Virgil, with the Muses of History and Tragedy.

[See Introduction, p. 15.]
VIRGIL'S AENEID

BOOKS I—VI

WITH

AN INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND VOCABULARY

BY

HENRY S. FRIEZE

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

REVISED BY

WALTER DENNISON

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN OBERLIN COLLEGE

NEW YORK :: CINCINNATI :: CHICAGO

ERICAN BOOK COMPANY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRIEZE'S AENEID (Revised Edition)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIEZE. AENEID, First Six Books. With Notes and Vocabulary</td>
<td>$1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIEZE. AENEID, Complete. With Notes and Vocabulary</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AENEID, Complete. Text Edition</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copyright, 1902, by
American Book Company.

Entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

FRIEZE'S AENEID.

W. P. Y
PREFACE

In this edition of the Aeneid the revising editor has attempted to make only such alterations and additions as Dr. Frieze would have himself made. The Introduction has been enlarged by the addition of sections on the plan of the Aeneid, the meter, manuscripts, editions, and helpful books of reference. The English form of the poet's name is changed to Virgil, in accordance with the practice of leading scholars on both sides of the Atlantic.

Changes have been made in the text only where readings, formerly disputed, have now become established. In accord—with the spelling of words in inscriptions of the first century A.D., the forms vulnus, vulgus, vult, Vulcanus,¹ etc., are preferred to volnus, volgus, etc. To meet the need of early assistance in reading hexameter verse metrically, the long vowels in the first two books are indicated. The markings sanctioned by Lewis’s Elementary Latin Dictionary, and by the Appendix to Bennett’s Latin Grammar, where these are in disagreement, have been followed, although the editor is aware that some hidden quantities are still in dispute, e.g. vowels before gn, eius, huius, cuius, maximus, and some others.

The Notes have been thoroughly revised. Old grammar references have been corrected, and new ones (to Lane and Morgan’s and Bennett’s grammars) added. But few of the old illustrations are retained.

Acknowledgment is made of the free use of all critical and annotated editions of the poet, especially of those of Page (1894–

¹ See the Classical Review, 1899, pp. 116 and 156. In words involving assimilation also (summmoveo, summitto, etc.) I have followed the results published in this periodical.
1900), Sidgwick (1894–1897), and the excellent edition of Papillon and Haigh (1892), whose dignified renderings make one wish that these editors would prepare a prose translation of the entire works of Virgil.

Thanks are due to Professor John C. Rolfe, of the University of Michigan, for many helpful suggestions and for assistance in reading the proof, and to Professor Francis W. Kelsey for valuable hints and for the critical examination of the entire book.

The reviser has constantly been impressed with the scholarly character of the last edition to which Dr. Frieze put his hand. It was something more than a mere schoolbook. The preparation of this new volume has therefore been a privilege as well as a pleasure.

W. D.

Oberlin
CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS ........................................... 7
ABBREVIATIONS ..................................................... 10

INTRODUCTION

Life and Writings of Virgil ........................................ 11
The Aeneid as an Epic .............................................. 18
The Meter ............................................................. 22
Manuscripts ........................................................... 24
Editions and Helpful Books ....................................... 26

TEXT ................................................................. 31

NOTES — IRREGULARITIES OF SCANSION — VOCABULARY.
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

VIRGIL — The Susa Mosaic ...................................................... Frontispiece

Facsimile page of the *Codex Palatinus* ................................ facing 25

Map of the Wanderings of Acneas ......................................... Facing 30

Juno (Barberini) — From a statue in the Vatican .................. facing 33

Venus (Kaufmann) ................................................................. facing 106

FIG.

2. Juno (Ludovisi). *Photo.* .................................................. N 7
5. Roman clad in the Toga. *G. and K.* ................................. N 20
6. Diana of Versailles — From a statue in the Louvre. *Photo.* .......................... N 23
7. Venus (Kaufmann). *Furtw.-U.* ......................................... N 27
8. An Amazon — From a statue in the Vatican. *Photo.* ........... N 34
10. Diadem from Mycenae. *Baum.* ....................................... N 42
12. Athena (Farnese) — From a statue in the Naples Museum. *Furtw. M.* ..................................................... N 49
14. Diomedes and Ulysses carrying off the Palladium. *R.* ....... N 55
15. Laocoön and his Children attacked by the Serpents — From a Pompeian wall painting. *Annali* .................................................. N 58
16. The Greeks descending from the Wooden Horse — From an ancient gem. *Baum.* ..................................................... N 60
17. Achilles dragging Hector's Body about the Walls of Troy — From an ancient bas-relief. *Baum.* ............................... N 61
18. The Tabula Iliaca. *Schreiber* ......................................... N 67

(VI ED.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIG.</th>
<th>Illustration Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Cardines, etc. Harper</td>
<td>N 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Menelaus pursues Helen — From a vase painting. R.</td>
<td>N 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Gorgon (Medusa Rondanini). Baum.</td>
<td>N 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Aeneas fleeing with Anchises and Ascanius — From an ancient coin. Duruy</td>
<td>N 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Present View of the Heights upon which Troy was built. Schuch.</td>
<td>N 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Ancient Vessel under Sail and Oars — From an ancient wall painting. Schreiber</td>
<td>N 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Offerings at a Tomb — From a vase painting. Baum.</td>
<td>N 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Apollo Citharoedus — From a statue in the Vatican. Photo.</td>
<td>N 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Harpies — From a vase painting. Roscher</td>
<td>N 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Sacrificial Scene, showing use of the Patera — From an ancient bas-relief. Rich.</td>
<td>N 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Cortina and Tripod. R.</td>
<td>N 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Scylla — From an ancient terracotta. Baum.</td>
<td>N 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Chain Mail. Baum.</td>
<td>N 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>The Fountain of Arethusa in Modern Times. Photo.</td>
<td>N 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Cupid bending his Bow — From a statue in the Capitoline Museum. Photo.</td>
<td>N 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Jupiter Ammon — From a coin. B. M. C.</td>
<td>N 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Phrygian or Trojan Youth — From a vase painting. R.</td>
<td>N 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>N 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>The Rising of Helios — From a vase painting. Baum.</td>
<td>N 136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Carchesium. Harper</td>
<td>N 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Painting from a Pompeian Lares Chapel. Photo.</td>
<td>N 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>The Suovetaurilia — From an ancient relief. Baum.</td>
<td>N 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Rostrum. Schneider</td>
<td>N 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Plan of an Ancient Roman Circus. Middleton</td>
<td>N 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>The 'Maeander' Pattern — From a vase painting. Baum.</td>
<td>N 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Ganymede carried up to Heaven — From a statue in the Vatican. Photo.</td>
<td>N 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>The Caestus</td>
<td>N 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>An Ancient Bowman — From a vase painting. Baum.</td>
<td>N 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>A Bronze Lar. Roscher</td>
<td>N 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Ulysses and the Sirens — From an ancient gem. Baum.</td>
<td>N 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Map of the Vicinity of Cumae</td>
<td>N 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Hecate — From an ancient bas-relief. Baum.</td>
<td>N 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIG.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Charon receiving a Soul to ferry over the River Styx — From a Roman lamp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Struggle of the Giants — From an ancient bas-relief.</td>
<td>Baum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Tantalus, Ixion, and Sisyphus — From a sepulchral relief.</td>
<td>Bartoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>The Emperor Augustus — From a statue in the Vatican.</td>
<td>Photo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Brutus — From a coin.</td>
<td>Baum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Fasces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Pluto and Proserpina — From a vase painting.</td>
<td>Baum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(VI ED.)
ABBREVIATIONS

Annali, Annali dell' Istituto di Cor-respondenza Archeologica, 1829–1885.

Bartoli, Sepolchri Antichi, Rome, 1768.

Baum., Baumeister, Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums, 1885.

B. M. C., British Museum Catalogue of Coins.

Brunn, Brunn-Bruckmann, Denkmäler griechischer und römischer Sculptur.

Duruy, Duruy, History of Rome.

Furtw. M., Furtwängler, Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture, 1895.

Furtw. - U., Furtwängler - Urlichs, Denkmäler griechischer und römischer Sculptur, 1898.

G. and K., Guhl and Koner, Life of the Greeks and Romans, 1876.


Mau, Mau-Kelsey, Pompeii, Its Life and Art, 1899.

Middleton, Middleton, Remains of Ancient Rome, 1892.

Photo., Reproduced directly from a photograph.

R., Retained from the old edition.


Roscher, Ausführliches Lexicon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie, 1884–.

Schlie. I., Schliemann, Ilios, 1880.

Schlie. M., Schliemann, Mycenae, 1878.

Schneider, Schneider, Das Alte Rom, 1896.


Schuch., Schuchhardt, Schliemann’s Excavations, 1891.
I. LIFE AND WRITINGS OF VIRGIL

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

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

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

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

After the close of the Perusian war, the Mantuan country was again disturbed by the demands of the veterans, and the poet in vain attempted, though at the risk of his life, to maintain his rights against the centurion Arrius. Fleeing again for succor to Octavian, he was reinstated in the possession of his farm, though not without long and anxious delay. During this period of delay and depressing uncertainty, in the autumn of B.C. 41, he wrote the ninth Eclogue, in which he bewails his unhappy lot. But on obtaining at length the object of his petition, his joy and gratitude found utterance in the beautiful hymn called the fourth Eclogue, in
which he hails the auspicious times just dawning on the world, initiated by the consulship of his friend and patron Pollio in B.C. 40.

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

Though open to some criticisms, the Eclogues are among the most graceful and beautiful of all idyllic poems, and they possess a charm which fascinates the reader more and more with every perusal.

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

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

It was here that he composed the Georgics, a didactic poem in four books, in which he endeavors to recall the Italians to their primitive but long-neglected pursuit of agriculture. In point of versification this is the most finished of the works of the poet, and, indeed, as Addison remarks, it may be regarded as in this respect the most perfect of all poems. In the first book he treats of the management of fields, in the second of trees, in the third of horses and cattle, and in the fourth of bees. He has gathered into this poem all the experience of the ancient Italians on these subjects, and he has contrived to make them attractive by associating them with wonderful beauty of diction and imagery, and with charming variety of illustration.

Having devoted seven years, from B.C. 37, to the writing of this work, and conscious that his poetic labors must be ended by an early death, he now entered upon a long-cherished plan of composing an epic in the Homeric style, which should at once commemorate the glory of Rome and of Augustus, and win back the Romans, if possible, to the religious virtues of their progenitors. He chose for his theme the fortunes of Aeneas, the traditional
founder of the Julian family; he therefore called this work, which he divided into twelve books, the Aeneid. He had already been employed eleven years upon his task, and had not yet put to it the finishing hand, when he was overtaken by his last sickness. He made a voyage to Greece, with the intention of visiting Attica and Asia. On arriving at Athens he met Augustus, who happened to be at that time returning from Asia Minor to Italy. Virgil was easily persuaded by his friend and patron to return with him immediately to Rome, but he was destined never again to see the capital city. His malady had continually increased during the voyage, and a few days after landing at Brundisium he expired. His death occurred in B.C. 19. His remains were conveyed from Brundisium to Naples, and buried on the hill of Posilippo, in the tomb still preserved and revered as the 'tomb of Virgil.'

There are no authentic portrait busts of Virgil. Outside of literary sources, our only knowledge of the personal appearance of the poet is derived from miniatures of some existing manuscripts, notably the *Codex Romanus*, and from two mosaics. One of these mosaics was discovered at Trier in 1884. The other, a representation of which forms the Frontispiece of this book, was found at Susa in Tunis, in 1896.\(^1\) It is about three feet square. In the center sits the poet, clothed in a white toga having a blue border. His feet rest upon a footstool. He holds a partly open scroll on which are the words:

\[
\text{'Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,}
\text{Quidve . . .'\(^2\)}
\]

This is sufficient to identify the poet. On one side stands Clio, the muse of history, reading from a roll; on the other is Melpomene, muse of tragedy, identified as such by the tragic mask which she holds. The mosaic dates probably from the first century A.D.

The literary history of Virgil during the Middle Ages affords a most interesting study. His fame as a poet was never dimin-

\(^1\) See *The Bookman*, April, 1897, p. 104; and *School Review*, 1898, pp. 598 sqq.
\(^2\) *Aeneid* I, 8, 9.
ished. The fourth Eclogue was misinterpreted, and was believed to be a prophecy of the approaching birth of Christ. This, together with other influences, led to the mediæval conception of Virgil as a great magician. Many fantastical legends were woven about his name. It was believed that Virgil’s name was derived from virga, ‘a magic wand.’ Thus, in time this came to be spelled Virgilius, from which the current English form of the name is descended. As early as the second century the custom prevailed of inquiring into future events by opening at random a volume of the poet’s works. These chance oracles were called Sortes Vergilianæ.

It is said that Virgil, a short time before his death, desired to burn the manuscript of the Aeneid, because of the imperfect state in which it would necessarily be left. But being dissuaded from this purpose by his friends Tucca and Varius, he directed them by his will to strike out all the verses that were incomplete, but to add nothing. It does not appear, however, that anything was erased by them, while many passages betray a lack of finish that undoubtedly would have been changed and corrected had the poet lived to make a revision of the whole work.

Thus the Aeneid, like some of the grandest sculptures of Michael Angelo, was left unfinished, and with some parts, perhaps, in the rough. But our interest is even enhanced in the works of both of these great Italian masters by the very fact that these unfinished parts show us the hand, as it were, still holding the chisel, and in the act of creation.

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

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

It is replete with all the qualities that are essential to a great work of art. It is great in conception and invention. It is wonderfully diversified in scenes, incidents, and characters, while it never departs from the vital principle of unity. It is adorned with the finest diction and imagery of which language is capable. In discoursing of great achievements and great events, it never falls short of the grandeur which befits the epic style; in passages of grief and suffering it takes hold of our sympathies with all the power of the most affecting tragedy. What a sublime epic of itself is the account of the sack of Troy! what a tragedy of passion and fate is presented in the story of Dido! Indeed, the student will find in the Aeneid many dramatic scenes, many vivid pictures of life and manners, many lively narratives of adventure, any one of which would be of itself a poem, and would secure to its author an enviable fame.
Of the preëminent worth of Virgil's poems, and of their importance as literary studies, the most striking proof is presented in the fact that so many of the classics of modern poetry, in all cultivated languages, have manifestly been produced under the molding and refining influence of this great master of the art. Dante, who felt all the power of 'the Mantuan,' ascribes to him whatever excellence he has himself attained in beauty of style; and, in the generous avowal of his indebtedness, he utters one of the noblest eulogies ever bestowed by any poet upon a brother poet:—

'Glory and light of all the tuneful train!
May it avail me that I long with zeal
Have sought thy volume, and with love immense
Have conn'd it o'er. My master, thou, and guide!
Thou he, from whom alone I have derived
That style, which for its beauty into fame
Exalts me.'¹

II. THE AENEID AS AN EPIC²

The Aeneid, while essentially the product of Roman genius and imagination, is yet indebted for many of its scenes and episodes to those masterpieces of the Greek mind, the Iliad and the Odyssey. Each of these has for its subject events connected with the Trojan war; the Iliad relates the wrath of Achilles and the closing events of the war; the Odyssey describes the wanderings of Odysseus (Ulysses) in his journey homeward.

In writing a national epic, which was to embody Roman ideas and sentiments, and which was to appeal first of all to Romans, Virgil was compelled to conform to certain tendencies that were likely to affect any form of narrative poetry among the Romans. In the first place, such an epic had to satisfy a strong national

¹ Dell' Inferno, Canto I, 82 (Cary's translation).
² The revising editor desires to acknowledge his indebtedness, here and elsewhere, especially to the masterly work of Sellar, The Roman Poets of the Augustan Age,—Virgil, and to the excellent essays, of Myer on Virgil in his Essays Classical, and of Nettleship, Suggestions Introductory to the Study of the Aeneid, in his Essays in Latin Literature.
sentiment; it was expected to revive and perpetuate great events in Roman history, and so transmit them to posterity. The Roman, then, in contrast with the Greek, chose to portray in poetical form actual historical events, past, or even contemporary, history that bore witness to the greatness of the nation. Secondly, it was a Roman instinct to honor great individuals, men who achieved success in arms in the interest of the Roman state. Accordingly the Roman singled out foremost leaders whom he glorified and whose name he perpetuated. This tendency also the Roman epic poet had to respect. A third characteristic of the Romans was their conception of all works upon a large scale. This may be observed in their building operations. The bulky Coliseum presents a striking contrast to the perfect proportion and symmetry of the Parthenon. The literary productions of the Romans might similarly be expected to be of large proportions both in design and conception, and to be executed upon a large scale.

These three motives are to be discovered in Roman epic writers of all periods, and indeed in other departments of literary activity as well, namely, the sentiment of national glory; the desire to perpetuate the name and magnify the deeds of great Romans; and the production of works of wide scope and massive workmanship. The Greek poet, on the other hand, appealed to his readers by the human interest which he aroused in his portrayal of the successes and reverses of mankind in general. In other words, the Greek conception was ideal, whereas the Roman was practical.

Keeping in mind these three motives which tended to influence every Roman composition, it is not difficult for us to discover how Virgil came to choose the story of Aeneas as the subject of his epic.

The charming narration of events in the Homeric poems had affected Roman as well as Greek, and many a dramatic action in both languages took for its subject one of these heroic legends. Now the story of Aeneas, in the later developed form in which Virgil found it, is the only one of national significance that is connected with the events of the Trojan war. The selection of the story of Aeneas was further influenced by the fact that
Augustus Caesar and his adoptive father, Julius Caesar, claimed descent through the Julian gens from Iulus, Aeneas, and the goddess Venus. The real purpose of the Aeneid, as a national epic, was the glorification of Augustus and the culmination of events under his wise and beneficent rule. This could be done in no better or more effective way than by depicting the wanderings of his Trojan ancestor to the Western Land, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto; by representing the Olympian gods as taking an active interest in his fortunes; and by setting forth the shaping of events preparatory to the establishment of universal Roman dominion during the administration of Augustus, imperium Oceano famam qui terminet astra.

In selecting the story of Aeneas, Virgil thus united all the qualities necessary for a successful Roman epic. The character of the hero possessed interest in belonging to the distant, legendary period of the Trojan war, yet satisfied the national sentiment in being closely connected with Roman fortunes of the day, and this latter was the more important condition to meet. 'The real keynote to the poem is not the "arma virumque" with which it opens, but the "Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem" with which the exordium closes.' The expansion of this subject also gave an opportunity of magnifying the names of Romans great in national history. This is done in the scene in Hades, described in Book VI, where Anchises points out to Aeneas the souls that are to return to the upper world and become distinguished Romans of future generations. At the same time the Aeneid is conceived upon a large scale, covering as it does the history of the establishment of Roman greatness, and, partly by way of intimation, of all succeeding events, culminating with the rule of the Emperor Augustus.

In two ways the Aeneid differs from its Greek models. In the first place it belongs to the type of the literary epic, in distinction from the Iliad and Odyssey, which belong to the class of primitive epics. The latter are the spontaneous narration of early legends and traditions. They are characterized by a charming naturalness of manner and language, by vividness, and a lively imagina-
tion. The literary epic, of which the Aeneid is the representative, is the product of a different and a later epoch in civilization; it is less spontaneous and so more artificial. It presupposes a long development in the literary history of a people, and implies on the part of the poet extraordinary powers of arranging and combining masses of material.

In the second place, the Aeneid is, as we have seen, a national epic, while the Iliad and Odyssey are epics of human life. But Virgil’s poem is not by any means devoid of scenes of human interest. On the other hand, it abounds in pathetic incidents and exciting situations, and presents many spectacles of human life and manners and passion.

The characters in this epic drama play their part well. Aeneas is of course the leading one. ‘The general conception of Aeneas is indeed in keeping with the religious idea of the Aeneid. He is intended to be the embodiment of the courage of an ancient hero, the justice of a paternal ruler, the mild humanity of a cultivated man living in an age of advanced civilization, the saintliness of the founder of a new religion of peace and pure observance, the affection for parent and child which was one of the strongest instincts in the Italian race.’ ‘In the part he plays he is conceived of as one chosen by the supreme purpose of the gods, as an instrument of their will, and thus necessarily unmoved by ordinary human impulses. The strength required in such an instrument is the strength of faith, submission, patience, and endurance; and it is with this strength that Aeneas encounters the many dangers and vicissitudes to which he is exposed, and withdraws from the allurements of ease and pleasure.’ Cf. notes on I, 10, 220.

Besides Aeneas the characters that stand out most prominently are Dido and Turnus, the former dominating the first half of the poem, the latter the last half. The character of the ill-fated queen Dido is strong. Hers was a generous and trusting, but pure and noble soul. Her succumbing to the fatal passion was brought about by divine agency. The queen’s real nature is
when she believes herself betrayed by the voluntary act of Aeneas, for she scours the idea of divine interposition.

Turnus is everywhere characterized by *violentia*, 'blind vehemence of spirit,' and may be intended to typify the lawlessness and lack of civilization of the primitive Italic tribes, not unmixed with bravery, which the Romans were destined to restrain and subdue. The fate of this daring Italian chief inspires one with compassionate interest as he strives to repel the foreign invaders and win back his promised bride.

Other characters full of personal interest are Pallas, the brave but unfortunate son of Evander; Nisus and Euryalus, who attempted and almost succeeded in carrying to Aeneas the news of the Trojans besieged within their camp; the tender and faithful Creusa, who by the fates was not permitted to leave Troy with her husband and son; the aged Acestes, who performs the part of the kindly host to the sea-tossed Trojans; Anchises, whose untimely death the reader bewails with Aeneas; and Camilla, the brave heroine, whose early life, prophetic of her future, is related by Diana, and who was destined to die in the last encounter with the Trojans.

### III. THE METER

Virgil's works are written in a verse known as the dactylic hexameter; each line consists of six feet, and each foot, with the possible exception of the last, is either a dactyl (\(\text{-} \text{ο} \text{ο}\)) or the equivalent, a spondee (\(\text{-} \text{-}\)). Accordingly each foot contains four units (a short syllable, \(\text{ο}\), being a unit), which must be combined in the form of either one long and two short syllables (\(\text{-} \text{ο} \text{ο} \text{ο}\)) or two long ones (\(\text{-} \text{-}\)). The fifth foot is regularly a dactyl, but sometimes, though rarely, it may be a spondee, as, *e.g.* II, 68, III, 12, V, 320. Such a line is termed spondaic. Since in every Latin verse the last unit is indifferent, *i.e.* may be used or omitted according to the will of the poet, the last foot of the dactylic hexameter may even consist of one long and one short...
syllable (−☉). The normal dactylic hexameter may then be represented thus:

\[ \underline{\text{−☉}} \underline{\text{−☉}} \underline{\text{−☉}} \underline{\text{−☉}} \underline{\text{−☉}} \underline{\text{−☉}} \]

Rhythm in English verse depends upon the strong word stress which prevails in this language; it results from the collocation of words in such a manner as to produce a regularly recurring accent. In the Latin language, on the other hand, the accent of the individual word was very slight. In poetry, therefore, there was another basis for metrical rhythm, namely, the regular recurrence of long and short syllables.¹ In this respect, both in prose and poetry, Latin differs radically from English, namely, in its practice of giving more time (theoretically twice as much) to the pronunciation of certain vowels than it does to others. The English language is accentual, the Latin is quantitative.

Since the quantitative character is as truly present in prose as in poetry, it follows that if one read Latin poetry as he should read Latin prose, that is, with a proper observance, in his pronunciation, of long and short syllables,² the metrical flow would be apparent without any further effort on the part of the reader. But since our own language has an entirely different basis for its verse, it is at first difficult to read Latin poetry quantitatively. Only abundant practice will make it easy and enjoyable.

Very often a lack of perfect familiarity with the length of root vowels is a hindrance to the reader. The student should first of all know fairly well the quantity of final syllables. He will get information on this in his grammars (H. 691 fol.; L.M. 1096 fol.;


² Pupils should carefully distinguish between a long vowel and a long syllable. A long syllable may be one (1) which contains a long vowel followed by a single consonant, or (2) which contains a long vowel followed by two or more consonants, or (3) even one which contains a short vowel if followed by two or more consonants. Thus témpestr is just as much a dactyl as flúmine.
A. 348; B. 363 fol.; G. 707 fol.; (H. 579). Certain mechanical devices may then be resorted to. Take, for instance, the opening line of the Third Book. The sixth foot, since it is never a dactyl, must consist of but two syllables, here, _gentem_. The fifth foot is regularly a dactyl, here, _-vertete_. We have now the first four feet to determine. The first foot is plainly a spondee, since the _Post_ in the first syllable is necessarily long, and the _a_ in _-quam_ is long, being followed by _m_ and _r_ (of _res_). The fourth foot is also a spondee since the _-i_, the sign of the genitive case in _Priami_, is long, and by elision there remains but one syllable (_-que e-) before the beginning of the fifth foot. This must be, and as a matter of fact is, long. Of the remaining syllables composing the second and third feet, the diphthong _-ae_ in _Asiae_ we know is long. The only combination possible then is _res Asi-_, and _-ae Priam-_. We thus learn, without consulting a lexicon, that the four vowels in _Asi- _and _Priam- _are short. In this way the line may be read without a previous knowledge of root vowels. The same method may be applied with like success to many other lines.¹

For an explanation of common terms in Latin prosody often recurring in the Notes of this book, such as Elision, Hiatus, Caesura, etc., see H. 720 fol.; LM. 1109 fol.; A. 359 fol.; B. 368 fol.; G. 718 fol.; (H. 596 fol.).

IV. MANUSCRIPTS

The text of Virgil occupies a unique position among the works of Roman writers in that it was transmitted to us by several very ancient manuscripts. These are seven in number, and they date from the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. Three are fragmentary, containing only a few leaves, while the other four are practically complete. All are written in the 'capital' script, the oldest form of writing employed in Latin manuscripts. One of the most valuable is known as the _Schedae Vaticanae_. It begins with the third book of the Georgics and extends through the eighth book of the

¹ Compare Whiton's, Auxilia Vergiliana, Boston, 1892.
Facsimile Page (reduced) of the Codex Palatinus

This manuscript is preserved in the Vatican Library. It is written in the rustic capital script and dates from the fourth or fifth century A.D. The page given contains ll. 576-598 Book XII.
Aeneid. It is adorned with interesting miniatures. Of nearly equal value are the more complete *Codex Palatinus*, and the fragmentary *Schedae Rescriptae Veronenses*, the Verona palimpsest. Slightly inferior is the *Codex Mediceus*, preserved in the Laurentian Library of Florence. From a subscriptio, or note appended to the Eclogues, we learn that this manuscript cannot be later than A.D. 494. Of less importance still is the *Codex Romanus*. Of the seven leading manuscripts, the two remaining are so incomplete that they have little value in determining the text of the poems. They are the *Schedae Rescriptae Sangallenses*, another palimpsest which has but ten leaves preserved, and the *Schedae Berolinenses* or *Puteanae*, which has but seven leaves containing each forty lines. The later manuscripts of Virgil are numerous, thus attesting the popularity of the poet during the Middle Ages. But few of them, however, are worthy of any independent consideration when they vary from the readings of the older capital manuscripts. Ribbeck derives all existing manuscripts of Virgil from one common original called an 'archetypus,' written with but little regard for calligraphy in the cursive style, and filled with numerous conjectures, glosses, and interpolations.

No Latin author was quoted more extensively than Virgil by ancient scholars and grammarians. Nearly every line may be found somewhere in the works of later Roman writers, cited word for word. These quotations are not always of value in emending the text as we receive it in the manuscripts, for in such citations the memory was relied upon largely, and no need was felt of confirming the reading by reference to a reliable manuscript. We know that Virgil's Aeneid was used as a text book in Roman schools also. An interesting confirmation of this are the scratchings upon the walls of ancient Pompeii of the opening lines of both the first and second books, *Arma virumque cano* and *Conticuere omnes*, lessons that the school children were conning on their way to or from school.

Some writers, as *Aulus Gellius* (second centur
*Marcellus* (third century), and *Macrobius* (fourth...
not merely quoted passages from Virgil, but discussed them as well from the standpoint of the textual critic. These discussions are exceedingly interesting, and the emendations thus upheld are sometimes adopted by modern textual critics against the united testimony of the manuscripts. The most important grammarians who commentated on Virgil's poems are *M. Valerius Probus* (latter part of the first century a.d.), *Aelius Donatus* (fourth century), and *Servius* (fourth century), the most famous of the Virgilian commentators.

**V. EDITIONS AND HELPFUL BOOKS**

The first printed edition of Virgil, the 'editio princeps,' was published in Rome about 1469. The first edition from the Aldine press appeared in 1501, and during the sixteenth century a large number of editions were printed. Not until the seventeenth century, however, do the really critical texts and commentaries appear.

Some of the early editions are those of Ruæus (1675, with numerous later reprints), Heinsius (1676), Burmann (1746), Heyne (1767–1775), the same revised and edited by Wagner (1839–1841), Lemaire (1819–1822), and Hofmann-Peerlkamp (1843).

Later and recent editions¹ are:

(a) Of the entire works:

F. Dübner, Paris, 1858.


A. Forbiger, Leipzig, ed. 4, 1872–1875.


¹Books recommended for a High School library are marked with an asterisk. The names of the publishers and the list prices are also added.
INTRODUCTION

E. Benoist, Paris, ed. 2, 1876.
*A. Sidgwick, Cambridge, 1894–1897. Cambridge Univ. Press. $2.25.
B. H. Kennedy, New York, new ed. 1895.
*T. E. Page, 1894–1900. Macmillan. $2.00.
(b) Of the Aeneid alone:—
C. Theil, Berlin, 1834–1838.
R. Sabbadini, Turin, 1885.
K. Kappes, Leipzig, ed. 4, 1887.
E. W. Howson, Books II and IIII only (the narrative of Aeneas),
London, 1881.
(c) Of Servius, the ancient commentator on Virgil:—
G. Thilo and H. Hagen, Leipzig, 1881–1887.
(d) Special vocabulary:—
G. A. Koch, Wörterbuch zu Vergilius, Hannover, ed. 6, 1885.
(e) Translations:—
Besides the well known translations of Dryden (published in his works), and of Pitt (published in Anderson’s “British Poets,” vol. XII), the following may be cited:—
F. Bowen, Boston, 1843.
C. P. Cranch, Boston, 1872.
Also a poetical translation, London, 1873. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.00.
J. M. King, London, 1875.
*W. Morris, Boston, ed. 2, 1876. Roberts. $2.50.
*J. D. Long, Boston, 1895. Estes. $1.75.
A review of the translators of Virgil will be found in the Quar-
The following books will be found useful in the study of Virgil:


1 For other helps on the prosody see footnote to pp. 23, 24.
MAP OF THE WANDERINGS OF AENEAS
P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER PRIMUS

Arma virumque canō, Trōiae qui primus ab ōris
Italianam, fātō profugus, Lāvinaque vēnit
Litora, multum īle et terris iactātus et altō
Vī superum saepe memorem Ḳūnōnis ob īram,
Multa quoque et bellō passus, dūm conderet urbem,
Interretque deōs Latīō; genus unde Latīnum.
Albānique patrēs atque altae moenia Rōmæ.
Mūsa, mihi causās memorā, quō nūmine laeō,
Quidve dolēns, rēgina deam tot volvere cāsūs
Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labōrēs
Impulerit. Tantaene animīs caelestibus irae?

Urbs antiqua fuit — Tyriī tenuēre colōnī —
Tarḥāgō, Italiam contrā Tiberīnaque longē
Sestia, dīves opum studiīisque asperrima bellī;
Quam Jūnō furtur terris magis omnibus ūnam
Posthabītā coluisse Samō. Hīc illius arma,
Hic currus fuit; hōc rēgnum dea gentibus esse,
Quī quā fāta sinant, iam tum tenditque foventque.
Rōgeniem sed ēnim Trōīānō ā sanguine dūci
glierat, Tyriās ōlim quae vereret arcēs;
Ac populum lātē rēgem bellōque superbūm
ntūrum excidiō Libyae; sic vovere Parcās.
Id metuëns veterisque memori Săturnia belli,
Prima quod ad Trõiam prō cāris gesserat Argis —
Nec dum etiam causae irārum saevique dolōrēs
Exciderant animō: manēt alta mente repostum
Iūdicium Paridis sprētaequē iniūriā fōrmae,
Et genus invisum, et raptī Ganymēdis honōrēs —
His accēnsa super iactātōs aequore tōtō
Trōas, rēliquiās Danaum atque immitis Achillī,
Arcēbat longē Latiō, multōsque per annōs
Errābant, āctī fātis, maria omnia circum.
Tantaē mōlis erat Rōmānam condere gentem.

Vix e cōnspectū Siculae tellūris in altum
Vēla dabant laeti, et spūmās salis aere ruēbant,
Cum Iūnō, acternum servāns sub pectore vulnus,
Hāec sēcum: “Mēne inceptō désisterē victimam,
Nec posse Ítaliā Teurcōrum āvertere régem?
Quīppé vēctor fātis. Pāllasne exūrere clāssem
Argivum atque ipsōs potuit summergeire pontō,
Ūnius ob novm et furiās Ājacis O Sly.
Ipsa, Iōvis rapidum iaculāta e nūibus ignem,
Disiēcitque ratēs ēvertitque aequora ventis;
Illum exspīrantem trānsfixō pectore flammās
Turbine corripuit scopuloque īnfixit acūtō;
Ast ego, quae divum incēdō régina, Iōvisque
Et soror etconiūnx, ūnā cum gente tot annōs
Bella gerō. Et quisquam nūme. Iūnōnis adōnt
Praeterēa, aut supplex āris impōnet honōrem?
Tālia flammātō sēcum dea corde volūtāns
Nimbōrum in patriam, locā fēta furentibus āustīs.
Aeoliam venit. Hīc vāstō rēx Aeolus antrō
Luctantēs ventōs tempestātēsque sonōrās
Imperiō premit ac vincīlis et carcere frēnāt.
Liber Primus

Ilī indignantēs māgnō cum murmure montis
Circum claustra tremunt, revelī det Aeolus arce
Sequestrātā rure, inclina, dulcis, et temperat īrās.
Ni licet amītules, venās, ire profunde,que profunde
Quippe, serum insigni serre, sumitur, antique per aurās.
Sed nātōrum ex delphīnibus, spatulānis abdidit ātris,
Hoc metuens, mōlemque et montēs in super altōs
Imposuit, régemque dedit, qui foedere certō
Et premere et lāxās scīret dare iussūs habēnās.
Ad quem tum Iūnō supplex his vocibus ūsa est:
"Aeole, namque tibi divum pater atque hominum rēx
Et mulcēre dedit fluctūs et tollere ventō,
Gēns inimīca mihi Tyrrehēnum navigat aequor,
Īlium in Italiam portāns victōsque Penātēs:
Incute vim ventīs summersāsque obrue puppēs,
Aut age diversōs et disce corpora pontō.
Sunt mihi bis septem prāestantī corpore Nymphae,
Quārum quae formā pulcherrima Dēiopēa,
Cōnubīō iungam stabilī propriamque dicābō,
Omnēs ut tēcum merītīs prō tālibus annōs
Exigat et pulchīa faciat tē prole parentem."

Aeolus haec contrā: "Tuus, ō régina, quid optēs,
Explōrāre labor; mihi iussa capēssēre fās est.
Tū mihi, quōdecumque hoc régni, tū scēptra Iovemque
Concilīum, tū dās epulis accumbere divum,
Notusque ruunt crēberque procellis
isque Notusque ruunt crēberque procellis
et vastōs volvunt ad Ιτōra fluctūs.
 clamore virum stridorque rudentum.

Aen. Aed. 3
Éripiunt subitō nūbēs caelumque diemque
Tēucrōrum ex oculis; pontō nōx incubat ātra.

90 Intōnuēre poli, et evēbris maōī ignibus reher.
Praesentemque vīris fāciant omnia mortem.
Exemplō Aeneae solva nutus fugere membra,
Ingemit, et duplicēs tendēns ad sidera palmās
Tālia vōce refert: "O terque quaterque beāti,
Quīs ante ὀρα patrum Trōiae sub moenibus altīs
Contigit oppetēre! ō Danaum fortissīme gentīs
Tīydē! mēne Iliācīs occumbere campīs
Nōn potuisse, tuāque animam hanc effundere dext
Saevus ubi Aēacīdae tēlō iacet Hector, ubi īgniēs
Sarpēdōn, ubi tōt Simoīs correpta sub undīs.
Scūta virum galeāisque et fortīa corpora volvit?"

Tālia iactantī strīdēns Aquilōne procella
Velum adversa ferit, fluctūsque ad sidera tollit
Franguntur rémi; tum prōra avertit, et undīs

105 Dat latus; īnsequitur cumulō præruptus aquae nē
Hi summō in fluctū pendent, bis unda dehiscēns
Terram inter fluctūs aperit; furit aestus harenīs,
Trēs Notus ab ruptūs in saxa lātentia torquet —
Sāxā vocānt Italī mediīs quae in fluctibus Arās,
Dorsum immānem māri summō — trēs Eurus ab alto
In brevia et syrēs urget — miserābile visū —
Inīditquē vadīs atque aggere cingit harenānos Į
Ūnam, quae Lycōs fīdumque vehēbat vīraīōn.
Ipsiōs ante oculōs ingēns a vertīce pontī

115 In puppim ferit: excutitur prōnusque montēsque
Volvitur in caput, ast illam ter fluctōs ītūbānt
Torquet agēns circum, et rapidus vorat a vīraīōn.
Appārent rāri nāntēs in gūrgite vāstō,
Arma virum, tabulaeque, et Trōia gāza

120 Iam validam Iliōnei nāvem, iam fortīs.
LIBER PRIMUS

Et quâ vectus Abâs, et quâ grandaeus Alêtês,
Vicit hiems; fâxis laterum compâgibus omnês
Accipiant inimicûm imbrem, rimûsque fatiscent.

Interea magnû miscerî murmurum pontum,
Emissamque hiemem sensît Neptûnus et imís
Stagnû refûsa vadis, graviter commûtus; et altô
Prôspiciëns, summâ placidum caput extulit undâ.
Disiectam Aenæae totâ videt aequore classem,
Fluctibus oppressûs Trôas caelique ruinâ,

Nec latuère doli frâtrem Iûnônês et iare.

Eurum ad sê Zephyrumque vocât, dehinc tâlia fâtur:

"Tantane vós generis tenuit fidúcia vestri?"
Iam caelum terramque meô sine númine, Venti,
Miscère, et tantâs audêtis tollere mölês?

Quôs ego —! Sed môtôs praestat compônere fluctûs.
Post mihi nôn simili poenû commissa luëtis.
Mâtûrûte fugam, régîque haec dicite vestrô:
Nôn illî imperium pelagi sæcûmque tridentem,
Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immânia saxa,
Vestrês, Eure, domôs; illâ sê iactet in aulâ
Aeolûs, et clausû ventûrum carcere règnet."

Sic ait, et dictûs citiûs tumida aequora plâcat,
Collectâsque fugât nubês sôlemque redûcit.

Cûmoothë simul et Tritôn adnûxûs acûtô
Dêtrûdunt nûbês scoûlûq; levât ipse tridentî,
Et vástas aperît syrtês, et temperat aequor,
Ateque rotis summâs levibus perlâbitur undâs.
Ac veluti magnô in popûlo cum saepe coorta est
Sêditio, saeviûte animis ignôbile vulgus,

amûque facês et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat;
Tur, pietâte gravem ac merîtis si forte virum quem
Conspeçêre, silent, arrêctîsque auribus adstant;
Ille règit dictûs animôs, et pectora mulcet:
Sic cunctus pelagí cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
Prōspiciēns genitor caelōque inventus apertō
Flectit equōs currūque volāns dat lōra secundō.
Défessī Aeneadae, quae proxima litora, cursū
Contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad õrās.
Est in sécessū longō locus. Ínsula portum
155 Efficit obiectū laterum, quibus omnis ab altō
Frangitur inque sinūs scindit sēsè unda reductōs;
Hinc atque hinc vāstae rūpēs geminique minantur
In caelum scopuli, quōrum sub vertice lātē
Aequora tūta silent; tum silvis scaena coruscis
160 Désuper horrentique átrum nemus imminet umbrā;
Fronte sub adversā scopulis pendentibus antrum;
Intus aquae dulcēs vivōque sedilia saxō,
Nymphārum domus. Hic fessās nōn vincula nāvēs
Ulla tenent, uncō nōn alligat ancora morsū.
165 Hūc septem Aenēās collocētis nāvibus omni
Ex numerō subit; ac māgnō tellūris amōre
Ēgressī optātā potiuntur Trōes harēnā
Et sale tābentēs ārtūs in litore pōnunt.
Ac prīnum silicī scintillām excūdit Achātēs
170 Succēpitque ignem foliis atque ārida circum
Nūtrimenta dedit rapuitque in fōmite flammam.
Tum Cererem corruptam undīs Cercāliaque arma
Expediunt fessī rērum, frūgēsque receptās
Et torrēre parant flammīs et frangere saxō
Aenēās scopulum interēa cōnscedit et omnem
175 Prōspectum lātē pelagō petit, Anthea sī quān
Iactātum ventō videat Phrygiāisque birēmēs.
Aut Capyn, aut cēsīs in puppibus arma Calēx
Nāvem in cōnspectū nūllam, trēs litore cervōs
Prōspicit errantēs: hōs tōta armenta sequuntur
180 A tergō, et longum per vallēs pāscitur āgrum.
Cōnstitit hic, arcumque manū celerēsque sagittās
Corripuit, fidus quae tēla gerēbat Achātēs,
Ductōrēsque ipsōs primum, capita alta ferentēs
Cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum vulgus, et omnem
Miscet agēns tēlis nemora inter frondea turbam;
Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
Corpora fundat humī et numerum cum nāvibus aequet
Hinc portum petit, et sociōs partitur in omnēs.
Vīna bonus quae deinde cadis onerārat Acestēs
Lītore Trīnacriō dederatque abeuntibus hērōs,
Dividit, et dīctīs maerentia pectora mulcet:

“Ō socii — neque enim ignārī sumus ante malōrum —
Ō passi graviōra, dabit deus hūs quoque finem.
Vōs et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantēs
Accēstis scopolōs, vōs et Cyclōpia saxa
Expertī: revocāte animōs, maestumque timōrem
Mittite, forsāt hic olim memīnisse iuvābit.
Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rērum
Tendimus in Latium, sēdēs ubi fāta quiētās
Ostendunt, illic fas rēgna resurgere Trōiae.
Durāte, et vōs met rebus servāte secundīs.”

Tālia vōce refert, cūrisque ingentibus āger
Spem vult simulat, premit atūm corde dolōrem.
Ilī se praecūae adequeunt despiusque futūris:
Tēgōra diripiunt costis et viscera nūdant;
Pars in frūsta secant veribusque trementia fīgunt;
Lītore aēna locant aliī, flammāsque ministrant.
Tum victū revocant vīrēs, fūsique per herbam
Implentur veteris Bacchī linguisque ferīnae.
Postquam exēmpta famēs epulis mēnsaeque remōtac,
Āmissōs longō sociōs sermōnē requīrunt,
Spemque metuque inter dubīi, seu vīvere crēdant,
Sive extrēma patī nec iam exaudīre vocātōs.
Praecipue pius Aeneas nunc acris Oronti,
Nunc Amyci casum gemit et crudeliam secum
Fata Lyci, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Et iam finis erat, cum Iuppiter aethere summò
Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque iacentès
Litigaque et latos populos, sic vertice caeli
Constitit et Libyae defixit luminum regnís.
Atque illum talès iactantem pectori curas
Tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentès
Adloquitur Venus: "O qui res hominumque deumque
Aeternis regis imperiis, et fulmine terrès,
Quid meus Aeneas in té committere tantum,
Quid Troes potuère, quibus, tot funera passís,
Cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis?
Certè hinc Romam olim, volventibus annís,
Hinc fore ductores, revocató a sanguine Teucrī,
Qui mare, qui terrás omni dicio té tenérent,
Polluit; quae té, genitor, sententia vertit?
Hoc equidem occasum Troiae tristésque ruinás
Solābar, fātis contraria fata rependēns;
Nunc eadem fortūna virōs tot cāsibus actōs
Insequitur. Quem dás finem, rēx māgne, labōrum?
"Antēnor potuit, mediis elāpsus Achīvis,
Illyricīs penetrāre sinūs atque intimae tūtus
Rēgna Liburnōrum, et fontem superāre Timāvi,
Unde per ōra novem vāstō cum murmure montis
It mare prōruptum et pelagō premit arva sonanti.
Hīc tamen ille urbem Patavī sēdēsque locāvit
Teucrōrum, et genti nōmen dedit armaque fixit
Trōa, nunc placidā compostus pāce quiēscit.
Nōs, tua prōgenīs, caeli quibus adnuis arcem,
Nāvibus, infandum! āmissīs, ūnīus ob īram
Prōdimur atque Italīs longē disiungimur ĕris.
Hīc pietātīs honōs? sic nōs in scēptra repōnis?"
Ölli subridēns hominum sator atque deōrum

255 Vultū, quō caelum tempestātēsque scrēnat,
Ōscula libāvit nātae, dehinc tālia fātur:
"Parce metū, Cytherēa, manent immōta tuōrum
Fāta tībī. Cernēs urbem et prōmissa Lavinī
Moenia, sublimemque ferēs ad sīdera caeli

260 Māgnanimum Aenēan; neque mē sententia vertit.

Hīc tībī — ūbōr enim, quandō haec tē cūra remordet,
Longius et volvēns fātōrum arcāna movēbō—
Bellum ĕngōs geret Ītaliā, populōsque ferōcēs
Contundet, mōrēsque virīs et moenia pōnet,

265 Tertia duō Latiō rēgnantem viderit aestās,
Ternaque trānsierint Rutuliō hiberna subāctis.
At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognōmen Iūlō
Additur — Īlus erat, dum rēs stetit Īlia rēgnō —
Trīgiōntā māgnōs volvendōs mēnsibus orbēs

270 Imperīō explēbit, rēgnūmque ab sēde Lavīni
Trānsferet, et longam multā vi mūniet Albam.

"Hīc iam ter centum tōtōs rēgnābitur annōs
Gente sub Hectoreā, dōnec rēgina sacerdōs
Mārte gravis geminam partū dabit Īlia prōlem.

275 Inde lupae fulvō nūtrīcis tegmine laetus
Rōmulus excipiet gentem, et Māvortia condet
Moenia Rōmānōsque suō dē nōmine dicet.
Hīs ego nec mētās rērum nec tempora pōnō;
Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspēra Iūnō,

280 Quae mare nunc terrāsque metū caeluμque fatīgat,
Cōnsilia in melius referet, mēcumque fovēbit
Rōmānōs, rērum dominōs, gentemque togātam.

Sic placitum. Veniet lūstrīs lābentibus actās,
Cum domus Assaracī Phthīam clārāsque Mycēnās
Servitiō premet ac victis dominābitur Argis.
Nāscētur pulchrā Trōiānus origine Caesar,
Imperium Oceanō, fāmam qui terminet astrīs,
Iūlius, ā māgnō dēmissum nōmen Iūlō.
Hunc tū ōlim caelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
Accipiēs sēcūra; vocābitur hīc quoque vōtīs.
Aspera tum positīs mītēscunt saecula bellīs;
Cāna Fidēs, et Vesta, Remō cum frātre Quirīnus,
Iūra dabunt; dirae ferrō et compāgibus artīs
Claudentur Bellī portae; Fūror impius intus
Saeva sedēns super arma et centum vincētus aēnīs
Post tergum nōdis fremet horridus ōre cruentō.”
Haec ait, et Māia ġentūm dēmittit ab altō,
Ut terrae, utque novae pāteaō Karthāginis arcēs
Hospitiō Teucrīs, nē fāti nesclī Didō
Finibus arcēret. Volat ille per āera māgnum
Rēmigiō ālārum, ac Libyae citus adstitit ōrīs.
Et iam iussa facit, pōnuntque ferōcia Pōēnī
Corda volente deō; in prīmis rēgīnā quiētum
Accipit in Teucrōs animūm mentemque benignam.

At pius Aenēās, per noctem plūrima volvēns,
Ut prīmum lūx alma data est, exīre locōsque
Explōrāre novōs, quās ūentō accesserit ōrās,
Qui teneant (nam inculta videt) hominēsne feraene,
Quaerere cōnstituit, sociisque exācta referre.
Classem in convexō nēmorum sub rūpe cāvātā
Arboribus clausam circūm atque horrentibus umbrīs
Occulit; ipsē ūnō graditur comitātus Achātē,
Bīna manū lātō crīspāns hastīlia ferrō.
Cui māter mediā sēsē tūlit obvia silvā,
Virginis ōs habitumque gerēns et virginis arma,
Spartānāe, vel quālis equōs Thrēissa fatigat.
Harpalycē volucremque fugā praevertitur Hebrum.
Namque ūmeris dē mōre habilem suspenderat arcum
Vēnātrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,
Nūda genū, nōdōque sinūs collēcta fluentēs.
Ac prior "Heus," inquit, "iuvenēs, mōnstrāte, meārum
Vidistis si quam hīc errantem forte sorōrum,
Succinctam pharetrā et maculōsae tegmine lyncis,
Aut spūmantis aprī cursorum clāmōre prementem."

Sic Venus; et Veneris contra sic filius ōrsus:
"Nūlla tuārum audita mihi neque visa sorōrum,
Ō—quam tē memorem, virgō? namque haud tibi vultus
Mortālis, nec vox hominem sonat; ōdea certē,
An Phoebī soror? an Nymphārum sanguinis ūna?
Sis fēlix, nostrumque levēs, quaecumque, labōrem,
Et, quō sub caelō tandem, quibus orbis in ēris
Iactēmur, doceās; ignāri hominumque locōrumque
Errāmus, ventō, hūc vāstis et fluctibus ăctī.
Multa tibi ante ārās nostrā cadet hostia dextrā."

Tum Venus: "Haud equidem tāli me dignor honōre;
Virginibus Tyriīs mōs est gestāre pharētram,
Purpureōque altē sūras vincīre cothurnō.
Pūnica rēgna vidēs, Tyriōs et Agēnorīs urbem;
Sed finēs Libyci, genus intransparentē bellō.

Imperium Didō Tyriā regit urbe prōfecta,
Gērmānumer fugiēns. Longa est iniūria, longae
Ambāgēs; sed summa sequār fastīgia rērum.
Huic coniūnx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agrī
Phoenicum, et māgnō miserae dilēctus amōre,
Cui pater intāctam dederat, primīisque iūgārat
Ōminibus. Sed rēgna Tyriī gērmānus habēbat
Pygmalion, scelere ante aliōs immānior omnēs.
Quōs inter medius vēnit furor. Ille Sychaeum
Impius ante ārās atque aurī caecus amōre
Clam ferrō incautum superat, sēcūrus amōrum
Germānae; factumque diū cēlāvit, et aegram,
Multa malus simulāns, vānā spē lūsit amantem.
Ipsa sed in somnis inhumātī vēnit imāgō
Coniugis, ōra modis attollēns pallida mīris;
Crūdēlēs ārās trāiectaque pectora ferrō
Nūdāvit, caecumque domus scelus omne reexit;
Tum celerāre fugam patriāque excēdere suādet.
Auxiliumque viae vēterēs tellūre recludit
Thēsaurōs, ignōtum argentī pondus et auri.

"Hīs comōtā fugam Dīdō sociōsque parābat.
Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crūdēle tyrannī
AUT metus ācer erat; nāvēs, quae forte parātae,
Corripiunt, onerantque aurō; portantur avari
Pygmaliōnis opēs pelagō; dux fēmina factī.

Dēvēnere locōs, ubi nunc ingenti cernis
Moēnia surgentemque novae Karthāginēs arcem,
Mercātōque solum, factī dē nōmine Byrsam,
Taurinō quantum possent circumdare ſergō.
Sed vōs qui tandem, quibus aut vēnistis ab ōris,
Quōve tenētis iter?"

Quaerentī tālibus ille
Sūspirāns imōque trahēns ā pectore vōcem:
"O dea, si primā repetēns ab origine pērgam,
Et vacet annālēs nostrōrum audire labōrum,
Ante diem clausō compōnet Vesper Olympō.

Nōs Trōiā antiquā, si vestrās forte per aurēs
Trōiae nōmen iit, diversa per aequora vectōs
Forte suā Libycīs tempestās appulit ōris.
Sum pius Aenēas, raptōs qui ex hoste Penētēs
Classē vehō mēcum, fāmā super aethera

Ítalianam quaerō patriam et genus ab Iov
Bis dēnīs Phrygium conscendi nāvibus
Mātre deā mónstrante viam, data fāta secūtus;
Vix septem convulsae undīs Eurōque supersunt.
Ipse ignōtus, egēns, Libyae déserta peragrō,
Europā atque Asia pulsus." Nec plūra querentem
Passa Venus médiō sic interfāta dolōre est:
"Quisquis es, haud, crēdō, invisus caelestibus aurās
Vitālēs carps, Tyriam qui advēneris urbem.
Perge modo, atque hinc tē réginae ad limina perfer.
Namque tibī reducēs sociōs classemque relātam
Nūntiō et in tūtum versis aquilōnibus āctam,
Nī frustrā augurium vǎni docuēre parentēs.
Aspice bis sēnūs laetantēs āgmine cycnōs,
Aetheriā quōs lápsa plaga Iovis āles apertō
Turbābat caelō; nunc terrās ōrdine longō
Aut capere aut captās iam déspectāre videntur.
Ut reducēs illī ludunt strīdentibus ālis,
Et coetu cinxēre polum, cantūisque dedēre,
Haud alter puppēsque tuae pūbēsque tuōrum
Aut portum tenet, aut plēnō subit ōstia vēlō.
Perge modo, et, quā tē dūcit via, dērigē gressum."
Dixit, et avertēns roseā cervīce refūlsit,
Ambrosiaeque cómae divīnum vertice odōrem
Spirāvēre, pedēs vestis déflūxit ad ēmōs,
Et vēra incessū patuit dea. Ille ubi mātre
Adgnōvit, tāli fugientem est vōce secūtus:
"Quid nātum totiēns, crūdēlis tū quoque, falsīs
Lūdis imāginibus? Cūr dextrae iungere dextram
Nōn datur ac vērās audire et reddere vocēs?"
Tālibus incūsat, gressumque ad moenia tendit.
At Venus obscurō gradientēs āëre saepsit,
Et multō nebulae circum dea fūdit amictū,
Cernere nē quīs eōs, neu quis contingere posset,
Mōlīrīve moram, aut veniendi poscere causās.
Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sēdēsque revisīt
Laeta suās, ubi templum illi, centumque Sabaeō
Tūre calent ārae sertīsque recentibus hālant.
Corripuēre viam interea, quā sēmita mōnstrat.
Iamque ascendēbant collem, qui plurimus urbī
Imāniēt adversāsque aspectāt dēsuper arces.
Mirātur mōlem Aeneās, māgālia quondam,
Mirātur portās strepitumque et strāta viārum.
Instant ārdentes Tyrīi, pars dūcēre mūrōs
Mōlīrique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
Pars optāre locum tectō et concludēre sulcō;
Iūra magistrātūsque legunt sācantumque senātum;
Hīc portūs alii effodiunt; hīc alta theātris
Fundamenta locānt alii, immānēsque columnās
Rūpibus exōdunt, scaēnīs decora alta futūrīs.
Quālis apēs aestāte novā per flōrea rūrā
Exercet sub sōle labor, cum gentīs adultōs
Edūcunt fētūs aut cum liquentiā mella
Stipant et dulci distendunt nectarē cellās,
Aut onera accipiant venientum aut āgmine factō
Ignāvum fūcōs pecūs ā praesaepibus arcent;
Fervet opus, redolentque thymō frāgrantia mella.
"Ō fortūnāti, quōrum iam moenia surgunt!"
Aeneās ait, et fastīgia suspīcit urbīs.
İnfert sē saeptus nebulā—mīrabīle dictū—
Per mediōs, miscetque virīs, neque cernitur ūlli.
Lucūs in urbe fuit mediā, laetissimus umbrā,
Quō prīmum iactāti undis et turbine Poenī
Effōdēre locō signum, quod rēgia Iūnō
Mōnstrārat, caput ācris equī: sic nam fore bellō
Ēgregiam et facilem victū per saecula gentem.
Hīc templum Iūnōnī ingēns Sidōnia Didō
Condēbat, dōnis opulentum et nūmine divae,
Aerea cui gradibus surgēbant limina nexaeque
Aere trabēs, foribus cardō stridēbat aēnis.

Hōc primum in lūcō nova rēs oblāta timōrem
Lēniit, hic primum Aeneās spērāre salūtem
Ausus et adflectis melius cōnfidere rēbus.

Namque sub ingentī lūstrat dum singula templō,
Rēginam opperiēns, dum, quae Fortūna sit urbi,
Artificumque manūs inter sē operumque labōrem
Mīrātur, videt Iliacās ex ōrdine pūgnās
Bellaque iam fāmā tōtum vulgāta per orbem,
Atrīdās, Priānumque, et saevum ambōbus Achillem.
Cōnstitit, et lacrimāns “Quis iam locus,” inquit, “Achātē,
Quae regiō in terrīs nostrī nōn plēna labōris?
En Priāmus! Sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi;
Sunt lacrimae rērum et mentem mortālia tangunt.
Solve metūs; feret haec aliquam tībi fāma salūtem.”
Sic ait, atque animum pictūrā pāscit ināni,
Multa gemēns, largōque umectat flūmine vultum.
Namque vidēbat, uti bellantēs Pergama circum
Hāc fugerent Grāi, premeret Trōiāna iuventūs,
Hāc Phryges, instāret currū cristātus Achillēs.
Nec procūl hinc Rhēsi niveīs tentōria vēlīs

Adgnōscit lacrimāns, prīmō quae prōdita somnō
Tydidēs multā vāstābat caede cruentus,
Ardentēsque āvērit equōs in castra, priūs quam
Pābula gustāssent Trōiae Xanthumque bibissent.
Parte aliā fugiēns āmissīs Trōilus armīs,
Infēlix puer atque impār congressus Achilli,
Fertur equōs, currūque haeret resupinus ināni,
Lūra tenēns tamen; huic cervixque comaeque trahuntur
Per terram, et versā pulvis inscribitur hastā.
Interēa ad templum nōn aequae Palladīs ūbant
Crīnibus Iliades passīs peplumque ferēbant,
Suppliciter tristēs et tūnsae pectora palmis;
Dīva solō fixōs oculōs āversa tenēbat.
Tet circum Iliacōs raptāverat Hectora mūros,
Exānimumque aurō corpus vendēbat Achillēs.

Tum vērō ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab ūmō,
Ut spolia, ut currūs, utque ipsum corpus amici,
Tendentemque manūs Priānum cōnspexit inermēs.
Sē quoque principibus permixtum adgnōvit Achivīs,
Ēōisque aciēs et nigri Memnonis arma.

Dūcit Amāzonidum lūnātīs āgmina peltīs
Penthesilēa furēns, medīisque in milibus ārdet,
Aurea subnectēns exsertae cingula mammæ,
Bellātrix, audetque virīs concurrere virgō.

Hacc dum Dardaniō Aenēae mīranda videntur,
Dum stupet, obtūtūque haeret dēfixus in ūnō,
Rēgīna ad templum, fōrmā pulcherrīma Dīdō,
Incessit, māgnā iuvenum stipante catervā.
Quālis in Eurōtæ ripis aut per iuga Cynthī
Exercet Dīāna chorōs, quam mīlle secūtæ

Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Orēades; illa pharētram
Fert umerō, gradiēnsque deās superēminet omnēs—
Lātōnae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus—
Tālis erat Dīdō, tālem sē laēta ferēbat
Per mediōs, instāns operī rēgnīisque futūris.

Tum toribus divae, mediā testudine templī,
Saepta armīs soliōque alte subnixa resēdit.
Iūra dabat légēsque virīs, operumque labōrem
Partibus aequabat iūstis, aut sorte trahēbat:
Cum subitō Aenēās concursū accēdere māgnō

Anthea Sergus tumque videt fortemque Cloanthum,
Teucrōrumque aliōs, ater quōs aequore turbō
Dispulerat penitusque aliās avēxerat orbās.
Obstipuit simul ipse simul percussus Achātēs
Laetitiaeque metūque; avidī coniungere dextrās
Ardebant; sed rēs animōs incognita turbat.
Dissimulat, et nūbe cavā speculantur amīcti,
Quae fortūna viris, classem quō lītore linquant,
Quid veniant: cūntis nam lēctī nāvibus ībant,
Orantes veniam, et templum clāmōre petēbant.
Postquam intrōgressī et coram data cōpia fandi,
Māximus Ilioneus placidō sīc pectore cōpit:
"O rēgīna, novam cui condere Lūppiter urbem
Iūstitiaeque dedit gentēs frēnare superbās,
Trōes tē miserī, ventīs maria omnia vectī,
Orāmus: prohibē infantōs a nāvibus ignīs,
Parce pio gēnerī, et propius rēs aspice nostīs.
Nōn nōs aut ferrō Libycae populāre Penātes
Vēnimus, aut raptās ad lītora vertere praedās;
Nōn ca vis animō, nec tanta superbia victīs.
"Est locus, Hesperiam Grāi cognōmīne dicunt,
Terra antīqua, potēns armīs atque uērē glebae;
Oenōtri coluēre virī; nunc fāma, minōres
Ītaliām dixisse ducis dē nōmine gentem.
Hīc cursus fuit,
Cum subitō adsurgēns fluctū nimbōsus Oritōn
In vada caeca tuit, penitusque procācibus aūtrīs
Perque undās, superante sālo, perque īnvia saxa
Disputit; hūc pauci vestris adnāvimus óris.
Quod genus hōc hominum? quaeve hunc tam bābarā
mōrem
Permittit patria? hospitio prohibēmur harēnæ;
Bella cīent, prīmāque vetant consīstere terrā.
Sī genus hūmānum et mortālia tempūris arma,
At spērāte deōs memorēs fandi atque nefandi.
"Rēx erat Aenēās nōbis, quō iūstior alter,
Nec pietate fuit nec bellô maiore et armis.
Quem sī fata virum servaret, sī vescitur aurā
Aetheriā, neque adhuc crūdēlibus occubat umbrīs,
Nōn metus; officiō nec te certasse priōrem
Paeniteat. Sunt et Siculīs regionibus urbēs
Arvaque, Trōiānōque à sanguine clārus Acestēs.
Quassātām ventīs liceat subdūcere classem,
Et silvīs aptāre trabēs et stringere rēmōs,
Si datur Itāliam, sociēs et rēge receptō,
Tendere, ut Itāliam laeti Latiumque petamus;
Sil absumpta salūs, et tē, pater optime Teucrum
Pontus habet Libyae, nec spēs iam restat Iūli,
At freata Sicanīae saltem sedēsque parātās,
Unde hūc advectī, rēgemque petāmus Acesten."
Tālibus Ilioneus; cūnti simul ōre fremebant
Dardanīdae.
Tum breviter Dīdō, vultūm dēmissa, profātur:
"Solvite corde metum, Teucrī, sécludite curās.
Rēs dūra et régni novitās mē tālia cōgunt
Mōlīrī, et lātē finēs cūstōde tuēri.
Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Trōiae nesciat urbem,
Virtūtēsque virōsaē, aut tanti incendia belli?
Nōn obtusa adeō gestāmus pectora Pōeni,
Nec tam āversus equōs Tyriā Sōl iungit ab urbe.
Seu vōs Hesperiam māgnam Sāturniaque arva,
Sive Erycis finēs rēgemque optālis Acesten,
Auxiliō tútos dīmittam, opibusque iuvābō.
Vultis et hīs mēcum pariter cōnsīdere rēgnīs?
Urbem quam statuō, vestra est; subdūcite nāvēs;
Trōs Tyriusque mihī nūllō discrimine agētur.
Atque utinam rēx ipse Notō compulsus eōdem
Adforet Aenēās! Equidem per litora certōs
Dīmittam et Libyae lūstrāre extrēma iūbēbō,
Si quibus ściectus silvis aut urbibus errat."

Hīs animum arrēcti dictīs et fortis Achaiēs

580

Et pater Aenēās iamdūdum ēruppere nūbem
Ardēbant. Prior Aenēān compellat Achaiēs:

"Nāte deā, quae nunc animō sententia surgit?

Omnia tūta vides, classem sociōsque receptōs.

Unus abest, mediō in fluctū quem vidimus ipsī

585

Summersum; dictīs respondent cētera mātris."

Vix ea fātūs eraē, cum circumfusa repente
Scindit sē nūbēs et in aetherā purgat apertum.

Restītīt Aenēās clārāque in lūce reflūsit,

590

Os umerosque deō similis; namque ipsa decōram
Caesariēm nātō genetrix lūmenque iuventae
Purpureum et laetōs oculōs adflārat honōrēs—
Quāle manus addunt eborī decus, aut ubi flāvō
Argentum Pariūsve lapis circumdatur aurō.

Tum sic rēginam adloquitur, cūntūsque repente

595

Impōvisu sīt: "Cōram, quem quaecriēs, adsum,
Trōīus Aenēās, Libycis erēptus ab undīs.

O sōla īnfandōs Trōiāc miserāta labōrēs,
Quāe nōs, rēliquiās Danaum, terraeque marisque
Omnibus exhaustōs iam cāsibus, omnium egēnōs

600

Urbe domō sociōs, grātēs persolvere dignās
Nōn opis est nostrae, Didō, nec quidquid ubique est
Gentis Dardaniae, māgnūm quae sparsa per orbem.
Di tibi, si qua piōs respectant nūmina, si quid
Ūsquam iūstitia est et mēns sībi consciā rectī,

605

Praemia digna ferant. Quae tē tam laeta tulerunt
Saeacula? qui tanti tālem genuēre parentēs?
In fretā dum fluviī current, dum montibus umbrae
Lūstrābunt convexa, polus dum sidera pāscet,
Semper honōs nōmenque tuum laudēsque manēbunt,

610

Quae mē cumque vocant terrae." Sic fātūs, amācum

FRIEZE'S AENEID — 4
Ilionēa petit dextrā, laevāque Serestum,
Post allōs, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.
Obstipuit primō aspectū Sidōnia Didō,
Cāsū deinde viri tantō, et sīc čore locūtā est:

"Quis tē, nāte deā, per tanta pericula cāsus
Insequitur? quae vis immānibus applicat ēris?
Tūne ille Aenēās, quem Dardaniō Anchīsae
Alma Venus Phrygiī genuit Simoentīs ad undam?
Atque equidem Teucrum memīni Sidōna venīre,

Finibus expulsum patriīs, nova rēgna petentem
Auxiliō Bōli, gēnitōr tum Bēlus optimām
Vāstābat Cyprum, et victor dicōne tenēbat.
Tempore iam ex illō cāsūs mihi cōgnitus urbis
Trōiānae nōmenque tuum rēgēsque Pelāsgi.

Ipsē hostīs Teucrōs īnsignī laude ferēbat,
Sēque orfūm antiquā Teucrōrum ab stīrpē volēbat.
Quā rē agite, ē tēctis, iuvenēs, succēdite nostrīs.
Mē quoque per multōs similis fortūna labōrēs
Iactātam hāc dēmūm voluit cōnsisterē terrā.

Nōn ignāra mali miserīs succurrēre discō."

Sīc memorat; simul Aenēān in rēgia dūcit
Tēctā, simul divum templīs indīcit honōrem.
Nec minus intercā sociīs ad lītorā mittit
Vī ginti taurōs, māgnōrum hōrēntia centum

Tērga suum, pinguēs centum cum mātribus āgnōs,
Mūnēra laetitiamque diī.

At domus interior rēgāli splendidā lūxū
Īnstruitur, mediisque paran tēctīs convivia tēctīs;
Arte labōrātae vestēs ostērōque superbo.

Ingēns argentum mēnsīs, caēlātaque in aurō
Fortia facta patrum, seriēs longissima rērum
Per tot dūctā virōs antiquae ab origine gentīs.

Aenēās — neque enim patrius cōnsistere mentem
Passus amor — rapidum ad nāvēs praemittit Achnēn,
Ascanīō ferat haec, ipsumque ad moenia dūcat;
Omnis in Ascanīō cārī stat cūra parentis.
Mūnera praeterea, Īliācis érepta ruīnis,
Ferre iubet, pallam signis aurōque rigentem,
Et circumtextum croceō vēlāmen acanthō,
Origās Argīvae Helenae, quōs illa Mycēnis,
Pergama cum peteret inconcessōsque Hymeneōs,
Extulerat, mātris Lēdae mīrābile dōnum;
Praeterea scēptrum, Īlionē quod gesserat ōlim,
Māxima nātārum Priami, collōque monile
Bācātum, et duplicem gemmis aurōque corōnam.
Haec celerāns iter ad nāvēs tendēbat Achnēs.

At Cytherēa novās artēs, nova pectore versāt
Consilia, ut faciēm mutātus et ōra Cupīdō
Prō dulci Ascanīō veniat, dōnisque fūrentem
Incendat rēgīnam, atque ossibus implicit ignem.
Quippe domum timet ambiguum Tyriōisque bilinguēs;
Urō atrōx Iūnō, et sub noctem cūra recursat.
Ergō his aligerum dictis adfātur Amōrem:

"Nāte, meae viēs, mea māgna potēntia sōlus,
Nāte, patris summī qui tēla Typhōia temnis,
Ad tē confugiō et supplex tua nūmina posco.
Frāter ut Aenēas pelagō tuus omnia circum
Litora iactētur odiis Iūnōnis iniqualae,
Nōta tibi, et nostrō doluīstī saepe dolore.

Nunc Phoennisā tenet Didō blandīisque morātur
Vōcibus; et vereor, quo sē Iūnōnia vertant
Hospitia; haud tantō cessābit cardine rērum.
Quōcircā capere ante dolis et cingere flamma
Rēgīnam meditor, nē quō sē nūmine mūtet,
Sed māgnō Aenēae mēcum teneātur amore.
Quā facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem:"
Régius acciēs cārī genitōris ad urbem
Sidōniam puer ōāre parat, mea máxima cúra,
Dōna ferēns pelagō et flammīs restantīa Trōiae ;

680 Hunc ego sōpitum somnō super alta Cythēra
Aut super Idalium sacratā sēde recondam,
Nē quā scīre dolōs mediusve occurrere possit.
Tū faciem illius noctem nōn amplius ūnam
Falle dolō, et nōtōs puerī puere induc vultūs,

685 Ut, cum tē gremiō accipiet laetissima Didō
Rēgālēs inter mēnsās laticemque Lyaeum,
Cum dabit amplexus atque ōscula dulcia figet,
Occultum ūnānimīs ignem fallāsque venēnō .

Pāret Amor dictūs cāræ genetricis, et ōās
Exuit, et grēssū gaudēns incēdit Iūlī .

690 At Venus Ascanī placidam per membra quītem
Inrigat, et fōtum gremiō dea tollit in altōs
Idalīae lucōs, ubi mollis amārcus illum
Flōribus et dulci adspīrāns complectitur umbrā .

Iamque ibat dictō parēns et dōna Cupīdō
Rēgia portabat Tyriōs, duce laetus Acharē .
Cum venit, aulaeōs iam sē rēgina superbīs
Aureā composītum sōndā médiamque locāvit ;

695 Iam pater Aenēās et iam Trōiāna iuuentūs
Conveniunt strātōque super discumbitur ostro .
Dant manibus famuli lymphās, Cereremque canistrīs
Expediunt, tōnisisque ferunt mantēlia villīs .
Quinquāgintā īntus famulae, quibus ordīne longō
Cūra penum struere, et flammīs adolēre Penātēs ;

700 Centum aiaē totidemque parēs aetāte ministri,
Qui dapibus mēnsās onerent et pōcula pōnant .
Nec nōn et Tyriī per limīna laeta frequēntēs
Convēnēre, tōris iussī discumbere pictīs .

Mirantur dōna Aenēae, mirantur Iūlum.
Flāgrantēsque deī vultūs simulātaque verba,
Pallamque et pictum croceō vēlāmen acanthō.
Praecipuē infēlix, pestī dēvōta futūrae,
Explēri mentem nequit ardēscitque tuendō
Phoenissa, et pariter puerō dōnisque movētur.
Ille ubi complexū Aenēae collōque pependit
Et māgnum falsī implēvit genitōris amōrem,
Rēginam petit. Haec oculis, haec pectore tōtō
Haeret, et interdum gremiō foveat, īnscia Dīdō
Insīdeat quantus miserae deus. At memor ille
Mātrīs Acidaliae paulātim abolēre Sychaeum
Incipit, et vivō temptat praevertere amōre
Iam pridem resīdes animōs désuētaque corda.

Postquam prīma quiēs epulīs, mēnsaeque remōtāe,
Crātēras māgnōs statuunt et vīna corōnānt.
Fit strepitūs tēctīs, vōcemque per ampla volūtant
Ātria; dēpendent lychnī laqueāribus aureīs
Incēnsī, et noctem flammīs fūnālia vincunt.
Hīc rēgīna gravem gemmīs aurōque poposcit
Implēvitque merō pateram, quam Bēlus et omnēs
Ā Bēlō solītū; tum facta silentia tēctīs:

"Iuppiter, hospitibus nam tē dare iūra loquuntur,
Hunc laetum Tyriāisque diem Trōiāque profectīs
Esse velis, nostrōsque hūius meminisse minōrēs.
Adsit laetitiaē Bacchus dator, et bona Iūnō;
Et vōs, ō, coetum, Tyriī, celebrāte fāventēs."

Dīxit, et in mēnsam laticum libāvit honōrem,
Prīmaque, libātō, summō tenus attigit ōre;
Tum Bitiae dedit increpitāns. Ille impiger hausit
Spūmantem pateram, et plēnō sē prōluit aurō;
Post aliī procerēs. Citharā crīnitus Iōpās
Personat aurātā, docuit quem māximus Atlās
Hīc canit errantem lūnam sōlisque labōrēs;
Unde hominum genus et pecudēs; unde imber et īgnēs;
Arctūrum pluviāsque Hyadas geminōsque Triōnēs;
Quid tantum Ōceanō properent sē tingere sōlēs
Hibernī, vel quae tardīs mora noctibus obstet.
Ingeminant plausū Tyrii, Trōesque sequuntur.
Nec nōn et variō noctem sermōne trahēbat
Īnfēlīx Didō, longumque bibēbat amōrem,
Multa super Priamō rogītāns, super Hectore multa;
Nunc, quibus Aurōrae vēnisset fīlius armīs,
Nunc, quālēs Diomēdis equī, nunc, quantus Achillēs.
"Immō age, et ā prīmā dīc, hospes, orīgine nōbīs
Īnsidiās" inquit "Danaum, cāsūsque tuōrum,
Errōresque tuōs; nam tē iam septima portat
Omnibus errantem terrīs et fluctibus aestās."
P. VERGILI MARonis

AENEIDOS

LIBER SECUNDUS

Conticûère omnès, intentique ōrā tenēbant. Inde tōrō pāter Aeneās sic ōrsus ab altō
dum, rēgīna, iūbēs renovāre dolōrem,
Trōiānās ūt ōpēs et lamentābile rēgnum

Eruerint Danaī; quaeque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quōrum pars māgna fui. Quis tālia fandō
Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut dúri mīles Ulixī
Tempēret ā lacrimis? et iam nox ūmīda caelō
Praecipitāt, suādentque cadentīa sidera somnōs.

Sed si tātus amor cāsūs cognōscere nostrōs
Et brevitē Trōiae suprēmum audīre labōrem,
Quāmquam animus meminisce horret, lūctūque refūgit,
Incipiam.

Frāctī bellō fātisque repulsi
Ductōrēs Danaum, tot iam lābentibus annīs

Instar montis equo divīnā Palladis arte
Aedificant, sectāque ināntque ābiete costās;
Vōtum prō rēditū simulant; ea fāma vagātur.
Hūc dēlecta virum sortīti corporā fūrīm
Includunt caecō laterī, penitusque cavernās

Ingentēs uterumque armātō milīte compleunt.

Est in conspectū Tenedos, nōtissima fāmā
Insula, dives opum, Priamī dūm rēgnā manēbant,
Nunc tantum sinus et statīō male fīda carīnis. 
Hūc sē prōvēctū dēsertō in lītore condunt
Nōs ablīsse rāti et ventō petīssē Mycēnās.
30 Erōgō omnis longō solvit sē Tεucrīa lūtu;
Panduntur portae; iuvāt īre et Dōrica castra
Dēsertōque vidēre locōs lītusque rēlictum.
Hīc Dolopum manus, hīc saevus tendēbat Achiłlēs;
Classibus hīc locus, hīc acie certāre solēbant.
40 Pars stupet innūptae dōnum exitiāle Mīnervae
Et mōlem mirantur equī; prīmusque Thymoetēs
Dūcī īntra mūrōs hortātur et arce lōcārī.
Sīve dolo, seu iam Trōiae sīc fāta ferebant.
At Cāpys, et quōrum melīor sententia mentī,
Aut pelagō Danaum īnsidiās suspēctaque dōna
Praecipitāre iubent, subiectīisque ūrēre flammīs,
45 Aut terebrāre cavās uterī et temptāre latēbrās.
Scinditur incertum studia in contrāria vulgus.

Prīmus ibi ante omnēs, māgnā comitantem catervā,
Lāocōn ārdēns summā dēcurrit ab arce,
Et procul: "Ō miserī, quae tanta īnsānia, cīvēs?
Crēditis āvectōs hostēs? aut ūlla putātīs
Dōna carēre dolis Danaum? sīc nōtus Ulixeī?

40 Aut hōc inclūsi lignō occultantur Achiī,
Aut haec in nostrōs fabricāta est māchina mūrōs
Inspectūra domōs ventūraque dēsuper urbi,
Aut alicuīs latet errore; equō nē crēdite, Tεucrī.
Quidquid id est, tīmē Danaōs et dōna ferentēs."

50 Sic fātus validīs ingentem viribus hastam
In latus inque ferī curvam compāgibus alvum
Contorsit. Stetit illa tremēns, uterōque recussō
Īnsonūrē cavae gemitumque dedēre cavernae.
Et, sī fāta deum, sī mēns nōn læva fuisset,

55 Impulerat fērō Argolicās foedāre latēbrās,
Trōiaque nunc stārēs, Priamique arx alta manērēs.
Ecce, manus iuvenem interea post terga revinctum
Pāstōrēs māgnō ad regem clamōre trahēbant
Dardanidae, qui sē ignōtum venientibus ultrō,

Hoc ipsum ut strueret Trōiamque aperīret Achīvis,
Obtulerat, fidēns animī, atque in utrumque parātus,
Seu versāre dolōs, seu certae occumbere mortī.
Undique visendī studiō Trōiāna inventūs
Circumfusā ruit, certantque inlustere captō.

Accipe nunc Danaum insidiās, et crimine ab ūnō
Disce omnēs.
Namque ut conspectū in mediō turbātus, inermīs,
Constitit atque oculīs Phrygia āgmina circumspexit :
"Heu, quae nunc tellūs" inquit, "quae mē aequora
possunt

Accipere aut quid iam miserō mihi dēnique restat,
Cui neque apud Danaōs usquam locus, et super ipsi
Dardanidae infensi poenās cum sanguine poscunt ?"
Quō gemītū conversi animī, compressus et omnis
Impetus, Hortamur fari, quō sanguine crētus,
Quidve ferant, memoret, quae sit fidūcia captō.

Ille haec, deōstā tandem formidine, fāitur:
"Cūnta equidem tibi, rēx, fuerit quodcunque,
fatebor
Vēra" inquit, "neque mē Argolicā dē gente negābō.

Hoc prīmum; nec, si miserum Fortūna Sīnonem

Pinxit, vanum etiam mendacemque imprōba finget.
Pandō aliquid si forte tuās pervēnit ad aurēs
Bēlīdae nōmen Palamedēs et incluta fāmā
Glōria quem falsā sub prōdītione Pelāsgi
Insomente infando indicēo, quia bella vetābāt

Dēmisēre neci, nunc cassum lūmine lūgent:
Illī mē comitem et consanguinitāte propinquum
Pauper in arma pater prīmis hūc mīsit ab annīs. 
Dum stābat rēgnō incolūmis rēgumque vīgebant
Concilīs, et nōs aliquid nūmenque decusque

Gessimus. Invidiā postquam pelācis Ulixī—
Haud ignōta loquor—superīs concessit ab ōris,
Adīctus vitām in tenebris lūctūque trahēbam,
Et cāsum insontis mēcum indignābar amīci.
Nec tacui dēmēns, et mē, fors sī qua tulisset,

Sī patriōs umquam remeāssem victor ad Argōs,
Prōmīsi utōrem, et verbis odiā aspera mōvi.
Hinc mihi prima mali lābēs, hinc semper Ulixēs
Crīminibus terrēre novīs, hinc spargere vōcēs
In vulgum ambīguās, et quaerere cōnscīus arma.

Nec requiēvit enim, dōnec Calchante ministrō—
Sed quid ego haec autem nequīquam ingrāta revolvō?
Quidve moror, sī omnēs ūnō ērdīne habētis Achīvōs,
Iīque audire sat est? Iamduōm sūmite poēnās;
Hōc Ithacīs velīt, et māgnō mercentur Atridae.

Tum vērō ārdēmus scītāri et quaerere cāsūs
Ignāri scelerum tantōrum artisque Pelasgīae.
Prōsequitur pavītāns, et fīctō pectore fātur:
"Saepe fugam Danaī Trōiā cupiēre relictā
Mōlīr et longō fessī discēdere bellō;

Fēcissentque utinam! saepe illōs aspera pontī
Interclūsit hiems, et terruīt Auster euntēs.
Praecippuē, cum iam hīc trabibus contextuēs acernīs
Stāret equus, tōtō sonuērunt aethere nimbi.
Suspenṣī Eurypylum scītāntem ōrācula Phoebī

Mittimus, isque adytīs haec trīstīa dicta reportāt:
"Sanguine plācāstis ventōs et virgīne caesā,
Cum īrīnum Ilīacās, Danaī, vēnīstis ad ōrās:
Sanguine quaerendo rēditūs, animāque litandum
Argolicā." Vulgī quae vōx ut vēnit ad aurēs.
Obstipuère animī, gelidusque per īma cucurrit
Ossa tremor, cui fāta parent, quem poscat Apollō.
Hīc Ithacus vātem māgnō Calchanta tumultū
Prōtrahit in mediōs ; quae sint ea nūmina dīvum,
Flāgītat. Et mihi iam mūtī crūdēle canēbant
Artificis scelus, et tacītī ventūra vidēbant.

"Bis quinōs silet ille diēs, tectusque recūsat
Prōdere vōce suā quemquam aut oppōnere mortī.
Vix tandem, māgnis Ithacī clamōribus āctus,
Compositō rumpit vōcem, et mē dēstīnat ārae.

Adsēnsēre omnēs, et, quae sibi quisque timēbat,
Ūnius in miserī exitium conversa tulēre.
Iamque diēs ūnda aderat ; mihi sacra parāri,
Et salsae frūgēs, et circum tempora vītiae.
Ēripui, fateor, lētō me, et vincula rūpī,
Limōsōque lacū per noctem obscūrus in ulvā
Dēlitūi, dum vēla darent, sī forte dedissent.
Nec mihi iam patriam āntiquam spēs ūlla vidēndi,
Nec dulcēs nātōs exoptātumque parentem ;
Quōs illī fors et poenās ob nostra reposcent

Effugia, et culpam hanc miserōrum morte piābunt.
Quod té per superōs et cōnscla nūmina vērī,
Per, sī qua est, quae restet adhūc mortālibus ūsquam
Intermerāta fidēs, ōrō, miserēre labōrum
Tantōrum, miserēre animī non digna ferentis."

Hīs lacrīmīs vitam damus, et miserēscimus ultrō.
Ipse virō prīmus manicās atque arta levārī
Vincula iubet Prīamus, dictisque īta fātur amīcis :
"Quisquis es, āmissōs hinc iam oblīvīscere Grāiōs.
Noster eris, mihiique haec ēdissere vēra roganti :

Quō mōlem hanc immānis equī statuēre ? quis auctor ?
Quidve petunt ? quae religiō, aut quae māchina
bellī?"
Dixerat. Ille, dolis instructus et arte Pelasgā, Sustulit exūtās vinculis ad sidera palmās:

"Vōs, aeternī ignēs, et non violābile vestrum
Testor nūmen" ait, "vōs ōrae ēnsēsque néfandi,
Quōs ōgī, vittaeque deum, quās hostia gessī:
Fās mihi Graiōrum sacrāta resolvere īūra,
Fās ōdisse virōs, atque omnia ferre sub aurās,
Sī qua tegunt; teneor patriae nec légibus īūlīs.

Tū modo prōmissīs maneās, servātaque servēs
Trōia fidem, sī vēra feram, sī māgna repondam.

"Omnis spēs Danaum et coepit fidūcia belli
Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quō
Týdidēs sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixēs,
Fātāle aggressī sacrātō āvellere templō
Palladium, caesis summae cūstōdibus arcīs,
Corrupēre sacram effigiēm, manibusque cruentīs
Virgineās ausī divae contingere vittās,
Ex illō fluere ac retrō sublāpsa referī

Spēs Danaum, frāctae vīrēs, āversa deae mēns.
Nec dubīs ea signa dedit Trītōnia mōnstrīs.
Vix posītum castrīs simulācrum: ārsēre coruscae
Lūminibus flammāe arrēctīs, salsusque per artūs
Sūdor īit, terque ipsa solō — mīrābile dictū —
Émicit, parmamque gerēns hastamque trementem.

"Extemplō temptanda fugā canit aequora Calchās,
Nec posīse Argolīcis excindī Pergama tēlīs,
Ōmina nī repetant Argīs, nūmenque redūcunt,
Quod pelagō et curvīs sēcum āvexēre carīnīs.

Et nunc, quod patriās ventō petiēre Mycēnās,
Arma deōsque parant comītēs, pelagōque remēnsō
Imprōvisī aderunt. Ita digerit ōmina Calchās.
Hanc prō Palladiō monīti, prō nūmine laesō
Effigiem statuēre, nefās quae trīste piāret.
Hanc tamen imménsam Calchás attollere mólem
Róboribus textís caelóque édúcere iussit,
Né recipí portis, aut dúcì in moenia posset,
Neu populum antiquā sub rēligiōne tučri.
Nam si vestra manus viölāset dōna Minervae,
Tum māgnun exitium—quod dì prius ōmen in
ipsum
Convertant!—Priami imperiō Phrygibusque futūrum;
Sīn manibus vestrīs vestram ascendisset in urbem,
Ultrō Asiaē māgnō Pelopēa ad moenia bellō
Ventūram, et nostrōs ea fāta manēre nepōtēs.”
Tālibus insidiās periūrique artē Sinōnis
Crēdita rēs, captique dolis lācrimisque coāctās,
Quōs neque Týdidēs, nec Lārisaeus Achillēs,
Nōn annī domuere decem, nōn mille carīnae.
Hic aliud māius miserīs multōque tremendum
Obicitur magis, atque imprōvida pectora turbat.
Lāocoōn, ductus Neptūnō sorte sacerdōs,
Sollemnēs taurum ingentem máctābat ad ārās.
Ecce autem gemīni à Tenedō tranquil·la per alta—
Horrēscō referēns—imménsis orbibus anguēs
Incumbunt pelagō, pariterque ad litora tendunt;
Pectora quōrum inter fluctūs arrecta iūbaeque
Sanguineae superant undās; pars cētera pontum
Pōne legit sinuātque imménsa volumine terga
Fit sonitus spūmante salō; iamque arva tenēbant,
Ārdentēsque oculōs suffēcti sanguine et igni,
Sibila lāmbēbant linguis vibrantibus āra.
Diffugimus visū exsanguēs. Illī āgmine certō
Lāocoontā petunt; et primum parva duōrum
Corpora nāτōrum serpēns amplexus uterque
Implicat et miserōs morsū dépāscitur artūs;
Post ipsum, auxiliō subeuntēm ac tela terentem,
Corripiunt, spirisque ligant ingentibus; et iam
Bis medium amplexi, bis colló squámea circum
Terga datī, superant capite et cervicibus altís.

Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodós,
Perfúsus sānic vittás átrōque venēnō,
Clāmōrés simul horrendós ad sīdera tollit,
Quālis mūgitus, fūgit cum saucius āram
Taurus et incertam excussit cervīc sēcūrim.

At gemini lāpsū délibra ad summa dráconēs
Effugiunt sācuaque petunt Trītōnis arceum,
Sub pedibusque deae clipeique sub orbe teguntur.

Tum vērō tremefacta novus per pectora cūntis
Insinuat pavor, et scelus expendisse merentem

Lācoonta ferunt, sācrum quī cuspide rōbur
Laeserit et tergō scelerātam intorserit hastam.
Dūcendum ad sēdēs simulācrum orandaque divae
Nūmina conclāmant.

Dividimus mūrōs et moenia pandimus urbis.

Accingunt omnēs operī, pedibusque rotārum
Subiciunt lāpsūs, et stoppia vincula collō
Intendunt. Scandit fātālis māchina mūrōs,
Fēta armīs. Puerī circum innuptaeque puellae
Sacra canunt, fūnemque manū contingere gaudent.

Ilia subit, mediaeaque mināns inābitur urbī.
Ō patria, ō divum domus Ilīum, et incluta bellō
Moenia Dardanidum! quater ipsō in līmine portae
Substitit, atque uterō sonītum quater arma dedēre;
Instāmus tamen immemorēs caecōque furōre,

Et mōnstrum infēlix sacra tā sistimus arce.
Tunc etiam fātis aperit Cassandra futūris
Ōra, dei iussū nōn umquam crēdīta Teucrīs.
Nōs délibra deum miserī, quībus ultimus esse
Ille diēs, fēstā vēlāmus fronde per urbem.
Vertitut interea caelum et ruit oceano Nox,
Involvens umbrä magna terramque polumque
Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teucri
Conticuerent; sopor fessos complectitur artus.
Et iam Argyra phalanx instructis navibus ibat

A Tenedo, tacitaque rem amica silentia lunae
Litora nont petens, flammas cum regia puppis
Extulerat, fatisque deum defendens iniquis
Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtem
Laxat clausura Sinon. Illos patefactus ad auras

Reddit equus, lactique cavus se robore prumunt
Thessandrus Sthenelusque ducis et dirus Ulixes,
Demissum lapsi per furtem, Acamasisque, Thoasque,
Pelidessque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon,
Et Menelaeus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeso.

Invandunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam;
Caeduntur vigilas, porisque patentibus omnes
Accipiunt socios atque agmina conscia iungunt.

Tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
Incipit et dono diuum gratissima serpit.

In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector
Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere flatus;
Raptatus bigis, ut quando, aterque cruento
Pulvere, perque pedes traiectus lora tumentes.
Ei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo

Hectore, qui rexit exuvias indutos Achilli,
Vel Danaum Phrygiis iaculatus puppibus ignes!
Squalentem barbam et concreros sanguine crines
Vulneraque illa generis, quae circums plurima muros
Accipit patrios. Ultrum flens ipse videt

Compellare virum et maestas exprimere voces:
"O lux Dardaniae, speciosissima Teucerum,
Quae tanta tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris
Exspectáte venís? ut té post multa tuórum
Funéra, post variós homínunque urbisque labóres
285 Deféssis asplémmus! quae causa indigna seréno
Foedavit vultús? aut cúr haec vulnera cerno?"
Ille nihil, nec mé quaerentem vana morátur,
Sed graviter gemitús ímó depectore dúcem,
"Heú fugce, náte deá, téque hís" ait "éripe flammaés.
290 Hostís habet múrós; ruit altó á culmine Tróia.
Sát patriae Priamóque datum: si Pergama dextrá
Défendí possent, etiam hác défénsa fuissent.
Sacra suóque tibi commendat Tróia Penátés;
Hós capce fátórum comités, his moenia quaerę,
Máguna pererrató statúös quae děnique pónito."
Sic ait, et manibus víttás Vestamque potentem
Aceternumque adýtis effert penetrálibus ignem.
Diversó interéa miscentur moenia lúctū;
Et magis atque magis, quamquam sécréta parentis
300 Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit,
Clárescunt sonítus, armórumque ingruit horror.
Excútor somnō, et summi fastigia tectū
Ascénsū superó, atque ärrectis auribus adstó:
In secétem veluti cum flamma furentibus austris
305 Incidit, aut rapidly montánō flúmine torréns
Sternit agrōs, sternit sáta laeta bounique labóres,
Praccipitésque trahit silvás stupet ínscius altó
Accipiéns sonitum saxí dé vertice pástor.
Tum vēró manifesta fidés, Danaumque patéscunt
310 Ínsidiaé. Iam Déiophóbó dedit ampla ruínam,
Vulcánō superante, domus, iam próximus ōrdet
Úcalegōn; Sigéa ígni freta látā relúcēnt.
Exoritur clámorque virum clángorque tubarum.
Arma ámbéns capió; nec sat rationis in armiós;
315 Sed glomeráre manum bellō et concurrere in arcem
Liber Secundus

Cum sociis ardent animi; furor iraque mentem Praecipitante; pulchrumque mortis succurret in armis.

Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivum,
Panthus Othryadês, arcis Phoebove sacerdos,
Sacra manœ victösque deos parvumque nepótem
Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit.
"Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?"

Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu cum tālia reddit:
"Vénit summa diēs et ineluctābile tempus
Dardaniae. Fūimus Trōes, fuit Ilīum et ingēns
Glōria Teucrōrum; fere omnia Iuppiter Argōs
Transtulit; incensā Danaī dominantur in urbe.
Arduus armātōs mediis in moenibus adstāns
Fundit equus, victorique Sinōn incendia miscet
Insultāns. Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt,
Milia quot magnis unquam vēnere Mycēnīs;
Obsédere alii tēlis angusta viārum
Oppositi; stat ferris acies múcrone coruscō
Stricta, parāta neci; vix prīmi proelia temptant
Portārum vigilēs, et caecō Mārte resistunt."

Tālibus Othryadac dictis et nūmine divum
In flammās et in arma feror, quō tristis Erīnys,
Quō fremitus vocat et sublātus ad aetheram clāmor.
Addunt sē socios Ripheus et maximus armīs
Epytus, obāti per lūnam, Hypanisque Dymāsque,
Et lateri agglomerat nostrō, iuvenisque Coroebus,
Mygdonidēs. Illis ad Trōiam forte diēbus
Vēnerat, Íssanō Cassandrae incensus amōre,
Et gener auxilium Priamō Phrygibusque ferēbat,
Infēlix, qui non sponsae praecēpta furentis
Audierit.
Quōs ubi cónfertōs audēre in proelias vidi,
Incipio super his: “Iuvenēs, fortissima frūstrā
Pectora, si vóbīs audentem extrēma cupidō
Certa sequī — quae sit rēbus fortūna vidētis:
Excessēre omnēs, adytīs ārīsque relīctīs,
Dī, quibus imperium hōc steterat; succurrītis urbī
Incēnsae — moriāmur, et in media arma ruāmus.
Una salūs victīs, nūllam spēràre salūtem.”

Sic animīs iuvenum furor additus. Inde lupī ceu
Raptōrēs ātrā in nebulā, quōs improba ventris
Exēgit caecōs rabiēs, catulique relīctī
Faucibus expectant siccis, per tēla, per hostēs
Vādimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediaeque tenēmus
Urbis iter;nox ātra cavā circumvolat umbrā.
Quis clādem illīus noctis, quis fūnera fandō
Explicit, aut possit lacrimīs aequāre labōrēs?
Urbs antiqua ruit, multōs domināta per annōs;
Plūrima perque viās sternuntur incertia passim
Corpora perque domōs et religiōsa deōrum
Limina. Nec sōlī poenās dant sanguine Teucri;
Quondam etiam victūs redit in praecordia virtūs
Victōrēsque cadunt Danaī. Cruēdēs ubique
Lūctus, ubīque pavor, et plūrima mortis imāgō.

Prīmus sē Danaum, māgnā comitante catervā,
Androgeōs offert nōhīs, socia āgmina crēdēns
İnscius, atque ultrō verbīs compellat amīcis:
“Festīnāte, virī. Nam quae tam sēra morātur
Sēgniōs? aliī rapiunt incēnsa feruntque
Pergama; vōs celsīs nunc prīnum ā nāvibus ũtis.”
Dīxit, et extemplō (neque enim respoṇsa dabantur
Fīda satīs) sēnsit mediōs dēlapsus in hostēs.
Obstipuit, retroque pedem cum vōce repressit.
Imprōvisum asprīs velutī qui sentibus anguem
Pressit humī nitēns, trepidusque repente refūgit
Adtollentem irās et caerula colla tumentem;
Haud secus Androgeōs visū tremefactus abībat.
Inruimus, dēnsis et circumfundimur armīs,
Ignārōsque loci pāssim et formidine captōs
Sternimus. Adspīrat prīmō fortūna labōri.
Atque hic successū exsultāns animīisque Coroebus
"Ö soci, quā prīma" inquit "fortūna salūtis
Mōnstrat iter, quāque ostendit sē dextra, sequāmur;
Mūtēmus clīpeōs, Danaumque insignia nōbīs
Aptēmus. Dolum an virtūs, quis in hoste requīrat?
Arma dabunt ipsis." Sic fātus, deinde comantem
Androgeī galeam clīpeāque insigne decorum
Induitur, latērique Argivum accommodat ēnsem.
Hōc Ripheus, hōc ipse Dymās omnisque iuventūs
Laeta fācit; spolis sē quisque recentībus armat.
Vādimus immīxī Danaīs haud nūmine nostrō,
Multaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem
Consērimus, multōs Danaum dēmittimus Orcō.
Diſfugiunt aliī ad nāvēs, et lītora cursū
Fīda petunt; pars ingentem formīdine turpī
Scandunt rūrsus equum et nōtā conduntur in alvō.
Heu nihil invītīs fās quemquam fidere dīvis!
Ecce trahēbātur passis Priamēia virgō
Crīnibus ā templō Cassandrā adytīisque Minervae,
Ad cælum tendēns ārdentia lūmina fruāstrā,—
Lūmina, nam tenerās arcēbant vincula palmās.
Nōn tulīt hanc speciem furiātā mente Coroebus,
Et sēscī médium inīcīt peritūrus in āgmen.
Consēquimur cūnti et dēnsis incurrimus armīs.
Hic prīmum ex altō delubri culmine tēlīs
Nostrōrum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedēs
Armōrum faciē et Grāiārum errōre iūbārum.
Tum Danaī gemitū atque ēreptae virginīs irā
Undique collectī invādunt, acerrimus Āīx,
Et gemini Atrīdae, Dolopumque exercitus omnis:
Adversī ruptō ceu quondam turbine ventī
Confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus Eōs
Eurus equīs; strīdunt silvae, saevītque tridentī
Spūmeus atque īmō Nēreus ciet aequora fundō.

Ilī etiam, sī quōs obscurā nocte per umbram
Fūdimus insidiis tōtāque agitāvīmus urbe,
Apparent; prīmi clipeōs mentitaque tēla
Adgnōscunt, atque ōra sonō discordīa signant.
Īlicet obruimur numerō; prīmusque Coroebus
Peneleī dextrā divae armipotentis ad āram
Prōcumbit; cadit et Rīpheus, iūstissimus ūnus
Quī fuit in Teucrīs et servantissimus aequī
(Dis aliter visum); percunt Hypanisque Dymāisque
Cōnīxi ā sociis; nec tē tua plūrima, Panthū,
Lābentem pietās nec Apollinis īnfula tēxīt.
Īliaci cinerēs et flamma extrēma mcōrum,
Testor, in occasū vestrō nec tēla nec ūllās
Vitāvisse viōsē Danaum, et, sī fāta fuissent,
Ut cadērem, meruisse manū. Divellimur inde:

Īphitus et Peliās mēcum, quōrum Īphitus aevō
Iam gravior, Peliās et vulnere tardus Ulixī;
Prōtinus ad sēdēs Priamī clamōre vocātī.

Hic vērō ingentem pūgnam, ceu cētera nūsquam
Bella forent, nūlliō tōtā morerentur in urbe;

Sic Mārtem indomītum, Danaōisque ad tēctā ruentēs
Cernimus, obsessumque āctā testūdine limen.
Haerent pārietibus scālae, postēisque sub ipsōs
Nituntur gradibus, clipeōisque ad tēla sinistrīs
Prōtēctī obiciunt, prēnsant fastīgia dextrīs.

Dardanidae contrā turres ac tēctā domōrum
Culmina convellunt — hīs sē, quandō ultima cernunt,
Extrêmā iam in morte parant dēfendere tēlis —
Aurātāsque trabēs, veterum decora alta parentum,
Dēvolvunt; alī strictīs mūcrōnibus īmās
Obsēdēre forēs; hās servant āgmine dēnsō.
Instaurātī animī, rēgis succurrere tēctīs,
Auxiliōque levāre vīrōs, vimque addere victīs.
Līmen erat caecaeque forēs et pervius õusus
Tēctōrum inter sē Priami, postēsque relictī
A tergō, infēlix quā sē, dum rēgna manēbant,
Saeplius Andromachē ferre incomitāta solēbat
Ad socerōs, et avō puerum Astyanacta trahēbat.
Evādo ad summī fastigia culminis, unde
Tēla manū misēri iactābant īnrita Teucrī.
Turrim in praeципiti stantem summīsque sub astra
Eductam tēctīs, unde omnis Trōia vidēri
Et Danaum solitae nāvēs et Achāia castra,
Aggressi ferrō circump, quā summa labantēs
İunctūrās tabulāta dabant, convellimus altīs
Sēdibus, impulimusque; ea lāpsa repente ruīnam
Cum sonitū trahit et Danaum super āgmina lātē
Incidit. Ast alīi subeunt, nec saxa, nec ūllum
Tēlorum interēa cessat genus.
Vestibulum ante ipsum prīmōque in līmine Pyrrhus
Exsultat, tēlis et lūce coruscus aēnā:
Quālis ubi in lūcem coluber mala grāmina pāstus,
Frigida sub terrā tumidum quem brūma tegēbat,
Nunc, positīs novus exuviis nitidusquē iuventā,
Lūbrica convolvit sublātō pectore terga
Arduus ad sōlem, et linguīs micat ōre trisulcīs.
Ūnā ingēns Periphās et equōrum agitātor Achillīs,
Armiger Automedōn, ūnā omnis Scyria pūbēs
Succēdunt tēctō, et flammās ad culmina iactant.
Ipse inter prīmōs correetā dūra bipennī
Lîmina perrumpit, postēsque a cardine vellit
Aerātōs; iamque excīsā trabe firma cavāvit.
Rōbora, et ingentem lātō dedit ōre fenestram.
Appāret domus intus, et ātria longa patēscunt;
Appārent Priami et veterum penetrālia rēgum,
Armātōsque vident stantēs in lîmine prīmō.

At domus interior gemitū miserōque tumultū
Miscētur, penitusque cavae plangōribus aedēs
Fēmineīs ululant; ferit aurea sidera clāmor.
Tum pavidae tēctis mātrēs ingentibus errant,
Amplexaequē tenent postēs atque ōscula figunt.
Instat vi patriā Pyrrhus; nec claustra, neque ipsi
Cūstōdēs sufferre valent; labat āriete crēbro
Īānua, et ēmōtī prōcumbunt cardine postēs.
Fit via vi: rumpunt adītūs, prīmōsque trucīdant

Immissī Danaī, et lātē loca milite complent.
Nōn sic, aggeribus ruptis cum spūmeus amnis
Exīit oppositāisque ēvicit gurgite mōlēs,
Fertur in arva furēns cumulō, campōsque per omnēs
Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vīdī ipse furentem

Caede Neoptoleumem geminōsque in lîmine Atrīdās;
Vīdī Hecubam centumque nurūs, Priamumque per ārās
Sanguine foedantem, quōs ipse sacrāverat, īgnēs.
Quinquāgintā illi thalamī, spēs tanta nepōtum,
Barbarīcō postēs aurō spoliōsque superbī,

Prōcubuēre; tenent Danaī, quà déficit īgnis.

Forsitan et, Priami fuerint quae fāta, requīrās.
Urbis uti captae cāsum convulsaque vidit
Lîmina tēctōrum et medium in penetrālibus hostem,
Arma diū senior dēsuēta trementibus aevō

Circumdat nequīquam umerīs, et inūtile ferrum
Cingitur, ac dēnsōs fertur morītūrus in hostēs.
Aedibus in mediīs nūdōque sub aetheris axe
Ingēns āra fuit iūxtāque veterrima laurus, 
Incumbēns ārae atque umbra complexa Penātēs. 
Hic Hecuba et nātae nequiquam altāria circum, 
Praecipitēs ātrā ceu tempestāte columbae, 
Condēnsae et divum amplexae simulācra sedēbant. 
Ipsum autem su númpis Priamum iuvenālibus armīs
Ut vīdit, “Quae mēns tam dira, miserrime coniūnx,
Impulit his cingī tēlis? aut quō ruis?” inquit.
“Nōn tāli auxiliō nec dēfēnsōribus istīs
Tempus eget; nōn, si ipse meus nunc adforet Hēctor.
Hūc tandem concēde; haec āra tuēbitur omnēs,
Aut moriēre simul.” Sic ōre effāta recepit
Ad séśē et sacrā longaeveum in sēde locāvit.
Ecce autem ēlapsus Pyrrha dē cædē Pēlītēs,
Ūnus nātōrum Priamī, per tēla, per hostēs
Porticibus longīs fugīt, et vacua ātrīa lūstrat
Saucius: illum ārdēns ĭnĭstō vulnere Pyrrha
 İnsequitur, iam iamque manū tenet et premit hastā.
Ut tandem ante oculōs ĭvāsit et ĭra parentum,
Concidit, ac multō vitam cum sanguine fūdit.
Hic Priamus, quamquam in mediā iam morte tenētur,
Nōn tamen abstinuīt, nec vocī ĭraequē pepercit:
“At tibi prō scelere,” exclāmat, “prō tālibus ausis,
Dī, si qua est caelo pietās, quae tālia cūret,
Persolvant grātēs dignās, et praemia reddant
Débita, quī nātī córam mé cernere lētum
Fēcistī et patriōs foedāsti fūnere vultūs.
At nōn ille, satum quō tē mentīris, Achillēs
Tālis in hoste fuit Priamō; sed iūra fidemque
Süplicis ērubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulcrō
Reddidit Hectoreum, mēque in mea rēgna remīsit.”
Sic fātus senior, tēlumque ĭmbelle sine ictū
Coniēcit, raucō quod prōtinus aere repulsum
Et summō clipei nequiquam umbōne pependit.
Cui Pyrrhus: "Referēs ergō haec et nūntius ībis
Pēlīdae genitōrī; illī mea tristia facta
Dēgeneremque Neoptolemum nārrāre mementō.
Nunc morere." Hoc dicēns altāria ad ipsa trementem
Trāxit et in multō läpsantem sanguine nātī,
Implicuitque comam laevā, dextrāque coruscum
Extulit ac laterī capulō tenus abdidit ēnsem.
Haec finis Priami fātōrum; hic exitus illum
Sorte tūlit, Trōiam incēnsam et prōlāpsa videntem
Pergama, tot quondam populi terrīsque superbum
Rēgnātōrem Asiae. Iacet ingēns lītore truncus,
Āvulsumque umerīs caput, et sine nōmine corpus.

At mē tum prīnum saevus circumstetit horror.
Obstipui; subīt cāri genitōris īmāgō,
Ut rēgem aequaevum crūdelī vulnere vidi
Vitam exhālantem; subīt déserta Creūsa,
Et direpta domus, et parvi cāsus Iūli.
Respicio, et, quae sit mē circum cópia, lūstrō.
Dēseruēre omnēs défessi, et corpora saltū
Ad terram míserē aut īgnibus aegra dedēre.
Iamque adeō super ūnus cram, cum limina Vestae
Servantem et tacitam sécrētā in sēde latentem
Tyndarida aspiciō; dant clāra incendia lūcem
Erranti passimque oculōs per cūncta ferenti.
Illa sībi ënīstōs ēversa ob Pergama Teucrōs
Et poenās Danaum et désertī coniugis īrās
Praemetuēns, Trōiae et patriae communīs Erīnys,
Abdiderat sēsē atque āris invīsa sedēbat.
Exārsēre īgnēs animō; subīt īra cadentem
Ulisci patriam et scelerātās sūmere poenās.
"Scīlicet haec Spartam incolumis patriāsque Mycēnās..."
Aspiciet? partōque ībit rēgīna triumphō,
Coniugiumque, domumque, patrés, nātōsque vidēbit,
Īliadum turbā et Phrygiōs comitāta ministriēs?
Occiderit ferrō Priamus? Trōia ārserit īgni?
Dardanium totiēns sūdārit sanguine lītus?
Nōn īta! Namque etsi nūllum memorābile nōmen
Fēmineā in poenā est nec habet victōria laudem,
Exstūnxisse ncēs tamen et sūmpsisse merentēs
Laudābor poenās, animumque explēsse iuvābit
Ultricīs flammēs, et cinerēs satiāsse meōrum."
Tālia iactābam, et furiātā mente ferēbar,
Cum mihi sē, nōn ante oculīs tam clāra, videndum
Obtulit et pūrā per noctem in lūce refulsit
Alma parēns, confessa deam, quālisque vidērī
Cælicolis et quanta solet, dextrāque prehēnsum
Continuit, roseōque haec īnsuper addidit ōre:
"Nāte, quis indomitās tantus dolor excitāt īrās?
Quid furīs? aut quōnam nostrī tibi cūra recessit?
Nōn prīus aspiciēs, ubi fessum aētāte parentem
Liquēris Anchīsēn? superet consūnxne Creūsa,
Ascaniūsque puer? quōs omnēs undique Grāiae
Circum errant aciēs, et, nī mea cūra resistat,
Iam flammēs tulerint inimīcīs et hauserit ēnsis.
Nōn tibi Tyndarīdis faciēs invīsa Lacaenae
Culpātusve Parīs; dīvum inclementia, dīvum,
Hās ēvertit opēs sternitque ā culmine Trōiam.
"Aspice—namque omnem, quae nuncobducta tuenti
Mōrtālēs hebetat visūs tībi et ūmida circūm
Cālīgat, nūbem ēripiam; tū nē qua parentis
Iussa tīmē, ne praecceptīs parēre recūsā—
Hic ubi disiectās mōlēs āvulsaque saxīs
Saxa vidēs mixtōque undantem pulvere fūnum,
Neptūnus mūrōs māgnōque ēmōta tridentī
Fundamenta quatit tōtamque ā sēdibus urbem
Ēruit. Hīc Iūnō Scaeus saevissima portās
Prīma tenet, sociumque furēns ā nāvibus āgmen
Ferrō accinēta vocat.

Iam summās arcēs Tritōnia, respice, Pallas
Īnsēdit, nimbō effulgēns et Gorgone saeva.
Ipse Pater Danaīs animōs virēsque secundās
Sufficit, ipse deōs in Dardana suscipit arma.
Ēripe, nāte, fugam, finemque impōne labōrī.

Nūsquam aberō, et tūtum patriō tē limine sistam.”
Dīxerat, et spissīs noctis sē condidit umbrīs.
Appārent dīrae faciēs inimicaque Trōiae
Nūmina māgna deum.
Tum vērō omne mihi visum cōnsidere in ignēs

Īlium et ex īmō vertī Neptūnia Trōia;
Ac velutī summīs antiquam in montibus ornament
Cum ferrō accurate crēbrisque bipennibus instant
Ēruere agricolae certātim; illa úsque minātur
Et tremefacta comam concussō vertice nūtāt,

Vulneribus dōnec paulātim ēvicta suprēnum
Congemuit trāxīque iugīs āvulsa ruīnam.
Descendō, ac dūcente deō flammam inter et hostēs
Expedior; dant tēla locum, flammaeaque recēdunt.
Atque ubi iam patriae perventum ad limina sēdis

Antiquāsque domōs, genitor, quem tollere in altōs
Optābam primum montēs primumque petēbam,
Abnegat excīsā vítām prōducere Trōiā
Exsiliumque patī. “Vōsō, quibus integer aevi
Sanguis” ait “solidaeque suō stant rōbore virēs,

Vōs agitāte fugam.
Mē sī caelicolae voluissent dūcere vítam,
Hās mihi servāssent sēdēs. Satis ūna superque
Vidimus excidia et captae superāvimus urbi.
Sic ō, sic positum adfātī discēdīte corpus.

Ipse manū mortem inveniam; miserēbitur hostis
Exuvīäsque petet; facilis iactūra sepulcrī
Iam prīdem invisus divīs et inūtilis annōs
Dēmoror, ex quō mē dīvum pater atque homīnum rēx
Fulminis adflāvit ventīs et contigit īgni.”

Tālia perstābat memorāns, fixusque manēbat.
Nos contrā effūsi lacrimīs coniūnxque Creūsa
Ascaniusque omnīisque domus, nē vertere sēcum
Cūncta pater fātōque urgenti incumbere vellet.
Abnegat, inceptōque et sēdībus haeret in īsdem.

Rūrsus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus optō,
Nam quod cōnsilium aut quae iam fortūna dabātur?
“Mēne efferre pedem, genitor, tē possĕ relīctō
Spērāstī, tantumque nefās patriō excidit ōre?
Si nihil ex tantā superīs placet urbe relinqui,

Et sedet hoc animō, perītūraeque addere Trōiae
Tēque tuōsque iuvat, patet istī iānua lētō;
Iamque aderīt multō Priamī dē sanguine Pyrrhus,
Nātum ante ōra patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad ārās.
Hoc erat, alma parēns, quod mē per tēla, per īgnēs

Èripīs, ut mediīs hostem in penetrālibus, utque
Ascanium patremque meum lūxtāque Creūsam
Alterm in alterius mactātōs sanguine cernam?
Arma, virī, ferte arma; vocat lūx ultima victōs.
Reddite mē Danaīs; sīnīte instaurāta revisam

Proelia. Numquam omnēs hodiē moriēmur inulti.”

Hinc ferrō accingor rūrsus clīpeōque sinistram
Însertābam aptāns mēque extrā tēctā ferēbam.
Ecce autem complexa pedēs in līmine coniūnx
Haerēbat, parvumque patrī tendēbat Iūlum:

“Si perītūrus abīs, et nōs rape in omnia tēcum;
Sin aliquam expertus sūmpītīs spem pōnis in armīs,
Hanc primum tūtāre domum. Cui parvus Iūlus, Cui pater et coniūnx quondam tua dicta relinquo?"
Tālia vōciferāns gemitū tectum omne replēbat,
Cum subitum dictūque oritur mirābile mōnstrum.
Namque manūs inter maestōrumque ōra parentum
Ecce levis summō dē vertice visus Iūli
Fundere lumen apex, tāctūque innoxia mollēs
Lambere flamma comās et circūm tempora pāscī.
Nōs pavidi trepidāre metū, crinemque flagrantem
Excutere et sanctōs restinguere fontibus ignēs.
At pater Anchisēs oculōs ad sidera laetus
Extulit, et caelō palmās cum vōce tetendit:
"Iuppiter omnipotēns, precibus sī flecteris ūllis,
Aspice nōs; hōc tantum; et, si pietāte merēmur,
Dā deinde auxiliōm, pater, atque haec ōmina firmā."
Vix ea fātus erat senior, subitōque fragōre
Intonuit laevum, et dē caelō lāpsa per umbrās
Stella facem dūcēns multā cum luce cucurrit.
Illem, summa super lābentem culmina tectī,
Cernimus Idaeā clāram sē condere silvā
Signantemque viās; tum longō līmite sulcūs
Dat lūcem, et lātē circūm loca sulphure fūmant.
Hic vērō victus genitōr sē tollit ad aurās,
Adfāturque deōs et sanctum sidus adōrat:
"Iam iam nūlla mora est; sequor, et, quā dūcitis, ad-
sum.
Di patriī, servāte domum, servāte nepōtem.
Vestrum hōc augurium, vestrōque in númine Trōia est.
Cēdō equidem, nec, nāte, tibī comes ire recūsō."
Dixerat ille; et iam per moenia clārior ignis
Auditur, propiusque aestūs incendia volvunt.
"Ergō age, căre pater, cervici impōnere nostrae;
Ipse subibō umerīs, nec mē labor iste gravābit;"
Quō rēs cumque cadent, ūnum et commūne perīclum,
Una salūs ambobus ērit. Mihi parvus Iūlus
Sit comes, et longē servet vestigia coniūnx.
Vōs, famuli, quae dicam, animīs advertite vestris.
Est urbe ēgressīs tumulus templumque vetustum
Dēsertae Cerēris, iūxtāque antiqua cupressus
Religione patrum multōs servāta per annōs.
Hanc ex diversō sedem venīmus in ūnam.
Tū, genitor, cape sacra manū patriōisque Penātēs;
Mē, bellō ē tantō digressum et caede recenti,
Attractāre nefās, dō nec mē flūmine vivō
Abluerō.”

Hace fātus, lātōs umerōs suōctaque colla
Veste super fulvique insternor pelle leōnis,
Succēdōque ēonerī; dextrae sē parvus Iūlus
Implicuit sequiturque patrem nōn passibus aequīs;
Pōne subit coniūnx. Ferimur per opāca locōrum;
Et mē, quem dūdum nōn īlla inicta movēbant
Tēla neque adversō glomerāti ex āgnīne Grāi,
Nunc omnēs terrent aurae, sonus excitat omnis
Suspēnsum et pariter comitique ōnerique timentem.

Iamque propinquābant portis, omnemque vidēbar
Ēvasisse viam, subītō cum crēber ad aurēs
Visus adesse pedum sonitus, genitorque per umbram
Prōspiciēns, “Nāte,” exclāmat, “fuge, nāte; propin-
quānt
Ārdentēs clipeōs atque aera micantia cernō.”

Hic mihi nescio quod trepidō male numen amīcum
Confūsam éripuit mentem. Namque āvia cursū
Dum sequor et nōta excēdō regiōne viārum,
Heu! miserō coniūnx fātōne ērepta Creūsa
Substitit, errāvitne viā, seu lassae resēdit?

Incertum; nec post oculīs est reddita nostrīs;
Nec prius amissam respexi animumque reflexi,
Quam tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam
Vénimus; hic dénum colléctis omnibus úna
Désuit, et comités nátumque virumque fesellit.

Quem nón incúsvi âmēns hominumque deórumque,
Aut quid in éversā vidi crūdēlius urbe?
Ascanium Anchīsēnque patrem Teucrōsque Penátēs
Commendō sociis et curvā valle recondō;
Ipse urbem répetō et cíngor fulgentibus armīs.

Stat cáuss renovāre omnēs, omnemque revertī
Per Trōiam, et rūrsus caput obiectāre periclīs.
Principīō mūrōs obscuraque limina portae,
Quā gressum extuleram, repetō, et vestigia retrō
Observāta sequor per noctem et lūmine lūstrō.

Horror ubique animōs, simul ipsa silentia terrent.
Inde domum, si forte pedem, st forte tulisset,
Mē referō. Involverant Danaī, et tēctum omne tenēbant
Ilicit ignis edāx summa ad fastigia ventō
Volvitur; exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad aurās.

Prōcēdō et Priami sēdēs arcemque revisō.
Et iam porticibus vacuís Iūnōnis asylō
Cūstōdēs lēctī Phoenīx et dirus Ulixēs
Praedam adservābant. Hūc undique Trōia gaza
Incēnsis erepta adyts, mēnsaeque deōrum,
Crātērēsque aurō solidī, captīvaque vestīs
Congeritur. Pueri et pavidae longō ordine mātrēs
Stant circum.
Ausus quīn etiam vocēs iactāre per umbram
Implēvī clāmōre viās, maestusque Creūsam

Nequīquam ingemināns iterumque iterumque vocāvi.
Quaerentī et tēctī urbīs sine fine furentī
Infīlix simulācrum atque ipsius umbra Creūsae
Visa mihi ante oculōs et nōta māior imāgō.
Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis:
"Quid tantum insano iuvat indulgere dolori,
O dulcis coniunx? non haec sine numine divum
Eveniunt; nec te hinc comitem asportare Creusam
Fas aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris aequor arandum,
Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
Inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thymbris:
Illie res laetae regnumque et regia coniunx
Parta tibi. Lacrimas dilictae pelle Creusae:
Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas
Aspiciam, aut Graia servitum matribus ibi,
Dardanis, et divae Veneris nurus;
Sed me magna deum Genetrix his detinet oris.
Iamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem."

Haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem
Dicere deseruit, tenuesse recessit in auras.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum;
Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago,
Pare levibus ventis volucrique similima somno.
Sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso.
Atque hic ingentem comitum adfluxisse novorum
Invenio admirans numerum, matresque, virisque,
Collactam exsiliis pube, miserabile vulgus.
Undique conveneire, animis opibusque parati,
In quandamque velim pelagio deducere terras.
Iamque iugis summae surgebat Lucifer Idae
Ducebatque diem, Danaique obsessa tenebant
Limina portarum, nec spes opis ulla dabatur;
Cessi et sublato montes genitore petivi.
P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER TERTIUS

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

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

Auspiciis coeptorum operum, superoque nitentem
Caelicolum regi mactabam in litore taurum.
Forte fuit iuxta 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 quattit, gelidusque coit formidine sanguis.
Rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen
Insequor et causas penitus temptare latentes;
Ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.
Multa movens animo Nymphas venerabar agrestes
Gradivumque patrem, Geticis qui praesidet arvis,
Rite secundarent visus omenque levarent.
Tertia sed postquam maiore hastilia nisu
Aggregdior genibusque adversae obluctor harenae —
Eloquar, an silam? — gemitus lacrimabilis imo
Auditur tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad aures
"Quid miserum, Aenea, laceras? iam parce sepulto;
Parce pias scelerare manus. Non me tibi Troia
Externum tulit, aut crur hic de stipite manat.
Heu! fuge crudeles terras, fuge litus avarum.
Nam Polydorus ego. Hic confluxum ferrea text
Telorum seges et iaculis increvit acutis."
Tum vero ancipiti mentem formidine pressus
Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
Hunc Polydorum auri quondam cum pondere magno
Infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum
Threicio regi, cum iam diffideret armis
Dardaniae cingique urbem obsidione videret.
Ille, ut opes fractae Teucrum, et Fortuna recessit,
Res Agamemnonias victriciae 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 deum refero, et, quae sit sententia, posco.

Omnibus idem animus, scelerata excedere terra,
Lini quollutum hospitium, et dare classibus austro
Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus, et ingens
Aggeritur tumulo tellus; stant Manibus arae,
Caeruleis maestae vittis atraque cupresso,

Et circum Iliades crinem de more solutae;
Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte
Sanguinis et sacri pateras, animamque sepulcro
Condimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus.

Inde, ubi prima fides pelago, placatique venti

Dant maria et lenis crepitans vocat auster in altum,
Deducunt socii naves et litora complent.
Provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt.
Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus
Nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo,

Quam pius Arcitenens oras et litora circum
Errantem Mycono e celsa Gyaroque revinxit,
Immutamque colit dedit et contemnere ventos.
Huc feror; haec fessos tuto placidissima portu
Accipit. Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbeum.

Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phoebique sacerdos,
Vittis et sacra redimitus tempora lauro,
Occurrit; veterem Anchisen adgnoscit amicum.
Inungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus.

Templa dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto:

"Da propriam, Thymbraee, domum; da moeni
fessis
Et genus et mansuram urbem; serva altera Troiae
Pergama, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli.
Quem sequimur? quove ire iubes, ubi ponere sedes?
Da, pater, augurium, atque animis inlabere nostris."

Vix ea fatus eram: tremere omnia visa repente,
Liminaque laurusque deī, 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 tuliū tellus, eadem vos ubere laeto
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, quaeerunt,
Quo Phoebus vocet errantes iubeatque reverti.
Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum,
"Audite, o proceres," ait, "et spes discite vestras.
Creta Iovis magni medio iacet insula ponto,
Mons Idaeus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostrae.
Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna;
Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recordor,
Teucrus Rhoetaes primum est adventus ad oras,
Optavitque locum regno, Nondum Ilium et arces
Pergameae steterant; habitabant vallibus imis.
Hinc mater cultrix Cybeli Corybantiaque aera
Idaeumque nemus; hinc fida silentia sacrís,
Et iuncti currum dominae subiere leones.
Ergo agite, et, divum ducunt qua iussa, sequamur;
Placemos ventos et Cnosia regna petamus.
Nec longo distant cursu; modo Iuppiter adsit,
Tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris."

Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores,
Taurum Neptuno, taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo,
Nigrum Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam.
Fama volat pulsum regnis cessisse paternis
Idomenea ducem, desertaque litora Cretae,
Hoste vacare domos, sedesque adstare relictas.
Linquimus Ortygiae portus, pelagoque volamus,
Bacchatamque ingis Naxon viridemque Donusam,
Olearon, niveamque Paron sparsasque per aequor
Cycladas et crebris legitimus freta concita terris.
Nauticus exortitur vario certamine clamor;
Hortantur socii, Cretam proavosque petamus.

Prosequitur surgens a poppi ventus euntes,
Et tandem antiquis Curetum adlabimur oris.
Ergo avidus muros optatae molior urbis,
Pergameamque voco, et laetam cognomine gentem
Hortor amare focos arcemque attollere tectis.

Iamque fere sicco subductae litora puppes;
Conubiis arvisque novis operata iuventus,
Iura domosque dabam: subito cum tabida membris,
Corrupto caeli tractu, miserandaque venit
Arboribusque satisque lues et letifer annus.

Linquebant dulces animas, aut aegra trahebant
Corpora; tum steriles exurere Sirius agros;
Arebant herbae, et victum seges aegra negabat.
Rursus ad oraculum Ortygiae Phoebumque remenso
Hortatur pater ire mari, veniamque precari,
Quam fessis finem rebus ferat; unde laborum
Temptare auxilia iubet; quo vertere cursus.
Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat:
Effigies sacrae divum Phrygiiique Penates,
Quos mecum a Troia mediisque ex ignibus urbis
Extuleram, visi ante oculos adstare iacentis
In somnis, multo manifesti lumine, qua se
Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras.
Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis:

Talibus attonitus visis et voce deorum — Nec sopor illud erat, sed coram adgnoscere vultus 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.

Crederet? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret?
Cedamus Phoebô, et moniti meliora sequamur."
Sic ait, et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes.

Hanc quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque relicis
Vela damus, vastumque cava trabe currimus aequor.
Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec iam amplius ullam

Apparent terrae, caelum undique et undique pontus,
Tum mihi caeruleus supra caput adstitit imber,

Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Continuo venti volvunt mare magnaque surgunt
Aequora; dispersi iactamur gurgite vasto;
Involvere diem nimbi, et nox umida caelum
Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.

Excutimur 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
Adnixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.

Servatum ex undis Strophadum me litora primum

Excipiunt; Strophades Graio stant nomine dictae,
Insulae Ionio in magno, quas dira Celaeno
Harpyiaque colunt aliae, Phiniea 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, foedissima ventris
Proluvies, uncaque manus, et pallida semper
Ora fame.
Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce
Lacta bonam passim campis armenta videmus
Caprigenumque pecus nullo custode per herbas.
Inruimus ferro, et divos ipsumque vocamus
In partem praedamque Io vem; tum litore curvo
Exstruimusque toros dapibusque epulamur optimis.

At subitae horribico lapsu de montibus adsunt
Harpiaeae et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas,
Diripiuntque dapes contactuque omnia foedant
Immundo; tum vox taetrum dira inter odorem.
Rursum in secessu longo sub rupe cavata

Arboribus clausa circum atque horrentibus umbris,
Instruimus mensas arisque reponimus ignem;
Rursum ex diverso caeli caecisque latembris
Turba sonans praedam pedibus circumvolat uncis,
Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma capessant,
Edico, et dira bellum cum gente gerendum.
Haud secus ac iussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam
Disponunt enses et scuta latentia condunt.
Ergo ubi delapsae sonitum per curva dedere
Litora, dat signum specula Misenus ab alta

Aere cavo. Invadunt socii, et nova proelia temptant,
Obscas pelagi ferro foedare volucres.
Sed neque vim plumis ullam nec vulnera tergo
Accipiunt, celerique fuga sub sidera lapsae
Semesam praedam et vestigia foeda relinquunt.

Una in praecelsa consedit rupe Celaeno,
Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem:
“Bellum etiam pro caede bom stratisque iuvencis,
Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferre paratis
Et patrio Harpyias insontes pellere regno?”
Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta,
Quae Phoebi pater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apollo
Praedixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxima pando:
Italiam cursu petitis, ventisque vocatis
Ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit;
Sed non ante datum cingetis moenibus urbem,
Quam vos dira fames nostraeque iniuria caedis
Ambesas subigat malis assumere mensas.”
Dixit, et in silvam pennis ablata refugìt.
At sociis subita gelidus formidine sanguis
Deriguit; cecidere animi, nec iam amplius armis,
Sed votis precibusque iubent exposcere pacem,
Sive deae, seu sint dirae obscenaque volucres.
Et pater Anchises passis de litore palmis
Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicit honores:
“Di, prohibete minas; di, talem avértite casum,
Et placidi servate pios!” Tum litore funem
Deripere, excussosque iubet laxare rudentes.
Tendunt vela Noti; fugimus spumantibus undis,
Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabat.
Iam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthos
Dulichiumque Sameque et Neritos ardua saxis.
Effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laërtia regna,
Et terram altricum saevi exsecramur Ulixi.
Mox et Leucatae nimbosa cacumina montis
Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo.
Hunc petimus fessi et parvae succedimus urbi;
Ancora de prora iacitur, stant litore puppes.
Ergo insperata tandem tellure potiti
Lustramurque Iovi votisque incendimus aras,
Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis.
Exercet patrias oleo labente palaestras
Nudati socii; iuvat evasisse tot urbes
Argolicas mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.
Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,
Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas.
Aere cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Abantis,
Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo:
"AENEAS HAEC DE DANAIIS VICTORIBUS ARMA."
Linquere tum portus iubeo et considere transtris.
Certatim socii ferunt mare et aequora verrunt.
Protinus ærias 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,
Coniugio Aeacidæ Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum,
Et patrio Andromachen iterum cessisse marito.
Obstipui, miroque incensum pectus amore,
Compellare virum et casus cognoscere tantos.
Progresdior portu, classes et litora linquens:
Sollemnes cum forte dapès et tristia dona
Ante urbem in luco falsi Simoentis ad undam
Libabat cineri Andromache Manesque vocabat
Hectoreum ad tumulum, viridi quem caespite inanem
Et geminas, causam lacrimis, sacraverat aras.
Ut me conspexit venientem et Troia circum
Arma amens vidit, magnis exterrita monstris
Deriguit visu in medio, calor ossa reliquit;
Labitur, et longo vix tandem tempore fatur:
"Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius adfers,
Nate dea? vivisne? aut, si lux alma recessit,
Hector ubi est?" Dixit, lacrimasque effudit et omnem
Implevit clamore locum. Vix pausæ furenti
Subicio et rarís turbatus vocibus hisco:
"Vivo equidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco;
Ne dubita, nam vera vides.
Heu! quis te casus deiectam coniuge tanto
Excipit? aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit?
Hectoris Andromache, Pyrrhin' conubia servas?"

Deiecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est:
"O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo,
Hostilem ad tumulum Troiae sub moenibus altis
Iussa mori, quae sortitus non pertulit ullos,
Nec victoris eri tetigit captiva cubile!

Nos, patria incensa, diversa per aequora vectae,
Stirpis Achilleae fastus iuvenemque superbum,
Servitio enixae, tulumus; qui deinde, scutus
Ledaem Hermionem Lacedaemoniosque hymeneos,
Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam

Ast illum, ereptae magno inflammatus amore
Coniugis et scelerum Furiis agitatus Orestes
Excipit incatum patriasque obturcat ad aras.
Morte Neoptolemi regnorum reddita cessit
Pars Heleno, qui Chaonios cognomine campos

Chaoniamque omnem Troiano a Chaone dixit,
Pergamaque Iliacamque iugis hanc addidit arcem.
Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quae fata dedere?
Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris?
Quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aura,
Quem tibi iam Troia—
Ecqua tamen puero est amissae cura parentis?
Ecquid in antiquam virtutem animosque viriles
Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitat Hector?"

Talia fundebat lacrimans longosque ciebat

Incassum fletus, cum sese a moenibus heros
Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus adfert,
Adgnoscisque suos, laetusque ad limina ducit,
Et multum lacrimas verba inter singula fundit.
Procedo, et parvam Troiam simulataque magnis
Pergamo et aretem Xanthi cognomine rivum
Adgnosco, Scaevaeque amplector limina portae.
Nec non et Teucri socia simul urbe fruuntur.
Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis;
Aulai medio libabant pocula Bacchi,
Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant.

Iamque dies alterque dies processit, et aurae
Vela vocant tumidoque inflatur carbasus austro;
His vatem aggredior dictis ac talia quaeo:
"Troiaugena, interpres divum, qui numina Phoebi,
Qui tripodas, Clarii laurus, qui sidera sentis
Et volucrum linguas et praepetis omen pennae,
Fare age—namque omnem cursum mihi prospera
dixit
Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi
Italiam petere et terras temptare 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 iuvencis,
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 maioribus ire per altum
Auspiciis manifesta fides: sic fata deum rex
Sortitur, volvitque vices; is vertitur ordo—
Pauca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres
Aequora et Ausonio possis considere portu,
Expediam dictis; prohibent nam cetera Parcae
Scire Helenum farique vetat Saturnia Juno.
Principio Italianam, quam tu iam 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 Aeaeaeque insula Circae,
Quam tuta possis urbe componere terra.
Signa tibi dicam; tu condita mente teneto:
Cum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam
Litoreis ingens inventa sub illicibus sus
Triginta capitum fetus enixa iacebit,
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, Italiique hanc litoris oram,
Proxima quae nostri perfunditur aequoris auctu,
Effuge; cuncta malis habitantur moenia Grais.
Hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri,

Et Sallentinos obsedit milite campos
Lyctius Idomeneus; hic illa ducis Meliboei
Parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro.
Quin, ubi transmissae steterint trans aequora classes
Et positis aris iam vota in litore solves,

Purpureo velare comas adopertus amictu,
Ne qua inter sanctos ignes in honore deorum
Hostilis facies occurrat et omina turbet.
Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto:
Hac casti maneat in religione nepotes.

"Ast ubi digressum Siculae te admovevit orae
Ventus et angusti rarescet claustra Pelori,
Laeva tibi tellus et longo laeva petantur
Aequora circuitu; dextrum fuge litus et undas.
Haec loca vi quandam et vasta convulsa ruina—

Tantum aevi longinquae valet mutare vetustas—
Dissiluisse ferunt, cum protinus utraque tellus
Una foret; venit medio vi pontus et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscedit, arvaque et urbes
Litore diductas angusto interluit aetu.
Dextrum Scylla latus, laeum implacata Charybdis
Obsdiet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos et sidera verberat unda.
At Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exsertantem et naves in saxa trahentem.
Prima hominis facies et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenus, postrema immani corpore pistrix
Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.
Praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni
Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus,
Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro
Scyllam et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxa.
“Praetera, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati
Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo,
Unum illud tibi, nate dea, proque omnibus unum
Praedicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo:
Iunonis magnae primum prece numen adora;
Iunoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem
Supplicibus suprema donis: sic denique victor
Trinacria fines Italos mittere relictat.
“Huc ubi delatus Cumaeam accesseris urbem
Divinosque lacus et Averna sonantia silvis,
Insanam vatem aspices, quae rupe sub ima
Fata canit foliisque notas et nomina mandat.
Quae cumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo,
Digerit in numerum atque antro seclusa relinquit.
Illa manent immota locis neque ab ordine cedunt;
Verum eadem, verso tenuiss cum cardine ventus
Impulit et teneras turbavit ianua frondes,
Numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo,
Nec revocare situs aut iungere carmina curat:
Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae.
Hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti,
Quamvis incrèpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum
Vela vocet possisque sinus implere secundos,
Quin adeas vatem precibusque oracula poscas
Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.
Illa tibi Italiae populos venturaque bella,
Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,
Expedit, cursusque dabit venerata secundos.
Haec sunt, quae nostra liceat te voce moneri.
Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad aethera Troiam."
Quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto
Imperat ad 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 iubebat
Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti.
Quem Phoebi interpres multo compellat honore:
"Coniugio, Anchise, Veneris dignate superbo,
Cura deum, bis Pergameis erepte ruinis,
Ecce tibi Ausoniae tellus; hanc arriere velis.
Et tamen hanc pelago praeterlabare necesse est; Ausoniae pars illa procul, quam pandit Apollo.
Vade," ait, "o felix nati pietate. Quid ultra
Provehor et sando surgentes demoror austros?"
Nec minus Andromache, digressu maesta supremo,
Fert picturatlas auri subtemine vestes
Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem, nec cedit honori,
Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur:
"Accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mea-
rum
Sint, puer, et longum Andromachae testentur amorem,
Coniugis Hectoreae. Cape dona extrema tuorum,
O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago.
Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat;
Et nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aequo."
Hos ego digrediens lacrimis adfabar obortis:
"Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta
Iam sua; nos alia ex alii in fata vocamur.
Vobis parta quies; nullum maris aequor arandum,
Arva neque Ausoniae semper cedentia retro
Quaerenda. Effigiem Xanthi Troiamque videtis,
Quam vestrae fecere manus, melioribus, opto,
Auspiciis, et quae fuerint minus obvia Grais.
Si quando Thybrim vicinaque Thybris arva
Intraro gentique meae data moenia cernam,
Cognatas urbes olim populosque propinquos,
Epiro, Hesperia, quibus idem Dardanus auctor
Atque idem casus, unam faciemus utramque
Troiam animis: maneat nostros ea cura nepotes."

Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia iuxta,
Unde iter Italian cursusque brevissimus undis.
Sol ruit interea et montes umbrantur opaci.
Sternimur optatae gremio telluris ad undam,
Sortiti remos, passimque in litore sicco
Corpora curamus; fessos sopor inrigat artus.
Necdum orbem medium Nox Horis acta subibat;
Haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus et omnes
Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat;
Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia cælo,
Arcturum pluvisaque Hyadas geminosque Triones,
Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona.
Postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno,
Dat clarum e puppi signum; nos castra movemus,
Temptamusque viam et velorum pandimus alas.

Iamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis,
Cum procul obscuros colles humilemque videmus
Italiam. Italiam primus conclamat Achates,
Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant.

Tum pater Anchises magnum craterra 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
Iam propior, templumque apparent in arce Minervae.
Vela legunt socii, et proras ad litora torquent.
Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum;
Obiectae 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.
Sed tamen idem olim curru succedere sueti
Quadrupedes, et frena iugo concordia ferre:
Spes et pacis,” ait. Tum numina sancta precamur
Palladis armisonae, quae prima accepit ovantes,

Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu;
Praeceptisque Heleni, dederat quae maxima, rite
Iunoni Argivae iussos adolemus honores.

Haud mora, continuo perfectis ordine votis,
Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum,
Grauigenumque domos spectaque linquimus arva.
Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti
Cernitur; attollit se diva Lacinia contra,
Caulonisque arces et navifragum Scylaceum.
Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Aetna,
Et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa
Audimus longe fractasque ad litora voces,
Exsultantque vada, atque aestu miscentur harenae.
Et pater Anchises: "Nimirum haec illa Charybdis;
Hos Helenus scopulos, haec saxa horrenda canebat.
Eripite, o socii, pariterque insurgite remis."

Haud minus ac iussi faciunt, primusque rudentem
Contorsit laevas proram Palinurus ad undas;
Laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit.
Tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, et idem
Subducta ad Manes imos desedimus unda.
Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere;
Ter spumam elisam et ro rantia vidimus astra.
Interea fessos ventus cum sole reliquit,
Ignariique viae Cyclopum adlabimur oris.

Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingens
Ipse; sed horrificis iuxta tonat Aetna ruinis,
Interdumque atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem,
Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla,
Attollitque globos flammarnum et sidera lambit;
Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis
Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras
Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exaestuat imo.
Fama est Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus

FRIEZE'S AENEID — 7
Urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Aetnam
Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis;
Et fessum quotiens mutet latus, intremere omnem
Murmure Trinacriam, et caelum subtexere fumo.
Noctem illam tecti silvis immania monstran
Perferimus, nec, quae sonitum det causa, videmus.

Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus aethr
Siderea polus, obscuro scd nubila caelo,
Et Lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat.

Postera iamque dies primo surget Eoo,
Umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram:
Cum subito e silvis, macie confecta suprema,
Ignoti nova forma viri miserandaque cultu
Procedit supplexque manus ad litora tendit.
Respicimus. Dira inluvies inmissaque barba,
Consortum tegumen spinis; at cetera Graius,
Et quondam patriis ad Troiam missus in armis.
Isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troia vidit
Arma procul, paulum aspectu conterritus haesit,
Continuitque gradum; mox sese ad litora praecep
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 Danais e classibus unum,
Et bello Iliacos fateor petisse Penates.
Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est injuria nostri,

Spargite me in fluctus, vastoque immergite ponto.
Si pereo, hominum manibus periisse iuvabit.”
Dixerat, et genua amplexus genibusque volutans
Haerebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus,
Hortamur; quae deinde agitet fortuna, fateri.

Ipse pater dextram Anchises, haud multa moratus,
Dat iuveni, atque animum praesenti pignore firmat.
Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:
“Sum patria ex Ithaca, comes infelicis Ulixi,
Nomine Achaemenides, Troiam genitore Adamasto
Paupere — mansissetque utinam fortuna! — profectus.
Hic me, dum trepide crudelia limina linquunt,
Immemores socii vasto Cyclopis in antro
Deseruere. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,
Intus opaca, ingens. Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
Sidera — Di, talem terris avertite pestem! —
Nec visu facilis nec dictu adfabilis ulli.
Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro.
Vidi egomet, duo de numero cum corpora nostro
Prena manu magna medio resupinus in antro
Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque exspersa natarent
Limina; vidi atro cum membra fluentia tabo
Manderet, et tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus.
Haud impune quidem; nec talia passus Ulixes,
Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto.
Nam simul expletus dapibus vinoque sepultus
Cervicem inflexam posuit, iacuitque per antrum
Immensus, saniem eructans et frusta cruento
Per somnum commixa mero, nos, magna precati
Numina sortitique vices, una undique circum
Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto,
Ingens, quod torva somum sub fronte latebat,
Argolici clipei aut Phoebeae lampadis instar,
Et tandem laeti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.
“Sed fugite, o miser,i, fugite, atque ab litore funem
Rumpite.
Nam qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro
Lanigeras claudit pecudes atque ubera pressat,
Centum alii curva haec habitant ad litora vulgo
Infandi Cyclopes et altis montibus errant.
"Tertia iam Lunae se cornua lumine complit,
Cum vitam in silvis inter deserta ferarum
Lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclopas
Prospicio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremesco.
Victum infelicem, bacas lapidosaque corna,
Dant rami, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbae.
Omnia conlustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem
Conspexi venientem. Huic me, quaecumque fuisset,
Addixi; satis est gentem effugisse nefandam.
Vos animam hanc potius quocumque absumite let." "
Vix ea fatus erat, summo cum 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 aequora venit,
Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,
Dentibus infrendens gemitu, graditurque per aequor
Iam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.
Nos procul inde fugam 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 adventare potestas,
Nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo,
Clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes
Contremuere undae, penitusque exterrita tellus
Italiae, curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis.
At genus e silvis Cyclopum et montibus altis
Excitum ruit ad portus et litora complit.
Cernimus adstantes nequiquam lumine torvo
Aetnaeos fratres, caelo capita alta ferentes,
Concilium horrendum: quales cum vertice celso
Æriae quercus, aut coniferae cyparissi
Constiterunt, silva alta Iovis, lucusve Dianae.
Praecipites metus acer agit quocumque rudentes
Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis.
Contra iussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charyb-
dim

5 Inter, utramque viam leti discrimine parvo
Ni teneant cursus—certum est dare lintea retro.
Ecce autem Boreas angusta ab sede Pelori
Missus adest. Vivo praetervehor ostia saxo
Pantagiae Megarosque sinus Thapsumque iacentem.

90 Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsus
Litora Achaemenides, comes infelidis Ulixi.
Sicanio praetenta sinu iacet insula contra
Plemyrium undosum; nomen dixere priores
Ortygiam. Alpheum fama est huc Elidis amnem

695 Occultas egisse vias subter mare; qui nunc
Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.
Iussi numina magna loci veneramur; et inde
Exsupero praepingue solum stagnantis Helori.
Hinc altas cautes proiectaque saxa Pachyni

700 Radimus, et fatis numquam concessa moveri
Apparet Camarina procul campique Geloi,
Immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.
Arduus inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe
Moenia, magnanimum quondam generator equorum;

705 Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus,
Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeia caecis.
Hinc Drepani me portus et inlaetabilis ora
Accipit. Hic pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,
Heu genitorem, omnis curae casusque levamen,
Amitto Anchisen. Hic me, pater optime, fessum
Deseris, heu, tantis nequiquam erepte periclis!
Nec vates Helenus, cum multa horrenda moneret,
Hos mihi praedixit luctus, non dira Celaeno.
Hic labor extremus, longarum haec meta viarum.
Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris.

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

AENEIDOS

LIBER QUARTUS

At regina gravi iamdudum saucia cura
Vulnus alit venis, et caeco carpitur igni.
Multa vīri virtus animō, multusque recursat
Gentīs honos; haerent infixi pectore vultus
Verbaquē, nec placidam membris dat cura quietem.
Postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras
Umentemque Aúrora polo dimoverat umbram,
Cum sic unanimam adloquitur male sana sororem:
"Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent!
Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes,
Quem sese ore ferens, quam fortī pectore et armīs!
Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum.
Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille
Iactatus fatis! quae bella exhausta canchant!
Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet,
Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare iugali,
Postquam prīmus amor deceptam morte fessellit;
Si non pertaesum thalami taedacque suisset,
Huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpae.
Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychaei
Coniugis et sparsos fraterna caede Penates,
Solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem
Impulit. Adgnosco veteris vestigia flammae.
Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehisca;

Vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras,
Pallentes umbras Erebi noctemque profundam,
Ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua iura resolvo.
Ille meos, primus qui me sibi iunxit, amores
Abstulit; ille habeat secum servetque sepulcro.”

Sic effata sinum lacrimis implevit obortis.

Anna refert: “O luce magis dilecta sorori,
Solane perpetua maerens carpere iuventa,
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 auspiciis reor et Iunone secunda
Hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.
Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quae surgere regna
Coniugio tali! Teucrum comitantibus armis
Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus!

Tu modo posce deos veniam, sacrisque litatis
Indulge hospitio, causaque innecte morandi,
Dum pelago desaevit hiems et aquosus Orion,
Quassataeque rates, dum non tractabile caelum.”

His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore,

Spemque dedit dubiae menti, solvitque pudorem.
Principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras
Exquirunt; mactant lectas de more bidentes
Legiferae Cereri Phoebisco patrique Lyaeo,
Junoni ante omnes, cui vincla iugalia curae.
Ipsa tenens dextra pateram pulcherrima Dido
Candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit,
Aut ante ora deum pingues spatiatur ad aras,
Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis
Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.
Heu vaturn ignarae mentes! quid vota furentem,
Quid delubra iuvant? Est molles flamma medullas
Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus.
Uritur infelix Dido totaque vagatur
Urbe fueens, qualis coniecta cerva sagitta,
Quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit
Pastor agens telis, liquidque volatile ferrum
Nescius; illa fuga silvas saltusque peragratur
Dictaeos; haeret lateri letalis arundo.

Nunc media Acenean secum per moenia ducit,
Sidoniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam;
Incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit;
Nunc eadem labente die convivia quaerit,
Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim
Luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,
Sola domo maeret vacua, stratisque reliquis
Incubat. Illum absens absentem auditque videtque,
Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,
Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem.
Non coeptae adsurgunt turres, non arma iuventus
Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello
Tuta parant; pendent opera interrupta minaeque
Murorum ingentes acquataque machina caelo,
Vergili | Aeneidos

Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri
Iovi coniunx, 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.
Nec me adeo fallit veritam te moenia nostra
Suspectas habuisse domos Karthaginis altae.
Sed quis erit modus, aut quo nunc certamine tanto?
Quin potius pacem aeternam pactosque hymenæos
Exercemus? habes, tota quod mente petisti:
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 averret 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 Iuppiter unam
Esse velit Tyriis urbem Troiaque profectis,
Miserave probet populos, aut foedera iungi.
Tu coniunx; tibi fas animum temptare precando.
Perge; sequar." Tum sic except regia Iuno:
"Mecum erit iste labor. Nunc qua ratione, quod
instat,
Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo.
Venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido
In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
Extulerit Titan radiisque retexerit orbem.
His ego nigratent commixta grandine nimbum,
Dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt,
Desuper infundam, et tonitru caelum omne ciebo.
Diffugient comites et nocte tegentur opaca;
Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus candom
Devenient. Adero et, tua si mihi certa voluntas,
Conubio iungam stabili propriamque dicabo.
Hic hymenaeus erit.” Non adversata petenti
Adnuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
It portis iubare exorto delecta iuventus;
Retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,
Massylique ruunt equites et odorā canum vis.
Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
Poenorum exspectant, ostroque insignis et auro
Stat sonipes ac frex 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. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes
Infert se socium Aeneas atque agmina iungit.
Qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
Deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo
Instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum
Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi;
Ipse iugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem
Fronde premit crimem fingens atque implicat auro,
Tela sonant umeris: haud illo segnior ibat
Aeneas, tantum egregio decus enitet ore.
Postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra,
Ecce ferae, saxi deiectae vertice, caprae
Decurrere iugis; alia de parte patentes.
Transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi
Pulverulenta fuga glomerant montesque relinquent.
At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri
Gaudet equo, iamque hos cursu, iam praeterit illos,
Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis
Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monteleonem.

Interea magno misceri murmure caelum
Incipit; insequitur commixa grandine nimbus;
Et Tyrii comites passim et Troiana juventus
Dardanique nepos Veneris diversa per agros
Tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.

Speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem
Deveniunt. Prima et Tellus et pronuba Iuno
Dant signum; fulsere ignes et conscius aether
Conubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae.
Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum

Causa fuit; neque enim specie famave movetur
Nec iam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem;
Coniugium vocat; hoc praetexit nomine culpam.

Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,
Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum:

Mobilitate viget, viresque adquirit eundo;
Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
Illam Terra parens, ira irritata deorum,
Extremam, ut perhibent, Cdeo Enceladoque sororem

Progenitum, pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis,
Monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui, quot sunt corpora
plumae,
Tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu,
Tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.
Nocte volat caeli medio terraeque per umbram,

Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno;
Lice sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,
Turibus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes,
Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri.
Haec tum multiplici populos sermone replebat
gaudens et pariter facta atque infecta canebat:
Venisse Aenean, Troiano sanguine cretum,
Cui se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido;
Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere
Regnorum immemores turpique cupidine captos.
Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ora.
Protinus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban,
Incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras.

Hic Hammone satus, rapta Garamantide Nympha,
Templa Iovi centum latis immania regnis,
Centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem,
Excubias divum aeternas, pecudumque cruore
Pingue solum et variis florentia limina sertis.
Isque amens animi et rumore accensus amaro
Dicitur ante aras media inter numina divum
Multa Iovem manibus supplex orasse supinis:

"Iuppiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
Gens epulata toris Leneacem libat honorem,
Aspicis haec? an te, genitor, cum fulmina torques,
Nequiquam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes
Terrificant animos et inania murmura miscent?
Femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem
Exiguam pretio posuit, cui lis arandum
Cuique loci leges dedimus, conubia nostra
Reppulit ac dominum Aenean in regna receptit.
Et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu,
Maonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem
Subnixus, rapto potitur; nos munera templis
Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem."
Talibus orantem dictis arasque tenentem

220 Audiiit omnipotens, oculosque ad moenia torsit
Regia et oblitos famae melioris amantes.
Tum sic Mercurium adloquitur ac talia mandat:
"Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pennis,
Dardaniumque ducem, Tyria Karthagine qui nunc
Exspectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes,
Adloquere et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.
Non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem
Promisit Graiumque ideo bis vindicat armis;
Sed fore, qui gravidam imperiiis belloque frementem
Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teuci
Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.
Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum
Nec super ipse sua militor laude laborem,
Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?

235 Quid struit? aut qua spe, inimica in gente, moratur,
Nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva?
Naviget: haec summa est; hic nostrī nuntius esto."
Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat
Imperio; et primum pedibus talaria nexit

240 Aurea, quae sublimem alis sive aequora supra
Seu terram rapido pariter cum flameae portant.
Tum virgam capit; hac animas ille evocat Orco
Pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit,
Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat.

245 Illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat
Nubila. Iamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit
Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit,
Atlantis, cinctum adsidue cui nubibus atris
Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri;

250 Nix umeros infusa tegit; tum flumina mento
Praecipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.
LIBER QUARTUS

Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
Constitit; hinc toto praeceps se corpore ad undas
Misset, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum
Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora iuxta.
Haud aliter terras inter caelumque volabat
Litus harenosum ad Libyae, ventosque secabat
Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.

Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem
Consipicit; atque illi stellatus iaspide fulva
Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena
Demissa ex umeris, dives quae munera Dido
Fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro.

Continuo invadit: "Tu nunc Karthaginis altae
Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem
Exstruis? heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum!
Ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo
Regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet;
Ipse haec ferre iubet celeres mandata per auras:
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 Italiae Romanaque tellus
Debentur." Tali Cyllenius ore locutus
Mortales visus medio sermone reliquit,
Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.

At vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens,
Arrectaetque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit.
Ardet abire fuga dulcesque relinquere terras,
Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.
Heu quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem
Audeat adfatu? quae prima exordia sumat?
Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit il
In partesque rapit varias perque omnia versat.
Haec alternanti potior sententia visa est:
Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestui
Classem aptent taciti sociosque ad litora cogant,
Arma parent, et, quae rebus sit causa novandis,
Dissimulent; sese interea, quando optima Dido
Nesciat et tantos rumpi non speret amores,
Temptaturum aditus, et quae mollissima fandi
Tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocius omnes
Imperio laeti parent ac iussa 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
Orgia nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.
Tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ulro:

"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 Dido?
Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,
Et mediis properas aquilonibus ire per altum,
Crudelis? Quid? si non arva aliena domosque
Ignotas pateres, et Troia antiqua maneret,
Troia per undosum pecteretur classibus aequor?
Mene fugis? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam

te—

Quando aliud mihi iam miscrae nihil ipsa reliqui—
Per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos, 
Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam
Dulce meum, misericere domus labentis et istam,
Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.
Te propter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni
Odere, infensi Tyrii; te propter eundem
Exstinctus pudor et, qua sola sidera adibam,
Fama prior. Cui me moribundam descris, hospes?
Hoc solum nomen quoniam de coniuge restat.
Quid moror? an mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater
Destruct, aut captam ducat Gaetulus Iarbas?
Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
Ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula
Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
Non equidem omnino capta ac deserta videerent.

Dixerat. Ille Iovis monitis immota tenebat
Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.
Tandem pausa refert: "Ego te, quae plurima fando
Enumerare vales, numquam, regina, negabo
Pro meritam; nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae,
Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
Pro re pausa loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere furto
Speravi — ne finge — fugam, nec coniugis umquam
Praetendi taedas aut haec in foedera veni.

Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam
Auspiciis et sponte mea conponere curas,
Urbem Troianam primum dulcesque meorum
Reliquias colorem, Priami tecta alta manerent,
Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
Sed nunc Italian magnam Gryneus Apollo,
Italiam Lyciae iussere capessere sortes;
Hic amor, haec patria est. Si te Karthaginis arces,
Phoenissam, Libycaque aspectus detinet urbis,

Prieze's Aeneid — 8
Quae tandem, Ausonia Teucros considere terra,
Invidia est? Et nos fas extera quae rere regna.
Me patris Anchisae, quotiens uementibus umbris
Nox operit terras, quotiens astra ignea surgunt,
Admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;
Me puer Ascanius capitisque iniuria cari,
Quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis.
Nunc etiam interpres divum, Iove missus ab ipso—
Testor utrumque caput—celeres mandata per auras
Detulit; ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi
Intran tem muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.

Desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis:
Italiam non sponte sequor.”

Talia dicentem iam dudum aversa tuetur,
Huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat
Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur:

“Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor,
Perfide; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus, Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres.
Nam quid dissimulo? aut quae me ad maiora reservo?
Num fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?

Num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem

est?

Quae quibus anteferam? Iam iam nec maxima Iuno,
Nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.
Nusquam tuta fides. Eiectum litore, egentem
Excepit et regni demens in parte locavi;

Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi.

“Heu furiis incensa feror! Nunc augur Apollo,
Nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Iove missus ab ipso
Interpres divum fert horrida iussa per auras.
Scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos

Sollicitat. Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello;
I, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas.
Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
Saepe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens,
Et, cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus,
Omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, poenas.
Audiam, et haec Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos."

His medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras
Aegra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et auert,
Linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem
Dicere. Suscipiunt famulae, conlapsaque membra
Marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.

At pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem
Solando cupid et dictis avertere curas,
Multa gemens magniunque animum labefactus amore,
Iussa tamen divum exsequitur, classemque revisit.
Tum vero Teucri 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
Cum populat, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt:
It nigrum campis agmen, praedamque per herbas
Conveconsante calle angusto; pars grandia trudunt
Obnixae frumenta ueris; pars agmina cogunt
Castigantque moras; opere omnis semita fervet.

Quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus,
Quoove dabus gemitus, cum litora fervere late
Prospiceres arce ex summa, totumque videres
Miseri ante oculos tantis clamoribus aequor?
Improve amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?
Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum temptare precando
Cogitur, et supplex animos summittere āmori,
Ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat.
"Anna, vides toto properari litore? Circum
Undique convenere; vocat iam carbasus auras,
Puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere 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 adfari superbum;
Non ego cum Danais Trojanam exscindere gentem
Aulide iuravi, classemve ad Pergama misi,
Nec patris Anchisae cinerem Manesve revelli:
Cur mea dicta neget duras demittere in aures?
Quo ruít? extremum hoc miserae det munus amanti:
Exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes.
Non iam coniugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro,
Nec pulchro ut Latio careat regnumque relinquat;
Tempus inane peto, requiem spatumque furori,
Dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere.
Extremam hanc oro veniam, — miserere sororis —
Quam mihi cum dederis, cumulatam morte remittam."
Talibus orabat, talesque miserrima fletus
Fertque refertque soror. Sed nullis ille movetur
Fletibus, aut voces uillas tractabilis audit;
Fata obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit aures.
Ac velut annoso validam cum robore quercum
Alpini Boreae nunc hinc nunc flatibus illinc
Eruere inter se certant; it stridor, et aliae
Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes;
Ipsa haeret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras
Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit:
Haud secus adsiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
Tunditur, et magno persentit pectore curas;
Mens immota manet, lacrimae volvuntur inanes.
Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido
Mortem orat; taedet caeli convexa tueri.
Quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat,
Vidit, turicremis cum dona imponeret aris—
Horrendum dictu!—latices nigescere sacros
Fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem.
Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.
Praetera fuit in tectis de marmore templum
Coniugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
Velleribus niveis et festa frondis revinctum:
Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
Visa viri, nox cum terras obscura teneret;
Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
Saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces;
Multaque praetera vaturn praedicta piorum
Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem
In somnis ferus Aeneas; semperque relinquui
Sola sibi, semper longam inominita videtur
Ire viam et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,
Et solem geminum et duplices se ostendere Thebas;
Aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes
Armatam facibus matrem et serpentinibus atri
Cum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.

Ergo ubi conceptit furias evicta dolore
Decretitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque
Exigit, et, maestam dictis aggressa sororem,
Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat:
“Inveni, germana, viam, — gratare sorori
Quae mihi reddat cum, vel eo me solvat a
Oceani finem iuxta solemque cadentem
Ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas
Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum;
Hinc mihi Massylae gentis monstrata sacerdos,
Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi
Quae dabat et sacros servabat in arbore ramos,
Spargens umida mella soporiferumque papaver.
Hacc se carminibus promittit solvere mentes,
Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere curas;
Sistere aquam fluiis, et verte sidea retro;
Nocturnosque ciet 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
Eripe, et arma viri, thalamo quae fixa reliquit
Impius, exuviasque omnes, lectumque iugalem,
Quo perii, superimponas; abolere nefandi
Cuncta viri monumenta iuvat, monstratque sacerdos
     Haec effata silis, pallor simul occupat ora.
Non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris
Germanam credidit, nec tantos mente furores
Concipit, aut graviora timet quam morte Sychaei.  
Ergo  iussa parat.
     At regina, pyra penetrari in sede sub auras
Erecta ingenti taedis atque ilicis secta,
Intenditque locum sertis et fronde coronat
Funerea; super exuvias ensembque relietum
Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri.
Stant aerae circums, et crines effusa sacerdos
Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque
Tergemimamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianae.
Sparsenrat et latices simulatos fontis Averni,
Falcibus et messae ad Lunam quaeruntur aëris
Pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni;
Quaeritur et nascentiis equi de fronte revulsus
Et matri praeciptus amor.
Ipsa mola manibusque piis altaria iuxta,
Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta,
Testatur moritura deos et conscia fati
Sidera; tum, si quod non aequo foedere amantes
Curae numen habet iustumque memorque, precatur.

Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem
Corpora per terras, silvaeque et saeva querant
Aequora, cum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu,
Cum tacet omnis ager, pecudes pictaeque volucres,
Quaeque lacus late liquidos, quaeque aspera dumis
Rura tenent, somno positae sub nocte silenti
Lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum.
At non infelix animi Phoenissa, nec umquam
Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem
Accipit; ingeminant curae, rursusque resurgens
Saevit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu.

Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat:
"En, quid ago? rursusne procos inrisa priores
Experiar, Nomadumque petam conubia suppex,
Quos ego sim totiens iam dedignata maritos?
Iliacas igitur classes atque ultima Teucrum
Iussa sequar? quiane auxilio iuvat ante levatos,
Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti?
Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusve superbis
Invisam accipiet? nescis heu, perdata, necdum
Laomedonteae sentis periuaria gentis?
Quid tum? sola fuga nautas comitabor ovantes?
An Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum
Inferar, et, quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli,
Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela iubebo?
Quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque avertere dolorem.
Tu lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima furentem
His, germana, malis oneras atque obicis hosti.
Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam
Degere, more ferae, tales nec tangere curas!
Non servata fides, cineri promissa Sychaeo!
Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

Aeneas celsa in puppi, iam certus cundi,
Carpebat somnos, rebus iam rite paratis.
Huic se forma dei vultu redeuntis eodem
Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est,
Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque colorisque
Et crines flavos et membra decora iuventa:

"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, varioque irarum fluctuat aestu.

Non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas?
Iam mare turbari trabibus, saevasque videbis
Conlucere faces, iam fervere litora flammis,
Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.
Heia age, rumpe moras. Varium et mutabile semper

Femina." Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atrae.

Tum vero Aeneas, subitis exteritus umbris,
Corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat:
"Praecipites vigilate, viri, et considite transtris;
Solvite vela citi. Deus aethere missus ab alto

Festinare fugam tortosque incidere funes
Ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte deorum,
Quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.
Liber Quartus

Adsis o placidusque iuves, et sidera caelo
Dextra feras.” Dixit, vaginaque eripitensem
Fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro.
Idem omnes simul ardor habet, rapiuntque ruuntque;
Litora deseruere; lacet sub classibus aequor;
Adnixi torment spumas et caerula verrunt.

Et iam prima novo spargebat luminum terras
Tithoni crecesum linquens Aurora cubile.
Regina e speculis ut primum albecere lucem
Vidit et accequit classem procedere velis,
Litoraque et vacuos sensit sine remige portus,
Terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum

Flaventesque abscessa comas “Pro Jupiter! ibit
Hic” ait “et nostris inluserit advena regnis?
Non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequuntur,
Deripentque rates alii navalibus? Ite,
Ferte citi flammis, date telta, Impellite remos! —

Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? Quae mentem insania
mutat,
Infelix Dido? nunc te facta impia tangunt?
Tum decuit, cum sceptr a dabas. — En dextra fidesque,
Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penates,
Quem subisse umeris confectam actare parentem! —

Non potui abreptum divellere corpus et undis
Spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro
Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis? —
Verum anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna. — Fuisset;
Quem metu moritura? Fases in castra tulissem,

Implessemque foros flammis, natumque patremque
Cum genere extinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem. —

“Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras,
Tuque harum interpres curarum et conscia Iuno,
Nocturnisque Hecate trivis ululata per urbes,
Et Dixae ultrices, et di morientis Elissae,
Accipite haec, meritumque malis advertite numen,
Et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus
Infandum caput ac terris adhac necesse est,
Et sic fata Iovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret:

At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis,
Finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli,
Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum
Funera; nec, cum se sub leges pacis iniquae
Tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur,

Sed cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus arena.
Haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine
fundo.
Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
Exercete odio, cincrique 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; pugnet ipsique nepotesque.

Haec ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes,
Invisam quaerens quam primum abruperce lucem.
Tum breviter Barcen nutricem adfata Syclaei,
Namque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat:

"Annam cara mihi nutrix hue siste sororem.

Die corpus properet fluiali spargere lympha,
Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat.
Sic veniat; tuque ipsa pia tege tempore vitta.
Sacra Iovi Stygio, quae rite incepta paravi,
Perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis,

Dardaniique rogum capitis permittere flammæe."
Sic ait. Illa gradum studio celerabat anili.
At trepida, et coeptis immanibus effera Dido,
Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementes
Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futura,
Interiora domus inruptit limina, et altos
Conscendit furibunda rogos, enseque recludit
Dardanum, non hos quae situm munus in usus.
Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile
Conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata,
Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba:
"Dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebat,
Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolve curis.
Vixi, et, quem dederat currum fortuna, peregi;
Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
Urbem praecipitam statui; mea moenia vidi;
Ulla virum, poenas inimico a fratre recepi;
Felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
Numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae!"

Dixit, et, os impressa toro, "Moriemur insultae,
Sed moriamur" ait: "Sic, sic iuvat ire sub umbras.
Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis."
Dixerat; atque iillum media inter talia ferro
Conlapsam aspiciunt comites, enseque cruore
Spurgantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta
Atria; concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem.
Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu
Tecta fremunt; resonat magnis plangoribus aether.
Non aliter, quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis
Karthago aut antiqua Tyros, flammeaque furentes
Culmina perque hominum volvan tur perque deorum.

Audiit 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 crudelis abesse?
Exstinxit te meque, soror, populumque patresque
Sidonios urbemque tuam. Date, vulnera lymphis
Abluam, et, extremus si quis super halitus errat,
Ore legam." Sic fata gradus evaserat altos,
Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
Cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruores.
Illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus
Deficit; inexitum stridit sub pectore vulnus.

Ter sese attollens cubitoque adnixa levavit;
Ter revoluta tóro est, oculisque errantibus alto
Quaesivit caelo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.

Tum Juno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem
Difficilesque obitus, Irim demisit Olympos,
Quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus.
Nam quia nec fato, merita nec morte peribat,
Sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore,
Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.

Ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscedà pennis,
Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores,
Devolat, et supra caput adstitit: "Hunc ego Diti
Sacrum iussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo."
Sic ait, et dextra crinem secat: omnis et una

Dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit.
P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER QUINTUS

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

Ut pelagus tenuere rates, nec iam amplius ulla
Occurrat tellus, maria undique et undique caelum,
Olli caeruleus supra caput adstitit imber,
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorrruit unda tenebris.
Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab alta:
"Heu! quianam tanti cinxerunt aethera nimbi?
Quidve, pater Neptune, paras?" Sic deinde locutus
Colligere arma iubet validisque incumbere remis,
Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur:
"Magnanime Aenea, non, si mihi Iuppiter auctor
Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo.
Mutati transversa fremunt et vespere ab atro
Consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aer.
Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum
Sufficimus. Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur,
Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe.
Fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sicanos,
Si modo rite memor servata remetior astra."
Tum pius Aeneas: "Equidem sic poscere ventos
Iamdudum 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,
Et patris Anchisae gremio complcetitur ossa?"
Haec ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi
Intundunt Zephyri; fertur cita gurgite classis,
Et tandem laeti notae advertuntur harenae.

At procul ex celso miratus vertice montis
Adventum sociasque rates occurrit Acesten,
Horridus in iaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae,
Trofa Crinisco conceptum flumine mater
Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum
Gratatur reduceret et gaza laetus agresti
Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.

Postera cum primo stellas Oriente fugarat
Clara dies, socios in coetu litore ab omni
Advocat Aeneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur:
"Dardanidae magni, genus alto a sanguine divum,
Annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis,
Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis
Condidimus terra maestasque sacravimus aras.
Iamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum,
Semper honoratum — sic di voluistis — habebo.
Hunc ego Gaetulis agerem si Syrtibus exsul,
Argolicove mari deprensus et urbe Mycenae,
Anuua vota tamen sollemnesque ordine pompas
Exsequeret, strueremque suis altaria donis.

Nunc ulter ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis,
(Haud equidem sine mente reor sine numine divum,)
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 Troia generatus Acestes

Dat numero capita in naves; adhibete Penates

Et patrios epulis et quos colit hospes Acestes.

Praeterea, si bona dicem mortalibus alnum

Aurora extulerit radiisque retexerit orbem,

Prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis;

Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui viribus audax

Aut iaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis,

Seu crudo fidit pugnam committere caestu,

Cuncti adsint, meritaque exspectent praemia palmae.

Ore favete omnes, et cingite tempora ramis."

Sic fatus velat materna tempora myrto.

Hoc Helymus facit, hoc aevi maturus Acestes,

Hoc puer Ascanius, sequitur quos cetera pubes.

Ille e concilio multis cum milibus ibat

Ad tumulum, magna medius comitante caterva.

Hic duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho

Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro,

Purpureosque iacit flores, ac talia fatur:

"Salve, sancte parens, iterum; salvete, recepti

Nequiquam cineres, animaeque umbraeque paternae.

Non licuit fines Italos fataliaque arva,

Nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quae rer Thy-

brim."

Dixerat haec, adytis cum 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 iacit varios adverso sole colores.

Obstipuit visu Aeneas. Ille agmine 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,
Inceturs, Genium loci famulumne parentis
Esse putet; caedit binas de more bidentes,
Totque sues, totidem migrantes terga iuvencos
Vinaque fundebat pateris, animamque vocabat
Anchisae magni Manesque Acheronte remissos.

Nec non et socii, quae cuique est copia, laeti
Dona ferunt, onerant aras, mactantque iuvencos;
Ordine æaña locant alii, fusique per herbam
Subiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent.

Exspectata dies aderat nonamque serena

Auroram Phaethontis equi iam luce vehebant,
Famaque finitimos et clarì nomen Acestae
Excierat; laeto complerant litora coetu,
Visuri Aeneadas, pars et certare parati.
Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur

In medio, sacri tripodes viridesque coronae
Et palmae, pretium victoribus, armaque et ostro
Perfusae vestes, argenti aurique 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 Memm
Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimaeram,
Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu

Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi;
Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,
Centauro invehitur magna, Scyllaque Cloanthus
Caerulea, genus unde tibi, Romane Clienti.

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
Litora, quod tumidis summersum 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 circumflectere cursus.
Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro
Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori;
Cetera populea velatur fronde iuventus
Nudatosqueumeros oleo perfusa nitescit.
Considunt transtris, intentaque bracchia remis;
Intenti espectant signum, exsulantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans laudumque arrecta cupidio.

Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,
Haud mora, prosiluere suis; ferit aethera clamor
Nauticus, adductis spumant freta versa lacertis.
Infindunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
Non tam praecipites biugo certamine campum
Corripuere ruuntque effusi carcerre currus,
Nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora
Concussere iugis pronique in verbeara pendent.
Tum plausu fremituque virum studiisque faventum
Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa voluant

Litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant.
Effugit ante alios primisque elabitur undis
Turbam inter fremitumque Gyas; quem deinde Clo-

anthus

FRIEZE'S AENEID — 9
Consequitur, melior remis, sed pondere pinus
Tarda tenet. Post hos aequo discrimine Pristis
155 Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem;
Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam praeterit ingen
Centaurus, nunc una ambae iunctisque feruntur
Frontibus et longa sulcantis vada salsa carina.
Iamque propinquabant scopulo metamque teneb
160 Cum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor
Rectorem navis compellat voce Menoeten:
"Quo tantum mihi dexter abis? huc dirige gressum;
Litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes;
Altum aliis teneant." Dixit; sed caeca Menoetes
165 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 navemque Gyae scopulosque sonantes
170 Radit iter laevum interior, subitoque priorem
Praeterit et metis tenet aequora tuta relictis.
Tum vero exarsit iuveni dolor ossibus ingens,
Nec lacrimis caruere genae, segnemque Menoeten,
Oblitus decorisque sui sociumque salutis,
175 In mare praepicitem 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,
Iam senior madidaque fluens in veste, Menoetes
180 Summa petit scopuli siccaque in rupe resedit.
Illum et labentem Teucrit et risere natantem,
Et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus.
Hic laeta extremis spes est accensa duobus,
Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyansuperare morantem.
185 Sergestus capit ante locum scopuloque propinquat,
Nec tota tamen ille prior praecuncte carina:
Parte prior; partem rostro premit acmula Pristis.
At media sociis incedens nave per ipsos
Hortatur Mnestheus: "Nunc, nunc insurgite remis,
Hectorei socii, Troiae quos sorte suprema
Delegi comites; nunc illas promite vires,
Nunc animos, quibus in Gaetulis Syrtibus usi
Ionioque mari Maleaeque sequacibus undis.
Non iam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere
certo; —
Quamquam o! — Sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune,
dedisti; —
Extremos pudeat redisse; hoc vincite, cives,
Et prohibete nefas." Olli certamine summo
Procumbunt; vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis,
Subtrahiturque solum; tum creber anhelitus artus
Aridaque ora quaquit; sudor fluit undique ravis.
Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem;
Namque furens animi dum proram ad saxa suburget
Interior spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,
Infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit.
Concussae cautes, et acuto in murice remi
Obnixi crepuere, inlisaque prora pependit.
Consurgunt nautae et magno clamore morantur,
Ferratasque trudes et acuta cuspidem contos
Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.
At laetus Mnestheus successuque acrior ipso
Agmine remorum celeri ventisque vocatis
Prona petit maria et pelago decurrit aperto.
Qualis spelunca subito commota columba,
Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,
Fertur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita pennis
Dat tecto ingentem, mox aëre lapsa quieto
Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas:
Sic Mnesterheus, sic ipsa fuga secat ultima Pristis
Aequora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem.

Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto
Sergestum brevibusque vadis frustraque vocantem
Auxilia et fractis discentem currere remis.
Inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram
Consequitur; cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.

Solus iamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus,
Quem petit, et summis adnixus viribus urget.
Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem
Instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus aether.
Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem
Ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci;
Hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.
Et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris,
Ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus
Fudissetque preces, divosque in vota vocasset:

"Di, quibus imperium pelagi est, quorum aequo
curro,
Vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum
Constituam ante aras, voti reus, extaque saltos
Proiciam in fluctus et vina liquentia fundam."

Dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiiit omnis

Nereidum Phorique chorus Panopeaque virgo,
Et pater ipse manu magna Portunus euntem
Impulit; illa Noto cius volucrique sagitta
Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.

Tum satus Anchisa, cunctis ex more vocatis,
Victorem magna praecnis voce Cloanthum
Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro;
Muneraque in naves ternos optare iuvencons
Vinaque et argentii magnum dat ferre talentum.
Ipsis praecipuus ductoribus addit honores:

Victor chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum
Purpura Macandro dupliciti Meliboea cucurrit,
Intextusque puer frondosa regius Ida
Veloces iaculo cervos cursuque fatigat,
Acer, anhelanti similis, quem praepes ab Ida

Sublimem pedibus rapuit Iovis armiger uncis;
Longaevi palmas nequiquam ad sidera tendunt
Custodes, saevitque canum latratus in auras.
At qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,
Levibus huic hamis consortam auroque trilicem
Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse
Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto,
Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis.
Vix illam famuli Phoegus Sagarisque ferebant
Multiplicem, conixi umeris; indutus at olim

Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat.
Tertia dona facit geminos ex acre lebetas,
Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis.
Tamque adeo donati omnes opibusque superbi
Puniccis ibant evincti tempora taenis,

Cum saevio et scopulo multa vix arte revulsus,
Amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno,
Inrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat.
Qualis saepe viae deprensus in aggregere serpens,
Aerea quem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis dictu

Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator,
Nequiquam 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 laetus 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
Consessu medium tuit exstructoque resedit.
Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,
Invitat pretiis animos, et praemia ponit.
Undique convenient Teucri mixtique Sicani,
Nisus et Euryalus primi;
Euryalus forma insignis viridique iuventa,
Nisus amore pio pueri; quos deinde secutus
Regius egregia Priami de stirpe Diores;
Hunc Salius simul et Patron, quorum alter Acarnan,
Alter ab Arcadio Tegeaeae sanguine gentis;
Tum duo Trinacrii iuvenes, Helymus Panopesque,
Adsueta silvis, comites senioris Acestae;
Multi practerea, quos fama obscura recondit.
Aeneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus:
"Accipite haec animis, laetasque advertite mentes:
Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit.
Cnosia 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 pharetrem plenamque sagittis
Threiciis, lato quam circum amplectitur auro
Balteus, et tereti subnectit fibula gemma;
Tertius Argolica hac galea contentus abito."

315 Haece ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repente
Corripiunt spatia, audito, limeneque relinquunt;
Effusi nimbo, similes, simul ultima signant.
Primus abit longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus
Emicat, et ventis et fulminis oior alis;
320 Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo,
Insequitur Salius; spatio post deinde relicito
Tertius Euryalus;
Euryulumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso
Ecce volat calcemque terit iam calce Diores,
325 Incumbens uerno; spatia et si plura supersint,
Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumque relinquat.
Iamque fere spatium extremo sessique sub ipsam
Finem adventabant, levi cum sanguine Nisus
Labitur infelix, caesis ut forte iuvencis
330 Fusus humum viridesque super madefecerat herbas.
Hic iuvenis iam victor ovans vestigia presso
Haud tenuit titubata solo, sed pronus in ipso
Concidit inmundaque fimo sacroque cruore.
Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblivus amorum:
335 Nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens;
Ille autem spissa iacuit revolutus harena.
Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici
Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.
Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diores.
340 Hic totum caveae conservum 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.
345 Aduvat et magna proclamat voce Diores,
Qui subiit palmae, frustraque ad praemia venit
Ultima, si primi Salio reddantur honores.
Tum pater Aeneas “Vestra” inquit “munera vo
Certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nen
Me liceat casus miserari insontis amici.”
Sic fatus termum 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 iussit, Didymaonis artes,
Neptuni sacro Danais de poste refixum.
Hoc iuvenem egregium praestanti munere donat.

Post, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit:
“Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore praeens
Adsit et evinctis attollat bracchia palmis.”
Sic ait, et geminum pugnae proponit honorem,
Victori velatum auro vittisque iuvencum,
Ensem atque insignem galeam solacia victo.
Nec mora: continuo vastis cum viribus effert
Ora Dares, magnoque virum se murmure tollit;
Solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra,
Idemque ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector
Victorem Buten immuni corpore, qui se
Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,
Perculit et fulva moribundum extendit harena.
Talis prima Dares caput altum in proelia tollit,
Ostenditque umeros latos, alternaque iactat
Brachia protendens, et verberat ictibus auras.
Quaeritur huic alius; nec quisquam ex agmine tanto
Audet adire virum manibusque inducere caestus.

Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palma,
Aeneae stetit ante pedes, nec plura moratus,
Tum laeva taurum cornu tenet, atque ita fatur :
"Nate dea, si nemo audet se credere pugnac,
Quae finis standi? quo me decet usque teneri?
Ducere dona iube." Cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidae, reddique viro promissa iubebant.

Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,
Proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbac :
"Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra,
Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli
Dona sines? ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister
Nequiquam memoratus Eryx? ubi fama per omnem
Trinacrium, et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis?"
Ille sub haec: "Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit
Pulsa metu; sed enim gelidus tardante senecta
Sanguis hebet, frigentque effetae in corpore vires.
Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quaque improbus iste
Exsultat fidens, si nunc foret illa iuventas,
Haud equidem pretio inductus pulcherque iuvento
Venisset; nec dona moror." Sic deinde locutus
In medium geminos immani pondere caestus
Proiecit, quibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus
Ferre manum duroque intendere bracchia tergo.
Obstipuere animi; tantorum ingentia septem
Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant.

Ante omnes stupet 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 litore pugnam?
Haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat;
Sanguine cernis adhuc sparsaque infecta cerebro;
His magnum Alciden contra stetit; his ego suetus,
Dum melior vires sanguis dabat, aemula necdum
Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus.
Sed si nostra Dares haec Troìus arma recusat,
Idque pio sedet Aeneae, probat auctor Acestes,
Aequemus pugnas. Erycis tibi terga remitto
— Solve metus — et tu Trojanos exue caestus.”
Haec fatus duplicem ex umeris reiecit amictum,
Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosqu
Exuit, atque ingens media consistit harena.
Tum satus Anchisa caestus pater extulit aequos,
Et paribus palmas amborum innexus armis.
Constitit in digitos exemplo arrectus uterque,
Bracchiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.
Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu,
Immiscenique manus manibus, pugnamque laces
Ille pedum melior motu, fretusque iuventa,
Hic membris et mole valens; sed tarda trementi
Genua labant, vastos quotit aeger anhelitus artus.
Multa viri nequiquam inter se vulnera iactant,
Multa cavo lateri ingeminant et pectore vastos
Dant sonitus, erratque aures et tempora circum
Crebra manus, duro crepitant sub vulnere malaec.
Stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus eodem,
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 adsultibus inritus urget.
Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus et alte
Extulit; ille ictum venientem a vertice velox
Praevidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit;
Entellus vires in ventum effudit, et ultero
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 Trinacriā pubes;
It clamor caelo, primusque accruit Acestes,
Aequaevumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum.
At non tardatus casu neque territus heros
Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitat ira;
Tum pudor incendit 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 Aeneas procedere longius iras
Et saevīre animis Entellum haud passus acerbis,
Sed finem imposit pugnae, fessumque Dareta
Eripuit, muleens 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,
Iactantemque utroque caput, crassumque cruorem
Ore eiectantem mixtosque in sanguine dentes,
Ducunt ad naves; galeamque ensemque vocati
Accipiunt; palmam Entello taurumque relinquunt.
Hic victor, superans animis tauroque superbus:
"Nate dea, vosque haec" inquit "cognoscite, Teucrī,
Et mihi quae fuerint iuvenali in corpore vires,
Et qua servetis revocatum a morte Dareta.”
Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora iuvenci,
Qui donum adstabat pugnae, durosque reducta
Libravit dextra media inter cornua caestus,
480 Arduus, effractoque inlisit in ossa cerebro.
Sternitur examinisque tremens procumbit humi bo
Ille super tales effundit pectore voces :
“Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro m
Daretis
Persolvo; hic victor caestus artemque repono.”

485 Protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta
Invitat qui forte velint, et praemia ponit,
Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti
Erigit, et volucrem traiecto in fune columbam,
Quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.
490 Convenere viri, deictamque aerea sortem
Accipit galea; et primus clamore secundo
Hyrtacidae ante omnes exit locus Hippocoontis;
Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor
Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva.
495 Tertius Eurytion, tuus, o clarissime, frater,
Pandare, qui quondam, iussus confundere foedus,
In medios telum torsisti primus Achivos.
Extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes,
Ausus et ipse manu iuvenum temptare laborem.
500 Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus
Pro se quisque viri, et depromunt tela pharetris.
Primaque per caelum nervo stridente sagitta
Hyrtacidae iuvenis volucres diverberat auras;
Et venit, adversique infigitur arbore mali.
505 Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis
Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.
Post acer Mnœstheus adducto constitit arcu,
Alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit.
Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro
Non valuit; nodos et vincula linea rupit,
Quis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto;
Illa notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.
Tum rapidus, iam dudum arcu contenta parato
Tela tenens, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit,
Iam vacuo laetam caelo speculatus, et alis
Plaudentem nigra fitit sub nube columbam.
Decidit examinis, vitamque reliquit in astris
Aetheriis, fixamque refert delapsa sagittam.
Amissa solus palma superabat Acestes;
Qui tamen ærias telum contendit in auras,
Ostentans artemque pater arcumque sonantem.
Hic oculis subitum obicitur magnoque futurum
Augurio monstrum; docuit post exitus ingens,
Seraque terrifici eccinerunt omina vates.
Namque volans liquidis in nubibus arsit arundo,
Signavitque viam flammis, tenuisque recessit
Consumpta in ventos: caelo ceu saepe refixa
Transcurrunt crinemque volantia sidera ducent.
Attonitis haesere animis, superosque precati
Trinacrii Teucrique viri; nec maximus omen
Abnuit Aeneas, sed laetum amplexus Acesten
Muneribus cumulat magnis, ac tali fatur:
"Sume, pater; nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi
Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honores.
Ipsius Anchisae longaevi hoc munus habebis,
Cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim
Anchisae genitori in magno munere Cisseus
Ferre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris."
Sic fatus cingit viridanti tempora lauro,
Et primum ante omnes victorem appellat Acesten.
Nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori,
Quamvis solus avem caelo deiecit ab alto.
Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit,
Extremus, volucr ò 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 iam puerile paratum
Agmen habet secum, cursusque instruxit equorum,
Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis,
Dic" ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo
Infusum populum, et campos iubet esse patentes.
Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum
Frenatis lucent in equis, quos omnis euntes
Trinacriae mirata fremit Troiaeque iuventus.
Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona;
Cornea bina ferunt praefixa hastilia ferro,
Pars leves umero pharetras; it pectore summo
Flexilis obtorti per colium circulus auri.

Tres equitum numero turmae, ternique vagantur
Ductores; pueri bis seni quemque seuti
Agmine partito fulgent paribusque magistris.
Una acies iuvenum, ducit quam parvus ovantem
Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua clara, 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, pueroque puer dilectus Iulo.

Extremus, formaque ante omnes pulcher, Iulus
Sidonio est invectus equo, quem candida Dido
esse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris.
etera Trinacriis pubes senioris Acestae
ertur equis.

Excipiant plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes
ardanidae, veterumque adgnoscunt ora parentum.
postquam omnem laeti consessum oculosque suorum
ustravere in equis, signum clamore paratis
pytides longe dedit insonuitque flagello.
Olli discurrere pares, atque agmina terni
iductis solvere choris, rursusque vocati
onvertere vias infestaque tela tulere.
de alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus
dversi spatiis, alternosque orbibus orbes
impediant, pugnaeque ciant simulacra sub armis;
nunc terga fuga nudant, nunc spicula vertunt
defensi, facta pariter nunc pace feruntur.

t quondam Creta furtur Labyrinthus in alta
arietibus textum caccis iter, ancipitemque
ille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi
alleret indepresus et inremeabilis error:
aud alio Teucrum nati vestigia cursu
impediant, texuntque fugas et proelia ludo,
elphinum similes, qui per maria umida nando
arpathium Libycumque secant luduntque per un-
das.

Unc morem cursus atque haec certamina primus
scanius, Longam muris cum cingeret Albam,
attulit et Priscos docuit celebrare Latinos,
quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes;
ibani docuere suos; hinc maxima porro
accepit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem;
rioaque nunc, pueri Trojanum dicitur agmen.
Iac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri.
Hic primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit.
Dum variis tumulo referunt sollemnia ludis,
Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Iuno
Iliacam ad classem, ventosque adspirat sunti,
Multa movens, necdum antiquum saturata dolorem
Illa, viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum,
Nulli visa cito decurrit tramite virgo.
Conspicit ingentem concursum, et litora lustrat,
Desertosque videt portus classemque relictam.
At procul in sola secretae Troades acta
Amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctaeque profundum
Pontum aspectabant flentes. Heu tot vada fessis
Et tantum superesse maris! vox omnibus una.
Urbem orant; taedet pelagi perferre laborem.
Ergo inter medias sese haud ignara nocendi
Conicit, et faciemque deae vestemque reponit;
Fit Beroe, Tmarii coniunx longaeva Dorycli,
Cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent;
Ac sic Dardanidum mediam se matribus infert:
"O miserae, quas non manus" inquit "Achaica bello
Traxerit ad letum patriae sub moenibus! O gens
Infelix, cui te exitio Fortuna reservat?
Septima post Troiae excidium iam vertitur aetas
Cum freta, cum terras omnes, tot in hospita saxa
Sideraque emensae ferimur, dum per mare magnum
Italian sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis.
Hic Erycis fines fraterni, atque hospes Acestes:
Quis prohibet muros iacere et dare civibus urbem?
O patria et rapti nequiquam ex hoste Penates,
Nullane iam Troiae dicentur moenia? nusquam
Hectoreos annes, Xanthum et Simoenta, videbo?
Quin agite et mecum inhaustas exurite puppes.
Nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago
Ardentes dare visa faces: 'Hic quaerite Troiam;
Hic domus est' inquit 'vobis.' Iam tempus agi res.
Nec tantis mora prodigiis. En quattuor arae
Neptuno; deus ipse faces animumque ministrat.'

Haec memorans prima infensum vi corripit ignem,
Sublataque procul dextra conixa coruscat,
Et iacet. Arrectae mentes stupefactaque corda
Iliadum. Hic una e multis, quae maxima natu,
Pyrgo, tot Priami nutorum regia nutrix:
"Non Beroe vobis, non haec Rhoeteia, matres,
Est Dorycli coniunx; divini signa decoris
Ardentesque notate oculos, qui spiritus illi
Qui vultus, vocisque sonus, vel gressus eunti.
Ipsa egomet dudum Beroen digressa reliqui
Aegram, indignantem, tali quod sola careret
Munere, nec meritos Anchisae inferret honores."
Haec effata.

At matres primo ancipites, oculisque malignis
Ambiguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem
Praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna,
Cum dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis
Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.
Tum vero attonitae monstris actaeque furore
Conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem;
Pars spoliat aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque
Coniciunt. Fuit 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 examines possunt retinere magistri.

FRIEZE'S AENEID — 10
670 "Quis furor iste novus? quo nunc, quo tenditis?" inquit Heu miserae cives? non hostem inimicaque castra Argivum, vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester Ascanius! Galeam ante pedes proiecit inanem, Qua ludo indutus bellis simulacra ciebat.

675 Accelerat simul Aeneas, simul agmina Teucrum. Ast illae diversa metu per litora passim Diffugiunt, silvasque et sicubi concava furtim Saxa petunt; piget incepti lucisque, suasque Mutatae adgnoscunt, excussaque pectore Iuno est.

680 Sed non idcirco flammae atque incendia vires Indomitas posuere; udo sub robore vivit Stuppa vomens tardum fumum, lentusque carinas Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis, Nec vires heroum infusaque flumina prosunt.

685 Tum pius Aeneas umeris abscondere vestem, Auxilioque vocare deos, et tendere palmas: "Iuppiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum Troianos, si quid pietas antiqua labores Respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi

690 Nunc, Pater, et tenues Teucrum res eripe leto. Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine morti, Si mereor, demitte, tuaque hic obtue dextra." Vix haec ediderat, cum effusis imbribus atra Tempestas sine more fuit, tonitruque tremescunt

695 Ardua terrarum et campi; ruit aethere toto Turbidus imber aqua densisque nigerrimus austris; Implenturque super puppes; semusta madescut Robora; reductus donec vapor omnis, et omnes, Quattuor amissis, servatae a peste carinae.

700 At pater Aeneas, casu concussus acerbo, Nunc hue 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 deum, vel quae fatorum posceret ordo—  
Isque his Aenean solatus vocibus infit:

"Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur;  
Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.  
Est tibi Dardanius divinae stirpis Acestes:\nHunc cape consiliis socium et coniunge volentem;  
Huic trades, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos  
Pertaesum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est;  
Longaevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres,  
Et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque pericli est,  
Delige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi;  
Urbem appellabunt permisso nomine Acestam."

Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici,
Tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnes.  
Et Nox atra polum 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 Iovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem  
Depulit, et caelo tandem miseratus ab alto est.  
Consiliis pare, quae nunc pulcherrima Nautes  
Dat senior; lectos iuvenes, fortissima corda,  
Defer in Italiam; gens dura atque aspera cultu  
Debellanda tibi Latio est. Ditis tamen ante  
Infernas accede domos, et Averna per alta  
Congressus pete, nate, meos. Non me impia namque  
Tartara habent tristes umbrae, sed amoena piorum  
Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla
Nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet.
Tum genus omne tuum, et quae dentur moenia, disce
Iamque vale; torquet medios Nox umida cursus,
Et me saevus equis Oriens adflavit anhelis."

740 Dixerat, et tenues fugit, ceu fumus, in auras.
Aeneas, "Quo deinde ruis? quo proripis?" inquit,
"Quem fugis? aut quis te nostris complexibus arcet?
Haec memorans cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes,
Pergameumque Larem et canae penetralia Vestae
745 Farre pio et plena suppless veneratur acerra.
Extemplo socios primumque accessit Acesten,
Et Iovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis
Edocet, et quae nunc animo sententia constet.
Haud mora consiliis, nec iussa recusat Acestes.
750 Transcribunt urbi matres, populumque volentem
Deponunt, animos nil magnae laudis egentes.
Ipsi transtra novant, flammisque ambesa reponunt
Robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentesque,
Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.
755 Interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro
Sortiturque domos; hoc Ilium et haec loca Troiam
Esse iubet. Gaudet regno Trojanus Acestes,
Indicitque forum et patribus dat iura vocatis.
Tum vicina astra Erycino in vertice sedes
760 Fundatur Veneri Idaliae, tumuloque sacerdos
Ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo.
Iamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris
Factus honos; placidi straverunt aequora venti,
Creber et adspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.
765 Exortur procura ingens per litora fletus;
Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur.
Ipsae iam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam
Visa maris facies et non tolerabile nomen,
Ire volunt, omnemque fugae perferre laborem.

Quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis,
Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestae.
Tres Eryci vitulos et Tempestatibus agnam
Caedere deinde iubet, solvique ex ordine funem.
Ipse, caput tonsae foliiis evinctus olivae,
Stans procul in prora pateram tenet, extaque salsos
Proicit in fluctus ac vina liquentia fundit.
Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes;
Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.

At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis
Adloquitur, talesque effundit pectorum questus:
"Iunonis gravis ira nec exsaturabile pectus
Cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnes;
Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat una,
Nec Iovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit.
Non media de gente Phrygum exedisse nefandis
Urbem odiis satis est, nec poenam traxe per omnem;
Reliquias Troiae, cineres atque ossa peremptae
Insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoris.
Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis
Quam molem subito excierit; maria omnia caelo
Miscuit, Aeolii nequiquam freta procellis,
In regnis hoc ausa tuis.
Per sceleus eece etiam Trojanis matribus actis
Exussit foede puppces, et classe subegit
Amissa socios ignotae lingure terre.
Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas
Vela tibi, liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim,
Si concessa peto, si dant ea moenia Parcae."

Tum Saturnius haec domitor maris edidit alti:
"Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis,
Unde genus ducis. Merui quoque; saepe furores Compressi et rabiem tantam caelique marisque. 
Nec minor in terris, Xanthum Simoentaque testor, 
Aeneae mihi cura tui. Cum Troia Achilles 

805 Exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris, 
Milia multa daret leto, gemenentque repleti 
Amnes, nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset 
In mare se Xanthus, Pelidae tunc ego fortis 
Congressum Aenean nec dis nec viribus aequis 

810 Nube cava rapui, cuperem cum vertere ab imo 
Structa meis manibus periurae moenia Troiae. 
Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi; pelle timorem. 
Tutus, quos optas, portus accedet Averni. 
Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quaeres; 

815 Unum pro multis dabitur caput.” 

His ubi laeta deae permulsit pectora dictis, 
Iungit equos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit 
Frena feris, manibusque omnes effundit habenas. 
Caeruleo per summa levis volat aequora curru; 

820 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; 

825 Laeva tenet Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo, 
Nesae, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodeceque. 

Hic patris Aeneae suspensam blanda vicissim 
Gaudia pertemptant mentem; iubet ocius omnes 
Attolli malos, intendi brachia velis. 

830 Una omnes fecere pedem, pariterque sinistros, 
Nunc dextros解决ere sinus; una ardua torquent 
Cornua detorquentque; ferunt sua flamina classem.
Princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat
Agmen; ad hunc alii currum contendere iussi.

835

Iamque fere median caeli Nox umida metam
Contigerat; placida laxabant membra quieta
Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae:
Cum levis aetherius delapsus Somnus ab astra
Aera dimovit tenebrorum 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.

840

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 iubes? mene huic confidere monstro?
Aenean credam quid enim fallacibus auris
Et caeli totiens deceptus fraudet sereni?"

845

Talia dicit abat, clavumque affixus et haerens
Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.
Ecce deus ramum Lethaeo rore madentem

850

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 gubernaclo liquidus proiecit in undas

855

Praecipitem ac socios neciquam saepe vocantem.
Ipse volans tenues se sustulit ales ad auras.
Currit iter tutum non setius aequore classis,
Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.

860

Iamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat,
Difficiles quondam multorumque ossibus albos;
Tum rauca adsiduo longe sale saxa sonabant:
Cum pater amisso fluitantem errare magistro
Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,
Multa gemens, casuque animum concussus amici.

870 "O nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno,
Nudus in ignota, Palinure, iacebis harena."
P. VERGILI MARonis

Aeneidos

Liber Sextus

Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas,
Et tandem Euboicis Cumarum adlabitur oris.
Obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci
Ancora fundabat naves, et litora curvae
Praetexunt puppes. Juvenum manus emicat ardens
Litus in Hesperium; quae ert pars semina flammæ
Abstrusa in venis silicis, pars densa ferarum
Tecta rapit silvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.
At pius Aeneas arces, quibus altus Apollo
Praesidet, horrendæque procul secreta Sibyllæ,
Antrum immane, petit, magnam cuimementamimumque
Delius inspirat vates aperitque futura.
Iam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta.
Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minōa 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, Phoebè, sacravit
Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templæ.
In foribus letum Androgeo; tum pendere poenas
Cecropidae iussi — miserum! — septena quotannis
Corpora natorum: stat ductis sortibus urna.
Contra elata mari respondet Cnosia tellus:

153
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 iam praemissus Achates
Adfretatque una Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos,
Deiphobe Glauci, fatur quae talia regi:
"Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit;
Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare iuvencos
Praestiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentes."
Talibus adfata Aenean — nec sacra morantur
Iussa viri — Teucros vocat alta in templa 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, cum virgo "Poscere fata
Tempus" ait: "deus, ecce, deus!" Cui talia fanti
Ante fores subito non vultus, non color unus,
Non computae mansere comae; sed pectus anhelum,
Et tabes fera corda tument; maiorque videri,
Nec mortale semans, adfata est numine quando
Iam proprioe dei. "Cessas in vota precesque,
Pros" ait "Aenea! cessas! neque enim ante dehisceint
Aeternitae magna era domus." Et talia fata
Centurit. Gellius Teneris per dura cucurrit
Ossa tumus, tumulique preces vex pectore ab imo:
"Phoebi, graves Proiac semper miserate labores,
Dardana qui Paridis derexti tela manusque
Corpus in Aeacidae, magnas obeuntia terras
Tot maria intravi duce te penitusque repostas
Massylum gentes praeetentaque Syrtibus arva,
Iam tandem Italiae fugientes prendimus oras;
Hac Troiana tenus fuerit Fortuna secuta.
Vos quoque Pergameae iam fas est parere genti,
Dique deaeque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium et ingens
Gloria Dardaniae. Tuque, o sanctissima vates,
Praescia venturi, da — non indebita posco
Regna meis fatis — Latio considere Teucros
Errantesque deos agitataque numina Troiae.
Tum Phoebae et Triviae solido de marmore templum
Instituam, festosque dies de nomine Phoebi.
Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris.
Hic ego namque tuas sortes arcanaque fata,
Dicta meae genti, ponam, lectosque sacrabo,
Alma, viros. Folii tandem ne carmina manda,
Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis;
Ipsa canas oro." Finem dedit ore loquendi.

At, Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro
Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit
Excussisse deum; tanto magis ille fatigat
Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo.
Ostia iamque domus patuere ingentia centum
Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras:
"O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis!
Sed terrae graviora manent. In regna Lavini
Dardanidae venient — mitte hanc de pectore curam —
Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,
Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
Non Simois tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra
Defuerint; alius Latio iam partus Achilles,
90 Natus et ipse dea; nec Teucris addita Iuno
Usquam aberit, cum tu, supplex in rebus egenis,
Quas gentes Italum aut quas non oraveris urbes!
Causa mali tanti coniunx iterum hospita Teucris
Externique iterum thalami.
95 Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito,
Qua tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,
Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe."
Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumaea Sibylla
Horrendas canit ambages antroque remugit,
100 Òbscuris vera involvens; ea frena furenti
Concutit, et stimulus 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;
105 Omnia praecipi atque animo mecum ante peregi.
Unum oro: quando hic inferni ianua regis
Dicitur et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso,
Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora
Contingat; doceas iter et sacra ostia pandas.
110 Illum ego per flammas et mille sequentia tela
Eripui his umeris, medioque ex hoste recepi;
Hic meum comitatus iter maria omnia mecum
Atque omnes pelagique minus caelique ferebat,
Invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectae.
115 Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem,
Idem orans mandata dabat. Natique patrisque,
Aima, precor, miserere, — potes namque omnia,
te
Necquiquam lacis Hoeate praefect est Avernis.
Si potuit Manes accedere consigis Orpheus,
120 Physicia tectos citrum disibusque canoris.
Si tamen Polux altera matre rederat.
Itque reditque viam totiens — quid Thesea, magnum
Quid memorem Alciden? — et mi genus ab Iove summo.”

Talibus orabit dictis, arasque tenebat,
Cum sic orsa loqui vates: “Sate sanguine divum,
Tros Anchisiade, facilis descensus Averno;
Noctes atque dies patet atri ianua Ditis;
Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras,
Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos aequus amavit
Iuppiter, aut ardens evertit ad aethera virtus,
Dis geniti potuere. Tenent media omnia silvae,
Cocyntusque sinu labens circumvenit atro.
Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupidio est,
Bis Stygius innare lacus, bis nigra videre
Tartara, et insano iuvat indulgere labori,
Accipe, quae peragenda prius. Latet arbores opaca
Aureus et folis et lento vime ramus,
Ureni infernae dictus sacer; hunc tegit omnis
Lucus et obscuris claudit convallibus umbrae.
Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,
Auricemos quam qui decerpserit arbores 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 sequitur,
Si te fata vocant; aliter non viribus ullis
Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.
Practerea iacet exanimum tibi corpus amici—
Heu nescis! — totamque incestat funere classem,
Dum consulta petis nostroque in limine pendes.
Sedibus hunc refer ante suis et conde sepulcro.
Duc nigras pecudes; ea prima piacula sunt.
Sic demum lucos Stygis et regna invia vivis
155 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.
160 Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant,
Quem socium examinem vates, quod corpus humandi
Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
Ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum,
Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter
165 Aere ciere viros, Martemque ascendere cantu.
Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes, Hectora circum
Et lituo pugnas insignis obibat et hasta.
Postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles,
Dardanio Aeneae sese fortissimus heros
170 Addiderat socium, non inferiorda 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.
175 Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant,
Praecipue pius Aeneas. Tum iussa Sibyllae,
Haud mora, festinant flentes, aramque sepulcri
Congerere arboribus caeloque educere certant.
Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum,
180 Procumbunt piceae, sonat icta securibus ılex,
Fraxineaeque trabes cuneis et fissile robur
Scinditur, advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.
Nec non Aeneas opera inter talia primus
Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis.
185 Atque haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat,
LIBER SEXTUS

Aspectans silvam immensam, et sic voce precatur:

"Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus
Ostendat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere
Heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est."

Vix ea fatus erat, geminae cum forte columbae
Ipsa sub ora viri caelo venere volantes,
Et viridi sedere solo. Tum maximus heros
Maternas adgnoscit aves, laetusque precatur:

"Esto duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras
Derigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat
Ramus humum. Tuque, o, dubiis ne defice rebus,
Diva parens." Sic effatus vestigia pressit,
Observans, quae signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.
Pascentes illae tantum prodire volando,
Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum,
Inde ubi venere ad fauces grave olentis Averni,
Tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aëra lapsae
Sedibus optatis gemina 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 fetu teretes circumdare truncos:
Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca
Ilice, sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.

Corripit Acneas extemplo avidusque refringit
Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllae.

Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucri
Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.
Principio pinguem taedis et robore secto
Ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus atris
Intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos
Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
Pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis
Expeditum, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguent.

Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt,
Purpurcasque super vestes, velamina nota,
Coniciunt. Pars ingenti subiere feretro,
Triste ministerium, et subiectam more parentum
Aversi tenuere facem. Congesta cremantur

Turea dona, dapes, fusò crateres olivo.
Postquam conlapsi cineres et flamma quievit,
Reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam,
Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynaeus aëno.
Idem ter socios pura circumtuilit unda,

Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivae,
Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.
At pius Aeneas ingenti mole sepulcrum
Imponit, suaque arma viro remumque tubamque,
Monte sub aerio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo

Dicitur, aeternumque tenet per saecula nomen.
His actis propere exsequitur praecepta Sibyllae.
Spelunca alta fuit vastoque immanis hiatu,
Scrupea, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris,
Quam super haud uullae poterant impune volantes
Tendere iter pennis; talis sese halitus atris

Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat:
Unde locum Grai dixerunt nomine Aornon
Quattuor hic primum nigrantes terga iuvencos
Constituit frontique invergit vina sacerdos,

Et summas carpens media inter cornua saetas
Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima,
Voce vocans Hecaten, Caeloque Ereboque potentem
Supponunt alli cultros, tepidumque cruorem
Susciuint pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam

Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaeque sorori
Ense ferit, sterillemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam. Tum Stygiō regi nocturnas incohāt aras, Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis, Pingue super oleum infundens ardentibus extis.

235 Ecc autem, prīmi sub lumina solis et orts Sub pedibus mugire solum, et iuga coepta moveri Silvarum, visaeque canes ululare per umbram, Adventant hēa. “Procul o, procul este, profani,” Conclamat vates, “totoque absistite luco;

260 Tuque invade viam, vaginaque eripe ferrum; Nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectorē firmo.” Tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto; Ille ducem haud timidis vadem ent passibus aequat.

Di, quibus imperium est animarum, Umbræaque silentes,

265 Et Chaos, et Phlegethōn, loca nocte tacēntia late, Sit mihi fas audīta loqui; sit numine vestro Pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas. Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram, Perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna:

270 Quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna Est iter in silvis, ubi caelum condidit umbra Iuppiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem. Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae;

275 Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus, Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas, Terribiles visu formae, Letumque, Labosque; Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis Gaudia, mortalumque adverso in limine Bellum,

280 Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens, Viperem crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

FRIEZE’S AENEID—II
In medio ramos annosaque bracchia pandit
Ulmus opaca, ingens, quam sedem Somnia vulgo
Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus haerent.

Multaque praeterea variarum monstra ferarum
Centauri in foribus stabulant Scyllaeque biformes
Et centumgeminus Briareus ac belua Lernae,
Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimaera,
Gorgones Harpyiaeque et forma tricorporis umbrae.

Corripit hic subita trepidus formidine terrum
Aeneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert;
Et, ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
Admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae,
Inruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.

Hinc via, Tartarci quae fert Acherontis ad undas.
Turbidus hic caeno vastaque voragine gurges
Aestuat atque omnem Cocyto eructat harenam.
Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
Terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento

Canities inculta iacet, stant lumina flamma,
Sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus.
Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat,
Et ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba,
Lam senior: sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.

Hae omnis turbas ad ripas effusa ruebat,
Mattes atque vini, defunctaeque corpora vita
Magnanimum heruum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
Impositique negis invenes ante ora parentum:
Quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo

Napsa cadunt tella, sunt ad terram gurgite ab alto
Quam multis gessentibus aequis, abi frigidus annus
Fluo perennis tegit et terris immissit apricis.

Sed denuo e terris profugius transmittere cursum,
Vincelli divisa manus repae alterius amore.
Navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos,
Ast alios longe submotos arcet harena.

Aeneas — miratus enim motusque tumultu —
“Dic” ait, “o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem?
Quidve petunt animae? vel quo discrimine ripas
Hae linquunt, illae remis vada livida verrunt?”
Oli sic breviter fata est longaeva sacerdos :
‘Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles,
Cocyti stagna alta vides StygiGAMEque paludem,
Di cuius iurare timent et fallere numen.
Haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est;
Portitor ille Charon ; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti.
Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta
Transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quierunt.
Centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum;
Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt.”
Constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit,
Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.
Cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentes
Leucaspim et Lyciae ductorem classis Oronten,
Quos simul a Troia ventosa per aequora vectos
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,
Sic prior adloquitur : “Quis te, Palinure, deorum
Eripuit nobis, medioque sub aequore mersit?
Die age. Namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus,
Hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo,
Qui fore te ponto incolorem, finesque canebat
Venturum Ausonios. En haec promissa fides est?”
Ille autem: “Neque te Phoebi cortina fefellit,
Dux Anchisiade, nec me deus aequore mersit. 
Namque gubernaculum multa vi forte revulsum, 
Cui datus haerebam custos cursusque regebam, 
Praccipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera iuro, 
Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem, 
Quam tua ne, spoliata armis, excussa magistro, 
Defeceret tantis navis surgentibus undis. 
Tres Notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes 
Vexit me violentus aqua; vix lumine quarto 
Prospexi Italian summa sublimis ab una. 
Paulatim adnabam terrae; iam tuta tenebam, 
Ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum 
Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis 
Ferro invasisset, praedamque ignara putasset. 
Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in litore venti. 
Quod te per caeli iucundum lumen et auras, 
Per genitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iuli, 
Eripe me his, invicte, malis: aut tu mihi terram 
Inice, 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 Stygiamque innare paludem— 
Da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas, 
Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam.” 
Talia fatus erat, coepit cum talia vates: 
“Unde haec, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupidio? 
Tu Stygias inhumatus aquas amnemque severum 
Eumenidum aspicient, ripamve iniussus adibis? 
Desine fata deum flecti sperare precando. 
Sed cape dicta memor, duri solacia casus. 
Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes 
Prodigiis 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; gaudeit cognomine terrae.
Ergo iter inceptum peragunt fluvioque propinquant.
Navita quos iam inde ut Stygia prospehit ab unda
Per tacitum nemus ire pedemque advertere ripae,
Sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ulterior:
“Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
Fare age, quid venias, iam instinc, et comprime gressum.
Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni Noctisque soporae;
Corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.
Nec vero Alciden me sum lactatus cuntem
Accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque,
Dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent.
Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincula petivit,
Ipsiis a solio regis, traxitque trementem;
Hi dominam Ditam thalamo deducere adorti.”
Quae contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates:
“Nullae hic insidiæ tales—absiste moveri—
Nec vim tela ferunt; licet ingens ianitor antro
Aeternum latrans exsangues terreat umbras,
Casta licet patru servet Proserpina limen.
Troïus Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis,
Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras.
Si te nulla movet tantae pictatis imago,
At ramum hunc”—aperit ramum, qui veste latebat
“Adgnoscas.” Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt.
Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum
Fatalis virgae, longo post tempore visum,
Caeruleam advertit puppim, ripaque propinquat.
Inde alias animas, quae per iuga longa sedebant,
Deturbat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo
Ingentem Aenean. Gemuit sub pondere cymba
Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosam paludem.

Tandem trans fluvium incolumes vatemque virumque
Informi lîno glaucaque exponit in ulva.

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifaci
Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro.
Cui vates, horrere videns iam colla colubris,

Melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam
Obicit. Ille fame rabida tria gultura pandens
Corripit obiectam, atque immania terga resolvit
Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.
Occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto,

Evaditque celer ripam inremeabilis undae.

Continuo auditaee voces vagitus et ingens
Infantumque animae flentes in limine primo,
Quos dulcis vitae exsortes et ab ubere raptos
Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo.

Hos iuxta falso damnati crimen mortis.
Nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine iudice, sedes:
Quaesitor Minos urnam movet; ille silentum
Conciliumque vocat vitasque et crimina discit.
Proxima deinde tenent maesti loca, qui sibi letum

Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi
Proiecere animas. Quam vellent aethere in alto
Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!
Fas obstat, tristique palus inamabilis unda
Alligat, et noviens 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 oleant calices et myrtcea circum
Silva tegit, curae non ipsa in morte relinquunt.

His Phaethum Prosstimque locis, maestamque Eri-

phylen.
Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit,
Euhadnenque et Pasiphaen; his Laodamia
It comes, et iuvenis 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 iuxta stetit adgnovitque per umbras
Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
Aut videt aut vidisse putat per nubila Lunam,
Demisit lacrimas, dulcique adfatus amore est:
"Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
Venerat extinctam, ferroque extrema secutam?
Funeris heu tibi causa fui? Per sidera iuro,
Per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.
Sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
Imperiis 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 adloquor, hoc est."

Talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem
Lenibat dictis animum, lacrimasque ciebat.
Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat,
Nec magis incepto vultum sermonem movetur,
Quam si dura silicex aut stet Marpesia cautes.
Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit
In nemus umbriferum, coniunx ubi pristinus illi
Respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.
Nec minus Aeneas, casu concussus iniquo,
Prosequitur lacrimans longe, et miseratur euntem.

Inde datum molitur iter. Tamque arva tenebant
Ultima, quae bello clari secreta frequentant.
Hic illi occurrît Tydeus, hic inclusus armis

480 Parthenopæus et Adrasti pallentis imago;
Hic multum fleti ad superos belloque caduci
Dardanidae, quos ille omnes longo ordine cernens
Ingemuit, Glaucumque Medontaque Thersilochumque.
Tres Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyphoeten

485 Idæumque, etiam currús, etiam arma tenentem.
Circumstant animae dextra laevaque frequentes.
Nec vidisse semel satís est; iuvat usque morari,
Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discernere causas.
Et Danaum proceres Agamemnoniaeque phalanges

490 Ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras,
Ingenti trepidare metu; pars vertere terga,
Ceu quondam petiere rates; pars tollere vocem
Exiguam: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.
Atque hic Priamiden laniaturn corpore toto

495 Deiphobum videt et lacerum crudeler ora,
Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis
Auribus, et truncae in honesto vulnere nares.
Vix adeo adgnovit pavitantem et dira tegentem
Suppliçia, et notis compellat vocibus ullo:

500 “Deiphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri,
Quis tam crudices optavit sumere poenas?
Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama suprema
Nocte tulit fessum vasta te caede Pelasgum
Procubuisse super confusae stragis acervum.

505 Tunc egomet tumulum Rhoeteo litore inanem
Constitui, et magna Manes ter voce vocavi.
Nomen et arma locum servant; te, amice, nequivi
Conspicere et patria decedens ponere terra.”
Ad quae Priamides: “Nihil o tibi amice relictum;

510 Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris.
Sed me fata mea et scelus exitiale Lacaenae
His mersere malis; illa haec monumenta reliquit.
Namque ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem
Egerimus, nosti; et nimium meminisse necesse est.
Cum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit
Pergama et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo,
Illa, chorum simulans, euhantes 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 iacentem
Dulcis et alta quies placidaeque simillima morti.
Egregia interea coniunx 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 veterum sic posse malorum.
Quid moror? inrumpunt thalamo; comes additur una
Hortator scelerum Aeolides. Di, talia Grais
Instaurate, pio si poenas ore reposco.
Sed te qui vivum casus, age, fare vicissim,
Attulerint. Pelagine venis erroribus actus,
An monitu divum? an — quae te Fortuna fatigat,
Ut tristes sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires?"
Hac vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis
Iam medium aetherio cursu traiecerat axem;
Et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus,
Sed comes admonuit breviterque adfata 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.
Hae iter Elysium nobis; at laeva malorum
Exercet poenas, et ad impia Tartara mittit."
Deiphobus contra: "Ne saevi, magna sacerdos;
545 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, triplici circumdata muro,
550 Quae rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis,
Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.
Porta adversa ingens, solidoque adamante columnae,
Vis ut nulla virum, non ipsi exscindere bello
Caelicolae valeant; stat ferrea turris ad auras,
Tisiphoneque sedens, palla succincta cruenta,
Vestibulum exsonnis servat noctesque diesque.
Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et saeva sonare
Verbera; tum stridor ferri, tractaeque catenæ.
Constitit Aeneas, strepituque exterritus haesit.
560 "Quae scelerum facies? o virgo, effare; quibusve
Urgentur poenis? quis tantus plangor ad auras?"
Tum vates sic orsa loqui: "Dux inculce Teucrum,
Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen;
Sed me cum lucis Hecate praefecit Avernís,
565 Ipsa deum poenas docuit, perque omnia duxit.
Cnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet, durissima regn
Castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri,
Quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
570 Continuo sones ultrix accincta flagello
Tisiphone quant insultans, torvosque sinistra
Intentans angues vocat agmina saeva sororum.
Tum demum horri sono stridentes cardine sacrae
Panduntur portae. Cernis, custodia qualis
575 Vestibulo sedebat? facies quae limina servet?
Quinquaginta atris immanis hitibus Hydra
Saevior intus habet sedem. Tum Tartarus ipse
Bis patet in praecepis tantum tenditque sub umbras, 
Quantis ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum.

Hic genus antiquum Terrae, Titania pubes, 
Fulmine defecti fundo volvuntur in imo. 
Hic et Aloidas geminos immania vidi
Corpora, qui manibus magnum rescindere caelum 
Aggressi, superisque Iovem detrudere regnis.

Vidi et crudeles dantem Salmoena poenas, 
Dum flammas Iovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi. 
Quattuor hic inventus equis et lampada quassans 
Per Graium populos mediaque per Elidis urbem 
Ibat ovans, divumque sibi poscebat honorem, 
Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen 
Aere et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum. 
At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum 
Contorsit, non ille faces nec fumea taedis 
Lumina, praecipitemque immani turbinem adegit.

Nec non et Tyton, Terrae omniparentis alunnum, 
Cernere erat, per tota novem cui ingera corpus 
Porrigitur, rostroque immanis vultur obunco 
Immortale iecur tendens fecundaque poenis 
Viscera rimaturque epulis habitatque sub alto 
Pectore, nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis. 
Quid memorem Lapithas, Ixiona Pirithoumque? 
Quos super atra silex iam iam lapsura cadentique 
Imminet adsimilis; lucent genialibus altis 
Aurea fulcra toris, epulaeque ante ora paratae

Regifico luxu; Furiarum maxima iuxta 
Accubat, et manibus prohibit contingere mensas, 
Exsurgitque facem attollens, atque intonat ore. 
Hic quibus invisì fratres, dum vita manebat, 
Pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti; 
Aut qui divitiis soli incubuere 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 mersi
Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum
Districti pendent; sedet, aeternumque sedebit,
Infelix Theseus; Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes
Admonet et magna testatur voce per umbras:

'Discite iustitiam moniti, et non temptare divos.'
Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potentem
Imposuit; fixit leges pretio atque refixit;
Hic thalamum invasit natae vetitosque hymenaeos;
Aus i omnes inmane nefas, ausoque potiti.

Non, mihi si linguae centum sint oraque centum,
Ferrea vox, omnes scelerum comprehendere formas,
Omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim.'

Haec ubi dicta dedit Phoebi longaeva sacerdos:
"Sed iam age, carpe viam et susceptum perfice munus
Acceleremus" ait; "Cyclopum educata caminis
Moenia conspicuo atque adverso fornice portas,
Haec ubi nos praecpta iubent 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 fitig.
His demum exactis, perfecto munere divae,
Devenere locos laetos et amoena virecat
Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.

Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
Pars in gramineis exercitant membra palaestris,
Contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur harena;
Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.

Nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos
Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
Iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno.
Hic genus antiquum Teuci, pulcherrima proles,
Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis,

Ilusque Assaracusque et Troiae Dardanus auctor.
Arma procul currusque virum miratur inanes.
Santon terra defixa hastae, passimque soluti
Per campum pascuntur equi. Quae gratia currum
Armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentes

Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repastos.
Conspicit, ecce, alios dextra laevaque per herbam
Vescentes laetumque choro Paeana canentes
Inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne
Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur annis.

Hic manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi,
Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,
Quique piii vates et Phoebi digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
Quique sui memores aliquos fecere merendo;

Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta.

Quos circumfusos sic est adfata Sibylla,
Musaeum ante omnes; medium nam plurima turba
Hunc habet, atque umeris exstantium suspicit altis:
"Dicite, felices animae, tuque, optime vates,

Quae regio Anchisen, quis habet locus? illius ergo
Venimus et magnos Erebi tranavimus annes."
Atque huic respondum 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 iugum; et facili iam tramite sistam."
Dixit, et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentes
Desuper ostentat; dehinc summa cacumina linquent.
At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti

680 Inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras
Lustrabat studio recolens, omnemque suorum
Forte recensebat numerum carosque nepotes,
Fataque fortunasque virum moresque manusque.
Isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit

685 Aenean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit,
Effusaeque genus 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?"

690 Sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum,
Tempora dinumerans, nec me mea cura fefellit.
Quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum
Accipio! quantis iactatum, nate, periclis!
Quam metui, ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent!"

695 Ille autem: "Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago,
Saepius occurrens, haec limina tendere adegit:
Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da iungere dextram,
Da, genitor, teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro."
Sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.

700 Ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum,
Ter frustra compensa manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.

Interea videt Aeneas in valle reducta
Seclusum nemus et virgulta sonantia silvae,

705 Lethaeumque, domos placidas qui praenatat, amnem.
Hunc circum innumerae gentes populaire volabant;
Ac velut in pratis ubi apes aestate serena
Floribus insidunt variis, et candida circumb
Lilia funduntur, strepit omnis murmure campus,
Liber Sextus

Horrescit visu subito, causasque requirit
Inscius Aeneas; quae sint ea flumina porro,
Quive viri tanto complerint agmine ripas.

Tum pater Anchises: "Animae, quibus altera fato
Corpora debentur, Lethaei ad fluminis undam
Securos latices et longa oblivia potant.
Has equidem memorare tibi atque ostendere coram,
Iampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum,
Quo magis Italia mecum laetere reperta."

"O pater, anne aliquas ad caelum hinc ire putandum est
Sublimes animas, iterumque ad tarda reverti
Corpora? quae lucis miseris tam dira cupido?"

"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 vitaeque volantum
Et quae marmoreo fert monstra sub aequore pontus.
Igneus est ollis vigor et caelestis origo
Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant
Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque
auras
Dispiciunt clausae tenebris et carcere caeco.

"Quin et supremo cum lumine vita reliquit,
Non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
Corporeae excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.
Ergo exerceretur poenis, veterumque malorum
Supplicia expendunt. Aliae panduntur inanes
Suspensae ad ventos; aliis sub gurgite vasto
Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.
Quisque suos patimur Manes; exinde per amplum
Mittimur Elysium; et pauci laeta arva tenemus,
Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe,
Concretam exemit labem, purumque relinquit
Aetherium sensum atque aurai simplicis ignem.
Has omnes, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,
Lethaeum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno,
Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa revisant
Rursus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti.”
Dixerat Anchises, natumque unaque Sibyllam
Conventus trahit in medios turbanque sonantem,
Et tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine posset
Adversos legere, et venientum discere vultus.
“Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quae deinde sequatu
Gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes,
Inlustres animas nostrumque in nomen ituras,
Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.
“Ille, vides, pura iuuenis qui nititur hasta,
Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca, primus ad auras
Aetherias Itale commixtus sanguine surget,
Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles;
Quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia coniux
Educet silvis regem regumque parentem;
Unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba.
“Proximus ille Procas, Troianeae gloria gentis,
Et Capys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet,
Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis
Egregius, si unquamregnandum acceperit Albam.
Qui iuvenes! quantas ostentant, aspice, vires,
Atque umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu!
Hi tibi Nomentum et Gabios urbemque Fidenam,
Hi Collatinas imponunt montibus arces,
Pometius Castrumque Inui Balanque 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 cristae,

Et pater ipse suo superstium iam signat honore?
En, huius, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
Imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo,
Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arcas,
Felix prole virum: qualis Berycynthia mater
Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes,
Laeta deum partu, centum complexa nepotes,
Omnes caelicae, omnes supera alta tenentes.

"Huc geminas nunc flecite acies, hanc aspice gentem
Romanosque tuos. Hic Caesar et omnis Iuli
Progenies, magnum caeli ventura sub axem.
Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promittī saepius audis,
Augustus Caesar, Divi genus, aurea condet
Saecula qui rursus Latio regnata per arva
Saturno quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos

Proferet imperium; faciet extra sidera tellus,
Extra annī solisque vias, ubi cælīfer Atlas
Axem umero torquet stellis aequantibus aptum.

Huius in adventum iam nunc et Caspia regna
Responsis horrent divum et Maeotia tellus,

Et septemgemini turbant trepida òstia Nili.
Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obvit,
Fixerit aeripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi
Pacarit nemöra, et Lernam tremfecerit arcu;
Nec, qui pampineis victor iuga flectit habellis,

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 ferens? Nosco crimine incanaque menta
Regis Romani, primam qui legibus urbem
Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra
Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,
Oitia qui rumpet patriae residuesque movebit
Tullus in arma viros et iam desueta triumphis
Agmina. Quem iuxta sequitur iactantior Ancus,
Nunc quoque iam hincum gaudechs popularibus auris.
Vis et Tarquinios reges, animamque superbam
Ultoris Bruti, fascesque videre receptos?
Consulis imperium hic primus saeviasque securis
Accipiet, natosque pater nova bella moventes
Ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit.
Infelix! Utecumque ferent ea facta minores,
Vincet amor patriae, Psalmique immensa cupido.
Quin Decius Drusosque procul saevumque securi
Aspice Torquatum et referentem signa Camillum.
"Iliae autem, paribus quáus fulgère cernís in armís,
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 adsuescite bella,
Neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires;
Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympe,
Proice tela manu, sanguis meus!
Ile triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corinthe
Victor aget currum caesis insignis Achivis.
Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenas,
Ipsumque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli,
Ultus avos Troiae, templo et temerata Minervae.
LIBER SEXTUS

"Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, linquat?
Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina bell Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, parvoque potentem Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?
845 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
850 Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent:
Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
Hae tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subiectis, et debellare superbos."

Sic pater Anchises, atque haec mirantibus addit:
855 "Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus optimis
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 iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,
Sed frons laeta parum, et deiecto lumina vultu:
860 "Quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem?
Filius, anne aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum?
Qui strepitus circa comitum! quantum instar in ips
Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra."

Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis:
865 "O nate, ingerentem luxum ne quaere tuorum;
Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
Esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propag
Visa potens, superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.
Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem
Campus aget gemitus! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
Funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!
875 Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos
In tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam
Ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno.
Heu pietas, heu prisca fides, invictaque bello
Dextra! non illi se quisquam impune tulisset
880 Obvius armato, seu cum pedes iret in hostem,
Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
Heu miserande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis,
885 Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere." Sic tota passim regione vagantur
Aēris in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant.
Quae postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit,
Incenditque animum famae venientis amore,
890 Exin bella viro memorat quae deinde gerenda,
Laurentesque docet populos urbemque Latini,
Et quo quemque modo fugiatque feratque laborem.

Sunt geminae Somni portae, quorum altera fertur
Cornea, qua veris facilis datur exitus umbris;
895 Altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto,
Sed falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes.
His ibi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam
Prosequitur dictis, portaque emittit eburna,
Ille viam secat ad naves sociosque revisit;
900 Tum se ad Caietae recto fert litore portum.
Ancora de prora iacitur; stant litore puppes.
NOTES

BOOK I

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

The above verses are usually placed, in the editions of Virgil, at the beginning of the Aeneid, but printed in a form different from that of the text, as an indication that there is a question as to their authenticity, and as to their proper connection with the poem. They were known to Servius, the great commentator on Virgil, and seem not unworthy of the poet. But, on the other hand, the lines are not found in the best manuscripts, while "all antiquity," as Ribbeck says, "recognizes the words *arma virumque* as the beginning of the poem." They were thus understood by Propertius and quoted by Ovid, contemporaries practically of the poet, and by the later writers, Martial and Persius. It is possible that these four lines were prefixed by the poet to one or more copies of the first book presented to personal friends. At any rate, although they may be Virgilian, they should not form part of the text.

Trans.: 'I, that poet who formerly tuned my song with the slender pipe, and (then) coming forth from the wood (i.e. dismissing sylvan or pastoral themes) taught the neighboring fields to fulfill the desire of the husbandman, however greedy (i.e. made his labors fruitful through the teachings of my poems on husbandry), a work (of song) acceptable to the tillers of the soil: yet now sing the bristling arms of Mars.'

*ego*: sc. *cano.*  
*vicina*: 'neighbor,' near by the woods, implying that the subjects of the Bucolics and Georgics are nearly related.  
*horrentia*: the idea of 'terrible' or 'dreadful' is occasionally associated, as perhaps here, with the literal meaning of *horrens.*
The storm at sea, the landing of Aeneas near Carthage, and his reception at the palace of Dido.

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

1. qui: relatives and other connectives are often displaced in poetry, and sometimes very widely, from their regular position. primus: ‘first,’ in the usual sense of ‘the first who.’ There is no inconsistency between this statement and that made in l. 242 in regard to Antenor, for Patavium, which this Trojan hero founded, being in Cisalpine Gaul, was not regarded by Virgil as strictly within the limits of Italy.

2. Italiam: for ad Italiam. In poetry the omission of prepositions is frequent before accusatives and ablatives of place; the cases being sufficient to express, without prepositions, the relations of ‘to,’ ‘from,’ and ‘in.’ fato profugus: ‘exiled by fate’; ‘by fate a wanderer.’ Thus is presented at the very beginning the idea of the supremacy of fate, which gives unity to the Aeneid. Lavina: for the regular form, Lavinia. Lavina litora is added to Italiam to restrict the meaning. Cf. l. 569.

3. ille: in apposition with qui, recalls and emphasizes the subject. iactatus, passus: to be taken as participles.

4. superum: for superorum, ‘the gods above’; equivalent here to divina, agreeing with vi, and referring especially to Juno; for she alone of the Olympian gods was persecuting Aeneas. saevae: in poetry, adjectives and genitives are commonly separated from the substantives to which they belong. memorem: ‘releventless’; that forgets not.

5. quoque: join with multa. et: connects the foregoing et terris et alto with bello; ‘in war also (as well as on land and sea) having suffered much besides.’ dum conderet: ‘while he was striving to found’; expressing an idea of purpose. II. 603, II, 2; LM. 921; A. 328; B. 293, III, 2; G. 572; (H. 519, II, 2).¹

¹ H. = Harkness’s Complete Latin Grammar (references to Harkness’s Standard Latin Grammar in parentheses); LM. = Lane and Morgan’s; A. = Allen and Greenough’s; B. = Bennett’s; G. = Gildersleeve’s. Common abbreviations used in the Notes are: l. = line; sc. (sicilicet) = supply; trans. = translate; cf. (confer) = compare; indic. = indicative; subj. = subjunctive; pl. = plural; p., pp. = page pages; lit. = literally. For other abbreviations, see list preceding the Vocabulary.
NOTES—BOOK I

6. Latio: the dative instead of the accusative with in. H. 419, 4; LM.
   540; A. 225, 6; B. 193, 1; G. 358, 2; (H. 380, II, 4). unde is equiva-
   lent to quae ex re; from the fact that Aeneas suffered and did thus, originated
   the Latin race, Alba, and Rome. For the position of unde, see note on qui,
   l. 1. Latinum: the aborigines and the Trojans were united under the com-
   mon name of Latini.

7. altae: Rome, like many cities of Italy, was built on elevated ground,
   for greater security from attack. Perhaps, however, the reference is to its
   lofty walls. *The main purpose of the Aeneid is indicated in these lines;
   namely, to celebrate growth, in accordance with a divine dispensation of the
   Roman empire and Roman civilization,* (Nettleship).

8-11. The invocation to the Muse.

8. quo numine laeso: *what divine purpose thwarted?* what interest viol-
   ated? referring to Juno’s favorite plan of making Carthage the mistress of
   the world. For another example of numen in the sense of ‘will’ or ‘purpose,’
   see V, 55.

9. tot volvere casus: *to pass through so many vicissitudes.* The inci-
   dents of life, like time itself, are conceived as moving in a round or circle;
   hence, ‘turning’ is a metaphor signifying *to pass through.* The infinitive
   here is poetic for ut volveret.

10. pietate: embodying the predominant quality of Aeneas’s character,
    emphasized throughout the Aeneid, *absolute loyalty to duty.* See note
    to l. 220.

11. Impulerit: H. 649, II; LM. 810; A. 334; B. 300; G. 467; (H. 529, 1).
    animis: H. 430; LM. 542; A. 231; B. 190; G. 349; (H. 387). Cf. Milton’s
    well-known line, Par. Lost, 6, 788:—

    *in heavenly breasts could such perverseness dwell?*

12-33. The reply to the questions addressed above to the Muse. The
   present occasion for the hostility of Juno toward Aeneas is her apprehen-
   sion for the fate of Carthage, which is destined to be overthrown by the future
   Rome (12-22); besides this, she remembers the war she has just conducted
   against Troy, and the causes of the resentment which occasioned that war
   are still rankling in her mind; namely (1), the origin of the Trojan race
   through Dardanus from Jupiter and Electra; (2) the choice of the Trojan
   Ganymede to be cup-bearer of the gods instead of Juno’s daughter, Hebe;
   (3) the decision (*iusdicium*) of the Trojan prince, Paris, by whom the golden
   apple was awarded to Venus, in preference to Juno and Minerva.

12. Urbs antiqua: Carthage was *ancient* with reference to the time of Vir-
   gil, not to the time of Aeneas. Tyrii: the founders of Carthage and their de-
    scendants are termed indifferently by Virgil *Phoenices, Sidonii, Poeni,* or Tyrii.
13. *Karthago:* for information concerning proper names, location of cities, etc., see the Vocabulary, and Map, p. 30. *contra:* for prepositions placed after their cases, see H. 676, 1; LM. 668; A. 263, n.; B. 144, 3; G. 678, 3; (H. 569, II, 1). *lounge:* is joined with *contra.* Not only opposite but ‘far’ opposite; separated from the mouth of the Tiber by the Mediterranean Sea.

14. *dives,* etc.: ‘rich in resources, and formidable in the pursuits of war.’ See H. 451, 2; LM. 573; A. 218, s.; B. 204, 1; G. 374; (H. 399, I, 3).

15. *terris magis:* for the ablative with the comparative, instead of the accusative of the object, see H. 471, 3; LM. 616; A. 247, s, n.; B. 217; G. 398, 296, r.; (H. 417, I, n. 1). *unam:* emphatic; ‘one in particular’; here the emphasis is increased by its position at the end of the verse.

16. *Posthabita Samo:* ‘(even) Samos being less esteemed.’ The most ancient temple and worship of Juno were in the island of Samos, where she was nurtured, and where she was married to Jupiter. The *o* in *Samo* is not elided here, and yet retains its quantity, the hiatus being relieved by the caesural pause.

17. *Hic currus fuit:* the gods, like the heroes, used war chariots. *Hic* refers to *Urbs* (1, 12) and = *in hac urbe.* *hoc:* agrees with the following noun, *regnum,* though it refers to *Urbs.* H. 396, 2; A. 195, b; B. 246, 5; G. 211, r. 5; (H. 445, 4). *regnum esse:* ‘to be the ruling power.’ The infinitive after *tenditque fovetque* instead of *ut sit.* *Regnum* is a substitute for *regno,* a dative of the end, and *gentibus* a dative of the thing affected. See H. 433; LM. 548; A. 233, a; B. 191, 2; G. 356; (H. 390, II, n. 2).

18. *Si qua:* ‘if in any way.’ *sinant:* H. 576; LM. 936; A. 305, b, 2; B. 303; G. 596, 1; (H. 507). *iam tum:* ‘even then’; so early in the history of Carthage, before it was even completely built, and before it had subdued even the neighboring tribes of Africa. *tenditque fovetque:* ‘both purposes and fondly hopes.’ The couplet, *que — que,* for *et — et,* ‘both — and,* is not infrequent in poetry.

19. *sed enim:* an elliptical expression; ‘but (she feared for Carthage) for she had heard.’ Trans. ‘but yet,’ ‘but indeed.’ Cf. the language of Tennyson, *The Coming of Arthur:*

   ‘But — for he heard of Arthur newly crowned.’

*duci:* ‘was being derived’; the race was even then springing up.

20. *quae verteret:* for the subjunctive, see H. 590; LM. 835; A. 317, 2; B. 282, 2; G. 630; (H. 497, 1). The ‘overthrow of the Tyrian citadels’ has reference to the sack of Carthage by Scipio Aemilianus, B.C. 146.

21. *Hinc:* ‘hence’; i.e. from this offspring. *late regem:* for *late regnantem:* ‘ruling far and wide.’ This usage of the substantive for an adjective or participle is chiefly poetical. For the adverb before *rex,* see H. 497, 5; LM. 670; A. 188, d; B. 354, d; G. 439; (H. 359, n. 4).
NOTES—BOOK 1

22. exsaciō Libyae: ‘for the destruction of Africa.’ For the two datives, see note on regnum esse, l. 17. After the Scipios had destroyed the power of Carthage, the succeeding generations of Romans rapidly advanced to the conquest of the world, thus becoming late regem, everywhere supreme. volvere: ‘decree’d.’ The three Parcae are Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. The first draws the thread from the distaff, the second winds or twists it by turning (volvere) the spindle, and the last decides the destinies of men by cutting the thread with the shears. But volvere may also have reference merely to the ‘revolving’ or ‘circling’ of events.

Fig. 1.—Judgment of Paris (l. 27)

23. Id: the destiny of Rome and Carthage above described. veteris: ‘former.’
25. Necdum etiam: ‘not even yet.’ Not only was the war itself still fresh in her memory, with all the irritating circumstances attending the ten years’ siege of Troy, but she had not ceased to think of the provocations which had preceded and brought about the war. The passage from l. 25 to 28 inclusive, is parenthetical.
26. repostum: for reposuim.
27. Judicium: Eris, the goddess of strife, threw among the gods assembled to celebrate the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, a golden apple inscribed, ‘to the fairest.’ The prize was claimed by Juno, Venus, and Minerva; the shepherd Paris, son of Priam, being summoned to act as judge, assigned the apple to Venus. See Fig. 1. iniuria is explanatory of iudicium. formae: an objective genitive.
28. _invisum_: 'hated,' 'odious'; on account of her jealousy of Electra, from whom and Jupiter the Trojan race had sprung. _rapti_: Ganymede, according to the myth, when hunting on Mount Ida, was seized by the eagle of Jupiter, and carried to Olympus. See Fig. 44.

29. The construction of the sentence, interrupted by the preceding parenthetical lines, is here resumed. His _accensa super_: 'being inflamed by these things besides.' These old causes of hostility are added to her jealousy for Carthage. _super_: an adverb.

30. _Troas_: for this form of the accusative, see H. 110; A. 64; B. 47, 3; G. 65; (H. 68). _reliquias Danaum_: for _reliquias Danai et e rptas_; referring to Aeneas and his followers.

31. _Arcebat_: 'was repelling from.' She did this by stratagems, not by direct opposition; she instigated the inferior powers, as, for example, Aeolus and Iris, to injure the Trojans.

32. _acti fatis_: see note on _fato pro fugus_, l. 2. _circum_: see note on _contra_, l. 13.

33. _molis_: see H. 447; L.M. 557; A. 214, d; B. 203, 5; G. 366; (H. 398, r, and 402).

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

34, 35. _in altum Vela dabant_: 'were unfurling their sails for the deep'; _ventis_ is understood with _dabant._

35. _salis_: _sal_ is frequently used for _mare_. _aere_: 'with the brazen prow.' The prow of a ship was sheathed with copper in Virgil's time. For the form of the ship, see Fig. 24; for the _rostrum_, or beak, Fig. 41.

36. _aeternum servans vulner_: 'cherishing the eternal wound'; 'the bitter wrath' mentioned in l. 25.

37. _Mene — desistere_: 'am I to desist from my purpose, defeated?' H. 616, 3; L.M. 976; A. 274; B. 334; G. 534; (H. 539, III).

39, 40. _classsem Argivum_: 'a,' not 'the, fleet of the Greeks.'

40. _ipso_: 'themselves,' as distinguished from the ships. _ponto_: after _mergo_ and _summergo_ the ablative, either with _sub_ or _in_, or without a preposition, is used. See VI, 342; also below, l. 584.

41. _Unius_: 'of one only.' Pallas was angry with Ajax alone, and friendly
to the rest of the Greeks, whereas Juno was angry with the whole of the Trojan race. The i in Unius is scanned short here, as frequently in genitives of this termination. H. 93, 4; L.M. 1688; A. 347, 9, 1; B. 361, 1, 2; G. 722;
(H. 577, 3, 3). ob noxam: the outrage offered to Cassandra by Ajax the Less, or the Oilean Ajax, in the temple of Minerva, during the sack of Troy.
See ll, 403-405. Pallas, enraged on account of this violation of her sanctuary, raised a storm against the fleet of Ajax, on his return from Troy, when passing near the Eubocean promontory of Caphereus, destroying the fleet, and killing Ajax himself with lightning. His body was then cast by the waves upon the rocks. Oili: gen. of Oileus (cf. Achilli, l. 30), here a patronymic, 'son of Oileus.'

42. Ipsa: signifies that Pallas did this 'herself,' personally, without the interposition of any other divinity.

44. transfixo: 'pierced' by the lightning.

45. Turbine: 'with the lightning-blast,' the wind supposed to accompany the bolt. Infigo takes indifferently the dative or ablative. Cf. V, 504; IX, 746.

46. ego: contrasted with Pallas. divum: for divorum. incedo: suggests a majestic mien. Cf. l. 405. It is substituted here for sum to express in a livelier manner the conscious superiority of Juno. regina: H. 393, 10; L.M. 465; A. 185; B. 167, 168; G. 325; (H. 362, 2, n. 1).

47. soror: Juno and Jupiter were children of Saturn.

48. Iouonis: is more forcible than meum would have been. See note on V, 354.

49. Praeterea: for posthac, 'hereafter.' The indic., adorat and impunit, expresses the idea more forcibly than the subj.; 'surely no one henceforth adores, no one will bring sacrifice.' The present is occasionally used for the future in lively or earnest discourse, indicating strong assurance. See II, 322.

50-53. Description of the realm of Aeolus in the Liparcean islands.

51. austria: the names of particular winds are often put for the general term.

52. antro: not the situation of Aeolus himself, but the place in which the winds are restrained and bound.

54. vincula, carcere: ablative of means.

55. magno cum murmure montis: 'with the loud reëchoing of the mountain.' The hollow mountain resounds with the roaring of the winds, furious to burst the barriers. Cf. below, l. 245. Here and in l. 53, the spondees,
which predominate, suggest well the power of the struggling winds, and the alliteration their roar.

56. arce: the palace was built on the summit or slope of a mountain, and is called, in l. 140, aula. Virgil probably conceives of the king seated on a throne in the open air. Some, however, think that the poet has in mind a throne within the castle or palace.

58. Ni faciat, ferant, verrant: for the present subjunctive, see H. 576, 2; A. 398, e; G. 590, k. 1; (H. 509, n. 2). Cf. II, 599; VI, 293. In prose the imperfect subjunctive would be used.

59. Quippe: 'for,' 'because'; is removed from its proper place, at the beginning of the sentence, by poetic license. Trans.: 'For should he not do this, they would swiftly bear away,' etc.

60. speluncis: for the case, cf. II, 553; though the ablative also occurs after abdere.

61. molem et montis altos: an instance of hendiadys (two nouns joined by a coordinate conjunction, equivalent logically to one noun modified by an adjective or a genitive) for molem montium alterum. insuper: 'above' or 'upon' them. Cf. III, 579. Some render it 'moreover.'

62. foedere certo: 'according to a determinate law.' H. 475; LM. 612; A. 245; B. 219; G. 408; (H. 416). Join with the infinitives.

63. premere: 'to restrain (them).' scire: 'who might' or 'that he might know.' See note on l. 20. iussus: 'when ordered'; i.e. by Jupiter.

64-80. The address of Juno to Aeolus, and his reply.

65. namque: is elliptical here, as enim above, l. 19. It introduces the ground of her appeal to Aeolus: 'I come to thee, for—.' Cf. I, 731; VII, 195.

66. mulgere, tollere: are governed by dedit as accusatives, instead of being in the form of the participle in -dus. H. 622; LM. 994; A. 294, d; B. 337, 7, d, 2; G. 423; (H. 544, n. 2).

67. Tyrrenum aequor: 'the Tuscan sea'; that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Italy and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. For the accusative after navigat, see H. 409; A. 237, d; B. 176, 4; G. 333, 2, r. 2; (H. 371, II).

68. victos: the household gods of Troy, as its protectors, must be considered vanquished in suffering the city to be captured and destroyed.

69. summersas abrue puppis: lit. 'the ships being sunk, bury (thou) in the waves'; a Latin idiom which should be turned into English by two independent verbs, 'Sink and bury the ships in the waves.' H. 639; A. 292, r.; G. 664, r. 1; (H. 549, 5).

70. diversos: '(their crews) asunder.'

71. bis septem: bis or ter with a numeral is a favorite mode of expressing numbers in poetry. corpore: an ablative of description. See note on l. 164.
NOTES—BOOK I

72. *Quarum quae, etc.*: 'and Deiopea, who is the fairest of these in beauty, I will unite to you in lasting wedlock, and pronounce your own.' The nominative, *Deiopea*, is put by attraction in the case of the relative *quae*, instead of the accusative, which would have been the regular construction. H. 399, 3; A. 200, b; B. 251, 4; G. 616; (H. 445, 9). *Quarum* is translated as if *eas quamque*. The preference for the relative in Latin often gives rise to the construction, which we have here, of two relatives in the same sentence; cf. the frequently recurring expression in Cicero, *quaecum tua sit*. The genitive is governed by the superlative, *pulcherrima*, as a genitive of the whole. See note on l. 96.

73. *Conubio*: is scanned as a trisyll. H. 733, 3, N. 4; L. M. 1112; A. 347, c; B. 367, 1; G. 723; (H. 608, III, N. 2). *Propriam*: is a strong word, denoting sure and perpetual possession.

75. *Pulchra prole*: seems to modify *faciat* in the same way as if the expression were *enix pulchram prolem*: 'that she may make thee a parent, having borne to thee (by bearing to thee) a fair offspring.' Thus it is an ablative of means.

76. *Haec*: supply *aet or dicit*. See H. 388, 5; L. M. 461; A. 206, c; B. 166, 3; G. 688; (H. 368, 3). *Tuus — labor*: 'it is thy task to consider what thou desirest'; i.e. I have not the responsibility of deciding whether that be right or wrong which you wish.

77. *Explorare*: to look into the nature of the request. Aeolus will excuse himself, when called to account for trespassing on the dominion of Neptune, by pleading the command of Juno, and his duty to her.

78. *Tu mihi*: in ascribing to Juno's intercession with Jupiter the power and dignity conferred upon Aeolus, Virgil has probably followed some ancient myth, in which Juno, as the impersonation of the air, was represented as exercising some influence over the winds and in the creation of a king under whose control they were placed. *Quodcumque hoc regni (est)*: 'this dominion, such as it is,' *Sceptra*: as above, 1. 57, and below, 1. 253, indicates the kingly power with somewhat more fullness than the singular number. For the case of *opus*, see H. 429; L. M. 532; A. 228; B. 187, III; G. 347; (H. 386).

79. *Accumbere*: the infinitive with *dare*, as in l. 66.

80. *Nimborum*: H. 431, 2; L. M. 573; A. 218, 1; B. 204, 1; G. 374; (H. 399, i. 3).

81-123. The storm; the despair of Aeneas, the loss of one ship, and extreme peril of his whole fleet.

81. *Conversa cuspide*: 'with his shifted spear'; not with the point turned downward, but turned from a vertical to a horizontal position. While still seated, Aeolus strikes the *point of the spear*, which he had previously held as
a scepter resting vertically on the ground, into the side of the hill; or, is some understand it, against the door of the prison. Note the alliteration 'which marks the ring of the blow on the hollow mountain side.' (Page).

82. in latus: a more vigorous construction for in latere. Cf. In puppis below, l. 115. agmine facto: 'in battle array'; lit. 'a battalion being formed'; a military figure.

83. Qua: 'where,' 'by whatever way.' H. 476; L. M. 644; A. 258, 6; B. 218, 9; G. 91, 2, e; (H. 420, 1, 3). Cf. Milton's Par. Regained, 4, 473;—

'Nor slept the winds
Within their stony caves, but rushed abroad
From the four corners of the world.'

84. Incubuere: 'they descended upon.' The verb in this sense is followed by the dative. Cf. Ilii, 514. totum: sc. mare, in the accusative after ruunt, which is transitive here, though intransitive in the foregoing sentence.

87. -que — que: see note on l. 18. virum: the Trojans.

89. solvuntur frigore: 'are paralyzed with chilling fear.' Fear is analogous to cold in its effect on the blood. Cf. III, 175; XII, 905.

92. duplices: for ambas, 'both'; as in VII, 140; X, 667, and elsewhere.

94. terque quaterque: a climax is usually expressed by 'thrice'; but Latin, as well as Greek poets, sometimes add 'four times,' for still greater emphasis.

95. quis: H. 182, footnote 3; L. M. 288; A. 104, 2; B. 89; G. 105, 2; (H. 187, footnote 5).

96. oppetere: sc. mortem, 'to meet death.' gentis: limits fortissimae. H. 442; L. M. 500; A. 216, a, 2; B. 201, 1; G. 372; (H. 397, 3).

97. Tydide: his contest with Aeneas is described in the Iliad, V, 239-318 Aeneas was saved on this occasion by Venus. occumbere: sc. morti. campis: ablative of place where. H. 483; L. M. 627; A. 258, 6; B. 228; G. 385; (H. 425). See note on Italiam, l. 2.

98, 99. me ne — Non potuisse: for the exclamatory infinitive, see note on l. 37. Trans. 'That I could not have!'

99. telo iacet: lit. 'lies by the spear'; i.e. 'lies slain by the spear.' Instrumental ablative.

102. iactanti: the dative limits the whole proposition, procella adversa iter. H. 425, 2; L. M. 537; A. 215; B. 188; G. 352; (H. 384, II, 1, 2).

'As he utters these words, a blast, roaring from the north, opposite (to the course of the ship), strikes the sail.' Aquilone: 'from the north.'

104. tum prora avertit: sc. seae. et undis Dat latus: the ship, no longer impelled by the oars, falls into the trough of the sea, and is immediately struck by the whole weight of a mountainous wave, breaking upon its side.

105. cumulo: 'in a mass'; join with insequitur as an ablative of manner.
106. Hi: those in one ship; his: those in another. Cf. below, l. 162, hinc—hinc.

107. harenis: ablative of means, ‘with the sands’; not of the shore, but of the bottom of the sea.

108. quae in fluctibus: sc. sunt. The rocky islets referred to are possibly the Aginur, thirty miles north of Carthage.

109. mari summno: ‘at the surface of the sea’; an ablative of place.

110. brevia et syrtes: ‘shoals and sand banks’; not the so-called Syrtes Major and Minor on the African coast. miserabile: H. 394, 4; A. 189, 4; (H. 438, 3). vis: H. 635; L.M. 1007; A. 303; B. 346, 2; G. 436; (H. 547).

111. Ipsius: refers to Aeneas. The i in the genitive as in Unius, l. 41. a vertice: for desuper; ‘from above’; from the point to which the wave has risen so as to stand almost vertically to the ship, and to descend ‘right down’ upon the stern. pontus: equivalent to fluctus; as when we say, ‘A sea strikes the ship.

112. In puppim: cf. in latus, l. 82. excutitur magister: ‘the helmsman is struck from his seat.’ The helmsman, or pilot, of Orontes’s ship was Leucaspis. See VI, 334.

113. in caput: ‘headlong.’ illam: the ship, in contrast with the persons on board.

114. rari: ‘here and there’; referring to the voyagers seen struggling in the sea, less numerous than the arms, planks, and valuables floating all about for undas. Note the spondees, in strong contrast with the dactyls of the preceding line, which suggest the fierce whirl of the eddy.

115. qua vectus (est) Abas: ‘(the one) in which Abas sailed.

116. Vicit: ‘has overpowered’; either by driving them away at the mercy of winds and waves, or by casting them on rocks and sands. It does not mean ‘destroyed,’ for all were saved except the ship of Orontes. Iaxis com-pagibus: H. 489; L.M. 638; A. 255, 9; B. 227, 1; G. 409; (H. 431, 4).

117. multus: sc. naves.

118. rimis: ablative of manner.

121-136. Neptune hears the storm raging on the sea, and is indignant that Aeolus has sent the winds to invade his dominion. He rises in his chariot to the top of the waves, rebukes and disperses the winds, and rescues the Trojan ships.

124. misceri: ‘agitated.’

125. Emissam: ‘let loose.’

126. Stagna: the waters near the bottom of the sea are supposed not to be disturbed by ordinary winds; hence, they are called here ‘standing’ or ‘still waters.’ These are now ‘thrown up’ (refusa) from the bottom to the surface by the violent agitation of the whole mass of the waters. vadis: the ablative with refusa. graviter commotus: ‘deeply indignant’ or ‘with deep
displeasure,' not 'violently agitated' or 'roused to fury'; it is the stern displeasure of a god, conscious of his supreme power, and calmly exercising his authority to restrain or punish, without any external excitement. Hence _placidum caput_, in the next verse, is not inconsistent. _alto Prospiciens:_

'looking forth upon the deep'; _alto_, the dative for _in altum_.

Cf. _pelago_, l. 181.

129. _caelique ruina_: 'by the destructive force of the air'; lit. 'by the rushing down of the sky'; referring to the furious descent of the winds.

130. _fratrem_: Neptune was a son of Saturn, and therefore brother of Juno. That this storm had been brought about by her stratagems was at once apparent to him.

131. _Eurum Zephyrumque_: all the winds are implied, although only two are mentioned.

_dehinc_: is scanned as one syllable. H. 733, 3; LM. 1111; A. 337, ε; B. 367, 1; G. 727; (H. 608, III).

132. _generis_, etc.: 'pride of your birth'; referring to the divine origin of the winds as sons of Aurora and Astraus.

133. _iam_: 'now at length'; i.e. having been presumptuous in other ways, have you now dared to do this?

135. _Quos ego_: for the figure of _aposiopesis_, see H. 751, 1, N. 1; A. 386; G. 691; (H. 637, xi, 3). The remainder of the threat, 'will chastise,' is left unexpressed because 'it is better (now) to allay the excited waves.'

136. _Post_: adv., 'hereafter,'

139. _sorte_: the whole kingdom of Saturn was allotted to Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto; the former receiving heaven, Neptune the water, and Pluto the regions under the earth.

140, 141. _aula—regnet_: 'let him display his power (se iactet) in that court, and reign in the close shut prison of the winds.' _Carere_ is related to _regnet_, as in l. 52, _antro_, to _imperio premit_; i.e. the place in which his power
is exercised. Cf. VI, 766. Eurus alone is mentioned by name, though zeptra shows that all the winds are addressed.

142. dicto: H. 471, 8; L.M. 619; A. 247, b; B. 217, 4; G. 398, r. 1; (H. 417, 1, n. 5).

144. adnixus: instead of the usual construction in the plural, adnixi, refers both to the Nereid, Cymothoe, and to the sea god, Triton. H. 395; L.M. 479; A. 187, b; B. 235, 1; G. 286; (H. 439).

145. scopulo: this is the same as the sasa latentia, above, l. 108. For the case, see H. 462; L.M. 601; A. 243, a; B. 214; G. 390; (H. 434, n. 1).

146. aperit syrtes: 'opens a way through the sand banks'; the agger harenac mentioned in l. 112.

147. rotis: for currui: ablative of means.

148. Ac veluti, etc.: the poet has in mind such scenes as often transpired in the Roman forum in his own day. saepe: implies quod saepe accidit, 'as often happens.' Cf. X, 723.

150. Observe the caesura here in the fourth foot. arma: their fury leads them to seize such arms as stones and firebrands only. No citizen was allowed to carry warlike weapons within the walls of Rome.

151. pietate gravem ac meritis: 'revered on account of his moral worth and (public) services.'

155. invectus, etc.: 'borne along in the cloudless sky.' The perfect participle is used as a present. See H. 640, r; L.M. 1011; A. 290, b; B. 336, 5; G. 282; (H. 550, n. 1).

156. currui: another form (originally an instrumental or locative) for the dat. currui.

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

157. Aeneadæ: 'followers of Aeneas,' 'the Trojans.' quae—litora: 'the shores which are nearest.' H. 399, 3; A. 200, b; B. 251, 4; G. 616; (H. 445, 9). For the omission of sunt, see note on famulae, l. 703.

158. Libyae: the country around Carthage was strictly Africa, and Libya was the region between Africa and Egypt; but the poets use geographical terms with great freedom.

159. secessu longo: 'in a deep recess.' It is not likely that Virgil is describing a real scene on the African coast, though some have tried to identify the spot.
159. 160. insula — laterum: 'an island forms a haven by its jutting sides.' Lying along in front of the cove, and against (ob) the sea, it forms a natural breakwater.

160. quibus: the ablative, expressing the means of frangitur and scindit; 'by which every wave from the deep is broken, and divides itself into the deep windings of the bay'; i.e. rolls broken, and so with diminished force, into the haven.

162. Hinc atque hinc: 'on this side and on this'; 'on either side.'

164. 165. tum — umbra: 'at the same time a curtain of woods with waving foliage, and a grove dark with roughening shadow overhang from above.' The rocky heights which form the sides and inner wall of the haven are crowned all around with dark masses of trees. Virgil applies the term scaena to this landscape, because it resembles the stage of the Roman theater, when prepared for the sports of fauns and satyrs. silvis coruscis: an ablative of quality or description. H. 473, 2; LM. 643; A. 251; B. 224; G. 800; (H. 419, II). Desuper: 'from above,' in contrast with sub vertice. torrenti: I prefer the literal meaning, 'rough, bristling.' nemus: is added to scaena by way of exgesis.

166. Fronte sub adversa: 'beneath the brow (of the cliffs) opposite'; opposite, namely, to one entering the bay; therefore situated at the inmost point of the bay. scopolis pendentibus: 'of overhanging rocks.' See note on silvis, l. 164.

167. saxo: the ablative as in l. 164.

169. uncio morsu: 'with crooked fluke.' An anachronism. In the Homeric period stones were used for anchors.

171. amore: ablative of manner.

173. tabentes: 'drenched.' in litore: see note on regnis, l. 226.

174. silici, etc.: H. 429, 2; LM. 539; A. 229; B. 188, 2, d'; G. 845, 8. 1; (H. 886, 2). 'First Achates struck a spark from the flint, and caught the fire in leaves, and placed dry fuel around (it), and rapidly roused the flame in the dry wood.' Lit. 'seized the flame in the dry fuel.' succipit: archaic for sucepit.

178. fessi terum: H. 452, 2; LM. 575; A. 218, c; B. 604, 4; G. 874, 8. 6; (H. 899, II, 2). receptas: 'recovered.' i.e. from the sea.

179. terrae: 'to roast'; in order to prepare it the better for crushing with the stone.

181. pelago: dative for in pelagus; to be taken with prospectum, 'a view far seaward.' See above note on l. 126. si quem: in agreement with Anthea: 'to see' if he can discern any (one, as) Antheas, etc.' Cf. IV, 328. si is here interrogative; H. 649, II, 3; LM. 812; A. 334, f; B. 300, 3; G. 460, (b); (H. 529, II, 1).
182. biremes: for 'ships' in general.
183. arma: perhaps the shields were fastened on the stern and sides of
the ship, as was the custom in the Middle Ages.
185. armenta: the plural is designed merely to indicate a large number.
190. Cornibus arbores: join with alta. vulgus: 'the herd,' as opposed
to ductores.
193. fundat et aequet: the subjunctive implies that he did not intend
to cease from the chase before he had killed the seven. H, 605, I; LM, 878;
A, 327; B, 292; G, 577; (H, 520, I, 2). humi: H, 484, 2; LM, 621; A,
238, d; B, 232, 2; G, 411, ii, 2; (H, 426, 2).
194. Hinc: 'thereupon.'
195. deinde: usually a disyllable in poetry. In prose the order would
be deinde vina quae bonus Acestes heros, etc. Cf. III, 609; and the position
of quique, l. 59. cadis: dative for the prosaic construction, quibus causos one-
cerat. Cf. VIII, 180. Acestes, the son of a Trojan woman named Segesta,
dwelt in the western part of Sicily, and had hospitably entertained Aeneas
and his followers there during the winter just passed.
196. Litore: ablative of place. abeuntibus: namely, at the commence-
ment of their present voyage, as described above, l. 34.
198. enim: gives the ground of some proposition understood, as nil
deserandum. ante malorum: 'of former evils'; equivalent to praeterito-
rum malorum. See note on l. 21.
200. Scyllaeam—experti: see III, 554. Adjectives derived from proper
names are often substituted for the genitive case; as, Hectorum corpus, II,
543: Herculeo amictus, VII, 669.
201. Acestis: for accessistis. H, 238, 3; LM, 383; A, 128, b; B, 116, 4, c;
G, 131, 4, h, t; (H, 235, 3).
203. et haec: 'these sufferings also'; these we now endure, as well as
those I have just mentioned.
204. discriminia rerum: 'perils of fortune.'
205. fata—ostendunt: the fates have been revealed to Aeneas by the
ghost of Hector, II, 295; and by that of Creusa, II, 781; by the oracle at
Delos, III, 944; by the vision of the Penates, III, 163; by the prophecy of
Cassandra, III, 183; by that of the harpy Celaeno, III, 253; and by that of
Helenus, III, 374.
206. ilic—Troiae: 'there it is the will of the gods for the realms of Troy
to rise again.'
209. Observe the emphasis given to spem vultu and corde dolorem, both by
their position in the verse and by the reversed order of the words (chiasmus).
211. costis: denotes here the carcasses, and viscera the fleshy parts, or all
within the hide. Cf. VIII, 180.
212. Pars: as a collective noun, is followed here by a verb in the plural.
H. 389, 1; L.M. 477; A. 205, c; B. 254, 4, b; G. 211, Ex. a; (H. 461, 1).

trementia: ‘still quivering.’

213. aēna: ‘bronze vessels.’ The water was heated, says Servius, not for 
cooking any portion of the flesh, for boiling was not then practiced, but for 
washing the hands. Perhaps, however, the poet had in mind, as he has fre-
quently, the customs of his own times.

215. Implantur: with the force of the middle voice, ‘they fill themselves.’

Bacchi: is put for wine as above, I. 177, Ceres for wheat. So frequently 
Vulcan for fire, Jupiter for the sky, etc. For the genitive, see H. 458, 2; 
LM. 594; A. 223; B. 212, 1; G. 383; (H. 410, V, 1).

216. Postquam: H. 538, 3; LM. 881; A. 324; B. 287, 1; G. 561; (H. 
471, 4). mensae remotae: ‘the viands were removed’; lit. ‘the tables.’

217. Amissos—requirunt: ‘they mourn in continued conversation their 
missing friends.’ Requirunt here very nearly = desiderant, ‘regret.’

218. credant: depends on dubit. seu, Sive: are used by poetic license 
for utrum and an, ‘whether—or.’ See note on si, l. 181.

219. extrema: ‘the final (doom);’ i.e. death. vocatos: ‘when called.’ 
Perhaps Virgil alludes to the custom of pronouncing the word vale over the 
body of the dead at the moment of death, and also at the funeral pyre, when 
the body had been burned. See note on II, 644.

220. pius: ‘loyal to duty.’ ‘His (Aeneas’s) distinguishing epithet (pius) 
suggests not one heroic quality merely, but the character of a son who loves 
his father, of the king who loves his subjects, of the worshiper who reverences 
the gods’ (Nettleship, Lectures and Essays, p. 104). See note to l. 10.

223–305. A scene in Olympus. Venus comes to Jupiter while he is con-
templating the affairs of men, and with tears complains of the hardships of 
Aeneas, who is debarred through the anger of Juno from his destined home 
in Italy, in spite of his piety, and the fates, and the promises of Jupiter, while 
Antenor, another Trojan prince, has been permitted already to find a resting-
place on the shores of the Adriatic. Jupiter consoles her by reaffirming 
the promise that she shall hereafter receive her son into Olympus, and that his 
descendants in Italy, the Romans, shall rule the world. Mercury is then sent 
down to Carthage, in order to exercise a secret influence on Queen Dido and 
the Carthaginians, that they may be prepared to give the Trojans a friendly 
reception.

223. finis: ‘an end’; i.e. of their mournful conversation. aethere 
summo: ‘from the summit of the sky,’ i.e. from Olympus.

224. Despiciens: ‘looking down upon.’ velivolum: ‘sailwinged.’ iacen-
tes: ‘spread out’; as they would appear when seen from a great height 
above.
225. lato: = late habitantes. sic recalls despiciens: 'thus (looking downward, I say).'</ Cf. VII, 668; VIII, 488.


227. tales — curas: 'meditating upon such cares'; such, namely, as are occasioned by the present condition of Aeneas in Libya, to which especially Jupiter has turned his attention, while he stands 'on the summit of heaven.'

228. Tristior (quam solita): 'sadder than was her wont.' She was by distinction the 'smiling goddess.' oculos: accusative with the passive verb suffusa, in imitation of the Greek. H. 416; LM. 510; A. 240, c; B. 180; G. 338; (H. 378).

230. terres, absolutely: 'dost inspire terror,' 'terrify.'

231. Quid: 'what offense.'

232. funera: 'disasters.' Funera signifies here not only deaths, but other great calamities.

233. ob Italiam: 'because of Italy'; because Juno desires to keep the Trojans from Italy, and so prevent the founding of the Roman empire, she is striving to render the whole world, or every shore, inaccessible to them, and will thus bring about their destruction. clauditur: in prose the subjunctive would be used here in a clause of result, quibus being equal to ut eis. The indicative presents the circumstance more vividly as an actual fact, not as a conceived consequence.

234. hinc: 'hence,' or 'from them,' referring to Aeneas and the Trojans, and equivalent to ab his. olim: 'hereafter.' volventibus annis: sc. se; 'in the course of revolving years, or ages'; ablative absolute.

235. fore is here equivalent to oritus esse. revocato: 'restored' or 'reëstablished.' The blood or race of Teucer, the Cretan ancestor of the Trojans (III, 108), has well-nigh perished in the fall of Troy. Jupiter has promised that it shall be revived in Italy through Aeneas and his followers.

236. omni dicione: 'with unlimited sway.' qui tenerent: see note on verteret, l. 20.


238. Hoc: ablative; 'with this (promise).' occasum — Solabar: instead of me solabar de occasu, 'I was consoling myself for the fall.' Cf. X, 829; XII, 110.

239. fatis: ablative of price. Sc. melioribus, or alis, 'with other (or propitious) fates'; i.e. the promised kingdom in Italy. rependens: 'balancing,' 'offsetting.'

240. Nunc: is emphatic, 'even now,' when we had a right to look for better fortunes.

243. tutus: 'safe,' notwithstanding the warlike character of the Illyrians and the Liburni, and the dangers of the navigation.

244. Timavī: the springs of the Timavus, a few miles northwest of Trieste, flow through an indefinite number of subterranean cavities into the Adriatic.
at the distance of a mile from the source. Virgil here describes a strange
phenomenon, by which the sea during a storm is forced back through these
channels, deluging the fields.

245. vasto—montis: i.e. from the reverberation of the waters in the
caverns. See note above on l. 55.

246. It—sonanti: 'the sea comes bursting forth, and covers the fields
with its roaring flood.'

247. Hic tamen: though he encountered these perils in coasting the
Adriatic, 'yet here,' etc.

248. nomen: he called the nation Veneti, and thus 'gave a name to the
nation'; or it may be understood, 'he gave his own name to the nation,'
calling them Antenoridiae. arma fixit: 'hung up his arms.' In token of
gratitude he fastened his arms to the wall or doorposts of the temple of his

249. compostus: for compositus: 'buried he rests in peace.' Componere
often denotes, as here, the last offices performed in the sepulture of the dead,
implying especially the depositing of the body, or of the funeral urn, in the
tomb.

250. Nos: expresses the maternal feeling of Venus, which makes the interest
of Aeneas her own. caeli arcem: 'the abode of heaven'; i.e. Olympus.
The poets are fond of designating it by the expressions arx caeli, aetherea
donus, lucidae sedes, igneae arces, and the like. adnus: Jupiter has at some
time promised that Aeneas shall be received into heaven after his death.

251. infandum: H. 421; LM. 512; A. 240, d; B. 183; G. 343, 1; (H.
381 and 557). amissis: only one ship was actually lost. unius: refers to
Juno.

252. Prodimur: this word casts reproach, by implication, upon Jupiter
himself, and is justified by the heavy grievances of which she complains.
"We are betrayed; we are left unprotected by thee from the cruel machina-
tions of Juno, though we are but obeying thy will and that of fate."

253. sic—reponis? 'dost thou thus restore us to power?' Is it thus that
thou fulfillest thy promise of re-establishing our Trojan empire in Italy?
sceptra: the symbol of power, instead of imperium. H. 752, 3; A. 386,
melonymy: (H. 637, III).

254. Olli: archaic form for the dative illi.

255. metu: for metui. See note above on l. 156. Cytherea: Venus was
so called from the island of Cythera, near which she sprung from the sea.
imnota: in the predicate.

256. tibi: for the ethical dative, see H. 432; LM. 541; A. 236; B. 188, 2, b;

257. feres ad sidera caeli: in accordance with the promise alluded to
above, l. 250.
261. **Hic** refers to Aeneas. **haec cura** : anxiety on his account.

262. **volvens** : is descriptive of the unrolling of a scroll or volume, in which the decrees of fate are conceived to be written.

263. **Italia**: see note on *Italian*, I. 2.

264. **mores** : is here *constitution*, or *civil organization and laws*.' Cf. VI, 852; VIII, 316. **viris** : 'for his people.'

265. He shall be engaged in this work of establishing his power three years after having subdued Turnus and the Rutulians. Then, we are to understand, he shall be taken into heaven. Some traditions said that Aeneas was drowned in the Numicius; others, that he was slain in battle, and buried on the banks of that river. **regnantem** : is not 'beginning his reign,' but 'continuing his reign.' For the distributive numeral in *Terna hiberna*, see H. 164, 3; L.M. 1851; A. 95, b; B. 81, 4, b; G. 205; (H. 174, 2, 3).

266. **Rutulis subactis** : perhaps better regarded as a dative of reference with *transierint*, although possibly in the ablative absolute construction. Aeneas is conceived by Virgil as embodying in his character the qualities of a warrior, a ruler, and a civilizer of men, the legendary personification of all that was great in the achievements of Rome. His mission is to carry on a contest in Italy, to crush the resistance of its warlike tribes, to give them customs, and to build them cities.... His must be a life of struggle, of heroic endurance, and of great difficulties overcome' (Nettleship, Lectures and Essays, p. 103).

267. **At** : often denotes the transition to a new idea or new topic, not inconsistent with the foregoing, but merely different from it. **Iulo** : for the dative see H. 430, 1; L.M. 543; A. 231, b; B. 180, 1; G. 349, r. 5; (H. 387, N. 1). The name *Iulus* appears to have been invented by the Julian family, or by their enologists, as the form from which to derive *Iulus*, and as bearing some resemblance to the name of the Trojan king *Ilus*, founder of Ilium.

268. **Ilus** : Ascanius is fancied to have been so called after his ancestor, the king mentioned in the last note. **dum—regno** : 'while Ilium's state stood in its sovereign power.' *Regno* is an ablative of respect.

269. **magnos—orbes** : 'great circles of revolving months'; i.e. great annual circles or years, each of which consists of revolving moons or months. *Volvendi = se volventibus.* Cf. IX, 7. **mensibus** : is an ablative of description.

271. **vi** : 'with strength,' 'strongly,' not only in position and fortifications, but in population and resources. **muniet** : this verb often signifies, not to strengthen that which has been already built, but 'to build strong,' or simply 'to build.'

272. **regnabitur** : passive and impersonal, 'the government shall be administered by a king.'

273. **Hectorea** : an emphatic substitute for *Troiana*, as Hector was the most renowned hero of *Troy*. **regina sacerdos Ilia** : 'a royal priestess of
Trojan descent; saecdos and Ilia in apposition with regina, which we may translate as an adjective.

274. partu dabit: ‘shall bear.’
275. lupae nutricis: the infants Romulus and Remus were nourished by a she-wolf until they were discovered by the shepherd Faustulus. Trans.: ‘exulting in the tawny robe of his wolf-nurse’; i.e. ‘a wolf such as nursed him.’ tegmine: ablative with lactus, which is used poetically to signify possessing or using, with the accessory idea of pleasure or advantage. It is analogous to the ablative with contentus, praeeditus, and fretus.

276. Romulus — gentem: ‘Romulus shall receive the race’ (under his power); i.e. succeed to the dominion. Gentem is the Alban or Trojan nation. The Ascanian dynasty of Alban kings terminates with Amulius and Numitor. Romulus receives the dominion which is passing away with them, and re-establishes it in Rome.

276, 277. Mavortia Moenia: the walls, or city of Mars. Rome is so called because its founder, Romulus, is the son of Mavors, or Mars. de: cf. ll. 367, 533.
278. His: the Romans. ego: the expression of the pronoun gives greater weight to the promise; even I, who have the power both to promise and fulfill. nec — pono: ‘I assign neither boundaries nor periods to their power.’ Melas refers to the territorial extent, and tempora to the duration of their dominion.
279. Quin: ‘nay, even,’ what is still more worthy of remark.

280. metu: perhaps better taken as an ablative of means or manner with fatigat. ‘She wears out or exhausts with fears,’ i.e. by exciting fears; by some taken as an ablative of cause, ‘on account of her fears.’ Cf. I, 23, id metuens.
281. Consilia — referet: cf. XI, 426. mecum fovebit: ‘shall cherish with me’; i.e. equally with me.
282. rerum dominos: ‘lords of the world.’ togatam: the toga was the distinguishing dress of the Roman citizen.
283. Sic placitum: ‘thus I have decreed.’
284. domus Assaraci: the Romans are so called because their founder, Aeneas, was the great-grandson of Assaracus, the son of Tros. Phthiam: the home of Achilles.
284, 285. Mycenas, Argis: the one ruled by Agamemnon, the other by Diomedes. It is pleasing to Venus to hear that the descendants of the conquerors of Troy shall one day be subjugated by the descendants of the vanquished Trojans. Greece and
Macedon were brought under the sway of Rome by T. Quinctius Flamininus, L. Aemilius Paulus, and L. Mummius between B.C. 200 and 146.

285. Argis: here the ablative of place where. See note on campis, l. 97. Cf. VI, 766. Dominor governs the dative only in the later Latin writers.

286. origine: join with Trojanus as an ablative of quality. See note on l. 164. Caesar: the reference here is plainly to Augustus, who was also called Julius (l. 288), in consequence of his adoption by the dictator, his full name being thereafter C. Julius Caesar Octavianus. The title, Augustus, was conferred in B.C. 27. Cf. l. 289. The eulogy of Augustus is like many found in Virgil, Horace, and other writers of the period. Cf. VI, 792–798; VIII, 678–688.

287. terminet: the relative clause expresses the end or purpose for which he shall be brought into the world by destiny. See note on l. 20. aqris: in allusion to his expected deification. His glory shall be like that of Hercules, Achilles, and other heroes, who have been received into Olympus. Cf. Milton, Par. Lost, 12, 370:—

With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the Heavens.'

289. olim: of future time, as in l. 20. caelo: ablative. After accipere the place is either in the ablative or in the accusative with a preposition.

290. securis Orientis onustum: Augustus at the battle of Actium, B.C. 31, according to the expression of Virgil, VIII, 687, gained Oriental spoils.

290. securis: 'thou free from alarm.' hic quoque: 'he also.' Augustus as well as Aeneas. Augustus was called Divus and Deus by the Romans, and temples were erected and sacrifices made to him in the provinces, even before his death and apotheosis.

291. tum: i.e. in the reign of Augustus, which was looked upon as the beginning of a new Saturnian or golden age, "when first the iron age should cease, and the age of gold arise." Cf. VIII, 319. Aspera secula: 'the age of strife.'

292. Fides: faith between man and man is the bond of society. Cana: also sometimes applied to Vesta, 'hoary,' or 'venerable,' as pertaining to the primitive and most righteous period. Vesta: the goddess of the hearth, represents religion and domestic virtue. 'Romulus reconciled with Remus' indicates the restoration of concord among the citizens of Rome.

293. Iura dabunt: 'shall administer laws,' 'shall rule.' For the plural of the verb, see H. 389, 4; 463, II; L.M. 470; A. 205; B. 255; G. 285; (H. 461, 4).

293, 294: dirae, portae: one of the arches of Janus, called here the 'gates of war,' situated at the foot of the Argetulum near the Roman Forum, was always closed in time of peace. This happened but four times before the Christian era.—first during the reign of Numa, next in the year B.C. shortly after the first Punic war, and twice in the reign of Augustus.
in B.C. 29 and 25. The image of war, conceived of as a Fury, chained within, is of course a poetic fancy. Some suppose it refers to an ancient painting of War by Apelles, placed by Augustus in his new forum. ferro—artis: is an instance of hendiatres (see note on l. 61) for ferreis compagibus artis.

294. impius: has reference to the recent civil and fraternal bloodshed during the contest between Caesar and Pompey, and then between Augustus and Antony.

297. Maia: one of the seven daughters of Atlas, called the Pleiades. Her son by Jupiter was Mercury, the messenger of the gods (see Fig. 36). For the case, see H. 469, 2; LM. 609; A. 244, 4; B. 215; G. 395; (H. 415, II).

298-300. pateant, arceret: H. 546; LM. 805; A. 287, e; B. 268, 3; G. 511, r. 1; (H. 495, II). Hospicio: the ablative of manner, equivalent to hospitaliter, as in III, 83; or possibly a dative of the end or purpose. fati nescia: ‘ignorant of fate’; ignorant of the destiny of the Trojans, which decreed that they should settle in Italy, she might suppose they intended to make their abode in Africa, and hence repel them from her territories.

301. oris: adiare, ‘stand,’ or ‘light upon,’ takes either the ablative or dative.

302. iussa facit: ‘executes the commands (of Jupiter).’ He does this by so influencing the minds of the Carthaginians and their queen, that when the Trojans shall present themselves, their reception will be friendly. ponunt: often used in poetry for deponeare.

303. volente deo: ‘because the god wills it.’ Probably Mercury is meant.

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

305. At: see note on l. 267. volvens: a free use of the present participle for the past, and equivalent to qui volvebat; an opposite use to that of comitaturus, below, l. 312.

306. Ut primum: ‘as soon as.’ See note on l. 216. This clause denotes the time of constituit, not of the infinitives. Exire, explorare, and referre depend on constituit: ‘but pious Aeneas, who was (or had been) meditating much throughout the night, when the genial light first dawned, resolved to go forth,’ etc.
307. vento: ablative of instrument. The interrogative clauses, quas accesserit and qui teneant, depend on quaerere. See note on l. 181. For the omission of ut before quaerere, see H. 657, 6; L.M. 752; A. 208, b; B. 345; G. 473, r; (H. 636, I, 1). The second –ne here is not strictly ‘or,’ but a second
whether.’

308. inculta: refers to locos and oras. H. 395, 2, n.; L.M. 480; A. 187,
\( \delta \); B. 335, 2, \( \beta \); G. 286, 1; (H. 439, 3). videt lengthens the last syllable by the icium. H. 733, 5; L.M. 1114; A. 359, f; B. 367, 2; G. 721; (H. 599).

The final vowel was originally long.

309. exacta: ‘the things ascertained.’

310, 312. Classem — Occulit: ‘he conceals the fleet in the wooded hollow, under the overarched rock, where it is surrounded by trees with their projecting shadows.’

310. convexo: refers to the secessus longus, l. 159. Nearly the same description is found in III, 229, 230, where secessus longo is substituted for convexo.

312. comitatus: H. 222, 2; L.M. 353; A. 135, \( \delta \); B. 112, \( \delta \); G. 282;
(H. 231, 2). The participle is used here not only as a passive, but as a present participle. The regular form would be Achatit comitante. Cf. se-
cutae for sequentes, l. 499.

313. Bina: see note on lerna, l. 256, and Fig. 65.

314. Cui: limits obvia; ‘advanced to meet him.’

315, 316. Virginis — fatigat: Venus had appeared to Aeneas on other occasions, and especially in the last night of Troy, fully revealed as his divine mother; she now assumes the countenance and dress of a virgin, and also the weapons of the chase, such as beft a Spartan virgin, or a Thracian huntress, like Har-
palcyne. Trans.: ‘Having assumed the face and dress of a virgin, and the arms of a vir-

Fig. 6. — Diana of Versailles

Fig. 6. — Diana of Versailles

315, 316. Virginis — fatigat: Venus had appeared to Aeneas on other occasions, and especially in the last night of Troy, fully revealed as his divine mother; she now assumes the countenance and dress of a virgin, and also the weapons of the chase, such as beft a Spartan virgin, or a Thracian huntress, like Har-
palcyne. Trans.: ‘Having assumed the face and dress of a virgin, and the arms of a vir-

virgin (either) a Spartan or such as the Thracian Harpalcyne (is, who) wearies her steeds,’ etc. We often have with qualis, as here, not only an ellipsis of
its antecedent, *talis*, but also of a verb, and sometimes of a connective. Here all three are omitted; namely, *talis, est, quae* (or *cum*). Cf. below, l. 498; IV, 143.

318. *de more*: 'after the manner'; i.e. of huntresses.

319. *diffundere*: for *diffundendam*. See note on l. 66.

320. *Genu*: accusative of specification with *Nudta*. *sinus*: 'with the knee uncovered, and the flowing folds of her dress gathered up in a knot'; accusative with a passive participle, with the reflexive force of the Greek Middle voice; cf. the similar construction, l. 228. The statue of Diana with the stag, now in the gallery of the Louvre, corresponds to this description. The dress consists of two pieces, the tunic underneath, and the mantle over it. The tunic is shortened by being partially drawn up underneath the girdle, and allowed to fall over it in a fold, thus bringing the bottom of the tunic a little above the knee. The light mantle is then folded, and knotted round the waist. It seems to be this gathering up of the tunic and knotting of the mantle that Virgil has in mind.

322. *Vidistis*: H. 574, 581; L.M. 933; A. 306, B. 302; G. 595; (H. 508, 1 and 4).

325. For the ellipsis of *dixit*, see note on l. 76.

326. *mihi*: for the dative of the agent after the passive, see H. 431, 2; L.M. 545; A. 232, b; B. 179, 2; G. 354; (H. 388, 4).

327. *quam—memorem?*: 'whom can I call thee?' For the mood, see note on l. 565.

328. *nec hominem sonat*: 'nor does thy voice sound human.' *Sonat* takes an accusative of the inner object (cognate accusative). Cf. VI, 50; see H. 409, 2; L.M. 503; A. 238, a; B. 176, 4; G. 360; (H. 371, II, n.). *certe*: see note on *late*, l. 21.

329. *An—an*: H. 380, 3; L.M. 702; A. 211, b; B. 162, 4, a; G. 457; (H. 353, 2, N. 4). *sanguinis*: for the case, see H. 442; L.M. 569; A. 216, a, 2; B. 201; G. 370; (H. 397, 2).

330. *Sis felix*: 'be propitious;' *quaecumque*: sc. *er.*

331. *tandem*: join with *tactemur*.

332. *tactemur*: see note on *videat*, l. 181. *-que*: at the end of the line loses its final vowel in scanning. H. 738, N. 2; L.M. 1137; A. 359, r, e.; B. 367, 6; G. 745, 3; (H. 631, N. 5).

335. *dignor*: as a deponent, signifies 'I deem worthy of,' and governs the accusative of the direct object (*me*), and the ablative of that of which one is deemed worthy (*honor*).

338. Carthage is here called the city of Agenor, because its founder, Dido, is descended from him.

339. *fines*: 'the country,' or 'territory,' around the city in distinction from *regna*, 'realm,' which is here the organized state. *genus*: though
grammatically in apposition with finis, relates in sense to the substantive Libyorum implied in Libyci. Cf. IV, 40.

340. urbe: see note on Italiens, l. 2. The sense of the passage l. 335–340 is this: I am no goddess, deserving of worship, but a simple Tyrian huntress; for we whom you will see here are Tyrians, descendants of Agenor, forming a Punic state under Dido, a fugitive from her brother. But though we are Tyrians, the country itself (finis) is the warlike Libya.

341. iniuria: 'the story of her injuries.' fugiens: cf. volvens, l. 305.

342. summa sequar fastigia: 'I will relate the principal events.'


344. Phoenicum: also limits ditissimus. H. 442; L.M. 560; A. 216, 2; B. 201, 1; G. 372; (H. 397, 3). miserae: for ab ea misera. See note on l. 326.

345. pater: Dido's father was Belus, mentioned below, l. 621. primis

346. omnibus: 'in the first marriage ceremonies'; i.e. in her first marriage.

348. Quos: refers to Sychaeus and Pygmalion. inter: the prepositions ante, contra, inter, and propter are sometimes placed after the relative pronoun, and occasionally after the demonstrative hic. See note on l. 13.

349. Impius: especially because he committed the murder ante aras. Sychaeus was a priest of Hercules.

350. 351. securus amorum Germanae: 'regardless of his sister's love,' i.e. her love for Sychaeus. For the genitive with securus, see note on l. 14.

352. Multa malus simulans: giving false reasons for the disappearance of Sychaeus. spe: i.e. 'with the hope' of seeing him again. amantem: 'the fond wife.'

353. Ipsa sed, etc.: 'but (in spite of Pygmalion's dissimulation) the very ghost,' etc.

354. modis miris: is hardly distinguishable from the singular; 'in a wonderful manner,' 'wonderfully.' It is joined with pallida. Cf. X, 822; VI, 738.

355. Nudavit: the ghost seemed in the dream to conduct her to the altar, to show her the instruments and traces of his murder, and then to lead her to the place where his treasures were concealed. Cf. II, 296.

357. celerare, excedere: the infinitive instead of the regular construction after suadeo, which is ut with the subjunctive. H. 565; A. 331, 8; B. 295 and 5, 8; C. 546, b. 1; (H. 398, I).

358. Auxilium viae: 'as an aid for the voyage.' Viae is an objective genitive. H. 440, 2; L.M. 571; A. 217; B. 200; G. 363, 2; (H. 396, III). recludit: equivalent to effusit; 'digs out' of the earth; i.e. in the dream the ghost seems to do so.

359. quae forte paratae: 'that happened to be ready'; already launched and prepared for different destinations.
363. auro: H. 477, II; LM. 645; A. 248, c; B. 218, 8; G. 405; (H. 421, III, N. 1).

364. Pygmalionis opes: not actually the treasures of Pygmalion, but wealth which he had expected to secure by murdering Sychaeus.

365. locos: see note on l. 2. cernis: is used with the same freedom as videt, above, l. 338: 'you have before you,' 'can see.'

367. Byrsan: the citadel of Carthage was so called, according to the Greeks whose explanation Virgil follows, from ἔρα, 'a hide'; because the colonists cut a bull's hide into strips and thus managed to inclose a large tract of land for the Acropolis of their new settlement. The real meaning of byrsa, however, which is a corruption of the Phoenician word beṣara, seems to be 'citadel.'

368. possent: H. 643; LM. 1026; A. 340; B. 314, 1; G. 628; (H. 524). tergo: for corio, 'hide,' as in V, 405, and elsewhere.

370. Quaerenti: the present participle to express an action which had been going on and was hardly completed, as volvend, l. 305. talibus: sc. verbis.

371. imo: H. 497, 4; LM. 565; A. 193; B. 241, 1; G. 291, R. 2; (H. 440, 2, N. 1, 2).

372. dea: Aeneas feels that she is something more than a simple huntress, notwithstanding her 'disavowal. pergant and vence ('were I to go on,' 'were there leisure'): would regularly be followed by the present subjunctive in the apodosis; but the indicative, componet, is substituted to express the absolute certainty of the conclusion in the mind of the speaker.

374. Ante: 'before' I should conclude. Vesper: the god of evening. He is represented by the evening star, and his office is to close the portals of the sky, or Olympus, when the sun with his chariot has entered in; and thus, as it were, he puts the day to rest (componere).

376. Truiae: H. 440, 4; LM. 569; A. 214, f; B. 202; G. 361; (H. 396, VI). il: see note on Vidissis, l. 322. vectos: as in l. 121.

377. Forte sua: 'of its own will,' as opposed to the idea of any foresight or plan of ours. oris: dative, for the usual prose construction, ad oras.

378, 379. raptos — veho: this is one principal proof of his piety.

380. Italiarm patriam: 'Italy, our fatherland'; because Dardanus our ancestor was born in Italy. et genus ab Iove summo: 'and (land of) our ancestry (which is) from highest Jove.' Genus is accusative. Dardanus was the son of Jupiter.

381. Bis denis: see note on bis septem, l. 71.

382. data fata: see II, 771-784; III, 94-98, 154-171, and note on l. 205. secutus: for sequens. See note on comitatus, l. 312.

383. Vix septem: 'barely seven'; scarcely even this small number survive. Euro: for vente.

387. Quisquis es. H. 525, 3; L.M. 833; A. 309, c; B. 312; G. 254, 4; (H. 476, 3). hand — caelestibus: 'not odious to the gods.'

388. qui adveneris: H. 592; L.M. 839; A. 320, e; B. 283, 3; G. 633; (H. 517).

389. te perfers: 'convey thyself,' 'proceed.' The common form is confer; but per denotes the completion of the walk which he has begun. limina: for domum, the palace of Dido. H. 752, 4; A. 386, synecdoche; G. 695; (H. 637, IV).

390. reducens: 'brought back to land.' classem refers to the twelve missing ships.

391. tutum: 'safety,' 'a place of safety.' versis aquilonibus: 'the winds having shifted.' Aquilonibus, as quite often, for the general term. ventis. Cf. V, 2.

392. vani: 'false'; pretending to have a knowledge they did not possess, docere: for the indicative, see note on Vidianis, I, 322.

393-400. Aspice, etc.: she calls his attention to a flock of twelve swans, corresponding in number to that of the missing ships, which during the conversation have been pursued by an eagle (lovis ales), but which are just settling safely on the ground. 'Behold, flying joyfully in orderly array twice six swans, which the bird of Jove, swooping from the upper air, was (even now) scattering in the open heaven. Now you see them in a long line either settling on the ground (capere terras), or looking down upon the ground already occupied (by their companions). As rallying (reducens) they sport with flapping wings, after wheeling swiftly through the air (einxere polum), and uttering notes of joy: not otherwise do your ships and the manly band (pudes) of your countrymen either hold the harbor, or enter its mouth with full sail.' — Large birds of this kind often fly in a long line, and those in advance alight first, while the others continue a little while hovering above, and circling swiftly round in the air, before they settle down with their companions. The points of resemblance between the birds and the ships are these: the swans have been scattered by the eagle, the ships by the tempest; both swans and ships have come together (reducens) again; a part of the swans are actually alighting,
while the rest are on the point of alighting: so some of the ships are already furling their sails, or discharging their crews upon the shore, while the rest are coming into the harbor under full sail. Perhaps the poet has in mind that the swan was one of the birds sacred to Venus.

399. tuorum: not a partitive genitive, but a limiting noun denoting that which goes to make up pubes.

400. portum tenet: 'holds,' 'is in a harbor.' For the singular number, see above note on l. 212.

401. qua: see note on l. 83.

402. avertens: sc. se. Cf. note on l. 104.

403. vertice: 'from her head.'

404. vestis defluxit: her dress had been girded up like that of a huntress, but now suddenly fell in folds around her person.

405. incessu patuit: 'was evident by her walk.' Cf. Gray's words (Progress of Poesy, 39):

'In gliding state she wins her easy way.'

The gliding movement of a god is compared by Homer (Iliad 5, 778) to that of a dove skimming along on motionless wings. Cf. V, 649. In this verse the final vowel of dea is not elided.

407. crudelis tu quoque: as well as Juno and the other unfriendly powers.

408. dextrae: iungere and miscere are followed by the dative, by the ablative with cum, or by the ablative without a preposition. For the government of iungere, see H. 615; L.M. 971; A. 270; B. 327; G. 422; (H. 538).

409. datur: for the quantity, see II. 711, 1; L.M. 330; A. 351, exc.; B. 127, 1; (H. 586, I). verae: 'sincere,' without disguise. Cf. VI, 689.

410. moenia: the walls of Carthage, of which Venus has just spoken.

411. obscurō — saepsit: this fancy is not unfrequent in the ancient epics.

412. A poetic repetition of the idea contained in the foregoing verse. The compound circumfudit is separated by tmesis. L.M. 1117; A. 385, tmesis; B. 367, 7; G. 720; (H. 636, V, 3). For the construction of the cases after circumfundo, see H. 426, 6; L.M. 535; A. 225, d; B. 187, 1, a; G. 348; (H. 384, II, 2).

413. neu: for neve, 'or lest.'

415. Ipsa: contrasted with Aeneas.

416. Laeta: no longer tristis (see l. 228) since the interview with Jupiter.

417. Tota: no victims were slain at the shrines of Venus; she was worshipped with incense and flowers. sertis: see Fig. 63. The ancients were accustomed to hang festoons of leaves and flowers around the temples from pillar to pillar, and also about the altars. Cf. Milton, Par. Lost, 2, 244:

'His altar breathes
Ambrosial odors and ambrosial flowers.'
418-493. Aeneas soon comes in sight of rising Carthage, and wonders at
the energy of the colonists, who are rapidly constructing fortified walls, public
and private edifices, streets, arsenals, and docks. He enters the newly erected
temple of Juno, and is both surprised and consoled on discovering there,
painted on the walls of the temple, the principal incidents of the siege of
Troy, including the battles in which he himself had been conspicuous.

419. plurimus: 'very high.' On the position of the adjective, see H. 510,
4: I.M. 829; A. 200, d; B. 251, 4, c; G. 616, 3; (H. 453, 5). Cf. II, 278;
V, 728.

421. molem: 'the massive structures' or 'mass of buildings.' magalia
quondam: 'formerly huts'; i.e. where huts formerly stood. Perhaps the
words are thrown in by the poet, and not to be regarded as the thought of
Aeneas.

422. strata viarum: for stratas vias, 'the paved streets.' The genitive
here is partitive in form, but not in sense.

423. With our punctuation, duceere and the following infinitives depend on
instant: a construction which occurs again II, 628, and X, 118. See H. 607;
I.M. 954; A. 271, n.; B. 328, 1; G. 423, n. 2; (II. 533). The infinitives may,
however, be regarded as historic. See H. 610; I.M. 708; A. 275; B. 335; G.
647; (H. 536, 1). pars: in apposition with Tyrii. H. 393, 4; A. 184, b;
B. 169, 5; G. 323; (H. 364).

425. concludere sulco: sc. eum; 'to inclose (the place chosen) with a
furrow'; i.e. a plowed line marking, according to the Roman custom, the
limits of the estate. Some, however, understand here a 'trench' for the
foundation wall of a building.

426. Iura, etc.: 'Make laws and choose magistrates'; legunt is an example
of zeugma. H. 751, 2, n.; A. 385, zeugma; B. 374, 2, a; G. 690; (H. 636,
II, 1). It is not necessary to suppose that everything mentioned here is
actually seen by Aeneas.

427. alta: 'deep'; repeated below in l. 429 in a different meaning.

429. Rupibus: 'from the quarries.' The African marbles were celebrated.
Theaters did not exist at the period of the foundation of Carthage; but Virgil
seems here, as well as in the account of the paintings below (ll. 466-493),
and not infrequently elsewhere, to have had his own times in view. scaenis:
the dative limits excitund, the force of which is continued by the appositive
decora; or, perhaps, in such instances there may be an ellipsis of a relative
with some form of esse; here, quaes sint. alta: 'lofty.' This word means
'extending vertically, up or down,' according to the point of view. The rear
wall of the stage was usually decorated with columns.

430. Qualis: see note on l. 316. The antecedent being supplied, the
sentence will be *talis labor eos exercebat qualis apes — exercet.* The English idiom omits the noun, *labor,* in the second clause. Milton expresses the same figure in Par. Lost, I, 768: —

'As bees
In springtime, when the sun with Taurus rides,
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In clusters.'

432. *liquentia:* from *liquor,* not *liqueo.*
434. *venientum:* for *venientium.*
436. *Fervet opus:* 'the work glows hot'; 'is briskly pursued.'
437. *iam:* 'even now.' In contrast with the fortune of Aeneas, whose promised walls of Lavinium (l. 258) are not yet begun.
438. *suspicit:* 'looks up to'; having descended the hill. See l. 419.
439. *dictu:* see note on *visu,* l. 111.
441. *laetissimus umbra:* 'very abundant in shade.' So the best Mss. A very plausible emendation is *umbrae,* with which cf. the genitive *opum,* l. 14.
442. *Quo:* join with *loco.* *primum:* 'in the beginning'; or on their first arrival.
443. *signum:* 'the token.'
444. *Monstrarat:* 'had indicated.' She had foretold to them, through some vision or oracle, that from the ground where she desired them to plant their new city, they would dig up as a sign the head of a horse. *sic:* i.e. by such a token as this. *fore:* depends on *monstrarat* understood; 'for she had thus shown that the nation would be renowned in war and easily sustained for ages'; lit. 'easy in living;' 'easy to be nourished.' The supine *victu* is from *vivo.* See note on *visu,* l. 111.
446. *Sidonia:* see above note on l. 12.
447. *donis — divae:* 'rich with offerings (valuable treasures given by devotees) and with the powerful manifestation (i.e. presence, *numine*) of the goddess.'
448. *Aerea:* the costly material of the door indicates the splendor of the temple. The idea is still more impressed by its repetition in *aere* and *aëris,* as well as by the position of the terms at the beginning and end of the verse. Cf. a similar repetition of *aures* in IV, 138, 139, and VII, 278, 279. *cui:* limiting *surgebant,* is equivalent to *cuius* limiting *gradibus.* See note on *Aesculapius,* l. 691. *nexae Aere trabes:* 'timbers bound with bronze,' describes the 'bronze doorposts,' which were timbers cased or covered over with *bronze; nexae aere* being nearly equal to *aeratae.* We may render freely: 'From whose steps arose a threshold of bronze, and doorposts overlaid with *bronze,* *bronze* were the doors with their creaking hinges.' Virgil perhaps had in
mind the sumptuous temples erected in Rome in his own time; one of which, the Pantheon, with its lofty portal of bronze folding doors (fores), bronze jambs (trahes), threshold and lintel, is still in use. See Fig. 19. foribus: dative with stridebat instead of a genitive with cardo; rendering aënis more emphatic by throwing it into the predicate. The hinges or pivots creaked in their sockets in turning the ponderous doors of bronze. -que: in l. 448, is joined to the next verse in scanning. See note on l. 332.

452. rebus: H. 476, 3; L.M. 629; A. 254, b; B. 219, 1; G. 346, 2; (H. 425, 1), n.

454. quae — urbi: ‘the prosperity which the city enjoys.’ Quae is the relative, not the interrogative. H. 643; L.M. 1026; A. 340; B. 314, 1; G. 659; (H. 524).

455. Artificum manus: ‘the skill of the artists.’ inter se: ‘(comparing them) with each other.’ Conington translates ‘the rival skill.’ operum laborem: ‘the efforts of their skill.’ These words refer to the building itself, i.e. the labor bestowed upon the construction of the temple, in contrast with artificum manus, which refers to the works of art. The paintings were in honor of Juno, who had been victorious in the Trojan war.

456. ex ordine: ‘in their (historical) order.’

458. ambobus: ‘to both parties.’ Achilles was cruel to the sons of Atreus (Agamemnon and Menelaus) in refusing so long to aid in the defense of the Grecian camp; and to Priam in slaying so many of his sons and particularly Hector.

460. laboris, etc.: ‘filled with (the story of) our misfortune.’ See note on l. 14.

461. En Priamus: H. 421, 3; L.M. 490; A. 241, c; (H. 381, n. 3, 2)). Sunt — laudi: ‘glory (i.e. praiseworthy conduct) has even here its own reward,’ i.e. even in this remote part of the world. sua: H. 503, 4; L.M. 1043; A. 196, c; B. 244, 4; G. 309, 2; (H. 449, 2). praemia: the reward in the case is fame and present human sympathy, as expressed in the following beautiful line.

462. rerum: an objective genitive. H. 440, 2; L.M. 571; A. 217; B. 200; G. 363, 2; (H. 393, n.). Cf. II, 784.

463. haec fama: ‘this renown.’ The knowledge of our history which the Carthaginians show in these pictures.

464. pictura: ‘painting’; in its general sense, referring to the whole collection.

465. Multa: H. 416, 2; L.M. 505; A. 238, b; B. 176, 2, b; G. 333, 1; (H. 378, 2).

466. uti: interrogative, ‘how.’ For the mood following, cf. note on videat, l. 181. Pergama: means properly the citadel of Troy, but is sometimes put, as here, for the whole city. circum: see note on l. 32.
466–493. The poet seems to have in mind a series of eight pictures, which we must imagine to be painted under the portico on the outer wall of the temple: (1) the victory of the Trojans under Hector; (2) the victory of the Greeks under Achilles; (3) the death of Rhesus; (4) the death of Troilus; (5) the Trojan matrons before the statue of Minerva; (6) Priam as a supplicant before Achilles; (7) Memnon in battle; and (8) the battle of the Amazons with the Greeks.

467, 468. Hac (sc. parte): ‘here;’ ‘in this part’: i.e. on this panel: ‘Here the Greeks were flying, (while) the Trojan youth pursued; here (on the next panel) the Trojans (were flying, while) the crested Achilles in his chariot pressed on.’ curru: an ablative of the instrument.

469. Nec procit hinc: ‘and not far hence’: from that part of the series of paintings mentioned in the preceding verses. Rhes: ‘Rhesus,’ a Thracian prince, who had come to the aid of Priam, and encamped on the night of his arrival outside of the city. According to some post-Homeric accounts, it was fated that Troy should not fall unless the horses of Rhesus should come into the possession of the Greeks before they had tasted of the pasturage of Troy and drunk of the river Xanthus. In the Iliad, X, 433, Ulysses and Diomedes penetrate into the camp of Rhesus, slay the chief himself and twelve of his followers, and convey the horses to the Grecian camp. niveis velis: ‘with snowy coverings’: ablative of description. Virgil is thinking of his own times. Huts of twigs and turf were used in the heroic age.

470. primo prodita somno: ‘betrayed in their first (and therefore soundest) sleep.’ Others understand by ‘first sleep’ the sleep of the first night of their arrival.

471. vastabat: ‘was (just before) devastating.’ He was not represented in the painting as actually engaged in slaughter, but the bodies of the slain, scattered around in the picture, suggest this idea. multa caede: better with vastabat than cruentus.

472. avertit: ‘is leading away,’ ‘driving away.’ This is the immediate subject, or, so to speak, the action of the picture.

473. gustassent: the pluperfect is used here after an historical present. For the mood, see H. 605, 2; LM. 880; A. 327; B. 292; G. 577; (H. 520, II).

474. Troilus: the youngest son of Priam.


476. curru: see note on l. 226. resupinus: ‘thrown backward.’ The war chariot was very short and low, and open behind. Two warriors usually rode together, one to fight and the other to drive. The chariot in this case is empty, because Troilus is thrown out, and the charioteer, perhaps, has been slain.

477. tamen: ‘yet (though he has been thrown out of the chariot).’

478. versa hasta: ‘with his inverted spear,’ which being held in the right hand, and thrown backward over his shoulder, trails in the dust as he is
dragged along. See Fig. 17. pulvis: the last syllable is lengthened by the i
cus. See note on l. 308.

479. Interea: 'in the meanwhile.' The paintings seem like a narrative, and hence suggest the narrative term. In the Iliad, VI, 269–312, the Trojan matrons, by the request of Hector, bear a peptum in procession to the temple of Minerva, in the hope of propitiating the angry goddess. non aequae: 'unpropitious.' Minerva was under the same provocation to anger as Juno; namely, the judgment of Paris. See l. 27 and note.

480. Crinibus passis: the hair was unbound in token of woe, according to the practice of females in ancient times. Cf. III, 65.

481. Suppliciter: 'as suppliants'; join with tristes. tunsae — pectora: 'beating their breasts.' The accusative is used with the perfect participle having a middle or reflexive use. H. 407; L.M. 510; A. 240, 4, N.; B. 180; G. 33, n. 2; (H. 377). The perfect participle is used as conciatus, l. 312.

482. solo: the ablative with fixos. aversa: 'turned away'; to be taken literally; not 'hostile,' though it implies that. The statue is represented in the painting with the head averted and the eyes cast toward the ground.

484. vendebat: this is the incident represented in the picture. Achilles listens to the entreaties of the aged Priam, who kneels before him and begs the body of Hector; while near by is seen the chariot of Achilles with the body fastened to it by leather thongs. The scene is described in the Iliad, XXIV, 478, sqq.

486. spolia: refers to the arms of Hector, lying near the tent of Achilles. Ut: H. 666, 1; L.M. 1148; A. 386, anaphora; B. 350, 11, b; G. 682; (H. 636, III, 3).

487. inermes: in its literal signification, 'unarmed'; for he came to Achilles as a suppliant.

488. Se quoque: Aeneas, as one of the most distinguished among the Trojan heroes, must also appear in these paintings; but the particular scenes are not specified. For the government of principibus, see note on dextrae, l. 408.

489. Eoas: 'eastern.' Memnon, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, and nephew of Priam, came with both Oriental and Aethiopian forces to the succor of Troy, and was slain by Achilles. His arms were made by Vulcan at the solicitation of Aurora. See VIII, 384.

490. Amazonidum: the Amazons, a race of female warriors, were said to dwell near the river Thermodon, in the northern part of Asia Minor. According to the post-Homeric poets, they came to the help of Priam under their queen, Penthesilea, who was killed in battle by Achilles. lunatis — peltis: an ablative of description, limiting agmina.

492. exsertae: 'uncovered.' subnexitens: = gerns subnexa, 'wearing a girdle bound,' etc.
493. Bellatrix: 'a warlike heroine'; in apposition with Penethesilea. Observe the emphasis given to this appellative by its position in the verse, like venatrix, l. 319. audetque, etc.: 'and (though) a virgin,' etc. Fig. 8, copied from a statue in the Vatican, represents an Amazon in the Greek style. The half-moon shield is seen at her side. An Amazon in the Phrygian costume is represented in vase paintings.

494–612. Aeneas is lost in the contemplation of the Ilian pictures, when Queen Dido enters the temple, attended by a numerous train, and proceeds to give audience to her people. While Aeneas and Achates, still invisible, are watching the proceedings, they behold Ilioneus and the other Trojan chiefs belonging to the missing ships entering the temple, followed by a tumultuous crowd of the Carthaginians. Ilioneus, as the eldest of the party, addresses the Queen, and makes known their name, nation, and recent mishap, complaining of the hostile disposition of her subjects, who have attempted to oppose the landing of the Trojans. He mentions Aeneas and his uncertain fate, and entreats the Queen to aid the remnant of the Trojans to resume their voyage to Italy. Dido makes a friendly reply, and apologizes for the harsh conduct of her subjects. She offers to give them the desired aid, or to receive them as subjects into her new state. While she is expressing the wish that Aeneas himself were present, and her determination to send messengers everywhere in search of him, the cloud which enveloped him is suddenly dispelled, and he thus appears unexpectedly in the presence of the Queen and his Trojan friends.

494. dum: is joined with a present, though the events are past, the regular construction. H. 553, 4; l. M. 917; A. 276, e; B. 293, I; G. 570; (H. 467, III, 4). Aeneae: limits videntur as a dative of the agent. Cf. uili, l. 440. Videri is used as above in l. 326, in its literal sense; while Aeneas is looking at these objects deserving of wonder, 'marvels to see.'

497. Incessit: 'advanced.' See note on l. 46. iuvenum: 'of youthful followers'; men and women in the prime and vigor of life. stipante: as comitante, II, 40; V, 76.

498. Qualis — Exercet Diana choros: 'such as Diana when she leads her
NOTES — BOOK I

509. *quam secatue*: ‘following whom’; the perfect participle as above in l. 481.


512. *penitus — oras*: ‘and had conveyed far away to other shores’; i.e. other than those near Carthage, where Aeneas had landed.

513. *Obstipuit*: is understood with *Achates*; and *percussus*, with *ipse*. For the adjective, see H. 395, 1; LM. 485; A. 187, a; B. 235, 1; G. 290; (H. 439, 1); for the verb, II. 392; LM. 471; A. 205, d; B. 255, 2; G. 285, 1; (H. 463, 1).

515. *res incognita*: i.e. the unknown circumstances of their friends. See ll. 517–519.

516. *Dissimulant*: ‘they remain concealed.’ Not wholly of their own choice, it is true, for they have no power to dispel the cloud; but they would
not wish to emerge, at this moment, if they could; and hence they connive, as it were, with the divinity that is concealing them. speculantur: ‘look out,’ ‘watch to ascertain what fortune,’ etc.

517. Quae fortuna viris: sc. sit: ‘what fate attends the men.’ The present is substituted for the perfect, because the action is conceived as scarcely yet finished.

518. Quid: ‘why?’ lit. ‘as to what’; adverbial accusative. cunctis—navibus: ‘chosen from all the ships.’ See note on Italian, l. 2.

519. Orantes veniam: ‘to sue for favor’; i.e. here, ‘for protection.’ See l. 526. The present participle is used to denote purpose. H. 638, 3; 533, 2; L.M. 1017; A. 290, a, 3; 293, b, 2; B. 337, 4; (H. 549, 3).

520. introgressi: for the auxiliary to be supplied here, see note on l. 216. coram: sc. regina; ‘before the queen.’


522. condere: for the infinitive, see note on l. 66.

523. gentes superbas: ‘proud nations’; refers to the neighboring barbarians, not to the Carthaginians.

524. Observe the emphatic position of Troes. maria: an extension of the cognate accusative with vecti, ‘having traversed all seas.’ Cf. aequora curro, V, 235. A similar use is that with navigat, l. 67.

525. generi: H. 426, 2; L.M. 531; A. 227; B. 187, II; G. 346, 2; (H. 385, II). pio: ‘righteous’; obedient to the gods; hence, deserving to be received in a friendly manner. propius: render literally, ‘more closely’; implying that their real character and circumstances have been misunderstood.

526. Non: is rendered emphatic by its position. nos: H. 387, 1; L.M. 456; A. 194, a; B. 242, 1; G. 207; (H. 368, 2, N.). Libycos: see note on l. 446. populare: the infinitive, after the Greek idiom, to denote a purpose, H. 608; L.M. 950; A. 318; B. 326, N.; G. 421, N. i, (a); (H. 533, II). Penates: by metonymy for ‘hearth’s’ or ‘homes.’

527. raptas—vertere: ‘to seize and drive away.’ See note on l. 69. Vertere is for avertere (cf. VIII, 208), and refers especially to the captives and the cattle, which would form the most valuable part of the booty.

528. ea: ‘such.’ animo, victis: sc. est.

529. Hesperiam: 410; L.M. H 521; A. 239; B. 177; G. 340; (H. 373).

The other accusative here is quam understood.

530. Oenotri: these people were said to be kindred with the Pelasgi of Greece, and also with the Siculi, and to have occupied Bruttium and Lucania, in the south of the Italian peninsula. Italia was originally another designation for the same part of the peninsula, but was gradually extended in its application, until it came to signify, as now, the whole country south of the Alps. See note on primus, l. 1. fama: sc. est, of which the following clause
is the subject. H. 615; LM. 971; A. 272, r.; B. 327; G. 535; (H. 538), minores, etc.: 'that their descendants have called the country Italy.'

533. gentem: metonymy for terram. ducis: this leader was Italus, a king of the Oenotri, or, according to Thucydides, of the Siculi.

534. hic: not the adverb. This verse, like many others (fifty-four in all in the twelve books of the Aeneid), was left unfinished, though the sense is complete; in fact, the only example of such a hemistich that is incomplete in sense occurs III, 340.

535. adsurgens fluctu: 'rising from the wave.' See note on Italiam, l. 2.

536....subito: may be joined to tuli, or connected, as an adjective, with fluctu, thus, 'with a sudden wave' or 'sea.' The setting of the constellation Orion in November was proverbial in the ancient writers as portending stormy weather. In consequence, Orion was supposed to exert a direct influence upon the weather, even though represented as rising, as in the present passage. The first O in Orion here is short; in III, 517, it is long.

537. penitus: as in l. 512.

538. pauci: 'few in number'; i.e. as compared with the whole fleet, a large part of which is missing. oris: cf. l. 377.

539. Quod genus, etc.: refers to the Carthaginian subjects of Dido.

540. hospicio: H. 464; LM. 600; A. 243; B. 214, 2; G. 390, 2; (H. 414).

541. bella cienit: refers to the same Carthaginians, stationed to guard the shore. Dido has commanded her people to oppose the landing of strangers.

542. prima terra: 'the very shore'; lit. 'the first part of the land.' H. 497, 4: LM. 505; A. 193; B. 241, 1; G. 291, r. 2; (H. 440, 2, N. 1).

543. sperate, etc.: 'expect the gods to be mindful.'

544. quo iustior, etc.: sc. neque before alter. Trans.: 'Aeneas was our king, than whom there neither was any more righteous, nor more renowned in piety, or in war and in arms.'


546. Non metus: sc. est nobis: 'we have no fear'; i.e. as to our ultimate safety. priorem, etc.: 'nor would you regret having tried to anticipate him in kind offices.'

547. et: = praeterea. The thought is: Besides the consideration that there is a hope of recovering our chief, and that he will return your favors, we have also Trojan friends and cities in Sicily ready to receive us; so that you need not fear any attempt on our part to settle here in your country.

548. silvis: see note on Italiam, l. 2. stringere remos: 'to trim oars'; for fascere remos.

549. Si datur: protasis of ut petamus. rege, sociis: ablative absolute of attendant circumstance. recepto: agrees with the nearest noun, and is
understood with sociis. H. 395, 1; LM. 485; A. 187, 1; B. 235, 1; G. 290; (H. 439, 1).

554. ut petamus: here, and in l. 558, is the purpose of subducere, aptare, and stringere.

556. nec spes — Iuli: 'our hopes in Iulus no longer exist.' Cf. VI, 364.

557. At — saltem: 'yet at least (even though Aeneas be lost) that we may seek the waters of Sicily.' freta: as in l. 607. sedes paratas: the settlement already established in Sicily under King Acestes. See note on l. 195.

558. Unde — advecti: they have just left Sicily. See l. 34.

561. vultum: see note on sinus, l. 320. demissa: 'downcast,' not only through modesty, but also on account of the outrages charged upon her subjects, ll. 525, 539–541.

562. corde: see H. 462; LM. 600; A. 243; B. 214; G. 390, 2; (H. 414).

563. Res dura: 'hard necessity'; 'my hard condition'; for she is in constant danger of invasion from the warlike Libyans (see l. 339) and from her hostile brother. See ll. 347 sqq. talia Moliri: 'to take such precautions'; to devise such things; namely, as patrols (custode). For the mood, see note on III, 134.

565. Aeneadum: = Aeneadum. quis nasciat: see H. 557; LM. 723; A. 268; B. 277; G. 265; (H. 486, II). How Dido has heard of the Trojans is explained below, ll. 619 sqq.

566. Virtutes: 'the prowess.'

568. aversus: 'remote'; i.e. we are not so far from the world that our minds are stupid or uninformed (obtenua).

569. Saturnia arva: an appellation of Latium, because it had been the retreat of Saturn, when driven by Jupiter from his throne in Olympus. Cf. VIII, 319. It has here the same restrictive relation to Hesperiam as, in l. 2, Lavina litora to Italian.

571. Auxilio: join with itus as an ablative of means.

572. Vultis et: 'or would you.' mecum pariter: 'on equal terms with me.'


574. mihi: see note on ulla, l. 440. agetur: 'shall be governed' or 'treated.' Note the singular instead of the plural.

575. Noto: for vento; as austris, l. 536.

576. Adforet: H. 558, 1; LM. 712; A. 267; B. 279; G. 260; (H. 483, 2). certos: 'trusty.'

577. iustrare: 'to explore.' For the mood, see H. 614; LM. 968; A. 271, 6; B. 331, 2; G. 423, 2, n. 2; (H. 535, II).

578. Si: 'if perchance,' 'in case; not 'to see if,' which would require the subjunctive. silvis, urbibus: should be joined with errat, as ablatives of place. Urbibus is taken in an indefinite sense for inhabited places.

579. animum: see note on l. 228.
dies: the sky or aether was supposed to feed the stars, or to furnish the subtle fiery element which nourished and kept them burning.
609. tuum: see note on l. 553.
610. Quae me cumque: 'whatsoever lands summon me'; whether I accept your invitation to dwell in Carthage, or go to other lands. For the istori, see note on l. 412.
611. Ilionea: the Greek form of the accusative in -ea is usually taken from the Ionic form -ēa, but here and in III, 122, from the other Ionic form -ēa.
612. Post: for postea.

613–694. Dido, having recovered from her first surprise, addresses Aeneas courteously, and immediately prepares to entertain her new guests with royal hospitality. Aeneas sends Achates to the ships, to summon Ascanius and to bring suitable presents for the queen. Venus causes Cupid to assume the form of Ascanius, while she conveys the latter to Idalium.

613. primo: 'at first'; not an adjective here. Cf. IV, 176.
614. Casu—tanto: 'at the wonderful destiny of the man.'
616. immanibus: 'savage,' because inhabited by the savage Libyans. oris: see note on l. 377.
617. Dardanoi: the a is retained here in scanning, and the verse is spondaic. See H. 735, 3; LM. 1131; A. 362, a; B. 368, 2; G. 784; (H. 610, 3).
619. Teucrum: Teucer, who was banished by his father from Salamis on his return from the Trojan war because he had not hindered or revenged the death of his brother Ajax, settled in Cyprus, which was conquered and bestowed upon him by Belus, the king of Sidon. venire: H. 618, 2; A. 336 A, N. 1; G. 281, 2, N.; (H. 537, 1).
620. nova regna: he called his new city Salamis.
622. dicione: cf. l. 236.
623. cognitus (est): H. 392; LM. 471; A. 205, d; B. 255, 2; G. 285, exc. 1; (H. 463, 1). mihi: see note on uili, l. 440.
624. Pelasgi: here for Graeci.
625. Ipse hostis: 'even he (Teucer), though an enemy'; though he had fought against the Trojans. Teucros: so called from their ancestor Teucer of Crete.
626. ortum volebat: 'gave it out,' 'wished it to be understood that he was descended.' Volo is sometimes used, as here, equivalent to habere volo.
627. iunxes: as in l. 321. tectis: dative with succedit.
632. templis: for in templis. In the Homeric age, however, a thanksgiving sacrifice in honor of guests and strangers was offered at the family altar, not in temples. honorem: 'sacrifice'; as in l. 49.
635. Terga: 'bodies,' as often for corpora.
636. Munera, laetitiam: are in apposition with the foregoing accusatives. She sends these things 'as presents and the enjoyment of the day'; i.e.
means of enjoying the day; a hendiadys (see note on l. 61), equivalent to 'gifts for a day of enjoyment,' or 'festal-day.' Dei, 'the god of joy,' i.e. Iacchus (see IX, 337), is the better authorized Ms. reading, but A. Gellius (IX, 14, 8, see Introd., p. 25) ascribed it to the ignorance of the copyists. For the form dii, see H. 134, 2; L.M. 236; A. 74, a; B. 52, 2; G. 63, N. 1. (H. 121, 1).

637. domus interior: see note on II, 483 and 487.

637, 638. domus splendida Instruitur: Servius (see Introd., p. 26) interprets as an example of prolepsis or anticipation, joining splendida in sense with instruitur rather than with the subject domus, as if it were domus instruitur ut regali luxu splendida sit. Trans. 'The house is adorned with royal wealth and splendor.' For other examples of prolepsis, see l. 659, III, 236; IV, 22.

Fig. 9. — Necklaces from Troy (l. 654)

[Reprinted, by permission, from Schliemann's Ilios. Copyright, 1880, by Harper & Brothers.]

639. Arte — superbo: 'Coverlets there are, skillfully wrought and of royal purple.' Supply sunt.

640. Ingens argentum: 'massive plate.' mensis: for in mensis. caelata
in auro: 'carved on gold.' The deeds of her Phoenician ancestors were chases on the vessels of gold and silver.

642. ducta: 'transmitted' or 'derived.'

645. ferat, ducat: express the purpose of praemittit, and would require us in prose. haec: refers to all the incidents just narrated in regard to Aeneas and his friends. ipsum: relates to Ascanius.

646. cari: carus is both subjective and objective; 'that loves,' or 'that is loved.' Here it is used in the former sense, 'fond.' in Ascanio stat: 'is fixed on Ascanius.'

648. pallam: an ample robe covering the entire person, and worn over the stola. See figure of Juno, facing p. 33. signis auroque: 'with figures of gold'; hendiadys (see note on l. 61) for signis aureis.
649. circumtextum acantho: 'bordered with the yellow acanthus.' Perhaps the leaves of the acanthus were imitated in embroidery with golden threads; hence, 'yellow.'

650. Ornat us: namely, the palla and velamen. Mycenis: put for Greece, as in II, 577.

651. Peteret: has the last syllable long under the ictus. See note on l. 308.

652. Donum: also refers to the 'robe' and 'veil.'

653. Sceptrum: supply ferre iubet. The scepter was borne not only by sovereigns, but by other persons of rank.


655. Duplicem: 'double,' i.e. twofold with the two materials of which it was composed—'gems' and 'gold.' Cf. ll. 648, 728; III, 467.


658. Faciem et ora: 'in form and features.'

---

Fig. 10.—Diadem from Mycenae (l. 655)

659. Donis: join with incendat; 'that he may with (aided by) the gifts inflame the queen to madness.' Furentem is proleptic. See note on l. 637. Cupid is conceived as exercising his own power, while aided also by the princely gifts of Aeneas; for these awaken kind feelings in Dido. Cf. l. 714.


661. Domum: 'house'; i.e. 'race' or 'nation,' as in l. 284. Ambiguam, bilingues: these words express the natural prejudice of Virgil and the Romans, who employed the term Punic a fides as a synonym for bad faith.

662. Urit: 'burns,' 'disturbs (her). Supply eam. She is troubled with the fear of Juno's enmity and her skill in mischief. Cura recursat: the anxiety of Venus about Aeneas had been relieved by the promises of Jupiter (see ll. 257 sqq.); but now, as the banquet hour approaches at nightfall (sub noctem), she thinks of the new perils of the Trojans, and her fear returns. There may be an allusion to the fact that night is apt to bring back and magnify the anxieties of the mind.
664. meae — tenetnis: 'my strength, who alone art my great power, my child, who dost set at naught the Typhoian missiles of the supreme father.' solus: is to be joined with the preceding words. The thunderbolts of Jupiter slew the giant Typhoeus, hence Typhoia. Ancient artists represented Cupid as breaking in mockery the thunderbolts of Jupiter.

666. tua numina: 'thy divine power.'

667. Frater: see l. 618. ut: as in l. 466. omnia: cf. l. 32.

668. iactetur: the last syllable is lengthened by the ictus. odiis: cf. l. 4 and 231, ob iram.

669. Nota: for notum. This accords with the Greek idiom. See Hadley's Greek Cr. 635; Goodwin's, 899, 2.

671. Iunonia: hospitalities which are extended by the people of Juno, and which are subject to her influences, can not be safe for the Trojans. quo se vestant: 'what direction they may take.'

672. cardine: ablative of attendant circumstance denoting time.

673. flamma: 'with burning love.'

674, 675. ne quo — teneatur: 'that she may not be changed by any divine influence, but may be held,' etc. Ut supplied before teneatur is suggested by the foregoing ne.

675. mecum: 'in common with me'; i.e. as well as I.

676. Qua: 'in what manner?' The question depends on accipe mentem.

677. cari: as in l. 646.

679. pelago, flammis: ablative with restantia. The preposition de, which would regularly be used, is omitted.

680. sopitum: see note on summersas, l. 69.

681. qua: as in l. 18. dolos: 'wiles.' medius occurrere: = intervenire, 'interfere.'

683. Tu: is emphatic, as opposed to Hunc (l. 680). faciem Falle: 'counterfeit his form.' noctem: see H. 471, 4; LM. 618; A. 247, c; B. 217, 3; G. 296, 8, 4; (H. 417, 1, B. 2).

684. pueri puer: the association of ideas is aided by the juxtaposition of the words. Cf. V. 569; X. 734. See H. 667; LM. 1446; A. 344, g; B. 350, 10; G. 681; (H. 563).

686. Regales — Lyaeum: 'Amidst the royal banquet and the flow of wine.'


690. gressu gaudens incedit: equivalent to gressu gaudet incedere. The god takes delight in assuming the form and gait of Iulus, partly on account of his sportive nature, and partly, perhaps, in the anticipation of mischief. The former seems to be the predominant, if not the whole, idea.

692. Inrigat: 'she diffuses.'
693. Idaliae: another form for Idalium, l. 681.
694. Floribus et umbra: join with complectitur. adspirans: 'breathing (odors) upon (him).'

695–756. Cupid, having thus entered the palace, disguised as the child Ascanius, exercises his power over the mind of the queen, to make her forget Sychaeus and love Aeneas. She protracts the banquet by making many inquiries of Aeneas about the Trojan war, and finally begs him to give an account of the sack of Troy, and of his own subsequent adventures.

696. duce laetus Achat: see note on l. 275.
697. venit: the present. H. 532, 3; L.M. 733; A. 276, d; B. 259, 3; G, 229; (H. 467, III). aulaeis superbis: 'amid splendid hangings'; ablative of attendant circumstance. H. 473, 3; B. 221; (H. 419, III, footnote 3). Tapestries richly wrought with woven and embroidered figures were used variously as curtains, canopies, draperies, and coverings for thrones and couches.

698. Aurea: here a dissyllable. composuit, locavit: the perfect definite, translated with the auxiliary 'has.' See H. 537, 1; L.M. 742; A. 279; B. 262, A; G. 235, 236; (H. 471, I). Observe the relation of the tense here to the historical present, venit, 'when he arrives the queen has already assumed her position and taken her place in the midst.' medium: for in medio. Cf. l. 348. The queen disposes her person with dignity (composit) on a separate couch in the midst — i.e. in the place of honor, having the Carthaginian princes, such as Bitias (l. 738), on one side, and her Trojan guests on the other. Virgil supposes the guests to recline at the banquet, though this practice does not seem to have been introduced until long after the heroic age.

699. Iam Conveniunt: 'are already assembling'; i.e. when the supposed Ascanius arrives.

700. strato ostro: 'on couches draped with purple' (lit. 'on the purple spread over (the couches)'); super is an adverb. Cf. l. 697.

701. manibus: dative with dant.
701, 702. canistris Expediunt: 'they present in baskets,' or, as others translate, 'serve from baskets.' tonsis villis: 'with soft nap.'

703. The inner apartments (intus), where the servants are preparing the food, are separated from the courts or banqueting rooms by narrow passages, called fœces. An ordinary dining room, or triclinium, would not, of course, be used on the present occasion. With famulae, supply sunt. H. 388, 4; L.M. 461; A. 206; B. 166, 3; G. 209; (H. 368, 3). quibus: sc. est, of which struere and adolere are the subjects. 'Whose care it is,' etc. ordine longo: 'in a long row,' or 'in long rows'; referring, not to
the order in which the servants stood, but to the arrangement of dishes of food or provisions (penum). To prevent confusion at such an entertainment, all the courses must be properly set out in the inner room by the servants (famulae), so that the waiters (ministri) might promptly perform their duty of carrying the dishes into the banqueting hall and changing the courses.

704. struere: 'to arrange'; i.e. before they are carried to the guests. Famis adolere Penates: 'to keep the hearth aglow with fire.' The Penates are the gods of the larder (penus) and its contents, and their images were naturally kept near the hearth fire, so that to keep it up is 'to magnify the Penates with fire' (Page).

706. Qui: H. 398, 1; L.M. 485; A. 198, 2; B. 250, 2; G. 614, 5; (H. 439, 2). onerent, ponant: see note on l. 287.

707. Nec non et: 'and also.' The usage of nec non in juxtaposition to connect two single ideas is peculiar to poets and later prose writers. Per limina lacta: 'through the festive halls.'

708. toris pictis: the embroidered coverings (aulocis) mentioned above, l. 697. invisi: 'invited.'

711. Cf. 648, 649.

712. pesti: 'to baneful passion.' Cf. IV, 90.

713. mentem: with expleri, which has a middle force. Cf. l. 481. nequit: H. 298; L.M. 334; A. 144, 8; B. 137, 1; G. 170; (H. 296).

714. pueron donisque: cf. II. 659, 660.

715. complexu colloque: 'in the embrace and upon the neck.' Pendere is followed by ab, ex, or in, with the ablative, or by the ablative alone. Cf. II, 546: VII, 184; XI, 577.

716. magnum — amorem: i.e. all the endearments that his supposed father wished to bestow.

718. inscia Dido, etc.: 'Unhappy Dido, not knowing what a powerful divinity she holds in her embrace.'

720. Sychaeum: see l. 343.

721. praevertere: 'to prepossess.' The god causes her to forget her first love, and reawakens her dormant passions (resides animos), which he occupies with a living object (vivo amore), before her mind falls back into habitual thoughts of Sychaeus.

723. quies: sc. fuit: 'when the feasting was first suspended.' Referring to the change of course (mensae). For the tense to be supplied, see note on l. 216.

724. vina coronant: 'they wreath the wine cups.' Cf. III, 525. The Romans, in Virgil's time, were accustomed to put a wreath round the drinking cup as well as round the mixing bowl or crater.

725. Fit strepitus tectis: 'the noise (of festivity) arises in the halls.'
726. laquearibus aureis: the concave spaces or panels formed in the ceilings by the beams intersecting each other were called laquearia or lacunaria, and were decorated with gold. aureis: a dissyllable, as in l. 698. Similar language occurs in Pope, Temple of Fame, 144:—

‘As heaven with stars, the roof with jewels glows,
And ever-living lamps depend in rows.’

728. Hic: here, as frequently, an adverb of time. gravem gemmis auroque: ‘heavy with gems and gold’; i.e. a massive goblet of gold studded with gems.

729. pateram: see Fig. 28. quam: is the object of implere understood, dependent upon soliti.


731. nam: elliptical as in l. 65. hospitibus dare iura: ‘that thou dost appoint the laws of hospitality.’ Jupiter is θέμος, the patron of guests. ‘All strangers are from Jove,’ Odyssey, 14, 57.

733. vellis: H. 559; L.M. 714; A. 266; B. 275; G. 263; (H. 484, 1). huius (diei): H. 454; L.M. 588; A. 219; B. 206; G. 376; (H. 406, II).

736. laticum libavit honorem: ‘poured a libation of wine’; a small portion of the wine was poured upon the table as a drink offering to the gods.

737. libate: for the participle alone in the ablative absolute, see H. 489, 7; L.M. 642; A. 255, c; G. 410, N. 4; (H. 431, 4, N. 2). It is not necessary to supply any noun. summo ore: ‘with her lips’; lit. ‘the tip of the lips.’

738. increpitans: ‘challenging’; calling upon him to drink the pledge. impiger: ‘not backward.’ hausit: ‘drained.’


740. proceres: sc. bibunt. Cithara: ablative of means. He sings, accompanying himself with the harp. Cithara is often used for any stringed instrument. See Fig. 60. crinitus: Apollo, the god of the lyre, wore long, flowing hair, and hence his votaries are so represented. See Fig. 26.

741. docuit: refers not to the music, but to the natural science taught him by Atlas. Atlas: Virgil adopts here the idea that Atlas was a real personage, and an astronomer, and in IV, 247, that he was symbolized in Mount Atlas.

742. Hic: refers to Iopas.

743. unde: sc. sint. ignes: ‘lightnings’; as in l. 90.
NOTES — BOOK II

745. tantum: ‘so much’; ‘so early’; i.e. making the day so short in winter.
746. vel quae mora, etc.: refers to the ‘winter nights,’ lingering and
    retarded in their progress to the dawn.
748. Nec non et: as in l. 707.
750. Multa — multa: observe the chiastic order of the words in this line.
751. filius Auroraet: i.e. Memnon. See note on l. 489.
752. quantus: ‘of what stature’; heroes were conceived to tower above
    common men.
753. Immo age: ‘nay, come (these disconnected details do but irritate
    our curiosity), recount to us from their very beginning the wiles of the
    Greeks.’ origine: does not refer to the beginning of the siege of Troy, but
    to the final stratagem which led immediately to the sack of Troy; for it is
    with this stratagem of the “wooden horse” that Aeneas begins his narrative
    in the Second Book.
755. septima aestas: = septimus annus. See introductory note to Third
    Book.

BOOK II

Aeneas recounts to Dido the capture and sack of Troy.

1–249. After a brief introduction, Aeneas enters upon his narrative, which
    begins with the story of the wooden horse. The Greeks, now in the tenth
    year of the siege, disheartened by their ill success, resort to stratagem. On
    the night which precedes the burning of the city, they pretend to have aban-
    doned the siege, and to have taken ship for Greece; they leave upon the
    plain, before the walls of Troy, an immense fabric of wood, made to resemble
    a horse, and of such size that it can be carried into the city only by enlarging
    the gate or breaking down a portion of the wall.
    Within this fabric are concealed many of the Grecian chiefs, while the army,
    under the command of Agamemnon, instead of continuing the voyage, lies
    hidden beyond the island of Tenedos, a few miles from Troy.
    The Trojan multitude issues from the gates, and, gathering round the strange
    image, hesitate whether to convey it into the city or to destroy it.
    At this moment the cunning Sinon, who has purposely suffered himself to
    be made prisoner, is brought before King Priam, and by his artful story gains
    the confidence of the king, and leads him and his people to believe that the
    wooden horse, once placed within the citadel, will become, like the Palla-
    dium, the safeguard of Troy. The device of Sinon and the Greeks is aided
    by Minerva, who sends two serpents to slay the priest Laocoön for attempting
    to destroy the image consecrated to her. This prodigy confirms the Trojans
    in the purpose already formed, and by means of ropes and rollers they convey
    the wooden horse through the city up to the citadel.
1. Conticuere: '(all) were silent'; a completed action; tenebant: an action continuing. intenti: may be rendered adverbially, 'intently,' 'earnestly.' The beginning of this line has been found scratched upon the walls of Pompeii.

3. renovare: sc. me.

4. ut: 'how,' interrogative, as in 1, 466. The indirect question depends on renovare dolorem, which here implies the notion of narrating.

5. quaeque: 'and (the things) which'; the antecedent, ea understood, is in the same construction as dolorem.

6. fando: 'while uttering'; a gerund in the ablative expressing the relation of time and equivalent to a present participle. This usage also occurs occasionally in prose.

7. Myrmidonum, Dolopum: join with Quis as a partitive. The Myrmidons and Dolopians were Thessalian soldiers, followers of Achilles, and, after his death, of his son Pyrrhus, or Neoptolemus. They are specified here as being the most bloodthirsty enemies of Troy. Before miles sc. quis.

8. Temperet: 'could refrain.' See note on nesciat, I, 565. caelo: for de caelo.

9. Praecipitat: sc. se, as in IX, 670; XI, 617; 'is swiftly descending.' On the journey of night through the heavens, see note on l. 250. suadent: cf. IV, 81.

10. amor: sc. est tibi; 'if such a desire possesses you.' The infinitives cognoscere and audire depend upon amor est, which has the governing power of cupis or vis; the infinitive is thus equivalent to the genitive of the gerund. H. 608, 4, n. 2; LM. 956; A. 298, n.; G. 423, 2; (H. 533, II, n. 3).

11. supremum laborem: 'the final disaster.'

12. meminisse — refugit: 'though my mind shudders to recall it, and hath shrunken from it with grief.' The perfect may be used with the present, for while the mere act of shrinking is now past, the feeling of horror remains. Cf. also X, 726, 804.

14. tot — annis: 'while so many years were passing by.' The present participle denotes an action which has been going on and is still continuing. H. 533, 1; LM. 732; A. 276, a; B. 259, 4; G. 230; (H. 467, III, 2).

15. Instar: in apposition with equum, with the genitive depending upon it. It may be translated 'as large as.' divina Palladis arte: the actual builder of the horse was Epeos. See below, l. 264.

16. intexunt: 'they construct.' abiete: an ablative of means, scanned here as a trisyllable, ab-yet-e. See note on I, 73, and cf. parietibus, l. 442.

17. Votum: sc. esse. The Greeks possibly indicated by some inscription on the image that it was a 'votive offering,' or votum, to Minerva, and was intended to secure, through her favor, a safe return to their country.

18. Huc: equivalent to in equum. lateri (l. 19) explains huc, and refers
more definitely to the interior of the horse. Both terms limit includunt. Trans. as if it were written *huies in lotus*. *virum corpora*: for *viros*.


21. *in conspectu*: ‘in sight’, i.e. of Troy.

22. *opum*: for the genitive, see note on 1, 14.

23. *Nunc tantum sinus*: ‘at present there is only a bay’; it is no longer an opulent seaport. *male fida*: ‘unsafe’. So *male amicum*, below, I 735; *male sana*, IV, 8.

24. *Buc*: join with *profecti*.


26. *Teucia*: for *Troia*. *luctu*: the ablative of separation. See H, 462; LM, 600, 601; A, 243, a; B, 214, 1, a; G, 390; (H, 414, 1). The woe occasioned by the ten years’ siege is ‘the long (continued) grief’ referred to.

27. *Dorica*: for *Graeca*.


29. *locus*: subject of *erat* understood.

30. *stupet, mirantur*: H. 389, 1, N.; LM. 472; A, 205, c, 1, N.; B, 254, 4; G, 211, exc.; (H, 461, 1, N. 2). *donum*: the horse was at once a gift to the Trojans (see II, 36, 44, 49) and to Minerva (see above, I, 17). *exitiale*: the idea is that of the narrator, not of the Trojan multitude. *Minivae*: an objective genitive; ‘the gift (offered) to Minerva’.

31. *Thymoetes*: is mentioned in the *IIiad*, III, 146, as one of the elders of Troy. A soothsayer had predicted that a child should be born on a certain day who should cause the destruction of Troy. On that day both Paris, the son of Priam and Munitus, the son of Thymoetes, were born. Hence Priam, supposing the prophecy had reference to Munitus, ordered both the infant and his mother, Cylla, to be put to death. Aeneas, therefore, is in doubt whether the advice of Thymoetes to carry the horse into the city is given out of resentment and treachery (*dolo*), or under the influence of fate (*sic fata ferbant*).

32. *arc*: see note on I, 2.

33. *ferbant*: ‘tended’ or ‘directed.’

34. *Capys*: a Trojan chief, not mentioned by Homer, but by Virgil, I, 183, vi, 768, and elsewhere. *quorum—menti*: sc. *erat*: ‘who entertained a better purpose.’ The expression is equivalent to *quisus melior sententia erat*.

35. *pelago*: dative for *in pelagus*. See notes on I, 6 and 181.
37. *-que*: there are two plans suggested as to the disposition to be made of the horse: one, to destroy it at once; the other, to penetrate the fabric and ascertain what there is in it. These two main propositions are separated by *aut*. The first of them, however, contains two subordinate ideas as to the method of destroying the horse: some advise casting it into the sea; and others, burning it. Hence the propriety of *-que*, rather than *-ve*, a reading sometimes adopted here.

40. *Primus*: Laocoön was foremost, not in giving counsel, but in making any active demonstration.


43. *Creditis*: in vehement language the interrogative particles *utrum* and *ne* are often omitted.

44. *care ad dolis*: cf. *lectu*, l. 26. *sic notus Ulixes*: you should suspect that the craft of Ulysses is in some way connected with the wooden horse.

46. *machina — Inspectura*: Virgil has in mind the siege towers of a later period, which, being rolled up to the walls of the besieged city, enabled the assailants from the several stories and from the summit of the tower to hurl their missiles, and to pass over upon planks to the battlements of the besieged. Thus the Greeks might have intended to use the wooden horse. For the use of the future participle here, see H. 638, 3; LM. 1017, c; A. 293, b; B. 337, 4; G. 438, n; (H. 549, 3). *Ventura desuper* refers rather to the descent of those in the *machina* upon the city than to the fabric itself.

47. *urbi*: poetical use of the dative for *in urbem?*

48. *aliquis*: is occasionally employed, as here, in the sense of *alius quis*, 'some other.'

49. *Quidquid — est*: see note on l. 387. *et*: 'even.' *dona*: see note on l. 31.

51. *In latus inque — alvum*: he hurled the spear with such violence that it penetrated not only the frame, but even the inner cavities of the beast. *feri*: as in V, 818. *compagibus*: is joined with *curvam (= curvatam)* as an ablative of means; 'curving with jointed work.'

52. *illa*: the spear.


54. *si fata*: sc. *fuissent*; 'if the fates of the gods had so willed.' Cf. l. 433. *si — fuisset*: 'if our minds had not been perverse'; referring to the infatuation of the multitude.

55. *Impulerat*: 'he had induced us'; put for the subjunctive, *impulisset*, which would not so vividly have expressed the conviction of the narrator. H. 525, 4; A. 308, b; B. 304, 3; G. 597, r. 2; (H. 476, 2).

57. *Ecce*: a striking incident now diverts their attention from the horse. *manus*: see note on l. 228.
59. venientibus: join with Obtulerat.

60. Hoc ipsum: 'this very purpose'; namely, that of being brought before King Priam. strueret: 'might execute.' The subjunctive denotes the purpose of Obtulerat.

61. fidens animi: H. 452, 1; L.M. 575; A. 218, c, r.; B. 204, 4; G. 374, n. 7; (H. 399, III. 1). in utrumque: 'for either issue'; for either of the alternatives expressed in the following lines. For the gender, see H. 495, 2; L.M. 457; A. 189, d; B. 237, 2, a; G. 204, n. 2; (H. 441).

62. versare dolos: 'to follow out his stratagems.'

64. Circumfusa ruï: more lively than circumfunditur; the youths 'gather rapidly round.' For the number of the verbs, see note above on l. 31.

65. ab uno — omnes: 'from one wicked act learn (to know) all the Greeks'; from the treachery of one, understand them all.

68. Observe the spondaic verse.

69. Hic: the first object of Sinon is to gain the pity and confidence of the Trojans by pretending to have been cruelly treated by his countrymen.

71. super: adverbially, 'moreover.'

72. poenas cum sanguine: 'bloody punishment.' Cf. IV, 514; X, 617.

73. conversi: sc. sunt. et: in prose would stand before compressus. In poetry the conjunctions et, nec, sed, enim, are sometimes, as here, placed after the first word of the second of the two coordinate sentences.

74. quo sanguine cretus: 'of what lineage he is sprung.' Sıt is understood.

75. Quid ferat: 'what (information) he brings.' Cf. I. 161; VIII, 119. memor: 'that he declare.' For the omission of ut, see H. 565, 4; L.M. 780; B. 295, 8; G. 546, r. 2; (H. 499, 2). Hortari may be followed by either the infinitive or subjunctive; as here by fari and memor. quae — capto: sc. sibi: 'what ground of confidence he has as a captive.'

76. formidine: he lays aside his pretended fear. Since this line is inconsistent with l. 107 below, it is believed to have been interpolated here. The occurrence in its proper connection, III, 612.

77. quodcumque fuerit: 'whatever the result shall have been'; put for et. Quodcumque is used here substantively for quidquid.

78. me: subject of esse understood.


80. Finxit: H. 573, class 1; L.M. 933; A. 305, 306; B. 302; G. 595; (H. 7, 1).

81. Fando: 'by heresay.' aliquod — nomen: 'any mention.'

82. Palamedis Belidae: 'Palamedes, the descendant of Belus.'

83. falsa sub proditione: 'under a false charge of treason.'

84. infando indicio: 'on outrageous testimony.' Through the contrivance of Ulisses, a letter, purporting to be signed by King Priam, and a quantity of
gold, were secreted in the tent of Palamedes; and these being produced against him, he was stoned to death by the Greeks, on the charge of correspondence with the enemy.

85. De misere neci: 'they condemned to death'; so mortis demittere, V, 692. lumine: 'life.' II. 465; I. M. 604; A. 243, d; B. 214, i, d; G. 390, 3; (H. 474, 1). lugent: they now mourn him because they need his wise counsels. It was his reputation for wisdom which had excited the jealousy of Ulysses. Supply et or quem before nunc — luget.

86. Illi — annis: conclusion of the condition introduced by si (I. 81). et: connects comitem and consanguinitate propinquum as two considerations on account of which Simon was sent.

87. Pauper: the term is calculated to excite compassion in the hearers. in arima: for in bellum.

88. stabat regno: 'stood safe in his royal dignity.' regum vigebat Conciliis: 'had weight in the assemblies of the princes.' The Grecian chiefs held frequent councils in their camp below Troy.

89. et nos: 'I also'; the plural, as in I. 139. que — que: cf. I, 18.

91. Haud ignota: 'things by no means unknown.' The cunning of Simon shows itself in connecting his pretended misfortunes with the real ones of Palamedes, the account of which has doubtless already reached the Trojans. superis — ab oris: 'from the upper world'; from this region of the living to the lower world, sub umbras. Cf. IV, 660. For the tense after postquam, see note on I, 216.

92. in tenebris: 'in gloomy solitude.'

94. me: subject of fore understood. tulisset: 'should bring it about.' The pluperfect subjunctive represents a future perfect indicative of the direct discourse. H. 644, 2; I. M. 804; A. 286, r; B. 269, 1; B. 657, 4; (H. 525, 2).


96. odia: the hatred, namely, of Ulysses.

97. Hinc: 'from this cause'; others regard it as temporal, 'from this time.' prima labes: 'the first ruinous step,' 'the beginning of misfortune.'

98, 99. The infinitives are historical. H. 610; I. M. 708, 709; A. 275; B. 335; G. 647; (H. 536, I). Cf. the language of Milton (Par. Lost, 5, 703): —

'Tells the suggested cause and casts between
Ambiguous words and jealousies.'

conscius: 'conscious (of wrong)'; i.e. conscius sibi sceleris; knowing his own guilt, and the danger of being exposed by me. arma: 'weapons'; means for my destruction.

100. Calcante ministro: 'with Calchas for his tool.' Simon artfully breaks off here, in order to excite the Trojans to further inquiries.
101. Sed autem: 'but indeed.' The phrase is colloquial, intended to give naturalness to the narration. ingrata: 'unwelcome.' Sinon pretends to think that the narrative possesses no interest for the Trojans.

102. si: nearly equivalent to quoniam. omnes: all the Greeks, whether such as Palamedes and Sinon or such as Ulysses.

103. Id: i.e. me Achiviun esse. Iamdudum: 'now at once.' It implies that the act has already been long delayed.

104. magno: for the case, see H. 478; L.M. 652, 653; A. 252, d; B. 225; G. 404; (H. 422). With velit and mercetur the protasis, si possint, is to be supplied.

107. Prosequitur: 'proceeds.' This verb in this sense, and without an object, seems to occur only here.


110. Fecissent: 'would that they had so done.' See note on I, 576. If they had gone away at that time, Sinon would not have been condemned as the victim for sacrifice.

111. euntes: 'when departing'; not actually on their way, but when on the point of going.

114. Suspensi: 'uncertain'; not knowing what to do. scitaute: 'to consult'; a present participle denoting purpose. See note on I, 519.

115. adytis: 'from the sanctuary.'

116. placatis: for placatus. See note on I, 201. virgine caesa: 'by the sacrifice of a maiden.' For the construction, see note on l. 413. The Grecian chiefs had assembled at Aulis before sailing for Troy, and being detained by contrary winds, were instructed to sacrifice Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, as a propitiatory offering to Diana.

118. quaerendi: sc. sunt. litandum: 'heaven must be appeased.'

119. Argolica: 'Grecian.' A Greek must now be slain, just as the victim at the beginning of the war was a Greek. Vulgi: 'of the multitude'; i.e. the common soldiery. vox: 'response.' ut: 'when.' See note on I, 216.

120, 121. ima Ossa: 'our inmost marrow.' Cf. III, 308; VI, 54.

121. cui fata parent: 'for whom the fates are preparing (death). This and the following question depend on tremor, which implies some such word as incertorum. quem poscat Apollo: i.e. who it is that the oracle of Apollo means.

122. Hic: 'here'; as an adverb of time.

123. Protrahit: Calchas pretends to be reluctant. ea numina divum: these commands of the gods.' Ulysses demands of Calchas what person is meant by this revelation of Apollo.

124. iam canebant: 'were already foretelling.'

125. Artificis: 'of the plotter.' The cunning of Ulysses, as Simon wished
the Trojans to understand, was exercised in turning the oracle to his private purpose by causing his tool, Calchas, to single out Sinon as the victim. ventura: 'what was to come.'

126. Bis quinque: cf. I, 71, 381, and notes. tectus: 'concealing his thoughts'; possibly also in its literal sense, 'shut up in his tent.'

129. Composito: for ex composito, 'by agreement'; i.e. with Ulysses.

131. conversa (ea): equivalent to earum rerum conversionem. See note on l. 413. 'They (readily) suffered the turning of those ills, which each feared for himself, to the destruction of one unhappy wretch'; i.e. when once I had been declared the victim, they were all relieved from farther apprehensions for themselves.

132. parari: historical infinitive.

133. salsae fruges: for mola salsa, 'the salted meal.' Cf. IV, 517. Grain, parched, crushed, and mixed with salt, was thrown upon the victim. vittae: 'fillets,' or twisted bands of white and red wool.

134. fatoer: the term implies that it might be considered culpable to have shrunk from a sacrifice demanded by religion. vincula: the cords with which he was bound when being led to the altar.

135, 136. obscurus Delitui: 'I lay hid and unseen.' si—dedissent: 'if perchance they should set sail.' See note on l. 94. dedissent is put by the law of sequence of tenses (after delitui) for the fut. perf. dederint. The clause is virtually in indirect discourse, depending upon the idea of thinking in Sinon's mind. There was the uncertainty whether the Greeks would, after all, set sail without having made the appointed sacrifice of one of their own countrymen.

139. Quos: accusative of the person; poenas: of the thing; 'from whom, perchance, they will also exact punishment.' H. 411; LM. 522; A. 239, c; B. 178, 1, a; G. 339; (H. 374).

141. Quod: 'therefore,' lit. 'as to which.' H. 416, 2; LM. 507; A. 240, b; B. 176, 3; G. 334; (H. 378, 2). te: addressed to Priam.

142. Per: the following clause suggests the object: 'if there still be any inviolable pledge anywhere among men, by this I adjure thee.' For the separation of per from its case in adjurations, see note on IV, 314. quae restet: clause of characteristic.

143. laborum: for the case, see H. 457; LM. 586; A. 221, a; B. 209, 2; G. 377; (H. 406, 1).

144. animi: 'a spirit'; put for the person. non digna: 'undeserved.'

145. lacrimis: ablative of cause; 'by reason of these tears.' ulter: 'besides,' 'moreover.' This word is capable of a variety of significations, arising from the fact that it means that 'beyond' what is expected or required.
148. amissos: 'whom you have given up.' hinc: 'henceforth.'
149. haec edissere vera: 'declare these things truthfully.'
150. Quo: 'where to,' 'to what end.'
151. quae religio, etc.: 'what sacred token is it, or (if none) what engine of war?'
155. enses: the sacrificial knives. All the holy objects Sinon appeals to are witnesses of the outrage he has suffered, and of his being bound by no tie of loyalty to his countrymen.
157. Fas: sc. est.
158. ferre sub auras: 'to bring to the light.'
159. tegunt: sc. illi; i.e. the Greeks.
160. promissis: the prose construction is in promissis maneas. Cf. VIII, 643.
163. auxiliis: ablative of means.
164. sed enim: as in I, 19.
165. Fatale: 'fateful'; the Palladium was so termed because the fate of Troy depended on its preservation. It was a small, rude image of Pallas, which was believed to have fallen from heaven, and was guarded by the Trojans with great care.
168. vittas: the fillets round the head of the image.
169. fluere, referri: historical infinitives. This metaphor seems to be drawn from the movement of a ship which the rowers have ceased to propel against the current, so that it again falls down the stream.
171. ea signa: 'tokens of this,' i.e. of her displeasure. Cf. III, 505.
172. simulacrum: the Palladium. arsere: would be regularly connected with the foregoing vix posuitum by -que, et, or cum. Cf. I. 692.
173. Luminibus arrectis: 'from her starting eyeballs.'
174. ipsa: the image itself, per se. ter: see note on I, 94. solo: H. 464; LM. 600; A. 243, b; B. 214; G. 390; (II. 434, n. 1). dictu: see note on I, 111.
176. That an image should show such miraculous signs of anger is a sufficient reason to the minds of the Trojans, as Sinon is well aware, for the advice of Calchas and the hasty departure of 1 for the Greeks. Sinon adds about the destination of what true.
178. Omina ni repetant Argis: 'unless they seek the omens again in Greece.' They had before sailing for Troy taken the omens at Aulis. Virgil may have in mind the practice of Roman generals, who, under certain circumstances, went back to Rome to renew the auspices. numen: 'the favor of heaven.'

179. quod—avexere: 'which (says Sinon) they brought away (of old) upon the sea.' The indicative mood shows this statement to be the language of Sinon, not of Calchas, which would have been quoted indirectly, and be put therefore in the subjunctive mood.

180. quod petiere—parant: 'as to the fact that they have sought—(it is because) they are preparing.' H. 588, 3; n.; L.M. 847; A. 333, a; B. 299, 2; C. 525, 2; (H. 549, IV, n).

181. arma, deos: i.e. reinforcements for war and the favor of the gods.

183. moniti: 'being instructed'; namely, by Calchas. pro: 'in place of.' Here Sinon comes to the most delicate part of his story; he must give a plausible reason both for the building of the horse and for its vast size; and he must make such suggestions as shall induce the Trojans to take it into the city.

184. quae piaret: 'to atone for.' See note on I, 20.

185, 186. The emphasis is on immensam, which should be joined to atollere. They were not only advised to build this in place of the Palladium, but to build it of vast dimensions, so that the Trojans might not get it into the city to serve as a new Palladium, and that they might be tempted through suspicion to lay violent hands upon it, and thus incur the anger of Minerva.


187. portis: the instrumental ablative of way by which. H. 476; L.M. 644; A. 258, g; B. 218, 9; G. 389; (H. 420, 1, 31). moenia: for urben.

188. Neu: 'or lest;' = et ne. antiqua sub religione: under the same religious security as that which they had enjoyed under the Palladium.

189. Nam—violasset: this is the continuation, in the oblique form, of what Calchas had stated. An idea of saying is implied in the foregoing verb, inssit (l. 186). For the subjunctive, see note on l. 94.

190. omen: i.e. the fate or destruction indicated by the omen. ipsum: refers to Calchas.

193. Ullo: 'beyond' what you would expect; i.e. 'actually,' 'even.' See note on l. 145.

194. nostros: refers to the Greeks. ea fata: 'such fates,' namely, as the exitium in l. 190. This calamity would await the posterity of the Greeks if the horse should be received into the city by the Trojans.

198. mille: a round number. In the Iliad, II, 924 sqq., the number of the Grecian ships is stated as 1186.
199. Hic: see note on l. 122. maius: even a greater event than the adventure of Simon.

201. ductus sorte: though priest of Apollo, Laocoön had been appointed by lot on this day to make sacrifices to Neptune.

202. Sollemnes: 'sacrificial,' 'where the sacrifices are customarily made.' Note the derivation.


204. Tenedo: they come from Tenedos as an omen that the enemy is coming from its concealment there to destroy the city.

205. Immensio orbis: an ablative of description, limiting angues.

206. Incumbunt pelago: 'they breast the sea'; with tranquilla per alta pariter: 'side by side.' ad litora tendunt: 'make for the shore.'

207. Sanguineae: 'bloody'; of the color of blood. pars cetera: all except the head and breast. pontum Pone legit: 'courses the sea behind.'

208. sinuatque: in connection with legit may be translated as a present participle, 'curving.' volumine: 'in folds'; referring to the undulating curves made by the long bodies of serpents in propelling themselves over the waves.

209. sonitus sumpnante salo: note the alliterative effect. The repetition of the s-sound is intentional, in imitation of the plashing of the waves. arva: 'the shores.'

210. oculos: see note on I, 228.

212. visu exsangues: 'terrified by the sight.' agmine certo: 'in an undeviating course'; indicating that they had been sent, by a higher power, expressly to destroy Laocoön, and were not merely seeking for prey.

215. morsu depascitur: 'devours.'

216. Post: adverbially for postea. ipsum: refers to Laocoön. auxilio: dative of the end or purpose. See note on I, 22.

218. medium: sc. cum: 'around his body.' collo: 'around his neck.

219. superant: 'rise above him.' capite: 'with their heads.' Cf. volumine, l. 208, for a similar use of the singular for the plural.

221. vittas: see note on I, 228.

223. Qualis mugitus: sc. est. If Virgil was familiar with the famous statue of Laocoön, now preserved in the Vatican, he chose rather, with true poetic taste, to transfer the spirit of that great work to his description than to adhere to the original in respect to all its details.

225. At: in transition. delubra summa: 'the lofty shrine'; the same as arcem in the following line.

226. arcem: for templum. It was situated on the summit of the Acropolis.

227. Sub pedibus: the statues of Minerva are often represented with serpents coiled at the feet.
Fig. 15.—Laocoön and his Children attacked by the Serpents (l. 212 sqq.)
228. 229. novus pavor: 'new terror'; no longer apprehension for our personal safety, as in l. 212, but fear of the goddess who has punished Laocoön, and thus shown the danger of committing any outrage upon the wooden horse. cunctis: for the dative, see H. 425, 4, n.; LM. 538; A. 235, a; B. 188, 1, n.; G. 350, 1; (H. 384, 4). Insinuat: sc. se. scelus expen-disse: for sceleris poenam solvisse.

231. Laeserit: for the mood, see note on I, 388. tergo: for corpori.

232. ad sedes: 'to the shrine.'

233. clamant: 'exclaim with one voice.'

234. Dividimus — urbis: 'we divide the walls and disclose to view the buildings.' The muri are the city walls; the moenia, the buildings within.


237. Scandit: 'climbs' or 'mounts'; a bold figure, indicating the difficulties overcome in conducting the wooden horse through the walls and to the summit of the citadel.

238. armis: for armatis, as in I, 506. For the ablative, see H. 477, II; LM. 651; A. 248, 2; B. 218, 8; G. 405; (H. 421, II).

239. Sacra canunt: hymns were sung at the sacred festivals of the Romans by choirs of boys and girls.

240. The dat. urbi is governed by inabitur. minans: 'towering'; as in I, 162.


243. Substitit: 'halted.' Stumbling on the threshold was considered an evilomen. utero: the ablative of place. The shock of the sudden halt caused the weapons of the Greeks secreted within the horse to clash and rattle.

244. Instamus: cf. I, 423, and below, 1, 491. immemores, caeci: 'thoughtless' and 'blind' in respect to the circumstances which should have awakened suspicion, namely, the stumbling of the horse and the noise of the arms from within.

245. Sistere is followed by the accusative with in, or by the ablative either with or without in. Cf. X, 323.

246. Tunc etiam: 'then also' as an additional warning.

247. credita: is better joined with ora than with Cassandra. For the dative Teucris, see note on ulli, I, 440.

248. esset: relative clause of characteristic expressing the cause of miserí. See note on I, 388. Others make it concessive.

249. velamus: see note on I, 417.

250-437. While the city is buried in slumber, the Grecian fleet silently from the island of Tenedos, and Sinon, seeing the signal.
board the ship of Agamemnon, opens the wooden horse. The leaders issue forth and commence the attack on the city, setting fire to it in various places with the aid of Sinon, and are soon joined by their whole army at the Scaean gate. Aeneas is warned of the danger in a dream by the shade of Hector, and is roused from sleep by the increasing noise of the conflict and of the flames. He arms himself and hastens from the palace of his father, and, being joined by Coroebus and other warriors, undertakes to defend the city. After a momentary success, his party is defeated, Coroebus and others are slain, and he is left with only two companions, with whom he proceeds to the palace of Priam.

250. Vertitūr: the sky itself is conceived to revolve, while the earth stands still. ruit oceano: ‘ascends from the ocean’; i.e. Night rises in her chariot from the eastern ocean when the sun sinks in the west. Cf. V, 721; and for this sense of ruit, VI, 539; VIII, 369.

252. Myrmidonum: for Graiorum. dolos: refers especially to the stratagem of the wooden horse. per moenia: ‘throughout the city’; not the fortifications merely. See note on l. 234.

254. phalanx: here = ‘host’ or ‘army.’ instructis navibus: ‘with their ships drawn up in order.’ They advanced in regular array, in order to be ready for an enemy, and to effect a simultaneous landing.

255. amica — lunae: ‘the friendly stillness of the silent moon’; i.e. ‘friendly,’ or ‘favorable’ to the projects of the Greeks. According to the post-Homeric tradition, Troy was taken at the time of full moon. We should infer from ll. 340, 360, 397, 420, etc., that the moon was sometimes shining, and sometimes obscured.

256. nota: ‘well known’; for the Greeks had been ten years encamped upon the shores.

257. Extulerat, etc.: intensive for the perfect: ‘suddenly raised the signal flame’; the signal by which Sinon was to understand when to open the horse. defensus: ‘protected’ from discovery in his nocturnal movements.

259. Laxat: this verb is adapted to both objects, Danaos and claustra, by zeugma: ‘releases the Greeks, and loosens the bolts.’ H. 751, 2, n.; A.
NOTES—BOOK II

p. 430; B. 374, 2, a; G. 690; (H. 636, II, 1). The natural order of the ideas is also reversed. This license is termed *hysteron proteron*.


262. *Demissum per funem*: ‘along a rope let down.’

263. *primus*: this should probably be understood literally, and, in that case, would show that the speaker, in mentioning the names rapidly, was reminded at the moment when Machaon’s name occurred, that he was said to have issued first from the horse.

264. *doli* (i.e. *equi*) *fabricator*: he was directed by Minerva. See l. 15.


266. *portis*: ablative of the way by which. See note on l. 187. *omnes socios*: those who have just landed from the ships.

267. *conscia*: ‘confederate’; implying that those already in the city and those just arrived have a mutual understanding of the plan of attack.

268. Cf. IV, 522. *aegris*: ‘sorrow-laden’; said of men, as compared with the gods.

---

Fig. 17.—Achilles dragging Hector’s Body about the Walls of Troy (ll. 272 sqq.)

269. *dono divum*: ‘by the blessing of the gods.’ Cf. Spenser, opening lines of Vision of Bellay:

‘It was the time when rest, soft sliding downe
From heaven’s height into men’s heavy eyes,
In the forgetfulness of sleepe doth drowne
The carefull thoughts of mortall miseries.’

270. *In somnis*: ‘in slumber.’ Cf. l. 302. Aeneas is repeatedly favored with warnings by visions and dreams.


272. *Raptatus bigis, ut quondam*: ‘(appearing) as formerly (he was), when dragged by the chariot.’ Aeneas had seen the corpse of Hector in this condition after it had been brought back to Troy by Priam. The ghosts of the slain are conceived to have the appearance of their disfigured and mutilated bodies. See VI, 494.

273. *per — tumentes*: for *loris per pedes tumentes traiectis*. *lora*: the
Greek accusative, used with somewhat more boldness than usual, as it is applied not to a part of the person, nor even to the dress. Cf. note on I, 228.

The ordinary Greek accusative here would have been pedes, accompanied by foris in the ablative.

274. *Ei mihi:* H. 432; LM. 541; A. 236; B. 188, 2, b; G. 351; (H. 389, n. 2). *qualis:* refers to the appearance of Hector's person.

275. *redit:* the present in vivid narration. H. 532, 3; LM. 733; A. 276, d; B. 259, 3; G. 229; (H. 476, III). *qui redit:* may be rendered 'returning.'

276. *exuvias:* 'the spoils'; those, namely, which had been taken from the body of Patroclus, whom Hector had slain in battle, and who had worn the armor of his friend Achilles. Hence, they are called here 'the spoils of Achilles.' For the accusative, see H. 407; LM. 511; A. 240, c, n.; B. 175, 2, d; G. 338, n. 2; (H. 377); and cf. note on I, 320.

277. *iaculatus:* 'after he had hurled.' *puppibus:* 'upon the ships.' The ships were drawn up from the water, with the sterns toward the land, and surrounded on the land side by fortifications.

278. *quae plurima:* see note on I, 419. The wounds are those wantonly inflicted on the dead body of Hector by the Greeks, and the mutilations received when it was dragged by the chariot of Achilles. *Ultro:* 'at once,' 'first'; lit., 'of my own accord,' without waiting to be first addressed by the ghost; join with *compellare.*

279. *fens ipse:* 'myself also weeping'; as well as he.

280. *morae:* in his dream Aeneas does not realize that Hector is dead, but fancies that he has been long absent, and anxiously waited for.

281. *Exspectate:* vocative by attraction for the nominative. H. 402, 3; LM. 493; A. 241, b; G. 325, n. 1; (H. 369, 3). *ut:* 'how'; i.e. 'how gladly'; join with *aspicimus.*

282. *nihil:* the object of *respondit* understood. *nec—moratur:* 'not heeds my useless inquiries.'

283. *a culmine:* 'from the summit'; from top to bottom. Cf. below, I. 603.

284. *Sat—datum:* 'enough has been done by thee for thy country and for Priam.' (*Quæ* dextra: 'by (any) right hand'; i.e. by human prowess.

285. *hac:* 'with this'; i.e. with mine. For the construction, see H. 579; LM. 938; A. 308; B. 304; G. 597; (H. 510).

286. *Sacra:* sc. sua. *A limiting word pertaining equally to two substantives is sometimes expressed only with the last.* Cf. *surgentem,* I, 366. The *Penates* of Troy are those which pertain to the whole state in common, as distinguished from those of individual families.

287. *comites:* 'as companions'; in apposition with *hos.*

288. *moenia:* for *urhem.*

289. The order is: *quaes magna, ponto pererrato, denique statues.* Although this city was Lavinium, the poet seems to have Rome in mind.
296, 297. The vision seems to bring the figure of Vesta with the fillets round her head, and other sacra which pertained to her worship, from the penetratio, or sanctuary of the house. Among the Penates of the city or state appear to have been included Jupiter, Juno, and Vesta; perhaps, also, Neptune, Apollo, and other great gods. These are also called Dei Magni. See III, 12, and VIII, 679.

298. Diversa luctu: 'with manifold sounds of woe.' Cf. XII, 620.

299, 300. secreta — recessit: the house of Anchises was remote from the Scaean gate, where the enemy were chiefly assembled, and it also stood by itself. Recessit, as refugit, III, 536, denotes situation rather than motion.

302. summi fastigia tecti: 'the battlements on the top of the roof.' Cf. below, l. 458, and note.


304. veluti cum, etc.: as the shepherd, ignorant (inceius) of the remote cause of the devastation around him, is amazed (stupet), so Aeneas, at first stupefied by what he hears and sees, does not comprehend the origin and nature of the uproar. Cf. X, 405; XII, 521. furentibus austris: ablative absolute, expressing time. Austris is used for winds in general, as in I, 536.

305. rapidus montano flumine: '(made) impetuous by the mountain flood.' With this and the following line cf. Spenser, Faerie Queene, II, 11, 18:

'Like a great water-flood, that, tumbling low
From the high mountaines, threatens to overflow
With sudden fury all the fertile playne.'

306. bom labores: by metonymy for segetes.

307. inscius: 'ignorant (of the cause).'</n

309. fides: 'the truth,' or 'the fact'; namely, that the Greeks had got possession of the city. Est is to be supplied.

310. Deiphobi: his death is described in VI, 509 sqq.


314. nec sat rationis (est mihi): 'nor have I sufficient deliberation'; 'I have not a clear purpose in seizing arms'; do not consider what is to be done or gained in fighting.

315. bello: dative for ad bellum. arcem: 'the citadel.'

317. pulchrum: the predicate accusative with esse understood, of which mori is subject. H. 394, 4; 615, 2; LM. 972; A. 489, d; B. 327; G. 422; (H. 438, 3 and 538, 2). succurrerit, etc.: 'the thought comes over me'; in the midst of the excitement I have one thought only: 'that it is glorious to die in arms.'
319. arcis Phoebique: priest of the citadel only so far as he was priest of Apollo, whose temple, like those of the other tutelary gods, was on the citadel.
320. Sacra, deos: cf. l. 293. victos: as in I, 68.
321. trahit: 'leads.' Cf. l. 457. cursu tendit: 'hastens'; lit. 'holds (his way) with running.' limina: '(my) threshold'; the house of Anchises and Aeneas. The arrival of Panthus with the sacra is a fulfillment of the words of Hector's ghost: Troy commits to thee her gods. See l. 293. The poet leaves us to understand that the child and the sacred objects are left by Panthus at the palace of Anchises. See l. 717.
322. res summa: 'the common weak.' Quo loco: 'in what condition.' Panthu: the Latin vocative, from the Greek Ἄδραθος. quam prendimus arcem? 'what stronghold are we to seize?' The present is used for the future, as not infrequently in animated discourse. Cf. III, 88. H. 533, 2; A. 276, e; G. 228.
324. summa: 'final.'
325. Fuimus, fuit: an impressive way of saying, 'we have ceased to be Trojans; Ilium no longer exists.' H. 538, 1; I.M. 743; A. 279, a; G. 236, 1. (H. 467, III, 5). Dardanias: dative.
329. Sinon: see note on l. 259. miscet: 'scatters all around.'
330. Insultans: expresses the joy Sinon feels in the success of his stratagem, as well as his contempt for the victims of it. alii: 'others,' as opposed to that portion of the Greeks who have descended from the horse. bipaten-
tibus portis: 'at the wide-open gates.' Cf. l. 266.
331. Milia quot: sc. the antecedent tot, the subject of adsunt understood. See note on I, 430. Mycenis: H. 491, II, 2; I.M. 605; A. 258, a; B. 229, 1; G. 391; (H. 428, II).
332. alii: another portion of the main body from the ships. angusta via-
rum: 'the narrow passageways.' See note on I, 422.
333. Oppositi: 'opposed'; i.e. to the Trojans who attempt to resist. stat
Stricta: a lively substitute for est stricta; suggesting the position of the blade firmly grasped, and raised for the blow. mucrone corusco: ablative of description.
334. primi: those who are foremost, or at the gate.
335. caeco Marte: 'in the blind conflict.' Cf. IX, 518.
336. numine divum: not by his own deliberate purpose, for he had not
sat rationis in armis.
337. tristis Erinys: 'the grim Fury'; the gloomy spirit of conflict.
341. agglomerant: se, se; 'gather around.' nostro: for mea, as in l. 139.
343. insano: 'frantic.'
NOTES—BOOK II

344. gener: 'as a (future) son-in-law.'
345. furentis: 'prophetic.'
346. Audierit: cf. the use of esset, l. 248.
347. Quos ubi vidi: see note on I, 72. audere: 'venturing upon.' H. 613, 1; L.M. 961; A. 272; B. 331, 1; G. 527; (H. 535, I).
348. super: as in I, 29. 'Besides' the enthusiasm they already manifest, I seek to enkindle more, and so 'begin with these words.' his: ablative of manner.
349. Pectora: as animi, l. 144, put for persons. audentem: sc. me. si vobis, etc.: sc. the indicative, est, since there is no uncertainty. extrema: 'a last hazard.' cupido Certa: 'a fixed resolve.'
350. sequi: for the infinitive depending on cupido, see note on l. 10.
351. Excessere: the ancients believed that the capture of a city or country was preceded by the departure of its tutelary gods.
352. quibus: 'through whom'; ablative of means.
353. moriamur, ruamus: 'let us die, and (to that end) rush into the midst of the enemy.' Also taken as an instance of hysteron proteron. See on l. 259. Cf. III, 662.
354. Una salus: predicate nominative: 'to hope for no safety (is) the only safety of the conquered.'
355. caecos: 'blind,' or 'furious' from hunger.
356. nox atra: the moon is at times obscured. See ll. 397, 420, and 621. But night in general, whether with or without a moon, may be understood as 'dark,' contrasted with day.
357. fando: 'in speech.'
358, 359. -que -que: 'both — and.' See note on I, 18. inertia: 'lifeless,' referring to the corpses of the slain; or 'helpless,' with reference to the bodies of old men, women, and children, and persons unfit for war.
360. poenas dant sanguine: 'suffer punishment with blood'; i.e. suffer death. Cf. l. 72.
361. pavor: H. 733, 5; L.M. 1114; A. 359, 7; B. 367, 2; G. 721; (H. 608, V). plurima imago: 'many a vision'; innumerable corpses, representations of death, everywhere seen.
363. ultro: 'at once,' 'first'; as in l. 279; without being first addressed.
364. Responsa Fida: 'reliable answers.'
365. sensit delapsus: lit. 'having fallen, he perceived (it)'; a Greek idiom for sensit se delapsum esse.
366. retro repressit: 'checked.'
367. aspris: for asperis. sentibus: ablative of place where.
368. humi nitens: 'with firm tread.' See note on I, 193.
381. Attolement {irae: 'rears its angry crest.' Iras is equivalent to ira-tum caput. colla: Greek accusative.

383. densitas, etc.: 'and we surround them with our serried arms'; the verb is used in the middle sense; lit. 'we poured ourselves about them.' Cf. implentur, I, 215; and teguntur, I, 227.

384. -que: connects the verbs circumfundimus and sternimus.

385. Adspirat: 'smiles upon.' labori: 'conflict.'

386. successu, animisque: ablative of cause; both success and boldness of spirit make the youth exult.

388. ostendit se dextra: for ostendit se dextram; 'shows herself favorable.'

389. insignia: 'martial ornaments'; the arms by which the Greeks were distinguished from the Trojans, especially their helmets and shields.


391. deinde: see note on I, 195.

392. clipei insignis decorum: 'the shield with its beautiful device.' insignis is a noun. Shields were often adorned with raised work in metal. For the accusative, see note on I, 275.

396. haud numine nostro: ablative of attendant circumstance; 'under an unfavorable divinity.' The sentence is intended to introduce the incident which immediately follows, and which turns the tide of success against the Trojans.

400. Fida: 'safe.' as affording a retreat to the ships.

401. conduntur: for se condunt. Cf. l. 383.

402. nihil fas (est) fidere, etc.: 'alas, men may not put their trust in unwilling gods.' i.e. the Trojans, in putting on Greek armor, placed themselves under the protection of the divinities who were unfavorable to them.

403. Priameia: 'daughter of Priam.'

404. Crinibus: see note on I, 480. a templo Minervae: she had fled to the shrine of Minerva for refuge. adytis: 'from the inner sanctury.' This was the outrage referred to in I, 41, which provoked the wrath of Minerva against Ajax Oileus.

407. speciem: 'spectacle.' Coroebus: see ll. 341 sqq.

408. periturus: see note on I, 46.

409. densis armis: ablative of manner, as in l. 383. Eis, or hostibus, in the dative, is understood after incurrimus.

410. delubri culmine: a party of Trojans was hurling down missiles from the top of the temple of Minerva on the citadel.

411. obruimur: for the quantity of the last syllable, see note on pauser, I, 369.

412. Armorum facie, etc.: 'on account of the appearance of our arms, and the mistake arising from our Grecian crests.' so facies is used in V, 768.
413. *ceptae virginis*: 'at the rescue of the virgin'; a subjective genitive, like *tubarum* above. For the use of the participle, see H. 636, 4; L.M. 1013; A. 292, a; B. 337, 5; G. 664, r. 2; (H. 549, 5, n. 2).

414. Undique: with *collecti*. *acerrimus*: Ajax was angered by the loss of Cassandra.

416. *Adversi*: 'opposed (to each other)' and hence 'opposing.' *turbine rupto*: 'when a whirlwind bursts forth'; ablative absolute, expressing time.

417. Cf. 1, 85, 86.

---

This stone tablet represents scenes from the Trojan war. Only a portion, showing the walled city, is reproduced here. The upper scene represents the strife and bloodshed that followed immediately after the Greeks descended from the horse (II. 505 sqq.). The scene just below represents a court in the palace of Priam. The aged ruler is seated upon an altar, from which Pyrrhus is about to tear him (II. 506 sqq.). On the right, Menelaus seeks to kill Helen. In the foreground at the left, Aeneas receives the Penates from a priest (cf. II. 318-321). Directly in front, Aeneas, guided by Mercury, is issuing from the city gate, bearing his father on his shoulder and leading Ascanius. Just behind is Creusa. Cf. II. 721 sqq.

418. *equis*: with *laetus*. Cf. tegmine, I. 275. The winds are sometimes described as riding on horses.

419. *imo fundo*: cf. I. 84 and 125.


421. *insidiis*: see II. 389 sqq.

422. *primi*: 'the foremost'; those in front. Cf. I. 334. *mentita*: 'deceptive,' with the regular active use of deponents. *Mentitos* is understood also with *clipeos*. 
423. Adgnoscunt: 'they recognize'; they perceive that our arms and shields are theirs, though worn by enemies. *ora sono discordia signant:* 'they (the *primi*, l. 422) mark our speech, differing (from theirs) in sound.' Virgil seems to have regarded the speech (*ora*) of the Greeks and Trojans as being dialects of the same language.

424. Illicet: 'instantly,' 'thereupon.'

425. dextra: cf. I, 98. *ad aram:* the great altar stood at the foot of the steps in front of the pronaoes, not within the temple itself.

426. unus: emphatic, as in I, 15.

427. *aequi:* H. 451, 3; LM. 574; A. 218, b; B. 204, 1, a; G. 375; (H. 399, II).

428. *Dis aliter visum:* he deserved to live, but the gods willed it differently. Cf. below, l. 430.

429. a sociis: 'by their friends' on the summit of the temple, who are ignorant of their real character. See l. 410. *Panthu:* see l. 322.

430. infula: put by metonymy for the priestly office.

431. *flamma meorum (civium):* Aeneas speaks as if burning Troy were a funeral pile, in which his slain countrymen had been consumed.

432. veste: may be referred both to Troy, implied in *Iliaci,* and to *meorum.*

433. *vices Danaum:* 'encounters with the Greeks.' *Vitavisse, meruisses:* the subject, *me,* is omitted. *fata fuissent:* contain the notion of 'decreed,' 'commanding'; hence, the following subjunctive with *ut.*

434. *manu:* 'by my hand'; i.e. by my bold deeds.

435. Iphitus et Pelias mecum: *sc. divelluntur:* 'are separated (from the rest) with me.'

436. *vulnere Ulix:* 'the wound of,' i.e. 'inflicted by, Ulysses.'

437. *vocati:* *sc. sumus.*

438—558. Aeneas is now attracted by the noise of the combatants to the palace of Priam. On reaching the palace, he finds the great body of the Greeks, led on by Pyrrhus, making a furious assault on the front. He effects an entrance by a private postern gate, and ascending to the roof, aids the defenders in hurling down missiles and masses of the building material on the assailants. From the roof he sees the Greeks under Pyrrhus finally burst through the principal gate, and rush into the interior courts. He sees Pyrrhus slay Polites, a son of Priam, at the feet of his father, and Priam himself, after a feeble resistance, near the family altar.

438. *ceu,* etc.: 'as if other battles were nowhere going on'; i.e. as if all the fighting were concentrated here. *H. 584, 4; LM. 944; A. 312; B. 307; 1; C. 602; (H. 513, II).

440. *Sic:* explanatory of the foregoing words, and qualifies *indomittatur, ruentes,* and *obassium.* *Martem:* 'conflict.' For the participle after *cernerem.*
see H. 613, 4; LM. 1019; A. 292, 2; B. 337, 3; G. 536; (H. 535, 4). The Greeks make an attack on the front of the palace in two divisions. One party, headed by Pyrrhus, storms the gate, under cover of their shields. These they join together above their heads, by lapping one shield over another, like the tiles or shingles of a roof, forming thus a testudo, under the shelter of which they are safe from the missiles hurled down upon them by the defenders (ll. 441 and 469 sqq.). The other party attempts, by scaling ladders, to gain the battlements (ll. 442-444).

441. acta testudine: 'with an advancing testudo.' limen: 'the gate.'
442. parietibus: for the case, see note on I, 226. On the pronunciation of the word here, paretibus, cf. note on abile, l. 16. postes sub ipsos: 'close to the very posts;' i.e. of the palace gate.

443. Nituntur: 'they climb'; referring to the assailants. gradibus: 'on the steps' of the ladders. Join sinistris with oblicitum. 'They present their shields with their left hands against the missiles (of the defenders), shielding themselves (thus, while) they grasp the battlements with their right hands.'

444. fastigia: 'battlements' of the parapet. See note on l. 458.
445. tecta Culmina: refers to the whole roofing, including also the gilded rafters, auratae trabes, underneath the tiles.
446. His telis: 'with such weapons;' or 'missiles, as these.' Notice the emphatic position of His. ultima: 'the end of things;' when they see that things have come to the last extremity.

447. Extrema in morte: 'in death's extremity.'
449. allii: these are Trojans in the vestibule and court, standing ready with drawn swords to meet the enemy, if they should burst through the doors. imas fores: 'the doors below,' as distinguished from the roof where Aeneas stood.

451. Instaurati animi: refers both to himself and to his two companions.
452. vim: 'force;' i.e. new impulse.

453. Limen erat, etc.: this passage serves to explain how Aeneas and his comrades made their way into the palace in the rear, while the host of Greeks was swarming round the front walls and the principal entrance. Limen, fores, and postes all refer to the private entrance in the rear (relicti a tergo). Within this were corridors, affording an easy communication (pervius usus) of the various buildings or parts of the palace with each other (inter se).

456. incomitata: in a more public place the custom of the Trojans and Greeks would have required the matron to be attended by a female servant.

457. soceros: Priam and Hecuba. So patres, below, l. 579.
458. Evado: 'I make my way;' by the private passage just described. ad summì fastigìa culminis: 'to the battlements on the top of the roof.' Cf. l. 302, and note. The poet has in mind a roof resting in the rear, on t colonnade which surrounds the courts, and sloping upward to the top.
terrace, of the outer wall, where it is fortified with a battlemented parapet, interrupted here and there with turrets. From this roof, or terrace, Aeneas commands the view both of what is going on outside of the palace in front of the walls and gate, and also in the courts within.

460. Turrin: object of convellimus, l. 464. in praecipiti: ‘on the edge.’

462: solitae: sc. sunt.

463. qua summa labantes, etc.: ‘where the topmost stories afforded yielding joints.’ The summa tabulata, ‘highest flooring’ or ‘highest stories’ of the palace, served as the base, or floor, of the tower; and if the tower was of wood, it could be easily thrown down in one mass, when loosened and separated at that point.

464. altis Sedibus: ‘from its lofty foundations’; the tabulata and tect, or palace roof, just mentioned.

468. interea: refers to the time occupied in tearing up the tower, and is the replacing of the Greeks destroyed by its fall.

469. Vestibulum: ‘the entrance’ into the atrium, or first court. See note on l. 449.

470. Exsultat: ‘springs to and fro’; indicates the swift movements of the warrior. telis et luce aëna: ‘with the gleaming of brazen weapons.’ A case of hendiadys (see note on l. 61).

471. Qualis ubi: the full expression would be talis, qualis est coluter, ubi, etc. See note on l. 316.

472. sub terra: is contrasted with in lucem. tumidum: he is supposed to be swollen by eating venomous herbs.

473. positis exuviiis: ‘his old skin laid aside.’


477. Scyria pubes: ‘the Seyrian band’; followers of Pyrrhus, from the island of Scyros, one of the Cyclades, which was ruled over by Lycomedes, the grandfather of Pyrrhus.

478. Succedunt tecto: ‘advance to the palace.’ They hurl firebrands up to the battlements, to prevent the Trojans from casting down missiles on Pyrrhus and the other assailants.

479. Ipse: Pyrrhus.

480. Limina: the lintel and threshold, for the door. perrumpit, vellit: the present denotes the continuance of the act, the ‘attemp to break’ and ‘wrench,’ contrasted with covavit and dedit (l. 481, 482), which denote the completion of the act. postes: = fores, ‘the door.’ cardine: the hole in the lintel and threshold, in which the pivots at the top and bottom of the door turned. See Fig. 19.

482. ore: limits fenestram; 'an opening with a broad mouth.' See note on silex, l. 104.

483. Apparet: through this opening the great central apartments are at once visible to the Greeks; for the vestibule admitted directly to the courts, which were connected by open passages, so that the eye could range through the whole at one view.

485. Armatos: the armed guards defending the vestibule, mentioned in l. 449. vident: refers to the Greeks.

487. cavae aedes: a second court, or square, around which the more private apartments were built, was often called cavaedium, but Virgil may not necessarily have been thinking of this part of the Roman house in the expression, cavae aedes.

491. Instat vi patria: 'presses on with his father's fury'; with the impetuousity inherited from his father, the wrathful Achilles.

492. sufferre: 'to withstand (him).'

493. aryle: pronounced here ar-yel. See note on l. 16. The battering-ram in its primitive form is probably meant, i.e. a long stick of timber, wielded by men without the aid of machinery. crebro: as below, l. 627.

495. cardine, postes: see above, l. 480. Join cardine with emoti; 'started from the socket.'

496. milite: used as a collective noun. See note on l. 20.

496. aggeribus ruptis: 'the barriers burst.' The Po in many places was kept within its channel, like the lower Mississippi at the present day, by embankments; and Virgil was familiar with the disastrous floods produced by a crevasse, or breach in the dike.

497. Exiit: i.e. from its channel.

498. cumulo: 'in a mass'; ablative of manner, as in I, 105.

499. Vidi ipse: 'I myself saw.' Aeneas, who had been repelling the storming party of Greeks from the battlements, was compelled to witness the entrance of Neoptolemus and the other assailants at the gate, without the power to render help.

501. nurus: 'daughters'; put for both the daughters and daughters-in-law of Hecuba. per aras: usually explained as equivalent to inter aras.

504. Barbarico: 'barbaric'; because the gold and spoils which adorned the door posts were trophies captured from foreign or barbarian enemies of the
Trojans. It was customary to hang such spoils on the door posts of houses well as of temples. Cf. V, 393; VII, 183. The same use of 'barbaric' occurs in Milton, Par. Lost, II, 3:—

'Or where the gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.'

506. fuerint: see note on videat, I, 181. The fate of Priam has been indicated in general terms, but it is natural to ask the particulars of his death. requiras: H. 552; I.M. 717, 718; A. 311, a; B. 280, 1; G. 2 (H. 486, 1).

507. uti: temporal, as ut, in l. 67.


509. Arma: especially the lorica. diu: join with desueta. senior: 'aged king.'

510. uméris: dative. See note on l, 412. ferrum: accusative with enim, which has a middle force. See note on exuvias, l. 275.

511. ferrum: 'is hurrying'; but he is interrupted by Hecuba. See l. 51 moriturus: cf. periturus, l. 408.

512. Aedibus in mediis: 'in the midst of the palace'; in the inner courts. See note on l. 487. nudo sub axe: 'under the open vault.'

515. nequiquam: 'in vain'; for, in the end, its sacredness failed to save them. circum: see note on I, 32.

516. Praeclìpitēs: = se praecipitantes.

517. sedebant: it was the custom to flee for refuge, in time of peril, to the altars and images of the gods.

519. mens: 'purpose.'

520. cingi: sc. te.

521. auxilio: for the ablative, see note on l. 44. defensoribus istis: 'those defenses as those (weapons) of thine.'

522. non, si, etc.: 'not even if my Hector were now here.' For not even Hector could now help us with arms; it is only the altar, and the gods, that can save us.

525. sacra in sede: i.e. on the altar, or steps of the altar.

526. Polites has been defending the entrance to the palace, in company with those mentioned in l. 449. Pyrrhus, from whom he has already received a deadly wound, is on the point of dispatching him. Pyrrhi de caede: 'from the death-dealing hand of Pyrrhus.'

528. Porticus: 'along the porticoes'; the ablative of the way or route. His flight is through the colonnades which surround the courts, and across the courts. vacua: either 'empty,' referring to some of the courts not yet occupied by the Greeks, or 'open,' 'spacious.' Cf. l. 761. 1ustrata: 'traverses.'
529. infesto vulnere: 'with deadly aim'; join with insequitur.
530. iam iam: 'now, even now.' -que: connects insequitur with the
following verbs. premit: 'is close upon him.'
533. in media morte tenetur: i.e. death is all around him; his son
lies before him dead, and his own death is imminent.
535. ausis: 'reckless deeds.'
536. si: as in I. 603. curet: clause of characteristic.
538. coram: equivalent to oculis meis.
539. foedasti: 'hast violated.' It implies both the outrage to his nature
as a father, and the defiling of his person with the blood of the slain; for the
ouch, or even the presence, of a corpse rendered the individual religiously
impure.
540. quo: H. 469, 2; L.M. 609; A. 244, a and n. 1; B. 215; G. 395;
(ll. 415, 11). mentiris: 'you falsely pretend;' for you would dishonor such
a father.
541. in hoste: 'in respect to (toward) his enemy.' iura fidemque sup-
plices erubuit: 'he respected (lit. 'blushed at') a suppliant's rights, a supple-
liant's trust.'
542. sepulcro: dative of the purpose; 'for burial.'
544. senior: cf. l. 509. sine ictu: 'without force' or 'effect.'
545. repulsus: sc. est.
547. ergo: 'so then.' The particle expresses bitter irony. The future here
is almost equivalent to an imperative.
549. Degenerem: a scornful allusion to the comparison between father and
son, just made by Priam, ll. 540 sqq.
550. Hoc dicens: 'while saying this.' trementem: not with fear, but with
age. See l. 509.
552. Impliquit comam laeva: for comae laevam. Cf. l. 723.
553. Extulit: 'raised on high.' lateri: dative for in latus. See note on
1.18. capulo tenus: 'up to the hilt.' For the position of tenus, see note
on 1.13.
555. Sorte tulit: 'befell by fate.'
556. populis, terris: ablative, denoting the cause of superbam.
558. sine nomine: 'without a name'; because deprived of the head, that
by which the individual is distinguished.

559-631. Aeneas is reminded, by the fate of Priam and his house, of his own
father and family, and is hastening homeward, when he discovers the Grecian
Helen, the cause of all these misfortunes, hiding in the temple of Vesta. He
stops, and is on the point of taking vengeance by putting her to death, but he
is deterred by his mother, who appears to him in her own form, and reveals to
him the gods at work in the destruction of Troy. He submits to fate, and
 guarded by Venus, arrives at his home in safety.

559. *tum primum*: Aeneas is now for the first time awakened to all the
 horrors of his own situation, and that of his family.

 of Aeneas, and daughter of Priam.

563. *domus*: has the last syllable long under the ictus. See note on *pavor*,
 l. 369. *casus*: 'the fortune'; as in I, 623.

564. *Respicio*: 'I look about.' He has been absorbed in the scene in the
court below, and the death of Priam. Now he withdraws his eyes to consider
what is going on around him on the battlements. *sit*: subjunctive mood in
indirect question. *quae copia*: 'what force?'

566. *Ad terram*, etc.: 'they have cast themselves (from the battlements)
to the ground.' The perfect definite is used here with reference to the
preceeding historical present.

567. The passage, as far as l. 587, appears inconsistent with VI, 510-527,
and is said to have been set aside by Tucca and Varius, the critics to whom
the manuscript of Virgil was committed by Augustus. Hence, it is wanting
in the best manuscripts; but it is regarded as Virgilian by recent commen-
tators, and is retained in practically all texts. *adeo*: Virgil often joins this
particle with *iam*. It may be translated, 'so now.' *super unus eram*: for
*supereram*. *limina*: 'shrine.'

568. *servantem*: 'keeping'; i.e. holding, as a place of refuge, secure on
account of its sacredness.

570. *Erranti*: he has left the battlements of the palace, but is still on the
Acropolis, seeking to escape to his own house, without coming in contact with
the enemy. Hence he pursues a devious course, looking about cautiously, *ocu-
los per cuncta ferenti."

571. *eversa Pergama*: 'the overthrow of Troy.' See note on l. 413.

572. *poenas Danaum*: 'punishment inflicted by the Greeks.' What geni-

573. *communis Erinys*: because she had been the cause of the ten years'
war, which had been attended with many disasters to the Greeks, and was now
closing with the destruction of Troy.

574. *aris sedebat*: i.e. on the steps of the altar. *invisa*: 'odious,'
' hateful.'

575. *ignes*: 'fury'; the fires of passion. *subit ira*: 'wrath enters (my
soul).'

VI, 563.

578. triumpho: ablative absolute, with parto.

579. Coniugium: = coniugem. Cf. XI, 270. patres: ‘parents’; as socer-
ros, l. 457.

580. comitata: cf. I, 312, and note. turba, ministris: ablative of
means. In the Odyssey, books IV and XV, Helen is reinstated as queen
in the palace of Menelaus at Sparta. It should be remarked that the impres-
sion given by Virgil of Helen is widely different from that which we get from
the Iliad and Odyssey, where she is represented rather as the victim of mis-
fortune than as a deliberate evil-doer. See Fig. 18.

581, 582. The future perfects express the bitter indignation with which he
conceives of her about to return in triumph after having occasioned all this
woe.

Fig. 20. — Menelaus pursues Helen (l. 580)

583. Non ita: ‘it shall not be thus.’

584. Feminea: possessive, as Hectorum, l. 543.

585. Extinxisse: the infinitive depends upon an idea of saying, implied
in laudabor, which is equivalent to cum laude dicar. nefas: metonymy for
nemarm.

586. expresse: more intensive than impesse.

587. Ultricis flammeae: ‘with avenging fury.’ See note on I, 215. sati-
asse: ‘to have appeased.’ The Manes of the slain cannot be quiet in the
lower world until they are revenged.

590. pura luce: ‘in clear light’; not in a cloud, ‘as gods often appear.

591. confessa: put for the present, as comitata, l. 580; ‘her godhead mani-
fest’; not disguised, as in I, 314 sqq.

592. quanta: ‘so great as’; for the gods are conceived to be of lofty
stature. dextra: she seized the hand with which he was about to slay Hes
prehensum Continuit: sc. me. See note on I, 69.
595. nostri: Venus is represented as including herself with the family of Aeneas. Cf. I, 250.
596. prius: 'first'; i.e. before you think of slaying Helen. ubi: interrogative.
597. -ne: in prose would be joined to superet.
599. resistat: see note on I, 58.
600. tulerint, hauserit: the perfects suppose the completion of the action at the present time.
601. tibi: ethical. 'Not the hateful form of Helen, as you think, not the guilty Paris, but the stern will of the gods, is overthrowing this dominion for thee.'
602. -ve: trans. 'nor.'
603. opes: 'might,' 'power.' a culmine: cf. I. 290, and note.
604. Aspice: Venus now causes Aeneas to see all that the gods see. The great gods themselves are destroying the city.
605. tibi: dative of reference, equivalent to the genitive of possession.
606. ne qua parentis Iussa time: 'fear not to follow any commands of thy mother'; for now that your eyes are opened to things invisible, you may understand that her counsels are safe.
607. undantem: 'rising in waves.' mixto pulvere: 'mingled with dust.'
610. Neptunus: Neptune had built the walls of Troy for Laomedon, the father of Priam, and was defrauded by that king of his stipulated reward. Hence his hostility to Troy. tridenti: join with emota.
612. Scaes: the Scaean gate was on the west side of Troy, looking toward the sea. By this the Grecians were still pouring into the city. Cf. I. 330.
613. Prima: 'foremost'; as leader of the Greeks.
615. iam: now at length even Pallas joins in the destruction. She usually aids in building, not destroying. respe: cf. I. 564. His attention had been directed thus far by Venus to the walls and the gate, where Neptune and Juno are acting; now he turns to behold Minerva, who sits upon the top of the citadel, probably on the pediment of her own temple.
616. nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva: 'bright with her storm-cloud and Gorgon grim.' The nimbus refers to the aegis of Zeus, which the goddess often wore, and from which, if shaken, proceeded storm and lightning. The Gorgon's head was in the center of the shield.
617. Ipse pater: even Jupiter, though not unfriendly to the Trojans, must execute the decree of destiny.
619. Eripe fugam: 'hasten your flight'; while flight is still possible.
620. limine: for the case, see note on l. 244.
622. diae facies: 'fearful forms'; the gods now made visible to Aeneas, and exerting their powers against Troy.
624. Tum vero: 'then indeed'; when my eyes were thus opened. visum (vi): 'was seen.'
625. Neptunia: Troy is thus called because Neptune constructed its walls.
626. Ac veluti Cum: 'even as when.'
627. ferro bipennisibus: _hendiadys_ for _ferreis bipennisibus_. See note on l. 61.
628. magnum: _limits ornum_. instant: with infinitive, as I. 423.
629. minatur: 'threatens to fall.'
630. comam: 'leaf-crown'; the foliage of trees is often so called. vertit: join with _nutal_ as an ablative of manner.
631. supremum: 'for the last time'; adverbially. Cf. III, 68.
632. inguis: 'from the hilltops'; join with _avulsa_.

622-746. Anchises at first refuses to join Aeneas in his flight, but yields at last to the signs and warnings sent by Jupiter. While they are making their way out of the city, Creusa, the wife of Aeneas, is separated from her companions and lost; but she is not missed until they reach the place of rendezvous, outside of the gate.

632. Descendo: Aeneas descends from the Acropolis to his father's palace. ducente deo: 'under the guidance of the divine one (Venus).' Cf. l. 620.
633. Expedior, recedunt: Aeneas, by the divine agency of his mother, is carried safely through the fire and the enemy, weapons and flames moving aside from him.
634. perventum (est a me): = *perveni_.
635. Antiquas: the necessity of forsaking his home is the more painful, as it has been the abode of a long line of ancestors.
635. primum: in both instances agrees with _quem_. Aeneas must carry his father; for he had been formerly disabled by a stroke of lightning. See II. 648, 649.
638. integer aevi: 'unimpaired in age.' H. 452, 1; L.M. 575; A. 218, 1.
639. Sanguis and vires are also thus connected in V, 396. stant robore, etc.: 'whose strength remains firm in its own vigor'; needing the aid of none. For the ablative, see note on _regno_, I, 268.
640. agitate: 'urge forward'; implying both planning and executing.
642. Satis superque: there is an ellipsis of _est — quod_; 'it is enough and more, that I have seen,' etc. The plural as in l. 89. una: H. 166, 1; L.M. 1081; A. 94, 4; B. 81, 4, 6; G. 97, 3; (H. 175, N. 1). Troy had been
captured and sacked by Hercules during the reign of Laomedon. Anchises has survived that capture.

643. *superavimus*: for *superfuimus*; as in l. 597.

644. *Sic — positum*: ‘thus lying, yea, thus.’ He reclines on a couch, in the position of one dead, or dying. Cf. IV, 681. *adfati*: ‘having bid farewell to my body.’ It was the custom, immediately on the decease of a Roman, for the nearest relative at the bedside to call on the dead by name, and utter three times in a loud voice the word *vale*. See note on *vocatos*, l. 219.

645. *manu*: ‘by violence’; ‘in conflict’; i.e. by provoking the enemy to attack me. *miserebitur*: ‘the enemy will show compassion’; i.e. they will put me out of my misery by slaying me, while seeking to plunder my house and person.

646. *facilis iactura sepulcri*: ‘the loss of burial is a light thing; lit. ‘easy (to bear).’ This sentiment is very unusual for a Greek or Roman, but not unnatural for an old man in despair. Cf. IV, 620; VI, 333.

648. *Demoror*: H. 533, 1; LM. 732; A. 276, a; B. 259, 4; G. 230; (l. 467, III, 2). *ex quo*: sc. *tempore*.

649. *Fulminis addavit ventis*: ‘breathed upon me with the blasts of lightning.’ See note on l. 45. Anchises was struck with lightning, and thus crippled, for divulging to mortals his amour with the goddess Venus.

650. *perstabat*: figuratively; ‘he persisted.’ *fixus*: used literally; ‘fixed’ in his position and place. Cf. l. 654.

651. *Nos*: cf. l. 139; the plural for the singular. *effusi lacrimis (sumus)*: equivalent to *effusi in lacrimas*; ‘we were dissolved in tears.’

652, 653. *ne — vellet*: the purpose of the entreaty implied in the foregoing words.

653. *fato urgenti incumbere*: ‘to add fresh weight to the fate (death) already impending.’

654. *haeret*: by a kind of zeugma is both figurative and literal in its use respectively with *incepto* and *sedibus*. *in*: prepositions belonging alike to two terms are sometimes joined by the poets to the second, instead of the first. See note on l. 293.

655. *in arma feror*: ‘I rush to arms’; ‘to the combat.’

656. *iam*: after every plan has been tried in vain to save my father. *fortuna*: ‘resource.’

658. *Sperasti = expectavisti*; as in IV, 419. *tantum nefas*: ‘so impious a thought’; as that a son should forsake his father in peril.

660. *sedet hoc animo*: sc. *tibi*; ‘this is fixed in your desire.’ For parallel expressions, cf. IV, 15; V, 418; VII, 368.

661. *isti leto*: ‘to that death (which you choose).’

664. *Hoc erat (illo) quod*: ‘was it this for which?’ Cf. IV, 675. For
the accusative quod, see note on l. 141. quod Erripis: equivalent to a substantive idea, 'your saving me,' subject of erat, of which hoe is predicate. For the use of the present, cf. note on l. 275.

667. in alterius sanguine: 'in the blood of each other.' mactatos: H. 395, 2; LM. 479; A. 187, 2; b; B. 235, 2; a; G. 286, 1; (H. 439, 2). ceram: the present subjunctive is used, since the time of the main thought is really present; 'this is, I now see, the purpose of,' etc.

669. revisam: see note on memor, l. 75.

670. Numquam: is an emphatic substitute for non.

671. cipeo: dative. The arm passes through the leather straps, the inseroria, which are fastened across the middle of the shield, and the hand grasps the handle between the center and the circumference. Observe the imperfect tense in this passage, as in l. 588.

674. patri: for ad patronem.

675. et: 'also.'

676. expertus: 'taught by experience.' sumptis in armis: 'in taking up arms.' See note on l. 413.

678. quondam: 'once' called, but now not treated as your wife.

680. dictu: see note on l. 111.

682. levis apex: 'a light, pointed flame.' It was the appearance of a flame, pointed like the peak of a priest's cap, and called 'light,' because it was unsubstantial. vertice—summo: 'from the crown of his head'; his head being uncovered.

683. tactu inoxia: 'harmless with its touch.'

685. metu: join with pavidi. trepidare: the historical infinitive. See note on l. 99.

686. sanctos: because sent by the gods.

688. caelo: for ad caelum; as in l. 186.

690. Aspice: 'look upon us'; i.e. with favor. hoc tantum: sc. peto a te; 'this only I ask of thee'; one look of pity.

691. haec omina firma: Anchises thinks he sees in this prodigy a token of divine favor, but desires some additional sign to confirm his hope.

692. It is customary for the poets to treat as coordinate two clauses, of which the first is introduced by vix, the second by et, as in III, 8, V, 857, or by -que, as in the present passage, or by no conjunction at all, as in II, 172, III, 90. In all these cases the second clause is logically dependent on the first in a temporal sense; i.e. the second clause may be translated as if it were introduced by cum. Cf. l. 586.

693. Intonuit is impersonal, and laevum is an adverb; 'it thundered on the left,' — a good omen in Roman augury.

694. Join multo cum luce with facem ducens.

695. tecti: the palace of Anchises.
696. Idaea sylva: in the pine forest on Mount Ida, south of Troy. The course of the meteor showed that the family of Anchises must flee to Mount Ida.

697. Signantem: 'marking (its) path'; to be joined with claram. tum: 'at the same time.' Longo limite: ablative of manner of dat lucem. sulcus: 'its track'; like a furrow in the air. Servius, the Virgilian commentator (see Introd., p. 26), interpreted the brightness of the star as indicating the future glory of the house of Aeneas, its track (sulcus), that there was to be a journey by sea, and the smoke, that they were to experience the horrors of war.

699. se tollit ad auras: 'lifts himself up'; from his couch. See l. 644.

703. vestro in numine, etc.: 'Troy is in thy divine keeping.' Cf. IX, 247. That which survives of the family of Anchises, and of the Trojan race represents Troy, and is destined to found a new Troy in another land.


705. clarior: refers to the roaring of the conflagration.

706. aestus, etc.: 'the flames roll nearer their burning floods.'

707. cervici: H. 429; I.M. 532; A. 228; B. 187, III; G. 347; (H. 385).

Imponere: passive voice, but with middle sense, equivalent to impone te. Cf. l. 383.


711. longe: 'at some distance.' Cf. l. 725. The parties must not go in one body, as that would be more likely to attract the attention of the enemy.

712. advertite: with the ablative of animus instead of the accusative is very rare. Trans. as if animos advertite vestros ad ca quae dicam.

713. egressis: 'as you go out of the city,' etc.; lit. 'to those having gone forth.' H. 425, 4; L.M. 546; A. 235, b; B. 188, 2, a; G. 353; (H. 384, 4, N. 3).

713, 714. templum—Cereris: for templum Cereris desertum.

717. sacra: see Hector's admonition, l. 293. The sacred objects had been conveyed to the house of Anchises by Panthus. See l. 320.

720. Abluero: to engage in religious rites, or to touch the sacred things, without first washing the hands in 'living,' i.e. running, water, was deemed impious.

721. latos numeros subiecta: 'stooping (to receive the burden).' See Figs. 18 and 22.


727. adverso glomerati ex agmine: 'crowded together in an opposing phalanx.' The ablative with ex expresses the composition of the crowd, the material of which it is composed.

729. Suspensum: 'anxious.' comiti: see l. 711.
731. Evasisse: 'to have passed through in safety.' Aeneas now relates the sudden panic which the near approach of a party of Greeks occasioned, and which led, in the confusion of the moment, to the separation of Creusa from the rest of the party.

735. mihi: H. 427; LM. 539; A. 229; B. 188, 2, 8; G. 347, r. 5; (H. 385, II, 2); nescio quod = aliquo id; 'some.' H. 651, 2; LM. 818; A. 334, 8; H. 253, 6; G. 467, r. 1; (H. 529, II, 5, 3)). male amicum: cf. l. 23; IV, 8.
737. nota regione: 'from the familiar direction.'
738-740. The irregular construction and arrangement are occasioned by deep emotion. Below (l. 788), the ghost of Creusa reveals to Aeneas that she is in the service of the goddess Cybele, but leaves him uncertain how she was taken away; and this is still a mystery at the time when Aeneas is telling the story. 'Alas! did my wife Creusa, torn from me, unhappy wretch! by fate, remain behind? did she wander from the path? did she sit down weary? (It is) uncertain.' The questions are probably direct. The first interrogative, -ne, would come regularly after miserò. For the case of miserò, see note on l. 735. nec connects incertum (est) and est reddita.
741. Nec amissam respexi animunve reflexi: 'but I did not look back for the lost one, or turn my thoughts (to her).' respexi: in its literal sense.
For the omission of ad, see note on I, 2.
744. Defuit — fefellit: 'she alone was missing, and was lost by her companions,' etc.
745. amens: causal; 'in my madness.' -que: is joined, in scanning, with the following verse. See note on I, 332.
746. eversa: see note on I, 413.

747-804. Aeneas returns through the city, and wanders everywhere in search of Creusa, even venturing into the midst of the Greeks, who now hold complete possession. The shade of Creusa appears to him, consoles his grief, assures him of her happiness, and predicts his final settlement in Italy. He returns to his friends, who have been joined in the meantime by a multitude of fugitives, and conducts them to Mount Ida.

748. recendo: cf. the use of occulti, I, 312.
749. cingor: with middle sense. Cf. l. 383. Aeneas had given his weapons to his attendants, while carrying his father.
750. Stat: sc. mihi sententia; 'I determine.' Cf. sedet, l. 660.
751. caput: for vitam.
753. Qua: see note on I, 83.
754. Observata sequor per noctem: 'I trace and follow my footsteps back in the darkness'; join retro with sequor. lumine lustro: 'scan with my eyes.' Cf. VIII, 153.
755. Horror: put for the objects which occasion horror.
756. si forte, si forte: 'if by chance, if (but) by chance.' The repetition denotes the mingled feelings of hope and fear. H. 649, 3; LM. 812; A. 334, f; B. 300, 3; G. 460, 1, (b); (H. 529, II, I, n. 1).
759. aestus: as in I, 706.
761. porticibus, asylo: both ablative of place where. The temple of Juno was a place of refuge and safety, especially on the present occasion, because that goddess was revered more than any other by the Argives.
764. mensae: perhaps small tables and tripods of bronze, or of gold and silver.
771. sine fine: 'incessantly.'
773. maior: the ghost of the dead was supposed to be larger than the living person.
774. steterunt: has the penultimate syllable shortened by systole. H. 733, 6; LM. 1115; A. 351, a, n.; B. 367, 3; G. 722; (H. 608, VI). This was the original quantity.
777. adfari, demere: see note on l. 99. The line is repeated in III, 153.
779. Fas: may be rendered 'fate.' aut: instead of nec. See note on l. 602.
781. Lydiius: the Tiber was often called Etruscan, or Tuscan, because it rises in Etruria; and Lydiius is here used by Virgil as synonymous with Etruscus, because, according to tradition, the Etruscans were from Lydia, in Asia Minor.
782. virum: as in I, 264, for hominum; join with arva.
783. res laetae: 'auspicious fortunes.' regia coniunx: Lavinia, the daughter of King Latinus, was destined to be the wife of Aeneas.
784. Parta: 'destined for thee.' The participle must also be supplied with res and regnum. See note on I, 553. Creusae: objective genitive; 'tears for Creüsa.' See note on lacrimae rerum, I, 462.
785. Cf. l. 7. Creüsa rejoices that her fate will not be like that of Andromache, and other Trojan princesses, who are about to be carried away as slaves. See III, 325–327.
786. servitum: H. 633, 2; LM. 1005; A. 302, r.; B. 340; G. 435; (H. 546, 2 and 4).
NOTES — BOOK II

788. Genetrix: Cybele.
792. callo: is the dative with circumdare, which is separated by tmesis. The lines occur again in VI, 700 sqq.
794. somno: for somnio, 'a dream.' Cf. a similar thought in Wordsworth, 
Lacamia; —

'Forth sprang the impassioned queen her lord to clasp;
Again that consummation she essayed,
But unsubstantial form eludes her grasp
As often as the eager grasp was made.'

797. matresque virosque: 'both matrons and men'; in apposition with numerum.
798. pubem: 'a band'; in apposition with the foregoing accusatives, and denoting, as in VII, 219, the whole body of the followers of Aeneas.
799. animis: 'in spirit.' Their resolution is fixed. Cf. XII, 788. opibus: 'in fortune.' They have gathered money, provisions, and the remnants of their movable property.
800. velim: H. 644, 1; L.M. 805; A. 287, a; B. 268, 7, a; G. 628; (H. 125, I). General relatives regularly take the indicative in direct discourse. deducere: the proper expression to denote the planting of a colony.
801. Lucifer: a name applied to the planet Venus as morning star; which, as the evening star, is Hesperus, or Vesper. Cf. I, 374.
802. portarum: all the gates were now guarded by the Greeks. opis: 'of (giving) aid'; of delivering my country.

Fig. 23. — Present View of the Height upon which Troy was built
[Taken from Schuchardt, Schliemann's Excavations. By permission of the publishers.]

NOTE.—The investigations of Dr. Schliemann, followed by those of Dr. Dörpfeld and others in 1893-94, have made it evident beyond any reasonable doubt that the site of ancient Troy was on the hill now called Hissarlik, situated about three miles and a half from the northwestern shore of the Troad, and between the Scamander and the Simois, which came together a short distance northwest of the hill.
The excavations made under the eye of these experts have brought to light nine successive strata, the remains of nine settlements that have occupied this site. Of
these, the lowest five strata are prehistoric, the second stratum dating, it is estimated, from about 3000 B.C. The sixth stratum is the most important and the most interesting, since this is the one that actually represents the Pergamos of Homer and the ancient Troia of Virgil. Remains of seven large buildings were discovered, of a construction that resembles that of the ancient sites of Tiryns and of Mycenae, the home of Agamemnon. Upon the acropolis were found remains of an ancient temple, surrounded by a wall of fortification, having a strong tower at the northeast angle. Traces of fire were also discovered.

BOOK III

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

The time embraced in the narrative of this book is nearly seven years. It begins with the events immediately succeeding the fall of Troy, which occurred traditionally in 1184 B.C. The Trojan fugitives, under the command of Aeneas, spent the remainder of the summer, and the following winter, in building ships in the harbor of Antandros (sub Antandro), a city on the southern side of Mount Ida. This was the first year, i.e. the first summer and winter, after the fall of Troy. The second year begins with the departure of the exiles (early in the summer) for Thrace, and is spent in the attempt to establish a colony there (ll. 13-69). In the third year the new colony, called Aenos, or, as some think, Aenea, is abandoned, and the wanderers, stopping at Delos to consult the oracle (l. 73), proceed to Crete (l. 131), and commence the colony of Pergameum (ll. 132-134). Having passed the fourth year and part of the fifth in Crete, they are compelled by a pestilence to give up this settlement also (l. 190), and sail to Actium in Acarnania, where they remain during the fifth winter (l. 284). They resume their voyage in the beginning of the sixth summer, and first landing near Buthrotum, and meeting with Helenus and Andromache (ll. 294-505), they cross the Adriatic to Portus Veneris, in Apulia (l. 523), and from thence continue their voyage along the coasts of Italy and Sicily to Drepanum (l. 797), which they reach at the close of the sixth summer, and where soon afterwards Anchises dies (l. 710). In the beginning of the following, or seventh summer (see I, 34 sq.), they start for Italy, but are immediately driven by a storm to the coast of Africa.

1-68. Aeneas, with twenty ships, built in Antandros, passes over to Thrace and attempts his first settlement of Aënea, or Aenos. After commencing his colony, he is warned by the shade of the murdered Polydorus to flee from Thrace, and again sets sail with his followers.
1. res Asiae: 'the fortunes of Asia.' Troy was the chief city of Asia minor, and the head of an extensive league. Cf. res Agamemnonias, l. 54, or the power of Greece.

2. Immeritam: 'not having deserved (such a fate),' Laomedon and Paris were the guilty ones, not the Trojans in general.

3. humo: i.e. from its foundations. fumat: the present indicates that the ruins of Troy are still smoldering. Neptunia: see note on II, 625.

4. Diversa: 'remote.' desertas: 'solitary,' 'desolate.'

5. Auguriis: 'omens,' 'warnings.' ipsa: virtually emphasizes sub; 'close under.' sub Antandro: Antandros lay on high ground above its harbor.

7. ubi sistere detur: 'where it is granted us to settle.' For the infinitive, see note on I, 66.

8. prima aetas: 'earliest summer.' See note on I, 541.


10. cum: may be rendered 'and then.'

12. magnis dis: see note on II, 297. For the spondaic verse, see H. 735 3: L. 1131; A. 362, a; B. 368, 2; G. 784; (H. 610, 3).

13. Terra Mavortia: 'a land of Mars,' the tutelary god of the warlike Thracians.

14. regnata: 'ruled over.' Lycurgus was an early king of Thrace, who had fiercely opposed the rites of Bacchus. The present king, Polymnestor, had married Ilione, the daughter of Priam.


16. Fortuna: i.e. the prosperity of Troy.

17. ingressus: sc. terram. fatis iniquis: ablative of manner; 'under inauspicious fates.' They were not known, however, to be hostile from any previous indication, but from what turned out after the landing was made.

18. Aeneadas: there was a city, Aenos, at the mouth of the Hebrus, and another, Aenea in Chalcidice, both of which were by tradition founded by Aeneas. The name, Aeneadas, by which Aeneas calls his followers, implies that Virgil was in doubt which town to regard as the one founded by the hero.
20. Auspicibus, etc.: 'patrons of,' or 'favorable to the work commenced.'
22. tumulus: 'a mound.' Polydorus had been left unburied on the shore, and the sand had covered his body. quo summo: 'on the top of which.'
23. hastilibus: 'spear-shafts.' Both myrtle and cornel were used in making spear-shafts. Join the ablative with horrida.
25. Conatus: a participle. tegerem: according to the custom (cf. II, 248) of adorning altars and sacred places with boughs and wreaths. The myrtle was sacred to Venus.
26. Observe the liveliness of the historical present video. It is joined by -que (in viridemque) to accessi.
28. hunc: H. 428, 2; L.M. 539; A. 229; B. 188, 2, d; G. 347, 5; (H. 385, 4, 2). 'Drops of dark blood ooze from that shoot which is first torn up.' sanguine: descriptive ablative.
30. gelidus: an instance of prolepsis. The effect of scar is assumed instead of being predicated.
31. alterius: 'of a second.'
32. penitus tentare: 'to explore thoroughly.'
34. 35. Aeneas supposes that the preternatural appearance may have been produced by the Nymphs who preside over the spot, or by Mars (Gratium), who is the guardian of Thrace; and he now implores them to give the sign (visus) a favorable issue, and to mitigate the omen; i.e. to send another token by which he may know that the gods are not displeased with him.
36. secundarent: 'make favorable.' For the omission of ut, see note on II, 75.
41. laceras: every cornel or myrtle shoot is connected with the body of Polydorus. iam: 'now at least'; after having repeated the torture. sepolto: he is covered by the sand.
42. Parce: with infinitive expresses a prohibition; a poetical variation of noli scelerare.
43. aut: continues the force of the negative. Cf. II, 779. 'Troy produced me no stranger to you, nor does this blood flow from the stock'; but from my lacerated body. Forbear, then, for you are doing violence to a human body, and even to a friend and fellow-countryman.
45. 46. ferrea: because of the 'iron points,' or spear-heads. iaculis increvit acutis: 'has grown up in sharp javelins.' The spears, left in the body of Polydorus, have miraculously put forth roots in the accumulated sand, and sent up new shoots, straight and tapering; fitted, indeed, for javelins. Iaculis is the ablative of manner.
47. ancipiti: 'twofold'; occasioned both by the blood, and by the voice of the shade. mentem: 'in mind.' See note on I, 228.
50. alendum: H. 638, 3; LM. 994; A. 294, d; B. 337, 7, b, 2; G. 430; (H. 549, 3).
51. regi: Polynamestor.
55. Fas omne: every obligation imposed by religion and the laws of hospitality.
56. potitur: here of the third conjugation. Quid — cogis? ‘to what dost thou not force the hearts of men?’ Both accusatives are governed by cogis, after the analogy of verbs of teaching or demanding. H. 412; LM. 524; A. 239, c; B. 178, 1, d; G. 339; (H. 375).
58. primum: he consults Anchises first as the most venerable and the most experienced in auguries.
59. refero: ‘I report;’ lay before them.
60. animus: for sententia. The infinitive follows in apposition. H. 616, 2; LM. 971; A. 270; G. 421; (H. 539, II).
61. dare classibus austris: for classes austris, by hypallage.
63. Aggeritur: ‘is heaped upon.’ tumulo: the mound mentioned in l. 22. ara: sometimes two altars were erected to the Manes of a deceased person. See below, l. 305. Such altars usually bore the inscription, Dis Manibus.
66. Inferimus: on the grave or ashes of the dead it was customary to pour libations of milk, honey, sacrificial blood, and unmixed wine.
68. Condimus: ‘we put to rest.’ Without these ceremonies the Manes were supposed to be wandering in misery. See VI, 318-330. supremum: ‘for the last time;’ according to the custom described in note on II, 644.

69-120. Aeneas arrives at the island of Delos, where he is hospitably received by King Anius, the priest of Apollo. On consulting the Delian oracle, the Trojans are told to seek out the land from which their earliest ancestors were derived. This Anchises pronounces to be Crete.
69. pelago: dative; sc. erat: ‘when first the sea could be trusted;’ i.e. in the spring or early summer.
70. auster: for ventus.
71. Deducunt: ‘draw down.’ Cf. below, l. 135. The ships were drawn.
up and sheltered on the land after a voyage had been completed. *com* 
'cover'; i.e. with the ships.

73. *Sacra tellus*: refers to Delos, a small island in the midst 
Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, and the seat of one 
principal oracles of Apollo.

74. *matri*: Doris, wife of Nereus. The dative depends upon *grat* 
This verse retains the final vowels in *matri* and *Neptuno*, unelided. *Se* 
on I, 617. Neptune is called the Aegean because, according to Hor 
palace was in the Aegean Sea.

75. *pius*: because in this act Apollo showed his filial piety to his n 
who had found shelter in Delos. *circum*: see note on I, 13.

76. *Mycono e celsa Gyaroque*, etc.: 'which, when wandering ab 
seas and shores, the grateful Archer bound fast to lofty Myconos and G 
With *revinxit e*, cf. *religavit ab*, VII, 106, and such expressions as *a sin* 
fronte*, etc.

77. *coli, contemnere*: see note on I, 66. Before Delos was thus fa 
it was uninhabited.

78. *fessos*: the voyage was somewhat more than two hundred miles 

79. *veneramur*: 'we approach with reverence.'

80. *idem*: H. 508, 3; L.M. 1059; A. 195, ε; B. 248, 1; G. 310; (H.4 
81. *tempora*: see note on I, 228.

82. *Occurrit*: 'hastens to meet us.'

83. *hospitio*: 'in hospitality.'

84. *Templa*: the plural indicates the courts and porticos as well 
cella, or temple proper. *venerabar*: implies approaching the templ 
worshiper, and offering sacrifice on the altar. *saxo vetusto*: the mate 
expressed either by the ablative alone, as I, 655, II, 765, V, 663, or 
with the ablative, as IV, 138.

85. *Da*, etc.: 'grant to us our lasting abode'; i.e. reveal to us the 
which the fates destine for our permanent (*propriam*) abode.

86, 87. *serva altera Pergama*: 'save the second Troy'; i.e. by your 
sel save us, who are to found the second Troy. *reliquias*: cf. I, 30.

88. *Quem sequimur?* 'what leader are we to follow?' For the 
the present, see note on II, 322.

89. *inlabere*: properly said of the inspiration of the priest, but he 
information to be given to the suppliant directly by the voice of the or 
90. *See note on II, 692.*

91. *-que*: 'both'; is lengthened here by the ictus. *Limina*: is f 
the whole temple, and with *laurus* is in apposition with *omnia.*

earthquake is connected with the sudden opening of the inner san 
* Cf. VI, 81.
93. Summissi petimus terram: freely translated, 'we prostrate ourselves upon the ground.'

94. quae, etc.: 'the land which first bore you from the stock of your ancestors.' See note on I. 573.

95. ubere laeto: 'in her fruitful lap'; on her teeming soil.

97. Hic: as in I, 272, refers to the place just mentioned. oris: ablative of place where.

101. The oracle directs them to return to their mother country; but the question now is, what is the real mother country or cradle of their race.

102. genitor: Anchises. Cf. above, ll. 9 and 58.

104. Iovis insula: since Jupiter was born there.

105. Mons Idaeus: from this the Trojan Ida derived its name.

106. Centum: a round number. regna: 'realms'; properly so called because in every city there was an aug, or sovereign. Cf. I, 338.

108. primum: cf. I, 1. Some traditions made Teucer a native of the Trojan country, others a Cretan, who migrated to the Troad. He is called maximus as the ἄρχων τῶν ἔρημων, or original father of the race.

109. regno: dative. nondum steterant: 'had not yet been built.'

111. Hinc: from Crete was derived the worship of Cybele, mother of the gods. magna mater. cultrix Cybeli: 'inhabitant of Cybele.' She had a temple on the Phrygian mount Cybele. aera: 'brazen cymbals,' used by the priests, or Corybantes, in the worship of the goddess.

112. nemus: there was a grove on the Trojan Ida consecrated to Cybele, in imitation of that on the Cretan Ida. silentia: the strict secrecy of the mysteries, and the practice of exhibiting the figure of the goddess in a chariot drawn by lions, were also brought from Crete (hinc erant).

116. Nec — cursu: the distance from Delos to Crete is about 150 Roman miles. adsit: H. 587; L.M. 920; A. 314; B. 310; G. 573; (H. 513, 1).

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

122. Idomenea: accusative of the Greek declension (Ἰδόμενεα). Idomeneus was one of the most distinguished of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy. In fulfillment of a vow made during a tempest, to sacrifice to the first object which should meet him on landing in Crete, he was compelled to make his own son, Merion, the victim. A pestilence which befell the people soon afterwards being attributed to this act, Idomeneus was expressly banished from his country, and, therefore, planted a new dominion in the Salentine district of Southern Italy. See below, l. 400, and XI, 264 sq.

123. Hoste: H. 462; LM. 600; A. 243, a; B. 214, 1, c; G. 390; (H II). The thought is: There is no one left in the country who will oppose.

125. Bacchatum irigis: 'where Bacchus is worshiped on the hills.' There is no corresponding English term. This island, the largest of the Cyclades, was noted for the cultivation of the vine and for the worship of Bacchus.

126. niveam: referring to the white marble of Paros.

127. Cycladas: Aeneas has particularized some of the Cyclades and of the Sporades, and now sums up the whole in the terms Cyclades and ilegimus: 'we sail along.' It governs the accusatives, Naxos, etc. con: 'disturbed.' The idea is that the number and proximity of the islands are dangerous, or that the sea, thus pent up and interrupted in its currents, is rougher and more dangerous.

128. vario certamine: 'in manifold strife'; i.e. with various criminal encouragement and with rival effort.

129. petamus: see note on the use of hortor, l. 134, below.

133. Pergamean: sc. urbem. The real name was Pergamum. see note on I. 275.

134. arcem attollere tectis: 'to erect a citadel with (lofty) buildings; i.e. build the usual fortifications, temples, and public edifices on the acropolis. The infinitive with hortor is poetic. H. 608, 3; A. 331, a and g; B. 2 N; G. 423, 2, N. 2; (H. 535, IV).

135. iam fere: 'now all was well-nigh done'; fere limits in a general way the thought of the sentences following. subductae: see note on l. 71.

136. Conubias: here a trisyllable; conubiyis.

137. Iura domosque dabam: 'I was administering justice and assaying dwelling places.' Cf. I. 507. tabida: in an active sense; 'wasting.' bris: dat.; 'on our limbs.'
138. Corrupto caeli tractu: 'the expanse of heaven being infected'; i.e. the region, or tract, of atmosphere pertaining to Crete.

139. satis: 'upon our crops'; the same construction as membris.

140. animas: for vitas.

141. steriles: an instance of prolepsis; as in l. 30. exurere: historical infinitive. Sirius: its rising, which occurs in the hot season, was supposed to produce drought, and sometimes pestilence.

143. Ortygiae: see l. 124.

144. ire: see note on altollere, l. 134. mari: ablativus absolute with re-mensa, as pelago remeno, II, 181. The deponent has here, as often, a passive signification. veniam precari: the favor to be asked of Apollo is a revelation, informing them 'what end, etc.'; the clauses introduced by quam, unde, and quo are thus dependent on the idea of responding or instructing implied in veniam.

145. fessis rebus: cf. I, 452. ferat: like da in l. 85, is said of Apollo, as being able to relieve them by declaring what the fates decree concerning them.

147 sqq. Cf. Tennyson, On a Mourner:

'like a household god
Promising empire; such as those
Once heard at dead of night to greet
Troy's wandering prince, so that he rose
With sacrifice, while all the fleet
Had rest by stony hills of Crete.'

terris: ablative of place where.

148. Effigies: 'images.'

150. vii: it was a dream, as in II, 270. iacentis: sc. mei, limiting oculos.

151, 152. se fundebat: gives more fullness of meaning than lue am fundebat.

154. delato: 'when thou hast sailed.' dicturus est: 'is on the point of saying'; 'would say.'

155. ultro: 'unasked'; without being first invoked. See note on II, 145. This condescension is in return for the piety of Aeneas in saving the images of the Penates amidst such dangers.

156, 157. secuti, permensi: sc. sumus.

158. Idem: for Eodem. in astra: a phrase probably symbolical here, as ad aethera, l. 462, of the glory of the descendants of Aeneas in general.

159. magnis: is left indefinite, perhaps purposely. We may understand viris, or rebus: or dis, i.e. the Trojan Penates, who are speaking.

160. para: Aeneas was not actually to build the great city of Rome, but only to prepare the way for it by founding Lavinium. See note on II, 295.

161. Non suasit: 'did not point out.'
162. aut: see note on II, 602. Cretae: H. 484, 1; LM. 620; A
c, r.; B. 232, 1; G. 411; (H. 426, 1).
163–166. Repeated from I, 530–533.
167. nobis: the Penates identify themselves with the Trojans. Dard
the brothers Dardanus and Iasius were natives of Corythus, a city of E
They migrated from Italy to Samothrace, and from thence Dardanus p
over to the Troad, where he married the daughter of Teucer, and res
with her a share of the kingdom, which thus took the name of Dard
The later name of Troy was derived from his grandson, Tros.
168. pater: is applied to Iasius, as being, in common with his broth
original member of the family, or one of the patriarchs. quo: m
referred to Dardanus as the conspicuous name; Iasius being merely app
as naturally associated with Dardanus.
170. requirit: 'let him (Anchises) seek.' Anchises is recognized as chief adviser and director of their movements.
171. tibi: Aeneas.
173. Nec sopor illud erat: 'nor was that (all) a dream'; it was p
natural. illud: the regular construction would be illae. H. 394, i; A. 1
B. 246, 5. Cf. VI, 129; (H. 438, 1).
174. Velatas comas: they were veiled or bound with the fillets.
175. gelidus: cf. l. 30. corpore: 'from my body.'
177, 178. munera Intemerata: 'libations of unmixed wine.' focis
the hearth'; the altar of the Penates. laetus: join with facto, not h
honore: 'offering,'
179. ordine pando: 'I narrate.'
180. prolem ambiguam: 'the twofold lineage.' Adgnovit: govern accusatives and the infinitive deceptum esse as direct objects.
181. novo: it was natural that at this late day Anchises should be
to err in deciding which of the early homes of his ancestors the oracle n
veterum locorum: an objective genitive after errore: 'new mistake
the ancient land.'
183. tales casus: 'such fortunes'; namely, as that we should wan
far and settle in Italy.
184. repeto: 'I recall.' portendere: sc. eam: 'that she prophesied.
185. vocare: 'that she mentioned.'
187. Credere, moveret: 'who could believe,' etc.; deliberative sut
ative. H. 557; LM. 723; A. 268; B. 277; G. 265; (H. 486, II).
188. moniti: 'warned'; i.e. by the vision.
189. dicta: the 'word' or 'command' of Anchises.
190. quoque: 'also' this settlement as well as the one in Thrace. re
lictis: 'leaving a few (of our number).' In Virgil's time, Pergamum
the supposed descendants of the Trojan colonists still existed in Creta.

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

193. caelum—pontus (apparet): sc. sed before caelum.
194. adstitit: a livelier word than surrēxit.
195. inhorruit unda tenebris: 'the sea became ruffled with darkness'; the sea became rough, and was overspread with the gloomy shadow of the clouds. Cf. Tennyson's imitation (The Lady of Shalott, 12, 13): —

'Little breezes deck and shiver
Thro' the wave that runs for ever.'

199. Abstulit: cf. I, 88. ingeminant, etc.: 'the lightnings continually flash from the riven clouds.'
201. discernere, etc.: Palinurus does not perceive in the heavens (i.e. by looking at the heavens) when the day ends and the night begins. Caelo is the ablative of place.
202. With Nec supply dicit, which is occasionally omitted, as here, after negat. meminisse, etc.: sc. se; 'and says that he does not distinguish his course in the midst of the wave.'
203. Tres adeo soles: 'three whole days'; adeo qualifies tres; 'three, even so many.' incertos caeca caligine: the days are called 'uncertain,' since their course is uncertain on account of the profound darkness.
206. aperire montes: 'to disclose its mountains'; to bring its mountains into view. volvere fumum: therefore the Trojans suppose it to contain the dwellings of men.
207. remis insurgimus: they exchange sails for oars, in order to have the ships more under their command as they approach the shore, where there may be rocks and shallows.
209. Strophadum: the name of the islands is said to be derived from στροφή, since the pursuers of the Harpies, by the command of Jupiter, at this point 'turned back' to Greece.
210. stant: 'are situated'; a lively substitute for sunt, as incedo, I, 46, and colitur, above, l. 73.
211. Insulae Ionio in magno: the diphthong a in insula is not elided, and is shortened. See H. 733, 2, N.; L.M. 1110; A. 359, a, and 355, d; B. 366, 7, a; G. 720; (H. 608, II, N. 3.)
212. aliae: the others, whose names are known, were Ocypete, Podarge, Nicothoë, and Aëlio.

213. Clusa: the house of Phineus was closed against the Harpies after they had been expelled by the Argonauts, Zetes and Calais, who pursued them over the sea. They had tormented Phineus by constantly devouring or defiling the food that was placed upon his table.

215. Pestis et ira: ‘plague and curse.’

216. Virginei volucrum vultus: ‘the faces of the winged creatures are like those of maidens’; ‘they are birds with the faces of maidens.’

220. laeta: ‘abundant.’

221. Caprigenum: agrees with pecus. nullo custode: ablative absolute. They were sacred to the Harpies, and left to feed, as was usual with sacred animals, without a herdsman.

222, 223. divos—Iovem: we devote a portion of the prey as a sacrifice to the gods, out of gratitude for our preservation. In partem praedamque: hendiadys for in partem praecae. Cf. I, 61.

224. toros: ‘couches,’ or ‘seats’ of plied-up turf. dapibus: H. 476; I.M. 645; A. 248, c; B. 218; G. 401; (H. 421, footnote 1).

225. subitae: instead of the adverb, subito. horribico lapsu: ‘with terrific swoop’; ablative of manner.

226. clangoribus: refers to the loud flapping of their wings. Cf. 1, 397.

229, 230. Cf. 1, 310, 311.

231. aris: altars erected for the sacrifices mentioned in ll. 222, 223.
NOTES—BOOK III

231. *diverso caeli*: 'from an opposite part of the heaven.' Cf. II, 716.
232. *pedibus*: see l. 217.
233. *Edico*: 'I order'; as a verb of commanding, followed by the subjunctive (ut) *capessant*, and, as signifying 'I declare,' also followed by the infinitive, *gerendum esse*.
236. *specula*: some high rock serves as a watch-tower.
237. *fodiare*: in apposition with *proelio*. See note on l. 60.
238. *tergo*: 'on the body.'
239. *Infelix*: 'ill-boding.' *rumpit*: 'shrieks forth'; the word describes her fury.

247. 248. *Bellum etiam pro caede, bellumne*: 'war then in return for the slaughter of our oxen, is it war?' in return (*pro*) for the oxen of which you have robbed us. *Laomedontiades*: in this passage a reproachful epithet, as Laomedon was faithless. Cf. IV, 542. But this is not always the case. See VII, 105; VIII, 18 and 158.
249. *patrio*: 'hereditary'; since the Harpies were daughters of Pontus or Poseidon.
250. *pater omnipotens*: Jupiter was the source of all the attributes of his children, and thus imparted to Apollo the gift of prophecy, and the power to inspire others with prophecy.
251. *Furiarem*: the poets do not always distinguish the Harpies from the Furies.
252. *ventis vocatis*: 'having invoked the winds.' Cf. above, l. 115.
253. *Italian*: see note on I, 2.
254. *nostre caedis*: 'of the murder of us'; your attempted slaughter of us.
255. *Ambesas*: see note on *summersas*, I, 69. *subigat*: after *antequam*. H. 695,1; L.M. 878; A. 327,6; B. 292; G. 577; (H. 520, I, 2). *malis*: join with *absumere*. The prophecy was fulfilled, VII, 109f.
257. *armis, etc.*: 'nor do they now wish to seek security with arms, but with vows and prayers.'
258. *sive—sint*: their vengeance is to be deprecated if they are goddesses; their continued persecution, if they are only horrible monsters. The subjunctive is that of indirect discourse, dependent on an idea of *saying* contained in *expiscere*.
259. *funem*: the 'hawser,' or 'cable,' which moors the ship to the shore.

267–277. The Trojans sail by the islands of the Ionian Sea, Zacynthus, Dolicheium, Same, Neritos, Ithaca, Leucate, and reach Actium in Acarnania, on the bay of Ambracia.
267. excussos—rudentes (see note on l. 257): 'to loosen and fling from the sheets.' The rudentes were ropes which were fastened to the lower corners of the sails, and by which the sail was adjusted to the direction from which the wind blew. See V, 830 and note.

270. Iam appareat, etc.: they coast along the west side of Greece to Buthrotum.

271. Neritos: probably a small island near Ithaca, though some understand it to refer to the mountain of that name on the island of Ithaca.

275. Et aperitur Apollo: 'and (after we have passed by Leucadia) the temple of Apollo opens to the view.' This was situated on the promontory of Actium, near the town of the same name, at the entrance of the Ambracian gulf. Shipwrecks frequently occurred here, and hence the temple is said to be dreaded by sailors.

278-289. At Actium they celebrate games in honor of Apollo, and leave a shield suspended on the doorpost of the temple, with an inscription to commemorate their visit.

278. insperata: because they have encountered such dangers on the sea, and sailed so near the homes of their enemies.

279. Lustram Lovi: 'we perform lustral sacrifices to Jupiter,' because of the recent adventure with the Harpies; the verb is used in the middle sense. Cf. II, 383. Virgil represents Aeneas and his followers as performing a lustration according to the practice of the Romans, thus referring that custom to their Trojan ancestors. Augustus had ordered quinquennial games to be celebrated in honor of Apollo at Actium, to commemorate his decisive victory achieved there, in 31 B.C., over Antony and Cleopatra. By representing Aeneas as performing lustral games at the same place, and as thus being the founder of the Actian games, the poet pays a high compliment to Augustus. votis: meton. for sacrís, 'sacrifices.'

280. celebramus litora ludis: hypallage for celebramus in litoribus ludis. Cf. note on l. 61. Celebrare may perhaps be used here in its original sense of 'throng.'

281. oleo labente: ablative absolute. The oil with which they were anointed flowed from their bodies while wrestling. palaestras: here = 'athletic games.'

284. circumvolvitur, etc.: 'the sun completes the full year.' The accusative expresses duration of time.

286. Aere cavó: ablative of description. gestamen Abantis: 'the equipment of Abas'; carried by Abas. This was an ancient king of the Argives, some one of whose descendants, Virgil imagines, was slain by Aeneas at Troy, thus leaving to the victor his shield as a trophy. This is now fastened upon
the doorpost (facing the visitor, adversus), so as to meet the eye of one entering the temple.

287. rem: ‘the fact’ that it is an offering made by Aeneas. carmine: ‘with the verse’; the verse following.

288. Aeneas: sc. dedicat; ‘Aeneas consecrates; these arms (taken) from the victorious Greeks.’

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

291. abscondimus: ‘we lose sight of.’ arcus: ‘heights’ or ‘mountains.’

292. portu: dative.

293. Chaonia: the harbor is so called because situated in Chaonia, a region of Epirus. The name of the port pertaining to Buthrotum was Pelodes. celsam: a common appellative of walled cities. The city was at some distance from the port, but not on high ground.

295. Helenus: one of the sons of Priam, renowned as a prophet. Being made prisoner by the Greeks, he was carried by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, to Epirus. That the son of the principal enemy of the Greeks should now be a king in Grecian cities fills Aeneas with wonder. The position of the words aids the contrast of ideas.

296. Coniugio: as in II, 579.

297. patrio marito: ‘a husband of her own country’; i.e. of Troy, the country which had become hers by marrying Hector. iterum cessisse: ‘has again become subject to.’ Helenus is her second Trojan husband.

299. The infinitives after amore, as in II, 10.

300. Progredior: Aeneas goes attended with a part of his companions only and without Ascanius. Afterwards the Trojans are all entertained by Helenus. portu: ablative; see note on I, 2.

301. Sollemnes daspes: ‘annual funeral sacrifices.’
302. falsi Simoentis: ‘the fictitious’ or ‘pretended Simois.’ Helenus and Andromache had indulged their love of country by applying Trojan names to this stream and to other objects in their new kingdom. See II. 335, 336, 349, 497.

304. Hectoreum ad tumulum: ‘at the tomb of Hector.’ This was a cenotaph. The real tomb was at Troy. viridi, etc.: ‘which (formed) of green turf, a cenotaph (lit. empty), she had consecrated.’

305. geminas aras: see note on aerae, l. 63. causam lacrimis: ‘an occasion for tears;’ because the tomb and the altars would remind her of Hector. For the dative, see note on scaenis, I, 429.

307. magnis exterrita monstris: ‘astounded at the great prodigy.’ To her the sudden apparition of Aeneas and his followers was the more likely to seem supernatural, because her mind was on the deceased Hector.

309. longo tempore: for longo post tempore. H. 479; LM. 655; A. 250; B. 223; G. 403; (H. 430).


311. recessit: ‘has departed (from thee).’ The sense is: If thou art dead, and comest from the lower world, and from the assembly of Trojan heroes there, tell me where in that world is my Hector?

313. clamore: ‘with loud lamentations.’


316. Answer to the question in l. 310.

317. deiectam: ‘deprived of;’ lit. ‘cast down from.’

318. Excipit: ‘awaits.’

319. Hectoris Andromache, etc.: ‘dost thou, once the Andromache of Hector, preserve the marriage ties of Pyrrhus?’ Not said in reproach, but in grief that her hard fate is such. With the genitive, Hectoris, cf. Oilli, I, 41.

320. Deiecit: she is the victim of necessity and fate, but she can not escape some sense of shame in the thought of her connection with Neoptolemus.

321. virgo: the allusion is to Polyxena, the daughter of Priam, slain as a sacrifice at the tomb of Achilles, who had been enamored of her, and had sought her hand in marriage.

323. Iussa: ‘when commanded.’ The participle indicates the cause of felix. sortitus: ‘allotments,’ ‘distributions by lot.’ Compare the style of this passage with that of I, 94 sqq.

325. Nos: for ego; in contrast with Polyxena.

326. Stirpis Achillaeae: for filii Achillii, i.e. Pyrrhus.

328. Lacedaemonios: Hermione was the daughter of Menelaus of Lacedaemon, and of Helen, the daughter of Leda. Her grandparents, Tyndarus and Leda, had promised her in marriage to Orestes, but her father gave her to Pyrrhus. Orestes, already frantic with the consciousness of having murdered his mother (sceletum Furiis agitatus), and still more maddened at the loss of his betrothed (crepiae consigis), came upon Pyrrhus either at Phthia, his paternal home, or at Delphi, where he was worshiping at the altar erected to Achilles (patrias aras), and slew him.

329. famulamque: the particle -que is grammatically unnecessary; 'gave me to Helenus a slave, (being) also myself a slave.'

332. patrias: equivalent to patris.

333. Morte: ablative of time; 'at the death.' -redita: 'being delivered up.'

335. Troiano a Chaone: Chaon was a friend or brother of Helenus, for whom he is said to have sacrificed his life.


340. Quem tibi, etc.: this is the only fragmentary verse of the Aeneid in which an idea is not fully expressed. See note on I, 534. The general sense seems to be: 'whom Creusa bore to thee when Troy was being besieged.'

341. tamen: 'still, (though she be no more).' The story of Creusa's disappearance at Troy may have reached Andromache during the several years of the wanderings of Aeneas.

342. Ecquid: an emphatic indefinite interrogative particle. See H. 416, 2; L.M. 507; A. 240, a; B. 176, 2; G. 333, r. 2; (H. 378, 2). Do their deeds, and the knowledge that he is related so nearly to them, stimulate him in any respect to noble conduct?

343. avunculus: Hector, according to one account, was the brother of Creusa.

345. Incassum: 'in vain,' for grief can not restore the dead.

347. suos: 'his countrymen.'

349-351. Troiam, Pergama, etc.: see note on l. 302. arentem — rivum: 'the shallow stream with the name of Xanthus.' For the ablative, see H. 473, 2; L.M. 643; A. 251; B. 224; G. 400; (H. 419, 11). Amplector: it was the ancient custom to embrace and kiss the threshold, the gate, and the doorpost, either on leaving or revisiting the ancestral roof. Cf. II, 490. The Trojan names bring Aeneas to his home again.

352. Teucr: after the interview between Aeneas and his friends above described, all the Trojans are summoned, and invited to share in the hospitalities of King Helenus.
354. **Aulai medio**: ‘in the midst of the court.’ *Aulai* is the archaic form of the genitive singular. See note on *media*, I, 505. *Libabant pecula*: ‘they poured out cups of wine in libations.’ Cf. I, 736. So remarkable a meeting required special honors to the gods.

355. **Impositis auro dapibus**: ‘having placed the feasts (or sacrifices for the gods) on golden chargers’; as at a Roman *lectisternium*. *Pateras tenebant*: they held the goblets while making libations. These religious ceremonies open the banquet given to the guests.

359. **Interpres divum**: the knowledge of future events was derived either from direct inspiration or from signs. Helenus had both gifts. He receives the direct influence of Apollo, like the Pythia on the tripod at Delphi, or like the priests in the oracular grotto of Claros, in Ionia; he also understands the warnings of the stars, and the notes and the flight of birds.

362, 363. **Prospera**: grammatically with *religio*, but logically with *cursum*. *Numine*: ‘by revelation’; by divine tokens. The clause is explanatory of the foregoing.


365. **Dictu nefas**: H. 635, 1, 2; I.M. 1007; A. 303; B. 340, 2; C. 436; (H. 547, 1 and 2).


368. **Quid sequens**: ‘(by) pursuing what course.’

369. **De more**: cf. I, 318.

370. **Vittas resolvit**: the fillets must be removed from his head when about to be inspired, that the god might work freely in him. See VI, 77 sqq.

371. **Limina**: Virgil understands that Apollo has a temple in the new Pergama of Helenus, as in the old Pergama.

372. **Multo**: ‘powerful.’ *Suspendum*: ‘awed.’

374, 375. **Nam**: introduces the ground on which Helenus reveals the will of the gods to Aeneas; namely, the fact just mentioned by Aeneas in
II. 362-364. **maioribus Auspicis**: 'under higher auspices'; i.e. undefer those of the greater gods. Jupiter himself directs Aeneas. **manifesta fides (est)**: "there is clear proof." *Ire* is the subject of *est.*

376. **Sortitur**: 'determines,' **volvit vices**: 'disposes events.' See note on *volvere*, I, 9 and 22. Is **vertitur ordo**: 'this is the fixed order of events that revolves'; i.e. upon the wheel of destiny.

377. **quo**: followed by the subjunctive. H. 568, 7; L.M. 908; A. 317, b; B. 282, i, a; G. 545, 2; (H. 497, II, 2). **hospita**: 'foreign.'

380. **fari, etc.**: 'Juno (i.e. the fear of Juno) forbids him to utter.'

381. **Italian**: not the whole of Italy, but that part which is destined for the Trojans. "A pathless (invia) path and long separates (that destined) Italy afar by continuous lands (longis terris)."

383. **terris**: an ablative of means, to be joined with *dividit.* It refers to the southern part of the peninsula, and also to Sicily, which they must pass round before they can reach their new country.

384. **lentandus**: 'must be bent'; must be dipped.

385. **salis Ausonii**: 'of the Ausonian sea'; that part of the sea which lies between Etruria and Sicily.

386. **Infernique lacus**: Lake Avernus. **Lustrare** here is used in the sense both of 'traverse' and of 'survey.' H. 751, 2, n.; A. p. 430, **zeugma**: B. 374, 2, a; G. 690; (H. 636, II, 1). **Aeaeae**: from *Aeae*, a city of Colchis. **insula**: refers to the promontory of Circeum, having the sea on one side and the Pontine marshes on the other, and probably once an island.

387. **possis**: the subjunctive after *antequam.* See note on I. 257.

389. **Cum, etc.**: the sow and her progeny of thirty young, found near the Tiber (as described in VII, 82), will indicate the place where Aeneas shall build the new city. **tibi**: dative of the agent; to be joined with *inventa, secreti*: 'solitary.' Cf. VIII, 44 sqq.

392. **nati**: sc. *in ar veterum.*

396. **Has, hanc**: 'these coasts,' 'this part (of the Italian shore),' near us, on the Adriatic and the gulf of Tarentum.

399. **Narvici Locri**: a colony of Locrians from Narvix, or Narvixium, opposite Euboia, said to be the followers of the Oilean Ajax, settled on the coast of Bruttium.

400. **Sallentinos**: the Sallentine fields, between the Tarentine Gulf and the Adriatic. **milite**: 'soldiery,' collective, as in II, 495.

401. **Idomeneus**: was driven from Crete, l.I. 121, 122. **ducis Meliboei**: Philoctetes, being driven out of his native town, Meliboea in Thessaly, settled in Petelia, on the east coast of Bruttium.

402. **Philoctetae**: limits *murol.* **subnixa**: 'resting on.' Cf. I, 506.

404. **litore**: the shore where the first landing shall be made in Italy.

405. **velare comas**: imperative passive, with the force of the middle; 'be
veiled'; 'cover thy head.' Cf. II, 707. This was the custom of the Romans, not of the Greeks, when sacrificing.

406. *inter sanctos ignes*: 'amidst the holy fires'; i.e. 'during the sacrifices.'

407. Hostilis facies: 'adverse appearance'; the sight of any inauspicious object, which would vitiate the omens (*turbet omina*) ascertained by inspecting the victim, rendering them either unavailing or evil. Some understand this to mean 'the face of an enemy.'

409. *religione*: 'religious custom.'

---

**Fig. 30.—Scylla (l. 420)**

410. *digressum*: after you shall have left that first landing place in Italy; *ora*: for the case, see note on l. 377.

411. *angusti*: logically would agree with *claustra*. *raescent*: 'begin to open (to the view).'

412. *Laeva*: turn to the south, and follow the shore on your left, instead of turning to the right and going through the straits to the north.

414. *Haec loca*: the places on the right. The tradition seems to have been that the rent between Italy and Sicily was first produced by some volcanic convulsion, and that it was perpetuated and increased by the rush of the sea through the channel thus formed.

415. *Tantum valet mutare*: 'can effect such changes.'

416. *protinus*: join with *Una.*
NOTES — BOOK III

417. medio: ablative of place; 'in the midst, ' 'between.'

419. Litore diductas: 'separated in respect of their shores.' angusto

420. Scylla: on the Italian side of the strait, is a lofty rock, surrounded
by smaller rocks. A roaring of the waves is produced, which is described in
the fable as the barking of dogs. Charybdis: a whirlpool which is most notice-
able when southerly winds force a great mass of waters into the strait, and
against the Sicilian shore.

421. ter: 'thrice (daily).'

422. in abruptum: 'down to the bottom.' sub auras: see note on
l. 576.

426. Prima hominis facies, etc.: 'the upper part of the form (is that) of
a human being.'

427. Pube tenus: 'as far as the groin.' postrema: sc. facies.

428. Delphinum — luporum: 'having the tails of dolphins joined to the
belly of wolves.' Caudas, accusative with the passive participle, commissa, in
imitation of the Greek. Cf. I, 320. Lupi is substituted here for canes. See
l. 432. Cf. Milton, in his description of sin (Par. Lost, 2, 650 sqq.): —

Woman to the waist and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast, a serpent armed
With mortal sting: about her middle round
A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing barked
With wide Cerberean mouths full loud, and rung
A hideous peal,'

429. metas: properly the goal, or turning point, in the race course; here,
the 'promontory,' around which they are to sail.

435. pro omnibus: 'instead of (i.e. worth) all other things'; one thing
to be observed, even if all others are neglected.

437. primum: 'first of all'; before all other deities; join with numen.

438. cane vota: vows are expressed in the rhythmical form, or chant,
common to all religious formulas. Cf. II, 176.

439. victor: because he will have overcome all difficulties.

440. fines: for ad fines. mittere: 'thou wilt be conveyed.'

442. Divinos lacus: see note on l. 386. silvis: ablative of means or in-
strument. The lake was only about a mile and a half in circumference, and,
at that time, hemmed in with woods. See VI, 238, and Fig. 51.

446. Digerit in numerum: 'places in order.' She arranges the leaves so
that the words on them form sentences in verse.

448. eadem: sc. folia; object of prendere.
449. ianua, etc.: 'the door disturbs them' by admitting the wind.
450. deinde: 'thenceforth'; answering to the foregoing cum.
452. Inconsulti: 'uninstructed'; without any responses, since, when they
enter, the leaves are so disturbed as to be unintelligible.
453. Hic — tanti: 'here let no expenditure of delay be of so much (value)
in your eyes (tibi). tanti: H. 458, 1; L.M. 578; A. 252, 1; B. 293, 3;
G. 380, 1; (H. 404, N. 1).
454, 455. et vi cursus, etc.: 'and though your voyage urgently invite
your sails to the sea.' The more natural expression would be, ventus velo
vocet.
456. Quin: 'so that not'; connects the dependent clause with ne fuerint
tanti, which are equivalent to an expression of hindering. H. 591, 1; L.M.
913: A. 310, 1; B. 284, 1; G. 555; (H. 504).
457. Ipsa canat: that she may not in the case of Aeneas commit her
prophecies to the uncertain leaves. Aeneas follows this injunction in VI, 74.
The subjunctive depends on posses. volens: 'kindly'; i.e. sua sponte.
459. quo modo: interrogative, 'how'; the question depends on expediti.
460. dabit: as in l. 85.
461. liceat: H. 591; L.M. 838; A. 320; B. 283; G. 631, 2; (H. 503, 1).
462. ingentem: an instance of prolepsis.
453, 464. postquam — dehinc: like cum — tum: 'after — thereupon.'
auro gravia, etc.: 'heavy with gold and carven ivory'; i.e. massive vessels
of gold and carved ivory. The final vowel of gravia is long here under the
ictus; or it may possibly be a retention of the original length of the vowel.
465. stipat carinis: 'stows away in the ships.' The expression is equiva-
 lent to stipat carinas argento. See note on I, 195.
466. Dodonaeos lebetas: 'vessels of Dodona,' so called because they
resembled the bronze vessels of Dodona that rang loudly at the slightest
touch. Dodona was in the do-
minions of Helenus.
467. Loricam — trilocem: a
coat, or hauberk, of chain mail,
in which the hooks, or rings, fas-
tened into each other (consertam
hamis), were of gold, and in
three layers; i.e. it was of three-
ply golden chain work. See
Fig. 31.
468. conum galeae: is equivalent to galeam.
469. Arma Neoptolemi: see I. 333, and II, 470. sua: see note on sua,
I, 461.
470. duces: 'pilots,' 'guides.'
471. Remigium: for remiges, ‘rowers.’ Aeneas might need oarsmen, as
some of the Trojans had been left in Crete, and others may have perished.
Noctis: the old companions of Aeneas, as opposed to remigium or remiges,
these just added to his company. armis: in its usual meaning.
475. dignate: ‘deemed worthy of.’
476. bis erepte: see note on II, 642.
477. tibi: see note on II, 274. tellus: see note on en, 1, 461.
478. hanc: ‘this,’ the nearest shore of Italy, as in l. 396. praeterlabare:
sc. ut, after necesse est.
480. 481. Quid ultra Provehor: ‘why am I carried too far (in discourse)?’
ultra, i.e. quam opus est.
483. subtemine: a thread of gold wrought into the cloth in figures.
484. nec cedit honor: ‘nor does she fail to show due honor’; lit. ‘nor
does she yield to the honor due him.’ For the form of the chlamys, see
Fig. 76.
485. Textilibus: ‘woven.’ Phrygia was famous for beautiful woven fab-

485. et haec: Helenus has made appropriate presents to your friends; I
make ‘these also’ to you.
489. Mihi: with super, which has the force of an adjective; ‘sole sur-
viving image to me.’
491. pubescerot: ‘would be growing up.’
493. Vivite felices: a parting salutation, like our ‘farewell,’ but more im-
pressive, because less frequently used. quibus, etc.: ‘whose destined (sua)
fortune is already fulfilled.’ alia ex aliis in fata: ‘from one destiny to
another’: nothing settled and fixed.
497. Effigiem Xanthi: see note on l. 302.
499. Auspiciiis: see note on II, 396. fuerint: future perfect. obvia:
‘exposed to.’
500. Thybridis: an older form for Tiberis, limits vicina. H. 435, 4; L.M.
536; A. 218, d; B. 192, 1; G. 359; (H. 391, II, 4).
503. Epirus, Hesperia: ‘(situated) in Epirus (and) Hesperia;’ referring
to Rome and Buthrotum.
504. utramque: in apposition with urbes. ‘We will make our kindred
cities and nearly related nations both one Troy in spirit.’
505. ea cura: ‘this duty.’ Perhaps Virgil has in mind the friendly rela-
tions actually established by Augustus, after the battle of Actium, with the
people dwelling in the Chaonian country.

506-507. Aeneas sets out again on his wanderings. He sails as far north
as the Ceraunian promontory, and from thence crosses over to the port of
Venus (portus Veneris), on the Italian side, in Calabria. After sacrificing and seeking, according to the directions of Helenus, to propitiate the favor of Juno, they resume their voyage, and pass by the harbor of Tarentum, the promontory of Lacinium, Caulon, Scyllaceum, and then come in sight of the volcano of Actna, to the shores of which they are driven in seeking to slum the terrors of Scylla and Charybdis. The country about Actna is inhabited by the giant race of Cyclops. The Trojans pass a night on the shore at the foot of Mount Actna, and are terrified by the strange noises of the volcano.

506. pelago: 'over the sea,' as in II, 179. Ceraunia: mountains on the coast of Epirus, north of Butrintum, forming the promontory nearest to Italy. iuxta: follows its case, as in IV, 255.

507. Italian: see note on 1, 2.

508. ruit: 'sets'; contrary to the signification of the same word in II, 250. opaci: proleptic, belonging in sense to the predicate. Compare Tennyson's imitation: —

'And the sun set and all the ways were dark.'

510. Sortiti remos: 'after assigning the oars by lot.' They determined by lot what men should be ready to take the oars when the signal was given at midnight to commence the voyage across the gulf. Otherwise there might be disorder and delay.

512. Nox Horis acta: night is conceived of as a goddess riding through the sky in a chariot conducted, like the god of day, by the hours, also personified. Cf. V, 721.

517. Oriona: the first two syllables here form a spondee. See note on 1.

535. cuncta constare: 'that all is settled.'


522. humilem: appearing low because distant in the horizon. In fine weather it is possible to see entirely across the Adriatic from Otranto to Albania.

527. in puppi: he stands near the image of the tutelar god in the stern of the ship.

528. The genitives are governed by potentes. See note on I, 80.


530. portus: the harbor intended is probably portus Veneris, about six miles south of Hydruntum, in Calabria. The place, where the temple was located, was Castrum Minervae. patescit: cf. rarescent, I, 411, and note.

531. in arce: 'on a height.' The temple of Minerva, built by Idomeneus was on a summit, and from a distance appeared to be near the shore. But as they approached, the lower grounds between this height and the wate
gradually came in sight, and thus the temple seemed to recede (refugere) from the shore.

333. ab Euroo fluctu: '(sheltered) from the eastern wave,' i.e. the harbor, cared like a bow, seems to withdraw away from the waves driven on by the east wind. Cf. l. 570. Others make ab fluctu the personal agent in a poetical sense of curvatus.

334. cautes: 'cliffs,' or rocky promontories at each extremity of the harbor. These break the force of the waves, and also conceal the harbor itself (ipsa late), though they open to the eye (patescunt) of the voyager as he draws near. They are the points of two ridges of towering rocks (turrati sculpti) which run out into the sea, on either side, in two natural walls.

335. gemino—muro: 'stretch down their arms in two similar walls.' Cf. I, 112.

337. primum omen: 'as the first omen.'

340. Bello: dative, as in II, 315. armenta and Quadrupedes (l. 542): are here varied terms for equi.

341. olim: 'sometimes.' curru: dative.

342. iugo: 'under the yoke;' an ablative of means or instrument.

343. cf: 'also;' a token of peace 'as well as' of war.

344. quae prima: the temple of Pallas is the first shrine which presents itself on their arrival, and thus the goddess seems to be the first to greet them.

345. Praeceptis: 'according to the instructions.' See ll. 436 sqq. maxima: 'as the most important.' See note on I, 419.

349. obvertimus: supply the dative, pelago. Cf. VI, 3. The sail yards are turned by the ropes attached to the cornua. Hence, to turn the cornua is to turn the yards; and this, again, is to turn or give direction to the sails, which must receive the wind from aft and belly toward the front; i.e. in the present case, toward the sea.

350. Graugenum: see ll. 398 sqq.

351. Hinc: 'then,' 'next.' Herculei: one tradition ascribed the founding of Tarentum to Taras, son of Neptune, another to Hercules, and still another to Phalanter, a descendant of Hercules.

352. diva Lacinia: the temple of Juno Lacinia, one column of which is still standing, was on the promontory of Lacinium in Bruttium, six miles southeast of Croton. contra: 'opposite' to the Tarentine shore.

353. navifragum: on account of frequent gales and the lack of harbors.

354. Tum: 'then,' after having coasted the southern extremity of Italy, and doubled the Heracleum promontory, they come in sight of Aetna. e fluctu: far off on the sea and rising therefrom.

355. fractas ad litora voces: 'roar of the breakers on the shore.'

358. haec illa: 'this certainly is that Charybdis,' that, namely, which Helenus described to us.
559. *canebat*: see ll. 420 sqq.
561. *rudement*: describes the noise made by the water as the prow rushes through.
565. *ad Manes*: a bold figure to signify down to the very bottom. *desdimus*: ‘we have sunk.’ The perfect, used with the present above (*tollimur*), makes the contrast still more striking. Page compares Psalm cvii. 26: —

‘They mount up to heaven, they go down again to the depths: their soul is melted because of trouble.’

566. *clamorem*: ‘a resounding echo.’ *Clamor, voces, and gemitus* are all applied here to the noise of waves.
567. *elisam*: ‘dashed forth.’ *rorantia astra*: ‘the dripping stars.’ The expression is bold, but justified by the appearance of objects at the moment through the spray.
568. *reliquit*: ‘has left.’ This action precedes *adlabimur*: we float to the shores of the Cyclops, after we have been deserted both by sun and wind.
570, 571. So far as regards the haven itself, it is capacious and safe; but the noises and fires of the neighboring mountain suggest danger. *ruinis*: ‘with desolation,’ referring to the destruction caused by the eruption of stones and ashes.
573. *Turbine fumantem*, etc.: ‘smoking with pitchy eddies and with glowing ashes.’
576. *sub auras*: is not high into the air, but simply up into the open air, as opposed to the inner depths of the mountain.
577. *glomerat*: ‘rolls,’ ‘gathers up,’ at the mouth of the crater.
580. *flammam exspirare*, etc.: ‘that huge Aetna piled above (him) emits flame from its broken cavities.’ *caminis*: the openings forced (*ruptis*) by the flames through the sides of the mountain.
582. *subtextere*: ‘overspreads.’ The subject is *Trinacriam*, though we should have expected *Aetnam*.
583. *monstra*: ‘prodigies’; the noises of the volcano, which the Trojans do not comprehend.

588–654. In the morning the Trojans discover a stranger approaching from the woods. He describes himself as a follower of Ulysses, lately deserted by his companions, who had fled in haste from the island, after escaping from the cave of the Cyclops, Polyphemus. The cave of Polyphemus and his bloody feasts are described by Achaemenides, the stranger.

588. *primo Eoo*: ‘at the first dawn.’ H. 486; I.M. 630; A. 256; B. 230; G. 393; (H. 429).
NOTES — BOOK III

590. macie: ablative of manner.
591. cultu: refers to his clothing and external appearance.
593. With the nominatives supply erat illi.
594. tegumen: for vestis. cetera: 'as for the rest.' Apart from his squalid appearance, the other indications of language, dress, and equipment proved that he was a Greek, and, indeed, he had been engaged in the Trojan war.
599. testor: equivalent to precor.
600. lumen: for aëra.
601. terras: for ad terras. See note on I, 2.
602. Scio: is by synizesis pronounced as a monosyllable.
605. Spargite me: 'equivalent to me discerptum spargite.'
606. pereò: retains its final vowel before hominum, without shortening it; i.e. this is a case of hiatus. hominum: emphatic; 'of men'; not by the hands of monsters like Polyphemus.
607. genibus: ablative of place: 'prostrating himself (voluntans sc. se), at our knees, he clung there.'
608, 609. fari, fateri: for the infinitive, see note on l. 134. deinde: belongs to hortamur understood. It does not always stand at the beginning of its clause. See I, 195. agitet: 'is (now) pursuing him.'
611. pignore: the pledge is the giving of the right hand.
614. Nomine: ablative of specification. genitore — Paupere: 'my father Adamastus being poor,' denotes the reason why Achaemenides had engaged in the Trojan war.
615. fortuna: the poverty to which he was born.
616. crudelitia limina: several of his companions had been killed and devoured by the Cyclops, Polyphemus, who had confined the whole party in his cave, until they escaped through the artifice of Ulysses. linquent: see note on I, 494.
618. sanie dapisque cruentis: '(the house) of blood and gory feasts.' Ablatives of quality or description. Sanie has no modifying adjective, contrary to usage (H. 473, 2; LM. 643; A. 251; B. 224; G. 400 (II. 419, II)), but the influence of cruentis extends to sanie also.
621. Nec visu, etc.: no one can endure to behold him or to speak to him. ullì: limits the predicates visu facilis and dictu affabilis. For the supine, see note on I, III.
629. -ve: see note on II, 602.
630. simul: for simul atque; 'as soon as.'
631. per: denotes extension, and suggests the enormous length of the giant's body.
633. *Per somnum*: join with *eructans*. *mero*: the wine given to him by Ulysses.

634. *sortiti vices*: 'having determined our parts by lot'; i.e. the parts, more or less dangerous, which each should take in the transaction.

635. *telo*: the instrument used was a sharp-pointed stake.


641. *qualis*: refers to his appearance and his features, *quantus* to his size.

645. *Tertia iam — complent*: already the moon is coming to the full for the third time.

646. *Cum*: 'since.'

647. *ab rupe*: with *prospicio*.

651. *primum*: after long watching, now, for 'the first time,' he has caught sight of ships, and these the Trojan fleet.

652. *Huic — Addixi*: 'whatever it should prove to be, I resolved to give myself up to it.' Fuisset (after *addixi*) stands for the future perfect indicative of direct discourse. At the moment when he made the resolution his form of expression would have been *addicam, quaecumque fuerit*.

654. *potius*: rather than leave me to be destroyed by the Cyclops.

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

658. Observe the ponderous line adapted in sound to the object described.

659. *Truncar — firmat*: 'a lopped-off pine tree (held) in his hand guides and assures his steps.' Cf. VI, 30.


662. *ad aequora*: 'to the open sea'; where he could most easily bathe his eye. The expression elaborates the idea contained in *altos fluctus*. Some, however, take the line as an example of *hysteron proteron*.

663. *inde*: refers to *aequora*; he washes it with the water dipped with his hand from the sea.

664. *gemitu*: for *et gemens*; cf. II, 323. It denotes the manner of the act expressed in *dentibus infrendens*, while *dentibus* itself expresses the means or instrument of *infrendens*.


667. *sic merito*: 'so deserving'; i.e. to be received into our ships.

NOTES — BOOK III

1. Ionios: i.e. coming from the direction of the Ionian Sea. potis: sc. and ille. aequare sequendo: 'to match the waves in pursuing'; i.e. to ake those who are borne on the swift waves.

3. penitus exterrita (est): 'far within (its borders) was terrified.'

5. For the difference of number in the verbs here, see note on II, 31.

7. nequiquam: qualifies the whole phrase, adstantes lumine torvo.

3. vertice: local ablative.

1. Constiterunt: see note on II, 774. The perfect of this verb often he force of a present. The oak was sacred to Jupiter, and the cypress ecate, the Diana of Hades.

2–715. They leave the shores of the Cyclops, and coasting by the mouth e river Pantagia, the towns of Megara and Thapsus, the bay of Syracuse, by the river Helorus and the promontory of Pachynum, they sail westly Camarina, Gela, Mount Acragas, or Agrigentum, and doubling Lilym, the western cape of Sicily, arrive at Drepanum, where they are ved by king Acestes, and where Anchises dies.

2. Praeclipes: agrees with nos. quocumque rudentes Excutere: 'to n our sheets for any course whatever.' Cf. l. 267.

3. ventis secundis: dative; 'to the guiding winds'; to whatever course may be favorable.

4–686. A perplexing passage. The sense, however, is perfectly clear. wind was bearing the fleet to the northward, and directly toward the s of Scylla and Charybdis. The warning of Helenus is opposed to this se, yet the danger from the Cyclops seems at the moment so much greater any other that they resolve to sail back (certum est, etc.) toward the s; but then suddenly a breeze is sent by a favoring divinity from the i, and thus they escape both the perils of the straits and of the Cyclops. passage from Scyllam to cursus is in indirect discourse dependent upon lea of saying implied in moment; hence the third person in teneant. nque viam: subject of esse understood. Scyllam and Charybdim are rned by inter. discrimine parvo: ablative of description with viam; s small distance (of death).' Translate thus: 'On the other hand, the actions of Helenus warn them that between Scylla and Charybdis the e either side is but little distant from death, if they fail to hold their re.' dare lintea retro: must be understood of their return toward the s, for the wind was then in that direction.

7. angusta: 'narrow'; because Pelorus is situated on the straits.

8. Vivo: see note on I, 167. The Pantagia flows into the sea below stini between rocky banks. Hence its mouth is 'of natural rock.'

9. Thapusum: a 'level' peninsula bounding the Megarean Gulf on the e side.
690. Talia: 'such spots (as these).’ religens retrorsus Litora: 'coasting back again along the shores.' Virgil conceives Achemenides to have approached the coast of the Cyclops from the southern point of Sicily. He is now sailing with Aeneas in the contrary direction. errata: = pererrata; 'by which he had wandered.'

692. sinu: dative with praetenta. The harbor of Syracuse is formed by Ortygia and Plemyrium.

Fig. 32. — The Fountain of Arethusa in Modern Times (l. 694 sqq.)

696. The story was that the nymph Arethusa was loved by the river god Alpheus. When he pursued her, she was changed by Artemis into a stream that flowed beneath the sea to Ortygia. The god continued to pursue her, and his waters were mingled with hers in the fountain which bears her name.

697. Iussi: 'commanded'; i.e. by Anchises.

698. Exsupero: for praetervehor; 'I sail by.' Helori: the river Helorus runs into the sea a little above the promontory of Pachynum with a very gentle current, which is sometimes even rendered stationary by the easterly wind, so that the neighboring lands are overflowed and fertilized.

701. Camarina: not the city itself, but a lake near the city, was forbidden by the oracle of Apollo to be removed. When the inhabitants, on account of pestilence, caused the lake, in spite of the oracle, to be drained, the city was thus exposed to its enemies, who passed over the bed of the lake and captured it.

702. Immanis: 'impetuous,' to be taken with Gela. Gela: takes the long a final from the Greek.
NOTES — BOOK IV

703. Acragas: a hill on which was situated the splendid city of Agrigentum, some ruins of which are still in existence.

704. magnanimum, etc.: this would seem to be the remark of the poet rather than of Aeneas.

705. datis ventis: ablative absolute. Selinus: mentioned both by ancient and modern writers as remarkable for the abundance of palm trees in its vicinity.

706. saxis caecis: 'by reason of the hidden (or submerged) rocks.' Join with dura, 'dangerous.'

711. nequiquam: '(saved) in vain'; because he was not suffered to see the end of all their wanderings, and the accomplishment of their enterprise.

718. Conticuit: refers to the voice of the speaker; 'he ceased to speak.' quievit: to the task and fatigue of narrating; 'he rested.'

BOOK IV

Dido — her love and death.

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

1. At: denotes the return from the narrative of Aeneas to that of the poet, which was interrupted at the end of the first book. gravis cura: 'with deep passion.' saucia: see I, 719–722.

2. alit: not voluntarily, for at first she resists the feeling.

3. Multa, multus: to be taken closely with recursat and equivalent to adverbs, 'oft . . . oft.'

4. honos: the glory of his family, as sprung from Jupiter and Venus. Cf. ll. 12, and X, 228.


9. insomnia: = somnia graviora et terribilia, 'startling dreams.'

10. Quis — hospes: an elliptical expression, equivalent to: quis est hic novus hospes, qui successit?

12. genus: predicate accusative with esse. Eum (understood) is the subject.

13. Degeneres animos: ‘souls of base descent.’ The heroism of Aeneas confirms his claim to a divine origin.

15. fixum immotumque: in agreement with the following clause, which is the logical subject of sederet.

17. deceptam: see note on I, 69.

18. pertaesum: sc. me. H. 457; L. 585; A. 221, b; B. 209; G. 377; (H. 410, IV).

19. potui succumbere: ‘I might have yielded.’ H. 525, 1; L. 693; A. 308, c; B. 270, 2; G. 254, r. 1; 597, r. 3; (H. 476, 4). culpae: loving and marrying another after Sycæus was, to her mind, a fault; for she had resolved to remain true to him.

21. sparsos Penates: for the construction, see note on II, 413.

22. hic: refers to Aeneas. The quantity here is short, as in VI, 792 labanem: an instance of prolepsis, ‘has shaken my resolution until it totters.’

24. optem: H. 556; L. 719; A. 267, c; B. 280, 2, a; G. 260; (H. 484, I). prius: is expressed again in Ante, l. 27, owing to the length of the intervening passage.

24, 25. dehiscat, adigat: see note on memore, II, 75.


29. habeat: sc. eos, referring to amores; ‘let him keep them.’

30. sinum — obortis: ‘she bedews her bosom with gushing tears.’

31. luce: in prose would be quam vita. sorori: ‘to thy sister; more expressive than miki.

32. Solane — iuventa: ‘wilt thou through thy whole youth in loneliness pine away with grief?’ lit. ‘be wasted away grieving.’ iuventa is an ablative of time, modifying the phrase maerens carpere.

33. noris: future perfect (noveris) with the sense of a future.

34. Id: i.e. your abstaining from marriage. sepultos: naturally transferred from the buried body to the Manes, at rest in Hades and free from earthly anxieties.


37, 38. triumphis Dives: because it abounded in warlike tribes and chiefs continually engaged in internal wars.

38. amori: pugno, bello, certo, and tuctor take the dative by poetic usage.
41. inhospita syrtes: inhospitable on account of the barbarian tribes in its neighborhood.
42. siti: ablative, expressing the cause of deserta.
43. Tyre: 'from Tyre.' The idea of motion from is implied in surgentia, dicam: see note on temperet, II, 8.
44. Germanique minas: added by way of epexegesis, to define more particularly the nature of the war.
45. Iuno: ablative absolute with secunda. As Juno is the guardian of Carthage, if she has favored the coming of the Trojans, it must be for some good to her people.
46. quantis rebus, etc.: 'with what fortune will the Carthaginian glory rise itself!'
47. Tu: both here and in 1.47 is used to impress the advice more forcibly.
48. incensum: '(already) burning.'
49. pudorem: her regard for the memory of Sychaeus led her at first to look upon the love of Aeneas as a violation of duty and as a cause of shame.
50. per aras: 'at the altars'; namely, of the gods immediately mentioned.
51. de more: join with madent. Cf. III, 369. bidentes: bids, as a victim for sacrifice, usually, though not invariably, means a 'sheep,' i.e. a sheep intended for sacrifice. Sheep two years old have two conspicuous teeth of the permanent set.
52. Legiferae: a Greek title (= θεόσφοφος), the 'lawgiver' as goddess of civilization.
53. inter cornua fundit: 'she pours the libation between the horns'; thus consecrating the victim. She is occupied both in propitiating the gods by sacrifice, and in divining the future by inspecting the entrails (inhians exta).
54. pingues: because of the numerous victims sacrificed upon them.
55. Instaurat: 'celebrates the day with offerings'; 'renews' the sacrifices throughout the day.
56. Pectoribus: has the final syllable long.
57. Est: from edo; 'consumes.' molles: 'melting,' 'tender.'
58. qualis — arundo: 'such as the hind, struck by an arrow, which unaware a shepherd, hunting with his weapons, in the Cretan woods, has transfixed from afar unwittingly, leaving the winged weapon (in the wound).'
59. liquit: is closely appended by -que to the foregoing proposition, and is equivalent to a present participle.
60. Sidonias opes: 'Phoenician wealth'; the splendor of her new city.
61. Paratam: 'prepared' to receive Aeneas, and thus to save him from longer trial and delay.
77. *eadem convivia* : i.e. a repetition of the banquet of yesterday.

80. *ubi digressi (sunt)* : 'when they (the guests) have retired.'

81. *visimi* : 'in her turn'; in contrast with *labente die*.

82. *stratis relictis* : 'on the couch left' by Aeneas.

84. *Ascanium* : he too is absent, but in fancy she caresses him; in the same sense as she hears and sees Aeneas. Conington, however, takes *Dictae* literally.


87. *halleh* : dative with *parent*.

88, 89. *minae Murorum ingentes* : for *muri ingentes et minantes*.

89. *machina* : 'derricks,' or 'cranes.'

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

90. *Quam* : refers to Dido.

91. *famam* : i.e. care for fame.

94. *numen* : subject of *est* understood; 'your power is great and famous.' Others read *nomen*, 'fame.'

96. *adeo* : adds force to *me*; 'nor me, at least'; even if it escapes others.

97. *veritam* : limits *et*.

98. *quo, etc.* : sc. *teunditis*. What further object have you to accomplish by such a contest? You have already entrapped Dido.

102. *Communem* : 'in common.'

102, 103. *paribus Auspiciis* : 'with joint authority.'

104. *dotales* : 'as a dowry.' By the Greek and Roman custom, a gift was presented by the bride, or by her father, to the bridegroom. Here Juno takes the place of the parent. *tuæ dextræ* : i.e. to thy protection and control.


106. *regnnum Italicae* : 'the (destined) kingdom of Italy,' the Roman empire that the fates had decreed. Juno intends, if possible, to detain Aeneas and the Trojans in Carthage, so that Libya, instead of Italy, may be the seat of the great dominion; thus the destined empire would be 'turned away' or 'diverted' to Africa.

109. *factum* : 'the act'; namely, of uniting the two races.

110. *fatis* : ablative of cause of *incerta færor*, not of *incerta* alone. 'I am moved with doubt by the fates.'

111. *si* : interrogative; 'whether.'

114. *exceptit* : 'replied'; lit. 'took (the discourse) from (her)'; i.e. took it up where she ceased.
NOTES—BOOK IV

117. Venatum: see note on II, 786.
121. alae: applied frequently to the cavalry of a legion; here, to horsemen or mounted huntsmen.
123. nocte: as in I, 89.
125. Adero: as Juno pronuba she presides over nuptials.
126. Conubio, etc.: cf. I, 73.
128. dolis repertis: ‘in her detection of the stratagem (ablative absolute).’
   She smiled, for she knew from her late interview with Jupiter (I, 227 sqq.) that the fates would prevent the fulfillment of Juno’s design of keeping the Trojans away from Italy.

129-172. Aeneas and Dido, with their attendants, go to hunt among the mountains. Through the contrivance of Juno, they are overtaken by a storm, and both are brought together into the same cave.

131. lato ferro: see note on silvis, I, 164.
132. ruunt: is joined by zeugma with all the nominatives. Efferuntur would have been more proper with retia, plagae, and venabula. Odora canum vis: for canes acri odoratu; ‘the keen-scented hounds.’
137. chlamydem: for the accusative with circumdata, see note on exuvias, II, 275. Limbo: ablative of description.
138. in aurum: her hair is either bound with a band of gold or by a net of golden threads.
139. fibula: apparently a clasp, fastening the girdle round her waist. Cf. I, 492; and see also note on I, 448.
143-150. Aeneas is compared to Apollo, as (in I, 498-504) is Dido to Diana.
143. hibernam: ‘his winter home.’
146. picti: ‘tattooed.’
148. Fronde: i.e. the laurel, sacred to Apollo. Fingens: his statues represent the hair neatly arranged. Auro: a golden diadem.
149. Tela: the arrows in his quiver. Aeneas is as buoyant in movement, and as glorious in his looks, as Apollo.
151. ventum (est): for the tense with postquam, see note on I, 216.
152. deiectae, etc.: ‘driven down from the summit of the rock’; cf. X, 707.
154. Transmittunt cursu = transcurrunt. The reflexive se is sometimes omitted with transmittere, as often with traiere.
155. montesque relinquunt = montibus relinquits.
158. votis: perhaps better taken as indirect object with dari.
164. annes: ‘torrents’; quickly formed by the rain in hilly regions.
166. Prima: adverbial. In this and the following lines the various parts of a Roman wedding ceremony are represented. The witnesses are Earth.
and Juno pronuba, both of whom foster marriage rites. The lightning’s flash furnish the nuptial torches, and the shrieking of the nymphs is the wedding song (*hymnæus*).

167, 168. *consciis Conubiis*: ‘witness to the nuptials’; referring both to the lightning and the air. For the dative of *consciis*, see H. 453, 3; L.M. 536; A. 234; B. 192; G. 359; (H. 400, 1).

170. *specie famave*: ‘by propriety or report.’

173–195. Fame, a monster whose form and character are described, reports the alliance of Aeneas and Dido to Iarbas, a powerful Gaetulian prince, who is a suitor for the hand of Dido, and from whom she had purchased the right to settle in Africa.

175. *Mobilitate—eundo*: ‘she is refreshed by speed and gains strength by traveling.’

176. *primo*: adverb. When a rumor first springs up, it is reported with something of doubt and timidity.

178. *ira—deorum*: ‘incited with anger against the gods’; because her offspring, the Titans, had been hurled down to Hades. *Deorum* is objective genitive.

181. *cui*: introduces *sunt* (understood with *oculi*), and *sonant*. *quot—Tot*: for every feather there is an eye, a tongue, and an ear.

184. *caeli medio terraeque*: for *inter caelum et terram*.

185. *Stridens*: refers to the rushing sound of her wings. *somno*: ablative of manner.

186. *custos*: ‘sentinel’; that she may detect everything. *tecti*: ‘the private house’; as opposed to *turribus*, ‘palaces,’ or ‘public buildings.’

188. *nuntia*: in apposition with *illa*.

189. *tum*: ‘now’; while Aeneas was at Carthage.

192. *Cui viro*: ‘to whom as a husband.’ *dignetur*: subjunctive in indirect discourse.

193. *hiemen fovere*: a bold expression for *hiemen inter voluptates transigere*. *quam longa (sit)*: ‘as long as (it is)’; i.e. the entire winter. Cf. VIII, 86.

194. *Regnorum*: the kingdoms of both; that of Dido, as well as the future kingdom of Aeneas.

195. *virum—ora*: ‘the mouths of men.’

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

201. *Exocabia aeternas*: ‘unceasing sentry’; in apposition with *ignem*. The fire was keeping, as it were, never-ending vigils in the service of the gods.
214. Pingu : see note on I, 62. varii : 'changing'; 'ever renewed.'

207. animi : an old locative. See note on II, 61.
201. media inter numina : 'in the very presence of the gods'; in the temple.
210. nunc : hitherto the worship of Jupiter has been unknown in this country; it is I, Iarbas, who have honored Jupiter by establishing it here.
209. Lenaenum honorem : 'the libation of wine.'
206. caeci : 'without aim.' Are the lightnings, after all, not under thy direction?
210. inania murmura : 'empty mutterings.'

c. refer to the 'confused' sound of thunder.
213. leges : for imperium, 'dominion (over the place).' Others translate, 'conditions' under which the 'land' is held.

213. Paris : the term is applied to Aeneas in contempt of his nation, as well as of his present connection with Dido. Iarbas would claim to be another Menelaus.

216. Maenonia : more strictly a Lydian country, but distinguished by the same habits of dress as Phrygia, whose inhabitants wore a peaked cap with lappets passing round the face, and meeting under the chin. In Fig. 35 the lappets are folded up on the temples.

217. Subnixus : 'supported.' Potitum : note the shortened form. See note on II, 774.

218. inanem : 'empty.' that brings me no real advantage; referring to the general report that Jupiter is all-powerful.

19-218. Jupiter sends down Mercury to reproach Aeneas for his forgetfulness of his destiny and duty in lingering so long at Carthage, and to require him to prepare immediately for his departure.

219. aras tenentem : to be taken literally. Worshipers laid hold upon altars as if thus to come into close contact with the god.

220. moenia : i.e. of Carthage.


228. ideo : 'for such a purpose'; namely, as that of dwelling at Carthage.

Aeneas was rescued by his mother from Diomed (see note on I, 91).
and again when in danger of perishing in the sack of Troy. See II, 634. vindicat: the present tense implies 'has saved and is still saving.'

229. fore: sc. illum. The infinitive depends on Promissit. gravidam imperis: 'teeming with empire'; referring to the future power of Rome.

230. qui regeret: H. 591; L.M. 836; A. 320; B. 283; G. 691, 1; (H. 503, 1).

231. Proderet: 'should propagate.' mitteret: Aeneas was destined to subjugate the world through his descendants, the Romans.

232. accendit: sc. rum.

233. ipse: in contrast with Ascanius.

234. pater: if the father has no high ambitions, he should not grudge his son.

235. spe: is not elided before inimicos. Such a hiatus occurs often in the thesis of a foot.

237. hic—estō: 'let this be our message.'

242. virgām: the caduceus, or 'wand.'

244. morte—resignat: 'unseals the eyes (of deceased) at death.' He unseals the eyes of the dead before conducting them to Hades.

245. Illa fretus: 'depending on this.'


250. mento: ablative, 'from his chin.'

252. nitens: 'peising himself.' Mercury first rests on Mount Atlas, and then darts down to the place of his destination.

253. toto corpore: 'with his whole weight'; allowing the weight of his body to have its full effect, without any resistance from the wings.

254. avī: some bird of the kind that feeds on fish, and darts down to the water, when it has caught sight of its prey.

257. ad: governs lītus. Cf. note on I, 13. secabat: has the same termination as volabat in the foregoing verse. Such ovōrōsura, or verses with like endings, though perhaps accidental, are occasionally met with in Virgil. See I, 625, 626; III, 656, 657; V, 385, 386; VI, 843, 844.

259. tetigit: for the tense, see note on I, 216. magaliā: see note on I, 42.

260. tectā novantem = nova tecta aedificāntem.

264. disceverat: she had interwoven between the long threads of the cloth (telas) cross threads of gold. The cloak was woven, therefore, by Didone herself, in accordance with primitive customs.

265. Carthaginīs: art thou, Aeneas, laying the foundations of mighty Carthage, Carthage, the city of that Juno, who seeks your destruction?
268. tibi: for ad te.
275. Debetur: they are 'due' or 'destined' to him by fate.
277. Mortales visus: 'human vision'; here referring only to Aeneas.
medio sermone: 'in the midst of his words'; when he had scarcely ceased
to speak, and without waiting for an answer.

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

283. agat, etc.: dubitative subjunctive; 'what can he do,' etc. See note
on I, 505. ambire: 'approach'; for the purpose of conciliating her. The
word is used regularly of those who canvass for votes.

286. In partes rapit varias: 'speeds (his thoughts) along different paths';
'thinks rapidly of various expedients.' Cf. Tennyson, Passing of Arthur,
288: —

'This way and that dividing the swift mind.'

287. Haec: with sententia.

288. vocat: his plan is explained by what he does.

289-291. aptent, cogant, parent, and Dissimulunt: subjunctive in indi-
direct discourse after an idea of commanding implied in vocat. These words
would be expressed in the imperative in direct discourse.

290. Arma parent: they must arm themselves that they may be ready
resist any attempt to prevent their departure. See below, ll. 592 sqq.

291. novandis: 'for forming new plans.'

292. Nesciat, speret: see note on dignetur, l. 192. rumpit: the present,
cause the matter is already in progress.

293. Temptaturum (esse): the construction passes over into indirect dis-
verse, depending on dicens or putans implied. aditus: 'the approaches';
ways of addressing her so as to give the least offense. Sc. sint with
repora, and sit with modus.

294. rebus: is in the dative with dexter: 'adapted to circumstances.'
nes: the Trojan chiefs.

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

297. prima exceptit: 'the first to detect.'

298. Omnia — timens: 'fearing all things (even while) secure.' Eadem:
'the same' that had already roused Iarbas. impia: 'fell.' furenti: is pro-
ctic. The report rendered her furious.
300. inops animi: cf. l. 203 and II, 61.
301. commotis sacræ: when the vessels and symbols are brought forth from the temple.
302. audito Baccho: ‘when Bacchus is heard’; i.e. when the cry, h! Bacche, is heard, announcing the Bacchanalian rites.
303. Orgia: subject of stimulant.
305. Dissimulare — sperasti: ‘didst thou hope also to conceal?’ Not only has he resolved to leave her, which she regards as an outrage, but he expected to conceal his departure.
307. dextra: the right hand given in mutual pledge of love.
308. moritura: ‘destined to die.’ He must know that neither her honor nor her disappointed love will suffer her to live if he departs.
310. aquilonibus: ablative of time; ‘at the time of the stormy winds’; ‘in the wintry season.’
313. Mene fugis? ‘is it I whom you flee?’ Per: for the separation of this preposition from its case in adjuvations, see H. 676, 2; G. 413, N. 2; (H. 569, II, 3). dextram: cf. l. 307.
316. conubia: their secret union, as opposed to hymenaeos, the formal marriage. inceptos: the formal marriage had not yet taken place, but Dido understands that a private betrothal, or the ‘beginning’ of the nuptials, has been made.
317. quicquam meum: ‘anything in me.’
318. domus labentis: ‘my house (or family) falling (i.e. ruined, if you now desert me).’
321. infensi Tyrrii: nothing was more natural than that her Carthaginian or Tyrian nobles should be jealous of Aeneas and the newcomers.
322. qua — adibam: ‘by which alone I was approaching immortality.’ Sidera adire = ‘to win immortality.’ Cf. III, 462.
323. moribundam: see note on l. 308.
324. Hoc nomen, etc.: since I am permitted now to call thee only stranger, instead of husband.
325. Quid moror? i.e. to die. an: ‘is it then?’
326. Destruat: H. 603, II, 2; LM. 921; A. 328; B. 293, III, 2; G. 572. (II. 519, 2).
327. susceps aquisset: among the Greeks and Romans it was the custom for the father of the new-born infant to lift it up (suscipere or tollere) in his arms, in token of his intention to protect and rear it; hence, suscipi in a secondary sense, ‘to be born.’ Suscipio is used here in the same sense with reference to the mother.
329. tamen: ‘after all.’
NOTES—BOOK IV

330. capta: 'captured,' either by Iarbas, or some other enemy.
332. obnixus: 'struggling' against his emotions. The perfect participle
for the present. Cf. I, 155.
333. plurima: trans. in the antecedent clause, as in I, 419; 'never will I
day that thou hast done me very many favors (lit. deserved of me), which
thou canst mention (fundo Numerare); i.e. no matter how many claims
you may make to my gratitude, I own them all.
337. Pro re: 'for (in defense of) my conduct.'
339. Praetendi, etc.: 'I have never carried before thee (i.e. caused to be
carried before thee in bridal procession) the (marriage) torches of a hus-
band'; with the accessory idea of 'make pretense of a marriage.' aut: see
note on II, 602. foedera: marriage 'contracts.'
340, 341. meis Auspicis: 'under my own direction'; at my own will.
componere curas: 'to end my toils.'
344, 343. dulces Reliquias: 'the dear remnant.' Cf. I, 30. colerem:
'I should cherish'; should be now cherishing in my own native land.
344. posuissem, etc.: 'I should have built for the conquered with my
own hand a new-created Troy.'
345. Lycae sortes: 'Lycian oracles'; so called from the Lycian oracle of
Apollo at Patara. Cf. l. 143.
347. Hic amor: 'this is my love'; this destined Italy is the land which I
must love as my own.
349, 350. Quae Invidia est (tibi)? etc.: 'what cause of jealousy is it that
the Trojans settle?' etc. Et nos, etc.: 'it is right for us also (as well as you).'
353. turbida imago: the countenance of his father, seen in his dreams,
seems to be troubled, and to reproach him for dallying in Carthage. See
VI, 696.
357. Testor utrumque caput: i.e. both thine and mine.
362. iam dudum: 'long before' he had finished.
363. totum: 'his whole person'; from head to foot.
364. Luminibus tacitis: 'with silent glances.' Join sic with accensa:
'being thus enraged.' profatur: historical present.
365. cautibus: construed with horrens; 'rough with jagged rocks.'
367. admorunt ubera: 'gave thee suck.'
368. Nam quid, etc.: 'why do I conceal my indignation? For what
greater wrongs (ad quae maiora) do I reserve myself?'
369. fetum: ablative of cause. The third person of the verb, ingemuit, indi-
icates that, in her scorn and distraction, she does not address Aeneas directly.
371. Quae quibus anteferam: 'to what (emotion) shall I first give utter-
ance?' lit. 'what shall I say before what?'
373. Nusquam tuta fides: if Aeneas has violated his faith, nowhere in
the world can man be trusted. litore: ablative of place where.
374. Excep[ : not accep[ as if he had come of his own accord to Carthage.
376. incensa feror : cf. l. 110. Nunc: 'now'; when it suits your convenience.
379. Siclicet: in bitter irony. is labor, ea cura: see note on II, 171. The fortunes of Aeneas, forsooth, are the occasion of labor and anxiety to the gods in their tranquillity.
382. pia: cf. II, 536. quid possunt: 'have any power'; quid is a kind of cognate accusative used with an adverbial force. Cf. note on I, 465.
383. hauserum: 'that you will suffer'; drain to the bottom, take in the whole, suffer all extremes; te would be expressed in prose. Dido: accusative, object of vocaturum.
384. atriis ignibus: 'with smoky fires'; suggested by the idea of the Furies, who pursue the guilty with flaming and smoking torches. The sense of the passage is: as long as I live I shall, though absent, be present to your conscience, like a Fury; and when I am dead, my ghost shall haunt you everywhere.
388. medium sermonem: see note on I. 277. auras: for lucem, 'the light of day.'
390. multa: adverbial. See note on I, 465. metu: 'through fear' that if he says anything more in his own defense he will but increase her anger.
397, 398. litore Deducunt: 'draw down (the ships) from the shore'; i.e. launch. Cf. III, 71.
399. Frondentes: in their haste the Trojans bring branches from the woods with the leaves still on, and timber unhewn, for forming oars, yards, benches, etc.
401. cernas: the second person singular of the imperfect subjunctive is the usual form in prose for expressing the indefinite 'one might,' 'could,' etc.; H. 552, 555; LM. 720; A. 311, 2, N. 1; B. 280, 3; G. 258; (H. 485, N. 1): but the present here is more lively.
406. Obnixae: for the construction, see H. 397; LM. 477; A. 187, d; B. 235, B, 2, e; G. 211, exc. (a); (H. 438, 6). agmina cogunt: 'muster ranks.'
407. moras: = morantes.
409. fervere: 'is aglow'; animated with the stir of the multitude hastening their departure.
412. quid cogis: see note on III, 56.
413. ire in lacrimas: 'to resort to tears'; i.e. to tearful entreaties.
414. animos: 'her proud spirit.'
415. frustra moritura: she would die in vain if it should after all be true that Aeneas may be won back.
imposuere coronas: in token of joy at their departure.

si — potero: 'if (= since) I could have expected so great a sorrow, I shall also prove able to endure it.' It is what I ought to be expected to sustain, inasmuch as it was easy to foresee that it would come. tumen: 'yet,' though I express this hope of bearing up under the trial.

molles aditus et tempora: hendiadys for tempora viri molliter adeundi.

hostem superbum: 'the haughty foe,' once a friend, now, like a disdainful enemy, unmoved by prayers.

Aulide: see note on II, 116. -ve: see note on II, 602.

cur = ut ea re: 'so that.'

ventos ferentes: cf. III, 473.

tempus inane: 'mere time'; i.e. a brief period 'free from' the love and passion of the former period. spatium: 'respite'; opportunity for my grief to subside.

dolere: 'to endure grief.'

oro: sc. te.

Quam — remittam: 'and when you shall have granted it to me, I will repay (it) generously (cumulatum, lit. heaped up) at my death.' morte: an ablative of time, as below, 502, and III, 333; or possibly ablative of means. No interpretation of this much-disputed passage is thoroughly satisfactory.

Fertque refertque: 'both bears, and bears again (to Aeneas.)' Cf. V, 709; XII, 866.

placidas: he is disposed to give a kindly hearing, but duty forbids.

it stridor: 'the rush (of winds) resounds.' altae: proleptic, taken closely with contertium, 'deeply strew.'

'And lofty cedars as far upward shoot
As to the nether heavens they drive the root.'

tunditur: 'is assailed.'

Mens: the resolution of Aeneas. lacrimae: the tears of Dido and Anna.

fatis exterrita: 'rendered frantic by her destiny,' now fully confronting her.

Quo magis peragat — Vidit: 'that she may the more readily accomplish her design, she saw,' etc. The sequence of tenses is irregular. The subjunctive here with quo denotes the destination or purpose of some higher power; as if she were made to see these signs, that she might thus be led on to her fate.
455. obscenum: 'ill boding.' Cf. III, 262.

456. visum: used substantively; 'appearance.'

457. in tectis: 'within her palace.' In the open court of the palace there was a memorial temple dedicated to the Manes of Syrachus, Dido's coniunx antiquus.


462. bubo: feminine only in Virgil. It was a bird of ill omen, and whenever it appeared in Rome an expiatory sacrifice was made. culminibus: 'on the (palace) roofs.’ Tennyson is indebted to Virgil, in Lancelot and Elaine, in the following lines (992 sqq.): —

'Death like a friend’s voice from a distant field
Approaching through the darkness, called; the owls
Wailing had power upon her.'

464. piorum: 'holy.'

467, 468. semper—terra: an impressive foreshadowing of death. viam: II. 409; LM. 504; A. 233; B. 176, 4; G. 333, 2; (H. 371, I).

469-473. Her mind is filled with diseased fancies; she is like Pentheus, who was driven mad by the Furies (the Eumenides, or Dirae) because he opposed the introduction of the Bacchanalian rites into his kingdom of Thebes; or, like Orestes, also represented on the stage (scaenis) as pursued (agitatus) by the Furies. In the Bacchae of Euripides, l. 918, which Virgil may have in mind, Pentheus says, 'I seem to see two suns, and Thebes, and the seven-gated city double.’ In the Eumenides of Aeschylus, Orestes, fleeing from the avenging shade of Clytemnestra, and from the Furies (cf. III, 331), seeks refuge in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. The Furies follow to the door of the sanctuary, which they are afraid to invade, and therefore sit, guarding the entrance (sedent in limine Dirae).

474-552. Dido makes preparation for her suicide by causing a funeral pyre to be erected in the court of the palace, ostensibly for the purpose of burning an image of Aeneas, and the arms and clothing left by him; which ceremony, she assures Anna, will magically work the cure of her love for Aeneas, or else restore him to her affections. A sorceress from the Hesperides has given her instructions to perform the ceremony, with the promise of such a result; and Dido causes Anna to believe that she intends nothing more than to go through with these magic rites. In the night, when by herself, she gives utterance to her bitter anguish.

475. secum: 'with herself (alone)'; without the knowledge of Anna, or any confidant. modum: the mode of accomplishing her death.
476. **Exigit**: ‘plans’; ‘determines.’ The deceptive conversation with her sister, which immediately follows, is a part of the plan.


479. It was a common superstition that incantations had power to bind or release lovers.

482. **aptum**: lit. ‘fitted with,’ i.e. ‘studded with.’

483. **Massylae**: i.e. Libyan.

484. **Hesperidum templi**: the ‘temple’ or ‘sacred inclosure’ of the *Hesperides* is the fabulous garden where the golden apples were guarded by the dragon. **epulasque**: the connective *-que* joins *custos* and the antecedent of the relative clause, *Quae dabat*, ‘the keeper and the one who.’ **servabat**: the priestess preserved the fruit by keeping the dragon watchful.

486. **Spargens**, etc.: ‘sprinkling liquid honey’; i.e. on the food. **soporiferum**: has no reference here to the present action, but is used as the general appellative of *papaver*.

487. **carminibus**: ‘by her incantations’; magical rites accompanied by forms of words in verse.

488. **curas**: ‘pangs of love.’

490. **videbis**: is applied to *mugire*, because visible motion as well as sound is conceived of in the quaking of the earth.

493. **invitam**: the apologetic is rendered necessary by Roman rather than by Carthaginian manners; for magic rites were not reputable at Rome. **accingier**: sc. *me*; ‘that I have recourse to’; lit. ‘gird myself.’ For the archaic infinitive in *-ier*, see H. 244, 6; L.M. 389; A. 128, e, 4; B. 116, 4, a; G. 130, 6; (H. 240, 6). For the accusative *artes*, used with *accingier*, which has a middle force, see note on *exuvias*, II, 275, and cf. II, 383.

494. **secreta**: ‘unobserved.’ **tecto interiore**: ‘in the interior (court) of the palace.’ **sub auras**: ‘heavenward’; i.e. in the open air.

496. **exuvias**: ‘relics.’

498. **iuvat, etc.**: ‘it pleases (me), and the priestess (so) directs.’

500. **tamen**: though the deadly paleness that suddenly overspreads the countenance of Dido might have excited suspicion, yet Anna does not believe that her sister is contriving her death under the pretext of sacred rites.

501, 502. **nec mente Concipit**: ‘nor does she imagine.’

502. **aut**: see note on II, 602. **morte**: an ablative of time. She apprehends nothing more serious than such funeral rites as were performed at the death of Sychaeus.

504. **penetrari in sede**: ‘in the secluded court’; namely, the *tectum interiorium* mentioned in l. 494.

505. **taedis — secta**: join with *ingenti*.

506. **Intendit — sertis**: for *intendit loco serta*.

507. **super**: adverbial, ‘above,’ on the couch.
508. Effigiem: an image of wax, which, as it melted in the fire, was supposed to betoken either the softening and yielding of the estranged lover, or else his wasting away and death. futuri: 'of what is to come'; i.e. of her approaching death.

509. sacerdos: the sorceress mentioned in l. 483.

510. Ter centum: = trecentos; for a large and indefinite number. tomat ore: 'she utters aloud' the names of three hundred gods. Cf. VIII, 716. Chaos: is sometimes applied to the infernal regions, as denoting immeasurable void space, and here personified as an infernal god.

511. Tergeminam Hecaten: 'triple-formed Hecate.' Compare also the following words, tria ora Dianae, 'Diana of three faces,' since the goddess was worshiped as Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in Hades. See Fig. 52.

512. simulatos, etc.: 'feigned waters of the Avernian lake'; common water being used instead of the genuine water of the Avernus.

513. messae quae sunt et cut. aenis: bronze was more potent in magic than iron.

514. lacte: 'juice.'

515, 516. Quaeritur — praeruptus amor: 'and search is made for the love charm, torn from the forehead of the colt just foaled, and snatched away beforehand from the mother.' amor: 'love charm,' is put for the hippomanae: or excrescence on the forehead of the new-foaled colt, which the dam was supposed instantly to seize and swallow, unless anticipated.

517. Ipsa: Dido. piis: 'pure.' Before making a sacrifice the hands are washed in running water.

519. Testatur deos: she calls upon the gods to witness and avenge her wrongs.

519, 520. conscia fati Sidera: the stars look down upon the destinies of men.

520. non aequo foedere: 'not on equal terms'; i.e. with unrequited love.

521. Curae: dative of purpose or end; lit. '(has) for a care'; i.e. has under his protection.

526, 527. Quaque — quaque: both water fowl and land birds.

527. somno: ablative. posita: ' lulled.'

528. From the fact that this line occurs elsewhere (IX, 225) with a slight change, and is not given by all the manuscripts, it is believed to be an interpolation.

529. At, etc.: 'but not thus did Dido (soothe her woes).' animi: see note on II, 61. Compare Tennyson's imitation (The Marriage of Geraint, l. 531): —

'She found no rest, and ever failed to draw
The quiet night into her blood.'
531. ineminent curae: 'her griefs redouble.'

532. aestu: cf. VIII, 19.

533. Sic adeo insistit: 'so therefore she begins.' Cf. XII, 47.

534. quid ago? 'what shall I do?' The present as in II, 322. rursus:
join with experiar. inrasa: 'set at naught'; namely, by Aeneas.

536. sim dedignata, etc.: H. 593, 2; L.M. 839; A. 320, c; B. 283, 3, b;
G. 634; (H. 515, III) 'though I have so often already scorned them as
suiors.'

537. igitur: supposes that the answer 'no' has been given to the forego-
ing question. ultima lussa: 'the most debasing commands'; putting myself
under their power as the humblest slave.

538. quiane iuvat, etc.: sc. eos: 'because (forsooth) it is a pleasure to
them to have' been formerly relieved by my aid.'

539. bene: join with memoria.

540. fac velle: 'suppose (me) to be willing.' Quis sinet: 'who (of
them) will suffer me?'

542. Laomedonteae: used reproachfully, as in III, 248, with reference to
the falsehood of Laomedon toward Apollo and Neptune, and afterward to
Hercules, a character which his descendants are supposed to have derived
from him.

543. ovantes: as taking away the Carthaginian queen in triumph, and also
rejoicing to start on the voyage.

544. stipata: see note on comitatus, I, 312.

545. Inferar: 'shall I attack them?' lit. 'be carried against them.'

546. pelago: ablative; 'on the sea.'

547. Quin morere: 'nay, die'; the imperative, addressed to herself.

548. She accuses, in the excess of her grief, her absent sister, recalling the
first conversation between Anna and herself about Aeneas (see ll. 9-55).

550. Non licuit (mihi)! may be rendered interrogatively: 'might I not
have?'

551. more ferae: i.e. in solitude.

554-584. A youthful form, like that of Mercury, appears to Aeneas in his
sleep, and warns him instantly to depart. The Trojans immediately set sail.

554. certus eundi: 'resolved on departure.' Here the genitive of the
verb is used, and in l. 564, the infinitive, with certus.

556. Vultu redeuntis eodem: the vision appears 'with the same coun-
tenance' as of the god himself when delivering the message in ll. 265 sqq.

558. Omnia: the Greek accusative. This line is hypermetrical, the final
'qua' being elided before the initial Et of the next line. Cf. note on I, 332.

561. quae — pericula: 'what dangers immediately await you?' deinde, as
in VI, 756, 890, of the time immediately coming.
566. *Iam mare*, etc.: ‘presently you will see the sea agitated with ships.’

569. *Varium et mutable*: see H. 394, 5; LM. 482; A. 189, c; B. 234

G. 211, exc. (b), 4; (H. 438, 4). Compare Tennyson, Queen Mary, Act II, Scene 6:

‘You know what Virgil sings,
Woman is various and most mutable.’

571. *subitis*: with reference to the sudden appearance and vanishing of the divine form (*umbris*).

573. *Praecipites*: ‘swift,’ = ‘swiftly’; join with *vigilate* and *considere*.

574. *citi*: ‘quickly’; used like *praecipites*, equivalent to an adverb.

575. *tortos*: ‘twisted’; an appellative; not ‘coiled.’

577. *Quisquis es*: it was only a vision resembling Mercury.

578, 579. *sidera ferar*: ‘render the stars in the sky (i.e. the weather) propitious.’ The stars were supposed to influence the weather.

581. *rapiantque ruuntque*: ‘they lay hold and rush to and fro’; seizing upon the ropes, arranging the sails and rigging, hastening to their places at the oars.

582. *Litora deseruere*: ‘they have (even now) left the shores.’ The perfect expresses the rapidity of the act.

584–665. Dido, at dawn, perceiving from the watch tower of her palace that the Trojans are already on the sea, utters a terrible and prophetic curse on them. She rushes frantic down to the court, and ascends the funeral pyre. After a few words, partly in grief for her misfortunes, and partly in pride at her success in establishing a kingdom, she seizes the sword of Aeneas and plunges the weapon into her body.

586. *speculis*: ‘from the watch tower’; the same as *arce ex summite*, l. 410.

587. *aequatis*: ‘with steady sails’; with the wind filling them evenly.

588. *sine remige*: ‘without a sailor’; this defines *vacuos*, ‘forsaken’; not an oarsman being left.


591. *inuserit*: the future perfect has peculiar force here: ‘shall it be said that he mocked at my power?’ etc. See also note on II, 581. *advena* with emphasis.

592. *Expedient*: sc. *alti*. *tota*: from the ‘whole’ city; will not all Carthaginians join in the pursuit?

593. *Ite*: has the more force from its position at the end of the verse, where it is unusual to place a word of two syllables after a long pause.
NOTES — BOOK IV

594. citi: as in l. 574.
595. mentem mutat: 'unseats my reason.'
596. facta impia: refers to her violation of duty, her faithlessness toward
Sycaeus, in yielding to the love of Aeneas (see l. 552); 'now thy impious
conduct affects thee!' now thy unfaithfulness is meeting thy just punishment.
598. Quem: the antecedent is eius, understood with dextra and fides.
* Witness the right hand and faith of him who,' etc.
599. umonis: see note on II, 708.
602. patriis — mensis: she might have murdered Ascanius; as Atreus did
the sons of Thyestes, or as Procne the son of Tereus, and have caused the
body to be placed on the table as food for his father.
603. fuerat: for fuisset. See H. 525, 4; LM. 940; A. 308, c; B. 304, 3;
G. 597, 3; (H. 476, 2). Fuisset: 'suppose it had been'; concessive sub-
junctive. H. 559, 3; LM. 716; A. 266, c; B. 278; G. 264; (H. 484, III).
604. Quem metui? 'whom did I fear,' i.e. 'had to fear?' being already
resolved on death. castra: 'the camp'; the place where their ships were
drawn up on land.
605, 606. tulisse, Implessem, exstinxem, dedisset: 'I should have
carried, I should have filled,' etc. H. 559, 6; A. 266, c; (H. 483, 2, N). For
the shortened forms, cf. note on I, 201.
606. Cum genere: 'with the whole race'; all the surviving Trojans.
607. Sol: the witness of all things on the earth is invoked, as the stars, l. 520.
608. interpres: Juno is the agent and witness of her woes.
609. Hecate: see note on l. 511. ululata: 'whose name is shrieked.'
610. di: those deities who pity and revenge such unhappy lovers as Dido
(cf. ll. 520, 521).
611. haec: 'these prayers.' meritum — numen: 'turn to my woes your
power (of vengeance) they (the authors of my woes) deserve.'
612. Si: with the indicative here is an expression of her conviction that
so it must be; it is thus almost equivalent to quoniam. Dido upon the verge
of death is gifted with prophetic power. Her curse was fulfilled in the dan-
gers and losses which Aeneas met with in the war with Turnus, who, with his
brave Rutulians, came near destroying the Trojans. Aeneas was on this occa-
sion obliged to leave Ascanius and his followers in the camp near the Tiber,
and to seek help from Evander. He perished in the fourth year after finish-
ing the war and making a treaty with the Latins, in which treaty the name of
Trojan had to be sacrificed (hence pacis iniquae, l. 618). See XII, 828. He
was finally deprived of burial (the heaviest curse of all) because his body could
not be found.
613. caput: put for the person.
614. hic terminus haeret: ‘(and if) this end (destiny) is fixed.’
618. Funera: on his return from Evander, he witnessed the havoc which
had been made in his army.
620. -que: connects ante diem (taken as an adjective = immaturus) and
inhumatus. Cf. l. 484, and note.
624. populis: i.e. the Carthaginians and Romans, between whom, until
the destruction of Carthage in the Third Punic war, there was bitter hatred
and almost incessant hostilities, broken only by temporary periods of peace
for recuperation.
625. Exoriare, etc.: ‘arise, some avenger’; she seems to see and address
the future avenger. The allusion is to Hannibal. ex ossibus: not descended
from her, but rising up to represent her, to reëmbody on the earth again all
her hatred to the Trojan race, as if he had risen from her very ashes.
626. Qui sequare: ‘to pursue.’ A relative clause of purpose. See note
on I, 20.
627. Nunc, olim: ‘now (or) hereafter.’
629. ipsique nepotesque: ‘both themselves (those of the two races now
living) and their descendants.’
631. lucem: see note on I. 31.
633. patria: i.e. in Tyre.
634. mihi: join with siste.
635. properet: see note on memore, II, 75.
636. piacula: ‘offerings of atonement’; meaning the sacrifices which
were to aid either in setting her mind free from Aeneas, or in restoring him
to her. So Anna understands the object. See II. 478 sqq. monstrata:
‘directed’ by the sorceress.
637. Sic: ‘thus’; i.e. after observing these directions.
638. Iovi Stygio: i.e. Pluto.
639. Perficere: she will now execute the rites commenced, II. 509 sqq.;
including the burning of the funeral pyre.
644. genas: see note on I, 228.
645. Interiora domus limina: ‘the inner court of the palace.’
647. in usus, etc.: ‘a present not asked for use like this’; implying that
in some happy moment she had begged of Aeneas the sword which he had
used in the Trojan war, and which, in l. 507, is mentioned as having been
left by him.
649. mente: ‘in thought’; in recalling the past.
651. dum: closely related to dulces.
652. Accipite: it will be upon these mementos of Aeneas that she will
fall.
653. Vixi: ‘I have lived’; ‘my life is closed.’ Cf. fuimus, II, 325.
NOTES—BOOK IV

654. magna: 'illustrious.' Her shade will retain the glory which attaches to her character as a successful founder of a state.

656. poenas recepi: 'I have taken vengeance.'

659. os: as in I, 320.

660. Sic: even by this violent death, and even though unavenged.

661. Hauriat oculis: for percipiat oculis. Let him expect the fulfillment of my curses upon him, as the author of my ruin. Cf. ll. 385 sqq. The poet here removes us from the immediate scene of the suicide, and describes it indirectly through the spectators, or attendants of Dido, who witness the act.

663. media inter talia: i.e. when she had scarcely ended her words.

See note on l. 277.

664. comites: 'her attendants.'

665-692. The news flies through the city, and Anna rushes wild with grief to the side of her dying sister.

666. bacchatur, etc.: 'the rumor flies wildly through the horror-stricken city.'

671. Culmina: = tecta and is governed by per.

675. Hoc illud fuit: was this, then, thy aim in thy commands to me? me: even me, your sister? fraude petebas: 'were you deceiving (even) me?' lit. 'were you attacking me with deceit?'

675. iste: see ll. 494, 495.

678. vocasses, etc.: 'you should have called me.' See note on tulissem, etc., ll. 604-606; or possibly it is the optative subjunctive. Cf. X, 854.

681. sic posita: 'when thou wast lying thus.' Cf. II, 644.

682. Exstintxi: see note on I, 201.

683. Date (u) — Abluem: 'give, that I may wash her wounds with water'; i.e. bring water that I may wash her wounds.

685. Ore legam, etc.: this was the office of the nearest relative present at the bedside of the dying.


689. stridit: 'gurgles.'

692. ingemuit reperta: '(the light) perceived, she groaned'; mourning at the last moment to leave the world.

693-705. Iris is sent down from heaven by Juno to release the struggling soul from the body.

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

695. animam — artus: Iris was sent down 'to set free the spirit from the limbs entangled with it.'

701. sole: for ex sole. The rainbow was supposed to be caused by the descent of Iris from heaven to earth.

'The episode of Dido was not told, primarily, to excite our pity and compassion, but to show the effect of a willful resistance to the commands of Heaven. It is the story of ᾧ ῥ ῃ [just retribution] in a Roman form' (Nettleship).

BOOK V

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

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

1. 2. medium tenebat iter: 'was well on his way.' Any part of the way on the open sea, after the harbor is left, is medium. Cf. I, 505.

2. Certus: 'resolved.' He was sure that he was obeying the behest of Jupiter, and hence unwavering in his resolution to continue the voyage.
aquilone: for wind in general. The north wind would have been adverse to them, and would have driven them from their course still more than the west wind, which (ll. 19 sqq.) compelled them to turn aside and land in Sicily. Some editors join aquilone with secabat (cf. vento petiisse, II, 25); others prefer, perhaps more correctly, to connect it with atros.

3. respiciens: cf. IV, 661.

4. accenderit: for the mood, see note on vident, I, 181.

5. amore Polluto: ablative absolute, expressing cause, containing also an idea of time, 'when love is profaned.'

6. notum: agrees with the following interrogative clause. The passage may be freely translated: 'But the knowledge of the bitter pangs caused by violated love, and of what a frenzied woman can do, leads the thoughts of the Trojans through sad foreboding.' The participles noti (understood) and notum are used as crepta in II, 413; the 'thing known' the 'knowledge.'

7. augurium: their 'conjecture' or 'foreboding' as to the fate of Didpectora: for animos.

14. deinde: join with iubet.
5. Colligere armas: ‘to reef the sails.’

6. Obliquat sines: ‘turns the canvas obliquely to the wind; he turns it such a position that it takes the wind on the side of the ship (not as in 587); i.e. he ‘tacks.’’ Palmares was unable to keep to his course almost exactly north, to Italy, but, as the wind shifted, was compelled to turn westward toward Sicily. The ancient ships could not lie as close to the wind as modern sailing vessels.

7. Iuppiter auctor: ‘Jupiter as adviser.’

8. Spondeat — sperem: see note on simat, i. 18. hoc caelo: ablative attendant circumstance; ‘with weather [lit. ‘sky’] like this.’

9. transversa: ‘athwart our course’; the neuter plural accusative used adverbially.

10. tantum: ‘so much’ as the strength of the wind requires, if we would come them: ‘We have neither power to struggle against them, nor even told our course.’

4. fraterna: Eryx was also the son of Venus.

5. Si — astra: ‘if only remembering well, I retrace (measure again) the s I observed (before);’ i.e. observed on our former voyage from Sicily to ca. rite: = recte, with memor.


8. ulla: sc. tellus.

9. Quove: ‘or (any land) whither.’

5. Acesten: see note on I, 195.

7. Horridus: can properly be said both of the spears pointed and, as it e, bristling, and of the shaggy hide of the bear.


9. Veterum parentum: ‘of his early (Trojan) progenitors.’

0. redux: sc. eos esse; ‘he congratulates them on their return’; ‘wel- ses them.’

2–103. Arrived in Sicily, and entertained by Acestes, Aeneas assembles Trojans, and proclaims a sacred festival and games in honor of his father, anniversary of whose death has now come round. He then conducts them he tomb of Anchises, and there performs a solemn sacrifice.

2. Oriente: see note on III, 588.

3. litore ab omni: ‘from the whole shore; from all along the shore, ere the Trojans were near their ships, or on board them.

4. tumuli ex aggere: ‘from the summit of a mound; a tribunal made throwing up the soil, as was customary in preparing the tribunal from ich the Roman general addressed his soldiers in camp.

15. a sanguine divum: because Dardanus was the son of Jupiter.
46. exactis mensibus: ablative absolute.
47. Ex quo (tempore): 'since.'
49. iam — adest: the actual day has returned. nisi fallor: the poet ascribes this uncertainty to Aeneas, perhaps, on account of the known imperfection of the ancient method of reckoning time.
50. honoratum: a day on which honores, or sacrifices, are rendered to the gods.
51. Hunc: sc. diem.
54. struere — donis: 'I would cover with their appropriate sacrifices.' To make sacrifices to a hero after his death, as to a god, was in accordance with the ancient customs. See note on III, 328.

Fig. 37. — The Rising of Helios (l. 42)

55. ulter: 'beyond' all expectation, or hope. Besides the motive that I should have to keep the day anywhere, and under the most unfavorable circumstances, I am 'actually' on the very ground.
59. Poscamus ventos: 'let us pray (i.e. Anchises) for favorable winds.'
59, 60. 'And that he (Anchises) may suffer me, when my city shall have been built, to offer yearly these sacrifices in temples consecrated to him.' (Ut) velit depends on poscamus.
61, 62. Bina — naves: 'two head of cattle for each of the ships.' nume: qualifies bina.
64. si: equivalent to cum (temporal). Cf. VI, 828. nona: in allusion to the Roman custom of making sacrifices for the deceased on the ninth day after his death; this period was called novemdiale.
66. Prima ponam certamina: 'I will fix as the first contests (of the day)'; I will appoint contests, the first of which, etc.
67. viribus: ablative of cause with audax.
68. incedit: cf. I, 46, and note.
69. Seu, etc.: 'or if (any one) dares.'
71. Ore favete: lit. 'favor with the lips'; i.e. 'keep solemn silence.' This was the common formula addressed to the assembly by the priest, lest some word of ill omen be accidentally spoken. These words, and, in fact, the whole verse, refer to the ceremonies now immediately to be performed at the tomb of Anchises.
72. materna: the myrtle was sacred to Venus.
73. aevi: see H. 452, 1; L.M. 575; A. 218, c; B. 204, 4; G. 374, 6; (H. 399, III, 1).
77. mero Baccho: this and the following ablative limit carchesia as ablative of description.
78. humi: see note on I, 193.
80. iterum: 'once more.' The salve was uttered for the first time at the burial.

80, 81. recepti Nequiquam: 'in vain rescued' from Troy and from the sea, because he did not, after all, survive to reach Italy. animae, umbrae: 'soul,' 'shade'; plural for the singular. So umbrae, IV, 571.
83. quicumque est: for they have only heard the name. quaerere: sc. me ne miki.
84. adytis: the inmost part of the shrine is in this case the interior of the tomb. The snake was looked upon as a token of good, and his form was
supposed to be assumed by the *genius loci*. In the present instance it is uncertain whether it is the genius of the place or the attendant spirit (*famulus*) of Anchises.

87, 88. 'Whose back azure streaks (adorn), and whose scales a brightness spotted with gold illumined.' The plural *terga* has reference to the multiplied coils of the snake.


91. *serpens*: 'gliding.'

94. *Hoc magis*: 'so much the more'; because he regards it as a good omen. *instaurat honores*: 'commences anew the sacrifices'; which had been disturbed.

![Fig. 40. — The Suovetaurilia (ll. 96, 97)](image)

95. *bidentes*, etc.: the *suovetaurilia*, or sacrifice of a boar, a sheep, and a bullock.

97. *migrantes*: black victims were offered to the Manes and deities of the lower world.

99. *remissos*: 'released.' The Manes were supposed, when invoked (*animam vocare*), to come back from the lower world, and partake of the sacrifice.

100. *quae — copia*: 'according to the ability of each.'


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

105. Phaëthon: put for the sun.
108. pars et parati: ‘a part also (besides coming to see the Trojan
strangers) prepared,’ etc. For the plural with pars, see note on Oenixae,
IV, 406.
109. circo: either the circus mentioned in l. 289 or it is translated the
‘encircling throng.’
110. sacrati: tripods are sacred because so frequently consecrated to the
gods or used for sacred purposes.
113. tuba: an anachronism. The trumpet was an invention of the Etrus-
cans, and unknown to the Trojans. commissos ludos: ‘the beginning of
the games.’
114. The race of ships, substituted for the chariot race in the Iliad, is an
idea original with Virgil, and has produced one of the most stirring and
entertaining passages of the Aeneid. pares: ‘well-matched’; the four that
were known as the best and most nearly equal, and therefore ‘chosen’ (de-
lectari) by Aeneas from the whole fleet. gravibus remis: ablative of manner
with ineunt certamina; ‘four well-matched ships — open the first contests
with heavy oars.’
116. remige: join with agit. Pristim: the name is indicated by the
image used as the figurehead. Cf. the representation of a fish on the ros-
sum, Fig. 41.
117. Mox Italus, etc.: he is destined soon to become an Italian, and to
give origin to a family which shall be called the race of Memmius (gens
Memmi). The relation of names is analogous to that of μεμφόθας to mem-
nisse. As Mnestheus is descended from Assaracus, Virgil pays a high com-
pliment to the Memmi by assigning to the family such an ancestor.
118. ingenti mole: ablative of description.
119. Urbis opus: ‘as great as a city.’ triplici versu: ‘in triple row.’
There are three banks of oars on each side of the ship. Such vessels, how-
ever, were unknown before the time of the Peloponnesian war.
120. terno ordine: ‘in three ranks’; a poetic repetition.
127. Tranquillo: ‘in calm weather’; ablative of the neuter adjective used substantively, and expressing time.
128. Campus and statio are in apposition with unda: ‘a level spot and a resort.’

130. unde, ubi, Scirent: relative clauses, denoting purpose.
131. auro, ostro: join with decori.
132. populea: because these were funeral games.
134. the poplar was sacred to Hercules, who is said to have brought it from Hades.
137. Intenti: ‘eager.’
137, 138. exsultantia — cupidus: ‘throbbing fear (the trembling hope of success) and the ardent desire of glory thrill their panting breasts.’
140. prosiluere, etc.: the ships seem as animated as the horses in the chariot race.
141. versa: ‘upturned’ (from reverti). adductis lacertis: expresses the means of versa; ‘by their straining (lit. ‘pulled toward’) the body) arms.’
142. pariter: ‘side by-side’; but only at the start.

Fig. 41. — Rostrum, or Beak of a Vessel (l. 143)

Fig. 42. — Plan of an Ancient Roman Circus

Down the center extends the spina (‘backbone’), or dividing barrier, around which the chariots ran in the race. At A, A, are the carceres, or stalls from which the racers started (l. 145).

145. Corripuere campum: ‘take the course,’ — a strong term, lit. ‘seize.’ The perfect here, and in l. 140, 147, indicates the rapidity or suddenness of the act. effusus carcere: ‘darting forth from the barrier.’ The carceres are the stalls from which the chariots started in the circus races. See Fig. 42. They correspond here to the fines, stations, or starting places of the ships, l. 139.
146. immisit: ‘swiftly running’; lit. ‘being let go.’
147. ingis: for equis; dative. in verbera: ‘to blows’; i.e. ‘to ply the lash’; join with pendent. Charioteers stood up and leaned over toward the horses.
NOTES — BOOK V

142. studiis faveuntum: 'cheers of partisans.'
149:50. inclusa Litora: wooded hills inclose the shore, and thus the
shouting is the more loudly reëchoed.
152. Turban inter fremitumque: 'amidst the din and tumult.'
155. locum priorem: they are running side by side, each striving to gain
the lead, or the place ahead.
157. junctis Frontibus: 'with even prows.'
158. habet: 'gets' the priorem locum.
159. metem tenebant: 'were nearing the goal'; epexegetical of propin
quantum scopulo.
160. princeps: 'foremost'; i.e. in the race thus far. gurgite: 'in the
boiling deep.'
162. Quo abis? 'whither are you bearing away?' mihi: 'pray'; the
dativus ethicus. H. 432; LM. 541; A. 236; B. 188, 2, 6; G. 351; (H. 389).
163. ama, etc.: 'hug the shore and let the oar blade graze the rocks on
the left.' For the omission of ut after sine, see note on memori, II, 75.
They turn the goal to the left, and strive to gain time by making the turn as
near to it as possible.
166. diversus: 'away from the track'; a usage similar to that of dexter,
above, l. 162.
167. clamore revocabat = clamabit revocans.
168. Respicit: 'he looks back and sees.' tergo: dative with instantem.
propriam: 'the inside course'; i.e. 'nearer' the goal.
169. Ile: i.e. Cloanthus.
170. interior: between Gyas and the rocks. Cf. XI, 695. priorem: i.e.
Cyas.
172. ossibus: ablative of place.
174. socium: genitive case, an older form.
179. iam senior: one reason for gravibus; another is fluens, 'dripping.'
184. Mnesthei: here a dissyllable. superare: see note on II, 10.
185. capit ante locum: 'takes the place ahead'; 'the lead,' the priorem
locum, for which the two were contending, as mentioned in l. 155. The
Centaur is now ahead, but by only a part of the ship's length, as we learn in
the next line, where prior contains the same idea as ante locum. Ante is,
therefore, an adverb. Cf. II, 348. scopulo: the 'signal rock' or 'goal.'
187. rostro: 'with her beak.' Her beak is close opposite to the side of
the Centaur.
190. Hectorei socii: i.e. my comrades, once the comrades of Hector.
sorte suprema; 'in the final destiny' or 'overthrow (of Troy).'</n. 135.
196. hoc vincite: 'win this (at least)'; referring to the preceding words, Extremos pudeat reddisse.

199. Subtrahitur solum: 'the sea is drawn beneath them.' Their speed is so furious that the water itself seems to rush beneath the vessel. Solum, 'the surface (of the sea)'; properly the surface of the earth.

202. furens animi: see note on II, 61.

203. iniquo: there was not room enough between the Pristis on his right and the rocks on his left.

204. procurentibus: 'jutting out,' but covered by the water, and hence caca, as they are called in l. 164.

205. murice, etc.: 'the oars striking on the jagged rock were broken with a crash (creputere).'

206. The prow was held fast upon the rock; the rest of the ship was afloat.

211. Agmine remorum: 'with the steady movement of the oars.' ventis que vocatis: ablative absolute, expressing attendant circumstance.

212. Prona maria: 'smooth waters'; i.e. the waters now unobstructed by any rock or ship, a clear and open sea. Others trans. prona 'shoreward'; i.e. lit. 'sloping (toward the shore).'

215, 216. exterrita tecto: 'frightened from her home.'

217. Cf. Milton's line, Par. Lost, 2, 634: —

'Shaves with level wing the deep.'

218, 219. ultima Aequora: 'the final waters' of the race; those from the turning of the goal to the shore.

220. alto: 'high' relatively; high for a ship to rest upon.

224. cedit: 'she falls behind'; allows the other ship to pass her.

227. cuncti: all the spectators. sequentem: sc. Mnestheus or illum.

229. proprium: the crew of the Scylla regard the victory as already 'their own.' partum: '(already) won.'

231. Hos — alit: 'success incites these'; i.e. the crew of Mnestheus. Cf. l. 210. possunt — videntur: 'they can, because they think (videntur) they can.'

233. ponto: 'toward the sea'; for ad pontum. Cf. I, 6. utrasque: the plural is properly used only when each of the two objects referred to is plural; but exception is made, as here, when they are things naturally associated.

234. in voto: 'to his vows'; to bear witness to his vows. A vow, or conditional promise, was attached to a prayer; some offering was to be made on condition that the gods fulfill the wishes of the suppliant. If the prayer is answered, he will be bound to fulfill his promise (requ, or damnatus voti).

235. aequora: see note on I, 67.

237. voti: H. 456, 4; L.M. 573; A. 220, 4; B. 258, 3; G. 37A, n. 2; (H. 410, III, n. 2).
241. manu magna: 'with his mighty hand'; as below, l. 487. Gods and heroes were larger than men. euntem: join with navem (understood).

243. condidit: see note on l. 145. alto: i.e. 'deep' inland, the deep bosom of the bay.

244. cunctis: all who had been engaged in the contest.

247, 248. optare, facere: explanatory infinitives with dat. See note on 1, 66. There are several bullocks ready for presents and prizes (see l. 366), three of which he allows each of the commanders to choose for his crew; beginning of course, with Cloanthus.

248. There is also a present of wine and of silver for each of the ships, magnum: not the so-called great talent; but merely an appellative, 'heavy.'

250, 251. quam — currerit: 'around which ran a wide border of Melibcean purple in two waving stripes.' plurima: refers to the width of the border. Maeandro duplici: i.e. in two meandering and parallel lines.

252. Two scenes are represented: one the chase, in which Ganymede is hunting the stag on Mount Ida; in the other the eagle of Jupiter is bearing Ganymede up to the sky.

254. anhelanti similis: 'like one panting (in the chase).' The picture is lifelike.

255. Sublimem: proleptic; bore 'aloft in the air.' Ioavis armiger: the eagle was often represented as bearing in his claws the thunderbolts of Jupiter.

256. Longaevi: the old men, guardians of the youth, are stretching their hands in despair toward the eagle as he ascends, while the dogs, resting on their haunches, bark furiously at the supposed bird of prey. See Fig. 44.
257. in auras: because they are looking upward.
258. qui deinde: Mnestheus.
259. Lēvibus: note the quantity of the first syllable. hamis consortam, etc.: see note on the same words, III, 467.
260. ipse: Aeneas.
261. The o in Ilio is retained (hiatus), and made short. See note on III, 211.
262. habere: for habendum. See above, note on l. 247. viro: repeats the huic (l. 259), because of its distance from the verb, Donat.
264. Multiplicem: 'with its heavy folds'; emphatic and explaining vix.
265. cursu: 'in swift pursuit'; join with agebat.
267. argento: ablative with perfecta, 'well made.' aspera signis: 'em-
    bosssed with figures.'
268. iamque adeo: 'now at length'; adeo strengthens the iam. Cf.
    II, 567.
269. taenis: for taeniis.
271. ordine debilis uno: 'disabled in one row of oars'; i.e. one side is
    partially disabled. ordine, ablative of specification. By a natural figure,
    quite frequent in nautical phrase, the captain, instead of the ship, is said to
    be crippled (debilis).
273. Qualis: cf. I, 430, and note. saepe: as in I, 148. viae in agger:
    'on the raised pavement of the road.' The entire surface of the road is an
    agger.
274. obliquum: 'lying across the track.' ictu: join with gravis.
275. saxo: join with both adjectives, seminecem and lacerrum.
276-279. Nequiquam — plicantem: 'in vain throws forth long wreaths
    with his body, while attempting to flee; in one part fierce and glowing with
    his eyes, and stretching high his hissing neck; (the other) part crippled by
    the wound, holds him back (though) struggling (to force himself forward)
    on his coils (nodis), and winding himself into his own folds.'
279. Nixantem: refers to the action of the unwounded portion of his
    body first described; with this he vainly struggles to pull himself along by
    throwing it into contortions, while he twists the joints (membra) of the
    wounded part, or part below the wound, upon themselves; i.e. into coil
    within coil. nodis: 'knots'; denotes the alternate contraction and exten-
    sion of the joints, either vertical or horizontal, which in the snake are the
    means of motion, and which, in this case, when he is struggling violently,
    rise into large, undulating knots.
281. Vela facit: 'unfurls the sails.'
282. promisso munere: no particular reward has been mentioned in the
    narrative, but we may infer from l. 305 that in the ship race also, none was
    to go unrewarded.
284. datur: the last syllable is long here. Cf. II, 369. operum Minervae: the use of the needle, distaff, and loom.
285. genus: Greek accusative.

286–361. Description of the foot race. Aeneas chooses a meadow, encircled by wooded hills, as a circus or stadium. He invites all who wish to make trial of their speed in a foot race to present themselves. The most prominent competitors are Nisus, Euryalus, Diores, Salius, Patron, Helmus, and Panopés. Nisus takes the lead, Salius is next, and third Euryalus, followed by Helmus and Diores. Near the goal Nisus falls down, but gives the victory to his friend Euryalus by tripping up Salius. Helmus takes the second prize, and Diores the third.

287, 288. quem — silvae: ‘which woods surrounded on curving hills on every side’; i.e. which wood-covered hills encircled. collibus: ablative of place with terrae.
288. mediaque — erat: ‘in the midst of a valley was the circle of a theater.’
291. qui: the antecedent is eorum (limiting animos) understood.
296. Nisus — pueri: ‘Nisus distinguished by his affectionate love for the boy (Euryalus).’

299. ab: see note on I, 730.
300. Helmus: was a friend of Acestes, mentioned above, I. 73.
307. caelatam: ‘mounted with silver’; probably having a wooden handle embossed, or inlaid, with figures in silver. ferre: = ferendam. Cf. II. 248, 262.
308. praemia: ‘prizes’; to be distinguished here from honos, the present which was to be common to all.

310. phaleris insignem: ‘adorned with trappings.’ These were straps of leather mounted with metallic ornaments, and fastened about the breast, neck, and head of the horse.

311, 312. Amazoniam, Threiciis: general appellatives here, signifying such as Amazons and Thracians use; for both races were renowned as archers.

312. lato auro: ablative of description with Balleus; ‘of broad gold.’ circum (adv.) amplectitur: the belt, as seen in some antique representations of the quiver, passes round the quiver, and the two ends are joined together by the buckle, or brooch. See p. 27.

313. tereti gemma: ‘with a polished jewel’; ablative of instrument with subnectit; or may be ablative of description with fibula.
316. Corripiunt spatio: ‘they seize upon the course.’ Cf. I. 145, and I, 418. limen: ‘the starting point.’

317. ultima signant: ‘they mark the farthest point’; i.e. with the eye; for without fixing the eye on the goal, they may turn from a direct line.
318. corpora: nicely chosen here for the persons themselves.
319. fulminis alis: the thunderbolt was often represented on coins, with wings.
321. deinde: is joined with insequitur (understood). post: with relictum, governing cum understood.
323. quo sub ipso: 'and close behind him.'
324. calcem—calce: 'and even now grazes heel with heel'; i.e. 'foot with foot'; almost abreast of Helymus, lacking only a pace of it.
325. umero: the shoulder or side of Helymus. spatia plura: for plus spatii. supersint—relinquat: the present for the imperfect subjunctive of a condition contrary to fact in present time. Cf. ni faciat, I, 58.
326. ambiguumve relinquat: 'or he would leave it (the result or issue of the contest) uncertain.'
327. spatio extremino: 'in the farthest part of the course'; the ultima mentioned in l. 317. The race seems to have terminated here, and not to have turned back from the goal, as in the regular circus.
328. sub Finem: 'near to the end'; defining more precisely the preceding words. levi sanguine: because slippery. Victims had been slaughtered on the spot, as is implied in sacro, l. 333.
329. ut: causal, 'since.' forte: it 'happened' that, when they were slaughtering bullocks, the blood had soaked the ground in this part of the race course.
330. Fusus (erat): 'had streamed.' super: adverb.
331, 332. presso solo: ablative absolute denoting time. When once his foot had pressed this treacherous spot, he instantly slipped and fell headlong.
334. ille: in apposition with the foregoing subject, as in I, 3.
336. revolutus: 'rolled over.' spissa harena: 'on the compact sand.'
337. Euryalus: the last syllable is long under the ictus and before the caesura.
338. plausu, fremitu: ablative of manner.
339. nunc: emphatic; 'now' that Nisus and Salius are thrown out.
340. cavaeae ingentiis: 'of the vast theater.' See l. 288.
340, 341. ora Prima: 'the front seats of the fathers.' The senators at Rome occupied the seats in front; so now the nobles and elders were seated in front of the multitude.
344. veniens virtus: 'his merit presenting itself.'
349. palmam—nemo: 'no one moves the prize from the (determined) order.' The prizes were to be given to those who should come out first, second, and third, with no other condition specified.
352. aureis: here, a disyllable.
NOTES—BOOK V

355. laude: ‘merit.’
357. simul his dictis: H. 490, 4; LM. 665; A. 261, b; B. 144, 2; G. 417, x2; (H. 437, 2).
359. artes: in apposition with clipeum.
360. Danais: dative of the agent with reflexum. See note on I, 326. The Greeks had taken the shield from a temple of Neptune, and perhaps it had come into the hands of Aeneas through Helenus.
361. Hoc munere: H. 426, 6; LM. 535; A. 225, d; B. 187, I, a; G. 348; (H. 384, II, 2).

362–484. The pugilistic contest is next described. Dares, a Trojan, presents himself as the challenger, but at first no one is disposed to compete with him. Then an old Sicilian of Trojan descent, Entellus, is induced by his friend Acestes to enter the lists. They put on the gauntlets furnished by Aeneas, and begin the fight. Entellus at first stands on the defensive, and merely parries or avoids the blows of his more nimble antagonist. At last the old man aims a blow with immense effort at Dares, who adroitly turns aside, leaving Entellus to fall headlong by the impetus of his own motion. Entellus, thus roused by shame and revenge, rises from the ground, attacks Dares with fury, and gains the victory.

362. peregit: for the tense, see note on postquam, I, 216.
363. animus praesens: ‘a prompt spirit.’
364. evinctis palmis: ‘the palms being bound’; i.e. with the caestus; not a boxing glove covering the hand, but a coil of leather thongs, filled with lead or iron, and bound around the palm and wrist, sometimes extending to the elbow. See Fig. 45.
366. auro: is, perhaps, best referred to the practice of gilding the horns; and velatum explained as a zeugma.
371. ad tumulum: at the funeral games in honor of Hector. quo: ‘in which.’
373. veniens se ferebat, etc.: ‘who boasted of his descent from,’ etc. As in II, 377, III, 310, the participle agrees with the subject, yet virtually modifies the predicate as if in the accusative. Others render, ‘who with huge bulk strode forth (se ferebat) a descendant of,’ etc. Amyci: Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, compelled all strangers to contend with him until at length he was killed by Pollux, who had landed with the other Argonauts in Bithynia.
375. prima in proelia: ‘for the beginning of the fight’; or prima = primus. He ‘first’ presented himself.
381. Aeneae: better the dative of reference (equivalent to the genitive of possession) than the genitive.

384. finis: not here 'purpose,' but 'time;' 'what will be the end of delaying?' i.e., how long must I remain here? usque: separated from quo by tmesis.

385. Ducere: supply me as the subject.

387. gravis: for graviter, with castigat.

388. ut consederat: 'as (by chance) he had seated himself.'

389. frustra: 'in vain,' if, after all, you suffer another to carry away the prize on the present occasion.

391. nobis: ethical dative; 'where, pray, is that god of ours?' See note on l. 162.

395. sed enim: 'but in fact' (= d̮̱λλά γδρ). An ellipsis is involved.

397. qua: governed by fidens. H. 476, 3; L. M. 629; A. 254, 6; B. 219, 1; G. 401, r. 6; (H. 425, 1, 1), 8).

400. nec dona moror: 'nor do I regard the gifts.' Cf. H. 287. deinde: see note on l. 14.

402. in proelia: join with ferre. quibus: '(armed) with which.'

403. intendere: 'bind.'

404. tantorum: with bonum conveys the same notion as if it were tam qualifying ingentia—an exaggerated description of the size of the caestus.

405. longe recusat: 'shrinks far back.'

407, 408. pondus—versat: 'tries the weight of the gauntlets, and turns over, this way and that, the immense folds themselves.' Their numerous great coils are distinguished from their weight.

410. arma: is added to signify that they were weapons actually used by him in combat.

413. Sanguine, cerebro: the blood and brain of some who had been beaten or killed by Eryx.

414. His: see note on Quibus, l. 402. suetus: sc. pugnare.

418. Id: is ambiguous, but probably relates to the proposition following, to take equal gauntlets. sedet: for sedet animo or placet: probat: sc. et. auctor: predicate with probat: 'sanctions with his authority.'

421. duplicem amictum: as an old man, he had quietly seated himself, wrapped in a cloak made of coarse cloth doubled. Such a cloak was called by the Romans abolla.

422. lacertosque: is connected with the following verse in scanning. See note on IV, 558.

423. With Exuit in this usage, vestibus is understood.
in digitos: join with arrectus.

mole: 'in his heavy frame.'

trementi labant: may be rendered 'tremble and totter.' Genua: here, a disyllable, gen-wa. aeger anhelitus: 'troubled panting'; a hard drawing of the breath that betrays infirmity.

vulnera: metonymy for verbera.

ingeminent: here, transitive, with multa (vulnera) as object.

pectore — sonitus: 'wake deep echoes on the chest'; from the blow received. errat: 'play.'

gravis: in the predicate, implying that he is fixed and steady by his weight. nisu: 'firm position.'

tela exit: 'shuns blows.' For the accusative after exit, see H. 429, 3; A. 237, d. modo: limits corpore and oculis.

Ilie: Dares; subject of pererrat (l. 441) and urget (l. 442).

a vertex: for desuper; as in I, 114.

ultimo: 'of his own impulse'; not because struck by his opponent.

studios: 'with eager interest.'

caelo: see note on Latio, I, 6.

Daren: the form Daretia for the accusative also occurs, l. 460.

ilie: see note on I, 3, and cf. II. 186, 398.

quam: trans. 'as,' and join with multa. The correlative would regularly be tam instead of sic.

densis — Creber: 'frequent with swift following blows'; for denisis et crebris ictibus. versat: 'drives round and round'; as agit toto aequore, l. 456.

vires alias: 'superhuman strength'; 'do you not perceive that his strength is other (than mortal),'# Some god helps him. Others trans.: 'the strength (of both of you) is changed'; i.e. other than before. conversa numina: 'that the favor of heaven is changed.' When Entellus fell, the gods seemed to be on the side of Dares; now that they have become adverse, he need not feel disgraced to submit to their power. He is not wanting in prowess, but is only infelix.

deo: 'to the god (whoever he may be).'</n
utroque: 'to either side.'

vocati: these friends represent Dares.

qua a morte: 'from what (certain and cruel) death.' revocatum: 'rescued.' See note on summersas, I, 69.

donum pugnae: 'as the prize of the combat.'

media inter cornua: 'right between the horns.'

ardus: 'rising to his full height.'

humi: see note on I, 193. Observe the monosyllable closin verse. H. 738; G. 784, 10; and cf. I, 105; (H. 613, N. 4).
482. super: 'over him.'

483. meliorem animam: Dares would have been slain as a victim to Eryx; but the life of the bull is given as a more acceptable sacrifice. Eryx was the master of Entellus, and has just now, as a god, secured him the victory.

485–644. The trial of skill in archery. There are four competitors: Hippocoon, Mnestheus, Eurtyion, Acestes. Their order is determined by lot. The mark is a dove fastened by a cord to a ship's mast, erected for the purpose in the 'long circus.' The arrow of Hippocoon strikes the mast, but misses the bird. Mnestheus hits the string only, and the bird escapes. Eurtyion kills her on the wing. Acestes discharges his arrow into the air at random. It takes fire and vanishes in the sky. In consequence of this miracle, the old man is pronounced victor.

486. qui forte velint: 'such as perchance may wish.'

487. Ingenti manu: 'with powerful hand.' See note on manu, l. 241.

488. transacto in fune: 'by a string passed around it (the dove's foot).'

489. tendant: see note on 1, 20.

490. locus: 'the place'; metonymy for the lot which decided the place or order. Hyrtacidae: Hippocoon and Nisus (IX, 177) are both called sons of Hyrtacus.

494. oliva: Mnestheus, as one of the victors in the ship race, has still the olive wreath on his head. Eurytion, like Hippocoon, is not elsewhere mentioned. His brother Pandarus was famed for archery, and under the direction of Minerva (Insus) had broken off the truce with the Greeks by discharging an arrow at Menelaus.

498. Acestes: metonymy for the name or lot of Acestes.

499. et ipse: 'even he,' though aged.

501. Pro se quisque: 'each one with all his power.' H. 389, 3; L.M. 10.

502. nervo stridente: ablative absolute.

505. timuit — pennis: the frightened bird showed its fear (timuit) fluttering with its wings; the ablative expresses instrument.

506. ingenti — plausu: of those viewing the contest.

507. adducto arcu: 'his bow being drawn (to the breast).'

508. Alta petens: 'aiming high.'

512. notos: 'winds'; governed by the preposition in. For a similar displacement of the preposition, see II, 654.

513. arcu contenta parato: 'strained on the ready bow.'
La: for the singular; ‘his shaft.’ The arrow is said to be strained the bow. See note on l. 507. Fratrem: Eurytion invoked the aid as; a deified hero, as Entellus (l. 483) that of Eryx.

Tentans: the distant flight of the arrow, and the noise of the bow, the strength and skill of old Acestes.

Hic—vates: ‘hereupon a strange sight, sudden and destined of great presage, meets their eyes. The great event afterained it, and the awful soothsayers interpreted the omens too late.’ which this omen was intended to foreshadow has never been satis-lentified. It perhaps does not refer to the burning of the ships ll. 659 sqq., but to later events in the history of Sicily, perhaps her Rome.

Nec maximus, etc.: Aeneas regards the prodigy as a token of toward Acestes, and lactum indicates the same understanding e part of Acestes himself.

Voluit—auspicis: ‘has made known his will by such tokens.’ Sortem: with le, used adverbially; ‘apart from the lot,’ ‘out of ’; i.e. he drew a prize not provided for among the premiums first

Magnus munere: ‘as a noble gift.’

Re: see note on I, 66. Sui monumentum: ‘as a memento of

Relato—honori: ‘the honor put before (his own).’ He is not that an extraordinary gift, eclipsing the first prize, should be pre-Acestes.

Maximus ingreditur donis: ‘he advances next in gifts’; i.e. next in prize.

The cavalry exercise (cursus equorum) of Ascanius and his pations is introduced in addition to the regular contests, and as a rprise to the spectators. Three leaders (ductores, magistri), Pri-s, and Ascanius, command each a troop of twelve boys. They complicated evolutions, compared by the poet to the Labyrinth of and are nearly through with the exercise, when they are suddenly l by the news that the ships are on fire.

Tial game of the boys, here described, was called Troia, and was t the Romans, especially in the time of Virgil, under the patron-gustus.

Audum—misso: ‘when the contest (of the archers) had not yet i.’ Epytides had been called while the game of archery was still that the troop of boys might be prepared to appear without delay. is regarded by some editors as equivalent to ludis.
546. Custodem: noble youths, both in the heroic age and in Virgil's time, were attended by guardians. Cf. l. 257.

550. Ducat, ostendat: subjunctive with *dic* as a verb of commanding. See note on IV, 635. *avo*: 'in honor of his grandfather.'

551. Ipsae: Aeneas. *longo circro*: 'from the long extended arena.'

552. Infusum: the multitude had 'poured in' (crowded) over the level ground during the trial in archery.

553. pariter: 'equally,' or similarly equipped and adorned.

554. lucent: they shine in polished armor, and with their glittering weapons and golden ornaments. *euntes*: 'as they advance.'

554, 555. quos: with *mirata*, not *fremit*.

556. in morem: for *de* or *ex more*; 'according to the custom' of boys in this game. 'The hair of all was bound with a well-trimmed crown,' probably of olive leaves.

558. pectore: ablative of place. It is 'at the top of the breast' that the ends of the torques, or stiff twisted collar, come together.

560. numero: join with *Tres*. *turmae*: 'companies'; synonymous with *acies*, l. 563, and *agmina*, l. 580. *terni*: 'three each,' and *bis seni* (l. 561), twelve each,' are distributive numerals.

561. secuti: as a present, like *mirata*, l. 555.

562. Agmine partito: 'the (whole) band being divided'; i.e. not being one organized company under a common leader, but consisting of three independent battalions (agmina), each with its own captain, though now, when they first enter, moving in one column. *paribus magistris*: their captains are well matched in age, rank, and appearance.

563. Una acies: sc. est.

564. It was customary among the Greeks to name the grandson after the grandfather.

565. auctura Italos: 'destined to swell the number of Italians'; Cato says that the people of Politorium, an Italian city, were the descendants of Polites quem, etc.: 'whom a Thracian horse bears, dappled with white spots, showing white pasterns (i.e. *primi pedis*, the front part of each foot), and a white forehead high upraised.'

566. vestigia pedis: 'footsteps'; here for *pedes*.

567. arduus: has reference to the head alone.

568. Atys: the second leader is so called as a compliment to Augustus, whose mother belonged to the Atian gens.


572. Esse: prose construction would require *ut*, or *qui esset*. Cf. l. 538.

575. plausu: join with *excipiunt*. *pavidos*: 'trembling'; i.e. with boyish timidity and modesty.
578. Lustravere: 'passed in review.' paratis: 'ready,' the review being now ended.

579. longe: 'from afar.'
580. pares: 'equal' in numbers or strength.
580,581. agmina solvere: 'they separated their battalions'; i.e. they break up the three companies that were proceeding in column. terti: i.e. each of the three companies divides into bands or sections (chori), each comprising one half, or six of the boys in the company. vocati: 'being called,' e by another signal from Epytides, they wheel and charge. The boys have saluted at the first signal of Epytides to their stations on the field, and now, at the second signal, commence the cavalry action, or sham fight, two of the quadrors maneuvering as allies against the third.

584. Adversi spatiis: 'opposite, in position.'
585. Impedient: 'intersect' or 'interweave.' sub armis: for armati. I. l. 440. The passage (580-585) may thus be rendered: 'they galloped part in equal numbers, and the three companies broke up the line in parted ands; and again, when called, they wheeled (convertere vias) and charged with hostile weapons. Then they enter upon successive advances and retreats, unpending one another, and intersect circles with circles, one after another, and armed men call up the image of battle.'

587. facta — feruntur: 'in truce they ride abreast'; in a united column, as in the opening review.

589. Parietibus: is scanned as four syllables, par-yet-i-bus. See note on 16. It is the ablative of manner with textum. caecis: 'blind,' i.e. with doors or windows.
589, 590. ancipitem dolum, etc.: 'a treacherous winding rendered uncertain by a thousand pathways, where the untraced and inextricable maze rendered all guiding marks deceptive.'

592, 593. Haud — ludo: 'in like (swift and devious) course do the sons of Trojans intersect (each others') footsteps, and interweave retreats and stages in mock battle (ludo).'

594. Delphinum: H. 435, 4; L.M. 573; A. 218, d; B. 204, 3; G. 359, r and N. 4; (H. 391, 11, 4).

599. ipse, pubes: sc. celebravit.

600. suos: 'their children.' hinc: i.e. from Alba.

601. honorem: 'observance.'

602. Troia, etc.: 'and now (the game) is called Troy, the boys the Trojan id.' dicitur: agrees with the predicate nominative. See H. 390; L.M. 5; A. 204, b; B. 254, 3; G. 211, exc. (b); (H. 462, n. 2). The sham fight led Troia was one of the games of the circus at Rome.

503. Hac — tenus: separated by tmesis. sancto patri: 'to the deified her'; Anchises.
604–609. The burning of the ships. While the games are in progress
Juno sends Iris down to excite discontent among the Trojan women, who are
assembled near the shore, not witnessing the games, but gazing mournfully on
the sea, while they bemoan the death of Anchises. While they are grieving
that so much of the sea is still to be crossed, and that they cannot put an end
to their hardships by settling in Sicily, Iris presents herself in the form of
Beroë, a Trojan matron, and gives utterance to the feelings which fill them
all. They are roused to fury, and, seizing firebrands from the altars of Ne-
ptune, on which sacrifices are burning near the water, they hurl them into the
ships. Presently the alarm is conveyed by Enamelus to the Trojan assembly at
the tomb of Anchises. Ascanius, having scarcely completed the cavalry exer-
cise, hastens on his horse, followed by Aeneas and the rest, to extinguish the
fire. But it has already penetrated into the holds of the ships, and all human
efforts are unavailing. Aeneas then calls upon Jupiter, who answers his
prayer by sending down a flood of rain, and preserving all the ships safe.

604. Hic primum: 'now first'; for up to this moment the games had
been going forward without any untoward accident. fidem mutata novavit:
'changing fortune broke her faith'; a poetic expression for fidem mutavit.
Her favor thus far had been a pledge, as it were, of continued favor through-
out the day.

605. ludis: ablative of manner. tumulo: the dative as in avo, I. 556.
608. antiquum—dolorem: cf. I. 25. For the accusative, see note on
I, 228.

609. Illa: Iris. coloribus: ablative of description with areum.
610. Nulli: see note on I, 326. virgo: '(a celestial) virgin'; in apposi-
tion with illa.
612. relicam: 'left' by the men.
613. secretae: 'apart'; separated from the assembly (concursum). sola
acta: the strand was lonely compared with the concourse at the tomb.
615, 616. Heu — maris: 'alas, to think that so many waters, that so much
of the sea remains for us weary voyagers!' For the infinitive, see note on I.
37. Compare the language of Tennyson, Lotus Eaters:

'But evermore
Most weary seemed the sea, weary the oar,
Weary the wandering fields of barren foam.'

vox: predicate nominative with est understood, of which the foregoing clau-
se is the subject.

618. medias: as medios, I. 440.
621. Cui: 'as one to whom.' A relative clause of cause. See note on
388. Cui is better referred to Beroë than to Doryclus. Her rank made
a fit person for Iris to counterfeit.
NOTES — BOOK V


623, 624. Traxerit, reservat: for the mood, see note on l. 621.

626 sqq. Septima: the seventh summer commenced with the departure of the Trojans from Sicily, and their speedy arrival in Carthage. See I, 755. From l. 46 we learn that at the time of the games a year had elapsed since the funeral of Anchises. Virgil's chronology therefore is slightly inconsistent.

Vertitur: 'is closing'; finishing its revolution. Cf. III, 284. freta and terras: are governed by ferimus (= 'traverse'). For this use of the passive of fero, cf. neci, l. 524. sassa Sideraque: objects of emensae.

630. fraterni: as in l. 24, on account of the relationship between Aeneas and Eryx.

631. iacere: instead of quominus iaciamus. H. 608, 3; A. 331, g; G. 549, N. 1; (H. 535, IV). civibus: 'to (our) countrymen.'

632. nequiquam: for we have failed to secure for them a new abode.

633. Nullane iam: 'shall no walls now,' etc.; are we now at length to give up all hope?

634. Hectoreos: Hector is dear to them, and his heroic deeds are associated with these two rivers. Cf. l. 190. They had hoped to find a new fatherland, where old names should be revived just as they were by IIelenus in Epirus (see III, 497).

638. Iam — res: 'even now is it the time to act'; lit. 'for things to be done.'

639. mora: sc. est. tantis: 'so great'; namely, as this dream. quattuor araee: 'four altars' on the shore, erected to Neptune, perhaps, by the captains of the four ships, before engaging in the race.


642. procul: with Sublata, 'high.' Cf. l. 775.

646. vobis: the ethical dative; 'you have not Beroë here.'

648. qui spiritus illi: 'what a (godlike) air she has!'

651. quod, etc.: 'because she alone (of all) was deprived of such a festival.'

655. spectare: historical infinitive. ancipites, Ambiguae: 'uncertain,' 'hesitating.'

656. fatis: 'with the voice of fate.'

657. paribus alis: cf. IV, 252.

659. Tum vero: when it was manifest that a goddess had been advising them, they were the more stimulated to execute their purpose.

660. focis penetralibus: 'from the sacred hearths'; i.e. of their temporary dwellings by the-seashore.

661. spo liant: of the burning 'boughs' (frondem, etc.).

662. immissis habenis: i.e. with unbridled fury.

663. abiete: ablative of material, for ex abiete; 'painted sterns of fir' is equivalent to 'sterns of painted fir.'
665. Incensas naves: ‘the setting on fire of the ships.’ See note on II, 413.
667, 668. ut—sic: ‘even thus as he was’; not laying aside his arms, and still mounted. equo: ablative expressing the means of petivit, and is closely related to aer.
670. iste: ‘that (madness of yours).’
672. En: see note on I, 461.
673. Galeam, etc.: he takes off his helmet to verify his words. inanem: ‘empty’; a natural appellative of the helmet when removed from the head.
674. ludo ciebat: cf. ll. 585 and 593.
676. diversa per litora: ‘along different parts of the shore.’
677. sicubi Saxa: ‘wherever (there are) hollow rocks.’
679. Mutatae: ‘transformed,’ ‘coming to themselves.’ excussa: Juno, through Iris, had stimulated them to execute a mad purpose. Her influence is now ‘shaken off,’ ‘driven from their souls.’
681. udo: water has been cast on the outside, but does not penetrate into the closely packed calking of tow, or oakum, through which the fire is stealing its way.
683. Est: see note on IV, 66.
684. heroum: Aeneas and his captains.
685. abscondère: historical infinitive.
687. exosus: sc. es.
688. quid, etc.: ‘if (thy) pity, which is of old, has any regard for mortal sufferings.’ Quid is an adverbial accusative.
689. da—classi: the infinitive is the direct, and classi the remote, object; ‘grant that the fleet may escape the flames.’
691. tu: gives emphasis to the petition. quod superest: ‘that which (alone) remains’; the only thing which remains for thee to do, and for me to desire or pray for, if my ships are now destroyed, is that thou at once destroy me with thy thunderbolt.
693. efusis imbrisus: ablative absolute, expressing means.
694. sine more: ‘without precedent’; i.e. with great fury.
695. Ardua terrarum: ‘the hills.’ See note on I, 422; and cf. VIII, 221; XI, 513. campi: ‘the plains’; the level lands. ruit—austris: ‘down poured from all the sky its murky stores of rain, black with misty southern blasts’ (Papillon).
697. super: ‘to overflowing.’

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

701, 702. *in gentes* — *versans*: 'was shifting about and pondering mighty cares in heart, now this way now that.'

704. *unum*: more than all others.

706, 707. *Haec — ordo*: parenthetical: 'he was wont to give such (*haec*) replies (reveal by replies such things), as (*quaer*) either the great wrath of the gods, etc. Other editors take *haec* as referring to Pallas; i.e. 'she was wont to give replies (through Nautes),' etc.

708. *solatus*: with the force of a present participle. Cf. I, 312. *Isque*: 'and (therefore) he.' *Isque* resumes the sentence interrupted by the parenthesis, while, at the same time, this sentence is connected with the parenthesis by *-que*.

710. *Quidquid erit*: 'whatever shall happen'; i.e. whatever fortune shall bring.

711. *divinae stirpis*: see l. 38.

713. *superant*: *supersunt*; 'those who are left over from the lost ships.'

716. *quidquid*: indefinite pronouns and adjectives in the neuter gender are often used of persons.

717. *habeant sine*: see note on *memoret*, II, 75.

718. *permissa nomine*: 'the honor of calling the new city Acesta being granted by you, though you yourself are the real founder. Cicero, in Verr. 5, 33, 72, says that Segesta (the name given by the Romans to the site of Acesta) was founded by Aeneas, and that the people from that circumstance held themselves bound to the Romans, not only as allies and friends, but also as kinsmen.

721. *bigis subvecta*, etc.: 'upwrought on her steeds.' See note on III, 12. *polum tenebat*: 'was in midheaven.'

722. *facies*: not the shade of Anchises dwelling in Hades, but a form or phantom sent from heaven in his image. See note on VI, 696.

728. *pulcherrima*: see note on *plurimus*, I, 419.


730. *dura — cultu*: 'hardy and savage in habits of life.'

731. *ante*: 'first'; i.e. before you proceed to Latium.

732. *Averna alta*: a cavern on the side of Lake Avernus was supposed to be one of the entrances to Hades.
734. tristes umbras: in apposition with Tartara.
736. Nigrarum: black victims were sacrificed to the infernal gods. See VI, 243 sqq. sanguine: ablative of means. By slaying many black victims she will secure an entrance for you.
738. torquet cursus: she has passed the zenith and is turning her course down toward the horizon.
739. saevus: ‘pitiess; for it breaks off my interview with you. Ghosts and dreams must flee before the dawn. With the sentiment, cf. Shakespeare, Midsummer Night’s Dream, 3, 2, 379:

‘Yonder shines Aurora’s harbinger,
At whose approach ghosts, wandering here and there,
Troop home to churchyards.’

Cf. also the words of the Ghost in Hamlet:

‘Methinks I scent the morning air.’

741. Quo deinde: ‘whither now.’
743. sopitos ignes: he removes the fires on the domestic hearth, that may offer a sacrifice of wheat and incense to Vesta and the Penates. Cf. III, 177, 178.
744. Larem: the household god. Usually the plural, Lares, occurs in Virgil. penetralia: ‘the shrine’; put for the goddess herself.
745. Farre pio: ‘with the sacred (sacrificial) wheat.’
749. consiliis: ‘to his plan’ or present purposes.
750. Transcribunt urbi matres: they transfer matrons, or elderly women, to the new city or colony by enrolling their names on the list of citizens. But only part, or at least not all, of the women were thus left to dwell in Sicily. See XI, 35. populumque volentem: those of the men who wished to remain.
752. Ipsi: those who are to proceed on the voyage.

753. navigiiis: dative with repenunt. This line is hypermetric. See note on IV, 558.
754. bello: the dative with vivida.
755. designat aratro: this was a sacred ceremony in marking out the boundary of a new city.

756. domos: he allots the places for dwellings. Ilium, the city, Troiam, the region or district, including the city.

758. forum: seems here to be put for iudicia, 'the courts,' the proceedings of which constituted the characteristic business of the forum.

760. A priest or flamen is appointed for the tomb of Anchises, and the wood far around it is set apart, or consecrated. Join late with saecer.


762. novem: see note on nona, l. 64. aris: ablative of place.

764. creber et adsiprans: 'and blowing fresh'; a proleptic expression.

768. non tolerabile nomen: the very name of the sea was suggestive of hardship, and not to be borne.

772. Eryci: 'to Eryx,' as a deified hero, and one of the gods of the place.

Tempestatibus: 'to the Storms,' which may forbear to molest them, if propitiated. Cf. III, 120.

773. ex ordine: 'one after another.'

774. caput: join with evinctus. tonsae: 'trimmed.' Cf. I, 556.

775. procul: 'high up' and apart from the rest; join with stans. Cf. I, 642.


779-871. Venus, in her dread of the persistent anger of Juno, appeals to Neptune for his interposition to prevent any further disaster by sea to the lot of Aeneas. Neptune reminds her of his former friendly acts to Aeneas both on sea and land, and promises now to protect him, requiring, however, at one of his crew shall be lost on the voyage. Meanwhile, the whole fleet proceeds under full sail, led by the ship of Aeneas, which is steered by the lot Palinurus. In the night Aeneas and all on board fall asleep, except Palinurus, who watches, and keeps the helm alone. Somnus descends from the sky, and tempts him to sleep, and, in spite of his resistance, overpowers him with Lethean influence. Palinurus falls over into the sea, still grasping the helm, and carrying a fragment of the ship, torn off with it. Aeneas is wakened by the irregular motion of the ship, and perceiving the fate which is befallen Palinurus, bemoans his loss, while he himself directs the course.

781. nec exsaturabile pectus: 'and her insatiate revenge.'

782. omnes: 'all'; even the most humiliating.

783. longa dies: 'length of time.' pietas: his piety in general as well as toward Juno.

784. infracta: 'subdued.' Juno knows the fates concerning Aeneas, but she still persists.

785. exedisse: 'to have devoured'; strongly expressive of her hatred.
786. traxe: for traxisse. See note on I, 201. poenam per omnen: 'through all suffering'; i.e. of the ten years' siege.
787. Reliquias, etc.: 'she pursues the remnant of Troy, the (very) ashes and bones of the city she has destroyed.'
788. sciat illa: 'let her understand,' for I do not.
789. tu testis: sc. as. See I, 50 sqq.
791. nequiquam: 'in vain'; for Neptune had thwarted her attempt by repelling the winds of Aeolus.
793. Per scelus: is not an adverbial expression for scelestes, but a substitute for ad, or in scelus; meaning, 'through all the steps of crime.' Join with actis.
794. subigit: sc. illum or Aenean. classe: anger is apt to exaggerate.
795. Quod superest: 'as the only thing that remains'; i.e. to be asked for. Cf. I, 691. Others refer it to 'the remnant' of the fleet.
797. tibi: join with Velo dare; 'let it be lawful (for them) to commit their sails safely to you'; i.e. to your protection.

Fig. 48.—Neptune attended by Tritons and Nereids (ll. 816 sqq.)

798. ea moenia: that city which Aeneas is aiming to establish in Italy.
800. omne: = ommine: 'it is wholly right.'
801. Unde genus duce: she sprung from the foam of the sea. See note on Cythera, I, 257. quoque: it is not only right by the laws of nature, but also I have by my own friendly acts deserved your confidence.
805. impingeret agmina muris: 'dashed their battalions against the walls.'
810. Cum cuperem: 'though I desired.'
811. periurae: 'false,' because her king, Laomedon, had violated his promise to Neptune. See note on II, 610.
813. Portus Avernii: refers especially to Cumae, which is near Lake Avernus.
814. Unus erit, etc.: Palinurus is the destined victim. See ll. 846 sqq.
815. caput: = vita.
816. laeta: proleptic.
817. auro: for aureo ingo; ablative of instrument.
NOTES — BOOK V

821. aquis: either an ablative of place where (= mari), or ablative of specification. fugiunt: ‘disappear.’ vasto aethere: ‘from the wide heavens.’
822. cete: a Greek plural, = κῆρη.
823. senior: ‘aged’; a term often applied to marine deities.
822-826. Virgil may have had in mind a group of statuary by Scopas, which stood in the Circus Flamininus at Rome (described in Pliny’s Natural History, 36, 5).
827. Hic, etc.: cf. I, 502. vicissim: ‘in turn’; i.e. in place of care.
830. Una — pedem: ‘they all hauled the sheet alike.’ All the vessels, governed by the movements of Palinurus, took the wind alike (una, pariter), now on the one side of the ship, now on the other. Des was the name of the rope called by us the ‘sheet,’ fastened at each of the lower corners of the sails. These were alternately ‘let out’ and ‘shortened,’ according as the ship took the wind from the right or left. Facere pedem is ‘to manage the sheet.’ Cf. III, 267, and note.
831, 832. They simultaneously turned the sails now to the left, now to the right. The yards themselves are necessarily turned to one side or the other when the sheets are hauled or loosened.
833, 834. densum Agmen: ‘the squadron in close array.’
834. ad hunc: ‘after him’; according to his movements.
835. mediam metam: her turning point or goal in the middle of the heavens; ‘the middle of her course.’
837. Sub remis: ‘near their oars.’
839. disputat umbras: Somnus did not disperse the darkness, but passed through it, ‘parting’ it, as it were, in his descent.
843. ipsa = sua sponte.
844. Aequatae: ‘fair’; such as make the sails aequata, with the accessory idea of ‘steady.’ See IV, 587.
845. labori: the dative is rare with furari. (Cf. II, 427; I.M. 539; A, 229; B, 188, 2, d; G, 345, nr. 1; (II, 385, II, 3).
847. vix attollens: ‘scarcely lifting’; i.e. hardly turning his eyes away from his steering to notice the supposed Phorbas.
853. Nusquam: occasionally, as here, for nunquam. amittebat: has the last syllable long under the ictus. sub astra: ‘up toward the stars,’ by which he was steering the boat.
856. cunctanti: ‘of him resisting.’ natantia: is proleptic. lumina solvit: the eyes of Palinurus, which had been strained and fixed steadily on the stars, Somnus causes to yield and to sink to sleep.
857. primos: for primum.
858. Et: equivalent to cum, as in III, 9.
861. Ipse: Somnus. ales: as a winged creature; ‘on his wings.’
865. Difficiles quondam: 'once dangerous'; when former voyagers, such as Ulysses, passed them; but no longer so, at least, on account of the Sirens, as they had disappeared before the arrival of Aeneas in these waters; for, according to the myth, they cast themselves into the sea and perished because they were outwitted by Ulysses.

866. Tum: refers to the time when Aeneas sailed by the rocks.

867. Cum: relates to  

869. Multa gemens: see note on 1, 465. animum: see note on 1, 228.

871. Nudus, ignota: to die away from one's native land was a great misfortune, but the greatest of all was to be deprived of burial. Palinurus, soon after his death, meets Aeneas in Hades, and gives him the particulars of his fate. For these, see VI, 347 sqq.

BOOK VI

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

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

1. Sic fatur lacrimans: these words closely connect the narrative of the Fifth and Sixth Books. immittit habenas: 'loosen the sheets.' Cf. immittere jubes, VIII, 708.
Cuboiicis — oris: Cumae, a city situated on the coast of Campania, a
north of Naples, was founded in very ancient times by a colony from
in Asia Minor, and
Chalcis, in Euboea.
the terms Euboean
Galcidian are applied
city of Cumae and to
connected with it.
only of the ancient
main to-day. Beneath
ropolis, on which stood
ple of Apollo, are very
ubterranean passages.
ertunt: on land;
prow of the ship was
toward the water, and
ward the shore.
cta rapt, etc. : 'part
penetrate the thick
habitations of wild beasts, and point out the discovered streams.'
ongs logically with silvas. Rapt, like Corripuere, I, 418, is equiva-

Fig. 50. — Map of the Vicinity of Cumae

Fig. 51. — View of the Vicinity of Cumae

cursu rapt, and means here 'hurries through.' Their first object is
9. acres: for the singular, which is used in l. 17; 'the Acropolis,' alius: seems to have reference here to the lofty site of the temple, though alius
Apollo, in X, 875, can mean only 'exalted Apollo.'
10. horrendaeque procul, etc.: 'and seeks at a distance the solitary abode
of the awe-inspiring Sibyl.'
11. cui, etc.: 'in whom the Delian prophet breathes mighty intelligence
and inspiration.'
IV, 511. aurea tecta: 'the golden
temple.'
14. Daedalus: according to
tradition, Daedalus was an Atheneian, and the pioneer of Athenian
art, but he is sometimes called Cretan, on account of his resi-
dence in Crete under King Minos,
for whom he built the celebrated
Labyrinth. Having offended Mi-
nos by aiding Pasiphaë in the
commission of an unnatural crime,
he was imprisoned with his son
Icarus in the Labyrinth. He ef-
fected their escape by contriving
artificial wings of wax and other
materials. Icarus flew too near
the sun, so that the heat melted
his wings, and he fell into that
part of the Mediterranean called,
after him, the Icarian Sea. Daed-
lalus, flying toward the north (ad
Arctos), according to one tradition, landed safely in Sicily; according to
another, which Virgil adopts, he first alighted on the Acropolis of Cumea.
15. pennis: ablative of the instrument.
17. Chalcidica: see note on l. 2.
18. Redditus: 'returning'; reaching the earth again first at this point.
Redux, reddere, and kindred words are used of objects coming back from the
air or water to the land, at whatever point the land is reached again. Cf. I.
390. sacravit: 'devoted.' He suspended 'the oracle of his wings' in the
temple of Apollo as a thank offering for his preservation.
20. On the folds or valves (foribus) of the door, Daedalus had represented
in raised work, or bas-reliefs of gold, some of the most striking events in
the history of Theseus. Each of the two folds of the door was divided into
panels, adorned with these designs; those on one side representing scenes in Athens, those on the other (contra) in Crete. Ietum: sc. erat. Androgeo: Greek genitive ('Anōpbyew), from 'Anōpbyewos. Androgeos was the son of Minos, king of Crete, who, on a visit to Athens, was murdered by the Athenians (Cecropidae) through envy of his success in the public games. Minos made war upon the Athenians and compelled them to sue for peace, which he granted on condition that seven of their young men and seven of their maidens (II. 21, 22) should be sent to Crete every year to be devoured by the Minotaur. tum, etc.: 'then (as the next design) there were (represented) the Athenians.' poenas: 'as a penalty.'

21. miserum: see note on I, 251. septena: the poet mentions the seven sons only, as this is sufficient to suggest the well-known story of the seven of each sex.

22. stat urna: the lots had been drawn from the urn in order to decide who, among the Athenian youth, should be the victims; and these, with their parents and friends, were represented in attitudes expressive of agony. sor-tibus: ablative absolute.

23. Contra: 'on the opposite side'; i.e. on the other fold of the door.

24. Hic: on this side of the door; or in Crete, which is represented on this side. cruelis amor: 'cruel passion'; because cruelly excited by Venus in Pasiphaë. tauri: objective genitive. suppoka: for supposta. furto: refers to the artifice of Daedalus, who, according to the story, constructed the image of a cow, in which Pasiphaë concealed herself.

25. mixtum genus: the Minotaur, or progeny of Pasiphaë, half man and half bull.

26. inest: 'is carved' or 'represented on' the door. Veneris—nefandae: 'a memorial of unnatural lust.' monumenta: poetic plural for the singular is in apposition with Minotaurus.

27. Hic: 'here' (too); on this same valve of the door is also another scene in Crete; namely, the Athenian hero Theseus, after slaying the Minotaur, tracing his way out of the Labyrinth by the guidance of a thread, which had been prepared for him by Daedalus at the intercession of the princess (regina) Ariadne, daughter of Minos, who had become enamored of Theseus. domus: genitive. error: cf. V, 591.

28. sed enim: see note on I, 19.

30. vestigia: the footsteps of Theseus.

31. sineret dolor: 'had grief permitted.' On the omission of si, see H. 573, N; LM. 777; A. 310, b; B. 305, 2; G. 598; (H. p. 281, footnote 2); on the imperfect subjunctive for the pluperfect, H. 579, 1; LM. 939; A. 308, a; B. 304. 2; G. 597, r. 1; (H. 510, N. 2).

32. canarus erat: sc. ille, referring to Daedalus.

33. 34. Quin protinus Periegerent: 'indeed, they would have examined
successively.' For the tense, see note on l. 31. **omnia**: is here a dissyllable, *om-nia*; **praemissus**: 'who had been sent forward,' while Aeneas remained in front of the temple. From this it would seem that the Sibyl's cave was at some distance, *procui*, from the temple of Apollo.

36. **Deiphobe**: the name here given to the Cumaean Sibyl. **Glaucis**: '(the daughter) of Glaucus.' **Glaucus** was a marine divinity gifted with prophecy.

38. **intacto**: 'untouched'; not yet brought under the yoke.

39. **Praestiterit**: 'it were best'; potential subjunctive to express a modest assertion, instead of the indicative of direct statement. H. 552 and 554; I.M. 718; A. 311, 9; B. 280, 2; G. 257; (H. 486, I). **bidentes**: see note on IV, 57.

40. **sacra Iussa**: 'the rites commanded.'

41. **alta tempa**: the lofty or vast cavern of the Sibyl; the same as the *Antrum immuni*, l. 11, and the *ingens antrum* of the following line. This sacred grotto, or holy place in the depths of the hill, was probably connected with the temple of Apollo (*aurea tecta*, l. 13) by a passage in the rear, and thus was related to it as an *adytum* (l. 98).

42. in: 'into'; i.e. 'so as to form' a cavern.

43. aditus: 'passages'; not all necessarily foot passages, but channels, natural or artificial, communicating with the grotto, or *antrum*, — the *adytum*, whence is heard the oracular response (l. 98). **centum**: for a number indefinitely great.

44. **unde**: 'out of which'; whenever the Sibyl gives utterance to her prophecies.

45. ad limen: 'to the threshold' at the inner end of a corridor, leading into the *antrum*. **Poscere fata**: i.e. to pray for responses, which are revelations of the fates.

46. **deus!** the priestess, while before the entrance, is already under the influence of the god.

47. fores: the same as *limen* above. **non — unus**: 'did not remain the same.'

48. **Non compta**: ancient soothsayers wore the hair unbound. That of Deiphobus now becomes disordered.

49. rabia: join with *tumen*. **maior videri**: 'greater in aspect'; lit. 'greater to be seen.' **Videri** is an explanatory infinitive dependent on *maior*. H. 608, 4, 8, 1; I.M. 952; A. 273, 9; B. 333; G. 421, (c); (H. 533, II. 3, 8, 2).

50. mortale: accusative; 'a human sound.' See note on I, 328. Her whole frame expands, and her voice assumes an unnatural elevation and strength of tone.

51. **Iam propiore**: already felt, though not even yet in his greatest power. **Cessas in vota**: 'dost delay to begin thy prayers?'
52. neque atque: i.e. not before Aeneas shall have made supplication.
53. Attilame: the cave of the Sibyl is personified as a maid swept by the presence of the god.
54. qui dixit: dixit: Apollo, as the patron of archers, gave Theseus the skill to hit Achilles' Arimaspae in the heel, the only term where he was vulnerable.
55. in: genera apud.
56. dune te: because it was the response of Apollo at Delos, III. 244 sqq., which led him to undertake his voyage first to Crete, and finally to the Nymphs of Oenomaus: 'far remote.' He did not actually visit the Massaeus, Myceum, the old form of the genius private and the shades of the styx, but was banished near by them.
57. praetensae: 'bordering upon'; followed by the dative as in III. 184.
58. prenium: 'we grasp'; the significance of the word is shown more distinctly by fugientes. Italy is seeking, as it were, to clade our grasp.
59. Hac, etc.: 'thus far let Trojan fortune have pursued us'; and let that be enough of ill fortune to satisfy the hostile gods. For the subjunction, see I. 558; 1. L. 714; A. 266; B. 275; G. 100; (11. 483, 3).
60. iam fas est: 'it is now right'; it cannot be opposed now to the divine decrees even that you (Juno, Minerva, etc.) should spare the Trojan race.
61. non indebita: sc. mihi.
62. fatis: 'according to my destiny.' See I, 305. da considere: the priestess, or prophetess, can 'grant' this, in so far as she can inform them how to secure it. See note on III, 85.
63. An allusion to the temple of Apollo, erected by Augustus on the Palatine, in 28 B.C. In this temple a splendid statue of the god was placed between those of Latona and Diana.
64. festoaque dies: the Ludi Apollinares, which were established in 112 B.C.
65. Te quoque: this vow, made to the Sibyl to consecrate sacred urnae in the future kingdom of Aeneas for the preservation of her oracles, was fulfilled in the history of the so-called Sibylline books. These were at first, in the reign of the Tarquins, deposited in the Capitol; but, after the destruction of the Capitol and its contents by fire in the time of Sulla, 82 B.C., no new collection of such books for state purposes was made, until the building of the above-mentioned temple of Apollo. In this were deposited what were supposed to be genuine Sibylline books, or oracles, collected by Augustus from different sources, and placed in two chests at the foot of the statue of the god. penetralia: 'sacred shrines'; i.e. archives for the preservation of the books of the Sibyl.
66. Alma: 'kind prophetess.' viros: at first two, afterward ten, and
finally fifteen men (Quindecemviri Sacris Faciundis) were appointed to the

custody of the Sibyl.


77. Phoebi—*patiens*: "not yet yielding to Apollo." Divine inspiration

is too much for human weakness at first to sustain, and her nature instinctively struggles against the influence. The prophetess thus resisting is compared to an unbroken horse, which resists the efforts of the rider to subdue his fierceness. *immanis*: "wild"; join with *bacchatur*.

78. *si*: elliptical and interrogative, as in I, 181; "whether she may."

79. Excussisse: the perfect infinitive is not used here merely for the present, a usage which is occasionally met with in poetry, but it denotes the instant completion of the action; she desires to *have done* with the terrible influence.

80. *singt premendo*: "forms her to his will by curbing." The metaphor is continued.

81, 82. The priestess and Aeneas are in the cavern, in *antro* (see I, 77); in the general sense of the term, and before the threshold (*ante fores*, l. 47) of the inner grotto, or place of the oracle; but, after Aeneas has made his prayer, the doors spontaneously open, and the Sibyl rushes in, leaving him on the outside; her voice is then immediately heard from within.

84. terrae: sc. *pericula*. *regna Lavini*: the kingdom to be established by Aeneas, of which Lavinium is destined to be the chief city.

85. non: limits *volent*.

89. *Defuerint*: H. 540, 1; L.M. 748; A. 281, 8; B. 264; G. 244 (H. 473, 1). *alius Achilles*: this other Achilles is the Rutulian Turnus, who is already being raised up by the fates in Latium to resist the Trojans.

90. *Natus dea*: Turnus was the son of the nymph or goddess Venilia. See X, 76. For the force of *et ipsa*, see H. 509, 7; G. 311, 2; (H. 452, 6).

91. nec—*aberit*: "nor shall Juno, (always) haunting the Trojans, ever leave their side." *Teucris addita*: i.e. adhering (in hatred) to the Trojans.

92. *cum*: the fulfillment of the prophecy is found in VIII, 126 sqq.

93. *coniunx*: i.e. Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, who had promised her in marriage to Turnus, but on the arrival of Aeneas violated this promise in order to espouse him to the latter. This was the cause of the war. *iterum*: join with *erit* understood. *hospita Teucris*: "a stranger alien to the Trojans!"; just as had been the case with Helen, who had been in like manner the cause of the war against Troy.

96. *Qua*: sc. *via*.

97. Graia *urbe*: Aeneas will find his first ally in Evander, a Grecian prince who had formed a little settlement called Pallanteum, on what was afterward named the Palatine hill, at Rome. See VIII, 49 sqq.
99. *Horrendas ambages:* 'the dread mysteries'; the ambiguous utterances of oracles.

100. *ea frena:* 'such reins'; i.e. such influences as to make her prophesy thus. The metaphor of ll. 77–80 is resumed.

103. *rabida ora:* 'frenzied lips.' Cf. l. 80.

105. *praecipi,* etc.: he has been led to 'anticipate all hardships and encounter them in thought,' by the revelations of Helenus and Anchises, III, 441; V, 730.

107. *palus Acheronte refuso:* 'the pool from overflowing Acheron.' The lake alluded to is probably that called in ancient times *Acherusia palus.* Its waters were supposed to rise up from the river Acheron in the lower world.

109. *Contingat:* 'let it be my lot.'

114. *Invalidus:* '(though) feeble.' *ultra sortem:* for the proper lot of old age is quiet and ease.

116. *mandata dabat:* see V, 731 sqq.

117. *potes omnia:* 'you have all power,' i.e. so far as the object of my present petition is concerned; for you control the Avernian entrance to Hades. *Omnia,* cognate accusative; H. 409, 1; L.M. 507; A. 238, b; B. 176, 2, 6; G. 333, 2, 6; (H. 371, II (2)).

118. *Hecate:* see note on l. 13.

119. *Si potuit:* if Orpheus or Pollux had such power, because they were divine, I also am of divine parentage, and am therefore entitled to the same privilege.

121. Of the twin sons of Leda, Pollux was the son of Jupiter, and Castor son of Tyndarus; so that one was mortal, the other immortal. But when Castor died, the love of Pollux led him to share his immortality with his brother by descending every other day to the lower world, and allowing Castor to dwell during the same day with the gods in Olympus.

122. *viam:* see note on IV, 468. *Thesea:* Theseus descended with his friend Pirithoüs into Hades, to assist him in carrying off Proserpine.

123. *Alciden:* Hercules brought Cerberus from the lower world, and afterward Alcestis.

124. *araseque tenebat:* see note on IV, 219. We must suppose an altar placed in front of the *limen.*

126. *descensus Avernum:* 'the descent into Hades'; dative for *in Avernum.* See note on Latio, I, 6, and *pelago,* I, 181.

128. *superas ad auras:* 'to the upper air'; to this world of ours, above the regions of the dead. Cf. ll. 436, 481, 568, 719.

129. *PauCi,* etc.: 'a few sons of the gods, whom propitious Jupiter had loved.' The descent to Hades is easy and open to all; in the natural order of things, mortals are continually thronging to the lower world; but only...
gifted few, men of divine birth and character, are permitted both to descende
and return again.

131. Tentum omnia, etc.: 'woods occupy all the intervening space'; between the upper and lower world. Cocytus, Styx, and Acheron are used indifferently to denote the waters which are supposed to flow around Hades. More strictly, they are branches of one great stream. See note on l. 295. Cf. Milton's description of the rivers of the lower world (Par. Lost, 2, 577): —

'Abhorred Styx, the flood of deadly hate;
Sad Acheron of sorrow, black and deep;
Cocytus, named of lamentation loud
Heard on the rueful stream; fierce Phlegon,
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage.
Far off from these a slow and silent stream,
Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watery labyrinth; whereof who drinks
Forthwith his former state and being forgets,
Forgets both joy and grief, pleasure and pain.'

133. menti (est): 'your mind has.' For the infinitive with amor, cupidit, see note on l. 10.

134. Bis: i.e. once now, and again after death. This is said on the supposition that Aeneas will die like other men.

137. folliis, vimiento: join with aureus; 'golden in leaves and stem.'

138. Iunoni infernae: cf. IV, 638. dictus sacer: 'consecrated.'

141. qui: indefinite; 'any one.' In prose, cuiquam would have been used in the foregoing clause, and the pronoun omitted here. futus: 'growth.'

142. hoc suum munus: 'this as her peculiar gift'; most dear to her.

144. similis — metallo: 'a twig of the same metal puts forth leaves'; or metallo may be joined with frondescit as an ablative of manner.

145. alte: i.e. with your eyes directed high. rite: 'properly'; not by cutting, but by 'pulling off' with the hand; join with carpe.

146. sequetur: 'will yield.'

149. Praeterea: she has now given the necessary directions for his descent to the lower world, and now adds of her own accord the information following in regard to the sudden death of Misenus. tibi: ethical dative.

150. incestat: 'defiles'; in a religious sense.

151. consulta: 'responses.' The term was used technically of the legal advice given by Roman lawyers.

152. Sedibus suis: 'to his own resting place'; the tomb.

153. Duc: 'lead (to the altar).' nigras pecudes: see note on V, 72.

154. Sic: i.e. by first making such a sacrifice.
Aeneas returns to the shore, and discovers that the dead body by the Sibyl is that of Misenus. While preparing the funeral pile, the forest and is led by the doves of Venus to the tree on which a bough is hid. He plucks the branch and conveys it to the cave, and then completes the funeral rites of Misenus.

i: see note on II. 704.

teret: the question depends on sero ban t. They were uncertain in the Sibyl spoke of; for they could not think that her words (II. 1 1 ad reference to Palinurus, who had been lost on the first night of from Sicily to Cumae.

igna: 'unworthy'; not such a death as was meet for a hero.

oliden: 'the son of Aeolus'; Aeolus, a Trojan, mentioned in XII, in battle with the Latins.

re: cf. III. 240. ciere, accendere: H. 608, 4; LM. 9 32; A. 333; G. 241, e; (H. 5 33, II. 3). cantu: 'with the sound.'

erio r a: 'fortunes less noble'; for Aeneas was a hero of the same sort, with whom he is placed side by side in XI, 289.

sonat: for the tense, see note on I. 4 34. concha: he used the his occasion, such as Triton himself employed, thus showing still ing in competing with him.

septum immerserat: 'seized and plunged him.' See note on I, 5 4.

edere dignum: this indicates a doubt as to the truthfulness of the at the manner of his death.

sa Sibyllae: see I. 152.

in sepulcri: the funeral pile, termed below, I. 215, pyra.

elo: dative for ad caelum.

ubula: cf. tecta, l. 8.

antibus: 'from the mountains.' The ad- in ad vol vent has refer-

pyre.


ingitur, etc.: 'girds himself (middle use) with like implements.' rages' them also by his example.

re: 'he himself;' while employed in common with the rest, is also er in his mind these (the following) thoughts.

: 'if only;' O that,' arbo re: 'on the tree.'

ando: 'since.' As she has proved true in regard to Misenus, she usted also as to the golden bough.

sa sub ora: 'before his very eyes'; so that they could not fail to attention. ca elo: for de caelo.

aternas: 'sacred to his mother.' Doves as well as swans were Venus.
195. pingueum: 'fertile'; since it produces such a bough.
196. rebus: dative.
197. vestigia pressit: 'he checked his steps'; stopped in order to watch the first signs given by the birds.
198. quae signa ferant: 'what tokens they bring'; what signs, by which he may be led to the wished-for tree.
199. tantum prodire: 'kept advancing only so far.' The infinitive is historical.
200. possent: see note on 1, 20. acie: the ablative of instrument.
201. grave: cognate accusative with olentis, 'foul-smelling,' 'fetid.'
202. Sedibus, etc.: 'they alight in the wished-for place on the twofold tree.
203. gemina: indicates the twofold nature of the tree; one part ordinary wood and foliage, the other, the branch of gold. optatis: i.e. by Aeneas.
204. Discolor: 'variegated'; the gleaming of the gold contrasting with the green of the other foliage. aura: 'radiance.'
205. viscum: a parasite growing on oaks and other trees, and penetrating with its roots into the inner bark of the foreign tree (non sua arboris).
206. seminat: 'produces.'
207. croceo: refers to the yellowish green bark of the mistletoe twigs.
209. ilice: ablative of place.
211. Cunctantem: 'lingering'; not actually resisting, for this would be inconsistent with the words of the Sibyl in I. 146; but slow to yield as compared with the eagerness of Aeneas, described by avidus.
214. taedis: join with pingueum: robore with Ingentem. See note on IV, 505.
216. Intexunt: it was customary to cover the sides of the pyre with dark green boughs. cupressos: the fumes of the cypress were said to counteract the odor of the burning body. The tree has thus come to be connected with death.
217. armis: the arms and clothing of the dead were burned with the corpse.
218. undantia: refers to the water boiling up in the caldron.
220. toro: 'on the (funeral) couch,' on which the body was placed or laid in state, after being washed and anointed. Then in the usual order of funeral ceremonies the lamentation was raised (Fili genus), but the order is not here observed.
221. velamina nota: 'well-known habiliments'; familiar to the eyes of them all.
222. subiere feretro: 'took up the bier'; upon their shoulders. The accusative is the usual construction with this sense of subiere. See III, 113.
223. ministerium: in apposition with the thought contained in subiere feretro. Cf. IX, 53; X, 311. more parentum, etc.: 'after the custom.
their ancestors, with averted face they held the torch to the foot (subiectam tenuere facem) of the pile, after they had deposited the corpse thereon.

224. Congesta: 'brought together.' The participle is understood with dapes and crateres.

225. dapes: 'the victims'; such also being burned on the funeral pile.

olivo: ablative of description.

229. Idem — unda: lit. 'he also thrice carried pure water around the assembly.' He sprinkled them thrice with a branch of olive dipped in water. This was the lustratio, a ceremonial cleansing, necessary to remove all religious impurity supposed to be contracted from the presence of a dead body. This act of purifying was expressed in the old Latin by circumferre, which thus acquired a transitive signification ('to purify') analogous to that of circumdare, and so was followed by the accusative and ablative.

230. felicus: 'fruitful.' The wild olive, wild pine, and non-fruitbearing trees are called infelices. The laurel was generally used instead of the olive for the lustratio.

231. novissima verba: solve, vale, the 'last words' addressed to the dead. See note on I, 219; XI, 97.

233. sua arma: namely, the 'oar' and 'trumpet.'

234. Misenus: the name of the lofty promontory, Misenum, which forms the northwestern point of the bay of Naples, suggested the story of the death and burial of Misenus there. See view, Fig. 51.

236–263. Aeneas at midnight makes the proper sacrifices preparatory to entering upon his journey to the lower world. At sunrise Hecate approaches; the cavern of Avernus opens, and the Sibyl rushes in, followed by Aeneas.

236. praecpta: see l. 153.

237. Spelunca: not the grotto of the oracle under the Acropolis, but a cave on the shore of Lake Avernus, a little more than a mile distant from Cumae.

238. tuta: 'guarded.'

239. volantes: 'flying creatures.'

242. This line is generally regarded as an interpolation.

243. nigrantes terga: 'with black bodies'; the Greek accusative. The sacrifices are made as directed in l. 153.

245. carpens saetas: she plucks some of the hairs from the forehead to throw into the fire as the first offering (libamina prima) to the infernal gods. See note on IV, 693.


250. matri Eumenidum: Nox. sorori: Terra.

252. Stygio regi: Pluto. nocturnas — aras: it was customary to make offerings to the infernal deities by night. incohatus: incohare as a ceremonial
term, Servius says, is used for *faecer* (N. 174), 'make' or 'consecrate.' In infernal -7 the ground hollowed out was substituted for an altar.

253. solida viscera: 'whole carcasses'; all parts of the victim except the skin. See note on l. 211. The gods below required a 'holocaust.'

254. super: is separated from *ininfudens* by *tmis*. It also has the last syllable long under the ictus.

255. primi — ortus: at the first flush of day.

256, 257. iuga Silvarum: 'the wood-covered summits.' *canes*: Stygian hounds were supposed to accompany Hecate and the Furies.

258. Adventante dea: the approach of the goddess, Hecate, to open the way, is announced by the howling of her dogs. *Procul est profano*: this is the sacred formula employed on solemn occasions to warn away the uninitiated. The words are addressed to those of the Trojans who have been present to aid in slaying and burning the victims. See l. 248.

260. vagina eripe ferrum: the drawn sword, though useless in itself, will give him greater boldness at the first sight of the shadowy monsters which he is about to encounter.

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

265. Chaos: personified, is sometimes represented as the father of Nig and of Erebus, and sometimes as a deity of Hades.

266. sit numine vestro: 'let it be (mine) with your consent.'

269. vacuas: 'empty'; because unoccupied by material bodies. *inan regna*: 'the realms of shadows.'

270. maligna: 'dim.'

273. The woes which afflict men in various ways, that continually destroy life, and conduct men, as it were, to the lower world, are personified hideous forms and occupy the very entrance, as the point whence they most easily continue their fatal work.

274. ultrices curae: 'avenging cares'; the pangs of conscience.

276. malesuada: that tempts to robbery and other evil deeds. Egesta is called *turpis*, 'loathsome,' with reference to the squalor of the people stricken.

278, 279. mala mentis Gaudia: 'the guilty joys of the mind'; all evil desires. *adverso in limine*: on the threshold that meets you after passing through the vestibule just described; i.e. at the doorway of Hades. Cf. Shelley (Queen Mab): —

'How wonderful is Death, 
Death and his brother, Sleep.'
280. Ferrei: the last two vowels here form a light ending. The Encharides
are conceived to have seats at the entrance of Hades, as well as in Tartarus,
and even on the threshold of Jupiter's palace. See XII. 896.
281. Viperum: the hair of Dresden, like that of the Furies, and of the
Gorgons, was entwined with snakes.
282. In medio: 'in the midst' of the vestibule: or, perhaps, of the court
beyond.
284. Haerent: a change of construction; instead of the infinitive, dependent
on ferunt.
285. Scyllae: 'Scyllas' such monsters as Scylla.
286. Centumgeminos: 'the hundred-handed'; an indefinite use of the
term. Belua: the Lernacan hydra killed by Hercules.
287. Tricorporis umbrae: the giant Geryon, slain by Hercules, whom
it was said to have had three bodies.
288. Tenues, etc.: 'thin ghosts without a body.' Admoneat, Inruat: the
present subjunctive for vividness instead of the imperfect (contrary to fact

295-336. Aeneas comes to the border of Acheron, and among the throng
of shades waiting to cross the river in the boat of Charon discovers Orontes.

295. Acherontis: three rivers surround the abodes of the dead. Virgil
places the Acheron first; this flows into the second, called Cocytus; the third
is the Styx. The Phlegethon and Lethe are separate from the others. See
II. 550 sqq., and 705.
296, 297. 'This eddy, mingled with slime, and of unfathomable depth,
seethes,' etc.
299. Terribili aequalore: ablative of description with Charon.
300. Stant — Flamma: 'his eyes stand fixed with balls of flame.'
301. Nudo: 'by a knot.' His chlamys was not fastened with the usual clasp.
302. Vellis ministrat: 'manages (the boat) with the sails.' Others regard
304. Sed cruda, etc.: 'but the old age of a god is green.'
305. Huc ad ripas: 'hither to the bank.' Cf. Huc caeco lateri, II, 18, and
Hic in vaso antro, III, 616.
309, 310. Quam multa, etc.: 'as many as the leaves in the forests, that
descending fall with the first frost of autumn.' Lapsa: serves as an inceptive
of cadunt.
313. Stabant, etc.: 'they (the ghosts) stood beseeching to make the
passage first.' For the infinitive, see note on III, 134.
316. **submotos arcet**: 'removes and drives away.' See note on I, 69.
324. **cuius numen**: 'by whose divinity.' After *inurare* the poets sometimes use the accusative without *per*, in imitation of the Greek idiom. The violation of an oath which called the Styx to witness, subjected the god thus perjured to the power of death.
325. **Haece**: opposed to *hi*, in the following line.
327. **Nec datur**: 'nor is it permitted'; i.e. to Charon.
329. **errant**: 'they (the unburied) wander.'
332. The reading *animo* is retained here, as well as in X, 686, though *animi* (old locative, 'in mind') is the reading of the Codex Mediceus, one of the best Mss. (see Introd., p. 25).
333. **mortis — carentes**: 'deprived of the honor due to death'; i.e. of burial.
334. **Leucaspim**: one of the friends of Orontes. See I, 113.
335. **simul vectos**: 'sailing in company'; i.e. with Aeneas.

337–383. Aeneas meets the shade of the pilot Palinurus, who gives an account of his fate after having been cast into the sea by Somnus, and begs that his body may be found and buried, or that he may now accompany Aeneas to Elysium. The Sibyl consoles him with the promise that his remains shall be honored, and that his name shall be given to the land where his body lies, though it is impossible to grant his second request.

338. **Libyco cursu**: 'on the Libyan voyage'; on the voyage from Africa to Italy; for they had started from Libya, or Africa, though the voyage was interrupted by the landing in Sicily. **servat**: see note on I, 494.
339. **medis in undis**: 'in mid-ocean.'
343. **Namque mihi**, etc.: Aeneas speaks here of some revelation of Apollo which has not been introduced into the foregoing narrative. The event is, however, foretold in V, 814, 815; but by Neptune to Venus.
348. **nec**, etc.: it was not a god, but the drowsiness of the pilot, so far as he himself is aware, which caused him to fall from the ship.
350. Before **regebam** supply *quo* as the instrument.
351. **Praecipitans**: intransitive, as in II, 9; 'falling headlong.' **Maria**: for the accusative, see note on I, 324.
353. **spoliata armis**: 'deprived of its equipment'; i.e. of its rudder. **ex-**
**cussa magistro**: 'robbed of its pilot'; the regular form would have been **excusso magistro**. Cf. I, 115.
354. **undis**: ablative absolute.
355. **aqua**: with *violentus*.
357. **ab una**: join with *Prosperi*. He had floated on the rudder. See V, 858.
NOTES—BOOK VI

358. *tuta tenebam*: see H. 525, 4; A. 308, 6; B. 304, 3, n.; G. 597, r. 2; (H. 476, 2).

360. *capita — montis*: 'the sharp points of a cliff.'

361. *praedam*: 'booty.' In their ignorance they took me to be a shipwrecked voyager loaded with all the valuables I could save.

362. *versant*: the body is dashed to and fro by the advancing and receding waves.

363. *Quod*: see note on II, 141.

365. *malis*: the 'woes' he suffers in consequence of being unburied.


366. *potes*: you can do it by sailing back to Velia.

367. *diva creatrix*: 'thy goddess mother.'

374. *Tu*: the pronoun expressed here denotes surprise.

377. *cape dicta memor*: i.e. take my words into your memory.

378. *finitimi*: 'the inhabitants around'; i.e. the Lucanians. *longe late-que*: join with *acti*.

379. *Prodigis — caelestibus*: there was a tradition that the Lucanians, being visited by a pestilence, made expiatory offerings for the murder of Palinurus.

380. *tumulo mittent*: 'will bring to the tomb.'

381. *Aeternum*: the cape is still called *Punta di Palinuro*.

382. *parumper*: 'for a little while'; then to return again.

384–425. On the approach of Aeneas, Charon warns him to keep aloof from the bank, but at length, appeased by the words of the Sibyl, and by the sight of the golden branch, conveys them over the Styx. On landing, they immediately come to the portal where Cerberus keeps watch.


385. *iam inde*: perhaps best joined with *prospexit*; 'even from that moment.' It may also be local. 'Even from that place' where he (Charon) was.

387. *ultro*: *lit. 'of his own accord'; i.e. 'unprovoked,' without being first poken to.*

Fig. 53.—Charon receiving a Soul to ferry over the River Styx (from a Roman lamp)
388. armatus: Charon is alarmed at the appearance of an armed man remembering the disturbance formerly occasioned in Hades by the visits of Hercules, Theseus, and Pirithous.
389. Fare iam istinc: ‘speak even from there’ where you are.
390. Nec sum laetatus: when Hercules went into the lower world to bring Cerberus, Charon, being terrified, carried him at once over the Styx, and, as a punishment, was imprisoned a year by the command of Pluto. euntem: for adventi
tem.
391. Accepiisse lacu: ‘that I received him on the water.’
392. Dis geniti: Theseus was a son of Neptune; Pirithous, of Jupiter.
393. custodem: the dog, Cerberus.
394. a solio regis: when Hercules appeared, Cerberus fled for refuge to the throne of Pluto.
396. Amphrysia: the Sibyl is so called as the servant of Apollo, who himself received the designation Amphrysia for keeping the oxen of King Admetus near the river Amphrysus.
398. licet: ‘it is permitted’ so far as we are concerned. Aeneas has such violent purpose as the heroes you have mentioned.
399. With terreat sc. ut.
400. patrui: ‘of her uncle’; for Proserpine was the daughter of Jupiter, brother of Pluto, her husband. servant limen: ‘may keep within the threshold.’
401. imago: ‘the vision’; the representation, view, or exhibition of sanctity as that which is seen in Aeneas.
402. Tumida — residunt: ‘his swollen breast subsides from anger.’
403. Nec plura his: ‘no more than this (she says).’
404. Fatalis virgae: ‘the branch of fate’; because the branch served as the token that he had been called by the fates to Hades. See l. 147. post tempore: ‘(now) after a long time.’
405. alias animas: a contracted form of expression for alios, quae antea erant.
406. laxat foros: ‘clears the hatches’; i.e. here, the boat.
407. Ingentem: the form of the hero is great and ponderous, in contrast with the frail structure of the boat, and its ordinary passengers.
408. Sutilis: the boat was made either of reeds sewed together, or of a frame covered over with hides which were sewed together. rimosa: not bearing the weight and strain of a body of flesh and blood, the seams start open in cracks (rimis fatiscunt) like those of the ships strained by the waves.
409. paludem: for pulvis aquam.
410. in: see note on II, 654.
417. **regna**: accusative with *personal*. Cf. l. 17.

418. **adverso**: opposite to them as they land.

420. **Melle soporatam — offam**: 'a cake made stupefying with honey and drugged meal.' *Soporatam* cannot strictly apply to *melle*, and must be regarded here as joined with it by a kind of zeugma. In strictness the language would be *melle imbutam et frugibus medicatis soporatam*.

421. **fame**: II. 145, 3; A. 59, 2, b; G. 68, 8; (H. 137, 2).

424. **Occupat**: 'gains'; seizing the time before the dog shall recover from the opiate. **sepulto**: i.e. *in somno*. Cf. II, 265.

425. **Evaditque ripam**: 'escaping from the bank.' *Evadit* is used with reference to the threatened hindrance interposed by the watchdog. The verb with *-que* appended, as frequently, may be rendered by a participle.

426–439. Aeneas first comes to the abode of those who have died in infancy, and of those who have been put to death under false accusations, or who have been impelled by the hardships of life to commit suicide.

427. **in limine primo**: 'at the very threshold.' Having passed by the cave where the watchdog lies, he now enters by a gateway the dwelling place of the shades.

430. **mortis**: for the case, see note on *voti*, V, 237.

431. **Nec sine sorte**, etc.: the customs of the Romans are here alluded to. The description is purposely vague, since here, as in other passages of description, the poet is not bound to definiteness of detail, but such descriptions everywhere must be judged rather from artistic considerations. Minos as *quaesitor*, *praetor*, or presiding officer of the court, assigns judges, or jurors (*judices*), to decide on the case of each individual. These jurors he appoints by drawing lots from an urn (*movet urnam*). Conington supposes *sedes* to refer to the abodes of the shades in general, and not alone to those of the class just mentioned.

432, 433. **ille — discit**: 'he both summons the assembly of the silent (shades) and investigates their lives and their transgressions'; i.e. it is his prerogative to summon them before the court, and to investigate and decide each case according to the method of procedure above explained.

436. **aethere in alto**: see note on l. 128.

440–476. Aeneas next arrives at the fields of mourning (*lugentes campi*), where dwell the shades of such as have in any way come to an untimely end on account of love. Here he meets Dido, and in vain tries to obtain her forgiveness.

440. **partem fusi in omnem**: 'extending in every direction.'

442. **quos**: the masculine, because both sexes are included.
443. myrtea: the myrtle is sacred to Venus, the goddess of love.
445. Phaedram: Phaedra, the wife of Theseus, killed herself, because her stepson, Hippolytus, refused to gratify her wicked passion. Procris: Procris, the wife of Cephalus, concealed herself in the woods to watch her husband, while he was hunting, and was thus accidentally killed by his spear. Eriphyle: Eriphyle, the wife of Amphiaraios, bribed by Polynice, persuaded her husband to go to the Theban war, and was killed by her son Alcmaeon.

446. nati vulnera: ‘wounds inflicted by her son.’ Cf. II, 436.
447. Euhadnē: the wife of Cepaneus, perished by casting herself, through love and despair, upon his funeral pile. Pasiphaen: see note on l. 24. his: see note on II, 704. Laodamia: the wife of Protesilaus, the first Greek slain at Troy. She is said to have paid divine honors to an image of her dead husband, and to have perished by casting herself into the fire into which her father, Acastus, had thrown the image.

448. iuvenis, etc.: Caenis was changed by Neptune into an invulnerable youth, under the name of Caeneus. In Hades the youth was again transformed to Caenis, the beautiful girl.
451. quam: is governed by inuerta.
453. Obscuram: with quam (I. 451). primo mense: ‘in the beginning of the (lunar) month’; when the new moon is easily obscured, and one may be uncertain whether he sees it or not.
454. per nubila: join with videt and vidisse.
456. nuntius: perhaps refers to the light of the funeral pyre (see V, 2-7); or the tidings of Dido’s fate could have easily been brought by trading vessels from Carthage to Sicily, while Aeneas was still there. ergo: like our ‘then,’ when mournful tidings are confirmed.
459. si qua fides, etc.: ‘if there is any (binding) pledge in (this) lower world’ — by this I swear. He knows not what form of oath may satisfy the shades of the dead.

462. senta situ: ‘rough, through neglect.’
464. tantum: such as to cause thy suicide. Cf. IV, 419.
465. aspectu: dative. For the case, see note on capiti, I, 524.
466. extremum — est: ‘this is fated to be the last word I address to thee.’ Extremum is used substantively. Quod: cognate accusative. fato: fate will not suffer him to see her again, for after death he cannot expect to dwell in the lugentes campi. fato is ablative of cause.
467. ardentem and tuentem agree with animum. Her mind shows itself in her angry look; and thus, as it were, it is her mind which sternly surveys him. torva: adverbial. See note on multa, I, 465.
468. Lenibat: for leniebat. The imperfect tense here expresses an attempted action: 'tried to,' etc. lacrimas: more naturally of Aeneas than Dido.

469. Cf. I, 482. So Tennyson, A Dream of Fair Women, 101: —

'With sick and scornful looks averse.'

470. vultum: the Greek accusative of specification.

471. stet: stronger than sit. See note on incedo, I, 46. The subject is illa understood.

473. illi: see note on cui, I, 448.

475. casu — iniquo: 'smitten to the heart by her unhappy fate.'

477–547. Aeneas comes next to the place set apart for the abode of dead warriors. Here he sees the ghosts of many Grecian and Trojan heroes; among these Delphobus, one of the sons of Priam, who had married Helen after the death of Paris. He relates to Aeneas the story of his own murder by the hands of Menelaus, who was introduced into his chamber by Helen on the night of the sack of Troy.

477. datum: 'permitted'; the way which he was allowed by the fates, or the gods, to pursue through the infernal regions in search of his father. Cf. datum tempus, l. 537. molitur: ‘toils along.’ The word implies effort.

477, 478. arva — Ultima: ‘they were now arrived at the farthest fields'; the farthest in this division of Hades, which seems to terminate with the wall of Tartarus, and the entrance to Elysium.

479. First are noticed the heroes of the Theban war, anterior to the siege of Troy.

481. ad superos: ‘among those in the upper world'; ‘among the living.' See note on l. 128. Ad is equivalent to apud.

484. Cereri sacram: ‘consecrated to Ceres'; i.e. a ‘priest of Ceres.'

488. conferre gradum: ‘to walk by his side.'

491, 492. trepidare, etc.: historical infinitives.

495–497. ora, etc.: Greek accusatives. populata raptis Auribus: ‘ravaged of his ears.' H. 462; J.M. 601; A. 243, a; B. 214; G. 390; (II. 414).

498. pavitantem: ‘trembling'; fearing to address Aeneas, because he felt himself to be miserably deformed and scarcely recognizable. tegentem: for tegere volentem.

499. Supplicia: used here not with the notion of penalty, but to express more forcibly the inhuman cruelty of the mutilations he had suffered. ululo: ‘first'; voluntarily, without waiting to be spoken to by Delphobus. Cf. l. 387.

501. optavit: seems to denote the deliberate cruelty of the deed.

502. Cui tantum, etc.: ‘to whom has so much power over thee been allowed?'

502, 503. suprema Nocte: the night of the sack of Troy.
505. tumulum inanem (cf. III, 304): this was the cenotaph erected by Aeneas at Rhoetum, while he was preparing his fleet at Antandros.


507. Nomen et arma, etc.: ‘thy name and arms preserve the memory of the place.’ te: ‘thee thyself’; i.e. ‘thy body.’ The vowel is unelided and shortened.

508. patria ponere terra: ‘to bury thee in thy native land.’


510. funeris umbris: ‘to the shades of (my) dead body.’


513. ut: interrogative, as in I, 466. falsa: because they were occasioned by the false belief that the Greeks had departed.

514. meminisse: sc. te.


516. gravis: like Feta armis, II, 238.

517. Ili, etc.: Helen was acting in concert with the Greeks. By leading the Trojan women about the city (circum) in a choral procession (chorum) shouting the praises of Bacchus, she easily obtained the opportunity, without exciting suspicion, of giving the signal with a torch from the Acropolis. This was answered by the torch on board the ship of Agamemnon (cf. II, 256), so that Sinon could at the proper moment release the Greeks from the wooden horse. Chorus is here a religious or festive procession. euhantes orgia: ‘celebrating the orgies (of Bacchus).’ circum: is adverbial.

519. ex arce: she herself gave the signal from the Acropolis with the torch which she bore in the procession.

520. confectum: not yet recovered from the hardship of the long siege of Troy.

524. subduxerat: the pluperfect is to be taken strictly, implying that the sword, the most important thing, was first secured, and afterward the other arms. capiti: the dative with subdoce is analogous to the dative with tristi. See note on mibi, II, 735.

525. In II, 567 sqq., Helen is represented as seeking refuge in the temple of Vesta, through fear both of the Greeks and Trojans. What is here described by Delphobus may have occurred in the early part of the attack, and subsequently the fear of punishment may have taken possession of her, as there stated. Or Virgil may have written one passage in forgetfulness of the other. limina: ‘the chamber.’

526. amanti: ‘to her fond husband.’

528. thalamo: dative for in thalamum.

529. Hortator — Aeolides: ‘Ulysses, the instigator of crimes.’ There was a story that Ulysses was the illegitimate son of Sisyphus, and hence he is here contemptuously styled Aeolides, from Aeolus, the father of Sisyphus.
NOTES — BOOK VI

530. Instaurate: ‘repay’; cause such things to be perpetrated again, but let it be upon the Greeks.

531. qui — Attulerint: ‘what chances have brought you living hither?’ Observe the force of vivum. This indirect question depends on fare.

532. Pelagine, etc.: ‘do you come in the course of your wanderings on the sea or by the direction of the gods?’

535–627. The Sibyl interrupts the conversation of Aeneas and Deiphobus. The journey is continued, and presently they come in sight of the gate and walls of Tartarus. Aeneas inquires the meaning of the horrible noises arising from within, and the Sibyl describes the punishments inflicted on the wicked.

535. Hac vice sermonum: ‘during this interchange of discourse.’

536. Iam — axem: ‘had already passed the middle of the heavens’; i.e. in the upper world. They are aware of the progress of day in the world above, while they are wandering among the shades. Aeneas and the Sibyl had commenced the descent at dawn (see l. 255), and must return at sunset. More than half the day has already been consumed, and still the interview with Anchises has not yet been secured. cursu: ‘on her journey.’

539. Nox ruit: ‘night hastens on’; is rapidly coming up, following Aurora. See note on II, 250.

540. partes in ambas: ‘into two parts’; the point where two ways are formed from one. Ambas for duas. The region, then, through which they have just passed from the Styx, to the parting roads which they have now reached, seems to have been set apart for those who in different ways have met with a premature death, whether in infancy or by unjust violence, by suicide, or in war.

541. Dexter a: sc. via est.


543. Exercet poenas: the left-hand part or way is figuratively said to exercise or carry on the punishment of the wicked, because it leads to the place where punishment is executed.

545. explebo numerum: ‘I will fill up the number’ of my companions. I will again return to my comrades. The point where the two ways diverge marks the boundary of the region assigned to those who have fallen in battle.

547. in verbo: ‘with the word.’

548. Respicit Aeneas: Aeneas, while still standing at the junction of the two ways, withdraws his eyes from the retiring shade of Deiphobus, and beholds the triple walls of Tartarus rising at the end of the left-hand avenue. sub rupe sinistra: i.e. under the left-hand side of the towering rock which separates the two ways.

551. Phlegethon: the river of fire which surrounds the walls of Tartarus as a moat. torquetque: = torquens. The river, like a stream of lava, hurls rocks along its channel.

552. adversa: see note on l. 279; 'fronting' the beholder.

554. turris: here a gate tower.

555. See note on l. 280.

558. The infinitives are historical. For the usage of the participle tractae, see note on II, 413.

560. facies: 'forms,'

561. ad auras: '(rises) on high,'

563. fas: sc. est.

564. me praefecit: cf. l. 118.

Fig. 54. — Struggle of the Giants against the Olympian Gods (ll. 580 sqq.)

565. deum poenas: i.e. punishments inflicted by the decree of the gods. per omnia: 'through all places'; through all parts of Tartarus.

566. Rhadamanthus: deals only with criminals previously tried and convicted by Minos, and hence sits before Tartarus, where his office is like that of the Triumviri Capitales, to mete out punishment (castigare) to those who have been consigned to his charge. In order to do this, he ascertains the greater or less enormity of their crimes by questioning (audit), and in some cases by torture (subigit fateri). regna: with our punctuation in apposition with haec (loca).

567. Castigatque auditque dolos: probably not a hysteron proteron (see II, 259), but 'Rhadamanthus is an inquisitor who employs the lash to extort confession.' See note on l. 566. dolos: there is more or less of cunning either in planning or concealing crime.

568. Quae: is relative, the antecedent piaacula being omitted after fateri. See note on I, 157. quis: = aliquis. piaacula: implies both crimes and atone-
ment for crimes. Trans., 'Whatever atonement for crimes perpetrated in the world above (i.e. among men) any one,' etc. apud superos: with both com-
mita and Distulit. furto inani: 'by vain (i.e. unsuccessful) concealment.'
560. seram: 'too late.'
570. Continuo: 'forthwith'; as soon as Rhadamanthus has awarded the punishment. accincta flagello: 'armed with the scouge.'
571. quartit: 'lashes.'
572. angues: her whip is armed with snakes. sororum: her sisters, Al-
lecto and Megaera, aid her.
573. Tum demum: when the scourging has been performed, the gate of Tartar
us opens wide, and the condemned are thrust in by the Furies. sacrae:
cf. II, 57. Cf. Milton, Par. Lost, 2, 879:

   'On a sudden open fly
   With impetuous recoil and jarring sound
   The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate
   Harsh thunder.'

574. custodia: for custos, refers to Tisiphone; so also facies, below.
577. Saevior: even than the Furies. Tum: while these objects are so ter-
rible, 'at the same time' Tartarus itself is frightful on account of its vastness.
578, 579. The depth of Tartarus is twice as great as the distance (suspectus, 'upward view') from earth to heaven.
580. genus Terrae: 'progeny of Terra.' Titania pubes: the Titans, sons of Caecus and Terra, who at first with Saturn held sway over the universe, but were at last conquered by Jupiter and hurled down to Tartarus by his thunder-
bolts.
581. For the construction of deiecti, see note on IV, 406.
586. Dum imitatur: even while imitating the lightning and thunder of Ju-
piter, he was overtaken with his punishment. With the idea of time is con-
ected also that of cause; 'for imitating.'
588. Elidis urbem: Olympia, where Jupiter was especially worshiped.
591. Aere: 'with bronze.' He rode in a bronze chariot over plates of bronze or copper, to imitate thunder. simularet: see note on I, 388. Cf. Tennyson's ('Teiresias'):

   'Tramp of the hornfooted horse.'

593. taedis: the cause of fumea.
594. turbine: see note on I, 45.
596. Cernere erat: = cerneres, or cernere licuit.
598. fecunda poenis: 'fruitful in punishments.' His liver daily grows afresh for renewed tortures.
599. epulis: dative for ad epulas.
602. cadenti: sc. silici. The line is hypermetric. See note on IV, 558.
604. toris: for the case, see note on foribus, I, 449.
605. Furiarum maxima: either Allecto or Megaera.
608. Hic: sc. sunt ei, or erat cernere eos.
609. Pulsatus pares, etc.: one of the Laws of the XII Tables read: Qui patrem pulsaverit, manus ei praecidantur; another: Patronus, si client fraudem fecerit, suam esto. It was natural to infer that what was regarded as so criminal on earth should be severely punished also in Tartarus. dienti: the claim of the client to the protection of his patron was as sacred as that of a child on a parent.
610. qui soli, etc.: who brooded alone over their accumulated wealth; imparting none even to their relatives (suis).
613. Impia: the
Roman civil wars are thus designated. dominorum—dextras: to violate their pledges to their masters; the right hand is clasped when a promise is made.
615. poenam: sc. exspectant. quae forma, etc.: what kind (of torture) or what doom have plunged them (into woe?). For the indicative in dependent questions, see note on I, 779.
618. Theseus: was chained to a rock in Tartarus on account of the attempt mentioned above in I, 397. Phlegyas: the father of Ixion had set fire to the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and in Tartarus was condemned to a punishment similar to that of Tantalus.
622. fixit, refixit: put up and took down; i.e. established and annulled. Roman laws were engraved on bronze tables and fastened up in some public place.
625. For use of the present subjunctive in a condition contrary to fact, see note on I, 292 and I, 58.

628–683. Aeneas deposits the golden bough in the vestibule of Pluto's palace, and passes on to the right into the Elysian fields. Here he sees the
shades of various classes of men engaged in the pursuits and pleasures in which they delighted when living. Among these is the ancient bard Musaeus, who, by the request of the Sibyl, points out the way to the place where the shade of Anchises dwells.

629. susceptum — munus: 'finish the offering you have undertaken'; i.e. the gift of the golden branch to Proserpine.

630. Cyclopum educatam caminis: 'reared by the forges of the Cyclopes.' The palace of Pluto is of iron wrought by the Cyclopes, or workmen of Vulcan.

631. adversa fornix portas: 'the gates under the archway opposite' to us. The gate opens at the inner end of the arched or vaulted vestibule in front of the palace.

632. Haec dona: poetic use of the plural for the singular. praeccepta: 'the (divine) instructions.'

633. opaca viarum: = opaque vias. See note on i. 422.

634. foribus: the same as the portas, l. 631.

635. aditum: 'the vestibule.' Here, as at the entrance of a temple, there is a vase of holy water, with which the devotee must purify himself.

636. in limine: he suspends the branch on the doorpost.

637. divae: 'to the goddess'; an objective genitive.


639. et: connects Largior and lumine Purpureo (ablative of quality), which are used predicatively with vestit.

640. norunt: 'they (the shades) enjoy.'

641. With this passage cf. Milton's picture drawn of the same scene, Par. Lost, 2, 528 sqq.: —

Part, on the plain or in the air sublime,
Upon the wing or in swift race contend,
As in the Olympian games or Pythian fields;
Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With rapid wheels, or fronted brigads form.'

645. sacerdos: Orpheus, the most famous bard of the heroic period, is also called here 'priest,' because the Grecian orgies and mysteries were first celebrated by him.

646. Obloquitur, etc.: 'strikes in accompaniment to the measures (of the dances and songs, l. 644) the seven distinctions of sounds,' i.e. the notes of seven strings. The lyre of seven strings, furnishing seven open notes, is assigned to Orpheus.

647. digitis, pectine: he touches the strings with his fingers to produce a soft sound, and with the plectrum when louder notes are required.

648. melioribus annis: 'in the better times'; the ages before Laomedon and Priam.
653. currum: contracted form of the genitive plural, for currum.
658, 659. unde — amnis: 'whence the stream of the Eridanus rolls in a
swelling tide,' etc.; Plurimus: is emphatic and in the predicate. supene:
'above'; i.e. out in the world above.
660. passi: 'who have suffered.' For the construction, see note on IV, 406.
663. vitam: '(human) life.'
664. merendo: 'by their services.'
667. Musaeum: Musaeus, a contemporary of Orpheus, and, like him, re-
vered as one who had made use of poetry and music as means of redeem-
men from barbarism.
674. Riparum toros: 'soft cushioned banks,' recentia rivis: 'fresh
running brooks'; watered by fertilizing steams, and therefore always green.
675. corde: ablative of place, with voluntas. fert: 'tends.'
676. tramite: ablative of place where.
677. nitentes: cf. l. 640.
678. ostentat: Musaeus from the top of the hill shows them the pathway,
and they descend on the other side, while he returns to his companions.
dehinc: see note on I, 131.
679. penitus: 'far down (in the valley).'
680. ituras: 'destined to go.'
681. studio recolens: 'considering earnestly.'
682. Forte: join with the two verbs. It so happened that he was just at
this time tracing out the destinies of his descendants.

684-751. Anchises receives Aeneas with an affectionate greeting, and first
converses with him on the nature and condition of the innumerable spirits
which are seen flitting about the river Lethe.
685. palmas utrasque: see note on V, 233.
687. exspectata parenti: 'looked for by thy father.'
688. iter durum: 'the difficult passage'; the horrors and toils of the descent.
690. futurum: 'that it would be'; i.e. that you would come; join with
both the preceding verbs.
691. cura: 'my anxious hope.'
692. terras: see note on II, 654.
695. Aeneas seems to refer to such dreams and apparitions as are men-
tioned in IV, 353, and V, 722, of which Anchises himself has no knowledge.
696. tendere adegit: for the infinitive instead of the subjunctive with ut,
see note on III, 134.
700-702. Repeated from II, 792-794.
703. in valle reducta: 'in the secluded valley'; the convallae (l. 679) in
which Aeneas has found his father; a vale completely shut in by hills, and
thus separated from the other parts of Elysium. Aeneas is struck with amaze-
ment at the multitude of spirits flitting about the banks of Lethe, which winds through this valley.

704. virgultae sonantia silvae: 'the rustling thickets of a forest.'

706. gentes populaire: 'nations and tribes.'

709. strepit: 'murmurs': i.e. with the hum of the vast multitude. Supply sic, correlating with simul.

710. subito: an adjective limiting rimum.


713, 714. quibus — debentur: 'to whom new bodies are destined by fate'; bodies other than those which they have previously occupied in the world above. See ll. 748-751. The view here given by Anchises of the origin, successive states, and final destiny of souls, is probably the expression of Virgil's own belief, as derived from his study of the Greek philosophers.

715. Securos latices: 'the waters of forgetfulness.' Cf. Milton's description, l. 131 above.

716. Has: 'these spirits'; these in particular. Anchises points out a certain portion of the multitude.

717. Lampridem cupio: these words belong equally to the foregoing line and to this.

718. Quo magis: see note on III, 377. Italia reperta: 'in the discovery of Italy'; i.e. that you have at length, after so much hardship, achieved your voyage to Italy. For the use of the participle, see note on II, 413.

719. aliquas: 'any indeed.' ad caelum: 'to the upper light'; as opposed to Hades. See note on l. 128.


724-732. A spirit (spiritus) endowed with intelligence (mens) — i.e. a life-giving and intelligent soul — pervades the whole world in all its parts; the soul, of which the material universe is the body. From this anima mundi emanate the individual souls of all living creatures, which are thus scintillations, as it were, from the ethereal fiery substance of the all-pervading spirit. Hence these seeds, or souls, possess a 'fiery energy' (ignis vigor) which as belongs to the ethereal or celestial substance from which they originate (caelestis origo).

724. campos liquentes: i.e. the sea.

725. Titania astra: 'the heavenly bodies'; the sun and the stars; or, as some understand, 'the Titanian orb,' i.e. the sun; the plural being put for the singular. Cf. IV, 119.

726, 727. Spiritus: the principle that gives vitality. Mens: the intelligence which directs. artus: 'the parts'; the members of the great material body (moles, magnum corpus) which contains the universal spirit.

728. Inde: 'from this source'; i.e. from this combination of the universal soul with the material elements — air, earth, water, and fire — just described.
729. marmoreo sub aequore: 'beneath its smooth surface'; like polished marble.
730. ollis Seminibus: 'to these seeds' of being; these sparks from the pervading fire, or principle of vitality and thought.
731. quantum: this ethereal force manifests itself especially in man, 'so far as' the baneful influences of the animal passions do not impede its working.
732. Hinc: 'hence'; by reason of this, i.e. from the debasing union of the body with the soul, implied in the preceding clause. Fear, desire, grief, and joy were all regarded, especially by the Stoics, as weak affections contrasted by the soul from the body. auras: here, 'the pure air'; the upper regions of the heavens (caelum) from which they sprung.
734. clausae: sc. animae.
737. penitus: join with inclosere. -que: 'and indeed.'
740-742. The punishments inflicted for the purification of souls are variable according to the nature and degree of the guilt contracted in life. Exposure to the winds suffices for one class; others must be purged beneath a great gulph of water, while the deepest infection is purged by fire.
742. Infectum seclus: 'the contracted guilt.'
743. Quisque—Manes: 'we suffer each his peculiar punishments.' Manes signifies: (1) the shades of the dead; (2) Hades, or the abode of the shades; (3) avenging powers of the lower world; (4) penalties inflicted by these powers. It seems to be used here in the last sense. The idea of the whole passage (ll. 743-751) seems to be this: we are all punished for actual sins with penalties more or less severe, which require more or less time, according to the degree of the moral infection. Thereupon (after punishment) we are admitted to vast Elysium, and a few of us, who, by the special favor of the gods, are not destined to go again into other bodies, like these great multitudes (see ll. 713 sqq.), but are permitted to retain our identity, occupy these blissful fields until we are free from the very last traces of inbred impurity (Concretam labem). We thus become once more unmixed, ethereal, fiery essence, as at the first. But all these, to whom earthly bodies are again allotted by fate, are conducted after the lapse of a thousand years to the borders of Lethe, and prepared by its oblivious waters to enter upon that new existence. Anchises, and such as he (pauci), who were already deified in the minds of their descendants, are represented as not subject to the fate of the great multitude of shades destined to be transformed into other men; i.e. Anchises must continue to exist as Anchises until his soul resumes its original condition as a part of the universal soul. Hence there is a marked contrast intended between pauci and Has omnes.
745. perfecto — orbis: 'the (proper) circuit of time being completed.'
747. aurum — ignem: 'the fire of elemental air'; unmixed ethereal fire; the same notion as in l. 730. The Stoics believed that the soul would be restored at last to its original state; i.e. would be absorbed in the anima mundi.
748. Has omnes: this whole multitude of spirits flitting about the Lethe. mille rotam, etc.: 'have passed through the cycle of a thousand years'; have gone through the annual round a thousand times. See note on volvere, l. 9.
750. immemores: i.e. no longer remembering the upper world. supra convexa: 'the vault above'; the sky of the upper world; as caelum, l. 719.

752-901. Anchises now conducts Aeneas and the Sibyl into the midst of the shades destined to enter new bodies, and points out among them the great characters who are in successive generations to illustrate the history of Rome. Having spent the time allotted to Aeneas in giving this account of his posterity, and in advising him as to his future conduct in Italy, Anchises dismisses him and the Sibyl from Hades by the ivory gate.

753. sonantem: 'murmuring.' Cf. l. 709.
754. Possit: see note on l. 20.
755. Adversos: 'opposite'; as they approached from the opposite direction. Cf. adversum, l. 584. legere: 'to scan' or 'survey'; lit. 'to gather up' with the eye.
756. deinde: 'immediately'; i.e. after your generation shall have passed away. sequatur: 'is destined to follow.'
757. maneant (tibi): 'await thee.' Cf. l. 257. Ita de gente: they are to descend from Lavinia, the future Italian wife of Aeneas.
758. nostrum — ituras: 'destined to succeed to our name.'
759. tua fata: see l. 890 sqq.
760. Ascanius (Iulus) founded Alba Longa (l. 267 sqq.); but the line of Alban kings sprang from Silvius, whom Lavinia bore to Aeneas late in life. This is the tradition which Virgil here adopts. vides: used parenthetically.

Dura hasta: 'on a headless spear.' The shaft of a pointless spear was the symbol of royal and priestly rank; or, according to Servius, the reward of a first military success. For the case, see H. 476, 3; L.M. 629; A. 254, b; B. 218, 3; G. 401, N. 6; (H. 425, 1), N. 2.

761. Proxima — loca: 'holds by fate the first (earliest) place in the light (above). By lot Silvius has precedence of all the rest in ascending into the upper world.
763. Postuma: 'youngest,' 'last.'
765. silvis: hence his name Silvius; for he was born and reared in the woods.
766. **Unde**: for *a quo*.

767. **Proximus**: 'next' to him, as they appear among the shades, not next in their historical order. The shades of the whole Alban dynasty are grouped around Silvius, but Procias, Capys, Numitor, and Silvius Aeneas happen to be next to him.

770. **si umquam**: until his fifty-third year, Acneas Silvius was kept from his throne by his uncle, who had acted as his guardian.

771. **vires**: their strength is indicated by their heroic forms.

772. **Atque — gerunt**: they shall not only be distinguished for warlike deeds, but they shall plant cities, and thus win the civic crown of oak leaves; for the *corona civitatis*, or *civica*, is here the token of services rendered to the state in the arts of peace, though commonly the reward bestowed by the Romans upon a soldier who had saved the life of a comrade in battle.

773. **Nomentum**, and the other proper names in this verse, are governed by some verb like *condet*, suggested by the following *impotent*.

777. **Quin — Romulus**: ‘Nay, more, Romulus, the son of Mars, shall accompany his grandsire’; yonder shade, destined to be Romulus, shall go into the upper world while his grandsire Numitor shall be still living, and shall be associated with him in the royal dignity.

778. **Assaraci sanguinis**: ‘of Trojan blood’; join with *Ilia*.

779. **Viden’ (videsne)**: the -ne is affirmative here, like *nonne*. See I.M. 699; A. 210, d; B. 162, 2, e; G. 454, N. 5. **ut stant**: the indicative is sometimes used by the poets in indirect questions. **geminæ cristaæ**: ‘a double crest,’ or plume falling both over the front and back of the helmet, sometimes worn by warriors, and distinctive of Mars; attributed here to Romulus, as indicating the glory he was destined to attain in arms.

780. **Et — honore**: ‘His sire (Mars) himself already marks (him) by his peculiar honor as one of the gods (*superum*, genitive plural)’; i.e. with the tokens of martial glory due to him. Some make *pater superum* refer to Jupiter.

781. **huius auspiciis**: Rome commences her existence under the auspices of Romulus, and continues to advance and prosper under his protection after his deification.

782. **animos**: ‘her spirit.’

783. **Septem** and *una* are contrasted.

786. **partu**: for the case, see note on *tegmine*, I. 275.

790. **magnum sub axem**: ‘up to the great vault’; i.e. into the upper world.

791. **saepius**: see note on *tristior*, I. 228.

792. **Augustus**: this title was bestowed upon Octavian by a decree of the senate in B.C. 27. **Divi genus**: ‘the son of a deity.’ Augustus was the adopted son of Julius Caesar, who was regarded as a god after his death.

793. **Latº**: the ablative of place where, with *condet*. 
794. Saturno: dative of the apparent agent with regnata. The reign of Saturn is 'the golden age,' which Augustus is destined to restore. Cf. I, 291.

795–797. iacet—aptum: the land which he shall conquer beyond the Garamantes and the Indi is situated, in the fancy of the poet, beyond the constellations (sidera) of the zodiac; i.e. beyond the tropics.

797. Cf. IV, 482.

798. Huius in adventum: 'in view of his coming'; join with horrent. Caspia regna: i.e. the realms of the Bactrians and Hyrcanians, who with the Parthians stood in awe of the power of Augustus.

799. Responsis: ablative of cause, with horrent.

800. turbant: used reflexively; 'are troubled.' Even now, in the time of Aeneas, there are prophetic warnings, relating to the conquest of Augustus, which cause terror among the nations of Asia and Africa.

801. Nec vero, etc.: Augustus made journeys to the remotest parts of the empire. He visited as many lands as Hercules in performing his labors, or as Bacchus in his eastern conquests.

802. Fixerit licet: 'though he pierced.' According to the common tradition, the stag was taken alive. aeripedem: the famous stag of Ceryneia in Arcadia had golden horns and brazen hoofs. For the mood with licet, see H. 586, II; LM. 782; A. 313, b; B. 309, 4; G. 607; (H. 515, III).

803. Pacarit (= pacaverit) nemora: Hercules captured the wild boar of Erymanthus, and thus secured quiet to the woods. Lernam: the district of Lerna itself was terrified with the conflict between Hercules and the Hydra.

804. iuga flectit: 'guides his team'; his 'yoke' of tigers.

805. Nysa: a city (or mountain) in India, said to be the birthplace of Bacchus. Augustus is thus lauded by Virgil, first, for establishing peace; secondly, for his conquests; and lastly, for his expeditions.

806. dubitamus: 'do we hesitate?' The first person plural, as in I, 252 denotes the deep interest of the parent, identifying himself with Aeneas
virtutem extendere factis: 'to advance our glory (gloriam virtute partar
) by our deeds'; by conquering Latium. Some MSS. read virtute extendere
vires. For the infinitive here, see H. 607; L.M. 955; A. 271; B. 328, I;
G. 423, 2; (H. 505, II, 2).
807. For the infinitive with prohibit, see note on V, 631.
808. Quis procul? the language is still that of Anchises, the questio
either indicating some uncertainty for the moment about the personage he
looking at, or else serving to break up the monotony of the narrative.
809. Sacra ferae: 'bearing sacrificial instruments'; a symbol of pri
t-hood.
810. Romulus was the military founder of Rome; by Numa it was for
established on the basis of civil and religious laws. primam urbem: 'the
infant city.'
814. Tullus: Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, whom Livy (I, 22)
calls even more impetuous than Romulus, roused the city from the peaceful
habits established by Numa.
815. laeantior: 'too boastful'; i.e. of his descent. Ancus Martius, the
grandson of Numa, according to one tradition, felt aggrieved by the election
of Tullus in preference to himself, and went so far as to seek the favor of the
people (gaudens popolaribus auris) as a means of destroying the reigning
king and his whole family; but when once established on the throne, he
became 'the good King Ancus.'
818. Uctorize: Brutus, in overthrowing the Tarquins, was the avenger of the
wrongs of Lucretia and of the Roman people. receptos: 'recovered'; i.e. from
the expelled Tarquins by the newly created magistrates or
consuls, of whom Brutus was the first. The language is not to
be taken literally, but merely symbolizes the forced transfer
of the supreme authority from the Tarquins to the consuls.
820. moventes: the two sons of Brutus engaged in a
conspiracy to restore the Tarquins, and were scourged and
beheaded in the presence of their father, who presided at
the trial and execution as chief magistrate.
822. Uctumque ('however'), etc: implies that in after times there was
da difference of opinion about the conduct of Brutus on this occasion.
823. Vincet: i.e. shall conquer his parental love. laudem: praise, i.e. for
patriotic devotion.
824. Decios: the Decii, father and son, belonged to the most heroic
period of the Roman republic. They 'devoted themselves' for the preservation
and victory of the Roman army; the father in the battle against the
Latins near Mount Vesuvius, B.C. 340; the son in the battle of Sentinum,
B.C. 295. Drusos: the most conspicuous of the Drusi was M. Livius Drusus
Salinator, who won the decisive battle against Hasdrubal on the Metaurus in
B.C. 207. saevum: Torquatus, consul with the first Decius, above mentioned, caused his son to be beheaded for engaging in a single combat contrary to his orders.

825. referentem signa: 'bringing back the standards.' Camillus, by defeating the Gauls, recovered the standards which they had previously taken at the battle on the Allia, B.C. 390.

826. Illae animae: refers to Caesar, and to Pompey, who married Caesar's daughter, Julia; hence, sacer, gener, ll. 830, 831.

827. nocte: of the lower world; though Elysium has 'its own sun,' it is 'night' or 'darkness' in contrast with the upper world, to which the term lux is applied, ll. 721, 828.

830, 831. Caesar, the father-in-law of Pompey, came from his Gallic conquests to engage in the civil war against his son-in-law.

830. Aggeribus: 'from the bulwarks'; for the Alps may be called the ramparts of Italy. Monoeci: the height of Monoecus, a promontory of the Maritime Alps.

831. The troops of Pompey at Pharsalus were, for the most part, legions that had been acting in the eastern provinces, assisted by allies under the command of Asiatic kings.

834. Olympos: Caesar is descended from Iulus, and, therefore, from Venus and Jupiter.


838. ille: L. Aemilius Paulus, the conqueror of the Macedonian king, Perseus, is probably meant. Argos and Mycenae are, perhaps, put for the whole of Greece. Cf. I, 284, 285.

839. Aeaciden: probably Perseus is meant; for the Macedonian kings derived their lineage from Achilles, the grandson of Aeacus.

840. templae—Minervae: 'the violated shrine of Minerva.' See note on I,41.

841. Cato: the elder Cato, or Cato the Censor, who died B.C. 149. Tacitum: 'unmentioned.' Cosse: A. Cornelius Cossus, as consul and commander, B.C. 428, killed in battle. Lars Tolumnius, king of Veii, and bore in triumph the spoilia opima to the temple of Mars. Besides Cossus, this honor happened to two only in the whole period of Roman history. These were Romulus and Marcellus. See I, 855.

842. Gracchi genus: the most illustrious of the family were Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, tribune and consul, who defended the elder Scipio Africanus from the attacks of Cato, and his two sons, Tiberius and Caecus
Gracchus, who lost their lives in their vain struggle to ameliorate the condition of the plebeian order at Rome.

843. Scipiiadas: Scipio Africanus Major, who closed the Second Punic war by defeating Hannibal at Zama, and Scipio Africanus Minor, who captured and destroyed Carthage in the third Punic war. Note the form used in hexameter verse. The genitive Scipiiarius would not fit in the meter. parvo potentem: 'rich in poverty'; having all the advantages of wealth by living contented with a little. Fabricius, though poor, was wholly uninfluenced by the bribes offered by Pyrrhus.

844. Serrane: Gaius Attilius Regulus, consul in B.C. 257, said to have been surnamed Serranus, because when his election was announced he was found cultivating his land, or 'planting in the furrow.' He was also consul in B.C. 250, the year when his still more celebrated namesake came from Carthage on his mission to the Roman senate for the exchange of prisoners.

845. Maximus: this was an appellation of many of the Fabii. The one here referred to retrieved the fortunes of Rome, after the great disaster at Lake Trasimenus, B.C. 217, by keeping the field with a Roman army, and avoiding any general engagement.

846. A verse borrowed from the early Roman poet, Ennius.

847. spirantia aera: 'the breathing bronze'; life-like statues of bronze. mollius: 'with softer grace.'

849. Orabunt—melius: Roman oratory in the time of Virgil had attained to an excellence which might well vie with that of the Athenians; but in this passage the great national distinction of the Romans, their greatness as warriors, conquerors, and rulers, is contrasted with those arts which characterize the Greeks.

850. radio: the astronomer drew his diagram with a 'rod' on wet sand spread upon a table.

852. morem: 'the terms' or 'conditions.'

854. mirantibus: Aeneas and the Sibyl were filled with wonder at the revelations thus far made by Anchises.

855. Marcellus: the great Marcellus of the second Punic war, who obtained the third spolia opima in his victory over the Cisalpine Gauls (see note on l. 841). He was the first Roman general who gave a decided check to Hannibal. The mention of this great commander leads to the following allusion to his descendant, the youthful Marcellus, son of Octavia, and adopted son of Augustus, whose untimely death caused universal grief. This occurred in B.C. 23, while Virgil was engaged in the composition of the Aeneid.

859. Quirino: it would seem that the spolia opima, hung up in the temple of Jupiter Feretrius, were regarded as sacred also to Quirinus.

860. una: i.e. in company with Marcellus.
862. *laeta parum*: equivalent to *tristior*: too sad for a youth. The shade seems to have already a forecast of his brief life in the world above. *deiecto*—*vultu*: ‘with downcast eyes.’

863. *virum*: i.e. the elder Marcellus. *sic*: as described in the foregoing words; arrayed in glittering arms, noble in appearance, and yet sad and dejected.

864. *Filius?* ‘(is it) his son?’ *anne*: -ne is appended to *an* without affecting its meaning.

865. *strepitus*: the allusion is to the large retinue of friends and clients attending him, and to the crowds saluting him when seen in public at Rome. Already the spirits in Elysium, in anticipation, seem to bestow similar honors upon him. *quantum instar in ipso*: ‘what majesty is his!’ *ipso* in contrast with *comitum*.

866. *nox*: night hovers about him, casting the shadow of her wings upon his forehead, and thus prefiguring his early death.


870. *Esse*: ‘exist’ or ‘live.’

871. *Visa (est)*: sc. *futura*. *propria*: ‘enduring,’ ‘permanent.’ Cf. I, 73. *fuisse* would be future perfect in direct discourse; here pluperfect subjunctive because dependent upon the idea of *thinking* implied in the secondary tense, *visa (est)*.

872. *virum*: as in I, 440, 507. The whole populace was assembled on the Campus Martius at the funeral of Marcellus. His remains were deposited in the splendid mausoleum of Augustus, built five years before on the bank of the Tiber.

876. *avos*: i.e. the shades of the fathers.

878. *Heu*, etc.: alas that his piety, his faith, worthy of the golden age, and his warlike spirit, are destined to so brief a period for their display.

879–881. The subjunctive here denotes that Marcellus *would have* achieved much had the fates permitted him to live.

882. *si qua*: see note on I, 18.

883. *Tu Marcellus eris*: if you can but overcome the cruel decrees of fate, so as to live longer on earth, you will fully prove to the world by your actual achievements all the greatness that is inherent in your character; ‘you will become that Marcellus’ which the Roman world will expect to see unfold from your youthful promise. *date lilia*: Anchises is transported by his emotion to the scene which shall transpire centuries hence, and imagines himself scattering flowers before the tomb. Cf. V, 79.

885, 886. *inani Munere*: ‘a vain office’; vain, because the dead receives no benefit from it.

887. *Aëris*: join with *campis*; in the ample airy fields or grounds of Elysium, described above, ll. 640 sqq.
890. Exin: for exinde; correlated to the foregoing postquam.
893–896. This description of two gates by which dreams ascend to the upper world is derived by Virgil from the Odyssey, XIX, 562–567. It is inserted here by the poet, interrupting for a moment the regular narrative in order to explain beforehand the expression porta eburna, which is to follow.
     893. fertur: 'is reported'
     894. veris umbris: 'real shades'; actual ghosts of the dead.
     896. Sed, etc.: 'but this ivory gate, notwithstanding its beauty) the Maenads send delusive dreams to the upper world (caelum)'
897–899. Anchises conducts Aeneas and the Sibyl to the ivory gate as the easiest: quickest ascent to the upper world. They are thus saved the toil of reascending the way they came, which according to the words of the Sibyl (ll. 128, 129), would have been a work of great labor.
     897. tum: connects this sentence with l. 892, the narrative having been interrupted by the description of the two gates.
899. Caietae: on the coast between Naples and Terracina. recto litora: 'straight along the shore.' Cf. VIII, 57.
IRREGULARITIES OF SCANSION

BOOK II

16. abiete; a dactyl; ie forms one syllable by synaeresis, and the first syllable is lengthened as if by position. Thus: ab-yete.

BOOK III

45. Steterunt: as in II. 45.

74. matri and Neptune do not elide the final e and e, and the vowel is spondeate.

91. The final vowel of the first que is long under the ietus.

112. nemus: as in I, 408.

130. Conubius: trisyllable, as Conu-bius in I, 73.

211. Insulae: the final diphthong of iue-siae is unelided and is shortened. See grammars, under Hiusus.

454. The final vowel of gravia is long under the ietus.

504. Casus: as videt in I, 308.


BOOK IV

64. Pectoribus: as videt in I, 308.

126. Conubio: as in I, 73.


235. spe does not elide the final e.
IRREGULARITIES OF SCANSION

Line 558. -que at the end elides -e by syna- phesia.
629. The last -que as in l. 558.
667. feminee does not elide the final -o.
686. Sémianimem; four syllables, by syna- 

BOOK V

261. Ílio retains and shortens the final -o.
284. datur; as vident in I, 308.
337. Euryalus; as datur in I, 284.
352. aureis; dissyllable by synaeresis of -ei-.
422. que; see note on I, 332.
432. Genua; scanned as a dissyllable: 

genva. See note on II, 16.
521. pater; as vident in I, 308.
589. Parietibus; as in II, 442.
663. abiete; as in II, 16.
735. colo does not elide the final -o.

VI ED.

Line 753. -que at the end as in I, 332.
853. amittebat; as vident in I, 308.

BOOK VI

33. omnia; dissyllable by synaeresis of -ia-.
201. Graveolentis; pronounced by synaeresis in four syllables: grav- 
yolentis.
254. super; as vident in I, 308.
280. Ferrei; dissyllable by synaeresis of -et-.
412. alveo; by synaeresis a dissyllable: 
alvo.
507. te retains and shortens the final 
vowel.
602. Synaphesia; as in I, 332.
653. currum; dissyllable by synaeresis of -wu-.
678. dehinc; as in I, 131.
768. Numitor; as vident in I, 308.
ABBREVIATIONS

a., active.
abl., ablative.
acc., accusative.
adj., adjective.
adv., adverb.
c., common.
cf. (confer), compare.
comp., comparative.
conj., conjunction.
dat., dative.
def., defective.
dem., demonstrative.
dep., deponent.
dim., diminutive.
dissyll., dissyllable.
distrib., distributive.
encl., enclitic.
et al. (et alibi), and elsewhere; i.e., not unfrequent.
f., feminine.
fig., figuratively.
freq., frequentative or frequently.
gen., genitive.
id. (idem), the same.
impers., impersonal.
inc., inceptive or inchoative.
ind., indicative.
indec., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
inf., infinitive.
intens., intensive.
interj., interjection.
interrog., interrogative.
irreg., irregular.
m., masculine.
meton., metonymy.
n., neuter.
neg., negative.
nom., nominative.
num., numeral.
obs., obsolete.
p., participle, or part.
adj.
pass., passive.
pl., plural.
prep., preposition.
pron., pronoun.
rel., relative and relation.
rt., root.
s., singular.
sc. (scilicet), supply or understand.
sqq., following.
subst., substantive, -ly.
sup., superlative.
trisyll., trisyllable.
w., with.

[NOTE. — The parts of compound words are not indicated separately when appear unmodified in the compound form, nor when prepositions in compositions are modified only according to the general rules mentioned under the definitions of prepositions.

In verbs, only the principal parts are given which are understood to be in equal use; and generally one of the numerals, i.e., second, designates the conjugation, and therefore the form of the infinitive.

The numerals following definitions refer to passages in the text.]
VOCABULARY

ā, ab, abs, prep. with abl., from, in relations of space, time, source, cause, and agency; from, i, 371; following a substantive directly, with ellipsis of participle, i, 160; at, on, to, 7, 106; from the direction, on the side of, 5, 19; in respect to, 11, 174; according to, 9, 235; from a period or point of time, 2, 87; since, after, 1, 730; of persons, by, 2, 429; ā tergo, from the rear, behind, i, 186; ab ūque, as far as from, even from, 7, 289. In composition, ab is unchanged before vowels and before i (= j), h, b, d, l, n, r, s; becomes abs before c, q, t, as before p; ā in āfui from absum; and au is used in auferō, from ab and ferō, and in ausugiō, from ab and fugiō.

abāctus, a, um, p. of abigō.

Abaris, is, m., a Rutulian warrior, 9, 344.

Abās, antis, m. 1. The twelfth king of Argos, grandson of Danaus, 3, 286. 2. A Trojan, follower of Aeneas, 1, 121. 3. An Etruscan, 10, 427.

abditus, a, um, p. of abdiō.

abdiō, didi, ditis, 3, a., to put away; with the point or place where, in the abl. alone or with a prep., the acc. with prep., or the dative; to hide, shut up, i, 60; to bury, plunge, thrust, 2, 553.

abduco, dúxi, ductus, 3, a., to lead away; remove, take away, 3, 601; take away by force 7, 362; draw back, 5, 428.

abductus, a, um, p. of abduco.

Abella, ae, f., Abella, a town in Campania, N. E. of Naples, 7, 740.

abeō, ivi, or ii, itus, ire, irreg. n., to go away, depart, 2, 675; go off, go aside, turn off, 5, 162; pass into, sink into, 9, 700; go forward, take the lead, 5, 318; retreat, 2, 382; change or be transformed.

abfore, abfui, etc., see absum.

abiciō, ieci, ictus, 3, a. (ab and iacio), to cast off, away or down, 10, 736.

abictus, a, um, p. of abiciō.

abies, etis (often trisyll. in the oblique cases), f., a fir tree; fir wood or fir timber, 2, 16; meton., a ship, 8, 91; a lance, 11, 667.

abigō, ēgi, ēactus, 3, a. (ab and agō), to drive off or away from, i.e. beyond (others in), 8, 407; drive away, 11, 261.

abitus, ūs, m. (abeō), a departure, 8, 214; a passage, or outlet, 9, 380.

abiūrō, ēvi, ēatus, 1, a., to swear off; deny upon oath; deny, disavow, 8, 263.

ablātus, a, um, p. of auferō.

abludō, lūi, lūtus, 3, a., to wash away, 9, 818; cleanse, purify, wash, 2, 720.

ablūtus, a, um, p. of abludō.

abnegō, ēvi, ēatus, 1, a., to deny, refuse, with acc. and dat., 7, 424; with inf., 2, 637; alone, 2, 654.

abnuō, nui, nui tus or nūtus, 3, a. and n., to shake the head in dissent; refuse, with acc., 4, 108; reject, 5, 531; forbid, with acc. and inf., 10, 8.

aboleō, ēvi, itus, 2, a., to cause to wane
or waste; to destroy, 4, 497; cleanse, efface, wipe out, 11, 789; obliterate the memory of, 1, 720.

abolēscō, olēvī, 2, inc. n. (abolēō), to decay, 7, 232.

abreptus, a, um, p. of abripīō.

abripīō, ripul, repul, 3, a. (ab and ripō), to take away violently; snatch, carry away, 1, 108; 4, 600.

abrumpō, rupī, ruptus, 3, a., to break off, away, or tear away from, 9, 118; tear asunder, rend, 3, 199; end suddenly or abruptly, 4, 388: put an end to, 4, 631; violate, 5, 55: p. abruptus, a, um, having burst, bursting, breaking forth, subst., abruptum, 1, n., anything broken off; a precipice; abyss, chaos, 3, 422; in abruptum, headlong, 12, 687.

abruptus, a, um, p. of abrumpō.

abs, prep. See ab.

abscessus, ūs, m. (abscēdō, to go away), a going away, retreat, 10, 445.

abscidō, cīdi, cīsus, 3, a. (abs and caedō), to cut off, 12, 511.

abscondī, scidī, scissus, 3, a., to tear off, away, from, 5, 685; separate, 3, 418; tear, 4, 590.

abscessus, a, um, p. of abscondī.

abscindō, condī, condidī, dītus, 3, a., to put out of sight, hide, conceal; to conceal, 4, 337; lose sight of, withdraw, from, 3, 291.

absēns, entis, p. of absūmō.

absetā, abstāti, 3, n., to stand off or away from, followed by the abl., alone or with prep.; withdraw, from, 6, 259; fly, dart from, 12, 102; with infin., desist, cease, 6, 399; alone, stop, cease, 1, 192.

abstineō, uī, tentus, 2, a. and n. (abs and tenēō), to hold or keep off from, or abstain from, with abl., 7, 618; alone, abstain, restrain one's self, 2, 534.

abstræctus, a, um, p. of abstrahō.

abstrahō, trāxi, stræctus, 3, a., to bring or lead away, 8, 263.

abstrīdō, trūsi, trūsus, 3, a., to push or thrust off; to conceal, hide, 6, 7.

abstrūsus, a, um, p. of abstrīdō.

abstuli, perf. of auferō.

absūm, āsūm or absū, āsūturus or absūturus, absesse, irreg. n., to be away; to be absent, 2, 620; distant, 11, 907; to be wanting; missing, 1, 584; inf., āfore, or afore, will be wanting, 8, 147: p., absēns, entis, absent, 4, 83.

absūmō, sūmpsi, sūptus, 3, a., to take away; of death, to end, destroy, 3, 654: exhaust, spend, 7, 301; consume, devour, 3, 257: cut off, end, 1, 555.

absūmpthus, a, um, p. of absūmō.

abunde, adv., with genit. (abundās), sufficiently, enough, 7, 552.

abundō, āvi, ātus, 1, n., to overspread; abound; abundāns, antis, oversprea-
ing, 11, 547.

āc, see atque.

Acamās, antis, m., Acamas, a son of Theseus and Phaedra, 2, 262.

acanthus, i, m., the plant bear's-foot; the acanthus, 11, 649.

Acarnān, ānis, adj., of Acarnania. a country between Epirus and Aetol. Acarnanian, 5, 298.

Acca, ac, t., a companion of Camīla, 11, 820.

accēdō, cessī, cessus (perf. ind., cēstis for accessīs, 1, 201), 3, (ad and cedo), to go or draw near to; approach, with acc. alone, 1, 30.

accelerō, āvi, ātus, i, a. and n. (ad arelerō), to hasten; make haste, 5, 67.

accendō, ād, ēscōs, 3, a. (ad and cand rel. to candēō), to set fire to, light, 5, 4; engrave, exa-
pate, incense, 1, 293; incite, rouse, 232.
accumbō, cubui, cubitus. 3. n. (ac-
cubē, to lie; one’s self down, at or
upon: recline, with dat., 1, 70.
accumulā, āvi, ātus, 1. a. ad and
cumulō, to place heap on heap:
heap up, load: honor, 6, 865.
accūrū, currī, seldom cccurri, currus,
cursus, 3. n. ad and currō), to run to: run,
hasten up, 5, 451.
acerbē, acris, acrē, adj. (for ac-cerr, root
ac, as in acus, sharp: fig., bitter,
frument, 7, 201: ardent, active,
strong, 1, 220: brave, valiant, 8,
441: spirited, full of life, life-like,
5, 254: elastic, springing, 7, 164;
swift, nimble, fiery, 1, 441: fierce,
ferocious, 2, 414; keen, urgent, 1,
362; adv., ācriter; comp., ācrēus,
more vigorously.
acerbō, no perf., ātus, 1. a. (acerbēs),
to embitter; to aggravate, augment,
11, 407.
acerbēs, a, um, adj. (acerbē), harsh,
bitter, in taste; fig., cruel, fierce,
5, 462; fatal, direful, sorrowful,
sad, mournful, 5, 49; 6, 429; pl.,
acerbā, ōrum, n., vengeful deeds, 12,
500; adv., ācerbē, harshly, sav-
agely, fiercely, 9, 794.
acerbūs, a, um, adj. (acerbē, maples), of
maple; maple-., 2, 112.
acerrā, ae, f., an incense box; a
censer, 5, 745.
acervus, i, m., a heap, pile, 4, 402.
Acēsta, ae, f., a town in Sicily, named
after Acestes, 5, 718.
Acestēs, ae, m., Acestes or Seestes,
the son of Crimēs, a Sicilian river-
god, and Egesta or Segesta, a Trojan
woman, 1, 195.
Achaemenidēs, ae, m., Achaemenides,
a companion of Ulysses, 3, 614.
Achāicus (poet., Achāiūs), a, um,
adj. (Achāia), of Achaea; Achaean;
Grecian, 2, 462.
Achāius, a, um, see Achāicus.
Achātēs, ac, m., Achates, a companion of Aeneas, 1, 174, et al.
Acherōn, onis, m., the Acheron, a river of Hades, 6, 295; met., the lower world, 5, 99.
Achillēs, is (eos or i), m., the son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and Thetis, daughter of Nereus, 1, 468, et al.
Achillēs, a, um, adj. (Achilles), of Achilles; Achillian, 3, 326.
Achīvus, a, um, adj. (Achaeus), Achaean; Grecian, 1, 488; pl. subst., Achivi, ēorum or um, the Greeks, 2, 102.
Acidalius, a, um, adj. (Ācidalia, an appellation of Venus, derived from the name of a fountain in Bocotia), pertaining to Venus; Acidalian, 1, 720.
aciēs, ēs, ēs, a sharp edge or point; edge, 2, 333; an arrow-head, 11, 862; the sight of the eye, 6, 200; the eye, 4, 943; an army in line of battle; army, 10, 408; the shock of battle, 12, 662; light; pl., aciēs, the eyes, 12, 558; squadrons, battalions, troops, 2, 599; battles, 6, 829; aciēs inferre, to charge, 10, 364.
aclȳs, ydīs, f., a dart with a thong on its shaft, 7, 730.
Acmon, onis, m., a Trojan, 10, 128.
Acotēs, is, m., the armor-bearer of Evander, 11, 30.
Aconteus, ei, m., a Latin warrior, 11, 612.
Acragās, antis, m., Agrigentum, a city on the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti, 3, 703.
Acrisioēnēus, a, um, adj. (Acrisionē), pertaining to Acrisium or Danae, daughter of Acrisius; Acrisioean, 7, 410.
Acrisius, ii, m., a king of Argos, son of Abas, 7, 372.
ācrīus, see ācer.
Acrōn, onis, m., a Greek warrior, 10, 719.
acta, ae, f., the seashore; beak, shore, 5, 613.
Actius, a, um, adj. (poet. for Actaeus, from Actium), pertaining to Actium, a promontory and town of Epirus, celebrated as the scene of the decisive victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra, in B.C. 31; Actian, 3, 280.
Actor, oris, m. 1. The name of a Trojan, 9, 500. 2. The name of an Auruncian, 12, 94.
1. āctus, a, um, p. of agō.
2. āctus, ās, m. (agō), a driving or impelling; speed, swift descent, 12, 687.
āctūtum, adv. (āctus), promptly, immediately, 9, 255.
acuō, uī, ātus, 3, a, to make point to sharpen, whet, 8, 386; fig., stimulate, provoke, 7, 330; incite, rove; p., acūtus, a, um, sharpened, pointed, sharp, 1, 45.
acus, ās, f. (acuō), a needle, 9, 582.
acūtus, a, um, p. of acuō.
ad, prep. followed by acc. 1. relations of place: to, toward, at, by, near, before, freq., pres. with, among, 6, 481; after a subj. with ellipsis of prep., 10, 253. 2. time: at, just at, about, by, 4, 51 et al. 3. In other relations: in one's esteem, with, 12, 648; aūnum, even to a single one, to the last one, to a man, 5, 687; ad ūsum as far as, 11, 262, et al.
adāctus, a, um, p. of adagō.
adamās, antis, m., that which cannot be overcome; the hardest iron, steel adamant, 6, 552.
Adamastus, i, m., the father of Achae menides, 3, 614.
addénsæō, ēre, and addénsō, ēre, a., to make compact; close up, 10, 432.
addicō, dixi, ductus, 3, a., to pronounce for; assign to; give up to, 3, 653.
aditus, a, um, p. of addō.
addō, didi, dites, 3, a., to put or lay near to or by, put on, 5, 817; add, join, 9, 765; erect on, 3, 336; give, impart, 1, 593; add, bestow, 5, 249;
adere sé, to join, 2, 339.
adducō, duxi, ductus, 3, a., to lead or draw to; lead on, 10, 380; draw to, bend, draw tight, strain, of the muscles, 5, 141; of a bow, etc., 5, 507.
adductus, a, um, p. of adducō.
adēdō, ēdī, ēsus, 3, a., to eat up, devour, consume, 9, 537.
1. adeō, ēvi or ēii, itus, ēre, irreg. a. and n., to go to, approach; visit, 4, 56; reach, 4, 322; encounter, undergo, 1, 10.
2. adeō, adv. (ad + eō, cf. is), to this or that point; so far, to such a degree, so very, so much; with correl. ut following, 11, 436, et al.; explanatory of a preceding statement, so much, so, 1, 567, et al.; so, therefore, 4, 533; added to this, besides, moreover; frequently emphasizing a word or statement, aye indeed, aye also, indeed, even, 3, 203; 7, 427; iamque adeō and nunc adeō, and even now, now indeed, already, or moreover, 5, 268; 9, 156, et al.; usque adeō, up to such a point, even so, so much; vix adeō, hardly even, 6, 498.
ademptus, a, um, p. of adimō.
adesse, see sum.
adfābilis, e, adj. (adfor), that can be spoken to; easy to be approached, 3, 621.
adfātus, a, um, p. of adfātor.
adfātus, ēs, m. (adfor), a speaking to; address, 4, 284.
adfectō, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. a. (adficō), to strive after; grasp, seize, 3, 670; seek.
adferō, attuli, allātus, adferre, irreg. a., to bring, bear, or carry, convey to, 12, 171; bring hither, 6, 532; to present, 3, 310; pass., adferi, to be brought to, with acc., 7, 217.
adficō, fēcī, fecus, 3, a (ad and faciō), to affect; reward, 12, 352.
adfigō, fixī, fixus, 3, a., to fasten to, put to, 9, 536; perf. p. pass., clinging to, 5, 852.
adfixus, a, um, p. of adfigō.
adfigō, fixī, flictus, 3, a., to beat or strike upon; p., adfictus, a, um, dejected, desponding, 2, 92; wretched, troubled, 1, 452.
adflō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., to blow upon; breathe upon, 5, 739; blast, 2, 649; inspire, 6, 50; impart, 1, 591.
adfundō, flūxi, fluxus, 3, n., to flow to; fig., gather, flock together, assemble, 2, 796.
adfor, fātus sum, 1, dep. a., to speak to; address, 1, 663; beseech, supplicate, 2, 700; bid adieu, farewell to, 2, 644.
adfore, see adsum.
adfui, see adsum.
adgnoscō, nōvi, nitus, 3, a., to know a second time or again; to recognize, 1, 470.
adhibēō, uī, itus, 2, a. (ad and habeō), to hold or apply to, unite with, admit to, 8, 56; to bring to, invite, 5, 62; adhibēre animum or animōs, to give attention, 11, 315.
adhūc, adv., to this place; to this time; hitherto, as yet, yet, still, 1, 547, et al.; neque adhūc, and not even yet, nor yet.
adiciō, iēci, ictus, 3, a. (ad and iacio), to throw to or upon; add, join, 12, 837.
adigō, ēgī, āctus, 3, a. (ad and agō),
to drive, take, bring to, 9, 601;
thrust, 9, 431; to strike down, hurl,
4, 25; force, urge, impel, with inf.,
6, 696; drive, 10, 850.
adimō, ēmī, ēmptus, 3, a. (ad and
empō), to take to one's self; take
from or away, 4, 244; pluck out, 3,
658.
adire, see adeō.
aditus, ās, m. (adeō), a going to; an
approach, avenue, access, passage,
entrance, 2, 494; fig., approach, 4,
423.
adīunctus, a, um, p. of adiungō.
adìungō, īnxi, īnctus, 3, a., to join to,
moor, 9, 69; associate with, 8, 515;
add, to ally, 7, 238.
adùrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to swear by,
with acc. of the thing sworn by, 12,
816.
adiuvō, īiūvī, īitus, 1, a., to give aid to;
to help, aid, support, 5, 345; encourage,
stimulate, incite further, 12, 210.
adlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., to
glide to; with dat., rarely acc., sail
to, reach, 3, 569; advance, glide
(with abl. of manner), 10, 269; fly
to, 9, 474; descend, fall upon, 12,
319.
adlacrimāns, antis (p. of obsol.
adlacrimō, shed tears), weeping, 10,
628.
adlāpus, a, um, p. of adlābor.
adligō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to tie or bind to;
hold fast, hold, 1, 169; constrain,
confine, 6, 439.
adloquor, locitus sum, 3, dep. a., to
address, 1, 229.
adlūdō, lūsī, lūsus, 3, n., to speak
playfully; sport, mock, jest, 7, 117.
adlō, lū, 3, a., to wash against, wash,
8, 149.
admirō, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., to ad-
mire, 6, 408; wonder, 2, 797.
admiscēō, miscūi, mixtus or misus, 2,
a., to mingle with, with dat.; to asso-
ciate, unite, join, 7, 579.
admissus, a, um, p. of admittō.
admittō, misī, missus (pass. inf. ad-
mittēr, 9, 231), 3, a., to allow to go
to a place; to admit, 6, 330.
admonēō, ūi, itus, 2, a., to put in
mind; remind; admonish, warn,
with acc., 4, 353; incite, urge on,
10, 587; with interrogative clause,
10, 153; remind, remonstrate, caution.
admoveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., to move,
bring near to; to carry, convey to,
3, 410; apply to, touch; admoveō
ūbera, give suck, 4, 367.
adnitor, nīsus or nīxus sum, 3, dep.
n., to press upon; with dat., lean
against, 12, 92; lean, rest upon, 4,
690; alone, make effort, strive, 5,
226; ply the oars, 4, 583.
adnīxus, a, um, p. of adnitor.
adnō, nāvī, nātus, 1, n. and a., to swim
to, sail toward or to, with dat., 1,
538.
adnuō, nuī (ūtus, rare), 3, a. and n.,
to nod to; with dat., acc. and dat.,
and infin., ascend, consent, 4, 128;
promise, 1, 250; direct, permit, 11,
20.
adoleō, oloī, ultus, 2, n., to grow
up; to increase; to magnify, hour,
adorē, worship, 1, 704; burn in
sacrifice, offer, 3, 547; fire, kindle,
7, 71.
adolescō, olevī, ultus, 3, inc. n.
(adoleō), to grow up, of animals or
plants; become mature, ripe, 12,
438; burn, blaze, 4, 379; p. adole-
tus, a, um, grown up.; mature, 1,
431.
adoperīō, operūi, operūtus, 4, a., to
cover up, cover, 3, 405.
adoperūtus, a, um, p. of adoperīō.
Virgil's Aeneid

, a, um, adj. (ador, speō), of fine wheat, 7, 109.
ortus sum, 4, dep. a., to rise d or upon, to approach; to l, undertake, attempt, 6, 397.
ivi, ātus, 1, a., to prey to; cate, worship, adore, 1, 48.
a, um, p. of adorior.
, quissivi, quīstūs, 3, a. (ad quaerō), to seek in addition; 4, 175.
, i, m., king of Argos, 6, 1.
, a., to ally, adopt, 12, 38.
, scivi, scūtus, 3, a. (adscīō), to one's aid; to ally, 11, 308; ph, 11, 472.
a, um, p. of adscīscō.
, ās, m. (adsentīō), an assent-answering sound, response, splassus, 10, 97.
, senī, sensus, 4, n., and, frequently, adsentior, sensus 1, dep. n., to give consent; to the, agree, 2, 130.
āvi, ātus, 1, a., to keep care-guard, watch, 2, 763.
, sedē, sessus, 2, n. (ad and ), to sit by, besiege, 11, 304.
, adv. (adsiduus), persistently, tually, constantly, 4, 248.
a, ae, um, adj. (adsideō), abid-; persistent, constancy, 4, 447; tual, frequent, 9, 245.
a, e, adj., like, similar to, 6, 399.
ā, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to make to counterfeit, feign, 10, 639; make one's self like, 12.

adstitii, 3, n., to stand at, by, or at; stand, 12, 790.
āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n., to e to or upon, 5, 647; breathe is fragrance, 1, 694; i.e., in-

adśe. 9, 525; adśe, favor, prosper;
2, 355; adśe, 12, 352.
adstō. stīti, 1, n., to stand at, near, or upon: align, 1, 301; stand, 9, 677; be present, 3, 150; stand or be ready, 3, 123; impensē, 3, 194.
adscūscō, scūvi, scūtus, 3, a. and n., to accustomed, make familiar, habit-
uate to; with dat., acc. and dat., and infin., to get or become accustomed, be wont, learn; with abl., 7, 746; adscūscere bella animās, instead of adscūscere animās bella, to cherish war in the heart, 0, 832.
adseūs, a, um, p. of adscūscō.
adseulus, us, m. (ad and salīō), a leaping upon; an assault, attack, 5, 442.
adsum, advi, esse, irreg. n. (collateral form of imp. subj. : adsum, 4, 468, -ent), to be near or by; to be present, at hand, or here, 1, 595; to have arrived, 2, 132; to be with, attend, 2, 701; aid, accompany, 10, 547; be propitious, 3, 116; to beseech, 2, 330; inf., adfore, to be about to come, destined to come, 7, 270.
adseurgō, surrēxi, surrēctus, 3, n., to rise up; rise, 4, 86; swell, fume, 10, 95.
 adulter, erī, m., an adulterer, 11, 268.
adulterium, ii, n. (adulter), adultery, 6, 612.
adultus, a, um, p. of adulēscē.
adūque, see āque.
advěctus, a, um, p. of advēhō.
advēhō, vēxi, vectus, 3, a., to carry or convey to; pass., advēhi, will to, 1, 558; 3, 108; toll. by voc., 8, 130.
advēlō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to sell; wreathe, encircle, crown, 5, 240.
advena, ae. c. (adveniō), a new comer; a stranger, foreigner, 4, 591; adj., foreign, 7, 39.
adveniō, vēni, ventus, 4, n. and a., to come to a place; to arrive, come, 7, 803; arrive at, reach, 1, 336.
adventō, āvi, ātus, i., intens. n. (adveniō), to come rapidly nearer; to approach, draw near, 5, 328; 6, 258.
adventus, ās, m. (advenio), a coming; an arrival, 5, 367; advance, 11, 607.
adversor, ātus, i., dep. freq. n. (advertō), to be against; to oppose, 4, 127.
adversus, a, um, p. of advertō.
advertō, verī, versus, 3. a., to turn to or toward; turn, direct, 6, 386; turn against, bring before, 12, 555; of the mind, turn, direct, 8, 440; attend, observe, mark, listen, 2, 712; pass, come to, arrive at, 5, 343; p., adversus, a, um, turned toward or against; p., before, in front, opposite, 1, 166; opposing, 3, 35; against the wind, 12, 370; contrary, 2, 416; toward, to meet, 6, 684; subst., adversus, i., m., an enemy, 9, 701; adversum, i., n.; in adversum, opposite, 8, 237; pl., adversa, ārum, n., misfortunes, accidents, 9, 172.
advcō, āvi, ātus, i., a., to call; summon, 5, 44.
advelō, āvi, ātus, i., n., to fly to, fly, 10, 511; hasten, run up, speed, 10, 896.
advelvo, volvi, volūtus, 3. a., to roll to; roll, 6, 152.
adytum, i., n., the inaccessible; the innermost part of a temple, accessible only to the priest; a shrine, sanctuary, oracle, 2, 115; the interior of a tomb, or shrine of the dead, 5, 84.
Aeacicēs, ae, m., a son or descendant of Aechus. 1. Achilles, as the grandson of Aechus, 1, 99. 2. Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, 3, 296. 3. Persius, their descendant, king of Macedon, 6, 839.
Aeaeus, a, um, adj., of Aea, the island of Circe; Aeean or Colchian, 3, 386.
aedes, is, f.; in the sing., a temple; pl., a dwelling, palace, apartment, court, 2, 487, 512.
aedificō, āvi, ātus, i., a. (aedes and faciō), to build; to construct, make, 2, 16.
Aegaeōn, onis, m., Aegaean, a giant, also called Briareus, 10, 565.
Aegaeus, a, um, adj., Aegaeon; pertaining to the Aegaeon, 3, 74.
aeger, gra, grum, adj., indisposed; of the body, not well, suffering, sick, 5, 651; wounded, 10, 856; heavy, difficult, 5, 432; feeble, 9, 814; fainting, trembling, 5, 468; weary, exhausted, 2, 566; of the mind, careworn, weak, weary, sorrowful, 2, 268; grieved, afflicted, oppressing, oppressed, 1, 208; heavy, broken, 1, 351; 4, 389; of inanimate things, sickly, 3, 142.
aegis, idis, f., the shield of Jupiter; carried also by Pallas; the aegis, 354.
aegrēscō, 3. inc. n. (aegrēō, to be sick; become sick; grow worse, 12, 46.
Aegyptius, a, um, adj. (Aegyptos Egyptian, 8, 688.
Aegyptos (-tus), i., f., Egypt.
aemulus, a, um, adj., striving to equal, competing, rivaling, 5, 187; envying, 5, 415; a rival for, aspiring, 10, 371.
Aeneadēs, ae, m., a son of Aeneas. pl., Aeneadēae, ārum, followers of Aeneas, the Trojans, 1, 565; Aeneadēae, 3, 18.
Aeneās, ae, m. 1. A Trojan chief, son of Venus and Anchises, and hero of the Aeneid, 1, 92. 2. Aeneās Silvius, one of the Alban kings, 6, 769.
Aenēis, idis or idos, f. (Aenēas), the Aeneid.
Aeneius, a, um, adj. (id.), of Aeneas, 7, 1.
m. (Aeneus, a collat. néās), a son of Aeneus Iulus; 9, 653.

adj. (acs), of bronze; 70; subst., aēnum, i, n., brazen vessel; caldron, 1.

Aeolia, an island near one of Aelius, 1, 52.

m. a son or descendant

Ulysses, 6, 529. 2. Mi-

3. Clytie, 9, 774.

um, adj., pertaining to

Ilia, 5, 791.

Aelius. 1. The god

over the winds, 1, 52.

er of Aelius from Ly-

42.

um, adj. (aecus and
equal age, 2, 561.

dij. (aequō), equal; of
ze, 10, 194; fellow, com-

bust., c., companion, 5,

(aequus), equally; alike.

um, adj. (Aequi), of

a tribe adjacent to the

Volscians, near Rome;

747.

see Falisci.
aeus, i. a. and n. (aecus),
equal in size, number,

1, 193; 5, 419; to
divide equally, 1, 508;
in length, 9, 338; in
decrease, 4, 89; to equal, be
be as high as, on a level
base with, 6, 263; return
suite, 6, 474; left, exalt,

aequātus, a, um, made
n. steady, 4, 587.

m. (aequō), an equal,
or level surface; the sur-

sea; the sea, 1, 143;

5; wave, 3, 197; a level

field, plain, 5, 456; low land, 12,
524.
aequus, a, um, adj., plain, even; on

a level with, leveled, with dat., 12,
569; equal, open, fair, 11, 706;

equal, adequate, prepared, 10, 450;

defavorable, 1, 479; impartial, equi-

table, just, 6, 129; unprejudiced, un-

biased, 9, 234; aequō pede, with

foot to foot, face to face, 12, 465;
aequum est, it is just, 12, 20;
aequis fuerat, it would have been

more just, 11, 115; subst., aequum,
i, n., that which is even; right, jus-
tice, 2, 427; in aequum, to the open

field, 9, 68.
aer, eris, m. (acc. aera or aerem),

the air or atmosphere, 1, 300, et al.
aerātus, a, um, adj. (aes), furnished

with copper; bronze; made of bronze,

2, 481; bronze-covered; with brazen

proe, 8, 675; armed with bronze;

armed, 7, 703.
aereus, a, um, adj. (acs), made of cop-

per or bronze; bronze, brazen (see
def. of aes), 1, 448; brazen beaked,

5, 198; of the copper or bronze

plates or scales of a corselet, 10,

313.
aeripēs, edis, adj. (aes and pēs),

brazen- or bronze-footed, or hoofed,

6, 802.

aerius, a, um, adj., pertaining to the

air; airy, aērial, 5, 520; rising

into the air; towering, lofty, 3, 291;

air-clearing, 9, 803.
aes, aeris, n., copper, bronze; brass,
in one of the old English usages of

that word, 1, 449, et al.; anything

made of copper or bronze; a trum-
pet, 3, 240; cymbal; armor, 2, 734;

shield, 2, 545; a bronze statue, 6,

847; a track or course of bronze

plates, 6, 591; a ship's prow or bow,
or a copper-bottomed ship, 1, 35.
pl., aera, n., money, 11, 329; aere nexus, bronze-bound, of bronze, 1, 448.

aestās, ātīs, f., the summer, 1, 265; al.; summer air, 6, 707; a year.
aestīvus, a, um, adj. (aestās), of summer; subst., aestiva, ārum, n., a summer field; a flock.
aestuō, āvi, ātus, ā, n. (aestus), to glow, to be dried up or parched; boil up; heave, foam, 6, 297; fume, 8, 258; rage, seethe, 12, 666.
aestus, ās, m., glowing heat; summer; a boiling; a billowy motion; waves of flame, flames, 2, 706; wave, surge, 1, 107; tide, sea, flood, 3, 419; tide (of feeling), agitation, 4, 532.
aetās, ātīs, f. (for aevītās, fr. aevum), lifetime, age, 1, 705; old age, 2, 596; period, generation, age, 7, 680; lapse of time; time, 8, 200.
aeternus, a, um, adj. (for aevīternus), lasting, through ages; eternal; immortal, 1, 36; perpetual, 4, 99; adv., aeternum, for in aeternum, continually, eternally, 6, 401; for ever, 11, 98.
aethēr, eris, m. (acc. aethera and aetherem), the upper air; ether, sky, heaven, 1, 90; in a general sense, air, 1, 587, et al.
aetherius, a, um, adj. (aethēr), pertaining to the upper air; ethereal, heavenly, 1, 394, et al.; airy, 8, 608.
Aethiops, opis, m., an Aethiopian.
Aethōn, onis, m., Aethon, one of the chariots of Pallas, 11, 89.
aethra, ae, f., the cloudless air; serene sky; heaven, 3, 585, et al.
Aetna, ae, f., a volcanic mountain on the eastern coast of Sicily, 3, 579.
Aetnaeus, a, um, adj. (Aetna), of Aetna; Aetnaean, 3, 678.

Aëtōlus, a, um, adj., Aetolian, 11, 4 88;
Aëtōla urbīs, Arpī in Apulia, 6: u. by Diomedes, 11, 239.
aevum, i, n., indefinite time; lapse of time, 3, 415; age, 2, 638; age, 2, 593; life, 10, 582; immortality, 10, 235.
Āfer, fra, frum, adj., African; sul;
Āfrī, ērum, m., Africans, 8, 724.
1. Āfricus, a, um, adj. (Afer), Afrīcān, 4, 37.
2. Āfricus, ī, m. (id.), the southerly wind.
āforem, āfūi, etc., sec absum.
Agamemnōnius, a, um, adj., pertaining to Agamemnon; Agamemnōn, Argive, Grecian, 4, 471.
Agathyrōs, ērum, m., a Selymian dwelling on the river Maris in what is now Hungary, remarkable for the practice of tattooing their bodies, 4, 146.
age, see agō.
Agēnor, oris, m., a son of Neptuī and Lyba, king of Phoenicia and ancestor of Dido, 1, 338.
ager, agrī, m., the land pertaining to a person or community; land used for cultivation; a field, 2, 306, et al.; land, 1, 343, et al.
agger, eris, m. (aggerō), matter gathered to form an elevation; a heap of earth or stones, dike, embankment, bank, 1, 112; 2, 456; heap of earth, 9, 567; top, summit, ridge, raised surface, 5, 44; 273; a rampart, 9, 769, et al.; a height or rise in ground, 12, 446; aggerēs, mountains, mountain ramparts, 6, 830.
1. aggerō, āvi, ātus, ā, n. (agger), pile up; fig., increase, aggravate, 197.
2. aggerō, essē, gestus, 3, a. (ad aggerō), to bear to; heap upon, add to 3, 63.
agglomerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (ad and glomerō), to wind upon; to gather, assemble, crowd to, 2, 341; see agglomerāre, to join themselves to, 12, 458.

aggreōdiōr, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. and a. (ad and gradior), attempt, dare, with inf., 2, 165; to advance toward; attempt, 3, 38; attack, 9, 325; assail, hew, 2, 463; access, address, 3, 358.

aggressus, a, um, p. of aggreōdiōr.

Agis, idis, m., a Lycian, follower of Aeneas, 10, 751.

agitatōr, ėris, m. (agitō), one who drives; a charioteer, 2, 476.

agitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. and n. (agō), to put in motion; drive; drive away; drive, pursue, 2, 421; persecute, 6, 68; harass, haunt, 3, 331; stir up, arouse, 10, 71; hasten, 2, 640; move, animate, 6, 727; excite to, 9, 187; practice, exercise, 12, 397; spend, pass; pass., agitāri, to ride about, 11, 694.

āgmen, inis, n. (ago), that which is driven or moved; direction of movement; a train; gathering, winding; herd, flock, drove, 1, 186; an army, on the march; battalion, squadron, 5, 834; army, 11, 60; troop, band, 5, 549; company, multitude, throng, 5, 378; assemblage, gathering, flood; motion, stroke, of cars, 5, 211; stream, current, 2, 782; course, 2, 212; a leader, 10, 568.

āgna, ae, f. (agnus), a ewe lamb, 5, 712.

āgnus, i, m., a lamb, 1, 635.

ago, āgo, āctus, a., to put in motion; to drive, 1, 333; force, impel, 3, 5; urge, incite, 7, 393; advance, 9, 505; move, turn, pursue, 10, 540; drive away, dispel, lead, 4, 546; send forth, raise, 6, 873; rear by growth, 11, 136; work, 3, 695; work out, cut out, cleave, 10, 514; convey, 1, 391; bear onward, 3, 512; bring, 9, 18; do in general, 10, 675; do, perform, 5, 638; to be busy about, aim at, essay, try to accomplish, effect, gain, 11, 227; treat, 1, 574; derive, 12, 530; consider, discuss, debate, 11, 445; pass, spend, 5, 51; without an object, to be at work, to work, perform, 12, 429; agere sē, to present one's self, appear, 6, 337; pass., āgī, to move, hover, 12, 336; imperat., āge, agite! onward! away! come on!

agrestis, e, adj. (ager), pertaining to the fields or country; country, rustic, rural, 3, 34; wild, 7, 111; subst., agrestis, ās, m., a rustic, 7, 504; husbandman.

agricola, ae, m. (ager and colō), one who cultivates the land; a husbandman, 2, 628.

Agrippa, ae, m., Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, one of the confidential counselors of Augustus, and his principal military commander, 8, 682.

Agyllīnus, a, um, adj., of Agylla, a town in Etruria, afterwards called Cuere, 7, 652; subst., Agyllīnī, ērum, m., the people of Agylla, 12, 281.

āh, interj., ah!

Aiāx, ācis, m. 1. Ajax, the son of Telamon. 2. Ajax, the son of Oileus, called also Ajax the Less, 1, 41; 2, 414.

āio, 4, def., to speak; to say “yes”; say, 1, 142, et al.; sometimes pleonastic after āri, etc., 5, 551. (If the i in this verb is followed by a consonant, the a is short; as ais, uit; otherwise i coalesces with the following vowel; as āio, pronounced ā-ay.)
āla, ac, f., a wing, 1, 301; the feather of an arrow, 9, 578; the wing of an army; cavalry, 11, 730; troop, battalion, 11, 604; horsemen, mounted hunters, 4, 121.

alacer (alacris, m., 5, 380), cris, cre, adj., lively; active, eager; bold, daring, exulting, 10, 729; joyful, 5, 380.

ālātus, a, um, adj. (āla), winged, 4, 259.

Alba, ac, f., Alba or Alba Longa, a town on the Alban Hills in Latium, from which Rome originated, 1, 271.

Albānus, a, um, adj. (Alba), pertaining to Alba; Alban, 1, 7; subst., Albānī, ōrum, m., the Alban, 5, 600.

albēō, 2, n. (albus), to be white, 12, 36.

albēscō, 3, inc. n. (albēō), to grow white, whiten; to brighten, dawn, 4, 586.

Albula, ae, f., the Albula, an ancient name of the Tiber, 8, 332.

Albunea, ae, f. (albus), Albunea, a fountain at Tibur; also personified as a nymph, 7, 83.

albus, a, um, adj., white, 3, 392; blank, undecorated, 9, 548; subst., album, l., n., whiteness, white.

Alcander, drī, m., a Trojan, 9, 767.

Alcānōr, oris, m. 1. Alcānor, a Trojan hero, 9, 672. 2. A Rutulian, 10, 338.

Alcathous, ō, m., a Trojan, 10, 747.

Alcīdes, ae., m., a descendant of Aetes; Hercules, 5, 414, et al.

Alcīmedōn, onitis, m., a Greek wood carver.

āles, itis (gen. pl. sometimes alitum), adj. (āla), winged, swift, 5, 861, et al.; subst. c., a bird, 1, 394; an owl, 12, 862.

Alētēs, is, m., a companion of Aēneas, 1, 121.

alga, ae, f., seaweed.

alīas, adv., see alius.

alībi, adv. (alias), elsewhere.

alīēns, a, um, adj. (alias), pertaining to another, another’s; stranger, 4, 311; intended for another, 10, 781; not one’s own.

alīger, era, erum, adj. (āla and gēr), wing-bearing; winged, 1, 663.

alīō, adv., see alius.

alipēs, edis, adj. (āla and pēs), wing-footed, 12, 484; subst. m., wing-footed horse.

aliquā, see aliquis.

aliquandō, adv. (aliius and quandō), at some time: formerly, 8, 602; at length, 8, 200.

aliquī, qua, quod, indef. adj. pr. (aliius and qui), some, any, in affirmative sentences, 2, 48.

aliquid, see aliquis.

aliquis, quid, indef. subst. pron. (aliius and quis), some one, any one, something, anything, in affirmative sentences; some other, 6, 834, et al.; some other, 2, 48, acc., aliquid, to something, in some respect, some what, in some degree, 10, 84, etc.

aliquā (sc. rattione or viā) (aliiūn), in some way.

aliter, adv. (alius), in another manner; otherwise, 1, 399.

ālitum, see āles.

alīus, a, ud (gen. alius, dat. aliī), a, an; and subst., other, another; frequently repeated: alius — alius, one — one — other; pl., aliī — aliī, some — others; 1, 427, 428; used once for aliī — aliī, 4, 593; adv., aliō (old aliō), elsewhere, to another place; aliī, 7, 324, et al.; aliīs, 7, 324, et al.

Allīa, ae, f., the Allīa, a small stream running into the Tiber, eleventh tributary of the Tiber.
miles above Rome, where the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, B.C. 389, 7, 717.

allium, n., garlic.

Almō, ὁ ὅνις, m., a Latin youth, son of Tyrrhoeus, 7, 532.

almus, a, um, adj. (ālō), giving nourishment; fostering, genial, blessing, blessed, benign, 1, 306; fruitful; gracious, kind, kindly, propitious, 7, 774.

ālō, uī, altus or altus, 3, a., to nourish, rear, 3, 50; breed, 4, 38; cherish, 4, 2; animate, 6, 726; encourage, 5, 231.

Alōidae, ārum, m., the stepsons of Aloeus, sons of Neptune and Iphimedia, named Otus and Ephialtes; giants who stormed Olympus and were slain by Apollo, 6, 582.

Alpēs, ium, f., the Alps.

1. Alpēhus, i, n., the Alpheus, a river in Elis, supposed to disappear under the sea, and rise again as the fountain of Arethusa, in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse, 3, 694, et al.

2. Alpēhus, a, um, adj., of the Alpheus, Alphean, 10, 179.

Alpinus, a, um, adj. (Alpēs), pertaining to the Alps; Alpine, 4, 442.

Alsus, i, m., a Rutulian shepherd, 12, 304.

altāria, ium, n. (altus), the upper part of an altar; a high altar, 7, 211; an altar, 2, 515.

altē, adv. (altus), aloft, on high; high, 1, 337; high up; deeply, deep; comp., altius, higher.

alter, era, erum (gen. sing. alterius, dat. alterī, in all genders), adj. (rel. to alius), the other; one of two; the next; the second, 5, 311; a single other; one or another of the same class; another; any second one;

with a neg., not one other, 1, 544;

alter—alter, the one—the other, 5, 299; alter—alterius, each—other's, 2, 667.

altēnō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n. (alternus), to do by turns; to alternate (attack) by turns; weigh or consider one thing after another, 4, 287.

alternus, a, um, adj. (alter), one after the other; alternating, 6, 121; by turns, in succession, 5, 376; every second, 12, 233.

altrix, icis, f. (alō), a nurse; mother—nurse—native—birth, 3, 273.

altum, see altus.

altus, a, um, p. (ālō, rear, cause to grow; hence), raised high; high built, high, lofty, 5, 489; on high, aloft, 11, 837; high-born, noble, ancient, 4, 230; renowned, 10, 126; deep, deep or deeply, 12, 357; subst., altum, ī, n., the deep; the lofty; the deep sea, the main, the deep, 1, 3; the sky, heaven, air, 1, 297; from far, far-fetched, remote, 8, 395; pl., alta, ĕrum, high places, heights of heaven, 6, 787; heights, hills, 11, 797; battlements, 9, 169; alta petere, to aim high, 5, 508; comp., altior, higher, taller, 8, 162; superl., altissimus, a, um, very high, 8, 234.

alumnus, i, m. (alō), a foster-son, 11, 33, et al.

alveus, i, m. (alvus), a cavity, hollow; the hollow trunk of a tree; meton., a boat, 6, 412.

alvus, i, f., the abdomen, the belly; waist, 12, 273; body, 2, 51.

am-, for this prefix see ambi-
amāns, antis, see amō.

amāracus, i, m., marjoram, 1, 693.

amārus, a, um, adj., bitter, brackish, salt, briny; fig., bitter, 4, 203; biting, 11, 337; cruel, 10, 900.

Amasēnus, i, m., the Amasenus, e
river of Latium, 11, 547; the river.
god Ascanius, 7, 685.
Amastrus, i, m., a Trojan, 11, 673.
Amáta, ae, f., the wife of Latinus, 7,
343, et al.
Amathús, ûntis, f., a town of Cyprus,
10, 51.
Amázon, onis, f., an Amazon, one of
the race of female warriors, said to
dwell on the Thermopyles, in
Asia Minor, 11, 648, et al.
Amazonis, idis, f., an Amazon, 1, 490.
Amazonius, a, um, adj. (Amázon),
Amazonian (as such the Amazons
used), 5, 311.
ambāgēs, is, f. (in good usage in the
abl. sing. and all cases of pl.) (am-
bígō, go about), a going about; a
winding, 6, 29; fig., details, particu-
lars, story, 1, 342; mysteries, 6, 99.
ambedō, ēdi, ēsus, 3, a., to eat round;
to consume, devour, eat, 3, 257.
ambsusus, a, um, p. of ambedō.
ambī- (amb-, am-, an-), an insepar.
particle, round, around, about; on
both sides.
ambiguus, a, um, adj. (ambígō, go
about), going about; uncertain;
doubtful, undecided, 5, 326; two-
fold, 3, 180; dark, obscure, 2, 99;
unreliable, treacherous, 1, 661; hesi-
tating, uncertain, 5, 655; in sus-
pense, 8, 580.
ambīō, īvi or iī, ītus, 4, a. and n.
(amb- and eō), to go round; encom-
pass, 6, 550; fig., approach, address,
4, 283; enwrap, circumference, 7, 333.
ambā, ae, ē, adj., both, 1, 458.
ambrosia, ae, f., ambrosia, the food
of the gods.
ambrosius, a, um, adj. (ambrosia),
ambrosial, heavenly, divine, 1, 403.
ambūrō, ussī, ītus, 3, a., to burn
round; p., ambūstus, a, um, blaz-
ing, singed, 12, 301.
ámōns, entis, adj. (ā and mēns), en-
d, of one's mind or senses; amān,
beside one's self, frantic, mad,
rious, 2, 314; 4, 203; distracted
307.
ámement, i, n., a thing attached to
shaft of a javelin or other missi-
meton., a javelin with the ament,
9, 665.
amiciō, iuvi or iī, ictus, 4, a. (am-
iciō), to throw around; veil, cov
1, 516.
amicitia, ae, f. (amicus), friend,
pl., friendly alliance, 11, 321.
1. amictus, a, um, p. of amiciō.
2. amictus, us, m. (amicīō), a veil,
or draping of the person; an uppe
 garment, covering; cloak, mantle
veil, 3, 405; 5, 421.
amicus, a, um, adj. (amō), loving
friendly, kind, favorable, propitious
of persons, 2, 735; of things, 2, 255;
et al.; subst., amicus, i, m., a
friend.
ámmissus, a, um, p. of āmittō.
Amitemnus, a, um, adj. (Amitemnum),
of Amitemnum, a Sabine town near
the source of the Aturnus: Amitem
nian, 7, 710.
āmittō, mīsi, missus, 3, a., to send
away; to let go, 5, 853; 2, 148; lose,
3, 710; p., āmissus, a, um, missing
1, 217; lost, 3, 341; slain, 11,
868.
amnis, is, m., properly, a broad and
deep stream; flowing water; a
river, freq.; stream, 4, 164; water,
12, 417; amnis Eumenidum, the
Cocytus, 6, 374.
amō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to love, be fond of,
tike; fig., to keep close to, hug the
shore, 5, 163; without an object, to
be in love, to love, 4, 101, et al.;
subst., amāns, antis, a lover; loving,
fond wife, 1, 352.
amoenus, a, um, adj., charming; usually to the sight, delightful, pleasant, 6, 638.
amor, ōris, m. (amō), love, affection, in all senses; the passion of love; love, affection, or esteem, in all human relations, as parental, filial, of friends, allies, etc., 4, 624, et al.; of gods, 7, 769; love, liking, fancy, fondness, preference, for things, 11, 583, et al.; freq., the hippocampes, or bunch of flesh supposed to appear on the forehead of a new-foaled colt, and instantly devoured by the dam, unless intercepted, and used as a love-charm, 4, 516; personified, Amor, ōris, m., Cupid, Love, the god of love, 1, 663; pl., amorēs, um, m., affections, love, 4, 28; mutual love, 5, 334.
āmoveō, mōvi, mōtus, 2, a., to move away, take away, remove, 6, 524.
Amphitryōnidēs, ae, m., Hercules, the son of Amphitryon (so called, though he was the son of Jupiter by the wife of Amphitryon), 8, 103.
Amphrysius, a, um, adj. (Amphrysus), pertaining to the river Amphrysus; Amphrysonian, an epithet of Apollo, who kept the flocks of Admetus on the Amphrysus; hence, of a priest or priestess of Apollo, 6, 398.
amplector, amplexus sum, 3, dep. a., to embrace, clasp, 3, 607; wind, pass around, 5, 86; encircle, coil around, 2, 214; fig., comprehend, embrace, in description.
1. amplexus, a, um, p. of amplector.
2. amplexus, ĭs, m. (amplector), an embrace, 1, 687.
amplius, adv., see amplus.
amplus, a, um, adj., spacious, large, ample, 2, 310; splendid, magnificent, glorious, 4, 93; comp., amplior, us, larger; adv., amplius, more, longer, 1, 683.
Ampsactus, i, m., Lake Amsactus, in the country of the Hirpini, from its noxious exhalations supposed to be one of the entrances to Hades, 7, 65.
Amyclae, ārum, f., a town of Latium, 10, 564.
Amicus, i, m. 1. Amicus, a son of Neptune, king of the Bœbrycians, famous for his prowess in boxing, 5, 373. 2. A companion of Aeneas, 1, 221. 3. Another Trojan of the same name, 9, 772.
an, conj., properly introducing the second member of a double question; or, 6, 533; at the beginning of an interrogative sentence (the first member being suppressed), then, or rather, or perhaps, or even, 4, 325.
Anagnia, ae, f., Anagnia, a town of the Hernici, 7, 684.
anceps, cipitis, adj. (am-and caput), two-headed or two-edged, 7, 525; fig., twofold, 3, 47; uncertain, wavering, doubtful, 5, 654; 10, 304; perplexed, perplexing, intricate, 5, 589.
Anchemolus, i, m., a Latin warrior, 10, 389.
Anchisēs, ae, m., son of Capys and Themis, and father of Aeneas by Venus, 2, 687, et al.
Anchisēus, a, um, adj., of Anchises, 5, 761.
Anchisiadēs, ae, m., son of Anchises; Aeneas, 5, 407.
ancile, is, n., a small oval shield or target, 7, 188; pl., ancilia, ium, the sacred ancilia, made by the Romans in imitation of the ancile which came down from heaven, 8, 664.
ancora, ae, f., an anchor, 1, 169.
Ancus, i, m., Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome, 6, 815.
Androgos, eis, and Androgeus, eis, m. 1. Androgeus, a son of the Cretan king Minos, murdered by the Athenians, 6, 20. 2. A Grecian chief at Troy, 2, 371.
Andromaché, ae, f., wife of Hector, 2, 456.
anfractus, ūs, m. (am- and frango), a breaking round; the winding of a way in and out, ravine, 11, 522.
angō, ānsi, ānctus or ānexus, 3, a., to squeeze, compress, 8, 260.
anguis, is, m. and f., a snake of any kind, serpent, 2, 379; hydra, 8, 300.
Anguita, ae, f., Anguita or Angitia, a sister of Circe, worshipped by the Marsi, 7, 759.
angustus, a, um, adj. (angō), strait, narrow, 3, 411; straightened, perilous, 11, 309; subst., angustum, i, n., a narrow place, passage, 2, 332.
anhélitus, ūs, m. (anhelō), hard-breathing; puffing, panting, 5, 199.
anhélo, āvi, ātus, i, n. and a. (am- and hálō), to pant, 5, 254; of a furnace, to puff, roar, 8, 421.
anhēlus, a, um, adj. (anhelō), panting, gasping, throbbing, 6, 48.
Anhēn, see Aniō.
anīlis, e, adj. (anus), of an old woman; an old woman’s, 4, 641.
anima, ae, f., a breeze or breath of air; the air; wind or blast of the bellows, 8, 493; breath, 9, 580; breath of life, the soul, spirit, life, 1, 98; life-blood, 10, 908; soul, 9, 580; the soul of the dead, shade, waves, 5, 81; the spirit or soul not yet inhabiting its destined body, 6, 720.
animal, ālis, n. (anima), a living being, animal, 3, 147; a brute animal, beast, animal.
animōsus, a, um (animus), courage, 11, 277.
animus, i, m., the rational spirit or soul of man; freq., the mind, 1, 4 et al.; design, intention, purpose, 639; mind, memory, 1, 26; the heart; feeling, disposition, affection, inclination, 1, 304, et al.;
animō, ōrum, m., lofty spirit, heroism, 6, 782; daring; courage, confidence, 2, 517; strength; passion, anger, rage, 1, 57; arrogance, pride, 11, 366; fury, 10, 357; of thin life, velocity, 7, 383.
Aniō (Aniēn), ēnis or ōnis, m., the Anio, a branch of the Tiber, flowing from the Sabine Mountains through Latium, 7, 683.
Anius, i, m., a king of Delos and priest of Apollo, 3, 80.
Anna, ae, f., a sister of Dido, 4, 9.
anālis, e, adj. (anus), pertaining to years, or lasting through a year; subst., m., annālēs, ium, annālēs, records; story, history, 1, 373.
anōsus, a, um, adj. (anus), full of years; aged, old, 4, 441; hoary, 6, 282.
annus, i, m., a year, freq.; a season, portion of the year; magnus annus, a complete year, or the great annual circuit of the sun, 3, 284.
anuuus, a, um, adj. (anus), annual, yearly, 5, 46.
ānsēr, eris, m., a goose.
Antaeus, i, m., a Latin, slain by Aeneas, 10, 561.
Antandros (-us), i, f., Antandrus, a coast town in Mysia, at the foot of Mount Ida, 3, 6.
ant, prep., with acc., of place, order, and time, and adv., of time or precedence. 1. Prep., in front of, before, 2, 409, et al.; of order or degree, before or beyond, 1, 347; of time,
ânxius, a, um, adj. (angō), troubled or troubling; disquieting, 9, 89.

Anxur, uris, m., Anxur, or Terracina, a town on the coast of Latium, 10, 545; a Latin warrior, 10, 545.

Anxurus, a, um, adj. (Anxur), of Anxur, 7, 799.

Aornos, i, m., birdless; Lake Avernus, in Campania, 6, 242.

aper, pri, m., a wild bear, 1, 324, et al.

aperiō, ui, tus, 4, a. (ab and root par, whence pariō), to uncover, lay bare, 1, 107; throw open, open, 2, 60; disclose to the view, 3, 206; disclose, reveal, 6, 12; pass., aperīrī, to appear, 8, 681; p., apertus, a, um, opened, 8, 585; unguarded, 11, 748; adj., open, 1, 155; clear, pure, 1, 587.

apex, icis, m., the point of anything; peak, top, summit, 4, 246; pointed flame, 2, 683; cone of a helmet, 10, 270; a peaked cap, 8, 664.

Aphidnus, i, m., a Trojan, 9, 702.

apis (-ēs), is, f., a bee, 1, 430, et al.

Apollō, inis, m., Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona; the god of prophecy, medicine, music, poetry, and archery, 2, 430; met., a temple of Apollo, 3, 275.

apparēō, ui, itus, 2, n. (ad and pāreō), to come into sight, appear, 2, 622, et al.; be laid open, exposed to view, 8, 241; attend, 12, 850.

apparāō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ad and parāō), to get ready, prepare; resolve, be ready; with infin., 11, 117.

1. appellō, pulī, pulsus, 3, a. (ad and pellō), to drive to; bring, convey to, 1, 377; draw up to, moor on the shore, 7, 39.

2. appellō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (1. appellō), to address; name, designate, call, 5, 540.

Appenninicola, ae, m. (Appenninus and colō), a dweller in the Apennines, 11, 700.
Appennīnus, i, m., the Apennines, the great mountain chain of Italy, 12, 703.
apptō, āvōriō, ētus, 3, a. (ad and petō), to push for; attack, 11, 277.
applićō, āvī or ēvit, ētus or ēitus, 1, a. (ad and plicō), to fold upon; join to; impel, drive to, 11, 616; fasten, nail to, 12, 303.
apponō, posūi, positus, 3, a. (ad and ponō), to place at or for; place.
apricus, ā, um, adj. (aperīō), open to the sun; sunny; sun-loving, 5, 128.
aptō, āvī, ētus, 1, a. (aptus), to fit, join, or fasten to; with acc. and dat., 8, 721; put on, 2, 390; get ready, prepare, 10, 259; fit out, prepare, 1, 552; with abl. of manner, 8, 80.
aptus, a, um, adj. (obs. apō, lay hold), fixed, joined to; joined together; fitted with, studded, 4, 482; fūi, adapted, meet.
apud, prep. with acc., near to; with, by, at, before, in presence of; near by, 5, 261; among, 2, 71; with, in respect to the mind, 4, 539; with pronouns, at one's home, on one's ground.
aqua, ae, f., water, 1, 105, et al.; a stream, river.
Aquiculūs, i, m., a Rutulian, 9, 684.
aquīla, ae, f., an eagle, 11, 752, et al.
Aquilō, ōnis, m., the north wind; wind in general, 1, 391; wintry, tempestuous wind, 3, 285; the north, 1, 102.
aquōsus, a, um, adj. (aqua), abounding in water, bringing rain; watery, rainy, 4, 52.
ārā, ae, f., an altar, 2, 514, et al.; funeral pile, 6, 177; pl., Ārāe, ārnum, the Altars, a reef in the Mediterranean Sea between Sicily and Africa, 1, 109.
Arabs, abīs, m., an Arabian, 8, 706.
Arabus, i, m., an Arabian, 7, 685.
arātōr, āritis, m. (arō), a plowman, 10, 804.
arātrum, ī, n. (arō), a plow, 5, 755 et al.
Araxēs, is, m., the Araxes, a river of Armenia Major, 8, 728.
arbor (-ōs), oris, f., a tree, timber, wood, 5, 504; an oak, 10, 207.
arcēbus, a, um, adj. (arcēbus), pertaining to a tree or trees; tree-like, m, sīve, 12, 888; branching, 1, 190.
arbutum, ī, n. (arbutus), a growth trees; a grove; thicket, 10, 363.
arbutus, a, um, adj. (arbutus), of arbutus.
arbutum, ī, n. (arbutus), the berry of the arbutus.
arbutus, ī, f., the arbutus, or arbutus; wild strawberry tree, an evergreen prized for its delicate foliage.
Arcadia, ae, f., the central country of Peloponnesus, 5, 299.
Arcadius, a, um, adj. (Arcadia).
arcānus, a, um, adj. (arca, a chest), pertaining to a chest; hidden, secret, 4, 422; subst., arcānum, ī, n., secret, 1, 262.
Arcas, adīs, m., an Arcadian, 10, 452 adj., 11, 835.
Arcēns, entis, m., an Arcens, a Sicilian, 9, 581.
archēs, ūs, i, 2, a., to incline, shut in, restrain, bind, 2, 406; debar, keep off, repel, 1, 435; protect, save from 8, 73.
arcēs, īvī, ītus, 3, a. (ar- for ad-, and cēdō), to cause to come; send for, summon, 5, 746; hasten, provoke, 10, 11; draw, derive; call up, bring, 6, 119.
Arctius, ii, m., a Rutulian warrior, 12, 459.
Archippus, i, m., king of the 'Marsi, 7, 752.
Arcitenēns, entis, adj. (arcus and tenēns), bow-bearing; subst. m., the archer; Apollo, 3, 75.

Arctos, i, f., the constellation of the Great and Little Bear, or of the Great Bear alone; the north; 6, 16.

Arctūrus, i, m., the principal star in the constellation Boōtes; Arcturus, 1, 744, et al.

arcus, ūs, m., a bow; 5, 500, et al.; the rainbow, 5, 88.

Ārdea, ae, f., Ardea, the chief town of the Rutuliants, 7, 411.

ārdēns, entis, see ārdeō.

ārdeō, ārē, ārsus, 2, n. and a., to burn; to be on fire, or in flames, 2, 311, et al.; be burned, 2, 581; fig., rage in combat, 1, 491; burn with impatience, to long, 1, 515; burn with love, 4, 101; glow, 4, 262; ārdēns, ntis, burning, hot, sparkling, flaming, 5, 637; bright, 4, 482; impassioned, ardent, eager, 1, 423; spirited, fiery, 1, 472; glowing, lofty, 6, 130; fierce, furious, 2, 529; angry, 6, 467.

ārdēscō, ārē, 3, inc. n. (ārdeō), to begin to burn; fig., burn, 1, 713; to increase, grow louder and louder, 11, 607.

ārdor, ēris, m. (ārdeō), a burning; fire, flame, 11, 786; heat, drought; ardor, zeal, fervor, 4, 581.

arduus, a, um, adj., steep; erect, high, raised high, 2, 475; 5, 480; lofty, towering, 2, 328; rearing, 11, 638; subst., arduum, ui, n., a high place; height, 5, 605; 7, 562.

ārēns, entis, p. of ārēō.

āreō, ui, 2, n., to be dry; wither, 3, 142; p., ārēns, entis, dry; dried up; shallow, 3, 350; dry, thirsty.

Aretēsēsa, ae, f., Aretēsēsa, a nymph; 2. A fountain near Syracuse, 3, 696.

argentēus, a, um, adj. (argentum), silver-, silvery, white, 8, 655.

argentum, i, n., silver, 1, 359; et al.; articles of silver; plate, 1, 640.

Argī, ōrum, m., and Argos, n. (nom. and acc.), Argos, the capital of Argolis, and a favorite abode of Juno, 1, 24; Greece, 2, 95.

Argilētum, i, n. (argilla, clay; wrongly derived from Argī, lētum), the Argiletum, a place in Rome at the foot of the Capitoline hill, 8, 345.

Argivus, a, um, adj. (Argos), belonging to Argos; Argive; Grecian, 2, 254; subst., Argivi, ōrum, Argives, Greeks, 1, 40.

Argō, ūs, f. (acc. -ō), not used in dat. and abl., the ship Argo; the ship which bore Jason and his crew of heroes to Colchis in search of the golden fleece.

Argolicus, a, um, adj., of Argolis; Argolic; Grecian, 2, 55.

Argos, see Argī.

argumentum, i, n. (arguō), the means of making clear; subject, theme, story, 7, 791.

arguō, ui, ūtus, 3, a., to make clear; to manifest, show, betray, 4, 13; prove, 9, 282; accuse, 11, 384; p., argūtus, a, um, clear; clear-sounding; melodious; whistling, rattling, whizzing, 7, 14.

1. Argus (Argos), i, m., a guest of Evander, 8, 346.

2. Argus, i, m., Argus, the hundred-eyed keeper who was made the guardian of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Juno, 7, 791.

Argus, a, um, adj., Argive; subst., Argī, ōrum, Argives, Greeks.

argūtus, a, um, see arguō.

Argyripha, ae, f., Argyripha, afterwards Arpi, a town built by Diomedes in Apulia, 11, 246.

Aritia, ae, f., a nymph, ma-
Virbius, 7, 762.
āridus, a, um, adj. (āreō), dry, parched, 5, 200; thirsty.
ariēs, ietis (oblique cases often trisyll. aryetis, etc.), m., a ram, freq.; a military engine, a battering ram, 2, 492.
ariētō (by synacresis sometimes tri-syll.), āvi, ātus, i, a, and n. (ariēs), to strike; to stumble; dash; 11, 890.
Arisba, ae, f., a town in the Troad, 9, 264.
ariṣta, ae, i., the beard of wheat; a head of wheat.
arma, ōrum, n., arms, defensive and offensive, freq.; armor, 10, 181; suits of armor, 8, 565; fig., or warlike exploits, 1, 1; conflict, 12, 844; implements, equipments, instruments, utensils, 1, 183; sails, 5, 15; rudder, helm, 6, 353; military power, warlike command, 12, 192; war, conflict, 12, 6; means of injury, weapons, 2, 99; arma movēre (of the lion), to prepare for battle, 12, 6; arma colligere, shorten sail.
armātus, a, um, see armō.
armēntālis, e, adj. (armēntum), of a drove; of the herd; unbroke, 11, 571.
armēntum, ĩ, n., collective (ārō), beasts used for plowing; cattle, 2, 499, et al.; of all kinds of animals, a herd, drove; of deer, 1, 185; of horses, 3, 540.
armiger, eri, m. (arma and gerō), an armor bearer, 2, 477; armiger Iovis, the eagle as the bearer of the thunderbolts of Jupiter; Iove's armor bearer, 9, 564.
armīpotēns, entis, adj. (armae and potēns), powerful in arms; valiant; brave, warlike, 2, 425.
armīsonus, a, um, adj. (armae and sonē), making arms to resound; with resounding arms, 3, 544.
armō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (arma), to eōōp with arms; armō, equip, 2, 395; et al.; fit out, make ready, prepare. 4, 299; fig., imbue, charge, 9, 773; Pr. armātus, a, um, armed, charọ̄, 12, 857; subst., armātī, ōrum, armed men, warriors, 2, 485.
armus, i, m., the shoulder, strictly at the shoulder blade; of the shoulder, 11, 497; flank, side, 881; of men, the shoulder, 11, 644.
arō, āvi, ātus, i, a. and n., to plow; till, cultivate, 4, 212; of navigation, to plow, 2, 780; of age, to fur, 7, 417.
Arpī, ōrum, see Argyripa.
arrēctus, a, um, p. of arrīgō.
arrēptus, a, um, p. of arrīpiō.
arrīgō, rēxi, rēctus, 3. a. (ad and regō), to raise up; erect; bē, up, 10, 726; fig., to excite, rouse; p., arrēctus, a, um, standing rising; erected, 5, 426; bristling, 854; attentive, 1, 152; anima, roused, encouraged, 1, 579; ardē intent; intense, 5, 138; in fear of expectation, 12, 731.
arrīpiō, āvi, reptus, 3. a. (ad and rapiō), to seize for one's self; sei, 9, 561; lay hold upon; surprise, 13; fig., hasten to gain, 3, 477.
Arrūns, untis, m., Arruns or Arun. an Etruscan follower of Tarche; 11, 759.
ars, artis, f., acquired skill; dexterī, 5, 521; art, 2, 15; warlike device, craft, 5, 442; skillful effort or toil, 5, 270; attainment, science, 7, 77; prophetic wisdom, 5, 705; aim, vacation, pursuit, 6, 852; avocation, craft, 12, 519; artifice, plot, stratagem, intrigue, 1, 657; craft, subterfuge, cunning, 2, 152; skillful or cunning workmanship, 5, 359.
artifex, icis, m. (ars and faciō), an artist, 1, 455; artificis sceleus, the iniquity of the deceiver = the accursed falsifier, 11, 407; subtle schemer, artful devisor, 2, 125.
1. artus, ūs, m. (generally in the pl., except in later writers), a joint of the body of man or beast, 5, 422; a limb, 2, 173, et al.; part, member, 6, 726; frame, body, 9, 490.
2. artus, a, um, adj., straitened, narrow; close, tight, 1, 293.
arundineus, a, um, adj. (arundō), of reeds, reedy, 10, 710.
arundō, inis, f. a reed, arrow, 4, 73.
arvina, ae, f. grease, tallow, 7, 627.
arvum, i, n. (arvō), arable land; land; a field, 1, 246; soil; plain, the ground, 12, 237; the shore, 2, 209; pl., arva, ōrum, fields, lands, country; waters, 8, 695.
arx, arcis, f. (arceō), a citadel, stronghold, fortress, tower, 2, 56, et al.; high abode, heaven, 1, 250; a summit, height, 1, 50; mountain, hill, 6, 783; palace, 4, 410.
Asbytēs, ae, m., a Trojan, 12, 362.
Ascanius, ii, m., Ascanius, son of Aeneas, and traditional founder of Alba Longa, 1, 267.
ascendō, scendi, scēnus, 3. a. and n. (ad and scandō), to climb, mount, ascend, 1, 419; scale, 9, 507.
ascēnus, ūs, m. (ascendō), a climbing or ascending, 2, 303.
Asia, ae, f. 1. Asia, a town of Lydia, near the river Cayster. 2. Asia Minor; Asia, 7, 224, et al.
Asilās, ae, m. 1. A Trojan warrior, 9, 571. 2. An Etruscan chief and soothsayer, 10, 175.
1. Āsius, a, um, adj. (Āsia), of Asia, a town near the Cayster; Asian, 7, 701.
2. Āsius, īs, m., a Trojan warrior, 10, 123.
aspargō, inis, f. (aspergō), a sprinkling upon; spray, 3, 534.
aspectō, āvi, ātus, 1. intens. a. (ad and spectō), to look at or upon; behold, 10, 4; survey earnestly, 6, 180; with admiration, 1, 420; with regret, 5, 615.
aspectus, ūs, m. (aspiciō), a looking at; meton., that which is looked at; a vision, 9, 657; a view, sight, 4, 314; appearance, presence, 1, 613.
apser, era, erum, adj., rough, 2, 379; rugged, craggy, jagged, 6, 360; chased, embossed, 5, 267; fig., of the weather, stormy, 2, 110; of temperament, spirit, or nature, barbarous, 5, 730; formidable, fierce, 1, 14; full of strife, warlike, 1, 291; cruel, stern, 6, 882; angry, 1, 279; bitter, 2, 96; displeased, 8, 365.
aspergō, spersi, spersus, 3. a. (ad and spargō), to sprinkle upon, to sprinkle.
asperor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (ab and spernor), to slight, despise, 11, 106.
apserō, āvi, ātus, 1. a. (asper), to make rough; raise, arouse, lift up, 3, 285.
aspersus, a, um, p. of aspergō.
apspiciō, spexi, spectus, 3. a. (ad and speciō, look), to look at; to behold, see, 1, 393, et al.; fig., to consider, 1, 526; regard, pity, 2, 690.
asporō, āvi, ātus, 1. a., to carry from or away, 2, 778.
Assaraci, ōrum, m., the Assaraci, two Trojan heroes, 10, 124.
Assaracus, i, m., Assaracus, a king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, and grandfather of Anchises, 1, 284.
ast, conj., see at.
astrum, i, n., a star, constellation; pl,
astra, ōrum, heaven, 3, 158; Titānīa astra, the heavenly bodies; the sun, moon, or stars, 6, 725.

Astur, uris, m., Astur, an Etruscan chief, 10, 180.

astus, ōs, m., cunning; abl. astū, with cunning, craftily, 10, 522.

Astyanax, actis, m., Astyanax, the son of Hector and Andromache, put to death by Ulysses after the capture of Troy, to prevent the fulfillment of the prophecy which said that Troy should be restored by him, 2, 457.

asylum, i, n., 1. A place of refuge; an asylum; a temple, sanctuary, 2, 761. 2. The Asylum established by Romulus on the Capitoline, 8, 342.

at and ast, conj., denoting addition either with the notion of difference, or of decided opposition, but, 1, 46; yet still, after conditional propositions; in adding new particulars, and in transitions, but also, but now, 4, r; denoting indignation, with execration, 2, 535.

atavus, i, m., a great-great-great-grandfather, or forefather of the fifth previous generation; forefather, 7, 474.

āter, tra, trum, adj., black; dark, gloomy, 1, 60, et al.; smoky, lurid, 7, 456; 4, 384; cloaked, dark, 3, 622; soiled, blackened, 2, 272; fig., sad, fatal, 6, 429; venomous, deadly; of the odor of smoke, 12, 591.

Athesis, is, m., the Athesis, a river in the N. E. part of Upper Italy, 9, 680.

Athsōs (acc. on, ōna), m., a mountain in Macedonia on the Strymonian gulf, 12, 701.

Ati, ōrum, m., the Atii, a Roman gens, 5, 568.

Ātina, ae, l., a town of Latium, 7, 630.

Atlānas, ātis, m., Atlanas, a Latin chief, 12, 661.

Atlantis, idis, f., a daughter or female descendant of Atlas; Electra, 8, 155.

Atlās, antis, m., Atlas, a king of Mauretania, famed for his knowledge of the stars, and hence said to have borne the heavens on his head and shoulders, transformed, according to mythology, by Perseus with the Gorgon's head into the mountain that bears his name, 741, et al.

atque, or ac, conj. (ad and que), and in addition, or and besides: and as well, and indeed, and, 1, 575; it even, 2, 626; in comparisons, as 90; than, 3, 561; repeated, atque atque, both and.

atqui, conj. (at and qui), but, yet.

Atridēs, ac, m., a son or descendent of Atræus; pl., Atridēae, ārum, Atridae (Agamemnon and Meleagros), 2, 104.

ātīrum, i, n., a rectangular area the middle of a dwelling, partly of to the sky; and often surrounded with a colonnade; the court or principal apartment of a dwelling; in a house containing more than one court, the forecourt or first house, 2, 483, et al.

atrox, òcis, adj. (āter), cruel, fiercely relentless, 1, 662.

attactus, ūs (only in the abl.), attactū m. (ättingō), a touching; touch, 350.

ättingō, tigī, tāctus, 3, a. (ad antāngō), to touch against; touch grasp, 9, 558; fig., attain, reach, arrive at, 5, 797; come upon, overtake, 4, 568.

attollō, 3, a. (ad and tollō), to lift up, throw, cast up, 3, 574 rear, build, 2, 185; fig., to rear.
Virgil's Aeneid

...
3, 356, et al.; air, 4, 278, et al.; a blast; ether, spirit, 6, 747; splendor, brightness, 6, 204; favor, applause, 6, 816; pl., air, 1, 59, 387; ad auras, to or into the air, on high, upward.

aurătus, a, um, adj. (aurum), gilded, golden, of gold, 12, 163; embroidered with gold, 5, 250.

aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum), of gold, golden, armed with gold, 11, 490; gilded, 6, 13; fig., beautiful, fair, 10, 16; perfectly pure and happy, golden, 6, 792.

auricomus, a, um, adj. (aurum and coma), golden-haired; fig., golden-leaved, or with golden sprays, 6, 141.

auriga, ae, m., a charioteer, 5, 146; a groom, 12, 85.

auris, is, f. (rel. to audiō), the ear, 2, 119, et al.

aurōra, ae, f., the dawn, morning, 3, 521; personified, Aurora, the goddess of the dawn, who precedes the horses of the sun-god, 4, 585; the east, 8, 686; the sun, 6, 535.

aurum, i, n., gold, 1, 349, et al.; meton., a golden goblet, 7, 245; golden bit, 7, 279.

Auruncus, a, um, adj. (Auruncus), Aurunci, of Aurunca, an ancient town of Campania, 12, 94.

Auszonia, ae, f., an ancient name of middle and lower Italy; Italy, in general, 3, 496.

Auszonidēs, ae, pl. Aussonidae, ārum and ūm, m. (Auszon, the eponymous father of the Ausonēs), the Ausonians or primitive people of lower Italy; Italians, 10, 564.

Auszonius, a, um, adj. (Auszon), Auszonian; Italian, 4, 349; subst., Auszonnīi, ōrum, m., the Auszonians; Italians, 11, 253.

auspex, icis, c. (avis and speciō, look), one who divines by watching birds; a diviner; fig., a leader, author, ma- tron, guide, director, 3, 20.

auspicium, i, n. (auspex), an auspice; omen, token, sign, 3, 499; power, authority, 4, 103; will, 4, 341; conduct, leadership, 11, 347.

Auster, trī, m., the southerly or south wind, opposite to Aquilo; wind of general, 3, 70; meton., the southerly.

ausum, i, see audeō.

ausus, a, um, p. of audeō.

aut, conj., indicating an actual positive alternative, and not, vel, leaving the choice to the m. or, 1, 70, et al.; but sometimes indifferently with vel, ve, sive, 1, repeated: aut—aut, either—vel, 396, et al.

autem, conj. (rcl. to aut), but, however, truly, indeed, now, m. over, denoting contrast, difference, addition, or transition, freq.

Automédōn, onis, m., the charioteer of Achilles, and, after the death of Achilles, armor-bearer of Pyrrhus, 2, 477.

autumnus, i, m. (cf. augeō), the son of increase; autumn, 6, 3 et al.

auxilium, ii, n. (augeō), that which promotes; assistance, help, relief, succor, 1, 571; pl. auxilia, help, assistance, 2, 163.

avārus, a, um, adj. (aveō, desire), avaricious, covetous; greedy, covetous, avaricious, 1, 363; rapacious, avaricious, covetous, avaricious, by an avaricious prince, 3, 44.

āvectus, a, um, p. of āveho.

āveho, vexi, vectus, 3, a., to carry away, 2, 179; pass., āvectus esse to have sailed away, departed, 2, 4.

āvellō, vellī or vulsī, vulsus, 3, a., to pluck, or tear off, or away from with acc. and abl., take away, ste-
avitus, a, um, adj. (avus), of a grandfather; ancestral, ancieni, 10, 752.
ávius, a, um, adj. (á and via), pathless, 2, 736; devious, unapproachable, 12, 480; that cannot be tracked, inaccessible, eluding pursuit, 11, 810; subst., ávium, ii, n., a devious, inaccessible place, or way, 9, 58.
ávolō, ávi, átus, i, n., to fly away, 11, 712.
avulus, a, um, p. of avellō.
avunculus, i, m. (avus), an uncle on the mother's side; uncle, 3, 343.
avus, i, m., a grandfather, grandsire, 2, 457; sire, father, ancestor, 6, 840.
axis, is, m., an axle; synedochē, car, chariot, 5, 820; the axis of the heavens, the sky, the heavens, 4, 482; the pole; the north pole, the north.

bāca, ae, f., a berry, 3, 649.
bācātus, a, um, adj. (bāca), set or studded with pearls; or made of beads, pearls, etc., 1, 655.
bacchor, ātus sum, i, dep. n. and a. (Bacchus), to perform the orgies of Bacchus; rage, rave, 6, 78; rush or run madly or wildly, 4, 301; fly wildly, 4, 666; p., bacchātus, a, um, resounding with the revels of Bacchus, 3, 125; filling with fury, spreading fury, 10, 41.
Bacchus, i, m., Bacchus, the son of Jupiter and Semele, and god of wine, 1, 734; wine, 1, 215.
Bactra, òrum, n. pl., Bactra, the chief city of Bactria, 8, 688.
Bāiae, ārum, f., Bāiae, a town on the Bay of Naples, west of Puteoli, 9, 710.
Bālantēs, ium (um), see bālō.
bālātus, ūs, m. (bālō), a bleating, 9, 565.
bālō, āvī, ātus, i, n., to bleed; subst., bālāns, antis (sc. ovis), f.; pl., bālantēs, ium or um, sheep.

baltēus, i (gen. dissyl., io, 496), a bell, 5, 313.

barathrum, i, n., an abyss, chasm, gulf, 3, 421.

barha, ae, i., the beard, 3, 593.

barbaricus, a, um, adj., foreign, barbaric, 2, 504.

barbarus, a, um, adj., barbarian, savage, 1, 539; foreign, barbaric, 11, 777; subst., barbarus, i, m., a barbarian, mercenary stranger, or soldier.

Barcaeī, ōrum, m., the Barcaeans; people of Barca or Podeiai, a town in Cyrenaica, 4, 43.

Barē, ēs, f., the nurse of Sycæus, 4, 632.

Batulum, i, n., a Sannite town in Campania, 7, 739.

beātus, a, um, see beō.

Bēbricus, a, um, adj., Bibrician, or Bithynian; of Bibrion, a country in Asia Minor on the coast of Bithinia, 5, 373.

Belīdēs, ae, m., a son or male descendant of Belus, 2, 82.

bellātor, ōris, m. (bellō), a warrior, 11, 553; adj., warlike, 12, 614.

bellātrix, icis, f. (bellō), a female warrior; adj., warring, a warlike heroine, 1, 493.

bellipōtēns, entis, adj. (bellum and potēns), powerful in war; subst. m., the god of war, 11, 8.

bellō, āvī, ātus, i, n., and bellor, dep. 1, n. (bellum), to wage war; fight, 1, 466; dep., 11, 660; subst., bellāns, antis, c. pl., bellantēs, ium or um, combatants, warriors, 1, 466.

Bellōna, ae, f. (bellum), the goddess of war, sister of Mars, Bellōna, 7, 319.

bellum, i, n. (ducellum, cf. duo), con-

fictr.; war, freq.; a battle, 8, 639; personified, Bellum, war, the demon of war, 1, 294.

bēlua, ae, f., a beast, large, monstrous, or hideous, 6, 287.

Bēlus, i, m. 1. Belus, king of Tyre and Sidon, and father of Dido, i, 621. 2. The founder of the line of kings from whom Dido was descended, 1, 729.

Bēnācūs, i, m., a lake in Cisalpine Gaul, through which flows the Mus- cius, 10, 205.

bene, adv. (bonus), well, freq.; pleasantly, sweetly; wisely, safely; compar., melius, better, more, 1, 452.

benignus, a, um, adj., of a kindly spirit; benevolent, friendly, favorable, hospitable, 1, 304.

beō, āvī, ātus, i, a., to bless, make happy; p., beātus, a, um, blessed, happy, 1, 94.

Berecentius, a, um, adj., pertaining to Berecentus, a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele, 6, 784.

Beroē, ēs, f., Beroē, the wife of Dory- cius, an Epirite follower of Aeneas, 5, 620.

bi-, see bis.

bībō, bibi, i, a., to drink, 1, 473, et al.; fig., take in, drink in, 1, 743; of weapons, 11, 804.

bibulus, a, um, adj. (bibō), drinking readily; absorbing quickly; dry, 6, 227.

biclor, ōris, adj. (bis and color), of two colors, 8, 276; mottled, dappled, 5, 566.

bicornis, e, adj. (bis and cornū), tworhorned; of rivers, with reference to their divided mouths, 8, 727.

bidēns, entis, adj. (bis and dēns), having two teeth or two complete rows of teeth; subst., f. (sc. victima), an animal suitable for the altar; a
sheep, with two conspicuous teeth
supplanting two of the milk-teeth; a
sheep, 4, 57.

biforis, e, adj., having two doors or
openings; twofold, double; of a
double pipe with one mouth-piece,
9, 618.

bifórmis, is, adj. (bis and fórmis), of
twofold shape or form, two-formed,
6, 25.

bifrons, frontis, adj., two-faced, double-
faced, 7, 180.

bigae, ärum, f. pl. (bis and iugum), a
team of two horses; a car or chariot
drawn by two horses; a car, 2, 272;

bigis in albis, in a chariot drawn
by two white horses, 12, 164.

biügus, a, um, adj. (bis and iugum),
of a two-horse team or chariot;
coupled, yoked; 10, 253; chariot, 5,
144; subst. biügi, örum, m., a
double team or two-horse chariot, 10,
575.

bilinguis, e, adj. (bis and lingua),
double-tongued; fig., deceitful, treach-
erous, 1, 661.

biliñ, icis, adj. (bis and cf. licium,
thread), two-threaded, double-plaited,
12, 375.

bimembris, is, adj. (bis and mem-
brum), having two kinds of mem-
ers; subst., bimembrès, ium, m.;
Centaurs, 8, 293.

bini, ae, a, adj. num. distrib. (bis),
two by two; two to each, 5, 61; poet.
as cardinal, two, 1, 313, et al.

bipatēns, entis, adj. (bis and pateō),
with twofold opening; with twofold
or double doors, 2, 330.

bipennis, e, adj. (bis and penna), two-
winged; two-edged, 11, 135; subst.,
f., a two-edged ax, 2, 627; a battle-
ax, 2, 479.

birēmis, is, f. (bis and rēmus), a
boat with two oars, or ship with two
banks of oars; a galley or ship, 1,
182.

bis, adv. (in composition bi-), twice,
1, 381.

Bitiās, ae, m. 1. Bitias, a Cartha-
ginian nobleman, 1, 738. 2. A
Trojan, 9, 672.

bivius, a, um, adj. (bis and via), lead-
ing two ways, 11, 516; subst., biv-
ium, ii, n., the meeting of two roads;
a crossway, 9, 238.

blandus, a, um, adj., fondling; fawn-
ing; coaxing; persuasive, alluring,
enticing, 1, 670; grateful, calm, 5,
827.

Bōla, ae, f., a town, of the Aequi in
Latium, 6, 775.

eonus, a, um, adj., good, in every sense,
freq.; friendly, kind, 1, 195; fit,
valuable, proper, 5, 483; skillful,
expert, able, nimble, 5, 430; auspi-
cious, propitious, 1, 734; subst.,
bonum, i, n., a good thing; good;
blessing, happiness; comp., melior,
ius, better, freq.; superior, 5, 68;
greater, 9, 156; subst., melius,
ōris, n., a better thing; melius est,
it is better; in melius, for the
better; to a better state, 11, 426;
meliōra, um, better things, 12, 153;
superl., optimus, a, um, best, freq.
For the adv. melius, see bene.

Boreās, ae, m., the north wind, 3, 687;
the god of the north wind, Boreas,
son of the river-god Strymon (others,
the north), 10, 350.

bōs, bovis, c., an ox, 2, 306; bull, 5,
405; cow, 7, 663; heifer, 7, 790;
pl., cattle, 3, 220.

braccium, ii, n., strictly, the forearm
from the hand to the elbow; in
general, the arm, 2, 792, et al.;
fig., limb, branch, of a tree, 6,
282; sail-yard, 5, 829; of walls, 3,
535.
bractea, ae, f. 1. a thin plate of metal; gold foil, leaf, 6, 209.

brevis, e, adj., short; of space, 3, 507; shallow, 5, 221; of time, brief, 10, 467; subst. pl., brevia, ium, n., shoal, 1, 111.

breviter, adv. (brevis), briefly; in few words, 1, 561.

Briareus (trisyll.), et, m., Briareus, or Egaon, one of the three Uranids, or sons of Uranus, giant monsters with a hundred (i.e. very many) hands, 6, 287.

Brontës, ae, m., one of the Cyclops, in the forge of Vulcan, 8, 425.

brūma, ae, f., the winter solstice; winter, 2, 472.

brūmālis, e, adj. (brūma), of the winter; wintry, 6, 205.

Brūtus, i, m., a surname of the Latin gens, derived from Lucius Junius Brutus, the patrician leader who delivered Rome from the Tarquins, 6, 818.

būbō, ōnis, m.; f. only once in Virgil, 4, 462; an owl.

būcinā, ae, f. a trumpet, 7, 519.

būcolicus, a, um, adj., pertaining to herdsmen and shepherds, pastoral; subst., būcolica, ērum, or ōn, n., pastoral poems, bucolics.

bulla, ae, f., something resembling a bubble; a boss, a stud, 9, 359.

būstum, īn. (cf. combūrō), the mound where the dead have been burned; funeral pile, 11, 201; tomb, 12, 863.

Būtēs, ae, m. 1. A descendant of Amycus, king of Bebrycia, 5, 372. 2. A Trojan, attendant of Ascanius, 9, 647. 3. A Trojan, 11, 690.

Būthrotum, i, n., a town of Epirus, opposite Corcyra, 3, 293.

buxum, i, n. (buxus), boxwood; meadow, a top, 7, 382.

buxus, i, f., the box tree; meadow, a flute or pipe, 9, 619.

Byrsa, ae, f., the citadel of Carthage, 1, 387.

C

cacūmen, inis, n., a point, peak; summit, 3, 274.

Cācus, i, m., Cacus, the giant of the Aventine, slain by Hercules, 8, 194.

cadāver, eris, n. (cadō), a dead body, carcass, corpse, 8, 264.

cadō, cecidi, cāsus, 3, n., to fall, sink down, freq.; set, of the sun and stars, 2, 9; fall in battle, 2, 368; in sacrifice, 1, 334; of the wind, subside, cease; of the sea, subside, be hushed, 1, 54; sink in death, die, 9, 390; to fall out, happen, 2, 709.

cadūcus, a, um, adj. (cadō), liable to fall; destined, doomed to fall, or die, 10, 622; slain, 6, 481.

cadus, i, m., a jar; wine-jar, 1, 195; an urn, 6, 228.

Caeculus, i, m., son of Vulcain, and mythical founder of Praeneste, 7, 681.

caecus, a, um, adj., blind, freq.; blinded mentally, recklessly, 1, 349; 11, 781; with fury, mad, 2, 357; of things which baffle or obstruct the sight or the mind, dark, 3, 200; hidden, covered, 1, 536; secret, private, 2, 453; from behind, 10, 733; uncertain or dim, 9, 518; uncertain, 6, 30; aimless, 4, 209; blinding, 12, 444; of uncertain origin, 12, 617; of sound, indistinct, subdued, 10, 98; obscure, 12, 591.

caedēs, is, f. (cadēō), a cutting off or down; bloodshed, havoc, slaughter, 1, 471, et al.; deadly blow, 2, 526; bloody attack, assault, 3, 256; blood, 9, 818; pl., caedēs, ium or um, slaughter, bloodshed, 11, 648, et al.
Caédicus, i, m., Caedicus, an Etruscan chief, 9, 362.
caedō, cecidi, caesus, 3, a. (rel. to scindō), to cut, freq.; cut down, slay, 2, 266; sacrifice, 5, 96; strike, 10, 404.
caelestis, e, adj. (caelum), belonging to the sky; celestial, 1, 11; heaven-sent, divine, 6, 379; subst., caelestēs, ium or um, c., the gods of heaven, 1, 387.
caelicola, ae, c. (caelum and colō), an inhabitant of heaven; a god, 2, 641, et al.
caelifer, era, erum, adj. (caelum and ferō), heaven-bearing, sky-bearing, 6, 796.
caelō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (caelum, a chisel), to cut in relief; carve, engrave, chase, emboss, 1, 640.
caelum, i, n. (pl., caeli, ērōm, m.), the sky, the firmament, the heavens; heaven, 1, 225; region, 1, 331; air, weather, 5, 18; the upper world or abode of living men, as distinguished from Hades, 6, 896; personif., Caelus, i, m., the god Caelus, father of Saturn, 7, 140.
Caeneus (dissyl.), eos, m. 1. A Thessalian girl, formerly named Caenis, transformed by Neptune into a boy, 6, 448. 2. A follower of Aeneas, 9, 573.
caenum, i, n., dirt, mud, mire, slime, 6, 296.
Caere, n., indeclin. (gen. Caeritis, f., abl. Caerete, f.), Caere or Agulla, in the southern part of Etruria, now Cervetri, 8, 597; 10, 183.
caerula, see caerulus.
caerulus, a, um, adj. dark blue, 2, 381; sea-colored, azure, 5, 819; dark; black, 3, 64; subst., caerula, ērum, n., the dark blue waters; the sea, 3, 208.

Caesar, aris, m., a surname of the Julian gens, esp. Gaius Iulius Caesar, dictator and founder of the Roman Empire. His name was inherited by his nephew and adopted son Octavius and his successors; Augustus Caesar, 1, 286; 6, 792.
caesarīēs, ēī, f., the hair of the head, 1, 590, et al.
caespes, itis, f. (caedō), turf, sod, 3, 304.
caestus, ūs, m. (caedō), a gauntlet for boxing; thongs or straps loaded with lead, and bound round the hand and arm, 5, 69.
caesus, a, um, p. of caedō.
caetra, ae, f., a short Spanish shield; buckler, target, 7, 732.
Caicus, i, m., Caicus, commander of one of the ships of Aeneas, 1, 183.
Cāiēta, ae, f. 1. The nurse of Aeneas, 7, 2. 2. A town and haven of Latium, named after the nurse of Aeneas (now Cāêta), 6, 900.
calamus, i, m., a reed or cane; an arrow, 10, 140.
calathus, i, m., a wicker basket; workbasket, 7, 805.
calcar, āris, n. (calx), a spur, 6, 881.
Calchās, antis, m., Calchas, a priest and prophet of the Greeks, at Troy, 2, 100.
calcō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (calx), to put under the heel; trample upon; mix by trampling, 12, 340.
calefaciō, feci, factus, 3, a.; pass., calefiō, factus sum, fieri (caleō and faciō); to make hot, glowing, 12, 66; fig., excite, arouse, 12, 269.
caleō, ui, 2, n., to be warm; to glow, 1, 417.
Calēs, ium, f., a town of Campania, 7, 728.
calidus, a, um, adj. (caleō), warm, hot, 6, 218; reeking, 10, 486; of the spirit or disposition, hot, fiery.
1. cāligō, inis, f., mist, fog, 3, 263; misty, obscurity; darkness, dimness, obscurity, 6, 267; smoke, 11, 187; cloud of dust, 9, 36; blinding dust, 12, 466.
2. cāligō, āre, ī, ā, n. (ī, cāligō), to be dark, darken, 2, 606.

Calliopē, ēs, and Calliopēa, ae, f., chief of the Muse, and mother of Orpheus, 9, 525.
callis, is, m., a narrow, uneven footpath; path, 4, 495.
calor, ōris, m. (caleō), warmth, heat, vital heat, 4, 705.
calx, calcis, f., and rarely m., the heel, 5, 324; the hoof of a horse, the fore foot, or hoof, 10, 892; a spur, 11, 714.
Calybē, ēs, f., an aged priestess of Juno, 7, 419.
Calydōn, ōnis, f., a town of Aetolia, the abode of Meleager, 7, 306.
Camarina, ae, f., a Syracusan colony on the southwest coast of Sicily, 3, 701.

Cameras, ertis, m., Camerites or Cameri, a follower of Turnus, 10, 562.
Camilla, ae, f., a Volscian heroine, ally of Turnus, 7, 803, et al.
Camillus, i, m., M. Furius Camillus, the conqueror of Veii, who expelled the Gauls from Rome after the capture of the city, B.C. 390, 6, 825.
cāminus, i, m., a furnace; forge, 6, 630; crevice, cavity, 3, 580.
Campānus, a, um, adj. (Campānia), of Compania, the country lying on the bay of Naples; Campanian, 10, 145.
campus, i, m., a plain, field, 5, 128, et al.; a race-course, 5, 144; a field of combat, 12, 116; fig., of the surface of the sea, plain, 6, 723; Maiōritis Campus, the Campus Martius, or Field of Mars, on the left bank of the Tiber at Rome, 6, 873.

candeō, ū, 2, n., to be of pure white; p., candēns, entis, white, 4, 81; at white heat; glowing, 3, 573; 12, 91.
candidus, a, um, adj. (candeō), white; snow-white; white, 6, 87; fair, 5, 571.
candor, ōris, m. (candeō), shining, brilliant whiteness; whiteness, 3, 38.
1. cānēns, entis, p. of cānēō.
2. canēns, entis, p. of canēō.
cānēō, ū, 2, n. (cānus), to be white or gray, to whiten, 5, 416; canēns, or entis, white, hoary, 10, 192.
canis, is, c., a dog; freq.
canistra, ōrum, n. pl., a basket; baskets, 1, 701.
cānītēs, ēs, f. (cānus), hoaryness, grayness; gray hair, 6, 300; gray hairs, old age, 10, 549.
canō, cecinī, ū, n. and a., to make musical and rhythmic sounds with the voice or instrument; to make melody, play, or sing, to sing, rehearse in song or verse, 1, 13; to speak in measure or rhythm; to proclaim, as prophet or priest, 176; to reveal, 3, 155; foretell, 2, 12; to rehearse, narrate, 4, 14; to explain, interpret, 5, 524; to warn, 12, 28; to bode, croak, 11, 399; sound, 7, 51.
canōrus, a, um, adj. (canō), tuneful, harmonious, 6, 120; resounding, 503.
cantus, ūs, m. (canō), a singing or playing; melody; song, 1, 398; strain; sound, 6, 165; incantation, charm, 7, 754.
cānūs, a, um, adj., white, of the hair and beard; whitenew, hoary, of frost and cold; of the sea, foaming, hoary, 8, 672; gray-haired, venerable; hoary, 1, 292.
Capēnus, a, um, adj. (Capēna), of Capena, a town in the southern part of Tuscany, 7, 697.
caper, pri, m., a ke-goat; a goat.
capessō, ivi or ii, itus, 3, intens. a. (capioō), to seize, 3, 234; fig., lay hold of, assume, 8, 507; seek to reach, hasten to, 4, 346; undertake, achieve, perform, 1, 77.

Caphereus, ei, m., Caphareus, a promontory on the southern coast of Euboea, 11, 260.

capioō, cēpiō, captus, 3, a., to take with the hand, freq.; seize, 2, 314; fig., conquer, 9, 236; occupy, 1, 396; catch, captivate, deceive, charm, allure, receive, accept, 3, 488; enter upon, celebrate, 7, 403; contain, 7, 466; confine, 9, 644; p., subst., captus, i, m., a prisoner, captive, 2, 64.

Capitolium, iī, n. (caput), the Capital, or national temple on the Capitoline hill at Rome, containing the shrines of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, 6, 836; pl., the Capitoline places, or buildings; the Capitoline, 8, 653.

capra, ae, f. (caper), a she-goat; a goat.

caprea, ae, f. (caper), a kind of wild goat; a roe.

Capreæ, ärum, f. (caper), Capreæ, now Capri, an island in the Bay of Naples, 7, 735.

caprigenus, a, um, adj. (caper and root gen.-), pertaining to goats; of the goat kind, of goats, 3, 221.

captivus, a, um, adj. (capioō), taken in war; captured, captive, 2, 765; of a captive or of captives, 10, 520; subst., captivus, i, m., a captive, 9, 273.

captō, āvi, ātus, i, freq. a. (capioō), to lay hold upon vigorously, of the air, 3, 514.
captus, a, um, p. of capioō.
capulus, i, m. (capioō), the handle; hilt, 2, 552.

caput, itis, n., the head of men or animals, freq.; by synecdoche, the person, being, life, 2, 751, et al.; living body, life, 4, 699; personal interest, welfare, fortune, life, 4, 354; of plants, the head or flower, 9, 437; of other objects, a captain, leader, chief, 11, 399, et al.; author, instigator, source, cause, 11, 361; chief town, capital, sovereign city, 10, 203; a peak or summit, 6, 360; point, end, of a bow, 11, 861; of rivers, etc., fountain-head, source, spring; pl., capita, in enumerating animals, head, 3, 391; in caput, headlong, 1, 116; supra caput, overhead, above, 3, 194; hoc caput, this person, myself, me, 8, 570.

Capys, yos or yis, m. 1. The commander of one of the ships of Aeneas, 1, 183. 2. The eighth king of Alba, 6, 768.

Cār, Cāris, see Cārēs.

carbaseus, a, um, adj. (carbasus), of linen, lawn-, linen-, 11, 776.
carbasus, iī, f. (pl. carbasae, ōrum, n.), linen, cloth or web of lawn, 8, 34; canvas; a sail, 3, 357.
carcer, eris, m., a dungeon, hold, prison, 1, 54; carcer, or pl., carcerēs, the stalls; the starting place or barrier in the circus or race-course, 5, 145.

carchesium, iī, n., a large drinking vessel with two handles; bowl, beaker, 5, 77.
cardō, inis, m., a hinge, pivot, 1, 449; the socket in which the pivot plays, 2, 493; fig., a turning point, crisis, emergency, 1, 672.
carentum, for carentium, gen. pl. of carens, p. of careō.
careō, uī, itus, 2, n., to be without, to be free from, 2, 44; to be deprived of, 4, 432.
Cărēs, ium, Gr. acc., as (sing., Cārēs), m. (Cāria), the Carians, of Caria in the southwestern part of Asia Minor, 8, 725.
carīna, ac, f., the heel of a ship, ship, 4, 398; a boat, 6, 391; frame, timber, 5, 682.
Carīnæ, ārum, f., the Carīnae, a quarter of Rome between the Caelian and Esquiline, 8, 361.
carmen, ēnis, n., a song, hymn, ode, or poem, freq.; a line or verse, 3, 287; a response, prophecy, 3, 445; an incantation, charm, spell, 4, 487; cry, moan, 4, 462.
Carmentālis, e, adj. (Carmentis), of Carmentis, 8, 338.
Carmentis, īs, f. (carmen), Carmentis, a prophetess, mother of King Evander, 8, 336.
Carpathius, ās, um, adj., of Carpathus, an island northeast of Cret; subst., Carpathium, ī, n., the Carpathian Sea, 5, 595.
carpo, carpēs, carpūs, 3, a., to pluck or pull, crop, browse upon, eat, graze; cause to graze, pasture; gather, 6, 146; fig., catch, breathe, enjoy, 1, 388; consume, 4, 2; devour, waste, 4, 32; carpere prāta, etc., to course over.
cārus, a, um, adj., dear, 4, 91, et al.; poct., active, loving, fond, 1, 677; affectionate, tender, 11, 215.
Casmilla, ac, f., the mother of Camilla, 11, 543.
Casperia, ac, f., a town of the Sabines, 7, 714.
Caspīus, ās, um, adj., of the Caspian Sea, Caspian; Asiatic, 6, 798.
Cassandrá, ac, f., a daughter of Priam, beloved of Apollo, and inspired by him with prophecy; but because she did not requite his love, condemned to foretell the destruction of Troy without being believed by her countrymen, 2, 246.
cassida, ae, and cassis, ilden, f., a helmet (of metal), 11, 775.
cassus, a, um, adj., void; deprived of; 2, 85; fruitless, vain, 12, 780.
castellum, ī, n. (castrum), a fortress, stronghold, castle, 5, 440.
castīgō, āvō, ātus, ā, (castus and ago), to chastise, punish; chide, reprove, rebuke, 5, 387.
Castor, oris, m., a Trojan warrior, 10, 124.
castra, ōrum, n. (sing., castrum), ī, n., castle, fort, a camp, 2, 462; fleet, 4, 604; naval camp, station, 3, 519; hive, 12, 589.
1. Castrum Inui, a town in Latium near Antium and Ardea, 6, 775.
2. castrum, ī, n., see castra.
castus, a, um, adj., pure, 6, 563; pious, 3, 409; sacred, holy, 6, 661.
cāsus, ūs, m. (cadō), a falling; date; fall, destruction, 2, 507; fortune, chance, fate, 1, 615; event, 8, 533; hardship, misfortune, 1, 599; danger, peril, 2, 563; juncture, crisis, 4, 560; fate, death, 5, 869.
catēla, ac, f., a slender javelin, 7, 741.
catēna, ac, f., a chain, fetter, 6, 558.
caterva, ac, f., a troop, squadron, band, 2, 370; crowd, throng, multitude, 2, 40; flock, 11, 456.
Catilīna, ac, m., L. Sergius Catilina, the conspirator, 8, 668.
Catillus, ī, m., Catillus, with his brother, Tiburtius, founder of Tibur, 7, 572.
Catō, ĕnis, m., a family name in the Porcian gens. 1. M. Porcius Catō, called the Censor and also Sênex, 6, 841. 2. M. Porcius Catō the younger, who perished by his own hand at Utica; hence, called Uticensis, 8, 670.
catus, i, m., a young dog; a whelp, the young of wild animals; a cub, whelp, 2, 357.
Caucasus, i, m., the Caucasus; the Caucasian Mountains, between the Capitan and Euxine, 4, 367.
Caudo, ae, f., the tail, 3, 428, et al.
caulae, arum, f., an opening, a passage; sheepfold, 9, 60.
Caulis, is, m., a stalk, 12, 413.
Caulon, onis, m., Caulon, or Caulonia, a town on the east coast of Brutium, 3, 553.
causa, ae, f., a cause, reason, 1, 25; cause, occasion, 2, 285; pretext, excuse, occasion, 9, 51; a reason, an argument, 8, 395; a cause (judicial), 6, 849; with inim., 10, 90.
cautés, is, f., a craggy or pointed rock, or cliff; rock, crag, 3, 534.
cautius, adv., comp. of cauté; more cautiously, 11, 153.
cavea, ae, f. (cavus), a hollow place; that part of the theater or circus which was occupied by the spectators, 6, 636; a theater; natural amphitheater, 5, 340.
caveo, cavii, cautus, 2, n. and a., to be on one's guard; to beware, w. subst., 11, 293.
caverna, ae, f. (cavus), a hollow; cavern, 2, 53, et al.
cavo, àvī, àtus, i, a. (cavus), to hollow or scoop out; p., cavátus, a, um, hollowed out; vaulted, 1, 310.
cavus, a, um, adj., hollow, 1, 81; concave, 8, 599; arching, vaulted, 2, 487; cavae manús, the palms of the hands, 12, 86.
Cécropiđes, ac, m., a son or descendant of Cecrops; pl., the Athenians, 6, 21.
Cédó, cessi, cessus, 3, a. and n., to go, freq., go away, depart, 6, 460; retire, withdraw, recede, 3, 496; desist
from, 9, 620; give way, 7, 636; abate, 9, 126; draw back, 5, 445; submit, yield, 2, 704; fall to, come into one's possession, 3, 297; to come behind, 3, 484; result, turn out; turn out well, prosper, 12, 148.
cedrus, i, f., the cedar, 11, 137; cedar wood, 7, 178.
Celaenō, ūs, f., one of the Harpies, 3, 211.
celebró, āvī, ātus, i, a. (celebris, frequent), to attend or be present in great numbers; to attend, honor, 1, 735; celebrate, 5, 58; observe, 8, 268.
Celemna, ae, f., a town of Campania, 7, 739.
celer, eris, ere, adj., fleet, rapid, active, nimble, swift, 4, 180, et al.; in a predicate, swiftly, 6, 425.
celerō, āvī, ātus, i, a. (celer), to speed, hasten, 1, 357, et al.
cella, ae, f., a storeroom, granary, wine-cellar; cell of the honeycomb, 1, 433; shrine, of a temple.
celō, āvī, ātus, i, a., to hide, conceal, 1, 351, et al.
celus, a, um, adj. (cellō, rise), high, lofty, 1, 56, et al.
Centaurus, i, m., 1. A Centaur, a fabulous monster, with a human head and neck and the body of a horse, 6, 286. 2. The name of a ship in the fleet of Aeneas (fem.), 5, 122.
centēnus, a, um, distr. num. adj. (centum); pl., a hundred each, 9, 162; sing. (after the analogy of multus, many a), a unit repeated the hundredth time, render by the plural, a hundred, 10, 207; as cardinal, a hundred, 10, 566.
centum, indecl. num. adj., hundred, 6, 625.
centumgeminus, a, um, adj., hundred-fold; of the hundred- (or many-) handed Briareus, 6, 287.
céra, ae, f., wax.
Ceramia, òrum, n. pl., the Ceramian peaks, a range of mountains on the coast of Epirus, 3, 506.
Cerberus, i, m., Cerberus, the three-headed watch-dog of Pluto, 6, 417.
Ceréalis, e, adj. (Ceres), of Ceres; pertaining to Ceres or to grain; Ceréalia arma, utensils for preparing grain or making bread; instruments of Ceres, 1, 177.
cerebrum, i, n., the brain, 5, 413, et al.
Cerés, eris, f., daughter of Saturn and Ops, and goddess of agriculture; meton., corn, grain, 1, 177; bread, 1, 701; cake, loaf, 7, 113; Cerés labrátæ, bread, 8, 181.
cereus, a, um, adj. (céra), waxen, 12, 589.
cernō, crevī, creútus, 3, a. (rel. to spīra, decide), to distinguish; discern, perceive, see, behold, 1, 413; freq., deservy, 3, 552; for dēcernere, to contend, decide, 12, 709.
cernus, a, um, adj., with head or face prone downward; pitching, bending with the head to the ground, prostrate, 10, 894.
certámen, inis, n. (certō), a striving, a struggle; effort, 5, 197; combat, emulation, strife, 3, 128; battle, war, 8, 639; contest, game, 5, 286.
certátim, adv. (certō), with striving or contention; emulously, striving one with another; with every blow, 2, 628; emulously, 3, 290; impatiently, 11, 486; as if in rivalry; fiercely, 11, 209.
certē, adv., see certus.
certō, avi, atus, i, n. (certus), to make certain by conflict; to contend, 2, 30; struggle, strive, 3, 668; with dat., to struggle against, contend with, rival; with inin., 4, 443; impers., certatór, it is fought; we fight; cer-
tátum est, we have fought, 11, 313; certandum est, we must fight, 11, 890.
certus, a, um, p. (cernō), determined; distinct; separate, peculiar; fact, 2, 350; 6, 673; stated; direct, 2, 212; resolved, 2, 554; certain, resolved on, 4, 554; confident, stud, 9, 249; unerring, 12, 490; sure, 9, 96; trustworthy, sure, faithful, 1, 576; undoubted, true, 6, 322; certum est, it is determined, I resolve, we resolve, 3, 686; (aliquam) certum facere, to inform, 3, 179; adv., certe, certainly, surely, at any rate, at least, 1, 234, et al.
cerva, ae, f. (cervus), a hind, 4, 59; stag, 6, 802.
cervix, icis, f., the neck, including the back or nape of the neck, 1, 477; et al.
cervus, i, m., a stag, deer, 1, 184, et al.
cessō, āvi, ātus, i, tenuis, n. (cēdō), to remit action; stay, linger, rest; be inactive, 1, 672; cease, 2, 488; delay, 6, 51; impers., cessátm est, delay has been made, has happened, 11, 288.
cētē, see cētus.
cētera, see cēterus.
cēterus, a, um, adj. (nom. sing. cētus), not used, the other, 2, 207; or the rest of, 5, 74; freq.; n. cētera, adverbially, in other respects, 3, 594; as to the rest, henceforth, 656.
Cethēgus, i, m., a Rutulian, 12, 5
cētus, i, m.; cētois, i, n.; pl., kyrios, whales, sharks, sea-mons, 5, 822.
ceu, adv. and conj. (ce-ve), as, as, 5, 88; as if, 2, 438, et al.
Chalcidicus, a, um, adj., of Chal the chief town of Euboea; Chal- 
dian, 6, 17.
Chalybes, um, m., a people of Pontus, skilled in making steel; the Chalybes; meteors, masses of steel or iron, 8, 421; metallia Chalybium, mines of iron, 10, 174.

chalybe, ybis, m., steel, 8, 446.

Chāōn, onis, m., a Trojan, brother of Helenus, 3, 335.

Chāonia, ae, f., a country of Epirus, named after Chaon, 3, 335.

Chāonius, a, um, adj., of Chaonia; Chaonian, 3, 293.

Chaos (only in nom. and acc. sing.), n., 1. Void and boundless space. 2. Chaos, father of Night and Erebus, 4, 510; placed among the infernal gods, 6, 265.

Charōn, ōntis, m., son of Erebus and Night, and ferryman of the Styx, 6, 299.

Charybdis, is, f., a whirlpool near the Sicilian coast, in the Straits of Messina, opposite the rock of Scylla; personified as a monster, 3, 420.

Chimaera, ae, f. 1. A monster, said to have infested Lycia, having the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, and breathing out fire, 6, 288. 2. The name of one of the ships of Aeneas, 5, 118.

Chlamys, ydis, f., a mantle or cloak of woolen cloth, worn by the Greeks; a mantle, 3, 484.

Chloervas (dissyll.), ei and eos, m., Chloervas, a Trojan, priest of Cybele, 11, 768.

chorēa, ae, f., a circling dance, 10, 224; a dance, 6, 644.

chorus, i, m., a dance in a circle; a dance; a company of singers or dancers, choir, train, 1, 499; band, troop, 5, 581; festival, 11, 737.

Chromia, is, m., a Trojan, 11, 773.

cieō, civi, citā, 2, a., to cause to move; stir, 2, 415; agitate, move, 4, 122; civi, kindle, rouse, 6, 105; raise, 12, 104; civi upon, invoke, 3, 68; civi upon, exhort, 5, 585; of tears, shed, 6, 408; p., citās, a, um, swiftly moved or driven; speedily, rapidly, swift, 1, 301; as an adv., 4, 574; adv., citā, speedily; soon; comp., citātus, 5, 242.

Ciminus, i, m., Lake Ciminus, in Etruria, 7, 607.

1. cinctus, a, um, p. of cingō.

2. cinctus, ūs, m. (cingō), an encircling; a mode of girding; cincture, 7, 612.

cingō, cinxī, cinctus, 3, a., to gird, 2, 520; clothe, 8, 282; surround, enclose, 1, 112; encompass, encircle, 5, 13; wreath, crown, 5, 711; involve, 1, 673; fly around, 1, 308.

cingulum, i, n. (cingō), a girdle, belt, 1, 492.

cinclus, cris, m., ashes, embers, 5, 741; ashes of the dead, 4, 341; monument, tomb, sepulcher, 4, 643.

Cinyrus, i, and Cynyrus, ae, m., a Ligurian chief, 10, 180.

circā, adv. and prep. with acc. (rel. to circum); adv., around, 7, 534; prep., about, around.

Circæus, a, um, adj. (Circe), of Circe, 7, 10.

Circ̄e, c ou ac, f., a sorceress, daughter of Helius and Perse in Persia, 3, 386, et al.

circēnās, e, adj. (circum), pertaining to the Circus Maximus; Circēnian, 8, 636.

circuitus, is, m. (circum), a going round; circuit, 3, 417.

circulus, i, m. (circum), a circle, a orbit; ring; chain, torques, collar, 5, 359.

circum, ad, and prep. with nec.; about, around; prep., around, about.
circumdó, dedi, datu, dare, i, a., to put or throw around; with abl., to encircle, surround, encompass, in close with, i, 368; of dress, gird, 9, 462; adorn, 6, 207; sel, 1, 593; border, 4, 137; with dat., throw around, 2, 792; twine or coil around, 2, 219; put round, 2, 570.
circumeó, ívi or ii, itus, 4, n. and a. (circum and eó), to go about, circle round, 11, 761.
circumferó, tuli, látus, ferre, irreg. a., to bear round; pass around, sprinkle, purify by sprinkling, 6, 229; cast about, 12, 558.
circumflexó, flexi, flexus, 3, a., to bend around; turn far round, 3, 430.
circumfundó, fúdi, fusus, 3, a., to pour around; to encompass, surround; pass., circumfundor, fusus sum, in middle signifi., to rush around, surround, 2, 383; p., circumfúsus, a, um, surrounding, 1, 586; gathering around, 6, 666.
circumfúsus, a, um, p. of circumfundó.
circumligó, ávi, átus, 1, a., to tie or bind round or to, 11, 555.
circumsístó, steti, 3, a. and n., to take one's stand around; gather round; assail, surround, 8, 490.
circumsonó, 1, n. and a., to sound about; raise a din around, 8, 474.
circumspició, spexi, spectus, 3, a. and 
(circum and speció, look), to look around; cast a glance round upon; survey, 2, 68; look round and see, 12, 896; observe, 3, 517; look round for, look out, seek.
circumstó, steti, 1, a. and n., to stand around; hem in; threaten, beset, 10, 905; encompass, threaten, 2, 559.
circumtextus, a, um, p. (circum and texó), woven round, 1, 649.
circumvenió, vénī, ventus, 4, a., to come about; surround, 6, 132.
circumvoló, ávi, átus, 1, a., to fly around or surround in flight; hover round, swoop round, 3, 351; enshroud, cover, 2, 300.
circumvoló, no perf., volútus, 3, to roll round; pass., to complete, 3, 284.
circus, i, m., a circle, circuit, circular area, 5, 289; surrounding of altitude or throng of spectators, 5, 109.
Cisseís, idis, f. (Cisseus), the daugther of Cisseus; Hecuba, 7, 320.
Cisseus (dissyll.), ei, m. 1. Cisseus, a king of Thrace, said by a late myth to have been the father of Hecuba, 5, 537. 2. A Rutulian, 10, 317.
citátus, a, um, p. of citó, see 3 fly driven or swiftly running, 12, 373.
Cithaerón, ónis, m., a mountain of Bocotia, where the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated, 4, 303.
cithara, ae, f., the cithara, eithern or lute, 1, 740.
citius, see cieó.
cito, adv., see cieó.
citus, a, um, p. of cieó.
civilis, e. adj. (clavis), pertaining to the citizen; civil, civic, 6, 772.
civilis, is, c., a citizen, 2, 42, et al.; confrades, 5, 196.
clágēs, is, f., destruction; slaughter, carnage, 2, 361; scourge, destroy, 6, 843.
clam, adv., secretly, 1, 350.
clámó, ávi, átus, 1, a. and n. (rel. 
kaléó, call), to call, 12, 600; cal. call upon, 4, 674; cry out or aloud shout, 9, 442.
clamor, óris, m. (clámó), a shout, a loud cry or shriek, 2, 488; call, 2, 769; clamor, outcry, shouting, 1, 87; sound, roaring round, 566.
clangor, öris, m. (clangō, resound), a clashing sound; braying; dim. blast, 2, 313; rushing sound, flapping, 3, 220.
clárēscō, clarui, 3, inc. n., to become clear to the ear or eye; grow loud, increase, 2, 301.
Clarius, a, um, adj., of Claros, a town in Ionia, noted for one of the oracles of Apollo located there; Clarian, 3, 360.
1. clárus, a, um, adj., clear of sight or sound; clear, 1, 588; shining, bright, lustrous, 9, 582; making clear; fair, bright; shrill, loud, 3, 519; fig., renowned, 1, 284; noble, illustrious, honored, 1, 550.
2. Clárus, i, m., Clarus, a Lycian follower of Aeneas, 10, 126.

classicum, i, n. (classis), the sound of the trumpet; the trumpet, 7, 637.
classis, i, s. (rel. to καλέω, call), a fleet, 1, 39; a ship, 6, 334; a troop or body of soldiers, 7, 716; pl., armies or hosts (coming in ships or fleets), 3, 602.
Claudius, a, um, adj. (Claudius), pertaining to the family of Claudius; Claudian, 7, 708.
claudō, clausi, clausus, 3, a., to shut or close; freq., shut up; shut up or close against, 1, 233; inclose, bound, 8, 473; confine, 6, 734; with circum, surround, 1, 311; subst., clausum, i, n., a pen.
claudus, a, um, adj., lame, limping, maimed, 5, 278.
clastra, örum, n., pl. (claustō), fastenings; bolts, bars; barriers, 1, 56; narrow, straits, 3, 411.
1. Clausus, i, m., a chief of the Sabines, 7, 707.
2. clausus, a, um, p. of claudō.
cláva, ae, f., a club, 10, 318.
clávus, i, m., a nail, a peg; a helm, 5, 177.
clēns, entis, m. (clēō, to bear), a client, dependent, 6, 409.
clipeātus, a, um, adj. (clipeus), armed with a shield, or shield-bearing, 7, 793.
clipeus, i, m., and clipeum, i, n., a round shield; a shield, 2, 227, et al.
Cloanthus, i, m., commander of one of the ships of Aeneas, 1, 222.
Cloelia, ae, f., the Roman heroine who escaped with other maiden hostages from the camp of Tarentum, and swam across the Tiber to Rome, 8, 651.
Clonius, ii, m., a Trojan, 9, 574.
Clonus, i, m., the name of a Grecian silversmith, 10, 499.
Cluentius, ii, m., a Roman gentile name, 5, 123.
Clūsinus, a, um, adj. (Clūsium), of Clūsium, 10, 655.
Clūsium, ii, n., one of the chief cities of Etruria, now Chiusi, 10, 167.
Clytius, ii, m., the name of several Trojans, 9, 774; 10, 129, etc.
Cnōsius, a, um, adj. (Cnōsus or Cnō- sus), of Gnosus, a city in Crete; Gnosian; Cretan, 3, 115.
co-, see cum.
coāctus, a, um, p. of coāgō.
Cocēs, itis, m., Horatius Cocles, the Roman hero who defended the bridge against the Tuscani, 8, 650.
coctus, a, um, p. coquo.
Cōcītius, a, um, adj., of Cōcītus, 7, 479.
Cōcītus, i, m., the Cōcītus, "the river of lamentation," in the lower world, 6, 132.
coēō, coēvi or coēsit, coētus, coēre, irreg. n. and a., to go or come together, assemble, 7, 582; come together in conflict, join battle; of the blood, stand still, congeal, curdle, 3, 39; come to terms, form a compact, 7, 317; come in anum, to come to one place,
unite, concentrate, combine, 9, 801, et al.
coepiō, coepi, coepus (the tenses of the stem of the present are archaic), 3, a, and n, to begin, 1, 521; subst., coeptum, i, n., a thing begun; an undertaking, enterprise, design, 4, 642, et al.
coceptus, a, um, p. of coepiō.
coerceō, uī, itus, 2, a. (com- and arceō), to keep in, hem in, confine, restrain, 6, 439; push on, lead on, 9, 27.
coetus, ās, m. (coeō), a coming together, an assembly, 5, 43; a flock, 1, 393; banquet, feast, 1, 735.
Coeus, ī, m., one of the Titans, and father of Latona, 4, 179.
cogitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (com- and agito), to ponder, intend.
cognātus, ā, um, adj., near by birth; kinSM, 3, 592.
cognitus, a, um, p. of cognōscō.
cognōmen, inis, n., a name common to a family; a surname; name, 1, 267.
cognōminis, e, adj. (cognōmen), of the same, or his name, 6, 383.
cognōscō, nōvi, nītus, 3 a., to get complete knowledge of; ascertain, trace out; know; learn, 2, 10; for agnōscō, recognize, 6, 340.
cogō, coēgī, coactus, 3, a. (com- and agō), to drive, lead, assemble together, 4, 289; condense, 5, 20; close up, 12, 435; urge, impel, 9, 463; force (of tears), seign, 2, 196; compel, 1, 563; with two accusatives, 3, 56.
cohibēō, uī, itus, 2, a. (com- and habēō), to hold together, restrain, confine, 3, 424; check, curb, repress, 12, 314.
cohors, tis, f., a cohort, one of the divisions or regiments of a Roman legion; a cohort; a fleet or squadron, 3, 503; a troop, 11, 500.
Collātinus, a, um, adj. (Collātia), of Collātia, a town of the Sabines near Rome; Collatine, 6, 774.
collēctus, a, um, p. of colligō.
colligō, legī, lēctus, 3 a. (com- and legō), to gather; collect, assemble, 1, 143; gather up, fold up, 1, 320; reed, 5, 153; contract, 12, 802; increase, 9, 63; colligere sē in arma, to gather one's self behind his shield, 10, 412.
collis, is, m., a hill, freq.
colum, ī, n., the neck of men and animals, 1, 654, et al.; of a plant, 9, 436; pl., the neck, 11, 692.
colō, ui, cultus, a. and n., to till, cultivate, 1, 532; inhabit, live in, dwell in; fig., care for, cherish, love, favor, 1, 16; observe, 7, 602; oversee, honor, 4, 458; worship, 5, 63; p., culcus, a, um; subst., culta, òrum, n., plowed fields; fields.
colōnus, ī, m. (colō), a cultivator or tiller; a husbandman, freq.; settler, colonist, 1, 12.
color, āris, m., color, 4, 701, et al.; complexion, hue, 4, 558.
coluber, ubri, m., a snake, serpent, 2, 471.
columba, ae, f., a pigeon, dove, 2, 516.
columna, ae, f., a column, pillar, 1, 428; Procei columna, the pillars of Procei; the northern extremities of Egypt, 11, 262.
colus, ī and ās, f. (rarely m.), a distaff, 7, 805; spinning, 8, 409.
com-, for this prefix see cum.
coma, ae, f., the hair, 1, 319; mane, 10, 726; fig., foliage, leafy crown, 2, 629; leaves, branches.
comāns, antis, see l. comō.
comes, itis, c. (com- and eō), a comrade; companion, 2, 294; friend, follower, 2, 796; attendant, 4, 664; ally, confederate, 2, 181; guide, 6, 292; guardian, tutor, 9, 649.
comētēs (comēta), ae, m., a comet,
10, 273.
1. comitātus, ūs, m. (comitor), an
accompanying or following; a suite,
train, reitine, 4, 215.
2. comitātus, p. of comitor.
comitor, ātus sum, i. dep. a. (comes),
to accompany, attend, follow, 3, 660;
p., comitātus, a, um, attended, ac-
 companied, 1, 312, et al.
commendō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (com- and
mandō), to commit, consign, intrust,
2, 748.
commencium, iī, n. (com- and merx,
merchandise), trade; negotiation,
compact, 10, 532.
comminus, adv. (com- and manus),
hand to hand, 7, 553, 733; imme-
diately; near at hand.
commisceō, uī, mixtus or miscus, 2,
a., to mix together, freq.; blend,
mingle, 3, 633.
commissum, i, see committō.
commissus, a, um, p. of committō.
committō, misī, missus, 3, a., to send or
bring together; join, unite, 3, 428;
engage in, 5, 69; join, begin battle,
1, 589; perpetrate, commita crime,
1, 231; begin, 7, 542; consign, in-
trust, 10, 156; manum committere,
to engage in conflict, to fight, 12, 60;
subst., commissum, iī, n., an offense,
a fault, a crime, 1, 136.
commixtus, a, um, p. of commisceō.
commōtus, a, um, p. of commoveō.
commoveō, mōvi, mōtus, 2, a., to move
completely; move rapidly in proces-
sion, 4, 301; rouse, start from
cover, 7, 494; shake, stir, 5, 217;
disturb, move, 1, 126; agitate, ter-
riify, 1, 360.
commūnis, e, adj., shared together;
common, 2, 573; public, 11, 435.
1. comō, no perf., comātus, n. and a.
(coma), to be hairy or long-haired;
p., comāns, ahtis, hairy, 3, 468;
crested, 2, 391; leafy, 12, 413.
2. cómō, cómpsi, cómpus, 3, a. (com-
and emō), to arrange; of the hair,
comb, dress, bind up, 6, 48; trim,
10, 832; adorn, deck, 7, 751.
compāctus, a, um, p. of compingō.
compāgēs, is, f. (com- and pangō),
a joining; fastening, joint, 1, 122.
1. compellō, āvi, ātus, i, a., to address
accost, speak to, 1, 581; greet, salute,
3, 299; chide, upbraid, 5, 161.
2. compellō, pulli, pulsus, 3, a., to
drive together; compel; force, drive,
1, 575.
compingō, pēgi, pāctus, 3, a. (com-
and pangō), to join together; p.,
compāctus, a, um, close-jointed, 12,
674.
complector, plexus sum, 3, dep. a.,
to embrace; cover, 2, 514; hold;
5, 31; seize, grasp, 11, 743.
complēō, évī, étus, 2, a., to fill up;
fall, 2, 20; complete, 5, 46; fulfill, 9,
108.
1. complexus, a, um, p. of complc-
tor.
2. complexus, ūs, m. (complctor),
an embracing; embrace, 1, 715.
compōnō, posui, positus (part. some-
times compostus), 3, a., to put
together; raise, build, 7, 6; found,
3, 387; lay up, store, 8, 317; put in
order, arrange, adjust; to regulate;
close, 1, 374; put to rest in the tomb,
bury, 1, 249; end, 4, 341; appease,
calm, 1, 135; agree upon, form, 10,
15; put side by side for comparison,
to compare; bring together in so-
ciety or in peace, 8, 322; pass., to
be decided, to end, 12, 109; adv.,
compositō, by compact, 2, 129.
comportō, āvi, ātus, i, a., to bring
together, carry away, 9, 613.
compositō, see compōnō.
compositus (compostus), a, um, p. of componō.
comprēndō, prēndī, prēnsus, 3, a., to take hold of completely, seize, grasp, 2, 793; inclose, include; catch, 7, 73; to include in description, enumerate, describe, 6, 626.
comprēnsus, a, um, p. of comprēndō.
compressus, a, um, p. of comprimō.
comprimō, pressī, pressus, 3, a. (com- and premō), to press together; repress, check, restrain, stay, 2, 73.
cōmpus, a, um, p. of cōmō.
compulsus, a, um, p. of compellō.
1. cōnātus, ās, m. (cōnōr), an effort, attempt, 12, 910.
2. cōnātus, ās, m. (cōnōr), an effort, attempt, 12, 910.
concavus, a, um, adj., completely hollow; hollow, concave, 5, 677.
concēdō, essī, essus, 3, a. and n., to retire; come away, come, 2, 523; go away, depart, 2, 91; subside, come to an end, terminate, 8, 41; allow, yield, grant, concede, 5, 798; give up to, abandon, 7, 305.
conceptus, a, um, p. of consipiō.
concessus, a, um, p. of concēdō.
concha, ae, f., a shellfish; cockle shell, shell; a shell used as a trumpet; conch, 6, 171; 10, 209.
1. concidō, cidī, cīsus, 3, a. (com- and caedo), to cut entirely; to trench.
2. concidō, cidī, cīs, m. (com- and caedo), to fall completely; fall down, fall, 2, 532.
concīeō, īvi, ītus, 2, a., to call together; incite, to stir up, arouse; enrage, fire, make furious, 9, 694; hurl, shoot from, 12, 921; disturb, 3, 127; pass., to be impelled on, dart along, 11, 744; hasten, speed, 12, 902.
concilīō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (concilium), to bring into accord; to win or gain over; procure, secure, 1, 79.
concilium, ii, n. (com- and root cal-,...
2, 629; push, 8, 237; rouse, spur, 8, 3; sift, examine, search, 7, 388; agitate, strike with panic, terrify, 4, 666; smile, afflict, 5, 700.

concussus, a, um, p. of concurrē.

condēnsus, a, um, adj., thick, crowded, close together, 2, 517.

condicio, ōnis, f. (condō), terms, choice, 12, 880.

conditor, ōris, m. (condō), a founder, 8, 313.

conditus, a, um, p. of condō.

condō, didi, ditis, 3, a., to put or place together; found or build, 1, 5; put together, devise, establish, 10, 35; establish, restore, 6, 792; put away, cover up, conceal, hide, with place in abl. with or without in, or in acc. with ad, 2, 24, et al.; treasure up, keep, 3, 388; consign to the tomb, bury, 3, 68; pass., sink or set, 7, 719; sé condere, to go, hasten for protection, 9, 39; confine, 9, 32; plunge, 8, 66; bury, conceal, 2, 621.

conducē, duxi, ductus, 3, a., lead, bring together; contract for, hire, rent, 12, 520.

conductus, a, um, p. of conducē.

conectō, nexui, nexus, 3, a., to fasten together, connect; twist together, 8, 437.

conexus, a, um, p. of connectō.

confectus, a, um, p. of conficiō.

confērō, tuli, conlātus, ferre, irreg. a., to bring together; conārrē gradum, to walk side by side, accompany, 6, 488; conārrē manum or signa, to join battle, 11, 517; 9, 44; sé conārrē, w. dat., to oppose, 10, 735; conārrē certāmina, to wage conflicts, 10, 147.

confertus, a, um, p. (conficiō, crowd together), crowded together, 2, 347.

confessus, a, um, p. of conficētor.

confestim, adv. (confērō), immediately, forthwith, 9, 231.

conficiō, feci, fectus, 3, a.; pass., conficiō, confici, and confō, fēri (com- and faciō), to make completely, finish, accomplish, achieve, complete, 5, 362; work out; wear out, waste, 7, 590; exhaust, 4, 599; destroy, 11, 824; make infirm, 11, 85; pass., confērī, to be accomplished, 4, 116.

confidō, fīsus sum, 3, n. and a., to put entire trust in; to trust in, w. dat. or abl., 1, 452, et al.

confīgō, fixi, fixus, 3, a., to fasten together or firmly; transfīx, pierce, 2, 429, et al.

confēri, fēri, see conficiō.

confīsus, a, um, p. of confidō.

confētor, fessus sum, 2, dep. a. (com- and fātore), to confess, acknowledge; manifest, reveal, 2, 591.

confîxus, a, um, p. of confīgō.

confīgō, fixi, fixus, 3, a. and n., to strike against; fight, contend, 2, 417.

confōdiō, fōdi, fossus, 3, a., to stab, wound, 9, 445.

confossus, a, um, p. of confōdiō.

confugī, fugi, fugi, 3, n., to flee for refuge; flee, 8, 493; resort; flee, come for succor, 1, 666.

confundō, fūdi, fūsus, 3, a., to pour together; mingle with, 3, 696; trouble, confuse, 2, 736; disturb, interrupt, violate, 5, 496; p., confūsus, a, um, mingled, confused, promiscuous, 6, 504; bewidered, confounded, 12, 665.

confusus, a, um, p. of confundō.

congeminō, āvi, ātus, i, a. and n., to redouble, repeat, 12, 714; multiply, multiply blows with, 11, 698.

congemos, āi, 3, a. and n., to groan deeply; send forth a sigh or groan; fig., to creak or crash, 2, 631.

congerō, gessi, gestus, 3, a., to bring together; collect, heap up, 2, 766; construct, build, 6, 178.
congestus, a, um, p. of congerēō.
congregatio, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (com- and gradior), to go together; encounter, 1, 475; join battle; proceed to battle, 12, 13.
1. congressus, a, um, p. of congrēō.
2. congressus, ūs, m. (congregio), to come together; conflict, assault, 12, 514; pl., an interview, 5, 733.
coniciō, ęcē, ecticus, 3, a. (com- and iaciō), to throw together; pile up, 5, 662; throw, cast, hurl, 2, 545; turn, 12, 483.
coniectus, a, um, p. of coniciō.
conīfer, era, erum, adj. (cōnus and ferō), cone-bearing, 3, 680.
conītor, nixus or nīsus sum, 3, dep. n., to lean or brace one's self against; struggle, strive, put forth all one's strength, 5, 264; strain every nerve, 9, 769.
coniugium, īi, n. (coniungō), a joining together; marriage, wedlock, 4, 172; meton., husband, wife, consort, 2, 579; 3, 296.
coniunctus, a, um, p. of coniungō.
coniungō, īnxi, īnxus, 3, a., to join together, clasp, 1, 514; fasten, moor, 10, 653; unite, ally, associate, 5, 712.
coniunctus, a, um, p. of coniungō.
conīnxus, iugis, c. (coniungō), a consort; husband, 1, 343; et al.; wife, 2, 597; et al.; betrothed, 3, 331; spouse, bride, 9, 138.
coniūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., to swear together; conspire, unite, 8, 5.
coniūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., to swear together; conspire, unite, 8, 5.
conīus, a, um, p. of conītor.
conlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., to slip or fall together or completely; sink down, 6, 226; swoon, faint, 4, 391; fall, 4, 664.
conlāpsus, a, um, p. of conlābor.
conlātus, a, um, p. of conferō.
conloquium, īi, n. (conloquor), a talking together; discourse, 7, 91.
conlūceō, 2, n., to be wholly shining; shine on every side; be lighted up; shine, 4, 567; be resplendent, 10, 539.
conlūstrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to cast light upon; to look at, inspect, survey, 3, 651.
cōnōr, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., to undertake, essay, attempt, try, 2, 792.
cōnsanguineus, a, um, adj. (com- and sanguis), having common blood; kindred, 12, 40; subst., cōnsanguineus, ī, m., a brother, 6, 278; kinsman, 5, 771.
cōnsanguinitās, ātis, f. (cōnsanguineus), kinship, 2, 86.
cōnscedō, scendi, scensus, 3, a. and n. (com- and scando, climb), to ascend, climb, 1, 180; mount, 12, 736; embark on, 1, 381.
cōnsclusus, a, um, adj. (com- and sciō), having complete knowledge; conscious, 5, 455; conscious of, 2, 141; conscious of guilt, guilty, 2, 99; witnessing (w. dat.), 4, 167; having knowledge in common, or a mutual understanding; confederate, 2, 267.
cōsequor, secūtus sum, 3, dep. a., to follow closely, follow up, pursue, 2, 409; overtake, 12, 375.
1. cōserō, sévi, situs or satus, 3, a., to sow or plant.
2. cōserō, crerī, sertus, 3, a., to tie together; fasten, 3, 594; arm, 11, 771; cōserere proelia, to join battle, engage in, fight, 2, 398.
cōserrētus, a, um, p. of cōserēō.
cōssequentia, īs, m. (cōssequō), a sitting together; an assembly (others, place of assembly; others, tribunal or platform), 5, 290; an assembly, 5, 340.
cōssequō, scendi, sessus, 3, n., to sit or settle down together or completely; sink, 2, 624; sit, 4, 573; sit in mourning, 11, 350; take a seat, 5,
cōnsul, ulis, m., one of the two coordinate chief magistrates of Rome; originally called praetors; a consul, 6, 819.
cōnsūlō, uī, tus, 3, a. and n., to consult; advise, 11, 344; inspect, 4, 64; observe, 9, 322.
cōnsultum, i, n. (cōnsulō), a thing deliberated upon; a decree; response, oracle, 6, 151; deliberation, 11, 410.
cōnsūmō, sūmpsi, sūmpstus, 3, a., to take entirely; use up, devour, consume, 5, 527; spend, 2, 795.
cōnsūmpstus, a, um, p. of cōnsūmō.
cōnsurgō, surrēxi, surrēctus, 3, n., to rise together, rise up; rise at once, 8, 110; rise, 5, 20; rise or spring to the oars, ply, 10, 299.
1. contāctus, a, um, p. of contingō.
2. contāctus, ūs, m. (contingō), a touching together or upon; touch, 3, 227.
contēgō, tēxi, tēctus, 3, a., to cover, 12, 885.
contennō, tempsi, temptus, 3, a., to scorn, contemn, despise; set at naught, 8, 364; defy, 3, 77.
contemptor, ōris, m. (contennō), a despiser, scorners, 7, 648.
contendō, i, tentus, 3, a., to stretch completely; stretch, strain; strain the bow, 12, 815; level the arrow, 5, 513; shoot, 5, 520; endeavor, strive, 1, 158; contend, 4, 108; hold, steer, 5, 834; contend in skill of any kind.
1. contentus, a, um, p. of contendō.
2. contentus, a, um, p. of contineō.
counterō, uī, itus, 2, a., to frighten greatly; terrify, 3, 597.
conterritus, a, um, p. of conterreō.
contexō, utis, 3, a., to weave together; construct, build, 2, 112.
contextus, a, um, p. of contexō.
conticēscō, ticit, 3, inc. n. (com- and tacio), to become still; be still, hushed, silent, 2, 253.
contiguus, a, um, adj. (contingō), near, within reach, 10, 457.
contineō, utis, tentus, 2, a. (com- and tineō), to hold together or to: keep together; hold, restrain, 2, 593; check, stay, 3, 598; confine; p., contentus, a, um, content, satisfied, 5, 314.
contingō, tigē, tāctus, 3, and n. (com- and tangō), to touch, 2, 168; take hold of, 2, 239; strike, 2, 649; attain, arrive at, reach, 5, 18; fall to, fall to the lot of, 11, 371; impers., contingit, it happens, falls to one's lot, chance, 1, 96.
continuō, adv. (continuus), immediately, straightforward.
contorqueō, torts, tortus, 2, a., to turn round entirely, twist; turn, 3, 592; hurl, cast, lance, 2, 32; 9, 705.
contortus, a, um, p. of contorqueō.
contrā, prep. and adv.; prep. w. acc., over against; opposite to, 1, 13; against, 5, 370; to, 9, 280; on the contrary, 12, 779; on the other hand, in reply, 1, 76.
contrahō, trași, trāctus, 3, a., to draw together, contract; bring together, collect, assemble, 3, 8; gather, assume, 12, 891.
contrārius, a, um, adj. (contrā), opposite; fig., contrary, opposed, opposing, 2, 39; unfavorable, adverse, 1, 230; subst., contrāria, òrum, n. pl., opposite things, different counsels, 12, 487.
contremō, utis, nis, to tremble, 7, 515.
contristō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (com- and tristis), to make sad, saddened, oversad, render baneful or adverse; saddened, 10, 275.
contundō, tudi, tūnus, or tūsus, 3, a., to pound thoroughly; beat, bruise, pound; fig., subdue, conquer, 1, 264.
contūnus, a, um, p. of contundō.
contus, i, m. a pole, 5, 208.
contūsus, a, um, p. of contundō.
conūbium (sometimes trisyll.), ii, n. (con- and nūbō, wed), nuptial, marriage, 1, 73; wedlock, nuptial rite, 3, 136; marriage tie, nuptial bond, 3, 319.
conōnus, i, m., a cone; the metallic point or apex of a helmet, 3, 468.
convallis, is, is., a valley completely enclosed by hills; a valley, vale, 6, 139.
convectō, i, intens. a. (convehō, bring together), carry, bring together; convey, 4, 405.
convellō, vellis, vulsus, 3, a., to pull violently; pluck, tear, pull up, 3, 24; wrench forth, 12, 774; cut off, 6, 148; p., convulsus, a, um, rent, shattered, 1, 383; convulsed, 5, 143.
conveniō, vēni,ventus, 4, a., and n., to come together; meet, assemble, 1, 301; impers., convenit, it is meet, proper, fit; it is agreed, stipulated, con- nanted, 12, 184.
conventus, ùs, m. (conveniō), an assembling; assembly, 6, 753.
conversus, a, um, p. of convertō.
convertō, i, versus, 3, a., to turn completely; turn back, to invert, reverse, 1, 81; wheel or turn against, 12, 548; turn, 2, 191; change, 2, 73; p., conversus, a, um, turned, turning, 12, 172; opposing, 12, 716; returning, 7, 543; transformed, 12, 623.
convexus, a, um, p. (convehō, bring together), brought to a focus; con-
virging, hollow, 11, 515; concave; subst., convexum, i, n., a convexity; recess, i, 310; pl., convexa, òrum, vault, arch, 4, 451; the concave vaulted sky or heavens, 6, 241; convexities, sloping or hollow sides, 1, 608.

Convivium, î, n. (com- and vivō), a banquet, i, 638.

Convolvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., to roll together; roll up, coil, 2, 474.

Convulsus, a, um, p. of convellō.

Coorior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., to arise completely, or at once; break out, arise, i, 148.

Cōpia, ae, f. (com- and ops), complete supply; abundance, plenty, force, numbers, 2, 564; host, 11, 834; ability, power, means, 5, 100; opportunity, 9, 720; permission, liberty, 1, 520.

Coquō, coxī, coactus, 3, a., to cook; to cause to boil; to season (others; harden in the smoke), 11, 553; fig., vex, fret, 7, 345.

Cor, cordis, n., the heart, of the mind, feelings, spirit, passions; mind, heart, breast, 1, 50; disposition, spirit, 1, 303; pleasure delight, 7, 326.

Cora, ae, f., a town of the Volsci in Latium, 6, 775.

Coram, prep. and adv.: prep. w. abl., in the presence of; before; adv., in person, face to face, openly, in presence, 1, 520, 595.

Corās, ae, m., a hero of Tibur, 7, 672.

Corinthus, ò, f., a city of the Peloponnesus, destroyed by Mummius, B.C. 146, 6, 836.

1. corneus, a, um, adj. (cornū), of horn, 6, 894.
2. corneus, a, um, adj. (cornus), of cornel-wood, 3, 22.

Corneiger, era, erum, adj. (cornū and gerō), horn-bearing; horned, 8, 77.

cornipēs, edis, adj. (cornū and pēs), horn-hoofed, 6, 591.

cornū, ūs, n., a horn, 4, 61; horny substance, horn; a trumpet or horn, 7, 615; bow, 7, 497; the knob or tip of the helmet in which the crest is inserted, 12, 89; pl., cornua, uum, the ends of sail yards, 3, 549; horns of the moon, 3, 645; in cornua surge, to rise as to the horns; i.e., having high-branching horns, 10, 725; irāsci in cornua, to throw fury into the horns, 12, 104.

cornum, î, n., the cornel cherry or cornel berry, 3, 649.

cornus, ò, f., a cornel cherry tree; a spear shaft; a lance or javelin, shaft, 12, 267.

Coroebus, î, m., Coroebus, a Phrygian chief, son of Mygdon, lover of Cassandra, 2, 341.

corōnā, ae, f., a crown, 1, 655; wreath, garland, 3, 525; a crowd or throng; a circle of defenders on a rampart; a garrison, 9, 508; a circle or crowd of assailants, 9, 551.

corōnō, āvī, ātus, î, a. (corōna), to encircle with a crown or garland; crown, wreath, 4, 506; encompass, surround, 9, 380.

corporeus, a, um, adj. (corpus), bodily, corporeal, 6, 737.

corpus, oris, n., the body, 1, 484; body, form, frame, size, 3, 427; mass, corporeal universe, 6, 727; strength, 12, 920; a ghost, shade, 6, 303; summum corpus, the surface of the body, 12, 376.

correptus, a, um, p. of corripiō.

corripiō, ripui, reptus, 3, a. (com- and rapiō), to take completely or eagerly; to grasp, snatch, seize, catch, 1, 45; hurry away, 1, 100; tear away; hasten on, take, 1, 418;
raise quickly, rouse, 4, 572; sé corraperete, to hasten away, 6, 472.
corrumpó, rúpi, ruptus, 3, a. (com- and rumpó), to burst completely, break up; destroy, ruin; spoil, injure, damage, 1, 177; infect, 3, 138.
corrúo, ul, 3, n. (com- and ruo), to fall completely; fall down, 10, 488.
corrupus, a, um, p. of corrumpó.
cortex, icis, m., the bark, rind, 3, 33.
cortina, ae, f., a caldron; kettle; fig., the tripod of Apollo, 3, 92; an oracle, 6, 347.
Córus, i, m., Corus or Caurus, the northwest wind, 5, 126.
coruscó, i, a. and n., to push with the horns; move quickly hither and thither; shake, brandish, wave, swing, 5, 642; flash; glister.
coruscus, a, um, adj. (coruscó), vibrating, tremulous, waving, 12, 701; flashing, 1, 164; gleaming, 2, 172.
Corybantius, a, um, adj., of the Corybantes, priests of Cybele; Corybantian, 3, 111.
Corynæus, i, m. 1. Corynæus, a companion of Aeneas, 6, 228; 12, 298. 2. Another Trojan, 9, 571.
Corythus, i, m., an ancient city of Etruria, later, and now Cortona, 3, 170.
cós, cócis, f., a whetstone, 7, 627; a flint or jagged rock; cliff.
Cosa, ae, and Cosae, ärum, f., Cosa, a town in Etruria, 10, 168.
Cossus, i, m., a family name in the Cornelian gens; especially, A. Cornelius Cossus, who won the spoila opima from the king of Veii (B.C. 428), 6, 841.
Cotesta, ae, f., a rib, 1, 211; side.
cothurnus, i, m., the cothurnus; a triple soled shoe, or buskin, worn in tragedy; a kind of half-boot; hunting boot, buskin, 1, 337.
crassus, a, um, adj., thick, gross, fat; clothed, 5, 469.
crastinus, a, um, adj. (crás, the morrow), pertaining to the morrow; tommorw's, 4, 118.
crátēr, éris, m., acc. sing. éra, pl. éras, a large mixing bowl or urn; mixer; bowl, 1, 724; jar, 6, 225.
crátēs, is, f., a hurdle; wicker work; wattles; crátēs pectoris, the wattled covering of the breast; the ribs, 12, 508.
créatricix, icis, f. (creō), she who brings forth; a mother, 6, 367.
créber, bra, brum, adj., repeated, frequent, 2, 731; coming thick and fast, 11, 611; blowing fresh; fresh, 5, 764; abounding in, full of, 1, 85.
crébrésco, créba, i, inc. n. (créber), to become frequent, prevail, 12, 222; to increase, swell, 12, 407; blow fresh, 3, 530.
créditus, a, um, p. of créдо.
crédo, didi, ditus, 3, n. and a., to intrust, believe, freq.; with dat., acc. and dat., or with objective clause: trust in, 5, 850; confide, 4, 422; put faith in, 7, 97; trust, 2, 48; believe, think, 1, 387; with sé, to trust one's self to; risk, 5, 383.
cremō, āvi, ātus, i, a., to burn, 6, 224, et al.
créo, āvi, ātus, i, a., to bring forth, bear; produce, 7, 283; p., creātus, a, um, born of; begotten by, 10, 517.
crepidō, inis, f., a base; a mound, bank; brow, edge (of a rock), 10, 653.
crepítō, i, n. (crepō), to make a rattling noise; creak, crackle, murmur, rustle; 3, 70; crack, crash, 5, 436; rattle, 5, 459; dash, 11, 299.
crepitus, ės, m. (crepō), a din; thunder clap, peal, 12, 923.
crêpō, uf. itus, i, n. and a., to rattle; crèak, crack, 5, 206; rustle, 11, 775.
Crēs, ctis, m., a Cretean, 4, 146.
Crēscō, crēvī, crēvus, 3, inc. n. (crēō), to wax, grow; increase; p., crētus, a, um. sprung from, born of, 2, 74.
Crēsius, a, um. adj., Cretan, 4, 70.
Crēssēsa, ae, f., a Cretan woman, 5, 285.
Crēta, ae, f., Crete, a large island south of the Aegean Sea, now Candia, 3, 104.
Crētæus, a, um. adj. (Crēta), of Crete; Cretan, 3, 117.
Crētēs, see Crēs.
Crēthēus (dissyll.), ei., m. 1. A Trojan warrior, 9, 774. 2. A Greek ally of Aeneas, 2, 538.
crētus, a, um. p. of crescō.
Crēusā, ae, f., the wife of Aeneas, and daughter of Priam, 2, 562.
crimen, inis, n. (cērō), an accusation, arraignment, charge, 2, 98; imputation, 12, 16; fault, crime, 2, 65; infamy, 10, 851; cause of woe, 10, 183; guilty occasion, guilty instigator, 12, 600; cause, 7, 339.
crînális, e., adj. (crīnis), of the hair, belonging to the hair, 11, 576.
crīnis, is, m., the hair, 1, 480; train of meteors, 5, 528; often in the pl., the hairs of the head, the hair.
Crīnisus, i, m., a river in the southwestern part of Sicily, 5, 38.
Crīnitus, a, um. adj. (crīnis), long-haired, 1, 740.
crîspō, no perf., ātus, i, a., to crīspō, curl; to vibrate, brandish, 1, 313.
crista, ae, f., a crest, plume, 3, 468; helmet, 7, 185.
cristātus, a, um. adj. (crista), crested, plumèd, 1, 468.
crocēcus, a, um. adj. (crocus), of saffron; saffron-colored, yellow, 4, 585.
crocus, i, m., saffron; saffron-colored, 9, 614.
crûdēlis, e., adj. (crūdus), unfeeling, ruthless, cruel, inhuman, 2, 124; relentless, 1, 547; unnatural, 6, 23; mortal, deadly, 2, 561; bloody, 1, 355; bitter, 1, 361.
crûdēliter, adv. (crûdēlis), cruelly, barbarously, 6, 495.
crûdēscō, crūdūi, 3, inc. n. (crūdus), to become harsh; to grow fierce, 7, 788.
crūdus, a, um. adj., bloody, raw; of untanned hide, of raw hide, 5, 69; covered with blood, bloody, 12, 507; fresh, strong, vigorous, 6, 304; rough, green, 9, 743; deadly, cruel, fatal, 10, 682.
crūentō, āvī, ātus, i, a. (cruentus), to make bloody, stain with blood, 10, 731.
crūentus, a, um. adj., bloody, blood-stained, 1, 296; covered with blood, 10, 498.
crūor, oris, m., shed blood; gore, 3, 43; 4, 455; blood.
crûs, crūris, n., the leg, especially from the knee to the ankle.
crûstum, i, n., a crust, 7, 115.
Crustumerī, òrum, m., the people of Crustumerium, a town of the Sabines, or a town itself, 7, 631.
cubīle, is, n. (cubō, lie down), a lair, bed, couch, 3, 324.
cubītum, i, n. (cubō, lie down), the elbow, 4, 690.
cui, dat. of qui and quis.
cüius, gen. of qui and quis.
culmen, inis, n. (cf. columna), a top, summit, height, 2, 290; house top, ridge, roof, 2, 458.
culmus, i, m., a stalk, stem; thatch; straw hut, 8, 654.
culpa, ae, f., a wrong action; crime, fault, 2, 140.
culpō, āvī, ātus, i, a. (culpa), to blame; p., culpātus, a, um. at fault; blameworthy; the guilty cause, 2, 602.
culta, òrum, see colō.
culter, trī, m. (colō), a plowshare; a knife, 6, 248.
cultor, oris, m. (colō), a husbandman, cultivator; inhabitant; worshiper, 11, 788.
cultrix, icis, f. (colō), an inhabitant; protectress, 3, 111.
cultum, l, n., see colō.
1. cultus, a, um, p. of colō.
2. cultus, ēs, m. (colō), a tilling; civilization, 8, 316; dress, guise, appearance, 3, 591; habits, mode of life, life, 5, 730.
1. cum, prep. with abl., with, 1, 74, et al. With personal pronouns me, te, se, etc., it is suffixed; as mēcum, tēcum, etc.; and usually with the relative; as quōcum, quibuscum, etc. In composition the archaic form com- is employed instead of cum; remaining unchanged before b, m, p; changed to con- before 1, cor- before r, co- generally before vowels, b, and gn; and before all other letters, con-.
2. cum, adv. and conj. (qui); adv., when, freq.; and then, 3, 10; vel cum, then again, 11, 406: conj., whereas, while, when, though, since, because, freq.
Cūmaēae, ārum, f., Cūmaean, an ancient Grecian town of Campania, west of Naples, 6, 2.
Cūmaeus, a, um, adj. (Cūmaeus), Cūmaean, 3, 441.
cumulō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (cumulus), to heap up; load, 5, 532; make greater, increase, 4, 436.
cumulus, i, m., a heap; flood, mass, 1, 105.
cūnabula, ōrum, n. (cūnae, cradle), a cradle; birthplace, 3, 105.
cunctor, ātus, sum, a, dep. u., to delay, hesitate, linger, wait, 4, 133; keep one’s ground, stand at bay, 10, 717.
cunctus, a, um, adj. (coniunctus), all taken together; all in a body; all, the whole, 1, 154.
cuneus, i, m., a wedge, 6, 181; a wedge-shaped battalion; battalion, 12, 269; dare cuneōs, to form battalions, 12, 575; pl., cuneī, ārum, the seats of the theater; an assembly, 5, 664.
Cūpāvō, īonis, m., a Ligurian ally of Aeneas, 10, 186.
Cupencus, i, m., a Rutulian, 12, 539.
cupīdō, inis, f. (cupīō), ardent longing, desire; love, 7, 189; ardor, thirst, 9, 354; resolve, 5, 349; personified, Cupīdō, inis, m., Cupid the son of Venus, and god of love, 1, 658.
cupīdus, a, um, adj. (cupīō), desiring, fond, fondly, 8, 165.
cupīō, īvi or ī, ātus, 3, a., to desire, be desiring; wish, 6, 717; long, 4, 394.
cupressus, i, f., the cypress; a brand of cypress, 2, 714.
cūra, ae, f., care, solicitude, anxiety, 1, 261; toil; charge, duty, 1, 704; love, passion, pang, 4, 531; affection, love, 1, 646; thought, 9, 757; grief, anguish, 4, 332; personified, Cūrae, Caeres, 6, 274.
Curēs, ium, m., a Sabine town east of Rome, 6, 811.
Curētēs, um, m., the earliest inhabitants of Crete; Cretans, 3, 131.
cūria, ae, f., one of the divisions of the Quirites of which the Comitia Curitana were composed; the place for the meeting of their senate; hence, a senate house, 7, 174.
cūrō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (cūra), to care for; have in charge; regard, attend to, 2, 536; bring about, effect; to take care of, refresh with rest, food, and sleep, 3, 511.
curriculum, i, n. (currō), career, course, 8, 408.
currō, currīri, currus, 3, n., to run, freq.; flow, 1, 607; dart, shoot, 2, 694; penetrate, thrill, 2, 120; with cogn. acc., traverse, sail over, 3, 191.
curris, üs, m. (currō), a chariot, car, 1, 156; a chariot team, chariot horses, 7, 163; pl. for the sing., 10, 574.
cursus, üs, m. (currō), a running; running, 12, 890; hastening, hurrying to and fro, 4, 672; speed, 5, 67; way, passage, voyage, course, 1, 157; career, onset, 12, 489; pursuit, 9, 559; hunting, the chase, 5, 253; stream, current, channel, 6, 313.
curvō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (curvus), to bend, curve, 3, 533; swell, 3, 564; wind, 7, 381.
curvus, a, um, adj., curved, bent, bending, 2, 51; winding, 2, 748; crooked.
cuspis, idis, f., a spear point, 7, 817; point, 5, 208; spear, lance, javelin; a spear, 12, 386; a spear or, perhaps, the shaft of a spear as a scepter, 1, 81.
cūstōdīa, ae, f. (cūstōs), a watching, watch; guardianship, care; a watch, guard, 6, 574.
cūstōdīo, ivi or ii, itus, 4, a. (cūstōs), to guard, 8, 218.
cūstōdītus, a, um, p. of cūstōdīo.
cūstōs, ōdis, c., a guard; overseer, watchman, keeper, freq.; guardian, governor, master, 5, 546; collectively, a patrol, a guard, 1, 564.
Cybelē, ēs, and Cybēbē, ēs, or ae, f. 1. Cybele, the principal goddess of Phrygia, corresponding to the “Magna Mater” of the Romans, and often identified with Rhea and Ops, 10, 220. 2. A mountain in Phrygia sacred to Cybelē, 3, 111.

Cyclades, um, f., the Cyclades, the islands grouped around Delos in the Aegean Sea, 3, 127.
Cyclōpis, a, um, adj. (Cyclōps), pertaining to the Cyclops; Cyclopēan, 1, 201.
Cyclops, opis, m., a Cyclops, one of the Cyclops, fabulous giants of Sicily, supposed to have a round eye in the middle of the forehead, 3, 569.
1. cyncus, i, m., a swan, 1, 393.
2. Cyncus, i, m., a king of the Ligurians, friend of Phaethon, placed among the constellations, as the swan, 10, 189.
Cydōn, onis, m. 1. A Cydonian or Cretan; of Cydonia, on the north coast of Crete, 12, 858. 2. A Trojan warrior, 10, 325.
Cyllēnē, ēs or ae, f., a mountain in the east of Arcadia, the birthplace of Mercury, 8, 139.
Cyllēnius, a, um, adj. (Cyllēnē), of Cyllene; Cyllenian; subst. m., the Cyllenian god; Mercury, 4, 252.
cymba, ae, f., a boat, skiff, 6, 303.
cymbium, iīm, n., a small, skiff-shaped drinking cup; cup, 3, 66.
Cymodōcē, ēs, and Cymodōcēa, ae, f., Cymodece, a Nereid, 5, 826; 10, 225.
Cymothōē, ēs, f., Cymothoe, a Nereid, 1, 144.
Cynthia, i, m., a mountain in Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Diana, 1, 498.
cyparissus, ī, f., a cypress, 3, 680.
Cyprus, i, f., a large island in the Eastern Mediterranean, 1, 622.
Cythēra, ōrum, n., an island south of Laconia, near which Venus was said to have been born of the foam of the sea, 1, 680.
Cytherēus, a, um, adj. (Cythēra), Cytherean; subst., Cytherēa, ae, f., the Cytherean goddess; Venus, 1, 251.
D

1. daedalus, a, um, adj., artificial, skillful, cunningly wrought; wily, artful, 7, 282.

2. Daedalus, i, m., Daedalus, the father of Grecian sculpture; supposed to be of the time of Minos and Theseus; employed by Minos to build the Cretan Labyrinth, 6, 14.

Dahae, ärum, m., the Dahae, a Scythian people beyond the Caspian, 8, 728.

dannö, ävi, ätus, i, a. (damnnum, loss), to inflict loss upon; to doom, condemn, consign, devote, with dat., 4, 699; to condemn, with gen., 6, 430.

Danaë, éis, f., daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus, 7, 410.

Danaus, a, um, adj., of Danaus, king of Argos: Grecian, 3, 602; subst., Danaë, örum, m., the Greeks, 2, 327.

daps, dapis, f., usually found in the pl., but the gen. pl. is not used; a feast, banquet, 1, 210; food, viands, 1, 706; flesh of sacrificial victims, 6, 225.

Dardania, ae, f., for Troy, 2, 281.

Dardanidès, ae, m., a son or descendant of Dardanus; Aeneas, 10, 545; pl., Dardanidæ, ärum (um), the Trojans, 1, 560, et al.; adj., Dardanian, Trojan, 2, 59.

Dardánis, idis, f., a daughter or descendant of Dardanus, 2, 787.

Dardánus, a, um, adj. (Dardanus), Dardanian, Trojan, 5, 711; subst., Dardánus, i, m., the Dardanian; the Trojan, 12, 14.

1. Dardanus, i, m., Dardanus, son of Jupiter and Electra, father of the Trojan line of kings, and thus progenitor of the Romans, 6, 650, et al.

2. Dardanus, a, um, adj., Trojan, 5, 119; subst., the Dardanian; Aneas, 4, 662; the Trojan, for the nation, 11, 287.

Dárê, étis (acc, Darêta and Dären), m., Dárëa, a Trojan boxer, 5, 399.

dator, ōris, m. (1, dō), a giver, 1, 734.

Daucius, a, um, adj. (Daucus), of Daucus, a Rutulian; Daucian, 10, 391.

Daunus, a, um, adj. (Daunus), pertaining to Daunus, father or ancestor of Turnus; Daunian, 12, 785.

Daunus, i, m., a mythic king of part of Apulia, father-in-law of Diomedes, and father of Turnus, 10, 616.

dē, prep. with abl., from, of place, time, source, material, etc., freq. out of; away from, 6, 85; just from, on, 10, 478; of, 2, 78; sprung from, 10, 350; by, of, 4, 327; according to, after, 1, 318; over, upon, 6, 502; concerning, for, about, 12, 765.

dea, ae, f. (fem. of deus), a goddess, 1, 17.

dēbellatōr, ōris, m. (dēbellō), a conqueror, 7, 651.

dēbellō, āvi, ātus, i, a. and n., to war to the end; to put down by war; subdue, conquer, 5, 731.

dēbēō, uī, itus, 2, a. (dē and habēō), to owe, 10, 853; secure, bind; pass.

dēbēri, to be due, meet, 2, 538; decreed, 3, 184; 6, 714.

dēbilis, e, adj. (dē and habilis), disabled, maimed, crippled, 5, 271; feeble, useless, 12, 50.

dēbilitō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (dēbilis), to weaken, abate, 9, 611.

dēbitus, a, um, p. of dēbēō, dēcēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, n., to withdraw, go away, depart from, 4, 306; sta, back, retire, 5, 551.

decem, num. adj. indecl., ten, 2, 198.

dēceptus, a, um, p. of dēcipiō.

dēcernō, cēvi, cētus, 3, n., to decide, determine, resolve, 4, 475; content to combat, 7, 525.
dēcerpō, sī, tus, 3, a. (dē and carpō), to pluck off; crop, pluck, 6, 141.
decet, uit, 2, impers. n., it is becoming; meet, proper, fitting, 4, 597.
1. dēcidō, cīdi, cisus, 3, a. (dē and caēdō), to cut, lop off, 11, 5.
2. dēcidō, cīdi, 3, n. (dē and cadō), to fall down; fall, 5, 517.
Decīi, ōrum, m., several illustrious Romans of the Decian gens, especially the father and son Decius Mus, one killed in the battle of Vesuvius, B.C. 340, the other in the battle of Sentinum, B.C. 295, 6, 824.
decimus, a, um, adj. (deccem), the tenth, 9, 155.
decipīō, cēpī, cepitus, 3, a. (dē and capiō), to deceive; beguile, delude, mislead, 3, 181.
dēcīsus, a, um, p. of 1. dēcidō.
dēclārō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to make clear; to declare, proclaim, 5, 246.
dēclinō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n., to turn down or away; of the eyes, to close in sleep, 4, 185.
dēcolor, ēris, adj., of debased color; of baser metal; vitiated, corrupt, 8, 326.
decor, ēris, m. (decect), fitness, propriety; grace, comeliness, beauty, 5, 647.
decorō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (decus), to adorn, decorate, 6, 217; honor, 11, 25.
decōrus, a, um, adj. (decor), fit, proper, becoming, 5, 343; graceful, beautiful, 1, 589; adorned, 5, 133; shining, 11, 194.
dēcurrō, cucurri or curri, cursus, 3, n. and a., to run down, hasten down, 2, 41; descend, 5, 610; run completely round, 11, 189; sail over, sweep over, 5, 212.

dēcursus, ūs, m. (dēcurrō), a running down, descend, 12, 523.
decus, oris, n. (decect), that which is becoming; grace, ornament, decoration, 1, 429; glory, honor, distinction, 2, 89; pride, 10, 858; beauty, 1, 592; dignity, honor, 5, 174; an honor, honorable gift, 12, 83.
dēcutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (dē and quatiō), to shake off.
dēdecus, oris, n., dishonor, disgrace, shame, 10, 681.
dēdignor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., to deem unworthy, disdain, scorn, refuse, 4, 536.

dēdō, dīdi, ditus, 3, a., to give up.
dēducō, dūxi, ductus, 3, a., to lead, draw, bring down; of ships, to launch, 3, 71; lead, conduct, 2, 800; carry away, 6, 397.

dēductus, a, um, p. of dēducō.
dēfendō, i, fēnus (pass. inf. defendier, 8, 493), 3, a. (dē and obsol. fendō, strike), to ward off; forbid, avert, with acc., 10, 905; defend, guard, protect, 2, 257.
dēfensor, ēris, m. (dēfendō), a defender, protector; applied also to inanimate things, 2, 521.
dēfensus, a, um, p. of dēfendō.
dēferō, tuli, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., to carry or bring down or away; bear, convey, 4, 226; conduct, lead, 5, 730; to report, 4, 299.

dēfessus, a, um, p. of dēfetiscor.
dēfetiscor, fessus sum, 3, dep. (dē and fatiscō), to become wearied, tired, fatigued, 1, 157.
dēficiō, fēci, fectus, pass. (dē and faciō): défīt, fieri, 3, n. and a., to make off from; to break down; free one's self from: desert, leave, forsake, 6, 196; fail, be wanting, 2, 505; be exhausted, fail: give way, sink, 6, 354; faint, 4, 689; to be broken down, prostrate; sick at heart, 11, 231; to be depressed, discouraged, 12, 2; pass., défīt, to be wanting.
dēfīgō, fīxi, fīxus, 3, a., to fasten or fix down or in; the object on or in which, in the dat., or in the abl., with or without a prep.; fīx, direct,
1, 226; p., dēfixus, downcast, 6,
156.

dēfīt, fieri, see dēcīō.

dēfixus, a, um, p. of dēfīgō.

dēlēctō, flexī, flexus, 3, a., to turn aside, 10, 331.

dēleō, ēvi, ēletus, 2, a. and n., to weep
much; weep over, bewail, bemoan, lament, 6, 220.

dēleōs, a, um, p. of dēleō.

dēluō, fluxī, fluxus, 3, n., to flow down;
sail down, 8, 549; alight, descend,
11, 501; fall, descend, 1, 404.

dēfoōdiō, fōdiō, fossus, 3, a., to dig
down; sink deep; bury.

dēformō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to disfigure,
10, 844; clothe in mourning; sadden,
darken, 12, 805.

dēfossus, a, um, p. of dēfoōdiō.

dēfringō, frēgi, frāctus, 3, a. (dē and
frangō), to break off, 11, 748.

dēfunctus, a, um, p. of dēfunctor.

dēfunctor, fūnctus sum, 3, dep. n., to
complete, finish a duty, etc.; go
through with, 6, 83; to have done
with, 6, 306; used absolutely; to
get through, fulfill one’s destiny or
course, 9, 98.

dēger, eris, adj. (dē and genus),
degerare, 2, 549; of base descent, 4, 13.

dēgō, dégi, 3, a. (dē and āgo), to pass,
spend, 4, 551.

dēgūstō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to taste of;
touch, graze, 12, 376.

dēhinc (often monosyll.), adv., from
this place; from this time; there-
upon, then, 1, 131.

dēhīscō, hīvi, 3, n., to gape, yawn, 1,
106; stand open, őpen, 6, 52.

dēlicō, lēci, lectus, 3, a. (dē and aiciō),
to cast down, 6, 581; strike down,
slay, 11, 642; drive down, 4, 152;
shoot or bring down, 5, 542; deprive
of, 3, 317; dēicere vultum, to cast
down the eyes, 3, 320; pass., déici,
to be disheartened, dismayed, 10,
858.

dēlīctus, a, um, p. of dēcīō.
deinde (often dissyl.), adv., from that
place (rarely) or time; then, there-
upon, 5, 321; now, immediately, 4,
561; next, still, 9, 781.

dēlopēa, ae, f., a nymph in the train
of Juno, 1, 72.

dēlopobē, ēs, f., a name of the
Cumaean Sibyl, daughter of Glau-
cus and priestess of Apollo and Di-
nua, 6, 36.

dēlopobus, 4, m., a son of Prion,
who became the husband of Helen
after the death of Paris, 6, 495.

dēlābor, lápus sum, 3, dep. n., to
glide, slip, or fall down; descend, 3,
238; fall in with or upon, 2, 377.

dēlāpsum, a, um, p. of dēlābor.

dēlātus, a, um, p. of dēcērō.

dēlēctus, a, um, p. of dēligō.

dēleō, ēvi, ētus, 2, a., to destroy, 9,
248; slaughter, 11, 808.

dēleōs, a, um, p. of dēleō.

dēleōs, a, um, p. of dēleō.

dēlibō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to sip; kiss, 12,
434.

dēligō, lēgi, lectus, 3, a. (dē and legō),
to choose from; choose, 2, 18.

dēlitēscō, dēlitīvī, 3, inc. n. (dē and la-
tēscō, be hidden), to hide; lurk, li
hidden, 2, 136.

dēlius, a, um, adj. (Dēlos), of Dēlos;
Delian, an epithet of Apollo, who
was born in Dēlos, 3, 162.

dēlos, 4, f., an island in the midst of
the Cyclades in the Aegean, where
Latona gave birth to Apollo and
Diana, 4, 144.

delphin, inis, and delphinus, 1, m., a
dolphin, 3, 428, et al.
dēlūbrum, i, n. (dēluō, cleanse), the place for sacrificial cleansing; a shrine, temple, sanctuary, 2, 225, et al.
dēlūdō, lūsi, lūsus, 3, a, to deceive, mock, delude, 6, 344.
dēmēns, entis, adj., out of one’s mind, insane, foolish, mad, blind, 4, 107; subst., fool, 11, 399.
dēmentia, ae, f. (dēmēns), madness, frenzy, folly, 5, 465.
dēmergō, mersi, mersus, 3, a, to dip, plunge, 9, 119.
dēmersus, a, um, p. of dēmergō.
dēmissus, a, um, p. of dēmetō.
dēmetō, messui, messus, 3, a, to reap; clip, break off, pluck, 11, 68.
dēmissus, a, um, p. of dēmittō.
dēmittō, mīsi, missus, 3, a, to send down, 1, 297; shed, 6, 455; let down into, receive, admit, of the mind or the senses, 4, 428; consign, condemn, 2, 85; convey, conduct, 5, 29; transmit, hand down, 1, 288; dēmittere mentem, to lose heart, sink into despair, 12, 609; p., dēmissus, a, um, let down; hanging down, 4, 263; low, subdued, 3, 320; downcast, 1, 561.
dēmō, dēmpsī, dēmptus, 3, a. (dē and emō), to take away, remove, 2, 775.
Dēmodocus, i, m., an Arcadian follower of Pallas, 10, 413.
Dēmoleos, i, m., a Greek slain by Aeneas in battle, 5, 260.
Dēmphōn, ontis, m., a Trojan slain by Camilla, 11, 675.
dēmoror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., to linger, protract, 2, 648; detain, 3, 481; wait for, await, 10, 30.
dēmum, adv. (dē with n. superl. ending -mum, hence, perhaps meaning downmost), at length, at last, 1, 629; at least, indeed, especially.
dēnī, ae, a, adj., num., distrib., ten by ten; ten each; as cardinal, ten, 1, 381.
dēnique, adv., at last, at length, finally, 2, 70, 295.
dēns, dentis, m., a tooth, 3, 664; the fluke of an anchor, 6, 3.
dēnseō, ėre, and dēnseō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (dēnus), to make thick; thicken; close up, 12, 264; cast thick, shower, 11, 650; gather together, crowd, 7, 794.
dēnus, a, um, adj., thick, dense, crowded, compact, in close array, serried, 2, 383; frequent, 5, 459.
dēnūntiō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to announce emphatically; declare, foreshadow, 3, 366.
dēpāscō, pāvi, pāstus, 3, a., and dēpāscor, pāstus sum, 3; dep. a., to devour, consume, 2, 215; taste, 5, 93; feed upon, graze.
dēpāstus, a, um, p. of dēpāscō.
dēpellō, pulli, pulsus, 3, a., to push, drive from or away; drive away from, w. acc. and abl., 5, 727.
dēpendeō, 2, n., to hang down; hang, 1, 726.
dēpōnō, posuī, positus, 3, a., to put down or aside; recline, 7, 108; put off from, put on shore, 5, 751; lay down, lay, 6, 632; lay aside, dismiss, banish, 2, 76; pass., of sickness, to be laid down, dying, despaired of, 12, 395.
dēpositus, a, um, p. of dēpōnō.
dēprecor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., to avert by praying; deprecate; beg for mercy, 12, 931.
dēprēndō, prēndī, prēnsus, 3, a., to catch, surprise, overtake, 5, 52; intercept, 10, 98.
dēprēnsus, a, um, p. of dēprēndō.
dēprōmō, prōmpsi, prōmptus, 3, a., to draw forth, 5, 501.
dēpulsus, a, um, p. of dēpellō.
Dercennus, i, m., an ancient king of Laurentum, 11, 850.
dérectus, a., um., p. of dérigō.
dérigēscō, rigui, 3., inc. n., to grow completely stiff; to be cold, stiff; to be cold, stiff, paralyzed with fear, 3., 260; stand staring, 7., 447.
dérigō, réxi, réctus, 3., a. (dē and regō), to lay straight, bring into a definite line; to aim, direct, 1., 401, et al.
déripiō, ripui, reptus, 3., a. (dē and rapiō), to tear away; cast off; loosen, 3., 267; haul down, launch, 4., 593; cut off, 10., 414.
désaeviō, ii, 4., n., to rage furiously; rage, 4., 52.
déscendō, scendi, scēensus, 3., n. (dē and scandō), go or come down; to descend, 2., 632; to stoop to, 5., 782.
déscēensus, īs, m. (dēscendō), a going down; descent, 6., 126.
déscrībō, scripsi, scriptus, 3., a., to mark off; divide, distinguish, describe, 6., 650; write, 3., 445.
désecū, ut, tus, 1., a., to cut off, 8., 438.
désectus, a., um., p. of désecū.
désēdi, see désidō.
désērō, ut, tus, 3., a., to disconnect, loosen one's self; leave, 3., 711; forsake, abandon, desert, 4., 323; leave behind, 5., 220; give up, break off, 9., 694; p., désērūs, a., um., deserted; abandoned, 12., 664; uninhabited, solitary, lonely, 3., 646; subst., déserta, ōrum, n., desert, waste places, 1., 384; haunts, 7., 404.
désērōtor, ōris, m. (dēserō), one who has deserted; a renegade, 12., 15.
désērūs, a., um., p. of désērō.
désēdia, ac. f. (dēsidō), sloth.
désidō, sédi, 3., n., to sink down, 3., 565.
désignō, āvi, ātus, 1., a., to mark out, designate, 5., 755.
désiliō, ut, suisus, 4., n. (dē and saliō), to leap or spring down; alight from, 10., 453.
désinō, sīvi or sī, situs, 3., a. and n., with infin., to leave off, cease, desist, 4., 360; with acc., cease, end; n., forbear, 10., 881; terminate, 10., 211.
désistō, stīti, situs, 3., n., to cease, desist, w. abl., 1., 37; w. dat., 10., 441.
désolō, āvi, ātus, 1., a. (dē and sōlūs), to make solitary, lay waste, 11., 367; leave without guidance, deprive of commanders, leave in disorder, 11., 870.
déspectō, āvi, ātus, 1., intens. a. (dēspiciō), to look down upon, 1., 396.
déspectus, a., um., p. of déspicēō.
dēspicēō, spexī, spectus, 3., a. (dē and specīō, look), to look down upon, 1., 224; despise, reject, 4., 36.
dēstinō, āvi, ātus, 1., a. (dē and stā, whence stō), to place apart; destine, down, 2., 129.
dēstrūō, strūxi, strēctus, 3., a., to destroy, tear down, 4., 326.
dēsuēscō, in poetry trisyll., suēvi, suētus, 3., a. and n., to become unacustomed; p., désuētus, a., um., unaccustomed, unused, 6., 814; neglected, unfamiliar, unpracticed, 2., 509; unused to love; dormant, 1., 722.
dēsum, fuī, esse, irreg. n. (deest, deerum, deero, etc., often pronounced and sometimes spelled dest, etc.), to be absent, 7., 678; to be wanting or missing, 2., 744; fail, be wanting, lacking, 10., 378.
dēsuper, adv., from above; above, 1., 165.
dētēctus, a., um., p. of dētegō.
dētegō, tēxi, tēctus, 3., a., to uncover, 10., 133; lay bare, expose to view, 8., 241.
dētērior, ius, adj., comp. (obsol. deter, from dē), worse; more degenerate, 8., 326.
dētineō, uī, tentus, 2, a. (dō and ten- neō), to hold from or back; hold, detain, 2, 788.

dētonō, tonui, 1, n., to thunder loudly, storm; thunder out, cease to thunder, 10, 809.

dētorqueō, torni, tortus, 2, a., to turn from; turn off, away, or aside, 5, 165; bend, turn, 4, 196; return, turn back, 5, 832.

dētrahō, traxi, tractus, 3, a., to draw from; take from, 5, 260.

dētrūdō, trusi, trusus, 3, a., to thrust down or away; push off from, 1, 145; drive from, thrust out, 6, 584; thrust down, 7, 772.

dēturbō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to cast down, 5, 175; strike down, 10, 555; drive away, remove, 6, 412.

deus, i, m., a god, deity, 1, 9, et al.; in general, god the deity, 6, 749; a goddess, 2, 632; the god Bacchus; meton., wine, 9, 337.

dēveniō, venī, venitus, 4, n., to come down; arrive at, reach, w. acc. of place, 1, 365; et al.

dēvexus, a, um, adj. (dēvehō), inclined downwards; descending; declining.

dēvictus, a, um, p. of dēvincō.

dēvincō, vinxi, vincitus, 4, a., to bind fast; bind, 8, 394.

dēvincō, vici, victus, 3, a., to conquer completely, to vanquish, 9, 264; wage successfully, 10, 370.

dēvincitus, a, um, p. of dēvincō.

dēvolvō, āvi, ātus, 1, n., to fly down, 4, 702.

dēvolvō, volvi, volūtus, 3, a., to roll down; throw, hurl down, 2, 449.

dēvoveō, vōvī, vōtus, 2, a., to set apart by vows; devote, 12, 234; p., dēvōtus, a, um, devoted, destined, doomed, 1, 712.

dexter, tra, trum (-tera, -terum), adj., right, as opp. to left, 5, 162; on the right hand, 8, 237; right handed, adroit, dexterous, 9, 769; see, 4, 294; favorable, auspicious, propitious, 4, 579; subst., dextra (dextera), ae (sc. manus), i, the right hand, 1, 408; valor, 10, 610; faith, a pledge, 7, 366; dextrā, on the right.

dī-, see dis-.

Diāna, ae, f. (rel. to Iānus = Diānus), a goddess of the Italians, and regarded by them as one with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Latona, and sister of Apollo; called Luna, as goddess of the moon; Hecate, as an infernal deity, invoked in magic rites, 4, 511; and Diana, as goddess of the chase, 1, 499.

diciō,onis, f. (only in gen., dat., acc., and abl. sing.), dominion, power, sway, rule, 1, 622.

1. dīcō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (rel. to dīcō), devote, consecrate, 5, 60; pronounce, 1, 73.

2. dīcō, dīxi, dictus, 3, a. and n., to say, 1, 81; speak of, mention, 4, 43; celebrate; tell, rehearse, relate, recount, 1, 753; sing, recite, 6, 644; name, call, 1, 277; pronounce, 6, 231; declare, 12, 112; disclose, contend, foretell, 3, 362; bid, 5, 551; speak, say, 3, 312; announce, 1, 137; subst., dictum, i, n., a thing said; word, 1, 197; command, precept, injunction, 1, 695; promise, 8, 643.

Dictaeus, a, um, adj. (Dīcē, of Dīcte), of Dīcē, a mountain in Crete; Dictaean, Cretan, 3, 171.

dictannus, i, f., -um, i, n. (Dīcte), dictany, an aromatic plant found on Mount Dīcē, in Crete, 12, 412.

dictum, see dīcō.

dictus, a, um, p. of 2. dīcō.

didītus, a, um, p. of didō.

1. didō, dididi, didītus, 3, a., to spread abroad, disseminate, 7, 144.
2. Didō, ës or ōnis, f., Dido, daughter of Belus, king of Phoenicia, who fled from her brother Pygmalion to Africa; where she founded the city of Carthage, 1, 290.

dūcēō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., to lead or draw apart; separate, sever, 3, 419; distract, 5, 720.

ductus, a, um, p. of dūcēō.

Didymaōn, onis, m., Didymaon, an artist, mentioned only by Virgil, 5, 359.

dīēs, ēi (contracted form of gen. dīi, 1, 636), m. and f., a day, the diurnal period of twenty-four hours, 1, 732; et al.; a day, as distinguished from night, 5, 435, et al.; a fixed, definite, or proper season, period, or time; daylight, 1, 88; an indefinite period of time; time, 5, 783; 6, 745; length of time, 11, 425.

dīverō, distulī, dītūs, ferre, irreg. a., to carry apart; tear asunder or in pieces, 5, 643; stay, keep at bay, 9, 155; put off, postpone, delay, 6, 569.

dīficilis, c, adj. (dis- and facilis), difficult; struggling, hard, 4, 694; unyielding, stubborn, unfruitful; dangerous, 5, 805.

dīfidō, fissus sum, 3, n., to be distrustful; to distrust, 3, 51.

dīfundō, fidū, fissus, 3, a., to cleave asunder; split, pierce, 9, 589.

dīfugīō, fugī, 3, n., to flee apart; run away, flee, 2, 212.

dīfundō, fidū, fissus, 3, a., to pour round about, pour out, 10, 908; diffuse; spread, multiply, 7, 708; to put in disorder, dishonor, 1, 319; spread abroad, 4, 195.

dīfusus, a, um, p. of dīfundō.

dīgerō, gessī, gestus, 3, a., to carry apart, separate one thing from another; arrange, dispose, lay in order, 3, 440; explain, interpret, 2, 182.

dīgitus, i, m., a finger, 6, 647; toe, 5, 426.

dignor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (dignus), w. acc. and abl., to deem worthy of, 1, 335; w. inf., think, fēc, deign, 4, 192; p., dignātus, a, um, with pass. meaning, deemed worthy of, honored by, 3, 475.

dignus, a, um, adj., w. abl., deserving of, worthy of; with depend. clause or absol., fēc, due, meet, worthy, 1, 600, et al.; digna indigna, worthy (and) unworthy; all fortunes, all things alike, 12, 811.

digredior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (di- and gradior), to walk or go apart, aside, or away; depart, 3, 410; separate, 4, 80; come from, 2, 718.

1. digressus, a, um, p. of digrediō.

2. digressus, ës, m., a going away; a departure, parting, 3, 482.

dīlābor, īpāsus sum, 3, dep. n., to slip, glide, fall apart; depart, pass away, 4, 705.

dīlāpsus, a, um, p. of dīlābor.

dīlēctus, a, um, p. of dīlīgō.

dīligō, lēxī, lēctus, 3, a., to love, 8, 590; p., dīlēctus, a, um, loved, dear, 1, 344.

diluvium, ū, n. (dilūō, cleanse), a washing away, flood, deluge, 12, 205; desolation, destruction, 7, 228.

dimēnsus, a, um, p. of dimetoriō.

dimētor, mēnsus sum, 4, dep. a., to measure, mark out; lay out.

dimissus, a, um, p. of dimittō.

dīmittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a., to send apart or away, 1, 571; dispatch, 1, 577; dimissus, 10, 46; give up, 11, 706.

dīmoveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., to move apart or away; remove, disperse, 3, 589; divide, 5, 839.

Dīndyma, ērum, n., and Dīndymus, i, m., Mount Dīndymus or Dīndyma, in Myśia, sacred to Cybele, 9, 618.
dinumero, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to distinguish by number, enumerate, reckon, count, 6, 601.

Diomēdēs, is, m., Diomedes, son of Tydeus, and king of Argos, distinguished among the Greeks at Troy, 9, 752.

Dionaeus, a, um, adj. (Dionē), pertaining to Dion, mother of Venus; Dionaeus, 3, 19.

Diōrēs, is, m., a son of Priam and companion of Aeneas, 5, 297.

Dixippus, i, m., a Trojan, 9, 574.

Dirae, see dirus.

direptus, a, um, p. of diripiō.

dirimō, ēmū, ēmptus, 3, a. (dis- and emō), to take asunder; to separate, 7, 227; break off, end, 5, 407; decide, 12, 79.

diripiō, ripuī, repetus, 3, a. (dis- and rapiō), to tear apart or off; snatch, tear away, 3, 227; plunder, pillage, sack, 2, 563. See also lēripiō.

dirūō, uī, utus, 3, a., to overthrow, tear apart or away from, 10, 363.

dirus, a, um, adj., accused; portentous; fearful, dreadful, awful, dire, cruel, horrible, freq.; accused, 2, 261; unhallowed, impious, 6, 373; foul, carrion, 3, 262; wild, furious, ardent, 9, 185; subst., Dirā, ae, f., a Fury, 12, 869; pl., Dirāæ, arum, the Furies, 4, 473, et al.; pl., dira, adv., fearfully, 10, 572.

dirutas, a, um, p. of dirūō.

1. Dis, ītis, m., Pluto, the ruler of Hades, 4, 702, et al.

2. dis- dītis, adj., see dives.

3. dis-, insep. particle, denoting division or separation. In composition it becomes di- before b, d, g, l, m, n, r, s; and dif- before f.

disciēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, n., to go apart or away, retire, withdraw, depart, 2, 644; open, 9, 20.

discernō, crēvī, crētus, 3, a., to distinguish one thing from another; determine, distinguish, decide, 12, 898; perceive, 3, 201; mark, set off; work, embroider, 4, 204.

discerpō, cerpsi, cerptus, 3, a. (dis- and carpō), to pluck asunder, to tear in pieces; disperse, 9, 313.

discrēptus, a, um, p. of discerpō.

discussus, ūs, m. (discēdō), a departing, departure, 6, 464.

discindō, sciī, scissus, 3, a., to tear asunder, pull in pieces; rend, 12, 602.

discingō, cinxī, cinctus, 3, a., to ungird; p., discinctus, a, um, loose-roled; indolent, effeminate, 8, 724.

disclūdō, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (dis- and claudō), to open; loosen, 12, 782.

discō, didici, 3, a., to learn, w. acc., 6, 433; learn how, w. inf., 5, 222.

discolor, ōris, adj., of different color, 6, 204.

discordia, ae, f. (discors), difference in feeling, or mind; disension, strife; personified, Discord or Eris, 6, 280.

discors, cordis, adj. (dis- and cor), disagreeing, 2, 423; hostile, 9, 688; opposing, contending, 10, 356.

discrepō, uī, 1, n., to be discordant in sound; fig., to differ, 10, 434.

discrimen, inis, n. (discernō), a separating interval, space, 5, 154; separation, division, 10, 382; distance, 3, 685; difference, distinction, 1, 574; variation, division, of sound; note, 6, 646; crisis, danger, peril, 1, 204; pl., difference, 10, 529.

discriminō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (discrimen), to separate; to make distinct, with light; discover, illuminate, 11, 144.

discumbē, cubui, cubitus, 3, n., to recline separately; recline at table, 1, 708; impers., recline, 1, 700.
discurrēr, cucurrī, or currī, cursus, 3, n., to run apart; to ride in different directions; 5, 580; to move in patrols, or hurry to and fro as patrols, 9, 164; impec., discurrītūr, they hurry in different directions, 11, 468.

discussus, a, um, p. of discutiō.

disciutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (dis- and quatīō), to shake off, strike off, 9, 810; disperse, dissipate, dispel.

disiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (dis- and iaciō), to throw, cast asunder; overthrow, demolish, 8, 355; scatter, disperse, 1, 70; cleave, 12, 308.

disignō, iūnīxī, iūnctus, 3, n., to disjoin, separate, drive away from, 1, 252.

dispellō, pulī, pulsus, 3, a., to drive away; separate, scatter, disperse, 1, 538; to part, 5, 839.

dispensium, ii, n. (dispendō, weigh out), a weighing out; expense, cost; loss, 3, 453.

dispergō, spersī, spersus, 3, a. (dis- and spargō), to sprinkle, shower around; disperse, scatter, 3, 197; diffuse, dissolve, 11, 617.

dispersus, a, um, p. of dispersōrī.

dispiciō, spexī, spectus, 3, a. (dis- and speciō, look), to see distinctly, discern, perceive, discern, 6, 734.

dispōnō, posū, positus, 3, a., to put in order; arrange, distribute, 3, 237.

dissensus, ës, m. (dissentiō, disagree), disagreement, dissent, 11, 455.

dissideō, sēdī, sessus, 2, n. (dis- and sedeō), to be situated apart; be separated, 7, 370.

dissiliō, uī, 4, n. (dis- and salīō), to spring apart; burst asunder; be rent asunder, 3, 416; break in twain, 12, 741.

dissimilis, e, adj., unlike; inadequate, unfit, unequal, 9, 282.

dissimulō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (dissimilia), to misrepresent the truth or reality; dissemble, hide, disguise; conceal, 4, 291; remain disguised, or concealed (others, repress one's emotions), 1, 516.

dissultī, i, n. (dis- and saltīō), to leap asunder; spring back or apart, 8, 240; burst from, 12, 923.

distendō, tendī, tensus, or tentus, 3, a., to stretch apart or out; extend, distend; fill, 1, 433.

distentus, a, um, p. of distendō.

distineō, uī, tentus, 2, a. (dis- and teneō), to hold at bay, keep off, 11, 381.

distō, i, n., to stand apart; be distant, 3, 116.

distractus, a, um, p. of distrahō.

distrahō, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a., to draw, tear asunder, 7, 767.

districtus, a, um, p. of distancingō.

districtūrī, strīngō, strictus, 3, a., to draw apart; draw, blind, stretch, 6, 617.

ditissimus, a, um, see dives.

dīū, adv. (old abl., cf. diēs), long, for a long time, 1, 351.

dium, see divus.

dīus, see divus.

dīva, ae, see divus.

dīvellō, vellī, vulsus, 3, a., to tear asunder; tear in pieces, 4, 600; tear away, 8, 568; separate, scatter (others, drive away), 2, 434; loosen, uncoil, 2, 220.

dīverberō, no perf., ātus, 1, a., to strike asunder, cleave, cut, 5, 503.

dīvertō, vertī, versus, 3, n., to turn one's self, turn or go apart; p., dīverua, a, um, turned apart; opposite, contrary; awa, 5, 166; different, various, 2, 298; distant, far remote, 3, 4; pl., apart, 9, 623; in different directions, 1, 70; different parts of, 5, 676; in different
places, 12, 501; ex diversō, from different directions or from an opposite direction, 2, 716; 3, 232; diversa urbs, different parts of the city, 12, 621; in diversa, different or opposite ways; asunder, 8, 642.
dives, itis, and dis, dite, adj., rich, wealthy; fertile, 7, 262; w. gen., rich in respect of, rich in, 1, 14; w. abl., rich in, abounding in, 4, 38; superl., ditissimus, a, um, the richest, wealthiest, 1, 343; very rich, opulent, 9, 360.
dividō, visi, visus, 3, a., divide; cleave, 9, 751; separate, 3, 383; to divide by being inlaid; to be set in, 10, 134; distribute, 1, 197; open, break through, 2, 234; of the mind, to turn, 4, 285.
divinus, a, um, adj. (divus), relating to the gods; heaven-descended, divine, 5, 47; heavenly, 1, 403; inspired, prophetic, 3, 373.
divitus, a, um, p. of dividō.
divitiae, ärum, f. (dives), riches, wealth, 6, 610.
divortium, ii, n. (divortē or divertō), a separation; a parting, or crossway, 9, 379.
divum, see divus.
divus (dios), a, um, adj., divine; godlike, 11, 657; subst., divus, i, m., a god, freq.; the image of a god, 12, 286; diva, ae, f., a goddess, 1, 632, et al.
dō, dedi, datus, dare, a., to give, freq.; grant, 1, 79; bestow, 12, 304; offer, 8, 106; show, betray, 12, 60; present, make, render, effect, 9, 323; consign, throw, cast, 2, 566; yield, resign, 11, 162; supply, 2, 391; bring, 4, 683; give forth, spread, 12, 301; make, 11, 385; form, 12, 575; direct, 3, 337; establish, ordain, 12, 192; unfurl, 1, 35; often w. infin., as object acc., 5, 538; sē dare, to intrust one's self, venture upon, 9, 56; to be given or afforded, 4, 627; dare dēfēnsum, to defend completely, 12, 437; dare poēnās, to suffer punishment. Dare, w. a substantive following, may often be translated by the verb kindred with the latter; as, dare complexus, to embrace, 1, 687; dare partū, to bring forth, bear, 1, 274.
doceō, ui, tus, 2, a., to teach, instruct, 6, 292; tell, inform, 1, 332; describe, recount, 3, 717; interpret, explain, 5, 523; p., doctus, a, um, well-informed; learned, wise, experienced, skillful, 10, 225, et al.
Dōdōnaeus, a, um, adj., of Dodona; Dodonaean, 3, 466.
doleō, ui, itus, 2, n. and a., to be in pain; to grieve, sorrow, mourn, freq.; to endure grief, 4, 434; to be displeased, angry, 1, 9; to feel indignation, shame, disgrace, 11, 732.
Dolichāōn, onis, m., a Trojan, 10, 696.
dolō, onis, m., a staff or pole with an iron point; a pike, 7, 694.
Dolōn, onis, m., a Trojan spy, 12, 347.
Dolopes, um, m., the Dolopians, a warlike tribe of Thessaly, followers of Pyrrhus at Troy, 2, 7.
dolor, ēris, m. (doleō), pain, 4, 693; grief, anguish, 4, 474; resentment, 1, 25; fury, vengeance, 2, 594.
dolus, i, m., artifice, device, stratagem, 2, 390; fraud, treachery, wile, 2, 34; deception, craft, 1, 684; secret or hidden crime, crafty mischief, 6, 567; fig., maze, 5, 590; treacherous work or fabric, 2, 264.
domina, ae, f. (dominus), mistress, queen, 3, 438; goddess, 3, 113.
dominor, ātus sum (pass. inf., domināriār, 7, 70), 1, dep. n. (dominus), 'to be lord or master; rule, reign, be supreme, 2, 363; foll. by abl. w. in, 2, 327; by abl. without in, 6, 766; and in 1, 285; 'take possession, overrun, prevail.

dominus, i, m. (rel. to domō), 'a master, owner, lord, ruler, 1, 282, et al.

domito, 1, intens. a. (domō), to tame, train, exercise, 7, 163.

domitor, 5ris, m. (domō), a herder, 7, 118; ruler, sovereign, 5, 799.

domitus, a, um, p. of domō.

dōmō, iūs, f., house, habitation, dwelling, palace, mansion, 1, 637, et al.; home, 1, 600; structure, building, 6, 27; nest, 5, 214; haunt, 3, 647; abode, region, 6, 534; family, house, race, posterity, country, lineage, 1, 284, et al.; pl., a palatial building with its several courts; palace, 2, 445; gen. as locat., domī, in the house, at home; acc., domum, homeward, home.

dōnec (contract. fr. dōnicum, until), adv., as long as, while; until, till at length, w. indic., 1, 273; w. subj., 11, 800.

dōnō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (dōnum), to present; give, 5, 262; reward, 5, 268; w. acc. and abl., 5, 361.

dōnum, i, n. (dō), 'a gift, present, 1, 652; reward, prize, 5, 266; sacrifice, offering, 3, 301; 4, 63; bounty, blessing, 2, 269.

Donūsa, ae, f., an island between the Cyclades and Crete; one of the Sporades, 3, 125.

Dōricus, a, um, adj., Doric; Grecian, 2, 27.

dormio, īvi or ii, ātus, 4, n., to sleep.

dorsum, i, n., the back, 11, 577; a ridge, reef of rocks, 1, 110; a bank, 10, 393.

Doryclus, i, m., Doryclus, a follower of Aeneas, 5, 620.

dōs, dōtis, f. (dō), 'a marriage portion, dowry, 7, 423.

dōtālis, e, adj. (dōs), pertaining to a dowry, dotal, 4, 104.

1. dōtō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (dōs), to endow, portion, 7, 318.

2. Dōtē, īs, f., a sea nymph, 9, 102.

dracō, ēnis, m., a dragon or fabulous kind of serpent, 4, 484; a serpent, 2, 225.

Drancēs, is, m., a Latin hero, 11, 122, et al.

Drepanum, i, n., Drepanum, a town on the western coast of Sicily, now Trapani, 3, 707.

Drūsus, i, m., the family name of several distinguished Romans, 6, 824.

Dryopē, ēs, f., a wood nymph, 10, 551.

Dryopes, us, m., the Dryopes, a Pelasgian tribe, at first of Thessaly, later of Messene, 4, 146.

Dryops, opis, m., Dryops, a Trojan follower of Aeneas, 10, 345.

dūbitō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n., 'to doubt, hesitate, 6, 806; fear, 8, 614; to be in meditation, to ponder, 9, 191; p., dubitandus, a, um, to be questioned, 3, 170.

dūbius, a, um, adj., uncertain, doubting, doubtful; active, 1, 218; 4, 55; passive, to be doubted, uncertain, doubtful, 2, 359.

dūceō, dūxi, ductus, 3, a., to lead, freq.; draw; guide, direct, conduct, 1, 401; stretch, strain, draw, 11, 860; draw, unseat, 12, 378; incline, 5, 7; usher in, 2, 802; draw over one's self; take on, 10, 192; take a wife, raise, build, 1, 423; of metals, beat out, form, fashion, 7, 634; mold,
durus, a., um., adj., hard, to the touch; tough, stiff, 5, 403; hardy, 5, 730; sturdy, 7, 504; strong, 2, 479; harsh, unpleasant; stern, cruel; inexorable; insensible, 4, 428; difficult, 1, 563; grievous, heavy, 4, 488; rough, dangerous, 3, 706; much enduring, 2, 7; 4, 247; much suffering, tired with grief, 12, 873.

dux, ducis, e. (ducō), a leader, guide, head, 1, 364; chief, captain, commander, 2, 201; groom (others, a pilot), 3, 470.

Dymas, antem, m., Dymas, a Trojan warrior, 2, 340.

ē, prep., see ex.

ebulium, i., n., dwarf elder.
ebur, oris, n., ivory, 1, 592.
eburnus, a., um., adj. (ebur), of ivory; ivory, 6, 647; ivory-hilted, 11, 11.

Ebusus, i., m., a Latin warrior, 12, 299.

ecce, interj. (en and ce), see! lo! behold! w. a proposition, 5, 793.

Echionius, a, um. (Echion), of Echion, one of the Theban ancestors, produced from the dragon's teeth; Echionian, Theban, 12, 515.

equi, quae or qua, quod, adj. interr. pron., denoting vehement feeling (ec and qui), whether any? any? 3, 341.
equis, equid, subst. interr. pron., denoting vehement feeling (ec and quis), whether anybody? anything; any one; anybody? who, what, anything? freq.; adv., ecquid, as to anything, in any respect or degree? perchance? at all? 3, 342.
edäx, ācis, adj. (1. edō), veracious; devouring, consuming, 2, 758.
edicō, dixi, dictus, 3,a., to speak forth; declare; decree, order, w. subj. or inf., 3, 235; announce, order, charge, 11, 403.
effigiēs, ēsī, f. (effingō), something molded or fashioned; a figure, likeness, or image, 3, 148.

effingō, finxī, fictus, 3, a. (ex and fingō), to mold out, shape forth; form, fashion; portrait, represent, 6, 32; counterfeit, imitate, 10, 640.
efflagitō, āvī, ātus, ā, (ex and.flagitō, demand), to ask urgently; demand, 12, 759.
efflō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ex and flō), to blow or breathe out, 7, 786.
effodīō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a. (ex and fodīō), to dig out, excavate, 1, 427; dig up, 1, 443; dig, thrust out, 3, 663.
effor, fātussum, ī, dep. a. and n. (ex and for), to speak forth; speak, say, 6, 560.
effossus, a, um, p. of effodiō.
effractus, a, um, p. of effringō.
effringō, frēgī, frāctus, 3, a. (ex and frangō), to break out or open; crush, dash out, 5, 480.
effugīō, fugī, 3, n. and a. (ex and fugīō), to flee forth or away; glide away, 2, 226; get off, escape; speed along, 5, 151; pass swiftly from, flee from, escape from, 2, 793; 3, 272; escape, 3, 653.
effugium, iī, n. (effugiō), a fleeing away; pl., flight, escape, 2, 140.
effulgeō, and effulgō, fulsi, 2, and 3, n. (ex and fulgeō), to shine forth or brightly; be effulgent, 2, 616; 8, 677; glitter, be distinguished, conspicuous, 5, 133.
effultus, a, um, p. (ex and fulciō), propped up; supported, 7, 94.
effundō, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a. (ex and fundō), to pour out or forth; shed, 2, 271; throw, cast out, 7, 780; cast, 6, 393; overthrow, 11, 485; bring out, 9, 68; unbind, dishevel, 4, 560; dissolve, 2, 651; let loose, throw out, 5, 818; spend, lose, waste, 5, 446; of words, utter, 5, 780; pass., effundō, dart, 5.
īiectus, a, um, p. of ēiciō.
ēlābor, läpsus sum, 3, dep. n., to slip or glide forth or away; escape from, 1, 242; spring aside, dodge, 5, 445.
ēlāpsus, a, um, p. of ēlābor.
ēlātus, a, um, p. of efferē.
Ēlectra, ae, f., one of the Pleiades (daughters of Atlas), and mother of Dardanus, 8, 135.
ēlectrum, i, n., amber; a mixed metal of the color of amber, 8, 402.
elphantus, i, m., an elephant; mettō, ivory, 3, 464.
elīdō, līsi, līsus, 3, a. (ex and laedo), to dash forth, out, up, 3, 567; suffocate, strangle, 8, 289; force out, cause to start out, 8, 261.
elīgō, lēgi, lēctus, 3, a. (ē and legō), to select, choose, 7, 274.
Ēlis, idis, f., Ėlis, one of the countries of the Peloponnesus, west of Arcadia, 3, 604.
Elissa ae, f., another name for Dido, 4, 335.
elīsus, a, um, p. of ēlīdō.
eloquium, ii, n. (eloquor), eloquence; rant, 11, 383.
eloquor, locūtus sum, 3, dep. a. and n., to speak out; speak, 3, 39.
elūdō, lūsi, lūsus, 3, n. and a., to play out; to mock, elude, 11, 695; deceive, disappoint.
elūō, ui, útus, 3, a., to wash out or away, 6, 742.
Ēlysium, ii, n., Elysium, the Elysian fields, the dwelling place set apart for the blessed in the lower world.
Ēmathia, ae, f., Ėmathia, a region of Macedonia; Macedonia.
Ēmathiōn, ēnis, m., a Trojan warrior, 9, 571.
ēmēnsus, a, um, p. of ēmētior.
ēmētior, mēnsus sum, 4, dep. a., to measure out or off, 10, 772; pass over, traverse, 5, 628.
ëmicō, uī, ātus, 1, n., to leap, spring forth, 6, 5; to dart, bound, or spring upward, 2, 175; run, rush, dart forward, 5, 319.
ëmineō, uī, 2, n., to stand out, project, rise up, 10, 227.
ëminus, adv. (ē and manus), from afar, at a distance, 10, 346.
ëmissus, a, um, p. of ëmittō.
ëmittō, misi, missus, 3, a., to send forth, 6, 898; hurl, throw, shoot, 11, 676.
ëmō, ēmī, emptus, 3, a., to buy, purchase, 10, 503.
ëmōtus, a, um., p. of ēmoveō.
ēmoveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., to move off or away; throw off, start from, 2, 493; disbelieve, relieve, 6, 382; tear away, shatter, 2, 610.
emptus, a, um., p. of ēmō.
ēmūniō, ēī, ētus, 4, a., to fortify; make strong, secure, 8, 227.
ēn, interj., lo! behold! with nom., 1, 461; in indignation, 4, 597.
ēnarrābilis, e, adj. (narrō), that can be expressed or described, 8, 625.
Enceladus, i, m., Enceladus, a giant, son of Caelus and Terra, 3, 578; 4, 179.
enim, causal conj., for; 1, 198, et al.; correlative, truly, certainly, yes, aye, even, indeed; with pers. pron., precisely, directly, 8, 84; nec enim, nor indeed, 2, 100; sed enim, but indeed, however, 1, 19.
enitēo, uī, 2, n., to shine forth, 4, 150; grow bright.
enitor, nīxus or nīsus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., to struggle forth or upward; to bring forth, bear offspring, 3, 327.
enīxus, a, um., p. of ēnitor.
ēnō, ēnī, ātus, 1, n. and a., to swim out or away, fig., to fly away, 6, 16.
ēnisis, is, m., a sword, 2, 393, et al.; knife, 2, 155.
Entellus, i, m., a Sicilian boxer, 5, 387.
ēnōmerō, ēnī, ātus, 1, a., to count out or completely; enumerate, 4, 334.
eō, ēī or ēī, ātus, ērc, ērcē, n., to go; walk, come, 8, 466; go forth, 2, 578; depart, 2, 111; issue, 4, 130; advance, 12, 903; move, appear, 4, 149; ascend, 5, 451; run down, flow, 9, 434; hang, 5, 558; enter upon, succeed to, inherit, 6, 758; w. cogn. acc., to pursue, 4, 468; impers., itur, we, they, go, 9, 641; p., iēns, euntis, going, etc., iērō.
eōdem, adv. (idem), to the same place, 9, 689.
eōus, a, um., belonging to the dawn, eastern, 1, 489; subst., Eōus, i, m., for Lucifer, the day star; the dawn, 3, 588.
Épēos, i, m., Epēus, a Grecian architect, designer of the wooden horse, 2, 264.
Épiros (Épīrus), i, f., Epirus, the country on the Adriatic coast, west of Thessaly and Macedon, now Albania, 3, 202.
epulæ, ārum, f. (sing. epulum), a banquet, feast, 1, 79; food, 1, 216.
Ebufō, ōns, m., a Rutulian warrior, 12, 459.
epulor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (epulæ), to banquet, feast, 4, 201; w. abl., to banquet, feast upon, 3, 224; w. acc., feast upon, 4, 602.
Épytīdēs, ae, m., son of Épytus, a follower of Aeneas, and master of the equestrian games, 5, 547.
Épytus, i, m., a Trojan, 2, 340.
equa, ae, f. (equus), a mare.
eques, itis, m. (equus), a horseman, 4, 132; pl., cavalry, 12, 408; sing. as collective, cavalry, 10, 239.
equester, tris, tre, adj. (equus), pertaining to a horseman; equestrian, 5, 667.
equidem, adv. (demonstr. e or ec and quidem), indeed, at least, certainly, surely; w. first person, for my part, 1, 238.
equinus, a, um, adj. (equus), pertaining to horses; horse hair, 9, 622.
equitātus, ūs, m. (equitō), the horse, cavalry, 8, 585.
equitō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n. (eques), to be a horseman; to ride, 10, 885.
equus, i, m., a horse, 1, 156, et al.
eratō, f. (only in num.), the muse of love poetry; muse, in general, 7, 37.
erēbus, i, m., the god of darkness, son of Chaos and brother of Night, 6, 247; darkness; the lower world, 4, 26, et al.
erēctus, a, um, p. of ērigō.
erēptus, a, um, p. of ēripīō.
erētum, i, n., an ancient Sabine town, 7, 711.
ergō, adv., therefore: w. gen. (like causā), for the sake of, on account of, 6, 670; in a question, 6, 456.
erīcētēs, ae, m., a Lycaonian follower of Aeneas, 10, 749.
erīdānus, i, m. 1. A Greek name of the river Po. 2. The river in the lower world which flows forth and forms the Po in the upper world, 6, 659.
erīgō, rēxi, rēctus, 3, a. (ex and regō), to raise up, rear, erect, 4, 495; cast upward, 3, 423.
erēlis, e, adj. (erus), pertaining to an owner, master, or mistress; master’s, 7, 490.
erēnyā, yos, f., a fury, 2, 337; pest, scourge, curse, 2, 573.
erēphylē, es, i, the wife of Amphirarius, slain by her son Alcyone, for her treachery to her husband, 6, 445.
erēripō, uī, reptus, 3, a. (ex and rāpidō), to tear or pull away, freq.; w. the object from which in abl., w. prep. or without a prep.; or in the dat.; unsheath; draw, 4, 579; snatch, 10, 788; catch, 7, 119; take away, 2, 736; rescue, 1, 596; bear safely, 2, 665; hasten, 2, 619; imperat., away! 3, 560; pass., ēripī, escape, 12, 948; ēripere sē, hasten, fly, 12, 917.
erō, āvi, ātus, 1, n. and a., to go astray, wander, 1, 578; go to and fro, stray, 7, 493; hover, 4, 684; float, 3, 76; to err, be uncertain, 7, 498.
erōr, āris, m. (errō), a wandering, 1, 755; a winding maze, 5, 591; mistake, error, 3, 181; deception, 2, 48.
erūbēscō, rubul, 3, inc. n. and a., to reddened; to blush; feel shame before; to revere, respect, 2, 542.
eructō, āvi, ātus, 1, n. and a., to belch out; to vomit, throw forth or out, 3, 632; discharge, 6, 297.
erūdiō, īvi or ī, ītus, 4, a. (ē and rūdiō), to redeem from roughness; to teach, instruct, 9, 203.
erulus, i, m., king of Praeneste, and son of Feronia, said to have had three lives, and to have been killed by Evander, 8, 563.
erumpō, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a. and n., to burst forth; burst, break through, 1, 580; dash, dart forward, 10, 890.
eruō, i, tus, 3, a., to cast out or up; to overthrow, 2, 5.
erus, i, m., an owner, householder, master, lord, 3, 324.
erutus, a, um, p. of ēruō.
erycīnus, a, um, adj. (Eryx), pertaining to Eryx, Erycinian, 5, 759.
erymanthus, i, m., a mountain in Arcadia, 5, 448.
erymās, antis, m., a Trojan slain by Turnus, 9, 702.
1. Eryx, ycis, m., a Sicilian giant and king, son of Venus and Hetes, and brother of Aeneas; slain by Hercules, 5, 419.
2. Eryx, ycis, m., a mountain on the northwest coast of Sicily, 1, 570.
es, estō, esse, essem, etc., see sum.
escā, ae, f. (edō), food, bait.
et, conj., and, freq.; moreover, also, too, freq.; and even, and indeed; and yet; and immediately, 9, 22; et—et, both—and, freq.
etenim, conj., for, indeed, truly, 7, 390.
etiam, conj. (et emphasized by iam), and also, and besides; even, and even, freq.; for praetera, besides, moreover, 11, 352; of time, still, yet, even now, 6, 485.
Etrūria, ae, f., ancient Tuscan; Etruria.
Etrūscus, a, um, adj. (Etruria), Etrurian, Tuscan, 8, 503; subst., Etrūscī, ōrum, m., the Etrurians, Tuscan, 9, 150.
etsi, conj., even if, although, though, 2, 583.
Euander (-drus, 8, 100; Évander, -drus), dī, m., Evander, an Arcadian prince, son of Carmentis, and king of Pallantium on the Tiber, 8, 52.
Euandrius, a, um (Euander), of Evander, Evandrian, 10, 394.
Euandrus, i, see Evander.
Euanthēs, ae, m., a Trojan warrior, 10, 702.
Euōnicus, a, um, adj., of Euōna, an island on the eastern coast of Greece; Euōna, 6, 2.
Euhadnē, ēs, f., Evadne, the wife of Capaneus, who cast herself on the funeral pile of her husband, 6, 447.
euōnēs, antis, p. n. and a. (Evan or Euan, i.e., Bacchus), crying
Euhan! shrieking madly, celebrating, 6, 517.
euōne (dissyll.), interj., a joyous Bacchanalian shout, eowē! joy! 7, 389.
Eumēdēs, is, m., a Trojan, 12, 346.
Eumēlus, i, m., a Trojan, 5, 665.
Eumenides, um, f., the well-disposed; a deprecatory title given by the Greeks to the Furies; the Eumenides, the Furies, 4, 469.
Euneus, i, m., a Trojan slain by Camilla, 11, 666.
cuntis, tī, etc., sec cō, p., iēns.
Euphratēs, is, m., the Euphrates.
Europa, ae, f. 1. Europa, the daughter of Aegeus, king of Phocis, born by Jupiter over the sea to Crete. 2. Europe, 1, 385.
Eurtōs, ae, m., the Eurotēs; the river on which Sparta was situated, 1, 498.
Eurus, a, um, adj. (Eurus), pertaining to Eurus, the southeast wind; eastern, 3, 533.
Eurus, i, m., the southeast wind, 1, 85; et al.; wind, 1, 383, et al.
Euryalus, i, m., a Trojan youth among the followers of Aeneas, 5, 294.
Eurypphyllus, i, m., a Thessalian prince, one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy, 2, 114.
Eurystheus (trisyll.), ei, m., the king of Mycenae, who assigned to Hercules the twelve labors, 8, 292.
Eurypetōs, ae, m. (Eurytus), the son of Eurytus, 10, 499.
Eurysthenōs, ōnus, m., brother of the Lydian archer Pandaros, and follower of Aeneas, 5, 405.
ēvādō, vāsī, vāsūs, z, n. and a., to go out, forth, or up; ascend, 2, 458; come in flight, 2, 531; come forth from, w. the idea of danger surmounted; w. acc., to escape
the dangers of, 2, 731; escape, 5, 689; 6, 425; w. dat., 11, 702; 9, 99.

évalēscō, valu, 3, inc. n., to grow stronger; be able, can, 7, 757.

évanēscō, váni, 3, inc. n., to disappear, vanish, 4, 278.

évehō, vexi, vectus, 3, a., to carry forth; carry up, raise, elevate, 6, 130.

évenō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n., to come out; come to pass, happen, 2, 778.

éventus, ús, m. (éveniō), an outcome, issue, result, event, fortune, 6, 158.

éverberō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to heat violently, strike, flap upon, 12, 866.

éversor, ēris, m. (évertō), an overthrower, destroyer, 12, 545.

éversus, a, um, p. of évertō.

évertō, verti, versus, 3, a., to overturn, 1, 43; overthrow, demolish, destroy, 2, 603.

évictus, a, um, p. of évincō.

évincō, vinci, vincitus, 4, a., to bind round; crown, breathe, 5, 269; bind, 5, 304.

évincō, vici, victus, 3, a., to conquer completely; overcome, 2, 630; move, 4, 548, et al.; bear down, sweep away, 2, 497.

évincitus, a, um, p. of évincō.

éviscerō, no perf., ātus, 1, a. (ē and viscus), to disembowel, 11, 723.

évocō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to call out or forth; summon, conjure, 4, 242.

évolō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., to fly away, 9, 477.

évolvō, volvi, volvitus, 3, a., to roll out or forth, 5, 827; unroll a scroll or volume; hence, fig., reveal, declare, 9, 528.

évomō, ui, itus, 3, a., to vomit out or up, 8, 253.

ex or ē, prep. w. abl., out of, from; of place, 3, 554, and freq.; down from, 2, 410; of source, material, of, 5, 266; partitive, of, 2, 659; of time, after, from, since, 1, 623; of transition from one condition to another, 10, 221; of correspondence, in, 1, 456; according to after, 5, 244; with, 8, 621; ex eō, illi, quō (tempore), from that, from which, what, time; since, 8, 258.

exācta, see exigō.

exāctus, a, um, p. of exigō.

exaestuō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., to boil up, foam up, rage, 3, 577; to be agitated, to burn, 9, 798.

exāmen, ins, n. (ex and agō). 1. A multitude; swarm, 7, 67. 2. The tongue or indicator of the scales or balances; the index, 12, 725.

exanimis, c, and exanimus, a, um, adj. (ex and anima), breathless; lifeless, dead, 1, 484; slain, 11, 110; breathless with fear, terrified, 4, 672.

exanimō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ex and anima), to deprive of life; p., exanimātus, a, um, without breath, breathless; disheartened; terrified, 5, 805.

exārdēscō, ārē, ārēs, 3, inc. n., to begin to burn; fig., to be roused to anger; kindle, burn, 2, 575; 5, 172.

exaudīō, īvi, or ī, ītus, 4, a., to hear distinctly; hear, 1, 219; catch the sound, hear from afar, 7, 15; listen to, heed, 11, 157.

excēdō, cessi, cessus, 3, n., to go out or away; depart, 6, 737; flee from, 1, 357; withdraw from, 5, 380; retire, 9, 789.

excellēns, entis, p. of excellō.

excellō, cellui, celsus, 3, n. and a., to rise out of or superior to; p., excellēns, entis, surpassing; beautiful,
stately, 12, 250; p., excelsus, a, um, elevated, high, lofty, 5, 35.
excelsus, a, um, p. of excellō.
exceptus, a, um, p. of excipio.
excidium, iī, n. (excindō), a complete cutting or tearing down; razing, demolition, destruction.
1. excidō, cidi, dī, to fall out; fall from; drop, come from, 2, 653; come down, descend, 9, 113; depart, 1, 26.
2. excidū, cidiō, cissus, 3, a. (ex and cadō), to cut out, 1, 429; cut off, away, or down, 2, 481; destroy, 2, 637.
exciō, civi or cīi, itus, 4, a., and exciēō, itus, 2, a., to rouse up or forth; call forth, assemble, 5, 107; arouse, excite, agitate, 4, 301; stir, shake, 12, 445.
excipiō, cēpi, cepit, cepit, 3, a. (ex and capiō), to take out or up; except, exempt, 9, 271; receive, receive in turn, 1, 276; receive, with the notion of hospitality or shelter or favor, 4, 374; 5, 41; catch, take, surprise, fall upon, 3, 332; seize, 6, 173; overtake, 9, 763; intercept, 11, 517; befall, 3, 318; hit, 12, 507; take up the conversation; reply, answer, 4, 114; catch mentally; surmise, suspect, detect, 4, 297.
exciusus, a, um, p. of excidō.
excitō, āvi, ātus, i, intens. a. (exciō), to rouse up completely; excite, awaken, arouse, 2, 594; alarm, 2, 728; stimulate, impel, 3, 343.
excitusus, a, um, p. of exciō.
excitusus, a, um, p. of exciēō.
exclāmiō, āvi, ātus, i, n. and a., to call or cry out, 2, 733.
excludō, clūst, clūsus, 3, a. (ex and claudō), to shut out, exclude.
exclususus, a, um, p. of exclūdō.
excolō, uī, cultus, 3, a., to till com-
pletely; cultivate; refine, perfect, polish, 6, 663.
excubiae, ārum, f. (excubō), a lying out; watching; vigils, watch, 4, 201.
excubō, uī, itus, i, n., to lie out; be on guard, keep watch, 9, 175.
excūdō, cūdī, cūsus, 3, a., to strike out, 1, 174; beat out, mold, 6, 847.
excussusus, a, um, p. of excutīō.
excutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (ex and quatiō), to shake out or off, 2, 224; throw or cast down, 1, 115; cast out, 10, 590; drive away, 3, 200; expel, 7, 299; shake out, uncoil, 3, 267; uncoil and arrange (set the sails), 3, 683; deprive of, 6, 353; throw aside, break, 12, 158; hurry forth, call forth, 9, 68.
exedō, ēdi, ēsus, 3, a., to eat out, hollow out; devour; consume, destroy, 5, 785.
exemplum, iū, n. (eximō), example, 12, 439.
exemptus, a, um, p. of eximō.
exēō, īvī or ī, itus, īre, irreg. n. and a., to go out or forth, 1, 306; come out, 5, 492; overflow, burst forth, 2, 497; avoid, elude, 5, 438.
exercēō, uī, itus, 2, a. (ex and arceō), to keep in action or motion; hurry, drive along, whip, 7, 380; exercise, carry on, pursue, 1, 431; employ, 10, 808; engage in, cultivate, cherish, 4, 110; practice, 4, 87; train, lead, 1, 499; agitate, torment, harass, 5, 779; pursue, 4, 623.
1. exercitus, a, um, p. of exercēō.
2. exercitus, ēsus, n. (exercēō), an exercising; meton., an army, 2, 415.
exēsusus, a, um, p. of exedō.
exhālō, āvi, ātus, i, a. and n., to breathe out, 2, 562.
exhaurīō, hausī, haustus, 4, a., to draw out, drain, exhaust, toil through,
VIRGIL'S AENEID

achieve, 4, 14; undergo, 1, 599; endure, 11, 256; inflict, 9, 356.
exhaustus, a, um, p. of exaurio.
exhorreō, horrui, 3, inc. n. and a.
  (exhorreō), to shudder greatly; shudder at, fear, dread, 7, 265.
exhortor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., to encourage, rouse, 7, 472; advise, 8,
  510; to spur, 11, 610.
exigō, ēgi, āctus, 3, a. (ex and agō),
  to drive out or work out; drive through, thrust, 10, 682; drive, 2,
  357; investigate, examine, ascertain, 1, 309; weigh, consider, determine,
  4, 476; fulfill, finish, complete, 6, 637; of time, spend, pass, 1, 75; p.
  subst., exacta, ērum, discoveries, 1, 309.
exiguus, a, um, adj. (exīgō), minute, scanty, little; insignificant, small,
  4, 212; few, 5, 754; thin, slender, feeble, 6, 493.
eximius, a, um, adj. (exīmō), exceptional; choice, select; distinguished,
  7, 496.
eximō, ēmi, ēmptus, 3, a. (ex and emō), to take out; remove, 6, 746;
  take away, remove, 1, 216.
exin, see exinde.
exinde (abbrev. exin), adv., from that place; thence, of place; of time,
  thereafter; thereupon, then, 6, 743; et al.
exitālis, e, adj. (exītium), destructive, fatal, deadly, 2, 31.
exītium, iī, n. (exīō), a going out; death; hardship, 7, 129; destruction,
  downfall, ruin, 2, 131.
exitus, ūs, m. (exīō), a going or coming out; departure, exit, passage, 6,
  894; event, 5, 523; end, death, 2, 554.
exoptō, ēvi, ātus, 1, a., to choose out; wish exceedingly, long for, desire
  much, 2, 138.
exōrdior, ārōsum, 4, dep. a., to
  stretch the warp for weaving; make a beginning; p. subst., exōrsum,
  ī, n., a thing begun or undertaken; enterprise, action, 10, 111.
exōrdium, ii, n. (exōrdior), a beginning; origin, 7, 40; opening, begin-
  ning, of discourse, 4, 284.
exorior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., to rise up; come forth, appear, rise, 4, 130;
  arise, 3, 128; spring up, arise, 4, 625.
exōrō, ēvi, ātus, 1, a., to pray effectu-
  ally; entreat, implore, 3, 370.
exōrsum, see exōrdior.
exortus, a, um, p. of exorior.
exōsus, a, um, p. (ex and ēdī), hating
  much; usually w. an obj. acc.; hostile, adverse to, hating, 5, 687.
expediō, ivī or ii, ītus, 4, a. (ex and pēs), to make the foot free; to extri-
  cate, disentangle; bring forth, get ready, 1, 178; seize, use, 5, 209;
  serve, 1, 702; unfold, describe, disclose, 3, 379, 460; declare, 11, 315;
  pass. in middle sig., make one's way out, escape, 2, 633.
expellō, puli, pulsus, 3, a., to drive
  out; drive or carry up; banish, 1, 620; repel, drive, 10, 354.
expendō, pendī, pēnsus, 3, a., to weigh
  out; fig., pay; suffer, 6, 740; expiate, 2, 229.
experior, pertus sum, 4, dep. a., to try
  thoroughly; try, prove, resort to, 4, 535; experience, encounter, know by
  experience, 1, 202; employ, use; w. inf., try; p., expertus, a, um, hav-
  ing tried, learned, 11, 283; p., acquainted with, skilled in, tried in,
  w. gen., 10, 173.
expers, pertis, adj. (ex and pars), having no part in; w. gen., free
  from, without, apart from, 4, 550; desstitute of, 10, 752.
expertus, a, um, p. of experior.
explōō, plēvi, plētus, 2, a., to fill completely; fill up; gorge, 3, 630; satisfy, 1, 713; finish, complete, 1, 270; w. gen., satiate, glut, 2, 586.

explētus, a, um, p. of explōō.

explicō, āvi or uī, ātus or itus, 1, a., to unfold; deploy, draw out, extend; describe, tell, 2, 362.

explōātor, āris, m. (explōō), a scout, 11, 512.

explōō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to ascertain by calling out; investigate, search; reconniar, explore, examine, 1, 307; observe, 3, 514; find out, determine, 1, 77.

expōnē, posui, positus (expostus), 3, a., to put forth; plunge, 10, 305; to land, 6, 416; to put out or extend, 10, 654; expose to, 10, 604.

exposcō, poposci, 3, a., to ask improperly; to beg, entreat, seek, 3, 261.

expositus (-postus), a, um, p. of expōnē.

expromō, prōmpsi, prōmissus, 3, a., to bring or draw out; to utter, 2, 280.

expugnō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to fight out; carry by storm, 9, 532; win by assault, 10, 92.

expulsus, a, um, p. of expellō.

exquirō, sivis, situs, 3, a. (ex and quaerō), to seek out, 3, 96; discover, petition, pray for, implore, 4, 57.

exasanguis, c, adj., without blood; lifeless, 2, 542; pale with terror, terrified, 2, 212.

exasaturābilis, c, adj. (exsaturō), that can be satisfied, 5, 781.

exasaturō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to satisfy, glut, 7, 298.

exscindō, scidi, scissus, 3, a., to tear out; tear down, destroy, 2, 177; extirpate, 4, 425.

exseāō, uī, tus, 1, a., to cut out, 10, 315.

exsecrō, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (ex and sacrō), to curse bitterly; execrate, curse, 3, 273.

exspectus, a, um, p. of exspergō.

exsequiae, ārum, f. (ex and sequor), funeral rites, 7, 5.

exsequor, secūtus sum, 3, dep. a., to follow out or throughout; to perform, conduct, 4, 53; execute, 4, 396; do, 4, 421; pursue, treat of, describe.

exserō, uī, tus, 3, a., to thrust out; expose, uncover; p., exserrātus, a, um, stripped; naked, 1, 492.

exsertō, āvi, ātus, 1, intens. a. (exserō), to stretch or thrust forth, 3, 425.

exsertus, a, um, p. of exserō.

exsiliō, uī, sultus, 4, n. (ex and salīō), to spring or leap forth; dart forth.

exsilium, ii, n. (exsilium), banishment, exile, 2, 638; place of exile, 2, 780.

exsylo, i, solūtus, 3, a., to loosen completely, w. acc. and abl.; disengage, 11, 829; set free, deliver, 4, 652.

exsomnis, e, adj. (ex and somnus), sleepless, 6, 556.

exsors, sortis, adj., without share, lot, or part; deprived of, 6, 425; not provided or given by lot; unallotted, undesignated, 5, 534; different from others; distinguished, 8, 552.

exspectō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n., to look out for; to expect, wait for, 4, 134; await, 6, 614; tarry, linger; delay, 4, 225; p., exspectātus, a, um, much looked for; much desired, 2, 283; expected, trusted.

exspectātus, a, um, p. of exspectō.

exspargō, spersi, spersus, 3, a. (ex and spargō), to sprinkle over, besprinkle, 3, 625.

exspersus, a, um, p. of exspargō.
exspirō, āvi, ātus, i, a. and n., to breathe out, 1, 44; to expire, die, 10, 731.
exstinctus, a, um, p. of extinguo.
extinguō, stinxī, stinctus, 3, a. (pluperf. extinxem, for extinsissem, 4, 606), to extinguish, put out, quench, 8, 267; blot out, extinguish, 6, 527; extirpate, kill, destroy, 4, 682; p., extinctus, a, um, lost, 4, 322.
exstō, āre, n., to stand forth or out; rise above, 6, 668.
exstrüctum, i, n. (exstrō), an elevated seat or tribunal, 5, 290.
exstrucus, a, um, p. of exstrūō.
exstrūō, struxī, structus, 3, a., to build up; erect; raise, spread, 3, 224; build, 4, 267; p., exstrucus, a, um, raised by, reclining on, 9, 326.
exsul, is, c., an exile, 3, 11.
exsulō, āvi, ātus, i, n. (exsul), to be in exile, banished, or driven away, 11, 263.
exsultō, āvi, ātus, i, intens. n. (exsiliō), to spring; move with bold or exulting strides, 2, 470; 10, 643; advance proudly, 10, 550; bound, 12, 688; rise, surge in billows, swell, 3, 557; bubble, 7, 464; pant, 5, 137; exult, rejoice, triumph, 2, 386.
exsuperō, āvi, ātus, i, n. and a., to be completely above; mount upward, rise on high, 2, 759; pass by, 3, 698; pass over, 11, 905; surpass, excel, 12, 20; overrule, 7, 591; surmount, 10, 658; of wrath, boil over, 12, 46.
exsurgo, surrexī, 3, n., to rise up; rise, 11, 697; stand, 6, 607.
extra, orum, n. pl., the inner parts of animals, esp. the upper portions, as distinguished from the lower intestines; entrails, 4, 64.
extemplō, adv. (ex and tempus), immediately, forthwith, at once, directly, 6, 210.
extendō, tendi, tentus or tensus, 3, a., to stretch forth; stretch, extend, 5, 374; continue, 12, 909; magnify, advance, 6, 806.
exter (exterus), era, erum, adj. (ex), on the outside; external, foreign, 4, 350; superl., extrēmus (or extimus), a, um, outermost; outer, 12, 925; last, most distant, farthest, 5, 327; remotest, hindmost, last, 5, 183; final, 3, 714; consummating, finishing, 7, 572; last in degree; extreme, basest, worst, 11, 701; the instant of, verge of, 2, 447; subst., extrēma, orum, pl. n., the most distant parts, 1, 577; the last sufferings, death, 1, 219; perils, 3, 315; adv.; extrēma, for the last time, one's last, 11, 865.
externus, a, um, adj. (exter), external; pertaining to foreigners; foreign, 6, 94; subst., externus, i, m., a stranger, 3, 43.
exterreō, uī, itus, 2, a., to frighten; alarm, startle, terrify, 3, 307; flutter in terror, 5, 505; p., exterritus, a, um, startled; roused, 4, 571.
extimēscō, timui, 3, inc. n. and a., to be afraid, 8, 129.
extimus, superl. of exter.
extollō, 3, a., to lift up; fig., laud, extol, 11, 401.
extorqueō, torsi, tortus, 2, a., to wrest out of, w. dat., 12, 357.
extorquī, e, adj. (ex and terra), out of one's country; exiled, w. abl. 4, 616.
extra, prep. w. acc. (exterā, abl. of exter), outside of, beyond, 6, 796; out of; from, 2, 672.
extrēmus, a, um, superl. of exter.
extundō, tūdi, tūsus, 3, a., to beat out, emboss, 8, 665.
exúberō, āvi, ātus, i, n., to abound, overflow, 7, 465.
exūō, uī, ātus, 3, a. (cf. induō), to put off; take off, lay aside, 1, 690; unclasp, unbucket, 9, 303; put away, change, 4, 319; divest; lay bare, strip, bare, 5, 423; w. abl. of the thing from which, free from, 2, 153; et al.
exūrō, ussi, āstus, 3, a., to burn out, consume with fire; burn up, 1, 39; dry up, parch, 3, 141; burn out, purge, 6, 742.
exūstus, a, um, p. of exurō.
exūtus, a, um, p. of exūō.
exuviae, ārum, f. (exuō), that which has been taken off; a garment, vestment, 4, 496; armor, arms; spoils, 2, 275; memorials, relics, 4, 651; skin, 2, 473; hide, 11, 577.

F

Fabaris, is, m., the Fabaris, a small branch of the Tiber, 7, 715.

Fabius, ii, m., the name of a gens conspicuous in Roman history, of whom the most illustrious was Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, who commanded the armies as dictator after the battle of Lake Trasimene, 6, 845.

fabricātor, ōris, m. (fabricō), a constructor, contriver, framer, artificer, builder, 2, 264.

Fabricius, ii, m., Fabricius, a Roman family name, esp. C. Fabricius, consul, B.C. 281 and 278, conspicuous in the war with Pyrrhus, 6, 844.

fabricō, āvi, ātus, i, a., and fabricor, ātus sum, i, dep. a. (fabrica, structure), to construct, frame, build, 2, 46.

fabrilis, e, adj. (faber, smith), pertaining to a smith; forging, 8, 415.

facesāō, cessāi, cessātus, 3, intens. a. (faciō), to do effectively; perform, execute, 4, 295.

faciēs, ēs, f. (faciō), the make or fashion of things; form, figure, 12, 415; face, countenance, 1, 68; image, specter, 7, 448; aspect, 6, 104; appearance, 3, 310; form, kind, 5, 560.

facile, adv., sec facilis.

facilis, e, adj. (faciō), that can be done; easy, 1, 445; easily workin, ready, skillful; of pliant, easy nature; good-natured; superl., facillimus, a, um, 11, 761; adv., facile, easily.

faciō, feci, factus, 3, a.; pass.: factus sum, fieri, to make or do, wit or without an object; freq.; constitute, render, make, 1, 80; perform, execute, 1, 302; bo, 2, 110; make or represent, in art, 8, 710; compose, make; handle, manage, make, o sails or ropes, 5, 281, 830; suppose, grant, 4, 540; to cause, make, w inf., 2, 539; effect, cause that, tak care, see, w. subj., 12, 438; old fut perf.; faxō, I will cause, will see it, 9, 154; pass.: fieri, to be made, done; sacrificed, 5, 763; to become, 5, 620; p., factus, a, um, made, wrought, 10, 527; subst., factum, i, n., a thing done; deed, action, achievement, 1, 364.

factus, a, um, p. of faciō.

Fādus, i, m., a Rutulian, 9, 344.

falcātus, a, um, adj. (falk), scythe-shaped; hooked, crooked, 7, 732.

Falisīci, ērum, m., the Falisci, a Tuscan people dwelling in Falerii; perhaps kindred with the Aequicoli, 7, 695.

fallāx, ācis, adj. (fallō), prone to cheat; deceitful, treacherous, false, 5, 850, et al.
fallō, fecelli, falsus, 3, a., to deceive, cheat, ensnare, beguile, 1, 688; counterfeit, assume, 4, 684; to be unobserved by, escape the notice of, 2, 744; make useless or deceptive, 5, 591; disappoint, 4, 17; to violate an oath, 6, 324; pass., to deceive one's self, be mistaken, err, 5, 49; imperson, fallit, it escapes one, is hid from or unknown to, 4, 96; p., falsus, a., um, deceptive, misleading, delusive, 6, 890; groundless, false, 2, 83; pretended, feigned, 1, 716; counterfeit, 3, 310; longē fallēns, far-shooting (from a distant and unseen hand), 9, 572.

falsus, a., um, p. of fallō.

fālxa, falcis, i., a sickle, 4, 513; a pruning hook or knife; scythe, 7, 635.

fāma, ac, f. (cf. φήμη, report), report, rumor, 1, 532; tradition, 7, 765; renown, name, fame, 1, 463; glory, 9, 195; fame, reputation, honor, 4, 91; personified as a goddess, Fame, Rumor, 4, 173.

fāmēs, is, f., hunger, 1, 216; famine, 3, 256; greed, desire, 3, 57; personified, Famine, Hunger, 6, 276.

famula, ac, f. (famulus), a female house slave; maidervant, 1, 703.

famulus, i., m., pertaining to the house; a house servant or slave; maidservant, 1, 701; attendant, 5, 95.

fāndī, fāndō, see for.

far, farris, n., spell, 4, 402; grain or meal, 5, 745.

fās, indecl. n. (rel. to for), divine right or law; duty, justice, 3, 55; privilege, 9, 66; as predicate with esse, permitted, lawful, proper, incumbent, 1, 77; et al.

fascis, is, m., a bundle; burden, pl., fascēs, ium, the fasces or bundle of rods, a symbol of authority, borne by the lictors before the higher magistrates of Rome, 6, 818; meton., civil honors.

fāstigium, ii, n. (fastigō), that which is carried to a point or apex; the apex or point of a pediment; a gable, upper part of a house; roof, pinnacle, battlement, 2, 444; slope of a trench; fig., chief point, 1, 342.

fāstus, ēs, m., haughtiness, pride, arrogance, 3, 326.

fātālis, c, adj. (fātum), fated, 4, 355; of fate or destiny, 2, 165; sent by fate, 12, 232; fraught with fate, destructive, calamitous, deadly, fatal, 12, 919.

fāteor, fassus sum, 2, dep. a. (rel. to for), to own, admit, acknowledge, confess, 2, 134; tell, declare, 3, 609; consent, 12, 568.

fātīdicus, a, un, adj. (fātum and dicō), prophetic, soothsaying, 8, 340.

fātīfer, er, crum, adj. (fātum and ferō), fatal, deadly, 8, 621.

fātigō, āvi, ātus, i., a., to weary, tire, 1, 316; exhaust, 11, 306; good, 9, 610; harass, vex, pursue, 6, 533; injure, 9, 63; rouse, 4, 572; beat up, hunt, scour, 9, 605; disturb, confound, 1, 280; strike upon, beat, 10, 304; demand with importunity, clamor for, 7, 582.

fātiscō, 3, inc. n., to come apart; to open, 1, 123; gape open, 9, 809.

fātum, i, n. (for), that which is decreed; fate, lot, destiny, 1, 299; a prophecy, an oracle, 1, 382; misfortune, destruction, death, 4, 20; natural destiny, a natural death, 4, 696; the (usual) limits of life, 11, 160.

fātus, a, um, p. of for.

fāucēs, ium, f., the jaws, throat, 2, 358; fig., mouth, entrance, jaws, 6, 241; defiles, 11, 516.
Faunus, i. m. (faveō), Faunus, the tutelary god of husbandmen, identified by the Romans with the Greek Pan, 7, 254, et al.
faveō, fāvē, faveus, 2, n., to be favorable to; befriend, favor, 1, 735; applaud, 5, 148; ore favēre, to keep reverent, religious, or solemn silence, 5, 71.
favilla, ae, f., ashes, embers, cinders, 3, 573.
favor, ōris, m. (faveō), good will, partiality, favor, 5, 343.
fax, facis, f., a torch; firebrand, 1, 150; fire, 4, 626; of a meteor, fiery train, 2, 694.
faxō, see faciō.
fecundus, a, um, adj. bringing forth; fruitful, productive, 6, 598; teeming, 7, 338.
fel, fellis, n., the gall bladder; gall, bile; poison, 12, 857; fig., wrath, 8, 220.
fēlix, fēcis, adj. fruitful, 6, 230; happy, lucky, fortunate, 3, 493; successful, 11, 196; skillful, 9, 772; active, making happy; favorable, kind, propitious, 1, 330.
fēmina, ae, f., a woman, 1, 364.
fēmineus, a, um, adj. (fēmina), pertaining to women; female, 9, 142; a woman’s, of a woman, 2, 584; of women, 4, 667; fit for a woman, 12, 53.
femur, oris, and (from obsol. femen), feminis, n., the thigh, 10, 344; 788.
fenestra, ae, f. (rel. to fāvēre, show), an opening for the admission of light; loop hole, window, 3, 152; opening, gap, breach, 2, 482.
fēra, see ferus.
fērālis, e, adj. pertaining to the dead; funereal, funeral, 6, 216; mournful, 4, 462.
fērē, adv., almost, nearly, about; just, quite, generally, usually, for the most part; freq.
ferēns, entis, p. (ferō), carrying forward; of winds, favorable, 3, 473. See ferō.
feretrum, i. n. (ferō), a bier, 6, 222.
ferinus, a, um, adj. (ferus), of wild beasts; of game; of animals, 11, 571; subst., ferina (sc. carō, flesh) ae, f., flesh, game, venison, 1, 215.
ferō, a, to smile or strike, 1, 103 cut, 4, 580; pierce, 12, 304; slay, 10, 315; strike or slay the covenant victim; hence, of a treaty, to make, 10, 154.
feritas, ātis, f. (ferus), fierceness, 11, 568.
ferō, tuli, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., to bear, bring, carry, 1, 702; bear away, 2, 374; bring against, 12, 465; carry, drive, 1, 530; bear, bring forth, breed; produce, give, 1, 605; conduct, lead, 6, 295; offer, 3, 119; aim, 12, 299; cast, throw, 2, 570; move, 3, 490; induce, cause, attend, 5, 356; suffer, allow, 2, 94; take away, 2, 555; destroy, 2, 600; bring, afford, 1, 463; grant, put, 3, 145; render, make, 3, 529; derive have (others supply sē w. ferebat), 11, 341; bear, suffer, endure, 2, 131; carry or lift, in praises, exalt, exalt; bring tidings, report, 1, 635; bring to light, disclose, 2, 158; propose, 10, 150; relate, tell, say, 2, 230; call, 7, 208; impel, prompt, 6, 675; direct, 2, 34; require, 11, 345; mē, tē, sē ferre, to bear, carry, present and self’s self; more, stalk, 8, 199; return, 7, 492; go, 2, 456; appear, 1, 503; rise, 6, 248; raise, 2, 672; boast, 5, 373; pass., ferri, to be borne, carried, presented; to be rendered, to be, 4, 110; rush, hurry, hasten, 2, 337; ride, 5, 587;
march, 11, 530; sail, 3, 16; p., ferēns, of the wind, blowing; favoring, 4, 430; signa ferre, to move the standards, move on to war, advance, 8, 498; ferre manum, to engage in conflict, 5, 403; ferre pedem, to come; return, go, 2, 756.

Fērōnia, ae, f., an ancient Italian goddess, presiding over woods and orchards, 7, 800.

ferōx, 6cis, adj. (ferus), wild; impetuous; ferocious, fiery, fierce, 5, 277; warlike, martial; proud, 12, 895.

ferrātus, a, um, adj. (ferrum), furnished or covered with iron; iron, 7, 622; iron pointed, iron shod, 5, 208; iron spurred, armed with the spur, 11, 714.

ferreus, a, um, adj. (ferrum), of iron, iron-, 3, 45; fig., inflexible, stern, iron; of death, 10, 745.

ferrūgineus, a, um, adj. (ferrūgō), of the color of iron rust; dusky, dark, 6, 303.

ferrūgō, inis, f. (ferrum), iron rust; the color of iron rust; dusky or brown tint, 11, 772; red or purple, 9, 582.

ferrum, ī, n., iron; an iron implement or weapon; battleax, ax, 2, 55; sword, 1, 350; arms; dart, arrow, 4, 71; spear, javelin, 9, 410; war, 10, 10; iron point, 1, 313; 9, 633; curling iron, 12, 100.

fertilis, e, adj. (ferō), productive, fertile, fruitful, 9, 136.

ferus, a, um, adj. (rel. to thēp, wild beast), wild, untamed; fierce, 10, 12; hard, cruel, 2, 326; mad, frenzied, 6, 49; of prey, carrion, 10, 559; subst., ferus, ī, m., and fera, ae, f., a wild beast; in gen., a brute; a beast, 2, 51; coursor, steed, 5, 818; stag, 7, 489.

fervō, ferbuī, 2, n., and fervō, fervi, 3, n., to boil; fig., to blaze, be bright, 4, 567; flash, 8, 677; glow, 11, 195; stir, be alive, teeming, 4, 407; move, speed on, 1, 436; rage, 9, 693.

fervidus, a, um, adj. (fervō), glowing hot; glowing; fired, 9, 736; furious, 7, 397; boiling, 7, 24; threatening, 12, 894; eager, impetuous, 12, 748.

fervō, see fervō.

fervor, ōris, m. (fervō), fury, 10, 578.

Fescennīnus, a, um, adj. (Fescennia), of Fescennia, a Tuscan city on the Tiber, 7, 695.

fessus, a, um, adj. (rel. to fatiscō), faint, wearied, tired; spent, exhausted, feeble, 2, 596; languid; fig., strained, sea-tossed, 1, 168; afflicted, 3, 145; wearied with, exhausted by, w. gen., 1, 178; w. abl., 5, 715.

festinō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., to make haste, hasten, 2, 373; speed, quicken, hasten, 4, 575.

festinus, a, um, adj. (festinō), hastening, 9, 488.

fēstus, a, um, adj. festive, festal, 2, 249.

1. fētus, a, um, p., pregnant, with young; bearing; filled, full, teeming, 1, 51; 2, 238; having brought forth; fruitful.

2. fētus, īs, m., a bearing or breeding; the young; the new swarm, 1, 432; litter, 3, 391; of vegetable products, growth, sprig, shoot, 6, 207; fruit; product.

fibra, ae, f., a fiber, 6, 600; root; entrail.

fibula, ae, f. (fibō), a clasp, brooch, buckle, 5, 313; et al.

fictor, ōris, m. (figō), one who molds, or shapes; deviser, 9, 602.
fictum, i, n. (fictus), see fingō.

fictus, a, um, p. of fingō.

fidēlis, e, adj. (1. fidēs), faithful, trusty, secure, 9, 707.

Fidēna, ae, and Fidēnae, ārum, f., Fidenae, a town of the Sabines, on the Tiber, five miles northeast of Rome, 6, 773.

fidēns, entis, p. of fidō.

1. fidēs, ei, f. (fidō), a trusting; confidence, faith, belief, reliance, trust, 3, 69; confident hope, trust, 9, 260; trustiness, faithfulness, sincerity, fidelity, honor, 2, 143; 4, 597; an alliance, league, 10, 71; truth, fact, 2, 309; certainty, assurance, 3, 375; personified as a goddess, Faith, Fides, 1, 292, et al.

2. fidēs, is, mostly in the pl., fidēs, ium, f., a hne string, string, or stringed instrument, 6, 120.

fidō, fisus sum, 3, n. (rel. to pēthō, persuade), to confide, trust, rely;
freq., w. dat., 7, 290; w. abl., 5, 398; w. inf., dare, 5, 69; p., fidēns, entis, trusting, bold, confident, w. abl., dat., or gen., freq.

fidūcia, ae, f. (fidō), confidence, trust, reliance, assurance, hope, 2, 75; et al.

fidus, a, um, adj. (fidō), trustworthy, faithful, trusty, 1, 188; safe, secure, hospitable, 5, 24; w. gen., tui fidisset, most faithful to thee, 12, 659.

figō, fixi, fixus, 3, a., to fix or fasten; freq., the object in or on which, in the abl., 1, 212; abl. w. prep., 6, 636; acc. w. prep., 9, 408; fasten up, suspend from, 3, 287; hang up, 1, 248; set up, establish, make, 6, 622; transfixed, pierce, 5, 516; hurt (fix by hurling), 10, 883; wound, 10, 343; inscribe, 11, 84.

figūra, ae, f. (figō), a form, figure, shape, 12, 862; sex, 6, 449.

fīlia, ae, f. (filius), a daughter, 7, 52.

filius, i, m. (rel. to femina), a son, 1, 325.

fīlum, i, n., a thread, 6, 30.

fīmus, i, m., mire, slime, 5, 333.

fīndō, findi, fissus, 3, a., to split, clave, sever, crack; separate, divide, 6, 540.

fīngō, finxi, fictus, 3, a., to mold, shape, fashion, 8, 726; form; render, 2, 80; arrange, 4, 148; conceive, think on, devise, invent, 3, 18; feign, 11, 406; imagine, suppose, think, 4, 338; of the will or spirit, 6, 90; p., fictus, a, um, feigned; false, 2, 107; subst., fictum, i, n., falsehood, 4, 188.

fīniō, ivi or ii, itus, 4, a. (finis), to end, put an end to, 11, 116.

fīnis, is, m., and rarely f., a boundary, limit, of space, time, or action; term, end, 2, 619; 1, 241; a goal, 5, 328; pl., a starting point or barrier, 5, 139; borders, 1, 339; a country, territories.

fīnītimus, a, um, adj. (finis), pertaining to boundaries; bordering upon, neighboring, 7, 549; subst., finitimus, i, m., a borderer; pl., finitimi, ārum, neighboring tribes, peoples, 5, 106.

fiō, factus sum, fieri, see faciō.

firmō, ōvī, ātus, 3, a. (firmus), to make firm or strong; make steady, assure, 3, 659; to establish, mature, confirm, 2, 691; ratify, 12, 212; encourage, 3, 611, secure, guard, 11, 466.

firmus, a, um, adj., firm, strong, solid, 2, 481; fig., resolve, steadfast, 6, 261.

fissilis, e, adj. (findō), easily split; fissile, 6, 181.

fissus, a, um, p. of findō.

fixus, a, um, p. of figō.

flagellum, i, n. (dim. of flagrum, a whip), a scourge or whip, 5, 579; thong, 7, 731.
flāgitō, āvī, ātus, i, a. (rel. to flāgrō),
to ask improvidently; demand, 2, 124.
flāgrō, āvī, ātus, i, n., to be on fire or
in flames; burn, blaze, 2, 685; glow,
1, 710; flash, 12, 167; blush, 12, 65;
rage, 11, 225.
flāmen, inis, n. (fū, blow), a glowing;
bright, gale, breeze, wind, 4, 241.
flamma, ac, f., a blaze or flame; freq.,
fire, 6, 6; torch, 6, 518; signal fire,
2, 256; funeral flame or fire, 5, 4; lightning,
6, 386; beam, 4, 607;
flaming brand, 2, 478; burning
rage; flame of wrath, wrath, revenge,
2, 587; burning love, fire, passion, 1, 673.
flammeus, a., um, adj. (flamma), like
flame; fiery, flaming, 7, 448.
flammō, āvī, ātus, i, a. and n. (flamma),
to set in flames; fig., inflame,
enrage, 1, 507.
flātus, ūs, m. (fū, blow), a blowing;
wind; a blast, 4, 442; breath, snorting,
11, 911; fig., boasting, pride,
11, 346.
flāvēns, entis, p. of flāveō.
flāveō, n. perf. nor sup., 2, n. (flāvus),
to be yellow; p., flāvēns, entis, growing
yellow, 10, 324; p., yellow,
golden, 4, 590.
Flāvīnius, a., um, adj. (Flāvium), of
Flavinium or Flavia, in Etruria;
Flavion, 7, 696.
flāvus, a., um, adj., yellowish; yellow,
7, 31; gold-tinted, golden, 1, 502;
4, 559; yellow-hairied, golden-haired;
pale green, 5, 305.
flēctō, flexī, flexus, 3, a. and n., to bend;
make by twisting, weave, 7, 623;
turn, guide, 1, 156; rein, manage;
9, 606; influence, sway, bend, move;
retain, check, 12, 46; p., flexus, a,
um, crooked, 5, 505.
flēvō, flēvī, flētus, 2, n. and a. (rel. to
flūō), to shed tears; weep, 2, 279;
mourn; a., lament, bewail, weep
for, 6, 213, et al.
1. flētus, a., um, p. of flēō.
2. flētus, ūs, m. (flēō), a weeping;
tears, 3, 599; a flood of tears, 2, 271;
lamentation, mourning, 4, 463;
tearful, sad message, 4, 437.
flexilis, e, adj. (flectō), flexible, pliant,
5, 597.
1. flexus, a., um, p. of flectō.
2. flexus, ūs, m. (flectō), a bending,
swaying.
fluctus, us, m. (fīgō), a striking, dash-
ing, collision, stroke, 9, 607.
flōreō, ui, 2, n. (fōs), to be in flower,
bloom; to be adorned with flowers;
fig., blooming, decorated, 4, 202; to
be in the bloom, in the flower of age
or life; to be prosperous, to flourish;
to be bright, to flash, 11, 433.
flōreus, a., um, adj. (fōs), flowery, 1,
430.
flōs, flōris, m. a blossom, flower, 6, 708;
flower, freshness, 7, 162; down, 8,
160; beauty, perfection, glory, flower,
8, 500.
fluctuō, āvī, ātus, i, n. (fluctus), to
wave, fluctuate; fig., toss, 4, 532;
rage, boil, 12, 527.
fluctus, ūs, m. (flōs), a flowing; bil-
low, surge, wave, 1, 66; ocean, sea,
3, 270; water, 5, 182; fig., of the
mind, 12, 831.
flūēns, entis, p. of flūō.
fluentum, i, n. (flūō), a stream, river,
4, 143; current, water, 12, 35.
fluidus, a., um, adj. (flōs), flowing,
fluid, running; dropping, 3, 663.
fluitō, āvī, ātus, i, intens. n. (flūō), to
float, 5, 867.
flūmen, inis, n. (flūō), a stream, current,
river, 3, 389; torrent, flood, 2, 305;
water, 2, 719; flood (of tears), 1,
465; rectō flūmine, by the direct
stream, straight along the current or channel, 8, 57.
fluō, fluxi, fluxus, 3, n., to flow; freq., run, stream, 5, 200; drip, 5, 179; pour forth, 12, 444; flock, crowd, throng, 11, 236; sink, fall, 11, 828; ebb, droop, wane, 2, 169; p., fluēns, entis, fig., luxuriant; abounding with; p., fluxus, a, um, flowing away; perishing, waning, 10, 88.
fluviālis, c., adj. (fluvius), pertaining to a river or brook, 4, 635.
fluvius, i, m. (fluō), a stream; river, 1, 607; water, fountains, abundant water; secundō fluviō, by the favoring stream, with or down the stream, 7, 494.
fluxus, a, um, p. of fluō.
focus, i, m., a fireplace, hearth, 5, 660; home, 3, 134; place where the funeral pyre has been consumed, place of burning, 11, 212; fire, firebrand, 12, 285.
fodiō, fodi, fossus, 3, a., to dig; pierce, 6, 881.
foedē, adv. (foedus), foully, basely, shamefully, 5, 794.
foedō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (foedus), to make foul; defile, pollute, 3, 327; fig., disfigure, mutilate, 2, 286; lacerate, wound, 12, 871; break, tear in pieces, destroy, 2, 55.
1. foedus, a, um, adj., foul, filthy, loathsome, 3, 216; malignant, 4, 195; vile, base, 11, 392.
2. foedus, eris, n. (rel. to fido, trust); a treaty, league, alliance, freq., truce, 5, 496; side or party, 12, 658; covenant, contract, 4, 339; laws of hospitality, hospitality, 10, 91; pledge, vow, 4, 520; law, term, condition, rule, 1, 62.
foliārum, i, n., a leaf; 1, 175.
follis is, m., a pair of bellows; the bellows, 8, 449.
fōmes, itis, m. (foveō), kindling stuff; fuel, 1, 176.
fōns, fontis, m., a spring, fountain, 1, 244; water, 2, 686; living water, 12, 119; lake, 4, 512.
for, fātus sum, i, dep. a. and n. (rel. to φῶτον), to speak, report, say, 1, 135, 610; ger., fandi; cópia fandi, opportunity of speaking, 1, 529; fandō, by report, 2, 81; while speaking, 2, 6; p., fandus, a, um; subst., fandum, i, n., that may be uttered; right, 1, 543.
forceps, ipis, f., a pair of tongs, pincers, 8, 453.
fore, forem, etc., see sum.
foris, is, f. (rel. to θῆκα), a door; often in the pl. with reference to double doors, 1, 505; door or entrance.
forma, ae, f., form, figure, shape, 1, 72; beauty, 1, 27; kind, species, sort (of penalty), 6, 615; (of crime), 6, 626.
formica, ae, f., an ant, 4, 402.
1. formidō, āvi, ātus, i, a. and n., to be in dread; to dread, fear; p., formidātus, a, um, formidable, dreadful, 3, 275
2. formidō, inis, f. (formidō), dread, dismay, apprehension, terror, fear, 2, 76; awe, 7, 608; personif., Fear, Dismay, 12, 335.
formō, āvi, ātus, f., a. (forma), to form, fashion, train; build, 9, 80.
fōrmōsus, a, um, adj. (forma), excelling in form, beautiful.
formāx, ācis, f., a furnace; forge, 7, 636.
fornix, icis, m., an arch, vault, 6, 631.
fors, fortis, f. (rel. to ferō), chance, hazard, luck, hap, fortune, 1, 377; nom., foris, as adv. (for fors sit), haply, perchance, 2, 139, et al.; ahl, forte, by chance, perchance, haply, 1, 375, et al.
forsan, adv. (for forsitan), perhaps, 1, 203.
forsitan, adv. (fors sit an), perchance, possibly, 2, 506.
fortasse, adv., perhaps, 10, 548.
forte, see fors.
fortis, e, adj., strong, physically, powerful, sturdy; strong in spirit; courageous, valiant, dauntless, bold, brave, 1, 101; noble, 10, 865.
fortūna, ae, f. (fors), fortune, destiny, lot, chance, fate, 1, 628; success, 10, 422; the proper moment, a chance, 12, 920; misfortune, calamity, 12, 593; personified, 3, 53, et al.
fortunātus, a, um, adj. (fortūna), befriended by fortune; fortunate, happy, blessed, prosperous, 1, 437; w. gen., 11, 416.
Forulī, ōrum, m., a Sabine town, 7, 714.
forum, ī, n., a place of public assembly; market, exchange; forum, 5, 758; Forum Rōmānum, the principal Roman forum or chief place of popular assemblies, situated nearly between the Capitol and the Palatine, 8, 361.
forus, ī, m. (rel. to forum), a gangway between the rowing benches of a ship; the interior, the hold or hatches of a ship or boat, 4, 605; pl., hatches, 6, 412.
fossa, ae, f. (fodiō), a ditch, trench, 7, 157.
fōtus, a, um, p. of foveō.
foveō, fōvi, fōtus, 2, a., to keep warm; fig., foster, protect, cherish, 1, 281; sooth, 12, 420; caress, make love to, 1, 718; rest, incline, 10, 838; to toy away, enjoy, 4, 193; cherish, hope, long, desire, 1, 18.
frāctus, a, um, p. of frangō.
frāgmen, inis, n. (frangō), a fracture; a piece broken off, fragment, 9, 569.
frigator, ōris, m. (frangō), breaking, the noise of breaking; a crash; noise; a burst or clap of thunder, 2, 692; roaring, uproar, 1, 154; shout, 5, 228; noise of lamentation, 11, 214.
frāgōsus, a, um, adj. (fragor), crashing, clashing, roaring, noisy, 7, 566.
frāgrāns, antis, p. of frāgrō.
frāgrō, i, m., to emit odor; be fragrant; p., frāgrāns, antis, fragrant, 1, 436.
frangō, frēgi, frāctus, 3, a., to break, 1, 104; crush, grind, 1, 179; dishearten, discourage, 2, 13; baffle; weaken, impair, ruin, destroy, 3, 53.
frāter, frātris, m., a brother, 1, 130.
fraternus, a, um (frāter), pertaining to a brother; brother's, 4, 21; fraternal, 5, 24.
fraudō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (fraus), to deprive of wrongfully; cheat, defraud (w. abl. of the thing), 4, 355.
fraus, fraudis, f., fraud, deception, treachery, deceit, guile, 4, 675; stratagem, ambuscade, 11, 522; wickedness; fault, offense, 9, 428; mischance, harm, 10, 72; hurt, harm, 11, 708; treacherous nature, uncertainty, 9, 397.
fraxineus, a, um, adj. (fraxinus), pertaining to the ash tree; of ash wood, ashen, ash, 6, 181.
fraxinus, ī, f., an ash tree, 11, 136.
fremēns, entis, p. of fremō.
fremitus, īs, m. (fremō), a murmuring, an uproar, din; tumult, shouting, 2, 338, et al.; buzzing, humming; neighing, 11, 607.
fremō, ī, itus, īs, n. and a., to make a murmuring noise; to roar, 1, 56; whinny, neigh, 12, 82; raise lamentations, 6, 175; whis, 12, 922; resound, 4, 668; rage, 5, 19; to be fierce, furious, 4, 229; fume, rave, 12, 535; shout and sing, 4, 146; a., rage, rave
frondeus, a, um, adj. (t. fröns), formed of leaves; covered with leaves; leafy.
frondōsus, a, um, adj. (t. fröns), full of leaves; leafy; woody, 5, 252.

1. fröns, frondis, f., a leaf, 3, 449; leafage, foliage, leafy spray, branch, twig, bough, 2, 249; a leafy crown, a garland, wreath, 4, 148.

2. fröns, frontis, f., the forehead, brow, 636; face, 11, 238; 10, 211; horn, 3, 9, 627; front, 1, 166; crown, 5, 158.

frügēs, um, see früx.

frümentum, i, n. (fruor), grain, corn; a grain, 4, 496; growing wheat, blades of corn or wheat.

fruor, fruc tus and frutus sum, 3, dep. n., to enjoy, w. abl., 3, 352.

früstrā, adv. (rel. to fraus), in vain, to no purpose, 6, 294, et al.

früstror, ãtus sum, i, dep. a. (früstrā), to render vain; frustrate, baffle, disappoint, 6, 493.

früstum, i, n., a piece, 1, 212.

früx, frügis, f., found usually in the pl., früges, um (fruor), fruit, of the ground and of trees; fruit of the ground; corn, 1, 178; wheaten meal, sacrificial grits, cake, 2, 133; herbs, 6, 420.

fuat, see sum.

Fücinus, i, m., a lake in the Apennines, east of Rome (recently removed, or nearly so, by artificial drainage), 7, 759.

fucus, i, m., the male bee; a drone, 1, 435.

fuga, ae, f. (fugō), a fleeing; a flight, 1, 137; escape, 11, 815; speed, 1, 317; voyage, 3, 190; personifi., 9, 719; eripere, agitäre fugam, to hasten one's flight, 2, 619, 640; dare fugam, w. dat., to yield, i.e. take flight, 12, 367.
fugâx, âcis, adj. (fugiô), swift in flight; fleet, 10, 697; timid, 9, 591.
fugiâns, entis, p. of fugiô.
fugiô, fugi, fugitus, 3, n. and a. (rel. to furtiô); to flee, fly, 2, 528; recede, 6, 61; run away from, outstrip, 10, 266; flee back from, 11, 405; escape, 2, 156; shun, avoid; w. infin., refuse, 9, 200; p., fugiâns, entis, swift, flying, 11, 654.
fugô, âvi, âtus, 1, a. (fugiô), to put to flight, drive, 6, 312; make to vanish, drive away, 3, 521; disperse, 1, 143.
füi, fuisti, etc., see sum.
fulticô, fultis, fulitus, 4, a., to sustain, support, uphold, 4, 247.
fulcrum, i, n. (fulciô), a support, prop, post, foot, 6, 604.
fulciâns, entis, p. of fulceô.
fulceô, fulsi, 2, and fulgo, 3, n., to shine brightly; flash, gleam, glance, 5, 562; p., fulciâns, entis, gleaming, flashing, 2, 749; glowing, bright, 9, 614.
fulgor, âris, m. (fulceô), lightning, flash of lightning, 8, 431; brilliancy, brightness, splendor, 5, 88.
fulgur, uris, n. (fulceô), a flash; lightning; a thunderbolt.
fulmineus, a, um, adj. (fulmen), like lightning; gleaming, flashing, 4, 580; like lightning (with his lightning dart), 9, 812.
fulminô, i, n. and a. (fulmen), to lighten, or thunder, flash.
fultus, a, um, p. of fulciô.
fulvus, a, um, adj., reddish or tawny yellow; yellow, 5, 374; tawny, 2, 722; brown, 11, 751; glowing, bright, 12, 792.
fümus, a, um, adj. (fümus), smoky; smoking, 6, 593.
fûmidus, a, um, adj. (fûmus), smoking, 9, 75; steaming, 7, 405; veiled with smoke, 7, 76.
fûmifer, era, erum, adj. (fûmus and ferô), smoke bearing; smoky, 8, 255.
fumô, âvi, âtus, 1, n. (fûmus), to smoke, 3, 3, et al.; send up vapor; fume, reek, 2, 608; foam, 12, 338.
fûmus, â, m., smoke, 2, 609, et al.
fûnâlis, e, adj. (fûnis), made of or pertaining to a rope, cord, or wick; subst., fûnâle, is, n., a wax taper, candle, torch, 1, 727.
funda, ae, f., a sling, 9, 586.
fundamentum, i, n. (1. fundô), a foundation, 4, 266.
fundâtor, âris, m. (1. fundô), a founder, 7, 678.
funditus, adv. (fundus), from the bottom; completely, utterly, entirely, 6, 736.
1. fundô, âvi, âtus, 1, a. (fundus), to make or lay the bottom of anything; to found, erect, build, 4, 260; establish, render stable, organize, 6, 811; of ships, hold the bottom, fasten, moor, hold, 6, 4.
2. fundô, fudi, fûsus, 3, a., to pour; freq., pour in, 12, 417; pour forth, 2, 329; discharge, 11, 610; shed, 3, 348; emit, 2, 684; put forth, 12, 207; bear, 8, 139; disperse, rout, defeat, 2, 421; prostrate, slay, 1, 193; utter, 3, 344; pass, fundi, to spread, gather, crowd, 3, 635; to assemble, swarm, 6, 703; p., fûsus, a, um, lying extended, stretched out; expended, thrown away, 7, 421; flowing, 10, 137; overspread, 10, 338; fundi circum, to encompass, encircle, 12, 433.
fundus, i, m., the bottom, 2, 419; depth, abyss, 6, 581; the ground; a farm; fundô, from the foundation, 10, 88.
fünereus, a, um, adj. (fünus), of a
funeral; funeral, 4, 507.
fünestus, a, um, adj. (fünus), fatal,
destructive, 7, 322.
fungor, füngus sum, 3, dep. n., to per-
form, fulfill, discharge, pay, w. abl.,
6, 885.
fünus, is, m., a rope, 2, 239, et al.;
cord, string, 5, 488.
fünus, eris, n., a funeral; freq., fun-
eral rites, 4, 308; death, carnage,
2, 361; corpse, dead body, 6, 150;
deathbed, 9, 491; funeral pyre, 11,
189; calamity, 1, 232; pl., fünera,
um, a corpse prepared for burial, 9,
486.
füô, see sum.
für, füris, c., a thief.
furiae, ärum, f. (fúrō), rage, fury,
madness, frenzy, 1, 41, et al.; ven-
geance, 8, 494; personif., Furiae,
ärum, the goddesses of vengeance, the
Furies, Allecto, Megaera, and Thy-
phone; the Avengers, 3, 331; for
the Harpies, 3, 252.
füriállis, e, adj. (furiae), raging, 7, 375.
furiátus, a, um, p. of füriô.
furibundus, a, um, adj. (fúrō), filled
with frenzy; raging, raving, wild,
frantic, 4, 646.
füriô, avi, aüus, 1, a. (furiae), to mad-
den, enrage, infuriate, 2, 407.
furuô, uî, 3, n., to be mad; freq., to
rave, be frantic, rage, 1, 491; to be
furious, burn, storm (for war), 7,
625; to be burning or mad with love,
1, 659; to be frenzied, in a frenzy, 6,
100; inspired, 2, 345; distracted
with grief, 3, 313; plunge madly,
9, 552; boil, 7, 464; with cognate
acc., give vent to one's fury, 12, 680.
1. furor, ôris, m. (fúrō), rage, mad-
ness, fury, 1, 150, et al.; frenzy, 4,
91; love, desire; personif. as a deity,
a Fury, 1, 294.
2. füro, âtus sum, 1, dep. a. (für), to
steal, w. acc. and dat., 5, 845; p.,
fürátus, a, um, having stolen, w. dat.
and ellipsis of acc., 7, 283.
fürtim, adv. (für), by stealth, secretly,
2, 18.
fürtivus, a, um, adj. (fúrtum), of the
nature of stealing; stealthy, secret,
4, 171; adv., fürtivum, stealthily,
in secret, 7, 660.
fürtum, i, n. (für), that which is stolen;
meton., the act of stealing; theft;
secretly, concealment, 4, 337; artificer,
decit, fraud, deception, 6, 24; treach-
erous deed (adultery), 10, 91; stealthy
attack, stratagem, 9, 350; fürta bellî,
an ambuscade, 11, 515.
fuscius, a, um, adj., dark, dusky, 7, 408.
1. fûsus, a, um, p. of fundô.
2. fûsus, i, m., a spindle.
fultitus, e, adj. (fundô), vain, weak,
foolish, 11, 339; brittle, treacherous,
12, 740.
fúturum, see sum.

G

Gabii, ärum, m., Gabii, a town of
Latium at the foot of the Alban hills,
6, 773.
Gabinus, a, um, adj. (Gábi), of Gabii,
Gabinian, 7, 612.
gaesum, i, n., a Gallic javelin, long
and heavy; a gaesum, 8, 662.
Gaetûlus, a, um, adj., Gaetilian, Afri-
can, 5, 351.
Galaesus, i, m., a Latin nobleman, 7,
535.
Galatêa, ae, f., a sea-nymph, daughter
of Nerus, 9, 103.
galea, ae, f., a helmet, either of leather
or of metal, 3, 468, et al.
galêrus, i, m. (rel. to galea), a cap of
fur or undressed skin; hat, cap, 7,
688.
Gallus, i, m., a Gaul, 6, 858; Galli, örum, m., the Gauls, 8, 656.
Gangés, is, m., a river of India, 9, 31.
Ganymédes, is, m., Ganymede, son of Tros, and cup-bearer of Jupiter, 1, 28.
Garamantes, um (acc. pl., -as), m., Papājārres, the Garamantes, a barbarian tribe of Northern Africa, in the modern Fezzan, 6, 794.
Garamantia, idis, adj., f. (Garamas), Garamantine, 4, 198.
Garganus, i, m., a mountain in Apulia, 11, 247.
Gaudeō, gāvīsus sum, 2, n. and a., to be affected with joy; foll. by abl., to rejoice in, freq.; w. inf., 2, 239, et al.
Gaudium, ii, n. (gaudeō), joyful feeling; delight, pleasure, joy, 1, 502; pl., joyful hope, 10, 652; love, 10, 325; personif., Gaudia, örum, Pleasures, 6, 279.
Gāza, ae, f. (a Persian word, Greek form, γαζα), strictly, the Persian royal treasure; in gen., riches, wealth, treasure, 1, 119.
Gela, ae, f., Gela, an ancient Greek town of Sicily on the river Gela, 3, 702.
Gelidus, a, um, adj. (gelū), frosty, icy, cold; cold, cool, icy, chilling, 2, 120; chilled, 3, 30.
Gelōnus, i, m., a Gelonian, or Scythian; pl., Gelōnī, örum, the Scythians, 8, 725.
Gelōs, a, um, adj. (Gela), belonging to Gela; of Gela, 3, 701.
Gelū, ús, n., frost, cold, numbness, chilled blood, 8, 508.
Gemīnus, a, um, adj., twin, 1, 274, et al.; twofold, 6, 203; double, too, 4, 470; pl., gemini, ae, a, twin, 2, 500; two, 1, 162.
Genitus, ús, m. (genō), a groaning; a groan, 3, 39, et al.; sigh, 1, 485; lamentation, 2, 486; cry, 2, 413; noise, roaring, 3, 555.
Gemma, ae, f., a bud, precious stone, gem, 1, 655, et al.
Gemō, úi, itus, 3, n. and a., to groan, 7, 501; sigh, 1, 465; bemoan, bewail, lament, 1, 221; of inanimate things, creak, 6, 413.
Genae, ae, f., the cheek, 4, 644, et al.; eye, 6, 686.
Gener, eri, a son-in-law, 2, 344, et al.
Generātor, ōris, m. (generō), one who begets; a breeder, 3, 704.
Generō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (genus), to beget, w. abl. of source, 7, 734; produce; p., generātus, a, um, descended, sprung from, 5, 61.
Generōsus, a, um, adj. (genus), of high lineage, noble-bred, generous, renowned, famed, 10, 174.
Genetrix, icis, f. (gignō), she who brings forth; mother, 1, 509, et al.
Geniālis, e, adj. (genius), pertaining to, or sacred to the birth-spirit, or guardian genius; genial, joyous, happy, festive, 6, 603.
Genitor, ōris, m. (gignō), he who begets; father, sire, 1, 155, et al.
Genitus, p. of gignō.
Genius, ii, m. (genō, gignō), the birth-spirit; a tutelar deity, or guardian genius, 5, 95.
Gēnus, gentis, f. (genō, gignō), a family stock or race; a clan or tribe, 10, 202; nation, 1, 17; people, 3, 133; lineage, child, offspring, descendant, 10, 228; descent, 11, 331; meton., a country, land, 1, 533; 11, 324; pl., gentēs, ium, nations; the world.
Genū, ús, n. (γένος), a knee, 1, 320, et al.
Genus, eris, n. (genō), birth, origin, lineage, descent, 1, 132; noble birth, nobility, 5, 621; offspring, progeny,
glāns, glandis, f., an acorn; a leaden ball or bullet, 7, 686.

1. glaucus, a, um, adj. (γλαυκός, bluish gray); dark, 6, 416; sea-green, 12, 885.

2. Glaucus, i, m., a fabled fisherman of Bocotia, one of the Argonauts, who was transformed into a sea-god, 5, 823.

2. The father of Deiphobus, the Cumaean sibyl, 6, 36. 3. A Lydian prince, allied with Priam, and slain by Ajax, son of Telamon, 6, 483.

glyscō, 3, inc. n., to grow, swell; rise, increase, rage, 12, 9.

globus, i, m., any body of a spherical form: a globe, ball, 3, 574; sphere, 6, 725; phalanx, battalion, mass of assailants, 9, 515; a mass of smoke or dust; a cloud, 9, 36.

glomerō, āī, ātus, 1, a. (γλωμος, ball), to gather into a ball or mass; roll, whirl, 3, 577; collect; assemble, gather, 2, 315; pass., glomerāri, in mid. signif., to throng, gather; troop, flock, 1, 560.

gloria, ae, f., glory, fame, renown, 2, 83, et. al.; love of fame, ambition, 5, 394.

Gorgō, onis, the common name of the three daughters of Phorcus, terrible on account of their snaky hair; especially, the head of the Gorgon on the shield of Minerva, 2, 616.

Gorgoneus, a, um, adj. (Gorgōn), pertaining to a Gorgon; Gorgonian, 7, 341.

Gortynius, a, um, adj., of Gortyna, a town in Crete; Gortynian, Cretean.

gōrytus, i, m., a quiver, 10, 169.

Gracchus, i, m., the name of a Roman family in the gens Sempronia, especially Tiberius and Gaius, 6, 842.

gracilis, e, adj., thin, slender.

gradior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n., to step; walk, go, 1, 312; move, advance, 10, 572.
Grădivus, i, m. (gradior), the one who steps or marches; an epithet of Mars, 3, 35.
grădas, ūs, m. (gradior), a step, footstep; pace, 3, 598; step, stair, 1, 448; con-
ferre gradum, to walk side by side, 6, 488.
Græcia, ae, f., Greece.
Grăi (Grăii) (dissyll.), ōrum, m., the
Greeks, 1, 467, et al.
Grăiugena, ae (quadrasyll.), m. (Grăius
and gignō), a native Greek; a Greek,
3, 550.
Grăius, a, um (dissyl.), adj., Greek,
Grecian, 2, 598; subs., Grăius, ii,
m., a Greek, 3, 594.
grămen, inis, n., grass, 3, 537, et al.;
a blade of grass or of grain, 7, 809;
plant, herb, 2, 471; pasture, meadow;
grassy field, plain, 7, 655.
grămineus, a, um. adj. (grămen), of
turf, grassy, 5, 287, et al.
grăndaevus, a, um, adj. (grandis and
aevum), very aged; old, aged, 1, 121.
grădis, e, adj., large, great; big, pon-
derous, 4, 405.
grăndō, inis, f., hail, 4, 120, et al.
grătēs, defect. (found only in nom. and
acc. pl.), f. (grātor), thanks, 1, 600;
in a bad sense, return, reward, 2,
537.
grătia, ae, f. (grātus), acceptableness,
agreeableness; charm, delight, love,
6, 653; gratefulness; gratitude, thank-
fulness, 4, 539; regard, 7, 402.
grătōr, ātus, i, dep. n. (grātus), to
wish, joy to; w. dat. (the acc. is doubt-
ful), rejoice with; congratulate, 4,
478; greet, welcome (perhaps w. esse), 5, 40.
grātus, a, um, adj., acceptable, pleasing,
agreeable, welcome, 2, 269, et al.;
dear, 10, 158; thankful, grateful, 11,
127.
gravātus, a, um, p. of gravō.
gravīdus, a, um, adj. (gravis), heavy, 7,
507, et al.; with young, pregnant;
fig., pregnant, teeming with, 4, 229.
gravis, e, adj., heavy, 1, 728, et al.;
pregnant, 1, 274; ponderous, firm,
5, 437; fig., grave, venerable, 1, 151;
stern, grave (gravely), 5, 387; cruel,
10, 630; fierce, 10, 754; weighed
down with years or disease; infirm,
enfeebled, 2, 436; grievous, hard, 6,
56; painful, deep, 4, 1; offensive;
comp., graviōra, um, subst., n. pl.,
greater hardships, sufferings, 1, 199.
Graviscaē, ārum, f., Graviscae or Gravi-
scia, a Tuscan town, 10, 184.
graviter, adv. (gravis), heavily; deadly,
7, 753; greatly, deeply, 1, 126; heav-
ily, mournfully, 2, 288.
gravō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (gravis), to weigh
down, 9, 437; oppress, burden, 2,
708; pass., to resist, yield reluctantly,
10, 628.
gremium, ii, n., the lap, the bosom, 1,
685, et al.; ante gremium suum,
in front of or before one's self, 11,
744.
1. gressus, a, um, p. of gradior.
2. gressus, ūs, m. (gradior), a stepping;
step, walk, course, way, 1, 401; of a
ship, 5, 162; air, mien, gait, 5, 649;
ferrē gressum, to walk, 6, 677; ef-
ferrē gressum, to go forth or out, 2,
753; comprimere gressum, to stop,
stay one's steps, 6, 389.
grex, gregis, m., a herd, 6, 38; flock;
litter; the young, 8, 85.
grus, gruis, f., a crane.
Grynēus, a, um, adj., of Grynia, a town
in Asia Minor, the seat of one of
the oracles of Apollo; Grynian,
4, 345.
gubernāculum, i, n. (gubernō, steer),
a helm, 5, 176.
gubernātor, ōris, m. (gubernō), a
helmsman, pilot, 3, 269.
gurges, its, m., a whirlpool, guifly, 3, 421; flood, 2, 497; wave, billow, 3, 564; rolling, raging sea, abyss, 1, 118; sea, ocean, 7, 704.
gustō, avī, ātus, i, a. (gustus, taste), to
taste, 1, 473.
gutta, ac, f., a drop, 3, 28.
guttur, uris, m., the throat, 6, 421.
Gyaros, i, f., one of the Cyclades, be-
 tween Tenos and Cios, 3, 76.
Gyäs, ae, m. 1. Gyas, commander of
one of the ships of Aeneas, 1, 222.
2. A Latin slain by Aeneas, 10, 318.
Gyges, ae or is, m., a Trojan, 9, 762.
Gylippus, i, m., an Arcadian slain by
Tolumnius, 12, 272.
gyrus, i, m., a circle, circular track,
ring; circuit, 10, 884; coil, 5, 85.

H

habēna, ae, f. (habeō), a rein, 1, 63,
et al.; straum, thong, 9, 587; whip, 7,
380; immissis or laxis habēnēs,
with all the reins let out, without restraint,
uncheck'd, 5, 662; pressis
or addes habēnēs, with tightened
reins, 12, 662.
habēō, ui, itus, 2, a., to have, in the
most general sense, freq.; hold,
possess, 5, 262; wield, use, 12, 88;
maintain, keep up, perpetuate; seize,
inspire, possess, animate, 4, 581;
deem, esteem, reckon, regard, 2, 102;
designate, call, 12, 134; hoc habet,
he has got it, he is wounded, 12, 296.
habēlis, c, adj. (habeō), handy, wieldy,
convenient, easily handled, light, 11,
555; well formed, 1, 318; well fitted
for, adapted to, fit for; well fitted, 9,
365.
habētō, āvi, ātus, i, intens. a. and n.
(habeō), to have continually, have
in possession: occupy, inhabit, 3,
106; dwell, 3, 110.

AENEID

1. habitus, a, um, p. of habeō.
2. habitus, ṭūs, m. (habeō), the having
or one's self: condition, habit,
dress, attire, 1, 315.
hāc, adv., see hic.
hāctenus, adv., thus far, so far, of
space and time; thus far (separated
by tmesis), 5, 603; 6, 62.
Hādricus, a, um, adj. (Hādria), per-
taining to the Adriatic Sea; Adri-
atic, 11, 405.
haedus, i, m., a kid; Haedi, ōrum, m.,
the constellation of the Kids, in the
hand of Auriga, whose rising por-
tends storms.
Haemōn, onis, m., a Rutulian, 9, 685.
Haemonidēs, ae, m., a Latin slain by
Aeneas, 10, 537.
haereō, haesi, haesus, 2, n., to stick;
fell by dat., or by abl. w. or without
a prep.; hang, cling, adhere, cling to,
1, 476, et al.; stop, stand fixed, 6,
559; hale, 11, 699; adhere to as
companion, 10, 780; stick to in the
chase, 12, 754; persist, 2, 654;
dwell, 4, 4; pause, hesitate, 3, 597;
be fixed or decreed, 4, 614.
Halaesūs, i, m. 1. An ally of Turnus,
formerly companion of Agamem-
non, 7, 724. 2. Another ally of
Turnus, 10, 411.
haлитus, ṭūs, m. (hało), a breathing;
breath, 4, 684; exhalation, vapor,
6, 240.
Hallius, ii, m., a Trojan, 9, 767.
hało, āvi, ātus, i, a. and n., to breathe;
exhale or emit odor; be fragrant or
redolent, 1, 417.
Halya, yas, m., a Trojan, 9, 765.
Hammon, ēnis, m., Jupiter, or Zeus
Ammon, a god of Egypt and Libya,
4, 198.
Hāmus, i, m. a hook, ring, 3, 467.
harēna, ae, f., sand, 1, 112; sandy
shore, strand, 1, 540; sandy ground,
arena; space for races; an arena, 5. 336.
Harēnōsus, a, um, adj. (harēna), sandy, 4. 257.
Harpalyce, ēs, f., a Thracian huntress, daughter of King Harpalyce, 1. 317.
Harpalyce, i, m., a Trojan warrior, 11. 675.
Harpýia (trisyll.), ae, f., a Harpy, a fabled monster, half woman and half bird, 3. 112, et al.
Haruspex, ēcis, m., an inspector of entrails; diviner, soothsayer, prophet, 8. 498.
Hasta, ae, f., a spear, 2. 50, and freq.; hasta pūra, a headless spear, 6. 760; pampinea hasta, a thyrus, 7. 396.
Hastile, is, m. (h asta), the shaft of a spear; a spear, lance, javelin, 4. 313, et al.; a spear-like sapling or branch; a shoot, 3. 23.
Haud, adv., not at all; not, 1. 387, et al.
Hauriō, hausi, haustus, 4, a., to draw any fluid, 9. 23; drink; drain, 1. 738; draw blood with a weapon; devour, slay, 2. 600; pierce, 10. 314; take in with the eyes or ears; receive, 12. 26; perceive, see, 4. 661; hear, 4. 359; strain, thrill, 5. 137; suffer, 4. 383; conceive, 10. 648.
Haustra, a, um, p. of hauriō.
Hebeō, 2, n., to be blunt; fig., to be sluggish, run slowly, 5. 396.
Hebetō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (hebes, blunt), to make blunt; to make dull; to impair, dim, obscure, 2. 605.
1. Hēbrus, i, m., a river of Thrace, 1. 317, et al.
2. Hēbrus, i, m., a Trojan slain by Mecencius, 10. 696.
Hecatē, ēs, f., the sister of Latona; usually identified with Diana and Luna, and so represented with three heads, 4. 511.
Hector, oris, m., son of Priam, and chief defender of Troy, 1. 99, et al.
Hectoreus, a, um, adj. (Hector), of Hector, 2. 543; Hectorian, Trojan, 1. 273.
Hecuba, ae, f., daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam, 2. 501, et al.
Hedera, ae, f., ivy.
Heia, interj., up! come on! away! 4. 569.
Helena, ae, i., Helen, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Clytemnestra and of Castor, and wife of Menelaus; on account of her flight with Paris to Troy, the immediate cause of the ten years’ siege and destruction of that city; whence she was carried back by Menelaus to Sparta, 1. 650, et al.
Helenor, oris, m., a Lycian, follower of Aeneas, 9. 545.
Helenus, i, m., a prophet, son of Priam; carried away captive by Pyrrhus to Epirus, where he became the husband of Andromache and ruler of a small kingdom, 3. 329, et al.
Helicōn, ōnis, m., a mountain in Boeotia, and favorite resort of Apollo and the Muses, 7. 641, et al.
Helōrus, i, m., a river on the S. E. coast of Sicily, 3. 698.
Helymus, i, m., a Sicilian Trojan, and friend of King Acestes, 5. 73, et al.
Herba, ae, f., any grassy or herbaceous growth; grass, turf, 1. 214, et al.; fodder; herb; plant, 3. 650; grassy land, pasture, meadow, 3. 221; a plant.
Herbēsus, i, m., a Rutulian, 9. 344.
Hercules, is, m., the god of strength and labor, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, 5. 410, et al.
Herculeus, a, um, adj. (Hercules), of Hercules; Herculean, 3. 551, et al.
hērēs, ēdis, m., an heir, 4, 274.
Herminius, iūs, m., a Tuscan, 11, 642.
Hermionē, ēs, f., daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Orestes, 3, 328.
Hermus, ius, m., a river in Aetolias, depositing gold, 7, 721.
Hernicus, a, um, adj. (Hernici), of the Hernici, an Italian tribe of Latium; Hernican, 7, 684.
hērôs, ōs, m., a demigod; a hero, 6, 192, et al.; an illustrious man, champion, hero, 5, 453.
Hesionē, ēs, f., daughter of Laomedon, saved from a sea monster by Hercules, and afterwards wife of Telemon, 8, 157.
Hesperia, ae, f., the western land; Italy, 1, 509, et al.
Hesperis, ēdis, pl., Hesperides, um, f., the daughters of Hesperus, the Hesperides; called also daughters of Erebus and Nox, to whom was given the care of the fabled gardens of the Hesperides, in an island of the Atlantic west of Mount Atlas, 4, 484; adj., Hesperian, Italian, 8, 77.
Hesperius, a, um, adj., of Hesperus; western (as related to Asia and Greece); Hesperian, Italian, 3, 418.
hesternus, a, um, adj., of yesterday, yesterday', 8, 543.
heus, interj., ho! hilloa! lo there! 1, 321, et al.
hiātus, ēs, m. (hiō), a gaping: throat, 6, 576; opening, 11, 650; cleft, chasm, vortex, abyss, 6, 237.
hibernus, a, um, adj. (rel. to hiemis), of winter; wintry (others, in winter), 4, 143; tempestuous, stormy, 4, 309; subst., hiberna, grum, n., winters, 1, 266.
Hibērus, a, um, adj., Iberian, Spanish, 9, 582; western, 11, 913.
1. hic, haec, hoc, pron., referring to the first person, this; he, she, it: pl., these, they: freq. for meus, 5, 205; for is, 1, 742; repeated, hic
 — hic, one — another, the one — the other, this — that: pl., these — these: some — others: hic — ille, the latter — the former; this — that, th
one — the other: freq. adv., hāc (abl. f.), by this way or route, 8, 203; this way, here, 1, 467; on one side, 12, 555.
2. hic, adv. (hic), here, there, 1, 247, et al.; of time, hereupon, thereupon, 1, 728; now, then, here, 5, 340; in this work, 10, 73.
Hicetāonius, a, um, adj. (Hicetāon) of Hicetāon; the son of Hicetāon, 10, 123.
hiēmis, hiemis, f., winter, 3, 285; storm, tempest, 1, 122; personif., 3, 120.
Himella, ae, m., a river of the Sabin country, 7, 714.
Hinc, adv. (hic), from this place, from here, hence, 3, 111; from that place, hence, thence, 3, 707; from that or this time (others, from this thing), 2, 97; henceforth, 2, 148; for ab hōc or ab hīs, 9, 793; then, thereupon, 1, 194; hinc — hinc, on this side — on that, here — there, 4, 40; hinc atque hinc, on both sides, on either side, 1, 162.
hiō, āvi, ātus, 1, n. and a., to yawn, gape; to distend or open the mouth, 6, 493; p., hiāns, antis, with open mouth, 12, 754.
Hippocoön, onitis, m., companion of Aeneas, 5, 492.
Hippolytē, ēs, f., an Amazon, captured by Theseus, 11, 661.
Hippolytus, ius, m., son of Theseus and Hippolytē, 7, 761.
Hippotadēs, ae, m., the son of Hippotas, Amastrus, 11, 674.
hirsūtus, a, um, adj., rough, shaggy, hairy.
hirundō, inis, f., a swallow.
Hīsbō, ōnis, m., a Rutulian, 10, 384.
hīscō, 3, inc. n. and a. (hiō), to gape, open the mouth; speak in broken utterances, falter, 3, 314.
hispidus, a, um, adj., shaggy, hairy, 10, 210.
1. hoc, see 1, hic.
2. hōc, old form of hūc, which see.
hōdiē, adv. (hōc and diē), to-day, 2, 670, et freq.
homō, inis, c., man, a human being; freq., mortal, 1, 328.
Homoiē, ēs, f., a mountain near Tempe, in Thessaly, 7, 675.
honestus, a, um, adj. (honōs), honorable, honored; good; fair, 12, 155.
honorō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (honōs), to honor; keep, observe with honor, 5, 50.
honōs, ōris, m., honor, praise, renown, glory, 1, 609, et al.; compensate, reward, 1, 253; an honor, prize, 5, 342; meton., sacrifice, offering, 1, 49; luster, beauty, 1, 591; celebration, game, ceremonial, festival, 5, 601; libation, 3, 178; a robe or mantle, 7, 815.
hōra, ae, f., with the Romans, the twelfth part of the period from sunrise to sunset, an hour; in an indefinite sense, 4, 679; personif., Hōrae, ārum, f., the Hours, 3, 512.
horrendus, a, um, see horreō.
horrenōs, entis, see horreō.
horreō, 2, n. and a., to bristle up or be bristling, 6, 419; to bristle, 11, 602; fig., to shudder, tremble, 2, 12; shudder at, fear, dread, 4, 209; p., horrēnōs, entis, bristling, bristly, 1, 634; rough, roughening, 1, 165; fierce, 10, 237; p., horrendus, a, um, to be shuddered at; dreadful, fearful, 2, 222; awe-inspiring, venerable, 6, 10; strange, wonderful, 8, 565; fierce, warlike, 11, 507; n. as adv., horrendum, frightfully, fearfully, 6, 288.
horrēscō, horruī, 3, inc. n. and a. (horreō), to become rough; bristle, rise bristling, 7, 526; fig., to tremble, shudder, 2, 204; dread, 3, 304.
horribilis, e, adj. (horreō), to be shuddered at; frightful, dreadful, horrible, fearful, 11, 271.
horridus, a, um, adj. (horreō), rough, bristling, 3, 23, et al.; bristling with arms; shaggy, grizzly, stiffened, 4, 251; blustering, tempestuous, 9, 670; terrible, fearful, 1, 296.
horrifer, fera, serum, adj. (horreō and ferō), fear-bringing; dreadful, 8, 435.
horrificō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (horrificus), to make rough; make to shudder; terrify, 4, 465.
horrificus, a, um, adj. (horreō and faciō), occasioning horror; terrible, fearful, 3, 225.
horrisonus, a, um, adj. (horreō and sonus), having or making a fearful sound; harsh-sounding, thundering, 6, 573.
horror, ōris, m. (horreō), a roughening or bristling; fig., a shuddering; terror, dread, horror, dismay, 2, 559; clashing din, 2, 301.
hortātor, ōris, m. (hortor), one giving encouragement or inciting; an instigator, 6, 529.
hortor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., to encourage, urge, 2, 74; advise, counsel, 2, 33.
hortus, ī, m., a garden.
hospes, ītis, m., one who either gives or receives the entertainment of
guest, a guest, i, 753, et al.; a visitor, stranger, 4, 10; host, 11, 105.

hospitium, i, n. (hospes), the relation of host and guest; hospitality, 10, 460; friendly reception, entertainment; protection, hospitality, welcome, 1, 299; guest-land, ally, 3, 15; refuge, 1, 540; alliance, 11, 114.

hospitus, a, um, adj. (hospes), welcoming; friendly, hospitable; foreign, strange, 3, 377; friendly, 3, 539.

hostia, ae, f., a sacrificial animal; victim, 1, 334, et al.

hostis, e, adj. (hostis), of an enemy, an enemy's, 10, 847; of the foe, 3, 322; hostile, unpropitious, ominous, 3, 407.

hostis, is, c., a stranger; foreigner; an enemy, foe, 1, 378, and freq.

huc, and old form huc, adv. (hūc), to this place; hither, here, 2, 18, and freq.; huc—huc, this way and this, or this way and that, 11, 601; huc—illuc, this way and that, in every direction, 12, 764.

hūmānus, a, um, adj. (cf. homō), of or pertaining to man; human, 1, 542.

humilis, e, adj. (humus), near the ground; low down; low, 4, 255; low-lying, 3, 522; near the surface, shallow, 7, 157; unpretentious, lowly.

humō, āvī, ātus, i, a. (humus), to lay earth on anything; inhume, inter, bury, 6, 161.

humus, i, f., the surface of the ground, the soil; the ground, 3, 3, et al.; humī, locative, on the ground, upon the ground; to the earth, 1, 193, et al.

Hyacinthus, i, m., a hyacinth.

Hyades, um, f., the Hyades, daughters of rain; the seven stars in the head of Taurus, whose rising, which occurs in the month of May, was thought to betoken rain, 1, 744.

Hydaspēs, is, m., a Trojan, 10, 747.

Hydra, ae, f., a water-serpent; a serpent like the Lernaean Hydra, a monster with many heads, slain by Hercules, 6, 576.

Hydrus, i, m., a water-serpent; snake, 7, 447.

Hȳlaeus, ì, m., a centaur who assailed Atalanta.

Hȳlius, ì, m., a Trojan warrior, 1, 535.

Hymenaeus, i, m., Hymen, the god of marriage, 4, 127; pl., Hymenaei, omen, meton., marriage, 1, 651.

Hypanis, is, m., a Trojan, 2, 340.

Hyrcāni, omen, m., a tribe dwelling near the Caspian Sea, 7, 605.

Hyrcānus, a, um, adj. (Hyrcāni), pertaining to the Hyrcania, a tribe on the Caspian; Hyrcanian, 4, 367.

Hyrtacides, ac, m., the son of Hyrtacus.


Hyrtacus, ì, m., the father of Nīsus, 406.

Iāce, us, itus, n., to be prostrate, lie, 1, 99; extend, spread out; p., iacēnīs, entis, spread out, extended, 1, 224; lying low, 3, 689.

iacciō, iā, iactus, 3, a., to throw, cast, hurl, 5, 643; scatter, strew, 5, 79; lay foundations, build, 5, 631.

iactō, āvī, ātus, i, freq. a. (iacēdī), to throw often or much; toss to and fro; toss, freq.; hurl, cast, 2, 459; thrust out, 5, 376; aim, 5, 433; fig., throw out words, utter, say, 1, 102; of the mind, revolve, meditate, 1, 227; sē iactāre, boast, exalt one's self, rejoice, glory, 1, 140; praesē iactāre, to make pretense, p., iactōns, antis, arrogant, assuming, ambitious, 6, 815.
iactūra, ae, f. (iaciō), a throwing away; loss, 2, 646.

1. iactus, a, um, p. of iaciō.
2. iactus, ās, m. (iaciō), a cast; leap; shot; reach, 11, 608.

iaculor, ātus sum, i, dep. n. and a. (iaculum), to hurl the javelin; to dart; throw, cast, hurl, 1, 42.

iaculum, ī, n. (iaciō), a thing hurled; a spear, dart, or javelin, 3, 46, et al.

Iaera, ae, f., a wood-nymph, wife of Alcanor and mother of Bittias and Pandarus, 9, 673.

iam, adv., at that time, at this time; even then, even now; already, 1, 437, et al.; with tum, even, 1, 18; w. imperat., at length, at once, 3, 41, et al.; soon, presently, immediately, 4, 566; then, at length, 1, 272; marking a transition, now, 2, 567, et al.; iam iam, emphatic, now indeed, 4, 371; now, now, 2, 530; iam dūdum, iam prīdem, already for some time, long, 1, 580, et al.; iam inde, iam ab illō tempore, even from then or that time, 1, 623; iam tum, even then; iam — iam, at one time, at another time, now — now; nōn iam, no longer, 4, 431; iam dūdum, at once.

Iāniculum, i, n. (Iānus), the Iāniculum; a mount or high hill on the right bank of the Tiber opposite the Palatine, 8, 358.

iānitor, oris, m. (iānua), a gate- or door-keeper: porter, 6, 400.

iānua, ae, f. (Iānus), the outer door or gate, 2, 493; entrance, way, 2, 661.

Iānus, i, m., an ancient divinity of Latium, probably symbolizing the sun, represented with two faces, 7, 180, et al.

1. iāpyx, ygīs, m., a son of Iasius and physician of Aeneas, 12, 391.

2. iāpyx, ygīs, adj., iapygian, Apulian, 11, 678; subst. (sc. remus), the wind blowing from Iapygia; the N. W. wind, 8, 710.

Iarbās, ae, m., a king of the Mauretani in Numidia, and suitor for the hand of Dido, 4, 36.

Iasidēs, ae, m. (Iasius), a son or descendant of Iasius. 1. Palinurus, 5, 843. 2. Iapis, 12, 392.

Iasius, ii, m., son of Jupiter and Electra, brother of Dardanus, and beloved by Ceres, 3, 168.

iaspis, idis, f., a precious stone of greenish hue; jasper, 4, 261.

ibī, adv. (rel. to is), in or at that place; there; of time, thereupon, then, 2, 792, et al.

ibīdem, adv., in the same place, 1, 116.

Icarus, i, m., the son of Daedalus, 6, 31.

icō and icīō (obsolete in the present except in the forms icīt, icīunt), īcī, ictus, 3, a., to smite, hit, strike, 6, 180; of treaties or leagues, make, ratify, 12, 314.

1. ictus, a, um, p. of icō.

2. ictus, ūs, m. (icō), a smiting; a stroke, blow, 5, 198, and freq.; shooting, 7, 165; wound, 7, 756; force, 2, 544.

Ida, ae, f. 1. Mount Ida in Crete, where Jupiter was reared, 12, 412. 2. A mountain in the Troad, where Ganymede was caught up by the eagle of Jupiter, 2, 801. 3. A Nymph, 9, 177.

1. Idaeus, a, um, adj., of Mount Ida (either in Crete or in the Troad), Idaean, 3, 105; 2, 696, et al.; pertaining to Cybele, goddess of the Trojan Ida, 9, 112.

2. Idaeus, i, m., Idaeus, the charioteer of Priam, 6, 485.

Idalia, ae, f., and Idalium, ii, n., Idalia, a town and headland of
Cyprus; one of the favorite resorts of Venus, 1, 681.

Idalius, a, um, adj. (Idalia), of Idalia, 1, 760.

Idas, ae, m. 1. A Trojan warrior, 9, 575. 2. A Thracian of Ismar, 10, 351.

dcircō, adv. (id and circā), about that; on that account, therefore, 5, 680.

dem, eadem, idem, pron. (is and -dem), the same, 1, 240; at the same time, at once, 3, 80, et al.

dēs, adv., on that account, therefore, for this end, for such a purpose, 4, 228.

Idmon, onis, m., a follower of Turnus, 12, 75.

Idomeneus (quadrismyll.), ei, m., Idomeneus, king of Crete, and conspicuous among the Greek chiefs at Troy, 3, 122, et al.

iecūr, oris or iecinoris, n., the liver, 6, 598.

ïēns, euntis, p. of ëō.

igitur, conj. (rel. to is), therefore, then, accordingly, 4, 537.

ignārus, a, um, adj., not knowing; freq., unaware, ignorant, 11, 154; often w. genit., ignorant of, 1, 630; unsuspicuous of, 2, 106; unconscious, 9, 345; not knowing the land; pass., unknown, a stranger, 10, 706.

ignāvia, ae, f. (ignāvus), want of spirit, cowardice, 11, 733.

ignāvus, a, um, adj., inactive, idle, slothful, spiritless, cowardly, 12, 12; of inanimate things, unoccupied, inactive.

ignēsco, 3, inc. n. (ignis), to take fire; to be fired, inflamed, to burn, 9, 66.

ignexus, a, um, adj. (ignis), of fire or fiery substance; fiery, 6, 730; of lightning, swiftness, 11, 718.

ignipotoèns, entis, adj. (Ignis and potens), having power over fire; subst., Ignipotens, the fire-god, Vulcan, 10, 243.

ignis, is, m., fire, 1, 175, and freq. torch, 7, 329; conflagration, 2, 312; light, 3, 585; lightning, 1, 90; fierce spirit; wrath, rage, fury, 2, 575; 7, 577; fire of love, passion, 4, 2; the beloved; one's flame, love, firebrand or fiery missile, 7, 692; pl. torches, 4, 384.

ignobilis, e, adj., unknown; obscure, 7, 776; low, base, 1, 149; undistinguished, bringing no renown, ignoble.

ignōrō, āvi, ātus, a. (rel. to ignārus) not to know; to be ignorant of, 5, 849.

ignōscō, ignōvi, ignōtus, 3, a. and n., to overlook, pardon, forgive.

ignōtus, a, um, adj., unknown, 1, 359; strange, 5, 795; not well known, but little known, 11, 527.

flex, icis, f., the holm-oak, scarlet oak, ilex, 6, 180.

1. Ilia, ium, n. pl., the groin, flank, 7, 499; belly, 10, 778.

2. Ilia, ae, f., Ilia, a name assigned by the poets to Rhea Silvia, the daughter of Numitor, 1, 274.

Iliacon, a, um, adj., belonging to Ilium; Ilion, Trojan, 1, 97, et al.

Ilia, a, fem., a daughter of Ilium or Troy; pl., Illiades, um, Trojan women, 1, 480.

licit, adv. (īre and licet), straightway, immediately, at once, instantly, 2, 424.

Ilionē, ēs, f., eldest daughter of Priam and Hecuba, 1, 653.

Ilionēus (quadrisyll.), ei, m. (acc. ēa instead of ea, 1, 611), commander of one of the ships of Aeneas, 1, 120, et al.

Ilīum, ilium, n., Troy, 1, 68, et al.
Imbraseus, i, m., a Lycian, 12, 343.
Imbrōũ, ui, ūtus, 3, a., to wet, moisten; stain, 7, 554.
Imitābilis, e, adj. (imitor), that can be imitated; imitable, 6, 590.
Imitor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., to imitate, 6, 586; substitute for, use for, literally, imitate with, 11, 894.
Immāne, see immānis.
Immānis, e, adj., vast, huge, immense, 1, 110; wild, savage, barbarous, 1, 616; cruel, ruthless, 1, 347; unnatural, monstrous, hideous, 6, 624; adv., immāne, wildly, fiercely, 12, 535.
Immātūrus, a, um, adj., untimely, 11, 166.
Immedicābilis, e, adj., incurable, deadly, 12, 858.
Immemor, oris, adj., not remembering, without memory, oblivious, 6, 750; unconscious, 9, 374; reckless, heedless, 2, 244; often w. gen., unmindful, forgetful of, 5, 39.
Immēnsus, a, um, adj. (2, in- and mētor), unmeasured; boundless; vast, immense, 2, 204; mighty, 3, 672; insatiate, unbounded, 6, 823.
Immergō, mersī, mersus, 3, a., to plunge into, immerse in, w. acc. and abl., 3, 605, et al.
Immeritus, a, um, adj., undeserving; guiltless, 3, 2.
Immineō, 2, n., to rest over; overhang, 1, 165; to be at hand; approach, 9, 515.
Immiscēō, miscui, mixtus, mixtus, 2, a., to mingle with; usually with dat., 2, 396; blend with, vanish in, 4, 57.
Immissus, a, um, p. of immittō.
Immitis, e, adj., not mellow; not mild; merciless, fierce, cruel, ruthless, 1, 30.
Immittō, misi, missus, 3, a., to send upon or to; drive to, 6, 312; bring upon, 4, 488; let in, 2, 495; let fly,
impedēō, 2. n., to hang over, impend, threaten.

impendō, pendī, pēnsus, 3. a., to weigh out; pay out, upon; devote, bestow; employ; p., impēnsus, a. um; subst., impēnsa, ae. f. (sc. pecūnia), outlay, cost, expense, 11, 228; adv., impēnsē, comp., impēnsius, with unusual or much outlay; carefully, earnestly, 12, 20.

impēnsa, impēnsē, see impendō.

imperditus, a. um, adj., undestroyed, 10, 430.

imperfectus, a. um, adj., unfinished, 8, 428.

imperītō, āvī, ātus, 1. intens. a. and n. (imperō), to command, govern, rule, 12, 719.

imperium, ii. n. (imperō), a command, 1, 230; absolute command, sway, control, authority, power, 1, 54; dominion, 1, 138; empire, kingdom, 2, 191.

imperō, āvī, ātus, 1. a. and n., to command, w. dat.; w. dat. and inf., 7, 36.

imperterrītus, a. um, adj., undaunted, 10, 770.

impetus, ūs, m. (impetō, attack), an attack; a strong impulsion; pressure, impulse, impetus, 5, 219; vehemence, violence, 2, 74.

impexus, a. um, adj., unconquered, untrimmed; shaggy, 7, 667.

impiger, gra, grum, adj., not sluggish, not inactive; quick, not backward, 1, 738.

impingō, pēgī, pāctus, 3. a. (1. in and pangō), to fasten upon; drive, dash against, 5, 805.
impius, a, um, adj. (2. in- and pius), undutiful in sacred relations; injurious, impious, 2, 163; nefarious, detestable, perfidious, 4, 490; with reference to civil war, 6, 612; of actions, 4, 596.
implācābilis, e, adj., inexorable, inflexible, 12, 3.
implācātus, a, um, adj., unappeased; insatiable, 3, 420.
impleō, plēvi, plētus, 2, a., to fill up; fill, 1, 729; with sound, fill, 3, 313; reach, 11, 896; regale (w. gen.), 1, 215; satisfy, 1, 716; inspire, 3, 434.
implício, āvi or ui, ātus or itus, 1, a., to fold in; involve, entangle, entwine, 2, 215; to wheel, 12, 743; w. dat., bind to, 11, 555; infuse, 1, 660; insinuate, mingle, 7, 355; sē implicate, cling to, 2, 724.
implūrō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to entreat, implore, supplicate, 4, 617.
imponō, posui, positus (p. impostus, 9, 716), 3, a., to put or lay on, in, into, over, upon, 1, 49; put, 2, 619; place over the dead, erect, build, 6, 233; lay down, prescribe, 6, 852; impers., impostum est, it is incumbent, a necessity, 8, 410.
importūnus, a, um, adj., ill-timed, unseasonable; of birds of ill omen, ominous, inauspicious, 12, 864; ill-advised, dangerous, hazardous, 11, 305.
impositus, a, um (contr. form, impostus), p. of impōnō.
improcōr, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., to call down good or, more usually, evil by prayer; to invoke evil upon, imprecate, invoke, 4, 629.
impressus, a, um, p. of imprēmō.
imprimīs, adv., see primus.
imprimō, pressi, pressus, 3, a. (1. in and premō), to press into, on, or upon, 4, 659; impress, mark; engrave, chase, 5, 536.
improbās, a, um, adj., not good; bad; malicious, wicked; cruel, 2, 80; savage, 10, 727; furiously impelled, destructive, 12, 687; unappeasable, ravenous, rapacious, 12, 250; importunate, raging, 2, 356; of military devices, with warlike craft, 11, 512; with murderous intent, 11, 767; subst., m., shameless, impudent boaster, braggar, 5, 397; wretch, 4, 386.
improperātus, a, um, adj., unhastened; delayed, delaying, 9, 798.
imprōvidus, a, um, adj., not looking before; improvident; unsuspecting, blinded; unprepared, 2, 200.
imprōvisō, see imprōvisus.
imprōvisus, a, um, adj., unforeseen; unlooked for, unexpected, 1, 595; adv., imprōvisō, unexpectedly, 8, 524.
imprūdēns, entis, adj., not seeing or knowing beforehand; unconscious, 9, 386; unsurprised.
impūbēs, is or eris, adj., not full grown; beardless, 9, 751; youthful, 5, 546.
1. impulsus, a, um, p. of impellō.
2. impulsus, ēs, m. (impellō), an impelling; impulse, shock, 8, 239.
impuē, adv. (impūnis, unpunished), without punishment or retribution; with impunity, 3, 628; without harm, 12, 559.
imus, a, um, superl. of inferus
1. in, prep. w. acc. or abl.; w. acc., into, unto, to, toward, 1, 587, et al.; against, 9, 424, et al.; on, upon, 5, 426, et al.; in expressions of time, unto, to, for; according to, by; denoting purpose, 12, 854, et al.; as, for, 11, 771; in adversum, contrary, against, opposite, 8, 237; in melius, for the better, 1, 281; in numerum,
in time or order, 8, 453; in unum, together; in abruptum, headlong, 3, 422; w. abl. of situation, in, on, over, upon, freq.; in the midst of, within, among, 1, 109, et al.; for, as, 5, 537; on account of, 1, 446; in respect to, 2, 541; after its noun, 6, 58.

2. in-, inseparable negative particle, un-, in-

inaccessus, a, um, adj., difficult of approach, perilous to be approached; dangerous, 7, 11; impervious, 8, 195.

Inachius, a, um, adj. (Inachus), of Inachus, Inachian; Argive, Grecian, 11, 286.

Inachus, i, m., the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus, 7, 372.

inanibilis, e, adj., unlively; odious, abhorred, accursed, 6, 438.

inanis, e, adj., empty, void, 3, 304; light; vain, idle, fruitless, 4, 210; valueless, trivial; little, brief, 4, 433; lifeless, unreal, 1, 464; shadowy, 6, 263; unsubstantial, shadowy, airy, phantom, 6, 651; subst., inane, is, n., void space, a void, 12, 354.

inaradescō, ārā, 3, inc. n., to take fire; become glowing, glow; be gilded, 8, 623.

Inarimē, ēs, f., an island at the entrance of the Bay of Naples, called also Aenaria and Pithecusa, now Ischia, 9, 716.

inausus, a, um, adj., undared, unattempted, 7, 308.

inacius, a, um, adj., covered over with gray; hoary, 6, 809.

incassum, adv., in vain, 3, 345.

incatus, a, um, adj., unguarded, heedless, 10, 386; unsuspecting, 1, 350.

incēdō, cessā, cessus, 3, a. and n., to step onward; walk, especially with pomp or dignity; advance, 1, 497;

move (for am), 1, 46, et al.; march, proceed, 9, 308.

incendium, ē, n. (incendo), a burning, conflagration; flame, fire, 2, 706; desolation, 1, 566; fiery material, firebrand, 9, 71.

incendō, cundō, ēcundus, 3, a., to set fire to, burn, 2, 353; kindle, 3, 279; illuminate, 5, 88; f.g., of the mind; fire, inflame, 1, 660; arouse, rouse to action, 5, 719; excite, irritate, enrage, madden, provoke, 4, 360; disturb, rend, fill, 10, 805.

incēnus, a, um, p. of incendō.

inceptum, ē, see incipiō.

incipien, a, um, p. of incipiō.

incertus, a, um, adj., uncertain, 2, 740; wavering; fickle, 2, 39; doubtful, 3, 7; undistinguished, base, 11, 341.

incesso, cessivi, 3, intns. a. (incēdō); to attack, assail, beleaguer, 12, 596.

incassus, us, m. (incēdō), a walking or advancing; a manner of walking; walk, gait, 1, 405.

 incentō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (incestus, un clean), to defile, pollute, 6, 150.

1. incidō, cūdā, cūsus, 3, n. (1. in conductō), to fall into; descend or fall, 2, 305; encounter, meet, 11, 699; inspire, 9, 721.

2. incidō, cēdī, cīsus, 3, a. (1. in and conductō), to cut into; cut upon; cut, 3, 657.

incinctus, a, um, p. of incingō.

incingō, cingō, cinctus, 3, a., to gird on, gird about, gird, array, clothe, 7, 396.

incipio, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (1. in and capio), to undertake; begin, 1, 721; begin to speak, 2, 348; cherish, 12, 832; p., subst., inceptum, i, n., a beginning; deliberation, 11, 469; undertaking, design, purpose, 1, 37; measure, movement, 12, 566.

incitā, āvī, ātus, 1, intns. a. (incēdō, start), to rouse, incite, 11, 728.
incitus, a, um, adj., rapid, swift, 12, 534.

inclementia, ae, f. (inclemens, unkind), unkindness; inclemency, cruelty, severity, 2, 602.

inclinō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., to bend; p., inclinātus, a, um, bent; bending; declining, tottering, sinking, 12, 59.

inclūdō, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (in and claudō), to shut in, inclose, 6, 680; secrete, 2, 19; for interclūdō, stop, choke, 7, 534; to mount, set, inlay, adorn, 12, 211.

inclúsus, a, um, p. of inclūdō.

inclutus, a, um, adj. (rel. to clueō, to be heard of; clōvō, hear; clōvōs, renowned), famous, glorious, renowned, 2, 82.

incognitus, a, um, adj., unknown, unnoticed, unperceived, 12, 859; not understood, 1, 515.

incōhō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to lay the foundation; begin, essay; to consecrate, 6, 252.

incolō, ui, 3, a. and n., to dwell; inhabit, 6, 675.

incolumis, e, adj., uninjured; unharmed, safe, 2, 88.

incomitātus, a, um, adj., unattended; alone, 2, 456.

incommodum, i, n. (incommodus, inconvenient), detriment, misfortune, woe, 8, 74.

inconcessus, a, um, adj., not allowed; unlawful, 1, 651.

incōnsultus, a, um, adj., uninstructed, unadvised, without advice, 3, 452.

incrēbrēscō, crēbrui, 3, inc. n., to become frequent; increase more and more; be spread abroad, 8, 14.

incrēdibilis, e, adj., not to be believed; incredible, strange, 3, 294.

increpītō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. and a. (increpō), to make a great noise; to call or cry out to; chide, blame, re-

proach, 3, 454; dare, challenge, 1, 738; taunt, 10, 900.

increpō, ui, itus, rarely āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., to make a noise or din; resound, 8, 527; clash, 12, 332; snap, 12, 755; fig., chide, blame, reprimand, 6, 387; taunt, 9, 560; w. cognate acc., utter, 9, 504.

incrēscō, crēvī, crētus, 3, n., to grow in; grow up, 3, 46; increase, w. dat., 9, 688.

incubō, ui, itus, 1, n., to lie, recline upon, w. abl. or dat., 4, 83; rest upon, 1, 89.

incultus, a, um, adj., uncared for, neglected, unshorn, 6, 300; wild; subst., inculta, ōrum, n. pl., waste, desert regions, 1, 308.

incumbō, cubui, cubitus, 3, n., to lay one's self upon; lean or recline upon; w. dat., lie on or stretch over, 2, 205; fall upon, 1, 84; bend to, ply, 5, 15; hasten, urge, press on, 2, 653; overhang, 2, 514; press or bend toward, 5, 325; w. ad and acc., lean, hang, incline, 8, 236; absolute, bend to, urge on the work, 4, 397.

incurrō, currī or currurī, currus, 3, n., to run into or against; rush upon, charge, 2, 409; 11, 759.

incūvō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to bend in; bend, 5, 500.

incūs, ūdis, f. (incūdō, to beat), an anvil, 7, 629.

incūsō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (1. in and causa), to bring a cause or case against any one; to accuse, reproach, blame, 2, 745; without object, up-braid, complain, 1, 410.

incutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (1. in and quiātiō), to strike into or upon; add, put into, 1, 69.

indāgō, inis, f., an inclosing or surrounding of the woods with the hunting nets; toils, the chase, 4, 122.
inde, adv., from that place; of time, thence, thereupon, then, 1, 275; thereupon, 2, 434; afterwards; for ex hoc, ex hac, etc., 3, 663; for ab illis, from that quarter, from him, 10, 541; iam inde, at once, forthwith, 6, 385.

indébitus, a, um, adj., not due; unassigned, unallotted, unprovided, 6, 66.

indecor, oris, and indecoris, e, adj., disgraceful, bringing disgrace, 7, 234; disgraced, infamous, 11, 423; unhonored, 11, 845.

indéfessus, a, um, adj., untired, 11, 651.

indéprénsus, a, um, adj., not overtaken; uncaught, undetected; untraced, intricate, 5, 591.

Indi, see Indus.

indécium, ii, n. (indicō), a means of informing; a proof, sign, token, indication; evidence, charge, 2, 84; crime, 8, 211.

indicō, dixi, dictus, 3. a., to declare, 7, 616; ordine, appoint, 5, 758; order, summon, 11, 737.

indictus, a, um, adj., unmentioned; missing, unmentioned, 7, 733.

indigena, ae, adj. m. f. n. (indin-, an old form of in-, and genus), born in the land; native; indigenous, 8, 314.

indignus, e, m. (indin-, an old form of in-, and genus), a person worshiped as a god of his native land, 13, 704.

indignus, a, sum. a. and n., in high estimate; in fine shape; in imposing, 4, 533; reposed, 2, 933; severe, 8, 783; in anger; indignation, 11, 831; in Indi, 3, 370.

indignus, a, um, adj., unexpenses; un-

indiscretus, a, um, adj., unseparated; undistinguished, 10, 392.

indocilis, e, adj., unteachable; untaught, rude, 8, 321.

indoles, is. f. (indu-, an old form of in-, and of olēscō, grow), that which is bred within; natural disposition; genius, nature, spirit, 10, 826.

indomitus, a, um, adj., untamed; unbridled, 2, 594; impetuous, fierce, 2, 440.

indubitō, avī, ātus, i, n., to doubt, mistrust, w. dat., 8, 404.

indōcuō, dixi, ductus, 3. a., to lead, bring into or to; lead on, 11, 620; draw, put on, w. acc. and dat, 5, 379; put on, clothe, pass. w. acc. and abl., 8, 457; fig., influence, induce, persuade, 5, 399.

inductus, a, um, p. of indūco.

indulgeō, duō, dulūs, 2. n., to be indulgent, kind, yielding, give way to, yield to, indulge in, 4, 51; favor, 8, 512.

induō, ui, ātus, 3. a., to put into; put on, assume, 1, 684; clothe; surround, crown, 5, 520; pierce, slay, 10, 682; pass. as middle, w. acc., gird one’s self with, put on, 2, 393; induere in vultūs, transform to the features, 7, 28.

Indus, a, um, adj., belonging to Indiā, Indiānus, 12, 67; subst., Indus, 1, m., an Indian; pl. Indī, òrum, the Indiāni, 7, 605.

indūtus, a, um, p. of indūō.

inductūlis, e, adj., that can not be accepted by struggling; insurmountable, 7, 324; insurmountable, 8, 324.

indō, inscrūtus, é. inscrūtus, 3. a., to go into; come upon; enter, 5, 114; of a period of time, often, commence, again; undertake, perform, 5, 94.
inermis, e, adj. (2. in- and arma), unarmed; helpless, defenseless, 1, 487, et al.

inermus, a, um, adj. (2. in- and arma), unarmed, 10, 425.

iners, inertis, adj. (2. in- and ars), without ability; without force; inactive, inanimate, indolent; feeble, timid, 9, 730; helpless, lifeless, 2, 364; of the voice, weak, 10, 322.

inexcitus, a, um, adj., not roused, dormant, quiet, 7, 623.

inexhaustus, a, um, adj., inexhausted; inexhaustible, 10, 174.

inexpertus, a, um, adj., active, not having tried; pass., unused, untried, 4, 415.

inexplicatus, a, um, adj., unsatisfied, insatiate, 8, 559.

inextricabilis, e, adj., inextricable, intricate, 6, 27.

infabricatus, a, um, adj., unwrought, unwrought, 4, 400.

infandus, a, um, adj., not to be uttered; unutterable, inexpressible, unspeakable, 4, 85; cruel, 1, 525; dreadful, horrible, 10, 673; accursed, pernicious, 4, 613; fatal, 2, 132; neut., in exclamations, infandum! O shame, O we unworthy! 1, 251; pl., infanda, as adv., 8, 489.

infans, antis, adj., not capable of speech; subst., infans, c., an infant, 6, 427.

inaustus, a, um, adj., unfortunate, of ill omen, ill-starred, 5, 635.

1. infectus, a, um, p. of inficīō.

2. infectus, a, um, adj. (2. in- and factus), not done; unwrought, unwrought, 10, 528; unfinished, unconsummated, 10, 720; not actual; untrue, 4, 190; of a covenant, not made, unmade, 12, 243; broken, 12, 286.

infelix, icis, adj., unlucky; unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy, 1, 475, et al.; sad, miserable, 2, 772; of ill omen, ill-starred, ill-boding; fatal, 2, 245; unfruitful.

infensus, a, um, p. (1. in and root,-en), hostis, inimical, 5, 587; fatal, destructive, 5, 641; angry, furious, 2, 72.

inferiae, ärurn, f. (inferi, the powers of the lower world), sacrifices to the Manes or powers below; funeral rites, 9, 215.

inferior, ius, see inferus.

infernus, a, um, adj. (inferus), that which is below; of Hades, infernal, 3, 386.

inferō, intuli, inlātus, ferre, irreg. a., to bear into, upon, or to; convey to, 1, 6; offer in sacrifice, 3, 66; bring, make; wage war, 3, 248; sē inferre, to betake, present one's self, appear, 5, 622; move, advance, 1, 439; pass, inferri, as middle, go against, pursue, 4, 545.

inferus, a, um, adj., below, lower; comp., inferior, ius, lower; less distinguished, inferior, 6, 170; superl., infimus or imus, a, um, lowest, deepest, 2, 419; inmost, 2, 120; below, 4, 387; lowest part, bottom of, 3, 39; ex imō, of the foundation, 2, 625; ima, örum, n., depths.

infestus, a, um, p., infected; unsafe, hostile, inimical, 2, 571; dangerous, mortal, 2, 529; fatal, pernicious, destructive, 5, 641.

inficīō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a. (1. in and faciō), to impart some foreign quality to an object; to taint, infect; poison; stain, 5, 413; mix, tincture, 12, 418; p. infectus, a, um, unwrought, contracted, 6, 742; infected, filled, 7, 341.

infigō, fixī, fixus, 3, a., to fasten in or upon, w. dat. or abl., 1, 45, et al.;
thrust, 12, 721; p., infixus, a, um, thrust deeply, deep, 4, 689.
infundō, fūdi, fissus, 3, a, to cut, cleave, of a ship’s keel, 5, 142.
infinit, irreg. def., one begins; he begins to speak, 5, 708, et al.
infixus, a, um, p. of inf congest.
inflectō, flexi, flexus, 3, a., to bend, 3, 631; fig., move, sway, change, 4, 22; pass., to be bent or swayed, 12, 800.
infētus, a, um, adj., unlamented, unwept, 11, 372.
inflexus, a, um, p. of inflectō.
infletus, a, um, p. of inflectō.
inflicto, fīxī, fīctus, 3, a., to strike, dash on or against, 10, 303.
infō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to blow into; fill, inflate, swell, 3, 357.
infodiō, fōdi, fossus, 3, a., to dig in; bury, 11, 205.
informātus, a, um, p. of informō.
informis, e, adj. (2. in- and forma), shapeless, deprived of beauty, deformed, blank, waste; misshapen, hideous, 3, 658; uncouth, foul, 6, 416; unseemly, dishonored, 12, 603.
informō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to impart form to; mold, forge, 8, 447; mold, shape in the rough, 8, 426.
infrā, adv. (inferā, sc. parte), below, 8, 149, et al.
infrāctus, a, um, p. of infringō.
infrēmō, ī, 3, n., to bellow; rage, storm, 10, 711.
infrendo, 2, n., and infrendo, 3, n., to gnash, 3, 664.
infrēnēs, see infrēnus.
infrēnō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to furnish with a bridle; to rein, harness, 12, 287.
infrēnūs, a, um; also, infrēnēs, e, adj. (2. in- and frēnūm), unbridled; riding without bridle, 4, 41.
infringō, frēgī, frāctus, 3, a. (i. in and frangō), to break in; break, 12, 387; fig., to break down, subdue, 5, 784; dishearten, paralyze, 9, 499.
infula, ae, f., a bandage, miter; a filet of red and white wool, twisted together, worn by priests, 2, 439.
infundō, fūdi, fissus, 3, a., to pour into or upon, 6, 254; pour down, 4, 122; assemble, crowd together, 5, 552; infuse, diffuse, 6, 726; pass., it, re- pose, 8, 406.
infulus, a, um, p. of infundō.
ingeminō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n.; a. repeat; redouble, multiply, increase, 7, 578; name often, 2, 770; n. should again and again, 1, 747; reecho, 5, 227; flash often or continuously, 3, 199; be redoubled, return, 4, 531.
ingemō, uī, itus, 3, n. and a., to sigh or groan, 1, 93; w. acc., groan for; lament, bewail.
ingenium, iī, n. (i. in and genō, bear), that which is inborn; disposition, nature, character, temper; ability, judgment, talent, genius.
ingēns, entis, adj., great, freq.: huge, enormous, 2, 400; monstrous, vast, 3, 658; mighty, giant, 1, 99; immense, 5, 423; great, massive, 1, 640; ponderous, 6, 222; vast, spacious, 6, 81; lofty, towering, 4, 89; stately, 1, 446; exalted, great, 2, 325; dreadful, 7, 241; fearful, 5, 523.
ingerō, gessī, gestus, 3, a., to carry, bring, throw, cast into, at, or upon, 9, 703.
inglorius, a, um, adj., without glory; unrenowned, inglorious, 10, 52.
ingratūs, a, um, adj., not acceptable; disagreeable, unpleasing, 2, 101; hateful, 12, 144; subjective, ungrateful, thankless; unfeeling, cold, insensitive, 6, 213; w. gen., 10, 666.
āvi, ātus, 1, a., to make heavy; rate, 11, 220.

r, gressus sum, 3, dep. n, and n and gradior), to walk into;i., proceed to, take, 10, 763; at a case follow, enter, land, 3, walk along, advance, 6, 157; upon discourse; begin to; 4, 107; w. inf., attempt, 11, 90.

ās, a, um, p. of ingrediens.

ii, 3, n, to rush into; advance hastily, 11, 899; assail, 8, 535; upon the ear, resound, 2, 301; d, 12, 284.

inguinus, n., the groin, 10, 6.

hæst, haesus, 2, n, to stick to, hang upon, fasten upon; embrace, w. abl, 10, 845.

ui, ātus, 2, a, (i. in and h a; to hold back, hold in, keep back, 3.

n, ātus, 1, n, and a, to gape at; inspect, examine, 4, 64; gape at; gaze at.

ītus, a, um, dishonorable; ignominious, shameful, 6, 497.

ū, ui, 2, n, to be rough; of the side, become rough, swell, 3, to cause to bristle, 10, 711.

ītus, a, um, adj, unfriendly, unstable, fig, 4, 41.

ītus, a, um, adj, unburied, 4.

ēcī, lectus, 3, a, (i. in and n, to cast or throw into; or upon; hurl, 2, 726; lay on, of the of Fate, 10, 419.

i, a, um, p. of inciō.

s, a, um, adj, (2. in- and ami-; unfriendly; inimical, hostile; of one's foe, 10, 795; add, 12, 812; dangerous, 11, 880; destructive, 1, 123.

inīquus, a, um, adj, (2. in- and acquis), unequal; uneven in surface, rounding, 10, 393; of the sun, torrid, 7, 227; too narrow, dangerous, 5, 203; treacherous, 11, 531; morally, unfavorable, hard, inequitable, 4, 618; unjust, cruel, 1, 668, et al.

inire, see ineō.

inīuria, ae, f, (2. in- and iūs), violation of human right; injustice, violence, wrong, injury, 4, 354, et al.; affront, insult, 1, 27.

iniiussus, a, um, adj, not commanded; uncalled, unbidden, 6, 375.

inlābor, lápsus sum, 3, dep. n, to glide or fall into, w. dat, move into, 2, 240; descend into, inspire, 3, 89.

inlacrīmō, āvi, ātus, i, n, and inlacrīmor, ātus sum, i, dep. n, to weep.

inlātābīlis, e, adj, joyless; sad, mournful, 3, 707.

inlīdo, līsi, līsus, 3, a, (i. in and nccīō), to dash upon, thrust, drive upon, 1, 112; dash into, 5, 480.

inligō, āvi, ātus, i, a, to bind on; attach to; impede, encumber (separated by tmesis), 10, 794.

inlīsus, a, um, p. of inlīdo.

inlūdō, līsi, līsus, 3, n, and a, to play upon; w. dat, fig, insult, mock, 2, 64; set at naught, 4, 591; injure, hurt; w. acc, insult, 9, 634.

inlūstris, e, adj, (in and lūstrō), illuminated; fig, conspicuous, distinguished, illustrious, noble, 6, 758.

inlūsus, a, um, p. of inlūdō.

inluviēs, ēī, f, (cf. ēluō), that which is deposited by washing; dirt, filth, 3, 593.

innectō, necus, nexus, 3, a, to bind, tie, 5, 511; entwine, 7, 353; link together; fig, devise, 4, 51.

innexus, a, um, p. of innectō.

innō, āvi, ātus, i, n, and a, to swim upon or over, 8, 691; swim, 10, 222.
w. acc., sail over, 6, 134; swim, pass by swimming.
inocuus, a, um, adj., harmless, involving no danger to any one, 7, 230; pass., unharmed, safe, 10, 302.
innoius, a, um, adj., harmless, 2, 683.
innumerus, a, um, adj., numberless, countless, 6, 706.
inuntius, a, um, adj., not veiled; unmarried, virgin, 2, 31.
inoffensus, a, um, adj., unobstructed; unbroken, smooth, 10, 292.
inolévis, olévus, olitus, 3, n., to grow into, upon, or in, w. dat.; fasten upon, be incorporated, be fixed by growth, without a case foll., 6, 738.
inopinus, a, um, adj. (2. in- and opí- nor), unexpected, 5, 857.
inops, inopis, adj., without means; poor, needy; wretched (destitute of means to pay Charon), 6, 325; of things, meager, mean, humble, 8, 100; of the mind, w. gen., bereft of, 4, 300.
inóus, a, um, adj. (Ínó), pertaining to Ino, daughter of Cadmus and mother of Melicertes or Palæmon; Ínoan, 5, 823.
inquam, n. def., to say; always used after one or more words in a direct quotation, 1, 321, et al.
inremeábilis, e, adj., that can not be gone over again; not to be repassed, or retraced, 6, 425; inextricable, 5, 591.
inreparábilis, e, adj., irrecoverable, irretrievable.
inrideó, rísú, rísus, 2, n. and a., to laugh at; deride, 5, 272; set at naught, insult, 4, 534.
inrigó, ávi, átus, 1, a., to water; fig., diffuse, 1, 692; permeate, 3, 511.
inrisus, a, um, p. of inrideó.
inritó, ávi, átus, 1, a., to exasperate, provoke, 4, 178.
inritus, a, um (2. in- and ratús), baffled in calculation or purpose; ineffectual, unavailing; useless, vain, 2, 459.
inruptó, rúpí, ruptus, 3, n. and a., to burst; w. acc., rush into, rush through, 11, 879; w. dat., bursting, 6, 528.
inruó, rúi, 3, n. and a., to rush in, break in, 2, 757; rush on, 2, 383; rush, 9, 555.
insalutátus, a, um, adj., not saluted; without farewell greeting (separated by tnesis), 9, 288.
insánia, ae, f. (insánus), unsoundness; insanity, madness, folly, frenzy, 2, 42; violence, fury, 7, 461.
insánus, a, um, adj., unsound; mad, insane, 6, 135; inspired, 3, 443.
inscius, a, um, adj. (2. in- and sció), not knowing; unaware, unwitting, ignorant, 1, 718; amazed, bewildered, 2, 307; w. gen., ignorant of, 12, 648.
inscriptus, a, um, p. of inscribó.
inscribó, scripsi, scriptus, 3, a, to work upon, mar, furrow, 1, 478; inscribe.
inssequor, secútus sum, 3, dep. a., to follow up, pursue, follow, 5, 321; press on, follow up; succeed, 1, 87; persecute, pursue, 1, 241; w. inf., proceed, 3, 32.
inséró, ui, tus, 3, a., to fasten or put in; insert, 3, 152.
insertó, i, freq. a. (ínseró), to put or thrust into; pass through, 2, 672.
insertus, a, um, p. of inseró.
insideó, sèdó, sessus, 2, n. and a., (1, in and sedeó), to sit or be seated on; w. dat., rest, recline upon, 1, 719; settle on, 8, 480; w. acc., occupy, hold, 2, 616.
insideae, ärum, f. (insideó), a sitting down, or lying in ambush; in
ambush, 11, 783; snare, toil; plot, treachery, sole, 2, 36; stealthy journey or enterprise, 9, 237; artifices, stratagem, 2, 421; personifi. pl., Insidiae, àrum, Stratagem, 12, 336.

insidiæ, átus sum, 1, dep. n. (insidiae), to lie in ambush; lie in wait, lurk for, w. dat., 9, 59.

insidó, sēdi, sessus, 3, n., to sink, take a seat, or settle upon; w. dat., alight upon, 6, 708; to be stationed or secreted in, 11, 531; w. acc., settle upon, 10, 59.

insignes, is, n., see insignis.

insigniō, īvi or īvi, ītus, 4, a. (insigne), to decorate with a mark; adorn, mark, decorate, 7, 790.

insignis, e, adj. (i. in and signum), bearing a mark: beautiful, 3, 468; splendid, adorned, 4, 134; conspicuous, 6, 808; marked, renowned, distinguished, 1, 10; illustrious, glorious, 10, 459; subst., insignis, is, n., a distinguishing mark; symbol, ensign, 10, 188; trophy, 12, 944; pl., insignia, īum, distinctive arms, tokens, 2, 339; royal ensigns or insignia, 8, 506; trappings, 11, 89.

insinuō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n., to embosom; to penetrate, 2, 229.

insistō, stīti, 3, a. and n., to place one’s self in or upon a thing; w. dat., to tread or stand upon, w. acc., to tread, 6, 563; impress, 11, 574; fig., of the will, continue, persist, 4, 533.

insomnis, e, adj. (2. in- and somnus), without sleep, wakeful, 9, 167.

insomnia, iūm, n., that which comes in sleep; a dream, 4, 9.

insonō, uli, 1, n., to sound within; re-sound, snap, 5, 579; w. acc., sound, crack (as to, or with) the lash, 7, 451.

insōns, sōntis, adj., innocent, guiltless; unoffending, 2, 84.

inspectus, a, um, p. of inspiciō.

inspērātus, a, um, adj., unhoped for, 3, 278; unexpected, 8, 247.

inspiciō, spexi, spectus, 3, a. (i. in and speciō, look), to look into or overlook, 2, 47.

inspirō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to breathe into: inspire, impart, 1, 688; instill, 7, 351.

inspōliātus, a, um, adj., not despoiled, upon; unstripped, 11, 594.

instar, indecl., n. (i. in and stār), an image; figure; noble or majestic form, majesty, 6, 865; w. gen., likeness; the size of, as large as, 2, 15; like, 3, 637.

instaurō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to build; perform, celebrate, 3, 62; revive, resolve anew, 2, 451; celebrate anew, 4, 63; renew, 2, 669; repay, requite, 6, 530.

internō, strāvī, strātus, 3, a., to spread over; cover, 2, 722; saddle, 7, 277; extend over, 12, 675.

instigō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to goad on; incite, stimulate, encourage, 5, 228.

instituō, uī, ātus, 3, a. (i. in and statuō), to fix in a place; put down, plant, step with, 7, 690; found, inaugurate, 6, 70; w. inf., ordain, 6, 143; prepare, begin, 7, 109; teach.

instō, siti, 1, n., to stand on or upon; w. dat., acc. inf., or alone; w. dat., to stand on, 11, 529; stand or hang over, 10, 196; w. acc., to work at, ply work upon, 8, 834; w. inf., urge on, press on, 1, 423; persist, 10, 118; alone, to follow up, press on; pursue, 1, 468; struggle, 12, 783; be near at hand, approach, threaten, 12, 916; to be urgent, important, incumbent, 4, 115.

instrātus, a, um, p. of instārō.

instructus, a, um, p. of instruō.

instruō, struxi, strūctus, 3, n., to build upon; build up; arrange, draw up ships or troops, 2, 251; 8, 676.
prepare, i, 638; furnish, equip; supply, 3, 231; support, 6, 831; instruct, train, 2, 152.

insuetus, a, um (trisyll.), adj., unac

customed; unused, unwonted, 6, 16; pl. n. as adv., insuetâ, strangely; hideously, 8, 248.

insula, ae, f., an island, 1, 159.

insultō, āvi, ātus, ī, n. and a. (insiliō, leap upon), w. dat., to leap upon, bound upon, gallop over, trample on, 12, 339; w. acc., bound, dance, rush through, 7, 581; absol., prance, 11, 600; insult, be insolent, mock, 2, 330; exult, 10, 20.

insum, fuī, esse, irreg. n., to be in or on; be represented on, 6, 26.

insuos, ū, ūtus, 3, a., to sew or stitch in, into, or on, 5, 405.

insuper, adv. and prep.; adv., above, over, upon, 1, 61; moreover, 2, 593; prep. w. abl., besides, 9, 274.

insuperabilis, e, adj., that cannot be surmounted; invincible, 4, 40.

insurgō, surrēxi, rēctus, 3, n., to rise to; w. dat., 9, 34; rise, spring to, pās, 3, 207; without case, lift or raise one's self, rise upward, 5, 443.

insūtus, a, um, p. of insuō.

intactus, a, um, adj., untouched, unbroken, 11, 419; unburied, 10, 504; untouched by the yoke, unyoked, 6, 38; pure: a virgin, 1, 345.

integer, gra, grum, adj. (2. in- and rt. tag, cf. tangō), undiminished; entire; healthy, fresh, sound, w. gen., 2, 638.

inter, prep. w. acc., between; among; amid, in the midst of; 3, 465, et al.; through, 2, 782; in, 4, 70; implying both to and amid, 12, 437; w. sē of sēsē, mutually, 4, 193; one with another, 2, 455; alternately, in turn, 5, 433; against each other, 6, 828; on or upon each other, 11, 121.

intercipiō, cēpi, cepētus, 3, a. (inter and capiō), to catch a thing passing along; intercept, 10, 402.

interclūdō, clūsi, clūsus, 3, a. (inter and claudō), to close the way; hinder, detain, 2, 111.

interdum, adv., sometimes.

interest, adv., amid these things; meanwhile, in the meantime, 1, 418, et al.

intereō, īvi or īvi, ītus, irreg. n., to stay between, be lost among, disappear; perish, die.

interfēcī, feci, festus, 3, a. (inter and faciō), to separate the parts; slay, kill; of inanimate things, destroy.

interrō, fātus sum, 1, dep. a., to speak between; interrupt, 1, 386.

interfundō, fūdi, fūsus, 3, a., to pour between; besprinkle; mark, 4, 644.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>intonō, uī, ātus 1, n. and a., to thunder, rī, 90; impers.; intonat, it thunders, 2, 693.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intōnsus, a, um, adj., unshaven, unshorn, 9, 181; leafy, 9, 681.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intorqueō, torśi, tortus, 2, a., to turn or hurl toward, or against, 2, 231; shoot, dart, 9, 534.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intortus, a, um, p. of intorqueō.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intrā, prep. w. acc., and adv. (rel. to inter), on the inside; within, 2, 33, et al.; for in, 7, 168.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intrāctābilis, e, adj., that can not be handled or managed; indomitable, invincible, 1, 339.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intrāctātus, a, um, adj., unhandled, untrained, 8, 206.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intreō, uī, 3, n., to tremble, 5, 505; quake, 3, 581.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intrō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n. (rel. to inter), to go into, enter, 3, 254; penetrate, pierce, 8, 390.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intrōgredior, gr essum sum, 3, dep. n. (intrō and gradior), to go within; enter, 1, 520.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intus, adv. (in), within, 1, 294, et al.; w. abl., but not governing, 7, 192.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innullus, a, um, adj., unavenged, 2, 670.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innumbrō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to cast a shade upon; overshadow; shade, 11, 66.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inundō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n., to overflow, a., 10, 24; n., 11, 382; of an army, rush on, pour on, 12, 280.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inūtilis, e, adj., useless, 2, 510; helpless, 10, 794.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inuus, see Castrum Inuī.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invāddō, vāsī, vāsus, 3, a. and n., to go into; enter, 3, 382; enter upon, 6, 260; invade, violate, 6, 623; rush into, 12, 712; attack, assail, 2, 414; address, accost, 4, 265; undertake, adventure, 9, 186.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invalidus, a, um, adj., not strong; feeble, infirm, 5, 716; timid, 12, 262.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invectus, a, um, p. of invehō.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
invehō, vexī, vectus, 3, a., to carry into or forward; pass., invehī, to ride or drive, 1, 155; sail 5, 122; w. acc. of place, sail to, arrive at, or in, 7, 436; enter, 8, 714.
invenīō, vēnī, ventus, 4, a., to come upon; find out, find, discover, 6, 8, et al.
inventor, ēris, m. (invenīō), a finder; contriver, 2, 164.
inventus, a, um, p. of invenīō.
invergo, 3, a., to cause to incline; turn into, pour upon, 6, 244.
invertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., to turn over; invert, change, 11, 202.
invictus, a, um, adj., unconquered; invincible, 6, 365.
invideō, vidi, visus, 2, n. and a., to look into; to look at with dislike; begrudge, envy, 4, 234, et al.; withhold, deny; p., invīsus, a, um, hated, hateful, odious, 1, 387; act., inimical, an enemy, hostile, 11, 364.
invidia, ae, f. (invideō), dislike, hatred, jealousy, envy, 2, 90; invidia est, foll. by inf. w. acc., 4, 340.
invigilō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., to be awake, watch, provide for; wake, or rise early for, or to, 9, 605.
inviolābilis, e, adj., not to be violated, inviolable, certain, 11, 363.
invisīō, visī, visus, 3, a., to come, or go to see; visit, 4, 144, et al.
invisus, a, um, p. of invisīō.
invitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to ask as a guest; to invite, 8, 178; encourage, incite, 5, 202.
invitus, a, um, adj., unwilling, 6, 460; unfriendly, 2, 402.
invisus, a, um, adj. (2, in- and via), without a way; trackless, inaccessible, impassable, 1, 537; difficult, 3, 383.
invočō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to call upon; invoke, adore, 7, 140.
involvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., to roll on or in; cast upon, 12, 292; roll along, carry, 12, 689; cover up, obscure, 3, 198; conceal, involve, 6, 100.
1. Ío! interj.; of joy, ho, hoo! of woe, oh! behold! woe is me! 7, 400.
2. Íō, Íō, f., Io, daughter of Ināius, changed into a cow, watched by Argus, and again restored to her own form, and worshipped by the Egyptians as Isis, 7, 789.
Iollās, ae, m., a Trojan, 11, 640.
Iōnius, a, um, adj., Iōniān, 3, 671; subst., Iōnium, ii, n., the Iōniān sea, 3, 211.
Iōpās, ae, m., a Carthaginian poet, 1, 740.
Iovis, see Iuppiter.
Iphītus, i, m., a Trojan warrior, 2, 435.
ipse, a, um, gen. ipsīus, dem. pron., self, used to emphasize substantives and pronouns expressed or understood; myself, thyself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, etc., freq. sometimes equivalent to just, precisely, exactly, very, even, 5, 707, et al.; denoting distinction or preeminence, 1, 575, et al.; of one's self, spontaneously, 7, 492, et al.; the whole as contrasted with the parts, 12, 303.
Irā, ae, f., anger, fury, wrath, freq.; resentment, hatred, 1, 251; revengeful, wrathful thought, 2, 575; furious, wrathful intent, 11, 443; vengeance, 12, 946; pl. angry passions, wrath, 1, 4, et al.; personif., Irāe, āram, f., the Demon of wrath, Wrath, 12, 336.
Irāscor, Irātus sum, 3, dep. n. (Irā), to be angry, furious; to show anger, 10, 712; to collect rage, throw fury into, 12, 104; to attack, 10, 712.
Irātus, a, um, p. of Irāscor.
ire, in fin. of eō.

Irīs, idis, f., acc. Írīm, Irīs, the goddess of the rainbow, daughter of Ímaunus and Eclēnta, and messenger of the gods above, 4, 694, et al.

Is, ea, id, gen. éius, dem. pron. 1. Subst. (= 3d pers. pron.), he, she, it, they, 3, 596, et al. 2. Adj., that, this, those, these, 2, 103, et al.; such, 1, 526, et al.

Iṣmarā, ae, f., a city at the foot of Iṣmarus, a mountain in Thrace, 10, 351.

Iṣmarus, ū, m., a Maconian, follower of Æneas, 10, 139.

Iste, ista, istud, dem. pron., properly relating to the second person, that of which you speak, or which pertains to you; that, this; such, 2, 521.

istic, adv. (iste), there, where thou art; there, 10, 557.

istic, adv. (iste), thence, where thou art; from that place, or there, 6, 389.

ita, adv. (rel. to is), thus, so, in such a manner, 4, 533, et al.; in oaths, 9, 208.

Itali, see Italus.

Italiā, ae (by poetic (epic) license), f., Italy, 1, 2, et al.

Ítalides, um, f. (Italics), Italian women; Italian nymphs, 11, 657.

1. Itálus, a, um (Italia), Italian, 3, 440, et al.; subst., Italīn, orum, m., the Italians, 1, 109.

2. Itálus, ū, m., the ancient king from whom Italy was supposed to have been named, 7, 178.

item, adv. (is), so, likewise, also.

iter, itineris, n. (eō), a going; a journey, passage, voyage, 3, 507, et al.; track, path, way, 1, 370; course, 7, 35.

iterum, adv., a second time, again freq.; iterumque, iterumque, both again and again, again and again, 2, 770.

Ithaca, ae, f., Ithaca, the island of Ulysses in the Ionian sea, 3, 272.

Ithacus, a, um, adj. (Ithaca), of Ithaca, Ithacan; subst., Ithacus, ū, m., the Ithacan, Ulysses, 2, 104, et al.

itur, see eō.

itūrus, a, um, p. of eō.

Ityōs, yos (acc. -ym), m., a Trojan slain by Turnus, 9, 574.

Iuba, ae, f., the mane of a horse; of a serpent, 2, 206; of a helmet, plume, crest, 2, 412.

Iubar, aris, n., brightness, radiance, of the sun, or of a star; the sun, morning, 4, 130.

Iubēō, iussī (fut. perf. iussī for iussērō, 11, 467), iussus, 2, a., to order, request; usually w. inf., freq.; bid, 2, 3; ask, invite, 1, 703; will, wish, desire, 3, 261; direct, enjoin, admonish; 3, 697; persuade, advise, 2, 37; to clear by command, 10, 444; w. subj., 10, 53; p. subst. iussum, ū, n., a thing ordered; command, injunction, order, 1, 77, et al.

Iūcundus, a, um, adj., pleasant, sweet, delightful, 6, 363.

Iūdex, icis, e. (iūs and rt. dic, say), a judge, 6, 431, et al.

Iūdexium, iī, n. (iūdex), a judgment, decision, 1, 27, et al.

Iugālis, e, adj. (iugum), pertaining to the yoke; yoked together; matrimonial, nuptial, 4, 16; subst., iugālēs, ium, m., yoked, or harnessed horses; a team, 7, 280.

Iugērum, iī, n. (rel. to iungō and iugum), a Roman acre, about five eighths of the English acre; a finger, an acre, 6, 596; pl., iugērā, um, acres, 6, 596; fields, lands, ground.

Iungō, āvi, ātus, ū, a. (iugum), to yoke; fig., join in marriage, unite, 1, 345.
iugulō, āvī, ātus, i, a. (iugulum), to cut the throat; slay, slaughter, 11, 199; immolate, 12, 214.
iugulum, i, n. (rel. to iungō), the jointing part; the throat, 10, 415, et al.
iugum, i, n. (rel. to iungō), a yoke, 3, 542, et al.; a span, team, horse, 5, 147, et al.; cross-bench, seat, bench, 6, 411; of hills or mountains, summit, top, ridge, 1, 408; mount, 7, 799; brow of a hill, 8, 236; fig., subjection, 10, 78; pl., iuga, 5rum, metton, car, chariot, 6, 804; 10, 594.
Iūlius, iī, m., Julius, the name of the Roman gens in which the family of Caesar was the most prominent, 6, 789; applied to Augustus, 1, 288.
Iūlus, iī, m., Iulus or Ascanius, son of Aeneas, 1, 267, et freq.
iūntūra, ae, f. (iungō), a joining; joint, 2, 464.
iūntus, a, um, p. of iungō.
iungō, ānxi, iūntus, 3, a., to join; unite, 1, 73, et al.; clasp, 3, 83; yoke, harness, 5, 817; bind, tie, 8, 485; connect, arrange, 3, 451; ally, reconcile, 11, 129; w. sé understood, to join one’s self to, reach, w. dat., 10, 240; or sibi, to join, 4, 142; 11, 145; p., iūntus, a, um, joined, freq.; close together, equal, 5, 157.
Iūnō, ānis, f., Juno, the Sabine and Roman name for the wife and sister of Jupiter, daughter of Saturn, 1, 4, et al.; Iūnō inferna, the Juno of the lower world, Proserpine, 6, 138.
Iūnōnius, a, um, adj. (Iūnō), pertaining to Juno; under the influence of Juno; Juno’s, 1, 671.
Iuppiter, Iovis, m., Jupiter, son of Saturn and Rhea, and king of the gods, 1, 223; Iuppiter Stygius, Pluto, 4, 638.
iūre, see iūs.
iūrgium, īi, n. (īrīgō, dispute), a lawsuit; a quarrel; reproach, 11, 406.
iūrō, āvi, ātus, i, n. and a. (īus), to take an oath, 4, 426; call to witness, swear by, w. prep. per, 6, 458; w. acc. alone, 6, 351; w. acc. of thing and person, 12, 197.
iūs, īrīs, n., law, right, equity, justice, freq.; obligation, 2, 157; pl., īūra, um, justice, 1, 293; laws, courts, 1, 426; rules, 1, 731; dare īūra, to administer laws or justice; dispense laws, rule (perhaps also including the idea of enacting laws), 1, 293; abl. adv., iūre, with right, justly, 9, 642.
iussum and iussō, see iubeō.
1. iussus, a, um, p. of iubeō.
2. iussus, ës, m., only in abl. sing. (iubeō), by command, order, decree, 2, 247.
iūstitia, ae, f. (iūstus), righteousness, justice, equity, 1, 523, et al.
iūstus, a, um, adj. (īus), righteous, just, 1, 544, et al.; fair, equal, 1, 508; subst., iūstum, i, n., that which is just, meet, proper, sufficient, enough.
Iūturnā, ae, f., a Naiad, sister of Turnus, 12, 154, et al.
iuvenālis, e, adj. (iuvenis), pertaining to youth; youthful, 2, 518.
iuvenca, see iuvenus.
iuvencus, a, um, adj. (iuvenis), young; subst., iuvencus, i, m., a young bullock, 3, 247, et al.; iuvenca, ae, f., a heifer, 8, 208, et al.
iuvenis, e, adj., young; in the vigor or flower of life; young, youthful, freq.; subst., iuvenis, is, s., a young person, youth; young man, 1, 321, et al.
iuventa, ae, f. (iuvenis), youthfulness; the age of youth; youth, 1, 590, et al.
iuventās, ātis, f. (juvenis), youthfulness; the age of youth; youthful vigor, 5, 398.

iuventūs, ātis, f. (juvenis), youthfulness; the age of youth; collective, young people, the youth; warriors, 1, 467.

iuvō, iūvi, iūtus, i, a, and n., to help, aid, assist, 1, 571; delight; impers., iuvat, it is of use, it avails, helps, 10, 56; please, delights, gratifies, 1, 203.

iūxtā, adv. and prep. w. acc. (rel. to iungō), near, close, near by, 2, 513; at the same time, 2, 666; near to, 3, 506.

Ixion, onis, m., the father of Pirithous, and king of the Lapithae, who was bound to an ever revolving wheel in Hades for offering violence to Juno, 6, 601.

K

Karthāgō, inis, f. (Κάρθαγινα, new city), a city built by Phoenician adventurers on the northern coast of Africa, opposite Sicily, a short distance N. E. of the modern Tunis, 1, 13, et al.

L

labefaciō, fecī, factus, 3, a., pass., labefācī, fieri, factus (labō and faciō), to cause to totter or waver; p., labefactus, a. um, shaken, 4, 395; yielding, melting, 8, 390.

labefactus, p. of labefaciō.

lābēs, is, f. (lābor), a falling, sinking down; decline, beginning of evil or ruin, downward step, 2, 97; corruption, stain, blench, 6, 746.

Labici, ĕrum, m., the Labici, or people of Labicum or Labici, a Latin town near the present Colonia, 7, 796.

labō, āvi, ātus, 1, n., to give way, begin to yield; totter, 2, 492; of the mind, waver, 4, 22; falter, flag, despond, 12, 223.

1. lābor, lápus sum, 3, dep. n., to slide, glide down, or slip, freq.; fall down, 2, 465; ebb, 11, 628; pass away, 2, 14; descend, 2, 262; glide, sail, skim along, 8, 91; flow, 3, 281; fall, perish, 2, 430; decline, 4, 318; faint, 3, 399.

2. labor (labōs), óris, m., labor, effort, toil, working, work, 1, 431, et al.; care, task, 4, 115; effort, activity, of man, 11, 425; adventure, enterprise, 2, 385; burden, 2, 708; fatiguer, fatigue, labor, hardship, 1, 330; struggle, danger, distress, misfortune, calamity, woe, suffering, 1, 10, et al.; hard fate, 12, 727; an eclipse, 1, 742; the product of work, workmanship, work, 1, 455; personification, Labōs, Toil, 6, 277.

labōrō, ávi, ātus, 1, n. and a. (2. labor), to toil, make effort; work out; prepare, knead, 8, 181; fashion; embroider, 1, 639.

1. labrum, i, n., a lip, 11, 572.

2. lābrum, i, n., a vat or tub; a bowl, vase, vessel, 8, 22.

Labyrinthus, i, m., the Labyrinth, 5, 588.


Lacaena, ae, adj. f., Lacedaemonian or Spartan; subst., the Spartan woman; Helen, 2, 601.

Lacedaemōn, onis (acc. ona), f., Lacedaemon or Sparta, the capital of Laconia, 7, 353.

Lacedaemonius, a, um, adj., Lacedaemonian, Spartan, 3, 328.

lacer, era, erum, adj., torn, mangled, bruised, mutilated, 5, 275.

lacerō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (lacer), to tear, mutilate; wound, 3, 41; rend, 12, 98
lacerta, ae, see 2. lacertus.
1. lacertus, i. m., the upper arm, from the shoulder to the elbow; the arm, 5, 141, et al.
2. lacertus, i. m., and lacerta, ae, f., a lizard.
lacessitus, a. um., p. of lacessō.
lacessō, cessivi, cessitus, 3. intens. a., to provoke, rouse, irritate, incite, 5, 429; call forth, summon, rouse, 10, 10; challenge, attack, assail, 11, 585; strike, smite, 7, 527; slap with the hand, caress, cheer, 12, 85.
Lacinius, a. um., adj. (Lacinium, of Lacinium, a promontory near Croton, on the southern coast of Italy; Lacinian, Diva Lacinia, the Lacinian goddess; Juno, 3, 552.
lacrīma, ae, f., a tear, 1, 228, et al.
lacrīmābilis, e, adj. (lacrimō), that calls for tears; pitious, 3, 39; causing tears; woeful, disastrous, 7, 604.
lacrīmō, āvi, ātus, i. n. and n. (lacrima), to shed tears, weep, 1, 459.
lacrīmōsus, a. um., adj. (lacrima), tearful; sad, mournful, pitious, 11, 274.
lactēr, ui, 2. a. and n. (lac), to suck.
lactēus, a. um., adj. (lac), milky, full of milk; milk-white, 8, 660.
lacus, ūs, m., a lake, pool, source, 8, 744; set, 2, 135.
Ladēs, is, m., a Lydian follower of Æneas, slain by Turnus, 12, 343.
Ladōn, ōnis, acc. -ōna, m., Ladon, a follower of Pallas, 10, 413.
laedō, laei̇, laeus, 3. a., to strike violently; smite, 2, 231; bruise, strike, hit, 7, 809; hurt, injure, offend, thwart, 1, 8; violate, 12, 496.
laēna, ae, f., an upper garment: cloak, mantle, 4, 262.
Laertius, a. um., adj. (Lāertiēs), of Laertēs, father of Ulysses; Laertian, 3, 272.
laesus, a. um., p. of laedō.
laetōria, ae, f. (lactēs), joy, 1, 514, et al.
laetor, ātus sum, i. dep. n. (lacēus), to rejoice, w. abl., gen., ināf., or absolute, 1, 393, et al.
laetus, a. um., adj., joyful, joyous, glad, 4, 418, et freq.; delighting in (w. abl.), 1, 275, 696; 2, 417; springing, 10, 643; sparkling, radiant, 1, 591; happy, auspicious, 1, 605; abounding, rich, full (w. abl. or gen.), 1, 441; well fed, fat, 3, 220; blissful, blessed, 6, 744.
laeva, laevā, laevum, see laevus.
laevus, a. um., adj., the left, 10, 495; (situated) on the left, 3, 412; the left, 3, 420; fig., ill-starred, unpropitious, baleful, 10, 275; infatuated, blind, 2, 545; subst., laeva, ae, f. (sc. manus), the left hand, 1, 611; ab laevā, on the left side, 8, 460; pl.
laevā, ōrum, n., the left-hand place; waters or waves on the left hand, 5, 825; adv., laevum, on the left, 2, 693.
Lagus, i. m., a Rutulian, 10, 381.
lambō, i. tus, 3. a., to tick, 2, 211; of flame, touch, tick, 3, 574.
lamentā, ōrum, n. (sing. not in good use), a wailing, cry of grief, lamentation, mourning, mourning, 4, 667.
lamentābilis, e, adj. (lamentor, deplorē), deplorable, pitiable; to be deplored, 2, 4.
lampas, ades, i. a light, torch, 6, 587; firebrand, 9, 535.
Lamus, i. m., a Rutulian, 9, 334.
Lamyrus, i. m., a Rutulian, 9, 334.
lancēa, ae, f., a lance, light spear, javelin, 12, 375.
lancēs, see lanx.
languēb, ui, 2. n., to be faint, to languish, grow feeble; p., languēns, enus, of the sea, 10, 289; of flowers, drooping, 11, 669.
languēscō, languī, 3, inc. n. (languēō),
to become faint, grow weak, droop,
9, 436.
languidus, a, um, adj. (languēō), lan-
guid, 12, 908.
läniger, era, erum, adj. (lāna, wool,
and gerō), bearing wool; fleecy, 3,
660.
laniō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to lacerate,
mangle, mutilate, 6, 494.
lānūgo, inis, f., down.
lanx, lancis, f., a broad disk or plate;
a charger, platter, 8, 284; pl., lancēs,
the basins of weighing scales; scales,
12, 725.
Lācoōn, ontis, m., a Trojan prince
and priest of Apollo, 2, 41; serving
also as priest of Neptune, 2, 201.
Lāodamia, ae, f., daughter of Acæstus
and wife of Protesilaus, who killed
herself after her husband was slain
by Hector, 6, 447.
Lāomedontēus, a, um, adj. (Lāomed-
don), pertaining to Laomedon,
father of Priam; Laomedontean,
Trojan, 4, 542.
Lāomedontiadēs, ae, m. (Lāomedon),
a son or descendant of Laomedon, 8,
162; pl., the Trojans, 3, 248, et al.
lapidōsus, a, um, adj. (lapis), full of
stones; hard as stone, stony, 3, 649.
lapis, idis, m., a stone, rocē, 12, 906,
et al.; marble.
Lapitha, ae, c., one of the Lapithae;
pl., Lapithae, ārum (um, 7, 305);
the Lapithae, a race of Thessalians,
who fought with the Centaurs at the
marriage of Piritous, king of the
Lapithae, 6, 601, et al.
lāpsō, āre, freq. n. (1. lābor), to fall
down: slip, 2, 551.
1. lāpsus, a, um, p. of 1. lābor.
2. lāpsus, īs, m. (1. lābor), a slip-
ning; gliding, 2, 225; gliding
movement, 2, 225; turning, move-
ment, 2, 236; descent, flight, 3, 225;
course, 4, 524.
laquear, āris, n., a ceiling with hollows
or panels; a paneled or fretted ceil-
ing, 1, 726.
Lār, Laris, m., a fireside, hearth, or
household god, 5, 744; hesternum
Larem, the household god of yester-
day, 8, 543; meton., household,
property, home, dwelling.
largior, ītus sum, 4, dep. (largus), to
give largely; bestow, grant, 10, 494.
largus, a, um, adj., ample; spacious,
expansive, 6, 640; plentiful, copious,
flowing, 1, 465; bountiful, free, 10,
619; w. gen., lavish, 11, 338.
Lāridēs, is, m., a Rutulian, son of
Daucus, 10, 391.
Lārina, ae, f., a follower of Camilla,
11, 655.
Larīsaeus, a, um (Larissa), of Larissa,
a Thessalian town, on the southern
bank of the Peneus; Larissaean, 2,
197.
lassus, a, um, adj., faint, tired,
wearyed, 2, 739.
Latagus, i, m., a Tyrrhenian, 10,
697.
lātē, adv. (lātus), widely; far and
wide, 1, 21; on all sides, far around,
1, 163; all over, 12, 308.
latebra, ae, f. (lāteō), a hiding place;
recess, lodgment, retreat, 12, 389;
usually in pl., latebrae, ārum, an
ambuscade, covert, retreat; cavern,
3, 424; recess, cavity, 2, 38; the
hatches of a ship, the hold, 10, 657.
latebrōsus, a, um, adj. (latebra), full
of lurking places or recesses; full of
holes; porous, 5, 214; secret, 8, 713.
latēns, entis, p. of lateō.
lateō, uī, 2, n. and a., to be hidden, lie
concealed, 2, 48; to lurk; be shel-
tered, 10, 805; be unknown to,
escape the knowledge of, 1, 139; φ κ.
Latinus, entis, hidden, concealed, 3, 237; hiding, lurking, 2, 568.
latex, icis, m., a liquid; liquor; wine, 1, 686; water, 4, 512.
Latina, see 2. Latinus.
Latinia, see 2. Latinus.
1. Latinus, i, m. (Latinum), Latinus, a king of Latium, whose capital was Laurentum, and whose daughter, Lavinia, became the wife of Aeneas, 6, 891, et al.
2. Latinus, a, um, adj. (Latinum), of Latium; Latin, 1, 6, et al.; subst., Latinii, örum, m., the people of Latium; the Latins, 12, 823, et al.; Latina, ac, f., a Latin woman, 12, 604.
Latium, ii, n. (2. latus; Virgil, 8, 232, derives it from lateō), a country of ancient Italy, extending from the left bank of the river Tiber to Campania, 1, 6; meton., for Latini, the Latins, people of Latium, 10, 365, et al.
Lätōna, ac, f., the mother of Apollo and Diana, 1, 502.
Lätōnius, a, um, adj. (Lätōna), of Latona, Latonian, 9, 405, et al.; subst., Lätōnia, ac, f., Diana, 11, 534.
latrator, öris, m. (lärō), one who barks like a dog; a barker, the barking, 8, 698.
latratus, üs, m. (lärō), a barking; baying, 5, 257, et al.
1. lärō, ävi, ätus, i, n., to bark, snarl, bay, 6, 401, et al.; of waves, 7, 588.
2. latrō, önis, m., a hired servant, mercenary soldier, huntsman, 12, 7.
1. latus, a, um, adj., wide, broad, 1, 313; spacious, ample, large, 4, 199; widespread, far-extending, 1, 225.
2. latus, eris, n., a side, 1, 105, et al.; coast, 8, 416; laterum intinctiæ, joinings of the sides of a belt, i.e., ends of a belt, 12, 274.
laudō, ävi, ätus, i, a. (laus), to praise, 2, 586; commend, 11, 460.
Laurēns, entis, adj. (Laurentum), of Laurentum, the ancient capital of Latium; Laurentine, Laurentian, 5, 797, et al., subst., Laurentēs, um, pl. m., the Laurentians, 7, 63, et al.
Laurentius, a, um, adj. (Laurentum), of Laurentum; Laurentian, 10, 709.
Laurentum, i, n., a town on the coast of Latium, between Osius and Lavinium, 8, 1.
laurus, i, l., the laurel or bay tree, 2, 513; a laurel crown or wreath, 3, 81.
laus, laudis, f., praise, 1, 609, et al.; fame, glory, 2, 584; praiseworthy conduct, prowess, heroism, virtue, merit, 1, 461, et al.
Lausus, i, m., an Etruscan chief, son of Mesentius, 7, 649, et al.
lautus, a, um, see lavō.
Lāvinia, ac, f., a Latin princess, daughter of King Latinus, 6, 764, et al.
Lāvinium, ii, n. (Lāvinia), a city of Latium, built by Aeneas and named after his Latin wife, Lavinia, 1, 270, et al.
Lāvinius, a, um, and Lāvinus, a, um, adj. (Lāvinium), of or belonging to Lavinium, 4, 236.
lavō, lāvi, lautos, and lōtus, i and 3, a. and n., to wash, bathe, 3, 663; wet, sprinkle, 6, 227; p., lautos, a, um, washed; neat, elegant; stately, magnificent, 8, 361.
laxō, ävi, ätus, i, a. (laxus), to loosen, slacken; unfasten, undo, open, 2, 259; uncoil, let out, 3, 267; open, clear, 6, 412; of the body, relax, 5, 836; of the mind, relieve, 9, 225.
laxus, a, um, adj., loose; disjointed, unfastened, gaping, open, 1, 122;
slack, loosened, free, 1, 63; unbent, 11, 874.
lebès, ētis, m., a kettle or caldron, 3, 466.
1. lēctus, a, um, p. of legō.
2. lēctus, i, m. (legō, to gather), a gathering, as of boughs, leaves, straw, etc.; a couch, 4, 496.
Lēda, ae, f., wife of Tyndarus, and mother of Castor and Pollux, and of Helen and Clytemnestra, 1, 652.
Lēdaeus, a, um, adj. (Lēda), pertaining to Leda; Ledacan; daughter of Leda, 7, 364; descendant of Leda, 3, 328.
lēgātus, i, m. (lēgō, lēgāre, to delegate), a legate, envoy, ambassador, 8, 143, et al.
lēgens, entis, p. of legō.
lēgīfer, era, erum, adj. (lēx and ferō), law-bringing, law-giving, 4, 58.
lēgīō, ōnis, f. (legō, to choose), a levy of troops; the original Roman army; then, a grand division of the army; a legion; host, 7, 681; army, 8, 605.
legō, légi, lēctus, 3, a., to gather, collect, 5, 209; call, pick, gather; gather in, furl, 3, 532; wind up, 10, 815; select, elect, choose, 1, 426; take to one’s self, claim, 10, 79; take in point after point in travel or with the eye, coast along, pass by, 3, 292; trace, pursue, 9, 393; traverse, 2, 208; 12, 481; read; survey, review, 6, 755; p., lēctus, a, um, gathered, collected, 6, 228; picked, culled; chosen, choice, 9, 272, et al.
Leleges, um, p., Pelasgian tribes of Asia Minor and Greece, 8, 725.
Lēnnius, a, um, adj., pertaining to Lemnos, an island in the Aegean Sea; the home of Vulcan; Lemnian, 8, 454.
Lēnaeus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the wine press; Bacchis, Lēnaean, 4, 207.
lēniō, īvi or ī, ītus, 4, a. and n. (lēnis), to render mild; allay; soothe, 4, 528; quiet, calm, 6, 468; of inanimate things, 8, 87.
lēnis, e, adj., mild, 3, 70; gentle, quiet, 2, 782.
lentō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (lentus), to make flexible; of ears, bend, ply, 3, 384.
lentus, a, um, adj., adhesive, sticky, viscid; tough, 12, 773; pliant, limber, 6, 137; ductile, malleable, 7, 634; slender, 3, 31; 12, 489; sluggish, creeping, 5, 682; quiet, 7, 28; inactive, 12, 237.
leō, leōnis, m., a lion, 2, 722, et al.
lepus, oris, m., and epicene, a hare, 9, 563, et al.
Lerna, ae, f., Lerna, a marshy forest near Argos, where the Lernaeaean Hydra was slain by Hercules, 6, 287, et al.
Lernaeus, a, um, adj. (Lerna), of Lerna, Lernaeae, 8, 300.
lētālis, e, adj. (lētum), deadly, fatal, mortal, 4, 73; ominous of death, 12, 877.
Lēthæus, a, um, adj., of Lethe, the river of forgetfulness in Hades; oblivious, Lethean, 5, 854, et al.
lētifer, era, erum, adj. (lētum and ferō), death-bringing; deadly, 3, 139.
lētum, i, n. (cf. dēlēō), death, destruction, 2, 134, et al.
Leucaspis, is, m., Leucaspis, a companion of Aeneas, 6, 334.
Leucatēs, ae, m., Leucata, a proponent of the island of Leucadia, off the coast of Acrania, 3, 274.
levāmen, inis, n. (2. levō), an alleviation; relief; mitigation; solace, 3, 700.
1. lēvis, e, adj., smooth; slippery, 5, 328; polished, 5, 91.
2. lēvis, e, adj., of little weight, light, 2, 682, et al.; thin, slender, 10, 817.
delicate, tender, 12, 207; light-armed, 11, 868; fleeting, fleet, swift, flying, 1, 147; flitting, airy, 10, 693; sudden, 12, 489; insignificant, small, 7, 232; mean, 12, 764.

1. levō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (1. levis), to make smooth, polish, 5, 306.
2. levō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (2. levis), to render light; lighten; lift, aid; 1, 145; raise, 4, 690; fig., ease, relieve of (w. abl.); support, rest, 10, 834; reinforce, help, 2, 452; mitigate, 3, 36; allay, 7, 495; cure, 7, 755; relieve, 7, 571.

lēx, lēgis, f., a bill proposed to the people for enactment; statute, law, decree, 1, 507, et al.; pl., lēgēs, um, government, 4, 231; conditions, terms, 4, 618.

libāmen, inis, n. (libō), a libation; sacrifice, offering, 6, 246.

libēns, p. of libet.

libēs, ui, itus, 2, n., to please; impers., libet, uit or libitum est, 2, it pleases, is agreeable to, is one's pleasure, will, mind; p., libēns, entis, voiling; well-pleased, ready, gladly, freely, 3, 438, et al.

1. Liber, eri, m., Liber, the god of wine and hilarity, identified by the Romans with the Grecian Bacchus, 6, 805, et al.

2. liber, era, erum, adj. (rel. to libet), acting at pleasure; free, un-restrained, 12, 744; freeborn, w. abl., set free, loosed from, loose, 11, 493; w. gen., 10, 154; adv., liberē, freely.

3. liber, bri, m., the rind; inner bark of a tree.

Libērē, adv., see 2. liber.

libertās, ātis, f. (2. liber), liberty, freedom, 6, 821.

libet, see libēs.

libō, āvi, ātus, i, a., to taste, sip; to touch lightly; kiss, 1, 256; pour out as a drink offering, 1, 736; make a libation, 3, 354; w. acc. of the object on which the libation is poured, to pour libations on, 12, 174.

libró, āvi, ātus, i, a. (libra, a balance), to balance, poise; of weapons, to aim, 5, 479; to dart, 9, 417.

libum, ēi, n. (libō), a cake of meal, oil, and honey, used in sacrifice.

Liburni, ēorum, m., the Liburni or Liburnians, a warlike people, inhabiting Liburnia, near the head of the Adriatic Sea on the Illyrian coast, 1, 244.

Libya, ae, f., Libya; northern Africa; by poetic license, Africa, 1, 22, et al.

Libycus, a, um, adj., Libykan, 1, 339, et al.; subst., Libycum, ēi, n., the Libyan or African sea, 5, 595.

Libystis, idis, adj., Libykan, 5, 37.

licenter, adv. (licēns), (comp. licentiōs), without restraint, freely, 7, 557.

licēs, ui, itus, 2, n.; impers., licet, licuit or licitum est, 2, it is allowed; permitted, proper, lawful, right; one may, 5, 82, et al.; p. and adj., licitus, a, um, allowed, allowable; free, 8, 468; conj., licet, as a concessive, though, altho., though, altho., 6, 802, et al.

1. licet, v. impers., see licēs.
2. licet, concessive conj., see licēs.

Lichās, ae, m., a Latin slain by Ae-neas, 10, 315.

licitus, a, um, p. of liceō.

Licymnia, ae, ē, Licymnia, a slave, 9, 546.

Liger, eri, m., an Etruscan slain by Aeneas, 10, 576, et al.

lignum, ēi, n., wood; structure, frame, 2, 45; tree, 12, 767.

ligō, āvi, ātus, i, a., to tie, fasten, bind, 2, 217; with in, encumber, 10, 794.
Ligus, uris, m., a Ligurian; inhabitant of Liguria, the modern Piedmont; pl., Ligurēs, um, the Ligurians, 10, 185.

lilium, i, n., a lily, 6, 709.

Lilybēus, a, um, adj. (Lilybaeum), of Lilybaeum, the western promontory of Sicily; Lilybaean, 3, 706.

limbus, i, m., a border, hem, fringe, 4, 137.

limen, inis, n. (rel. to limen), that which binds; a threshold or lintel; a threshold, 2, 242; et al.; meton., door, gate, portal, 2, 480; a dwelling, abode, palace, 1, 389; realm, 6, 666; border, limit, 10, 355; the line where the race begins or ends, the “calx,” the starting point, 5, 316; in limine, near at hand, in sight, 7, 598.

limes, itis, m. (rel. to lumen), a cross path bounding two fields; border, boundary, train, 2, 697; track, passage, 10, 514.

limōsus, a, um, adj. (1. limus), full of mud; miry, slimy, 2, 135.

1. limus, i, m., mud, mire, slime, 6, 416.

2. limus, i, m., a girdle or apron worn by the sacrificing priest and attendants, 12, 120.

lineus, a, um, adj. (linum), flaxen, 5, 510.

lingua, ae, f., the tongue, 2, 211, et al.; speech, 11, 338; voice, note, 3, 361.

linō, levī, litus, 3, a., to heave, daub; stop, seal up.

lineō, liquē, 3, a., to leave, 1, 517, and freq.; desert, abandon, flee from, 3, 213; pass by, 3, 705; depart from, leave, 3, 124; of death, yield up, 3, 140; give up or over, desert from, 3, 160.

lineum, i, n. (linum), linen cloth; sailcloth; a sail, 3, 686.

linum, i, n., flax or hemp.

Liparē, čs, f., Lipara or Liparē, one of the Aeolian Islands, N. E. of Sicily, 8, 417.

liquefaciō, féci, factus, 3, a., pass.; liquefiō, fieri, factus sum (liqueō and faciō), to render liquid; melt, liquefy, 3, 576.

liquefactus, a, um, p. of liquefaciō.

1. liqueōns, entis, p. of liqueō.

2. liqueōns, entis, p. of liquor.

liqueō, liquē, 2, n., to be fluid; p., liqueēns, entis, liquid, fluid, 5, 238.

liquēscō, licui, 3, inc. n. (liqueō), to become fluid or liquid; melt, 8, 446.

liquidus, a, um, adj. (liqueō), flowing, liquid, fluid, 5, 217, et al.; clear, serene, 6, 202.

liquor, 3, dep. n., to be in a liquid state; run, ooze, trickle, flow, 3, 28; p., liquēns, entis, liquid, fluid, 1, 432.

Liris, is, m., an Etruscan warrior, 11, 670.

lis, litis, f., a strife, contest, dispute, 12, 898.

litō, ávi, átus, 1, n. and a., to sacrifice auspiciously; atone, expiate, make atonement, 2, 118; to offer in sacrifice, 4, 50.

litoreus, a, um, adj. (litus), pertaining to the seashore; on the shore; very rarely, on the river bank, 3, 390; of the shore, seashore, 12, 248.

1. litus, oris, n., the seashore, beach, strand; shore, coast, 1, 3, et al.; shore, 6, 900.

2. litus, a, um, p. of linō.

lituus, i, m., an augur’s staff or wand, 7, 187; a cornet, trumpet, clarion, 6, 167.

livēō, 2, n., to be bluish, pallid, livid, 7, 687.

lividus, a, um, adj. (livēō), lead-colored, livid, dusky, 6, 320.
locō, āvī, ātus, ā, a. (locus), to place; put, 1, 213, et al.; lay, 1, 428; found, 1, 247.
Locī, òrum, m., the Locrians; inhabitants of Locri, in Greece; Locri Episcopii, in Bruttium, 3, 399; the Opuntii, of Opus, in Locris, 11, 265.
locus, ī, m., pl. loca, n., and locūs, m., a place, 1, 159, and freq.; site, 1, 425; country, locality, region, 1, 51; station, 2, 30; way, 2, 633; place, point, 2, 322; lot, 5, 492; room, opportunity; place, 4, 319; space, course, 11, 180.
locūtus, ā, um, p. of loquor.
longēavus, a, um, adj. (longus and aevum), of advanced age; aged, 2, 525, et al.
longē, adv., see longus.
longinquus, a, um, adj. (longus), far distant, in space or time; distant, remote, long, 3, 415.
longius, comp. of longē.
longum, adv., see longus.
longus, a, um, adj., long, 1, 186, and freq.; extended, far-extending, 3, 383; distant, 2, 780; far-reaching, deep, 1, 159; in time, long, protracted, 2, 109; long-continued, 4, 403; many, 10, 549; lingering, 8, 488; abiding, lasting, 3, 487; superl., very long, 1, 641; ex longō, long, 9, 64; adv., longum, for a long time, long, 10, 740; a long distance; adv., longē, at a long distance, far; far off, remote, 1, 252; from afar, 3, 556; far out, or forward, 11, 606; in a long train, 11, 94; longē esse; to be far away; fig., to be unavailing, 12, 52; comp., longius, farther; too far, 5, 461.
loquāx, ācis, adj. (loquor), talkative; prattling, chirping, 12, 475; noisy, 11, 458.
loquēla, ae, f. (loquor), a talking; speech, a word, 5, 842.
loquor, locūtus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., to speak, 1, 614, et al.; tell, 6, 266; say, 1, 731; sing, 6, 662.
lōrica, ae, f. (lōrum), a leather corselet; a corslet of any material; a hauberk, cuirass, coat of mail, 3, 467; 10, 485, et al.
lōrum, ī, n., a leather strap or thong, 2, 273; pl. lōra, ērum, reins, 1, 136 et al.; harness, 9, 318.
lūbricus, a, um, adj., smooth, slippery, 2, 474; fig., subtle, cunning, slippery, 11, 716; subst., lūbrica, ērum, n., a slippery place, 5, 335.
Lūcagus, ī, m., an Etruscan slain by Aeneas, 10, 575.
Lūcās, ae, m., a follower of Turnus, 10, 561.
lūceō, lūxi, 2, n., to shine, beam, gleam, glister, 10, 137, et al.; to be exposed to view, shine, 11, 693.
Lūcetius, ī, m., a Latin slain by lūnus, 9, 570.
lūcidus, a, um, adj. (lūceō), bright, shining, gleaming, glittering, 5, 396; clear, 3, 583.
Lūcifer, eri, m. (lūx and ferō), the light bearer; Lucifer; Venus at morning star, 2, 801, et al.
lūctāmen, inis, n. (lūctor), a striving; toil, 8, 89.
lūctificus, a, um, adj. (lūcītus and ferō), causing grief: woe-bearing, 3, 324.
lūctor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., to struggle, strive, contend, 1, 53; wrestle, 6, 643; w. inf., 12, 387.
lūctus, īs, m. (lūgeō), a mourning; sorrow, grief, woe, lamentation, 1, 298, and freq.; personif., 6, 274.
lūcus, i, m., a consecrated wood; sacred grove, 6, 259, et al.; in general, a grove, wood, forest.
um, i, n. (lūdō), a mocking; curvy, sport, 6, 75.
, cra, crum, adj. (lūdus), sportful, trivial, 12, 764.
isī, lūsus, 3, n. and a., to play, n., sport, 1, 397, et al.; play with:
9, 336; make sport of, mock, 1, 352; make one's
11, 427.
i, m. (lūdō), play, sport, past:
9, 606; mirth; pl., lūdī, ērum, s, public or national, 3, 280.
, f., a pestilence, plague, contagious, 3, 139; disorder, infectious.
7, 354.
lūxi, lūctus, 2, n. and a., to
rm, 1, 287; bewail, deplore, 2,
p., lūgēns, entis, weeping, wailing;
or mourning, 6, 441.
ē, adv. (lūgubris, adj., mourning,
mournful, mournfully, dis-
vously, 10, 273.
inīs, n. (lūceō), light, 2, 683;
a light; a luminary, star; a
; candle, 8, 411; fire, 9, 189;
might, dawn, day, 6, 356; beam,
8, 69; the eye, 1, 226, et al.;
2, 85; air, 3, 600; glow, bright-
beauty, luster, 1, 590; pl., em-
ic for sing, 12, 63, et al.;
nā ducum, splendid leaders,
449.
e, f. (rel. to lūceō), the moon,
ivī, ētus, 1, a., to shape like a
moon; p., lūnātus, a, um;
ed like the half moon; crescent,
crescent-, 1, 490.
, 3, a. (rel. to lūo, loosen), to
see by atonement; pay for, atone,
expiate, 1, 136; et al.; suffer,
449.
e, f. (cf. lupus), a she-wolf, 1,
al, cāulis, n., the Lupercal, a
cave on the Palatine at Rome, sacred
to Lupercus or Pan, 8, 343.
Luperci, ērum, m., priests of Lupercus or Lycan Pan, 8, 663.
lupus, i, m., a wolf, 3, 428, et al.
lūstrālis, e, adj. (lūstrum), pertaining
to the lustrum; expiatory, 8, 183.
lūstrō, āvi, ētus, 1, a. (lūstrum), to
purify by atonement, 3, 279; go
round the fields with the victims;
hence to bless, ask for a blessing on;
go or dance around an altar or the
image of a god, 7, 391; traverse, pass
across, around, or over, 1, 608; pass
in review, parade before, 5, 578;
run through, 2, 528; search, 1, 577;
observe, survey, 1, 453; watch, mark,
11, 763; of the sun, illuminate, 4,
607.
1. lūstrum, i, n., a slough or fen; a
covered, den or haunt of wild beasts.
2. lūstrum, i, n., (lūo, to atone), a
purifying atonement; the national
lustrum or atoning sacrifice, the
suovetaurilia, made at Rome every
fifth year, at the taking of the census;
the period of a lustrum, five years;
an indefinite period; age, 1, 283.
lūteus, a, um, adj. (lūtum, a plant
yielding a yellow dye), yellowish;
gold-colored, saffron-hued, 7, 26.
lūx, lūcis, f. (cf. lūceō), light, 1, 306,
and freq.; day or hour, 2, 668; life,
4, 631; the upper world as opposed
to Hades; flame, 12, 115; mental
light, 12, 669; metaphor, glory, light, 2,
281; lūce, in the light, by day, 9, 153.
lūxuriō, āvi, ētus, 1, n., and lūxurior,
ētus sum, 1, dep. n. (lūxuria, abundance), to luxuriate, foll. by ablative;
to abound, be full; rejoice, 11, 497.
lūxus, ūs, m., excess, extravagance;
luxury, sumptuousness, magnificence, 1, 637; wanton pleasure,
sensuality, 4, 193.
1. Lyaeus, i. m., one who sets free; the wine-god, Bacchus, 4. 58.
2. Lyaeus, a. um. adj. (1. Lyaeus), pertaining to Bacchus, Bacchic, Lycean, 1, 686.

1. Lycaeus, i. m., a mountain in Arcadia noted for the worship of Zeus and Pan.
2. Lycaeus, a. um. adj. (1. Lycaeus), of Lycaean, Lycaean, 8, 344.
Lycaon, onis, m., a Gnossian or Cretan maker of arms, 9, 304.
Lycaonius, a. um. adj., of Lycaonia, a country of Asia Minor, 10, 749.
lychnus, i. m., a lamp, light, 1, 726.
Lycia, ae. f., a country on the S. W. coast of Asia Minor, 4, 143.
Lycius, a. um. adj. (Lycian), Lycian, 6, 334, et al.; pl., Lycii, orum, m., the Lycians, 1, 113.
Lyctius, a. um. of Lyctus, a town in Crete; Lyctian, Cretan, 3, 401.
Lycurgus, i. m., son of Dryas, and king of the Thracian Edoni, punished by Bacchus with madness, and driven to self-destruction, on account of his opposition to the Bacchanalian orgies, 3, 14.
Lycus, i. m., a companion of Aeneas, 1, 222.
Lydi, orum, m. (from the adj. Lydus, a. um. used as subst., the people of Lydia; the Lydians; Etruscans, descendants of the Lydians, 9, 11.
Lydia, ae. f., a country in the western part of Asia Minor.
Lydus, a. um. adj. (Lydia), of Lydia; Lydian, 8, 479; also Etruscan or Tuscan (as the Etruscans were supposed to have sprung from the Lydians), 2, 781, et al.
lympho, auvi, aitus, i. a. and n. (lymph-), to dilute with water; to crave; p., lymphatos, a. um. mad, distracted, frenzied, furious, 7, 377.
Lyneaus (dissyll.), ei. m., one of the companions of Aeneas, 9, 768.
lynx, lyncis, c., a lynx, 1, 323, et al.
Lyrnisius, a. um. adj. (Lyrnisus), of Lyrnessus; Lyrnesian, 10, 128.
Lyrnesus, i. f., Lyrnesus or Lyrnessus, a town in the Troad, 12, 547.

M
Machaoe, onis, m., a Grecian prince, surgeon of the Greeks at Troy, and said to have been the son of Asklepius, 2, 263.
machina, ae. f., a machine, fabric, engine, 2, 46, et al.
mactes, ei. f., emaciation, leanness; chastiness, 3, 590.
macte, see mactus.
macte, auvi, aitus, i. a., to magnify by worship; to sacrifice, immolate, 2, 202; slay, slaughter, 8, 294, et al.
mactus, a. um. adj., only used in nom. and vocat., honored; voc., macte, well done! go on! 9, 641.
macula, ae. f., a spot, 5, 566, et al.
maculo, auvi, aitus, i. a. (macula), to spot; stain; defile, 3, 29; fig., 10, 851.
maculosus, a. um. adj. (macula), covered with spots; speckled, spotted, 1, 323.
madefacio, feci, factus, 3, a.; pass.
madeficio, factus sum, fieri (madeo and facio), to make wet, to wet, moisten, 5, 330.
madens, p. of madeo.
madeo, 2. n., to be moist, wet; drenched, 12, 691; p., madens, entis, vel. moist; besmeared, perfumed, 4, 216.
madesco, madul, 3. inc. n. (madeo), to become wet; drip, be drenched, 5, 697.
madidus, a, um, adj. (madeō), wet, dripping, drenched, 5, 179.

Maeander, drē, m., a river of Ionia, famous for its windings; met., a winding; a waving or winding border, 5, 251.

Maeōn, onis, m., Maeon, a Rutulian, 10, 337.

Maeonia, ae, f., the ancient name of Lydia, the country in Asia Minor whence emigrated the Tyrrhenians or Etruscans to Italy; hence, for Etruria, 8, 499.

Maeonidae, arum, m., Maeontians or Lydians; people of Lydian descent; hence, Tyrrhenians or Etruscans, Etruscans, 11, 759.

Maeonius, a, um, adj., of Maeonia; Maeonian, Lydian, 4, 216, et al.

Maeotius, a, um, adj. (Maeótae), pertaining to the Maeotae, or Scythians on the Pothus Maiotis, or Sea of Azof; Maeotian, 6, 799.

maereō, 2, n. and a. (cf. miser), to be sorrowful, sad; mourne, grieve, 1, 197, et al.

maestus, a, um, adj. (maereō), sad, sorrowful, 2, 270, et al.; melancholy, depressing, 1, 202; gloomy, mournful, 3, 64; betokening grief, 11, 35.

māgālia, ium, n. pl. (a Punic word), huts, dwellings, 1, 421.

mage, adv., see magis.

magicus, a, um, adj., pertaining to magi, or magicians; magic, 4, 493.

magis, and short form, mage, adv. (rel. to māgnus), in a greater measure; more, 5, 94; 10, 481; the more, 7, 787; for potius, by preference, rather, 5, 29; better, 4, 452.

magister, trī, m. (rel. to māgnus and magis, great), master; governor, instructor, 5, 669, et al.; leader, chief, 5, 562; helmsman, pilot, 1, 115; herdsman, 12, 717.

magistra, ae, f. (magister), a mistress, directress; appositive, masterly, skill-giving, 8, 442; teaching, instructive, 12, 427.

magistrātus, ūs, m. (magister), magistracy; a civil officer, magistrate, 1, 426.

māgnanimus, a, um, adj. (māgnus and animus), possessing a great soul; noble-minded; great, generous, noble, 5, 17; brave, 10, 139; mighty, 12, 144; of animals, high-spirited, high-bred, 3, 704.

māgnus, a, um; compar., māior, ius; superl., māximus, a, um, adj. (rel. to mānas, great), great, 1, 602, and freq.; broad, vast, extended, expansive, 1, 300; grand, stately, lofty, towering, 3, 703; in number, 1, 148; in weight, 5, 248; in rank, power, character, 1, 241; mighty, 5, 414; venerable, 6, 544; formidable, direful, 2, 190; comp., māior, with or without nātū, the elder; māximus, a, um, with or without nātū, eldest, 1, 654, et al.; subst., mānum, i, n., a great, noble, difficult, lofty thing, freq.: mānum, ōrum, great things; great rewards, 2, 161; adv., mānum, largely, widely, greatly, loudly, 9, 705.

Magus, I, m., a Rutulian, 10, 521.

Māia (disyll.), ae, f., one of the Pleiades or seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who became by Jupiter the mother of Mercury, 1, 297.

māiestās, ātis, f. (māgnus, māius), greatness; majesty, dignity, authority, power, 12, 820.

māior, māius, see māgnus.

māla, ae, f., the cheek bone, jaw, 5, 436; pl., mālæ, cheeks, 9, 751; teeth, 3, 257.

male, adv. (malus), badly, ill, wrongfully, wickedly; for parum, or non, not, un-, 2, 23, et al.; 4, 8.
Malea, ae, f., one of the southern promontories of Peloponnesus, 5, 193.

malesuádus, a, um, adj. (male and suádcō), crime-impelling; desperate, 6, 276.

málfér, era, erum, adj. (2. málum and férō), fruit-producing; fruitful, 7, 740.

malignus, a, um, adj. (malus and genō), spiteful, malicious, malignant, 5, 654; treacherous, 6, 270; = iniquus, inadequate, confined, 11, 525.

málo, málu, múl, múl, irreg. a. (magis and volō), to wish rather or more; to prefer.
1. malum, see malus.
2. málum, í, n., in general, fruit of the apple kind; an apple.

I. malus, a, um, adj. bad; noxious, baneful, poisonous, 2, 471; morally, hostile, 3, 398; evil, wicked, impious, 1, 352; ill-boding; subst., malus, í, m., a wicked man or person; pl., the wicked, 6, 542; subst., malum, í, n., an evil, a misfortune, calamity, adversity; suffering, woe, misery, 1, 198; misdeed, crime, sin, wickedness, 6, 739; pest, curse, scourge, 4, 174; mischief, poison, 7, 375; comp., pēior, ius, worse.

2. málus, í, m., a standing pole; a mast, 5, 487, et al.

mamma, ac, f., the breast, 1, 492.

mandátum, see 1. mandō.

I. mandō, ávi, átus, í, a. (manus and dō), to give in hand or consign; w. acc., alone, or acc. and dat., or inf.; to commission, charge, bid, command, 4, 222; place, deposit; commit, consign, confide, intrust, 3, 50; of burial, to inter; order, w. inf.; p. subst., mandátum, í, n., a charge, order, command, 4, 270, et al.

2. mandō, mandi, mānsus, 3, a., to chew, bite, champ, 4, 135; eat, devour, 3, 627; of falling in battle, bite the dust, 11, 669.

manō, mānsi, mānsus, 2, n. and a. (rel. to mēra, remain), to stay, remain; abide, 3, 409; last, continue, endure, 1, 609; abide by, adhere to, keep, w. dat., 2, 160; w. acc., await, 3, 505; attend, 9, 299.

Mānis, ium, m., the deities of the lower world, 6, 896; gods or powers below, 12, 646; the spirits or souls of the dead in Hades; ghosts, shades, Manes, 3, 63; penalties of the lower world, punishments, expiations, purgatory, 6, 743; abode of the dead, 4, 387; infernal regions, the world below, 10, 820.

manica, ae, f. (manus), something connected with the hand; a sleeve reaching to the hand; a long sleeve: found only in the pl., manicae, ārum, sleeves, 9, 616; handcuffs, chains, cords, manacles, 2, 146.

manifestē, adv. (manifestus), manifestly; comp., manifestius, more plainly, evidently, clearly, 8, 16.

manifestus, a, um, adj., made obvious; palpable, plain, clear, evident, 2, 309; manifest, visible, 3, 151, et al.

manipulus, í, m. (manus and pleō), a handful, a bundle, bunch; the standard or ensign of a company of soldiers, bearing on the top originally a bundle of hay; hence; meton., a troop, a company, 11, 463, et al.

Manlius, iī, m., M. Manlius Capitolinus, who saved the Capitol from the Gauls, and was afterwards condemned to be cast from the Tarpeian rock for alleged treason, 8, 652.

mānô, ávi, átus, í, a. and n., to seize forth, 3, 175; distill, trickle, drop, 3, 43; flow.
mantēle, is, n., a handcloth, a napkin, towel, i, 702.

Mantō, üs, f., a nymph and prophetess, mother of Oenuse, founder of Mantua, 10, 199.

Mantua, ae, f., a city of northern Italy, on the Mincius.

manus, üs, f., the hand, i, 487; freq.; meton., action, movement of the hand; work, art, handicraft, 3, 486; prowess, heroic deed, action, 2, 434; force, violence, 2, 645; a collection of persons; a hand, crew, troop; an army, 2, 29; forces, 5, 623; multitude, 6, 660; pl., manūs, workmen, 11, 329; dare manūs, to yield, 11, 558; extrēma manus, the finishing hand or touch, 3, 572.

Mārcellus, i, m., the name of a Roman family in which the most illustrious were Marcus Claudius Marcellus, the first successful opponent of Hannibal, and the conqueror of Syracuse (212, B.C.), 5, 855; and his descendant, C. Claudius Marcellus, a son of Gaius Claudius Marcellus and Octavia, sister of Augustus; who was adopted by that emperor and died in early youth, 23 B.C., 6, 883.

mare, is, n., the sea, freq.; ocean, i, 84; water, flood, i, 246.

Marica, ae, f., a nymph of the river Liris, supposed to be the mother of the Latins, 7, 47.

marinus, a, um, adj. (marc), of the sea; seas.

maritus, i, m. (mās), a husband, 3, 207; suitor, 4, 35.

marmor, oris, n., marble, 6, 69; of the surface of the sea, 10, 208.

marmoreus, a, um, adj. (marmor), of marble, marble, 4, 392; like marble; smooth, marble, 6, 729; fair.

Marpesius, a, um, adj. (Marpesus), of Marpesus, a mountain in Paros; Marpesian, Parian, 6, 471.

Marruvius, a, um, adj. (Marruvium), of Marruvium, the capital of the Marsi; Marsian, 7, 750.

Mārs (archaic form, Măvors), Mārtis, Mars, son of Jupiter and Juno; the patron of war and tutelar god of the Romans, i, 274, et al.; meton., martial spirit, courage, warlike fury, 6, 165; battle, conflict, 2, 335, et al.

Mārsī, ōrum, m., a tribe of the Apennines, among the most warlike of the Italians, 10, 544, et al.

Mārsus, a, um, adj. (Mārs), Marsian, 7, 758.

Mārtius, a, um, adj. (Mārs), pertaining to Mars; warlike, martial; received in battle, honorable, 7, 182; sacred to Mars, 9, 566.

mās, maris, a male.

māssa, ae, f., a lump, mass, 8, 453.

1. Massicus, a, um, adj. (Massicus), of Mount Massicus, in Campania; Massicus, subst., Massica, ōrum, n. (sc. iuga), the Massic hills, 7, 726.

2. Massicus, i, m., an Etruscan warrior, 10, 166.

Massylī, ōrum or um, m., the Massyli, a people in the northern part of Numidia, 6, 60.

Massylius, a, um, adj. (Massyli), Massylian, Libyan, 4, 132.

māter, matris, f. (μηρη), a mother, matron, i, 314; 2, 489; parent, stem, trunk, plant, or tree, 12, 209; native, motherland, 10, 172; Māter Idaea, Māter (māgna), the Idaean Mother, the Great Mother of the gods, Cybele, 9, 619.

māteriēs, ēī, f. (rel. to māter), matter, stuff, material, 11, 328.

māternus, a, um, adj. (māter), pertaining to a mother; mother’s, ma-
medium, see medius.

medius, a, um, adj., mid, said of an inner point or part of a thing; midway, midst, 3, 605, et al.; of one or of several objects, 1, 440, et al.; of the location of a person or thing; intervening; between, 6, 634; in the midst, 5, 76; disturbing, untimely, 1, 682; discordant, 1, 348; subst., medius, i, m., a mediator, 7, 536;
medium, ii, n., the middle, midst, 2, 218; the intervening space, 6, 131;
ad medium, in the middle of the body, 12, 273; in medium, into the midst, in public; before them, 5, 401; for the common weal, 11, 335.

Medōn, onis, m., one of the Trojan leaders or allies of Troy, 6, 483.

medulla, ae, f. (rel. to medius), pl. medullae, arum, the marrow, 4, 66.

Megaera, ae, f., one of the Furies, 12, 846.

Megarus, a, um, adj. (Megara), of or belonging to Megara; pertaining to the Sicilian Megara; Megarean, 3, 689.

mei, gen. of ego.

mei, mells, n., pl., mella, abl., mellibus (no gen. or dat.), honey, 6, 420.

Melampus, odis, m., a companion of Hercules, 10, 320.

Meliboeus, a, um, adj. (Meliboëa), of Meliboëa in Thessaly; Meliboëan, 3, 401.

melior, see bonus.

Melitē, ēs, f., Melite, a sea nymph, 5, 825.

melius, adv. (n. of melior), better; more, 1, 452. See bonus.

membrum, ī, n., a limb, joint, part, member, 1, 691, et al.

memini, isse, def. a. and n. (rel. to mens), w. acc., gen., or inf., to have in mind: remember; be mindful; recollect, 1, 203; distinguish, 3, 202.
Memmius, ii, m., Memmius, a Roman gentile or family name; 5, 117.

Memnōn, onis, m., Memnon, son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians, and slain by Achilles at Troy, 1, 489.

memor, oris, adj. (rel. to mēns and meminī), mindful, remembering, 1, 23; heedful, 9, 480; thankful, grateful, 4, 539; not forgetting; relentless, 1, 4; with nēn or nec, unmindful, regardless, 12, 534.

memorābilis, e, adj. (memorō), deserving to be remembered; memorable, remarkable, famous, honorable, 2, 583.

memorandus, a, um, p. of memorō.

memorō, āvī, ātus, ā, (memor), to call to memory, mention, rehearse, relate, 1, 83; say, speak, 3, 182; name, 1, 327; mention proudly, boast of, 5, 392; p., memorandus, a, um, worthy of mention, famed, renowned, 10, 793.

mendāx, ācis, adj. (mention), given to lying; false, deceitful, 2, 80.

Menelāus, i, m., son of Atreus, king of Sparta and husband of Helen; who joined his brother Agamemnon in the war against Troy, and after its capture returned with Helen to Sparta, 2, 204, et al.

Meneēthus, see Mnestheus.

Meneōtēs, ae, m. 1. A Trojan pilot, 5, 161. 2. An Arcadian slain by Turnus, 12, 517.

mēns, mentis, f., the thinking faculty, rational soul, 6, 727; reason, intellect, mind, 2, 736, et al.; sense, 10, 640; disposition, 1, 304; spirit, 10, 629; heart, confidence, 12, 669; et al.; a thought, design, purpose, plan, intention, will, 2, 170; et al.

mēnus, ae, f., a table, 1, 640; dish, food, viands, 1, 216; course of food, 1, 723.

mēnis, is, m., a month, 1, 269.

mentio, itus sum, 4, dep. n. and a. (mēns), to devise; falsify, lie, pretend, 2, 540; feign, counterfeit; p., mentitus, a, um, pass., 2, 422.

mentitus, a, um, p. of mentio.

mentum, ī, n. (minor, to project), the chin, 4, 250; the beard, 6, 809.

mephitis, is, f., a poisonous, pestilential vapor, gas, or exhalation, 7, 84.

mercēs, mercēdis, f. (merx, merchandise, and cēdō), that which goes for gain; reward; condition, consideration; cost, penalty, 7, 317.

mercōr, ātus sum, ī, dep. n. and a. (merx, merchandise), to exchange merchandise; traffic, trade; buy, purchase, 1, 367.

Mercurius, ii, m., Mercury, an Italian god, identified with the Greek Hermes, son of Jupiter and Maia, and messenger of the gods, 4, 222, et al.

merēō, ī, itus, 2, a. and n., and merēor, itus sum, 2, dep. a. and n., to deserve, merit, 2, 585; earn, gain, win, 11, 224; deserve well, 6, 664; w. ut, 2, 434; p., meritus, a, um, having deserved, deserving, 3, 667; pass., deserved, merited, 4, 611; due, 5, 652; subst., meritum, i, n., the thing deserved; desert; service, favor, merit, 1, 74; adv., meritō, by desert, worthy, with justice, 11, 392; bene merēre, to deserve well, 4, 317.

mergēs, i, m. (mergēs), a sea bird, gull, diver, 5, 128.

meritō, see merēō.

meritum, ī, see merēō.

meritus, a, um, p. of merceō.

Merops, opis, a Trojan, 9, 702.
mersus, a, um, p. of mergō.
merum, see merus.
merus, a, um, adj., pure, unmixed, 5, 77; subst. n., merum (sc. vinum), unmixed wine; wine, 1, 729.
Messāpus, i, m., a Latin chief, allied with Turnus, 7, 691, et al.
messus, a, um, p. of metō.
mēta, ae, f. (mētior), a meta; one of the cone-shaped pillars, three of which terminated each end of the spina in the Roman circus, and marked the turning point of the course; a turning point, goal, 5, 129; fig., limit, extremity, end, bound, 1, 278; 8, 594; meridian, zenith, 5, 835; mētae mortis, the bounds of death; i.e., fixed by death, 12, 546.
Metabus, i, m., the father of Camilla, 11, 540.
metallum, i, n., a mine; metal, 6, 144.
mētior, mensus sum, 4, dep. a., to measure, 12, 360; traverse.
Mētiscus, i, m., the charioteer of Turnus, 12, 469, et al.
mētō, messui, messus, 3, a., to reap, mow, cut, 4, 513; of any harvest, gather, harvest.
Mēttus, i, m., Mētus Fuffetius, an Alban general, put to death by Tullius Hostilius for treachery, 8, 642.
mētuō, uī, ītus, 3, a and n. (metus), to fear, dread, be in terror of, be afraid of; to experience fear; fear, 6, 733; w. dat., fear for, be careful for; p., mētuōns, cuntis, apprehensive of, 5, 716.
mētus, ūs, m., fear, dread, terror, 1, 218; awe, reverence, 7, 60; personif., Mētus, the demon of fear, Fear, 6, 276.
meus, a, um, poss. adj. pron. (mē), my, mine, my own, 1, 664, et al.; pl., meī, m., my kindred, friends, countrymen, descendants, etc., 2, 587, et al.; mea, ōrum, n., my possessions, enjoyments, 12, 882.
Mēzentius, iī, m., tyrant of Agylla or Caere, and ally of Latinus and Turnus, 7, 648.
mī, short form of mihi, 6, 104.
micō, micui, i, n., to vibrate, dart, 2, 475; flash, glitter, gleam, 1, 90; tremble, quiver, 10, 396.
migro, āvi, ātus, i, n. and a., to go or move from one place to another; migrate, go away, depart, 4, 401.
mihī, see ego.
miles, itis, m., a soldier, 2, 7; collectively, a body of soldiers; armed men, troops, soldiery, 2, 20.
militia, ae, f. (miles), warfare, war, 11, 261; discipline, 8, 516.
mille, num. adj., indecl., a thousand, 1, 499; subst. pl., millia, ium, n., thousands, 1, 491.
Mimās, antis, m., a Trojan slain by Mēzentius, 10, 702.
mīnae, ārum, f. (cf. -mineō in immineō, etc.), the projecting parts; points, pinnacles, battlements, 4, 88; threats, menaces, 4, 44; perils, 6, 113; curses; 3, 265.
mīnāx, ācis, adj. (minor), projecting; overhanging; threatening, 8, 668; wrathful, 10, 817.
Mincius, iī, m., the river Mincius, flowing by Mantua northerly into the Po.
Minerva, ae, f., an Italian goddess, understood to be the same as the Greek Athena; the goddess of wisdom, of the liberal and industrial arts, and of systematic or strategic warfare, 2, 31, et al.; meton., wisdom, wit; household work, spinning, the loom, etc., 5, 284, et al.
minimē, adv., see parvus.
Minnōs, mīs, m., a small river in the southern part of Tuscany, 10, 183.
minister, tri, m. (cf. minus), a subordinate; an attendant, minister, waiter, servant, I, 705; helper, creature, tool, agent, 2, 100.

ministerium, ìi, n. (minister), service, attendance, office, 6, 223.

ministra, ae, f. (minister), a female attendant; maid servant, counselor, attendant, 11, 658.

ministrō, ávi, átus, i, a. (minister), to serve, attend to, manage, 6, 302; to minister, give, furnish, supply, 1, 150.

minitō, ávi, átus, I, n. and a., and minitor, átus sum, I, dep. n. and a. (I. minor), to threaten, 12, 762.

Minōiús, a, um, adj. (Minós), pertaining to Minos, king of Crete; of Minos, 6, 14.
1. minor, átus sum, I, dep. n. and a. (minae), to put out, project; ascend, tower, I, 162; threaten, menace, 3, 540.
2. minor, us, see parvus.

Minós, óis, m., king of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa, grandfather of Minos, the husband of Pasiphaé, one of the judges of Hades, 6, 432.

Minótaurus, i, m., the Minotaur; the offspring of Pasiphaé, born with the head of a bull and body of a man, and confined by Minos in the Cretan Labyrinth, 6, 26.

minus, adv., see parvus.


mirandus, see miror.

miró, átus sum, I, dep. a. and n., to wonder at, admire, 1, 421; marvel, wonder, 6, 317; w. genit., 11, 126; p., mirandus, a, um, to be wondered at; wonderful, strange, 1, 494.

mirus, a, um, adj. (miró), wonderful, wondrous, marvelous, 9, 304; strange, 1, 354; extraordinary, great, 7, 57.

miscēō, miscuī, mixtus or mistus, 2, a., to mix; mingle (the object with which is in dat., or in abl. alone, or w. prep.), 1, 440; unite, 4, 112; multiply, 1, 720; assemble, flock together, 7, 704; confuse, disturb, confound, agitate, 1, 134; scatter, 1, 191.

Misēnus, i, m., son of Aeolus; a skillful trumpeter, who followed Hector in the Trojan war, and afterwards Aeneas, and was drowned on the coast of Campania, 3, 239.

miser, era, erum, adj. (cf. maereō), wretched, miserable, unfortunate, unhappy, I, 344; morbid; consuming, passionate, deep, 5, 655; mean, paltry, wretched; subst., miser, eri, m., unhappy one, 3, 41; miserum, as interj., ah! cruel lot! superl., miserrimus, a, um, 2, 655, et al.

miserábilis, adv., see miserábilis.

miserábilis, e, adj. (miseror), that deserves to be pitied; pitiful, miserable, deplorable, wretched, I, 111; adv., miserábilis, wretchedly, pitifully, 12, 338.

miserandus, a, um, see miseror.

misereō, wi, itus, 2, n., and misereor, itus sum, 2, dep. n. (miser), to pity, commiserate, have compassion, 2, 645; impers., miseret (mé, tē, etc.), w. genit. of the object of pity, it grieves me for, I pity, etc., 5, 354.

miserescō, 3, inc. n. (misereō), to feel pity, alone, or w. genit., 2, 145; 8, 573.

miseret, see misereō.

miseror, átus sum, I, dep. a. (miser), to express, manifest, or feel pity for; compassionate, pity, 1, 597; p., miserandus, a, um, to be pitied, 11, 259; p., unhappy, 6, 882; wretched, 3, 591; deplorable, direful, 3, 138.
miserrimus, a, um, superl. of miser.
missis, e, adj. (mittō), that is sent or cast; missile, thrown, hurled, 10, 421; subst., missilia, ium, n., missile weapons, darts, missiles, 10, 802.

1. missus, a, um, p. of mittō.
2. missus, ēs, m. (mittō), a sending; a dispatch, command, 7, 752.

mistus, a, um, p. of miscēō.
mitēscō, 3, inc. n. (mitis), to become mellow; to become mild, gente, peaceful, 1, 291.
mitigō, ēvi, ētus, 1, a. (mitis and agō), to make soft or mild; to soothe, appease, 5, 753.

mitis, e, adj. mellow, ripe, ripening; of a lake or pool, mild, gentle; calm, still, 8, 88.

mitra, ae, f., headband; turban, cap, 4, 216.

mittō, miti, missus, 3, a., to send, freq.; dispatch, 2, 115; conduct, convey; bring, present, offer, 6, 380; fling, throw, cast, 4, 254; fig., put, bring, 4, 231; suggest, impart, 12, 554; let go, lay aside, dismiss, 1, 203; 6, 85; bring to an end, end, 5, 545; pass over, omit, 11, 256; pass,

mitti, be conveyed; arrive, reach, 3, 440; sē mittère, descend, 9, 645; to yield one's self or themselves, 12, 191; sub lugum mittère, to subject, conquer, 8, 148.

mixtus, a, um, p. of miscēō.
Mnestheus, and Menestheus, ei and eōs, m., Mnestheus, one of the Trojan chiefs under Aeneas, 5, 117, 10, 129, et al.
möbiltās, ātis, f. (möbilis), movability; swiftness, speed, velocity, 4, 175.

modo, adv. (abl. of modus, with limit or qualification), only, but, 1, 389; lately, just now, 5, 493; provided

that, in case, 3, 116; modo nōn, almost, 9, 141.
modulor, ātus sum, 1, a. and n. (modulus), to measure; regulate, tune, sing, play.
modus, i, m., a method, 4, 294; mode, manner, way, 1, 354, et al.; a measure, of song, measure, strain, note, 7, 701, et al.; bound, limit, end, 4, 98, et al.; fashion, of building, 11, 328; abl. modō, in the manner or fashion; like, 9, 119.
moenia, ium, n., fortified walls, city walls, ramparts, fortifications, walls, 1, 7; battlements, 11, 506; town, city, 1, 410; prison house, 6, 549.
mola, ae, f., a mill; meton., ground or cracked grain; cracked spelt or coarse meal, 4, 517.
molāris, is, m. (mola), a millstone; meton., a huge stone, 8, 250.
möleś, is, f., a cumbersome mass; a heavy pile or fabric; mound, rampart, 9, 35; dike, 2, 497; a mass of buildings, vast buildings, 1, 421; structure, 11, 130; frame or figure, 2, 323; bulk, 5, 118; weight, 7, 589; pile, mass, 1, 61; gigantic frame, 5, 431; warlike engine, siege tower, 5, 439; array, pomp, train, 12, 161; body of soldiers, phalanx, 12, 575; heavy storm, tempest, 5, 790; soil, work, labor, 1, 33.
mölör, ĕtus sum, 4, dep. a. and n. (möēs), to pile up; build, erect, construct, 1, 424; plan, undertake, attempt, 2, 109; pursue, 6, 477; cleave, 10, 477; contrive, devise, 1, 564; occasion, 11, 414; prepare, equip, 4, 309; arrange, adjust, 12, 327; of missiles, discharge, hurl, 10, 131.
mölōtus, a, um, p. of mölōr.
mollō, ĕvi or ĕi, ĕtus, 4 a. (mollis), to soften; to soothe, calm, assuage, appease, 1, 57.
mollis, e, adj., soft, tender, delicate; pliant, flexible, soft, 1, 693; soft-cushioned, 8, 666; suble, 4, 66; tame, gentle; yielding, accessible, favorable, 4, 293; hand mollia, things hard, difficult, harsh, unwelcome, 12, 25.

molliter, adv., comp., mollius (mollis), softly, gently, sweetly; delicately, skillfully, 6, 847.

momordi, see mordeō.

moneō, u, itus, 2, a. (rel. to meminī and mens), to remind; admonish; warn, instruct, 2, 183; forewarn, foretell, 3, 712; w. subj., 3, 684; p. subst., monitum, i, n., an admonition; counsel; advice, warning, 4, 331; command, 8, 336; influence, 10, 689.

monile, is, n., a necklace, collar, 1, 654; a potrel, 7, 278.

monitum, i, n., see moneō.

1. monitus, a, um, p. of moneō.

2. monitus, ūs, m. (monēō), an admonition, warning, 4, 282.

Monoeus, i, m., a promontory and harbor on the Ligurian coast west of Genoa, 6, 830.

mons, montis, m. (rel. to -mineō, project), a mountain, hill, mount, 3, 105; rock, crag, cliff, 6, 360; a mighty or huge rock, 12, 687; a great wave, 1, 105.

mōnstrō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (mōnstrum), to show, point out, indicate, 1, 444; inform, tell, 1, 321; direct, incite, 9, 44; ordain, appoint, prescribe, 4, 636.

mōnstrum, i, n. (moneō), the thing which warns: an omen, a portent, 3, 26; supernatural token, sign, 12, 246; a prodigy, marvel, wonder, terror, 3, 585; monster, 2, 245.

montānus, a, um, adj. (mons), pertaining to mountains; mountain-,
morsus, üs, m. (mordeō), a biting: eating, 3, 394; tooth, 7, 112; fang, 2, 215; grieve, hold, 12, 782; stroke, 1, 169.

mortális, c, adj. (mors), subject to death, mortal, 10, 375; of mortal nature, lineage, or descent; earthly, human, 1, 328; made by man, mortal, 12, 740; subst., mortálès, ium, c., mortals, men, mankind, 2, 142; mortálía, ium, n., human affairs; fortunes, woes, 1, 462.

mortifer, era, erum, adj. (mors and ferō), bringing death; deadly, 6, 279.

mortuus, a, um, p. of morior.

mōes, mōris, m., a manner, way, custom; practice, wont, 1, 336; form, 3, 65; rule, law, condition, terms, 6, 852; pl., mōres, um, laws, 1, 264; character, virtues, morals, 6, 683; mōre, in the manner, like, 4, 551; sine mōre, without restraint, violently, 5, 694; in violation of right, wrongfully, 8, 635; in mōrem, and dē or ex mōre, after or according to the custom, form, fashion, usage, 1, 318; 5, 244, 556.

1. mōtus, a, um, p. of moveō.

2. mōtus, üs, m. (moveō), a moving, motion, freq.; swiftness, agility, 5, 430; impetus, swift fury, 12, 503; pl., movements, 4, 297.

moveō, movē, mōtus, 2, a. and n., to set in motion; to move, freq.; to wield, 8, 565; break up, 3, 519; shake, 3, 91; remove, 5, 349; take away, 3, 700; fig., affect, move, 1, 714; influence, persuade, 3, 187; excite, arouse, stir up, raise, 2, 96; inspire, 7, 641; disturb, trouble, 6, 399; revolve, meditate, 3, 34; unfold, rehearse, declare, 1, 262; open up, enter upon, 7, 45; signa movēre, break up the camp, march, advance; arma movēre, to get ready for battle, 12, 16.

mox, adv., soon, by and by, presently, afterwards, thereupon, then, 3, 274, et al.

mūcro, önis, m., a sharp point or edge, esp. of a weapon, 2, 333; point of a spear, 11, 817; a sword, blade, 2, 449.

mügiō, ivi or iī, 4, n., to low, bellow, 8, 218; fig., of a trumpet, 8, 526; of the tripod, 3, 92; to make a roaring sound, rumble, of the ground, 4, 490.

mūgitus, üs, m. (mügiō), a lowing; bellowing, 2, 223.

mulceō, mulsi, mulsus or mulctus, 2, a., to stroke; lick, 8, 634; fig., soothe, cariss, comfort, 1, 197; mitigate, soften, calm, 1, 66; to make harmonious, charm, 7, 34.

Mulciber, eris and eri, m. (mulceō), one who softens, Mulciber or Vulcan, the god of the forge, 8, 724.

mulcō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to punish, 11, 839.

muliebris, e (mulier), of woman; women's; female, 11, 687.

mulier, eris, f., a woman, 7, 661.

multiplex, plicus, adj. (multus and plicus), having many folds, 5, 264; manifold, various, 4, 189.

multō, see multus.

multus, a, um, adj., much, freq.; abundant, abounding, great, 3, 151; powerful, 3, 372; many a, 1, 334; dense, thick, 1, 412; pl., many, freq.; subst., multi, örum, m., many men, many, 2, 124, et al.; multa, örum, n., many things, fortunes, hardships, etc., 1, 750; adv., multum, much, greatly, exceedingly, 3, 348, et al.; also pl., multa, 4, 390, et al.; adv., multō, much, by much, by far, far, 2, 199, et al.; compar., plús, plúris,
Musa, ae, f., a muse; one of the nine
daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, goddesses who preside over
the liberal arts of poetry, music, etc., 1, 8, et al.; meton., a poem or song.
Musaeus, i, m., Musaeus, a Greek poet
contemporary with Orpheus, 6, 667.
mussō, ávi, átus, i, intens. n. and a.
(mütiō, mutter), to speak low; mutter,
complain, 11, 454; whisper, hesitate,
or fear to speak out, 11, 345;
waver, 12, 657; to low faintly, 12,
718.
mütābilis, e, adj. (müto), changeable,
unstable, fickle, inconstant, 4, 569;
changeful, that brings changes, 11,
425.
müto, ávi, átus, i, a freq. (moveō),
to change the position or location of
anything; change, alter, shift, 3,
581; of form or condition; change,
transform, 1, 598; change one thing
for or with another, w. acc. and
abl.; revolve, 5, 702; unsettle,
disturb, distract, 4, 595.
mütus, a, um, adj., speechless, dumb,
mute, 12, 718; not spoken or heard
of; unfamed, humble, 12, 397.
Mutusca, ae, f., a city of the Sabines,
7, 711.
mütus, a, um, adj. (müto), interchangeable, reciprocal; on both sides,
10, 755; per mütua, mutually, to
each other, 7, 66.
Mycênae, árum, and Mycêna, ae, f.,
Mycenae, an ancient city of Argolis;
the abode of Danaus, Pelops, and
Agamemnon, 1, 284, et al.
Mycênaeus, a, um, adj. (Mycênae),
of Mycenae; the Mycenaean (king);
Agamemnon, 11, 266.
Myconos, i, f., Myconos, one of the
Cyclades, N. E. of Delos, 3, 76.
Mygdonidês, ae, m., Mygdonides or
Coroebus, a son of Mygdon, king of
Phrygia, and ally of the Trojans, 2, 342.

Myrmidon, um, m., the Myrmidons, Thessalian followers of Achilles, once dwelling in Aegina, where they had been transformed from ants to men in answer to the prayer of Aeacus, grandfather of Achilles, 2, 7, et al.

Myrtus, a., um., adj. (myrtus), of myrtle, myrtle, 6, 443.

Myrtus, i and ēs, f., a myrtle; sacred to Venus, a myrtle shaft or spear, 7, 817; a myrtle grove, 3, 23; myrtle wreath, 5, 72.

N

Nactus, a., um., p. of nauiscor.

Nam, conj. caus., for, because, 1, 731; et al.; beginning a parenthesis, 3, 374.

Namaque, conj. (nam emphasized by -que), for indeed, since indeed, for, 4, 633; affirmative, indeed, 10, 614.

Nauiscor, nactus or nactus sum, 3, dep. a., to obtain, secure, get, 7, 511; find, overtake, 12, 740.

Nār, Nāris, m., the Nar, a river of Umbria, 7, 517.

Nāris, is, f., a nostril; pl., nāres, ium, the nostrils; the nose, 6, 497.

Nārrō, āvi, ētus, 1, a., to narrate, relate, describe, express, tell, 2, 549.

Nārycium, a., um., adj. (Nāryx or Nāricium), of Nāryx, a town of the Locri; Nārynian, 3, 399.

Nauiscor, natus sum, 3, dep. n. (old form, gnauiscor, from rt. gen. rel. to genō), to be born, 1, 260; be produced, spring up, grow; rise, 10, 275; arise, 7, 444; p., nāscēns, entis, coming into the world, new-born; new-foaled, 4, 515; p., nātus, a., um., born, sprung, descended, 8, 315; w., abl., nātus deā, goddess-born, 1, 582; subst., nātus, i., m., a son, 1, 407; pl., nāti, children, sons, 5, 285; young offspring, 8, 45; nāta, f., a daughter, 1, 256.

Nāta, ae, sec nāscor.

Nātō, āvi, ētus, 1, n., freq. (nō), to swim, 5, 181; float, 4, 398; overflow, swim with, 3, 625.

Nātūra, ae, f. (nāscor), a being born; that which is fixed by birth; disposition, constitution, quality, nature, 10, 366.

1. Nātus, see nāscor.

2. Nātus, ēs, m. (nāscor); used only in the abl., nātū, birth, age, see māgnus.

Nauta, ae, m. (nāvis), a boatman, ferryman, 6, 315; sailor, mariner, 3, 207.

Nautēs, is, m., a Trojan soothsayer, 5, 704.

Nauticus, a., um., adj. of ships; pertaining to seamen or sailors; nautical, 3, 128.

Nāvālis, e., adj. (nāvis), pertaining to ships; naval, 5, 493; subst., nāvālia, ium, n., dock, docks, dockyard, naval arsenal, 4, 593; naval equipments, 11, 329.

Nāvifragus, a., um., adj. (nāvis and frangō), shipwrecking, 3, 553.

Nāvigium, iū, n. (nāvigo), a boat, craft, ship, 5, 753.

Nāvigō, āvi, ētus, 1, n. and a. (nāvis and agō), to sail; set sail, 4, 237; w. acc., sail over, sail upon, 1, 67.

Nāvīs, is, f., a ship, 1, 120.

Nāvīta, ae, m. (nāvis), a sailor; boatman, ferryman, 6, 385.

Naxos, iū, f., Naxos, one of the Cyclades, east of Paros, noted for its wine and the worship of Bacchus, 3, 125.

1. -ne, interrog. enclitic; in direct questions, 1, 37; 4, 32; in indirect questions, whether, 5, 703; followed
nē, adv., not, in prohibitions, 3, 160; 3, 453; nē — quidem, not even; conj., in order that not, that not, lest, 2, 187, freq.

Neález, ac, m., a Latin, 10, 753.

nēbula, ac, f., a cloud, 10, 82; mist, fog, 1, 412.

nec or neque, adv. and conj., and not; neither, nor, 1, 643, et al.; in prohibition, 3, 394, et al.; neque (nec) — neque (nec), neither — nor, 5, 2, et al.; nec — et, or -que, may be rendered neither — nor, 10, 801; 2, 534; nec non, and also, nor less, 6, 183; nec non et, and also, 1, 707.

necdum, adv., nor yet; and not yet, 1, 25.

necesse (nom. and acc.), indecl. adj., necessary, unavoidable, inevitable, 3, 478.

neco, avī or avi, ātus, r, a., to slay, kill, 8, 488.

nectar, aris, n., nectar, the drink of the gods; honey, 1, 433.

nectō, nexuī, or nexī, nexus, 3, a., to tie, bind, fasten, 4, 239; bind together or round, 1, 448; join, unite, of soul and body, 4, 695; fig., of arguments, 9, 219.

nefandus, a, um, adj. (nē and farī), not to be spoken; impious, execrable, accursed, abominable, 5, 795; perfidious, 4, 497; subst., nefandum, 1, n., wrong, 1, 543.

nēfās, indcl. n., that which is contrary to divine law; sin, impiety, wrong, 2, 719; wickedness, guilt, crime, 2, 184; a ghastly deed, 10, 497; impious or guilty word, 2, 658; mischief, 7, 386; dishonor, disgrace, shame, 8, 688; exclamatory, fearful sight! 7, 73; fearful penalty! 7, 596; of a person, a monster, wretch, 2, 585; adj., horrible, 3, 365; nefās est, it is unlawful, wicked, impious, 6, 391.

negō, āvi, ātus, r, n. and a. (perhaps nē and āiō), to say no; say that not or no; deny, refuse, 3, 171.

Neumea, ac, f., Nemea, a town of Argolis, near which Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and established the Nemean games, 8, 295.

nēmō, inis (gen. not used in class. Latin), c. (nē and homō), no one, none, 5, 305.

nemorōsus, a, um, adj. (nemus), abounding in woods, woody, 3, 270.

nemus, oris, n. a wood, forest, or grove, 1, 165; et al.

nēo, nēvi, nētus, 2, a., to spin; interweave, 10, 818.

Neoptolemus, i, m., Neoptolemus or Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, 3, 333; See also Pyrrhus.

nepōs, ὀις, m., a grandson, 2, 702; pl., nepōtēs, um, grandchildren; posterity, descendants, 2, 194.

Neptūnus, a, um, adj. (Neptūnus), pertaining to Neptune, built by Neptune, Neptunian, 2, 625; son or descendant of Neptune, 7, 691.

Neptūnus, i, m., Neptune, one of the sons of Saturn, and brother of Jupiter, Juno, and Pluto; identified by the Romans, as god of the sea, with the Greek Poseidon, 1, 125.

neque, see nec.

nequeō, ivi or iī, ītus, īre, irreg. n., to be unable; can not, 1, 713.

nequiquam, adv., in vain, to no purpose, 2, 515.

nēquis, nēqua, nēquod, nēquid, see 2. quis at the end.

Nērēis, idis or idōs, f. (Nēreus), a Nereid, any one of the daughters of
Nereus and Doris; a sea-nymph, 3, 74.
Nerēius, a, um, adj. (Nereus), of Nereus; Nereian, 9, 102.
Nereus (dissyll.), ei or eos, m., Nereus, a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, and father of the Nereids, 2, 419, et al.; metum, the sea, 10, 764.
Nēritos, i, f., Neritos, a small island near Ithaca, 3, 271.
Nersae, ārum, f., Nersea, a town of the Aeques, 7, 744.
Nervus, i, m., a nerve; sinew, tendon, 10, 341; bow-string, 5, 502; string of the lyre, 9, 776.
Nēsaēcē, ēs, f., one of the Naiads.
Nesciō, ivi or ili, ītus, 4, a. (nē and sciō), not to know, to be ignorant of, 1, 565; w. object clause, 2, 735, et al.
Nescio quis, quid, quod, see i. quis.
Nescius, a, um, adj. (nesciō), not knowing, unaware, ignorant, 1, 299; that knows not how, that can not.
Nēve or nevī, coni., or not, and not, nor, neither, w. subj. or imperat., 7, 202; ne—nevī (nēve), that not—nor, lest—or lest, 2, 188.
Nex, nsecis, f. (secē), murder, slaughter, violent death, destruction, death, 2, 85, et al.
Nexus, a, um, p. of nectō.
Nī, coni., not, lest, that not, 3, 686; for nisi, if not, unless, except, 5, 356, et al.
Nīdom, āris, m., vapor, steam; a smell, 12, 301.
Nīdus, i, m., a nest; brood, nestling, 5, 214.
Niger, gra, grum, adj., black; dark, swarthy, dusky, 6, 134; gloomy.
Nigrōs, a, um, adj., black; dark, gloomy, 5, 97; cloud-covered, 8, 353; gloomy, 9, 87.
Nihīli (nīlī), n. indecl. (nē and hilum, a trifle), nothing, 2, 287; adv., not at all; by no means, not, 2, 402, and freq.
Nilus, i, m., the Nile, 6, 800.
Nimbōsus, a, um, adj. (nimbus), full of storms; stormy, rainy, 1, 535; cloud-covered, 3, 274.
Nimbus, i, m., a violent rain; storm, tempest, 1, 51; a black cloud, thunder-cloud, cloud, 3, 587; a bright cloud; the nimbus surrounding a god, 2, 616; cloud of smoke, 5, 666; a multitude, 7, 793.
Nimīrum, adv. (nī, for nē, and nimīrum), without wonder or doubt; certainly, undoubtedly, doubtless, 3, 558.
Nimis, adv., too much, overmuch; too well, 9, 472.
Nimium, see nimius.
Nimius, a, um, adj. (nimis), too great, too much, excessive; adv., nimium, too; very much; but too, 6, 514.
Nipheaeus, ī, m., a Rutulian warrior, 10, 570.
Nisi and ni, coni., if not, unless, 5, 49, et al.
1. Nisus, a, um, p. of nitor.
2. Nisus, us, m. (nītor), a leaning, pressing against; bracing; position of resistance, 5, 437; effort, exertion, 3, 37; descent, 11, 852.
3. Nīsus, us, m., a follower of Aeneas, 5, 304.
Nītēns, p. of nītor.
Nītēns, p. of nītēō.
Nītēō, ūī, 2, n., to shine; p., nītēns, entis, shining, glittering, sparkling; bright, 1, 228; fig., sleek, well-fed, 3, 20.
nitéscō, nitūi, 3, inc. n. (nitéō), to become bright; to shine, glister, 5, 135.
nitidus, a, um, adj. (nitéō), shining, bright, glittering, 2, 473.
nitor, nísus or nixus sum, 3, dep. n., to lean or rest upon, w. abl., 6, 760; tread, walk upon, 2, 389; to be borne upon, poised or balanced upon, 4, 252; push, press, struggle forward or upward; ascend, 2, 443.
nivālis, g, adj. (nīx), snowy; snow-covered, 7, 675; snowy, 3, 538.
niveus, a, um, adj. (nīx), snowy, of snow; snow-white, 1, 459.
nīx, nīvis, f, snow, 4, 250.
nīxor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. intens. (nitor), to lean upon with the idea of effort; struggle forward on, 5, 279.
nīxus, a, um, p. of nitor.
nō, nāvi, nātus, 1, n., to swim, 1, 118.
nōbilis, e, adj. (nōscō), well-known, illustrious, famous, 7, 564.
nōbilitas, ātis, f. (nōbilis), renown; high birth, noble lineage, 11, 341.
nōceō, ul, ātus, 2, n., to be hurtful; to hurt, harm, injure; do mischief, 5, 618.
nōctivagus, a, um, adj. (nox and vagus, wandering), night-wandering; nightly, nocturnal, 10, 216.
nōcturnus, a, um, adj. (nox), pertaining to the night; nightly, nocturnal, in the night, by night, 4, 490.
nōdō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (nōdus), to tie with a knot; bind, fasten, 4, 138.
nōdus, i, m, a knot, 1, 320; of a tree, 11, 553; bond, 1, 296; coil, 2, 220; h.g., difficult point; center of strife, 10, 428.
Nōmōn, onis, m., a Trojan, 9, 767.
nomas, acis, c, a nomad; pl., Nomas, incis, m, the Numidians, 4, 320.
nōmen, inis, n. (nōscō), a name, 1, 248, et al.; designation, name, indi-
cating attribute, invention, gift for mischief, 7, 337; word, 3, 444; fame, renown, 2, 583; et al.
Nōmentum, i, n., Nomentum, a town of Latium, 6, 773.
nōn, adv., not, freq.; sometimes for nē in prohibitions, 12, 78.
nōndum, adv., not yet, 3, 109, et al.
nōnne, interrog. adv., expecting an affirmative answer, not, whether not.
nōnus, a, um, adj. (novem), the ninth, 5, 64.
nōs, see ego.
nōscō, nōvi, nōtus, 3, a., to get knowledge of; become acquainted with; recognize, 6, 809; in perf. and cognate tenses, know, knew, etc., 4, 423; et al.; p., nōtus, a, um, known, 1, 669; wanted, usual, 2, 773; well-known, 3, 657; famed, renowned, distinguished, celebrated, 1, 379; familiar, well proved, 12, 759; nōtum, n., referring to a following clause, the knowledge, etc., 5, 6.
nostrer, tra, trum, poss. adj. pron. (nōs), our, ours, our own, freq.; of us, or me, given by me, 12, 51; favorable to us, auspicious, 12, 187; et al.; subst. pl., nostri, ārum, m., our friends, kindred, allies, etc., 2, 411.
nostri, gen. pl. of ego, 10, 72.
nota, ae, f. (nōscō), a distinguishing mark; mark, spot, 5, 87; letter; character, 3, 444.
nothus, a, um, adj., illegitimate, bastard; subst., nothus, i, m, a bastard son, 9, 697; a horse of mixed breed, 7, 283.
notō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (nota), to mark; to observe, note, mark, 3, 515.
1. nōtus, a, um, p. of nōscō.
2. Notus, i, m., identical in meaning with auseter; the south-wind, 1, 85; wind, 6, 355; storm, 1, 575.
novem, num., adj., indecl., nine, 1, 248.
noverca, ae, f., a step-mother.
noviens (noviēs), num. adv. (novem), nine times, 6, 439.
novissimus, a, um, see novus.
novitās, ātis, f. (novus), nevenetis, 1, 563.
novō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (novus), to make new, renew, renovate, repair, 5, 752; change, 5, 604; build, 4, 260; rēs novāre, to change one's purpose or plans; take new measures, 4, 290.
novus, a, um, adj., new, freq.; recent, fresh, 2, 98; unusual, strange, unknown, 1, 307; superl., novissimus, a, um, last, 4, 650.
nox, noctis, f., night, freq.; darkness, 1, 89; dark cloud, black storm-cloud, 3, 198; sleep, 4, 530; death, 12, 310; personific, Nox, Night, the goddess of night, 3, 512.
ox, ae, f. (noceō), hurt, harm; offense, outrage, violence, 1, 41.
oxius, a, um, adj. (nox), hurtful, baneful, 6, 731; destructive, 7, 326.
nūbēs, is, f., a cloud, 1, 516, et al.; storm, 10, 809; the air, 12, 850; fig., flock, multitude, 7, 705.
nūbigēnæ, ārum, c. (nūbēs and genō), the cloud-born; a name of the Centaurs, born of Ixion and a cloud, 8, 293.
nūbilis, e, adj. (nūbō, marry), marriageable; grown up, 7, 53.
nūbilus, a, um, adj. (nūbēs), cloudy; subst., nūbilum, i, cloudy weather; pl., nūbila, ārum, clouds, 3, 586.
nūdō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (nūdus), to make bare, naked; lay open, bare, 1, 211; fig., expose, 5, 586; lay open, disclose, 1, 356.
nūdus, a, um, adj., naked, bare, 1, 320; open, 2, 512; unburied, 5, 871.
nūllus, a, um, gen. nūllus, dat. nūlli, adj. (nē and ulla), no, not any, 1, 184; unobservant, regardless, 11, 725; subst., no one, nobody, none, 4, 456.
nūm, interro. adv., in single independent questions, untranslated; in dependent questions, whether, 4, 369.
Nūma, ae, m., the name of two Rutulian warriors, 9, 454; 10, 562.
Numānus, ī, m., Numanus or Remulus, a Rutulian slain by Ascanius, 9, 592.
nūmen, inis, n. (nūd, nod), a command; will; espec. the divine will or purpose, 1, 8; divine command, 7, 385; divine power, 1, 666; authority, revelation, 3, 363; impulse, 1, 674; assistance, 5, 56; divine keeping, protection, 2, 703; divine regard, favor, 4, 611; permission, 6, 266; presence, 1, 447; manifestation, 2, 623; majesty, divinity, 1, 48; divine attribute, 10, 221; a deity, god, divinity, 2, 735; sacred image, 2, 178.
numerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (numerus), to number, count, reckon.
numerus, i, m., a number, 1, 193; multitude, 2, 424; order, 3, 446; in music or poetry, measure, number, 6, 646; pl., numbers, measures; melody, tune.
Numīcus, ī, m., a river of Latium near Lavinium, 7, 150.
Numīda, ae, m., a Nomad; a Numidian, 4, 41.
Numītor, ōris, m. 1. Numilitor, one of the kings of Alba, and father of Ili or Rhea Silvia, 6, 768. 2. A Rutulian warrior, 10, 342.
nūmquām, adv. (nē and unquam), never, freq.
nūmquis, see 1. quis.
nunc, adv. now, at this time, 4, 283; even now; in our times, at the present time, 6, 234.
nūntia, see nūntius.
nūntiō, āvi, ātus, i, a, and n. (nūntius),
to announce, report, make known,
announce, declare, 1, 391, et al.
nūntius, a, um, adj., announcing:
subst., nūntius, ii, m., a messenger,
3, 310; a message, dispatch, tidings;
injunction, command, 4, 237; nūntiā,
ae, f., a messenger, 4, 188.
nūper, adv. (novus and -per), recently,
not long since, lately, 6, 338.
Nursia, ae, f., a Sabine town, 7, 716.
nurus, ūs, f., a daughter-in-law, 2, 501.
ūsquam, adv. (né and usquam), nowhere,
2, 620; sometimes transf. to time; on no occasion; never, 5, 853.
ūtō, āvi, ātus, i, intens. n. (nuō, nod),
to nod; sway to and fro, 2, 629;
move, wave, 9, 682.
nūtrimentum, i, n. (nūtriō), nourishment;
fuel, 1, 176.
nūtriō, īvi or īi, ātus, i, a., to nourish,
suckle, 11, 572; breed, rear, train,
7, 485.
nūtrix, īcis, f. (nūtriō), a nurse, 1, 275.
nūtus, ūs, m. (nuō, nod), a nod, 9, 106;
will, decree, command, pleasure, 7,
592.
nymphā, ae, f., a bride, a maiden; a
ymph, one of the inferior deities,
presiding over fountains, woods, etc.,
1, 71, et al.
Nýsa, ae, f., a city on Mount Meros
in India, which, according to one of
the myths, was the birthplace of Bac-
chus, 6, 805.

O
ō, interj. expressing joy, grief, astonish-
ment, desire, or indignation. 0! oh! ah!
w. voc., 2, 281, et al.; w.
ō and the subj., oh that, 11, 415;
sometimes placed after the word to
which it relates, 2, 281.
ob, prep. (ērt), properly indicating
motion toward or against, or rest
before; owing to, for, on account
of, 1, 4; for the sake of, 6, 660.
obducō, dūxī, duxus, i, a., to draw or
lead towards; draw over, 2, 604.
obductus, a, um, p. of obducō.
obō, īvi or īi, ātus, ire, irreg. p.
and
a., to go towards or to; meet, visit,
travel over, traverse, 6, 801; survey
(with the eye), 10, 447; surround,
encircle, encompass, 6, 58; enter,
take part in, engage in, 6, 167;
undergo, suffer, 10, 641.
obex, īcis, m. and f. (ob and iaciō),
an obstacle; a barrier, 10, 377; a
bolt, bar, 8, 227.
obiciō, iecī, ictus, 3, a. (ob and iaciō),
to throw against or towards; throw
to, 6, 421; present, oppose, 2, 444;
hur against, shut, 9, 45; cast upon,
7, 480; subject, expose, 4, 549; pass.,
to be presented, appear, 5, 522; p.,
objectus, a, um, thrown towards or
against; opposite, projecting, 3, 534.
obiectō, āvi, ātus, i, intens. a. (ob-
icīō), to throw towards, before, or
against; to expose to, 2, 751.
1. objectus, a, um, p. of obiciō.
2. objectus, ūs, m. (obiciō), a throwing
against; projection, opposition,
1, 160.
1. obitus, a, um, p. of obeō.
2. obitus, ūs, m. (obēō), a going to;
an encountering one's time, day, or
death; destruction, death, 4, 694.
obātus, a, um, p. of offerō.
obliquō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (obliquas),
to bend, turn to one side, over,
5, 16.
obliquus, a, um, adj., turning side-
ways; slanting, lying across, 5, 274;
fig., indirect, cowardly, dastardly,
11, 337.
oblíitus, a, um, p. of obliviscor.
obliviscor, oblitus, sum, 3, dep. n. and
a., to forget, w. acc. or gen. of object,
oblivium, i, n. (obliviscor), oblivion, forgetfulness, 6, 715.
obliquor, locutus sum, 3, dep. a. and n., to speak to or against; sing or play in response, w. acc., 6, 646.
obluctor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., to strive, struggle, press against, 3, 38.
obmūtešcō, mūtō, 3, inc. n., to become speechless or dumb; to be silent, hushed, mute, 4, 279.
obnisus, a, um, p. of obnitor.
obnitor, nīxus or nīsus sum, 3, dep. n., to press, push against, w. dat., 12, 105; without an object, push, 4, 406; struggle, resist, 4, 332; bear up, 5, 21; strive, strike against, 5, 206.
obnīxus, a, um, p. of obnitor.
obnūbō, nū̄bō, nū̄ptus, 3, a., to cover up, 11, 77.
oborior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., to arise, spring up; gush, burst forth, 3, 492.
obortus, a, um, p. of oborior.
obruō, uī, utus, 3, a., to cover over; bury; overwhelm, 1, 69; overpower, 2, 424; destroy, 5, 692.
obrutus, a, um, p. of obruō.
obscēnus, a, um, adj. (caenum), filthy, indecent, loathsome, foul; 3, 241; horrible, 3, 367.
obscurō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (obscurus), to darken, 12, 253.
obscurus, a, um, adj., dim, dark, dusky, obscure, 1, 411; uncertain; of persons, unseen, 2, 135; in the darkness, 6, 268; pl., obscura, ōrum, dim places; obscurity, uncertainty, 6, 100.
obsesō, sēvi, situs, 3, a., to plant upon or over; p., obstitus, a, um, overgrown, covered over, 7, 790; hoary, 8, 307.
observō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to note, observe, mark, watch, 6, 198; remember, 9, 393; observe, respect, revert.
obsessus, a, um, p. of obsideō.
obsideō, sēdī, sessus, 2, n. and a. (ob and sedeō); to sit in or on; abide; hold, occupy, 3, 421; besiege, beset, 2, 441; throng, 12, 133; obstruō, fill up, choke.
obsidēō, ònis, f. (obsideō), a blockade or siege, 3, 52.
obsidē, 3, a., to set before, watch, 9, 159; block up, beset, 11, 516; invade, occupy, 7, 334.
obstitus, a, um, p. of obserō.
obstipēscō, stipūi (stupū), 3, inc. n., to become stupefied; to be astonished, amased, 1, 613.
obstō, stūi, stātus, 1, n., to stand before or against; withstand, oppose, hinder, restrain, 4, 91; to be obnoxious, 6, 64.
obstruō, strūi, strūctus, 3, a., to build before or against; to stop, close up, 4, 440.
obtectus, a, um, p. of obtégō.
obtégō, tēxi, tēctus, 3, a., to cover up or over, 2, 300.
obtendō, tendī, tentus, 3, a., to stretch before; draw, spread, 10, 82; spread over.
1. obtentus, a, um, p. of obtendō.
2. obtentus, ūs, m. (obtendō), a spreading over; a covering, 11, 66.
obtestor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., to call to witness; conjure, implore, 7, 576; beseech, 10, 49; swear, 9, 260.
obtexō, texūi, textus, 3, a., to weave over; cover, cloud, darken, 11, 611.
obtorqueō, torśī, tortus, 2, a., to turn round, twist, 5, 559.
obtortus, a, um, p. of obtorqueō.
obtruncō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to lop off; cut down; cut to pieces, slay, 2, 603.
obtundō, tudi, tūsus, 3, a., to beat against; beat up; to make blunt, dull; p., obtūsus, a., um, enfeebled, blunted, unfeeling, 1, 567.

obtūtus, ās, m. (obtueor), a looking at; look, gaze, 1, 495.

obumbrō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to overshadow; darken, 12, 578; screen, protect, shield, 11, 223.

obuncus, a, um, adj., bent in, hooked, 6, 597.

obūstus, a, um, adj. (ob and ūrō), burnt, hardened in the fire, 7, 506.

obvertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., to turn towards, 6, 3; turn round (towards the sea), 3, 549; p., obversus, a, um, turned or turning, wheeling, 11, 601; turning against; directly opposite, facing towards, 9, 622.

obvīus, a, um, adj. (ob and via), in the way; presenting one's self or itself; meeting, 1, 314; against, 6, 880; opposing, 9, 56; in the way of; exposed to, 3, 499; obvīus fierī, to encounter, meet, 10, 380.

occāsus, ās, m. (occidō), a going down; setting; the west, 11, 317; fall, ruin, destruction, 1, 238.

1. occidō, cīdi, cāsus, 3, n. (ob and cadō), to go down; set; fall, perish, 2, 581; die.

2. occidō, cīdi, cīsus, 3, a. (ob and cadō), to slay, kill, slaughter, 11, 193.

occūsus, a, um, p. 2. occidē.

occubō, 1, a., to lie, rest in death, 1, 547.

occūlō, calūtī, cultus, 3, a., to cover up; hide, conceal, 1, 312; p., occultus, a, um, secret, hidden, 3, 675.

occultē, adv. occultus, secretly, 12, 458.

occultō, āvi, ātus, cātus, 3, a., to hide secretly; cover up; hide, conceal, 2, 457.

occultus, a, um, p. of occultō.

occūmbō, cubī, cūtus, 3, n. (ob and cubō), to sink, fall upon; die, 1, 97; meet, 2, 62.

occūpō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (ob and capiō), to take against or before; get beforehand; take possession; seize, 7, 446; possess, cover, 4, 499; fill, reach, 3, 294; smile, 9, 770; surprise, hit by surprise, 10, 384; anticipate in striking; strike beforehand, 10, 699; hit first, 12, 300.

occūrō, curri or cucurri, cursus, 3, n. (ob and currō), to run, hasten to, or to meet, 3, 82; meet, 10, 220; make an attack, encounter, 10, 282; present one's self, intervene, appear, 1, 682; meet in speech, respond, reply, 12, 625.

Oceānus, 1, m., the god Oceanus; the waters encompassing the lands; the ocean, 1, 287; distinguished as eastern and western, 7, 101.

ōcior, ius, adj. comp. (superl., oceiolmus, a, um), swifter, more fleet, 5, 319, et al.; adv., oceius, more swiftly; rapidly, speedily, quickly, swiftly, 12, 681.

Ocnum, 1, m., founder of Mantua, 11, 198.

ocrea, ae, f., a grove; a covering made of metal for the protection of the leg, 7, 674, et al.

oculus, i, m., an eye, 1, 228, et al.; nūllīs oculis, with uncormed, untroubled eyes; "as in a thought, in the midst of the Greatest," 11, 736.

ōdi, ēisse, éri, ére, prob. a. part. in present sense, to hate, 2, 12; curie, 11, 537.

odium, . 2. n., hatred, 1, 918; . 2. n., hatred, 2, 29, et al.

odōr, ēs, m., scent, smell, odor, fragrant, 2, 56; . 2. n., scent, 3, 285; . 2. n., scent, 11, 586.
odoratus, a, um, p. (odorō), sweet-smelling, fragrant, 6, 658.
odorifer, era, erum, adj. (odor and ferō), bearing odor; sweet, sweet-scented, 12, 419.
odorus, a, um, adj. (odor), that emits a smell; having a keen sense of smell, keen-scented, 4, 132.
Oebalus, i, m., an Italian prince, ally of Turnus, 7, 734.
Oechalia, ae, f., a city of Euboea, 8, 291.
Oenötrius, and Oenotrus, a, um, adj. (Oenotria), of Oenotrius, an ancient name of Southern Italy; Italian, Oenotrian, 1, 532, et al.
offa, ae, f., a mouthful, a bit, lump, morsel, 6, 420.
offensus, a, um, p. of offendō.
offerō, obturō, oblātus, ferre, irreg. a. (ob and ferō), to bring towards; present, offer, oppose, 6, 291; w. reflex. pron., present one’s self or itself, 2, 61; expose, 7, 425; appear, 1, 450.
officium, ii, n. (officiō, come in the way of), anything done for another; service, duty, favor, kindness, 1, 548.
offulgēō, fulsi, 2, n. (ob and fulgeō), to shine against, flash upon, 9, 110.
Oileus (trisyll.), ei, i, or eos, patronymic, son of Oileus, the king of Locri, 1, 41.
olea, ae, f., an olive, olive berry, olive tree.
Olearos, i, f., one of the Cyclades, southwest of Paros, 3, 126.
oleaster, tri, m. (olea), the wild olive.
oleō, uī, 2, n. and a., to emit a smell; to smell of; p., olēns, entis, smelling; fragrant, 11, 137; strong-scented.
oleum, i, n., olive oil, oil, 3, 281.
ōlim, adv. (from archaic ollus for ille), in that place, at that time; some time ago; formerly, once, 1, 533, et al.; at some future time; hereafter, some time, 1, 20; at times, oftentimes, 5, 125.
oliva, ae, f., an olive tree, 6, 230; olive branch, olive wreath, 5, 309.
olivifer, fera, ferum, adj. (oliva and ferō), olive-bearing, abounding in olives, 7, 711.
olivum, i, n. (oliva), olive oil, 6, 225; et al.
olle, a, ud, pron., archaic form of ille, 5, 197.
olor, ēris, m., a swan, 11, 580.
olorinus, a, um, adj. (olor), of the swan; swan’s, 10, 187.
Olympus, i, m., Olympus, the name of several mountains in Greece and Asia Minor, the most famous of which was Mount Olympus in the northeastern part of Thessaly; the home of the superior gods; heaven, Olympus, 1, 374; referring to the gods, 8, 533.
ōmen, inis, n., a prognostic, token, sign, omen, 2, 182; meton., evil, 2, 190; auspicious beginning, 7, 174; pl., auspices; rites, 1, 346; in ēmen, as or for a warning, 12, 854.
omnigenus, a, um, adj. (gen. pl., omnigenum), of all sorts, of every kind, 8, 698.
omnino, adv. (omnis), wholly, entirely, altogether, 4, 330.
omniparēns, entis, adj. (omnis and parēns), all-producing, parent, mother of all, 6, 595.
omnipotēns, entis, adj. (omnis and potēns), all-powerful, almighty, 1, 60; supreme, sovereign, 10, 1; subst., The Almighty, 4, 220.
omnis, e, adj., all, the whole, 6, 138; every, 1, 160; universal, supreme, 1, 236; subst., omnēs, ium, m., all men; omnia, ium, n., all things, 6, 33; everything, 1, 91.
onerō, ēvi, ētus, i, a. (onus), to load; the thing or material with which, usually in abl. and rarely in acc., 1,
706; stow, lade, store away, w. dat.
of the thing receiving, 1, 195; fig.,
burden, overwhelm, 4, 548.
onerōsus, a, um, adj. (onus), burden-
some, heavy, 5, 352.
onitēs, ae, m., a Rutulian, 12, 514.
onus, oneris, n., a load, burden, 2, 723.
onustus, a, um, adj. (onus), loaded,
laden, 1, 289.
opācō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (opācus), to
shade, 6, 195.
opācus, a, um, adj., shady, 6, 283;
obscure, dark, 3, 619; subst., opāca,
orum, n., partitive; opāca viārum,
dark pathways, roads, 6, 633.
opera, ae, f. (opus), a working; work;
pains, labor, duty, 7, 332.
operiō, ui, tus, 4, a. (cf. aperiō), to
cover up; cover, 4, 352; p., oper-
tus, a, um, covered; subst., operti-
tum, i, n., a covered or secret place;
partitive, operta tellūris, hidden,
unseen regions of the earth, 6, 140.
oporor, ātus sum, i, dep. n. (opus),
to work; be occupied with, engaged
in (w. dat.), 3, 136; of religious
rites, to sacrifice.
opertum, i, see operiō.
opertus, a, um, p. of operiō.
opēs, see ops.
Opheltēs, ae, m., the father of Eury-
alyus, 9, 201.
opīmus, a, um, adj. (ops), rich, fer-
tile, 1, 621; sumptuōsus, 3, 224;
spolia opīma, the arms taken by a
general from a general slain in
battle, 6, 855.
Opis, is, f., one of Diana's nympha,
11, 532.
opperior, peritus or pertus sum, 4, dep.
a. and n., to wait for, await, 1, 454.
oppetō, petīvi or petīi, petitus, 3, a.
(ob and petō), to encounter; with
or without mortem, to die, fall, per-
ish, 1, 96.

oppidum, i, n., a walled town; town.
oppōnō, posui, positus, 3, a. (ob and
pōnō), to place or put before or
against, 5, 335; oppose, 7, 300;
present, expose, 2, 127; p., opposi-
tus, a, um; placed in the way, op-
posed, 12, 292; opposing, 2, 333.
opportūnus, a, um, adj. (ob and por-
tus, opposite to, or at the entrance
of a harbor), convenient, fit, 8, 235;
proper.
oppositus, a, um, p. of oppōnō.
oppressus, a, um, p. of opprimō.
opprimō, pressi, pressus, 3, a. (ob
and premō), to press against; press
down, overpower, overwhelm, 1, 129;
come upon suddenly; surprise, 9,
398.
oppūgnō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (ob and
pūgnō), to fight against; attack,
lay siege to, 5, 439.
ops, opis, f. (in the sing. only the
gen., acc., and abl. are used), power,
might, ability, 1, 601; splendor,
pomp, magnificence, 8, 685; aid,
assistance, 2, 803; pl., opēs, um,
means, resources, strength, riches,
wealth, 1, 14; supplies, assistance,
1, 571; power, dominion, 2, 4.
optātō, adv., see optō.
opimus, a, um, see bonus.
opō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to choose, w. acc.,
3, 109; desire, wish, 1, 76; w. inf.,
6, 501; p., optātus, a, um, desired,
longed for, much desired, 1, 172;
adv., optātō, according to one's wish;
in good time, 10, 405.
opulentia, ae, f. (opulēns, wealthy),
wealth, riches, 7, 262.
opulentus, a, um, adj. (ops), abounding
in means; wealthy, rich, 1, 447;
mighty, 8, 475.
or. opus, eris, n., work, labor, 1, 436;
task, toil, 6, 183; enterprise, 3, 20;
the thing produced by work;
work (of art), 1, 455; of buildings, 5, 119.
2. opus, indecl. n., need, necessity, w. abl. of the thing needed, 6, 261.
öræ, ae, f., a margin, border, 12, 924; coast, shore, 3, 396; region, 2, 91; rim, extremity, 90, 477; pl., outline, compass, 9, 528.
öraculum (öraculum), i, n. (öræ), a divine utterance; oracle, response, 3, 456; meton., the place of the response; oracular shrine, oracle, 3, 143.
örator, öræs, m. (öræ), a speaker: envoy, ambassador, 7, 153.
orbis, is, m., a circle, ring; orb, disk, 2, 227; coil, fold, 2, 204; the globe, world, earth, 1, 331; circular movement, revolving course, revolution, 1, 269; orbit, 3, 512; a winding, turning round, 12, 743; of the eyes, 12, 670.
orbus, a, um, adj., deprived, bereaved, w. abl., 11, 216.
Orucus, i, m., Orcus, the lower world, Hades, 4, 242; personif., the god of the lower world, Orcus, Dis, Pluto.
ördior, örës sum, 4, dep. a. and n. to weave, spin; to begin; to begin to speak; begin, 1, 325; p. subst., örës, örës, n., words, speech, 7, 435; beginnings, undertakings, purposes, designs, 10, 632.
örðö, inis, m. (rel. to ördior), an arranging; line, 1, 395; train: order, rank of oars, 5, 271; order, 5, 349; train, procession, 6, 754; series, succession, course of events, 3, 376; estimate, class, position, 2, 102; abl., ördine, in due course, properly, 3, 548; in historical order, in detail, 3, 179; ex ördine, in succession, 5, 773.
Örëas, acis, f., an Oread, a mountain nymph, 1, 500.
Orestës, ae or is, m., son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, pursued by the Furies for the murder of his mother until he was acquitted by the Areopagus under the direction of Athena, 4, 471.
orgia, örës, n., orgies; the rites of Bacchus, 4, 303.
orichalum, i, n., mountain copper or brass, 12, 87.
Oricius, a, um, adj. (Oricus), of Orcus or Oricum, a seaport of Epirus or Orcian, 10, 136.
orëns, entis, see orior.
origö, inis, f. (orior), a source, origin beginning, 1, 372; descent, lineage, birth, 1, 286; source, root, founder, 12, 166.
Örön, önis, m., a fabulous giant, celebrated as a hunter; the constellation Orion, 1, 535, et al.
orior, ortus sum, 4. (pres. oritur, con.), to rise, spring up; appear, occur, 2, 680; arise, 2, 411; be born of, spring, descend, 1, 626; p. orïëns, rising, 7, 138; subst., Örëns, entis, m., the rising; morning, morn., 5, 42; the east, 1, 289; the rising sun, 5, 739; p., ortus, a, um, sprung, risen, 7, 149.
Örithyia (quadrisyll.), æ, f., daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, and wife of Boreas.
örnätus, ës, m. (önöö), an equipping, fitting out; adornment, attire, 1, 650.
önöö, åvi, åtus, 1, a., to adorn, equip, 10, 638.
orbus, i, f., a mountain-ash, 2, 626, et al.
Ornýtus, i, m., on Etruscan slain by Camilla, 11, 677.
oröö, åvi, åtus, 1, n. and a. (1. 58), to use the mouth in utterance; to speak, 7, 446; w. acc., argue, plead, 6, 849.
beg, pray, implore, entreat, beseech, 1, 525; ask, pray, beg for, 4, 451; w. two acc., 11, 111; w. subj., 6, 76; w. inf., 6, 313.

Oroës, is, m., an Etruscan slain by Mezentius, 10, 732.

Orontes, is, i, or ae, a leader of the Lycians and companion of Aeneas, 6, 334.

Orpheus (dissyl.), ei, m., an ancient bard and prophet of Thrace, son of Onagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice, 6, 119, et al.

Örse, örum, see ördior.

Örses, ae, m., a Trojan, 10, 748.

Örsilochoi, i, m., a Trojan, 11, 636.

Örsus, i, see ördior.

Örsus, a, um, p. of ördior.

Örtinus, a, um, adj. (Örta), of Örtia, a Tuscan city; Örtine, 7, 716.

1. Örtus, a, um, p. of örior.

2. Örtus, ås, m. (örior), a rising, 4, 118.

Örturia, ae, f., quail-island. 1. Örturia, an ancient name of Delos, 3, 124. 2. Örturia, an island forming part of the city of Syracuse, 3, 694.

Örtus, i, m., a Rutulian killed by Caeneus, 9, 573.

1. Öß, öris, n., the mouth, 1, 559; visage, face, countenance, 12, 101; language, speech, words, 2, 423; an entrance, door, 6, 53; opening, 2, 482; öß sumsum, the lips, 1, 737; pl. öra, features, face, visage, form, countenance, 4, 499; images, 4, 62; ante öra, before one's face, 12, 82.

2. Öß, ossis, n., a bone, 2, 121.

Ös, örum, m., the Oscans, an ancient people of Campania, 7, 730.

Ösculum, i, n. (1. ös), the lip, 1, 256; kiss, 1, 687.

Osinius, i, m., king of Clusium, 10, 655.

Osiris, is or idis, m., a Latin, 12, 458.

Ostendō, tendi, tēnsus or tentus, 3, a., to hold out towards; point out, show, 6, 368; offer, promise, 1, 206; sē ostendere, appear, 6, 188.

Ostentō, avi, ātus, 1, intens. a. (ostendō), to hold out to view; display, disclose, 3, 703; point out, show, 6, 678; make a show of, display, 5, 521.

Östium, ii, n. (i. ös), a mouth; entrance, gate, door, 6, 81; pl. Östia, örüm, harbor, port, 5, 281; mouth of a river, 1, 14.

Östrum, i, n., the purple fluid of the murex; purple dye, purple, 5, 111; purple cloth, covering or drapery, 1, 700; purple decoration, 10, 722; purple trappings, housings, 7, 277.

Öthryadēs, ae, m., Öthryades, son of Öthrys; Panthus, 2, 319.

Öthrys, yos, m., a mountain in Thessaly, 7, 675.

Ötium, i, n., leisure, idleness, peace, quiet, retirement, inaction, 4, 271.

Ovāns, antis, see ovō.

Ovile, is, n. (ovis), a sheepcote, sheepfold.

Ovis, is, f., a sheep, 3, 660.

Övō, åtus, 1, n., to shout, rejoice, 3, 544; triumph, 6, 589; p., ovāns, antis, exulting, joyous, shouting, triumphant, 4, 543; of things, 10, 409.

P

Pabulum, i, n. (pāscō), feeding material; food, pasture, pasture, 1, 473.

Pachynum, i, n., Pachynum or Pachynus, the southeastern promontory of Sicily, 3, 429.

Pācifer, era, erum, adj. (pāx and ferō), peace-bringing; symbolical of peace; peaceful, 8, 116.

Paciscor, pactus sum, 3, dep. n., to make a bargain; to agree upon, stipulate, contract, 4, 99; purchase, 12,
49; hasard, stake, 5, 230; flight, betroth, 10, 722; p. subst., pacta, ae, f., one contracted for; a bride, 10, 79.
pacō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (pāx), to render peaceful; to quiet, 6, 803.
pacta, ae, see paciscor.
Pactōlus, i, m., a river of Lydia which was said to wash down golden sand, 10, 142.
pactus, a, um, p. of paciscor.
Pađus, i, m., the river Po, the mythic- cal Eridanus, 9, 680, et al.
Pađisa, ae, f., a branch of the Po, 11, 457.
Paean, ānis, m. (acc. paeanāna and -enm), originally Paean, the god of healing; later applied to Apollo; hence, a hymn in honor of Apollo, or of other deities; a triumphal chant; a paean, 6, 657; song or shout of victory, 10, 738.
paeenitet, uit, 2, impers. or a. and n., lit. it repents one; one repents, regrets, 1, 549, et al.
Paeonius, a, um, adj., pertaining to Paean, god of medicine; medicinal, healing, 7, 709.
Pagasus, i, m., an Etruscan, 11, 670.
Palaemon, onis, m., Palaemon, a sea- god, son of Aiasmus and Ino; also called Melicertes, 5, 823.
palaestra, ae, f., a place for wrestling; mead, turf, 6, 642; pl., wrestling, gymnastic, or palaestrian games, 3, 281.
palam, adv., openly, 9, 153; plainly, 7, 428.
Palamēdes, is, m., Palamedes, son of the Euborean king Nauplius, who de- rived his lineage from the Egyptian king Belus, and one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy; killed through the intrigues of Ulysses, 2, 82.
Palātinus, a, um, adj. (Palatiun), be- longing to, dwelling on the Palatine hill, 9, 9.
Palici, órum, m., the Palici; two sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia or Athina, 9, 585.
Palinurus, i, m. 1. The pilot of Aeneas, 3, 202, et al. 2. Promontory said to have been named from him, Palinurus, now Palinuro, 6, 381.
palla, ae, f., a long and ample robe; mantle, 1, 648.
 Palladius, a, um, adj. (Pallas), pertaining to Pallas or Minerva, Palladian; subst., Palladium, ii, n., the Palladium or image of Pallas, supposed to have been sent from heaven as a gift to the Trojans, and as a pledge of the safety of Troy so long as it should be preserved within the city, 2, 166, et al.
Pallantēum, i, n., the city of Evander on the Palatine, 8, 54, et al.
Pallantēus, a, um, adj. (Pallantēum), pertaining to Pallantēum or the city of Evander; Pallantian, 9, 241.
1. Pallas, adis, f., Pallas Athena, identified by the Romans with Minerva, 1, 39; rāmus Palladis, the bough sacred to Pallas, the olive, 7, 154.
palleō, ui, 2, n., to be pale; p., palleōs, entis, pallid, wan, pale, 4, 26.
pallidus, a, um, adj. (palleō), pale, pallid, 3, 217; ghastly, 8, 197.
pallor, oris, m. (palleō), paleness, pallor, 4, 499.
palma, ae, f., the palm of the hand, 8, 69; the hand, 1, 93; palm branch, 5, 111; a palm branch or wreath as the symbol of victory; reward, prize, 5, 349; victory; a victor, 5, 338.
palmōsus, a, um, adj. (palma), full of palm trees; palmy, 3, 705.
palmula, ae, f. (palma), a small palm; an oar-blade, 5, 163.
Palmus, i, m., a Trojan, 10, 697.
pālor, ātus sum, i, dep. n., to wander about, wander, 9, 21; go astray; straggle, retreat, flee, 5, 265.
palus, ūdis, f., a marsh, swamp, moor, fen, 6, 107; water, 6, 414; pond, lake, 8, 88.
pampineus, a, um, adj. (pampinus), covered with vine tendrils; entwined with vines, vine-wreathed, 6, 804.
Pān, Pānos (acc. Pāna), m., the god of fields and woods, 8, 344, et al.
panacēa, ae, f., an herb which cured all diseases; all-heal, 12, 419.
Pandarus, i, m., Pandaros, a Mysian chief, allied with the Trojans, who broke the truce at Troy by wounding Menelaus with his arrow, 5, 496, et al.
pandō, pandi, passus or pānsus, 3, a., to spread out or open, 7, 641; unfold, 3, 520; extend, expose, 6, 740; break through, open, 2, 234; unbind, dishevel, 1, 480; fig., disclose, declare, explain, reveal, 3, 179.
pangō, pēgi or pepigi, pāctus, 3, a., to fasten; strike, covenant, agree to, contract, 10, 902; appoint, 11, 133; devise, attempt, undertake, 8, 144.
Panopēa, ae, f., Panopea, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus, 5, 240.
Panopēs, is, m., Panope, a Sicilian youth, companion of Achates, 5, 300.
Pantagiās, ae, m., Pantagias, a river on the east coast of Sicily, 3, 689.
panthēra, ae, f., a panther, 8, 460.
Panthus (Panthous), i, m., Panthus, son of Othrys and father of Euphorbus, slain at the capture of Troy, 2, 318, et al.
papāver, eris, n., the poppy, 4, 486.
Paphos (-us), i, f., Paphos, a town in the western part of Cyprus, devoted to the worship of Venus, 1, 415.
papilla, ae, f., a nipple; the breast, 11, 803.
pār, paris, adj., equal, 1, 705; like, 2, 794; equal, well-poised, steady, 4, 252; side by side, 5, 580; well-matched, 5, 114.
Parca, ae, f., more freq. pl., Parcae, ārum, f., the Fates (Clotho, the spinner, Lachesis, the allotter, and Atropos, the unaverted), 1, 22, et al.
pardō, pepercī, parcitus, 3, n. (rel. to parcus, scanty), to spare, w. dat.; refrain from using, save, 8, 317; spare, forbear to hurt or persecute, 1, 526; cease, abstain, refrain from, 1, 257; regard, yield to, 10, 880; w. inf., beware, forbear.
1. pāren̄, entis, p. of pāreō.
2. pāren̄s, entis, c. (parīō), a parent; father, sire, 1, 75, et al.; mother, 2, 591; ancestor, 2, 448, et al.
pāreō, ui, itus, 2, n., to appear; to present one’s self; to obey, 1, 689; to be subject, under command; to follow, 10, 179; answer, reveal signs or omens, 10, 176.
pārīes, etis, m., a wall, whether partition or external wall, 5, 589; 2, 442.
pairīō, peperi, partus, 3, a., to bring forth, bear, 6, 89; procure, 6, 435; win, 2, 578; secure, 3, 495; p., partus, a, um, born; produced, prepared, 2, 784; won, 5, 229.
Paris, idis, m., Paris, son of Priam and Hecuba, who occasioned the Trojan war by carrying off Helen from Sparta; slain by the arrow of Philoctetes, 4, 215, et al.
pariter, adv. (pār), equally, 2, 729; also, in like manner, in the same manner, on equal terms, 1, 512.
side by side, 2, 205; at the same time, 10, 865; pariter — pariter, 8, 545.

Parius, a, um, adj. (Paros), of Paros; Parian, 1, 593.

parma, ae, f., a small round shield or buckler, usually carried by light troops, 11, 693, et al.; in gen., a shield, 2, 175.

parō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n., to make ready, prepare, build, 3, 160; w. inf., begin, get ready, 1, 179; undertake, 6, 369; n., 2, 121.

Paros, i, f., Paros, an island in the Aegean, one of the Cyclades, celebrated for its statuary marble, 3, 126.

Parrhasius, a, um, adj. (Parrhasia), of Parrhasia in Arcadia; Parrhasian or Arcadian, 11, 31.

pars, partis, i., a part, freq.; share, portion, 3, 223; side, part, 4, 153; way, 8, 21; quarter, direction, 12, 521; partnership, share, 12, 145; w. ellipsis of first pars, 5, 108.

Parthenius, ii, m., a Trojan, 10, 748.

Parthenopaeus, i, m., Parthenopaeus, son of Melager and Ataleata, and one of the seven chief who fought against Thebes, 6, 480.

Parthi, ōrum, m., the Parthi, a nation occupying the country of the Medes and Persians.

partim, adv. (pars), in part; partly, 10, 330, et al.

partior, itus sum, 4, dep. a. (pars), to share, divide, distribute, 1, 194; separate, 5, 502.

partitus, a, um, p. of partior.
1. partus, a, um, p. of pariō.
2. partus, ūs, m. (pariō), a bringing forth; birth, 1, 274; offspring; son, 7, 321.

parum, adv. (cf. parvus), only a little, too little; little; not, 6, 862.

parumper, adv. (parum and -per), a little while; for a short time, 6, 382.

parvulus, a, um, adj. (parvus), very little; small, little, 4, 328.

parvus, a, um (comp., minor, us; sup., minimus, a, um), adj., small, little, 2, 677, et al.; a child, infant, 10, 317; subst., parvum, i, n., a small estate, 6, 843; small property, little, 9, 607; pl. small affairs, 1, 24; abl., parvō, at small expense, 10, 494; comp., minor, us, less, smaller; younger, 9, 593; inferior, 10, 129; pl., minōres, um, m., descendants, posterity, 1, 532; adv. comp., minus, less; otherwise, 3, 561; superl., minimē, least; very little; in the least degree; not at all, 6, 97.

pāscō, pāvi, pāstus, 3, a. and n., to furnish with food; to feed; to rear, breed, 6, 655; nourish, 1, 608; fig., 1, 404; let grow, 7, 391; cherish, indulge, nourish, 10, 627; pass. as dep., pāscor, pāstus sum, 3, a. and n., to graze, 1, 186; feed upon, eat, 2, 471; use for pasture, to pasture, 11, 319.

Pāsiphē, ēs, f., Pāsiphē, daughter of Hēlios, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgos, Phaedra, Ariadne, and the Minotaur, 6, 25.

passim, adv. (passus), spread or scattered about; here and there, in all directions; everywhere, 2, 364, et al.
1. passus, a, um, p. of patior.
2. passus, a, um, p. of pandō.
3. passus, ūs, m. (pandō), a spreading or stretching; a step, pace, 7, 724.

pāstor, ōris, m. (pāscō), one who feeds; herdsman, shepherd, 2, 58.

pāstorālis, e, adj. (pāstor), pertaining to shepherds; country, rustic, 7, 513.
1. pāstus, a, um, p. of pāscō and pāscor.
2. pāstus, ās, m. (pāscō), a pasturing; feeding; pasture, 11, 494.

Patavium, ii, n. Patavium, now Padua, an ancient town in northern Italy, 1, 247.

patefaciō, fēcī, factus (pass. patefeci-)

ta), 3, a. (pateō and faciō), to open,
to, 2, 259.

patefactus, a, um, p. of patefaciō.

patēns, entis, see pateō.

pateō, ui, 2, n., to be or stand open, 1, 298; fly open, open, 6, 81; to lie open, to open, extend, 12, 710; stretch, 6, 578; stand exposed or ready, 11, 644; fig., be evident, patent, clear, manifest, 1, 405; p., patēns, entis, open; broad, gaping, 11, 40.

pater, tris, m. (pater), a father, 1, 60, et al.; sire, ancestor, forefather, 1, 641; often for Jupiter, 1, 60; applied to many of the gods, 5, 241, et al.; often to rivers and lakes; pl., parents, 2, 579; elders, senators, fathers, chiefs, 4, 682; pater Rōmānus, Augustus (or, perhaps, the Roman citizen), 9, 449.

patera, ac, f. (pateō), a broad, saucer-shaped dish, used in making libations; a libation cup, patera, 1, 729.

paterinus, a, um, adj. (pater), pertaining to a father; a father’s, of a father, 5, 81; derived from a father; paternal, ancestral, 3, 121.

patēsō, patūi, 3, inc. n. (pateō), to begin to be open; to be open to view; stand open, 2, 483; open, 3, 530; become evident, manifest, 2, 309.

patiēns, entis, p. of patiō.

patiō, passus sum, 3, dep. a., to suffer, permit, allow, 1, 644; submit to, bear, undergo, endure, 1, 219; p. patiēns, entis, submissive, patiently, 5, 390; w. gen., yielding, submitting, 6, 77.

patria, ae, f., see patrius, at the end.

patrius, a, um, adj. (pater), pertaining to one’s father or ancestors; a father’s, 2, 658; paternal, natural to a father, 1, 643; exacted by a father, 7, 766; due to, felt for a father or parent, 9, 294; ancestral, hereditary, 3, 249; of one’s country, native, 3, 281; belonging to the country, of the country, 11, 374; subst., patria, ae, f. (sc. terra), father or native land; one’s country, 2, 291, et al.; ancestral land, 1, 380; a country, land, 1, 540.

Patrōn, ōnis, m., Patron, a follower of Aeneas, 5, 298.

patruus, i, m. (pater), a father’s brother, paternal uncle, uncle, 6, 402.

patulus, a, um, adj. (pateō), opening, wide; wide, broad.

paucus, a, um, adj., small, little; pl., paucī, ae, a, few, a few; subst., paucī, ōrum, few, a few (persons), 1, 538, et al.; paucā, ōrum, n., a few things; few words, 3, 313, et al.

paulātim, adv. (paulum), little by little; gradually, 1, 720.

paulisper, adv. (paulum and -per), for a short time, a little while, 5, 846.

paulum, adv. (paulum, small), a little, 3, 597.

pauper, eris, adj., of small means; dependent, poor, 2, 87; little, lowly, humble, 6, 811.

pauperīēs, ēī, f. (pauper), narrow or straitened circumstances; poverty, 6, 437.

pavidus, a, um, adj. (paveō, fear), trembling, alarmed, terror-stricken, 2, 489; solicitous, trembling with expectation, eager, 5, 575.

pavītō, āvi, ātus, i, intens. n. (paveō), to be much agitated; tremble, quake with fear; be terrified, 2, 107.
pavor, òris, m. (paveō), a trembling; panic, fear, terror, 2, 229; throb-bing; eager, trembling, anxiety, 5, 138.
pāx, pācis, f. (cf. paciscor), peace, 1, 249; alliance, friendship, 7, 266; indulgence, favor, pardon, 3, 261; favor, assistance, 3, 370.
peccātum, i, n. (peccō), a fault, error, delinquency, sin, crime, 10, 32.
peccō, āvi, ātus, ī, n., to commit a fault, sin, transgress, offend, 9, 140.
pecten, ūnis, m. (pectō), a comb; a weaver’s sley; an instrument for striking the strings of the lyre; a spectrum, 6, 647.
pectō, pexi, pexus, 3, a., to comb, 12, 86.
pectus, oris, n., the breast, 1, 44; stomach, 5, 182; fig., mind, 1, 227; thought, 5, 7; breast, heart, soul, feeling, freq.; spirit, courage, 6, 261; et al.; personif.; person, soul, spirit, 2, 349.

1. pecus, oris, n., a flock or herd; freq.; cattle; brood, 1, 435.
2. pecus, uidis, f., one animal of a flock or herd; an animal, 1, 743; a sheep, 3, 120; victim for sacrifices, 4, 63.
pedes, itis, m. (pēs), one who goes on foot; as a footman; on foot, 12, 510; a foot-soldier; collectively, infantry, soldiery, 6, 516.
pedestrīs, ē, adj. (pedes), pedestrian; unmounted; on foot, 10, 364.
pēior, us, see malus.
pelagus, i, n., the sea; open sea, main, 1, 138; flood, 1, 246.
Pelasgī, ērum, m., the Pelasgians, supposed to have been the original inhabitants of Greece and of several other countries and islands of the Mediterranean; in general for Greeks, 1, 624; et al.
Pelasgus, a, um, adj. (Pelasgī), Pelasgian; Grecian, 6, 593.
Pellās, ae, m., a Trojan, 2, 436.
Pellīdēs, ae, m. 1. The son of Peleus, Achilles, 2, 548. 2. Neoptolemus or Pyrrhus, grandson of Peleus, 2, 263; et al.
pellāx, ācis, adj. (pellicōs), leading into error; wily, deceitful, artful, 2, 90.
pellis, is, i., a skin, hide, 2, 722; et al.
pellō, pepuli, pulsus, 3, a., to drive; impel, throw, shoot, 12, 320; sloy, 11, 56; drive away, expel, banish, 1, 385; repel, 10, 277; dismiss, 5, 812; strike with sound, cause to echo, 7, 702; to clash, reverberate, 8, 529.
Pelopēus, a, um, adj. (Pelops), of Pelops; Pelopeian, Argive, Grecian, 2, 193.
Pelōrus, i, m., and Pelōrum, i, n., the northeastern cape of Sicily, 3, 411.
pelta, ae, i., a light crescent-shaped shield, 1, 490.
Penātēs, ium, m. (penus), gods of the household; hearth-, fireside gods, 2, 514; et al.; tutelary gods of the state as a national family, 1, 68; fig., fireside, hearth, dwelling-house, abode, 1, 527.
pendō, pendendi, 2, n., to hang, foll. by abl. alone or w. prep., 2, 546; et al.; 5, 511; be suspended, 1, 106; clinging, 9, 562; bend, stoop forward, 5, 147; meton.,linger, delay, 6, 151; listen, hang upon, 4, 79.
pendiō, pendendi, pensus, 3, a., to hold suspended; to hang, balance, weigh; weigh out money; hence, fig., to pay or suffer punishment or penalty, 6, 20.
Peneleus (trisyll.), et or eos, m., Peneleus, a Grecian warrior, said to have been one of the suitors of Helen, 2, 425.
peplum, i, n., a mantle, robe, or shawl worn over the other garments; the mantle used for draping the statues of Athena, 1, 480.

per, prep. w. acc., through, of place, time, agency, instrumentality, medium, and manner; through, 4, 357; et al.; along, 1, 576; over, 1, 498; on, 5, 335; by, at, 4, 56; through, throughout, during, 1, 51; in, 9, 31; in entreaties, adjurations, and oaths, by, 2, 141, et al.

peractus, a, um, p. of peragō.

peragō, ēgō, ēactus, 3, a., to drive through; carry through; execute, achieve, accomplish, finish, perform, 4, 653; pursue, 6, 384; fulfill, achieve, 3, 493; go through with, distribute, 5, 362; go through mentally, 6, 105.

peragōrō, ævī, ætus, 1, n. and a. (per and ager), to go through fields or lands; to roam, travel; traverse, 1, 384.

percellō, culū, culus, 3, a., to strike, smite, vehemently; strike down, 5, 374; overthrow, 11, 310.

percipiō, cēpī, cepus, 3, a. (per and capeō), to take in completely; perceive; feel, 7, 356; understand, 9, 190.

percurrō, cucurrī or curri, cursus, 3, n. and a., to run through or over, 8, 392; fig., run over in narration, relate briefly, 6, 627.

percussus, a, um, p. of percutiō.

percutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (per and quattiō), to strike through; strike, smite, 4, 589; p., percussus, a, um, struck, smitten, 7, 503; of the effect of sound, reverberating, echoing, penetrated, filled, 1, 513; 8, 121.

perditus, a, um, p. of perdo.

perdū, dīdī, ditus, 3, a., to put through completely; ruin, undo, kill, destroy, 7, 304; to abandon; lose, 11, 58.
peredō, ędzi, ēsus, 3. a., to eat through or completely; eat up; consume, 6, 442.

peregrinās, a, um, adj. (peregre from per and ager), of foreign lands; foreign, barbarian, 11, 772.

peremptus, a, um, p. of perfido.

perennis, e, adj. (per and annus), throughout the year; lasting, continual, perpetual, endless, 0, 79.

pereō, i, ētus, ëre, irreg. n., to go out of sight; to be lost, undone, 4, 497; perish, 2, 660; die, 2, 408.

pererrō, āvi, ātus, 1. a., to wander through or over; 2, 295; survey, 4, 363; explore, try, 5, 441; pervade, 7, 375.

perēsus, a, um, p. of pereō.

perfectus, a, um, p. of perficiō.

perferō, tuli, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., to carry or bear through; carry, restore, return, 11, 717; report, 5, 665; convey completely, carry home, 10, 786; reach the mark, 12, 907; undergo, endure, suffer, 3, 323; w. reflex. pron., betake one's self, go, 1, 389; p., perlātus, a, um, carried to the mark; striking, 11, 803.

perficciō, feci, factus, 3. a. (per and faciō), to make completely; finish, complete, 6, 745; perform, 3, 178; p., perfectus, a, um, worked, wrought, executed, 5, 267; fulfilled, 3, 548.

perfidus, a, um, adj. (per and fides), violating one's faith; faithless, perfidious, treacherous, 4, 305; of things, disappointing; deceitful, treacherous, 12, 731.

perflō, āvi, ātus, 1. a., to blow through or over; sweep over, 1, 83.

perflōdiō, fōdiō, fossus, 3. a., to dig or pierce through; transmit, 11, 10.

perforō, āvi, ātus, 1. a., to bore or pierce through, 10, 485.

perfossus, a, um, p. of perfodiō.

perfrāctus, a, um, p. of perfringō.

perfringō, frēgī, frāctus, 3. a. (per and frangō), to break through; break completely; crush or break in pieces, crush, 10, 279; break, dash, 11, 614.

perfundō, fūdiō, fūsus, 3. a., to pour over or along; wash, 3, 397; overspread, overflow, 11, 626; spot, stain, 2, 221; anoint, 5, 135; besprinkle, 12, 611.

perfuro, uī, 3. n., to rage wildly; rave, 9, 343.

perfūsus, a, um, p. of perfundō.

Pergama, ōrum, see Pergamum.

Pergamea, adj. (sc. urbs), the city built by Aeneas in Crete, 3, 133.

Pergameus, a, um, adj. (Pergamus), of Pergamus, Pergamean; Trojan, 3, 110.


pergō, perēxi, perfectus, 3. n. and a. (per and regō), to direct one's course right onward; go on, 1, 389; march, 11, 521; continue, 6, 198; fig., of narration, 1, 372.

perhibēō, ī, ētus, 2. a. (per and habēō), to hold persistently; maintain, assert; say, report, 4, 179.

periculum (periculum), ī, n., a trial; risk, hazard, danger, peril, 1, 615, et al.

Peridia, ae, f., the mother of Oenites, 12, 515.

perimō, ēmi, emptus, 3. a. (per and emō), to take away completely; annihilate, destroy, 5, 787; slay, kill, 6, 163.

Periphēs, antis, m., Periphēs, a Greek warrior, companion of Pyrrhus, 2, 476.
periūrium, ii, n. (periūrus), a false oath; perjury, perfidy, treachery, 4, 542.

periūrus, a, um, adj. (per and īūs), violating one's oath; perjured, forsworn, 2, 195.

perībāor, lāpus sum, 3, dep. n., to glide through or over, 1, 147; reach, come down in tradition, 7, 646.

perīlātus, a, um, p. of perlerō.

perlegō, lēgi, lēctus, 3, a., to scan narrowly; survey, examine, 6, 34.

permētior, mēnsus sum, 4, dep. a., to measure completely; traverse, 3, 157.

permisceō, miscui, mistus or mistus, 2, a., to mix completely; mix, mingle, 1, 488; fig., disturb, confound, 7, 348.

permissus, a, um, p. of permittō.

permistus, a, um, p. of permisceō.

permittō, misi, missus, 3, a., to let go without hindrance; allow, permit, 1, 540; give up, commit, consign, 4, 630; surrender, 4, 104.

permixtus, a, um, p. of permisceō.

permulceō, mulsī, mulsus or multus, 2, a., to stroke; calm, soothe, cheer, 5, 816.

permūtō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to exchange, 9, 307.

pernīx,  ācīs, adj., nimble, fleet, swift, agile, 4, 186, et al.

pērō, ōnis, m., a boot or high shoe made of rawhide, 7, 690.

perōdī, ōdissē, ōsus sum, def. a. (per and ōdī), to hate, abhor, loathe, 6, 435.

perōsus, a, um, p. of perōdī.

perpessus, a, um, p. of perpetior.

perpetior, pessus sum, 3, dep. a. and n. (per and patior), to bear completely; suffer, endure, 9, 60; permit, 12, 644.

perpetuus, a, um, adj. (per and petō), continuing through; perpetual, con-

finual, 4, 32; stretching out, long extending or reaching, 8, 183.

perplexus, a, um, adj., much entangled; puzzling, intricate, 9, 391.

perrumpō, rūpi, ruptus, 3, a., to break, burst through, 2, 480.

persentiō, sensi, sensus, 4, a., to feel deeply; feel, 4, 448; perceive, 4, 90.

persequor, secūtus sum, 3, dep. a., to follow continually; follow, 9, 218;

pursue, follow closely, 10, 562.

dersolvō, solvi, solutus, 3, a., to loosen completely; set free; free one's self from obligation; pay, render, give, return, 1, 600, et al.; sacrifice, offer, 5, 434.

personō, sonā, sonitus, 1, n. and a., to sound loudly; sing, play, 1, 741;

cause to or make resound, 6, 171.

perstō, stītī, stātus, 1, n., to continue standing; remain fixed, 5, 812;
persist, 2, 650.

perstringō, strinxī, strictus, 3, a., to bind tightly; graft, 10, 344.

pertaedet, taesum est, 2, imper., with mē, tē, etc., it much wearies me, thee, etc.; one is weary, disgusted; w. gen. of the thing, 4, 18; 5, 714.

pertemptō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a., to handle completely; test, prove; to search through; thrill, penetrate, pervade, fill, 1, 502, et al.

perterreō, nī, itus, 2, a., to fill with terror; to affright, dismay, 10, 426.

perterrētus, a, um, p. of perterreo.

pervenēō, venī, ventus, 4, n., to come to the end; arrive, reach, 2, 81.

perversus, a, um, p. of perversēō.

pervertēō, vertī, versus, 3, a., to turn completely; p., perversus, a, um, turned the wrong way; contrary, adverse, 7, 584.

pervius, a, um, adj. (per and via), that can be passed through; unobstructed, free; common, 2, 453.
pervolitō, āvi, ātus, ā, intens. n. (per-
volutō), to fly about; flit around, 8, 24.

pervolō, āvi, ātus, ā, n., to fly through or over, 12, 474.

pēs, pedis, m. (πός, πόδος), the foot; 
claw, talon, paw, hoof; freq. of the 
current of a river, 9, 125; the foot-
rope at the lower corner of a sail, the 
shoet, hence, facere pedem, to man-
age the shoe, shift the sail; tuck, 5, 830; pedem reprimere, to retreat, 
draw back, 2, 378; ferre pedem, go, 2, 756; efferre pedem, go out, 
depart, 2, 657; pedem advertere, 
approach, draw near, 6, 386; aestuō 
pede, in equal combat, 12, 465.

pestifer, era, erum, adj. (pestis and 
ferō), pest-bringing; pestilential, 7, 
570.

pestis, is, f. (perdidō), destruction, 
5, 699; plague, pest, scourge, 3, 215; 
death, 9, 328; infection, pollution, 
6, 737; fatal, baneful passion, 1, 
712.

Petēlia, ae, f., Petelia, a town on the 
eastern coast of Bruttium, 3, 402.

petitus, a, um, p. of petō.

petō, āvi or āvi, Itus, 3, a., to fall upon, 
attack, assail, 3, 603; seek, 1, 181; 
strike, 11, 9; advance inwards, 2, 
213; follow up, pursue, 5, 226; 
make for, 1, 158; repair to, 1, 519; 
hasten, approach to, 1, 717; greet, 1, 
611; aim at, 5, 508; fig. assail, try, 
4, 675; purpose, intend, 2, 151; 
apply to, solicit, entreat, beg, beseech, 
receive, ask, seek, 4, 433, et al.; w. 
inf., 7, 96; petere terram, full prostrate 
upon the ground, 3, 93.

Phaēcēs, um, m. pl., the Phaeacians, 
the Homeric name of the inhabitants 
of Corcyra, the modern Corfu, 3, 
291.

Phaedra, ae, f., one of the daughters 
of Minos, king of Crete, and wife of 
Theseus, king of Athens, 6, 445.

Phaēthōn, ontis, m., Phaethon, the son 
of Helios and Clymene; for the sun-
god, the sun, 5, 105.

phalanx, ngis, f., a body of troops 
compact array; a battalion, arm;
host, 6, 489; of a fleet, 2, 234.

phalārica, ae, f., a heavy spear wound 
with combustibles; fiery dart, 9, 70.

phalerae, ārum, f., bosses of metal on 
the corselet; trappings, 9, 458; 
trappings or apparisios for the head, 
necks, and breasts of horses, 5, 310.

Phaleris, is, m. (acc. -īm), a Trojan 
9, 762.

pharetra, ae, f., a quiver, 1, 323, et al.

pharetrātus, a, am, adj. (pharetra 
bearing the quiver), 11, 649.

Pharus, ī, and Pharō, īonis, m., a 
Rutulian, 10, 322.

Phēgeus (dissyll.), ī or ēs, m. 1. 
follower of Aeneas, 5, 263; 2. A 
other follower of Aeneas, 12, 371.

Pheneos (-us), ei, f., a town of Arcadia 
8, 165.

Pherēs, ētis, m., an Arcadian, follower 
of Pallas, 10, 413.

Philoctētēs, ac, m., son of the Thes-
salian king Peas of Melite, companion 
of Hercules, from whom he inherited 
the bow and arrows with which he killed Paris, 3, 402.

Phineus, a, um, adj. (Phineus), per-
taining to Phineus, king of Salmydes, 
who was smitten by the god 
with blindness and tormented by the 
Harpies, for putting out the eyes 
of his sons, 3, 212.

Phlegesthōn, ontis, m., a river of Tar-
tarus, 6, 551.

Phlegyās, ac, m., a son of Mars and 
king of the Lapithae, 6, 618.

Phoebē, ēs, f., the sister of Apollo 
Diana, Luna.
Phoebēus, a, um, adj. (Phoebus, pertaining to Phoebus or the sun; Phoebe-
bean, 3, 637.
Phoebigena, ae, m. (Phoebus and genō), the son of Phoebus, Aesculap-
pius, 7, 773.
Phoebus, i, m., Phoebus or Apollo, 1, 329, et al.
Phoenices, um, m., the Phoenicians, 1, 344.
Phoenissus, a, um, adj., Phoenician, 1, 670; subst., Phoenissa, ae, f.,
a Phoenician woman; Dido, 1, 714, et al.
Phoenix, icis, m., Phoenix, son of
Amynor, and companion of Achilles, 2, 762.
Pholoe, ēs, f., a Cretan woman, slave of Aeneas, 5, 285.
1. Pholus, i, m., a centaur, son of
Ixion.
2. Pholus, i, m., a Trojan warrior, 12, 341.
Phorbās, antis, m., Phorbas, a son of Priam, killed at the siege of Troy,
5, 842.
1. Phorcus, i, m., a sea-god, son of
Neptune or Pontus and Gaia, 5, 240.
2. Phorcus, i, m., a Latin patriarch, 10, 328.
Phryges, um, m., Phrygians; the
inhabitants of Phrygia, which origi-
nally included the Troad; hence, also, Trojans, 1, 468, et al.; sing.,
Phryg, ygis, m., a Phrygian or Trojan, 12, 99.
Phrygia, ae, f. (Phryx), Phrygia, the
Troad, 7, 207.
Phrygius, a, um (Phryx), Phrygian,
Troad, 1, 381; subst., Phrygiae,
ārum, f., Phrygian or Trojan women,
6, 518.
Phryx, see Phrygēs.
Phthia, ae, f., Phthia, the native town
of Achilles in Thessaly, 1, 284.
Pilumnus, i, m., a Latin deity, ancestor of Turnus, 10, 619, et al.

Pinarius, a, um, adj. (Pinarius), of Pinarius, head of a family devoted to the rites of Hercules; Pinarian, 8, 270.

Pineus, a, um, adj. (pinus), of pine, made of pine, produced from pine, pinch, 11, 766, pine, 2, 258; pinch, pine-growing, 11, 320.

Pingo, pinnix, pictus, 3, a., to paint, 5, 663; color, stain, dye, 7, 252; tattoo, 4, 146; p., pictus, a, um, embroidered, 1, 768; many-colored, speckled, spotted, variegated, 4, 525.

Pingujs, e., adj., fat, 2, 215; well-fed, 1, 635; fertile, reeking, 4, 62; fat or rich with victims, 9, 585.

Pinifer, erum, erum, adj. (pinus and feró), pine-bearing, pine-covered, 4, 249.

Pinna, ae, see penna.

Pinos, ús or í, a, one tree, pine, 3, 659, et al.; meton., a ship, 5, 153; a torch, 7, 397; a pine brand or torch, 9, 522.

Pió, ávi, átus, i, a. (pius), to atone for, expiate, 2, 184; appease, 6, 379; avenge, punish, 2, 140.

Pirithous, i, m., son of Ixion and king of the Lapithae; chained in Hades for attempting, with the aid of Theseus, to carry away Proserpina from the abode of Pluto, 6, 393 et al.

Pisae, árum, f., a city of Etruria, now Pisa, 10, 179.

Piscis, is, m., a fish.

Piscósus, a, um, adj. (piscis), abounding in fish; haunt of fish, 4, 255.

Pistrix, leis, f. (cf. pristis), a sea monster, 3, 427.

Pius, a, um, adj., dutiful, pious, especially to gods and parents, 1, 220, et al.; pious, reverent, devout, 1, 526; sacred, holy, 4, 637; righteous, good, 1, 603; pure, 3, 42; blessed, 5, 734; of the gods, righteous, just, 4, 382, et al.

Pit, picis, f., pitch.

Placabilis, e., adj. (plácó), that can be appeased; placable, propitious, 7, 764.

Plugor, ois, m. (plugó), lamentation by beating the breast; lamentation, wailing, cry of grief, 2, 487.

Plániátiés, eis, f. (plánus, flat), a level surface, plain, 11, 527.

Planta, ae, f. (cf. plánus, flat), the sole of the foot, 4, 259.

Plaudó, plausus, plural, 3, a. and n., to beat, slap, stroke, 12, 86; slap, flutter, 5, 516; of the dance, perform by beating, beat, 6, 644.

Plaustrum, i, n., a cart, car, wain.
1. plausus, a, um, p. of plaudō.
2. plausus, ūs, m. (plaudō), a beating, clapping, flapping; fluttering sound, 5, 215; plaudit, applause, 5, 148.
plēbs (plēbēs), is (ēi and ī), f., the multitude, throng, 9, 343; mass, common people.
Plêmyrium, ii, n., Plenarym, a promontory in Sicily, near Syracuse, 3, 693.
plēnus, a, um, adj. (cf. -pleō in compleō, impleō, etc.), full, 1, 460; mature, 7, 53; swelling, 1, 400; overflowing, 1, 739.
plēcō, cāvi or cui, cātus or citus, 1, a., to wind together, fold, coil, 5, 279.
plūma, ae, f., the soft under-feather; a soft feather; plumage, feather, 3, 242; plumage, 11, 771.
plumbum, i, n., lead, 5, 405; a leaden bullet, 9, 588.
plūō, uī or ūvī, 3, n. and a., persons and impers., to rain, 10, 807.
plūrisimus, a, um, see multus.
plūs, plūris, see multis.
Plūtōn, ōnis, m., Pluto, son of Saturn, king of Hades, 7, 327.
pluvia, ae (sc. aqua), f. (pluvius), rain.
pluvialis, e, adj. (pluvia), causing rain; rainy, 9, 666.
pluvius, a, um, adj. (plūō, causing rain or attended by rain; rainy, 1, 744.
pōculum, i, n. (cf. pōtō, drink), a drinking-cup; goblet, 1, 706; draught, drink.
Podalirius, ii, m., a Trojan follower of Aeneas, 12, 304.
poena, ae, f., penalty, punishment, 1, 136; pain, torture, torment, 6, 543; revenge, vengeance, 2, 572; 7, 766.
Pœni, ōrum, m., the Carthaginians, 1, 302; Africans, 12, 4.
poliā, īvi or ī, ītus, 4, a., to smooth, further, polish: finish, 8, 426; make bright, adorn, 8, 436.
Politēs, ae, m., Polites, a son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Pyrrhus, 2, 526.
politus, a, um, p. of poliō.
pollex, icis, m. (polleō), literally the strong member; the thumb, 11, 68.
polliceor, licitus sum, 2, dep. a., to promise, 1, 237.
pollicitus, a, um, p. of polliceor.
polluō, uī, útus, 3, a., to soil, pollute, defile, 3, 234; break, violate, 3, 61.
pollūtus, a, um, p. of polluō.
Pollux, uīcis, m., son of Tyndar and Leda, and twin brother of Castor, 6, 121.
polus, i, m., the terminating point of an axis; the celestial pole; meton., the heavens, sky, 1, 90; air, 1, 398.
Polydōrus, i, m., son of Priam and Hecuba, 3, 49.
Polyphēmus, i, m., a cyclops, son of Neptune, 3, 657.
Polyphoëtēs, ae, m., a Trojan priest of Ceres, 6, 484.
Pōmetii, ōrum, m., and Pōmetia, ae, f. Pomettia, a city of the Volsci, called also Suessa Pometia, 6, 775.
pompa, ae, f., a solemn procession or ceremonial, a funeral procession, 5, 53.
pōnum, i, n., any kind of tree fruit; an apple, pear, fig, etc., freq.
pondus, eris, n. (pendō), weight, 5, 447; burden, load, 6, 413; a stone, a shot, 11, 616.
pōne, adv. of place, behind, after, 2, 208.
pōnō, posui, positus, 3, a., to put, set, place, 1, 706, et al.; lay, stretch, 1, 173; level, 15, 569; deposit, 6, 73; plant, settle, fix, 3, 88; set up, establish, make, 1, 264; assign, appoint, 1, 275; dispose, determine, 10, 623; bestow, 6, 111; put to rest, in sleep, 4, 527; bury, 6, 536; for deposition,
lay down or aside, fig., 1, 302; 9, 687; give up for another, change, 8, 329; give up, 11, 309; lose, 12, 209; n. (sc. sē), to subside, sink to rest, 7, 27; 10, 103.

pōns, pontis, m., a bridge; a bridge connecting battlements and towers, 9, 530; gangway, bridge for embarking, 10, 288.

pontus, i, m., the sea; the deep, 2, 295; wave, billow, "a sea," 1, 114.

puples, itis, m., the hinder part of the knee; hamstring, 9, 762; knee, 12, 492.

populāris, e, adj. (populus), pertaining to the people or nation; popular, 6, 816.

pōpuleus, a, um, adj. (pōpulus), of the poplar tree; poplar-, 5, 134.

Populonia, ae, f., a town on the coast of Etruria near the modern Piombino, 10, 172.

populus, î, m., a people; state, nation, 1, 21; canton, clan, tribe, 7, 716; multitude, throng, 1, 148; the common people, as opposed to the Senate, commons, people, 9, 102.

2. pōpulus, i, f., a poplar tree; a wreath of poplar, 8, 276.

pōrca, ae, f. (porcus), a sow, 8, 641.

pōrgō, see pōrīgō.

pōrrectus, a, um, p. of pōrīgō.

pōrīgō (contract. form pōrgō, 8, 274), rexi, rectus, 3, a. (prō and regō), to stretch forth, hold forth, lift, 8, 274; pass., to be stretched out, extend, 6, 597.

pōrrō, adv., forward, of space, time, or of mental operations, far off, 6, 71; afterwards, in process of time, the, 5, 600; further, 9, 190.

Porsenna, ae, m., an Etruscan Lars king allied with the banished Tarquins against Rome, 8, 645.

porta, ae, f., a gate, 1, 294; et al.; passage, avenue, door, 1, 83.

portendō, tendi, tentus, 3, a. (prō arād tendō), to stretch, hold forth; to foretell, portend, presage, 3, 184; subst., portentum, i, a thing portended; meton., that which portends, an omen, portent, prodigy, 8, 533.

portentum, i, see portendō.

porticus, ús, f. (porta), a portico, por¬, gallery, pillared hall, colonnade, ha¬, 3, 353.

portitor, oris, m. (portō), a carrie¬; ferryman, boatman.

portō, avī, ātus, 1, a., to bring, convey, carry, 1, 68; carry away, 1, 36; announce, declare, 3, 539.

Portūnus, i, m. (portus), Portunus, the Roman god of harbors or sea ports; identified with the Greek Palaemon or Melicertes, 5, 241.

portus, ës, m., a port, harbor, hav¬, 1, 159, et al.; fig., 7, 598.

poscō, posisci, 3, a., to demand, re¬quire, 11, 901; 1, 414; ask, inquire, 3, 59; request, call, ask for, 1, 728; seek, summon, 10, 661; entreat, sup¬licate, 1, 666; claim, 5, 342; w two accusatives, 4, 50.

positus, a, um, p. of pōnō.

possum, potūi, posse, irreg. n. (poti¬ and sum), to be able; can, 1, 242 et al.; to avail, have influence, power, 4, 382; p., potēns, entis¬able, powerful, mighty, 2, 296; po¬tent, great, 1, 531; rich, 6, 843; of medicines, 12, 402; sovereign, ruler, lord, master of, w. gen., 1, 80; fac¬ tus, facta potēns, w. gen., havin¬
obtained, 7, 541; subst., potentēs, ium or um, the great, 12, 519.

post, prep. w. acc., and adv. of place and time; prep., behind, 1, 296; next to, 7, 655; after, 5, 626; adv., afterwards, then, next, 1, 612; hereafter, 1, 136.

posterus, a, um, adj. (post), the next, following, 3, 588; superl., postrēmus or postumus, a, um, last, 11, 664; the last, lowest, 3, 427; last-born, youngest, 6, 763; subst., postrēma, ērum, n., the rear, 9, 27.

posthabēō, ui, itus, 2, a., to hold next; esteem less, 1, 16.

posthabitūs, a, um, p. of posthabēō.

postis, is, m. (rel. to pōnō), a post; doorpost, jamōb, 3, 287; door, 2, 480.

postquam, adv. referring the time of one action or event to that of another; after that, as soon as, w. perf., 3, 463; 1, 520; from the time that, 4, 17.

postrēmus, a, um, see posterus.

potēns, entis, see possum.

potentia, ae, f. (potēns), power, force, potency, might, 1, 664, et al.

potestās, ātis, f. (possom), ability, power, physical or moral, 9, 97; 9, 739; virtue, efficacy, 12, 396; possibility, opportunity, 3, 670; authority, 10, 100; meton., the possessor of power, sovereign, 10, 18.

1. potior, itus sum, 4, dep. n. (potitūr, 3, 56; 4, 217), (potis), to become master or possessor of; get, take possession, w. abl., 3, 56; enjoy, 4, 217; seize, 12, 642; win, 9, 363; achieve, execute, 6, 624; gain, reach, 1, 172.

2. potior, ius, comp. of potis.

potis, e, adj., able, 3, 671; compar., potior, ius, better, preferable, 4, 287; adv., potius, preferably; rather, 3, 654.

Potitius, iī, m., the founder of one of the families charged with the sacred rites of Hercules, 8, 269.

potitus, a, um, p. of 1. potior.

potius, see potis.

pōtō, āvi, ātus or pōtus, 1, a., to drink, 6, 715.

praē, prep. w. abl. (rel. to prō), before; praē sé portāre, to carry, 11, 544; praē sé iactāre, to pretend, 9, 134.

praebēō, ui, itus, 2, a. (praē and habeō), to hold before, afford, offer, 9, 693.

praecēō, cessi, cessus, 3, n., to go before, 9, 47.

praecelsus, a, um, adj., very high, lofty, 3, 245.

praecēps, cipitis, adj. (praē and caput), head foremost; headlong, 2, 307; deep, 11, 888; hurried, hasty, quick, speedy, 4, 573; flying, running swiftly, 2, 516; 3, 598; rash, impetuous, fiery, 9, 685; prolept., ready to sink, 10, 232; subst., praecēps, n., a steep, precipice, verge, 2, 460; in praecēps, headlong; downwards, 6, 578.

praeeceptum, i, n. (praeeceptus), an injunction, direction, order, command, 6, 236; warning, 2, 345; rule, precept, maxim.

praeeceptor, a, um, p. of praecepiō.

praecidēō, cīdī, cīsus, 3, a. (praē and caedō), to cut off in front; p., praeceimus, a, um, abrupt, ragged, 8, 233.

praecipiō, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (praē and capiō), to take, get beforehand, 10, 277; fig., anticipate, 6, 105; await, 11, 491; instruct, direct, order, 9, 40; teach, prescribe, 11, 329.

praeeceptō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n. (praeeceptus), to cast headlong, hurl plunge, 2, 37; urge, hurry, hasten
impel, incite, 2, 317; break off, end swiftly, 12, 699; hasten away, 4, 565; n. (sc. sē), fall headlong, 6, 351; descend swiftly, 2, 9; run down, 4, 251.

praecipus, adv. (praecipius), chiefly, especially, particularly, most of all, 1, 220.

praecipius, a, um, adj. (praecipīus), taken first; foremost, chief, 11, 214; distinguished, 5, 249; most distinguished, 8, 177.

praecius, a, um, p. of praecidō.

praecūrus, a, um, adj., very clear or bright; illustrious, splendid, 4, 655.

praecō, ēnis, m., a herald, 5, 245.

praecordia, ōrum, n. (prae and cor), the diaphragm or midriff; the vital parts; the heart, 9, 413; the heart as the seat of courage, 2, 367; spirit, heart, 9, 596.

praeda, ae, f., booty, spoil, 1, 528; prey, game, 1, 210; often in the pl., as 7, 749.

praedico, dixi, dictus, 3, a., to say beforehand; foretell, prophesy, predict, 3, 252; forewarn, 3, 436; p., praedictus, a, um, foretold; subst., praedictum, i, n., the thing foretold; a prediction, prophecy, 4, 464.

praedictum, sec praedico.

praedives, itis, adj., very rich, opulent, wealthy, 11, 213.

praedō, ēnis, m. (cf. praedor, rob), a robber, 10, 774.

praedulcis, e, adj., very sweet; pleasing, dear, 11, 155.

praedūrus, a, um, adj., very hard; hardy, sturdy, powerful, 10, 748.

praeeō, ivi, or ii, itus, ire, irreg. n. and a., to go before; p., praeiēns, cunis, going before, preceding, 5, 186.

praefōrō, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., to carry before, bear, 7, 237; offer, 11, 249; present, exhibit, 10, 211; put before or first, 5, 541; choose rather, prefer.

praeficiō, fēci, factus, 3, a. (praec and faciō), to put at the head or in command; to place or set over, w. acc. and dat., 6, 118.

praefīgō, fīxi, fixus, 3, a., to fasten before, in front of, w. acc. and dat., 11, 778; on the end, 9, 466; to fix, head, point, 5, 557.

praefīxus, a, um, p. of praefīgō.

praefodō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a., to dig before or in front of, 11, 473.

praefor, fātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., to address first, 11, 301.

praefulgō, fulśi, 2, n., to shine or glitter at the end, 8, 553.

praegnāns, antis (praec and genō), with young, pregnant, 7, 320.

praēlātus, a, um, p. of praecerō.

praemētūs, 3, a. and n., to fear beforehand; dread, 2, 573.

praemissus, a, um, p. of praemittō.

praemittō, misī, missus, 3, a., to send before, in advance, or forward; dispatch, 6, 34.

praemium, il, n., (praec and emō), that which is taken first or as the best; prize, 5, 70; reward, recompense, 1, 461; gift, blessing, 4, 33.

praenatō, 1, n. and a., to swim in front of or by; fig., fly by, along by, 6, 705.

Praeneste, is, n. and f., a town in Latium on a lofty hill about twenty miles southeast of Rome; now Palestrina, 7, 682.

Praenestinus, a, um, adj. (Praeneste), of Praeneste, 7, 678.

praenūntia, ae, f., a harbinger, forerunner, 11, 139.

praepes, etis, adj., hastening before; swift, fleet, 3, 361; veinged, 5, 254.

praepinguis, e, adj., very fat; rich, 3, 698.

praereptus, a, um, p. of praeripiō.
praeripio, ripui, reptus, 3, a. (prae and rapió), to snatch, seize before another; seize quickly; snatch away, 4, 516.

praerumpō, rüpi, ruptus, 3, a., to burst or break off in front; p., praeruptus, a, um, broken or torn off; precipitous, abrupt, steep, 1, 105.

praesaepio, is, n. (rel. to praesaepio), an inclosure, fold, stall, stable, pen, 7, 17; hive, I, 435.

praesāgōs, a, um, adj. (praesāgiō), divining, prophetic, 10, 177; foreboding, w. gen., 10, 843, et al.

praescius, a, um, adj., foreknowing, prescient, 6, 66; foreboding, ill-boding, 12, 452.

praesēns, entis (praesum), adj., being before, present in person; present before one, 3, 174; propitious, 9, 404; immediate, instant, 1, 91; prompt, 12, 152; urgent, powerful, 12, 245.

praesentia, ae, f. (praesēns), a being present; presence, 9, 73.

praesentiō, sēnsi, sēnsus, 4, a., to feel, perceive beforehand, 4, 297.

praeses, idis, c. (praesideō), one presiding; an arbiter; arbitress, II, 483.

praesideō, sēdī, 2, n. and a. (prae and sedeō), to sit before; preside over, rule over, w. dat., 3, 35.

praesidium, ii, n. (praesideō), protection, 11, 58.

praestāns, antis, comp., praestantior, ius, see praestō.

praestō, stiti, stātus or stitus, I, n. and a., to stand before; surpass; represent, 11, 438; impers., praestat, praestitit, it is, was better, preferable, more fitting, important, I, 135; p., praestāns, antis, excellent, superior, distinguished, 5, 361; w. gen., 12, 19.

praesūmō, sūmpsi, sūmpstus, 3, a., to take beforehand; anticipate, 11, 18.

praetendō, tendi, tentus, 3, a., to hold out before; stretch forth, extend, wave, 8, 116; stretch, extend before, 3, 692; oppose, 9, 599; fig., pretend, promise, 4, 339.

praetentus, a, um, p. of praetendō.

praeter, adv. and prep. w. acc. (prae), by, beyond, before; adv., besides, along by, past, 10, 399; prep., beyond, 7, 24.

praetereā, adv., lit. besides these things; besides, moreover, freq.; then too, 1, 647; hereafter, 1, 49.

praetereō, ivi, or ii, itus, īre, irreg. n. and a., to pass by, to come to an end; to go, pass by, 5, 156; outstrip, 4, 157; p., praeteritus, a, um, past, 8, 560.

praeteritus, a, um, p. of praetereō.

praeterlābor, lāpus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., to glide, flow along by, 6, 874; sail past or by, 3, 478.

praetervehor, vectus sum, 3, pass. of praetervehō, as dep. a., to go by; pass, sail by, 3, 688.

praetexō, texui, textus, 3, a., to weave in front; to fringe, 6, 5; fig., palliate, cloak, 4, 172; conceal, 4, 500.

praeuō, ussi, üstus, 3, a., to burn at the point, 7, 524.

praeuōstus, a, um, p. of praeuō.

praevectus, a, um, p. of praevēhō.

praevēhō, vectus sum, 3, dep., to ride before, ride up, 7, 166.

praevertō, verti, versus, 3, a., to turn before; to preoccupy, prepossess, 1, 721; surpass, 7, 807; pass. as dep. (only in pres.), praevertor, to surpass, outstrip, I, 317.

praevideō, vidī, visus, 2, a., to see beforehand; foresee, 5, 445.

prātum, i, n., a meadow, 6, 674.
prāvus, a, um, adj., crooked; subst., prāvum, i, n., perverseness, wrong; evil, falsehood, 4, 188.
precēs, um, see prex.
precor, āitus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., to pray; entreat, invoke, implore, beseech, supplicate, A, 521; pray for, 3, 144; w. dat., 8, 127; p., precāns, antis, supplicant, 7, 237.
prehēndō (prēndō), i, ēnsus, 3, a., to lay hold of; seize, 2, 592; catch, 3, 450; seize, hold for defense, 2, 322; overtake, reach, 6, 61.
prehēnsus, a, um, p. of prehēndō.
premō, pressē, pressus, 3, a., to press, freq.; tread upon, 2, 380; trample, 5, 331; press together, close, 6, 155; press after, pursue, 1, 324; overflow, overwhelm, 1, 246; press upon, 2, 530; follow up in speech, 7, 119; stab, slay, 9, 330; hem in, 11, 545; suppress, keep down, contain, 1, 209; 12, 322; obscure, withdraw, 4, 81; restrain, curb, 1, 63; check, discourage, 11, 402; repress, 4, 332; subject, reduce, oppress, 1, 285; premere vestigia, arrest the footsteps, 6, 197; plant one’s footsteps on, tread on (with abl. of place), 11, 788.
prēndō, see prehēndō.
prēnsō, āvi, ātus, i, intens. a. (prēndō), to grasp, 2, 444.
prēnsus, a, um, p. of prēndsō.
pressō, āvi, ātus, i, intens. a., to press hard; squeeze, press; milk.
pressus, a, um, p. of premō.
pretium, ii, n., price, 4, 212; value, worth, 9, 232; money; bribe, 6, 622; reward, punishment, 12, 352; prize, 5, 292; ransom, 9, 213.
(prex), precēs, f., not used in nom. and gen. sing.; (precor), a prayer, supplication, entreaty, 2, 689.
Prīamēius, a, um, adj. (Prīamus), of Prīam, 2, 403; Prīam’s, 7, 252.
Prīamidēs, ae, m., son of Prīam, 3, 293.
Prīamus, i, m., i. Prīam, son of Laomedon, king of Troy, 1, 45; et al. 2. A Trojan youth, son of Polites and grandson of King Prīam, 5, 594.
priēm, adv., some time before or since; long ago, long since, 2, 647, freq.
primaeus, a, um, adj. (primus and aeum), first in age; eldest born, 9, 545; youthful, 10, 345; early, 7, 162.
prīmitiae, ārum, f. (primus), the first fruits; first offerings; beginnings, first essays, 11, 156.
primōris, e, adj. (primus), first; subst., primōres, um, the Chiefs, princes, nobles, 9, 309.
prīmus, a, um, num. adj., superl. of prior, first in space, time, order, degree, or dignity (usually referring to three or more); first, foremost, 5, 151; front, foremost, 5, 560; nearest, 2, 32; first part of, 1, 541; edge, border, outskirt of, 9, 244; chief, 9, 785; earliest, first, 1, 345; for the first time, 11, 573; as an adv., 1, 442; 6, 810 et al.; in the earliest times, 1, 1; prīma proelia, the beginning of battle, 12, 103; subst., prīnum, i, n., the chief concern, affair, work, 8, 408; primī, ērum, m., foremost, first, 2, 494; primō, ērum, n., the first place, front, von, 10, 157; first prize, 5, 194; adv., prīnum, first, 2, 375; ut prīnum, as soon as, 1, 306; prīmō, at first, in the beginning, 4, 176; in primī, or imprīmis, especially, chiefly, 1, 303.
prīnceps, ipis, adj. (primus and capiō), first; chief; foremost, 5, 160; subst., m., a chief, leader, commander,
prince, i, 488; progenitor, founder, ancestor, 3, 168.

principium, ii, n. (princeps), a beginning, commencement; abl. adverbially, principiō, in the beginning, at first, in the first place, 2, 752.

prior, ius, ēris (superl., primus, wh. see), first or foremost, of two, 5, 155; first in order of time, i, 581; earlier, former, first, 3, 213; beforehand, anticipating, ii, 760; superior, ii, 292; subst., priōrēs, m., ancestors, 3, 693; adv., prius, before, sooner rather, 2, 190; priusquam, see quam.

priscus, a, um, adj., old, former, ancient, 7, 706; Prisci Latini, the ancient Latins, occupying Latium prior to the foundation of Rome, 5, 598.

pristinus, a, um, adj., primitive, pristine, former, 6, 473; recent, i0, 143; subst., pristina, ērum, n., former, first condition, 12, 424.

pristis, i, f. (another form for pistrix).
1. A sea-monster, 10, 211. 2. Pristis, the Pristis, one of the ships of Aeneas, 5, 154.

prius, see prior.

priusquam, adv., before that, before, 1, 472.

Privernum, i, a city of Latium, ii, 540.

Privernus, i, m., a Rutulian warrior, 9, 576.

1. prō, prep. w. abl., before, in front of, 12, 661; on the front of an elevated place; on, 9, 575; in defense of, 8, 653; on account of, for the sake of, 6, 821; in place of, instead of, for, 1, 659; for, in return for, 3, 604; in preference to, 5, 483; prō sē, according to his strength, 5, 501.

2. prō (prōb), interj. denoting wonder, surprise, lamentation, distress. agony; O! ah! alas! 4, 590.

proavus, i, m., a great-grandfather; sire, ancestor, 3, 129.

probō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (probus, upright), to try, put to proof; approve, 5, 418; permit, allow, 4, 112.

Procáss, ae, m., one of the Alban kings, and father of Numitor and Amulius, 6, 767.

procāx, ācis, adj., bold, insolent; fig., wild, raging, 1, 536.

prōcēdō, cessi, cessus, 3, n., to go or come forth or forward; advance, proceed, go on, 2, 760; move, 4, 587; elapse, pass by, 3, 356; continue, 5, 461.

procella, ae, f., a gale, storm, squall, tempest, 1, 102.

procer, eris, m. (in the sing. found only in the acc.), a chief, noble; pl., procerēs, um, elders, nobles, princes, 1, 740.

Prochya, ae, f., an island near the Bay of Naples, now Procida, 9, 715.

prōclāmō, āvi, ātus, i, n. and a., to cry out; declare, announce, proclaim, 5, 345.

Procris, idis, f., Procris, a daughter of Erechtheus, married to Cephalus, king of Phocis, by whom she was accidentally killed in a forest, whither she had followed him out of jealousy, 6, 445.

procul, adv., far off, at a distance, 2, 42; far hence, away, 6, 258; from a distance, from far, 10, 401; high, aloft, 5, 642.

prōculcō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (prō and calcō), to tread down, trample upon, 12, 534.

prōcumbē, cubū, cubitus, 3, n., to lie down; to bend, lean forward, lie along, 8, 83; bend down, lie prostrate; fall upon, 11, 150; bend to, ply the oars, 5, 198; to fall in death.
or battle, 2, 426; fall down, sink in ruins, 2, 505.
procurō, āvi, ātus, 1, a, to care for; attend to; refresh, 9, 158.
prōcurrō, currī or currī, cursus, 3, n., to run forth or forward, 12, 267; advance, sally forth, 9, 690; roll, rush along, 11, 624; jut, run out, project, 5, 234.
prōcursus, ūs, m. (prōcurrō), a running forward, onward course, career, 12, 379; charge, onset, 12, 711.
prōcurus, ās, ūm, adj., curved forward; curving, 5, 765.
procus, i, m. (procor, ask), one who asks, a wooer, sailor, 4, 534.
prōdeo, īvi or īvi, ītus, īre, irreg. n., to go forth: move forward or along, 6, 190; advance, project, 10, 693.
prōdigium, īi, n., a prognostic, sign, prodigy, wonder, portent, 3, 366; monster, 8, 295.
prōditio, ēonis, i. (prōdō), a giving forth, betrayal; treachery, treason; allegation or charge of treason, 2, 83.
prōditus, a, um, p. of prōdō.
prōdō, didi, datus, 3, a., to put, bring, give forth: propagate, 4, 231; give up, desert, betray, 1, 252; expose, 12, 42; discover, 9, 374; give over, sentence, 2, 127; announce, disclose, make known, 10, 99.
prōducō, dūxi, ductus, 3, a., to lead, draw forth, carry, bring; conduct, lead forth, 9, 487; breed, produce, 12, 900; prolong, project, 2, 637.
profānus, a, um, adj. (prō and fānum, shrine), in front or outside of the sacred enclosure; not sacred; profānōs facere, to desecrate, 12, 779; subst., profānī, ērum, m., the uncon-secrated; uninitiated, profane, 258.
profectō, adv. (prō and factum), as fact; in truth, truly, indeed, surely certainly, 8, 532.
profectus, a, um, p. of profectīor.
proferō, tuli, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., carry forward or forth; extend, 795; postpone, delay, 12, 395.
proficīscor, profectus sum, 3, dep. n., to put one’s self forward; set out, depart, 1, 340; proceed, spring from, 8, 51.
prōnō, flāvi, flātus, 1, a., to blow; breath forth noisily, by snoring, 9, 326.
profor, fātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., speak out; say; speak, 1, 561.
profugus, a, um, adj. (profugēre, flee), fleeing forth; fugitive, exiled, 1, 2.
profundo, fūdi, fūsus, 3, n., to pour forth; pour, shed, 12, 154.
profundus, a, um, adj., deep, 5, 614; lofty, deep-vaulted, 1, 58; subst., profundum, i, n., the deep, the sea, 12, 263.
prōgeniēs, ēis, i. (prōgignō), lineage, progeny, race, 1, 19; offspring, 5, 565; son, 7, 97.
prōgignō, genu, genitus, 3, a., to beget; bear, bring forth, 4, 180.
prōgregior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (prō and gradior), to go, come forward or forth, 4, 136; advance, 3, 300; move on, 12, 219.
prōgressus, a, um, p. of prōgregior.
prōhibēō, īvi, ītus, 2, a. (prō and habēō), to hold before or off; prohibit; to keep, ward off, 1, 525; withhold, debar, 7, 313; prevent, hinder, forbid, 5, 631.
prōiciō, īeci, iectus, 3, a. (prō and iacēō), to throw or cast forth; to throw or cast down, as an offering; to throw or fling down, 5, 402; throw away, 6, 835; plunge, 5, 859.
expose, 11, 361; w. dat., 12, 256; p., próiectus, a, um, projecting; jutting, 3, 699.
próiectus, a, um, p. of próício.
proinde (dissyl. in poetry), just so: then, therefore, 11, 383.
prólabor, lápusus sum, 3, dep., to slip forward, tumble down; p., próláp-
sus, a, um, fallen, in ruins, 2, 555.
prólés, is, f., that which springs forth; offspring, race, progeny, 1, 75; lineage, 3, 180.
próludó, lúsi, lúsus, 3, n., to play or practice beforehand; prepare for, 12, 106.
prólúo, lúti, lútus, 3, a., to wash forth or out, cast out; wash away, 12, 686; wet, drench, fill, 1, 739.
próluvies, éi, f. (próluó), a flowing forth; excrement, discharge, 3, 217.
prómereor, meritus sum, 2, dep., a. and n., to merit for one’s self by favors given; deserve, merit, put under obligation, 4, 335.
próméritus, a, um, p. of prómereor.
prómíssus, a, um, p. of prómittó.
prómittó, misi, missus, 3, a., to let go, send forth or down; promise, 4, 228; vow, pledge, 2, 96; p., prómíssus, a, um, promised, betrothed, 12, 31; subst., prómíssum, i, n., a promise, 2, 160; a thing promised; prize, 5, 386.
prómó, prómpsi, próemptus, 3, a. (pró and emó), to take, give, bring forth, exhibit, put forth, 5, 191; with sé, come forth, 2, 260.
Promolus, i, m., a Trojan, 9, 574.
prómoveo, móvi, móitus, 2, a., to move forward; push forward, 10, 195.
prónuba, ae, f. (pró and núba, marry), aiding in marriage rites; presiding over marriage; bridal, 4, 166; bridesmaid, 7, 319.
prónus, a, um, adj., inclined, sloping or bending forward, 5, 900; leaning, 8, 230; descending, falling, 11, 485; going down, 9, 715; favorable, safe, 5, 212.
propágó, inis, f. (pró and pango), that which is fastened forward or along; the layer of a vine; offspring, progeny, race, lineage, 0, 870; 12, 827.
prope, adv. (comp., própius, superl., proxímus and prep. ( pró)); adv. comp., própius, more nearly, closer, plainly, 12, 218; more attentively, more profitiously, favorably, 1, 520.
properé, adv., see properus.
properó, ávi, átus, 1, a. and n., to hurry forward, get ready, prepare promptly, make in season or in haste; to hasten; make haste, 1, 745; be eager for, desire much, 7, 57; impers., properari, one hastens, they are hastening, stirring, 4, 410.
properus, a, um, adj., forward; prompt, active, 12, 85; adv. properé, hastily, in haste, speedily, 0, 236.
próplexus, a, um, adj. (pró and pectó), combed out; hanging down, long, 10, 838.
propinquó, ávi, átus, 1, a. and n. (propinquus), to bring near; render favorable, 10, 254; to draw near, approach, w. dat., 2, 730, et al.
propinquus, a, um, adj. (prope), near, neighboring, near at hand, 3, 381; not remote, 11, 156; near of kin, related, 2, 86.
propior, ius, adj. comp. (prope), nearer, 3, 531; subst., propíbra, órum, n., nearer places; the inner course or track, 5, 168; adv., própius, see prope; superl., proximus, a, um, the nearest in place, time, or rank; next, 1, 157.
prōpōnō, posui, positus, 3. a., to place before; place in view; offer, 5. 385.
proprius, a, um, adj., peculiar to any one; one's own, 1. 73; fitting, proper; lasting, permanent, enduring, 6. 871.
propter, adv. and prep. w. acc. (prope), near to, by the side of; on account of, for the sake of, 4. 320; after its case, 12. 177.
prōpūgnāculum, i. n. (prōpūgnō, defend.), a defense, rampart, fortification, bulwark, 4. 87.
prōra, ae, f., the extreme forward part of a ship; the prow, 1. 104.
prōripīō, ripui,ruptus, 3. a. (prō and rapiō), to snatch forth; w. pers. and pron. expressed or understood, rush forth, hasten away, 5. 741.
prōrumpō, rūpi,ruptus, 3. a. and n., to cause to burst forth; cast forth, 3. 572; spring forth, 10. 796; rush, run, burst into, 7. 52; p. prōrup-
tus, a, um, breaking, starting out, 7. 430; dashing, rushing, broken, 1. 246.
prōruptus, a, um, p. of prōrumpō.
prōsequor, secūtus sum, 3. dep. a., to follow on after; follow, pursue, 6. 470; attend, 3. 130; meet, 11. 107; without an object, pret. 2. 107.
Prōserpina, ae. f., Proserpina, daughter of Jupiter, and wife carried away by Pluto from Earth to Nixus, and wife, parts of Hunt, loc. cit. et al.
prōsiliō, silui, silvī, 3. a. n., to set or plant, set or plant in, to be set in, to spring forth, 5. 142.
prospectō, spectū, spectūs, 3. a., 1. to view, to see; 2. to behold, to be seen, to look upon, see, 7. 511; behold, view, 10. 241.
prospectus, æs, m., view, scene, view; scene, sight, prospect; 1. view, sight, 1. 188; poss. scene, 1. 228; view, what is seen, what is visible, what is given to the sight, 1. 228.
prosper, or, more frequently, prō-
perus, a, um, adj. (prō and spēs), favorable to one's hope; propitious, favorable, auspicious, 3. 262.
prōspiciō, spectū, spectūs, 3. n. and a. (prō and speciō, look), to look forth, forward; to see afar, in the distance; to see; to look forth or out upon, w. dat., 1. 127.
prōsum, próui, prōdesse, irreg. n., be advantageous, useful, profitable, to benefit, profit, avail, 5. 684.
prōtēctus, a, um, p. of prōtegō.
prōtegō, tēxi, tectus, 3. a., to cover in front; shelter, protect, 2. 444.
prōtendō, tendī, tensus or tentus, 3. a., to stretch forth or out; extend, 5. 377.
prōterō, trivi, tritus, 3. a., to rub before; trample upon or down, crush to pieces, 12. 330.
prōterreō, terrui, territus, 2. a., frighten forth or away; put to flight, 12. 291.
Prōteus (dissyl.), ei or eos, m., a sea god who often changed his form; Prō-
tei Columnae, the island of Pharos—the boundary of Egypt, 11. 262.
prōtinus, adv. (prō and tenus), for ward in space, before one; right on one continuously, 3. 416; in time, con tinuously, in order, 6. 33; forth with, 2. 437; suddenly, 10. 340; right on, straightward, 7. 601.
prōtrahō, trahī, trāctus, 3. a., to draw along, bring forth, 2. 123.
prōturō, turū, turā, 3. a., to push, throw, cast, 4. 441; repel, 10. 801.
prōvectus, a, um, p. of prōvehō.
prōvehō, vehi, vectus, 3. a., to carry, drive, pass, provehō, vectus sum, to bear, ride, sail or be borne, 3. 72; proceed, con venant, 3. 484.
prōvenīō, venī, venēre, 4. a., to come off, 1. 12. 428.
pūgnātor, ōris, m. (pūgnō), a fighter; adjectively, fighting, fierce, 11, 680.

pūgnō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a (pūgna), to battle, fight, contend, war, freq.; with cognate acc., 8, 629; pull against, resist, w. dat., struggle with, resist, 4, 38; 11, 600; imper., pūgnātur, they contend, 7, 553.

pūgusus, ūs, a fish, hand, 4, 673.

pulcher, chra, chrum, adj. (comp., pulchrior, īus; superl., pulcherrimus, a, um), beautiful, fair, lovely, 1, 75; splendid, 4, 266; excellent, wise, 5, 728; illustrious, 1, 286; warlike, valiant, 7, 657.

pullulō, āvī, ātus, inc. (pullus, young animal), to spring out; sprout, shoot, bristle, 7, 329.

pulmō, ōnis, m., a lung; lungs, 9, 701.

pulus, ūs, m. (pello), to beat much; batter, buffet, 5, 460; strike, 6, 647; lash, 3, 555; beat with the hoofs, dash along, 11, 660; violate, insult, 12, 286; pulsate, throb, 5, 138; rebound, 4, 313.

1. pulsus, a, um, p. of pellō.
2. pulsus, ī, m. (pellō), a striking or beating; tramp, reverberation, 6, 591.

pulvereus, a, um, adj. (pulvis), full of dust, dusty; of dust, 8, 593.

pulverulentus, a, um, adj. (pulvis), full of dust; covered with dust, dusty, 4, 155.

pulvis, cris, m., rarely f., dust, 2, 273; soil, ground, earth; dusty plain, 7, 163.

pūmex, icis, m., pumice stone; rock abounding in crevices; pumice stone, porous, hollow rock, 5, 214.

Pāniceus, a, um, adj. (cf. Poeni), of Punic or Phoenician color; reddish, red, ruddy, crimson, 12, 77; purple-colored, purple, 5, 269.

Pānicus, a, um, adj. (cf. Poeni), Punic, Carthaginian, 1, 338.
pūppis, is, f., the hinder part of a ship; the stern, 5, 12; by synecdoche, a vessel, boat, ship, 1, 69; meton., crew, 8, 497.

pūrgō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (pūrus and aōgō), to render pure, clean, or clear; sē pūrgāre, to dissolve, disappear, 1, 587.

purpura, ae, f. (πορφορά, the purple-fish), purple color; purple border or fringe, 5, 251.

purpureus, a, um, adj. (purpura), of purple; purple-colored, scarlet, red, purple, 1, 337; of blood, 9, 349; ruddy, glowing, brilliant, 1, 591.

pūrus, a, um, adj., free from stain, pure, 7, 489; clear, serene, 2, 590; open, unobstructed, 12, 771; unmixed, 6, 746; pointless, 6, 760; unmarked, without symbol, or device, 11, 711.

puter, putris, e, adj. (puteō, to be foul-smelling), fetid, foul-smelling; putrid, crumbling, dusty, 8, 596.

putō, āvi, ātus, i, a., to make clear; make clear, trim, dress, prune; to consider, ponder, 6, 332; think, imagine, believe, suppose, 2, 43.

Pygmaliōn, ὁνις, m., Pygmalion, son of Belus, brother of Dido, and king of Phoenicia, 1, 347, et al.

pyra, ae, f., a funeral pile, pyre, 4, 494.

Pyraemōn, ὁνις, m., a Cyclops, servant of Vulcan, 8, 425.

Pyrgi, ērum, m., a tower on the coast of Etruria, 10, 184.

Pyrgō, ēs, f., a Trojan woman, nurse of the children of Frixus, 5, 645.

Pyrrhus, i, m., Pyrrhus Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, killed by Orestes, 3, 296, et al.

Q

quā, adv., interrog., relat., and indef. (ablatt. of qui), in, by, what way? down? 1, 676; where, which way, side, direction, 2, 463; for quācumque, any way, anywhere; in any way, by any means; where, in whatever way; so far as, 12, 147; si quā, if in any way, 1, 18.

quācumque, adv., by whatever way, wherever; by whatever means, by all means, wherever; separated by iosis, 11, 762.

quadra, ae, f. (cf. quattuor), anything quadriiform; one of the equal quarters of a wheaten loaf or cake, 7, 115.

quadridus, a, um, adj. (quattuor annūdō), four-fold, split into four parts, 7, 509.

quadrigae, ārum, f. (quadriangae fr. quattuor and jugum), a yoke or team of four horses, 8, 642; a four-horse chariot, chariot, 6, 535.

quadriingis, e, adj. (quadrigae), pertaining to a team of four; four-yoked, 10, 571.

quadriingus, a, um, adj. (quadrigae), pertaining to a team of four; four-horse, 12, 162.

quadrupedāns, antis, adj., going on four feet; galloping, 8, 596; subst. gen. pl., horses, 11, 614.

quadrupēs, edis, adj. (quattuor annūpes), four-footed; subst., e, a quadruped. animal, beast, 3, 542; course, steed, 11, 875.

quaeō, quaesivī or quaesī, quaesitus

3. a. to seek, search, look for, inquire, ask, demand, 8, 370; ask a gift, 4, 647; desire, 7, 449; miss, 10, 395.

quaesitor, ōris, m. (quaerō), an investigator; examiner; judge, 8, 432.

quaesitus, a, um, p. of quaerō.

quaescō, 3. a. (archaic form of quaerō to seek); ask, beg, beseech, 9, 358.

quaēlis, e, adj. interrog. and rel., what sort? what? of what aspect, 2, 274; of such kind as; such as, a
1, 430; such as = many of which, 7, 200; w. ubi, 2, 471.

quam, adv. interrog. and rel. (qui), how, freq.; as, answering to iam, expressed or understood, even as, just as, so far as, 6, 96; quam mag- nus, so great as, 10, 763; with a superl., to denote the highest degree possible; quam primum, as soon as possible, instantly, 4, 631; after the comparative, than, freq.; antequam, præsquam (often separated by tmesis), before that, before, 4, 27, freq.; postquam, often separated, after that, after, as soon as, 3, 463, et al.

quamquam, conj., though, although, 2, 12; freq.; corrective, but, 11, 415.

quamvis, adv. and conj. (quam and volō), as much as you will; however much; however, although, albeit; w. subj., 3, 454; freq. w. an adj.

quándó, adv. interrog. and rel., and conj. (quam), when; indef., at any time, 3, 500; conj. of cause, when, since, 6, 50; as, since, because, 1, 261; 4, 291, et al.; sometimes joined w. sī as one word.

quándóquidem, conj., since indeed; insin much as, because.

quantus, a, um, adj. interrog. and rel. (quam); interrog., how great, what; 1, 719, et al.; rel. with or without tautus preceding, as, so great as, as much as, such as, in respect to quantity, 3, 641; a quo, quantum, how much, how, 2, 74.

quárié, arié, èri, èri, èri, èri, èri, èri, quærié (interrog. and rel. in account of what thing? why? therefore) in account of which? why for what reason, wherefore, why?

quantum, a, um, num art., how much, the fourth; 2, 27.

quÆb, et qub; iub, in the fourth; 2, 27.

quam; 1, 551; 4, 53; shake, 5, 855; brand- dish, 9, 521.

quater, num. adv. (quattuor), four times.

quaterni, ae, a, adj. num. distr. (quattuor), by fours, four by four; of four kinds, 10, 202.

quatió, no perf., quassus, 3, a., to shake, freq.; brandish, 11, 767; flap, 3, 226; shatter, 2, 611; make trem- ble, 5, 200; thrill, penetrate, 3, 30; ransack, beat up, search, scour, 11, 513; torment, 6, 571; assault, 9, 608; spur, 12, 338.

quattuor, num. aij. indecl., four, 3, 537, freq.

-que, conj. enclit. (rel. to re), and, freq.; and indeed, 7, 51; as an adver- sative, 4, 96; -que—que, et—que, both— and, freq.; sometimes irregularly placed, 5, 47, et al.; -que— et, both—and.

queó, qui vi or quii, quitus, quire, irreg.

m., to be able, can, 6, 463.

Quercēns, entis, m., a Rutulian warrior, 9, 684.

quercus, ës, f., an oak tree, 3, 680; meton., an oak leaf crown, 6, 772.

querēla, ac, f. (queror), a complaining; complaint, 4, 350; louting, 4, 215.

querēnus, a, um, adj. ('querēs), oaken, 11, 55.

queror, quör, quér, 3, aé, 4, and n., to complain of; lament, complain, 1, 32; mourn, 4, 657.

querēna, because, a complaining woman, 4, 74; a mournful sound of grief, 2, 87; et al.; 2, 87; et al.

ex quē, from which, from the place which, 3, 67; 2, 67.

Quy-
m., f., and n., sometimes used for the regular abl.; hence, quicum,
with whom, ii, 822.
quia, conj., because, 4, 696, et al.;
because, forsooth, 4, 538.
quianam, interrog. adv., why? ah!
quicquam or quidquam, see quisquam.
quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, indef. rel. (qui and indef. adv.
cumque), whoever, whatever, whosever, whatsoever, i, 610; no matter who
who, 12, 143.
quid, see quis.
quidam, quaedam, quoddam, or (subst.) quiddam, pron. indef., some
particular one, some one, some body, something.
quidem, adv., indeed, truly, at least,
yet, 3, 628, et al.
quiès, étis, f., rest, repose, 3, 495;
sleep, 2, 268; respite, intermission,
i, 723.
quièsco, quièvi, quiètus, 3, n. (quiès),
to rest, 7, 6; repose, rest in death, 1,
249; be hushed, still, quiet, 4, 523;
 cease from action, 5, 784; lie, 10,
836; p., quiètus, a, um, at rest,
quiet, 5, 848; still, calm, tranquil,
5, 216; peaceful, in repose, 4, 379;
gentle, friendly, i, 303.
quìn, conj. (qui and né = nón), why
not, wherefore not? may but, i, 279;
may even, 2, 768; that not, 5, 456.
quingenti, ae, a, num. adj. (quinque
and centum), five hundred, 10, 204.
quini, ae, a, distr. num. (quinque), five
each; as cardinal, five, 2, 126.
quinquagintá, num. adj. indecl. (quin-
quique), fifty, i, 703.
quincue, num. adj. indecl., five.
quippe, conj. and adv., because indeed,
for indeed, for; because forsooth,
1, 39; forsooth, while indeed, 4, 218;
surely, truly, indeed, 12, 422.
Quirínàlis, ae, adj. (Quirinus), per-
taining to Quirinus or Romulus
Quirinal, 7, 187.
Quirinus, i, m., Quirinus, the nam
of the deified Romulus, 1, 292.
Quírités, ium, m., ancient Sabines,
especially the city of Curia, 7, 710;
Sabines amalgamated with the Ro-
rans; Roman citizens.
1. quis, qua, quid, interrog. pron.
quid, elliptical, what then? what?
is it? 10, 77; quid, adv., as to what
whether any, any? nescio quid
is, — quid, — quad, I know not what;
— what; often equivalent to some
one, something, denoting doubt, 2,
735.
2. quis, quae, quid, quidam, or
pron., adj., and subst., any, some,
94, et al.; some one, any one, an
body, anything, something, 1, 413;
et al.; si quis, né quis, etc., if an
lost any, etc., freq.; adv., quid, as
to anything, in anything, at all, freq.
si quid, if at all, freq.
quisnam (quinam), quaenam, qui-
nam, emphatic interrog. pron., who
338.
quisquam, quaequam, quidquam,
quicquiam, indef. pron. subst., an
one, any, anything, in negative sen-
tences, freq.; adj., any, 6, 875;
al.; adv., quâquam, in any way.
quisque, quaeque, quodque or (subst.
quique or quicque, — indef. pron.
each, every; each one, every on
everything, 2, 130, et al.; in appos-
tion w. pl., 6, 743.
quissius, quaeque, quidquid or qui-
quid, indef. pron. (quis), whoever,
whosoever, whatever, whatsoever,
387, et al.
VIRGIL'S AENEID

v 167

quivīs, quaevīs, quodvīs, or (subst.) quidvīs, indef. pron., who or what; thou pleasest; any whatever, any, 8, 577.

quō, adv. interrog. (qui), where? to what place? whither? whereto? 5, 29; wherewith? 12, 879; whither? 6, 43; indef., wheresoever, 2, 337; as final conj., that, to the end that, in order that, 4, 106; quō magis, by how much more, that the more, 4, 452.

quēēcā, adv., for which reason, wherefore, and therefore, 1, 673.

quēcumque, adv., indef., to whatever place, whithersoever, wherever; however, 12, 203; separated by tmesis, 2, 709.

quod, conj. (acc. n. of qui), as to which thing; in that, that, indeed that, because; but, moreover, however, freq.; quod si, but if, indeed if, if however, 6, 133.

quōmodō, or, separately, quō modō, adv. interrog. and rel. (abl. of qui and modus), in what way, manner? how? 6, 892; in the same manner as; as if; as, 5, 599.


quondam, adv. (quom = cum and -dam), some time or other; once; formerly, 4, 307; lately, just now, 11, 819; at times, 2, 367; ever, 6, 876.

quoniam, conj. (quom = cum and iam), since now; forasmuch as, since, seeing that, because, 4, 324.

quoque, conj., also, too, as well, even, 1, 407.

quot, interrog. and rel. adj. indecl., how many? so or as many as, 4, 181, et al.

quotannis (or quot annis), adv., every year, yearly, 5, 59.

quoties, interrog. and rel. adv. (quot), how often? so or as often as.

quoūque, adv. (quō and úque), how long (separated by tmesis), 5, 384.

R

rabidus, a, un. adj., raving, savage, mad, raging, 6, 421; frenzied; frantic, raving, 6, 80.


radiō, āvi, ātus, i, a. and n. (radius), to emit rays of light; flash, beam, be radiant, 8, 616.

radius, ii, m., a staff, rod; spoke of a wheel, 6, 616; beam, ray, 5, 55; a shuttle, 9, 476; the representation of rays on a crown, 12, 163.

rādīx, icis, f., a root, 3, 27, et al.

rāō, rāsī, rāsus, 3, a., to rub, scrape, graze; skim along or over, 5, 170; coast along, sail near to, 3, 700.

rāmus, i, m., a branch, bough, 4, 485, et al.; limb, 8, 318; wreath, 5, 71.

rapidus, a, un. adj. (rapiō), that tears away; violent, fierce; swiftly moving, rapid, 1, 42; speedy, quick, prompt, 5, 513.

rapīna, ae, f. (rapiō), a plundering; booty, prey, 8, 263.

rapiō, rapui, raptus, 3, a., to seize, snatch, freq.; carry off, bear away, 1, 28; tear off, 6, 496; take, 2, 675; kindle by rapid motion, 1, 176; rescue, 1, 378; plunder, pillage, 2, 374; hurry, speed, 4, 286; swiftly lead on, 12, 450; hasten into, penetrate, range, 6, 8; ravish, violate, 4, 198; subst., raptum, i, n., plunder, prey, spoil, 4, 217.

Rāpō, ōnis, m., an Etruscan, 10, 743.
raptō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (rapiō),
to seize violently; drag, 1, 483;
hurry away, transport.

raptor, ōris, m. (rapiō), a plunderer,
robber; adjectively, plundering, 2, 356.

raptum, i, n., see rapiō.

raptus, a, um, p. of rapiō.

rārēscō, 3, inc. n. (rārōs), to become
thin; to part or begin to stand open;
to open, 3, 411.

rārōs, a, um, adj., the opposite of
dense; thin; straying, scattered, 1, 118;
wide-meshed, distended, 4, 131;
standing far apart, infrequent, here
and there = few; broken, interrupted,
falling, 3, 314; rarely lighted, seen
now and then, uncertain, 9, 383.

rāstrum, i, n., usually pl., rāstri, ērum,
m. (rādōs), a heavy pronged hoc,
rake, mattock.

rāsus, a, um, p. of rādōs.

ratiō, ōnis, f. (reor), a reckoning, cal-
culation; deliberation, purpose, 2, 314;
plan, method, way, means, manner,
4, 115; reason, prudence, judgment,
8, 299.

ratis, is, f., a raft, float; bark, boat;
ship, 1, 43, et al.

ratus, a, um, p. of reor.

raucus, a, um, adj., rough-sounding;
hoarse; screaming, 7, 705; roar-
ing, resounding, 2, 545; adv., rauca,
hoarsely, 9, 125.

re-or red-, inseparable particle, denot-
ing return to the same condition, or
else simply transition; back, up,
again, in return, un-; and some-
times intensive.

rebellis, e, adj. (re- and bellum), war-
ning or making war again, 12, 185;
rebellīcus, insurgent, 6, 858.

recaleō, 2, n., to be warm or hot, 12,
35.

recēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, n., to go back;

retire, withdraw, 12, 129; recede,
retreat, 2, 633; stand apart, retire,
2, 300; depart, 2, 595; disappear,
3, 72; vanish, 5, 520.

recēns, entis, adj., new, recent, fresh
1, 417; pure, 6, 635; newly wrought,
or finished, 8, 654; foll. by ab, jus
from, 6, 450.

recēnseō, uī, us or itus, 2, a., to esti-
mate from the beginning; reckon,
review, survey, 6, 682.

receptō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (re-
cipiō), to take back or out; recover,
to, 383.

receptus, a, um, p. of receptīō.

recessus, us, m. (recēdō), a retiring,
recess, cavity, 8, 193; retreat, am-
bush, 11, 527.

recidivus, a, um (recidō, to fall back)
falling back; returning; rebuilt,
restored, 4, 344.

recidō, cēdī, cēsus (re- and caedēō), to
cut away; lop off, 12, 208.

recinctus, a, um, p. of recingō.

recingō, cinctus, cinctus, 3, a., to un-
gird, loosen; p., recinctus, a, um,
ungirded, loosely hanging, 4, 518.

recipiō, cēpi, cepit, cepitus, 3, a. (re-
and capiō), to take back; receive,
take, 2, 524; take, draw back or out, 9, 348;
take in, let in, admit, 9, 780; re-
cover, save, 1, 178; rescue, 6, 111;
take from, inflict on, 4, 656; win,
back, recover, secure, 6, 818; reci-
pere gressum, to return, 11, 29;
sē recipere, to resort, withdraw, be-
take one's self.

recisus, a, um, p. of recidō.

reclinō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., recline; rest,
lay back or down, 12, 130.

reclinūs, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (re- and
claudō), to unclose; to open, freq.
throw open, 3, 92; reveal, disclose,
1, 358; unshackle, 4, 646; cut or
lay open, 4, 63.
reclūsus, a, um, p. of reclūdō.
recoctus, a, um, p. of recoquō.
recognōscō, cognōvi, cognitus, 3, a., to know again; look over; survey, re-
view, 8, 721.
recolūs, celūs, cultus, 3, a., to till again;
fig., think over, reflect, consider, 6, 681.
recondō, didī, ditus, 3, a., to place
again; put back, up, or away;
hide, conceal, 1, 681; bury, 10, 387;
bury in oblivion, 5, 302.
recoquō, coxī, coctus, 3, a., to boil
again; recast, forge anew, 7, 636;
purify, refine, 8, 624.
recordō, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n.
(re- and cor), to call to mind; re-
member, 3, 107.
rector, ēris, m. (regō), a director,
leader, ruler, 8, 572; general, com-
mander, 9, 173; guide; helmsman,
pilot, 5, 161.
rectum, i, n., see regō.
rectus, a, um, p. of regō.
recumbō, ābī, ēbī, m. (recumbē), to lie down;
recline; be extended; lie, 3, 392.
recumbō, cubūtī, 3, n. (re- and cubō,
lie down), to lie down again; sink
down, 9, 713; depend, rest, 12, 59.
recurrō, currī, cursus, 3, n., to run
back; return, revolve, 7, 100.
recurrō, ī, n., to rush back or down;
run back; recur to the mind, 4, 3;
return, 1, 662.
recurrus, īs, m. (recurrō), a running
back; return; retreat, 5, 583; a
receding, an ebbing, 10, 288.
recurrus, a, um, adj., curving back or
round; bending, crooked, rounding,
7, 513.
recūsō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (re- and causa),
to bring a reason against; object;
reject, decline, 5, 417; refuse, 2,
607; shrink back, recoil, 5, 406.
recussus, a, um, p. of recutiō.
recutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (re- and
quatiō), to strike back; cause to re-
sound; p., recussus, a, um, resounding,
reverberating, 2, 52.
redarguō, ui, 3, a., disprove; confute,
11, 688.
redditus, a, um, p. of reddō.
reddō, didī, ditus, 3, a., to give back;
put back, restore, 12, 785, et al.;
deliver, 2, 543; pour forth, 9, 700;
return, 1, 409; render, pay; an-
swer, 2, 323; reproduce, bring back,
6, 768; render, make, 5, 705; sē
reddere, emerge, 9, 121; p., red-
ditus, a, um, being conveyed back;
brought back to the land or earth;
alighting, 6, 18.
redēmplūs, a, um, p. of redimō.
redeō, āvi or ī, ītus, īre, irreg. n., to
go, come back, return; retreat, 9,
794.
rediēns, euntis, p. of redeō.
redimiculum, ī, n. (redimō), some-
thing bound round; a chaplet, fillet,
ribbon, 9, 616.
redimō, āvī, ītus (imperf., redimībat,
10, 538), 3, a., to bind round;
wreath, crown, 3, 81.
redimitūs, a, um, p. of redimō.
redimō, ēmī, ēmplūs, 3, a. (re- and
emō), to buy back; ransom, redeem,
6, 121.
reditus, īs, m. (redeō), a return, 2, 17.
redoleō, ui, 2, n. and a., to give forth
a smell; to be reddolent of; fragrant
with, 1, 436.
redūcō, dūxi, ductus, 3, a., to lead,
bring back; restore, 1, 143; return,
9, 257; draw back, 5, 470; rescue,
4, 375; p., reductus, a, um, retired,
remote, solitary, 6, 703; receding,
1, 161.
reductus, a, um, p. of redūcō.
redux, ucīs, adj. (reducō), led back,
brought back, returning, 1, 390.
refectus, a, um, p. of reficiō.
refellō, fellī, 3, a. (re- and fallō), to prove that one is in error; refute, gainsay, 4, 380.
referō, retulī, relātus, referre, irreg. a., to bear, carry, bring back, 4, 392; bear again, 5, 564; cast up, vomit, 9, 350; turn, 12, 657; of solemn rites, render, pay, 5, 605; bring back as a prize, win, get, 4, 93; put back, stay, 11, 290; repeat, 5, 598; claim, 7, 49; answer, reply, 4, 31; report, relate, announce, 1, 309; reproduce, resemble, 4, 329; imitate, 10, 281; turn, change, 11, 426; 1, 281; render, make, 8, 343; voice referre, speak, utter, exclaim, 1, 94; referre pedem, pass; referre, go back, recede, 2, 169; return, revert, 12, 37.
reficiō, fecī, fectus, 3, a. (re- and faciō), to make again; restore, 10, 234; repair, amend, recruit, refresh, reanimate, encourage, 11, 731.
refigō, fixī, fixus, 3, a., to unfasten; loosen, 5, 527; take down, 5, 360; unfasten or take down the tablets of the laws, render null, annul, abolish, 6, 622; reflexus, a, um, loosened, falling, 5, 527.
reflexus, a, um, p. of refigō.
reflectō, flexī, flexus, 3, a. and n., to bend back; bend, 11, 622; twist back, 10, 535; change, 10, 632; animum reflectere, to turn one's thoughts to any object; think of, recollect, 2, 741.
reflexus, a, um, p. of reflectō.
refluō, 3, n., to flow back, 8, 240.
refringō, frēgī, frāctus, 3, a. (re- and frangō), to break back; break off, 6, 210.
refugiō, fuggī, 3, n. and a., to fly, 3, 258; flee angry, 6, 472; recede, stand distant, 3, 530; shrink, 2, 12; w.
acc., start back from, 2, 380; shrink from, refuse, 7, 618; fugere, fugere, to fly to and fro, 12, 753.
refulgō, fulsi, fulsus, 2, n., to flash back; shine forth, flash, be radiant, 1, 402; glitter, glisten, 6, 204.
refundō, fundī, fundus, 3, a., to pour back or up; cast, throw up, 7, 593; boil up, 1, 126; flow back, overflow, 6, 107; p., refluxus, a, um, thrown back, beaten back; poured back, flowing back upon itself, encircling, 7, 225.
refusus, a, um, p. of refundō.
refutō, āvi, āitus, 1, a., to repel; disprove, refute, falsify, disappoint, 12, 41.
regalis, e, adj. (rēx), belonging to a king; regal, kingly, royal, 1, 673.
regia, see rēgias.
regificus, a, um, adj. (rēx and faciō), made meet for a king; magnificent, royal, 6, 605.
regīna, ac. f. (rēx), a queen, 1, 9; princess, 1, 273.
regiō, īonis, f. (regō), a direction, 2, 737; region, territory, country, 1, 460; quarter, tract, place, 9, 390; regiō viārum, the beaten track, open road or path, 11, 530.
regius, a, um, adj. (rēx), pertaining or belonging to a king or queen, 1, 696; the king's, 1, 677; royal, 1, 443; subj. regia (sc. domus), a palace, 7, 171.
regnātor, āris, m. (regnō), one who reigns; sovereign, lord, 2, 779; et al.
regnō, āvi, ātus, 1, n. and a. (regnōm), to exercise sovereignty; to be king, to reign, 1, 141; rule, govern, 3, 14; impress, regnātur, etc., there is kingly rule, 1, 272.
regnum, ī, n. (rēx), kingly sway; royal power, or glory, 1, 268; dominion, rule, sovereignty, 1, 78; the
territory of a king: realm, kingdom, dominion, 3, 333; royal seat, 1, 270; pl., realms, kingdom, 11, 461; royal power, 4, 591; royal abode, 12, 567.
regō, réxi, réctus, 3, a., to rule, govern, guide, control, direct, et al.; help, prosper, 12, 405; p., réctus, a, um, straight, direct (directly along), 6, 900; straight forward, 8, 209; réctō litore, flūmine, directly along the shore, along the stream, 6, 900; 8, 57; subst., réctum, i, n., right, 1, 604.
regressus, ūs, m. (regredior), a going back; fig., turn, change, retrieve, 11, 413.
réicio, ieci, lectus, 3, a. (re- and iacio), to throw back or off; 5, 421; drive back, rout, 11, 630; put or turn behind, 11, 619; of the eyes, turn from, avert, 10, 473.
réiectus, a, um, p. of réicio.
relābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep, n., to slip back; retreat, 10, 307.
relātū, supine of referō.
relātus, a, um, p. of referō.
1. relégō, āvi, ātus, i, a., to send away, remove; consign; give in charge, 7, 775.
2. relegō, lēgi, lectus, 3, a., to gather again; pass by, survey again; coast again, 3, 690.
relictus, a, um, p. of reliquō.
religio, ōnis, f., reverence for divine things: piety, devotion, 2, 715; sanctity, 8, 349; worship, sacred ceremonial, observance, 3, 409; sacred thing, symbol, token, 2, 151; object of worship; divinity, 12, 182; augury, 3, 363.
religiosus, a, um, adj. (religio), devout; sacred, holy, 2, 365.
religō, āvi, ātus, i, a., to tie back or up; to ticket, 7, 352; moor, 7, 106.
relinquō, liqui, lectus, 3, a., to leave behind, 3, 190; commit, 7, 123; spare, leave, 2, 659; give up, relinquish, 4, 432; desert, abandon, 2, 28; leave out of sight, unnoticed, 2, 454.
reliquiae, ārum, f. (relinquō), the things left; remnant, 1, 30; relics, remains, 4, 343.
relucēō, lūxi, 2, n., to shine back or again, or brightly; glow, flash, 2, 312; to take fire, 12, 300.
remēnsus, a, um, p. of remētior.
remeō, āvi, ātus, i, a. and n., to go back, return, 2, 95.
remētior, mēnsus sum, 4, dep, a., to measure again, retrace, recross, 2, 181; survey, observe again, 5, 25.
rēmex, igis, m. (remus and agō), an oarsman, a rower, 4, 588; a band of oarsmen, crew, oarsmen, 5, 116.
rēmigium, ii, n. (rēmex), a rowing; oaring, rowing movement, 1, 301; body of rowers, oarsmen; a crew, 3, 471; rēmigium ālārum = ālæ, wings, 6, 19.
reminiscor, 3, dep, n. and a. (re- and rt. men, cf. memini), to call to mind; recall, remember, think of, 10, 782.
remissus, a, um, p. of remittō.
remittō, misi, missus, 3, a., to let go back; send back, 2, 543, et al.; send up, 5, 99; repay, 4, 436; yield up, resign, 10, 828; give up, 11, 346; forego, lay aside, 5, 419; give back, reēcho, 12, 929; sē remittere, to submit, yield, 12, 833.
remordeō, no perf., morsus, 2, a., to bite again and again; fig., harass, torment, vex, afflict, 1, 261; disturb, concern, 7, 402.
remōteō, no perf., mōvi, mōtus, 2, a., to move away; remove, take away, 1, 723.
remūgiō, 4, n., to bellow again or loudly; resound, réchō, 6, 99, et al.
remulcēō, mulsī, mulsus, 2, a., to stroke back; fondle; hide, 11, 812.
Remulus, i, m. 1. A Rutulian, brother-in-law of Turnus, 9, 593.
2. Remulus, a Rutulian, 9, 360.
3. A second Rutulian, 11, 636.
remurūrō, i, a., to give back a murmur; resound, 10, 291.
1. rēmus, i, m., originally steering-oar; an oar, 1, 104.
2. Remus, i, m., the twin brother of Romulus, by whom, tradition says, he was murdered for leaping over the new walls of Rome in mockery, 1, 292.
3. Remus, i, m., a Rutulian warrior, 9, 330.
renārrō, i, a., to relate again; recount, 3, 717.
renāscor, nātus sum, 3, dep. n., to be born again; to be reproduced; grow again, 5, 600.
renātus, a, um, p. of renāscor.
renovō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to renew; revive, suffer again, 2, 3; brave, risk, dare again, 2, 750.
reor, ratus sum, 2, dep. a., to reason; reckon; think, believe, 3, 381; p., ratus, a, um, active, having thought, believing, 11, 712; pass., determined by reckoning, settled, fixed, 9, 104; 10, 629.
reppellō, repuli, repulsus, 3, a., to push or drive back; repel, 2, 13; reject, refuse, disdain, 4, 214.
rependō, pendēi, pēnsus, 3, a., to weigh again or in return; to compensate for; balance, 1, 239; repay, requite; return, 2, 161.
repēnus, enus, adj., suddenē, 12, 313.
ad., repente, suddenly, unexpectedly, 1, 594.
repente, see repēnus.
repercussus, a, um, p. of repercūtō.
repercūtō, cussus, cussus, 3, a., to strike back; strike, 8, 23.
reperīō, repperī, repertus, 4, a., to find again; find, by searching; discover; find out, detect, 4, 128; find, 6, 343; p., repertus, a, um, found, 6, 343; acquired, 6, 610.
reptor, oris, m. (reperīō), a finder, inventor, 7, 772; author, creator.
father, 12, 829.
repertus, a, um, p. of reperīō.
repetitus, a, um, p. of repetō.
repetō, petīvi or petīi, petitus, 3, a., to seek again; return to, 2, 749; call back, 7, 241; renew, 2, 178; trace back, 7, 371; retrace, call to mind; recollect, 3, 184; speak of again; mention, 10, 356; repeat, 3, 436.
repleō, plēvi, plētus, 2, a., to fill again; fill up, fill, 2, 679, et al.
repletus, a, um, p. of repleō.
repōnō, postus, positus (postus), 3, a., to lay, place; put back, replace, 3, 231; lay aside or down, 5, 484; put away, w. abl., 4, 493; lay, deposit, place, 6, 220; w. dat., 11, 594; restore, w. in and acc., 1, 253; return, repay, 12, 878; p., repositus, (repōnus), a, um, replaced; treasured up, cherished, 1, 26; buried, 6, 655; remote, 3, 364.
reportō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to carry back; announce, report, 2, 115.
reposcō, 3, a., to demand back, demand again; require, 11, 240; demand in return, 2, 139; ask, 6, 530; summon, 10, 374; reassert, 12, 573; w. two accusatives, demand back from, 7, 606.
repositus (reposus), a, um, p. of repōnō.
reppuli, see repellō.
reprimō, pressi, pressus, 3, a. (re- and premō), to press back; stop, restrain, withhold, check, arrest, 2, 378.
repugnō, āvi, ātus, 1, n. and a., to fight against, resist, 11, 749.
repulsus, a., um, p. of repellō.
requieōs, eos or ei, f., repose, rest, 3, 393; respite, 4, 433; support, comfort, 9, 482; cessation, 12, 241.
requiescō, quiēvi, quiētus, 3, n. and a., to be completely at rest; rest, cease, 2, 100.
requirō, quīsīvi or quīsīi, quīsītus, 3, a., (re- and quaerō), to seek much or earnestly; seek out, search for, 3, 170; demand; ask, question, 2, 390; inquire, 2, 506; speak with regret of, mourn, 1, 217.
res, rei, f., a thing, in the most general sense; object, 1, 450; treasure, store, 12, 589; state, situation, condition, 1, 503; circumstance; fortune, 1, 204; affair, business, interest, 9, 227; a side, party, cause, 3, 54; 11, 400; conflict, 9, 154; misfortune, calamity, 1, 452; commonwealth, state, empire, dominion, power, 1, 268; action, deed, exploit, achievement, 1, 641; adventure, fortune, 4, 290; pl., the universe, 10, 40; the world, 1, 282; nature, creation, 9, 131; res summa, the public interest, common weal, 11, 302; the chief conflict, 2, 322.
rescindō, scīdī, scissus, 3, a., to tear off or away, rate, tear down, 6, 583; lay open, 12, 390.
reserō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., unbolt; open, 7, 613.
reservō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., to keep back or in reserve; save, keep, reserve, 4, 368; keep in store for, bring back upon, 8, 484.
reses, idis, adj. (resideō), that remains seated; fig., inactive, slothful, quiet, 6, 813; sluggish, torpid, dormant, 1, 722.
resideō, sēdi, 2, n. (re- and sedēō), to be or remain seated; remain behind, 2, 739; encamp, 8, 503.
residō, sēdi, 3, n., to sit or settle down; seat one's self, 1, 506; settle, take up one's abode, 5, 702; retreat, 9, 539; sink, subside, 7, 27; come to an end, 9, 643; of passion, become quiet, calm, subside, 6, 407.
resignō, āvi, ātus, to unseal; fig., to open, of the eyes, 4, 244.
resistō, stilī, 3, n., to remain standing; stand revealed, 1, 588; oppose, withstand, resist, 2, 335; interpose, 2, 599; halt, stop, faller, 4, 76.
resolvō, solvī, solūtus, 3, a., to untie, loosen, unhind, 3, 370; break apart, 9, 517; dispel, 8, 591; of the lips, open, 3, 457; of the body, relax, unbend, extend, 6, 422; of separation of body and spirit, dissolve, separate, release, 4, 695; unravel, disclose, 6, 29; break, violate, 2, 157.
resolutus, a., um, p. of resolvō.
resonō, āvi, 1, n. and a., to sound again or loudly; reëcho, resound, 4, 668; w. acc., make resound, fill, 7, 12.
resorbeō, 2, a., to suck back, draw back, 11, 627.
respectō, fēq. 1, n. and a. (respiciō), to look back or again; look behind, 11, 630; regard, care for, 1, 603.
respergō, spersī, spersus, 3, n. and a. (re- and spargō), to sprinkle over; besprinkle, stain, 7, 547.
respiciō, spexī, specitus, 3, n. and a. (re- and speciō, look), to look back, again; or around, 2, 564; behold, 2, 615; look back upon, 5, 3; look back and observe or notice, 2, 741; 9, 389; look at again and again, 3, 593; consider, 12, 43; regard, care for, be mindful of, 4, 225.
respirō, āvi, ātus, 1, n., to breathe again; to breathe, 9, 813.
resplendeō, 2, n., to shine brightly; glitter, 12, 741.
respondeō, spōndi, spōnsus, 2, n. and a., to promise in return; answer, respond, 6, 474; to be in accord with; correspond, agree, 1, 585; to correspond in position, stand opposite, 6, 23; meet the desire.

respōnsō, 1, intens. a. and n. (respondeō), to make answer; echo, reply, 12, 757.

respōnsum, i, n. (respondeō), an answer; reply, 2, 376; oracular answer, response, 6, 799.

restinctus, a, um, p. of restinguō.

restinguō, stīnuī, stīnctus, 3, a., to put out, quench, 2, 686.

restituō, stītuī, stītūtus, 3, a. (re- and statuō), to place again; re-establish, restore, 6, 846.

restitō, restitū, 1, n., to remain in place; to stand, stop; to be left, 2, 142; remain, I, 556; remain for infliction, wait to be repeated, be in reserve, 10, 29; w. abl., I, 679.

resultō, no perf., ātus, 1, intens. n. (resiliō, leap back), to leap back or again, re-bound, 10, 339; rēcō, reverberate, resound, 5, 150.

resupīnus, a, um, adj., bent back; lying extended on the back; supine, thrown backwards, I, 476; stretched out, 3, 624.

resurgō, surrexī, surrectus, 3, n., to rise again, I, 206; revive, return, 4, 531.

rēte, is, n., a net, 4, 131.

retectus, a, um, p. of retego.

retego, tēxi, tectus, 3, a., to uncover; leave uncovered, unprotected, 12, 374; bring to light, reveal, disclose, I, 356; of the sunlight, uncover, unveil, illuminate, 4, 119.

retenēō, āvi, ātus, 1, intens. a. (retenēō), to hold back; restrain, retard, 5, 278.

retexō, tēxi, textus, 3, a., to weave again; fig., compass again, repen-

retinaculum, i, n. (retenēō), that which holds back; a halter, rein; cabli

rete, 4, 580.

retineō, āvi, tentus, 2, a. (re- and teneō), to hold back; hold, retain, restrain

retortus, a, um, p. of retorqueō.

retrāctō, āvi, ātus, 1, freq. a. and n., to handle again; grasp or grasp again, 10, 396; take up again, resume, 7, 694; recall, 12, 11; n., hesitate, hold back, 12, 889.

retrahō, trāxi, trāctus, 3, a., to draw back, 10, 307; lead back, recall, 5, 709.

retrō, adv. (re-), back, backwards, 2, 753.

retrōsus, adv. (retrō and versus from vertō), backwards, back; again, 3, 690.

reus, i, m. (reś), a party to a rēś, lawsuit or action; a defendant; the accused; hence, fig., reus vōtī, liable in respect to a vow; bound by one's vow, 5, 237.

revehō, vexī, vectus, 3, a., to carry, convey or bring back, 8, 37.

revellō, vellī, vulsus, 3, a., to pull back; pluck out, tear out or off, 4, 515; rend, rip, tear open, 12, 98; snatch, bring away, rescue, 4, 545; disturb, violate, 4, 427.

revertō, 3, n., and revertor, versus sum, 3, dep. n., to turn back; go, come back, return, 3, 101.

revinciō, vinxi, vincitus, 4, a., to bind back, 2, 57; bind fast, 3, 76; bind around, wreath, festoon, 4, 459.

revinctus, a, um, p. of revinciō.
revisō, 3. a. and n., to look at again; visit again, return to see; return to, 2, 700; revisit, 3, 318.

revocō, āvi, ātus, 1. a., to call back, summon back; order back, 5, 107; rehearse, 7, 40; recall, 1, 202; re-store, 1, 235; save, 5, 476; recover, renew, revive, 1, 214; retrace, 6, 128.

revolvō, volvī, volvūtus, 3. a., to roll back, 5, 336; fig., bring back, recall, repeat, 2, 101; retrace, 9, 391; go over again, suffer again, 10, 61; turn, change again, 6, 449; pass, re- volvor, fall back, fall down, 9, 476; p., revolvūtus, a. um, rolling, 10, 660; returning, following, 10, 256.

revolvūtus, a. um, p. of revolvō.

revomō, vomulī, 3. a., to vomit back or up; vomit, 5, 182.

revusuis, a. um, p. of revellō.

rēx, rēgis, m., a king, freq.; chief, ruler, sovereign, 1, 65; prince, 9, 223.

Rhadamanthus, i. m., son of Jupiter and Europa, and one of the judges in Hades, 6, 566.

Rhaebus, i. m., the name of the war-horse of Mezentius, 10, 861.

Rhamnēs, ētis, m., a Rutulian chief, 9, 325, et al.

Rheā, ae, f., a priestess, mother of Aventinus, 7, 659, et al.

Rhēnus, i. m., the river Rhine, 8, 727.

Rhēsus, i. m., a Thracian king allied with the Trojans, 1, 469.

1. Rhoetēus, a. um, adj., of Rhoetēum, a promontory on the coast of the Troad; Rhoetēan, 6, 505; Trojan, 12, 456.

2. Rhoetēus (dissyll.), cos. m., a Rutulian slain by Pallas, 10, 399.

1. Rhoetēus, i. m., a Centaur, 9, 345.

2. Rhoetēus, i. m., king of the Mar-

rubii, and father of Anchomolus, 10, 388.

3. Rhoetus, i. m., a Rutulian slain by Euryalus, 9, 344.

rīdeō, rīsi, rīsus, 2. n. and a., to laugh or smile, 5, 358; laugh at, deride, 5, 181.

rigēns, entis, p. of rigēō.

rigēō, rigūī, 2. n., to be stiff, 4, 251; p., rigēns, entis, stiff, 1, 648.

rigidus, a. um, adj. (rigēō), stiff, inflexible, unbending; of iron weapons, 12, 304.

rigō, āvi, ātus, 1. a., to moisten, wet, bedew, 6, 693; bespatter, stain, 12, 308.

rīma, ac, f., a cleft; crack, chink, fissure, 1, 123.

rimor, ātus sum, 1. dep. a. (rīma), to force open in cracks or chinks; fig., to ransack, explore, search, 6, 599.

rimōsus, a. um, adj. (rīma), full of cracks or crevices; leaky, 6, 414.

ripa, ae, f., the shore, border, or bank of a stream, 6, 314; for flūmen, 7, 106.

Riphæus (dissyll.), cī, m., a Trojan slain in the sack of Troy, 2, 339.

rite, adv. (ritus), according to the ritual; properly, fitly, rightly, 6, 145; justly, neatly, 3, 36; well, 3, 107.

ritus, ūs, m., a form of religious ceremonial; a form, rite, 12, 836; custom, manner, 7, 741; abl., ritū, in the manner of, like, 11, 611.

rivus, i. m., a small stream; a rill, brook, rivulet, stream, 3, 350.

róbūr, oris, n., hard oak or wood, 6, 181; a tree, 8, 315; meton., timber, a wooden structure; fabric, 2, 260; fig., sturdiness, strength, firmness, courage, vigor, 2, 639; pl., rōborae, wood, timber, 4, 399; vigor, flower, 8, 518.
rogitō, āvi, ātus, i, freq. a. (rogō), to ask again and again; question, 1, 750.

rogō, āvi, ātus, i, a., to ask, inquire, 2, 149; desire, request, 7, 229.

rogus, i, m., a funeral pile, 4, 640.

Rōma, ac, f., Rome, i, 7, et al.

Rōmānus, a, um, adj. (Rōma), belonging to Rome; Roman, i, 33; subst., Rōmānus, ī, m., a Roman, 1, 234.

Rōmuleus, a, um, adj. (Rōmulus), descendant of Romulus; Romans, 8, 638.

1. Rōmulus, i, m. (cf. Rōma), Romulus, the eponymous founder of Rome, son of Mars and Rhea Silvia or Itea, i, 276, et al.

2. Rōmulus, a, um, adj. (Rōmulus), of Romulus; Romulean, 6, 876.

rōrē, āvi, ātus, i, n. and a., (rōs), to be moist with dew; f.g., to drop, drip, 8, 645.

rōs, rōris, m., dew, freq.; moisture, 5, 854; rōres, drops of blood, 12, 339.

rosa, ae, f., a rose, 12, 69.

rōscidus, a, um, adj. (rōs), covered with dew; dewy, 4, 700; wet, 7, 683.

1. roseus, a, um, adj. (rosa), pertaining to roses; rose-colored; rosy, 1, 402.

2. Rōseus, a, um, adj. (Rōsea), of Rōsea, a region or district near Reate; Rōsean, 7, 712.

rōstrātus, a, um, adj. (rōstrum), beaked; adorned with beaks, 8, 684.

rōstrum, i (rōdō, gnaw), a bill, beak, 6, 597; the beak of a ship, 5, 143; pl., Rōstra, ōrum, n., the platform or tribunal for magistrates and orators in the Roman forum, so called because adorned with the beaks of the captured ships of Antium; the Rostra.

rota, ae, f., a wheel, 1, 147; f.g., circle, or orbit of time, 6, 748.

roto, āvi, ātus, i, n. and a., (rota), to move like a wheel; whirl about, 10, 362; to brandish, 10, 577.

rubeō, rubuī, 2, n., to be red, blush; glow, redden, 12, 77.

rubēr, bra, brum, adj. (rubeō), red, ruddy, 12, 247; litorē rubrī, shore of the Marō Rubrum or Persian Gulf, 8, 686.

rubēscō, rubuī, 3, inc. n. (rubeō), to grow or turn red; begin to glow, redden, 3, 521.

rubor, ēris, m. (rubeō), redness; glow, 12, 66.

1. rudēns, entis, m., a rope; cord; pl., rudentēs, um or ium, cordage, 1, 87.

2. rudēns, entis, p. of rudō.

rudimentum, i, n. (rel. to rudis), a beginning; first lesson, 11, 157.

rudis, e, adj., uncultivated; rough.

rūdo, īvi, ītus, 3, n. and a. (p. gen. pl., rudentum, 7, 16), to send forth a loud, rough sound; bellow, roar, of men, 8, 248; of beasts, 7, 16; of the roaring sound of the rushing water, 3, 561.

Rufrae, ārum, f., a town of Campania, 7, 739.

rūga, ae, f., a wrinkle, 7, 417.

ruina, ae, f. (ruō), a falling down; fall, overthrow; commotion, commotion, destructive force, 1, 129; onset, shock, 11, 613; pl., ruin, overthrow, destruction, 1, 238; dare, trahere ruīnam, to fall in ruins, 2, 310; bring destruction, 12, 454.

rūmor, ēris, m., report, rumor, 4, 203; a cheer, shout, 8, 90.

rumpō, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a., to break, burst, tear, sever, freq.; break through, open, force, 2, 404; rend, sever, cut, tear, 3, 640; dash, 11, 615; fig., break off, end, 4, 569.
interrupt, 8, 110; violate, 4, 254; utter with fury, shout or shriek forth, 3, 246; p., ruptus, a, um, breaking forth, bursting forth, 2, 416; darting, flashing, 8, 391; sē rumpere, to dart forth; to burst, 11, 549; rumpere vōcem, to break silence, 2, 129.

ruō, rū, rūtus, n. and a., to fall with violence; tumble down, fall, freq.; fall in battle, 10, 756; of the sun, go down, set, 3, 508; rush forward, 2, 64; of the chariot of Nox, hasten up; ascend, rise, 2, 250; advance, 10, 256; plunge, rush, 2, 353; flee, 12, 505; tremble, quake, 8, 525; hasten, pass away, 6, 539; cause to fall; cast down, 9, 516; flow, 1, 35; cast, throw up, 1, 85; throw up or together, 11, 211.

rūpes, is, f. (rumpō), a rock, cliff, crag, ledge, freq.; quarry, 1, 429.

ruptus, a, um, p. of rumpō.

rūrsus or rūrsum, adv. (for reversum from revertō), backward; again, anew, 2, 401; in turn, 4, 534.

rūs, rūris, n., the country as opposed to the town; land, a farm, field, freq.; pl., rūra, the fields, 1, 430; et al.

rutilō, āvi, ātus, i, a. and n., to redden; gleam, 8, 529.

rutilus, a, um, adj. (rel. to rubeō), of a red and gold color or flame color; red, glowing.

Rutulī, ōrum, m., the Rutulians, an ancient tribe of Latium dwelling south of the Tiber, 1, 256; et al.

Rutulus, i, m., a Rutulian; Turnus, 7, 409; for the pl., the Rutulians, 8, 474.

m., the Sabaens or people of Arabia Felix.

Sabelius, a, um, adj. (Sabella), of the Sabelli or Sabines; Sabine.

Sabina, see 2. Sabinus.

Sabīnī, ōrum, m., an ancient people occupying the hill country on the border of Latium, from whom were derived a part of the Roman people or Quirites, 7, 706.

1. Sabīnus, i, m., Sabinus or Sabus, the founder of the race of Sabines, 7, 178.

2. Sabīnus, a, um, adj. (Sabīnī), Sabine; subst., Sabīna, ae., f., a Sabine woman, 8, 535.

sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj., set apart, consecrated, holy, sacred, 2, 167, et al.; consecrated to, priest of, 6, 484; devoted to the infernal gods; damned, accursed, 5, 57; subst., sacrum, i, n., a holy thing; pl., sacra, ōrum, n., sacred symbols, rites, 12, 13; sacred rites, ceremonies, sacrifices, 2, 132; sacred things, utensils, symbols, 2, 293; mysteries, 3, 112.

sacerdōs, ātis, c. (sacer), a priest or priestess, 2, 201; 1, 273; a poet or bard (as priest of the Muses), 6, 615.

Sacēs, is, m., a Latin, 12, 651.

Sacrānus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Sacrani, a Latin people; Sacrānian, 7, 796.

sacrārium, iī (sacrum), sanctuary; sacred court, 12, 199.

Sacrātor, ōris, m., an Etruscan, 10, 747.

sacrātus, a, um, p. of sacrō.

sacrilegus, a, um, adj. (sacer and legō), impious, 7, 595.

sacrō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (sacer), to set apart to the gods; devote, consecrate, 2, 502; w. acc. and dat., devote, 10, 419; p., sacrātus, a, um, holy, 5, 517.
sacrum, i, n., see sacer.
saeclum and saeculum, i, n., a generation, race; century, period, age, time, 1, 291, et al.
saepe, adv. (comp. saepius), often, frequently, 2, 108, et al.; cum saepe, when, as often happens, 1, 148.
saeppio, saepsi, saepstus, a, m. (saepes, inclosure), to fence in; inclose, surround, 1, 506; envelop, 1, 411.
saeptus, a, um, p. of saepio.
saeta, ac, f., a bristle; a stiff hair, 6, 245; fur.
saetiger, era, erum, adj. (saeta and gerō), bristle-bearing, bristly, 7, 17.
saeviō, ii, itus, 4, n. (saevus), to be fierce; to be furious, rage; be angry, 6, 544.
saevus, a, um, adj., fierce, fell, wrathful, of men, animals, and things; cruel, 1, 458; dreadful, direful, fearful, 2, 559; furious, 9, 792; stern, bloody, 6, 824; formidable, valiant, warlike, 1, 99; relentless, 12, 849; maddening, angering; bitter, 1, 25; mortal, 12, 857.
Sagaris, is, m., Sagaris, a slave of Aeneas, 5, 263.
sagitāta, ac, f., an arrow, 1, 187, et al.
sagitifer, a, um, adj. (agitata and ferō), arrow-bearing, 8, 725.
sagulum, i, n. (sagum, a military cloak), a soldier's cloak, 8, 660.
sāl, salis, m., salt; brine, salt water, 1, 173; meton., the sea, 1, 35.
Salamis, Insis (acc. Salamina), f., an island opposite Eleeus, 8, 158.
salignus, a, um, adj. (salix, willow), made of willow; willow, 7, 632.
Salliōrum (saliō), the Saliō, or priests of Mars who had charge of the sacred shields called ancilia, which they bore once a year in solemn procession through the city, with hymns and dances, 8, 285.
saliō, ā, ās, salus, 4, n. and a., to leap, spring, jump, dance, bound.
Salim, ili, m., Salim, an Acarnanian, 5, 298, et al.
Sallentinus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Sallentini, a people in Iapygia, southeast of Tarentum; Salentine, 3, 400.
Salmoneus (trisyll.), ei, m., Salmoneus, king of Elis, son of Aeolus and brother of Sisyphus; for attempting to imitate the thunder of Jupiter, cast into Tartarus by a thunderbolt, 6, 585.
salus, a, um, adj. (cf. sal), made salty; salted, 2, 133; salt, briny, 2, 173.
saltem, adv., at any rate, at least, 1, 557.
1. saltus, ās, m. (saliō), a leap, bound, spring, 2, 565; an ascending, 6, 515.
2. saltus, ās, m., woodland pasture, glade, forest, 4, 72, et al.
salubris (also salūber, m.), e, adj. (salūs), health-bringing; healing, 12, 418.
salum, i, n., the tossing or heaving swell of the sea; the open sea, the main, 1, 537.
salūs, ās, f. (rel. to salvus, safe), the state of being well; safety, 1, 555; preservation, means of safety, remedy, relief, deliverance, 1, 451.
salūtō, āvī, ātus, 1. a. (salūs), to wish safe or well; greet, salute, 3, 524; welcome, hail, 12, 257.
salveō, 2. n. (salvus, safe), to be well; imperative, all hail! hail! 5, 80.
Samē, ēs, f., Same, a name of Cephalenien, in the Ionian sea, west of the Gulf of Corinth, 3, 271.
Samos (-us), i, f., Samos, an island southwest of Ephesus, near the coast of Ionia, 1, 16.
Sainctus, a. m. (Sáctus), solemn, holy, reverend, 12: 212; sanctus, a. m., 13, 48, et al.
sanctus, a. m., p. of sancti.
sancté, adv. (sanctus), truly, verily, 10, 48, 48, et al.
sanguineus, a. m., adj., sanguineus, of blood; bloody, 4, 613, or bloody color or aspect, bloody, 2, 207; bloody, 10, 273; bloody, 4, 622; bloodthirsty, 12, 332.
sanguis, m. sanguis, blood, 3, 30, et al.; sanguis, m., blood, 3, 30, et al.; parentage, lineage, descent, race, 1, 19; offspring, son, 6, 835.
sanies, e. e. f. (rel. to sanguis), putrid, corrupt blood; bloody matter; gore, 3, 618.
sanus, a. m., adj., sound in body or mind; male sánus, diseased, morbid with love, love-sick, 4, 8.
Sarnus, i. m., a river running into the Bay of Naples near Pompeii, 7, 738.
Sarpédon, onis, m., Sarpédon, son of Jupiter and Europa, killed at the siege of Troy by Patroclus, 1, 100, et al.
Sarrastés, um, m., the Sarrastes, a people dwelling near the Sarnus, 7, 738.
sat, see satis.
sata, órum, see i. seró.
Saticulus, i. m. (Saticula), a Saticula-
lan; of Saticula, a Campanian town, 7, 729.
satió, ávi, átus, i. a. (satis), to satisfy; appease, 2, 387.
satis or sat, adj. and adv., sufficient,
sceptrum, i., n., a royal staff; scepter, 1, 653; freq.; meton., rule, sway, power, royal court, realm, 9, 9; i., 253; authority, 11, 238.

scilicet, adv. (scio and licet), one may know or understand; be assured; certainly, in sooth, doubtless; for this purpose, 6, 750; ironical, forsooth, 2, 577, et al.

scindō, scidi, scissus, 3, a., to cut asunder, split, 6, 182; part, separate, divide, 1, 161; tear, 9, 478; fig., divide, 2, 39.

scintilla, ae, I., a spark, 1, 174.

scio, scii or ii, itus, 4, a., to know, understand, 1, 63, et al.; know how, be able, can.

Scipianus, ae, m. (Scipio), one of the Scipios, a Scipio, 6, 843.

scissus, a, um, p. of scindō.

scitor, atus sum, I., dep. intens. a. (scio, to seek to know; ascertain; inquire, 2, 105; p., scitāns, antis, consulting to consult, 2, 114.

scopulus, i., m., a projecting ledge of rock; a high cliff or rock, 1, 180; crag, 1, 45; ledge, reef, 1, 145; detached rock, fragment of rock, 12, 531.

scrupusus, a, um, adj. (scrupus, a sharp stone), consisting of jagged stones; flinty, 6, 238.

scutum, i., n. (sκύτος, sītōs, shield), an oblong shield carried by the Roman legionary; a shield in general, 1, 101, et al.

Scylacium, i., n., a town on the Bruttian coast, 3, 553.

Scylla, ac, f. 1. A dangerous rock on the Italian side of the Straits of Messana opposite Charybdis, 3, 420; personified as a monster, half woman and half fish, 3, 424. 2. The name of one of the ships of Aeneas, 5, 122.

Scyllaeus, a, um, adj. (Scylla), pertaining to Scylla; Scyllæan, 1, 200.

scyphus, I., m., a cup, goblet, bowl, 8, 278.

Scyrios, a, um, adj. (Scyrius), an island in the Aegean northeast of Euboea; Scyrian, 2, 477.

sē, reflex. prn., see suī.

sē-, or, before vowels, sēd- (cf. sine), an inseparable particle denoting privation or separation; often meaning without, apart, aside.

Sēbēthis, idis or idos, I., the daughter of Sebithus, a river or river-god of Campania, 7, 744.

sēcerno, crévi, crétus, 3, a., to separate; p. sēcretus, a, um, separated, apart, retired, solitary, 2, 299; secret; unnoticed, 4, 494; subst., sēcretum, i., n., anything apart; a solitary place, recess, cave; pl., sēcrēta, òrūm, solitude, chamber, 8, 403; secret abode, 6, 10.

sēcessus, õs, m., (sēcēdō), a going apart; a retreat, retirement; a recess, 1, 159.

sēcludō, clusi,clusus, 3, a. (se- and claudō), to shut apart, off, out; shut up, 3, 446; shut out, dismiss, 1, 502; p. sēclusus, a, um, sequestered, retired, 6, 704.

sēclusus, a, um, p. of sēcludō.

secō, secul, sectus, 1, a., to cut, freq.; cut off, 4, 704; engrave, carve, 3,
464; cut through, cleave, 5, 218; et al.; of the channel of a river, 8, 63; sail through, pass, 8, 96; speed, 6, 899; shape out mentally, form, 10, 107.
sēcrētum, i, see secernō.
sēcrētus, a, um, p. of sēcrēnō.
sectus, a, um, p. of sectō.
sēcum, see suī.
secundō, 1, a. (secundus), to direct favorably; aid, favor, prosper; make auspicious, 3, 36.
secundus, a, um, adj. (sequor), the following; second, 5, 258; inferior, 11, 441; favorable, fair, 4, 562; swiftly flying, 1, 156; fortunate, prosperous, 1, 207; successful, 2, 617; joyful, 8, 90; 10, 266; auspicious, propitious, 4, 45; of a river, easily flowing, downwards.
secūris, is, f. (secō), an ax, 2, 224; et al.
secūrus, a, um, adj. (sē- and cūra), free from anxiety; untroubled, no longer fearing, 1, 290; tranquil, undisturbed; peace-giving, peaceful, 6, 715; with gen., reckless, regardless, 1, 350; safe from, 7, 304.
secus (sequor), following, late; otherwise, differently; nōn or haud secus, not otherwise, not less; likewise, even so, 2, 382; et al.; none the less, nevertheless, 5, 862; haud secus ac, nor otherwise than, just as. See also setius.
secūtus, a, um, p. of sequor.
sed, conj. (etymologically connected with sē-, sēd-, and sine, apart from, hence), except that; but, yet, freq.; sed enim, but indeed, however, 1, 19; et al.; sed autem, but yet, 2, 101.
sēd-, see sē- and sine.
sēdātus, a, um, p. of sēdō.
sēdēō, sēdī, sessus, 2, n., to sit, 1, 56; sit inactive, 9, 4; alight, 6, 192; fig., to be fixed, settled, resolved, 4, 15; to suit, be pleasing, 5, 418; circum sedēre, to encamp about; to besiege.
sēdēs, is, f. (sedeō), a seat of any kind, freq.; meton., an habitation, abode, dwelling (pl. for sing.), 2, 634; destined or proper place, 2, 232; foundation, 2, 465; of the sea, bottom, 1, 84; temple, shrine, 2, 742; palace, 2, 760; final resting-place, grave, tomb, 6, 328; realm, 7, 52.
sēdile, is, n. (sedeō), a bench, seat, 1, 167.
sēditiō, ōnis, f. (sed- and eō), a mutiny; faction, 11, 340; uprising, riot; outbreak, tumult, 1, 149.
sēdō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (sedeō), to cause to sit, to render quiet; p., sēdātus, a, um, composed, calm, quiet, 9, 30; of the mind, 9, 740.
sēdūcō, dūxi, ductus, 3, a., to lead apart or away; to separate, 4, 385.
seges, etis, f., a field of grain; standing corn, 2, 304; crop, harvest, growth of spears, 3, 46; pasture land, 4, 129.
sēgnis, e, adj., tardy, sluggish, dilatory; backward, 11, 736; slothful, inactive, 3, 513; mean-spirited, cowardly, 9, 787; helpless, 10, 700; fig., idle, exhausted; comp., sēgnior, less glorious, less divine, 4, 149; less rapid, 7, 383.
sēgniter, adv. (sēgnis), sluggishly; comp., sēgnius, more backward, less furiously; less impetuously, 12, 525.
sēgnitiōsē, ēis, f. (sēgnis), sloth, tardiness, delay, 2, 374.
sēgnius, see sēgnis and sēgniter.
Selīnūs, ūnis, f., Selinus, a town on the southwestern coast of Sicily, 3, 705.
sella, ae, f. (sedeō), a seat; chair; chair of state, 11, 334.
semel, adv., once, even once, 3, 431; once for all, finally, 11, 418.

sēmen, nis, n. (1. serō), seed; fig., a spark, an element, 6, 6; pl., sēmina, seeds of things, vital germs, elements, 6, 731.

sēmēsus, a, um, adj. (sēmī- and r. edo), half eaten, 3, 244.

sēmianimis (in hexam. poetry pron. semyanimis), e, adj., half alive; dying, 4, 686.

sēmīfer, ferā, ferum, adj., half wild; savage; half brute, 10, 212; subst., sēmīfer, ferī, m. (sc. homō), half beast, 8, 267.

sēmihomō, inis, m. (in hexam. poetry the oblique cases are pronounced semyomin-), a half man, 8, 194.

sēminex (nom. not in use), ecis, adj. (sēmī- and nex), half liam, half dead, 5, 275.

sēminō, āvī, ātus, i, a. (sēmen), to plant, sow; produce, 6, 206.

sēmita, ae, f. (sē- and cf. med, to go), a byway, lane, 9, 383; path, 1, 418.

sēmivir, virī, adj., m., half man, effeminate, unmanly, 4, 215.

semper, adv., always, ever, 2, 97, et al.

sēmustus, a, um, adj. (sēmī- and ūārō), half burned, half consumed, 3, 578.

senātus, ūs, m. (senēx), the council of elders; a senate, 1, 426.

senecta, ae, f. (senēx), old age, 5, 395.

senectus, ūtīs, f. (senēx), old age, 5, 416; personified, 6, 275.

senex, senis, adj., old, aged, hoary, 7, 180; subst. (gen. pl., senum, 9, 309), an old man, 4, 251; comp., senior, ēris, older; very aged, 5, 179; hoary, 5, 704; subst., a very aged person; old man, 5, 409; sire, 2, 509.

sēnī, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. (sex), six by six, six each; as a cardinal, six, 1, 393, et al.

senior, see senex.

sēnsus, ūs, m. (sentiō), feeling; emotion, 4, 408; faculty of sense; sense, 7, 355; inclination, affection, 4, 22; spirit, soul, 6, 747; thought, purpose, 12, 914.

sententia, ae, f. (sentiō), a feeling or thinking; opinion; resolution, design, purpose, 1, 237; 11, 21; judgment, 2, 35; plan, 4, 287; idea, thought, 1, 582.

sentiō, sensi, sēnus, 4, a., to perceive by the senses; hear, 3, 669; see, 4, 588; perceive, 1, 125; of the intellect and moral faculties, understand, know, 3, 360; think, 10, 534; will, desire, 10, 623; w. acc. of person, know, 7, 434.

sentis, is, m. and f., a thorn, brier, bramble, 2, 379.

sentus, a, um, adj. (sentiō), thorny; rugged; squalid, 6, 462.

sepellio, pelīvī or pelīī, pultus, 4, an, to perform the rites of sepulture, whether by interring (humāre), or cremation (cremāre); to bury, 3, 41; p., seulptus, a, um, buried, 4, 34; of slumber, 6, 424, et al.

septem, num. adj., seven, freq.

septemgeminus, a, um, adj., sevenfold, said of the Nile on account of its seven mouths, 6, 800.

septemplex, icis, adj., (septem and plīcis), sevenfold, 12, 925.

septēnī, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. (septem), seven by seven, seven each; as a cardinal, seven, 5, 85.

septimus, a, um, ordin. num. adj. (septem), the seventh, 1, 755.

sepulcrum, i, n. (sepellio), a place of burial; tomb, sepulchre, grave; burial, sepulture, 2, 542.

sepultus, a, um, p. of sepellēō.

sequax, ācis, adj. (sequer), prone to follow; following, pursuing, swiftly
pursuing; darting, lambent, 8, 432; rapid, 5, 193.

Sequestra, ae, f. (sequor), one with whom something is placed in trust; sequestrā pāce, a mediatory peace; a truce, 11, 133.

Sequer, secūtus sum, 3, dep. a., to follow, 1, 185; follow closely, pursue, 5, 227; seek after, pursue, 3, 327; seek to reach, seek, 4, 381; 10, 193; pursue a plan or course, 3, 368; compass, attain, find, 6, 457; follow in narrative, recount, 1, 342; follow; of words responding to the will, 12, 912; yield to the hand, 6, 146; attend, favor, 8, 15.

serēnō, āvī, ātus, ā, and n. (serēnus), to make clear or calm, 1, 255; spem serēnāre, to exhibit the calm or cheerful look of hope, 4, 477.

serēnus, a, um, adj., clear, calm, tranquil, serene, 3, 518, et al.; fair, 2, 285; subst., serēnum, i, n. (sc. caeleum), a clear sky.

Serestus, i, m., a companion of Aeneas, 1, 611, et al.

Sergestus, i, m., commander of one of the ships of Aeneas, 1, 510, et al.

Sergius, a, um, adj. (Sergius), of Sergius, founder of the Roman gens Sergia; Sergian, 5, 121.

seriēs, em, ē, f. (2. serē), a chain of things, train, row, succession, series, 1, 641.

sermō, ōnis, m. (2. serō), the joining of words; language, conversation, talk, discourse, 1, 217; report, rumor, 4, 189; speech, words, 12, 223; a language, 12, 834.

1. serō, sēvī, satus, 3, a., to sow or plant; with indefinite object omitted, 6, 844; scatter, spread, disseminate, 12, 228; p., satus, a, um, planted; begotten of, born of, sprung from, with abl., 2, 540; offspring, son of, 5, 244;
daughter of, 7, 331; subst., sata, ōrum, n., things sown or planted; grain, growing grain; crops, 3, 139.

2. serō (serū), sertus, 3, a., to join together; interweave, plait; interchange words; multa serere, to interweave many things, talk, commune much, 6, 160; subst., sertā, ōrum, n., things entwined; garlands, festoons, wreaths, 1, 417, et al.

serpēns, entis (gen. pl. serpēntum, 8, 436), m. and f. (serpō), a creeping thing; snake, serpent, 2, 214, et al.

serpō, serpēs, serpētus, 3, n., to creep, glide, 5, 91; steal on or over, 2, 269.

Serrānus, i, m. 1. Serranus, a surname in the Atilian gens, 6, 844.

2. A Rutulian, 9, 335.

serūtum, i, sertā, ōrum, n., see 2. serō.

sērūm, see sērūs.

sērus, a, um, adj., late, freq.; late in life, 6, 764; slow, tardy, 2, 373; too late, 5, 524; adv., sērum, late, 12, 864.

serva, ae, f., a female slave, slave, 5, 284.

servāns, antis, see servō.

servō, iō or iō, ītus, 4, n. (servus, slave), to be a slave; dat., to serve, obey, 2, 786.

servitūm, iū, n. (servus, slave), slavery, bondage, 3, 327.

servō, āvī, ātus, ā, a., to serve, 3, 86, et al.; reserve, 1, 207; retain, keep, 6, 200; hold, 7, 179; continue, maintain, 10, 340; guard, 2, 450; keep, cherish, 1, 36; preserve, inherit, 7, 52; sit by, 2, 568; dwell, abide by, 6, 492; give heed to, watch, observe, 6, 338; 11, 200; p., servāns, antis (superl., servantissimus, a, um), observant, w. gen., 2, 427.

sēscenī, ae, a, num. adj. (sex and centum), six hundred, 10, 172.
sēsē, see sui.
sētius, adv. (see secus), less, the less; haud sētius, not the less, 7, 781.
seu, see sētv.
1. sevērūs, a., um, adj., stern, strict, exciting; controlled by inflexible laws or fate; fatal, dreadful, 6, 374.
2. Sevērūs, i., m., a mountain in the Sabine country, 7, 713.
sex, num. indecl. adj., six, 9, 272, et al.
sī, conj., if, freq.; causal, if, indeed, since, 2, 102; equivalent to cum, 5, 64, et al.; whether, w. subj., 4, 110; w. indic., 1, 578; for Ō sī, would that, w. subj., 6, 187.
sībilō, i., n. and a. (sībīlus, a hissing), to hiss, 7, 447.
sībilus, a., um, adj., hissing, 2, 211, et al.
Sibylla, ae, f., a prophetess, a sibyl; the Cumaean sibyl, Deiphobus, 3, 452, et al.
sic, adv., in this manner: in such a manner: so, thus: explanatory, 2, 440, et al.; referring to a preceding participle, 1, 225.
Sicānī, ērum, m., the Sicanians or Sicilians, 5, 293, et al.
Sicānia, ae, f., Sicily, 1, 557.
Sicānus (Sicānius), a., um, adj. (Sicānī), Sicilian, Sicanian, 5, 24, et al.
siccō, āvi, ātus, ā, (siccus), to make dry, drain, suck; dry up, wipe away, 4, 687; wash, 10, 834.
siccus, a., um, adj., dry, 3, 135; thirsty, dry, hungry, fasting, 2, 358; nearly equivalent to carēns or privātus, with abl. foll., drained of blood, 8, 261; hence, thirsting for blood, 9, 645; subst., siccum, i., n., dry ground, sand, or land, 10, 301.
siculī, adv., if anywhere, 5, 677.
Siculus, a., um, adj. (Siculī), pertaining to the Siculi, an ancient race, part of which migrated from Latium to Sicily; Sicilian, 1, 34, et al.
sicūt (sicūti), adv., so as, just as, even as, 8, 22.
sidēreus, a., um, adj. (sidūs), abounding in stars, starry, 10, 31; starlighted, 3, 586; glittering, flashing, 12, 167.
Sidīcīnus, a., um, adj. (Sidīcīnī), pertaining to the Sidīcīnī, or people of Teanum and its territory in the northern part of Campania; Sidīcinus, 7, 727.
sīdō, sīō, 3., n., to seat one’s self; perch, alight, 6, 203.
Sidōnīus, ēnīs, ēnī, one of the capitals of Phoenicia, 1, 619.
Sīdōnīus, a., um, adj., of Sidōn; Sidōnians; Phoenician, Tyrian, 1, 678, et al.
sīdūs, erīs, n., a constellation; fig., season, 4, 309; star, 6, 338; bright aspect; weather: storm, 12, 451; pl., sīdera, um, weather, vicissitudes of weather, 5, 628.
Sīgēus, a., um, adj. (Sīgēum), pertaining to Sīgēum, a promontory and town in the Troad, at the mouth of the Dardanelles, about five miles northwest of Troy; Sīgēus, 2, 312.
significō, āvi, ātus, ā, (signum and faciō), to make a sign, signal, beckon, 12, 692.
signō, āvi, ātus, ā, (signum), to distinguish by a mark or symbol, 6, 780; mark, mark out; indicate, designate, 2, 697; inscribe, record, 3, 287; of the mind, observe, mark, notice, 2, 423.
signum, i., n., a sign, mark, impress; token, 1, 443; sign, 3, 388; signal, of games, 5, 315; of battle, 10, 310; goal, 5, 1391; figure, 7, 680; sand-
ard, 7, 628; meton., a body of men following a standard; troop, battalion, 11, 517.

Sila, ae, f., an extensive forest in the country of the Bruttii in Southern Italy, 12, 715.

silēns, entis, p. of sileō.

silentium, i, n. (silēns), of the absence of any kind of sound; noiselessness, silence, stillness, 1, 730; pl., 2, 255.

sileō, ui, 2, n. and a., to be, keep, remain silent, 2, 126; be hushed, calm, still, 1, 164; w. acc., to pass over in silence; leave unmentioned, unsung, 10, 793; p., silēns, entis (gen. pl. -tum, 6, 432), still, silent, noiseless, voiceless, 6, 264.

silēscō, 3, inc. n. (silēs), to become still, 10, 101.

silex, icis, m. and f., a hard stone, flint, 1, 174; rock, 6, 602; crag, 6, 471.

silva, ae, f., a forest, wood, or grove, 6, 444; stubble, 10, 406; fig., forest or mass of spears, 10, 887.

Silvānus, i, m. (silva), Silvanus, the god who presides over woods.

silvestris, c, adj. (silva), pertaining to the woods and fields; sylvan, pastoral; living in the forest, 9, 673.

Silvia, ae, f. (silva), daughter of Tyrrheus, 7, 487.

silvicola, ae, c. (silva and colō), an inhabitant of the woods.

Silvius, ii, m., the name of several of the descendants of Aeneas, who were kings of Alba, 6, 763.

similis, c, adj. (comp., simillior, ius; superl., simillimus, a, um), like, similar, 1, 136, et al.

Simois, Simoentis, m., a river which falls into the Scaumander near Troy, 1, 100, et al.

simplex, plicis, adj., uncompounded, simple; unmixed, 6, 747; single, one, the same.

simul, adv., at once, together, at the same time, 1, 144, et al.; w. abl. (cum being omitted), 5, 357; simul ac or atque, as soon as, 4, 90; without ac, as soon as, when; w. et, 1, 144; simul — simul, and at the same time — and, 1, 631; both — and, 1, 513, et al.; as soon as — then, no sooner — than, 12, 268.

simulācrum, i, n. (simulō), an effigy, an image, 2, 172; phantom, specter, ghost, apparition, 2, 772; representation, image, 5, 585.

simulō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (simulis), to make similar; imitate, 6, 591; pretend, 2, 171; to make a false show of, feign, 1, 209; p., simulātus, a, um, made to imitate, counterfeiting, 4, 512; dissembling, 4, 105; imitating, resembling, 3, 349.

sin, conj. (sī and 2, nē), but if, if on the contrary, 1, 555, et al.

sine (cf. sē- or sēd-), prep. with abl., without, 1, 133, et al.; connecting substantives, 6, 292; 10, 636. For sē- or sēd- in composition, see sē-.

singuli, ae, a., distrib. num. adj., one by one; one each; separate, single, 3, 348, et al.; subst., singula, grum, n., all things individually, 1, 453; everything, every object or part, 8, 618.

singultō, no perf., ātus, 1, n. and a., to sob, rattle in the throat, gulp, 9, 333.

singultus, ūs, m., a gasp.

sinister, tra, trum, adj., left, 7, 689; on the left side or left hand, 6, 548; fig., wrong-headed, perverse, 11, 347; adverse, inauspicious, unlucky, ill-boding; subst., sinistra, ae, f. (sc. manus), the left hand, 2, 443, et al.
sīnō, sīvī, situs, 3, a., properly to lay down (cf. pĕnō for po-sīnō); to allow, permit, suffer, 1, 18; leave off, forbear, 10, 15; with inf. or subj. following, suffer, let, 10, 433; 5, 163; spare, 10, 598; leave, w. acc. and dat., 9, 620.

Sinōn, ōnis, m., a Greek, son of Acestus, 2, 79, et al.

sinūō, āvi, ētus, 1, a. (sinus), to make into a fold or folds; to coil, wind, 2, 208.

sinũōsus, a, um, adj. (sinus), winding, tortuous, 11, 753.

sinus, ūs, m., a fold, 1, 320; fig., sail, canvas, 5, 16; bosom, 4, 686; a gulf or bay, 1, 243; winding stream, a winding, 6, 132; a winding, curvature, depth, 1, 161; curving hill, 11, 626.

Sīrēnes, um, f., the Sirens, fabulous beings, in the form of birds with the faces of virgins, dwelling on dangerous rocks near the coast of Campania, to which they attracted mariners by their songs, 5, 864.

1. Sīrius, ii, m., Sūris or Canicula, the dog-star, 3, 141.

2. Sīrus, a, um, adj. (Sīrius), of the dog-star; Sīrian, 10, 273.

sistō, stītis, status, 3, a., and n., to cause to stand, put, set, place, w. abl. of place, 2, 245, et al.; place before one, bring, 4, 634; fix, plant, 10, 323; stop, 12, 355; arrest, stay, 5, 465; support, sustain, maintain, 6, 858; set, place, 6, 676; n., stand still, to stop, remain, abide, 3, 7; stand in fight, 11, 873.

sistrum, i, n., a metallic rattle, consisting of a small frame of horse-shoe form with sliding cross-bars, used by the priests of Isis, 8, 666.

sitīs, is, i., thirst; dryness, drought, 4, 42.

sitūs, ūs, m. (sinūs), position; order, 3, 451; being let alone; neglect, roughness, squalor, mold, 6, 402; rust, decrepitude, dotage, 7, 440.

sive or seu, conj. (si and -ve), or if, freq.; or, 5, 69; elliptical, 11, 327.

sive (seu) — sive (seu), whether — or, 1, 569, 570; either — or, 4, 240, 241.

socer, erī, m., a father-in-law, 6, 830, et al.; pl., sociērī, orūm, parents-in-law, parents, 2, 457.

sociō, āvi, ētus, i, a. (socius), to make one a socius; to share, unite, associate, 1, 600; join in marriage, 12, 27.

1. socius, ūs, m., an associate, ally, 9, 150; companion, friend, comrade, 1, 198, et al.

2. socius, a, um, adj. (socius), allied, friendly, 3, 153; confederate, 2, 613; of one's country or countrymen, 5, 36; kindred, 3, 352.

sodālis, e, c., a comrade, companion, 10, 386.

sōl, sōlis, m., the sun, 1, 431, et al.; a day, 3, 203; sunlight, 2, 475; as a god, Sōl, 1, 568, et al.; pl., sōlēs, days, 3, 203.

sōlācium, i, n. (sōlor), a soothing; solace, consolation, 5, 367.

sōlāmen, inis, n. (sōlor), a means of consoling; a solace, 3, 661; consolation, 10.

soleō, solitus sum, 2, n., to be wont, accustomed, 2, 456; p., solitus, a, um, having been accustomed, wont, 9, 591; p., wonted, usual, habitual, 7, 357, et al.

solidus, a, um, adj., the whole, whole; entire, 6, 253; massive, 2, 765; solid, hard, 6, 552; sound, unimpaired, 2, 639; subst., solidum, i, n., solid ground; fig., ex, 427.

solidus, a, um, p. of soleō.
solium, ii, n., a seat, 8, 178; throne, 1, 506.
sollemnis, e, adj. (sollus, whole, and annum), coming at the completion of a year; annual; stated; ceremonial; religious, solemn, 5, 53; festive, 2, 202; customary, 12, 193; subst., sollemne, is, n., pl., sollemnìa, ium, solemnities, sacrificial rites, offerings, 5, 605.
sollicitô, avi, åtus, i, a. (solicitus, to stir up, agitate; try to pull out, 12, 404; make anxious, disquiet, disturb, 4, 380.
sollicitus, a, um, adj. (sollus, whole, and cieò), wholly excited; of the mind, solicitious, troubled, burdened with care, anxious, 3, 389.
sôlor, åtus sum, i, dep. a., to solace, console, 5, 770; assuage, comfort, aid, relieve, 5, 41; console one's self for, 1, 239.
1. sôlum, i, n., the bottom or ground of anything; soil, earth, ground, 1, 367, et al.; land, 3, 698; foundation, 10, 102; the water beneath a ship, as its support; the water, sea, 5, 199; support, table, 7, 111.
2. sôlum, sec sôlus.
sôlus, a, um, adj., alone, sole; only, 1, 664, et al.; solitary, 4, 82; lonely, 4, 462; remote, solitary, 11, 545; one only, an only, 7, 52; adv., sôlum, only.
solûtus, a, um, p. of solvô.
solvô, solvi, solitus, 3, a. (2. sê- and luô), to unbind, loosen, 6, 652, et al.; unfruit, 4, 574; unfasten, cast off, 5, 773; unyoke, unharness; of the hair, undo, dishevel, 3, 65, et al.; dissolve, confound, mix, 12, 205; separate, divide, 5, 581; fig., set free, release, disenfranchise, 4, 487; exempt, release, 10, 111; break, 10, 91; pay, fulfill, perform, 3, 404; dispel, cast off, banish, 4, 55; 1, 463; paralyze, 1, 92; 12, 951; of sleep or drunkenness, relax, 5, 856; drown, 9, 189; pass., solvôr, sink, 4, 530.
somnîfere, era, erum, adj. (somnus and ferô), sleep-bringing; soothing, 7, 758.
somnium, ii, n. (somnus), a dream, 5, 840; personified, 6, 283.
somnus, i, m., sleep, slumber, 1, 680, et al.; a dream, 1, 353; night, 1, 470, et al.; personif., Somnus, the god of sleep, 5, 838, et al.
sônâns, antis, see sonô.
sônipês, edis, adj. (sonus and pês), noisy-hoofed; subst. m., horse, courser, steed, 4, 135.
sônitus, ús, m. (sonô), a sounding; noise, 2, 732, et al.; roaring, 2, 209; thunder, 6, 586.
sônô, sonuí, sonitus, i, n. and a., to sound, resound, freq.; murmur, 3, 442, et al.; chirp, 12, 477; rattle, 4, 149; roar, 1, 246; thunder, 2, 113; w. acc., indicate by sound, betray, reveal, 1, 328; boast, 12, 529; p., sônâns, antis, sounding, resounding, murrmuring, rustling, rauling, freq.
sônor, ôris, m. (sonô), a noise, sound; clash, clang, din, 9, 651.
sônôrus, a, um, adj. (sonor), loud-sounding; roaring, 1, 53; ringing, resounding, 12, 712.
sôns, sôntis, adj., hurtful; guilty, 6, 570.
sônus, i, m. (sonô), a sound, noise, 2, 728.
sôpiô, ivi or ii, itus, 4, a. (sopor), to put to sleep; p., sôpitus, a, um, lulled to sleep, 1, 680; slumbering, 5, 743.
sopor, ôris, m., sleep; sound, deep slumber, 2, 253; personified, 6, 278.
sopórifer, era, erum, adj. (sopor and ferō), somniferous, sleep-bringing; 4, 486.

sopōrō, no perf., atūs, i, a. (sopor), to cause to sleep or to render sleepy; to make soporific; to drug, 5, 855.

sopūrus, a, um, adj. (sopor), sleep-bringing, drowsy, 6, 390.

Sōracte, is, m, Socrates, in Etruria, northeast of Rome, on which in ancient times was a temple of Apollo, 7, 696.

sorōbē, ui, 2, a., to suck; absorb, draw on, 3, 422.

sordidus, a, um, adj. (sordēs, filth), unclean, filthy, unsightly, squalid, 6, 301.

sorōr, ēris, f., a sister, 1, 322; sorōrēs Tartarēae, the Furies, 7, 327.

sors, sortis, f., a lot, 5, 400, et al.; fate, lot, destiny, fortune, condition, 6, 114; hazard, 12, 54; luck, success, victory, 12, 932; oracular response, oracle, 4, 346; 7, 254; allotment, designation, 6, 431; division, part, 10, 40.

sortiō, ātus sum, 4, dep. n. and a. (sors), to cast lots; obtain, get, take by lot, 3, 634; share, 8, 445; distribute, 3, 510; assign, allot, appoint, 3, 376; select, choose, 2, 18; 12, 920.

1. sortītus, a, um, p. of sortiō.
2. sortītus, ēs, m. (sortiō), a drawing of lots; allotment, 3, 323.

sōspēs, itis, adj. saved; safe, 11, 56; alive, 8, 470.

spargō, sparsi, sparsus, 3, a., to scatter, strewe; cast in fragments, 3, 605; disperse, 1, 602; shower, hurl, 12, 51; sprinkle, 4, 512; besprinkle, bedew, stain, 8, 645; infuse, 4, 486; fig., spread abroad, disseminate, 2, 98; bring over or upon, diffuse, 7, 754.

sparsus, a, um, p. of spargō.

Sparta, ae, f., Sparta, or Lacedaemon, in Laconia.

Spartānus, a, um, adj. (Sparta), Spartan, 1, 316.

sparus, i, m., a rustic weapon having an iron head with projecting hook or blade, something like a halberd; a hunting spear, 11, 682.

spatior, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (spatium), to walk about or to and fro; move about, 4, 62.

spatium, ii, n., room, space, distance, 5, 321, et al.; course, voyage, 10, 219; place, direction, 5, 584; respite, time, 4, 433; pl., spatia, ērum, course, track, 5, 316.

speciēs, ēs, f. (speciō, look), aspect, appearance, 6, 208; sight, 2, 407; form; in a moral sense, reputation, propriety, honor, 4, 170.

specimen, inis, n. (speciō, look), a means of seeing or knowing; token, symbol, emblem, 12, 164.

spectāculum, i, n. (spectō), a striking object of sight; a sight, show, spectacle, 6, 37.

spectātor, ēris, m. (spectō), a beholder, 10, 443.

spectō, āvi, ātus, i, intens. a. and n. (speciō, look), to look at, view, gaze at, 5, 655; fig., examine, prove, try, test, approve, 8, 151; estimate, 9, 235; n., look on, 10, 760.

specula, ae, f. (speciō, look), a lookout; watch-tower, 4, 586; eminence, hill, 3, 239; a height, 11, 526.

speculātor, ēris, m. (speculor), a lookout; scout, spy, 12, 349.

speculor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (specula), to look out, mark, survey, behold, espy, 7, 477; watch, consider, observe, 1, 516.

specus, ēs, m., and n., a cave, cavern; cavity, deep wound, 9, 700.
spēlunca, ae, f., a cavern, 1, 60; retir., 5123.
spernō, sprevi, spreṣtus, 3, a., to sever, remove; fig., reject, despise, scorn, disdain, 4, 678; insult, 1, 27.
spērō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (spēs), to hope, w. acc.; hope for, 1, 451; expect, fear, 1, 543; look for, expect, 4, 419; w. acc. and inf., 9, 158; w. inf. fut., 4, 382; w. inf. pres., 4, 338.
spēs, speī, f., hope, expectation, prospect, freq.
spiculum, i, n., a sharp point; meton., an arrow, a dart, javelin, spear, 5, 307.
spīna, ac, f., a thorn, 3, 594; et al.; the vertebrae, spine, backbone, 10, 383.
Spīo, ās, f., Spīo, one of the Nereids, 5, 826.
spīra, ae, f., a fold, coil, especially of serpents, 2, 217; et al.
spīrābilis, e., adj. (spīrō), that may be breathed; vital, 3, 360.
spīrāculum, i, n. (spīrō), a breathing-place; fig., of Hades, breathing vent, mouth, 7, 568.
spīrāmentum, i, n. (spīrō), a means of breathing; of the lungs, breathing-cell, air-duct, channel, 9, 580.
spīritus, ūs, m. (spīrō), a breathing; breath; air; blast, 12, 365; life, soul, spirit, 4, 336; divine air, mien, 5, 648.
spīrō, āvi, ātus, 1, n. and a., to breathe, blow, 5, 844; palpitate, 4, 64; pant; breathe heavily, 7, 510; heave, boil, 10, 291; of odors, breathe forth, exhale, emit; w. acc., 1, 404; p., spīrāna, antis, lifelike, breathing, 6, 847.
spissus, a, um, adj., compact, thick, dense, 2, 621; hardened, 5, 336.
splendeō, ui, 2, n., to shine, gleam, 7, 6.
splendidus, a, um, adj. (splendeō), gleaming, shining, bright, brilliant; splendid, sumptuous, stately, 1, 637.
spoliō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (spolium), to take the spoils; to strip; despoil, 12, 297; plunder, rob, 5, 667; with acc. and abl., strip, deprive, despoil of, 5, 224; et al.
spolium, ii, n., that which is taken from the body of a slain man or beast; spoil, trophy, 1, 289; spolia opīma, the arms or spoils taken by a victorious general from the body of a hostile commander slain in battle, 6, 855.
sponda, ae, f., the frame of a bedstead or couch; a couch, 1, 698.
spondeō, spondeō, spōnsus, 2, a., to promise, pledge, give assurance, 5, 18; et al.
spōnsa, ae, f. (spondeō), one promised as a bride; the betrothed, 2, 345.
sponte, f., abl. of obs. spēns, of which only the gen., spontis, and abl. occur, by or of one's own will, of its own or their own will, 4, 341; of one's self, of itself, of themselves, 6, 82; freely, voluntarily, spontaneously; non sponte, helplessly, 11, 828.
spretus, a, um, p. of spernō.
spūma, ac, f. (spūō, spītis), froth, foam, spray, 1, 35; pl., spray, 3, 208.
spūmeus, a, um, adj. (spūma), foamy, frothy, foaming, 2, 419.
spūmō, āvi, ātus, i, n. and a. (spūma), to foam, 3, 534; et al.
spūmōsus, a, um, adj. (spūma), full of foam, foaming, 6, 174.
squālēns, entis, p. of squāleō.
squāleō, ui, 2, n., to be rough; foul, neglected, waste; p., squālēns, entis, foul, filthy, neglected, squālid, 2, 277; of armor, scaly, covered with work of scales, embossed, 10, 314.
squālor, ōris, m. (squāleō), founiness, roughness, filth, squaller, 6, 275.
squāma, ae, f., a scale of fishes, serpents, etc.; of the small plates or scales of armor, 1, 488; singular as a collective, scales, 5, 88, et al.
squāmeus, a, um. adj. (squāma), covered with scales; scaly, 2, 218.
stabilis, e, adj. (stō), steadfast, lasting, permanent, 1, 73.
stabulō, i, n. (stabulum), to be in a stall or standing-place; to stay, harbor, dwell, 6, 286.
stabulum, i, n. (stabulum), a standing-place, stable, stall, 2, 499; a shepherd's dwelling, granary, 7, 512; den, haunt, 6, 179; cattle-camp, 8, 207.
stāgnō, āvī, ātus, i, n. and a. (stāgnōnum), to be stagnant, to form a standing pool; to overflow, so as to form standing pools or lakes; overflow, 3, 698.
stāgnōnum, i, n. (stō), a collection of standing water; a pond, pool, lake; sluggish water or stream, 6, 323; pl., stāgnārum, ārum, deep waters of the sea, 1, 125; waters, 6, 330.
statīō, ēnis, f. (stō), a standing place of standing; station, post, 9, 183; anchorage, 2, 23; resting-place, haunt, 5, 128.
statuō, statū, statūtus, 3, a. (status), to station, place, set, 1, 724; to place at or on the altar; found, build, 1, 573; set up, 8, 271; restore, stay, 12, 506; of the mind, resolve, determine, decide, 11, 302.
status, ūs, m. (stō), a standing; position, state, condition, 7, 38.
stella, ae, f., a star, freq.; a meteor, 2, 694.
stellāns, antis, see stellō.
stellātus, a, um, see stellō.
stellō, no perf., ātus, i, n. and a. (stella), to cover over with stars; to stud with stars; p., stellāns, antis, starry, 7, 210; p., stellātus, a, um, set with stars; fig., glittering, gleaming, 4, 261.
sterilis, e, adj. unproductive, unfruitful, 3, 141; barren, 6, 251.
sternēx, ācis, adj. (sternō), throwing flat; throwing the rider; plunging, 12, 364.
sternō, strāvī, strātus, 3, a., to spread out, spread, 1, 700; stretch on the ground, strike down, slay, 1, 190; cast down, prostrate, devastate, 2, 306; make level, smooth, calm, 5, 765; spread, cover, 8, 719; strew, litter; overthrow, conquer, 6, 858; pass. (in middle sense), sternor, ī, to stretch one's self, lie down, 3, 509; p., subst., strātum, i, n., that which is spread out; a layer, cover; bed, couch, 3, 513; pavement, 1, 422.
Steropēs, is, m., a lightning-forger; a cyclops at the forge of Vulcan, 8, 425.
Sthenelus, i, m. 1. Sthenelus, an Argive chief, charioteer of Diomed, 2, 261. 2. A Trojan slain by Turnus, 12, 341.
Sthenius, ūs, m., a Rutulian slain by Pallas, 10, 388.
stimulō, āvī, ātus, i, a. (stimulus), to spur; to rouse, urge, 4, 576; injuriate, incite, 4, 302.
stimulus, i, m., a prick; spur, fig., 6, 101, et al.; incentive, sting.
stipes, itis, m., a log or post, stem, trunk of a tree, 3, 43; club, 7, 524.
stipō, āvī, ātus, i, a., to tread down, compress; pack together, store up, 1, 433; load, w. acc. and dat., 3, 405; throng around, attend, 4, 136; p., stipātus, a, um, pressing on, charging together, 10, 328; surrounded, 4, 544.
stirps, stirpis, f., the lower part of the trunk together with the roots of plants and trees; the extremity, end; root; trunk, tree, 12, 770;
fig., origin, descent, lineage, stock, race, 1, 626, et al.
stō, stetti, status, i, n., to stand; stand up or erect, 2, 774; remain standing, remain, 1, 268; rise, 6, 554; stand one's ground, fight, 5, 414; of blood, to be stanchèd, 12, 422; stand complete, be built, 3, 110; stand at anchor, be moored, 3, 277, 403; to be situated, lie, 3, 210; remain firm, persistent, 7, 374; to stand out with, be filled with, 6, 300; to be thick with, 12, 408; emphatic for esse, to be, 6, 471, et al.; of the mind, to be fixed, 1, 646; to defend, 2, 163; impers., stat, it is fixed, determined, resolved, 2, 750, et al.; stäre prō, to defend, 8, 653.
stomachus, i, m., the gullet; chest, stomach, 9, 699.
strāgēs, is, f. (cf. sternō), a prostrating; slaughter, havoc, carnage, 6, 829, et al.; ēdere strāgēm, to make havoc, 9, 784.
strāmen, inis, n. (sternō), something spread out; a couch, litter, 11, 67.
strātum, i, see sternō.
strātus, a, um, p. of sternō.
strepitus, ūs, m. (strepō), a noise; an uproar; din, 6, 559; stir, noise of festivity, 1, 725; confused noise, 1, 422.
strepō, ui, itus, 3, n. and a., to make a noise; murmur, 6, 709; of music, resound, 8, 2; of arms, ring, rattle, clash, 10, 568.
strictūra, ae, f. (stringō), a mass or bar of hot iron, 8, 421.
strictus, a, um, p. of stringō.
strideō, 2, n., and stridō, strīdī, 3, to produce a grating or shrill sound; to creak, 1, 449; gurgle, 4, 689; rustle, 1, 397; whis, roar, 1, 102; hiss, 8, 420; twang, 5, 502.
strīdor, ēris, m. (stridō), a harsh, grating, or whizzing sound; a creaking, whistling, 1, 87; din, clank, rattling, 6, 558; humming, 7, 65.
stridulus, a, um, adj. (stridō), hissing, whizzing, twanging, 12, 267.
stringō, strinxi, strictus, 3, a., to draw tight, bind; of a sword, draw out, draw, 2, 334; grace, touch lightly, go near, 5, 163; trim up, cut, 1, 552; fig., to touch the mind, 9, 294.

Strophades, um, f. the Strophades, two small islands in the Ionian Sea off the coast of Messenia, where the Harpies were allowed to remain, and where Zetes and Calais turned back from the pursuit of them. Hence the name, from στρόφαι, to turn; the islands of turning, 3, 210.

strīctus, a, um, p. of strūō.
strūō, strūxi, strīctus, 3, a. (rel. to sternō), to place side by side or upon; to pile up; build, erect, 3, 84; cover, load, 5, 54; arrange, 1, 704; like insinuō, to form or draw out a line of battle, 9, 42; fig., to plan, purpose, intend, 4, 271; bring about, effect, 2, 60.

1. Strýmonius, a, um, adj. (Strýmon, a river of Thrace), Strýmonian, Thracian, 10, 265.

2. Strýmonius, ī, m., an Arcadian follower of Pallas, 10, 414.

studium, ī, n. (studeō, to be zealous), earnest feeling or effort; eager or deep anxiety, 12, 131; desire, impatience, 4, 400; emulous zeal, rival acclamation, applause, 5, 148; desire, purpose, 2, 39; pursuit, study, sympathy, interest, 5, 450; delight, 11, 739; abl., studīō, with zeal, earnestly, thoughtfully, 6, 681, et al.

stupēfaciō, fēcl, factus, 3, a. (stupeō and faciō), to amaze, stupify, astound, bewilder, 5, 643; surprise, 7, 119.

stupēactus, a, um, p. of stupēfaciō.
stupeō, ut, 2, n. and a., to be amazed or dazed; to be bewildered, confounded; lost in wonder; 1, 495; wonder at, 2, 31.

stūppa, ae, f., the coarse part of flax; the carking of a ship; tow, 5, 682.

stūppeus, a, um, adj. (stūppa), made of tow or flax; flaxen, 2, 230.

Stygias, a, um, adj. (Styx), pertaining to the Styx; of Hades; Stygian, 4, 638, et al.

Styx, Stygis, f., the hateful; the Styx, the river of Hades which encompassed the final abode of the dead, 6, 439, et al.

suādeo, suāsi, suāsus, 2, n. and a., to advise, warn, urge, exhort, 1, 357, et al.; invite, 2, 9; impel, prompt, 11, 254; compel, force, 10, 367.

sub, prep. with abl. and acc.; with abl., under, denoting situation beneath, under, freq.; at the foot of, 3, 5; in the lower part of a thing, in, 1, 453; deep in, 1, 36; hy, close to, 5, 837; of time, in, 4, 560; of rank or order, just behind, next after, 5, 323; close to, in subjection to, subordinate to, under, 9, 643; by reason of, under, 2, 83; with acc., denoting tendency, down to, 4, 243; down under, into, 4, 654; down before, 6, 191; near to, 5, 327; in the midst of, 12, 811; of approaching the foot of some high object, up to or close to, 2, 442; to or towards, 6, 541; of some object situated above or on high, up to, towards, 3, 422, et al.; of time, just before or after; following after, in reply to, 5, 394; coming under, subject to, under, 4, 618; sub noctem, at nightfall, 1, 662.

subāctus, a, um, p. of subigō.

subdō, didi, dītus, 3, a., to put under; place or fasten under, 12, 675; bury, 7, 347.

subducō, duxi, ductus, 3, a., to haul, draw up, 1, 573; w. abl. of place, 3, 135; w. acc. and dat., draw, raise from, 10, 81; draw or take away stealthily, withdraw, 6, 524; draw from beneath, 3, 565.

subductus, a, um, p. of subducō.

subēō, itus (p. subēĕns, cūntis), 4 n. and a., to go or come under, into, or up to; alone, or with acc. and prep., or with dat.; without a case, come up, 2, 216; go under, bend, stoop down under, 10, 522; come after; follow, 2, 725; take one’s place, 12, 471; enter, 1, 171; come into or upon the mind, suggest itself, occur, 2, 560; with acc. and prep., go, advance towards, 8, 359; with dat., come or go up to, down to, into, 5, 203; succeed to, 5, 176; come after; follow, 10, 371; with acc., approach, enter, 1, 400; go under a burden, bear, with abl. of instrument, 2, 708; go under the yoke, draw, 3, 113; enter the mind of, strike, occur to, 9, 757; approach, reach, 3, 512; approach, 7, 22; meet, encounter, 10, 798; attack, 9, 344; p., subitus, a, um, having come up suddenly; unexpected, sudden, 2, 692; suddenly, 3, 225; adv., subitō, suddenly, 1, 88, et al.

süber, eris, n., the cory tree, 7, 742.

subeunitis, tis, etc., see subiens, p. of subēō.

subiciō, ieci, ictus, 3, a. (sub and iaciō), to cast, throw, place or put under, 2, 236; fig., to excite, kindle, 12, 66; to subjoin, utter in reply, answer, 3, 314; p., subiectus, a, um, cast under, put under, 6, 223; situated under, bowed, bending, 2, 721; put down, subdued, conquered, 6, 853.

subiectus, a, um, p. of subiciō.
subiēns, euntis, p. of subeō.
subigō, ēgi, āctus, 3, a. (sub and agō),
to drive under or up; drive, push,
force, drive on, urge, compel, 5, 794;
subduce, subject, conquer, 1, 266; urge
on, exasperate, 12, 494.
subitō, adv., see subeō.
subitus, a, um, adj., see subeō.
subiūnctus, a, um, p. of subiungō.
subiungō, īnxi, iūncus, 3, a., to join
under or to; fasten, 10, 157; fig.,
conquer, 8, 502.
subiābor, läpsus sum, 3, dep. n., to
slip or glide beneath, 7, 354; sink
down, decline, ebb, wane, 2, 169;
pass silently by, 12, 680.
sublāpusus, a, um, p. of sublābor.
sublātus, a, um, p. of tollō.
sublevō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to lift from
beneath; uplift, raise, 10, 831.
subligō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to bind under;
bind, gird on, 8, 459; attach, fasten,
11, 11.
sublime, adv., see sublimis.
sublimis, e, adj., raised up, elevated,
uplifted, 11, 602; aloft; on high, 1,
259; through the air, 1, 415; on
high, 6, 720; to heaven, 5, 255; of
lofty soul, 12, 788; adv., sublime,
loftily, aloft, on high, 10, 664.
sublūstris, e, adj. (sub and cf. lūx),
faintly gleaming, lurid, 9, 373.
subnectō, nexuī, nexus, 3, a., to tie be-
neath; to bind under, 1, 492; bind,
fasten, 4, 139; tie or bind up, 10, 138.
subnīxus, a, um, p. of obs. subnitor;
resting or seated on, 1, 506; sus-
tained, defended by, 3, 402; held up
by or bound under, 4, 217.
subolēs, is, f., a shoot; twig, sprout;
offspring, of men, 4, 328.
subrēmigō, ī, n., to row lightly, swim
along, 19, 227.
subrideō, risi, 2, n., to smile, 1, 254;
10, 742.

subrigō, 3, a. (sub and regō), to raise
up, erect, 4, 183; cf. surgō.
subsidium, ii, n. (sub and cf. sedeō),
that which remains behind; a re-
serve; support; relief, 10, 214; aid,
12, 733.
subsidō, sēdi, sessus, 3, n. and a., to
sit or settle down, 12, 492; to sink
down, fall, subside, 5, 820; remain,
5, 498; subside, remain below, be
lost or disappear, 12, 836; w. acc.,
to lie in wait for, remain, or watch
for the spoils of, 11, 268.
subsistō, stiti, 3, n. and a., to stand
after; halt, stand still, 2, 243; wait,
remain, 11, 506; tarry, remain
behind, 2, 739; stop, 12, 491; with-
stand, resist, hold out, 9, 806.
subtēmen, inis, n. (subtexō), that
which is woven under or passed
under or across the warp in weav-
ing; the cross thread, weft, woof, or
filling; thread, 3, 483.
subter, prep. w. acc. and abl. (sub);
prep., below, beneath, under, 3, 695;
beneath, 4, 182.
subtexō, texuī, textus, 3, a., to weave
beneath; to veil or cover from be-
low; cover, veil, 3, 582.
subtrahō, traxi, tractus, 3, a., to draw
from beneath; withdraw, 6, 465;
sweep away, 5, 199.
suburgeo, 2, a., to push up to, 5, 202.
subvectō, 1, freq. a., to carry up often,
carry up, bring up, 11, 474; trans-
port, convey, 11, 131; carry across,
6, 303.
subvectus, a, um, p. of subjecō.
subvehō, vexi, vectus, 3, a., to carry
up; pass., ride up, ascend, 11, 478;
5, 721; sail, float up, 8, 58.
subveniō, vēni, ventus, 4, n., to come
up to; relieve, succor, 12, 406.
subvolvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., to roll
up, 1, 424.
succedō, cessō, cessus, 3, n. and a. (sub and cēdō), to go, come up to or under, with dat. or acc. and prep., or without a case, to go up to, visit, 8, 507; ascend, 12, 235; come up to, advance to, 2, 478; approach, 7, 214; encounter, 10, 847; enter, 1, 627; creep under, disappear beneath, 5, 93; to descend into the earth, to be buried, 11, 103; take up, take upon one's self, 2, 723; go under, be yoked to, 3, 541; to follow, 11, 481; to turn out well; succeed, come to pass, 11, 794.
succendō, cendī, cēnus, 3, a. (sub and obs. candō; cf. incendō), to set on fire from beneath; fig. inflame, incite, 7, 496.
succēpī, see suscipiō.
successus, ās, m. (succedō), a going up, an advance; success, good fortune, 2, 386; speed, 12, 616.
1. succēdō, 3, n. (sub and cadō), to fall down; sink down, 12, 911.
2. succēdō, cēdī, cēsus, 3, a. (sub and cadō), to cut beneath; cut, sever, 9, 762.
succinctus, a, um, p. of succingō.
succingō, cingī, cinctus, 3, a. (sub and cingō), to gird beneath; gird up; wrap, 10, 634; gird, 1, 323.
suscipīō, see suscipiō.
sussūsus, a, um, p. of 2. succēdō.
succumbō, cubuī, cubitus, 3, n. (sub and cubō), to fall down; succumb; yield, 4, 19.
succurrō, currī, cursus, 3, n. (sub and currō), to run up; run to assist; with dat., to aid, succor, relieve, help, 1, 630; imper., succurrīt, it comes into the mind, occurs, seems, 2, 317.
Sūcrō, ānis, a Rutulian, 12, 595.
sūcucus, 1, m., juice.
sudēs, is, f., a stake; a palisade, 11, 473.
sūdō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., to sweat, w. abl., 2, 582, et al.; come out, distill.
sūdōr, āris, m. (sūdō), sweat, 2, 174.
sūdus, a, um, adj. (se- and udo), dry; subst., sūdum, ī, n., clear sky; clear sky, 8, 529.
suēscō, suēvi, suctus, 3, inc. n. and a., to become accustomed, to be wont, used, accustomed, 3, 541.
suētus, a, um, p. of suēscō.
succedus, a, um, p. of succīō.
sufferō, sustuli, sublātus, ferre, īreg. a. (sub and ferō), to carry or produce underneath or within anything; dye; tinge, suffuse, 2, 210; raise up, produce; supply, lend, afford, 2, 618; to be adequate to, sufficient for; strong enough, able, 3, 22.
suffodīō, fodi, fossus, 3, a. (sub and fodiō), to dig underneath; pierce, stab, run through, 11, 671.
suffossus, a, um, p. of suffodiō.
suffundō, sūdī, fūsus, 3, a. (sub and fundō), to pour from below; pour through; overspread, suffuse, 1, 228.
suffusus, a, um, p. of suffundō.
suggerō, gesāi, gestus, 3, a. (sub and gerō), to bring or put under or up to; supply, reach, 10, 333; place beneath, apply to, 7, 463.
sui (gen.), sibi (dat.), sē or, emphasized, sēsē (acc. and abl.), reflex. pron., sing. and pl., of himself, herself, itself, themselves, etc., freq.; abl. with 1. cum, siccum, with one's self, 4, 29.
sulcō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (sulcus), to plow, 5, 158.

sulcua, i, m., a furrow, 6, 844; furrow, 1, 425; track, train, 2, 697.

Sulmō, ōnis, m., a Latin, 9, 412.

sulphur, urīs, n., sulphur, 2, 868.

sulphureus, a, um, adj. (sulphur), sulphureous, 7, 517.

sum, fūi, esse, irreg. n., to be, as the copula between subject and predicate, freq.; to exist, be, 2, 325; et al.; to pertain, belong to; one has or possesses, 3, 433; et al.; impers., to be possible, one can, one may, 6, 596; imperat., estō, be it so, grant, 4, 35; p. fut., futūrus, a, um, about to be; future, 4, 622; subst., futūrum, i, n., the future, 4, 508; pl., things to come, 6, 12; archaic forms, pres. subj., fuam, ās, at, -ant, from fuō, 10, 108; imperf. subj., fores, ēs, et., -ent, inf., fore, 1, 235; rēs est alicui cum aliquō, one has a contest with one, 9, 155.

summa, ae, f. (f. of summus, sc. rēs), the chief thing; chief point, 12, 572; the sum and substance; all, the whole, 4, 237; summa bellī, the command or direction of the war, 10, 70.

summergō, mersī, mersus, 3, a. (sub and mergō), to plunge beneath; submerge, sink, 2, 40.

summersus, a, um, p. of summergō.

summittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a. (sub and mittō), to send or put under; yield, 4, 414; p., summissus, a, um, let down; bowing down, kneeling, prostrate, 3, 93; submissive, 10, 611; humble, 12, 807.

summōtus, a, um, p. of summovēō.

summovēō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a. (sub and moveō), to move from beneath; remove, drive away, 6, 316; separate, 7, 225.

summus, a, um, see superus.

sūmō, sūmpsi, sūmpstus, (sub and emō), to take up, 2, 518; to take, accept, receive; to exact, take, inflict, 2, 576; adopt, select, choose, 4, 284; assume, put on.

sūmpitus, a, um, p. of sūmō.

suō, sūi, sūtus, 3, a., to sew or stitch; fasten, form compactly; p., sūtus, a, um; p. subst., sūtum, i, n., texture, plate, or scale of a coat of mail, 10, 313.

super, prep. with acc. and abl. and adv.; with acc., over, above, 1, 379; beyond, 6, 794; upon, on, 1, 295, 680; besides; super īisque, even beyond, beyond, 11, 317; with abl., upon, 1, 700; over (him or his body), 5, 482; about, of, concerning, 1, 750, et al.; for, for the sake of, 4, 233 et al.; adv., above, 4, 684, et al.; above, from above, 10, 384; moreover, 4, 606; besides, 1, 29; more than enough, 2, 642; remaining, surviving, left (with ellipsis of esse), 3, 489, et al.; still (or above), 4, 684; of time, in, during, 9, 61.

supera, ōrum, see superus.

superbia, ae, f. (superbus), haughtiness, pride, arrogance, audacity, insolence, 1, 529.

superbus, a, um, adj. (super), overbearing, haughty, proud, insolent, fierce, 1, 523; superior, mighty, 1, 21; audacious, 12, 326; hard, cruel, 12, 877; stately, superb, magnificent, splendid, 1, 639.

superēmineō, 2, n. and a., to rise above, lower above, 1, 501.

supercesse, see supersum.

superēri, see superus.

superiācio, iēcin, iectus, 3, a., to throw above or over; overcast, overtop, 11, 625.
superimmineō, 2, to overhang, press upon, 12, 306.

superimponō, no perf., positus, 3, a., to place above; lay upon, 4, 497.

superinfundō, no perf., fūsus, 3, a., to pour out upon (by tmesis), 6, 254.

superinstringō, instrāvī, instrātus, 3, a., to spread over; pass, to cover, understood by some as used by tmesis in 2, 722.

superné, adv. (superius), from above, out above, above, 6, 655.

superō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n. (super), surmount; go over, 6, 676; rise above, 2, 219; pass by or beyond, 1, 244; make one's way through, 8, 95; overpower, slay, 1, 350; overcome, conquer, 2, 311; prevail, 5, 22; surmount, 3, 368; remain, survive, be still living, 3, 339; be left; remain, 12, 873; be proud, elated, rejoice, 5, 473; superāre ascēnsū, to mount, ascend, 2, 303.

superstāns, antis, p. of superstō.

superstes, ītis, adj. (superstō), remaining over, surviving, 11, 160.

superstitiō, ēonis, f. (superstitō), a standing over anything; religious awe; superstition, 8, 187; sacred oath, fear-inspiring oath, 12, 817.

superstō, no perf. nor sup., 1, n., to stand over, sur, 10, 540.

supersum, fuī, esse, irreg., n., to be over; to be left, remain (separated by tmesis), 2, 567; survive, 8, 399.

superus, a, um, adj. (super), above, upper, supreme, 3, 20; of the upper world as opposed to Hades, 2, 91; to, 40; superāe sēdēs, the sky, Olympus, 11, 532; supera, the upper world, 7, 562; the sky, heaven, 6, 787; subst., superi, ōrum, m., those of the upper world, the living as opposed to the dead, 6, 481; the gods above, or gods of Olympus as opposed to the infernal gods, 1, 45; superi, superimus, a, um, the highest; most exalted, 10, 350; illustri-ōrum, 7, 220; extreme, 3, 590; last, final, 2, 11; subst., supremum, īn., the end, 12, 803; pl., suprema-ōrum, the last honors, rites, 6, 215; adv., supremum, for the last time, 3, 68; superl., summus, a, um, the uppermost, topmost, highest, 2, 463; situated on a height; high, 2, 166; the highest part of, summit of, top of, 2, 302, et al.; surface of, 5, 819, et al.; main, chief, 1, 342; utmost, greatest, 5, 197; supreme, 1, 665; most important, 9, 227; last, last, 2, 324, et al.; summā rēs, the chief or common interest, common wealth, 11, 302; the chief conflict, 2, 322; subst., summum, īn., the top.

superveniō, vēni, ventus, 4, n., to come over or upon; come unexpectedly; fall upon, 12, 356.

supervolō, āvi, atus, 1, n., to fly over or above, 10, 522.

supinus, a, um, adj. (sub), on the back; bent backward; of the hands bent back in supplication, suppliant, 3, 175.

suppleō, plēvī, plētus, 2, a. (sub and pleō, fill), to fill up; to supply, furnish, 3, 471.

supplex, icis, adj. (supplīcō, beseech), bending the knee under; kneeling; entreating, suppliant, 3, 439; subst., supplex, icis, c., a suppliant, 2, 542.

suppliciter, adv. (supplex), in a suppliant manner; suppliantly; as a suppliant or suppliants, 1, 481.

supplicium, i, n. (supplex), a kneeling to receive blows; punishment, 4, 383; penalty, 6, 740; hurt, wound, 6, 499.

suppōnō, posui, positus, 3, a. (sub and pōnō), to put, place under, 6, 24;
put to the throat, thrust under, 6, 248.
suppositus (suppostus), a, um, p. of suppōnō.
supra, prep. w. acc., and adv. (f. supera, sc. parte), over, 3, 194; above, 12, 839; upon, 9, 553; after its case, 4, 240; adv., above, 7, 32.
suprēmus, see superius.
sūra, ae, f., the calf of the leg; the leg, 1, 337.
surgō, surrēxi, surrēctus, 3, a. and n. (sub and regō), to raise, prick up, raise, spring up, arise, 3, 513, et al.; as an enemy, 10, 28; to swell, 9, 30; to tower up, 10, 725; increase, grow, rise, 4, 274; impend, threaten, 4, 43. Cf. subrigō.
sūs, suis, c., a hog, swine, 1, 635; sow, 3, 390.
Susceptus, a, um, p. of susceptō.
susceptō, cēpi (succepī, 1, 175), cepō, 3, a. (sub and capio), to take up, 4, 391; receive, catch, 1, 175; conceive, beget, 4, 327; undertake, 6, 629; reply, 6, 723; to take up the new-born child; pass, to be born, 4, 327.
suscitō, āvī, ātus, i, a., to stir up, turn up; to rekindle, 5, 743; rouse, incite, 2, 618; call forth, 8, 455.
1. suspectus, a, um, p. of suspicio.
2. suspectus, īs, m. (suspicio), a looking up; upward views; distance upward, height, 6, 579; elevation, 9, 530.
suspendō, pendī, pēnusus, 3, a., to hang up, 6, 839; hang, 1, 318; p., suspendus, a, um, suspended, scarcely touching the ground or water, 7, 810; hanging, 8, 190; as adj., in suspense, uncertain, doubtful, in doubt, 6, 722; anxious, 2, 729; filled with awe, 3, 372.
suspicīō, specī, spectus, 3, a. and n. (sub and specīō, look), to look up to, 6, 668; behold, see; look upon with wonder; admire; survey, 1, 438; p., suspectus, a, um, suspected, conjectured, guessed at; in suspicion, suspicious, mistrusted, 2, 36; causing suspicion, fear, apprehension; distrusted, 3, 550.
suspirō, āvī, ātus, i, n. and a., to breathe from beneath or deeply; to sigh, 1, 371.
sustentō, āvī, ātus, i, intens. a. (sustineō), to uphold; hold up, support, sustain, 10, 339; poise, 10, 304; second, support, 11, 224; maintain, 12, 662; bear up against, withstand, 11, 873.
sustineō, tinū, tentus, 2, a. (sub and teneō), to hold up; sustain, bear, 7, 786; hold up, poise, 12, 726; hold, wave, 7, 398; check, withstand, 10, 799; keep off, 11, 750; repel, 9, 708; maintain, support.
sustulī, see tollī.
sūtilis, c, adj. (suō), stitched together, sewed; made of stitched hides or skins, 6, 414.
sūtum, i, see suō.
suus, a, um, poss. pron. (sui), his, her, its, their; his own, etc., 6, 641, et al.; proper, appropriate, peculiar; fitting, 5, 54; favorable, friendly, propitious, 5, 832; emphatic for eius, 4, 633; subst., suī, orum, m., one's friends, kinsmen, countrymen, followers, etc., 6, 614, et al.
Sybaris, is, m., a Trojan warrior, 12, 363.
1. Sychaeus, i, m., a Tyrian prince, the husband of Dido, 1, 343, et al.
2. Sychaeus, a, um, adj. (Sycheus), pertaining to Sychaeus, of Sychaeus, 4, 552.
Sýmaethius, a, um, adj. (Sýmacethum), of Symaethum, a river and
town on the eastern coast of Sicily; Symmachian, 9. 584.
syrīs, is, f., a sand-bank or shoal in the sea; esp., Syrīs Maior and Syrīs Minor, on the northern coast of Africa, 4. 41; a sand-bank, shoal, 1. 111.

T

tābēō, 2. n., to melt; drip, be drenched, 1. 173; to waste away, be wan, 12. 221.
tābēs, is, f. (tābēō), a melting, wasting away; repining, woe, grief, 6. 442.
tābidus, a. um., adj. (tābēō), melting away; wasting, consuming, 3. 137.
tabula, ae, f., a board, plank, 1. 119.
tabulātum, i., n. (tabula), a planking; floor, platform, story, 2. 404.
tābulum, i., n. (tābēō), corrupt matter; putrid blood; gore, 3. 29.
Taburnus, i., m., a ridge of the Apennines south of Caudium, 12. 715.
taceō, 1., itus, 3. n. and a., to be silent, not to speak, 2. 94; to be still, quiet, hushed, 4. 525; leave unmentioned; p., tacēns, entis, noiseless, silent, 6. 265; p., tacitus, a. um., passed over in silence, unmentioned, 6. 841; unobserved, 2. 568; unexpressed, secret, hidden, 4. 67; silent, in silence, 2. 125; silent, speechless, 4. 364; still, noiseless, 6. 386; calm, 1. 502; quiet, solitary, in the night, 7. 343; per tacitum, in silence, quietly, 9. 31.
1. tāctus, a., um., p. of tāgō.
2. tāctus, 1., m. (tāgō), a touching; touch, 2. 683.
taeda, ae, f., pitch-pine, 4. 505; a brand, 7. 71; torch, nuptial torch, 4. 18; marriage, 4. 339.
taedet, taeduit or taesium est, 2. impers. a., it irks, wearies, disgusts me, thee, etc.; I (thou, he, etc.) am wearied, tired, 4. 451.
taenia, ae, f., a band, fillet; hair-band; ribbon, braid, forming the ends of the vitta, 5. 269.
taeter, tra., trum., adj. (taedet), disagreeable; foul, loathsome, 3. 228.
Tāgus, i., m., a Rutulian, 9. 418.
tālāris, e, adj. (tālus, ankle), pertaining to the ankle; subst., tālārium, n., sandal; winged sandals, 4. 239.
talentum, i., n., a Grecian monetary weight or sum, varying in different periods and countries; a talent, equal in value to about $1200; large sum, weight, or amount, 5. 112, et al.
tālis, e, adj., such, in kind or nature; correlative to quālis, such, 1. 503; such, of such sort or kind, 1. 741; without quālis, such as has been said, 1. 50; such as follows; this, 1. 131; so distinguished, so great, 1. 335; so critical, 11. 303; introducing a comparison, 9. 710.
Talos, i., m., a Rutulian, 12. 513.
tam, correlative to quanm, so much, by so much, 7. 787; without quanm, so as, so much, in such a manner, to such a degree, freq.
tamen, conj., however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, still, yet.
tamquam, adv., so as, just as, as if.
Tanais, is, m., a Rutulian, 12. 513.
tandum, adv. (tam), at length, at last, finally, 2. 76, et al.; pray then, now, 1. 369.
tangō, tetigi, tāctus, 3. a., to touch, 3. 324, et al.; of lightning, strike, blast; of touching a shore, reach, enter, arrive at, 4. 612; fig., affect, move, 1. 452; encounter, experience, 4. 551; overtake, come home to, 4. 596.
tantus, a., um., adj., so great, such, regularly followed by quantus; alone, 1. 606, et al.; explanatory, so great.
**VIRGIL'S AENEID**

**V 199**

such, 1, 33, et al.; followed by quam, so great as, 6, 352, et al.; adv., tantum, so much, 5, 877; just so much; only, 2, 23; tantō, by so much, so much, 6, 79; in tantum, to such a degree or height, so high, 6, 876; tantum — quantum, so great (such, so much) — as.

tapēte, is, n. and tapēs, ētis (acc. pl., tapētas), m., a coverlet; tapestry, hanging: a carpet, 9, 358; abl. pl., tapētis (perhaps from tapētum, I), with housings, 7, 277.

Tarchō, ōnis or ontis, m., an Etruscan prince, ally of Aeneas, 11, 727, et al.

tardō, āvi, ātus, ā, n. and n. (tardus), to render slow; hinder, cripple, delay, 5, 453; impede, enfeebles, 6, 731; hold back, detain, retard, 11, 21.

tardus, a, um, adj.; slow, sluggishe, tardy, 5, 154; backward, lingering, coming on late, 1, 746; sluggishe, gross, carnal, 6, 729.

Tarentum, i, n., Tarentum, a city of Greek origin on the coast of lower Italy, 3, 551.

tarpeia (trisyll.), ae, f., a follower of Camilla, 11, 656.

Tarpēius (trisyll.), a, um, adj., pertaining to the Tarpeian rock or precipitous part of the Capitoline Hill at Rome: Tarpeian, 8, 347.

Tarquinius, a, um, adj., Tarquinian; the designation of the Roman gens to which belonged Tarquinius Priscus and Tarquiniius Superbus, 6, 817; subst., Tarquinius, i, Tarquiniius or Tarquin, 8, 646.

Tarquitus, i, m., a Rutulian slain by Aeneas, 10, 550.

Tartara, see Tartarus.

Tartareus, a, um, adj. (Tartarus), pertaining to Tartarus; Tartarean, 6, 551; in a general sense, infernal, Tartarean, 6, 295.

Tartarus, i, m., pl., Tartara, ōrum, n., the lower world, Hades; especially that portion which was set apart for the wicked; Tartarus, 5, 734, et al.

Tatius, i, m., Titius Tatius, a Sabine king, at first hostile to Romulus, but at last joint king with him over Romans and Sabines, 8, 638.

taurēus, a, um, adj. (taurus), of bulls: bull's, 9, 706.

taurinōs, a, um, adj. (taurus), of a bull or bull's, 1, 308.

taurus, i, m., a bull, steer, ox, bullock, 2, 202, et al.

tectum, i, n. (tegō), a covering; roof, 2, 302; a house, 1, 425; building, 3, 134; 6, 29; palace, 1, 632; habitation, dwelling, abode, 6, 211; shelter, haunt, covert, 6, 8; battlement, 9, 558.

tectus, a, um, p. of tegō.

tēcum, see tū.

Tegeaeus, a, um, adj. (Tegea), of Tegea, a town in Arcadia; Tegean, Arcadian, 5, 299.

tegmen (tegumen), inis, n. (tegō), a means of covering; skin, hide, 1, 275; clothing, 3, 594; shield, 9, 577.

tegmen crūrum, close-fitting trousers worn by Phrygians, 11, 777.

tegō, téxi, tectus, 3, a., to cover, 3, 25; et al.; cover in the funeral urn, inclose, 6, 228; surround, encompass, 11, 12; protect, defend, shield, 2, 430; shelter, 3, 583; hide, conceal, 3, 236; shut up, 2, 126; overshadow, 8, 95.

tegumen, see tegmen.

tēla, ae, f. (textō), a web; the long thread of a woven fabric; the warp: web, 4, 264.

Tēleboae, ārum (um), m., a people of Acaennia, a part of whom migrated to the island of Capreae in the Bay of Naples, 7, 135.
tellōs, ūrīs, f., the earth, 6, 140; ground, soil, earth, 1, 358; land, 1, 171; a land (of an island), 1, 34; a country, territory, state, kingdom, 11, 245; personified, Tellōs, the goddess Tellus or Earth, 4, 166.

Telōn, ōnis, m., king of the Teleboans in the island of Caprae, 7, 734.

tēllum, i, n., a missile weapon, freq.; a bolt, 1, 665; shaft, arrow, 1, 191; spear, lance, javelin, 1, 99; weapon, 2, 447; point, 12, 387; blow or caesura, 5, 438.

temerē, adv., by chance; promiscuously, 9, 329; in vain, 9, 375.

temerō, āvi, ātus, i, a, to treat recklessly; outrage; desecrate, defile, profane, 6, 840.

temnō, 3, a, to despise, disdain, scorn, defy, 1, 665; p., temnēndus, a, um, to be despised; insignificant, small, 10, 737.

tēmō, ōnis, m., the tongue or pole of a plow or cart; wagon, chariot, 12, 470.

temperō, āvī, ātus, i, a, and n. (tempus), to attempt; combine in due proportions; with acc., regulate, adjust; refresh; alight, moderate, calm, 1, 146; restrain, 1, 57; with abl. or dat., abstain from, 2, 8.

tempestās, ātis, f. (tempus), a portion of time; a season; weather; flashing light; radiance, 9, 20; a storm, tempest, 1, 53; cloud, tempest of missiles, 12, 284; storm of war, 7, 223; calamity, 11, 423; cloud, personified, Tempestātēs, um, demons of storms, storms, 5, 772.

templum, i, n. (cf. ūnus, cut off), a portion of the heavens marked out or cut off for auguries; a place set apart as holy; holy ground; a shrine, fauce, chapel, temple, 1, 416, 416, et al.

temptāmentum, i, n. (temptō), a trial; essay; experiment; approach, 8, 144.

temptō, āvī, ātus, i, freq. a. (tendeō), to hold much; handle, feel; make trial in any way; examine, investigate, search out, test, sound, explore, 2, 38; seek for, attempt to find, seek, 3, 146; seek to win the mind, approach, conciliate, gain, 4, 113; attempt, try, essay, 2, 334; assail, attack, 11, 350; stir up, provoke, 10, 87.

tempestus, oris, n. 1. Time in general, a period, time, 1, 278; interval or space of time, 4, 433; crisis, circumstance, juncture, 7, 37; season, sitting time, opportunity, proper moment, 4, 294; ex longō (tempore), in or for a long time, 9, 64. 2. The temple of the forehead, 9, 418; commonly pl., 2, 684; of animals, 12, 173.

tenāx, ācis, adj. (tendeō), holding on or fast; tenacious; adhering to, persistent in, w. gen., 4, 188.

tendo, tentendi, tentus or tensus, 3, a, and n., to stretch; stretch forth or out, 6, 314; strain, lift, raise, 2, 405; hold, reach out or up, 2, 674; direct, 1, 410; aim, 5, 489; strain, bend, 7, 164; shoot, 9, 606; stretch, fill, 3, 268; n., reach, extend, descend, 4, 446; hold, direct one's course, go to, proceed, 5, 286, et al.; advance, 12, 917; 9, 795; hasten, 2, 321; make for, advance, 2, 205; hold one's flight, fly, 6, 198; make one's way to, visit (ad omitted), 6, 696; maintain, keep one's course, 5, 21; stretch the tents; encamp, 2, 29; tend, lead, 6, 541; struggle, endeavor, strive, 5, 155; contend, 12, 553; design, purpose, intend, 1, 18; essay, try to answer, 9, 377; quō tenditis, what is your purpose? 5, 670.
tenebrae, ärum, f., darkness, 9, 425; gloom, 6, 238; 2, 92; dark above, 6, 545.
tenebrósus, a, um, adj. (tenebrae), dark, dusky, murky, 5, 839.
Tenedos, i, f., an island in the Aegean about five miles from shore in sight of Troy, 2, 21.
teneō, ui, tentus, a, and n. (rel. to tendō), to hold, in every sense, freq.; hold fast, grasp, 2, 530; 12, 754; cling to, 2, 490; keep, hold, 1, 482; inhabit, 1, 12; gain, reach, 1, 400; seize upon, 12, 673; hold one’s course through, traverse, 7, 287; hold, direct one’s way, 1, 372; retain, 6, 235; to have, inherit, 5, 121; preserve, maintain, observe, 3, 408; govern, rule, 1, 236; detain, 1, 670; withhold, forbid, 12, 819; bind, control, 2, 159; fill, possess, 1, 132; keep in mind or memory; n., have possession, be master, 2, 505; prima tenère, to take the lead, 10, 157; sē tenēre, stand fast, 7, 580.
tener, era, erum, adj., tender, 2, 406; young, 11, 578; light, delicate, 3, 449; thin, 9, 669.
tenor, oris, m. (teneō), a holding on; a continuous course; course.
tentorium, ii, n. (tendō), a tent, 1, 469.
tenus, e, adj. (cf. tendō), stretched out; slender, thin, 4, 278; light, 3, 448; little, 10, 511; airy, ethereal, 6, 292; delicate, fine, 4, 264; scanty, yielding a scanty livelihood, 8, 409; reduced, perishing, sinking, 5, 690; simple, trivial, humble.
tenus, prep. w. gen. or abl. after its case (rel. to tendō), as far as; up to, 2, 553; down to, to, 3, 427; to, 1, 737; hāc tenus, separated by tnesis, thus far, 5, 603.
tepatfaciō, feci, factus, 3, a., to make tepid or warm; pass., to reek, 9, 333.
tepefactus, a, um, p. of tepatfaciō.
tepēō, 2, n., to be moderately warm; to reek, 8, 196.
tepēscō, ui, 3, inc. n. (tepēō), to grow warm, 9, 701.
tepidus, a, um, adj. (tepēō), lukewarm, tepid; warm, 3, 66; smoking, reeking, 9, 455.
ter, num. adv. (trēs), thrice, three times, 1, 94, et al.
terebinthus, i, f., the turpentine tree; a kind of ebony, 10, 130.
terebrār, ābr, ā, ās, 1, a. (terebra, an instrument for boring), to bore through; pierce, penetrate, 2, 38; take out by boring, bore out, 3, 635.
teres, etis, adj. (terēō), rubbed or rounded off smooth; tapering, 7, 665; polished, 5, 313; well twisted; strong, 11, 579.
Tērēus, el or eos, m., a Trojan, 11, 675.
tergemiumus, a, um, adj., of threefold birth; threefold, having three bodies, 8, 202; of three forms or names; triple, 4, 511.
tergerō, tersī, tersus, 2, a., and tergo, 3, a., to wipe; clean, polish, 7, 626.
tergum, i, and tergus, oris (1, 211; 9, 764), n., the back of men or animals, 1, 296, et al.; the stern of a ship, 5, 168; skin, hide, 1, 211; gauntlet, hide, 5, 403; form, frame, body, 2, 231; carcass, body, 1, 535; length, long body, 2, 268; a layer, plate, 10, 482; pl., terga, orum, members, frame, 6, 422; gauntlets, 5, 419; ā tergo, behind, 1, 186; in tergum, to the rear, 11, 653; vertere or dare terga, to run away, retreat, 6, 491; 9, 794.
tergus, oris, n., see tergum.
termino, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (terminus),
to put bounds to; limit, 1, 287.
terminus, 1, m., a boundary line;
limit, end, destiny, 4, 514.
ternī, ae, a., distrib. num. adj. (trēs),
three each, 5, 247; as a cardinal,
three, 1, 266; once in the sing.,
ternō ordine, in triple rank, in three
tiers, 5, 120.
ternus, a, um, see ternī.
terō, trīvī, tritus, 3, a., to rub; wear,
crush, strike, 5, 324; of time, spend,
past, 9, 609; waste, 4, 271.
terra, ae, f., the earth; a land, country,
3, 133; land as opposed to sea or
water, 1, 598, et al.; to air, sky, 4,
184, et al.; ground, 1, 395; an estate,
a farm, 6, 811; pl., terrae, ārum,
lands, for the sing., 6, 18; the world,
all lands, 4, 607; orbis terrārum,
the world, the whole earth, 1, 233;
sub terrās, to the lower world, 4,
654; terram peregre, to fall upon
the ground, prostrate in awe and
fear, 3, 93; in death, 10, 489.
terrēnus, a, um, adj. (terra), made of
earth; earthen, of earth, 11, 850;
earthly, earth-born, 6, 732.
terreō, uī, itus, 2, a., to frighten, alarm,
appall, terrify, freq.; threaten, seek
to terrify, 10, 879.
terribilis, e, adj. (terreō), frightful,
appalling, terrible, fearful, 6, 299,
et al.
terrificō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (terrificus),
to affright, terrify, 4, 210.
terrificus, a, um, adj. (terreō and
candō), causing terror; dread-inspiring,
alarming, terrifying, dreadful,
dread, 5, 524.
terrītō, 1, freq. a. (terreō), to fill with
alarm; affright, alarm, 4, 187.
territus, a, um, p. of terreō.
terror, ōris, m. (terreō), fright, fear,
dread, alarm, 7, 552, et al.
tertius, a, um, ord. num. adj. (trēs),
the third, 1, 265, et al.
tessera, ae, f., a square tablet; a ticket
inscribed with the watchword; the
watchword or password, 7, 637.
testis, is, c., a witness, 5, 789.
testor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (testis), to
testify, bear witness to, with acc. of
object witnessed, 3, 487; to call
to witness, appeal to, with acc. of
witness called upon, 2, 155; invoke,
12, 496; w. object omitted, adjure,
implead, 3, 599; declare, proclaim,
6, 619; beseech (call to witness the
offering), 11, 559.
testūdō, inis, f., a tortoise; a vaulted
roof, vault, 1, 505; a testudo, formed
of the shields of soldiers held over
their heads, 2, 441.
Tetriga, ae, m., a mountain in the
Sabine country, 7, 713.
Teucer (Teucrus), cri, m. 1. Teucer,
first king of Troy, son of the river-
god Scamander, and father-in-law
of Dardanus, 1, 235. 2. Teucer,
son of Telamon and Hesione, half-
brother of Ajax, and founder of
Salamin in Cyprus, 1, 619.
Teucrī, ōrum, m. (Teucer), the Tro-
jans, descendants of Teucer, 1, 38,
et al.; adj., Teucrian, Trojan, 9,
779, et al.
Teucria, ae, f. (Teucer), the Trojan
land; Troy, 2, 26.
Teucrus, i, see Teucer.
Teuthrās, antis, m., an Arcadian fol-
lower of Pallas, 10, 402.
Teutonicus, a, um, adj. (Teutōnī), of
the Teutons, Teutonic, Germanic, 7,
741.
texō, texui, textus, 3, a., to weave; to
build cunningly; form, fashion,
fabricate, construct, 2, 186; make
intricate movements, interweave,
5, 593; p., textus, a, um, woven,
constructed, made, 5, 589; subst., textum, i, n., that which is woven or plaited; a texture, 8, 625.

textilis, e, adj. (textō), woven, embroi-dered, 3, 485.
textum, i, n., see texō.
textus, a, um, p. of texō.

Thaemôn, ónis, m., a Lycian, follower of Aeneas, 10, 126.

thalamus, i, m., a bedchamber; chamber, 2, 503; couch, 6, 280; mar-riage, 4, 18; bridal, the bride, 7, 388; pl., thalami, òrum, nuptialis, wedlock, marriage, 6, 94.

Thalia, ae, f., Thulea, an Oceanid or sea-nymph, 5, 826.

Thamyris, is, m., a Trojan, 12, 341.

Thapsus, i, f., Thapsus, a city and peninsula of the eastern coast of Sicily, 3, 689.

Thaumantias, adis, f. (Thaumas), the daughter of Thaumas, Iris, 9, 5.

Theànô, òís, f., the wife of the Trojan Amarycus, 10, 703.

theátrum, i, n., a place for seeing; a theater; 1, 427; any place suited for public spectacles; theatrī cir-cus, the curving area of a theater, formed by nature, 5, 288.

Thébae, òàrum, í., Thebes, the capital of Boeotia, 4, 470.

Thébânus, a, um, adj. (Thébê), of Thebe, in Mysia; Theban, 9, 697.

Themillás, ac, m., a Trojan, 9, 576.

Thermṑdôn, onís, m., a river of Pontuvs, in the country of the Amazons, 11, 659.

Thérôn, ónis, m., a Latin warrior slain by Aeneas, 10, 312.

Thersítelochus, i, m. 1. A Paonian allied with the Trojans, and slain by Achilles, 6, 483. 2. A Trojan.

thēsaurus, i, m., a treasure, 1, 359.

Thé̀seus (dissyll.), cē or cos, m., Thé-seus, son of Aegaeus, and king of Athens, who descended with Peirithous into Hades to aid him in his attempt to carry away Proserpina, 6, 121, et al.

Thessandrus, i, m., Thessandrus, a Grecian chief, 2, 261.

Thetis, idis or idos, f., Thetis, daugh-ter of Nereus and Doris, married to Peleus, of Thessaly, by whom she became the mother of Achilles, 5, 525.

thiasus, i, m., a dance in honor of Bacchus; a wild dance, 7, 581.

Thoàs, antis, m. 1. Thoas, a Grecian chief, 2, 262. 2. An Arcadian, follower of Pallas, 10, 415.

tholus, ì, m., a cupola, dome, the vault of a temple, vaulted shrine, 9, 408.

thóràx, acis, acc. pl., -àcas, m., a corsellet, breastplate, cuirass, 7, 633.

Thráca, ae, f., Thrace, 12, 335.

Thrácès, see Thráx.

Thrácius, a, um, adj., Thracean, 5, 536, et al.

Thráx, acis, adj., Thracean; subst. pl., Thráces, um, Thraceans, 3, 14, et al.

Thrēcius, a, um, adj., Thracean, 3, 51, et al.; Thracean in character, northern, 11, 659.

Thrēissus, a, um, adj., Thracean, 1, 316, et al.; subst., Thrēissa, a huntress, 11, 858.

Thronius, ii, m., a Latin, 10, 753.

Thýbrinus, see Tiberinus.

1. Thýbris, see Tiberis.

2. Thýbris, idis, m., an ancient king of Latium, 8, 330.

Thýias (dissyll.), adis, f., a female worshiper of Bacchus; a Bacchanal, Bacchal, or Thyiad, 4, 302.

Thýmber, brī, m., a Rutulian, son of Daucus, 10, 391.

1. Thýmbræus, a, um, adj. (Thymbra), of Thymbra, a town in the Troad, in which was a temple of
Apollo; hence, Thymbraean, an
epithet of Apollo, 3, 85.
2. Thymbraeus, i, m., a Trojan war-
rior, 12, 458.
Thymbris, idis, m., a Trojan, 10, 124.
Thymoetés, ae, m., a Trojan, 2, 32,
et al.
thymon, i, m., the herb thyme, 1, 436,
et al.
thyrus, i, m., the stalk of a plant; a
staff wreathed with ivy and vine-
leaves, and borne by Bacchus and
his worshipers; the thyrsus, 7, 390.
tiara, ae, f., and tiarás, ae, m., a head-
bond or crown worn by the Asians;
a tiara, 7, 247.
Tiberinus (Thybrinus, 12, 35), a,
um, adj. (Tiberis), pertaining to the
Tiber; Tiberine, 1, 13, et al.;
subst., Tiberinus, m., the river-god,
Tiber; the Tiber, 6, 873.
Tiberis, is (Thybris, 2, 782, et al., idis,
acc. -brim, voc. -bri), the river Tiber.
tibi, see tú.
tibia, ae, i., the larger of the shin-
bones; a pipe or flute, as this bone
was used for a musical pipe.
Tibur, uris, n., a city on the eastern bor-
der of Latium, 7, 630.
Tiburis, tis, adj. (Tibur), of Tibur, 9,
360; n. pl., Tiburtia, 7, 670; subst.,
Tiburtîs, um, m., the people of
Tibur; the Tiburtines, 11, 757.
Tiburtius, i, m., the founder of Tibur,
7, 671.
1. tigris, is or idis, c., a tiger or
tigress, 4, 367, et al.
2. Tigris, is or idis, f., the name of a
ship, 10, 166.
Timâvus, i, m., the Timavus, a river
at the head of the Adriatic, north-
west of Trieste, 1, 244, et al.
timet, ui, 2, a. and n., to fear, dread,
1, 664, et al.; show fear or terror;
to tremble, 5, 505.
timidus, a, um, adj. (timeó), subject
to fear; fearful, cowardly, trembling,
timid, 6, 263, et al.
timor, ōris, m. (timeó), fear, appre-
hension, dread, anxiety, 1, 202;
personified, Fear, 9, 719.
tingō, tussi, tuctus, 3, a., to wet;
moisten, 3, 665; wash, dip, bathe, 1,
745; imbren, 12, 358.
tinnitus, ús, m. (tinniō, jingle), a
jinging, rattling, jingle, clinking,
9, 809.
Tirynthius, a, um, adj. (Tiryns), of
Tiryns, a town in Argolis, where
Hercules was brought up; Tiryn-
thisian; subst., Tîrynthius, ii, m.,
the Tirynthian; Hercules, 7, 662.
Tisiphônē, ès, f., one of the three
Furies, 6, 571, et al.
Titán, anis, m., a Titan, one of the
six sons of Caelus and Terra; any
descendant of a Titan; the Sun
(son of Hyperion), 4, 119.
Titânius, a, um, adj. (Titâni), Ti-
athanian, consisting of Titans, 6, 580;
of Titanian origin, 6, 725.
Tithônius, a, um, adj. (Tithônus), of
Tithonus; Tithônia coniúnx, Au-
ora, 8, 384.
Tithônius, i, m., brother of Priam,
lover of Aurora, by whom he became
father of Mennon, 4, 585, et al.
titubō, āvi, ātus, i. n. and a., to totter;
p., titubâtus, a, um, made to totter;
tottering, unsteady, 5, 332.
Tityos, i, m., a giant, son of Jupiter
and Elara, who was slain by Apollo
for offering violence to Latona, 6, 595.
Tmarius, a, um, adj. (Tmaros), of
Tmaros, a mountain in Epirus;
Tmarian, 5, 620.
Tmarius, i, m., a Rutulian warrior,
9, 685.
togâtus, a, um, adj. (toga), wearing
the toga; of the toga, 1, 282.
tolerabilis, e, adj. (tolerō), that can be borne; endurable, 5, 768.

tolerō, avi, ātus, a, (cf. tollō), to sustain; support, maintain, 8, 409; endure, 8, 515.

tollō, sustuli, sustulātus, a., to lift up, raise, rear, 1, 66, et al.; carry, bear, 1, 692; bear off, 5, 390; remove, 8, 175; take or carry away, 3, 601; lift, impel, 10, 295; remove, take away; end, cause to cease, 12, 393; destroy, cut down, 12, 771; rouse, excite, 9, 127; exalt, praise, exult, 3, 158; p., sublātus, a., um, lifted up in spirit; haughty, proud, 10, 502.

Tolumnius, ī, m., a Latin chief and soothsayer, 11, 429, et al.

tondeō, tonquēdi, tonsus, 2, a., to shear; finish, 1, 702; chop, trim, 5, 556; braid, feed upon, graze upon.

tonītrus, īs, m. (tonō), thunder, 4, 122, et al.; thunderbolt, 8, 391.

tonō, uī, ī, īn, a., to thunder, 3, 571, et al.; of speech, 11, 383; with acc., utter, invoke with a loud voice, thunder forth, 4, 510.

tōnsa, ae, ī, an ear, 7, 28.

tōnsus, a, um, p. of tondeō.

tormentum, ī, n. (torquēō), an engine for hurling missiles by means of twisted ropes; a catapult or ballista, 11, 616; punishment by the rack, torture, 8, 487.

torquēō, uī, 2, n., to be numb, torpid; unnerved, 9, 499.

torpor, ēris, m. (torpeō), numbness; fig., dread, 12, 867.

Torquātus, ī, m. (torquēs, a twisted collar), a surname of Titus Manlius, who wore the collar or torques of a Gallic champion whom he had slain in single combat, 6, 825.

torquēō, torsi, tortus, 2, a., to wind, turn, twist, 4, 575; roll along, 6, 551; whirl, hurl, 3, 208; shoot, 5, 497; cast, dash, 1, 108; direct, 4, 220; turn away, 6, 547; turn, cause to revolve, 4, 269; control, 12, 180; p., tortus, a, um, whirled, whirling, impetuous, 7, 567.

torrēus, entis, see torrēō.

torreō, uī, tostus, 2, a. and n., to burn, scorch, roast, parch, 1, 179; rush, roll, 6, 550; of a river bank, 9, 105; p., torrēns, entis, subst., a torrent, 7, 567.

torris, is, m. (torreō), a firebrand; brand, 7, 506.

tortilis, e, adj. (torqueō), of twisted work, winding, 7, 351.

1. tortus, a, um, p. of torqueō.
2. tortus, īs, m. (torqueō), a twisting, coil, 5, 276.

torus, ī, m., a bed, couch, 1, 708; seat, 5, 388; royal seat, throne, 8, 177; bank, 6, 674; the swelling part of flesh; a brawny muscle.

torvum and torvā, adv., see torvus.

torvus, a, um, stern, grim, wild; savage, lowering, 3, 677; fierce, 6, 571; shaggy, 3, 636; adv., torvum and torvus, sternly, wildly, 7, 399; 6, 467.

tostus, a, um, p. of torreō.

tot, num. adj. pron., indecl., so many, 4, 182, et al.

totidem, num. adj. pron., indecl. (tot and idem), just, even so many; as many, 4, 183, et al.

totiēns (totiēs), num. adj. (tot), so many times, so often, 1, 407, et al.

tōtus, a, um, adj., the whole, total, entire, 1, 128, et al.; tōtō corporē, with all one's strength, 12, 920.

trabālis, e, adj. (trabās, a beam), of beams; like a beam, 12, 294.

trabea, ae, f., a tagus of purple cloth, or one of white cloth with horizontal purple stripes, worn by Roman dignitaries, and ascribed to the primitive Latin kings, 7, 612.
trab, trabis, f., a beam; timber, 1, 55; post, jambe, 1, 449; trumb, 6, 181; tree, 9, 87; ship, 3, 191.

tráctábilis, e, adj. (trácto, handle), that can be handled; indulgent, yielding, flexible, 4, 439; non tráctábilis, unfavorable, indelent, 4, 53.

1. tráctus, a, um, p. of trábo.

2. tráctus, ūs, m. (trábo), a dragging; drawing, an extending; stretch of space, tract, region of land, sea, or sky, 3, 138.

trédo, didi, ditus, 3, a., to give over; give up, submit, 4, 610; intrust, consign, 5, 713.

trabó, tráxi, tráctus, 3, a. (inf., tráxe for tráxisse, 5, 786), to draw, pull; draw along, drag, 1, 477; tear, 9, 340; carry, sweep along, away, 2, 307; bring, conduct, 6, 753; lead, conduct, 2, 457; draw, catch, 4, 701; draw in, draw, of passion, 4, 101; derive, 8, 511; draw out; extend, protrad, i, 748; spend, 6, 537; tráhere sortes, draw or assign by lot, distribute, i, 508.

tréció, ieci, iectus, 3, a. and n. (tráns and iacio), to throw across, over; pass over, cross, 6, 536; pierce, 2, 273; transfix, i, 355; p., trácticus, a, um, drawn or passed through, 5, 488; transfixed, pierced, 9, 419.

tréictus, a, um, p. of tráeció.

trémes, itis, m., a crossover; by-path or narrow way; a pass, 11, 515; course, line, track, 5, 610.

tréno, ávi, átus, 1, a. and n. (tráns and nó), to swim or sail across, 6, 671; fly across or through, 4, 245.

tranqueíllus, a, um, adj., calm, still, 2, 203; subst., tranquillum, i, n., a calm; calm weather, 5, 127.

tráns, prep. w. acc., across, with verbs of motion, over, beyond, across; through, athwart, 7, 65; of rest, on the other side of, beyond, 3, 493.

tránsabób, abib, abitus, íre, irreg. a. and n., to go through, pierce through, 9, 432.

tránsadigó, adégi, adactus, 3, a., to drive through, thrust, 12, 508; of the object which is stabbed, pierce, 12, 276.

tránscribó, scrípsi, scriptus, 3, a., to transfer by writing; enroll, 5, 750; transfer, convey, 7, 422.

tráncurró, currí or curcurí, cursus, 3, n. and a., to run across; flash or shoot across, 5, 528; traverse, 9, 111.

tránséó, ió, ítus, íre, irreg. n. and a., to go across; go through, pass, 12, 926; pass by, 5, 326; pass away, 1, 260; run over, 5, 274; pass through, 9, 413.

tránsferó, tuli, látus, ferre, irreg. a., to carry over; transfer, remove, 1, 271; give over, 2, 327.

tránsfigó, fixí, fixus, 3, a., to pierce, transfix, i, 44.

tránsfixus, a, um, p. of tránsfigó.

tránsfodió, fodí, fossus, 3, a., to dig through; run through, transfix, 9, 544.

tránsfórmó, ávi, átus, 1, a., to change the form, transform, 7, 416.

tránsilió, ívi or uí, 4, n. and a. (tráns and salió), to leap over; pass over, 10, 658; fly through, 12, 859.

tránsmissus, a, um, p. of tránsmittó.

tránsmittó, missí, missus, 3, a. and n., to send across; bear or convey across or over, 3, 493; give over, 3, 329; to cross, pass over, fly over, with acc. of the space crossed over, 4, 154; to make across, of a passage or voyage, 6, 313.

tránsportó, ávi, átus, 1, a., to carry across or over, governing the acc. of the space crossed, 6, 328.
transstrum, i, n. (trans), a cross-timber; a thwart, transom, or bench for rowers; bench, 3, 289.

transverterō, āvī, ātus, i, a., to beat or strike through; pierce through, 10, 484.

transversus, a, um, p. of transvertō.

transvertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., to turn across; p., transversus, a, um, turned across; across the path or course, 5, 19; crosswise.

trecenti, ae, n. num. adj. (tres and centum), three hundred, 10, 173, et al.

tremebundus, a, um, adj. (tremō), quivering, 10, 522.

tremefaciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a. (tremō and faciō), to cause to tremble or quake; to shake, 9, 106; make to tremble with fear; cause to tremble, 6, 803; p., tremefactus, a, um, trembling, 2, 382; 10, 102; quivering, 2, 629.

tremefactus, a, um, p. of tremefaciō.

tremendus, a, um, p. of tremō.

tremescō, 3, inc. n. and a. (tremō), to begin to tremble; to tremble, shake, 5, 694; to tremble at, 3, 648.

tremō, ui, 3, n. and a., to tremble, quake, shake, quiver, 5, 198; tremble at, fear, dread, 8, 296; p., tremendus, a, um, to be trembled at; dreadful, fearful, terrible, 2, 199.

tremor, ēris, m. (tremō), a trembling; quaking; tremor, a shudder, horror, 2, 121.

tremulus, a, um (tremō), tremulous, quivering, 7, 395.

trepidō, āvī, ātus, i, n. and a. (trepidus), to be in trepidation, alarm or panic, 10, 788; to hurry, hasten to and fro or about, 2, 685; to hasten (with inf.), 9, 114; to strive nervously, make trembling effort, 12, 403.

trepidus, a, um, adj., agitated, uneasy, disturbed, trembling, affrighted, 2, 380; excited, tumultuous, 11, 300; confused, in disorder, 10, 283; alarmed, fearful of, anxious for, w. gen., 12, 589; panic-stricken, 12, 583.


tria, see tres.

tribus, ūs, f., one of three original grand divisions of the Roman people; and retained as the designation of similar bodies of the people when they were multiplied; a (Roman) tribe, 7, 708.

tricorpor, oris, adj. (tres and corpus), three-bodied, 6, 289.

tridēns, entis, adj. (tres and dēns), three-pronged, trident, 5, 143; subst., tridēns, entis, m., a triple-pointed spear; trident, 1, 138.

trietéricus, a, um, adj., triennial, 4, 302.

trifaux, faucis, adj., found only once (tres and faux), three-throated, three-voiced, triple, 6, 417.

trigintā, num. adj., indecl., thirty, 1, 269.

trilīx, īcis, adj. (tres and licium, thread), of three threads or lashes; of three layers of thread; three-ply; triple, 3, 467.

Trinacria, ae, f. (Trinakria, with three promontories), the three-cornered land; Sicily, Trinacria, 3, 440.

Trinacrius, a, um, adj. (Trinacria), Sicilian, 3, 384.

trīō, ōnis, m., an or as the breaker of the sod in plowing; the “Team” or “Wain”; pl., Triōnēs, um, m., the constellation of the greater and lesser bear, 1, 744.

triplēx, ēcis, adj. (tres and plicō), threefold, triple, 10, 784, et al.
tripus, odis, m. a three-footed vessel or seat; a tripod, 5, 110; the seat of the priestess of Apollo; an oracle, 3, 360.

tristis, e, adj., sad, sorrowful, 1, 228, et al.; melancholy, woeful, mournful; dismal, gloomy, 4, 243, et al.; grim, stern, 6, 315; dire, 2, 337; inauspicious, II, 259; fearful, 3, 366; fatal, 5, 411.

trisulcus, a, um, adj. (trēs and sulcus), three-furrowed; three-forked, 2, 475.

Tritōn, ōnis, m., Triton, a son of Neptune, 1, 144; pl., Tritōnēs, um, m., sea-gods of the form of Triton, 5, 824.

Tritōnia, ae, f., see Tritōnīus.

Tritōnīus, idis, f. (Tritōn), Pallas or Minerva, so called from Lake Triton near the Lesser Syrtis in Africa, near which, according to an Egyptian fable, she was said to have been born, 2, 226.

Tritōnīus, a, um, adj. (Tritōn), pertaining to the lake Triton (see Tritōnia); Tritonian, an epithet of Pallas, 2, 615, et al.; subst., Tritōnīa, ae, Minerva, Tritonia, 2, 171.

tritus, a, um, p. of terō.

triumphō, āvi, ātus, i, n. and a. (triumphus), to have the honor of a triumph; with acc. of the country over which the triumph is held, to triumph over, conquer, 6, 835.

triumphus, i, m., the grand procession at Rome awarded to a victorious general; a victory, 2, 578.

Trivīa, ae, f. (trivium), an epithet of Hecate or Diana, whose images were placed at the forks of roads, 6, 13, et al.

trivium, ii, n. (trēs and via), the intersection of three roads; a road-crossing; a public place, 4, 609.

Trōas, adis or ados, f. 1. The Trojan country, the Troad. 2. A Trojan woman, 5, 613.

Trōes, see Trōs.

Trōia, ae, f. 1. Troy, the capital of the Troad, 2, 625, et al. 2. A city built by Helenus in Epirus, 3, 349. 3. A part of the city of Acesta in Sicily, 5, 756. 4. The name of an equestrian game of Roman boys, 5, 602.

Trōianus, a, um, adj. (Trōia), Trojan, 1, 19; subst., Trōianus, i, m., a Trojan, 1, 286; pl., Trōianī, ĕorum, m., the Trojans, 5, 688.

Trōilus, i, m., one of the sons of Priam, 1, 474.

Trōiugena, ae, c. (Trōia and cf. gigōn), of Trojan descent; Trojan, 3, 359; Trōiugenaē, ārum, c., Trojans, 8, 117.

Trōius, a, um, adj., of Troy, Trojan, 1, 119.

tropaeum, i, n., a memorial of the turning (cf. τρέπειν, to turn) or rout of an enemy; the trunk of a tree on which were hung the arms or spoils of an enemy slain; any memento of victory; a trophy.

Trōs, ōis, m., Tros, one of the kings of Troy, adj., m., Trojan, 6, 52, et al.; subst., m., Trōes, the Trojans, 1, 30, et al.

trucidō, āvi, ātus, i, a. (trux and caedō), to slaughter, kill, slay, 2, 494.

trudīs, is, f. (trudō), a pole, boathook, pike, 5, 208.

trūdō, ī, sus, 3, a., to thrust, shove, push, 4, 405.

1. truncus, i, m., the stem, stock, or trunk of a tree; stem, trunk, 6, 207; trunk of the human body, 2, 557.

2. truncus, a, um, adj. (truncus), stripped of its branches, 3, 659; mutilated, maimed, mangled, 6, 497; broken, shattered, 11, 9.

trux, trucis, adj., ferocious, grim, stern, fierce, 10, 447.
tū, pers. pron. pl. vōs, thou, freq.; abl. with cum, tēcum, vōbiscum, with thee, with you; vōsmēth, thyself, yourselves, i, 207.
tuba, ae, f., a trumpet, 2, 313, et al.; trumpet-signal, ii, 424.
tueor, tuītus or tuītus sum, 2, dep. a., to look at, gaze upon, behold, regard, 4, 471, et al.; watch, guard, defend, maintain, protect, i, 564, et al.; p., tuītus, a, um, secure, safe; in safety, 1, 243; sure, 4, 373; subst., tuūtum, i, n., safety, place of safety, i, 391; pl., tuūta, ērum, safe places, safety, security, ii, 882; adv., tútō, with safety, safely, without danger, ii, 381.
Tulla, ae, f., a follower of Camilla, ii, 656.
Tullus, ī, m., Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, 6, 814.
tum, adv., then, freq.; then too; at the same time, moreover, 4, 250, et al.; referring to a perf. p., 5, 710; answering to eum, cum — tum, while — at the same time; both — and, not only — but; opposed to nunc, io, 14.
tumeō, ui, 2, n., to swell, i, 381; to be puffed up, boastful, ii, 854; p., tumēns, entis, swollen, ii, 381.
tumidus, a, um, adj. (tumēō), swollen, i, 142; distended, io, 387; elated, 9, 596; incensed, angry, 6, 407; causing to swell, swelling, 3, 357.
tumor, ēris, m. (tumēō), a swelling; of the mind, passion, indignation, resentment, 8, 40.
tumultus, īs, m. (tumēō), commotion; uproar; outcry, 9, 397; shouting, cries, 3, 99; haste, ii, 447; uprising, 6, 857.
tumulus, ūs, m. (tumēō), a rising ground; a low hill, 9, 195; a mound, 2, 713; sepulchral mound, sepulcher, tomb, 3, 304; ii, 103.
tunc, adv. (tum-ce), then, at that time; then, thereupon, afterwards, ii, 208.
tundō, tutu ē, tūnsus or tūnsus, 3, a., to beat, pound, bruise, strike, smite, 1, 481; lash, 5, 125; fig., importune, assail, 4, 448.
tunica, ae, f., the under-garment of men and women; vest, tunic, 9, 616; cuirass, corselet, 10, 314.
tūnsus, a, um, p. of tundō.
turba, ae, f., confusion, uproar, tumult, 5, 152; a crowd, throng, 2, 580; multitude, 6, 305; herd, i, 191; flock, 3, 233.
turbidus, a, um, adj. (turbo), confused; mingled, foul, 6, 296; dismal, dark, 6, 534; whirling, 5, 696; of the mind, sad, troubled, 4, 353; startled, in alarm, ii, 814; furious, ii, 742.
1. turbo, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (turba), to stir up, confuse, disturb, 3, 449; scatter, 1, 395; overthrow, ii, 796; agitate, 4, 566; perplex, 1, 515; enrage, anger, 8, 435; madden, 7, 767; without obj. acc., to make disturbance, uproar, 6, 857, et al.; reflex, to be troubled, 6, 800.
2. turbī, inis, m. (cf. turbā), a tornado, whirlwind; storm, tempest, i, 442; whirling cloud, 3, 573; wind accompanying the lightning; lightning-blast, 1, 45; 6, 504; whirling or stormy force, ii, 284, et al.; a whirling top, a child's top, 7, 378.
tūreus, a, um, adj. (tūs), of frankincense, 6, 225.
tūricremus, a, um, adj. (tūs and cremō), incense-burning, 4, 453.
turma, ae, f., a squadron or troop, properly of Roman cavalry; in general, a troop, squadron, 5, 560; host, army, ii, 503; in turmas, into or in squadrons, ii, 599.
Turnus, i, m., the chief of the Rutulians; 7, 56, et al.
turpis, e, adj., unsightly, unseemly, freq.; squalid, 6, 276; foul; besmeared, covered, 5, 358; shameful, base, dishonorable, disgraceful, 2, 400.
turpdo, āvi, ātus, i, a. (turpis), to make indecent; to soil, disfigure, defile, 12, 611.
turriger, gera, gerum, adj. (turris and gerō), turret-bearing, tower-crowned, 7, 631; 10, 253.
turris, is, f., a tower, 2, 445, et al.
turrītus, a, um, adj. (turris), turreted, 8, 693; crowned with turrets; with crown of towers, 6, 785; tower-like, towering, lofty, 3, 536.
tūs, tūris, n., incense, 1, 417, et al.
Tusci, ērum, m., the people of Etruria; Etruscans, Etrurians, Tuscan, 11, 629, et al.
Tuscanus, a, um, adj., Etrurian, Tuscan.
tūtāmen, inis, n. (tutor), a means of protection; a defense, 5, 262.
tūtō, see tucor.
tutor, āvī, ātus sum, i, dep. intens. a. (tucor), to protect, defend, 2, 677; befriend, 5, 343.
tūtus, a, um, see tucor.
tūs, a, um, poss. pron. (tū), thy, thine, your, yours; pl., tuī, ērum, m., thy friends, kinsmen, countrymen, descendants, etc., 3, 488; freq.
Tydeus (dissyll.), ēt or cos, m., son of Oeneus and Periboea, and father of Diomed, 6, 479.
Tydīdēs, ac, m., the son of Tydeus, Diomedes, or Diomed, 1, 97, et al.
tympanum, ī, n., a drum, timbrel, tambourine, 9, 619.
Tyndaris, idis, f., a daughter of Tyndarius: Helen, 2, 599.
Typhoéus (trisyll.), ēt or cos, m., Typhon, a giant struck down to Hades by the thunderbolt of Jupiter.
Typhoïus, a, um, adj. (Typhoëus), pertaining to the giant Typhon: Typhoian, 1, 665.
tyrrannus, i, m., a sovereign prince, chief, ruler, 4, 320; in a bad sense, a despot, tyrant, 1, 361.
Tyrrēs, ae, m., an Arcadian follower of Pallas, 10, 403.
Tyrius, a, um, adj. (Tyrus), of Tyre; Tyrian or Phoenician, 1, 12; subst., Tyrius, i, m., a Tyrian, 1, 574; pl., 1, 747.
Tyros (Tyrus), i, f., Tyre, the ancient maritime capital of Phoenicia, 1, 346.
Tyrrehēnī, ērum, m., the Tyrrhenian, a branch of the Pelasgic race who are said to have settled in Etruria; Etruscans, Tuscan, 8, 603.
1. Tyrrehēnus, a, um, adj. (Tyrrehēnī), Tyrrhenian; Etruscan, Tuscan, 1, 67; subst., Tyrrehēnus, i, m., a Tuscan, 10, 787.
2. Tyrrehēnus, i, m., the name of an Etruscan ally of Aeneas, 11, 612.
Tyrrheus (dissyll.), ēt, m., and Tyrrhēs, i, m., a shepherd of Latium, in the service of Latinus, 7, 532, et al.
Tyrrhīdae, ārum, m. (Tyrrheus), the sons of Tyrrheus, 7, 484.

U

1. über, eris, n., a teat, an udder, 3, 392; the breast, 5, 285; breast, bosom, 3, 95; meton., richness, fertility, fruitful, fruitful, productiveness, 1, 531.
2. über, eris, adj. (compar., überior; superl., überrimus), (über), fruitful, fertile, 3, 106.
ubī, adv. of place and time; relat., where; indefinite, wherever, 7,
400; interrogi., where, 3, 312, et al.; of time, when; whenever, 4, 143, et al.; as soon as, 1, 81; in comparison, 2, 471; 7, 719, et al.
ubique, adv. of place (ubi), wherever; anywhere, 1, 601; everywhere, 2, 368.
Ūcalegōn, onis, m., a Trojan; meton., the house of Ucalegōn, 2, 312.
ūdus, a, um, adj. (ūvidus, moist), wet, moist, 5, 357.
Ūfēns, onis, m. 1. A river of Latium flowing into the sea west of Terracina, 7, 802. 2. A chief of the Aequi, 7, 745, et al.
ulciscor, ultus sum, 3, dep. a., to take revenge for, to avenge, 2, 576.
Ulixeīs, is, ei or i, m., Ulysses, son of Laertes, king of Ithaca, and one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy, distinguished for shrewdness and cunning, 2, 444, et al.
ūlīus, a, um (gen. ūlīus, dat. ūlī), adj. (for unīus from unus), any, any one, in clauses expressing or implying a negative; subst., m., any one, any, 1, 440, et al.
ulīmus, i, f., an elm tree, elm, 6, 283.
ultrēus, ius, adj. (comp. of obs. ultrē), that is beyond; farther, 6, 314; adv., ulterius, farther, 12, 860; superl., ultimus, a, um, of space, the farthest, uttermost, remotest, utmost, 4, 481; of time, the last, 2, 248; the remotest, 7, 49; of order, the last, 5, 347; of quality, worst, most humiliating, most degrading, 4, 537; pl., ultima, ėrum, the end, goal, 5, 317; the last, the final hour; the end, 2, 440.
ultrēius, see ulterior.
ultimus, see ulterior.
ultor, ėris, m. (ulciscor), an avenger, 2, 96; translated adjectively, avenging, 6, 818.
ultrā, prep. with acc., and adv. (cf. ulterior); prep. beyond, 6, 44; adv., longer, beyond, farther, 3, 480.
ultrix, īcis, adj. (ulciscor), avenging, 2, 587.
ultrō, adv. (cf. ulterior), to the farther side; furthermore, ever and above, moreover, 2, 145, et al.; even, 9, 127; beyond the limit of necessity; unaccompanied, unasked, unimpelled; apart from all external influences, of one's self, of one's own accord or motion, voluntarily, willingly; unprompted by any words on another's part, first, 2, 372; 4, 304; undressed, 10, 606; promptly, 10, 282; impetuously, 12, 3.
ultus, a, um, adj., p. of ulciscor.
ulula, ae, f. (ululō), a screech-owl.
ululātus, ūs, m. (ululō), a yelling, howling, 7, 395; wailing, shrieking, 4, 667.
ululō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n., to howl, 6, 257; wail, shriek, 4, 168; to utter wild cries of triumph, 11, 662; shriek the name of; invoke with cries, 4, 609.
ulva, ae, f., water-grass, sedge, 2, 135.
Umbra, bra, brum, adj., Umbrian; subst., Umbra, bri, m., an Umbrian dog or hound, 12, 753.
umbō, ōnis, m., the boss of a shield, 2, 546; a shield, 7, 633.
umbra, ae, f., shade, shadow, 1, 165, et al.; darkness, night, 2, 693, et al.; a shade of doubt, 12, 669; the shade of the dead, freq.; a ghost, 4, 386; a phantom, 10, 636; pl., umbrae, ērum, the Manes, shades, 3, 638; freq.; sub umbrae, to the abode of the dead, 4, 660.
umbifer, era, crum, adj. (umbra and ferō), shady, 6, 473.
1. umbō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (umbra), to shade, 6, 772; pass., to be thrown into
shadow; to be darkened, grow dark, 3, 508.
2. Umbrō, onis, m., a soothsayer of the Marsi, 7, 752.
Umbrōsus, a, um, adj. (umbra), shady; dark, shadowy, 8, 242.
ümectō, ävi, atus, 1, a. and n., to moisten, bedew, bathe, 1, 465.
ümēo, 2, n. (ümor), to be moist; p., ümēna,ientis, wet, dewy, humid, 7, 763.
umerus, i, m., the upper bone of the arm; the shoulder, 1, 501, and freq.
ümidus, a, um, adj. (ümēo), moist, wet, damp, dewy, 2, 8, et al.; liquid, 4, 486.
ümor, ēris, m., moisture; liquid, fluid, water.
unquam, adv., even at any time, ever, 6, 770; at all, 12, 649.
ünā, adv., see ünus.
ünanimus, a, um, adj. (ünus and animus), of one mind or heart; sympathizing, loving, 4, 8; with one heart, 12, 264.
ünctus, a, um, p. of unguō.
ünctus, a, um, adj., hooked, crooked, 1, 169; talon-shaped, hooked, 3, 217.
unda, ae, f., a wave, billow, 1, 161; freq.; the sea, 3, 202; water, river, stream, 9, 22.
unde, adv., whence, of place; relat., 2, 458; interrog., from what place, point, or quarter; of other relations, from which event, 1, 6; on which account, 6, 242; from whom, 5, 123.
undique, adv., (unde and -que), from or on every side or all sides; all around, everywhere, 3, 193, et al.
undō, ävi, atus, 1, n. (unda), to rise in waves; of flame, smoke, dust, etc., surge, 2, 609; overflow, stream forth, burst forth, gush, 10, 908; boil, seethe,
ursa, ae, f. (ursus), a she-bear; a bear, 5, 37.
ursus, i, m., a bear.
ūsquam, adv., anywhere, 1, 604; by any means, at all, 8, 568.
ūisque, adv., all the way; all along; continuously, constantly, 2, 628; quōūisque, how long, 5, 384; āisque adeō, so far, so much, to such a degree, so, 12, 646; āisque ad or adūisque, quite to, 11, 262; ab āisque, even from, 7, 289; super āisque, even beyond, 11, 317; āisque dum, even while, as long as, 10, 321.
ī. āsus, a, um, p. of ātor.
ūsus, ēs, m. (ātor), a using; use, usage, employment, purpose, 4, 647; experience, practice, communication, 2, 453; profit, use, advantage, foll. by abl., use for, need of, necessity of, 8, 441.
ūt (ut), adv, and conj.; adv., interrog., in what manner, how? 1, 466, et al.; sometimes with indic. in a dependent question, 6, 855; how gladly, 8, 154; relat. adv. of manner, as, just as, freq.; in oaths, so truly as, 12, 206; of time, as soon as, when, 8, 1, et al.; ut primum, as soon as, 1, 306; conj., denoting result, so that, 6, 553, et al.; purpose; in order that, that, 1, 685, et al.; with subj. for inf. and acc., that, 11, 269.
ūtcumque, adv., in whatsoever way, however, howeverever, 6, 822.
ūterque, utraque, utrumque, each (of two); both, 2, 214; subst., utrumque, n., each, either thing or alternative, 2, 61; adv., utōque, to or on both sides; on either side, 5, 469.
ūterus, i, m., the womb, belly, 11, 813; cavity, 2, 38.
utī, see ut.
utinam, interj., O that! would that! with subj., 1, 575.
utūr, ātus sum, 3, dep. n., to use, follow, by the abl.; employ, show, display, 5, 192; address, 1, 64; experience, enjoy, prove, meet with, 6, 546.
utrumque, adv. (utrumque), on or from either side; on both sides; on every side, 7, 566.
utūōque, see uterque.
utrumque, see uterque.
uxōrius, a, um, adj. (uxor, wife), pertaining to a wife; enslaved to one’s wife; uxorious, slave of a wife, 4, 266.
vacca, ae, f., cow, 6, 251; heifer, 4, 61.
vacō, āvi, ātus, i, n., to be empty; to be open, 11, 179; to be free from, unoccupied by, with abl., 3, 123; imper., vacat, there is leisure, one has time, 1, 373.
vacuus, a, um, adj. (vacō), empty, void, 12, 592; open, 5, 515; deserted, 2, 528; solitary, 2, 761; 4, 82; without employment, unoccupied; subst., vacuum, i, n., emptiness, void space, 12, 906.
vādō, 3, n., to go, walk, advance, go on, 2, 396, et al.; rush, 2, 359; move, speed on, 8, 702; imperat., vāde, away, go on! 3, 462.
vādōsus, a, um, adj. (vadum), that can be forded; fordable, shallow, 7, 728.
vadum, i, n., a ford; a shallow, shallow, 1, 112; sand-bank, 10, 303; shallow water, 11, 628; bottom, depth, 1, 126; water, tide, stream, 6, 320; water of the sea, 5, 158; wave, sea, 7, 198.
vāgīna, ae, f., a scabbard, sheath, 4, 579.
Vāgitus, ūs, m. (vāgiō), a wailing, 6, 426.
Vagor, ātus sum, i, dep. n. and a., (vagus, wandering), to wander about, 6, 886; ride to and fro, career about, 5, 560; to be rumored round, spread, 2, 17.
Valēns, see valeō.
Valēō, ui, ātus, 2, n., to be strong physically; to be well, vigorous, powerful; to excel, 5, 67; to have power, be able; can, 2, 492; to await; can do, 12, 798; imperat, vale, farewell! 2, 780; p., valēns, centis, strong, vigorous, powerful, 5, 431.
Valerus, ī, m., a Latin warrior, 10, 752.
Validus, a, um, adj. (valeō), strong, 1, 120; vigorous, powerful, 5, 15; mighty, 2, 50; heavy, massive.
Valēs, is, a valley, dell, dale, ravine, vale, 1, 186, et al.
Vāllō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (vāllum), to surround with a rampart; to encamp around, 11, 915.
Vāllum, ī, a rampart, breastwork, or fort with palisades, 9, 524.
Vānus, a, um, adj., containing nothing, empty; devoid of truth, deceitful, false, 1, 352; unwavering, 8, 259; groundless, 4, 12; ignorant, 10, 631; subst., vāna, ārum, n., useless things, 2, 287; adv., vāna, vainly, 11, 854.
Vapor, ōris, m., vapor, steam, 7, 466; fiery vapor; fire, 5, 683.
Vapōrō, āvi, ātus, 1, n. and a. (vapor), to send out steam; to fumigate; perfume, 11, 481.
Variō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n. (varius), a., to diversify; exchange, relieve, 9, 164; n., change, vaevar, 12, 223.
Varius, a, um, adj., diversified, manifold, various, 5, 605, et al.; different, 4, 286; mingled, 11, 475; varying, 1, 748; changing, 4, 594; subst., varium, ī, n., a changeable, fickle, inconstant thing, 4, 569.
Vāstātor, ōris, m. (vāstō), ravager, destroyer, 9, 772.
Vāstō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (vāstus), to make void or empty; to desolate, lay waste, ravage, devastate, 1, 471, et al.; de prive of, strip, rob, with acc. and abl., 8, 8.
Vāstus, a, um, adj., empty, void, wild, waste, 9, 323; vast, unbounded, 1, 118; huge, enormous, immense, 3, 647; deep, vast, sounding, 1, 245.
Vātēs, is, e., a prophet, soothsayer, augur, seer, 3, 433; prophetess, 3, 187; poet, bard, 6, 662; priest, 11, 774.
-ve, conj. enclit. (cf. vel), usually appended to the first word in the clause or phrase, or freq.; ve—ve, either—or; both—and; 10, 150.
Vectis, is, m. (veho), a pole, lever, bar, bolt, 7, 609.
Vectō, āvi, ātus, 1, intens. a. (veho), to convey, 6, 391.
Vectus, a, um, p. of vēho.
Vehō, vexi, vectus, 3, a. and n., to carry, 1, 113, et al.; bring, usher in, 5, 105; pass., vehor, vectus sum, to be carried, fly, 7, 65; with or without equō, movius, etc., to ride, go, sail, 1, 121; 12, 162; with acc., sail over, 1, 524.
Vel, conj. (volō), or implying indifference as to the alternative or choice, or, freq.; even, or whether, and, 6, 769; vel—vel, either—or, 4, 24, 25, et al.
Vēlāmen, inis, n. (vēlō), a veil, 1, 649; a covering, garment, vestment, 6, 221.
1. Velinus, ī, m., a lake in the country of the Sabines, 7, 537.
2. Velînum, a, um, adj. (Velia), of Velia, a town on the western coast of Lucania; Velian, 6, 366.
velîvolus, a, um, adj. (velum and velo), sail-flying, sail-covered, 1, 224.
velle, see volo.
vellö, vell. or vulsi, vulsus, 3, a., to pluck; pull up, 3, 28; wrench, tear away, 2, 480; tear down, 9, 566; move, 11, 193; seize, lift, 10, 381;
vellere signa, pluck up the standards from the ground; move the camp, depart.
vellus, eris, n., a fleece, 6, 249; woolen band or filet, 4, 459; skin, 7, 95.
vélö, avi, avus, i, a. (velum), to veil,
3, 495; cover, clothe;bind around, wreath, crown, 5, 72; festoon, adorn, 2, 249; to shade by bearing in the hand, 7, 154; 11, 101.
vélöx, òcis, adj., swift, fleet, 4, 174; quick, ready, 5, 444.
vélum, i, n., a cloth; sail, 1, 103, et al.; a curtain, canvas, covering, 1, 409.
velüt (veluti), adv. (vel and ut), even as, like, as it were, as, just as, as if, 1, 82, et al.
vêna, ae., f., a vein, 4, 2.
vênabulum, i, n. (vénor), a hunting-spear, 4, 131.
vênátor, oris, m. (vénor), a huntsman, 11, 678; vênátor canis, a hunting-dog, 12, 751.
vênátrix, òcis, f. (vénor), a huntress, 1, 319; adj., 11, 780.
vênátus, òs, m. (vénor), a hunting, the chase, 7, 747; the spoils of the chase, 9, 497.
vêndö, didi, ditus, 3, a. (vênem, sale, and dö), to offer for sale; to sell, 1, 484; betray, 6, 621.
venênêmum, i, n., a poisonous drug; poison, venom, 2, 221; a charm, drug, 7, 190; poison of love, 1, 688.
venerābilis, e, adj. (veneror), deserving of respect; venerable, venerated, revered, 6, 408; sacred, 12, 757.
veneror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., to venerate, reverence, revere, 3, 79; adore, worship, 5, 745; bow before, kneel at, 4, 12, 220; p., venerátus, a, um, pass., supplicated, entreated, 3, 460.
venia, ae, f., favor, 4, 50; mercy, kindness, 4, 435; forbearance, indulgence, concession, 10, 626; grace, favor, 11, 101; relief, help, 1, 519.
Venilia, ae, f., a nymph, mother of Turnus, 10, 76.
veniö, vēni, venetus, to come, freq.; come forth; approach, 6, 755; rise, appear, 1, 353; dawn, 10, 241; to present one's self or itself, 5, 344; descend, spring from, 5, 373; impers;
ventum est, we, they came or have come, 4, 151; fut. p. subst., ventūrum, i, n., that which is to come, the future, futurity, 6, 66.
vênor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., to hunt, 4, 117.
venter, tris, m., the belly, 3, 216; fig., hunger, 2, 356.
ventósus, a, um, adj. (ventus), windy, stormy, 6, 335; fleeting, unreal, inflated, windy, noisy, 11, 390; empty, vain boasting, 11, 708; fleet as the wind, 12, 848.
ventus, i, m., wind, 1, 43, et al.; blast, 2, 649.
Venus, i, m., a Latin messenger, 8, 9.
Venus, eris, f., Venus, goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with Aphrodite, daughter of Jupiter and Dione, 1, 411, et al.; meton., love, lust, 6, 26.
vepres, is, m., a horn, brier, bramble, 8, 645.
verbēna, ae, f., usually in the plural, laurel, olive, or myrtle boughs for the altar; sacred boughs.
verbéri, cris, n., a lash, whip; a stripe, blow, 6, 558, et al.; flapping, beating, 12, 876.

verbérið, aví, átus, a. (verbéri), to lash, beat, strike, 3, 423, et al.

verbúm, í, n., a word, 1, 710, et al.

vérú, adv. (vérus), truly, correctly, 6, 188.

vereor, ítus sum, 2, dep. a. and n., to fear.

vergo, 3, a. and n., to incline; go down, sink, 12, 727.

veritus, a, um, p. of vereor.

vérius, see vérus.

věřú, adv. (vérus), in truth; indeed, but indeed, but, 2, 438, et al.

vérū, no perf., versus, 3, a., to sweep; snatch, bear, sweep away, 1, 59; sweep over, 3, 208.

versicolor, óris, adj. (versó and color), of various colors, particolored, 10, 181.

versó, aví, átus, a, freq. a. (vertó), to turn much; whirl, 11, 753; turn, 5, 408; handle, wield, 9, 747; to buffet, drive, beat round and round, 5, 460; drive to and fro, 12, 664; toss about, 6, 362; turn, hurry, 4, 286; involve in or distract with, 7, 336; with or without mente, postere, etc., revolve, meditate, devise, consider, 1, 657.

1. versus, a, um, p. of vertó.

2. versus, a, um, p. of vertó.

3. versus, üs, m. (vertó), a turning; a verse or line of poetry; a rank, row, tier of oars, 5, 119.

vertex, icís, m. (vertó), a whirl; whirlpool, 7, 567; vortex, 1, 117; whirling column of flame, 12, 673; the top, crown of the head, the head, 1, 403; summit, top, 1, 163; mountain summit, height, 3, 679; a vertex, from on high, from above, 1, 114.

vertó, vertí, versus, 3, a. and n.; a, to turn, freq.; turn round, 12, 462; turn back, put to flight, 10, 512; turn toward, send to, 11, 798; direct, 3, 146; transfer, 11, 282; reverse, 8, 210; upturn, invert, 1, 478; turn out, empty, drain, 9, 165; overthrow, destroy, 1, 20; subvert, 11, 264; change, 1, 237; transform, 12, 891; sé vertere, to change; to be directed, to result, issue, tend, 1, 671; pass., verti, of the heavens, to turn round, revolve, 2, 250; of the year or seasons, to come round, revolve, return, 5, 526; to move about, careen about, 11, 683; to turn upon, depend on, 10, 529; to move, be conducted, depend on, 7, 101; n., to turn, be transformed, changed.

verú, üs, n., a split, 1, 212; a slender, tapering lance; spit-dart, 7, 665.

1. vérum, i, n., see vérus.

2. vérum, adv., see vérus.

vérus, a, um, adj., true, freq.; real, 1, 405; vérius est, it is or would be more just, 12, 694; subst., vérum, i, n., that which is true; truth, justice, right, 2, 141; adv., vérum, in truth; truly; but indeed, but yet, yet, but, 3, 670, et al.

věsánus, a, um, insane, mad, furious, 9, 340.

vescor, 3, dep. n. and a., with abl., or absolute; to feed upon, 3, 622; breathe, 1, 546; banquet, feast, 6, 657.

vesper, eris or erí, m., the evening; the evening star; the west, 5, 19; personif., Vesper, Hesperus, i, 374, et al.

Vesta, ae, f., Vesta, daughter of Saturn, and granddaughter of Vesta, wife of Caelus; goddess of the hearth and household, 2, 296, et al.; meton., the hearth, the fire.
vester, trum, possessive pron.  
(vōs), your, yours, i, 573, et al.
vestibulum, i, n., entrance, porch, portal, vestibule, 2, 469, et al.
vestigium, i, n. (vestīgō), a footstep; step, 2, 711; footprint, track, 8, 209; course, 5, 592; footprint or foot; foot or hoof, 5, 566; trace, 3, 244; sign, vestige, 4, 23.
vestīgō, i, a., to track; trace, explore, search; seek out, hunt, 12, 467; 6, 145; desery, 12, 588.
vestīs, iī or ii, ttus, 4, a. (vestīs), a garment, freq.; robe, 6, 645; vestiment, 1, 404; clothing, 6, 359; covering, drapery, tapestry, 1, 639.
Veslaus, i, m., a mountain in the Maritime Alps, west of Liguria, 10, 708.
vestītum, i, n., see vetīō.
vestitus, a, um, p. of vetīō.
vetō, ul, itus, 1, a., to prohibit, 1, 39; with infin., to forbid, 1, 541; with acc., oppose, 2, 84; p. subst., vetītum, i, n., that which is forbidden; a prohibition, 10, 9.
vetus, eris, adj., old, aged, freq.; ancient, early, former, 1, 23, et al.
vētustās, ātis, f. (vetušās), oldness; age, antiquity; length of time, duration, continuance, 3, 415; period, length of time, 10, 792.
vētustus, a, um (vetušūs), old, ancient, 2, 713.
vestō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (vestō), to move much, harass, 4, 615.
via, ae, f. (vehō), a highway, road, path, 1, 401, et al.; limit, tropic, zodiac, 6, 796; course, 5, 28; voyage, wandering, 3, 714; passage, entrance, 2, 494; method, way, means, 12, 405.
vītōr, āris, m. (via), a wayfarer, traveler, 5, 275.
vibrō, āvi, ātus, i, a. and n.; a., to cause to move tremulously; to dart, flash, 8, 524; to move to and fro, brandish, 11, 606; curl, 12, 100; n., vibrate, 2, 211; quiver, 10, 484; glitter, flash, 9, 769.
vīcinus, a, um, adj. (vicus, village), of the same district or village; neighboring, near, 3, 382.
vicis, gen. f. (nom. sing. wanting) a change, turn in affairs; stage, interchange, 6, 535; vicissitude, event, 3, 376; combat, encounter, peril, 2, 433; part, place, post, 3, 634; watch, guard, 9, 175.
viciessim, adv. (vicīs), in turn, 4, 80; in one's turn, on one's part, 6, 531.
victima, ae, f., an animal offered in sacrifice; a victim, 12, 296.
victor, āris, m. (vincō), a conqueror, victor, freq.; as adj., successful, 3, 439; in triumph, 2, 329; with success, 8, 50; victorious, 1, 192.
victōria, ae, f. (victor), victory, 2, 584; personified, Victory, 11, 436.
victrix, īcis, f. (vincō), a female conqueror; in triumph, 7, 544; as adj., victorious, 3, 54.
victus, a, um, p. of vincō.
1. victus, ūs, m. (vivō), a living; nourishment, sustenance, food, 1, 214.
video, vidi, visus (interrog. videam' for vidēs, 6, 779), 2, a., to see or perceive, in all senses of the words, freq.; see to it, look to it; determine, 10, 744; pass., vidērī, to be seen, 2, 461, et al.; to seem, appear, 1, 396, et al.; imper., vidētur, visum est, it seems to one, seems good, proper, is the will of: one thinks, judges, 2, 428, et al.; p. subst., visum, i, n., anything seen; a vision, 3, 172; portent, prodigy, 4, 456.
viduō, ēvi, ētus, i. a. (viduus), to bereave, with acc. and abl., 8, 571.

vigeō, 2, n., to be active, lively, vigorous; to flourish, to strong, 2, 88; excel, 4, 175.

vigil, ilis, adj. (vigeō), awake, on the watch; sleepless, 4, 182; perpetual, 4, 200; subst., vigil, ilis, m., a watchman, guard, sentinel, 2, 266, et al.

vigilāns, see vigilō.

vigilīō, ēvi, ētus, i., n. and a. (vigil); n., to be awake, watch, 10, 228; wake up, awake, 4, 573; a. to watch against, look out for, guard against; p., vigilāns, antis, watchful, 5, 438.

vigintī, num. adj. indecl., twenty, 1, 634.

vigor, ōris, m. (vigeō), activity, force, vigor, energy, 6, 730.

vilis, e, adj., of small value; cheap, worthless, insignificant, base, inferior, 11, 372.

villōsus, a, um, adj. (villus), shaggy, hairy, 8, 177.

villus, i, m., shaggy hair, 5, 352; nap, 1, 702.

vimen, inis, n., a flexible twig; osier, sprout, shoot, spring, stem, 3, 31.

vinciō, vincī, vincitus, 4, a., to bind, 11, 81; bind round, 1, 337; wreath, bind round, 12, 120.

vinculum, see vinculum.

vincō, viciō, victus, 3, a. and n.; a., to conquer, 1, 529, et al.; slay, 10, 842; overcome, overpower, overthrow, 1, 122; dispel, 1, 727; win, possess, 6, 148; persuade, 2, 699; n., to be victorious, gain the victory, conquer, 11, 712.

vincitus, a, um, p. of vinciō.

vinculum (vinculum), i., n. (vinciō), that which serves for binding; a chain, 6, 395; fetter, bond, 1, 54; a rope, cable, 1, 168; 2, 230; cord, 5, 510; a halter, 11, 492; morally, a bond, tie, 4, 16; pl., vincula or vincula, ōrum, n., gauntlets, 5, 408; a sandal, 4, 518; fig., constraint, compulsion, 7, 203.

vindicō, ēvi, ētus, i. a. (vindex, defender), to claim or get by legal process; claim; rescue, save, 4, 228.

vinum, i., n., wine, 1, 195, et al.

viola, ae, f., a violet, 11, 69.

violābilis, e, adj. (violō), that may be violated; violable; nōn violābile, inviolable, 2, 154.

violentia, ae, f. (violentus), violence, 11, 354; fierceness, impetuosity, fire, passion, fury, rage, 12, 9.

violentus, a, um, adj. (vis), having much or excessive force; violent, impetuous, 6, 356.

violō, ēvi, ētus, i. a. (vis), to exercise force upon; hurt, wound, 11, 277; break, 7, 114; devastate, 11, 255; desecrate, profane, 2, 189; slay, 12, 67.

vipereus, a, um, adj. (viperă, vīper), pertaining to vipers or snakes; vipers, snake, 6, 281.

vir, vīr, m., a man as distinguished by sex, 9, 479, and freq.; husband, 2, 744; hero, 6, 415; pl., vīri, ōrum, comrades, friends, 2, 668; citizens, 1, 264; people in general, 1, 532.

virāgō, inis, f. (cf. vir), a woman of masculine spirit; a heroine, warriorlike maid, 12, 468.

Virbius, iī, m., a Latin hero, son of Hippolytus and Aricia, 7, 762.

virectum, i., n. (vircō), a green or grassy spot; a lawn or meadow, 6, 638.

virēns, entis, p. of vircō.

vireō, iū, 2, n., to be green, 6, 206, et al.; p., virēns, entis, green, 6, 679.

vīrēs, see vis.
virga, ae, f. (vireō), a twig, bough, branch, 6, 144; a wand (the caduceus of Mercury), 4, 242.

virgātus, a, um, adj. (virga), made of twigs; of basketwork; checked or striped; plaid, 8, 660.

virgeus, a, um, adj. (virga), of twigs, rods, osiers; of brushwood, 7, 463.

virgineus, a, um, adj. (virgo), pertaining to a virgin; of a virgin; a maiden's, 11, 68; maiden, 2, 168.

virginitās, atis, f. (virgo), virginity, 12, 141.

virgō, inis, f., a maiden, virgin, freq.; virgin daughter, 2, 403; virgin child, 11, 565; the transformed virgin, Io, 7, 791.

virgultum, i, n. (virga), used only in the plural, a growth of brambles; a thicket, grove, 12, 522; shrubs, 3, 23; shoots or sprigs, 12, 207.

viridāns, antis, see viridō.

viridis, e, adj. (vireō), verdant, green, 3, 24; green wood, 7, 677; fresh, blooming, 5, 295; vigorous, 6, 304.

viridō, i, n. (viridis), to be green, verdant; p., viridāns, antis, green, grassy, verdant, 5, 388; mossy, 8, 630.

virilis, e, adj. (virgō), pertaining to a man; male, 7, 50; manly, 3, 342; of manhood, 9, 311.

virūs, útis, f. (virgō), manhood; valor, courage, 2, 367; et al.; prowess, 1, 566; moral worth, virtue, 5, 344; greatness, glory, 6, 806; heroism, 4, 3; heroic effort, struggle, 12, 913.

vis, vis, pl., virēs, virium, strength, force; persistence, industry, force, power, 2, 452; keenness of scent, 4, 132; might, 7, 432; violence, fury, 1, 60; hurt, injury, 3, 242; pl., virēs, ium, physical power, strength, 2, 639; military strength, power, re-

sources, 2, 170; natural power, 7, 258; personal power, influence, 8, 404.

viscera, see viscus.

viscum, i, n., the mistletoe, 6, 205.

vīscus, cris, n., an inner part of the body; pl., viscera, um, the entrails, vitals, 6, 599; the flesh, 1, 211; heart, bow, 6, 833.

visō, visī, visus, 3, intens. a. (videō), to look at much; look at carefully, observe, see, 2, 63; visit, 8, 157.

visū, supine of videō.

vīsum, i, n. see videō at the end.

1. visus, a, um, p. of videō.

2. visus, Ús, m. (videō), a seeing; vision, sight, 4, 277; a phenomenon, spectacle, appearance, sight, 2, 212; aspect, 11, 271; prodigy, 3, 36.

vīta, ae, f. (vivō), life, 2, 92; of society or nations, 6, 603; the living spirit, a soul or spirit, 4, 705.

vītālis, e, adj. (vīta), pertaining to life; essential to life, vital, 1, 388.

vītisator, ōris, m. (vītis, a vine, and i. scrō), a vine-planter, 7, 179.

vītō, āvī, ātus, i, a. and n., to shun, avoid, 2, 433.

vitreus, a, um, adj. (vitrum), of or like glass, clear, shining, crystal, 7, 759.

vitta, ae, f., a fillet, band, or chaplet for the head, especially for religious occasions, 5, 366, et al.

vitulus, i, m., a young bullock, steer, calf, 5, 772.

vividus, a, um, adj. (vivō), full of life; lively, vigorous, ardent, 5, 754; quick, swift, 12, 753.

vivō, vivī, victus, 3, n., to live, 3, 311, and freq.; to survive, remain, be still living, 1, 218; to support life, live, 7, 749; exist, prosper, flourish, 1, 445; of inanimate things, live; grow, increase; vivite, live and be happy; farewell.
vivus, a, um, adj. (vivō), alive, living, 6, 531; life-like, 6, 848; immortal, 12, 235; of water, living, running, pure, 2, 719; of rock, natural, unquarried, living, 1, 167.
vix, adv., hardly, scarcely, with difficulty, 5, 263, and freq.
vocātus, ātus, m. (vocō), a calling; summons; pl., a call, 12, 95.
vōciferōr, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (vōx and ferō), to raise the voice; cry out, exclaim; utter with loud cries, 2, 679.
vocō, āvi, ātus, i., a., to call, name, 3, 133; mention, speak of, 3, 185; invoke, implore, 3, 204; propitiate, 3, 253; invite, 3, 79; summon, 2, 668; challenge, 6, 172; incite, 7, 614; assemble, rally, 7, 508.
vōlāns, antis, f., see 1. volō.
vōlātilis, e, adj. (1. volō), flying; missile, winged, 4, 71.
vōlēns, entis, see 2. volō.
vōlō, āvi, ātus, i., freq. n. (1. volō), to fly about, whirl about, hover, flit, 6, 329; ride or gallop around, 12, 126; circulate, pass rapidly, fly.
1. volō, āvi, ātus, i., n., to fly, 1, 300; et al.; of rumor, to be spread rapidly, noise or spread abroad, 3, 121; p., subst., vōlāns, antis, f., a winged creature; a bird, 6, 239.
2. volō, volūn, velle, irreg. and def. a., to will, wish, desire, intend, purpose, freq.; followed by the infin., with or without subject acc., by the subj., or by a noun in the acc.; wish, desire, 2, 104, et al.; of the gods, order, decree, 5, 59, et al.; be willing, 1, 733; think of, intend, mean; of things, to signify, mean, 6, 318; p., vōlēns, entis, willing, ready, unresisting, spontaneously, 6, 146.
Vōlscēns, entis, m., a Latin chief, 9, 370.
Volsciæ, orum, the Volsci or Volscians, a warlike tribe of Latium.
Volscus, a, um, adj., Volscian, 7, 803.
vōlūbilis, e, adj. (volō), turning, whirling, spinning, 7, 382.
vōlucēr, cris, crc, adj. (1. volō), having the power to fly; of birds or winged creatures, swift-winged, 5, 488; of things, winged, fleeting, 2, 794; swift, 1, 317; subst., vōlucris, is, f., a bird, 3, 262.
vōlūmen, ins, n. (volō), a roll; fold, coil, 2, 208.
vōlūtās, ātis, f. (2. volō), a willing; will, wish, desire, 6, 675; consent, 4, 125.
vōlūtātus, ātis, f. (2. volō), satisfaction, delight, pleasure, 3, 660.
Vōlusus, i, m., a follower of Turnus, 11, 463.
vōlūtō, āvi, ātus, i., intens. a. and n. (volō), to roll about; to roll back, reēcho, 5, 149; roll or send through, make resound, 1, 725; of thought, turn over, ponder, think over; meditate, 1, 50; with ellipsis of the acc., 4, 533; n., fall prostrate, 3, 607.
vōlūtus, a, um, p. of volō.
vōlvō, vōlūvi, vōlūtus, 3, a., to roll, 1, 86; roll along or down, 1, 101; roll or cast up, 3, 206; toss, hurl, 12, 906; roll over, roll in the dust, 12, 329; cast, hurl down, 1, 116; 9, 512; roll, wheel, 1, 163; of books, open, unroll, 1, 262; of the Fates, fix the circle of events, decrees, ordain, dispose, 1, 22; 3, 376; of the mind, revolve, meditate, reflect upon, 1, 305; pass, continue, live through, experience, endure, suffer, 1, 9; rotam vōlvere, to complete a cycle, period; pass., vōlvi, roll over, roll, 10, 590; turn or wind about, 7, 350; to be shed, to flow, 4, 449; roll on, revolve, 1, 209.
virgilo, eris, m., a plowshare, plow, 7, 635.
vomö, uf, itus, 3, a., to vomit; belch, vomit forth, 5, 682.
vorägo, inis, f. (vorö), a chasm, abyss, gulf; whirlpool, 6, 296; torrent, 9, 105.
vorö, ävi, ätus, i, a., to swallow up, 1, 117.
voš and võsmet, see tū.
vōtum, i, n., see vošeō.
vōtus, a, um, p. of vošeō.
vošeō, vövi, vōtus, 2, a., to make a pledge or vow to a deity; vow, 10, 774; consecrate, devote, 11, 558; p. subst., vōtum, i, n., a thing vowed; a conditional pledge made to some deity; a vow, 5, 234; prayer, 4, 65; votive offering, 2, 17; sacrifice, 3, 279.
vox, vöcis, f., a voice, i, 328; note, tone, 6, 646; language, 12, 825; response, answer, 2, 119; sound, 3, 556.
Vulcānia, ae, f. (Vulcānus), the island of Vulcan, Ælōra: an island of volcanic origin off the northern coast of Sicily, and supposed by Virgil to be connected by subterranean channels with Ætna, 8, 422.
Vulcānus, a, um, adj. (Vulcānus), pertaining to Vulcan; forged or wrought by Vulcan, 12, 739, et al.; of fire or flame, 10, 408.
Vulcānus, i, m., the god of fire and of the forge, son of Jupiter and Juno, 8, 422; meton., fire, 2, 311, et al.
1. vulgō, ävi, ätus, i, a. (vulgus), to make common or commonly known; spread abroad, 1, 457; divulge, disclose, 10, 64.
2. vulgō, adv., see vulgus.
vulgus, i, n., rarely m., the common people; populace, people, 2, 39; multitude, 2, 798; common soldiery, 2, 99; rabble, throng, 1, 149; of animals, the herd, 1, 190; adv., vulgō, in the multitude; in common, generally, 6, 283; all around, everywhere, 3, 643.
vulnerō, ävi, ätus, i, a. (vulnus), to wound; offend, hurt, wound, 8, 583.
vulnificus, a, um, adj. (vulnus and faciō), wound-making; hurtful, deadly, 8, 446.
vulnus, eris, n., a wound, 2, 436, and freq.; blow, 5, 433; aim, thrust, 2, 529; of the mind, distress, 12, 160; heart-wound, passion, 4, 2; of revenge, 1, 36.
vulsus, a, um, p. of vellō.
vult, see volō.
vultur, uris, m., a vulture, 6, 597.
Vulturinus, i, m., a river of Campania, 7, 729.
vultus, üs, m., the look or expression of the face; face, visage, countenance, 1, 209; features, 4, 556; appearance, aspect, 5, 848; eyes, sight, 2, 639.

X

Xanthus, i, m. 1. The Xanthus or Scamander, a river near Troy, 5, 808, et al. 2. A small river in Epirus named by Helenus after the Trojan Xanthus, 3, 359. 3. A river in Lycia, 4, 143.

Z

Zacynthus, i, f., an island in the Ionian sea opposite Elis, 3, 270.
Zephyrus, i, m., Zephyrus or Favonius, the god of the west wind, 2, 417, et al.; west wind, 4, 562; wind, 10, 103.
Harkness's New Latin Grammars

A COMPLETE LATIN GRAMMAR
Cloth-leather binding. 12mo, 464 pages . . . . $1.25

A SHORT LATIN GRAMMAR
Cloth-leather binding. 12mo, 254 pages . . . . . 80
By Albert Harkness, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor Emeritus in Brown University.

These new text-books are the crowning triumph of a life-work which has made the name of their author familiar to classical scholars and teachers everywhere. They represent the latest advances in philological science, and embody the results of the author's large experience in teaching and of his own linguistic studies, together with the suggestions and advice of eminent German specialists in the field of Historical and Comparative Grammar. The peculiar qualities of simplicity, clearness, and adaptation of treatment to the practical needs of the student and of the class room,—qualities that have always characterized the Harkness Grammars,—have been preserved and even intensified in these new books.

The Complete Latin Grammar is designed at once as a text-book for the class room and a book of reference for the student. It aims not only to present systematically for the benefit of the beginner the leading facts and laws of the Latin language, but also to provide accurately for the needs of the advanced student.

The Short Latin Grammar is published for the benefit of those who prefer to begin with a more elementary manual, or those who do not contemplate a collegiate course. In the preparation of this work the convenience and interest of the student have been carefully consulted. The paradigms, rules, and discussions have in general been introduced in the exact form and language of the Complete Latin Grammar by which it may at any time be supplemented. The numbering of the sections in the two books is also alike.

Copies of the books will be sent, prepaid, to any address on receipt of the price by the Publishers:

American Book Company
New York . . Cincinnati . . Chicago
Latin Prose Composition

BASED ON CAESAR, NEPOS, AND CICERO

BY

CHARLES CROCKER DODGE, B.A.
Classical and High School, Salem, Mass.

AND

HIRAM AUSTIN TUTTLE, Jr., M.A.
Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cloth, 12mo, 145 pages . . . . . Price 75 cents
Vocabulary, Bound Separately in Paper.

In the preparation of this work for the use of schools, an attempt has been made to combine the advantages of the older systematic with the newer discursive method. In order to profit by the successful features of both methods, each exercise has been arranged with the following aims:

1. To give the pupils a comprehensive view of the various ways in which some particular grammatical relation may be expressed.

2. To illustrate these by an exercise based upon a limited portion of the text read, with especial care to introduce only such words and idioms as are to be found in the text.

3. To make each exercise serve also as a review both of topics previously studied and of constructions that have incidentally occurred.

4. To give interest by making the exercises a connected synopsis of the author's work, avoiding in this, however, what might in any possible way be used as a translation.

5. To give such work as will meet the demands of the best private and public schools.

Specimen Entrance Examination Papers set by leading colleges have been added for further practice and reference.

Copies sent, prepaid, to any address on receipt of the price.

American Book Company

New York • Cincinnati • Chicago
Cicero's Orations
AND SELECTIONS FROM THE LETTERS

EDITED BY
WILLIAM R. HARPER, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
President of the University of Chicago
AND
FRANK A. GALLUP, A.M.
Professor of Latin, Colgate Academy

Half Leather, 12mo, 566 pages, with Maps and Illustrations. Price, $1.30

This edition of Cicero contains in addition to selected letters all the orations required by all the colleges throughout the country. It is intended to be distinctly practical and aims solely to meet the needs of secondary and preparatory schools.

The Orations have been arranged in the order in which it is thought they can be read to the best advantage and include, besides the four against Catiline, those for Archias, Milo, Marcellus, and Ligarius, Pompey's Commission, and the Fourteenth Philippic.

The Letters have been selected with special reference to their fitness for reading at sight and for this purpose they have no equal in Roman literature.

The Introduction includes a well balanced life of Cicero with a just estimate of his standing and character and many helpful features which will give the student a comprehensive knowledge of Roman life and politics.

The Notes suggest rather than tell the student and help him to get, instead of getting for him, that acquaintance with the orator and with the language which is the result of true study.

The Vocabulary shows great care and thoroughness and meets the requirements of the average student.

The Maps are accurate and drawn especially for this work and the Illustrations are happily chosen to illustrate both text and time.

Copies sent, prepaid, to any address on receipt of the price.

American Book Company
New York • Cincinnati • Chicago