VIRGIL. (Raphael.)
VIRGIL'S AENEID

BOOK II.

WITH

Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary

BY

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NOTE TO TEACHER—The present edition has been issued with wide margins for additional notes by pupils.

W. J. GAGE & CO. LIMITED

TORONTO.
Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture, by W. J. Gage & Co., in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.
PREFACE.

This edition of Virgil is intended for students of Latin preparing for Junior Leaving and University Matriculation examinations, to almost all of whom this portion of Virgil will be the first Latin poetry ever read. For this reason many things have been omitted that are commonly found in annotated texts, such as parallel passages, Greek quotations, discussions of various readings or of other intricate questions, and subtleties of interpretation which are beyond the pupil's grasp. For the same reason a considerable degree of immaturity is often presupposed in the reader of the notes and introduction. Throughout, the degree of acquaintance with Latin likely to have been gained from reading two books of Cæsar has been kept in view.

Believing that the average student in our High Schools has but a limited appreciation of poetry written in his native English, and that the difficulties caused by the foreign medium will to the beginner in Virgil prevent even that moderate degree of æsthetic appreciation possible in the case of English poetry, the editor has endeavored chiefly to help the pupil to a clear understanding of the poet's meaning, leaving appreciation or enjoyment of the beauties of the poem to come, as alone they will, with increasing acquaintance with Latin. And here interest in the story of the Aeneid must not be confounded with enjoyment of Virgil's poetry. The latter is the privilege of the few; the former is possible to any one who can read English.
It will be noticed that less help than is usual in similar editions is given in the way of translation of passages. Instead of this, special care has been taken with the vocabulary, that it may be not merely complete and accurate, but such as to enable the student to render his author neatly and with suitable diction. That the Vocabulary covers six books of the Aeneid will be of advantage in developing the pupil’s skill and taste in selecting the right meaning of words, without hampering him with too large a choice.

The illustrations, which are adapted from Pinelli’s designs, will aid materially in giving vividness and clearness to the pupil’s conceptions.

If errors or misprints have eluded observation, the editor will value more highly the kindness which points them out than the indulgence which overlooks them.

Toronto, July 13, 1893.
INTRODUCTION.

I. The Story of the Siege of Troy
II. The Story of the Aeneid.
III. The Life of Virgil.
IV. The Aeneid of Virgil.
V. The Metre of the Aeneid.

I.—THE STORY OF THE SIEGE OF TROY.

Long ago, before the time when Saul was king over Israel, it is said that a ten year's war was waged, in which the Greeks sought to take the city of Troy. Troy was situated in the north-western corner of Asia Minor, at the foot of Mount Ida, and was inhabited by a people connected with the Phrygians of Asia Minor, under the rule of a family of kings descended from Teucer. Those who came against them, lived in Greece, one of the sunniest and most pleasant parts of the world, including with the mainland all the islands both to the east and to the west. The Greeks and the Trojans seem to have been very much alike in most ways. Their armor and method of warfare were alike, they seemed to be able at all times to understand each other's speech, and their manners, customs, and religion are represented as being in most points identical.

One of the most important things about the Greeks and Trojans, and perhaps to us the strangest, was their belief in
the many gods whom they worshipped, and as those Greek and Roman writers who have told the story of the Trojan war believed in the same gods, we naturally hear a great deal about them in such a poem as the Aeneid. Briefly these people believed that there were many gods, with different degrees of power and glory, dwelling in the heavens or in the awful realms of the dead beneath the earth, and that all over the world were countless divine beings, river-gods, sea-gods, nymphs of the sea, the forest, and the fountains, and guardian spirits of the hearth and household.* These creations of their fancy were almost always gifted with grace and beauty, and though they had much the same ways, feelings and passions as mankind, were looked upon with loving reverence. Only a few awful spirits such as the Furies were supposed to exist, and as a whole, to this brave, simple, noble but passionate race of Greeks, the world was a great fairy-abode, and almost all the stories of those early days read more like fairy tales than like narratives of real events. For these gods were supposed by them to be continually mingling with mankind, interesting themselves in human affairs, appearing on earth often in disguise, and sometimes even marrying with some favored mortal.

It was in many ways a surprisingly simple life that was lived by the ancient Greeks of the Homeric times. As Kingsley tells us in his 'Greek Heroes,' they were 'a country people, living in farms and walled villages, in a simple hard-working way; so that the greatest kings and heroes cooked their own meals and thought it no shame, and made their own ships and weapons, and fed and harnessed their own horses; and the

*Chief among these were Jupiter or Jove, the lord of Heaven, Juno his wife, Neptune, the god of the sea, Apollo the sun-god, Venus, the goddess of love and beauty, Mars the god of war, Pallas or Minerva the goddess of wisdom and of war, Vulcan the fire-god, Pluto the god of the lower world, Diana the goddess of the moon and of hunting, Ceres the goddess of agriculture, and Vesta the goddess of the hearth.
queens worked with their maid-servants and did all the business of the house, and spun and wove and embroidered, and made their husband's clothes and their own. So that a man was honored among them, not because he happened to be rich, but according to his skill and his strength and courage and the number of things he could do. For they were but grown-up children."

Each king or prince ruled over a small territory of a few square miles, with probably but one city or walled town in it; they owed no allegiance to any other king, and were in most cases great warriors, even more than prudent counsellors. Their subjects were partly nobles having nearly the same rank and power as the king, and partly the common people of whom we hear but little.

Troy was one of the greatest of the cities of those days,* and when the city walls were built, in Laomedon's reign, two of the gods, Apollo and Neptune, aided in the work, though Laomedon earned their ill-will by cheating them of the reward offered for their service. It was in the reign of Priam that ruin fell upon the kingdom of Troy. He lived with Hecuba,

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*The following table gives the lineage of the kings of Troy and of Aeneas. The kings' names are in capitals. From Teucer, Dardanus, Tros, and Ilus, came different names for the Trojans or for Troy:

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<th>TEUCER</th>
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<td>Hector, Paris, Helenus, Delphobus, Troilus, Creusa = AEneas.</td>
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his wife, in great splendor, and his many sons and daughters were growing up around him, until at the time of the birth of one of them, afterwards known as Paris, his mother dreamed that it was a firebrand that was born, which would destroy the city. So the child was cast forth on the slopes of Mount Ida and was there found and reared by a shepherd. As he grew up he became very beautiful, though rather effeminate, and was at last recognized and reinstated in his rights as the king's son.

But before this last event, a very strange thing had happened. At a certain wedding feast, at which most of the gods and goddesses were present, one who had not been invited, the goddess of Discord, avenged the slight by sending a golden apple inscribed "To the Fairest." Three goddesses claimed it, Juno, Minerva and Venus. The decision was referred to Paris, then a shepherd on Mount Ida. To win his verdict, Juno promised him power, Minerva wisdom, and Venus the fairest woman in Greece as his wife. Paris awarded the apple to Venus and not long after went to Greece. There he fell in love with the most beautiful woman of those days, Helen the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta. Her beauty had caused many princes to sue for her hand in marriage, and before a choice was made they had all sworn to avenge any wrong ever done her. So now when Paris induced her to flee with him to Troy, Menelaus had no difficulty in getting a large number of kings with their warriors to assist him in recovering Helen and punishing Paris. Under the leadership of Agamemnon, brother of Menelaus and king of Mycenae, a fleet of nearly twelve hundred ships set sail from Greece against Troy. The most famous among the Greeks, besides Agamemnon and Menelaus, were Achilles the grandest warrior of the age, Ulysses who, while a great warrior, was specially noted for his shrewdness, Diomedes and Ajax.

For nine long years the siege went on. Many cities in Asia sent forces to Troy to aid Priam, whose best warriors were his
son Hector, and Aeneas, the latter being the son of Venus and a Trojan prince, Anchises. The Greeks did not surround the city, but encamped on the shore near their ships and many battles took place on the plain before Troy. In these nine years the Greeks succeeded in driving the Trojans within the walls and in gaining the surrounding towns. In the tenth year a notable quarrel arose between Agamemnon and Achilles, and for a time, while Achilles held aloof from fighting, the Trojans had the better of it. But at last they slew his dearest friend, Patroclus, and urged by his grief and anger he returned to the battle and slew Hector, the bulwark of the Trojans. Soon Achilles himself was slain by Paris, and his son Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus was brought to the scene of war. But when nothing seemed to bring them success, the Greeks tried stratagem, and pretended to sail away homewards, leaving a huge wooden horse as an offering to Minerva. This the Trojans drew rejoicing within their walls, but within it were concealed many of the bravest Greeks who issued from the horse by night, seized the gates and aided by the other Greeks, who had returned in the fleet, took the city and destroyed it.

In this war the gods took part, some, like Juno, Neptune, Pallas and Apollo, favoring the Greeks, others, like Venus and Mars, aiding Troy, though the latter were unable to prevail over the destiny decreed by fate for Priam and his city.

Aeneas escaped from the burning town and with some followers sailed away under the special protection of his mother Venus, to found a new city. After many disappointments and wonderful adventures he landed in Italy, and from the settlement he planted there grew the great city of Rome, that in Virgil's day had become the mistress of the whole civilized world. Aeneas' adventures and experiences form the subject of the poem called the Aeneid.
II.—THE STORY OF THE AENEID.

BOOK 1.—It is now the seventh year since Troy fell, and Aeneas with his body of exiles is still wandering over the seas, pursued by the unrelenting hate of Juno (who had been foremost in compassing the destruction of Troy), so that he has not yet been able to found the city from which imperial Rome was to spring.

As Aeneas is sailing from Sicily, Juno induces Aeolus, god of the winds, to raise a storm which scatters the fleet and drives some of them ashore. But Neptune, the lord of the sea, rebukes the winds and quells the storm, and Aeneas with seven of his ships lands on the coast of Africa.

Venus, the mother of Aeneas, complains to Jupiter that the destiny decreed for Aeneas is being thwarted by Juno, but her anxiety is dispelled by his promise that in due time a kingdom shall be founded in Italy, which shall grow into the worldwide empire of the Caesars. Mercury is sent to ensure Aeneas' welcome by the people of Carthage, near which city he has landed.

Aeneas starts out to explore the country and meets Venus in the disguise of a huntress, who tells him of Carthage, and its recent founding by Queen Dido and a band of fugitives from Tyre. Then bidding him go to the city, she leaves him, revealing her godhead as she vanishes.

Aeneas, invisible in a cloud, enters the city, sees with envy the people busily raising their new home, and finds that the crews of his other vessels have been saved and brought to Carthage before the Queen. When Dido extends a gracious welcome to these shipwrecked Trojans, the cloud falls from Aeneas, who greets his friends and reveals himself to Dido.

Venus is anxious that Dido shall learn to love Aeneas, that he may be safe from harm in this city, which was sacred to Juno; so when Aeneas sends to the fleet for his young son
Ascanius (or Iulus), she substitutes her son Cupid, and bids him inspire Dido with love for Aeneas.

That evening a banquet is given in Aeneas’ honor, the false Ascanius is there and kindles a flame of love in Dido’s heart as she converses with Aeneas. Finally she asks her guest to tell her the story of his country’s fall and his long wanderings.

Book II.—Aeneas begins his story of Troy’s sad overthrow. The Greeks, wearied by the long war, build a monstrous horse, under Pallas’ guidance, and spread the report that they are going home. When they have sailed away the Trojans issue forth, inspect the deserted camp, and debate whether to destroy the horse or bring it into the city.

At this moment a Greek, Sinon, is brought in. He has purposely remained behind that he may be captured and by his artful story induce the Trojans to admit the horse. After winning their sympathy and confidence by telling of his cruel treatment by Ulysses and the Greeks, he is asked the meaning of the huge wooden horse. He tells them it is an offering to Minerva, and made so large that it may not be taken within the city walls; for, if it enter, there is a prophecy that Troy will in her turn invade Greece and destroy it.

He has barely finished when a terrible portent appears. Two monstrous serpents come towards them over the sea, make for Laocoon, the priest who had advised the destruction of the horse and had hurled his spear at it, and after destroying him with his two sons, take refuge in the temple of Pallas. Believing the will of the gods to be revealed by this omen, the Trojans make a breach in the city walls and with rejoicings bring in the fatal horse.

At night the Greeks, who had sailed but a short distance, return to Troy. Sinon opens the wooden horse and a number of Greek warriors pour forth, who slay the sentinels at the gates, and admit their friends from the fleet.
In a vision Hector appears to Aeneas, tells him that Troy is lost, bids him flee and entrusts the gods of Troy to his care. Aeneas awaking finds the city in flames and rushes forth, joined by other Trojans, to oppose the Greeks. But his efforts are in vain, his followers are killed and Aeneas sees king Priam slain and his palace and the whole citadel in possession of the foe.

His goddess mother now appears and bids him rescue his own family. His father Anchises is at first unwilling to flee, but is overcome by omens that betoken divine guidance and protection. Aeneas sets out bearing his aged father and the gods of Troy and leading his little son by the hand. His wife Creusa follows but in the confusion is lost. When they have reached a place of safety outside the city walls, Aeneas discovering her loss returns to the city in search of her. He finds the Greeks everywhere victorious, but there is no trace of Creusa. Suddenly her shade appears to him, to tell him that she has been saved from captivity by death. She bids him escape, and he returns to his friends, whom he finds joined by many more Trojans. With these at dawn he makes his way to the mountains near Troy.

Book III.—The Trojan fugitives build a fleet and cross over to Thrace where they proceed to found a city. But as Aeneas is gathering boughs for a sacrifice, drops of blood trickle from them and a voice tells him he is by the grave of Polydorus, a son of Priam, who had been sent with much treasure for safety to the Thracians, and had been murdered by them.

Leaving this polluted spot they sail to Delos where the oracle bids them seek their ancient mother-city. Anchises says this is Crete, from which their ancestor Teucer had come, and to Crete they steer. But scarcely have they begun to build a city, when a pestilence breaks out. In a vision the gods of his ancestors appear to Aeneas, and tell him that it is another land in the west, called Italy, which he must seek from which Dardanus had come in ancient times.
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When the Greeks again set out a storm drives them to the islands where the foul monsters, the Harpies, live. These seize upon the viands of the Trojans, who in vain strive to slay them. Then the Harpy Celaeno pronounces a curse upon them, declaring they shall not found their city till hunger drives them to eat their tables. Leaving this spot they sail among the islands west of Greece to Epirus. Here they visit Helenus, son of Priam, who has married Hector's widow Andromache and is reigning over the kingdom of Pyrrhus. Helenus, who is a famous soothsayer, gives him instructions as to his voyages and Aeneas and his band reluctantly leave their country-men and sail to Sicily.

As they sail along the coast they find a Greek who had been left on shore by Ulysses near the giant Cyclops' cave. With difficulty they rescue him and coast along to Drepanum. Here Anchises dies, and is buried, and as the Trojans are sailing from Sicily they are overtaken by a storm which drives them to Carthage. Such is Aeneas' story.

Book IV.—Dido's love for Aeneas has grown apace. Her sister Anna, to whom she reveals it, encourages her in the hope of a union between the Trojans and Carthaginians, and advises her to delay Aeneas' departure as long as she can. Juno, who would do anything to prevent the destined city in Italy from being founded, proposes to Venus that a marriage be brought about between the two, and Venus pretends to assent. A hunting party sets out the next day, and a storm arising, the company scatter for shelter. Aeneas and Dido meet in the same cave, and there reveal their love for each other. Dido now openly shows her love for Aeneas, and regards the marriage as already certain.

But Iarbas, a prince of Libya and a rejected suitor of Dido's, hearing the tale, prays to Jupiter for vengeance. Jupiter sends down Mercury who warns Aeneas that he must not linger at Carthage, and charges him to set sail at once. Aeneas cannot but obey the divine command and prepares for
his departure. As soon as Dido learns of his intention, she is beside herself, reproaches him for his faithlessness and implores him not to go. He tells her it is Heaven's will that he must go and Dido, in an outburst of passion, heaps reproaches and curses upon him. Afterwards as he continues his preparations she has her sister Anna see Aeneas and try to change his purpose, but in vain.

At last she resolves upon suicide, and has a funeral pile built, on which, as she says, to burn all the gifts and relics of Aeneas. During the night Mercury again appears to Aeneas and bids him fly at once. He sets out, and at dawn Dido sees the fleet sailing away. She gives herself up to rage and despair, then ascends the funeral pile, and slays herself with Aeneas' sword.

Book V.—Aeneas sees from his ship the distant gleam of Dido's funeral fire, and though he does not know its cause is troubled at heart. A storm comes on and Aeneas turns aside to Sicily where he is kindly received by Acestes, a distant kinsman, now ruling over the place where Anchises is buried. Aeneas offers sacrifice at his father's tomb, and nine days after holds funeral games on the shore.

The boat race is succeeded by a foot race, a boxing match, and a contest at archery. The Trojan game, as it was called, which came next, a mimic war waged by two bodies of cavalry, is interrupted by news that the fleet is on fire. For Juno has sent down Iris to the Trojan women, who are left with the ships, and are growing weary of their wanderings. Iris excites the women to frenzy and they fire the ships. The Trojans rush to save them but the fire has taken too deep a hold. Aeneas prays to Jupiter for aid and a great rain-storm is sent that saves all the ships but four.

Anchises' shade appears by night to Aeneas and counsels him to seek the advice of the holy Sibyl in Italy. Aeneas builds a city where he leaves the women and the aged, and sets sail for Italy.
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Venus seeks and is promised the protection of Neptune for her son, but one condition is imposed, that one life shall be lost. And so that night while the fleet is going quickly on its way, the god of sleep descends, puts Palinurus, Aeneas' pilot, to sleep and hurls him into the sea.

Book VI.—Aeneas lands at Cumae in Italy, and visits the Sibyl, the priestess of Apollo. Aeneas offers his vows to the god who through the Sibyl prophesies fresh dangers in Italy, but a successful issue. He then asks how he may descend to the lower world where dwell the dead, to see his father. The priestess gives him instructions, and after the funeral rites are paid to Misenus, one of Aeneas' followers who has just died, he sets out, attended by the Sibyl, through the cavern where lay the entrance to Hades.

Here on their way they behold many monsters and terrible spirits, and come to the river over which the souls of the dead are ferried by the boatman Charon. On the banks they see wandering the unburied dead, unable to cross for a hundred years. They cross the Styx, pacify the three-headed Cerberus guarding the entrance, and pass through the regions where dwell the shades of infants, the falsely condemned, suicides, and those who have died for love. Here Dido is met, but she disdains to look at Aeneas. Then they come to the fields where warriors dwell, among them many of the heroes who fought at Troy. Tartarus, where the guilty dead are punished, is next reached.

Soon they come to the abode of the blessed, where dwell the pure priests, and poets, those who fell fighting for their country, and all who have brought beauty or good to mankind. Here Anchises is found, surveying countless nations, souls who have once lived on earth and after a long period of purification are to be born again. There Aeneas sees the long line of men who were to be famous in Alba and in Rome, and after Anchises has told him of the wars he must himself wage, he returns to earth through the gate of dreams. Returning to his comrades, he sets sail, coasting northward.
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Book VII.—The second part of the Aeneid contains the story of the settlement in Italy. Aeneas anchors in the Tiber, near the city of Laurentum where Latinus is reigning. Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, was wooed by Turnus, a prince of the Rutulians, but certain omens led Latinus to seek a foreign alliance for her. The Trojans, in an unexpected way, fulfil the omens that were to point out to them their resting place, and proceed to build a city. An embassy is sent to Latinus who graciously receives them. But Juno sends the Fury Allecto to inflame Amata, the queen, with the other Latin women against the new comers, and to rouse Turnus to war. A quarrel is soon brought about between Turnus and Aeneas, and Latinus is forced by Amata's importunity to allow war to be declared. A great body of Italian allies rally to aid Turnus.

Book VIII.—The god of the Tiber river in a vision advises Aeneas to seek aid from Evander, an Arcadian reigning in Italy. Aeneas sails up the river to Evander's city and finds him celebrating the feast of Hercules. Evander tells of Hercules' exploit in slaying the monster Cacus, and points out the various places of interest, places afterwards to be famous in Roman history.

Venus persuades the god Vulcan to make a special suit of armor for Aeneas in his forge beneath Mount Aetna. Evander sends a force under his son Pallas, and advises Aeneas to go for aid to the Etruscans of Caere. As Aeneas reaches Caere, Venus meets him bearing the armor made by Vulcan, including a shield, on which are engraved many of the great events in Roman history, especially the glorious victory of Augustus at Actium.

Book IX.—While Aeneas is absent, Juno sends Iris to incite Turnus to attack the camp. Turnus first sets fire to the ships, which are turned into sea-nymphs, then surrounds the camp. By night Nisus and Euryalus try to reach Aeneas, but are slain by the Rutulians. In the morning the besiegers
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attacked the camp, and after heroic deeds of valor on both sides, are beaten back.

Book X.—A council of the gods is held, where Venus and Juno urge their respective sides. Jupiter declares that fate must run its course. Aeneas, while the siege goes vigorously on, is sailing back from Caere, with an Etruscan army. The sea-nymphs who were lately ships meet him and encourage him. Turnus tries to oppose his landing but in vain, and a battle follows on the shore in which Pallas is slain by Turnus. Aeneas rushes to avenge his death, but Juno, alarmed for Turnus' safety, entices him on board a ship which carries him to Ardea. Meanwhile the battle centres around the combat of Aeneas with Mezentius, who is saved by the devotion and death of his son Lausus.

Book XI.—Funeral rites follow for the dead on either side, and as dissensions have arisen among the Latins, a council is held at which Latinus proposes to come to terms with Aeneas. This proposal Turnus violently opposes.

The Trojan forces now appear and fighting is resumed. At last the Rutulians are put to flight and are followed by the Trojans to the walls of Laurentum.

Book XII.—Turnus now offers to settle the war by single combat with Aeneas, though Latinus is anxious to make peace. After all preparations have been made, and the fight is about to begin, the nymph Juturna, Turnus' sister, urged by Juno, incites the Rutulians to break the truce, and in the fight which follows Aeneas is wounded, and Turnus regardless of his oath makes great havoc among the Trojans.

Aeneas, miraculously healed by Venus, returns to the battle, seeking Turnus, whose sister, acting as his charioteer, evades the pursuit. The Trojans press the enemy hard, and Laurentum itself is threatened with destruction by fire. Amata commits suicide, and Turnus rushes to the city and the single combat between Aeneas and Turnus begins. A long and desperate fight ensues, but at length, after Jupiter
has reconciled Juno to Turnus' defeat, Aeneas has his foe at
his mercy. Turnus begs for quarter, and Aeneas is about to
grant it, when he catches sight of the spoils of his young
friend Pallas, and in wrath plunges his sword in Turnus'
heart.

So ends Virgil's story. Aeneas after the war married Lavi-
nia, and from them was sprung the line of kings who reigned
in Alba Longa, as well as Romulus the founder of Rome.
From his son Ascanius or Iulus, by Creusa, was said to be
descended the Julian family; who, in the person of the Cæsar,
became the imperial rulers of Rome in Virgil's days.

III.—LIFE OF VIRGIL.

Publius Vergilius* Maro was born B.C. 70 at the little vil-
lage of Andes near Mantua, in the great northern plain of
Italy, watered by the river Padus, the modern Po. The people
of this country were of Gallic descent and not close kinsmen of
the Romans or southern Italians, and it was not till Virgil
was twenty-one years of age that they were made full Roman
citizens. Virgil's father lived on a small farm, but was able
to give his son all the advantages of education to be obtained
in those days, perhaps seeing early in his boy some signs of
future greatness. Except that Virgil studied in Cremona and
Milan and at sixteen was sent to Rome to the best teachers
there, we know practically nothing of his youth. This period
fell between the two great civil wars of Rome, and from what
we know of Virgil's nature, the comparative peace of his boy-
hood and youth was more congenial than the civil wars that
raged from his twenty-second to his fortieth year.

* There seems to be no doubt that the correct spelling is Vergilius,
and scarcely less doubt that to the English reader the poet will always
be Virgil.
When in B.C. 41 peace for a time did come, the victorious Octavian confiscated large tracts of land in Italy and distributed them among his soldiers. Virgil's farm (his father being now dead) was thus seized on, but Virgil had become favorably known to Asinius Pollio, the governor of the district, and at his suggestion Virgil went to Rome and appealed to Augustus. Restitution was made by order of Augustus, though Virgil did not regain his farm, and soon we find Virgil living at Rome under the patronage of the court, and on terms of intimacy with the leading writers of the day. His first volume of poetry, the Eclogues, a collection of ten pastoral poems, commenced before he came to Rome, was completed in B.C. 37, and soon after he left Rome and for most of his remaining years lived in Campania near Naples. From B.C. 37 to 30 he worked at his second great poem, the Georgics, a series of four poems on husbandry as one of the glories of Italian life. The remaining eleven years of his life were devoted to his great epic poem, the Aeneid. We are told that in B.C. 23 he read Books II., IV. and VI. to Augustus at the latter's request. In B.C. 19 the poet had completed his epic, but intended to devote three years more to polishing and revising it. However, while on a voyage to Greece and Asia that year, he fell sick at Athens and returned, dying just as he reached Italy.

In his last illness, dissatisfied with the condition of the Aeneid, he asked his executors to burn it, but fortunately Augustus forbade their carrying out Virgil's last wish.

In person Virgil is said to have been tall and dark, of rustic even awkward appearance. He was gentle, shy and reserved in manner, and the purity of his life gained him the name of Parthenias, 'the maiden.' No authentic picture exists.

The tomb in which Virgil was buried near Naples long remained an object of veneration, and Virgil himself in the middle ages came to be looked upon as a sage, magician and prophet.
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IV.—THE AENEID OF VIRGIL.

The Aeneid belongs to the class of poetry called Epic, that is, it is a narrative poem, of an élévated character, describing the exploits of heroes.

The following, condensed from Sellar, gives a general account of Virgil’s position and excellence as a poet.

There was before Virgil’s time but one Roman Epic, the Annals of Ennius, written two hundred years before, stirring but rugged; about the time when Virgil first came to Rome the poems of Lucretius and Catullus appeared, which were the most artistic in form yet written in Rome. A Roman epic was wanted which would satisfy the national imagination as Ennius did, and also the new sense of art, and the great expansion of national life since Ennius’ day. The emperor Augustus was anxious that his exploits should be commemorated by some great poet, and Virgil had long been ambitious to treat the traditions of Alba Longa in heroic verse.

These objects then had to be kept in view—a work of art that could rival the great epics of Homer; a revival of interest in the heroic legends concerning the founding of Rome; the expression of the national feeling of an imperial city; the expression of the deeper feelings and thoughts of his age about the ideals and the problems of life; and the celebration of Augustus. All these Virgil combined by selecting the story of Aeneas, which enabled him to treat of the origin of Rome, to parallel Homer’s tales of war and sea-wanderings, and to glorify the family of the Cæsars, the Julii, who boasted of their descent from Iulus the son of Aeneas.

As regards Rome itself, Virgil develops the conception entertained by the Romans themselves, that their city was ordained by Heaven to achieve world-wide dominion. Thus Virgil represents Aeneas as guided continually by the gods until he founds the city, destined by the fates to be the greatest
in the world. Aeneas in ancient times and Augustus in his own day are regarded as instruments in the hands of fate, which is a great inscrutable power working out its purposes in the world through the agency of Rome.

With this idea of universal empire is combined a reverence for antiquity, for old customs, for the religious faith of early Italy, and an attachment to all places connected with the history of the nation.

The Aeneid then, as an epic describing the great part Rome played in the history of the world, as determined by the divine decrees, is partly a national and partly a religious epic. It has only a secondary interest as an epic of human action, as a portrayal of manners and character, and it has always been objected to the Aeneid that its central character is a failure—that while Aeneas is blameless, pious, and patient, he is uninteresting, weak, lacking in energy, that he is a passive tool in the hands of fate, not a great hero relying upon his own resources and stirred by ordinary human passions. It may be that Virgil was determined in this largely by his weariness of the civil wars that had been raging so long, and by the desire felt everywhere in his days for the restoration of peace, law, order and piety. This desire was met by Augustus' policy, and in this lay the security of Augustus' position.

Dido stands out as the most life-like and interesting character Virgil has drawn, and even if she does represent to the Roman the hated race of Carthaginians, and even if her desertion by Aeneas calls forth no hint of condemnation from the poet, we cannot but feel that Virgil sympathetically entered into the tragic nature of Dido's story.

Apart from character the main sources of human interest developed in the Aeneid are: the nobility and dignity of the story itself, apart from its connection with the national sentiment; the interest of two romantic legends, the destruction of Troy, and the foundation of Carthage; the scenes familiar, yet full of great memories and associations; the characters
prominent in legend, or else representative of some nation; the interweaving of the old and ever new themes of war and sea-adventures, with the passion of love.

Virgil's restoration of the legendary past is not exact in all its details, or sometimes even in its spirit. There is a mixture of primitive simplicity and luxurious pomp, of the fierceness and roughness of an uncultured age and the courtesy, dignity and kindliness of more polished times. The most unreal of all his portrayals are the battle scenes of the later books, where the real interest lies generally, not in the stirring events of the combat, but in the pathetic death of some interesting character.

But if objection is taken to Virgil's character-drawing, the highest praise has always been given to the artistic excellence of his work, both in its arrangement and in the working out of details. Virgil (as Tennyson has it) 'could write ten lines, they say, at dawn, and lavish all the golden day to make them wealthier in his reader's eyes.' No poet surpasses him in finished execution, in stateliness and majesty of movement. His poetry shows a varied and continuous harmony, a rich, chastened and noble style nowhere else to be found in Latin.

Sellar regards Virgil as supreme among his countrymen in 'that subtle fusion of the music and the meaning of language which touches the deepest and most secret springs of emotion. He touches especially the emotions of reverence and of a yearning for a higher spiritual life, and the sense of nobleness in human affairs, in great institutions and great natures; the sense of the sanctity of human affections, of the imaginative spell exercised by the past, of the mystery of the unseen world.'

MacKail speaks of 'the majestic sadness, the serene and harmonious cadences, of poetry enriched with all the associations of art and learning; and wrought by patient labor into the most exquisite finish. But what Virgil has in a degree that no other poet has ever equalled is pity; the sense of "tears in things" to which in the most famous of his single verses
(Aen. 1. 462) he has given imperishable expression, and which fills with strange insight and profound emotion those lonely words and pathetic half lines where he has sounded the depths of beauty and sorrow, of patience and magnanimity, of honor in life and hope beyond death.

Perhaps nothing so completely expresses the modern view of Virgil as the lines of Tennyson (himself the most Virgilian of all our modern poets), written at the request of the people of Mantua for the nineteenth centenary of Virgil's death, 1881.

Roman Virgil, thou that singest Ilion's lofty temples robed in fire, Ilion falling, Rome arising, wars, and filial faith, and Dido's pyre; Landscape-lover, lord of language more than he that sang the Works and Days,
All the chosen coin of fancy flashing out from many a golden phrase;
Thou that singest wheat and woodland, tilth and vineyard, hive and horse and herd;
All the charm of all the Muses often flowering in a lonely word;
Poet of the happy Tityrus piping underneath his beechen bowers;
Poet of the poet-satyr whom the laughing shepherd bound with flowers;
Chanter of the Pollio, glorying in the blissful years again to be,
Summers of the snakeless meadow, unlaborious earth and oarless sea;
Thou that seest Universal Nature moved by Universal Mind;
Thou majestic in thy sadness at the doubtful doom of human kind;
Light among the vanished ages; star that gildest yet this phantom shore;
Golden branch amid the shadows, kings and realms that pass to rise no more;
Now thy Forum roars no longer; fallen every purple Caesar's dome—
Tho' thine ocean-roll of rhythm sound for ever of Imperial Rome—
Now the Rome of slaves hath perish'd, and the Rome of freemen holds her place;
I, from out the Northern Island, sunder'd once from all the human race, I salute thee, Mantovano, I that loved thee since my day began,
Wielder of the stateliest measure ever moulded by the lips of man.
V.—THE METRE OF THE AENEID.

The principle upon which rhythm is based in English poetry is a regular succession of accented and unaccented syllables. In Latin, accent has nothing to do with scansion, which depends rather on the regular succession of long and short syllables.

**LONG AND SHORT SYLLABLES.**

A long syllable is one containing a long vowel, or a diphthong,* or even a short vowel before two consonants, or 

\[ j, x, \text{ or } z; \]

* e.g. the first syllable in each of the following words is long: **primus, aedes, mentis, major, texo, gaza.** Even if one of the two consonants be at the beginning of another word this rule holds, *e.g.* the syllable **sub** is short in **sub ipsa**, but long in **sub montem**. But the rule does not always hold when the two consonants are *l* or *r* preceded by some other letter; *e.g.* the first syllable of **patris** may be short or long.

A short syllable is one containing a short vowel (except in the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph), including regularly all cases where a vowel is followed by another vowel or diphthong, *e.g.* the first syllable in **tenet, deus, deae**, is short. But genitives in **ins** have *i* sometimes short sometimes long, and many proper names, borrowed from the Greek (in which this rule does not hold) have a long vowel before another vowel or diphthong, *e.g.* the second syllable of **Aeneas, Orion**.

In scansion *h* is not considered, so that the first syllable of **adhuc** is not long, while in **mihi** the first syllable is short as certainly as if it were spelled **mii**.

Syllables then may be short or long either by nature or by position.

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* The only diphthongs in Latin are **ae, au, eu, ei, oe** and **ui**, the two first being far the commonest.
Virgil uses in the Aeneid the metre known as Dactylic Hexameter, that is a line containing six dactyls, each dactyl consisting of one long syllable followed by two short syllables. Two irregularities however are to be noticed; first, the last foot has but two syllables (a long and a short, or two long); secondly, in any one, two, three or even four of the first four syllables a dactyl may be replaced by a spondee, that is a foot consisting of two long syllables.

This metre is generally represented thus

\[ \begin{array}{ccccccc}
\sim & \sim & \sim & \sim & \sim & \sim \\
\sim & \sim & \sim & \sim & \sim & \sim \\
\sim & \sim & \sim & \sim & \sim & \sim \\
\end{array} \]

Thus sixteen different arrangements of the line are possible (apart from the variation in the last foot), viz. one with the first four feet dactyls, four with one spondee in the line, six with two spondees in the line, four with three spondees in the line, and one with four spondees in the first four feet. For examples see the lines indicated on page xxix.

**Elision.**

But in a majority of the lines a further difficulty arises. Where the last syllable of a word ends in a vowel, or in m. and the first syllable of the next word begins with a vowel or h, these two syllables are elided or taken together and counted as one. Such a case is called elision.* For example *vera inquit*, counts as three syllables in scansion, so also *tegerem ut, divum humo, curru haeret*.

**Scansion.**

Probably the best way for beginners to get the scansion of Virgil is as follows: Mark first all cases of elision; then the two last feet, which uniformly consist of the last five syllables,

* Elision is usually marked thus: *ver'a inquit* or *vera' inquit*. 
may be marked off; then the quantity of syllables long or short by position, according to the preceding rules, can be marked; after which the first four feet can, in a large majority of cases, be settled beyond a doubt, without any reference to the natural quantity of the vowels. Finally (and this is all-important, if the student is ever to get beyond this rule of thumb and catch the rhythm of Virgil), the line when scanned should be read over according to the division made.*

CAESURA.

When a word ends within a foot, a caesura is said to occur, and in the dactylic hexameter, the caesura, or caesural pause when it coincides with a pause in the sense constitutes much of the charm of the rhythm, the line falling into two unequal parts.

The favorite caesural pause occurs in the third foot, but sometimes it comes in the fourth foot, in which case there is often another pause in the second foot, the line thus being divided into three parts.

The pause is far more often after the long syllable of a dactylic foot than after the first short syllable. †

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* The following will represent a line at the different stages of scan-
sion:
vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troja est.
vestr(um) hoc augurium, vestroqu(e) in numine Troj(a) est.
vestr(um) hoc augurium, vestroqu(e) in | numine | Troj(a) est.
vestr(um) hoc augurium, vestroqu(e) in | numine | Troj(a) est.

Then as the only feet that can occur are —— and ——,
vestr(um) hoc | auguri | um, ves | troqu(e) in | numine | Troj(a) est.

† The caesura is usually marked thus ||, and the line given in the previous footnote would be scanned:
vestr(um) hoc | auguri | um || ves | troqu(e) in | numine | Troj(a) est.
SPECIAL FEATURES AND IRREGULARITIES.

Another beauty of this metre is the possibilities it affords of imitative harmony; excited, or rapid action being often expressed in a line where dactyIs abound, and solemn or gloomy ideas, stately and majestic movements, and slow or difficult actions brought out by a line abounding in spondees. It should be noticed however that the Latin language is naturally more spondaic than dactylic in its ordinary movement (stately and sonorous rather than lively), and a succession of spondees does not seem to be always expressive of something solemn or stately.

The recurrence of certain sounds, e.g. s and r, seems often intentional. Alliteration is also a very frequent device of Virgil’s.*

The following irregularities occur:

1. Many of Virgil’s lines are unfinished, though conforming so far as they go to the regular metre. While in some cases these half lines may be intentional or very expressive of certain pathetic emotions, it is probable that Virgil in his final revision would have altered them. As it is his finer taste preferred an incomplete line to one padded out with weak additions.

2. In a few cases a superfluous syllable (generally que) is found at the end of a line, regularly where there could be an elision with the first word of the next line. Such a case is called Hypermeter or Synapheia.

3. In certain lines, where an elision might occur, it does not. This is most frequently the case where there is a decided

* He uses alliteration most frequently in the following cases: (a) In the first and last words of the line; (b) a double alliteration of two pairs of words, either alternately or successively or inclusively (i.e. b b d d or b b d d or b d d b); (c) of words syntactically related or closely connected in thought; (d) in the two last words of the line.
pause in the sense, or with Greek proper names. Such a
omission of elision is called Hiatus.

4. Occasionally i before a vowel is given the sound of the
semi-vowel y; e.g. abiete pronounced abyete, three syllables
instead of four. In such cases the y sound counts as a conso-
nant in making position. Other words are occasionally
shortened, e.g. deinde (trisyllable) treated as if ei were a diph-
thong. This shortening is called Synaeresis or Synizesis.

5. Rarely the number of syllables in a word is increased
by breaking up a diphthong. This is called Diaeresis.

6. Syllables regularly long are sometimes shortened, chiefly
in the ending erunt of the perfect indic. active, and in the
ending ius of the gen. sing. This is called Systole. It will be
remembered that before combinations of a mute and a liquid
(e.g. br, tr, cl) syllables often vary in quantity. This same
variation occurs in other cases also in proper names.

7. A final syllable regularly short is sometimes lengthened.
This lengthening (which is called Diastole) occurs only in the
first syllable of a foot and generally at the caesural pause.
In almost every case the syllable was originally long.

8. It is the exception for a line to end in a monosyllable.
This occurs generally where Virgil is imitating some earlier
Latin poet, or where the sense corresponds to the abrupt
ending.

9. Sometimes the fifth foot is a spondee, chiefly for the
expression of some slow measured movement, or impressive
act, or in Greek proper names. Where this occurs we have a
Spondaic line.
INTRODUCTION.

SCANSION OF BOOK II.

Representative lines: 53; 17, 9, 123, 22; 3, 47, 28, 83, 35, 51; 405, 6, 18, 41; 133.
Unfinished lines: 66, 233, 346, 468, 614, 623, 640, 720, 767.
Hypermeter: 745.
Synaeresis: 16, 412, 492, 691, 735.
Shortened syllables: 774, (663).
Lengthened syllables: 369, 411, 563.
Monosyllabic endings: 170, 355, 703.
Spondaic lines: 68.

SIMILES IN BOOK II. (from Sidgwick).

223. Laocoon roars like a wounded bull.
304. Aeneas on the house-top hears the sound of the battle, as a shepherd on a hill-top the sound of a fire or swollen river.
355. Aeneas and his comrades rush forth like wolves maddened by hunger.
379. Androgeos accosting the foe unawares, stepped back when he found his error, like a man who had trodden on a snake he did not see.
416. The Greeks gather to fight us, like a war of winds.
471. Pyrrhus gay in armor, like a snake that has cast its skin.
496. The Greeks burst into the palace, like a river that has broken a dam.
515. Hecuba and her daughters cowering at the altar, like doves driven by a storm.
626. All Troy falls, as an ash-tree hacked and hewn and shaken falls at length.
MAP SHOWING THE WANDERINGS OF AENEAS.
P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER SECUNDUS.

Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant. Inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto:
Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem, Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
Eruerint Danai, quaeque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui. Quis talia fando
Myrmidonum, Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulixi,
Temperet a lacrimis? et jam nox humida caelo
Praecipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros,
Et breviter Troiae supremum audire laborem,
Quamquam animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugir.
Incipiam.

Fracti bello, fatisque repulsi,
Vuctores Danaum, tot jam labentibus annis,
Instar montis equum, divina Palladis arte,
Aedificant. sectaque intexunt abiete costas.
Votum pro reeditu simulant: ea tama vagatur.
Huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim
Includunt caeco lateri, penitusque cavernas
Ingentes uterumque armato milite complent.

Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant,
Nunc tantum sinus, et statio male fida carinis;
Huc se provocet deserto in litore condunt.
Nos abiisse rati, et vento petiisse Mycenas.

Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu.
Panduntur portae: juvat ire, et Dorica castra
Desertosque videre locos, litusque relictum.
Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles:
Classibus hic locus: hic acie certare solebant.
Pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae.
Et molem mirantur equi: primusque Thymoetes
Duci intra muros hortatur, et arce locari;
Sive dolo, seu jam Troiae sic fata ferebant.

At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti,
Aut pelago Danaum insidias spectaque dona
Præcipitare jubent subjectisque urere flammis,
Aut terebrare cavas uteri et tentare latebras.
Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.

Primus ibi ante omnes, magna comitante caterva,
Laocoon ardens summa decurrat ab arce,
Et procul: 'O miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?
Credimus a vectos hostes? aut ulla putatis
Dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes?

Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,
Ant haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros
Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
Ant aliquis latet error. Equo ne credite, Teucri.
Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.'
Sic fatus, validis ingerent viribus hastam
In latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
Contorsit. Stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
Insonere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.
Et, si fata Deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,
Impulerat ferro Argolicas foedere latebras;
Trojaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta, maneres.

Ecce, manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum
Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
Dardanidae, qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,
Hoc ipsum ut strueret Trojamque aperiret Achivis,
Obtulerat, fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratus,
Seu versare dolos, seu certae occumbere morti.
Undique visendi studio Trojana juventus
Circumfusa ruit, certantque illudere capto.
Accipe nunc Danaum insidias, et crimen ab uno
Disce omnes.

Namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis,
Constitit, atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit;
'Heu, quae nunc tellus,' inquit, 'quaes meaequora possunt
Accipere? aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat?
Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus; et super ipsi
Dardanidae insensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt.'
Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis
Impetus. Hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus,
Quidve ferat; memoret, quae sit fiducia capto.

Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:
'Cluncta equidem tibi, rex, fuerit quocumque, fatebor
Vera,' inquit: 'neque me Argolica de gente negabo.
Hoc primum: nec, si miserum fortuna Sinonem
Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget.
Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad aures
Belidae nomen Palamedis, et incluta fama
Gloria, quem falsa sub proditione Pelasgi
Insoutem, infando indicio, quia bella vetabant.
Demiserne neci, nunc cassum lumine lugent;
Illi me comitem, et consanguinitate propinquum,
Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.
Dum stabat regno incolumis, regumque vigebat
Conciliiis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
Gessimus. Invidia postquam pellacis Ulixi
(Haud ignota loquor) superis concessit ab oris,
Afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam,
Et casum insontis mecum indignabam amici.
Nec tacui demens: et me, fors si qua tulisset,
Si patrios unquam remeassem victor ad Argos,
Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi.
Hinc mihi prima mali labes; hinc semper Ulixes
Criminibus terrere novis; hinc spargere voces
In vulgum ambigus, et quaerere conscius arma.
Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro—
Sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolvo?
Quidve moror? Si omnes ii uno ordine habetis Achivos,
Idque audire sat est, jamdudum sumite poenas:
Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae.'
Tum vero artemus scitari et quaerere causas,
Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgae.
Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur:
'Saepe fugam Danai Troja cupiere relictam
Moliri, et longo fessi discedere bello.
Fecissentque utinam! Saepe illos aspera ponti
Interclusit hiems, et terruit Auster euntes.
Praecipue, cum jam hic trabibus contextus acernis
Staret equus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.
Ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levari
Vincla jubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis:
'Quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios:
Noster eris: mihiique haec edissere vera roganti.
Quo molem hanc inmanis equi statuere? quis auctor? 150
Quidve petunt? quae religio? aut quae machina belli?'
Dixerat. Ille dolis instructus et arte Pelasga,
Sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas:
'Vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum
Testor numen,' ait: 'vos, arae enseisque nefandi,
Quos fugi; vittaeque Deum, quas hostia gessi;
Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere jura;
Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras,
Si qua tegunt; teneor patriae nec legibus ullis.
Tu modo promissis maneas, servataque serves 160
Troja fidei, si vera feram, si magna rependam.
'Omnis spes Danaum et coepti fiducia belli
Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo
Tydides sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixes
Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo 165
Palladium, caesis summae custodibus arcis,
Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis
Virgines ausi Divae contingere vittas;
Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
Spes Danaum; fractae vires, aversa Deae mens. 170
Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris,
Vix positum castris simulacrum; arsere coruscae
Luminibus flammae arrectis, salsusque per artus
Sudor iit, terque ipsa solo (mirabile dictu)
Emicuit, paramaque ferens hastamque trementem. 175
Extemplo tentanda fuga canit aequora Calchas,
Nec posse Argolicis exseindi Pergama telis,
Omina ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant,
Quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.
Et nunc, quod patrias vento petiere Mycenas,
Arma Deosque parant comites, pelagoque remensc
Improvisi aderunt: ita digerit omina Calchas.
Hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine laeso,
Effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.
Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem
Roboribus textis, caeloque educere jussit,
Ne recipi portis aut duci in moenia posset,
Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.
Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervae,
Tum magnum exitium—quod Di prius omen in ipsum
Convertant!—Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum:
Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,
Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad moenia bello
Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes.

Talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonis
Credita res; captique dolis lacrimisque coactis,
Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissaeus Achilles,
Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinae.

Hic aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum
Objicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat.
Laocoon, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,
Sollemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.
Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta
(Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt:
Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta, jubaeque
Sanguineae superant undas; pars cetera pontum
Pone legit, sinuatque immensa volumine terga.
Fit sonitus spumante salo. Jamque arva tenebant,
Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni, 210
Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.
Diffugimus visu exsangues. Illi aegmine certo
Laocoonta petunt: et primum parva duorum
Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque
Implicat, et miseros morsu depascitur artus.
Post ipsum auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem
Corripiunt, spirisque ligant ingentibus: et jam
Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum
Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.
Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos,
Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno;
Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit:
Quales mugitus, fugit cum sauciis aram
Taurus, et incertam excussit cervice securim.
At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones
Effugiunt, saevaeque petunt Tritonidis arcem;
Sub pedibusque Deae clipeique sub orbe teguntur.
Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis
Insinuatur pavor; et scelus expendisse merentem
Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur
Laeserit, et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.
Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum, orandaque Divae
Numina conclamant.

Dividimus muros, et moenia pandimus urbis.
Acceingunt omnes operi; pedibusque rotarum
Subjiciunt lapsus, et stappea vincula collo
Intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros,
Feta armis. Pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
Sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent.
illa subit, mediaeque minans illabitur urbi.

O patria, o Divum domus Ilium, et incluta bello
AENEIDOS LIB. II. 

Moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae
Substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere.

Instamus tamen immemores caecique furore,
Et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce.

Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
Ora, Dei jussu non unquam credita Teucris.

Nos delubra Deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.

Vertitur interea cælum, et ruít Oceano nóx,

Involvens umbrâ magnâ terramque polunque

Myrmidonumque dolos: fusi per moenia Teucri
Conticuere: sopor fessos complèctitur artús.

Et jam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat

A Tenedo, tacitae per amica silentia lunae,

Litora nota petens: flammás cum regia puppis
Extulerat, fatisque Deum defensus iniquis,
Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim

Laxat claustra Sinon. Illos patefactus ad auras

Reddit equus, laetique cavo se robore promunt

Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces, et dirus Ulixes,

Demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque, Thoasque,
Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon,

Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.

Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam;

Caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentiibus omnes
Accipiunt socios, atque agmina conscia jungunt.

Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris

Incipit, et dono Divum gratissima serpit.

In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maiestissimus Hector

Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus;

Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento
Pulvere, perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes.
Hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli,
Vel Danaum Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes!
Squalentem barbam, et concretos sanguine crines,
Vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros
Accepit patrios. Ultrro flens ipse videbar
Compellare virum, et maestas expressere voces:
' O lux Dardaniae! spes o fidissima Teucerum!
Quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris
Exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum
Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores,
Defessi aspicimus? quae causa indigna serenos
Foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnera cerno?
Ille nihil; nec me quaerentem vana moratur;
Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens:
'Heu fuge, nate Dea, teque his ' ait ' eripe flammis.
Hostis habet muros; ruit alta a culmine Troja
Sat patriae Priamoque datum: si Pergama dextra
Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.
Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troja Penates:
Hos cape fatorum comites; his moenia quaere,
Magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto.'
Sic ait, et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem
Aeternumque adytis effert penetrabilibus ignem.
Diverso interea miscetur moenia luctu;
Et magis atque magis (quamquam secreta parentis
Anchisae domus, arboribusque obtecta recessit)
Clarescunt sonitus, armorumque ingruiit horror.
Excitior somno, et summi fastigia tecti
Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus asto.
In segetem veluti cum flamma furentibus Austris
Incidunt; aut rapidus montano flumine torrens.
Sternit agrōs, sternit sata laeta boumque labores,
Praecipitesque trahit silvas; stupet inscius alto
Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.
Tum vero manifesta fides, Danaumque patescunt
Insidia. Jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam.
Vulcano superante, domus: jam proximus ardet
Ucalegon: Sigea igni freta lata relucent.
Exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
Arma amens capio, nec sat rationis in armis;
Sed glomerare manum bello, et concurrere in arcem
Cum sociis ardent animi. Furor iraque mentem
Praecipient; pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.

Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivum,
Panthus Othryades, arcis Phoebique sacerdos,
Sacra manu victosque Deos parvumque nepotem
Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad liminâ tendit:
‘Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?’
Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu cum talia reddit:
‘Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
Dardaniae. Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, et ingens
Gloria Teucrorum. Ferus omnia Jupiter Argos
Transtulit. Incensa Danai dominantur in urbe.
Arduus armatos mediis in moenibus astans
Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet
Insultans. Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt,
Millia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis.
Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum
Oppositi; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco
Stricta, parata neci: vix primi proelia tentant
‘Portarum vigiles, et caeco Marte resistunt.’
Talibus Othryáldae dictis, et numine Divum
In flammás et in arma feror, quo tristis Erinye,
Quo fremitus vocat, et sublatus ad aethera clamor.
Addunt se socios Rhopeus et maximus armis
Epytus, oblati per lunam, Hypanisque, Dymasque,
Et lateri agglomerant nostro, juvenisque Coroebus
Mygdonides. Illis ad Trojan forte diebus
Venerat, insano Cassandrae incensus amore,
Et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat:
Infelix, qui non sponsae praeceptra furentis
Audierit.
Quos ubi confertos audere in proelia vidi
Incipio super his: ‘Juvenes, fortissima frustra
Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupidō
certa sequi, quae sit rebus fortuna videtis;
Excessere omnes adytis arisque relictis
Di, quibus imperium hoc steterat: succurrētis urbi
Incensae: moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.
Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem.’
Sic animis juvenum furor additus. Inde—lupi ceu
Raptores, atra in nebula, quos improba ventris
Exeget caecos rabies, catulique relictī
Faucibus exspectant siccis—per tela, per hostes
Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediaeque tenemus
Urbis iter. Nox atra cava circumvolat umbra.
Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando
Explicit, aut possit lacrimis aequare labore?
Urbs antiqua ruat, multos dominata per annos;
Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim
Corpora, perque domos, et religiosa deorum
Limina. Nec soli poenas dant sanguine Teucri:
Quondam etiam victis reedit in praecordia virtus,
Victoresque cadunt Danai. Cruelis ubique
Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.
Primus se, Danaum magna comitante caterva, Androgeos offert nobis, socia agmina credens
Insicius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicos:
‘Festinate, viri; nam quae tam sera moratur
Segnities? Alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
Pergama: vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis?’
Dixit: et extemplo (neque enim responsa dabantur
Fida satis) sensit medios delapsus in hostes.
Obstipuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.
Improvismus aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
Pressit huni nitens, trepidusque repente refugit
Attollentem iras, et caerula colla tumentem;
Haud secus Androgeos visu tremexceptus abibat.
Irruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis;
Ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos
Sternimus; aspirat primo fortuna labori.
Atque hic successu exsultans animisque Coroebus:
‘O socii, qua prima,’ inquit, ‘fortuna salutis
Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur.
Mutemus clipeos, Danaumque insignia nobis
Aptemus: dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?
Arma dabunt ipsi.’ Sic fatus, deinde comantem
Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum
Induitur, laterique Argivum accommodat ensem.
Hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas, omnisque juventus
Laeta facit: spoliis se quisque recentibus armat.
Vadimus immixti Danais, haud numine nostro;
Multaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem
Conserimus, multos Danaum demittimus Orco.
Diffugiunt alii ad naves, et litora cursu
Fida petunt: pars ingentem formidine turpi
Scandunt rursus equum, et nota conduntur in alvo.
Heu, nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere Divis!
Ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo
Crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae,
Ad caelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra:
Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroebus,
Et sese medium injecit perituras in agmen.
Consequimur cuncti, et densis incurrimus armis.
Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis
Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedes,
Armorum facie, et Graiarum errore jubarum.
Tum Danai gemitu atque creptae virginis ira
Undique collecti invadunt: acerrimus Ajax,
Et gemini Atridae. Dolopumque exercitus omnis.
Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti
Conflagunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus Eois
Eurus equis: stridunt silvae, saevitque tridenti
Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo.
Illi etiam, si quos obscura nocte per umbram
Fudimus insidiis, totaque agitavimus urbe,
Apparent: primi clipeos mentitaque tela
Agnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant.
Ilicet obruimur numero: primusque Coroebus
Penelei dextra Divae armipotentis ad aram
Procumbit: cadit et Rhipeus, justissimus unus
Qui fuit in Teucris, et servantissimus aequi;
Dis aliter visum. Pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque
Confixi a sociis; nec te tua plurima, Panthu,
Labentem pietas, nec Apollinis infula texit.
Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum,
Testor in occasu vestro nec tela nec uallas
Vitavisse vices Danaum, et, si fata fuissent,
Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde, Iphitus et Pelias mecum, quorum Iphitus aevo Jam gravior, Pelias et vulnera tardus Ulixī, Protinus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati.

Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent, nulli tota morerentur in urbe; Sic Martem indomitum Danaosque ad tecta ruentes Cernimus, obsessumque acta testudine limen. Haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos Nituntur gradibus, clipeosque ad tela sinistris Protecti objiciunt; prensant fastigia dextris. Dardanidae contra turres ac tecta domorum Culmina convellunt: his se, quando ultima cernunt, Extrema jam in morte parant defendere telis; Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum, Devolvunt: alii strictis mucronibus imas Obsedere fores; has servant agmine denso. Instaurati animi regis succurrere tectis, Auxilioque levare viros, vimque addere victis.

Limen erat caecaeque fores et pervius usus Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque reliicti A tergo: infelix qua se, dum regna manebant, Saepius Andromache ferre inominita solebat Ad soceros et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat. Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde Tela manu miser jactabant irrita Teucri. Turrim in praecepiti stantem summisque sub astra Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troja videri Et Danaum solitae naves et Achaica castra, Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes Juncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis Sedibus impulimusque. Ea lapsa repente ruinam
Cum sonitu trahit, et Danaum super agmina late
Incidi. Ast alii subeunt; nec saxa nec ulla
Telorum interea cessat genus.
Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrha
Exultat, telis et luce coruscus aëna;
Qualis ubi in lucem coluber, mala gramina pastus,
Frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebabit,
Nunc positis novus exuvis nitidusque juventa,
Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga,
Arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis.
Una ingens Periphas, et equorum agitator Achillis
Armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
Succedunt tecto, et flammas ad culmina jactant.
Ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni
Limina perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit
Aeratos; jamque excisa trabe firma cavavit
Robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.
Apparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt;
Apparent Priami et veterum penetrailia regum,
Armatosque vident stantes in limine primo.
At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu
Miscetur, penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes
Femineis ululant: ferit aurea sidera clamor.
Tum pavidae tectis matres ingentibus errant,
Amplexaevque tenent postes, atque oscula figunt.
Instat vi patria Pyrrha: nec clausta neque ipsi
Custodes sufferre valent: labat ariete crebro
Janua, et emoti procumbuut cardine postes.
Fit via vi: rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant
Immissi Danai, et late loca milite complent.
Non sic, aggeribus ruptis cum spumeus amnis
Exiit opposatasque evicit gurgite moles,
Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnes
Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furentem
Caede Neoptolemum geminosque in limine Atridas:
Vidi Hecubam centumque nurus Priamumque per aras
Sanguine foedantem, quos ipse sacraverat, ignes.
Quinquaginta illi thalami. spes tanta nepotum,
Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,
Procubuere: tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis.

Forsitan et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras.
Urbis uti captae casum, convulsaque vidit
Limina tectorum, et medium in penetrabilibus hostem,
Arma diu senior desueta trementibus aevo
Circumdat nequiquam umeris, et inutile ferrum
Cingitur, ac densos furtur moriturus in hostes.

Aedibus in mediis, nudoque sub aetheris axe,
Ingens ara fuit, juxtaque veterrima laurus
Incumbens areae, atque umbra complexa Penates.

Hic Hecuba et natae nequiquam altaria circum,
Praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae,
Condensas et Divum amplexae simulacra sedebant.

Ipsam autem sumptis Priamum juvenalibus armis
Ut vidit: ‘Quae mens tam dira, miserrime conjunx
Impulit his cingi telis? aut quo ruis?’ inquit.

‘Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget: non, si ipse meus nunc afforet Hecto
Huc tandem concede: haec ara tuebitur omnes,
Aut moriere simul.’ Sic ore effata recept
Ad sese, et sacra longaeum in sede locavit.

Ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,
Unus natorium Priami, per tela, per hostes
Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat
Saucius. Illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus
Insequitur, jam jamque manu tenet, et premit hasta. 530
Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
Concidit, ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
Hic Priamus, quamquam in media jam morte tenetur;
Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iraeque pepercit.
'At tibi pro seclere,' exclamat, 'pro talibus ausis,
Di (si qua est caelo pietas, quae talia curat)
Persolvant grates dignas, et praemia reddant
Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
Fecisti, et patrios foedasti funere vultus.
At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles 540
Talis in hoste fuit Priamo; sed jura fidelique
Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsanguis sepulcro
Reddidit Hectoreum, neque in mea regna remisit.'
Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelle sine ictu
Conjecit; rauco quod protinus aere repulsum,
Ex summo clipei nequiquam umbone pependit.
Cui Pyrrhus: 'Referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis
Pelidae genitori: illi mea tristia facta
Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento.
Nunc morere.' Hoc dicens altaria ad ipsa trementem 550
Traxit, et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati;
Implicititque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum
Extulit ac lateri capulo tenuis abdidit ensem.
Haec finis Priami, fatorum hic exitus illum
Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem
Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
Regnatorem Asiae: jacet ingens litore truncus,
Avulsunque umeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.
At me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror.
Obstipui: subiit cari genitoris imago,
Ut regem aequaevum crudeli vulnere vidi
Vitam exhalantem: subiit deserta Creusa,
Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iuli.
Respicio et, quae sit me circum copia, lustro.
Deseruere omnes defessi, et corpora saltu
Ad terram misere, aut ignibus aegra dedere.

Jamque adeo super unus eram, cum limina Vestae
Servantem et tacitam secretam in sede latentem
Tyndarida aspicio: dant clara incendia lucem
Erranti, passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti.
Illa sibi infestas eversa ob Pergama Teucros
Et poenas Danaum et deserti conjugis iras
Praemetaens, Trojae et patriae communis Erinys,
Abdiderat sese, atque aris invisa sedebat.
Exarsere ignes animo: subit ira cadentem
Ulcisci patriam, et sceleratas sumere poenas.

'Scilibet haec Spartam incolam patriasque Mycenas
Aspiciet, partoque ibit regina triumpho?
Conjugiumque, domumque, patres, natosque videbit,
Iliadum turbam et Phrygiis comitata ministris?
Occiderit ferro Priamus? Troja arserit igni?
Dardanium totiens sudarit sanguine litus?
Non ita; namque etsi nullum memorabile nomen
Feminea in poena est, nec habet victoria laudem,
Exstinxisse nefas tamen, et sumpsisse merentis
Laudabor poenas; animumque explesse juvabit
Ulricis flammeae, et cineres satiasse meorum.'

Talia jactabam. et furiata mente ferebar:
Cum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndum
Obtulit, et pura per noctem in luce refulsit
Alma parens, confessam deam, quisque videri
Caelicolis et quanta solet; dextraque prehensum
Continuit, roseoque haec insuper addidit ore:
Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?
Quid furis? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit?
Non prius aspicies, ubi fessum aetate parentem
Liqueris Anchisen? superet conjunxne Creusa,
Ascaniusque puer? quos omnes undique Graiae
Circum errant acies; et ni mea cura resistat,
Jam flammas tulerint, inimicus et hauserit ensis.
Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacaenae,
Culpatusve Paris: Divum inclementia, Divum,
Has evertit opes, sternitque a culmine Trojam.
Aspice—namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti
Mortales hebetat visus tibi, et umida circum
Caligat, nubem eripiam: tu ne qua parentis
Jussa time, neu praeceptis parere recusa—
Hic, ubi disjectas moles avulsaque saxis
Saxa vides, mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti
Fundamenta quatit, totamque a sedibus urbem
Eruit. Hic Juno Scaeas saevissima portas
Prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen
Ferro accincta vocat.
Jam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas
Insedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva.
Ipse Pater Danais animos viresque secundas
Sufficit: ipse deos in Dardana suscitat arma.
Eripe, nate, fugam, finemque impone labori.
Nusquam abero, et tutum patrio te limine sistam.
Dixerat, et spissis noctis se condidit umbris.
Apparent dirae facies, inimicaque Trojae
Numina magna deum.
Tum vero omne mihi visum considere in ignes
Ilium, et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja.
Ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornun
Cum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
Eruere agricolae certatim; illa usque minatur,
Et treme facta com comcuso vertice nutat:
Vulneribus donec paulatim evicta, supremum
Congemuit, traxitque juüis avulsa ruinam.
Descendo, ac ducente Deo flammam inter et hostes
Expedior; dant tela locum, flammaeque recedunt.
Atque ubi jam patriae perventum ad limina sedis
Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos
Optabam primum montes, primumque petebam.
Abnegat excisa vitara producere Troja,
Exsiliumque pati. 'Vos o. quibus integer aevi
Sanguis,' ait, 'solidaeque suo stant robore vires,
Vos agitate fugam.
Me si caelicolas voluissent ducere vitam,'
Has mihi servassent sedes: satis una superque
Vidimus excidia, et captae superavimus urbi.
Sic o. sic positum affati discedite corpus.
Ipse manu mortem inveniam. Miserebitur hostis,
Exuviasque petet: facilis jactura sepulcri.
Jampridem invisus divis et inutilis annos
Demoror; ex quo me divum pater atque hominum rex
Fulminis afflavit ventis, et contigit igni.'
Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat.
Nos contra effusi lacrimis, conjunxque Creusa,
Ascaniusque, omnisque domus, ne vertere secum
Cuncta pater fatoque urgenti incumbere vellet.
Abnegat, inceptoque et sedibus haeret in isdem.
Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus opto.
Nam quod consilium, aut quae jam fortuna dabatur?
'Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relictō
Sperasti? tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore?
Si nihil ex tanta Superis placet urbe relinqui,
Et sedet hoc animo, perituraeque addere Troiae
Teque tuosque juven, patet isti janua leto;
Jamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus,
Natum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras.
Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes,
Eripis? ut mediis hostem in penetralibus, utque
Ascaniumque, patremque meum, juxtaque Creusam,
Alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam?
Arma, viri, ferte arma: vocat lux ultima victos.
Reddite me Danais; sinite instaurata revisam
Proelia. Nunquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti.'

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

Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat;
Cum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum.
Namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum,
Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
Fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia molles
Lambere flamma comas, et circum tempora pasci.
Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem
Excutere, et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.
At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera laetus
Extulit, et caelo palmas cum voce tetendit:
'Juppiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,
AENNEIDOS LIB. II.

Aspice nos. hoc tantum: et, si pietate meremur,
Da deinde auxilium pater, atque haec omina firma.'
Vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore
Intonuit laevum, et de caelo lapsa per umbras
Stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit.
Illam, summa super labentem culmina tecti,
Cernimus Idaea claram se condere silva,
Signantemque vias; tum longo limite sulcus
Dat lucem, et late circum loca sulfure fumant.
Hic vero victus genitor se toUit ad auras,
Affaturque deos, et sanctum sidus adorat.
‘Jam jam nulla mora est: sequor, et, qua ducitis, adsum.
Di patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem.
Vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troja est.
Cedo equidem, nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso.’
Dixerat ille; et jam per moenia clarior ignis
Auditur, propiusque aestus incendia volvunt.
‘Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostrae;
Ipse subibo umeris, nec me labor iste gravabit.
Quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periclum,
Una salus ambobus erit. Mihi parvus Iulus
Sit comes, et longe servet vestigia conjunx.
Vos, famuli, quae dicam, animis advertite vestris.
Est urbe egressis tumulus, templumque vetustum
Desertae Ceres, juxtaque antiqua cupressus,
Religione patrum multos servata per annos.
Hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.
Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu, patriosque Penates.
Me, bello e tanto digressum et caede recenti,
Attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo
Ablvero.’

Haec fatus, latos umeros subjectaque colla
Veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis,
Succedoque oneri; dextrae se parvus Iulus
Implicit, sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis;
Pone subit conjunx. Ferimur per opaca locorum:
Et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant
Tela, neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Grai,
Nunc omnes terrent aurae, sonus excitat omnis
Suspensum, et pariter comitique onerique timentem.
Jamque propinquabam portis, omnemque videbar
Evasisse viam; subito cum creber ad aures
Visus adesse pedum sonitus, genitorque per umbram
Prospiciens. 'Nate,' exclamat. 'fuge, nate; propinquant.
Ardentes clipeos atque aera micantia cerno.'
Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum
Confusam eripuit mentem. Namque avia cursu
Dum sequor, et nota excedo regione viarum,
Heu! misero conjunx fatone erepta Creusa
Substitit erravitne via, seu lassa resedit;
Incertum; nec post oculis est reddita nostris.
Nec prius amissam respexi, animumque reflexi,
Quam tumulum antiquae Cерeis sedemque sacratam
Venimus: hic demum collectis omnibus una
Defuit, et comites natumque virumque fefellit.
Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque?
Aut quid in eversa vidi crudelius urbe?
Ascanium Anchisenque patrem Teucrosque Penates
Commendo sociis, et curva valle recondo;
Ipse urbem repeto, et cingor fulgentibus armis.
Stat casus renovare omnes, omnemque reverti
Per Trojam, et rursus caput objectare periclis.
Principio muros obscuraque limina portae,
Qua gressum extuleram, repeto, et vestigia retro
Observata sequor per noctem et lumine lustro. 755
Horror ubique animo, simul ipsa silentia terrent. Me refero: irrurerant Danai, et tectum omne tenebant.
Ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento
Volvitur; exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras.
Procedo et Priami sedes arcemque reviso.
Et jam porticibus vacuis, Junonis asylo,
Custodes lecti Phoenix et dirus Ulixes
Praedam asservabant. Huc undique Troia gaza
Incensis erepta adytis, mensaeque deorum,
Crateresque auro solidi, captivaque vestis 765
Congeritur: pueri et pavidae longo ordine matres
Stant circum.

Ausus quin etiam voces jactare per umbram,
Implevi clamore vias, maestusque Creusam
Nequiquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi. 770
Quaerenti, et tectis urbis sine fine furenti,
Infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae
Visa mihi ante oculos, et nota major imago.
Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis:
'Quid tantum insano juvat indulgere dolori,
O dulcis conjux? 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, 780
Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
Inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris.
Illic res laetae regnumque et regia conjux
Parta tibi: lacrimas dilectae pelle Creusae.
Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas 785
Aspiciam, aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo,
Dardanis, et divae Veneris nurus.
Sed me magna deum genitrix his detinet oris.
Jamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem.
Haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem
Dicere deseruit, tenuesque recessit in auras.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum;
Ter frustra comprensas manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis, volucrique simillima somno.

Sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso.

Atque hic ingentem comitum asfluxisse novorum
Invenio admirans numerum, matresque, virosque,
Collectam exsilium pubem, miserabile vulgus.
Undique convenere, animis opibusque parati,
In quascumque velim pelago deducere terras.

Jamque jugis summae surgebat Lucifer Idae,
Ducebatque diem, Danaique obsessa tenebant
Limina portarum, nec spes opis ulla dabatur;
Cessi, et sublato montes genitore petivi.
"O lamentable fall of famous towne,
Which raigned so many years victorious,
And of all Asie bore the soveraine crowne,
In one sad night consumed and thrown downe!
What stony hart, that heares thy haplesse fate,
Is not empliest with deep compassiowne,
And makes ensample of man's wretched state,
That flowers so fresh at morne, and fades at evening late!"

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

For the story of the siege of Troy and the events leading up to the point at which Book II. opens, see Introduction §§ I. and II.

The concluding words of Book I. describe a banquet given by Dido in honor of Aeneas, ending with

"Nay, guest," she cries, "vouchsafe a space
The tale of Danaan fraud to trace,
The dire misfortunes of your race,
These wanderings of your own;
For since you first 'gan wander o'er
Yon homeless world of sea and shore,
Seven summers nigh have flown."

1-13.—Introduction. In spite of the pain with which Aeneas recalls the past, and of the lateness of the hour, he is willing to gratify the queen's desire.

1. Contiueere=contiuerunt. This ending is very rare in Caesar, but common in poetry, being often convenient for metrical purposes. intenti,—with adverbial force (RC. 88. b.
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VIRGIL, AENEID, I.-VI.

H. 443. AG. 191.) ora tenebant,—'kept their gaze fixed (upon him)." Note the change of tense, expressing the instant hush and the continued attention.

2. toro....ab alto. In poetry words are more freely placed than in prose. The Greeks and Romans did not sit, but reclined, at their meals. alto,—as a mark of honor to the guest. orsus,—for orsus est (from ordior). In prose esse is frequently omitted, especially in compound tenses, in poetry, est and sunt also.

3. Infandum,—with predicative force; 'unutterable is the pain you bid me revive,' not 'you bid me revive an unutterable pain.' The accusative with jubeo and an infin. is often left to be supplied from the context.

4. Trojanas,—in sense belongs to regnum also. ut,—'how.' lamentabile,—anticipates the effect of eruerint.

5. eruerint,—Subjunctive depending on the notion of telling, virtually implied in renovare dolorem. (RC. 99. d. H. 529. I. AG. 334.) quaeque,—two words. -que='both,' better omitted in trans. quae and quorum (l. 6.) are relative not interrog. pronouns, hence the change of mood. The relative sentences are in a loose apposition to the previous lines, whose meaning they extend; ' woes (lit. things) which are the most sorrowful I (ever) saw.' miserrima,—emphatic, and placed in the relative sentence (RC. II. 197. h. H. 453. 5. AG. 200. d.)

6. et quorum, etc.,—'and in which I bore no small part.' talia,—'such a tale.' fanio,—'in telling.'

7. Myrmidonum Dolopumve,—with quis, which is also to be taken with miles. These tribes are chosen because their leader, Achilles, was the fiercest, as well as the most famous, of the Greeks. Ulysses was most famed for his craftiness; why then is the epithet duri preferred here? Notice the use of ve and aut, the former being used to couple M. and D., which are the most closely related. For the gen. Ulixi, see RC. 49. d. H. 68. AG. 43. a.
8. temperet, — 'could refrain.' (RC. 98. b. H.*486. ii. AG. 268.) et, — 'also,' 'too.' umida, — 'dewy,' because it was near dawn. caelo, — in poetry the preposition is often omitted in phrases of motion from.

9. praecipitat, — Night, like the sun, was regarded as rising out of the ocean, traversing the sky, and then sinking beneath the western waves. cadentia, — another indication of the lateness of the hour. somnos, — Latin often, especially in poetry, uses the plural where English would have the singular. (RC. p. 258. fn. 1. H. 133. 3.)

10. In this line est is to be supplied; cf. on l. 2. cognoscere, — the infin. is used more freely in poetry than in prose, which here would have cognoscendi. (RC. 101. a. iii. H. 533. II. N. 3.) So audire in l. 11.

11. supremum, — a time, not of degree.

12. refugit, — the quantity (refugit) shows that this is the perfect; lit. 'has shrunk back,' freely 'recoils.' The act of recoiling is finished, hence the perfect in Latin; English prefers the present, expressing the state of mind.

13-249. — The stratagem of the Greeks and the infatuation of the Trojans.

13-20. The Greeks pretend to make preparations for departing and build a wooden horse, which is filled with warriors.

13. It was decreed by fate that Troy should not be taken for ten years.

14. Danaum, — for Danaorum. In Virgil many nouns of the first or second declension have -um in the gen. plur. (RC. 47. c., 48. c. H. 49. 3., 52. 3. AG. 36. d., 40. e.) labentibus, — 'were gliding' not 'had glided.'

15. instar, — an old acc. used as an adv. Palladis, — the gods took sides in the Trojan war, both favoring and actively aiding, some the Greeks, others the Trojans.

16. aedificant, — expressive of the size of the structure.
17. pro reeditu,—‘for their return,’ i.e. to ensure a favorable voyage, and perhaps as a thank-offering for getting safely away.

18. huc,—‘herein,’ ‘in this,’ lit. ‘hereinto,’ ‘to this,’ motion towards being implied in includunt. caeco lateri,—explains huc more fully. For the dative (here to be translated by in), see RC. 82. a. i. H. 386. AG. 228. virum,—for virorum, see on Danaum, l. 14. corpora virum,—a periphrasis seemingly expressive of the care taken to get the most stalwart men: notice also the repetition of the idea of selection.

19. penitus,—also gives an idea of the immense size of the horse.

20. uterumque,—que here, as often, is used to give an explanation, not an additional detail. milite,—‘soldiery.’ For the sing. used collectively see RC. p. 258. fn. 1.

21–39. After the Greeks have gone, the Trojans hasten to their camp and find the wooden horse, but are undecided what to do with it.

21. Est,—‘there is.’ notissima,—‘well-known’; nom. case.nama,—‘in fame,’ ‘in reputation’; abl. case. There was a temple of Apollo there.

22. dives opum,—‘rich of store,’ ‘rich in resources’;—(RC. 81. f. ii. H. 399. iii. 1. AG. 218. e.). regna,—see on somnos, l. 9. manebant,—for the tense see RC. II. 173. AG. 276. e. n.

23. tantum,—an adverb. male fida,—‘treacherous, untrustworthy.’ male negatives words denoting good qualities.

24. se,—with condunt; unnecessary in English.

25. abiisse,—from abeo; its subject eos is not expressed. rati,—for rati sumus (an unusual ellipse), from reor. Mycenae,—the city of the leader of the Greeks stands for Greece as a whole.

26. longo,—intensifying the feeling of relief.
27. *Dorica*,—"Doric," *i.e.* 'Grecian; for Virgil' uses the names of different prominent Greek tribes for the Greeks in general. The Dorians really became prominent only after the Trojan war.

28. *locos*,—prose Latin would have used *loca*. *litusque*,—*que* explanatory; see on l. 20.

29. *hic*,—an adverb in this line and the next. *manus*,—subject of *tendebat*. *tendebat*,—'encamped.' The full phrase would be *tentoria tendebat*, 'stretched his tents.' As a matter of fact, huts not tents were used by the Greeks before Troy.

30. *classibus*,—plur. of the different detachments. *hic locus*,—supply *erat*.

31. *exitiale*,—as was afterwards found, not as was suspected at the time. *Minervae*,—objective genitive; translate 'to M.'

32. *duci*,—'that it be drawn.' In prose the subj., not the infin., is used with *hörtor*. *arce*,—The preposition in phrases telling the *place where*, is more often omitted in poetry than in prose. (RC. 85. k. i. H. 425. II. 2. x. 3. AG. 258. f.)

33. *sive*.....*seu*,—'whether....or (that).' *dolo*,—some color might be given to this suspicion by the fact that Priam had once had Thymoetes' wife and child put to death. *sic ferebant*,—'were tending thus.'

34. *quorum*,—the antecedent is to be supplied; 'those, whose.' Supply also *erat*, as the verb of the clause, 'whose mind held,' lit. 'to whose mind was, etc.'

35. *pelago*,—'into the sea.' In poetry, the dative often expresses the limit of motion. (RC. 82 a. i. H. 385. II. 4. 1. AG. 225. b.)

36. *subjectisque*,—English would use 'or,' not 'and.' Two alternatives are given, to destroy or to explore, marked by *aut*.....*aut*; the two ways suggested of destroying the horse are connected by -*que*.

37. *cavas latebras*,—depend on both *terebrare* and *temp-tare*; notice the appropriateness of placing *cavas* near *tere-brare*, and *latebras* near *templare.*
39. *incertum,*—‘in its perplexity,’ *i.e.*, on this occasion, rather than a constant epithet ‘fickle.’ *studia,*—‘factions,’ indicating the heat of the controversy. ‘Is torn apart in high dispute.’ *vulgus,*—opposed to the leaders.

40-56. *Laocoon urges the destruction of the horse, and boldly hurl his spear at it.*

40. *Primus ante omnes,*—like *ardens* l. 41 and *procul* l. 42, indicating Laocoon’s intense eagerness.

41. *arce,*—Laocoon was a priest of Apollo, and had probably been engaged in his temple in the citadel.

42. *procul,*—see on l. 40. Understand *dixit* or some such word, often omitted in poetry when the exact words are quoted. *tanta,*—‘all this,’ ‘this great.’ Here also a verb, *est,* is to be supplied.

43. *avectos,*—supply *esse.*

44. *Danaum,*—with *dona.* *sic notus,*—supply *est.*

45. *ligno,*—see on *arce,* l. 33. *Achivi,*—see on *Dorica,* l. 27.

46. *in,*—‘against,’ of hostile intent.

47. *inspectura, ventura,*—fut. part. denoting purpose. (RC. 102. b. i. H. 549. 3. AG. 293. b.) ; translate ‘to look down, etc.’ *urbi,*—‘on the city,’ see on *pelago,* l. 36. Virgil has in his mind the towers used by the Romans in sieges.

48. *ne credite,*—‘do not trust.’ (RC. 100. a. H. 488. AG. 269.)

49. *quidquid,*—from *quisquis.* *et ferentes,*—‘even when bearing.’

50. *validis ingentem,*—gain force from being placed close together.

51. *curvam compagibus,*—‘with its curved frame-work,’ lit. ‘curved with its frame-work (or joints).’ *inque.... alvum,*—is merely an emphatic extension of *in latus.*

52. *illa,*—added, as is common in Latin, to mark the change of subject. *utero recusso,*—‘with the jarring (or re-echoing) of the womb’; an abl. absol.
53. *cavae,* —belongs to the predicate.  *insonuérē, dedere,* —see on l. 1.

54. *deum,* —see on *Danaum,* l. 14.  *si fata deum,* —is incomplete. Some supply *non laeva fuissent,* making *laeva* mean 'unpropitious' with *fata,* and 'infatuated' with *mens.* Others supply *non fuissent,* 'if it had not been the will of the gods.'

55. *impulerat,* —more vivid than the regular *impulisset;* he had done his part to urge them. The regular construction is resumed in the subjunctives of l. 56.

56. *maneres,* —'wouldst (still) remain (or abide).'</br>The change to the second person marks Aeneas' deep emotion.  *alta,* —in contrast with its present downfall.

57-76. A Greek is brought in, who had allowed himself to be taken in order to deceive the Trojans.

57. *manus revinetum,* —'with his hands bound,' lit. 'bound as to his hands'—the so-called Greek accusative or accusative of specification. (RC. 83. e. ii. H. 378. 1. AG. 240. c.)

59. *qui,* —subject of *obtulerat,* l. 61.  *ultro,* —with *obtulerat,* not with *venientibus.*

60. *hoc ipsum,* —explained by *Trojamque aperiret Achivis;* see on -*que,* l. 23. Others make *hoc ipsum* refer to his being brought before the king.

61. *animi,* —'in mind,' 'in heart'; really a locative (RC. 86. ii. H. 399. iii. 1. AG. 218. c.) in *utrumque,* —'for either fate'; explained by the next line.

62. *versare dolos,* —much trickery might be needed to induce the Trojans first to spare him, then to introduce the horse into the city; hence the frequentative verb and the plural noun.  *certae,* —'certain,' if his trickery did not succeed, for he was a Greek.

63. *visendi studio,* —'in their eagerness to see.'

64. *ruit certantque,* —the sing. *ruit* because they rush as one mass, the plural *certant* because regarded as individually acting.  *illudere,* —'in jeering at.'
65. Accipe nunc,—Dido had said 'dic hospes origine nobis insidias Danaum,' 'tell us, O guest, from the beginning the treachery of the Greeks.' criminie ab uno,—with much the same force as if it were ab criminie unius.

66. omnes,—be careful not to take it as though crimina were understood; it is masc. and refers to the Greeks. For the broken line see Introduction § III.

67. conspectu in medio,—'in the midst of our gaze.'

68. agmina,—suggesting a contrast with inermis of l. 67. circumspexit,—for the spondaic ending see Introduction § V. It seems to be used here purposely for graphic effect.

70. denique,—to be taken with quid. jam,—'any longer.' nunc of l. 69 = 'at this present moment.'

71. cui,—supply est, 'for whom there is,' or 'who have.' super,—adverb, 'besides.' ipsi,—they might have been expected to welcome a deserter (for he had given himself up voluntarily).

72. poenas cum sanguine,—'punishment along with his blood'; in fact, his death was to be the punishment, not something additional.

73. quo,—'at this'; the co-ordinating use of the relative. conversi compressus,—supply sunt and est. et,—'also;' notice the unusual position.

74. fari,—the infin. with hortor is rare; see on l. 33. cretus,—supply sit (subj. of indir. question).

75. quidve ferat,—'or what (news) he brings.' memoret, —'to tell us'; the subj. representing the imperative of the actual words (RC. II. 214. a. i. H. 528. III. AG. 339.) quae sit fiducia capto,—'what ground of confidence he has, now that he is a captive,' lit. 'what ground of confidence there is to (him) a captive. He had voluntarily given himself up (l. 59), and had just spoken as though the Trojans might have been expected to shelter him (l. 71, 72.); he is now asked on what hope of being spared he was depending in so doing.
NOTES.

76. *ille,*—see on *illa,* l. 52. *haec,*—‘thus.’ This line is not considered genuine, one reason being that it is inconsistent with l. 107.

77–104. To win their sympathy, he tells how he is a victim of Ulysses’ hate.

77. *equidem,*—to strengthen the assertion; notice too that *sucta* is made emphatic by its position. *fuerit quodcumque,*—‘happen what may,’ ‘come what will.’ fut. perf. indic.

78. *vera,*—predicative, ‘truly, truthfully.’ *me,*—supply *esse.* *nego,*—differs slightly from *nemo:* ‘nor will I ever deny.’

79. *hoc primum,*—supply *fateor.*

80. *improba,*—emphatic, ‘with all her malice,’ ‘malicious (or wanton) though she be.’ Be careful not to translate *improba* with the clause *si miserum... finxit.*

81. *fando,*—‘in conversation,’ ‘by report.’ *aliquod nomen,*—‘any such name as that of P.’ *pervenit,*—by using the introductory ‘there,’ the two subjects *nomen* and *gloria* may be brought in later.

82. *Palamedes.*—Ulysses had feigned madness that he might escape taking part in the war. Palamedes by an adroit trick had shown that the madness was merely a pretence. This aroused Ulysses’ resentment and he compassed Palamedes’ downfall by hiding a letter from Priam and some gold in Palamedes’ tent and then falsely accusing him of treason to the Greeks. Palamedes was also a great inventor and some think Ulysses was jealous of his reputation for shrewdness. *incluta,*—‘spread abroad;’ nom. case, with *gloria.* *fama,*—abl. case.

83. The recurrence of the syllable *in* is doubtless intentional. *retabat,*—the indicative shows that this was the real not the alleged reason. (RC. 99. g. i. H. 516. AG. 341. d) This crafty touch would all the more win the sympathy of the Trojans for Palamedes and his attendant Sinon.
85. *demisere,*—see on l. 1. *nece,*—see on l. 36.  *cassum lumine,*—'bereft of light,' *i.e., dead. (RC. 85. *h. i. c.  H. 414. iii. AG. 243. *d.*)

86. *illi,*—we here come to the main clause of the sentence beginning l. 81.  *illi* is emphatic,—'he it was to whom.'

87. *pauper,*—seemingly to assign a reason for Sinon's being a dependant, and thus to show that he had not come against Troy of his own will.  *in arma,*—'for warfare.'  *primis ab annis,*—'from my (not the war's) earliest years.'

Hence *hue misit* must be used in a pregnant sense, which may be expressed by using two verbs 'to him my father *assigned* me, etc., from my earliest years, and *sent* me hither.'
For one indication of Sinon's age, see l. 138.  *misit* can mean only *virtually* sent,—that was what his act led to.  [Some think that Sinon was really a mere lad ten years before, and that Virgil in l. 138 is guilty of an inconsistency.]

88. *dum stabat,*—'so long as he remained'; for the tense cf. l. 22.  *regum,*—the princes or leaders of contingents banded against Troy.

89. *et nos,*—'we also';  *nos* really refers to the narrator only.  *nomenque,*—*que* is 'both,' but better omitted in trans.

90. *invidia,*—the abl. case.  *pellacis,*—suggests the means by which Ulysses brought about his death; see on l. 82.

91. *hanc ignota,*—'what is well known';  *litotes.  superis concessit ab oris,*—a euphemism for 'he met his death.'

92. *meceum,*—'alone, by myself.'  *insontis,*—gives the reason for the indignation.

93. *nece tacui,*—referring to the previous line and implying 'nor was I contented with giving vent by myself to my indignation.' Notice the change of tense from *trahebam* and *indignabar* to *tacui.*  *demens,*—'in my madness,' 'fool that I was.'  *me,*—with *promisi,* l. 96.  *tulisset,*—cf. *sic fata ferebant,* l. 31; trans. by 'should' or by Eng. past.  For the subj. in virtual indirect narration see RC. II 216.  *H. 528. AG. 341. c.*
NOTES.

95. *remeassem,* — for *remeavissem.* (RC. 66. "H. 235. AG. 128. a.)

96. *promisi me ultorem,* — "I vowed I would avenge him," 'I vowed myself his avenger.' *odia,* — for plur. see on l. 9.

97. *hine,* — supply *erat;* 'from this (came).'</div><div>98. *terrere,* — the historical infinitive, translated as though it were the indicative. (RC. 101. d. H. 536. 1. AG. 275.) So *spargere* and *quaerere.*

99. *vulgum,* — usually *vulgus* is neuter, here masc. for metrical convenience. *in,* — 'among.' *consiclus,* — 'conscious of guilt,' [or according to some 'confederate (conspiring) with others.'] *arma,* — in order to prevent his own accusation and punishment.

100. *nee enim,* — 'and indeed.... not,' referring back in thought to *prima labes,* l. 97. *C. ministro,* — 'with C. as his accomplice (tool),' the abl. absol.

101. Sinon breaks off just when he has roused their interest and curiosity. *sed antem,* — 'but yet,' a colloquial usage. *quid,* — 'why?'

102. *uno ordine habetis,* — 'regard as of one class,' 'regard as alike.'

103. *id,* — viz. that I am a Greek; see l. 78. *jamdudum,* — 'at once,' implying that it should have been done before this.

104. *velit,* — 'would wish'; (RC. 98. c. H. 509. AG. 311.). *magno,* — 'at a great price.' (RC. 85. i. H. 422. AG. 252.)

105–144. *Having roused the interest of the Trojans,* Sinon tells how, being condemned to death, he has escaped from the Greeks, and appeals to Priam for pity and mercy.

105. *vero,* — emphasizing *tum,* indicates that Sinon's plan of rousing his hearers' curiosity has succeeded.

106. *tantorum,* — 'so great,' as these of Sinon.

107. *ficto pectore,* — 'with false heart.'
108. relieta,—abl. absol.; translate by infin. co-ordinate with moliri.

109. longo fessi,—the juxtaposition lends force to the statement.

110. fecissentque utiam!—'would that they had!' a parenthetic wish. (RC. 98. a. 2. H. 483. 1. AG. 267. b.)

111. saepe,—'but as often.'

112. acernis,—Virgil speaks of different woods in connection with the timbers of the horse, cf. l. 16 and l. 258. The particular kind of wood is unimportant, the idea of 'wooden' being chiefly aimed at.

113. toto aethere,—place where, 'throughout.' See on l. 33; the omission of the prep. is very common with totus in prose also.

114. scitantem,—here practically equal to the future part., 'to consult.' [Some editors read scitatum, the supine.]

115. oracula Phoebi,—the oracle of Phœbus or Apollo at Delphi was, in post-Homeric times, the most famous and influential in Greece.

116. sanguine et virgine,—practically the same as sanguine virinis. For the sacrifice of Iphigenia, see Introduction § 1. placastis,—=placavistis (RC. 66. H. 235. AG. 128. a.).

117. quaerendi,—supply sunt, so with litandum, est. Translate by the active voice, 'you must, etc.' (RC. 104. a. H. 301. 2. e. AG. 146. c.)

119. quae vox ut,—'when this utterance,' the co-ordinating use of the relative.

121. parent, poscat,—subj. of indirect question after the idea of wondering implied in the fear of l. 120. We may supply 'as they wondered, or asked,' or 'in doubt.' fata,—probably the subject of parent; what they are making ready is too dreadful to be made definite.
122. *hic,*—'hereupon.'  *magno tumultu,*—to hide the fact that it was all arranged beforehand with Calchas.

123. *quae sint ea numina divum,*—'what is the will of heaven,' 'what mean those revelations of the gods.'  Ulysses cautiously avoids explicitly asking 'who is the man?'

125. *taciti,*—'in silence,' referring to other persons than those who *canebant scelus.*  Eng. would use 'or.' not 'and.' in such a case  *ventura,*—'what was to come.'

126. *bis quinos,*—see RC. 58. c. 2.  H. 174. 2. 2.  AG. 95. c.  *tectus,*—either 'hidden (in his tent),' or 'hiding his thoughts.'

128. *vix tandem,*—this delay also was to avoid suspicion of collusion with Ulysses.

129. *rumpit vocem,*—'he breaks forth,' 'he breaks into speech.'

131. *unius,*—in an emphatic position.  *conversa tulere,*—'they endured when turned.'  *conversa* agrees with the idea conveyed in *quae*...*timebat* (or with the unexpressed antecedent of *quae*).


133. *salsae fruges,*—a sacrificial cake of coarse meal and salt was crumbled and sprinkled over the victim's head.  *vittae,*—white fillets or bands were bound round the heads both of the victims and of those sacrificing.  As usual, Virgil refers to Roman, not to Greek, customs.

134. *fateor,*—because it was an act of sacrilege.  *leto,*—dative.  (RC. 82. b. i.  H. 335. 2.  AG. 229.)  *vincula rupi,*—not to be taken literally, but as meaning merely, 'I made my escape.'

136. *dum vela darent,*—'till they should set sail'; the subj. conveys an idea of a purpose in view, here that of coming forth and making his way to some place of safety.  (RC. 99. f. iii.  H. 519. 2.  AG. 328.)  *si forte dedissent,*—'if perchance they did set sail (or did so)';  *si forte,*—because it was uncertain whether they would do so without having made
the sacrifice appointed. **dedissent,**—subj., because part of Sinon's thought or purpose in lying concealed (RC. 99. k. H. 529. ii. AG. 342.) pluperf. tense, because his purpose could be carried out only after the Greeks had sailed. (RC. H. 205. a. 214. a. 3. H. 525. 2. AG. 283. R.)

137. **nee mihi...spes,**—'nor have I....hope.' (RC. 82. g. H. 387. AG. 231.)

138. **exoptatum,**—'for whom I long.'

139. **quos...poenas,**—double accus. after *repose*; translate *quos* 'from whom.' (RC. 83. f. i. H. 374. AG. 239. c.)

140. **miserorum morte,**—'with their wretched death,' more literally, 'the death of those unhappy ones.'

141. **quod,**—'wherefore,' adverbial acc. te,—*i.e.* Priam. conscia veri,—'who know the right,' with a double reference to the truth of Sinon's story and the justice of his case.

142. **per...quaerest...fides,**—'by whatever honor remains'; = *per eam fidem quae restet.* For the subj. see RC. 99. c. H. 503. 1. AG. 320. qua,—fem. of quis, indefinite, = 'any.' Sinon has been so badly treated that he doubts the good faith of all mankind.

143. **miserere,**—imperative sing. laborum,—RC. 81. f. iii. H. 406. i. AG. 221. a.

144. **'non digna ferentis,**—'suffering undeservedly.'

145-161. Sinon's life is spared, and on his being asked the meaning of the wooden horse, he solemnly swears to reveal all out of gratitude.

145. **lacrimis,**—may be dative, or abl. of circumstance. **miserescimus ultro,**—'give him our pity also.'

146. **primus,**—'foremost.' **manicas,**—those referred to in l. 57, put on him by his Trojan captors. **viro,**—dative; see on *leto* l. 134.

148. **amissos hinc...obliviscere,**—'henceforth give up and forget.'

149. **mihiqne,** etc.,—'explain this truthfully that I ask.'
150. *quo,*—'for what purpose,' lit. 'whither,' 'to what end.' *quis auctor,*—'at whose advice?' Supply est.

151. *religio,*—'vow,' 'sacred duty'; see l. 17.

154. *ignes,*—*i.e.* the sun, moon, and stars. *non violabile,*—'inviolable,' *i.e.* which may not be sworn falsely by with impunity. Sinon's words are capable of a double meaning throughout, so that *verbally* he does not perjure himself.

156. *deum,*—*deorum.* The fillets were sacred to the god in honor of whom the offering was made. *hostia,*—'as a victim'; hence they were especially sacred to him.

157. *fas,*—understand est. *sacra jura,*—'the vows I have sworn to,' 'my solemn oaths'; Virgil has in mind probably the *sacramentum* or oath of allegiance of the Roman soldier. Sinon is to be no longer a Greek soldier, a friend or confidant of the Greeks, or a citizen of Greece.

158. *viros,*—'them,' emphatic; the *men* themselves are contrasted with their *plans.*

159. *qua,*—neut. plur. acc. of indefinite pron. *quis.* *nec ulla,*—*nullis.*

160. *maneas,* serves,—translate by imperative. (RC. 98. a. H. 483. AG. 266. a.) *promissis manere,* =to abide by promises. *servata,*—'when saved.'

161. *si,*—'as surely as'; lit. 'if.' *feram,*—fut. indic. (RC. 99. h. ii. AG. 307. d.) *magna,*—acc. plur.—translate freely, 'greatly.'

162-194. *The horse,* he states, is a substitute for the Palladium stolen from Troy, but is purposely made too huge to enter the city, lest the Trojans be benefited by its protection.

162. *coepti belli,*—'in the war at its beginning,' lit. 'begun'; an anticipation of the thought that this trust no longer lasted.

163. *auxilliis,*—'in the aid;' local or instrumental abl. (RC. 85. k. iii.) *ex quo,*—supply *tempore,* 'from the time when,' 'after.' *impius,*—a constant epithet, but used with
special reference to this act of sacrilege, so _seclerum inventor._

164. _sed enim._— _sed_ implies that this hope had come to an end; _enim_ gives the reason why. Translate simply 'but.'

165. _fatale... Palladium._— the Palladium was a small statue of Pallas which had fallen from heaven in the early days of Troy. So long as the Trojans kept it safe, their city was secure, hence _fatale, 'fateful.'_

166. _summae._—increasing our appreciation of the daring of the two Greeks.

168. _virgineas._—indicating what an insult and desecration their touch was. _ausi._—supply _sunt_; so with _fractae_ l. 170.

169. _ex illo._—referring to _ex quo_ l. 163. _fluere,_ etc.,—the figure seems to be that of an ebbing tide. For the historical infin. cf. on l. 98.

170. _mens._—on the monosyllabic ending see Introduction § V. _aversa._—supply _est_; so with _positum_ l. 172.

171. _ea signa._—'signs of this,' lit. 'those signs.'

172. _arsere._—English would insert 'when' before this clause.

173. _arrectis._—'staring,' lit. 'attentive,' out of indignation. _salsus._—merely a constant epithet of _sudor._

174. _ipsa._—'she (i.e. the goddess) herself,' as distinguished from the local indications of her anger just mentioned. _dictu._—'to tell.' (RC. 105. b. H. 547. AG. 303.)

175. _ferens._—'with,' lit. 'bearing.' _trementem._—in her wrath.

176. _tentanda._—supply _esse._

178. _omina ni repetant._—'unless they seek fresh omens,' referring to the Roman custom of returning to Rome to repeat the auspices in case of ill-success. _numen redmeant quod... avexere._—two interpretations are given. (1) to bring back the deity (i.e. the Palladium) they had carried away (to Greece); (2) to bring back the divine favor which (when they first came) they bore with them (from Greece). The first
forces the meaning of numen, while it is unlikely if not impossible that the Palladium should have been already sent to Greece. In the second both the mood and the tense of avexere are hard to account for. It is possible that l. 179 is an interpolation. Notice that the indic. avexere cannot be a part of Calchas’ prophecy.

180. *quod petiere,*—‘as to their making for.’ Myceas,—see on l. 25.

181. *parant,*—the principal verb; ‘preparing gods to attend them,’ means ‘winning the favor of the gods again.’

182. *pro,*—‘in behalf of,’ *i.e.* ‘in place of’ the Palladium, and ‘in propitiation of’ the offended deity.


184. *tamen,*—implies that although a substitute was to be built, it was not to be taken into the city where the Palladium had been. *immensum,*—has special emphasis.

185. *caelo,*—see on l. 36.

186. *portis,*—‘by (or at) the gates’; (RC. 85. 1. ii.) *aut* couples two similar ideas; *nen,* l. 188, introduces a new thought.

187. *religio,*—‘faith,’ ‘worship’: Sinon means that the substitute for the Palladium, if received within the city and honored by the Trojans, would protect them as the Palladium itself had.

188. *violasset,*—see on tulisset, l. 94. Sinon is now quoting Calchas’ prophecy; the idea of saying is involved in jussit, l. 186. *Minervae,*—see on l. 31.

189. *primus,*—‘first,’ *i.e.* before it can come upon you. *omen convertant,*—as though a god’s inevitable wrath could be turned aside on one’s enemies; (for subj. see RC. 97. a. H. 483. AG. 267.) ipsum,—*i.e.* Calchas.

190. *futurum,*—supply esse. See on l. 189.

191. *ultro,*—‘actually,’ ‘even’; *i.e.* Asia would not only be freed from a defensive war like the present, but would
itself invade Greece. Pelopaeæ moenia, — i.e. of Argos, the chief city of the Peloponnesus.

194. ea fata,—referring to magnum exitium... futurum above. manere,—notice the change of tense; the verb carries in itself the reference to the future.

195–233. Any hesitation remaining after Sinon's artful story, is removed when two sea-serpents appear, destroy Laocoon who had hurled a dart at the wooden horse, and then take refuge in Pallas' temple.

195. insidiis,—abl. of cause.
196. capti,—supply sumus. coactis,—'forced.'
197. quos,—'we whom.' Larissæus,—a stock epithet, without any special force or appropriateness here.
199. majus,—'a greater sight' than that of Sinon. miseris,—'to the ill-fated (Trojans).'
200. magis,—with tremendum. improvida,—'blind, unforeseeing,' i.e. expecting no such occurrence, or generally so. cf. l. 54. [Others think it refer to their blindness in believing Sinon.]
201. ductus,—'chosen,' lit. 'drawn.' Neptuni,—dative.
202. sollemnes,—'wonted, accustomed.' ad,—'at.'
203. per alta,—'over the deep'; they were first seen far out at sea.
205. pelago,—'on the sea'; see on l. 33.
206. quorum,—'their,' lit. 'whose'; in prose it would be the first word.
207. pars cetera,—'the rest.'
208. legit,—'skims, glides over.' sinuatque volumine,—freely, 'curving (wreathing) in coils.'
209. flit,—'rises'; the nature of the sound is indicated by the repetition of s. tenebant,—'they were gaining.'
210. oculos suffecti,—'their eyes suffused with blood and fire,' more freely, 'with eyes blood-shot and blazing with fire.' For the Greek accusative oculos, see on l. 57.
211. ora,—accusative.
212. agmine,—suggesting the movement of a long column.
215. morsu depascitur,—‘biting, feeds upon’; as though a participle. miserorum,—a transferred epithet.
216. post,—an adverb. auxilio,—‘to their aid’; dative (RC. 82. c. H. 390. AG. 233.)
218. bis,—probably once each. collo circum terga dati,—‘encircling his neck with their bodies’; more literally, ‘twining their bodies about his neck.’ collo,—dative (RC. 82. c. iv. H. 384. 2. AG. 225. d.) circum dati,—=circumdati, a middle use; (RC. 96. c.)
219. capite,—referring to both; the plural could not occur in this metre, while the sing. is justifiable where it applies equally to each. altis,—having much the force of an adverb with superant.
220. simul,—corresponding to simul. l. 222.
221. perfusus vittas,—see on l. 57 and compare l. 210. His priestly office is no protection.
223. quales mugitus cum,—‘such bellowings as when,’ understand tollit. [Another reading is qualis mugitus, sc. est.] fugit,—perfect.
224. securim,—accusative. (RC. 49. c. H. 62. iii. AG. 56. b.)
225. lapsu,—‘gliding’ as though a participle; compare l. 215. summum,—the shrine was on the citadel; compare l. 41.
227. sub pedibus deae,—evidently the Palladium was not the only statue of the goddess in her temple. This seems to have been very large, and may have been before, not in, the temple. teguntur,—‘find shelter.’
228. tum vero,—compare on l. 105. novus,—‘new,’ [or according to some. ‘strange’]. In l. 212 the Trojans’ fear is at the dreadful appearance of the serpents, now their fear is caused by the thought that the serpents are the instruments of the goddess who now shelters them. cunctis,—dative,
translate freely ‘of all,’ (RC. 82. f. i. H. 381. l. n. 2. AG. 235. a.).

229. merentem,—‘deservedly, duly.’
230. ferunt,—‘they say, men say,’ subject indefinite.
231. qui...aerserit,—‘in piercing,’ ‘in that he has pierced;’ for subj. see RC. 99. g. iii. H. 517. AG. 320. e.
tergo,—dative, translate by ‘at.’
232. ducendum,—understand esse.
233. numina,—‘divine favor’; for plur. see on l. 9. For
the broken line compare l. 66.

234-249. Believing this portent to indicate the goddess’ will,
we draw the horse within the walls with blind rejoicings.

234. dividimus,—the gates of ancient cities were narrow,
and lower than the walls, so that the Trojans had to make a
breach in the walls. muros, moenia,—the former ‘the walls,’
the latter more general ‘the fortifications,’ ‘the fortified
parts.’

235. accingunt,—usually transitive, here ‘gird them-
selves, set to,’ as if se were added.

236. rotarum lapsus,—an abstract expression for ‘rolling
wheels.’ collo intendunt,—‘stretch on (i.e. fasten to) its
neck.’ For the datives pedibus and collo see RC. II. 69. H.
386. 1. AG. 228.
239. contingere,—here ‘to lay hold of.’ For the infinitive
see RC. 101. a. iii. AG. 273. c.
240. illa,—i.e. machina. urbi,—with illabitur; see on
pelago, l. 36.

241. This outburst is natural and effective at such a crisis.
divum,—see on Danaum, l. 14. divum domus,—‘home of
our gods;’ to the ancients the gods of a city were local, rather
than all-powerful, deities; Aeneas was now seeking a new
home for the gods of his city, who were homeless like himself.
242. Dardanianum,—for Dardanidarum; see on l. 14.
243. substitit,—such a stoppage was ominous, according
to ancient superstition. *uterо,—' from,' not 'in.'
*dedere,—see on l. i.

244. *immemores,—here 'heedless' rather than 'forgetful.'
245. *arcе,—see on l. 33.

246. *etiam,—'too,' i.e. in addition to the warnings just mentioned. *fatis,—either dat. 'for,' i.e. to give utterance to, or abl. 'with,' 'in regard to.' *Cassandra,—gifted with prophetic power by the god Apollo, who loved her. As she proved faithless to her promises, he ordained that her prophecies should never be believed.

247. *credita,—may be taken equally well with *Cassandra or *ora. The passive participle is used as if *credo were translative. *Teucris,—'by the T.' —dat. not abl. (RC. 82. d. ii. H. 388. 4. AG. 232. b.)

248. *deum,—see on l. 14. *quibus esset,—the subjunctive may be explained in two ways, (a) as causal, explaining *miseri, 'in that this was our last day,' (b) as concessive, opposed to *festa *velamus *fronde, 'although that was our last day.' (RC. 99. g. iii; 99. i. iv. H. 517; 515. III. AG. 320. e.)

250-558.—Capture and destruction of the city.

250-267. *At night the Greek fleet returns; the Greeks in the horse are let out by *Sinon, seize the gates, and admit their friends.

250. *vertitur,—Virgil's idea is that the sky is a hollow sphere, revolving around the earth, and bringing darkness or light in its course. *ruit,—see on l. 9.


254. *ibat,—'was advancing, was on its way.'

255. *silentia,—for the plural see on *somnos, l. 9. The quiet of the night is given as much prominence as the moonlight. Both of these aided the Greeks on their way. [Others think that the moon had not yet risen, although it is moon-
light in l. 340, and that it was the darkness, not the light, that favored the Greeks.]  
256. regia puppis,—i.e. Agamemnon's, the leader of the Greeks. cum extulerat...laxat,—both verbs go with cum, the principal verb being ibat. For the indicative with cum see RC. II. 170. c. II. 521. II. 1. AG. 325. b. The shifting of tenses is due to the pluperf. being used to express an instantaneous act, and to the hist. pres. being used for vividness' sake.  
257. defensus,—i.e. from discovery by the Trojans. inquis,—to the Trojans.  
258. utero,—see on l. 33. Danaos et claustra laxat,—the verb has a different meaning as applied to the two nouns, the peculiarity known as Zeugma. The more regular meaning is that with claustra.  
263. primus,—'foremost, first of all' is a better rendering than 'princely,' though neither is satisfactory.  
266. portis,—'by the gates'; abl. of means. (RC. 85. a. ii.)  
267. conscia,—meaning that they were aware of the plan and working in harmony with those within.  
268–297. The spirit of Hector appears in a vision to Aeneas, tells him that Troy is doomed, and bids him fly, taking with him the gods of Troy, to seek a new home.  
268. prima,—the first sleep is the deepest, hence the sweetest (gratissima). mortalibus aegris,—Virgil has always a deep sense of the mystery and sadness of human life, which is here brought into relation with the graciousness of the gods. The phrase also heightens our sympathy for the Trojans.  
269. dono,—ablative.  
270. maestissimus,—'in the deepest grief.' It is rarely, even in poetry, that Latin joins an attributive adjective to a proper name. (RC. II. 233. c.)  
272. ut quondam,—belongs to all the details of this line and the next; hence to be rendered before raptatis bigis. The
words imply that his present appearance was exactly that presented by him when dragged at Achilles’ chariot. For the events referred to in lines 272–278 see Introduction § I.

273. *trajectus lora,*—literally ‘having the thongs put through,’—freely, ‘his feet pierced with the thongs.’ Virgil sometimes uses the passive like the Greek middle (a sort of reflexive), with the same accusative that the active might take; cf. l. 218, *circum terga dati.* *tunentes,*—indicating that he was still alive, as the limbs of a dead body would not swell from violence.

274. *illo,*—‘that’ or ‘the,’ with much the force of ‘that other.’

275. *redit,*—historical pres.; the scene comes vividly before him. *indutus,*—‘clad in,’ literally ‘having put on himself,’ another middle use of the passive; see on l. 273. *Achilli*—irregular genitive; see on *Ulixi,* l. 7.

276. *puppibus,*—dat., see on l. 36. Vessels in ancient times, when not in active use, were hauled up on shore, with the prows towards the sea; the sterns would thus be the part first attacked from land.

277. *barbam, crines,*—with *gerens.*

278. *vulnera,*—those received when he had been overpowered by Achilles. Homer says of the Greeks who crowded round the dead body:—“Nor did any stand by but wounded him.”

279. *ultro,*—‘first,’ *i.e.* without waiting to be addressed; practically in the same sense as in l. 193, where it is used of *offensive,* as opposed to *defensive,* war. *flens ipse,*—with reference to l. 271.

280. *expromere,*—implying that the words came with difficulty.


282. *teuvere,*—understand *te* as its object. Aeneas seems in his dream to have forgotten Hector’s death, and to think of him as merely long absent.
283. exspectate,—attracted by Hector from nom. to voc. 
not,—‘how,’ ‘with what feelings,’ not to be taken with defessi. 
285. serenos,—of their usual appearance. For the plur. 
see on l. 9.
287. ille nihil,—understand respondit; see on l. 42. 
moratur,—‘heeds,’ lit. ‘lingers over.’
289. nate dea,—‘goddess-born’; dea, abl., see RC. 85. l. i. 
H. 415. II. AG. 214. a. his,—indicating them.
290. muros,—more forcible than urbem. alta,—with 
Troja; another reading is alto, with culmine.
291. datum,—understand est; as a legal term, used of giving 
security for a debt. dextra,—abl.
292. possent, defensa fuissent,—for subj. see RC. 99. h. ii. 
H. 507. III. AG. 308. The difference in tense is caused by 
the former verb implying at any time. For fuissent in place 
of essent see RC. 97. g. iii. etiam,—‘also,’ i.e. as well as 
yours.
293. penates,—the guardian spirits of Troy. conceived as 
guardians of the national hearth; hence associated with Vesta, 
whose ‘undying fire’ ensured the safety of the city.
295 magna,—incorporated in the relative clause. (RC. 93. 
viii.)
297. effert,—it would seem that Hector actually gives these 
sacred things to Aeneas, and does not merely appear in the 
dream to do so. The appearance was more than a dream or 
vision.

298–317. Aeneas awakes, and finding the city in flames, 
rushes forth to gather his comrades.

298. diverso luctu,—either ‘various sounds of grief,’ or 
‘sounds of grief from various parts of the city.’
302. executior,—‘I rouse myself’; pass. used as middle or 
reflexive.
303. ascensus supero,—‘climb to,’ lit. ‘gain by climbing.’
304. veluti cum,—the comparison instituted is between
Aeneas and the shepherd. But a further comparison is implied between the din of battle and the sounds of destruction heard by the shepherd.

305. *flumine,*—‘with its stream’; the genitive might have been expected.

306. *laeta,*—‘glad,’ *i.e.* luxuriant. *boum labores,*—a phrase taken from Homer and meaning ‘the ploughed fields.’

307. *inscins,*—‘bewildered, dazed,’ *i.e.* not comprehending it all. *alto vertice,*—to harmonize with Aeneas’ position.

309. *manifesta fides,*—‘the truth (or proof) is clear,’ *i.e.* of what was told him in the dream. [Another interpretation supplies *Danaum* with *fides.*]

310. *dedit ruinam,*—‘fell crashing,’ lit. ‘gave a crash.’ Notice how the position of *ampla* heightens the effect of *dedit ruinam.* Deiphobus had married Helen after Paris’ death, and his house was the first attacked. According to Virgil’s story (VI. 491-530), he was betrayed by Helen herself to Menelaus and was shamefully mangled.

312. *Ucalegon,*—put for his house. *Sigea freta,*—the Hellespont, so called from Sigeum, a promontory at the entrance of the strait. *lata,*—expressive of the vastness of the conflagration.

313. *virum,*—see on l. 14.

314. *nec sat rationis,*—‘nor is there much (lit. sufficient) purpose (or sense).’ His action is due to passion not to reflection; cf. *amens, ardent animi, furor iraque mentem praecipitant,* all expressing the same idea.

315. *hello,*—‘for war,’ (RC. 82. c. *H. 384. II. 1. 3.); in prose *ad bellum.*

316. *animi,*—poetic plural, see on l. 9. *mentem praecipitant,*—‘drive my reason headlong.’

317. *succurrit,*—‘it occurs to me, the thought comes to me’; its subject is the clause *pulchrum mori in armis,* ‘that it is a noble thing to die, etc.’ Compare Horace’ line, *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*
318-369. Aeneas, learning from Panthus that all is lost, gathers a band of Trojans with whom to make a last desperate resistance. As they advance, they find everywhere grief, terror and death.

318. ece antem, — 'but lo.' Panthus,—a Greek name, hence the ending ἂς and the vocative in ἂ, l. 322.

319. arcis, etc., — 'the priest of P. in the citadel,' where several gods had their shrines. By a figure of speech (hen-diadys) one idea is presented by means of two ideas connected by and.

320. sacra,—either 'sacred vessels' or perhaps the same as deos, which is to be understood of Phoebus alone.

321. ipse,—to be taken closely with manu; an indication of the extremity of his peril. trahit,—another case of Zeugma (see on l. 259). Taken literally with nepotem, it is very expressive of his rapid flight; with the other objects it can mean only 'bears.' cursu,—'rapidly, hurriedly.' limina,—of the house which Aeneas was just leaving.

322. quo . . . loco,—'how stands the welfare of the state'; lit. 'in what position (is) the chief interest.' prendimus,—'are we seizing,' a remonstrance more lively than 'are we to seize,' though both imply that Panthus' flight shows that the only citadel the Trojans have is being abandoned; if this is given up, no stand can be made elsewhere against the enemy. [Another less likely explanation for the line is to take it as an enquiry where the Trojans are rallying, 'where is the chief contest? what stronghold are we seizing?']

323. talia reddit,—'answered thus'; for indic. see on l. 256.

324. summa,—'the crowning,' i.e. 'the last.' ineluctabile tempus,—'the inevitable hour.'

325. fuimus,—the verb is emphatic, 'have been,' i.e. 'have had our day,' 'are no more.' Troes,—is subject, not predicate.

326. ferus,—emphatic, giving the reason for the action. omnia,—'all power.' Argos,—'to Argos,' the city of
Agamemnon, typical of Greece. For the acc. see RC. 83. g. H. 380. II. AG. 258.

327. incensa,—‘burning’: its position would warrant our making it a separate clause in translating.

328. mediis in moenibus,—meaning the citadel.
329. miscet,—‘spreads, scatters.’
330. portis,—‘at the gates.’
331. millia quot,—for tot millia quot: the exaggeration is natural in Panthus’ excitement. magnis,—heightens the effect of quot millia.

332. augusta viarum,—‘the narrow streets,’ lit. ‘the narrow rows of the streets.’
333. ferri acies,—‘the keen edge of the sword,’ ‘the sharp steel.’
334. neci,—‘for slaughter,’ actively not passively. primi,—‘the foremost,’ who might be expected to offer most resistance. Evidently the guards of l. 266 who were slain were those actually on duty, others coming up to the rescue when the alarm was given.

335. caeco Marte,—‘in the blind fight,’ i.e. ‘fighting blindly’; because of the surprise and the absence of any prospect of success.
336. talibus dictis,—‘at these words.’ numine,—as revealed in Panthus’ words. The news of the loss of the citadel has changed his purpose.

340. per lunam,—‘in the moonlight.’
341. agglomerant,—understand se from l. 339.
342. illis diebus,—‘during those last days.’ (RC. 85. b. iii.) forte,—‘by chance, as it happened.’
343. insano,—of its disastrous effect.
344. gener,—anticipating the relationship that was promised him.
345. qui non audierit,—‘in that he did not heed.’ For the subj. compare on l. 218.
347. audere in proelia,—‘be bold for battle.’
348. super,—adv., 'further,' 'yet'; they had courage already but Aeneas still further incites them. his,—'with these words, thus'; understand dictis.

349. si vobis, etc.,—'if your desire is fixed to follow one who dares the utmost.' With vobis (dat. of possessor) understand est.

350. sequi,—for infin. see RC. 101. a. iii. H. 533. n. 3. sit,—RC. 99. d. H. 529. I. AG. 334. rebus,—'of affairs'; for dat. see RC. 82. g. H. 387. AG. 231.

351. excessere,—alluding to the belief that the gods abandoned a city on the point of capture. See on l. 241.

352. quibus,—'by means of whom.' steterat,—notice the tense.

353. incepsae,—gains emphasis from being the first word of the line, before a pause; see on l. 327. moriamur, ruamuis,—moriamur is put first (although second in order of time), because it gives the general idea, which is made more definite by in...ruamuis.

354. una,—'only,' 'one only'; understand est.

355. animis,—they were filled with courage already, see l. 347; Aeneas' words rouse them to fury. lupi ceii,—for the monosyllabic ending see Introduction, § V.

357. caecos,—'blindly'; cf. l. 335.

358. siccis,—i.e. thirsting for blood.

359. mediaeque, etc.,—'hold our course through the midst of the city,' seemingly to the citadel. For the gen. see RC. 81. e. H. 396. V. AG. 215.

360. cava,—'encircling, enfolding.' The darkness, that, in spite of the moonlight, prevails through the city, increases the horror of the struggle and seems to intensify the sadness of the Trojans' position.

361. fando,—'in words'; cf. lines 3 and 7.

362. explicet, possit,—for subj. see on temperet l. 8.

364. plurima,—'thick,' lit. 'abundant.' inertia,—'lifeless'; though many prefer to take it as meaning 'helpless,' with reference to the women and children.
365. religiosa, — emphasizing the fact that nowhere was refuge found from the slaughter.

366. dant, — 'pay.' To the Romans a punishment inflicted or suffered is a penalty exacted or paid, lit. given.

367. quondam, — 'at times.' victis, — for dat. see RC. 82. f. H. 384. 4. n. 2. AG. 235. a.

369. ubique, — understand est. plurima, — with sing., like our 'many a.'

370-402. Meeting a body of Greeks, Aeneas' followers cut them down, and dressing themselves in the Grecian armor, advance spreading destruction among their enemies.

371. credens inscius, — 'believing us, in his ignorance,' 'ignorantly deeming us.' Insicius emphatic, see on l. 353.

372. ultro, — exactly as in l. 279.

373. nam, — 'for,' 'why,' remonstrating. sera, — 'sluggish, lingering,' the effect ascribed to the cause.

374. rapiunt feruntque, — an echo of the common phrase ferre et agere, denoting a complete spoliation.

375. celsis, — a stock epithet without special force here.

376. dabantur, — note the tense, indicating a suspicious hesitation where an immediate answer was expected.

377. sensit delapsus, — 'perceived that he had fallen.' If this be the literal translation, then delapsus is for se delapsum esse; the omission of se and esse is common, but the attraction of case rather rare and perhaps due to Greek influence. [Some take sensit absolutely, and delapsus as a participle used quite regularly, lit. 'having fallen, he was aware (of it).']

378. retro, — unnecessary to the sense but adding emphasis. cum voce, — equivalent to 'and his voice as well.'

379. aspris, — contracted for xspiris. qui, — 'one who.'

380. humi, — better taken with pressit than with nitens. nitens, — from nitor not niteo; 'as he struggles on,' i.e. because of the brambles. pressit, refugit, — the perf. tense in the former is due to its being prior to refugit, in the latter it
is similar to the usage in l. 12 (see note) and pictures the man just as the convulsive act of recoiling is finished and he is full of agitation (trepidus).

381. iras,—'its angry head'; abstract for concrete. For plural here and in colla see on l. 9. colla,—not the object of tumentem, which is intrans. ; see on manus l. 57.

383. ct,—in prose would come before densis. circumfundimur armis,—'encircle with arms'; the passive used reflexively; cf. l. 302. [Some take armis as dat. 'we rush from all sides on, etc.']

385. labori,—'effort'; for dat. see RC. 82. e. i. H. 385. AG. 227.

386. hic,—adverb.

387. qua,—adverb. fortuna,—'success,' referring to l. 385.

388. dextra,—agreeing by attraction with the subject (fortuna), not the reflexive. sequamur,—RC. 98. a. H. 484. II. AG. 266; so mutemus l. 389, and aptemus l. 390.

389. insignia,—especially the armor of the Greeks which was different from that of the Trojans, such as helmets and shields.

390. dolus and virtus,—understand sit; 'whether it be craft or valor'; RC. II. 44. H. 529. 2. 3. 2. AG. 234; 211. d. in,—'in the case of.' requirat,—RC. 98. b. H. 485. AG. 268.

391. ipsi,—implying also against their will. deinde,—with reference to the time of sic fatus.

392. clipei insigne decorum,—'the beautifully blazoned shield'; lit. 'the beautiful device of the shield'; insigne refers to the device (usually of some animal) embossed on the shield.

394. ipse,—seems here to have the force of 'too.'

396. Danais,—dative (RC. 82. a. i. H. 385. 4. 3. AG. 229. c.) haud numine nostro,—'under auspices (lit. divine favor) not our own.' The Trojans had been abandoned by their own gods (l. 351), and now by putting on Greek armor
they seemed to be enjoying the favor of alien gods, but only for a time (l. 402).

398. **Orco,**—'to Pluto,' *i.e.* 'to death'; for dat. see on l. 36.

399. **cursu,**—'in haste.'

401. **scandunt,**—for plural verb with sing. subj. (*pars*) compare l. 32. (RC. 79. a. i. H. 461. 1. AG. 205. c.) **nota,**—suggesting that it is from unknown evils and the uncertainty of the night they are fleeing.

402. This line may be taken equally well as the last line of one section, or the first line of the other. 'Alas, that none may trust at all to the gods against their will.' See on l. 396. **nihil,**—adverbial. **fidere,**—RC. 101. b. vii. H. 539. III. AG. 274. **Divis,**—dative.

403-437. **At last, while attempting to rescue Cassandra, Aeneas' band is overwhelmed by the Greeks; Aeneas himself escapes and goes to Priam's house.**

403. **Priameia,**—'daughter of Priam.'

404. **templo adytisque,**—the latter is the inner sanctuary. Aeneas evidently had now reached the citadel.

405. **tendens,**—'straining'; common in the sense of stretching out the hands, and here put in place of *tollens* because looking forward to *palmas,* l. 406. **ardentia,**—in indignant protest.

406. **arcebant,**—so that she could not raise them; hence 'confined, restrained,' rather than 'bound.'

407. **non tuit,**—'could not bear.' Coroebus was betrothed to her, see lines 342–344.

408. **periturus,**—'to die.' For the attraction in case compare on l. 388. (RC. 102. b. i. H. 549. 3. AG. 293. b.)

409. **densis armis,**—abl., compare l. 383. [According to some, dat., as in l. 383.]

410. **hic primum,**—implying that this was the beginning of their reverses; notice *tum* l. 413 and *etiam* l. 420, answering to *primum.* **delubri,**—the same as the *templo* of l. 404.
411. miserrima,—because caused by their own countrymen.
412. facie,—'because of, etc.' (RC. 85. m. H. 416. AG.
245.) errore jubarum,—'the mistake caused by, etc.'
413. gemitu....ira,—'with a cry of rage at the loss of the
maiden'; another case of hendiadys. For the partic. suggest-
ing an abstract idea see RC. II. 235. H. 549. n. 2. AG.
292. a.
414. acerrimus,—'fiercest (of all)'; it was he who was
carrying off Cassandra to make her his prize.
416. adversi,—in the predicate with confligunt. quon-
dam,—as in l. 367. rupto,—'when . . . bursts forth,' the
middle use.
418. equis,—the winds are often spoken of fancifully as
borne by horses or in chariots.
420. si quos,—'all whom,' 'whomsoever,' lit. 'if any.'
421. insidiis,—here does not mean 'ambush.' tota urbe,—
RC. 85. k. ii. H. 425. II. 2. AG. 258. f.
422. primi,—the Greeks with Ajax and the Atridae seem-
ingly took Aeneas' followers for another band of plundering
Greeks, disputing with them for the spoils; so that ereptae
(l. 413) means not so much 'rescued' as 'taken from them.'
423. ora....signant,—'mark the different accent on our
lips'; lit. 'the lips differing in accent.' A different dialect
rather than a different language seems to be meant.
425. divae,—that is, Pallas or Minerva; compare l. 404.
426. unus,—with the superlative, unus is intensive, like
our 'very' or 'by far.'
428. dis aliter visum,—understand est: 'the gods willed
otherwise' than one would expect from his uprightness. Com-
pare 'Heaven's ways are not as our ways.' This is another
instance of that quality of Virgil spoken of on l. 268.
429. sociis,—the nostrorum of l. 411. plurima,—'great.'
430. labentem,—'in thy fall.' infula,—Compare, for the
thought, l. 221.
431. extrema flamma,—'death flames'; the burning city
is to his friends a funeral pile. The appeal is far more impressive than one to the Trojans around him would have been.

433. vitavisse,—the subject, me, left to be gathered from the context, as often in poetry. vices,—‘encounter’ (i.e. changing blows), or ‘chances of war,’ are both possible renderings. [Danaum is by some taken with manu, not with tela and vices; in this case the comma is placed after vitavisse not after Danaum, and the position of et is as in 1. 383.]

434. ut caderem,—better taken with si fato fuissent than with meruisse. divellimur,—‘we tear ourselves,’ middle or reflexive use.

436. gravior,—‘burdened’—the comparative having really an intensive force. (RC. 88. b. H. 444. 1. AG. 93. a.) et,—‘also.’ tardus,—‘stiff.’ Ulixi,—subjective genitive, ‘dealt by.’

437. vocati,—better taken as participle agreeing with the subject of divellimur than as an indicative with sumus supplied. clamore,—‘by the shouting’ not ‘with shouts.’

438–452. At Priam’s house Aeneas finds a fierce struggle going on, the Greeks trying to scale the battlements and to force the doors, the Trojans resisting.

438. vero,—indicating that something important is to be told, that some crisis has been reached; cf. ll. 105 and 309. pugnam,—depending on cernimus, l. 411. nusquam,—that is, the struggle here is so intense that it seems impossible there should be any left to fight elsewhere.

439. forent, =essent (RC. 70. H. 204. 2. AG. 119.)

440. sic,—looking back to ceu..urbe. Martem indomitum,—repeating the idea of ingentem pugnam, after the parenthesis.

441. acta testudine,—‘under cover of a line of shields,’ lit. ‘the testudo being formed.’ The testudo was formed by the shields being held above the soldiers’ heads so as to overlap and form a continuous cover which received its name from its
resemblance to a tortoise shell. The assault is twofold: an attempt to scale the walls, 442-449, 458-468; and an attempt to force the gates, 449-450, 469-485. Both are referred to in the words *ad tecta ruentes* and *obessum limen*.

442. *sub,* — 'hard by, close to': the daring Greeks do not seek out weak parts to attack, but assail the wall where it is strongest.

443. *ad tela,* — 'against, to ward off the weapons.'

444. *protecti,* — 'to protect themselves'; lit. 'thus protected,' proleptic.

445. *contra,* — an adverb. *tecta domorum culmina,* — 'the covered roof of the house,' 'the covering of the house roof': *tecta* and *culmina* repeat the same idea (as is often the case in Virgil). For the plural see on l. 9.

446. *quando,* — 'since.' *ultima,* — 'the end, the last extremity.'

447. *extrema in morte,* — 'on the point of death.' *telis,* — 'as weapons,' predicative.

448. *veterum,* etc., — emphasizing the sadness of the position, where all that is glorious or dear to the Trojans is lost.

449. *imas,* — 'beneath,' *i.e.* at the foot of the walls, on top of which are the defenders just mentioned.

450. *obsedere,* — 'block, beset,' to prevent their being forced in. In l. 441 the same word is used of the besiegers.


452. *vim,* — 'force.'

453-468. *Entering by a secret postern, Aeneas mounts to the roof.* A tower is overturned upon the Greeks below, but without checking their attack.

453. *limen erat,* etc., — 'there was an entrance by (lit. and) a secret door; a wonted passage connecting, one with another, the parts of Priam's palace, and a postern gate overlooked
NOTES.

(by the enemy). The fourfold terms describe one and the same entrance. *Pervius usus*, lit. 'the custom of a thoroughfare,' a Virgilian way of saying 'an accustomed thoroughfare.'

455. *infelix*,—she was the widow of Hector (l. 270). *dum regna maneabant*,—as in l. 22.

456. *saepius*,—'often and often, time and again,' stronger than *saepe*. *incomitata*,—it would not have been proper for her to go forth without her attendants, had not this secret passage made Priam's and Hector's palaces practically one.

457. *soceros*,—Hector's parents, Priam and Hecuba. *Astyanacta*,—the Greek accus. sing. of *Astyanax* (RC. 49. d.) *trahebat*,—he was too small to take equal steps with her.

460. *turrim*,—depending on *aggressi*, l. 463. The tower was level with the front of the wall, not back from it. *summis tecitis*,—'from the top of the roof,' or perhaps 'with its lofty roof.'

461. *eductam*,—'rising.'

462. *solitae*,—supply *sunt*; it agrees with the second of its three subjects, *Troja, naves, castra*.

463. *ferro*,—here meaning 'bars, levers.' *qua*, etc.,—'where the high floor showed feeble joinings,' referring probably to the place where the tower was built into the roof of the palace.

464. *convellimus*,—present tense of a labored action, taking time. *altis*,—'high,' [or according to some 'deep,' as intensifying the effort.]


469-505. *Pyrrhus* at last cuts his way through the doors into the palace where all is confusion, and where the Greeks rushing in have at their mercy Priam and his household.

469. *vestibulum*,—the space before the door. *Pyrrhus*,—Achilles' son, who, on his father's death was brought to Troy
from Scyros, where he had been living with his mother's father. From his coming late to the war he was called Neoptolemus (new-war), and to this Virgil may be alluding in l. 473.

470. exsultat,—probably referring to both his actions and his state of mind. telis et luce aēna,—hendiadys (see on l. 319.) for 'weapons of flashing bronze.'

471. in lucem,—to be connected grammatically with convolvit, l. 474, but so far from this word that it practically is independent, 'coming to the light.' pastus,—'that has fed upon,' middle use. The idea is that the poison of the serpent is derived from noxious plants it eats, and that in spring it is most venomous.

472. frigida,—with bruma not terra. tumidum,—'swollen,' either of its size or perhaps with reference to the torpor of its late condition.

475. arduus ad solem,—'uprising to the sun.' This is not the same as in lucem l. 471, which referred to its coming out from beneath the earth, while this suggests its greeting the warmth of the sun after the cold of winter. ore,—'in his mouth.' (RC. 85. k. i.)

479. dura,—with limina emphasizing the resistance to be overcome.

480. limina,—here the doors themselves. perrumpit, vellit,—present of an action in progress, i.e. an attempted action; cavavit, l. 481, the perf. of the finished act, the act succeeded in. cardine,—instead of having hinges, the ancient door swung on a post inserted in sockets in the lintel and threshold.

481. aeratos,—notice the emphatic position (see on l. 353); so robora, l. 482. firma,—with robora.

482. dedit fenestram,—'made an opening,' cf. dedit ruinam, l. 310. lato ore,—RC. 85. c. H. 419. II. AG. 251.

483. atria longa,—the usual plan of the ancient Greek or Roman house was a succession of large courts or halls with smaller rooms lying on each side.
434. veterum penetrata,—the pathos heightened by the suggestion that this privacy, now ruthlessly violated, had been respected by a loyal people for so many generations.

485. armatos,—the guards of the palace.

487. miscetur,—'is all in confusion with.' cavae aedes,—the inner chambers where the women of the household lived.

488. aurea,—if this is not a constant epithet, its force must lie in the contrast between the distracted house of Priam and the bright stars where dwelt the ever-blessed gods.

490. oseula dignat,—by way of farewell.

491. vi patria,—'with his father's might.' Achilles was the greatest warrior of the Greeks. clastra,—the bars that still remained after an opening had been cut in the door.

492. ariete crebro,—'with incessant blows of the ram.'

494. fit via vi,—'force makes a way.' aditus,—the cognate object of rumpunt.

496. non sic,—'not so (fiercely),' implying that the simile is not quite adequate.

497. exiit, evicit,—the perfect tense denotes the moment when the river has just burst forth and is at the height of its power.

498. cumulo,—'in a towering mass.'

501. nurus,—must here include the fifty daughters of Priam. per,—'among.'

502. foedantem,—of Priam alone. Altars were specially polluted by the blood of priests or of the innocent. That here they were the altars of Priam's own hearth makes his death more pitiful.

503. illi,—Homer tells of the fifty chambers in Priam's house for his sons and their wives, and fifty for his daughters and their husbands. spes tanta,—'that large hope.'

504. barbarico,—to the Greeks (whom the Roman writers imitated) all not Greek were barbarians. [Some, looking to spolia, take it to refer to barbarian tribes whom the Trojans had conquered.]
506-558. Priam takes up arms but is induced by Hecuba to take refuge with her at the altar. Pyrrhus rushes in pursuing Priam's son Polites, who dies at his father's feet. Priam himself is dragged by Pyrrhus from the altar and slain.

506. quae fata,—it is implied in lines 501-2 that he was slain; here the story is told in detail. requiras,—'you may ask.' (RC. 98. c. H. 485. AG. 311. a.)

507. uti,—'when'; so ut, l. 520.

508. medium,—agreeing with hostem, not with penetrabilibus as might have been expected.

509. senior,—'the old man.' Notice how the effect is increased by the juxtaposition of senior desueta trementibus.

510. umeris,—dative. (RC. II. 74. H. 384. II. 2. AG. 225. d.)

511. cingitur,—'girds on,' the middle use (see on l. 273). fertur,—of an action only begun, 'advances, makes towards.' moriturus,—see on l. 408.

512. nudo,—'bare.' Virgil is thinking of the Roman house, in the atrium or chief court of which was a large opening in the roof to allow smoke from the braziers to pass out. Underneath this opening was a space hollowed out to receive the rain, and often surrounded with plants.

515. nequiquam,—the altar was destined to prove no protection. altaria circum,—connected with condensae, l. 517. For the position of the preposition see RC. 110. f. H. 569. II. 1. AG. 263. n.

516. praecipites,—'driven headlong,' agreeing with columbae.

517. sedebant,—it was usual for suppliants to sit close to an altar.

518. ipsum,—even the weak and aged king, who would naturally have been the last to take arms for defence. sumpsis,—'wearing.'

519. quae...dira,—'what dreadful purpose.'
520. cingi,—‘to gird yourself,’ the passive used reflexively, but not, as in l. 511, with the accus. For the infin. see RC. 101. a. iii.

521. defensoribus istis,—‘defenders such as these arms of thine,’ rather than ‘defenders such as thee.’ Not Priam’s weakness but the uselessness of all resistance is meant, as l. 522 shows. For the abl. see RC. 85. h. i. H. 414. I. AG. 243.

522. non,—understand some words like defendere posset, or egeret. meus,—showing the mother’s affection. afforeτ,—see on l. 410. (RC. 99. h. ii. i. H. 510. AG. 308.)

523. concede,—‘retire.’

524. moriere,—future, = morieris. simul,—‘with us.’

525. sacra longaeυum,—a sight that might win respectful usage from even an enemy.

526. Pyrrhi,—‘at Pyrrhus’ hand.’ (RC. 81. c. H. 396. II. AG. 214.)

528. vacua,—for all were gathered in the main hall at the altar.

529. saucius,—note the emphatic position (see on l. 353).

infesto vulnere,—‘with wound levelled at him,’ i.e. about to strike him.

530. jam jamque tenet,—‘is just catching him,’ of what is all but done. Jam repeated for emphasis’ sake.

531. evasit,—from the long corridors to the central hall.

533. media in morte,—‘in the very grip (lit. midst) of death.’

534. voci iraeque,—‘a wrathful cry’; hendiadys (see on l. 319).

535. at,—‘now,’ common in indignant exclamations.

536. di,—from deus; (RC. 9. H. 51. 6. AG. 40. f.) qua,—fem. of qui (or quis) indefinite. (RC. 26. H. 190. 1. AC. 105. d.) pietas,—usually the regard due to the gods from men, here the regard that in return the gods should have towards men, i.e. justice or mercy. quae cureτ,—translate by infin. (RC. 99. c. H. 503. AG. 320. a.)
537. persolvant, reddant,—for subj. see RC. 98. a. II. 483. AG. 267. The line is of course ironical.

538. cernere,—for the poetical construction of infin. for ut and subj. see RC. 101. a. iii. AG. 273. c.

539. foedasti,—to touch or even to see a dead body was a pollution; how much more in the case of one’s own son.

540. satum,—supply esse, from sero. quo,—(RC. 95. l. i. II. 415. II. AG. 214. a.) mentiris,—Pyrrhus’ answer (l. 549.) shows Priam’s meaning to be that Pyrrhus is an unworthy son of such a father.

541. in hoste,—as in l. 300. Here in hostem ‘towards an enemy’ might have been expected. After Hector was slain and dragged to the Grecian camp by Achilles (l. 272), Priam went secretly to Achilles’ tent to ransom the body of his son.

542. fidem,—‘trust.’

543. ratus,—see on l. 2. senior,—as in l. 509. sine ietu,—‘without force.’

544. rauco,—seemingly an idle epithet, though in an emphatic position; perhaps it is implied that all the spear could do was to make the shield ring, it could do no damage.

545. ex,—the usual reading is et, in which case repulsum of l. 545 will be an indicative with est understood. nequiquam,—not piercing the brass, but only the leather covering. umbone,—is the projecting point in the centre of the shield.

546. Pyrrhus,—supply respondit; see on l. 42. referes, ibis,—the future with imperative force, as often in English.

547. tristia,—like degenerem of l. 549 from Priam’s point of view.

548. narrare,—‘to tell of,’ w. acc.

549. morere,—imperative of morior. ipsa,—‘very;’ a further sign of Pyrrhus’ ruthlessness.

550. extulit,—could mean either ‘drew’ or ‘raised,’ perhaps including both. lateri,—see on l. 36.

551. haec,—supply erat. By many fatorum is connected with Priami, not with sorte. The difference is slight.
555. *tulit,* —'bore him off.'

556. *populis,* —usually taken as abl. with *superbum* (RC. 85. m. H. 416. AG. 245.); by some as dat. (over, lit. for) with the whole phrase (RC. 82. f. H. 281. 4. AG. 235).

557. *jacet,* —the present more pathetic, as though it were still there. Virgil refers to a legend that Priam's body was exposed on the shore near Sigaeum.

558. *sine nomine,* —unrecognizable from the absence of the head, and of any external mark of honor.

559-804. Aeneas' escape from the city.

559-566. *Aeneas now in horror bethinks himself of his own household, and looking round for followers, finds that all are gone.*

559. *tum primum,* —until now he had been full of desperate courage.

560. *imago,* —not a vision but the thought, only very vividly presented to him.

561. *aequaeum,* —giving one reason why Priam's death suggested the thought of Anchises. The usual word is *aequalis.*

563. *casus,* —'danger,' lit. 'condition.'

564. *copia,* —'force,' for the more usual *copiae.* *sit,* —for subjunctive see on l. 350.

565. *corpora saltu dedere,* —'have leaped headlong.' Compare *morsu,* l. 215, and *lapsu,* l. 225.

566. *dedere,* —'have sunk into'; supply *corpora* with which *aegra* agrees. *aegra,* —'in their wretchedness,' 'sick at heart.'

Its position seems to indicate that it applies to those alone who had fallen back into the burning house; those who leaped to the ground had more energy and were not so utterly unnerved.
567–587. At this moment he espies Helen, the cause of Troy's overthrow, trying to hide herself, and is minded to slay her.

[Lines 567–588 are not found in most manuscripts, but few editors doubt their genuineness.]

567. jamque adeo,—‘and so now.’ super eram,—from supersum; this separation of a word is called tmesis.

569. Tyndarida,—for the form see on l. 457. Helen is meant.

570. erranti,—Aeneas is still on the palace roof, and is now looking about for a way to descend. He does not finally leave the citadel till l. 632. per,—‘over.’

571. sibi,—with praemuetens. infestas Tencros,—‘the enmity of the Trojans.’ eversa ob Pergama,—‘because of the overthrow of Pergamus.’ Compare on l. 413.


574. aris,—‘at the altars.’ (RC. 85. k. i. H. 425. 2. n. 3. AG. 258. f.) invisa,—possibly ‘unseen,’ repeating the idea of l. 568. But as that idea was so strongly brought out there, a repetition seems unlikely. The other meaning, ‘hated,’ ‘a hateful thing,’ is the regular use of the word in Virgil, and is in harmony with the thought of ll. 571–573.

576. ulcisci,—depending on the idea of ‘desire,’ implied in ira subit. (RC. 101. a. iii. H. 533. II. n. 3.) sceleratas,—a transferred epithet; ‘the penalty of guilt,’ ‘vengeance on the accursed one.’ [Some translate ‘an impious punishment,’ referring to the guilt of slaying a suppliant at the altar.]

577. scilicet,—in bitter protest. patris Mycenas,—either Mycenae is used of Greece in general, as in l. 25 (a view rather unlikely here because of the reference to Sparta also), or else Virgil confuses the homes of the two sons of Atreus. Menelaus was king of Sparta (having succeeded Tyndareus, Helen's father), Agamemnon of Mycenae.
578. *regina,*—while the other Trojan women would go as captives.

579. *patres,*—‘parents’; compare *soceros,* 1. 457. We must not assume that Virgil departed from the usual account, and meant that both parents were still living, or that she had more children than the one (Hermione); Aeneas is thinking only that she will not share the losses of the other Trojan women.

580. *comitata,*—passive force, though deponent. (RC. 68. c. H. 231. 2. AG. 135. b.) Notice too the abl. of instrument instead of abl. of agent with *ab.*

581. *occiderit,*—This, with *arserit* and *sudarit,* refers to something prior to the time of *aspiciet,* *ibit* and *videbit,* and looked back upon from the same future time.

582. *totiens,*—in the frequent battles on the plain before Troy during the siege. *sudarit,*—for the form see RC. 66. H. 235. AG. 128. a.

584. *feminea,*—the adjective equivalent to a genitive noun.

585. *nefas,*—abstract for concrete, ‘the abomination.’ *merentis,*—with *poenas,* for the more usual *de* with abl., ‘vengeance on one who deserves it.’ Another reading is *merentes,* agreeing with *poenas,* ‘deserved vengeance,’ using a partic. strictly applicable only to the person; compare *sceletargas poenas,* 1. 576.

586. *laudabor,*—‘I shall be praised for having, etc.,’ with the same construction of infin. that might follow *dicar.* *explesse,*—for *explevisse* (RC. 66. H. 235. AG. 128. a.), so *satiasse,* 1. 587.

587. *ultricis flammae,*—the feeling of vengeance put for the actual revenge. Translate the gen. by ‘with.’ For the gen. with verbs of *filling,* see RC. 81. *f.* iii. H. 410. V. 1. AG. 248. c. R.

588–633. *His mother, the goddess Venus, stays his hand, opens his eyes to see the gods destroying Troy, and bids him seek safety for himself and his family from Troy’s inevitable ruin.*
589. *videndum,*—‘to view,’ ‘to my sight.’ RC. 104. c. H. 544. n. 2.

590. *obtulit,*—for the indic. with *cum,* see RC. II. 170. c. H. 521. II. 1. AG. 325. b. *pura in luce,*—not veiled in a cloud, as was so often the case when gods revealed themselves to mortals.

591. *alma parens,*—kept for effect to the end of the clause. *confessa deam,*—‘confessing her godhead,’ ‘her godhead manifest,’ ‘literally ‘confessing herself a goddess,’ with se understood. *qualis et quanta,*—‘of such mien and stature as,’ ‘as fair and stately as.’ The gods were in stature, as in all other points, greater than mortals.

592. *dextra,*—the hand with which he was about to slay Helen. *prehensum,*—agreeing with *me* understood; ‘grasped and held me.’

593. *roseo,*—reminding us of her beauty. *insuper,*—in addition to her restraining action.

594. *quis tantus,*—‘what is this great…that.’ *iras,*—for plural see on l. 9.

595. *nostri,*—gen. plur. of *ego.* (RC. 60. b. H. 446. n. 3. AG. 194. b.) As a goddess Venus uses the plural of herself. *tibi,*—for dat. see RC. 82. f. H. 884. 4. n. 2. AG. 235. a. Translate ‘your regard for me.’ In neglecting his family, he was slighting Venus, to whom its members were dear.

596. *ubi,*—‘where.’ *fessum aetate,*—compare *aevo graveior,* l. 435.

597. *liqueris,*—subjunctive. (RC. 99. d. H. 529. I. AG. 334.) so *superet.* *superet,*—Virgil often uses *supero* in the sense of *supersum.* *ne,*—‘whether’: strictly it should have followed *superet.*

598. *omnes,*—may be accusative with *quos* (which is governed by *circum*) or nominative with *Graiae acies.*

599. *ni resistat,*—‘did not…….withstand them.’ The present for the regular imperf. as if to imply that her watchful care was still being exercised; so *tulerint* for *tulissent.*
NOTES.

600. tulerint,—the perf. of an act vividly conceived as already (but for Venus’ care) accomplished. hauserit,—
‘would have drunk (their blood)’; a rather bold personification.

601. tibi,—‘as you think’; (RC. 82. f. H. 384. 4. n. 3. AG. 235.) facies,—subject of exertit, l. 603. ‘It is not the hated beauty....but the harshness of the gods that is over-turning, etc.’

602. culpatns,—‘whom you blame,’ lit. ‘blamed (by you).’

603. a culmine,—implying utter destruction, as in l. 290.

604. aspice,—Venus, to show him that her words are true and that therefore it is useless to resist further. opens his eyes to see the gods destroying Troy; then, lest this unnervé him too much, she bids him, in l. 606, to have no fear in doing as she directs (l. 619). omnem,—with nubem, l. 606. obducta tuenti,—‘is drawn over thy sight’; tuenti agreeing with tibi.

605. umida circum caligat,—‘spreads its misty darkness around you’; umida agreeing with quae.

606. tu,—making the appeal more direct. qua,—compare on l. 586.

608. saxis,—RC. 85. h. H. 418. AG. 248.

609. mixto,—in prose this would rather have been mixtum with fumum.

610. Neptunus,—appropriately the god who built the walls of Troy now destroys them, for according to the legend he had been cheated of his promised reward by Laomedon, the king of Troy.

612. hic,—answering to him, l. 608. Scæas portas,—lit. ‘the left, i.e. western gate,’ looking towards the sea and the Grecian camp; see on l. 698. Both the singular and the plural are used by Virgil.

613. prima,—used as in l. 334. socium,—indicating her friendliness to the Greeks.

615. jam,—calling attention to the fact that even Pallas, lately the protectress of Troy, was arrayed against the city.
arces,—will also recall that lately she had her temple there. respice,—Aeneas was now on the point of leaving the citadel. 

616. nimbo effulgens,—‘gleaming from her storm cloud.’ The aegis or shield of Pallas, on which was the Gorgon’s head, would, when shaken, call forth the storm and lightning. [Another reading is limbo, a border, here used of the bright robe which Pallas wore.] saeva,—abl. with Gorgone.

617. Pater,—i.e. Jupiter. secundas,—‘successful.’

619. eripe fugam,—‘hasten thy flight,’ suggesting also the extricating of himself from the encircling foes. labori,—‘the struggle,’ i.e. the (now useless) toil of battle.

620. patrio limine,—as in l. 321, of Anchises’ house.

621. dixerat,—see on l. 705. se condidit,—‘vanished.’

622. apparent,—‘there appear.’ facies,—‘forms,’ not ‘faces.’

623. numina,—‘presences.’ A word is chosen that denotes the exercise of their divine powers.

624. tum vero,—‘then at length’; his eyes were now opened; see on l. 438. visum,—understand est.

625. Neptunia,—see on l. 610. The walls built by a god might be supposed indestructible, but not when the gods themselves were compassing their overthrow.

626. ac veluti...cum,—‘even as when.’ antiquam,—suggesting the long duration of Troy’s power.

627. crebris bipennibus,—‘with many an axe.’

628. eruere,—infin. with instant, ‘strive hard to overthrow.

629. Notice the heightening of effect by repetition in tremente...facta, concusso, nutatis. comam,—the so-called Greek accus.; see on l. 57.

631. congemuit,—for the force of the perfect see on l. 497. Not the moment of its fall, but the moment after its fall is chosen for the picture in this line. traxit ruinam,—as in l. 465. jugis,—either ‘on the ridges’ or ‘from the heights’ is a possible rendering.
632. descendo,—from the citadel. ducente Deo,—‘under the guidance of Heaven,’ for while deo refers to Venus (compare l. 664), yet it seems to be more indefinite than dea.

633. dant tela, etc.,—repeating the idea of flamma... expeditior, but bringing out more prominently the supernatural protection afforded him.

634–670. Aeneas, returning to rescue his household, cannot induce his father Anchises, weary of life, to flee with him, and in despair is about to rush forth again to die in battle.

634. perventum,—supply est; ‘I reached.’ (RC. 96. b. H. 301. 1. AG. 146. c.)

635. antiquas,—here implying ‘ancestral.’ tollere,—Anchises’ infirmity is accounted for by lines 618–640.

636. primum,—an adjective with quem. (RC. 88. d.)

637. producere,—the complementary infin. instead of the more regular acc. with future infin.

638. vos,—emphatic, and repeated l. 640; it implies, ‘you by yourselves without me.’ quibus,—dative with est understood. (RC. 82. g. H. 387. AG. 231.) integer aevi,—‘whose blood is not dulled by age,’ lit. ‘untouched in respect of age.’ (RC. 81. f. ii. H. 399. III. AG. 218. c.)

639. solidae,—predicate nom. suo,—emphatic, ‘its own,’ ‘its natural.’

641. me,—emphatic by position, ‘as for me’; the subject of ducere. voluissent,—RC. 99. h. ii. 1. H. 507. III. AG. 308.

642. servassent,—compare satiasse. l. 587. satis superque,—‘enough and more (than enough) that I have seen, etc.’ In prose we should have had satis superque est quod, etc.; here the adverbs directly modify vidimus. una,—emphasized by separation from excidia; the plural is noteworthy.

643. excidia,—poetic plural, see on l. 9. The allusion is to the capture of Troy by Hercules in the reign of Priam’s father, Laomedon, who had cheated Hercules of a promised reward.
superavimus,—with the force and construction of superavimus; compare l. 597. (RC. 82. f. H. 384. 4. AG. 235.)

644. sic,—probably modifying positum, 'thus,' i.e. 'as you see.' positum, affecti, corpus,—all imply that he must be regarded as already dead. Pono is used of laying out for burial; affecti of the triple vale ('farewell') spoken by relatives when the body was left on the funeral pile.

645. ipse manu,—not 'by my own hand' in the sense of suicide; but 'I myself by my hand,' meaning that he will win death for himself by attacking the enemy. miseretur,—'take pity,' and so kill him.

646. exuviasque petet,—a further reason for being sure of being killed. facilis,—'light, trifling.' This is a very unusual expression for one of ancient times to use; burial was a sacred duty, and the spirits of the unburied wander, as Virgil tells us in Bk. VI., about the shore of the other world, longing to enter but forbidden to cross until a hundred years are past. Only Anchises' extreme weariness of life and the strong resolve not to hamper his son's flight can explain the strangeness of his words.

647. invisus divis,—Anchises was punished for having boasted of Venus' love for him.

648. ex quo,—a common phrase meaning 'ever since,' probably to be explained by adding tempore.

649. affavit,—'blasted.' ventis,—perhaps referring to an idea, held by some in Virgil's day, that the lightning was due to a violent wind rending the storm cloud. contigit,—'struck.'

650. talia,—with memorans, which may here be rendered by 'in saying.'

651. nos,—Aeneas and his men. effusi lacrimis,—(RC. 85. e. ii. H. 419. III. AG. 248. r.) supply sumus. From these words there is easily supplied some such idea as oramus, 'we beg,' on which the clause ne vellet would depend. (RC. 99. a. 2. H. 498. 1. AG. 331.)
NOTES.

653. *incumbere,*—'to lend fresh weight to,' *i.e.* 'to aggravate or to bring nearer.'

654. *incepto,*—depends upon *in.* The combination *incepto* and *sedibus* seems to us strange in serious verse, but compare l. 378.

655. *feror,*—meaning rather 'I turn' than 'I rush.' It expresses the impulse to have recourse to arms, not the actual taking up arms; cf. l. 668. *miserrimus,*—because of his despair.

656. *consilium, fortuna,*—the former of what is planned by human foresight, the latter of what is due to chance or the intervention of the gods.

657. Notice the abrupt change to the words spoken in desperation. *mene,*—*me* is made emphatic by its position. *posse,*—for pres. infin. after *sperasti* see RC. 101. *a.* ii.

658. *sperasti,*—for *speravisti.* (RC. 66. H. 235. AG. 128. *a.*); *spero* and *spes* are sometimes used of what is looked forward to without pleasure or desire; 'did you think.'

659. *tanta,*—'this great.'

660. *animo,*—local abl. *periturae,*—makes definite the force of *addere.*

661. *isti,*—'such as you wish,' referring to Anchises' words, l. 645.

662. *jam,*—'soon.' *mutto de sanguine,*—'reeking with the blood,' *lit.* 'coming) from the abundant blood.'

663. *obtruncat,*—as if it were his habit to do so. Some think the present is used merely to bring the past act vividly before the mind.

664. *hoc erat quod,*—'was this the reason why'; *quod* really an adverbial accus. (RC. 83. e. H. 378. 2. AG. 240. *a.*) The impf. *erat* because he goes back to the time when Venus formed her plan.

665. *eripis,*—the present as his rescue is (if he will only have it so) still in progress. *ut... cernam,*—explaining *hoc.*

666. *cernam,*—the present tense is not quite regular after
erat. Possibly the present eripis intervening may have caused the change, or the vivid realization of a scene so near at hand may be more prominent than Venus' purpose.

668. lux ultima,—meaning by this the day of death.

669. sinite revisam,—'let me go back to.' For the subj. without ut see RC. 99. a. 2. i. H. 499. 2. AG. 331. r. 2. instaurata,—proleptic, as the battle would be renewed by him only when he had gone back; translate 'and renew.'

670. nunquam,—an extremely emphatic negative, as 'never' often is in English. omnes,—emphatic; the others may quietly await death, he will avenge himself beforehand.

671–704. As Creusa is trying to dissuade her husband from leaving her and his son Iulus, a tongue of fire appears on the boy's head, followed by thunder and a shooting star. This token of divine favor overcomes Anchises' unwillingness to leave Troy.

671. hine,—'thereupon.' accingor,—reflexive or middle use. clipeo,—dative with insertabam.

672. insertabam aptans,—'I was fitting,' lit. 'I was thrusting...into...adjusting it.' The strap through which the arm was thrust was called insertorium. The imperfect is used of the details of his uncompleted preparations. (RC. 97. b. H. 469. II. 1. AG. 277. c.)

673. ece autem,—used as in l. 203.

674. patri,—'to his father'; far more effective than mihi would have been. tendebat,—'was holding out,' in appeal to his fatherly feelings.

675. et,—'also.' rape,—'carry.' in omnia,—'to all perils,' 'to whate'er befalls.'

676. expertus,—'from what you have learned,' lit. 'having had experience' during his recent absence. sumptis in armis,—'in taking up arms.' (RC. II. 235. H. 549. x. 2. AG. 292. a.)
677. cui,—'to whom,' suggesting a cruel foe, or 'to what,' suggesting an horrible fate.

678. conjunx, etc.,—'I, once called. etc.' relinquor,—agreeing with the nearest of the three nominatives

680. dictu,—RC. 105. b. H. 547. AG. 303. oritur,—notice the change from the imperfects (ll. 671-679) describing the situation to the vivid present.

681. manus inter, etc.—'between the hands and faces,' an exact description of the child’s position, implying also that he was the object of their regard at the moment. Inter ora might also be rendered 'before the eyes.'

682. levis,—'light, slender.' visus,—supply est.

683. apex,—the tongue or cone of flame is so called, from its resemblance to a long spike on the cap (called apex) worn by certain priests in Rome. tactu,—'to the touch'; see on dictu, l. 680. molles,—of the soft wavy locks of a child.

684. flamma,—supply visa est. pasci,—the metaphor is not to be pressed, as tactu innoxia shows.

685. trepidare,—historical infin.; so excitere and restinguere. (RC. 101. d. H. 536. l. AG. 275.); here, as is usual, expressing excitement.

686. sanctos,—as sent from heaven.

688. caelo,—see on l. 36. cum voce,—'saying'; compare l. 378.

690. hoc tantum,—'this is my one prayer'; supply some such word as precor 'I ask.' [Others connect aspice nos hoc tantum, 'look on us but this much,' making hoc an adverbial accus.

691. deinde,—'then,' answering to the si clause. firma,—'confirm.' The Romans always looked for a second good omen to ratify the first; if none came the interpretation might be in doubt; if an evil omen came it neutralized the first.

692. senior,—as in l. 509. que,—often used where cum might have been expected; translate 'when.'

693. intonuit,—impersonal. laevum,—adverbial. (RC
83. e. H. 371. II. AG. 238) Thunder in the east was a good omen. To the Romans, who faced the south in taking auspices, this would be on the left; to the Greeks, who faced the north, on the right.

694. *stella,*—a meteor or shooting star is meant. *currexrit,*—‘shot.’

695. *illam,*—‘the star’; ‘it’ is not emphatic enough to represent *illam* here. *labentem,*—‘as it glided.’

696. *Idaea silva,*—possibly this may have indicated the direction the fugitives were to take. The other details given are for picturesqueness’ sake, not, as some have thought, having each its interpretation as an omen.

697. *signantemque,*—to be connected with *clarum* rather than with *labentem.* *vias,*—poetic plur. ‘its course.’

698. *dat lucem,*—‘is bright,’ compare *dedit ruinam,* l. 310. *late circum loca,*—‘the region all about.’ *sulphure,*—also spelled *sulphure,* as in the vocabulary.

699. *hic vero,*—‘then,’ ‘thereupon’; compare *tum vero,* l. 309. *se tollit ad auras,*—‘rises up,’ lit. ‘raises himself to the heavens,’ *i.e.* erect. He had evidently (see l. 644 and 654) been lying down awaiting his fate.

701. *jam nulla,*—‘no longer’: for the repetition of *jam* see on l. 530. *adsum,*—‘I am there’; much more emphatic than ‘I shall go’ or ‘I shall follow’ would be; notice too the present *sequor.*

702. *patrii,*—‘of my fathers.’ *nepotem,*—the portent had marked him out as specially the hope of the family.

703. *vestroque,* etc.—‘under your divine protection Troy stands.’ Troy is not utterly lost or abandoned by the gods; she yet lives and has a future before her in the household of Aeneas.

704. *equidem,*—emphasizing *cedo* and untranslateable. *tibi comes,*—‘as thy comrade,’ ‘in thy company.’
705-729. Aeneas, bearing his father on his shoulders and leading his son by the hand and with his wife following, sets out, after appointing a meeting place for his servants outside the city.

705. *dixerat,*—the pluperf. giving about the force of 'he ended.'

706. *aestus,*—probably object of *volvunt,* not subject.

707. *imponere,*—imperative passive, with reflexive force.

708. *umeris,*—abl. *labor iste,*—'such a burden as you'; compare l. 521.

709. *quo cumque,*—'however'; another case of *tmesis,* see on l. 557.

711. *sit,*—RC. 98. a. H. 483. AG. 266.; so *servet.* *lounge,*—for safety; compare the directions in the next five lines. *servet,*—here 'follow' or 'follow carefully.'

712. *dicam,*—future indicative; a relative clause. *animis advertite vestris,*—'attend to,' lit. 'turn towards with your minds.' The common construction would have the accus. 'turn your minds towards.'

713. *urbe egressis,*—'as you leave the city,' lit. 'to those who have left the city.' (RC. 82. f. ii. H. 384. n. 3. AG. 235. b.)

714. *desertae,*—'solitary, lonely,' rather than 'abandoned,' as it seems to have been the custom to place Ceres' temples in retired places. The epithet here is transferred from the temple to the goddess.

715. *servata,*—agreeing with *cupressus.*

717. *sacra,*—those entrusted to his care by Hector; see l. 293.

718. *me,*—'as for me'; compare l. 641; strictly it is subject of *attractare.* *digressum,*—'who have just come from,' agreeing with *me.*

719. *nefas,*—supply *est.* The idea of pollution by blood is
common to all ages. vivo,—purification had to be in running water.

721. subjecta,—'stooping.' 'which bears the burden,' lit. 'placed beneath,' referring in thought to umeros as well as to colla. The order is not the logical one, for it is only after the covering is placed on his shoulders that he takes up his father. colla,—for plur. see on l. 9.

722. veste, pelle,—these are one and the same (hendiadys, see on l. 319); 'a skin as a covering,' or 'the covering of a skin.' super,—adverb. insternor,—middle or reflexive use.

724. se implicitit,—'grasped tightly.' Notice the little touches of nature in this line. non aequis,—'uneven,' i.e. not keeping step with his father; compare ll. 322 and 457.

725. opaca locorum,—'shady places'; compare l. 332.

726. me,—object of terrent, l. 728. It will be best to render by the passive. non ualla,—more forcible than nulla.

727. ex,—translate 'in.' Latin uses ex or ab to denote the direction in which anything lies, lit. the direction from which it acts.

729. suspensum,—'anxious,' 'in my anxiety.' This feeling is due not to the chance sounds he hears, but to the responsibility and possible perils of his position. comiti onerique,—his father and his son.

730-767. A sudden alarm turns them aside from the road and when they reach the rendezvous, Creusa is missing. Aeneas hastens back to the city to look for her.

730. portis,—see on l. 36.

731. evasisse viam,—'to have accomplished the journey,' 'to have passed over the way in safety.' creber,—with sonitus, though we should have expected to have it joined to pedum.

732. visus,—supply est. Notice videbar, l. 730, the imperfect, giving a situation, while here the perfect narrates events.

734. aera micantia,—'the gleam of bronze.'
NOTES.

735. mihi,—‘from me.’ (RC. 82. b. i. H. 385. 2. AG. 229.) nescio quod,—‘some,’ with numen. (RC. II. 188. c. H. 529. 5. 3. AG. 334. e.) trepido,—with mihi. male amicum,—see on l. 23.

736. confusam eripuit mentem,—‘took my reason all bewildered.’ The two ideas, if referring to the same moment and action, are scarcely consistent; probably confusam like trepido pictures his state of mind before he lost his wits. cursu,—‘with all speed’; compare l. 321.

737. regione,—‘direction.’

738. misero,—dative, agreeing with mihi understood, ‘wretched me.’ (RC. 82. b. i. H. 385. 2. AG. 229.) fatone erepta,—The simplest way of taking this passage seems to be to make fato erepta, in spite of the position of ne, apply to all three cases.

739. substitit,—this and the other verbs of the line are indicative in spite of the incertum (est) following, a mixture of the direct and indirect question.

742. tumulum,—after verbs of motion the poets often omit ad in cases where it would be found in prose. antiquae,—strictly of the temple; compare l. 711.

743. collectis,—abl. absol. una,—femin. nom.

744. fecellit,—from falo; ‘was missed by,’ lit. ‘escaped.’

746. eversa urbe,—compare l. 643

747. Teucros,—here an adjective.

749. cingor armis,—compare on l. 520. fulgentibus,—as if to imply that he was no longer eager to keep out of danger. Probably one of his servants had borne the armor from the city.

750. stat,—‘I am resolved,’ ‘my purpose is fixed’; compare sedet, l. 660; the subject is the infin. clauses following. omnem,—rather than totam, emphasis being gained by the repetition.

754. observata,—having the force of a verb co-ordinate with sequor. lumine,—‘with the eyes,’ ‘with my eyes.’
755. animo,—understand est; ‘fills my soul.’ Another reading is animos, poetic plur., the object of terrent.

756. si forte,—repeated to indicate how he clings to every hope. si tulisset,—‘in the hope that, etc.,’ subjunctive in virtual indirect narration. (RC. II. 216. H. 528. AG. 341. c.)

761. porticibus,—those of Juno’s temple seemingly. Junonis,—appropriately her temple is chosen by the Greeks whom she had befriended; compare I. 612.

763. Troia,—a trisyllable.

764. adytis,—dative, compare on I. 735.

765. auro solidi,—‘of solid gold,’ though Virgil has made the adj. go with crateres not with auro, which is the abl. of material. (RC. 85. l. ii. H. 415. III. AG. 244. c.)

766. pueri, matres,—these would be sold into slavery.

768-804. While he is searching, the shade of Creusa appears, to comfort him for her loss, to reveal to him something of his future, and to explain her present condition. After in vain attempting to embrace her, he returns to the rendezvous, where a large body of exiles has gathered, and with these at dawn makes for mount Ida.

768. quin etiam,—‘nay even.’ jactare,—the word suggests random and reckless cries.

771. quaerenti,—‘as I searched,’ agreeing with mihi, l. 773. tectis,—‘among the homes.’

772. infelix,—the subsequent lines show that the epithet ‘sad’ is due to Aeneas’ frame of mind, not to the lot of Creusa; to him it was a sad sight.

773. visa,—understand est. nota,—abl. of comparison, ‘larger than was wont,’ ‘larger than in life.’ The ancient poets often speak of the gods or of the spirits of the dead as of superhuman size; compare l. 592.

775. affari, demere,—historical infin. (RC. 101. d. H. 536. 1. AG. 275.)
NOTES.

776. quid tantum juvat,—'what help is there in, etc.'
778. This line in most manuscripts reads te comitem hinc asportare; for what reason has the transposition been made?
779. fas,—est may be supplied, or fās may be regarded, with ille, as subject of sīnit. ille,—(RC. 92. c. H. 450. 4. AG. 102. b.)
780. exsilia,—properly to be taken with arandum (est); this is correctly used with aequor, but loosely, suggesting 'must be endured,' with exsilia; compare on l. 259. tibi,—(RC. 82. d. H. 388. AG. 232.)
781. terram venies,—see on l. 742. Lydius,—according to many ancient legends, the Etruscans, living on the north bank of the Tiber, came originally from Lydia in Asia Minor. arva opima virum,—'the rich fields of mighty men' seems better than 'fields rich in mighty men.' If the former, it probably recalls a phrase of Homer's for tilled land, 'the labor of men' (compare l. 303), and suggests a land where agriculture is flourishing (to Virgil an ideal condition for Italy); if the latter, compare for the gen. dives opum, l. 22.
783. res laetae,—'prosperous fortunes.'
784. parta,—supply sunt; 'have been won,' the future realized as present in prophecy. lacrimas Creusae,—'tears for C.'; objective gen. (RC. 81. d. H. 396. III. AG. 217.) Probably the connection of thought is equally close with the preceding and the succeeding words.
785. non ego,—emphatic, in connection with l. 787, and meaning 'such as I.' Myrmidonum, Dolopum,—see on l. 7.
786. servitum,—supine. (RC. 105. a. H. 546. AG. 302.) matribus,—dative; (RC. II. 55. H. 385. I. AG. 227.)
788. denum,—see on l. 14. genetrix—the goddess Cybele, a Phrygian divinity, who might thus appropriately save the Trojan Creusa and add her to her train.
790. lacrimantem,—agreeing with me understood, the object of deseruit.
792. conatus,—supply sum. collo,—dat. (RC. II. 74.
H. 381. II. 2. AG. 225. d.) *dare circum,*—for *circumdare*; compare l. 218.

793. *frustra,*—with *comprensa.*

794. *par,*—'even as,' lit. 'equal to.' *simillima,*—RC. 13. H. 163. 2. AG. 89. b. *somno,*—very possibly Virgil has in mind a dream rather than sleep itself.

795. *sic,*—i.e. thus bereft, summing up the situation and feelings suggested by the last few lines.

797. *admirans,—*‘to my surprise.’ *matresque virosque,*—probably exhaustive of each sex.

798. *exsilio,*—for dat. see RC. 82. c. H. 384. 1. 3. AG. 233. *pubem,*—here seemingly 'a people,' not different from the *matres virosque.* [Others take the three words as referring to three separate classes, *pubem* being 'the youth.']

799. *animis opibusque,*—‘in heart and fortunes.’ the latter including their equipment and all they had saved. *parati,—*‘ready (to go).’ If they are a pitiful body of exiles, they are resolute and strong.

800. *velim,*—for subjunc. see RC. 99. c. i. H. 529. II. AG. 342. *pelago,*—‘over the sea’; the way by which. *deducere,*—the usual word for conducting a body of Romans to found a colony; hence to a Roman the word would be very suggestive.

801. *jugis,*—see on l. 33. *Lucifer,*—perhaps with a thought that this was Venus' star.

803. *opis,*—seems to be equally 'aid given' and 'aid received.'

804. *cessi,—*implying both 'I yielded to fate' and 'I withdrew.' *sublato,—*from *tollo.*

It should be noticed with what art Virgil has brought this turbulent story to a quiet ending, and has sent forth his band of exiles at dawn, as if to suggest a bright future before them.
VOCABULARY

to

VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I.-VI.
MARKS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

The quantity of all vowels long by nature has been marked. Vowels not marked are to be considered short by nature.

w. stand for with. The other abbreviations are common and do not need explanation.
VOCABULARY.

A.

á, ab, (abs), prep. w. abl., from, away from; on the side of, on; after, since; by.
Abás, antis, m., an ancient king of Argos; also one of Aeneas' company.
ab-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, hide; of a sword, plauge.
ab-dūcō, ere, -dūxī, -ductum, lead or carry away; draw back.
ab-eō, -ire, -ii (-ivī), -itum, go from, go away, depart, vanish.
ablēs, -ētis, f., fir-tree; fir, i.e., the wood.
ablātus, from auferō.
ab-luō, ere, -lūi, -lūtum, wash away; purify.
abnēgō, ēre, āvī, ātum, refuse, decline.
ab-nuō, ere, -nuī, -nutum, refuse, reject.
abol-eō, ēre, ēvī (-utī), -itum, destroy, effuse.
ab-ripiō, ere, -ripui, -reptum, tear or carry or snatch away, catch.
ab-rumpō, ere, -rüpī, -ruptum, break off, tear asunder; sever, violate.
abruptus, a, um, part. of abrumpō; in abruptum, sheer down.
ab-scindō, ere, -scidī, -scissum, cut off, tear, rend.
abscon-dō, ere, -di, (-dīdī), -ditum, conceal; lose from sight.
abscens, entis, part. of absūm, absent.
ab-sistō, ere, -stītī, withdraw, retire; cease, desist.
abstineō, ēre, -tinui, -tentum, keep back; refrain.
abstrū-dō, ere, -sī, -sum, hide.
absūm, abesse, āsī, be far away, be absent, be distant; be wanting.
ab-sūmō, ere, -sumptī, -sumptum, take away, destroy, consume.
āc, and, and further; in comparisons than, as.
Acamās, antis, m., a Greek warrior.
acanthus, ā, m., the acanthus, a plant.
Acarnān, nānis, adj., of Acarnānia (a province in Greece); or subst., an Acarnanian.
ac-eōdo, ere, -ēssī, -ēssum, come near, approach, visit.
accelerō, āre, āvī, ātum, hasten.
ac-eendo, ere, -ependī, -ependum, kindle, set on fire; inflame, excite, rouse.
acessus, ūs, m., approach, entrance.
Acquiro, ere, -sivi, -situm, yet, gain.

Acratas, antis, a mountain and a town in Sicily.

Aeta, ae, f., sea-shore, edge of the sea.

Actius, a, um. Action, Of Acitum (a promontory on the west coast of Greece).

Acetus, a, um, sharp.

ad, prep. w. ecc., to, towards; against; at, on; according to.

Adamantus, i, m., a Greek.

Ad-dico, ere, -dixi, -dictum, yield, surrender.

Ad-do, ere, -didi, -ditum, add, give.

Ad-duco, ere, -duxi, -ductum, draw back; tighten; draw.

Ad-co, -ire, -it -iut, -iutum, approach; meet, attack.

Adeo, adv., so much, to such a degree, so in fact, indeed.

Adhibeo, ere, ui, itum, apply; summon, invite.

Adluc, adv., hither; hitherto, as yet; still, yet.

Ad-ig6, ere, -igit, -actum, drive, force; hurl.

Ad-im6, ere, -emii, -emptum, take away.

Aditus, us, m., entrance, approach, access; means of approach.

Ad-juvo, are, -juvii, -jutum, aid, help, assist, support.

Admiror, ari, a tus sum, gaze at with wonder, marvel at.

Ad-mitto, ere, -missi, -missum, admit, allow to approach.

Admoneo, ere, ui, itum, admonish, warn; remind.

Ad-moxeo, ere, -movi, -motum, bear, bring; offer.

Ad-nitor, i, -nisus or -nixus sum, lean on, press upon; strive.

Adno, are, avi, atum, swim to, float to.

Ad-nuo, ere, -nui, -natum, nod, give assent; promise.

Acetusa, ac, a, of battle, line, battle; keen sight.
VOCABULARY.

ad-colō, ēre, -oluī, -ultum, increase, magnify; sacrifice to; offer.

ad-olēcō, ēre, -olēvi, -ultum, grow up, mature.

adoper-iō, -ire, -ī, -īm, cover.

ador-iōr, īrī, -īs sum, attack; attempt, undertake.

adōrō, āre, āvī, ātum, adore, worship; entreat.

Adrastus, ī, m., a king of Argos.

adsum, adesse, adful, be present, be at hand; come forward; aid, assist.

adulterium, īn, n., adultery.

adultus, ā, um, from adolēcēō.

ad-vēhō, ēre, -vexī, -vectum, carry, bring; pass., be carried, ride, sail.

advēlō, āre, āvī, ātum, veil; encircle, deck.

advēna, ae, m., stranger, adventurer, alien.

ad-veniō, īre, -vēnī, -ventum, come to, arrive at, arrive, reach.

adventō, āre, āvī, ātum, keep coming.

adventus, īs, m., approach, arrival.

adversor, ārī, ātus sum, oppose, refuse.

adversus, a, um, part. of ad-vertō, turned toward, facing, opposite, in front; unfavorable, opposing, hostile.

adver-tō, ere, -tū, -sum, turn towards; with animum or animis, give heed to.

advocō, āre, āvī, ātum, call, summon.

ad-volvō, ere, -volvī, -volvū- tum, roll up.

adytum, īn, n., the innermost part of a temple, the sanctuary, shrine; also the recesses of a tomb.

Aeacēdēs, ae, m., a son or descendant of Aeacus.

Aeacus, a, um, Aecean, of Æa (in Colchis).

Aedes, īs, f., (sing.) temple; (plur.) house, court.

aedificō, āre, āvī, ātum, build, construct.

Ægaeus, a, um, Ægean.

Æger, gra, grum, ill, sick, sickly, feeble; weary; sad, sick at heart.

Æemulus, a, um, emulous; envious, jealous.

Aeneadēs, ae, m., descendant of Æneas. Aeneadae, ārum, plur., the comrades of Æneas; the Trojans.

Aeneās, ae, m., Æneas, the hero of the Æneid.

Ænus, a, um, of brass, bronze, copper; the neut. as subst., copper vessel, cauldron.

Acolia, ae, f., an island near Sicily.

Acolidēs, ae, m., a descendant of Æolus.

Æolius, a, um, of Æolus; Æolian.

Æolus, ī, m., the god of the winds.

Æquaevus, a, um, of equal age.

Æqualis, e, equal; as subst., æquales, companions, comrades, mates.

Æquō, āre, āvī, ātum, make smooth; make equal; do justice to, measure, match; keep pace with; equal; æquatus, a, um, even, steady; with eælo, towering up to; with velis, squared; with rostris, abreast.

Æquor, oris, n., surface, stretch; surface of the sea, sea, waves.

Æquus, a, um, even, level; equal; impartial, righteous; fair, friendly, propitious, favorable; requited; the neut. as subst., æquum, īn, n., justice.

Ær, āeris, m., air, cloud, mist; breeze.

Æratus, a, um, covered with, or made of, bronze; bronze-plated.

Æreus, a, um, made of, or covered with, bronze; bronze.

Ærī-pēs, -pedis, bronze-footed.

Ærīus, a, um, aerial; lofty.
ae's, acris, n., copper or bronze; something made of bronze, e.g. trumpet, arms.
aest-tás, -tátis, f., summer; summer air or weather.
aestuo, āre, āvi, ātum, boil, seeth.
aestus, ūs, m., heat, surging fire; surge, surf; waves, tide.
ac-tás, -tátis, f., age; years, old age; a time, an age.
acternus, a, um, eternal, everlasting, undying.
acternum, adv., for ever, eternally.
aether, cris, m., the upper air, the ether; the heavens, the sky; heaven.
aetherius, a, um, of the sky or heavens, heavenly, celestial.
aethiops, opis, m., an Ethiopian.
aethra, af, f., the clear sky.
Aetna, ae, f., a volcano in Sicily.
Aetnaeus, a, um, of Aetna, Aetnaean.
Aevum, I, n., age, years; time; youth; old age.
affābilis, e, affable, courteous.
affātus, ūs, m., speech, mode of address.
affectō, āre, āvi, ātum, aim at; seize.
afferō, afferre, attulli, allātum, bring; with reflexive, come.
a f - figō, ere, -fixī, -fixum, fasten; in pass. cling to.
alnictus, a, um, shattered, ruined; wretched.
alnō, āre, āvi, ātum, breathe upon, shed upon; blow upon; inspire.
afflūo, ere, -flūxi, -flūxum, flow towards; flock in, throng in.
arfor, āri, ātus sum, speak to, address; salute.
afore and afforem from adsum.
África, ae, f., Africa.
Afrius, a, um, adj., African; as subst., Africus, i, m., the south-west wind.
Agamemnonius, a, um, of Agamemnon, the leader of the Greeks against Troy.
Agathërsi, òrum, m., a people of Seythia.
Agēnor, oris, a king of Phoenicia and an ancestor of Dido.
ager, agri, m., land; field, country.
agger, cris, m., mound, heap, bank; embankment; rampart, barrier.
aggerō, āre, āvi, ātum, increase, swell.
ag-gerō, ere, -gessī, -gestum, heap upon.
agglomerō, āre, āvi, ātum, attach one's self to, join.
aggregor, 1. -gressus sum, approach; acceast; attack; attempt; essay, undertake.
agitât oris, m., driver, charioteer.
agito, āre, āvi, ātum, drive, pursue; persecute, toss about; rouse, hasten; quicken.
agmen, minis, n., train, band, current, course; movement, stroke; throng, column, army.
agna, ae, f., a cve lamb.
a-gnōseó, ere, -gnovī, -gnitum, recognize.
agnus, i, m., lamb.
ago, ere, égī, ëctum, drive, impel, steer; send up, raise; do, make; spend, pass; w. reflexive, present one's self, go by, come forward; imperative, come! up!
agrestis, e, of the country, rustic, rural, woodland.
agricola, ae, m., husbandman, farmer, peasant.
áiō, defective vb., say yes; say, affirm.
A jāx, aēis, m., the name of two warriors among the Greeks before Troy.
álulae, f., wing; in hunting, beaters.
alaecr, cris, ere, eager, joyous.
álatus, a, um, winged.
VOCABULARY.

Alba, ae, f., an ancient city in Latium.

Albānus, a, um, of Alba, Alban; as subst., Albani, òrum, m., the Albans.

albēscō, ere, grow white, whiten.

albus, a, um, white.

Alcēdēs, ae, m., a descendant of Alcaeus, especially Hercules.

āles, ālitis, winged, on wings; as subst., m. or f., a bird.

Alcētēs, īs, m., a companion of Aeneas.

aliēnus, a, um, of another, another's; foreign, strange, alien.

āliger, era, erum, winged.

aliqui, qua, quod, indef. adj., some.

aliquis, qua, quid, indef. pron., some one; also as adj., some.

alēr, adv., otherwise; haud aliter, just so.

alīus, a, ud, another, other; in plur., others; if repeated in sing., one—another; in plur., some—others.

al-lābor, ī, -lāpsus sum, glide to, come to.

alligō, āre, āvi, ātum, bind, fasten; confine, imprison.

al-loquor, ī, -locūtus sum, speak to, address.

almus, a, um, fostering, bountiful; kindly, gracious.

alō, ere, alūt, aliūtum or aliūtum, feed, nourish, sustain; give strength to.

Alōidēs, ae, m., a son of Aloeus.

Alpēus, ei, m., a river in the Yelopopnesus.

Alpīnus, a, um, of the Alps, Alpīne.

altāria, ium, n. plur., an altar, a high altar.

altē, adv., on high, high.

alter, era, erum, the other; if repeated, the one—the other.

alernō, āre, ātī, ātum, do by turns, alternate; waver, be perplexed.

alternus, a, um, in turn, by turns; alternate.

altrix, icis, f., foster-mother, nurse, fosteress.

altus, a, um, high, lofty; deep; profound; neat, as subst., altum, i. n., heaven, the sky; the deep, the sea.

alumnus, i, m., foster-child, son.

alveus, i, m., hollow, channel; hull; ship, boat.

alvus, i, f., belly, body.

amāns, antis, pres. part. of amo, as subst., m. or f., a lover.

amāracus, i, m., amaracus, marforam.

amārus, a, um, bitter; unpleasant, painful; sad.

Amāzon, onis, f., an Amazon.

Amāzonis, idis, f., an Amazon.

Amāzonius, a, um, Amazonian.

ambāgēs, is, f., circuit, winding, turning; details of a story; mystery, riddles, obscure oracles.

amb-edō, ere, -ēdi, -ēsum, eat round, devour; consume.

ambiguus, a, um, doubtful, uncertain; hesitating, wavering; obscure, dark, mysterious; twofold, double.

amb-iō, -ire, -īvi (-īf), -ītum, surround, encircle; entreat, win over.

ambō, ae, ō, in plur. only, both.

ambrosiās, a, um, divine, immortal; divinely beautiful.

āmēns, entis, beside one's self; distracted, frantic; amazed.

am-iciō, ire, -icūl, -icī, -iectum, wrap around, cover, conceal.

amicus, us, m., an outer garment; veil, robe, covering.

amicus, a, um, friendly, kindly.

amicus, i, m., friend.

ā-mittō, ere, -miscī, -missum, let go; lose.

annis, is, m., stream, river.

amō, āre, āvi, ātum, love, cherish; with litus, hug.
amoenus, a., um. pleasant, lovely, delightful.
amor, oris, m., love, longing, desire; a love-charm; personified, Loric. Cupid, the God of love.

Amphrysius, a., um. of Amphrysius (a river in Thessaly), Amphryssian.

am-plector, i. -plexus sum, wind around, encircle; embrace, cling to.

amplexus, us, m., embrace, coress.

amplus, adv., more.
amplus, a., um. large, spacious; splendid, glorious.

Amycus, i, m. a follower of Aeneas; also a king of the Bebrycians.

an, conj., or; whether.
an-ceps, -copesis, two-headed, double; doubtful, undecided, dubious; wavering.

Auchises, ae, m., the father of Aeneas.

Auchisëus, a., um. of Auchises.

Anchisiadès, ae, m., son of Anchises.

ancora, ae, f., anchor.

Ancus, i, m. Ancus Martius, fourth king of Rome.

Androgésis, ó, m., a Grecian leader; also a son of Minos, king of Crete.

Andromaché, éis, f., wife of Hector.

anguis, is, m., snake, serpent.

angustus, a., um, narrow; neut. as subst., angustum, i., m., a narrow place.

anhéitus, us, m., panting.

anhélo, áre, ávī, átum, pant.

anhélus, a., um, panting, heaving.

anilis, c., of an old woman.

anima, ae, f., air, wind, blast; breath, life; spirit, shade.

animal, ális, n., a living thing, animal.

animus, i., m., soul, mind, will, heart, impulse, feeling, inclination; courage; passion, wrath.

Aeneas, i., m., a king and priest of Delos.

Anna, ae, f., Dido’s sister.

annalès, itum, m., plnr., history.

annae, or; (ae with interrogative ne).

annósus, a., um, full of years, old, aged.

annus, i, m., year; season.

annuus, a., um, yearly, annual.

Antandros, i, f., a town in Mycia.

ante, prep. w. acc., before; adv., before, formerly, sooner; for ante ... quam see antequam.

antea, adv., formerly, hitherto.

ante-feró, -ferre, -tuli, -tatum, carry before; prefer.

antenna, ae, f., sail-yard.

Anténor, oris, m., a Trojan.

Anténorídès, ae, m., a son of Antenor.

antequam, conj., sooner than, before.

Antheus, i. (acc. Anthea), m., a follower of Aeneas.

antiquus, a., um, old, ancient, belonging to ancient times; former.

antrum, i., n., cave, cavern.

Aornos, i., m., Lake Avernus.

aper, aprī, m., wild boar.

aper-iō, ire, -ūi, -tum, lay open uncover, disclose; show, reveal make known; open up; in pass. of with se, appear, come in sight.

apertus, a., um, uncovered, open; clear, cloudless.

ap-ex, -eis, m., summit, peak; tongue or cone of flame.

apis, is, f., bee.

Apollo-ō, -inis, m., the god Apollo.

appāreō, ire, ui, itum, appear, come in sight, be visible, be evident.

appellō, áre, ávī, átum, address; call, name, proclaim, hail.

ap-pellō, ere, -pullī, -pulsum, drive to, bring to.

applicō, āre, ávī (ui), átum (itum), join to, bring to, drive to.
ardus, a., um. high, lofty, steep; ncut, as subst., arduam, I., n., a height, a steep.

areña see haréna.

arénsus see harénósus.

áreó, ére. ui. grow dry, become parched.

árëns. entis. dry, parched.

Aréthusa. ae. f. a fountain in Sicily.

argentum. i. n., silver; plate, money.

Argivus. a. um. of Argos, Argive; Grecian; masc. plur. as subst., Argivi, the Argives, the Greeks.

Argolicus. a. um. of Argos, Argolic; Grecian.

Argos. n. (only nom. and acc.), also plur., Argi. órum, m., Argos, a city in the Peloponnesus.

arg-uó, ere. -ui., -útum. show, prove.

áridus. a. um. dry, parched.

ari-és. -etis. m., ram; battering ram.

arma. órum. n., plur. arms, weapons, armor; implements, tools, instruments, utensils; tackle.

armátus. a. um. part. of armó, armed, equipped; masc. as subst., armátus, I., m., an armed man, soldier.

armentum. i. n., cattle for ploughing; herd, drove.

armi-ger., -geri. m., armor-bearer.

armipot-énns. -entis, powerful in arms, warlike.

armisónus. a. um. with ringing armor, of the clanging armor.

armó, áre, ávi, átum. arm. equip.

armus. i. m., shoulder; flank, side.

aró. áre, ávi. átum. plough; till, inhabit.

arrécus. a. um. part. of arrigo, erect, rising, lifted up; pricked up, attentive; keen, eager, heightened.

ar-ripió, ere. -ripu, -reptum. seize.
ars, artis, f., art. skill; artifice, craft, cunning, trick.
artefex, -feis, m., craftsman, artist; schemer, plotter, trickster.
artus, us, m., joint; limb; parts of the body.
artus, a, um, part of arceo, confined; close, tight, narrow.
arsa, i, n., field; land; region; shore.
ars, arcis, f., citadel, stronghold; height, summit.
Ascanius, i, m., the son of Aeneas.
asceundo, ere, -seceundo, -secensum, climb, mount, ascend.
ascentus, us, m., climbing, ascent.
Asia, ae, f., Asia Minor; Asia.
aspergo (or aspergo), inis, f., sprinkling; spray.
aspecto, are, avi, atum, look upon; gaze at.
aspectus, us, m., glance; gaze; sight, appearance, look, aspect.
asper, era, erum, rough; rugged; thorny; embossed; harsh; bitter; fierce; cruel.
aspero, are, avi, atum, roughen; ruffle.
aspicio, ere, -spexi, -spectuum, behold; see; look on; regard; consider.
aspirō, are, avi, atum, breathe upon (trans. or intrans); favor; smile on.
asporto, are, avi, atum, carry, carry away.
Assaracus, i, m., a king of Troy and grandfather of Anchises.
assentiō, ire, -sensi, -sensum, (also deponent), agree, consent, approve.
asseverō, are, avi, atum, watch over; guard.
assiduē, adv., continually, constantly, always.
assiduus, a, um, incessant, constant.
asimilis, e, adj., like.
asneōts, a, um, perf. part. pass. of assuesco, accustomed, trained.
assultus, us, m., assault, attack.
as-surgō, ere, -surtexi, -surtrectum, rise up, rise.
ast, conj., another form of at.
astō, -stāre, -stātī, stand by or near; altit; stand, arise.
astrum, i, n., a star; sub astra, to heaven; in plur., the sky, heavens, firmament.
Astyanax, -actis, m., the son of Hector.
asylum, i, n., place of refuge; sanctuary.
at or ast, conj., but, yet, still, however, moreover; nor.
atēr, tra, trum, black; dark; sad; gloomy.
Atīs, ōrum, m., the Atii, name of a Roman family.
Atl-as, -antis, m., a fabled king changed to a mountain in Africa.
atque or ac, conj., and, and also, and further, and in fact; in comparisons, as, than.
Atrides, ae, m., a son of Atreus.
atrium, i, n., hall, court; in plur., more generally, halls, rooms, chambers.
atrox, ocis, cruel, harsh, fierce, savage.
attingō, ere, -tigī, -tactum; touch, reach, find, overtake.
atollō, ere, lift up, raise; build, rear, throw up, heave; with se, rise.
attonitus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of attonō, spell-bound, astounded, amazed, awed, confounded.
attonō, are, atum, thunder at, strike with awe.
attractō, are, avi, atum, touch, handle.
Atys, Atyos, m., a young Trojan.
auctor, oris, m., founder; author, instigator, contriver, counsellor; surely, backer.
audax, acis, bold, daring, courageous, gallant.
audēns, entis, pres. part. of auddeo, bold, fearless.
Vocabulary.

audēō, ēre, ausus sum, dare, venture; be bold or daring.

audio, ēre, ēri, ērum, hear, listen or hearken to; heed; examine, inquire into.

auferō, auferre, abstuli, ablātum, bear away, carry off; shut out, blot out; with se, take one's self off, hurry away.

augeō, ēre, auxī, auctum, increase.

augur, uris, m. and f., augur, soothsayer; seer, prophet; in apposition as adj., prophetic.

augurium, i. n., art of divination; omen, sign, foreboding.

Augustus, i. m., the emperor C. Octavius Caesar.

aula, ae, f., hall, court, palace.

aulacem, ē, n., tapestry, hanging, curtain.

Aulis, idis, f., a seaport of Boeotia.

aura, ae, f., air, breeze; breath; sky, heavens, upper world; gleam, sheen; ferre sub āuras, bring to light; ad āuras, up, on high, aloft.

aurātus, a, um, gilded, adorned with gold.

aureus, a, um, of gold, golden; gilded; glittering, splendid.

auricōnus, a, um, with golden hair; hence, with golden foliage.

auriga, ae, m., charioteer, driver.

auris, is, f., ear.

aurōra, ae, f., dawn, morning; personified, Aurora, the goddess of dawn.

aurum, i. n., gold.

Ausonia, ae, f., a poetic name for Italy.

Ausonius, a, um, Ausonian, Italian.

auspex, -īnis, m. and f., soothsayer, seer; hence, director, guide, favorer.

auspicium, i. n., divination, augury, auspices; command, guidance, direction, government.

auster, trī, m., the south wind; in general, a gale.

ausum, i. n., attempt, daring deed.

aut, or; aut — aut, either — or.

autem, but, however; also, now, again.

Automedon, ontis, m., the charioteer of Achilles.

autumnus, i. m., autumn.

auxilia, i., n., aid, help, assistance; resources.

avārus, a, um, eager; covetous, greedy.

ā-vehō, ere, -vexī, -vectum, carry away, bear away; in pass., be gone, depart.

ā-vello, ere, -vellī (-vulī, -vulsum, bear from or away.

Avernus, i. m., a lake near Cumae. According to the myth, an entrance to the lower world was here; hence, the lower world, hell.

Avernus, a, um, of Avernus; neut. plur. as subst., Averna.

ōrum, i. n., the neighborhood of Avernus; the lower world, hell.

āversus, a, um, part of averto, turned or turning away; with averted gaze, askance; estranged, alienated, hostile, unfriendly; far, remote.

āver-tō, ere, -ti, -sum, turn away, keep from, avert; end, remove.

avidus, a, um, eager, longing.

avis, is, f., bird.

āvīus, a, um, out of the way, remote, unfrequented; neut. as subst., āvium, i. n., an unfrequented place, by-way.

āvūnēulus, i. m., a mother's brother, uncle.

avus, i. m., grandfather, forefather, ancestor.

axis, is, m., axle-tree; pole of the heavens, the heavens, sky; canopy, vault.
baccus, a, m., the god of wine; hence, wine.
balteus, i. m., belt.
barathrum, i. n., gulf, abyss, chasm.
barba, ae, f., beard.
barbaricus, a, um, barbaric, foreign.
barbarus, a, um, foreign, uncivilized, savage, barbarous.
barcæci, orum, m., the people of Barca, a town in Libya.
barce, ës, f., the nurse of Syeaces.
beatus, a, um, happy, blessed, fortunate.
Bébrycians, a, um, of Bebrycia, a province of Asia Minor, Bebrycian.
Béldés, ae, m., son of Belus.
bélatrix, leis, f., a warrior maiden; as an adj., warlike.
bélid, are, ávi, átum, war, wage war.
bellum, i. n., war, warfare; combat.
bélua, ae, f., beast, monster.
Bélus, i. m., the father of Dido; a distant ancestor of Dido; the father of Palamedes.
bene, adv., well.
benignus, a, um, kindly, friendly.
Berecynius, a, um, of Berecynus, a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele, Berecyntian, a Berecyntian.
Beroë, ës, f., the wife of Doryclus, one of Aeneas’ company.
bibò, ere, bibi, drink, drink in.
bibulhus, a, um, thirsty.
bìcolor, òris, two-colored, dappled, bidens, eutis, f., animal for sacrifice, victim.
biormis, e, two-formed, double.
bīgae, ārum, f. plur., pair of horses, span; (two-horse) chariot.
bījugus, a, um, yoked together; two-horse.
bìlinguis, e, double-tongued, lying, false, treacherous.
bīni, ae, a, two by two, two apiece; a pair, two.
bīpates, eutis, opening two ways; double; wide open.
bīpennis, e, two-edged; as subst., bipennis, is, f., battle-axe.
birémis, is, f., a vessel with two banks of oars; galley, ship.
bis, adv., twice.
Bītiás, ae, m., a Carthaginian noble.
blandus, a, um, smooth tongued, flattering, caressing, soft, pleasing.
Bòla, ae, f., an ancient town in Latium.
bonus, a, um, good, kindly.
Boreàs, ae, m., the north wind.
bòs, bovis, m. and f., bull, bullock, ox.
braechium, i. n., arm, branch; plur., sail-yards, yards.
brattea, ae, f., thin plate of metal, gold-leaf, foil.
brevìs, e, short; shallow; neut. plur. as subst., brevia, ium, n., shoots, shallows.
brevìter, adv., briefly.
Briareus, eī, m., a hundred-handed giant.
brùma, ae, f., the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice; winter.
brumális, e, wintry, of winter.
Brutus, i. m., L. Junius Brutus, the first consul of Rome.
būbō, ònis, fem. in Virgil, but regularly masc., owl, screech-owl.
Būtēs, ae, m., king of the Bebrycians.
VOCABULARY.

Būthrotum, i. m., a town of Epirus.

Byrsa, ae, f., the citadel of Carthage.

C.

caeçu-men, -minis, n., summit, peak.

cadō, ere, cecidi, cásum, fall; set, sink; drop, belowered; perish, die; sink, abate, cease, fail; fall out, happen, come to pass.

caducus, a, um, fallen, slain.

cadus, i, m., large earthen jar, cask; funeral urn.

caeceus, a, um, blind, blinded; aimless, confused; hidden, secret, dark, obscure; uncertain, doubtful.

caedés, is, f., slaughter, violence, murderous outrage.

cadō, ere, cecidi, caesus, cut; cut down; stay, come to pass.

caelístis, e, heavenly, celestial; plur. as subst., cælestés, ium, m., the gods.

caelícola, ae, m. and f., a god.

caelifer, eru, crum, heaven-supporting, sky-bearing.

caelō, áre, ávi, átum, engrave, carve in relief, emboss.

caelum, i, n., the sky, heavens, the upper world.

Caenēns, eos or eí, m., a girl changed by Neptune into a boy.

caenum, i, n., mud, filth.

cærula, òrum, n. plur., the dark blue sea, the deep.

cæruleus, a, um, dark blue, sea-green, green; dark, black, gloomy.

Caesar, aris, m., Caesar Augustus, the first emperor of Rome.

caesariés, éi, f., hair, locks.

caesp-es, -itis, m., (cut) turf, sod.

caestus, ús, m., cestus, gauntlet, for boxing.

Calcus, i, m., a companion of Aeneas.

Caiēta, ae, f., a town and harbor of Latium.

calcar, ãris, n., spur.

Calchás, antis, m., a seer among the Greeks before Troy.

caléo, ére, ni, glow.

caldus, a, um, warm, hot.

cálíg-ō, -inis, f., mist, fog; darkness, gloom.

cálígō, áre, veil in darkness or gloom; spread darkness.

callis, is, m., footway, track, path.

calor, óris, m., warmth, heat.

calx, calcis, f., heel; foot.

Camārina, ae, f., a town in Sicily.

Camillus, i, m., M. Furius Camillus, a famous Roman.

camīnis, i, m., furnace, forge.

campus, ë, m., plain, field; level surface; the Campus Martius, outside the walls of Rome.

candeō, ére, úi, be white, shine, glisten; be at a white heat, glow.

candidus, a, um, white, snowy-white; fair, beautiful.

candor, óris, m., whiteness.

câneō, ére, úi, be white, gray.

canis, is, m. and f., dog, hound.

canistrum, i, n., basket.

câniétéis, em, é, f., hoariness; gray hair.

canó, ere, cecini, sing; foretell; tell of, proclaim, spread abroad.

canōrūs, a, um, tuneful, melodic, musical.

cantus, ús, m., song, singing; note, blast, music.

cânum, a, um, hoary, gray; venerable.

capess-ō, ere, -ivī, -itum, seize; make for, seek; execute, undertake, do.

capiō, ere, cēpī, captūm, take, seize, lay hold of; reach, occupy; ensnare, delude, deceive; charm, fascinate.

Capitolium, i, n., the Capitol, at Rome.

capra, ae, f., she-goat.

caprigenus, a, um, of the goat kind, of goats.
captivus, a, um, captured, plundered; also as subst., captive.
captō, āre, āvi, ātum, catch at eagerly; listen to catch.
captus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of capio; as subst., captus, l, m., or capta, ae, f., a captive, a prisoner.
capnius, i, m., handle, hill.
cap-ut, -itis, n., the head, top, summit; life; soul; person.
Capys, yos, m., a companion of Aeneas; a king of Alba.
carbasus, i, f., sail, canvas.
care, carer, cris, m., prison, dungeon.
carchēsium, i, n., drinking-cup, goblet.
card-ō, -inis, m., hinge, turning point, crisis.
carō, ēre, uī, ātum, be without, be free from; be deprived of, lack, miss; give up, resign.
carinna, ae, f., keel, ship, vessel.
carmen, minis, n., song, note; prophecy, response; spell, incantation; verse.
Carpathius, a, um, of Carpathus, an island in the Aegean sea, Carpathian.
carpō, ēre, -sl, -tum, pluck, pull off; enjoy; prey upon, waste, consume; w. viam, pursue, hasten on.
cārus, a, um, dear; loving, fond.
Caspius, a, um, Caspian.
Cassandra, ac, f., a daughter of Priam.
cassus, a, um, wanting, deprived of; in cāssum or incāssum, adv., in vain, vainly.
castellum, i, n., castle, stronghold.
castigō, āre, āvi, ātum, chastise, punish; chide, reprove.
Castrum, i, n., Fort (as proper name); in plur., castra, ārum, camp, encampment.
castus, a, um, pure, spotless; pious, holy.
cāsus, ās, m., fall, downfall, ruin; event, chance; emergency, crisis; misfortune, calamity, affliction, mishap.
catēna, ae, f., chain, fetter.
caterva, ae, f., crowd, train, throng.
Catō, onis, m., M. Porcius Cato, a famous Roman.
catulus, i, m., young dog; whelp, cub.
Caucasus, i, m., a chain of mountains in Asia.
cauda, ae, f., tail.
Caunōn, onis, m., a town in Southern Italy.
causa, ae, f., cause, reason, motive; pretext; cause or case at law.
cautēs, is, f., a rough, pointed rock, crag, reef.
cavea, ae, f., cavity; spectators' seats, theatre.
caverna, ae, f., hollow, cavern, cave.
cavō, āre, āvi, ātum, hollow out, make an opening in.
cavus, a, um, hollow; empty, rain.
Cécropidēs, ae, m., a son of Cēcrops, an ancient king of Athens; in plur., the Athenians.
cēdō, ere, cēssi, cēssum, go, withdraw, depart; give way, yield, submit; fall to, come into possession of.
Celaenō, us, f., one of the Harpies.
celebrō, āre, āvi, ātum, resort to in crowds; keep holiday, hold a festival; celebrate.
cel-er, -eris, -ere, swift, fleet, quick, rapid.
celerō, āre, āvi, ātum, hasten, hurry, quicken.
cella, ae, f., storehouse; cell.
cēlō, āre, āvi, ātum, conceal, hide.
celsus, a, um, lofty, high.
Centaurus, i. m., Centaur, a fabulous monster, half-man, half horse; Centaurus, i. f., the name of a ship.

centum, indecl. num. adj., hundred.

centumgeminus, a. um. hundredfold; (of Briareus) hundred-armed.

Ceranuia, órum. n. plur. the Ceranuian mountains, in Epirus.

Cerberus, i. m., the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance of the lower world.

Cereális, e. of Ceres; wheat- en; w. arma, for corn-dressing or mowing bread.

cerebrum, i. n., brain.

Cer-és, -eris. f., the goddess of agriculture; hence, corn, grain.

Cerno, ere. crévi. cré'tum, separate; see, discern, behold; perceive, understand; determine, decide.

certamen, minis. n., contest, struggle, strive; rivalry, emulation.

certátim, adv., emulously, eagerly.

certé, adv., certainly, indeed, surely, truly.

certó, áre. ávi. átum, contend, strive, vie with, rival.

certus, a. um. perf. part. pass. of cerno, determined, resolved; certain, fixed, sure, inevitable; steady, unshifting, trusty; true, undoubted; certum facere, to inform, tell.

cerva, ae. f. kind, deer.

cervix, féis. f., neck.

cervus, i. m., stag, deer.

cessó, áre. ávi. átum, stop, cease, slacken, abate; be idle.

étus, i. m. in plur., été, n., sea-monster, whale.

eéters, a. um. the rest of, remaining, other, else.

ceu. adv., as, like; as if.

Chaleidicus, a. um. of Chalcis, in Euboea, Chaleidian.

Cháon, onis. m., a son of Priam.

Cháonia, ae. f., a district of Epirus.

Cháonius, a. um. Chaonian.

chaos, abl. chaó, n., boundless empty space; personified as a god of the lower world, Chaos.

Charón, ónitis. m., the ferry-man of the river Styx in the lower world.

Charybdis, is. f., a whirlpool between Italy and Sicily.

Chimaera, ae. f., a fabulous fire-breathing monster; the name of a ship.

chlamys, ydís. f., mantle, cloak, scarf.

choréa, ae. f., dance (in a ring).

chorus, i. m., dance (in a ring); chorus, choir; band, troop.

cieó, cíere. cívi. cíetum. move, stir; rouse, excite; disturb, startle; call upon, invoke, call; cause, bring forth, utter.

cingó, ere. cínxí. cínetum. surround, gird, encircle.

cingulum, i. n., girdle, belt.

cin-is, -eris. m., ashes.

circá. adv. and prep. w. acc., around, about, near.

Circé, é, (ae). f., a sorceress, daughter of the Sun.

circuitus. Ús. m., circuit.

circulus. i. m., circle, ring, circlet.

circum. adv. and prep. w. acc., around, about, near.

circum-dó. -dare. -dedí. -datum. put or fasten around; surround, encircle.

circum-feró. -ferre. -fúli. -fúl-tum. bear or carry around; turn round; encircle, whel round, purify.

circum-flectó. ere. -flexí. -flex- um. turn about.

circum-fundo. ere. -fundo. -fundí. -fundum. pour around; in pass., surround, encompass, encircle.

circumfusus. a. um. part. of circumfundó. surrounding, encircling, gathered round, encompassing, thronging about.

circum-plexitor. i. -plexus sum. clasp or gird around,
circum-spiciō, ere, -spext, -spectum, look about upon, survey.
circum-stō, -stāre, -stētī, surround, stand around; encompass, encircle, beset.
circumtextus, a, um, part. of circumtexto, woven around.
circum-venīō, ire, -vēnī, -venītum, surround, encompass, encircle.
circumvolō, āre, āvi, ātum, fly or flutter around, hover around.
circum-volvō, ere, -volvītum, roll round, revolve; in pass., round, complete.
circus, i, m., circle, race course.
Ciscesus, el, m., a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba, Priam’s wife.
Cithaeron, ōnis, m., a mountain in Boeotia.
cithara, ae, f., harp, lyre, lute.
citō, (citius, citissimē, adv., quickly, soon.
citus, a, um, quick, swift.
civis, e, of a citizen, civic.
civis, is, m. and f., citizen, fellow-citizen.
clādēs, is, f., slaughter, havoc, carnage; disaster.
clam, adv., secretly, unawares.
clāmō, āre, āvi, ātum, call by name, call upon.
clāmor, orīs, m., shout, shouting; cry, shriek; applause; noise, din.
clangor, orīs, m., clang, clash, blare; noise, din.
clārescō, ere, clāruī, grow clearer; grow louder.
Claarius, a, um, Clarian, of Claros, a town in Ionia containing a temple of Apollo; mace, as subst., the Clarian god, Apollo.
clārus, a, um, bright; clear, loud, distinct; famous, renowned.
clāssis, is, f., fleet, squadron.
clau-dō, ere, -si, -sum, close, shut up; shut in, enclose.
claudus, a, um, lame, crippled.
claustra, ōrum, n. plur., barriers, bars.
clāvus, i, m., nail; hence, from similarity of shape, tiller, rudder, helm.
cliēns, entis, m. and f., client, dependent, retainer.
clīpeus, i, m., shield.
Clœanthus, i, m., a companion of Aeneas.
Cluentius, i, m., the name of a Roman family.
Cœcytus, i, m., a river in the lower world.
co-eō, -ire, -iī/-iūl, -itum, meet, gather; encounter; curdle, congeal.
coepī, isse, coeptus sum, begin.
coeptum, i, n., undertaking, design, purpose.
coerceo, ēre, ui, ītum, confine, restrain.
coetus, ūs, m., assembly, company, crowd, flock.
Cōeus, i, m., a Titan, the father of Latona.
cōgnātus,a, um, related (by blood), kindred.
cōgnōmen, minis, n., surname; name.
cōgnōminis, e, having the same name, bearing his name.
cōgnoscō, ere, -gnovi, -gnītum, learn, hear of, recognize; understand, know.
cōgō, ere, coēgi, coāctum, collect, gather, assemble; thicken, condense; marshal, keep in line; drive, compel, force.
cöhībeō, ēre, ui, ītum, confine; restrain, check.
co- hors, -hortis, f., enclosure; troop, squadron; band, multitude.
col-labōr, i, -lāpsum sum, fall together, sink in, collapse; swoon, faint.
Collātius, a, um, of Collatia, a town near Rome, Collatine.
col-līgō, ere, -lēgi, -lēctum, bring together, collect, assemble; w. arma, take in sail, reef.
VOCABULARY.

collis, is. m., hill.
collucceó, ére, shine, gleam.
collum, I, n., neck.
collustró, áre, ávī, átum, light up; survey, examine.
colo, ére, colui, cultum, cultivate, till, inhabit; hold dear, cherish; honor, recerē, keep.
colōnus, I, m., husbandman; settler.
color, örīs, m., color, hue; complexion, beauty.
coluber, brī, m., serpent, snake.
columba, ae, f., dove.
columna, ae, f., column, pillar.
conae, ae, f., hair, locks, tresses; leaves, foliage.
comāns, antīs, with long hair; crested, plumèd.
com-es, -ātis, m. and f., companion, comrade; attendant.
coniātās, ûs, m., retinue, train, company.
comitor, āri, ātus sum, accompany, attend, follow.
commendō, áre, ávī, átum, commend, entrust.
com-misceō, ére, -misenī, -misci, -mischerī, mix; mingle.
commīssum, I, n., offence, fault.
com-mittō, ére, -mīsi, -missum, join; engage, begin; commit, transgress.
com-moveō, ére, -móvi, -mōtum, move, stir; disturb, alarm, arouse, enraged, more.
commūnis, e, common, shared alike.
comō, ére, compsi, comptum, arrange, dress, plait; adorn.
compagēs, is, f., joint, seam, fastening.
compellō, áre, ávī, átum, address, accost, speak to.
compellō, ére, -pullī, -pulsum, drive, force.
com-plector, ī, -plexus, sum, enfold, embrace.
compleō, ére, évi, étum, fill, fill up, throng; complete.
complexus, ûs, m., embrace.
com-ponō, ére, -posul, -positum, put together, build; settle, agree, arrange, plan; compose, settle, still, quiet, calm.
compositō, adv., according to agreement, as was agreed.
com-prehendō (-prendo, ére, -prehendit, -prehēnsum, seize, grasp, clasp; recount, enumerate, sum up.
com-prīmō, ére, -pressī, -pressum, check, repress, restrain, stay.
concavus, a, um, hollow, arched.
con-cédō, ére, -cēssi, -cēssum, depart, go away, leave, withdraw, retire; give up, allow.
concha, ae, f., conch-shell, conch; trumpet.
con-cidō, ére, -cidī, fall, sink.
conciliō, áre, ávī, átum, unite; win, obtain, secure.
concilium, ī, n., assembly, gathering; council.
con-eipīō, ére, -eēpi, -ceptum, catch, become possessed by; imagine, grasp; conceive.
concitō, áre, ávī, átum, rouse, excite.
concitus, a, um, part. of concieō, stirred up; rough, rushing.
conclámō, áre, ávī, átum, cry out; shout aloud.
conclū-dō, ére, -sīi, -sum, enclose.
con-cors, -cordis, harmonious, friendly, peaceful, in concord.
conerētus, a, um, part. of cresceō, hardened; ingrained; matted, clotted.
con-currō, ére, -curri, -cursūrī, -cursum, run or rush together; engage, fight, clash.
concursus, ûs, m., crowd, assembly.
con-cutīō, ére, -cussī, -cussum, shake; alarm, arouse, strike with panic.
condēnsus, a, um, crowded together, crouching.
con-dō, ere, -didi, -ditum, found, build; establish, bring in; hide, conceal; treasure up, keep close; bury.

conferō, ferre, contuli, collātum, bring together, join; w. gradum, walk by one's side.

conferō, ferre, contuli, collātum, bring together, join; w. gradum, walk by one's side.

con-sistō, a, um, part. of con-ficere, crowded together, in close array.

con-sicēo, ere, -sēci, -sectum (inf. pass. concīerē), accomplish, fulfill, finish; wear out, spend, waste, exhaust.

con-fitō, ere, -fīxi, -fīxum pierce.

con-ficere, ēri, -fessus sum, believe in, hope for, have trust in.

con-fixo, ere, -fixī, -fixum pierce.

con-fīctor, ēri, -fessus sum, confess, acknowledge.

con-fligō, ere, -flīxi, -flietum clash together, contend, struggle.

con-fugīō, ere, -fugiē, flee for help or refuge, take refuge with.

con-fundō, ere, -fūndī, -fissum mingle, heap together; confuse, perplex; break.

con-gemō, ere, -ūi, groan deeply, utter a groan.

con-geros, ere, -gressus sum, encounter, meet, be matched with.

congressus, us, m., meeting.

con-jiciō, ere, -jēci, -jectum, hurl, cast, throw; w. se, rush, hasten, dart.

conifer, era, erum, cone-bearing, coned.

con-itor, ī, -nīsus or -nīxum sum, put forth all one's strength, strain, struggle.

conjugium, i, n., union; marriage; husband, wife.

con-jungō, ere, -junxī, -jonctum, join, unite.

con-junx, -jugis, m. or f., husband, wife; also one's betrothed.

conor, āri, ātus sum, try, attempt, undertake.

consanguineus, a, um, related by blood; as subst., kinsman.

consanguinitās, tātis, ī, kinship, blood relationship.

con-sectō, ere, -scendi, -scen- tum, mount, climb, ascend; embark on.

con-secūrus, a, um, conscions, privy to; confederate; conscions of guilt.

con-sequor, ī, -secūtus sum, follow, follow up, pursue.

con-serō, ere, -seriū, -sersum, fasten; weave; w. proelium, join, engage in.

consessus, us, m., assembly.

con-sūdo, ere, -sēdi, -sēsum, sit down, take one's seat; alight; sink; settle, take up one's abode.

consiliō, i, n., plan, purpose, design; counsel, advice; council.

con-sistō, ere, -stitī, -stitum, take one's stand, halt, stop; set foot on; rest, alight.

consonō, āre, -ui, resound, ring.

conspectus, us, m., sight, view.

con-spicio, ere, -spexī, -spectum, look at, gaze upon; see, catch sight of.

con-sterō, ere, -strāvi, -strātum, strike, cover.

constituō, ere, -uit, -utum, place, put, set up; decide, resolve.

con-stō, āre, -stitī, -stātum, stand firm, be fixed, steady, settled.

con-sulō, -sulis, m., consul.

consulō, ere, -ui, -tum, ask counsel or advice, from; consult.

consultum, ī, n., advice, counsel, response.

con-sumō, ere, -sumpsī, -sump- tum, consume, devour; use up, spend, waste away.

con-surgo, ere, -surrēxi, -sur- rectum, rise; grow stronger.

contactus, us, m., touch.

con-tempnō, ere, -tempsī, -temp- tum, despise, hold in contempt, dary.
contentus, a, um. part. of containo, drawn tight, bended.

contentus, a, um. part. of contentious, satisfied, content.

contento, ere, -üi, -atum, terrify, frighten.

con-texto, ere, -texti, -textum, weave together; build, frame, construct.

con-ticescó, ere, -tiuei, become silent, be hushed, hold one's peace.

con-tineó, ere, -tinni, -tentum, hold together; restrain, check, stay, stop.

con-tingó, ere, -tigii, -tactum, touch; reach, gain; defile, pollute; impers., befall, happen, be one's lot.

continua, adv. forthwith, immediately.

con-torqueó, ere, -torsi, -tortum, turn, twist, hurl.

contrá, adv. opposite, over against; against; on the other hand; in reply: contrá, prep. w. acc., opposite, over against; against.

con-trahó, ere, -traxi, tractum, draw together, gather, assemble.

contrárius, a, um. opposite, lying over against; contrary, opposing; hostile, adverse.

con-tundó, ere, -tudi, -tûsum, crush; subdue, quell.

contus, s. m., pole, pike.

cônibium, s. n., marriage, wedlock; often in the plur. of a single marriage.

conus, s. m., cone; peak or spike of a helmet.

convallus, is, s. f., valley, vale.

convectó, áre, collect, bring in, carry home.

con-velló, ere, -vellii, -vulpum, tear away, tear down, wrench off.

con-venió, íre, -vènii, -ventum, come together, assemble, gather.

conventus, ús, m., meeting, assembly.

conver-tó, ere, -tf, -sum, turn; turn around; direct; change.

convexus, a, um. convex, vaulted; neut. as subst., convexum, í, n., vault or arch of heaven, sky; a hollow.

convivium, í, n., feast, banquet.

convol-vó, ere, -vi, -vûnum, roll together, roll up, coil.

convulsus, a, um. part. of convello, shattered; burst open; rent asunder, torn asunder.

co-oríor, íri, -ortus sum, arise, rise, spring up.

copia, ae, f., abundance, plenty; opportunity, leave; force, generally in plur., forces, troops.

cor, cordis, n., heart, soul.

Cora, ae, f., a town in Latium.

coram, adv. before, in one's presence, before one's eyes; in person.

Corinthus, í, f., Corinth, a city in Greece.

corneus, a, um. of horn.

cornu, ús, n., horn; yard-arm.

cornum, í, n., cornel-wood, of cornel-trees.

cornipés, pedis, horn-footed, hoofed.

cornú, ús, n., horn; yard-arm.

cornū, í, n., cornel-wood, of cornel-trees.

cornopoeus, a, um. of the body.

corp-us, -oris, n., body, frame; figure, form; dead body, corpse; in plur., the dead; hull.

cor-ripió, ere, -ripui, -reptum, seize, snatch, snatch up, catch, grasp; w. corpus, start up, spring up; w. viam, spatium, etc., hasten over, speed on.

cor-rumpó, ere, -rüpi, -ruptum, destroy, ruin; taunt, spoil.

cor-ex, -icis, m., bark.
Cortina, ae, f., cauldron, tripod; oracle.
Cōrus, i.m., the north-west wind.
Coruscō, āre, ware, shake, brandish.
Corusceus, a, um, waring, flickering; flashing, sparkling.
Corybantius, a, um, of the Corybantes (priests of Cybele), Corybantian.
Coryncaus, i, m., a comrade of Aeneas.
Corythus, i, m., a town of Etruria.
Cossus, i, m., A. Cornelius Cossus, a Roman consul.
Costa, ae, f., rib; side.
Cothurnus, i, m., hunting-boot, buskin.
Crassus, a, um, thick, clotted.
Crāstīnus, a, um, of to-morrow, to-morrow's.
Crātēr, ēris, m., and Crātēra, ae, f., mixing-bowl; oil-jar, cup.
Crātrix, ēris, f., one who gives life, mother.
Crēber, bra, brum, frequent, incessant, numerous, quickly repeated; coming quick, thick and fast; quick, rapid; as adv., again and again, fast.
Crēbrēscō, ere, Crēbrūi, grow more, frequent; freshen.
Crē-dō, ere, -dīdi, -dītum, believe, trust, put faith in; suppose, think; confide, entrust.
Cremō, āre, āvī, ātum, burn, consume.
Crepitō, āre, āvī, ātum, rustle, crackle, rattle.
Crepō, āre, -uī, -ātum, crack, rattle, crush; break with a crash.
Crēs, ētis, m., a Cretan.
Crēscō, ere, Crēvī, Crētum, be born, arise, grow; Crētus, sprung from, descended from.
Crēsīnus, a, um, of Crete, Cretan.
Crēssa, ae, f., a Cretan woman.
Crēta, ae, f., Crete, an island in the Mediterranean.
Crētācus, a, um, Cretan.
Crēusā, ae, f., the wife of Aeneas.
Crīmen, minis, n., charge, accusation; crime, fault, offence.
Crīminus, i, m., a river in Sicily; the god of the river.
Crīnis, is, m., the hair, locks; the tail or train of a shooting star.
Crimitus, a, um, long-haired.
Crispō, āre, ātum, ware, brandish.
Crīsta, ae, f., crest, plume.
Crīstātus, a, um, crested, plumèd.
Croseus, a, um, saffron, yellow.
Crēdēlis, e, cruel, pitiless, merciless, ruthless, hard-hearted; bitter, bloody, frightful.
Crēdēlīter, adv., cruelly.
Crēdūs, a, um, bloody, raw; of raw hide; fresh, sturdy, lusty, vigorous.
Crēuentus, a, um, bloody, blood-stained; blood-red; bloodthirsty, murderous.
Crūor, ōris, m., blood, gore.
Cubile, is, n., couch, bed.
Cubitum, i, n., elbow.
Culmen, minis, n., top, summit, roof; height, pinnacle.
Culpa, ae, f., fault, guilt, offence, weakness.
Culpātus, a, um, guilty, to be blamed.
Culter, trī, m., knife.
Cultrix, ēris, f., she who dwells or haunts, inhabitant; protectress, mistress.
Cultus, īs, m., tilling, cultivation; mode of life, living; dress, attire.
Cum, prep. w. aul., with.
Cum, conj. when, since, while, although; cu... tum, both.... and.
Cumae, ārum, f., Cumae, a city of Campania, in Italy.
Cumaeus, a, um, of Cumae, Cumaean.
Cumulō, āre, āvī, ātum, heap up, increase; load.
Cumulus, i, m., heap, mass, pile.
Vocabulary.

Canābula, orum, n. plur., cradle.
Cunctor, ārī, ātus sum. delay, hesitate, linger.
Cunctus, a, um. all, the whole, entire.
Cuneus, ī. m. wedge; rows of a theatre, from their wedge-shaped divisions.
Cupidō-ō, -inis, f., desire, longing, eagerness, passion.
Cupidō-ō, -inis, m. Cupid, son of Venus and god of love.
Cupio, ere, ēvi /ētīm, desire, be eager, wish, long.
Cupressus, ī. f., cypress.
Cur, adv., why?
Cura, ae, f., care, solicitude, concern; grief, sorrow, anxiety; distress or pangs of love; task, duty; object of care.
Curēs, ium, m., f., a town of the Sabines.
Curētes, um, m., the most ancient inhabitants of Crete.
Curō-āre, āvī, ātum, care for, heed; w. inf., care, trouble; take care of, refresh.
Currō-ere, cucurri, currum, run, hasten; flow; skin, glide over; w. iter, run or hasten on, speed along.
Currus, īs, m., chariot, car.
Cursus, īs, m., running, race, passage, flight, course; voyage, journey, track, direction, road.
Curvō-āre, āvī, ātum, bend, curve.
Curvus, a, um. curved, winding.
Cusp-is, -īdis, f., point; spear-point, spear.
 Custōdia, ae, f., watch, guard; guardian, sentry.
Custōdis, -ōdis, m. and f., guard, watch, keeper, protector.
Cybelē, ēs, and ae, f., a Phrygian goddess; also a mountain in Phrygia.
Cyclades, um, f., plur., a group of islands in the Aegean sea.
Cyclōps, ōpis, m., a Cyclops, one of a race of giants in Sicily, with but one eye in the centre of the forehead.
Cyenus, ī. m., swan.
Cyllēnius, a, um. of Cyllene, a mountain of Arcadia and birth-place of Mercury; Cyllenián.
Cyllēnius, ī. m., the Cylleneian, that is, Mercury.
Cymba, ae, f., boat, skiff, bark.
Cymbium, ī. n., bowl, cup.
Cymolocē, ēs, f., a sea-nymph.
Cymothoē, ēs, f., a sea-nymph.
Cynthius, ī. m., a mountain in Delos, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana.
Cyparissus, ī. f., cypress.
Cyprus, ī. f., Cyprus, an island in the eastern Mediterranean.
Cythēra, ōrum, n. plur., an island in the Aegean, south of Greece. Here Venus rose from the sea, and often visited.
Cytherēa, ae, f., the Cytherean, that is, Venus.

D.

Daedalus, ī. m., the mythical Athenian artisan who built the Cretan labyrinth.
Damnō-āre, āvī, ātum, condemn, sentence.
Danaus, a, um. of Danaus, an ancient king of Argos, hence, Grecian; as subst., Danai, ōrum, m. plur., the Greeks.
Dsps, dapis, f., (regularly plur.), feast, banquet; food.
Dardania, ae, f., a poetic name for Troy.
Dardanidēs, ae, m., a son or descendant of Dardanus; Trojan; the plur., Trojans.
Dardanis, idis, f., a daughter or descendant of Dardanus.
Dardanus, a, um. Dardanian; Trojan.
Dardanus, ī. m. Dardanus, founder of the royal house of Troy.
Dardanus, a, m., Dardanian, Trojan.
Darés, ētis, m., a Trojan boxer.
dator, ēris, m., giver.
decem, ten.
decem-erno, ēris, -crēvī, -crētum, decide, resolve, determine.
decem-cerpō, ēris, -cēpūlī, -cēptum, decide.
decet, ēris, decērit, be fitting, proper, seemly.
decēdō, ēris, -cīdī, fall, fall down.
decipīō, ēris, -cēpī, -ceptum, deceive, beguile, betray.
Decius, ī, m., the name of a Roman family.
decīrō, ēris, āvī, ātum, declare, proclaim.
decīnō, ēris, āvī, ātum, turn aside, head down; lower, droop.
decor, ēris, m., grace, beauty.
decorō, ēris, āvī, ātum, adorn; honor.
decorus, a, um, becoming, fitting; comely, beautiful.
decurro, ēris, -cura, -curri, -currīt, -cursum, run down, hasten, speed along.
decus, ēris, m., ornament, adornment; grace, beauty; glory, honor.
dēdignōr, ārī, ātus sum, disdain, scorn.
dē-duco, ēris, -duxī, -ductum, lead down, launch; conduct; force away, carry off.
dē-fendo, ēris, -fendī, -fēnsum, defend, guard, protect.
dēfensor, ēris, m., defender, protector.
dē-ferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, bear, bring, carry; bring news, report, announce.
dēfessus, a, um, part. of dēfētīscōr, worn out, weary, fatigued.
dē-ficicō, ēris, -feci, -fectum, fall, be wanting; faint, swoon, sink.
dē-ficō, ēris, -fixī, -fixum, fix, fasten; cast down.
défluō, ēris, -xi, -xum, flow, glide, fall down.
dē-functor, ī, -functus sum, have done with, finish, pass through.
dēgener, ēris, degenerate, base, ignoble, vulgar.
dēgō, ēris, dēgī, pass, spend, lead.
dēhinc, adv., hence; then, thereupon, next.
dē-hisēō, ēris, -hisī, yawn.
dēin or dēinde, adv., hence, thenceforward; thereupon, then; next, after that.
Dēiōpēa, āe, f., the name of a nymph.
Dēiphōbē, ēs, f., priestess of Apollo.
Dēiphōbus, ī, m., a son of Priam.
dē-jiciō, ēris, -iēci, -iectum, cast down, hurl down; strike down, slay; cast in, drive; deprive of.
dē-lābōr, ī, lāpsum sum, fall; glide down, descend; swoop down.
dē-līgō, ēris, -lēgī, -lēctum, choose, select.
dē-lītēscō, ēris, -lītulī, hide, lie hidden, lurk.
Dēliōs, a, um, of Delos, Delian.
Dēlos, ī, f., Delos, an island in the Aegean, birthplace of Apollo and Diana.
delphin, ĕnis, and delphīnus, ī, m., dolphin.
dēlūbrum, ī, n., shrine, temple.
dē-lūdo, ēris, -lūsī, -lūsum, deceive, mock, delude.
déméns, entis, out of one's senses, mad, distracted.
déméntia, ae, f., madness, folly.
démissus, a, um, part. of de-mitto, lowered, dangling, hanging down; downcast, low, subdued, dejected, mournful; sprung from, drawn from.
dé-mittō, ere, -misī, -missum, send down, let fall; shed; receive; bring to port, put in.
démō, ere, démptus, démptum, take away, remove; dispel, allay.
Démoleos, i, m., a Greek chief.
démoror, ārī, ātus sum, detain, delay, linger out.
dēmum, adv., at length, at last.
dēnī, ae, a, ten at a time, ten each, ten.
dénique, adv., at length, at last.
dēns, dentis, m., tooth; flake of an anchor.
dēnus, a, um, close, dense, thick, crowded; serried; frequent, incessant, unceasing.
dēnuntiō, āre, āvi, ātum, announce, declare, foretell, threaten.
dē-paseō, ere, -pāvi, -pastum, (als) dep., dé-paseor, i, -pastus sum, feel upon, devour, consume.
dē-pellō, ere, -puli, -pulsum, drive away; ward off, avert.
dépendeō, ēre, hang down.
dē-pōnō, ere, -posui, -positum, lay aside, lay down; get rid of, abandon.
dē-prehendō (deprehendō), ere, -prehendi, -prehensus, catch, overtake; surprise.
dē- prōmō, ere, -prompsī, -promptum, draw forth or out.
dē-rigēscō, ere, -rīgni, become stiff, become set or fixed; curdle, freeze.
dē-ripiō, ere, -ripui, -reptum, tear off, tear away.
dē-saev-īō, ire, -īt, rage fiercely.
dē-seendō, erē, -sendi, -seēnsum, go down, come down, climb down, descend; sink in, penetrate; lower one's self, sink.
dē-scensus, ūs, m., descent.
dē-scribō, ere, -scripsi, -scripsum, write down; trace, portray, map out.
dēser-ō, ere, -ūi, -tum, desert, leave, abandon, forsake.
dēserrtus, a, um, part. of désero, deserted, forsaken, abandoned; desert, uninhabited; neut. plur. as subst., déserta, orum, u., desert, wilderness.
dē-sīdō, ere, -sēdī, sink down.
dēsignō, āre, āvi, ātum, mark out, trace out.
dē-sīnō, ere, -sīvi, -sītum, cease, leave off.
dē-sistō, ere, -stīti, -stītum, leave off, desist, abandon.
dēspectō, āre, look down upon.
dē-spiciō, ere, -specii, specium, look down upon; despise, slight, scorn.
dēstīnō, āre, āvi, ātum, make fast; design, destine, appoint.
dēstru-ō, ere, -Xi, -ctum, tear down, destroy, overthrow.
dē-suēscō, ere, -suēvi, -suētum, disuse; part., desuētus, a, um, disused; unaccustomed.
dēsum, deesse, défui, be wanting, be lacking; fail.
dēsuper, adv., from above: above.
dē-tineō, ēre, -tinni, -tentum, keep, detain, hold.
dē-torquēō, ēre, -torsī, -torsum, turn aside; bend, turn.
dē-trahō, ere, -traxi, -tractum, drag off; take away.
dē-trūdō, ere, -trūsi, -trūsum, push off, thrust down.
dēturbō, āre, āvi, ātum, hurl or fling down; drive out, rout out.
dēus, i, m., god, deity.
dē-veniō, ire, -vēni, -ventum, come or go down; reach, come or go to.
dēvolō, āre, āvi, ātum, fly down.
dē-volvō, ere, -volvi, -volūtum, roll down.
dē-voveō, ēre, -vōvī, -vōtūm, devote, doom.
dexter, era, etum, or tra, trum, the right, the right-hand, on the right; dexterous, skilful; fair, favorable, propitious; fem. as subst., the right hand.
Diāna, ae, f., the goddess of hunting, of the moon, and (under the name of Hecate) of the lower world, the sister of Apollo.
dicolō, onis, f., sway, dominion, power, lordship.
dieō, āre, āvī, ātum, give up, set apart, assign; dedicate, consecrate.
diēō, ere, dixī, dictum, say, speak, tell; bid, order; speak of, celebrate; call, name.
Dictaeus, a, um, of Dicte, a mountain in Crete; hence, Cretoan.
dictum, i, n., word, speech, command.
Dīdō, -ōs, or -ōnis (acc. Dīdō), f., the founder and queen of Carthage.
di-dūcō, ere, -dūxi, -ductum, draw apart, part, separate; distract.
Didymāon, onis, m., a skilful worker in metal.
diēs, ēs, m., (sometimes ē in sing.) day, daytime, daylight; an appointed time, time, period of time.
differō, ferre, distulī, dilātum, spread abroad, scatter; put off, defer.
difficilis, e, difficult, hard.
dif-sīdō, ere, -sīsum, distrust, lose faith or trust in.
dif-fugiō, ere, -fugī, flee in different directions, scatter, disperse.
dif-fruādō, ere, -frūdī, -frūsum, scatter, blow about; spread abroad.
di-gerō, ere, -gessī, -gestum, sort, arrange; explain, interpret, expound.
digitus, ī, m., finger; toe.
dignor, āri, ātūs sum, deem worthy; deign.
dignus, a, um, worthy, deserving; suitable, fit, meet, proper.
di-gredior, i, -gressus sum, go away, depart.
digressus, ūs, m., parting, departure.
di-lābor, i, -lápus sum, glide away, vanish away.
dilēctus, a, um, part. of diligo, loved, beloved, dear.
di-mittō, ere, -mīsī, -missum, send out, send away.
di-moveō, ēre, -móvī, -mó tum, more aside, roll away, disperse, scatter.
dimunerō, āre, āvī, ātum, count, reckon.
Dionēdēs, īs, m., son of Tydeus, one of the Greek chieftains before Troy.
Dionaeus, a, um, Dionaeus, of Dione, the mother of Venus.
Diorēs, īs, m., one of Aeneas’ comrades.
Dirae, ārum, f. plur., the Furies.
di-rigō, ere, -rīxi, -rēctum, arrange, array; guide, direct, aim, turn.
dir-inō, ere, -ēnī, -emptum, part, divide, separate; put an end to, end.
-diripō, ere, -rīpī, -rēptum, tear in pieces, snatch away; plunder.
dirus, a, um, dreadful, awful, horrible; ill-omened, dire.
Dis, Dītis, m., the god of the lower world, also called Pluto.
dis, disitī, poetical form of dives.
dis-cēdō, ere, -cēssī, -cēssum, depart, withdraw from, go away, leave.
dis-seernō, ere, -serēvī, -serētum, separate, divide; interweave; distinguish, tell.
discēssus, ūs, m., departure.
discō, ere, didicī, learn, find out, become acquainted with.
discolor, ōris, of a different color, contrasting.
VOCABULARY.

discordia, ae, f., discord, strife; personified, Discord.
discors, eordis, discordant; unlike, different.
disernmen, minis, n., separation, interval, space, distance; distinction, difference; turning-point, crisis, peril.
dis-cumbō, ere, -eumbī, -eumbī-tum, recline.
dis-eurrō, ere, -eurrī and -e-curī, -eursum, run apart, gallop apart.
dis-jiciō, ere, -jēcī, -jēctum, scatter, disperse; throw down, overthrow.
dis-jungō, ere, -junxi, -junctum, separate, sever, remove.
dis-pellō, ere, -pullī, -pulsum, drive apart, sunder, disperse, scatter, dispel.
dispensandum, i, n., expense, loss.
di-spiciō, ere, -spexī, -spectum, see through, pierce.
dis-pōnō, ere, -posui, -positum, place here and there, arrange.
dissil-io, ire, -uí, leap or spring apart, break asunder.
dissimulō, āre, āvī, ātum, dissemble, hide, conceal; keep hidden, restrain one's self.
disten-dō, ere, -dī, -tum, stretch apart, distend, swell, fill.
distō, āre, be distant.
di-stringō, ere, -strīnxī, -strīctum, draw asunder, stretch out, rack.
diū, adv., for a long time, long.
dīva, ae, f., goddess.
di-vellō, ere, -vellī, -vulsum, rend asunder, tear apart, tear away.
dīverberō, āre, āvī, ātum, cleave, cut through.
diversus, a, um, part. of diverto, turned in different directions, apart, asunder; different, various, remote.
div-es, -itīs/ditior, ditissimus, rich, wealthy, abounding in.
di-vidō, ere, -vīsī, -vīsum, divide, break open; distribute, share; separate, sunder; turn in different directions.
dīvinus, a, um, divine, sacred, of deity; inspired, prophetic.
divitiae, ārum, f. plur., riches, wealth.
dīvus, a, um, divine, godlike; as subst., divus, i, m., god.
dō, dare, dedī, datum, give, bestow, grant, allow, give up; put, lay; give forth, utter; cause, make; w. velā, etc., spread or set sail.
doceō, ēre, -ūlī, -tum, teach, inform, show, tell, point out.
doctus, a, um, part. of docēo, wise, experienced, skilful.
Dōdōnæus, a, um, of Dodona, a town in Epirus.
doleō, ēre, ulī, ātum, grieve, feel pain.
Dolopes, um, m. plur., a people of Thessaly.
dolor, ĵoris, m., sorrow, pain, grief; distress; resentment, indignation, vexation.
dolus, i, m., trick, wheal, stratagem, treachery, deception.
domīna, ae, f., mistress.
dominor, ārī, ātus sum, lord it over, rule.
dominus, i, m., master, lord, ruler; tyrant.
domitor, ĵoris, m., subdue, queller.
dom-ō, āre, -ūlī, ātum, tame, conquer, subdue, overcome.
domus, ūs, and ī, f., house, home; abode; house, family, race.
dōnee, conj., as long as, while; till, until.
dōnō, āre, āvī, ātum, give, present with.
dōnum, i, n., gift, present; offering.
Dōnūsa, ae, f., an island in the Aegean sea.
Doricus, a. m. Doric: hence, Grecian, Greek.
dorsum, l. n., ridge, revf.
Doryclus, i. m., a comrade of Achaeus.
dōtālis, c. of a marriage portion; of the Tyrians, as a dowry.
draconis, m., serpent, dragon.
Drepanum, l. n., a town in Sicily.
Drusus, i. m., a surname among the Romans.
Dryopes, um, m., the Dryopes, a people of Epirus.
dubito, āre, āvi, ātum, waver, be uncertain, hesitate, question, doubt.
dubius, a. un, in doubt, irresolute, hesitating, swaying; uncertain, doubtful, critical.
dūco, ere, dūxī, dūctum, lead, guide, bring, take; draw, heave; pass, prolong; trace, form, fashion; derive; reckon, think, deem.
ductor, ōris, m., leader.
dūdum, adv., a while ago, but now, lately.
duleis, c. sweet, fresh; pleasant, delightful, charming; dear, beloved, prized.
Dūlicium, l. n. an island in the Ionian sea.
dum, conj., while, as long as; until; provided that, if only; as adv., with negatives, yet.
dumus, l. m., thicket, bramble, brier.
duo, ae, o., two.
dupl-ex, -īcis, double, twofold.
dūro, āre, āvi, ātum, harden; be patient, be strong, endure.
dūrus, a. um, hard, stubborn, hardy, sturdy; harsh, cruel, unfeeling; rough, grievous, severe, difficult.
dux, ducis, m. and f., leader, guide, conductor.
Dymas, antis, m., a Trojan.
effugium, I. n., flight, escape.

ef-fulgeô, ére, -fusí, gleam, glitter.

ef-fundó, ere, -fúdí, -fúsúm, pour forth, shed; utter; breathe out; waste; let loose, slunk.

effusus, a, um, part. of effundo, pouring forth, scattered, streaming; dissolved; dishelved, undone.

egens, entis, part. of egeo, needy, poor, destitute, in want.

egenus, a, um, in want, in need, needy.

egó, ére, úí, be in want, have need, require.

egestás, tátis, f., want, poverty, need; personified, Want.

ego, mei, pron., I.

egomet, pron., I myself.

é-gredior, í, -gressus sum, go out, come forth, leave, disembark.

égregius, a, um, illustrious, renowned, excellent, remarkable.

eí, interj., ah! alas! w. mihi, ah me!

eíla, interj., ho! come! up!

ejectó, áre, áví, átum, cast forth, throw up, spit forth.

é-jició, ére, -jécí, -jectum, cast out, cast up; strand, wreck.

é-labor, í, -lapsus sum, slip away, glide forth; elude, dodge.

élatus, from effero.

elephantus, i. m., elephant; ivory.

e-lidó, ere, -lísí, -lísúm, strike out, dash up.

Elis, idis, f., the most westerly district of the Peloponnesus.

Elissa, ae, f., another name for Dido.

e-loquor, í, -locútus sum, speak out, speak, utter.

é-luó, ere, -lúí, -lútum, wash out, wash away.

Élysium, I. n., Elysium, the abode of the blessed in the lower world.

é-métior, íri, -ménus sum, measure out or off, travel, traverse.

é-mícó, áre, -míceui, -micátum, spring out, leap up, dart, shoot or bound forth.

é-mittó, ere, -misí, -missãom, send forth, dismiss; let loose.

é-moveó, ére, -móvi, -mótum, remove, force, rend; shake.

én, interj., lo! behold! see!

Enecladus, I. m., one of the giants who attempted to overthrow Jupiter.

enim, conj., for, indeed.

é-nitéó, ére, úí, shine forth, glow, beam, glisten.

é-nitor, í, -nisus or -nixus sum, struggle; bring forth, bear.

énô. áre, áví, átum, swim out, glide, sail or float away.

énsis, is, m., sword.

Entellus, I. m., a Sicilian boxer.

énumeró, áre, áví, átum, enumerate, recount, re'course.

cô. íre, ívi (f). ítum, go; pour forth, flow; advance; resort to.

Éous, a, um, of the dawn, of the morning; eastern; masc. subst., Éons, I. m., the morning-star, the dawn.

Epéos, I. m., the builder of the wooden horse.

Épirus, I. f., the northwest district of Greece, on the Adriatic.

epulac, árum, f. plur., feast, banquet; food, viands.

epulor, ári, átus sum, feast, banquet, eat.

Épytides, ae, m., the son of Egyptus.

Épytus, I. m., a Trojan.

equ-es, -itis, m., horseman, rider; plur., cavalry, horse.

equestris, tre, of horsemen, equestrian.

equidem, adv., truly, indeed, in fact, by all means.

equus, I. m., horse, steed.

Erebus, I. m., the god of darkness; hence, Hades, the lower world.
ergō, adv. therefore, then: w. gen. preceding, on account of, for the sake of.

Eridanus, i., m., another name of the river Po.

ē-rigō, ere, -rexī, -rēctum, raise up, set up, send up; build.

Ermīs, yos, f., a Fury; hence, a curse, a bane.

Eriphylē, ēs, f., slain by her son Aeëmacon for betraying her husband Amphiraulus.

ē-ripū, ere, -rūpī, -ruptum, snatch away, wrest, tear away, take away; rescue; w. reflex. pron., break away.

erō, āre, āvī, ātum, wander, rove; stray; linger, hover.

error, ēris, m., wandering; maze; error, mistake; delusion, trick, deceit.

ē-rubescō, ēre, -rubui, redden, blush; respect, revere.

ē-rueō, ēre, āvī, ātum, belch forth, vomit out; send forth, cast forth.

ē-rumplō, ere, -rupī, -ruptum, burst forth, from, break through.

ē-ruō, ere, -rūi, -ruptum, tear up; overturn, overthrow.

etus, ī, m., master, lord.

Erycīnus, ā, um, of Eryx.

Erymanthius, ī, m., a mountain in Arcadia.

Eryx, yēis, m., a mountain in the western part of Sicily; a son of Venus.

et, conj., and; also, too, even; et... et, both... and.

etiam, conj., and also, likewise; and even, still, yet.

etsī, conj., even if, although.

euāns, antīs, crying Euan (a name of Bacchus); celebrating with the cry of Euan.

Eubœus, ā, um, of Euboea, an island in the Aegean, Euboean.

Eumēlus, ī, m., one of Aeneas' comrades.

Euemenides, um, f. plur. the Furies.

Europa, ae, f., Europe.

Eurōtās, ae, m., the river on which Sparta stood.

Eurus, a, um, eastern.

Euro, i, m., the southeast or east wind; wind in general.

Euryalus, ī, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

Euryprytus, ī, m., one of the Greeks before Troy.

Eurytion, ōnis, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

Evadnē, ēs, f., who burned herself on the funeral pile of her husband Capanesus.

ē-vādō, ere, -vādī, -vāsum, go forth, come out; mount, ascend; pass over; get clear of, escape.

ē-vānēseō, ere, -vānui, vanish.

ēvāns, antīs, see euans.

ē-vēhō, ere, -vēxi, -veetum, carry out, bear out; bear aloft, exalt.

ē-veniō, ire, -vēni, -ventum, come out; come to pass, happen.

ēventus, ūs, m., issue, occurrence, fortune, lot.

ē-vertō, ere, -verti, -versum, overturn; overturn, overthrow, ruin.

ē-vincō, ire, -vinxī, -vinctum, bind around.

ē-vincō, ere, -vicī, -victum, overcome, vanquish, beat down.

ēvoecō, āre, āvī, ātum, call forth, summon.

ē-volvō, ere,-volvi, -volūtum, roll out, roll forth, unroll; w. se, roll down.

ex (or ē sometimes before a cons.), prep. w. abl., out of, from, of; after, since; in accordance with.

exāctus, a, um, part of exigo, completed; ascertained, discovered, certain.

exaestuvō, āre, āvī, ātum, boil forth.
VOCABULARY.

exanimis, e, and exanimus, a.,
un, lifeless; breathless; half
dead with fear, terrified.

exanimō, āre, āvi, ātum, put
tuff breath; terrify.
exardēscō, ere -arsī, -arsum,
blaze up, be kindled.
exaudīō, īre, ēvi, ētum, ēar;
regard, heed.
ex-cēdō, ere -cēstī, -cēsum,
depart, withdraw, leave; disapp.

excidium, ī, n., downfall, destruc-
tion.
ex-cīdē, ēre, -cīdī, fall. come
down; slip away, pass away.
ex-cīdō, ēre, -cīdī, -cīsum, cut
out, hew out; destroy.
exēō, īre, īvi, ītum and ītum,
call forth; raise, cause; rouse,
excite.
ex-epiō, ere, -epī, -ceptum,
catch; receive; welcome; great;
take up; answer, rejoin; learn.
exitiō, āre, āvi, ātum, excite,
rouse, stir up.
exclamō, āre, āvi, ātum, cry
out.
ex-colō, ere, -colūm, -cultum,
improve, refine.
exubiae, ārum, f. plur., watch,
sentinel.
ex-cūdō, ere, -cūdī, -cūsum,
strike out, beat out, mould, fashion.
ex-entīō, ere -entūm, -eussa,
shake off, throw off, toss, dash
away or out, drive off, rouse.
ex-edō, ere, -ēdī, -ēsum, devour,
destroy.
ex-eō, īre, -iī /-īvi, -ītum, go
forth, issue forth; escape, avoid,
pay.
exercēō, ēre, ēlī, ētum, keep
busy, keep in motion; exercise;
ply, engage in, practice, work;
try, vex, torment, harass.
exercitus, īs, m., army, host;
band.
exhālō, āre, āvi, ātum, breathe
out.
ex-haurīō, īre, -hausī, -haus-
tum, drain, exhaust, wear out,
undergo, pass through.
ex-igō, ere, -ēgi, -ēctum, drive
forth; pass, spend, fulfil; work
out, weigh, ponder.
exiguus, a., um, small, little,
scanty, slight.
ex-imō, ere, -eini, -emptum,
take away, remove; satisfy.
exin or exinde, adv., then, after-
wards, next.
exitiālis, e, deadly, fatal.
exitium, ī, n., destruction, ruin.
exitus, īs, m., outlet; issue, event;
end, death.
exōdī, isse, hate, detest; exōsus,
pass, w. act. force.
exoptō, āre, āvi, ātum, desire,
long for.
exordium, ī, n., beginning.
ex-orior, -orīrī, -ortus sum,
rise, arise.
exōrō, āre, āvi, ātum, entreat,
imple, sue for.
exōsus, from exodī.
expedīō, īre, īvi ī, ītum, bring
out, make ready; unfold, set
forth; in pass., make or clear one's
way.
ex-pellō, ere, -pulī, -pulsum,
drive out, banish, exile.
ex-pendō, ere, -pendī, -pēn-
sum, weigh out; pay, suffer;
pay for; expiate.
ex-perior, īrī, -pertus sum,
make trial of, try.
ex-pers, -pertis, free from, with-
out.
expl-eō, ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, fill up,
fill, complete; satisfy, appease,
gorge.
explicō, āre, āvi and ī, ātum
and ītum, unfold, set forth, de-
scribe.
explōrō, āre, āvi, ātum, search
out, find out, explore.
ex-pōnō, ere, -posuī, -positum,
put forth, land.
ex-poseō, ere, -poposeī, entreat,
beg.
ex-prōmō, ere. -prōmptī, -prōmptum, bring forth, utter.
ex-quīrō, ere. -quisīlī, -quisītum, seek out; pray for, desire.
exsangnīs, c. bloodless, pallid, pale.
exsaturābilis, c. to be sated, satiable.
ex-secūndō, ere. -seīdi, -seissūm. overthrew, destroy; extirpate, root out.
exsecor, ārī, ātūm sum, curse.
ex-sequor, ārī, -secūtus sum, follow out, fulfill, perform.
exsērto, ārē, thrust out or forth.
exsērctus, a. ārum, part. of exsero, thrust out, uncovered, naked.
exsilium, ī, n., exile.
exsolvō, ere. -solvi, -solūtum, set free, release.
exsomnis, c. sleepless.
exsors, -sortis, without a share in, deprived of, portionless; special, peculiar.
exspectō, ārē, āvi, ātūm, await, wait for; loiter, linger.
exspērgō, ere. -spersum, besprinkle, bespatter, splash.
exspīrō, ārē, āvi, ātūm, breathe out, breathe forth.
exstingō, ere. -stinxī, -stincūm, extinguish, quench, blot out, kill, destroy.
existō, ārē, stand out, rise above, be conspicuous.
exstrīnō, ere. -strīxi, -strīctum, build, erect, raise.
ex-sulī, -sulis, m. and f., exile, wanderer, fugitive.
exsaultō, ārē, āvi, ātūm, leap up, boil up; rejoice, exult; throb, beat.
exsuperō, ārē, āvi, ātūm, tower above; pass by.
exsurūgō, ere. -surrexi, -surrectum, rise up.
extra, ōrum, n. plur., the vital parts consulted in divination, the vitals or entrails.
exemplō, adv., at once, immediately.
ex-tendō, ere. -tendi, -tentum (-tensus), extend, stretch.
exter and externus, era, erum, foreign.
externus, a. um, alien, foreign; masc. as subst., stranger, alien.
extremo, ērē. ui, ītum, strike with terror, terrify.
extorsis, c. driven from one’s country, exiled, banished.
extrā, prep. w. acc., outside of, out of, without, beyond.
extremus, a. um, (superlative of externus). furthest, extreme; last; utmost, final; neut. as subst., extrēma, ōrum, n. plur., extremities, the utmost, the worst; final doom; farthest parts, limits.
exūō, ere. -ū, ītum, put off, lay aside; free; bare, display.
ex-urō, ere. -iussī, -iustum, burn up, consume; burn away, purify.
exuviae, ārum, f. plur., anything stripped off, hence, clothing, garments, arms, relics; spoils; cast-off skin, weeds, slime.

F.

fabricātor, ōris, m., contriver, maker.
Fabricicus, I., m., a Roman family name.
fabricō, ārē, āvi, ātūm, and deponent, fabricōr, ārī, ātūs sum, build, make, fashion.
faccēs -ō, ere. -ī, -ītum, do eagerly, perform, carry out.
facciēs, ēī, f., appearance, form, shape, face, features; beauty.
faciēs, c. easy; kindly, favorable; prosperous.
faciō, ere. fēcl, factum, do, make, cause; offer, sacrifice; in the imperial, grant, suppose.
factum, ī. n., deed, art, exploit.
fallāx, ācis, deceitful, treacherous.
falō, ere. fēfelli, falsum, deceive, beguile, bamboozle, cheat; feign, counterfeit; escape the notice of, be unknown to, be missed by; break; swear falsely by; in pass. be mistaken.
falsus, a. m.m, part. of fallo. false, duped, deceived; groundless, unreal.
fall, falcis, f. sickle.
fauna, ae, f. rumor, report, story: personified, Rumor; reputation, glory, renown, fame.
faunis, is. f. hunger, famine: personified, Famine; greed.
faunula, ae, f. maid-servant, handmaid.
faunulus, i. m. servant, maidservant, attendant.
faundus, a. um. cornfield of for, to be spoken; neut. as subst., right, innocence.
far, farris, m., spilt, grain: wheat.
fas, indecl. n., divine fire: right, duty; fasting, it is right, lawful, allowed, proper.
fascis, is. m., bundle: in plur., the fasci, a bundle of rods about an axe, the symbol of authority of the chief R on a magistrate.
fastigium, n., top, roof, yable, pinnacle, battlement; point of a story.
fastus, us, m., pride, haughtily, disdain.
fatalis, e. destined, destined; fatal, destructive.
fateor, ere. fassus sum, confess, own, admit.
fatigœ, are. avi. atum, tire, weary: disturb. ere, intrass. weary; arouse, stir.
fatiscœ, ere. yawn, gape, split open.
fatum, i. n., predestination, oracle; destiny, lot, doom, death.
fauces, ium, f. plur., throat, jaws: entrance, mouth, gape.
faucis, ere. fauci. fauntum, be favorable; applaud, cheer: preserve a religious silence, be hushed.
favilla, ae, f., glowing ashes, embers.
favor, oris, m., favor, good-will.
fax, facis, f., fork, firebrand; train or trail of light.
fécondus, a. um. fruitful, fertile, profligate.
félix, leis, fruitful, gracious, favoring, favorable; happy, fortunate, blessed.
femina, ae, f., woman, female.
femineus, a. um. of a woman, of women, women's.
fenestra, ae, f. window: opening, hole, breach.
fera, ae, f. wild beast.
féreilis, e. funeral; death-boding, ill-omened.
feré, adv. nearly, almost, about.
feretrum, i. n. bier.
fermus, a. um. of a wild beast; fém. as subst., ferina, ae, f. sc. caro, flesh, cession.
ferió, ire. strike, strike; cut; stay.
feró, ferre, tul. latum, bear, carry: w. reflex. prom. or in pass. more, advance, go, hurry forth, run, rush; carry off, plunder; bear, bring forth; offer, perform sacrifices: raise, retell, recall; endure, suffer, brook; say, tell.
feróx, ócis. bold, warlike, fierce; spirited, fiery.
ferrátus, a. um. iron-shod, iron-bound.
ferreus, a. um. of iron, iron.
ferrugineus. a. um. of the color of iron-rust, dusky.
ferrum, i. n., iron; something made of iron, spear-head, axe, sword, steel.
ferus, a. um. wild; cruel, savage, fierce; male as subst., ferus, i. m., wild beast, creature, monster.
fer-vós, ére. -tum, or fer-vós, ére. -tis, built, set the; glow, gleam, glare; be alive, be astir.
fessus, a. um. weary, worn out, exhausted.
festina, are. avi. atum, make haste, hasten; hurry, be quick; quicken, speed, hasten on.
festus, a. um. festive, festive.
fétus, a. um. pregnant; teeming, laden.
fētus, ës, m., offspring, brood, litter; branch, fruit, growth.
fibra, ae, f., fibre.
fibula, ae, f., buckle, clasp.
flectus, a, um, part. of fingo, false, feigned; neut. as subst., fictum, i, n., what is false, falsehood.
Fidēna, ae, f. (generally Fidēnae, plur.), a town of Latium near Rome.
fidēns, entis, part. of fido, confident, bold.
fidēs, ei, f., trust, reliance; faithfulness, honor, fidelity, loyalty; promise, pledge; proof, truth; personified, Faith, Honor.
fidēs, is, f. (generally plur.), strings (of instrument), lyre, lute.
fidō, ere, fīsus sum, trust, put trust in; venture.
fiducia, ae, f., confidence, trust, reliance, assurance.
fidus, a, um, trusty, trustworthy, faithful.
fīgō, ere, fīxi, fīxum, fīx, fasten, fasten up; imprint, impress; pierce, transfix; set firmly, plant.
fīgūra, ae, f., figure, form, shape.
filius, i, m., son.
filum, i, n., thread.
flāmus, i, m., ordure, filth, mire.
findō, ere, fidī, fīssum, cleave, split; divide, separate.
fingō, ere, fīxi, fīxum, mould, shape, make; control, subdue; arrange; invent, devise.
finis, is, m. (sometimes f. in sing.), end, limit, boundary, border; in plur., borders, land; starting-point or goal (in a race).
finītīmus, a, um, bordering, neighboring; masc. as subst., finītīm, örūm, m. plur., neighbors, neighboring people.
fō, fīeri, factus sum, (pass. of facio), be made; take place, happen; become.
firmō, āre, āvi, ātum, steady, support; reassure, strengthen.
firmus, a, um, firm, strong; stout, resolute.

fissillus, e, that may be split or cleft, fissile.
fixus, a, um, part. of figo, fixed, firm, obstinate.
flagellum, i, n., whip, lash; scourge.
flagitō, āre, āvi, ātum, demand, importune.
flagrō, āre, āvi, ātum, burn, blaze; glory, beam.
fāmen, minis, n., wind, gale, breeze.
flamma, ae, f., flame, fire; passion; torch.
flammō, āre, āvi, ātum, inflame, kindle.
flātus, ës, m., blast.
flāvēo, ēre, be yellow; part., flāvēns, entis, golden.
flāvus, a, um, yellow, golden.
fleētō, ere, flexi, flexum, bend, turn; guide, more, influence.
flēcō, flēre, flēvi, flētum, weep; weep for, bewail.
flētus, ës, m., weeping, wail, tears.
flexīlis, e, flexible.
flōreo, ēre, ët, blossom; part., flōrens, entis, blooming, bright.
flōreō, a, um, flowery.
flōs, flōris, m., flower, blosson.
fluctuō, āre, āvi, ātum, surge, toss, be tossed.
fluctus, ës, m., wave, billow; flood, tide; sea.
flux, i, n., stream.
fluidus, a, um, flowing, oozing.
fluidī, are, āvi, ātum, float, drift.
flumen, minis, n., river, stream, flood.
fluō, ere, fluxi, fluxum, flow, drip; hang loose; ebb, drop.
fluvialis, e, of or from a river, river.
fluvius, ës, m., river, stream.
focus, i, m., hearth, fireside, home.
fodiō, ere, fodī, fossum, dig; prick, spur.
VOCABULARY.

foedē, adv., foully, basely, shamefully.
foedō, āre, āvi, ātum, defile, pollute; mar, disfigure; desecrate.
foedus, a, um, foul, filthy, loathsome; baleful, pestilent.
foedus, eris, n., agreement, treaty, alliance; law.
folum, i, n., leaf.
fomes, itis, m., dry fuel, tinder.
fōns, fontis, m., spring, fountain; water.
for, fārī, fātus sum, speak, say; forecast, predict.
fore, forem, from sum.
foris, īs, f., door.
forma, ae, f., form, shape, figure; person, beauty; kind.
formica, ae, f., ant.
formīdō, āre, āvi, ātum, dread.
formīdō, īnis, f., dread, fear, terror.
formīx, īcis, m., arch.
fortis, e, brave, bold, valiant; stout, strong.
fortuna, ae, f., fortune, fate, chance; good fortune, success, prosperity; bad fortune, ill-luck; personified, Fortune; lot, condition, state.
fortunātus, a, um, part of fortunus, favored by fortune, prosperous, happy, blessed.
forum, i, n., place of assembly, court.
forus, i, m., gangway; deck.
foveō, ere, fōvī, fōtum, cherish, foster; careas; cling to.
frāctus, a, um, part of frangō, broken, crushed, baffled; discouraged.
frāgor, āris, m., crash, din, uproar.
frāgrāns, antis, part of fragro, sweet-scented, fragrant.
frangō, ere, frēgī, frātum, break, snap, shatter; crush, grind.
frāter, tris, m., brother.
fraternus, a, um, of a brother, brotherly.
fraudō, āre, āvi, ātum, defraud, cheat.
frāns, fraudis, f., deceit, deception, trick, stratagem; trickery, guile.
fraxīneus, a, um, of ashen.
fremitus, īs, m., uproar, din, shouting.
frēmō, ere, -nī, -itum, rage, rave, be wild; resound; cry, wail; murmur assent, murmur.
frēnō, āre, āvi, ātum, bridle; curb, restrain, control.
frēnum, i, n., bridle, bit, rein, curb.
frequēns, entis, thronging, in throngs; frequent, constant.
frequentō, āre, āvi, ātum, frequent, throng, people.
frētum, i, n., strait, channel; sea.
frētus, a, um, relying upon, trusting to, confident in.
frīgeō, ēre, be cold, be numb, be dulled.
frīgidus, a, um, cold, chill, icy.
frīgus, oris, n., cold, frost, chill.
frondēo, ēre, put forth leaves; part., frondēns, entis, leafy.
frondēseō, ere, frondui, put forth leaves or shoots.
frondens, a, um, leafy.
frondosus, a, um, leafy.
frōns, frondis, f., leaf, leaves, foliage; bough.
frōns, frontis, f., forehead, brow, face; front, brow.
frumentum, i, n., corn, grain.
fruor, i, frūctus sum, grain.
frustrā, adv., in vain, to no purpose, uselessly.
frustror, āri, ātus sum, deceive, fail.
frustum, i, n., piece, bit, morsel.
frux, frugis, f., generally plur.,

_ruit, grain; meal._

fuscus, i. m., dune.

fuga, ae, i., flight; speed; exile.

fugio, ere, fugi, fugitum, are, escape, fly; flee or fly from, avoid.

fugo, are, avi, atum, put to flight, chase away, scatter, dispel.

fulceó, ere, fulsi, sultum, imp


fulcrum, i. n., support, pillar, post.

fulgeó, ere, fulsi (also fulgo, ere), shine, gleam, glitter.

fulgor, òris, m., gleam, glitter, lustre, sheen.

fulmen, minis, n., lightning, thunderbolt.

fulminens, a, um, like lightning, flashing.

fulvus, a, um, yellow, honey.

fumens, smoky.

fumó, are, smoke, reek, flame.

fumus, i. m., smoke, vapor.

fumáre, is, n., torch, taper.

fundamentum, i. n., foundation.

funditus, adv., from the foundation, wholly, utterly.

fundó, are, avi, atum, found, establish, build; make fast.

fundó, ere, fudi, fusum, pour, pour forth, shed; stretch; lay low; in pass. or w. red.-x. pron., pour, swarm, scatter, rush.

fundus, i. m., bottom, depths.

funereus, a, um, of death, funeral, dark.

fungor, i. functus sum, perform, fulfill, do.

fúnis, is, m., rope, cord, cable.

fúmus, eris, n., funeral rites; death; a dead body, corpse; deadly evil, rain, disaster.

furia, ae, i., fury, rage, madness; personified in plur., the Furies (avenging spirits).

furibundus, a, um, mad, frantic, in madness.
VOCABULARY.

gemma, ae, f., gem, jewel, precious stone.
gem-ô, ere, -nl, -itum, groan, sigh; bewail, mourn, lament.
gena, ae, f. (generally plur.), cheek.
gener, erl, m., son-in-law.
generâtor, öris, m., breeder.
generô, åre, Åvl, åtum, beget; in pass., spring from, be the son of.
genêtrix, ñcis, f., mother.
genâlis, ëe, joyous, festive, banquetting.
genitor, öris, m., father, sire.
genîtrîx, see genêtrix.
genîtus, a, um, part. of gigno, sprung, descended; child or son of.
Genius, Í, m., Genius, the tutelar deity of a person or a place.
gêns, gentis, f., race, tribe, people, nation; herd, brood, swarm.
genû, ûs, n., knee.
genûs, eris, n., birth, descent; offspring; race, people; kind, sort.
germânus, a, um, with the same parents; as subst., germânus, Í, m., brother; germaña, ae, f., sister.
gerô, ere, gessî, gestum, bear, carry, wield, wear; have, possess, enjoy; show; wage.
gestamen, minis, n., something borne or worn, ornament, arms.
gêta, ârc, âvî, âtum, bear, wear; possess, have.
Getleus, a, um, of the Getae, a tribe in Thrace near the Danube, Getan.
gignô, ere, genuî, genitum, bear, bring forth; beget.
glaciâlis, ëe, icy.
glaciês, ëi, f., ice.
gladius, l, m., sword.
glaeba, ae, f., clod; land, soil.
glaucus, a, um, bluish-gray, gray, sea-green.

Glaucus, Í, m., a sea-god; a leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war; the father of Deiphobus, the Cumaeian Sibyl.
glêba, see glæba.
globus, l, m., ball, mass; orb.
glomerô, âre, âvl, âtum, roll up; gather, collect; press, crowd together; in pass., gather, throng, crowd.
glôria, ae, f., glory, fame, renown.
gnâtus, see nátus.
Gnosius, a, um, of Gnosus, the ancient capital of Crete, Gnosian; hence generally, Cretan.
Gorgô, onis, f., a Gorgon, one of three sister-monsters with hair of serpents, who turned all that looked upon them into stone; especially Medusa, whose head was placed by Minerva in the centre of her shield.

Græchnus, Í, m., the name of two famous Romans.
gradiôr, l, gressus sum, step, walk, advance, go.
Gradius, Í, m., a name of Mars, (the Strider).
gradus, ûs, m., step, pace; rung or round (of a ladder).
Grâingena, ae, m., a Greek (by birth).
Grâius, a, um, Greek, Grecian; mase. as subst., Grâius, Í, m., a Greek, plur. Grai or Grai.
grâmen, minis, n., grass, herb.
grâmineus, a, um, of grass, grassy.
grândaevus, a, um, old, aged.
grândis, e, large, huge, great.
grândô, inis, f., hail.
grâtês, ibus, f. plur., thanks, recompense.
grâtia, ae, f., grace, charm, beauty; delight, regard, fondness; gratitude, grace, grateful remembrance.
grâtôr, ârî, âtus sum, congratulate, wish one joy.
grâtus, a, um, pleasing, pleasant, acceptable, dear; grateful.
gravidus, a, um, heavy, pregnant, teeming, fruitful.
gravis, e, heavy, firm; weighed down, laden, burdened; pregnant; severe, grievous, sore; of weight, influential, revered; near. grave, as adv., ill, noiseless.
graviter, adv., heavily; deeply.
gravo, âre, âvi, âtum, burden, weigh down,
gremium, i, n., lap; bosom, embrace.
gressus, ús, m., tread, gait; step, course.
Grynèus, a, um, Grynian, of Grynia, a town in Acoli with a temple of Apollo.
gubernáculum, i, n., helm, rudder, tiller.
gubernátor, öris, m., helmsman, pilot.
gurg-es, -itis, m., whirlpool, abyss, gulf; waters, flood; the deep, sea.
gus-tus, âre, âvi, âtum, taste.
gutta, ae, f., drop.
gutt-ur, -uris, m., throat; jaws.
Gyaro, ò, m., a small island in the Aegean sea.
Gyâs, ae, m., a comrade of Aeneas.
gyrus, i, m., circle, ring; fold, a coil.

H.
habéna, ae, f., rein.
habeó, âre, ui, ïtum, have, hold, possess; consider, regard.
habílis, e, handy, ready, light.
habítá, âre, âvi, âtum, inhabit; live, dwell.
habitus, ús, m., appearance, bearing; dress, raiment, garb.
hæ, adv., on this side, this way; hæ — hæc, here — there.
hâctenus, adv., thus far, to this point, to this time.
hâc, âre, haesi, haesum, hang, cling, be fixed, be caught; stand fast, linger, hang upon, be rooted to the spot.
halitus, ús, m., breath; vapor.
haló, âre, âvi, âtum, breathe out, be fragrant.
Hammon, ònis, m., an African diety, identified with Jupiter.
hamus, i, m., hook, link.
harëna, ae, f., sand; sea-shore, beach.
harënìesus, a, um, sandy.
Harpalyce, es, f., a warrior and huntress of Thrace.
Harpyia, ae, f., a Harpy.
harundó, inis, f., reed; shaft, arrow.
hasta, ae, f., lance, spear.
hastíle, is, n., spear-shaft, spear; shoot (of a tree).
hand, adv., not, by no means.
hauríó, âre, háusi, haustum, drain, drink; drink in, receive; suffer.
hebeó, âre, be dull; be sluggish, be chilled.
hebetó, âre, âvi, âtum, dull, dim.
Hebrus, i, m., a river of Thrace.
Hecele, ò, f., a goddess of the lower world, identified with Luna in heaven and Diana on earth.
Hector, oris, m., the eldest son of Priam and bravest of the Trojans.
Hectoreus, a, um, of Hector, Hector’s; hence, generally, Trojan.
Heenba, ae, f., the wife of Priam.
hei, see ei.
Helena, ae, f., the wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris to Troy.
Helenus, i, m., a son of Priam, a soothsayer.
Helórus, i, m., a river of Sicily.
Helymus, i, m., a companion of Aeneas; a Sicilian.
herba, ae, f., herb, grass, plant; herbage, sword.
Herculés, is, m., Hercules, a demi-god, renowned for his strength.
Hercules, a, um, of or belonging to Hercules.
VOCABULARY.

hēr-ēs, -ēdis, m., heir.
Hermione, ēs, f., the daughter of Menelaus and Helen.
hēr-ōs, -ōis, m., demigod, hero.
herus, see erus.
Hesperia, ae, f., the western land, Hesperia; a poetic name for Italy.
Hesperis, idis, f., western, Hesperian; as subst., Hesperides, um, f. plur., the Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus, keepers of a garden of golden fruit in the far west.
Hesperius, a, um, western, Hesperian, Italian.
heu, interj., ah! alas! ah me!
heus, interj., ho! ho there! ha!
hiātus, us, m., yawning, chasm, gulf; yawning mouth.
hibernus, a, um, of winter, wintry; as subst., hiberna, õrum, n. plur., winter-camp.
hic, heæc, hōc, this.
hic, adv., here, hereupon.
hiems, hienis, f., winter; storm, tempest; storminess; personified, the Storm, Tempest.
hine, adv., from this place, hence, thence; from this time, henceforth; hine atque hine, on this side and on that, on each side.
hīo, āre, āvi, ātum, gape, yawn, open the mouth.
Hippoco6n, ontis, m., one of Aeneas' comrades.
hisce, ere, open the mouth; falter, gasp out.
hodiē, adv., to-day, now.
hom-ō, -inis, m. and f., a mortal, man; in plur., men, mankind, people.
honor (or honōs), ōris, m., honor, regard, respect; mark of honor; worship, offering, sacrifice; reward, recompense; beauty, lustre, grace.
honōrātus, a, um, part of hono, honored, revered, in reverence.
hōra, ae, f., hour; time.
hornūdis, a, um, gerundive of horreo, horrible, dreadful, awful, fearful; awe-inspiring, dread.
horrēns, entis, part. of horreo, rough, bristling, shaggy; awful, gloomy.
horreō, ēre, ui, bristle, stand up; shudder, tremble; shudder at, dread.
horrēscō, ere, horrui, tremble, shudder; shudder at, dread.
horridus, a, um, bristling, rough, shaggy, prickly; terrible, awful, dreadful.
horrificō, āre, āvi, ātum, terrify.
horrificus; a, um, dreadful, terrible, awful.
horri6ns, a, um, of awful sound, jarring.
horror, ōris, m., horror, terror, dread; dread sound, fearful din.
hortātor, ōris, m., suggester, counsellor.
hortor, ārī, ātus sum, encourage, urge, incite.
hospes, -itis, m. and f., guest, host; stranger.
hospitium, ī, n., hospitality, welcome; shelter; friendly place, hospitable resort.
hospitus, a, um, strange, alien.
hostia, ae, f., victim, sacrifice.
hostilitis, e, of an enemy, an enemy's, hostile.
hostis, is, m. and f., stranger; enemy.
hūc, adv., to this place, hither, here.
hūmānus, a, um, human, of mortals.
hūmectō, hūmēns, hūmīdus, see ümectō, etc.
humerus, see umerus.
humilis, e, low, low-lying; lowly.
humō, āre, āvi, ātum, bury.
humus, i, f., earth, ground, soil; humi, locative, on the ground.
Hyades, um, f. plur., the Hyades, a group of seven stars in Taurus.
Hydra, ae. f., the Hydra, a many-headed serpent.

Hymenaeus, i. m., Hymen, the god of marriage; plur., marriage, nuptials, bridal.

Hypanis, is. m., a Trojan.

Hyrcanus, a. um., of the Hyrcani, a Caucasian tribe; Hyrcanian.

Hyrtaeides, ac. m., son of Hyrtacus.

I.,

Iarbas, ae. m., a king of Mauritania.

Iassides, ac. m., descendant or son of Iason.

Iassus, i. m., brother of Dardanus, and one of the founders of the Trojan race.

Inspis, idis. f., jasper.

Ibl. adv., there, then, thereupon.

Ibidem, adv., in the same place.

Iearus, i. m., son of Daeathus.

Ieo, ere, iei. icum. strike, smile.

Ictus, us. m., stroke, blow, thrust.

Ida, ae. f., a mountain in Crete; a mountain in Phrygia near Troy.

Idaeus, a. um. of Ida.

Idaeus. i. m., a charioteer of Priam.

Idalia, ae. f., or Idalium, i. n., a mountain and city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.

Idallus, a. um. of Idalium, Idalian.

Idcirco. adv., for that reason, therefore; for all that.

Idem, cadem. idem, the same; also, likewise.

Ido, adv., on that account, for this reason, therefore.

Idomeneus, ei. m., leader of the Cretans against Troy.

Igitur, conj., then, therefore.

Ignarus, a. um. not knowing, ignorant of, unacquainted with, unaware, unsuspecting.

Ignavus, a. um. idle, sluggish, spiritless, cowardly.

Ignucus, a. um., fiery, burning, glowing.

Ignis, is. m., fire, flame; thunderbolt, lightning, flash; passion, love; fury, wrath.

Ignobilis, e, obscure, base, low-born.

Ignoror, are. avi. atum. be ignorant of, not to know.

Ignotus, a. um. unknown, undiscovered, strange.

Il-ex. -icis. f., holm-oak, ilex.

Ilia, ae. f., a poetical name of Ibea Silvia, mother of Romulus and Remus.

Iliaecus, a. um. of Iliaum, Trojan.

Ilia. adis. f., Trojan woman.

Illecet, adv., at once, straightway.

Ilion. es. f., the eldest daughter of Priam.

Ilioneus, ei. m., a comrade of Aeneas.

Iliaum. i. n., a name of Troy.

Ilius. a. um. Iliam, Trojan.

Il-labor. i. -lapsus. sum. glide in, enter; inspire.

Illactabilis, e. joyless.

Ille. a. ud. that, yonder, the famous; as subst., he, she, it.

Ille. adv., there, in that place.

Il-ludo, ere. -lis. -lism. dash upon; crush.

Illiche. adv., thence; on that side.

Illic. adv., thither, that way, in that direction.

Il-ludó. ere. -lisi. -lismum. jear at, mock at, make sport.

Illustris. 2. famous, renowned, illustrious, noble.

Illuviës. ei. f. 5th.

Illyriens, a. um. of Illyria, Illyrian.

Ilus. i. m., an earlier name of Iulus or Ascanius.
imāgo, inis, 1. likeness, form, image, copy; ghost, shade; appearance; thought.

imbellis, e, unworthy; powerless.
im-ber, -bris, m., rain-storm, storm-cloud, storm; flood, water.
imitābilis, e, that may be imitated; w. non, imitable.
imitor, āri, ātus sum, imitate, represent, rival.
immanis, e, monstrous, huge, vast, enormous: inhuman, atrocious, fierce, savage.
immemor, oris, unmindful, heedless, forgetful.
immensus, a, um, immeasurable, immense, boundless, vast.
immer-gō, ere, -st, -sum, plunge, drown.
immeritus, a, um, undeserving; ungodly, guiltless.
imineō, ēre, overhang.
im-misceō, ēre, -miscē, -minicō, -mix-tum or -mistum, mingle in or with; rush into.
immissis, e, merciless, ruthless.
immittō, ere, -misit, -missum, send into, drive to; let in, admit; in pass, rush or burst in; let loose, set go, urge on; let grow; let flow.
imō, adv., way, way rather.
immutabilis, e, immortal, imperishable, everlasting.
immutātus, a, um, part. of immovē, inmover, secure, fixed, steadfast, unshaken, immovable.
imnūgō, ēre, lvi ātium, moan, roar within, resound.
imundus, a, um, foul, unclean.
im-pār, -paris, unequal, ill-matched.
impediō, ēre, lvi ātium, entangle, encircle, interwreave; hinder.
im-pello, ēre, -pulī, -pulsum, strike against, strike, smite; drive on, urge on, move, stir; overturn; urge, incite, excite, incite.
imperium, i. n., command; authority, power; sovereignty, sway, dominion, empire; kingdom, realm.
imperō, āre, āvi, ātum, order, command.
impetus, ūs, m., assault, violence; speed, force.
imiger, gra, grum, not indolent, quick, brisk, eager.
im-pingō, ere, -pēgī, -pāctum, force to, hurl against.
impius, a, um, sacrilegious, impious, unholy, unnatural, unchristian.
implacātus, a, um, insatiable, remorseless.
im-plicō, ēre, -plēvi, -plētum, fill up, fill; satisfy; in pass, take one's fill.
implēcō, ēre, āvi, ātum or ui, ātum, engulf, twine around; en-swirl, grasp, clasp.
implōrō, ēre, āvi, ātum, imprison, beseech, entreat.
im-pōno, ere, -posui, -positum, place on, put in; place, put, set; set over; lay down, impose.
imprecor, āri, ātus sum, invoke, pray for.
im-primo, ere, -pressī, -pressum, impress; emboss.
improbus, a, um, malicious, bad, wanton, shameless, insolent; irascible.
imprōvidus, a, um, unforseeing, headless, blind.
imprōviso, adv., unexpectedly.
imprōvisus, a, um, unforeseen, unexpected, sudden.
imputātus, ēs, youthful, young.
impūne, adv., with impunity.
imnus, a, um, superlative of infernus.
im, prep. (1) w. abl., in, within, among, on, at; considering, in the case of; in regard to; (2) w. acc., into, to, upon, against, towards; until; according to, with a view to, for.
imnābilis, e, unlovely, hateful
inanis, c. empty, unreal; idle, use-
less, meaningless, vain; mere.

incânsus, a, um, hoary.
icassum (also in cassum), adv.,
in vain.
icenautus, a, um, unsuspecting,
off one's guard.
in-cedó, ere, -cēssī, -cēssum,
go, move, advance; stride.

incendium, i, n., fire.
in-cendō, ere, -cendt, -cēnsum,
kindle, burn, set fire to; light up;
inflame, excite, fire.

inceptum, i, n., undertaking, at-
tempt, purpose.
iceretūs, a, um, uncertain, uncer-
taining; unsteady, ill-aimed; dim.
icessus, us, m., tread, gait, car-
riage.
icestō, āre, āvī, ātum, defile,
pollute.
in-cidō, ere, -cīdī, -cāsum, fall
upon, rush upon.
in-cidō, ere, -cīdī, -cēsum, cut
into, cut.
in-cipiō, ere, -cēpī, -cepturn,
begin, undertake.
inclēmentia, ae, f., cruelty, harsh-
ness.
in-clūdō, ere, -clūst, -clēsum,
shut in, enclose, confine.
inclusus, a, um. illustrious, re-
nowned, famous.
incoignitus, a, um. unknown.
incohō, āre, āvī, ātum, begin;
build.
incol-ō, ere, -uī, inhabit, dwell.
incolōmis, e, unharmed, safe; un-
shaken, firm.

incōmitātus, a, um, unattended.
inconcēssus, a, um, forbidden,
unlawful.
inconsultus, a, um, without ad-
vice.

incredibilis, e, incredible, passing
belief.
inerepītō, āre, āvī, ātum, chide;
challenge.
inerepō, āre, -uī, -ītum, rattle,
sound; chide, rebuke.
in-erēscō, ere, -crēvī, -crētum,
grow up.
inerebō, āre, -uī, -ītum, lur
upon; brood over; hoard.
inercultus, a, um. uncultivated,
wild; unkind, untrimmed.
in-cumbō, ere, -cumbī,
rest or lie upon; fall upon;
lean over, overhang; bend to, set
to work.
in-currō, ere, -currī,-currī,
-cursum, rush in, charge.
incurvō, āre, āvī, ātum, bend.
inēsō, āre, āvī, ātum, chide,
reproach, upbraid.
in-cutiō, ere, -cussī, -cussum,
strike into.

indāgō, inis, f., toils, nets.
inde, adv., from that place, thence;
then, after that, afterwards.
indēbitus, a, um, unearned, un-
promised.
indēprüensus, a, um, undis-
covered, unnoticed.
indi, örum, m. plur., the people of
India, the Indians.
indicium, i, n., evidence, informa-
tion, charge.
in-dicō, ere, -dīxī, -dictum, de-
clare, proclaim; order, appoint.

indignor, ārī, ātus sum, be in-
dignant at, chafe.
indignus, a, um. unworthy; un-
deserved, shameful, unjust.
indomitus, a, um, unconquered;
unconquering, fierce, stubborn.
in-dūcō, ere, -dūxī, -ductum,
draw on, put on; induce, allure.

indul-giō, ēre, ēstī, ētum, in-
dulge, indulge in, give way to,
yield to.
ind-nō, ere, -uī, ētum, put on,
assume; breathe; in pass. reflex-
ively, put on, don.
indūtus, a, um. part. of indu-
el, clad, arrayed.
inēuctābilis, e, ineptible.
in-eō, ēre, -ēvi,-ēvit, ētum, enter,
go into; enter upon; undertake.
inermis, e, unarmed, defenceless.
**VOCABULARY.**

in-ers, -ertis, sluggish, spiritless; lifeless, stiff.

inexpertus, a, um, untried.
inextricabilis, e, inextricable.
infabricatus, a, um, unshaped.
infanus, a, um, unspeakable, unutterable; dreadful, monstrous, horrible.
infrans, antis, m. and f., infant, babe.
infaustus, a, um, ill-omened, ill-fated.
infectus, a, um, not done, false.
infectus, part. of inficio, stained; inwrought, ingrown.
infélix, ienis, luckless, unfortunate; ill-boding; scanty, miserable.
infilo, inflecto, inflammo, infrenns, infrendeo, infraetus, informis, In-flndo, inflecto, infestus.
inferus.
inferus, a, um, infernal, of the lower world.
infero, inferre, intuli, illatum, bring to, bear to, carry into; offer; w. bellum, make, wage.
inferus, a, um, below, underneath; compar. inferior, ius, inferior, lower, meaner; superl. unus, a, um, lowest, deepest; the bottom of, the depths of, inmost.
infectus, a, um, hostile, dangerous, deadly, fatal; levelled, threatening.
in-infó, ere, -ficti, -fixum, fix upon, impale; fasten.
in-fundo, ere, -fidi, -fissum, cleave.
infit, defective verb, he begins.
inflammó, are, ávi, átum, kindle; inflame.
in-flectó, ere, -flexi, -flexum, bend; make, touch.
infló, are, ávi, átum, blow into, fill, swell.
informis, e, shapeless, misshapen, hideous.
infractus, a, um, part. of infringo, broken, overborne.
infrendeó, ere, gnash, grind.
infrenus, a, um, unbridled, relentless.
infula, ae, f., fillet.
in-fundó, ere, -fidi, -fusum, pour on, pour down; pour or shed over; in pass., throng, crowd; pervade, be shed abroad.
ingeminó, are, ávi, átum, redouble, repeat; also intrans., be redoubled, increase.
in-gemó, ere, -gemi, groan, sigh, lament.
ingéns, entis, huge, vast, massive, enormous; great, mighty.
ingratus, a, um, unwelcome, painful; ungrateful, thankless, unfeeling.
ingredior, -gressus sum, go, walk, pace; land; enter upon, undertake; begin.
ingru-ó, ere, -i, rush upon, burst upon, assail.
inhió, are, ávi, átum, gape; gaze eagerly, pore over.
inhonestus, a, um, inglorious, shameful.
inhorreo, ére, ul, bristle; grow rough, roughen.
ihospitatus, a, um, inhospitable.
inhumátus, a, um, unburied.
inimíus, a, um, hostile, un-friendly; deadly, destructive.
iniquus, a, um, unfair, unjust, hostile, bitter; unfavorable, harsh; w. sors, cruel, unhappy; insufficient, narrow, scanty.
in-jeicio, ere, -jéel, -jectum, throw, cast, hurl at; w. se, stinge one's self, rush.
injuria, ae, f., injustice, wrong; insult, offront, outrage.
injussus, a, um, unbidden.
in-nectó, ere, -nexul, -nexusm, tie, bind; enwrap; invent, contrive, frame.
innó, are, ávi, átum, float upon, sail upon.
innoxius, a, um, harmless.
innumerus, a, um, innumerable, countless.
inuuptus, a, um, unmarried; in fem., maiden, virgin.
insolusco, ere. -olevi, -olitum, grow in, become ingrained.

inopinus, a, um, unexpected, sudden.

inops, opis, poor, helpless, destitute.

inonus, a, um, of Io, a sea-goddess; in amase, son of Io.

inquiram, detective verb, say.

insania, ae, f. madness.

insanius, a, um, mad; inspired.

inscissus, a, um, not knowing, ignorant, unconscious.

in-scribo, ere, -scripsi, -scriptum, write on, mark.

insequor, i, -secutus, sum, follow, pursue; w. infinit., preceded, go on.

insero, ere, -serui, -seratum, put in, let in.

inserto, ere, avi, atum, put in, thrust in.

insiideo, ere, -sedi, -sessum, rest upon, take up one's abode in; occupy, hold.

insidia,ae, atum, f. plur., ambush; stratagem, trick, wiles, treachery.

insiido, ere, -sedi, -sessum, settle on, alight on.

insigne, is, n., decoration, derive; in plur., insignia, trappings, equipments.

insignis, e, distinguished, remarkable, conspicuous; brilliant, splendid, beautiful.

insinuo, ere, avi, atum, steal, creep.

insisto, ere, -stitti, tread, set foot on; begin.

insomnium, i, n., dream, vision.

insono, ere, -sonui, sound, resound.

insonus, -sonis, guiltless, innocent.

inspératus, a, um, unhoped for.

in-spicio, ere, -spexi, -spectum, look upon, over look.

inspiro, are, avi, atum, breathe into or upon, inspire.

instar, indeclinable, n., image, likeness; nunc, presence; in apposition as adj., like.

instancio, ere, -avi, atum, remain, restore, revive; celebrate aومة; repay, requite.

insternus, ere, -stravi, -stratum, spread over, cover.

instigō, are, avi, atum, urge on, cheer on.

instillō, ere, -ulatum, found, establish, ordain.

instō, -stare, -stitt, -statum, press on, pursue; urge forward, push on; be earnest, intent; be at hand.

instinō, ere, -stravi, -structum, arrange, array; draw up, set in order; furnish, equip, arm.

insuetus, a, um, accustomed, unwound.

insula, ae, f., island.

insultō, are, avi, atum, leap upon; exult, be insolent.

insum, iusse, infint, be in, be on, be there.

insīno, ere, -suī, -sūtum, ser in.

insuper, adv., above, over; moreover, besides.

insuperabilis, e, incomparable.

insurgo, ere, -surgēxi, -surgentum, rise upon, rise to, rise.

intactus, a, um, untouched, unbroken; maiden, virgin.

integer, grn, grnum, whole, unimpaired, fresh, vigorous.

intemératus, a, um, pure, unstained, unsullied.

intempestus, a, um, unseasonable; w. nox, the dead of night.

intendō, ere, -tendi, -tentum or -tentum, stretch, spread, swell; cover with, hang with.

intentō, are, avi, atum, hold out threateningly, brandish; threaten.

intentus, a, um, part. of intendō, stretched, strained; straining, eager, intent, attentive.
inter, prep. w. acc., between, among, in the midst of; during; w. reflexive, each one or one another, preceded by with, to, from, etc., together.

inter-clūdō, ere, -clūsi, -clūsum, cut off, prevent.

interdum, adv., sometimes.

interea, adv., meanwhile, meantime.

interfor, ārī, ātus sum, break in, interrupt.

interfāsus, a, um, part. of interfundō, flowing between; suffused, flushed.

interior, īus, comparative, interior, inner, within.

interluō, ere, flow between, wash.

interpreps, pretēris, m. and f., interpreter; agent, author.

interritus, a, um, interrified, unwatched, fearless.

inter-rumpō, ere, -rūpl, -ruptum, break off, interrupt.

intervalum, I, space between, interval, gap.

inter-texō, ere, -texūi, -textum, weave in, embroider; frame; entwine.

intimīus, a, um, superlative of interior, inmost.

intonā, ārē, -ūi, -ātum, thunder; thunder forth.

in-torceō, ēre, -torsi, -tor-tum, hurl.

intrā, adv. and prep. w. acc., within.

intractābilis, e, untamed, fierce.

intremō, ēre, -ulē, tremble, quake, shudder.

intrō, ārē, āvī, ātum, go into, enter.

intrō-gredior, Ī, -gressus sum, come in, enter.

intus, adv., within.

invalidus, a, um, weak, sickly, infirm.

in-vehō, ere, -vexi, - vectum, bear or carry along; in pass., be borne, ride, sail.

in-venīō, ēre, -vēnī, -ventum, come upon, find; discover, devise.

inventor, ēris, m., deviser, contriver.

invergō, ere, pour upon.

invictus, a, um, unconquered, unconquerable, invincible.

in-videō, ēre, -vidi, -visum, envy, grudge.

in-vīdiā, ae, f., envy, grudge, hatred, ill-will.

in-visō, ere, -visī, -visum, go to see, visit.

invisus, a, um, part. of invidēo, hated, hateful, detested, odious.

invisus, a, um, unseen.

inviso, ārē, āvī, ātum, invite; attract, allure.

invitus, a, um, unwilling, reluctant, against the will.

invius, a, um, pathless, trackless, impassable, inaccessible.

in-volvō, ere, -volvi, -volvūm, wrap, enfold; cover, engulf.

Iōnius, a, um, Ionian.

Iōpās, ae, m., a Carthaginian bard.

Iphitus, ī, m., a Trojan.

ipse, a, um, self (emphatic), himself, myself, he himself, I myself, etc.; the very, even.

ira, ae, f., anger, wrath; scourge.

Ir-is, -idis, f., the messenger of Juno, the goddess of the rainbow.

irencābilis, e, irretracable, from which is no return.

ir-rideo, ēre, -risi, -risum, laugh at, mock, scorn.

irrigō, ārē, āvī, ātum, steep, be-dew; shed, diffuse.

irritō, ārē, āvī, ātum, incense, provoke.

irritus, a, um, useless, unavailing, ineffective, vain; in vain, to no purpose.

ir-rumpō, ere, -rūpl, -ruptum, burst in, rush into.
Ir-ruó, ere, -rui, rush in, rush upon.
Is, ea, ld, he, she, it: that, this, such.
iste, a, nd, that (or this) of yours, he, she, often with an idea of contempt; such.
ista, adv., from there, from where you are.
Ita, adv., thus, so.
Italia, ae, f., Italy.
Italus, a, um, Italian, as subst., Itali, orum, m., the Italians.
It, iter, itineris, n., way, journey, march, road, course, path, passage.
Iturum, adv., again, a second time.
Ithaca, ae, f., an island in the Ionian sea, the home of Ulysses.
Ithaeus, a, um, of Ithaca, Ithacan: as subst., Ithaeus, i, m., the Ithacan, i.e., Ulysses.
Iulus, i, m., a name of Ascanius, Aeneas' son.
Ixion, onis, m., king of the Lapithae.

J.
jaeco, ére, utum, lie, lie down; be situated; lie low, be outsprad; lie prostrate, lie slain.
jacéo, ére, jeci, jactum, throw, cast, hurl, fling; scatter; throw up.
jaetans, antis, part. of jaeto, boastful, vainglorious.
jaeto, ére, ávi, átum, throw, cast, hurl, fling; bandy (blows); toss, sway, roll about; pour forth; utter; revolve; w. se, boast, glory, count.
jaetura, ae, f., loss.
jaenlor, ári, átus sum, hurl, dart.
jaeulum, i, n., dart, javelin.
jam, adv., now, already, at length; but now, just now; thereafter, presently; jam dudum, jam pridem, long since; jam tum, even then, already.
jánitor, óris, m., door-keeper; warder.

jánu, ae, f., door, entrance.
jecur, jecoris and jecinoris, n., liver.
juba, ae, f., mane; crest.
jubar, arlis, n., ray of light, brightness, dawn.
jubéo, ére, jussi, jussum, order, bid, command.
jucundus, a, um, pleasant, delightful.
judex, -icos, m. and f., judge.
judicium, i, n., judgment, decision.
jugális, e, bridal, nuptial, of marriage.
jügerum, i, n., measure of land, acre, (strictly a little more than half an English acre).
jugó, arc, ávi, átum, unite in marriage, marry.
jugum, i, n., yoke; team of horses; height, ridge; rower's bench, thwcart.
Julius, i, m., the name of a Roman family, to which Julius Caesar and Augustus belonged.
junctura, ae, f., joint.
jungó, ére, junxi, junctum, join, unite; yoke.
Juno, ónis, f., queen of the gods, sister and wife of Jove.
Junóius, a, um, of Juno, Juno's.
Juppiter, Jovis, m., the supreme deity of the Romans.
juro, arc, ávi, átum, take an oath, swear; swear by.
jus, juris, n., right, justice, law.
jussum, i, n., order, bidding, command.
jussus, ús, m., order, bidding, command.
justitia, ae, f., justice.
justus, a, um, just, upright, righteous; fair.
juvenális, e, youthful, of youth.
juvenens, i, m., bullock, steer.
juvenis, is, m. and f., a young person, youth.
Juventa, ae, f., youth.
Juventás. f., youth, vigor of youth.
Juventús. f., youth; collectively, the youth, the young men.
juvó. áre, jauí, jútum, aid, assist, help; please, be pleasant, give pleasure, delight.
Juxtá. adv. and prep. w. acc., near, next, close by, hard by.

K.
Karhágó. n. s., Carthage, a city in Northern Africa.

L.
labe-fació. ere. -feci, -factum, cause to totter or waver, shake, agitate.
lábēns. entis, part. of labor, slippery.
lábēs. is. f., fall, downfall, stroke; taint, spot, stain.
lábô. áre, ávi, átum, totter, give way, yield; waver, hesitate.
lábor. i. lápsus sum, slide, slide down, slip, glide along; glide away, pass away, wane; sink, fall, perish.
labor. óris. m., labor, toil, work, task; hardship, misfortune, trouble; eclipse.
labóratus. a. um. part. of laboro, worked, worn out, fashioned.
labyrinthus. i. m., labyrinth, maze, especially that in Crete.
lac. lactis. m., milk; juice.
Lacaenus. a. um. Lacoëtan, Spartan; f. as subst., the Laconian woman, Helen.
Lacedaemonius. a. um. Lacedaemonian, Spartan.
lacer. era, erum. mutilated, mangled, torn.
laceró. áre, ávi, átum, tear, rend, mangle.
lacertus. i. upper arm, arm.
lacess-ó. ere. -íví -ì, -ítum, excite, provoke, challenge, stir up.

Laechínius. a. um. of Laciníum, a promontory of Southern Italy, on which was a temple of Juno Lacinia.
lacrima. ae. f., tear.
lacrimábilis. e. mournful, pitiable.
lacrimó. áre, ávi. átum, weep, shed tears, lament.
laeus. us. m., lake, pool; less exactly, river, stream.
laedó. ere. laest. laesum, strike, pierce, injure, war; hurt, offend, the heart.
laena. ae. f., cloak, mantle.
Laértius. a. um. of Laertes, the father of Ulysses.
lacetitia. ae. f., joy, gladness, enjoyment, bounty.
laeótor. ári. átus sum, rejoice, be glad.
laetus. a. um. glad, joyful, cheerful; happy, merry; rejoicing, exulting in; abounding, rich in.
laevus. a. um. left, on the left hand; unpropitious; infatuated; f. as subst., laevus (sc. manus), the left hand; adv. laevum, on the left.
lamb-ó. ere. -i. -ítum, lick, lap; play around.
lamenta. órum. n. plur., wailing, lamentation.
lamentábilis. e. lamentable, pitiable.
lampas. -adis. f., torch, burning brand.
láníger. era. erum. wool-bearing, fleecy.
lanió. áre. ávi. átum, tear, rend, mangle.
Làoco-ón. -ontis. m., a priest of Apollo.
Làomedon. a. um. of Làomenos, a king of Troy, hence Trojan.
Làomedontiadés. ae. m., son or descendant of Làomedon, a king of Troy; hence, Trojan.
lau-rus, l or us, f., laurel, bay-tree; laurel wreath.
laus, laudis, f., praise, glory, renown; praiseworthy deed, worth, merit.
Lavinia, ae, f., daughter of Latinus, and wife of Aeneas.
Lavinium, i. n., a city of Latium, built by Aeneas, and named in honor of his second wife Lavinia.
Lavininus, a. um, of Lavinium, Lavinian.
Lavinus, a. um, of Lavinium, Lavinian.
lavô, áre (ere), lâvi, lavâtum (lautum, lotum), bathe, wash; wet, moisten, soak.
laxo, áre, ávi, átum, loosen, undo, open; let go, let loose, clear; relax, refresh.
laxus, a. um, slack, loose, loosened.
leb-és, -étis, m., caldron, kettle.
lécitus, a. um, part. of lego, chosen, picked, choice, eminent, excellent.
lélétus, l. m., couch, bed.
Léda, ae, f., the mother of Helen.
Lédænaeus, a. um, of Leda, descended from Leda.
légifer, era, erum, law-giving, law-giver.
legó, ere, légî, lécetum, gather, collect; choose, select, pick; take in, furl; skin along, sweep over, coast along; scan, review.
Lênaeus, a. um, of Bacchus, Lenean.
lêniô, ire, ivî (î), itum, soothe, allay, calm.
lênis, e, soft, gentle, mild.
lentô, áre, ávi, átum, bend.
len-tus, a. um, plant, tough; tenacious; sluggish, slow.
leô, ônis, m., lion.
Lerna, ae, f., a marsh near Argos, where lived the monster Hydra.
létâlis, e, deadly, fatal.
Lêthæaeus, a. um, of Lethe, the river of forgetfulness in Hades, Lethean.
létifer, era, erum, deadly.
lérum, I, n., death; ruin, destruction.

Leucaspis, is, m., a companion of Aeneas.

Leucáta, ae, and Leucató, és, f., a promontory on the island of Leucadia.

levámen, minis, n., solace, comfort.

levís, e, light, swift, rapid, quick; slight.

lévis, e, smooth, slippery; polished.

levó, áre, ávi, átum, lift up, raise; ease, lighten; undo, release, take off; aid, support.

lévó, áre, ávi, átum, polish.

lêx, léglis, f., law, decree; terms, condition.

libámen, minis, n., libation, offering.

libéns, entis, part. of libet, willing, ready, glad.

Liber, eri, m., a name of Bacchus.

libertás, tátis, f., liberty, freedom.

libó, áre, ávi, átum, taste; touch lightly, kiss; pour out as a libation, make a libation, offer.

libró, áre, ávi, átum, poise, brandish, swing, hurl.

Liburni, òrum, m. plur., a tribe in Illyria, on the Adriatic.

Libya, ae, f., Libya, North Africa.

Libyceus, a, um, Libyan, of Libya; African.

Libystis, idis, f. adj., Libyan.

llect, ére, liecit and licétum est, impersonal, it is permitted, allowed, lawful, granted; may, might; as conj., licet, although, even though.

lixnum, i, n., wood.

ligó, áre, ávi, átum, bind, fasten, pinion.

lílium, i, n., lily.

Lilybèius, a, um, of Lilybaeum, a promontory on the western coast of Sicily.

limbus, i, m., border.

limen, minis, n., threshold; door, portal, entrance; house, chamber, courts, palace, temple; starting-point.

limes, itis, m., path, track.

limósus, a, um, muddy, miry, marshy.

limus, i, m., mud, mire, ooze.

lineus, a, um, of flax, flaxen, hempen.

lingua, ae, f., tongue; speech; language; note, voice.

linguó, eire, liquit, líctum, lease, desert, abandon, forsake; depart from, leave behind.

linteum, i, n., sail.

liquefactus, a, um, part. of liquefacio, molten.

liquëns, entis, part. of liquëo, liquid, clear, limpid.

liquëns, entis, part. of liquëo, liquid, flowing.

liquidus, a, um, liquid, liquor, liquid, flowing.

liquidus, a, um, liquid, liquor, liquid, flowing; pure, clear, serene.

liquor, i, flow, drop, trickle.

litó, áre, ávi, átum, sacrifice, offer acceptably; make atonement, appease.

litoreus, a, um, on the shore.

litus, oris, n., shore, beach, coast; bank.

lituus, i, m., trumpet, bugle.

lividus, a, um, dark blue, leaden.

locó, áre, ávi, átum, place, set; build, fix, lay.

locrí, òrum, m. plur., a Greek colony, settled in Southern Italy.

locus, i, m., place, spot, region, land, country; room, opportunity; position, state, condition.

longaeus, a, um, aged.

longè, adv., far, afar, far off.

longinquus, a, um, distant, remote; ancient.

longius, adv., further; too far.

longus, a, um, long; long-continued, lingering, tedious.

loquèla, ae, f., speech, words.

loquor, i, locútus sum, speak, say.
lória, ae, f., cuirass, coat of mail.
lórum, i. n., thong; rein.
lúbricus, a, um, slippery, slimy.
lúceó, ēre, lúxi, shine, glitter, gleam, be bright.
lúcides, a, um, bright, clear.
lúceifer, era, erum, light-bringing; m. as subst., Lucifer, eri, m., the morning-star.
lúcetor, āri, ātus sum, struggle, wrestle, strive.
lúctus, ús, m., sorrow, grief, mourning; personified, Grief.
lúculus, i. m., grove; wood.
lúdibrium, i. n., sport.
lūdō, ēre, lūsī, lūsum, sport, play; mock, delude, cheat, deceive.
lūdus, i. m., game, sport, play.
lūsēs, is, f., plague, pestilence.
lúgcō, ēre, luxī, luctum, mourn, bewail, lament.
lūmen, minis, n., light; lamp, torch; dawn; personified, Grief.
lūna, ae, f., moon; moonlight.
lunātus, a, um, part of luna, moon-shaped, crescent.
lūnō, ēre, lūi, lūtum (lūtum), wash away, atone for, expiate.
lupa, ae, f., she-wolf.
lupus, i. m., wolf.
lustrō, āre, āvi, ātum, purify; survey, scan; traverse.
lūstrum, i. n., purification; lustre, period of five years; age.
lūx, īucis, f., light; daylight, dawn, day; life.
luxus, us, m., luxury, durance; magnificence, splendor.
Lyaeus, i. m., a name of Baechus.
Lyaeus, a, um, of Bacchus.
lychnus, i. m., lamp.
Lydia, ae, f., a district of Asia Minor.
Lycius, a, um, of Lycia, Lycian; m. plur. as subst., the Lyctians.
Lyctus, a, um, of Lyctus, a town in Crete, Lyctian; hence, Cretan.
Lycurgos, i. m., an ancient king of Thrace.
Lykus, i. m., a comrade of Aeneas.
Lydius, a, um, Lydian.
lymphe, ae, f., water.
lynx, lynæis, m. and f., lynx.

M.

Macchōn, onis, m., a famous surgeon among the Greeks before Troy.
machina, ae, f., machine, engine.
mæcieś, ēs, f., leanness, emaciation.
mactō, āre, āvi, ātum, offer, sacrifice, slay.
macula, ae, f., spot, stain.
mæculō, āre, āvi, ātum, spot, stain.
mæculōsus, a, um, spotted, dappled.
made-faciō, ere, -fēci, -factum, wet, stain.
madēns, entis, part. of madeo, wet, moist.
madēscō, ere, madum, become wet, soaked.
maddīnus, a, um, wet, drenched, dripping.
Maeander, dri, m., a river in Asia Minor, noted for its winding course, hence, winding or warning border.
Maeonis, a, um, Maeonian, of Maeonia, a province in Lydia; hence, Lydian.
Maeōtius, a, um, of the Maeotians, a Scythian tribe, Maeotian.
maesēo, ēre, mourn, grieve, sorrow.
maestus, a, um, sad, mournful, sorrowful, gloomy, anxious.
magālia, ium, n. plur., huts.
magiens, a, um, magic.
magis, adv., more, rather.
magister, tri, m., master, leader; pilot, helmsman, captain; teacher; guardian.
magistratus, us, m., magistrate.
magnanimus, a, um, great-souled, noble; spirited, high-spirited.
magnus, a, um (major, maximus), great, large, huge, mighty, loud, noble, grand, important, strong; long; in compar. and superl., older, eldest.

Maia, ae, f., daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury.
major, comparative of magnus.
mala, ae, f., cheek-bone, jaw, cheek.
male, adv., badly, ill; giving to adjectives an opposite meaning.

Malaea, ae, f., a promontory of the Peloponnesus.
malevadus, a, um, ill-counseling, tempting to evil.
malignus, a, um, malignant; scanty.
malum, i, n., evil, misfortune, hardship, woe; evil deed, crime.
malus, a, um, evil, bad, wicked; false, crafty; poisonous, fatal.
malmus, i, m., mast.
mamma, ae, f., breast.
mandatum, i, n., command, charge, order.
mandō, āre, āvi, ātum, order, command, give charge to; entrust.
mandō, ere, mandi, mánsum, chew, devour; champ.
maneō, ère, mansi, mánsum, remain, abide, linger; abide by, keep to; await.
mánēs, itum, m. plur., the souls of the dead, ghost, shade, departed spirit; the gods of the lower world; the lower world; the spirit’s doom.
manicae, ārum, f. plur., manacles, chains (for the hands).
manifestus, a, um, clear, evident, plain.
mánō, āre, āvī, ātum, flow, dry, trickle, ooze.
mantèle, is, n., towel, napkin.

manus, ës, f., hand; handiwork; work; skill, force, might, power; valor, brave deeds; band, troop, throng.

Marcellus, i, m., the name of a Roman family.
mare, is, n., sea.
maritus, i, m., husband; less exactly, wooer, suitor.
marmor, oris, n., marble.
marmoreus, a, um, of marble, marble; smooth, glossy.

Marpesius, a, um, of Marpesus, a mountain in the island of Paros, Marpesian, Parian.

Mars, Martis, m., the god of war; hence, war, battle, warfare.

Massyllī, ōrum, m. plur., a people of Northern Africa.

Massylus, a, um, Massylian, of the Massyllī.
māter, mātris, f., mother, matron.
māternus, a, um, of a mother, maternal, mother’s.
mātūro, āre, āvī, ātum, ripen; hasten, quicken.
mātūrus, a, um, early; ripe, mature.

Maurūsiius, a, um, Moorish; hence African.

Māvors, ortis, Mars, the god of war; hence, war, conflict, warlike deeds.

Māvortius, a, um, of Mars, martial.

māximus, superlative of magnus.
meātus, īs, m., course, pathway, movement.
medicātus, a, um, part. of médico, drugged.
meditor, āri, ātus sum, consider, take thought, design, intend.
medius, a, um, in the middle, the midst, mid; neut. as subst., medium, i, n., middle, midst.

Medōn, oontis, m., a Trojan warrior.
medulla, ae, f., marrow, the inmost heart.

Megarus, a, um, of Megara, a city in Sicily, Megarian.
mel, mellis, n., honey.

Meliboeus, a, um, of Meliboea, a city in Thessaly, Meliboean.

me-lier, ius, comparative of bonus, better.

Melite, és, f., a sea-nymph.

meilus, adv., better.

membrum, i, n., limb, member; body.

memini, isce, (perf. stem with force of pres.), remember, recall; make mention of.

Memmius, I, m., name of a Roman family.

Mennón, onis, m., king of the Ethiopians, and an ally of the Trojans.

menor, oris, mindful, remembering; relentless, unforgetful.

memorabilis, é, memorable, glorious.

memoró, áre, ávi, átum, mon. of, tell, recount.

memó, acis, false, deceitful, untruthful.

Meneláus, I, m., king of Sparta, husband of Helen, and brother of Agamemnon.

Menoeetés, is, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

méns, mentis, f., mind, reason; heart, soul; thought, design, purpose.

ménsa, ae, f., table, board; food, viands.

ménsis, is, m., month.

mentor, íri, itus sum, lie, state falsely, pretend.

mentitus, a, um, part. of mentor, lying, counterfeit.

mentum, i, n., chin.

mercór, ári, átus sum, buy, purchase.

Mercúrius, I, m., son of Juppiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods.

mercó, ére, u, itum, also as depon. mercór, éri, itus sum, deserve, merit, earn, gain.

mer-gó, ere, -sí, -sum, plunge, sink, overwhelm.

mergus, I, m., diver, cormorant.

meritó, adv., deservedly.

meritum, I, n., service, desert, merit.

meritus, a, um, part. of mereo, deserved, due, just.

merus, a, um, pure, unmixed; neut. as subst., merum, I, n., pure wine.

méta, ae, f., turning-point, goal; limit, bound.

metallum, I, n., metal.

méto, ere, messul, messum, reap, mow, cut down; gather.

métuénis, entis, part. of metuo, dreading, fearful, afraid.

met-uó, ere, -u, -útum, fear, be afraid of.

metus, ùs, m., fear, dread; personified, Fear.

meus, a, um, my.

míe-ó, are, -u, vibrate, quiver, dart; gleam, flash.

migró, are, ávi, átum, move, depart.

nil-és, -itis, m., soldier; collectively, soldiery.

mille, thousand.

minae, árum, f. plur., threats, menaces.

Minerva, ae, f., the goddess of wisdom.

minimé, adv., least; by no means.

minister, tri, m., servant, attendant; accomplice.

ministerium, I, n., service, office, duty.

ministró, are, ávi, átum, tend, serve; supply, provide, furnish.

Minóüs, a, um, of Minos, a king of Crete.

minor, ari, átus sum, threaten, menace; tower or hang threateningly, threaten to fall.

minor, compar. of parvus, less, smaller; younger.

Minós, óis, m., a king and lawgiver of Crete, after death made a judge in the lower world.
VOCABULARY.

Minotaurus, 1, a monster in Crete, part bull, part man.

minus, adv., less; w. nec or haud, none the less, as well; just as.
mirabilis, e, wonderful.
mirandus, a, um, part. of miror, wonderful, strange; n. as subst., marcel.
miror, àri, àtus sum, wonder at, marvel, admire.
mirus, a, um, wonderful, marvelous.
misceo, ère, miscul, mixtum, mingle, mix, unite; confound, stir up, disturb, throw into confusion.

Misènus, 1, m., the trumpeter of Aeneas.
miser, era, erum, sad, wretched, pitiable; hapless, ill-fated, unfortunate.
miseràbilis, e, miserable, piteous, lamentable, wretched.
miserandus, a, um, part. of miseror, pitiable, lamentable, wretched.
miseræcò, ère, ùl, ìtum, also as deponent, misercor, èri, ìtus sum, pity, take pity on.
miseræscò, ère, pity, feel pity, have compassion.
miseror, àri, àtus sum, pity, take pity on.
mìteceò, ère, grow mild, grow gentle, soften.
mìtegò, ère, ávi, ìtum, soften, appease.
mìtra, ae, f., head-dress, cap, turban, of the Phrygians, in Asia Minor.
mìttò, ère, misi, missum, send; let go, dismiss, lay aside, put away, give up; throw, cast.

Mnestheus, ei and ei, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

mobilitàs, tàtis, f., motion, action.
modo, adv., only, merely, but; but now, a moment ago.
modus, 1, m., way, manner, fashion; end, limit, bound.
moenia, ìtum, n. plur., walls.

mola, òe, òe, f., meal (coarsely ground), used in sacrifice.
molès, is, f., mass, bulk; massive pile or structure; mound; dam, dyke; task, work.
molior, íri, ítus sum, labor at, build; engage in, undertake; cause; w. iter, pursue.
mollìo, ìre, íri, ìtum, soften, soothe, calm.
mollis, e, soft, tender, delicate, gentle; subtle, easy, pleasant.
mollìter, adv., softly, gracefully.
moneò, ère, ùl, ítum, warn, advise.
monile, is, n., necklace, collar.
monìtum, ì, n., admonition, warning.
monitus, ìs, m., warning, advice.
Moneoecus, 1, m., a name of Hercules.
mòns, montis, m., mountain, hill.
mònstrò, ère, ávi, átum, show, tell, point out; advise, teach.
mònstrum, ì, n., sign, omen, portent; monster.
montànus, a, um, of a mountain, mountain.
monumentum, 1, n., memorial, monument; in plur., records, chronicles.
mòra, ae, f., delay, pause, hesitation; hindrance.
morbus, í, m., disease, sickness.
morìbundus, a, um, dying, ready to die; mortal.
moriòr, morì, mortuus sum, die, perish.
moriòr, àri, àtus sum, delay, linger, wait, pause; detain, hinder, stay.
mors, mortis, f., death.
morsus, ìs, m., biting, gnawing; fangs, fluke.
mortalis, è, mortal, human; m. as subst., a mortal.
mortìfer, era, erum, death-dealing, deadly.
mōs, mōris, m., custom, manner, habit, way, fashion; law, rule, restraint.
mōtus, ūs, m., motion, stir; activity.
movēō, ēre, móvī, móttum, move, shake, stir, arouse, disturb; influence, excite, cause; resolve; disclose; w. castra, break up.
mōx, adv., soon, presently; afterwards.
muerō, ōnis, m., point, edge, sword-point, sword.
mūgiō, ēre, īvi (īī), ītum, bellow, roar, rumble.
mūgitus, ūs, m., bellowing.
mulceō, ēre, -sī, -sum, calm, soothe, pull.
multiplex, leis, with many folds; manifold.
multō, adv., much, far.
multum, adv., much, greatly.
multus, a., um (plus, plūrimus), much, many; abundant, great, deep, heavy, copious.
mūniō, ēre, īvi (īī), ītum, fortify, protect, defend.
mūnus, eris, n., charge, duty, task; service, rite; favor, boon, gift.
mūrēx, icēs, m., a shell-fish; purple; jagged rock.
mur-mur, -muris, u., murmur, muttering, roaring; applause.
murēs, ī, wall.
Musā, ae, f., Muse, a goddess of poetry.
Musaeus, ī, m., a famous Greek poet and musician.
muhābilis, e, changeable, changeful.
multō, āre, āvi, ātum, change, alter; exchange.
Myēnaeae, ārum, ā, the city of Agamemnon in Greece.
Myconae, ārum, ā, one of the Cyclades islands.
Mygdonidēs, ae, m., the son of Mygdon.

Myrmidones, um, m. plur., the Myrmidons, a Thessalian tribe, ruled by Achilles.
myrteus, a, um, of myrtle, myrtle.
myrtus, ī, and ūs, f., myrtle.

N.
nam, conj., for.
namque, conj., for, for indeed, for in truth.
nārēs, ūm, f. plur., nostrils, nose.
narrō, āre, āvi, ātum, tell, relate, recount.
Nārycianus, a, um, of Naryx, a city of the Locri in Italy, Narycian.
nāscor, ī, nātus sum, be born; nāsēns, entis, part., new born, at birth.
nāta, ae, f., daughter.
natō, āre, āvi, ātum, swim, float; be flooded.
nātu, m., in abl. sing. only, by birth.
nātus, ī, m., son, child.
nauta, ae, m., sailor, seaman.
Nautēs, is, m., a Trojan soothsayer.
nauticus, a, um, of sailors.
nāvālis, e, naval, of ships; n. as subs., nāvālia, īnum, n. plur., dock-yard, ship-yard.
nāvifragus, a, um, causing ship-wrecks, wrecking ships.
nāvigium, ī, n., ship, boat.
nāvigō, āre, āvi, ātum, sail, set sail; sail over.
nāvis, īs, f., ship, vessel.
nāvita, ae, m., sailor, boatman.
Naxos, ī, ī, an island in the Aegean sea.
nē, adv., no, not; w. quidem, not even.
nee, conj., that not, lest; w. verbs of fearing, lest, that; w. verbs of hindering, from.
nee, interrog. enclitie; generally untranslatable into English; in indirect questions, whether.
nebula, ae, f., cloud, mist, fog.
nec, conj., see neque.
VOCABULARY.

needum, adv., not yet.

neeesse, indeclinable adj., n., necessary, fated, inevitable.

neenon, see neque.

nect-ar, -aris, n., nectar.

necto, ere, nexui (nexi, nexum, bind, fasten, lace; bind together, clamp.

necandus, a, um, impious, accursed, wicked; n. as subst., guilt, wrong.

nefas, n. indeclinable, sin, crime, sacrilege, impiety, impious deed or thought or words; impious or accursed person; with est, impious, unholy, horrible.

negô, âre, âvi, â tum, say not, deny; refuse.

nêmô, inis, m. and f., no one.

nemorôsus, a, um, woody, wooded.

nemus, oris, n., grove, wood.

Neoptolemus, Í, a name of Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.

nep-ôs, âtis, m., grandson, grandchild; in plur., descendants, posterity.

Neptunius, a, um, of Neptune, Neptunian.

Neptunus, Í, m., Neptune, the god of the sea.

neque or nee, conj., and not, nor; neque — neque, neither — nor; necon, and also, so too, likewise.

nequ-cô, âre, âvi (-i), -itum, be unable, not be able, cannot.

nêquiquam, adv., in vain, to no purpose, uselessly.

né-quis, -qua, -quod or -quid, indef. pron., that no one, lest any one.

Nêreis, idos, f., Nereid, daughter of Nereus, sea-nymph.

Nêreus, ei and eos, m., a sea-god.

Nêritos, Í, f., a mountain in Ithaca.

nervus, Í, m., string, bow-string.

Nesaeâ, ës, f., name of a Nereid.

nescio, îre, îvi (î, îtum, not know, be ignorant of, be unacquainted with; nesioquis, some or other.

nescius, a, um, ignorant, unaware.

neu, see neve.

nêve or neu, conj., and not, nor; neve — neve, neither — nor.

nex, nœcis, f., death, slaughter.

nexus, a, um, part. of neeto, clinging.

nì, conj. (= nisi), if not, unless.

nidus, Í, m., nest; nestling.

niger, gra, grum, black, dark, dusky, swarthy; gloomy.

nigrâns, antiquis, part. of nigro, black, dark.

nigrêséô, ere, -uni, blacken, grow black.

nihil or nil, n., indeclinable, nothing; as adv., not at all, in no respect.

Nîlus, Í, m., the Nile.

nimbósus, a, um, stormy; cloud-capped.

nimbus, Í, m., storm-cloud, cloud, storm.

nimium, adv., without doubt, doubtless, surely.

нимius, a, um, too much, immoderate; adv., nimium, too, over.

nisi, conj., if not, unless, except.

nísus, us, m., effort; position.

Nîsus, Í, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

nitêus, entis, part. of niteo, bright, shining, glistening, sparkling; sleek.

nitéseô, ere, nitûni, shine, glisten.

nitidus, a, um, bright, shining, sleek.

nîtor, Í, nîsus and nîxus sum, rest on, lean upon; struggle, strive; mount, climb.

nîvalis, e, snowy.

niveus, a, um, of snow, snowy:

nîx, nîvis, f., snow.

nîxor, ârî, âtus sum, strive, struggle.

nô, nâre, nâvi, swim, float.

nœcô, ére, nocui, noëtum, harm, injure, do mischief.
nocturnus, a, um, nightly, by night, nightlong.
nodō, āre, āvi, ātum, tie in a knot, knot.
nodus, i, m., knot; fold, coil.
Nomus, aedis, m., Nomad; Numidium.
nomen, minis, n., name; renown, glory.
Nōmentum, i, m., a city of the Sabines.
nōn, adv., not.
nōndum, adv., not yet.
nōnus, a, um, ninth.
nōsco, ere, nōvi, nōtum, learn; recognize; in perf., know, have knowledge of.
oster, tra, trum, owt, ours.
nota, ae, f., mark, sign; spot.
notō, āre, āvi, ātum, point out; note, mark, observe.
nōtus, a, um, part. of nosco, known, well-known.
Nōtus, i, m., south wind; less exactly, wind.
 novem, nine.
 novēns, adv., nine times.
 novitas, tātis, f., newness.
 novō, āre, āvi, ātum, make new, renew, rebuild; change, alter.
 novus, a, um, new, fresh; early, young; strange, novel; novissimus, a, um, last, latest.
nox, noetis, f., night; darkness.
nox, ae, f., offence, fault, guilt.
noxius, a, um, hurtful, harmful, guilty.
nūbēs, is, f., cloud.
nūbila, ōrum, n. plur., clouds.
nūdō, āre, āvi, ātum, strip, lay bare, uncover, expose.
nūdus, a, um, bare, uncovered, exposed, naked.
nullus, a, um, no, none.
nūm, interrog. particle, in a direct question, expecting a negative answer; in an indirect question, whether
numen, minis, n., divine will; divine purpose; divine presage; divine favor; divinity, deity; god, goddess.
numerus, i, m., number; multitude, throng; order; measure, harmony.
Numidae, ārum, m. plur., the Numidians.
Numitor, ōris, m., king of Alba, grandfather of Romulus.
umquam or nunquam, adv., never.
nunc, adv., now; but now, as it is.
nuntia, ae, f., messenger.
nuntiō, āre, āvi, ātum, announce, report, declare.
nuntius, i, m., messenger; message, news, tidings.
nuper, adv., lately, of late, but now.
nurus, us, f., daughter-in-law.
nūsus, adv., nowhere.
nūtō, āre, āvi, ātum, nod, shake; sway, totter.
nūtrimentum, i, n., food; fuel.
nūtrix, iæs, f., nurse.
nymphæae, ae, f., nymph.
Nyusa, ae, f., a city in India, where Bacchus was nurtured.

O.
O, interj., O! oh! ah!
ob, prep. w. acc., towards; at, about, near; on account of, for.
obs-cœō, ere, -āvi, -ātu, -āctum, draw over, cover, veil.
ob-ēō, -īre, āvi (-ī), ātum, go towards; engage in; traverse; encompass, skirt.
obitus, ūs, m., death.
objectō, āre, āvi, ātum, expose.
objectus, ūs, m., opposition, projection, putting out.
objectus, a, um, part. of objicio, lying in the way, running out.
ob-jectō, ere, -ēci, -iectum, put before, offer, present; hold wo. oppose; expose.
VOCABULARY.

obliquō. āre, āvī, ātum, turn, slant.
obliquus, a, um, sideways, across, aslant.
obliviscor, ī, oblitus sum, forget.
oblivium, ī, n., forgetfulness, oblivion.
ob-loquor, ī, -locūtus sum, sing to, accompany.
oblector, ārī, ātus sum, struggle against.
ob-mutēscō, ere, -mūtūī, become dumb, be speechless.
ob-nitor, ī, nīsus and ānīxus sum, struggle, strive, resist.
ob-orior, īrī, -ortus sum, spring up, rise, start.
ob-ruō, ere, -ruī, -rutum, bury, sink, overwhelm.
obscēnus, a, um, vile, foul; horrible; ill-omened.
obscūrō, a, um, dark, dim, obscure; unseen; doubtful, unknown, uncertain, mysterious.
observō, āre, āvī, ātum, watch, observe.
ob-sideō, ēre, -sēdī, -sessum, besiege, blockade, beset; occupy.
obsidīō, ōnis, ī, blockade, siege.
ob-stipēscō, ere, -stimūī, be astonished, amazed, thunderstruck.
ob-stō, āre, -stītī, -stātum, stand in the way of, oppose, hinder; be obnoxious, offensive.
ob-struō, ere, -strūxī, -struētum, close, stop.
ob-tegō, ere, -tēxi, -tēctum, cover, conceal, screen.
ob-torqueō, ēre, -torsi, -tortum, twist.
obtruncō, āre, āvī, ātum, cut down, butcher, slay.
obtūsus, a, um, part. of obtundō, blunted, dull, unfeeling.
obtūtus, ūs, m., look, gaze.
obuncēs, a, um, curved, hooked.
ob-vertō, ere, -vertī, -versum, turn towards, turn.
obvīus, a, um, in one’s way, to meet; exposed.

occāsus, ūs, m., ruin, fall, destruction.
occīdō, ere, -cidī, -cāsum, fall, perish, be slain.
occūbō, āre, rest, lie.
occūlō, ere, -culūī, -cultum, hide, conceal.
occūltō, āre, āvī, ātum, hide.
occul tus, a, um, part. of occulō, hidden, secret.
occumō, ere, -cubulī, -cubitum, fall, die.
occupō, āre, āvī, ātum, seize, take possession of; fill, overspread.
occurrō, ere, -currī (-encurrī), -currsum, run to meet, go to meet, meet; appear; oppose, thwart.
óceanos, ī, m., ocean.
oceor, lūs, comparative, swifter, fleeter.
očeius, adv., more swiftly; quickly, at once.
occulus, ī, m., eye.
ődī, ŏdisse, ōsus, defective, hate.
oďium, ī, n., hatred, hate.
odor, ŏris, m., odor, fragrance; stench.
odōrātus, a, um, part. of odoro, fragrant.
odōrus, a, um, keen-scented.
Oenōtrius, and Oenōtrus, a, um, of Oenotria, the southern part of Italy, Oenotrian; hence, Italian.
offa, ae, f., cake.
offerō, offerre, obtuli, oblātum, present, offer, show; w. reflexive or in pass., appear, meet.
officium, ī, n., service, kindness.
Oileus, ei and eos, m., king of the Locri, father of Ajax.
Olearos, ī, f., one of the Cyclades.
olecum, ī, n., oil, olive-oil.
ōlim, adv., once, formerly; at times; at some time, hereafter.
ōlva, ae, f., olive, olive branch.
ōlivum, ī, n., oil, olive-oil.
ole = ille (archaic).
Olympus, I, m., a mountain in Thessaly, regarded as the abode of the gods; hence, heaven.

ōmen, minis, n., omen, sign, portent; rite, auspices.

omnīnō, adv., altogether, wholly, utterly.

omnipārēns, entis, all-producing, mother of all.

omnipotēns, entis, all-powerful, omnipotent.

omnis, e, all, every, whole.

onerō, āre, āvī, ātum, loud, heavy, pite; burden, overwhelm; put, stow away.

onerōsus, a, um, heavy.

onus, eris, n., burden, weight, load.

onus sum, a, um, loaded, laden.

opācō, āre, āvī, ātum, shade, overshadow.

opācus, a, um, dark, shady; dusky, gloomy.

oper-īō, īre, -ūi, -tum, cover, veil.

operor, āri, ātus sum, be busy, be engaged.

opertus, a, um, part. of operlo, hidden; secret; as subst., operta.

ōrum, n. plur., hidden places, secret recesses.

opīmus, a, um, fertile, fruitful; rich, dainty; spolia opima, glorious spoils, spoils of honor.

op-perior, īri, -pertus and -pertus sum, await, wait for.

oppet-ō, ere, -ēvi (-īī), -ītum, meet; die, perish.

op-pōnō, ere, -posuī, -positum, put in front, throw in way; expose.

oppositus, a, um, part. of oppono, opposite, opposing, resisting.

op-prīmō, ere, -pressī, -pressum, overwhelm, crush.

oppūgnō, āre, āvī, ātum, storm, assault, blockade.

(opts), opis, f., power, ability; help; aid; in plur., riches, wealth, resources.

optātus, a, um, part. of optō, desired, longed for, welcome.

optō, āre, āvī, ātum, wish, desire; choose.

opulentus, a, um, rich, wealthy.

opus, eris, n., labor, toil; work, work of art, art.

opus, n. indeclinable, need; w. est, there is need of, one's needs.

ōra, ac, f., border, coast, shore; region, country.

ōrāculus, I, m., oracle.

orbis, is, m., ring, circle, disk; coil; course, circuit; cycle; world.

Oreus, I, m., the lower world; Pluto, the god of the lower world.

ordior, īri, orsus sum, begin.

ordō, īnis, m., row, line, order; class, rank; ex ordine, in succession; duly.

Orēas, adīs, f., mountain-nymph, Oreas.

Orestēs, is or ac, m., the son of Agamemnon.

orgia, ĕrēm, n. plur., revel, orgies.

Oriēns, entis, m., dawn, day; the East.

origo, īnis, f., origin, birth, descent; foundation, beginning.

Orīōn, onis, m., the name of a constellation.

ōrīōn, īnis, m., the name of a constellation.

ōrīōr, īri, ortus sum, rise, appear, spring up; be born.

ornātus, ĕs, m., adornment, attire.

ornūs, ĕ, f., mountain-ash, ash.

ōrō, āre, āvī, ātum, plead, beg, entreat, beseech, implore.

Orontēs, is or ac, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

Orpheus, ei and eiō, a famous poet and musician of Thrace.

ortus, ĕs, m., rising, dawn.

Ortygia, ac, f., a name of the island Delos; an island in the harbor of Syracuse.

ōs, ĕris, n., mouth; face, countenance; voice, words.

ōs, ossis, n., bone; plur., frame.

ōsceulum, I, n., mouth, lip; kiss.

os-tendō, ere, -tendī, -tēsum and -teutum, show, point out; display.
ostentō, āre, āvi, ātum, show, display.

ostium, ī, n., mouth, entrance; door, portal.

ostrum, ī, n., purple.

Othryadēs, ae, m., son of Othrys.

ōtium, ī, n., leisure; idleness, quiet, peace, repose, rest.

ovis, is, f., sheep.

ovō, āre, āvi, ātum, rejoice, exult; triumph.

P.

pābulum, ī, n., fodder, pasture.

Pachynum, ī, n., the southeastern promontory of Sicily.

paciscor, ī, pactus sum, bargain, barter.

pácō, āre, āvi, ātum, make peaceful, quiet, subdued.

pactus, a, um, part. of paciscor, agreed upon, plighted.

Paeanān, ānis, m., song, hymn of praise, paean.

paenitet, ēre, uit, it repents; translate by repent, be sorry, regret.

Palaemōn, onis, m., a sea-god.

palaestra, ae, f., wrestling-place, palaestra; wrestling-match.

Palamēdēs, is, m., king of Euboea, one of the Greeks at Troy.

pālāns, antis, part. of palor, fleeing, scattered.

Palinōrus, ī, m., the pilot of Aeneas; a promontory in Italy.

palla, ae, f., robe, mantle.

Palladium, ī, n., statue of Pallas, Palladium.

Pallas, adis, f., the Greek goddess of wisdom and war, corresponding to the Roman Minerva.

pallēns, entis, part. of palleo, pale, pallid, wan.

pallidus, a, um, pallid, pale.

pallor, ēris, m., pallor, paleness.

palma, ae, f., palm (of hand, hand; palm-wreath, palm, victory; victor.

palmōsus, a, um, abounding in palms, palm-girt.

palmula, ae, f., oar-blade, oar.

pālor, āri, ātus sum, straggle, wander; be scattered.

palūs, ūdis, f., marsh, pool.

pampīneus, a, um, of the vine, covered with vine-leaves.

Pandaruns, ī, m., a Lycian ally of the Trojans.

pandō, ere, pandi, pānsum or passum, spread, spread out, extend, unfold, stretch; throw open; disclose, reveal, explain.

Panopēa, ae, f., a sea-nymph.

Panopēs, is, m., a Sicilian.

Pantaglās, ae, a small river in eastern Sicily.

Panthūs, ī, m., a Trojan.

papāver, eris, n., poppy.

Paphos, ī, f., a city of Cyprus, sacred to Venus.

pār, paris, equal, well-matched, like; even, balanced.

parātus, a, um, part of paro, ready, prepared, equipped.

Parcae, ārum, f. plur., the Fates.

parēzō, ere, peperēt (parsē), parcitum (parsum), spare; refrain from, forbear.

parēns, entis, m. and f., parent, father, mother.

pāreo, ēre, uī, itum, obey, yield to.

pari-ēs, etis, m., wall.

pariō, ere, peperī, pāritum (partum), bring forth, bear; gain, win, secure; cause.

Paris, idis, m., a son of Priam, and the cause of the Trojan war.

pariter, adv., equally, in like manner, together, on equal terms.

Parīs, a, um, of Paros, one of the Cyclades islands, Parian.

parma, ae, f., shield.

parō, āre, āvi, ātum, prepare, make ready.

Paros, ī, f., one of the Cyclades islands, famous for its white marble.
pars, partis, f., part, portion, share; side, direction; pars—pars, some—others.

Parthenopaeus, i., m., one of the seven against Thebes.

partio, tre, ivi (i.), itum, also deponent, share; divide.

partus, a., um, part of parlo.

partus, us, m., birth; offspring.

parum, adv., little, too little, far from.

parumper, adv., for a while.

parvulus, a., um, small, little, tiny.

parvus, a., um, small, little; slight, trifling.

pāscō, ere, pavia, pāstum, pastitum, pasture, feed, feast; browse, graze; feed on; play around.

Pāsīphae, es, f., wife of Minos, king of Crete.

passim, adv., in every direction, all about, everywhere.

passus, a., um, part. of pando, disordered, flowing; disordered, outspread.

passus, us, m., step, pace.

pāstor, oris, m., shepherd.

Patavium, i., n., a city near the head of the Adriatic, now Padua.

pate-faciō, ere, -feci, -factum, open, throw open.

pātēns, entis, part. of pateo, open, wide, unobstructed.

pateō, ere, ui, be open, lie open, yawn, stand open; gape; open; be manifest, be disclosed.

pater, tris, m., father; parent; forefather, ancestor; as a title of honor, father, sire, lord.

patera, ae, f., cup, bowl.

paterinus, a., um, of a father, paternal, a father’s.

patēsēō, ere, patui, lie open; be revealed, become manifest.

patiens, entis, part. of patior, submissive, patient, tame.

patior, pati, passus sum, suffer, endure, bear; allow, permit, brook.

patria, ae, t., father-land, native country, home.

patrins, a., um, of a father, paternal, ancestral; of one’s country, native.

Patron, ornis, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

patrīus, i., m., uncle (on the father’s side).

paenus, a., um (very rare in sing.), few.

paullātim, adv., little by little, gradually.

paullisper, adv., for a little, a while.

paulum, adv., a little, somewhat.

pauper, eris, poor, humble.

panperiod, é, f., poverty.

pavidos, a., um, trembling, afraid, frightened, frightened; shy, timid.

pavītō, are, avī, atum, tremble.

pāvor, oris, m., dread, fear, terror; anxiety.

pāx, pācis, f., peace; favor, pardon, grace.

pēcten, -inis, m., comb; quill (for striking the strings of a lyre).

pectus, oris, n., breast; heart; soul, mind.

pecus, oris, n., herd, flock; swarm.

pecus, -udis, f., beast, brute, animal; a sheep; in plur., often cattle, herd, flocks.

pedes, -itis, m., foot-soldier; infantry.

pelagius, i., n., sea.

Pelagius, a., um, Pelasgian; Grecian; m. plur. as subst., the Greeks.

Pellias, ae, m., a Trojan.

Pellidēs, ae, m., son or descendant of Peleus.

Pellax, acis, crafty, artful, subtle.

pellis, is, f., hide, skin.

pellō, ere, pepulī, pulsum, drive, drive out, banish.

Pelopēus, a., um, of Pelops, once the chief ruler of the southern part of Greece, which was called after him the Peloponneseus.
Pelionus, i, m., a promontory on the north-east coast of Sicily.

Pelta, ae, f., shield (small and light).

Penates, ium, m. plur., the Penates, the household gods.

Pendeo, ère, pependi, hang, be suspended, overhang; lean forward; linger.

Pendô, ère, pependi, pénsum, weigh out, pay; suffer.

Pénéleus, ei, m., one of the Greeks before Troy.

Penetrális, e, inner, inmost; n. plur. as subst., penetrália, ium, inner apartments, secret chambers; shrine, sanctuary.

Penetrô, ère, ávi, átum, penetrate, make one's way into.

Penitus, adv., far within; far away; wholly, utterly.

Penna, ae, f., feather; wing.

Penthesiléa, ae, f., queen of the Amazons, and an ally of the Trojans.

Pentheus, ei and eos, m., a king of Thebes who opposed the worship of Bacchus, and was driven mad by the Furies.

Pennis, us and i, m. and f., store, food, provisions.

Pepulum, i, n., robe, garment.

Per, prep. w. acc.; through, throughout, during; by means of, on account of; in oaths or appeals, by.

Per-agô, ère, -égi, -agêtum, complete, finish, perform, perfect; consider.

Peragrô, ère, ávi, átum, wander over, roam over, traverse.

Per-cellô, ère, -culi, -culsum, strike down, overthow; strike, overbear.

Per-currô, ère, -curre, -curre, -cursum, run over, rehearse.

Per-cutiô, ère, -cussi, -cussum, strike, smite.

Perditus, a, um, part. of perdo, lost, ruined, wretched.

Per-edô, ère, -édô, -ésum, consume, waste away.

Per-eô, -ire, -i (-ivi, -itum, be destroyed, perish, die; be ruined, undone.

Pererrô, ère, ávi, átum, wander or roam over; scan, survey.

Per-ferô, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, bring news, report, announce; bear, endure, suffer; w. reflexive, betake one's self, go.

Per-ficio, ère, -feci, -fectum, perform, complete, finish; make, work.

Perfidus, a, um, faithless, false, perfidious, treacherous.

Perflô, ère, ávi, átum, blow over.

Per-fundô, ère, -fûdi, -fûsum, anoint, wash, bespatter, dip; dye.

Pergameus, a, um, of Pergamus; of Troy.

Pergamum, i, n. and f., Pergama, orum, n. plur., the citadel of Troy; Troy.

Pergô, ère, perrexî, perrex-tum, go on, keep on.

Perhibeô, ère, ui, itum, say.

Perienlum (contracted to peri-ciam), i, n., danger, peril, risk.

Per-imô, ère, -émi, -emptum, ruin, destroy, slay.

Periphâs, antis, m., a Greek warrior.

Perjûrium, i, n., perjury.

Perjûrus, a, um, perjured, false.

Per-lâbor, i, -lâpsus sum, glide over.

Per-legô, ère, -légi, -léctum, examine, scan.

Per-metior, iri, -mensus sum, traverse.

Per-mittô, ère, -misî, -missum, give up, give over, commit; allow, permit.

Permixtus, a, um, part. of per-misceo, mingled, mingling.

Per-mulceô, ère, -mulsi, -mulsum and -mulectum, soothe.

Pernix, ës, swift.

Per-ödî, -ödisse, -ösus, hate, detest.

Perpetuus, a, um, whole, entire; constant.
per-rumpō, ère, -rüpi, -rup-tum, break or burst through.
per-sentio, ître, -sensus, -sensum, feel; deeply; see; clearly.
per-solvō, ère, -solvi, -solū-tum, pay, render.
person-ō, āre, -ui, -itum, cause to resound; fill with sound.
pers-stō, ère, -stūti, -stātum, persist, continue, remain unmoved.
per-taedet, īre, -taesium est, be disgusted with, be sick or weary of.
pertemptō or pertentō, āre, āvī, ātum, pervade, fill.
per-veniō, īre, -vēni, -ventum, come, reach.
pervius, a, um, easy of access, making a thoroughfare.
pēs, pedis, m., foot; a rope attached to the lower corner of a sail, a sheet; facere pedem, set the sheet, make a tack.
pestis, is, f., plague, pestilence, taint; destruction, ruin, doom; scourge, curse, bane.
Petēlia, ae, f., a town on the Gulf of Tarentum in southern Italy.
pet-ō, ēre, -itī/-ī, -itum, attack, aim, aim at; seek, make for; ask, request, desire.
Phaeacēs, um, m. plur., the Phaeacii, the mythical inhabitants of Scheria, afterwards identified with Corcyra.
Phaeccra, ae, f., wife of Theseus, who slew herself out of love for her step-son Hippolytus.
Phaethōn, ontis, m., a name of the Sun-god.
phal-anx, -angis, f., a band of soldiers, force, fleet.
phalerae, ārum, f. plur., trappings.
pharetra, ae, f., quiver.
Phlégenus, ēī and coī, m., a servant of Aeneas.
Philoctētēs, ae, m., king of Meliboea, in Thessaly, and one of the Greeks at Troy.
Phīnēus, a, um, of Phineus, a Thracian king, tormented by the Harpies.
Phlegethōn, ontis, m., a river of fire in the lower world.
Phlegyās, ae, m., king of the Lapithae and father of Ixion, punished in the lower world for his impiety.
Phoebēus, a, um, of Phoebus.
Phoebus, i, m., a name of Apollo the Sun-god.
Phoenīcēs, um, m. plur., the Phoenicians.
Phoeniciss, ae, f. adj., Phoenician; as subst., the Phoenician (woman), i.e. Dido.
Phoenix, is, m., one of the Greeks at Troy.
Pholoē, ēs, f., the name of a slave woman.
Phorbās, antis, m., a son of Priam.
Phorcus, i, a sea-god.
Phryges, um, m. plur., the Phrygians; generally, the Trojans.
Phrygios, a, um, Phrygian; Trojan.
Phthia, ae, f., the home of Achillēs, in Thessaly.
piaculum, i, n., expiatory sacrifice, offering; crime.
pica, ae, f., pitch-pine, pine-tree.
picēus, a, um, pitchy, pitch-black.
picta, ae, f., painting, picture.
pictūrātus, a, um, embroidered, figured.
pictus, a, um, part. of pingō, painted, embroidered; bright-colored, gay.
pitēs, tātis, f., dutiful conduct, dutiful especially filial love; reverence, piety, affection; justice; pity.
piget, ēre, uit, it is irksome, wearisome.
pignus, oris, n., pledge, token.
pinēus, a, um, of pine.
pingō, ēre, pinxi, pietum, paint, embroider.
pinguis, e, fat; rich; fertile; unctuous, resinous.
pinifer, ēre, erum, pine-bearir, pine-clad.
pine, us and i, f., pine, pine-tree, fir; anything made of pine, ship.
pió. áēre, ávī, átum, expiate, atone for; appease.
Piřithous, i, m., king of the Lapithae, the friend of Theseus, with whom he attempted to carry off Proserpine from the lower world.
piscósus, a, um, abounding in fish, frequented by fish.
pistrix, ícīs, f., a sea-monster.
pius, a, um, dutiful, good, pious; innocent, pure.
plácātus, a, um, part. of placēo, quiet, calm, smooth.
pláceo, áre, uī, átum, be pleasing; impersonal, placēt, placītum est, it is one's pleasure, seems best; it is willed, fated, decided.
plácīdē, adv., peacefully, quietly.
placidus, a, um, calm, quiet, peaceful; gracious, propitious, kindly; unmoved.
placētus, a, um, part. of placēo, acceptable, welcome.
pláceō, áre, ávī, átum, calm, soothe, appease.
plagā, ae, f., quarter, tract: hunting-net, tools.
plangor, ōris, m., cry, wailing.
planta, ae, f., sole; foot.
plan-dō, ere, -si, -sum, flap; beat, tread.
plausus, ús, m., clapping, flapping; applause.
Plémýrmum, i, n., a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse.
plénum, a, um, full, complete, filled, thronged.
plícō, áre, ávī or uī, átum or itum, fold, coil, twist.
plúma, ae, f., feather; in plur., plumage.
plumbum, i, n., lead.
plúrinus, a, um, superlative of multus.
plús, pluris, comparative of multus.
pluvius, a, um, rainy.
póeculum, i, n., drinking-cup, goblet.
pœna, ae, f., punishment, penalty, vengeance.
Pěni, órum, m. plur., the Carthaginians (strictly, the Phoenicians).
Polítēs, ae, m., a son of Priam.
polliceor, éri, itus sum, promise.
pol-luō, ere, -luī, -lātum, pollute, defile; desecrate, violate.
Pollux, ōcis, m., twin-brother of Castor.
polus, i, m., the pole; hence, the heavens.
Polydōrus, i, m., a son of Priam.
Polyphēmus, i, the Cyclops, blinded by Ulysses.
Polyphoctēs, ac, m., a Trojan.
Pomētīi, órum, m. plur., Pometia, an ancient town of the Volsci in Latium.
pompa, ae, f., procession.
pondus, eris, n., weight, mass.
pōne, adv., behind.
pōnō, ere, posui, posītum, put, place, set; establish, appoint; offer, propose; lay down; serve; set aside, share; lay out (for burial), bury; put away, give up, lay aside, cast aside.
pontus, i, m., sea.
populāris, e, of the people, popular.
pōpulēus, a, um, of poplar, popular.
poplō, áre, ávī, átum, lay waste, ravage, despoil; mutilate, mangle.
populus, i, m., people, tribe, race, nation; throng of people, multitude.
porr-īcīo, ere, -ēci, -ēctum, cast (as an offering), offer.
porr-rigō, ere, -rēxī, -rēctum, stretch, spread, extend.
porrō, adv., beyond, afar; afterwards.
porta, ae, f., gate, passage.
porten-dō, ere, -dī, -tum, fortell, portend.
portiens, us. f., colonnade, gallery.
portitor, oris, m., ferryman.
porto, are, avī, ātum, carry, bear, bring.
Portiaus, i, m., the god of harbors.
portus, us. m., harbor, haven.
posco, ere, posse, put, ask, demand, beg; call on, supplicate.
possum, posse, potui, be able, can.
post, adv., behind; after, afterwards, henceafter; then, next; prep. w. acc., behind; after.
posternus, a, um, following, next.
posthaeco, ere, ut, itum, hold in less esteem, hold less dear.
postis, is, m., door-post; door.
postquam, conj., after, when, as soon as.
posthēmus, a, um, superlative of posternus, last.
postius, a, um, superlative of posternus, last, youngest.
potēns, entis, part. of possum, mighty, powerful; ruling over, master of.
potentia, ae, f., power, might.
potestas, tatis, f., power; chance, opportunity.
potior, ior, ius sum, get, win, get possession of, become master of, gain, reach.
potis, e, able; comparative, potior, better, preferable.
potius, comparative adv., rather.
poto, are, avī, ātum or potum, drink.
praec, adv., and prep. w. abl., before.
praecelusus, a, um, very high, lofty.
praecerps, -cepitis, headlong; in haste; n. as subst., break, edge.
praeceptum, i, n., precept, counsel, charge, warning.
praecipio, ere, -cipii, -cepitum, prescribe, ordain; anticipate, forecast.
praecipito, are, avī, ātum, hasten headlong; drive headlong; full headlong, drop or fall swiftly, hasten; rush down, flee headlong.
praecipus, a, um, especial, peculiar; chief.
praecipus, a, um, renowned, illustrious, famous.
praecō, onis, m., herald.
praecordia, órum, n. plur., breast, heart.
praedae, ae, f., booty, spoil, plunder; prey, game.
praedicō, ere, -dixi, -dictum, foretell, predict; advise, warn.
praedictum, i, n., prophecy, warning.
praecō, -ere, -iui, -itum, go before, lead, be in advance.
praefēro, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, prefer, place before, set above.
praeficio, ere, -feci, -fectum, set over, give power over.
praefigō, ere, -fixi, -fixum, fix in front, tip, point.
praemetūo, ere, fear in advance, fear.
praemittō, ere, -misi, -missetum, send before, send in advance.
preamium, i, n., reward, prize, recompense.
preamatō, āre, avī, ātum, float past, glide by.
praepes, -petis, swift, fleet.
praepinguis, e, very fat; rich, fertile.
prae-ripiō, ere, -ripui, -repitum, seize, first, snatch away.
praeruptus, a, um, part. of praerumpo, broken, steep.
praesaepe, is, n., hive.
praeselus, a, um, foreknowing, with foreknowledge.
praesēns, entis, part. of praesum, present, before one, at hand; instant; immediate; powerful; stout, ready; gracious, propitious.
praesentiō, īre, -sensi, -sensum, perceive beforehand, divine.
praesideō, īre, -sēdi, -sessum, preside over, rule over.
praestāns, antis, part. of prae-
sto, surpassing, excellent.
prae-stō, āre, -stītī, -stātum or
-stītum, surpass, excel; imper-
personal, praestāt, it is better.
praeften-dō, ere, -dī, -dūm, hold
out, extend; in pass., stretch in
front, be opposite.
praeter, adv. and prep. w. acc.,
beyond; except; contrary to, be-
sides.
praeterēā, adv., besides; hereafter,
henceforth.
prae-ter-eō, -ēre, -īvī (-īī),
-ītum, pass by.
prae-ter-lábōr, ī, lápsus sum,
glide by, flow by, float by.
prae-ter-vehor, ī, -vectus sum,
pass. as depon., be borne past, sail
past.
prae-texō, ēre, -texuī, -tex-
tum, fringe, line; cover, cloak,
conceal.
prae-verteō, ēre, -vertī, also
pass. as depon., praer-verteōr, ī,
pre-occupy; outstrip.
prae-video, ēre, -vidī, -visum,
see (in advance).
prātum, ī, n., meadow.
prāvus, a, um, wrong, wicked,
false; n. as subst., falsehood.
priecor, āri, ātus sum, pray, beg,
supplicate, pray for, implore.
pre-hendō, ere, -hendī, -hēn-
sum (contracted to prendo),
seize, grasp, occupy.
prehēnsō, āre, āvī, ātum (con-
tracted to prensū), grasp at, lay
hold of; clench.
prenō, ere, pressī, pressūm,
press, press on; tread upon; press
after; pursue; check, restrain,
stay; shut, close tightly; hide,
conceal; control, keep in place;
overwhelm, bear down, weigh down.
prendo, prēnsō, see prehendō,
prehēnsō.
pressō, āre, āvī, ātum, press.
prientīnum, ī, n., price, value; bribe;
reward.
pres, precis, f., usually in plur.,
prayer, entreaty.
Priamēius, a, um, of Priam.
Priamidēs, ae, m., a son of Priam.
Priamus, ī, m., Priam, king of
Troy; a son of Poilcetes and grand-
son of the king.
predem, adv., for a long time, long
since.
prēmō, adv., first, at first.
prēnūm, adv., first, at first; ut
or cum prēnūm, as soon as.
prīmus, a, um, superlative of
prior, first, foremost, earliest;
chief, highest; in prīmus, espe-
cially, chiefly; m. plur. as subst.,
prīmi, chiefs, the noblest.
prīn-eps, -epīps, adj., first, fore-
most; subst., chief, leader; author,
founder.
principium, ī, n., beginning; abl.
as adv., principio, in the first
place, first, first of all.
prior, oriis, comparative adj., be-
fore, first, former; m. plur. as
subst., priores, um, ancestors,
forefathers, men of old.
prīseus, a, um, old, ancient; old-
time, antique.
prīstinus, a, um, former.
Prīstis, is, f. (sea-monster), the
name of a ship.
prīus, adv., before, sooner.
prīusquam or prīius quam, conj.,
sooner than, before, until.
prō, prep. w. abl., before, in front
of, for, in behalf of, in defence of;
in return for; instead of.
prōr or prōh! interj., O! ah!
proāvus, ī, m., great-grandfather;
forefather.
probō, āre, āvī, ātum, test; ap-
prove.
Procōs, ae, m., a king of Alba.
procāx, ācīs, bold, insolent;
boisterous.
procō-cēdō, ere, -cēssi, -cēssum,
go forward, go on, proceed, ad-
vance; go further.
procella, ae, f., blast storm.
procōer, eris, m., usually in plur.,
chief, noble, prince.
prō-elamō, āre, āvi, ātum, cry aloud.
Procris, is, f., the wife of Cephalus, who accidentally shot her.
proel, adv., at a distance, afar.
prō-eumbō, ere, -eumbui, -eumbi-
tum, bend forward; fall, fall slain, be prostrate; fall in.
prō-eurrō, ere, -eurre -eurrī (-eurt), -eursos, run for-
ward; run out, jut out.
prōcurvus, a, um, curved, wind-
ing.
proeus, i, m., suitor, wooer.
prōd-cō, -cre, -iī, -ītum, go forward, advance.
prōdigiōnum, i, n., evil omen, por-
tent, prodigy.
prōditios, onis, f., treason; treach-
erous charge, accusation.
prō-dō, ere, -didi, -ditum, put forth; betray; give up, abandon; hand down, transmit.
prō-dōcio, ere, -diuxi, -ductum, lead forth; prolong.
proelium, i, n., battle, fight.
profānus, a, um, unhallowed, un-
sanctified, unintinitiated.
prōfer, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, carry forward, extend.
profeiceor, i, profectus sum, set out, come from.
(profor), āri, ātus sum, speak out, speak.
profugus, a, um, fleeing, exited; m. as subst., exile, fugitive.
profundus, a, um, deep, pro-
found.
prōgeniēs, ēi, f., race, line, off-
spring.
prō-gignō, ere, -genui, -geni-
tum, bear, bring forth.
prō-gredior, i, -gressus sum, go forward, advance.
probibō, ēre, uī, ītum, keep off,
ward off, avert; debar, forbid; hinder, prevent.
profectus, a, um, part of pro-
jicio, projecting, jutting.
prō-jicio, ere, -jēci, -jectum, fling away, throw down; cast away, throw away.
prō-labor, i, -lapsus sum, sink, fall, fall to ruin.
prōlēs, is, f., offspring, child; line, race.
prō-lūā, ere, -lūi, -lūtum, wash forth; drench, flood.
prōluviēs, ēi, f., excrement.
prōmercor, ēri, ītus sum, de-
serve, merit.
prōmissum, i, n., promise.
prō-mittō, ere, -misī, -missum, promise; cov.
prōmō, ere, prōmpsi (prōmus), prōmtum, bring forth; w. se, come forth, issue forth; put forth.
prōnumba, ae, f., bridesmaid, at-
tendant on a bride.
prōnum, a, um, bending forward, headlong; prone, stoping, descend-
ing.
propāgō, īnis, f., stock, line, race.
prope, adv. and prep. w. acc., near.
properē, adv., quickly, in haste.
properō, āre, āvi, ātum, hasten, make haste.
propinquō, āre, āvi, ātum, ap-
proach, draw near.
propinquus, a, um, near, nigh, at hand; akin, related; as subst., kinsman.
proprior, īus, comparative, nearer.
propius, comparative adv., nearer, more closely; more graciously.
prō-pōnō, ere, -posui, -posi-
tum, set forth, display, offer.
proprius, a, um, one's own; last-
ing, enduring.
propter, prep. w. acc., near; on account of, because of.
propūgnaculum, i, n., bulwark, rampart.
prōra, ae, f., prov.
prōripīō, ere, -ripui, -rep-
tum, drag forth; w. se, or as in-
trans., hasten away.
prō-rumpō, ere, -rūpti, -rup-
tum, hurl forth, belch forth.
Vocabulary.

prüruptus, a., um, part. of prornpo, rushing, raging.
prüsequor, 1., -secūtus sum, attend, follow after, accompany; proceed.
Pröserpina, ae, f., Proserpine, wife of Pluto, and queen of the lower world.
prüsilīo, tre, -silui, leap forth, spring forward.
prospectus, ës, m., prospect, view, outlook.
prosper or prosperus, era, erum, favorable, prosperous.
prüspicieō, ere, -spexi, -spectum, look out, look forth; peer; behold, see, perceive, discern.
prüsum, prōdesse, prōful, be of use, avail, profit.
prü-tegō, ere, -textī, -tectum, cover, protect.
prü-tendō, ere, -tendī, -tēnsum or -tectum, stretch forth.
prütīnus, adv., forward, on; forthwith, immediately; continuously.
prü-trahō, ere, -traxī, -tractum, drag forth.
prüvehō, ere, -veξī, -vectum, bear forward; in pass., go, sail, ride, proceed, go on.
proximus, a., um, superlative of propior, nearest, next.
prüdentia, ae, f., foresight, wisdom; skill, discretion.
prüna, ae, f., live coal.
pūbens, entis, juicy.
pūbēs, is, f., groin, the middle; youth, young men; offspring.
pūbescō, ere, pūbul, grow up, grow towards manhood, ripen.
pudeō, ère, ut or pudītum est, make or be ashamed; impersonal, pudet, one is ashamed.
pudor, ĕris, m., modesty, chastity, honor.
puella, ae, f., girl, maiden.
puer, eri, m., child, boy, lad.
puerīlis, e, boyish, youthful, of boys.
pūgna, ac, f., battle, fight, combat.
pūgnō, āre, āvi, ātum, fight, contend, resist, oppose.
pūgnus, 1., m., fist.
pulcher, chra, chrum, fair, beautiful; goodly, noble; glorious; excellent.
pulēsō, āre, āvi, ātum, beat, strike, lash; strike against, touch; part., pulsāns, throbbing.
pulsus, ës, m., beat, trembling.
pulverulentus, a, um, dusty, in a cloud of dust.
pulv-is, -eris, m., dust.
pūmex, iese, m., pumice-stone, porous rock; rock.
pūnīceus, a, um, purple, crimson.
Pūnīeus, a, um, Punic, Carthaginian.
puppis, is, f., stern; generally, ship, vessel.
purgō, āre, āvi, ātum, cleanse, clear; w. se, melt away, vanish.
purpura, ae, f., purple, crimson.
purpureus, a, um, purple, crimson; bright, glowing, radiant.
pūrus, a, um, clean, pure, clear; of a spear, headless.
pūtō, āre, āvi, ātum, think, suppose; ponder, consider.
Pygmaliōn, ōnis, m., the brother of Dido.
pyra, ae, f., pyre, funeral pile.
Pyrgō, īs, f., the nurse of Priam's children.
Pyrrhus, ī, m., the son of Achilles.

Q.
qua, adv., rel., where, as; interrog., where? how? indef., in any way.
quadrigae, ārum, f. plur., team of four horses, four-horse chariot.
quadru-pēs, -pedis, m., beast, animal.
quaerō, ere, quæsivi (quæsi), quæsītum, seek, search for, search out; ask, inquire; look for in vain, miss.
VOCABULARY.

quotiens, adv. how often? as often ac.
quousque, adv. how far? how long?

R.
rabidus, a. um. raging, furious, savage.
rabīs, em. ē. f. rage, fury; madness.
radius, í. m. staff, rod; spoke (of a wheel); ray, beam.
rádix, í. ē. f. root.
rádō, ere. -st, -sum. scrape; skin, graze, sail close to, coast along.
rámus, í. m. bough, branch, twig.
rapidus, a. um. swift, quick, rapid; flying; consuming, fierce.
rapiō, ere. rapūt, raptum. seize, carry off, hurry away, snatch up; catch; rescue; pillage, plunder, ravish; scour.
raptō, áre. ávi, átum, drag, drag along.
raptor, óris. m. plunderer; as adj. plundering, ravening, seeking one's prey.
raptum, í. n. booty, plunder.
rārēscō, ere. grow thin; grow wider, widen out.
rārus, a. um. thin; with wide meshes, coarse; scattered, here and there; broken, faltering.
ratiō, ōnis. f. manner, way, plan; reason, counsel, sense.
ratis, is. f. raft; ship.
raucus, a. um. hoarse, deep sounding; ringing, resounding.
rebellis, e. insurgent.
re-cēdo, ere. -ēssi, -cēsum. retire, withdraw, give way, go away; flee, vanish; stand apart, be retired.
recēns, entis. fresh, recent, new.
re-cēnsēcō, ēre. -cēnsūi, -cēnsum and -cēnsitum, count, receive.
recēdivus, a. um. restored, anew.
re-cingo, ere. -cīnxī, -cīnetum. wingèd, loose.

re-cīplō, ere. -cēpī, -ceptum. take back, recover, rescue; receive, admit; exact, receive (what is due).
re-clīndō, ere. -clūsī, -clūsum, open, disclose; unsheathe.
re-colō, ere. -coli, -cultum, muse, consider.
recon-dō, ere. -dīdī, -ditum, hide, conceal, bury.
recordor, ārī, ātus sum. recall, remember.
recteur, orbis. m. master, helmsman.
rectus, a. um. part. of rego, straight; n. as subst., rectum, l. n., uprightness, virtue.
recubō, āre. lie, recline.
recursō, āre. āvī, ātum. come back, return.
recursus, ās. m. retreat.
recūsō, āre. āvī, ātum. refuse, object, be reluctant; recall, shrink back.
re-entiō, ere. -cessum, strike again, cause to return; in pass., re-echo.
redō, ere. -dīdī, -ditum. give back, return, restore; render, repay; utter, give forth, yield; make.
redō, ēre. -īdī, -īvitum. go back, come again, return.
redōminō, ēre. ītum. bind around, encircle, breathe.
red-imō, ēre. -ēmī, -emptum, buy back, redeem, ransom.
reditus, ās. m. return.
redoleō, ēre. īlī. smell of.
re-duēcō, ere. -dūxī, -ductum. bring back, restore.
reductus, a. um. part. of redueo, deep, retired, secluded.
re-dux, -ducis. restored, returned.
re-fellō, ere. -fellī, disprove, gainsay.
referō, referre. reverti, relātum, bring back, bring again, return, restore; report, answer; w. reflex. or in pass., go back, ebb, return; recall, receive; change; speak, utter, relate. cry.
re-ficío, ere, -fixí, -fixum, loosen, tear down; in pass., fall.
re-flectó, ere, flexí, flexum, turn back.
re-fringó, ere, -frégi, -frác-tum, break off.
re-fugió, ere, -fugi, flee back; retreat; recede, shrink, recoil; shrink back from.
re-fulgeo, ére, -fulsi, shine; gleam, shine, forth.
refusus, a, um, part. of refundo, pouring forth, boiling up; overflowing.
regalís, e, regal, royal.
regiféns, a. um, regal, royal.
regína, ae, f., queen; princess; in appos. as adj., royal.
regió, onís, f., tract, region, quarter.
regius, a, um, royal.
regnátor, óris, m., ruler, lord.
regnó, äre, ávi, åtum, reign, be king, rule over.
regnunt, i, n., kingship, sovereignty, kingdom, realm; seat of empire, queen city.
regó, ere, réxi, réetum, guide, direct; rule, govern, sway.
re-jiéó, ere, -jéci, -jeetum, throw back.
re-legó, ere, -légl, -léetum, sail past again, retrace.
re-ligíó, onís, f., reverence, awe; worship, religion; divine revelation, voice of heaven; object of worship, divinity; sacred duty.
re-ligíóusus, a, um, holy, sacred, awful.
re-linquent, ere, -liqui, -lietum, leave behind, leave, give up, desert, forsake, abandon.
re-liquiacae, árum, f. plur., remains, remnant.
re-lúecó, ére, -lúxi, shine, gleam, be lit up.
reméó, are, ávi, åtum, return.
re-métior, íri, -ménus sum, re-measure, retrace, traverse again.
re-mex, -igis, m., rover, oarsman; collectively, oarsmen, crew.
rémigium, i, n., oarage, rowing; oars; oarsmen, crew.
re-mítto, ere, -missí, -missum, send back, restore; return, repay; give up.
re-mordeó, ére, -morsum, gnaw, vex, torture.
re-moveó, ére, -móvi, -motum, remove, clear away.
re-múgio, íre, resound, re-echo; roar, maman.
remus, i, m., oar.
Remus, i, m., the brother of Romulus.
renarró, áre, ávi, åtum, tell again, relate.
re-náscor, i, -nátus sum, be born again, be ever renewed, grow anew.
renovó, are, ávi, åtum, renew, revive.
reor, réri, ratns sum, think, suppose, fancy, believe.
repelló, ere, repullum, repulsum, drive back, beat back, repel; reject, spurn.
re-pendó, ere, -pendi, -pénsum, repay, requisite; balance.
repente, adv., suddenly.
reperió, íre, repperi, repertum, find, find out, discover.
repét-ó, ere, -ívi (-i), -ítum, seek again, return, regain; repeat, renew; retract; recall, remember.
repléció, are, -évi, -étum, fill.
repléitus, a, um, part. of repléo, full, choked.
re-pónó, ere, -posui, -positum, put back, restore; put aside, lay down.
reportó, are, ávi, åtum, bring back, report.
reposcéo, ere, demand, claim, require.
repositus, a, um (contracted to repostus), part. of repono, stored, buried; remote, distant.
re-prímó, ere, -pressí, -pressum, check, restrain.
requi-éis, -étis, f., rest, repose, respite; resting-place, haven.
re-quélscó, ere, -quiévi, -quiétum, rest.
re-quiró, ere, -quisivi (it, -quisitum, seek out, seek; ask; inquire after, miss, mourn.
rés, rel, f., thing, affair, matter, event, state of things, fortune, lot, interest, reality, fact.
re-scindó, ere, -séiddi, -scissum, tear down.
reservó, áre, ávi, átum, keep, reserve.
res-es, -idis, inactive, unstimred, idle, sluggish.
re-sideó, ére, -sédí, -sessum, sink down.
re-sídó, ere, -sédí, sit down, take one's seat; settle down; abate, be calmed.
resignó, áre, ávi, átum, unseal, open.
re-sístó, ere, -stíti, stop, pause; stand forth; resist, withstand, hold out.
re-solvó, ere, -solví, -solútum, unbind, set free, release; relax; break; unravel; open.
resónó, áre, ávi, re-echo.
respectó, áre, ávi, átum, care for, regard.
re-spició, ere, -spexí, -spectum, look back, look around; look back for, turn to look for; notice, regard, be mindful of, take thought for, consider.
respondeó, ére, -spondi, -spondum, answer, respond; correspond.
responsum, i, n., answer, reply, response.
re-sting nó, ere, -stínxi, -stinctum, quench, extinguish.
restit-nó, ere, -nií, -útum, restore.
re-stó, áre, -stíti, be left, remain.
resultó, ére, átum, re-echo.
resupinnns, a, um, on the back, supine.
re-surgó, ere, -surréxi, -surréctum, rise again.
rété, Is, n., net.

re-tegó, ere, -texi, -tectum, uncover, disclose, reveal.
retentó, áre, ávi, átum, retard, keep back.
retináeulum, i, n., rope, cable.
re-tinóe, ére, -tinul, -tentum, hold back, restrain.
re-trahó, ere, -traxí, -tractum, drag back, draw again.
retró, adv., backwards, back.
retróversus (contracted to re-trórsus), adv., back, again.
reus, i, m., defendant; bound, answerable.
re-velló, ere, -vellí, -vulsum, pluck, tear off; dig up, disentomb.
re-vértó, ere, -vertí, -versum, or re-vértor, i, versus sum, turn back, return, retrace one's way.
re-vinció, ére, -vinxí, -vincitum, bind back, bind, fasten, make fast; wreathe.
revisó, ere, return to, revisit.
re-vocó, áre, ávi, átum, recall, call back; restore, renew, revive; retrace.
re-volvó, ere, -volví, -volútum, roll back; in pass., fall back, sink back; return, restore; repeat, unfold.
re-vom-ó, ere, -uí, disgorge, spit forth.
re-x, régis, m., king, prince, ruler; as adj. in appos., ruling.
Rhadamanthus, i, m., the brother of Minos, and judge in the lower world.
Rhésus, i, m., a Thracian king and ally of Troy.
Rhípeus, i, m., a Trojan.
Rhoétéus, a, um, of Rhoetum, a promontory near Troy; hence generally, Trojan.
rideó, ére, ríslí, rísum, laugh, smile; laugh at.
rigeó, ére, be stiff.
rigó, áre, ávi, átum, wet, moisten, bathe, bedew.
ríma, ae, i, crack, chink, cleft.
rimor, āriī, ātus sum, tear open, rammage, dig deep.
rimosus, a, um, full of chinks, leaky.
ripa, ae, f., bank.
rite, adv., duly, fitting, well, rightly.
rivus, i, m., stream.
rōb-ur, -oris, n., oak; strength, power, vigor.
rogitō, āre, āvi, ātum, ask eagerly, ask.
rogo, āre, āvi, ātum, ask, request, ask for.
rogus, i, m., funeral pile, pyre
Rōma, ae, f., Rome.
Rōmānus, a, um, of Rome, Roman.
Rōnnlus, i, m., the founder of Rome.
Rōmulus, a, um, of Romulus.
rōrō, āre, āvi, ātum, drip.
rōs, rōris, m., dew; drops, spray.
rōscidus, a, um, dewy.
roseus, a, um, of roses; rosy, roseate, rose-colored.
rōstrum, i, n., beak; prow.
rotus, a, m., wheel.
rubēscō, ere, rubērī, redden.
rucedō, entis, m., rope, line; in plur., rigging, cordage.
rudō, ēre, -īviī, -ātum, roar; creak, groan; gurgle.
rūina, ae, f., fall, downfall, ruin, overthrow, disaster.
rūmor, ēris, m., rumor, report.
rumpō, ēre, rupīī, ruptum, break, burst, force, burst through; violate, betray; put an end to, interrupt, sever; cause to break forth; in pass, or reflexive, burst forth.
rūnā, ēre, rūnīī, rūtum, overthrow, throw down, destroy; upset, throw up; fall, rush down, fall in ruins; rush forth, pour forth.
rūpēs, is, f., rock, cliff.
rūrsus (rarely rursum), adv., back; again.
rūs, rūris, n., country, field.

Rūtulī, ērum, m. plur., an ancient people of Latium, who, under Turnus, opposed the settlement of Aeneas.

S.
Sabaeus, a, um, Sabæan, of Saba, a town in Arabia famous for its frankincense.
sacer, eras, crum, consecrated, sacred, holy; devoted (for sacrifice), accursed; n. as subst., sacrum, i, n., chiefly in plur., sacred rites; sacrifice, offering; sacred hymns.
sacerdōs, otis, m. and f., priest, priestess.
sacratūs, a, um, part. of sacer, sacred, holy, hallowed.
sacer, āre, āvi, ātum, consecrate, dedicate.
saeclum, i, n., generation; age.
saepe, adv., often, oft.
saeplō, ire, saeplī, saeptum, enclose, surround; gird.
saeta, ae, f., bristle, stiff hair.
saecviō, ire, īviī, ītum, rage, be furious.
saevus, a, um, raging, furious, savage, fierce, cruel, pitiless.
Sagaris, is, m., a servant of Aeneas.
sagitta, ae, f., arrow, shaft.
sāl, salis, m. and n., salt; the sea, the deep.
Salius, i, m., an Acarnanian with Aeneas.
Sallemnitinus, a, um, of the Salentinii, a people of Calabria, in Italy, Salentine.
Salmoneus, eos, m., a son of Aeolus, punished in the lower world for impiety.
salsus, a, um, part. of salō, salted, salt.
saltem, adv., at least.
saltus, ūs, m., leap, bound.
saltus, ūs, m., woodland, glade.
salum, i, n., the sea, the deep.
salus, utis, i., safety, welfare.
salútō, āre, āvī, ātum, salute, greet.

salveō, ēre, be well; imperative, hail, welcome.

Samē, ēs, f., an island off the western coast of Greece.

Samos, 1, f., an island near Asia Minor, sacred to Juno.

sanctus, a, um, part. of sanctus, sacred, holy; august, reverend; pure, just.

sanguineus, a, um, bloody, blood-red; blood-shot.

sanguis, inis, m., blood; descent, race, offspring.

saniēs, ēl, f., foul matter, gore.

sānus, a, um, sound, well; sane, in one's right mind.

Sarpēdōn, onis, m., king of Iycla, an ally of the Trojans.

sat, see satīs.

sata, ārum, n. plur., part. of sero, sown fields, crops.

satiō, āre, āvī, ātum, satisfy, appease.

satīs (also sat), enough, sufficiently, sufficient.

sator, āris, m., sower; father.

Sāturnius, a, um, of Saturn; as subs., Sāturnia, ae, f., the daughter of Saturn, i.e., Juno.

Sāturnus, 1, m., Saturn, an ancient god of Latium, in the golden age; afterwards regarded as the father of Juppiter, Juno, and other gods.

saturō, āre, āvī, ātum, fulfil, satisfy, sate.

saucus, a, um, wounded, stricken.

saxum, 1, n., rock, stone.

Sceaa, ae, f. adj., with porta, the Sccean gate, the principal gate of Troy.

scena, ae, f., scene, background; stage.

scælae, ārum, f. plur., ladder, scaling ladders.

scandō, ere, climb, mount, ascend.

seclerátus, a, um, part. of seclero, accursed; impious, wicked, infamous.

scelerō, āre, āvī, ātum, pollute, defile.

seclus, eris, n., crime, deed; guilt, villainy.

seēptrum, 1, n., sceptre; power, dominion, sway.

seīlicit, adv., doubtless, forsooth.

secondo, ere, scéus, scésum, split, cleave, rend, tear, divide.

seintilla, ae, f., spark.

sciō, īre, āvi, ātum, know; know how.

Sclpiadēs, ae, m., one of the house of the Scipios.

seitor, āri, ātus sum, ask, inquire; consult.

seopulus, 1, m., cliff, crag, rock, reef.

sėrūpeus, a, um, rough, rugged, of jagged rocks.

scūtum, 1, n., shield.

Scyllaeēum, 1, n., a town of southern Italy, near a dangerous point.

Scylla, ae, f., a sea-monster dwelling on a dangerous rock in the strait between Italy and Sicily; the name of a ship.

Scyllaeus, a, um, of Scylla.

Seýrius, a, um, of Scyros, an island in the Aegean, Scyrian.

secēsus, ēs, m., retreat, recess, bay, inlet.

sē-clūdō, ere, -clūsī, -clūsum, shut up; shut out, put aside, banish.

sēclūsus, a, um, part. of sēclūd-, secluded, retired.

secō, āre, secul, sectum, cut, saw, carve; cut through, cleave.

secērēsus, a, um, part. of secērēsum, retired, apart, remote; secret, in secret.

secundō, āre, make propitious, prosper.

secundus, a, um, following, next, second; flying; favoring, prosperous, propitious, successful.

secūris, is, f., axe.
sēcūrus, a, um, free from care; heedless, without regard; freeing from care.
secus, adv., otherwise; hand secus, even thus, just so; hand secus ae, just as, even as.
sed, conj., but.
sedēō, ére, sēdi, sessum, sit, be seated; encamp; be fixed.
sēlēs, is, f., seat, abide, dwelling, temple, foundation.
sedile, is, n., seat, bench.
sēditiō, ōnis, f., sedition, strife, riot.
sē-duēō, ére, -duxt, -ductum, separate, sever.
sē-gēs, -etis, f., corn-field; standing corn, crop.
sēgnis, e, slow, sluggish, listless, inactive.
sēgnitiōs, ēs, f., slowness, tardiness.
Selinus, ūnitis, f., a town on the southern coast of Sicily.
semel, adv., once.
sēmen, minis, n., seed, spark; plur., elements, germs.
sēmēsus, a, um, half-eaten, half-consumed.
sēmiānimīs, e, but half-alive, half-lifeless.
sēmīnex, necis, half-dead.
sēmīnō, āre, āvi, átum, sow, produce.
sēnita, ae, f., pathway, path.
sēmivir, ī, m. adj., half-man, womanish, effeminate.
semper, adv., always, ever.
sēmūstus, a, um, half-burned, half-consumed.
sēnátus, us, m., senator.
seネタ, ae, f., old age, age.
senectūs, tūtis, f., old age, age.
senex, senis, compar. senior, old; as subst., old man.
sēnī, ae, a, six each; loosely, six.
sēnus, us, m., sense, spirit; feeling, emotion.
sententia, ae, f., opinion, judgment, view; purpose.
sentīō, ire, sēnīs, sēnsum, perceive, feel; understand, know.
sentis, is, m., brier, bramble.
sentus, a, um, rough, overgrown.
sepel-īō, ire, -īvi, sepultum, bury.
septem, seven.
septemgeminus, a, um, sevenfold.
septēnī, ae, a, seven each; loosely, seven.
septimus, a, um, seventh.
sepulcrum, ī, n., tomb, grave.
sequāx, ácis, following, pursuing, chasing.
sequor, ī, secūtus sum, follow, follow after, seek; chase, pursue; attend.
sērēnō, āre, āvi, átum, calm, clear; make to look bright.
sērēnus, a, um, clear, cloudless; serene, calm.
Sērestus, ī, m., a comrade of Aeneas.
Sergestus, ī, m., a comrade of Aeneas.
Sergius, a, um, Sergian, of the Roman family named Sergius.
sēriēs, ēs, f., series, chain, course.
sērmō, ōnis, m., talk, conversation; rumor, gossip.
sēro, ere, sertum, join, weave; talk over, discuss.
sēro, ere, sēvi, satum, sow; in perf. pass., be born of, be sprung from, be son of.
sērpēns, entis, m. and f., serpent, snake.
sērpo, ere, serpsi, serptum, creep, crawl, wind; steal upon.
Serrānus, ī, m., C. Attilius Regulus Serranus, who was summoned from the plough to the consulship.
sēta, ōrmn, n. plur., part. of sēro, wreaths, garlands.
sērus, a, um, late, too late, tardy.
serva, ae, f., a slave-woman.
### VOCABULARY.

| servans, antis | part. of servo, observer. |
| servīō, ire, īvī, ītum | be a slave, serve. |
| servitium, ī, n. | slavery, bondage. |
| servō, āre, āvī, ātum | watch over, save, preserve, keep guard; maintain, cherish; abide in, keep close to; watch, observe. |
| seu, conj. | see sive. |
| severus, a, um | strict, stern, severe; awful. |
| si, conj. | if, in case; since; whether; if only, would that; so sure as. |
| sibīlus, a, um | hissing. |
| Sibylla, ae, f. | Sibyl, prophetess. |
| sic, adv. | thus, so. |
| Sicānī, ōrum, m. plur. | the Sicani, a tribe of Latium which settled in Sicily, hence the Sicilians. |
| Sicānīa, ae, i. | Sicily. |
| siecō, āre, āvī, ātum | dry, staunch. |
| siecus, a, um | dry; thirsty, parched. |
| siciubi, adv. | if anywhere. |
| Sicculus, a, um | Sicilian, of Sicily. |
| sidereus, a, um | starry. |
| sidō, ere, sidī | alight. |
| Sidōn, ōnīs, f. | a city of Phoenicia. |
| Sidōnius, a, um | of Sidon, Sidonian; loosely, Tyrian. |
| sidus, crīs, n. | star, constellation; season. |
| Sigēnus, a, um | of Sigeum, a promontory near Troy. |
| signō, āre, āvī, ātum | mark, notice; mark out, distinguish. |
| signum, ī, n. | mark, signal, sign, token; standard; carving, figure. |
| silentium, ī, n. | silence. |
| silēō, ēre, ūi | be silent, calm, still. |
| silex, icis, m. and f. | flint; stone. |
| silva, ae, f. | wood, forest; thicket; thick growth. |
| Silvius, ī, m. | the name of several kings of Alba. |
| similis, e, like, similar, of the same kind. |
| Šimo-is, -entis, m. | a river near Troy. |
| simplex, icis | simple, pure. |
| simul, adv. | at the same time, together; simul āc, as soon as. |
| simulācram, ī, n. | image; ghost, phantom; mimicry. |
| simulō, āre, āvī, ātum | imitate; pretend, feign; part. simulātus, dissembled, assumed, false. |
| sin, conj. | but if. |
| sine, prep. w. abl. | without. |
| singulī, ac, a, one by one, one each; each; n. plur., singula, as subst., each detail. |
| sinister, tra, trum, left; f. as subst., sinistra (sc. manus), the left hand. |
| sinō, ere, slīvī, situm | permit, let, allow. |
| Sinōn, ōnīs, m. | a Greek who induced the Trojans to admit the wooden horse. |
| sinuō, āre, āvī, ātum | wind, wreath. |
| sinus, ūs, m. | fold of a garment; bosom; curve; gulf, bay; sail. |
| Sirēnes, um, f. plur. | the Sirens, three fabulous monsters in the form of beautiful maidens, who, by their songs, lured sailors to the rocks on which they dwelt. |
| Sirīus, ī, m. | Sirius, the dog-star. |
| sistō, ere, stītī, statum, set, place; bring; stop, stay; uphold; rest, abide. |
| sitis, is, f. | thirst; drought. |
| situs, ūs, m. | place; neglect, mould. |
| sive or seu, conj. | or, or if; sive (seu) — sive (seu), whether—or, either—or. |
| socer, erī, m. | father-in-law; plur., parents-in-law. |
| sociō, āre, āvī, ātum | ally, join, unite; share. |
| socius, ī, m. | companion, comrade, ally. |
| socius, a, um | allied, friendly. |
| sōl, sōlis, m. | sun, sometimes personified the sun-god; sunlight, light of day; day. |
söláĉium, i., n., solace, comfort, consolation.

solámen, minis., n., solace, comfort.

sóloé, ére, sólitus sum, be wont, be accustomed.

sóldus, a., um., solid, firm.

sólium, i., n., seat, throne.

sólemnis, e., annual, appointed; accustomed, wonted; solemn, religious; n. plur., sollemnia, as subst., sacred rites, due rites.

sollicitó, áre, ávi, átum, disquiet, vex, disturb.

sollicitus, a., um., anxious, troubled, in perplexity.

sólor, ári, átus sum, comfort, console.

sólium, i., n., ground, earth, land, soil; surface of the sea.

sólus, a., um., alone, only; lonely, solitary.

sólové, ére, sólvi, sóluntum, loosen, unbind; dissolve, break down, relax; open; free, dispel, banish; pay.

sónum, i., n., dream.

sómmus, i., m., sleep, slumber; personified, Sleep.

soui-pés, -pes, with sounding feet; as subs., prancing steed.

sóntus, ús, m., sound, noise, roar; thunder.

son-ó, áre, -uí, -itum, sound, resound, ring, roar, echo, thunder.

sonoróssus, a., um., noisy, sounding, roaring.

sóns, sónsis, guilty; as subst., a guilty one, a sinner.

sonus, i., m., sound, noise.

sópitus, a., um., part. of sopio, lulled to sleep; slumbering, smouldering.

sopóre, óris, m., deep sleep, slumber; personified, Sleep.

sopórifer, era, crum, bringing sleep, slumberous, drowsy.

sopóró, áre, átum, make stupefying, make slumberous.

sopórus, a., um., slumberous, drowsy.

sorbeó, ére, úi, suck in, swallow.

sordidis, a., um., foul, filthy, unsightly, squalid.

soror, óris, f., sister.

sors, sortis, f., lot; oracle; fate, destiny; fortune, condition.

sortior, íri, ítus sum, draw lots for; allot, decide; choose, select.

sortitus, ús, m., drawing of lots, allotment.

spargó, ére, sparsi, sparsum, scatter, strew; disperse; sputter, besprinkle; fling or spread abroad.

Sparta, ae, f., Sparta, the city of Menelaus.

Spartánus, a., um., Spartan.

spátior, ári, átus sum, pace, walk to and fro, walk stately.

spátiurn, i., n., space, room; course; time.

speciés, él, f., sight; appearance.

spectáceulum, i., n., sight, spectacle.

spectó, áre, ávi, átum, look at, gaze on.

specula, ae, f., watch-tower, look-out.

speculor, ári, átus sum, watch, wait to see; mark, catch sight of.

spéléneca, ae, f., cave, cavern.

spérno, ére, spérvi, spérturn, despise, scorn, spur, slight.

spéró, áre, ávi, átum, hope for, look for; expect, fear.

spés, él, f., hope, expectation.

spiciéulum, i., n., dart, arrow.

spína, ae, f., thorn.

Spíó, ús, f., a sea-nymph.

spíra, ae, f., fold, coil.

spírábilis, e., that may be breathed, vital.

spíritus, ús, m., breath; spirit, pride, fire; life, soul.

spíró, áre, ávi, átum, breathe, blow; breathe forth; part. spírāns, living, quivering, life-like.

spissus, a., um., thick, dense; hard.

splendidus, a., um., bright, magnificent.
spōlō, āre, āvi, ātum, pilīage, plunder; deprive.
spōlīnum, ī, n., booty, plunder, spoil.
spōnda, ae, f., couch.
spōndeō, ēre, spōpondī, spōn-
sum, promise, pledge.
spōnsa, ae, f., one's betrothed, bride.
spōnte, f. (abl. sing. alone found, of one's own accord, voluntarily, in one's own way.
spūma, ae, f., foam.
spūmēus, a, um, foaming, covered with foam.
spūmō, āre, āvi, ātum, foam;
spūmōsus, a, um, foaming.
spūleō, ēre, ūi, be rough, neglected, unkempt, squalid.
squālor, ēris, m., roughness, foul-
ness, squalor.
squāma, ae, f., scale.
squāmeus, a, um, scaly.
stabilis, e, enduring, lasting.
stabulō, ēre, have one's abode, dwell.
stabulum, ī, n., stall, pen; home, co rent.
stagnō, āre, āvi, ātum, be stag-
nant, be marshy.
stagnum, ī, n., still water, pool, lake.
statīō, ōnis, f., resting place, haunt; roadstead, anchorage.
statmō, ēre, -ul, -ātum, put, set, place; establish, build.
stella, ae, f., star.
stellātus, a, um, starred, glitter-
ing.
sterilis, e, barren.
sterṇō, ēre, strāvi, strātum, stretch out; lay low, bring down, overthorn, slay; lay waste; smooth.
strēcneus, ī, m., the charioteer of No nedes.
strēmulō, āre, āvi, ātum, urge, rouse, excite.
strīminus, ī, m., goad, spur.
śtipēs, itīs, m., trunk, stock.
śtipō, āre, āvi, ātum, press; slow; load; crowd around, attend.
strīps, strīpis, m. and f., stock; race; offspring.
stā, stāre, steti, statum, stand, stand up; stand firm, abide, continue; rest, depend on, be central in; be fixed; be.
strāgēs, is, f., slaughter, carnage, havoc.
strātum, ī, n. (part. of sterno, couch; pavement.
strepitus, ūs, m., noise, din. up-
roar, clutter.
strepō, ēre, -ūi, -ātum, be noisy, roar, murmur.
strideō, ēre, and strīdo, ēre, strīdī, make a shrill or harsh sound; whistle, roar, flap, creak, grate, gurgle, twang, hiss.
strīdor, ōris, m., a shrill or harsh sound; rattling, whistling, roaring, creaking, clank.
stringō, ēre, strīnxī, strīctum, draw tight; draw; graze; strip, trim.
strōphades, um, f. plur., two small islands west of Greece.
strōnō, ēre, strūxi, strūctum, pile up; build; set forth, arrange, prepare, accomplish, compass.
studium, ī, n., eagerness, zeal, earnestness; pursuit; applause.
stunē-facēō, ēre, -fēci, -fē-
tum, amaze, overwhelm.
stupēō, ēre, ūi, be astonished, be amazed; wonder at, marvel at.
stuppa, ae, f., tow.
stuppeus, a, um, hempen.
Stygius, a, um, Stygian, of Styx.
Styx, Stygis, f., a river of the lower world.
suā-deō, ēre, -sl, -sum, advise.
urge, counsel.
sub, prep. (1) w. abl., under, beneath, at the foot of; near; in, during; (2) w. acc., under, beneath; up to, towards; about, at,
sub-ducō, ere, -duxī, -ductum, draw up, draw ashore; draw away, remove, withdraw.

sub-cō, ire, -i, -itum, go under, support, bear; come, enter, approach; follow, succeed; come up before one, rise up, occur.

sub-igō, ere, -ēgī, -āctum, shore, propell, compel, force; conquer, subdue.

subitō, adv., suddenly.

subitus, a, um, part. of subeō, sudden, unexpected.

subjectus, a, um, part. of subjiciō, subject, conquered.

sub-jiciō, ere, -jēcī, -jectum, put beneath, place under; throw in, answer.

sub-labor, t, -lāpsus sum, fall back, slip away, fail.

sublimis, e, uplifted, borne aloft; on high.

sub-mergō, ere, -mersī, -mersum, sink, drown, overwhelm.

submissus, a, um, part. of submitto, humble, reverent, on one’s knees.

sub-mittō, ere, -mīlī, -missum, put under; make to yield, bow.

sub-moveō, ere, -movī, -mōtum, drive off, keep away.

sub-nectō, ere, -nexulī, -nexum, bind, tie or clasp under.

subnexus, a, um, supported by, resting on; defended by.

subolēs, is, f., offspring, child.

sub-rīdeo, ere, -risī, smile.

subrigō, ere (older form of surgo), erect, prick up.

sub-sidō, ere, -sēdī, -sessum, sink down, sink; remain.

sub-sistō, ere, -stītī, -stātum, stop, halt.

subtēmen, minīs, n., wool, thread.

subter, prep., w. acc. and adv., below, beneath.

sub-texō, ere, -texulī, -textum, veil, cover.

sub-trahō, ere, -traxī, -tractum, draw from under; withdraw.

sub-urgeō, ēre, drive close to.

subvectō, āre, āvī, ātum, carry, ferry over.

sub-vehō, ere, -vexī, -vectum, bear up, bear.

sub-volvō, ere, roll up.

suc-cēdō, ere, -cessī, -cessum, enter; go up to, climb to, go under stoop to.

succēssus, ās, m., success.

suc-cingō, ere, -cinxī, -cinctum, gird about, gird.

suc-cumbō, ere, -cubui, -cubitum, yield, give way.

suc-curro, ere, -curri, -cursum, aid, help, succor; occur.

sūdō, āre, āvī, ātum, be soakea, be drenched, soak.

sūdor, ēris, m., sweat.

sucscō, ere, suēvi, suētum, be come accustomed; in perf., act. or pass., be accustomed, be wont.

sufferō, sufferre, sustuli, sublātum, endure, hold out.

suf-ficiō, ere, -feci, -fictum, color, suffuse; give, supply; suffice, be able.

suf-fundō, ere, -fūdī, -fūsum, overspread, fill.

sui, reflexive pron., 3rd pers., himself, herself, itself, themselves; him, her, them.

suleō, āre, āvī, ātum, plough.

suleus, ī, m., furrow; track.

sulphur, uris, n., sulphur.

sum, esse, fuī, be, exist, belong.

summa, ac, f., chief point, substance.

summus, a, um (superlative of superus), highest, top of, summit of; tip of; chief, supreme, greatest.

sūmō, ere, sūmpsi, sūmpsum, take, take up, put on, assume; adopt; w. poenas, wreak, inflict.

super, adv., above; from above further, besides; prep. w. acc. over, above, upon, beyond; w. ab. on, upon; about, of.
superbia, ae. f., pride, arrogance, haughtiness, insolence.
superbus, a. um. insolent, arrogant, haughty, proud; exultant in, proud of; tyrannous; magnificent, splendid, stately.
super-ermino, ère, rise above; tower above.
superimpono, ère, -positum, lay upon.
superne, adv., above.
superò, ère, àvì, àtum, mount, climb, ascend, surmount; pass beyond; win, gain; tower above; surpass, excel, pass; overcome; overwhelm; remain, survive.
super-sum, -esse, -ful, be left, remain, survive.
superus, a. um (comparative, superior, superlativa, supermus or summum, upper, higher, above; m. plur. as subst., superi, órum, the gods above, heaven; also to those in the lower world. men on earth.
supinus, a. um, on the back; up-turned.
suppl-eó, ère, évì, -étum, fill up, complete.
supplex, icis, suppliant, humble; as subst., a suppliant.
suppliciæ, adv., as a suppliant.
supplicium, ì, n., punishment, retribution.
sup-pônö, ère, -posui, -positum, place beneath, apply.
suprà, prep. w. acc., over, above.
suprémus, a. um (superlative of superus), highest; last, final; n. as adv., supremum, for the last time.
sùra, ae. f., calf; loosely, leg, ankle.
surgó, ère, surréxi, surréctum, raise, lift up, prick up; raise one's self up, arise, rise.
sísis, suis, m. and f., sow, boar, swine.
sus-ci pièo, ère, -cêpi, -ceptum, take up, catch; beget, bear; undertake, begin; reply.
suscitó, ère, àvì, àtum, stir up, kindle; arouse, excite, inflame.
spectátor, a, um, part. of spectum, look up at; gaze at.
spíri, ère, -spexi, -spectum, look up at.
suscipio, ère, -spexi, -spectum, look up at; gaze at.
suspiró, ère, àvì, àtum, sigh.
suítis, e, seceded.
suus, a. um, his, hers, its, theirs; one's own, one's proper.
Sychaus, ì, m., the husband of Dido.
Syrtis, is. f., shoal, quicksand; in plur., the Syrtis, two shallow bays on the northern coast of Africa.

T.
tábéo, ère, melt away; drip.
tábés, is. f., wasting, pining, aecay.
tábídas, a. um, wasting.
tabula, ae. f., plank, board.
tabulátum, ì, n., floor, story.
tábúm, í, n., foul matter, gore.
taceó, ère, ui, ìtum, be silent, be still.
tacitus, a. um, part. of taceo, silent, quiet, in silence; secret, hidden, unseen.
tactus, ús, m., touch.
taedæ, ae. f., pine-wood; torch, brand; bridal torch.
taedet, ère, taeduit or taesum est, impers., it disgusts, wearies; one is weary.
taenia, ae. f., ribbon, fillet.
taeter, tra, trum, fowl, loathsome.
tálaria, ítum, n. plur., sandals, shoes.
talentum, ì, n., talent, a Greek weight.
tális, e, such of such a kind, such as this, like this.
tam, adv., so.
tamen, conj., yet, still.
tandum, adv., at length, at last; pray, I pray.
tango, ere, tetigi, tactum, touch, reach; more, affect; meet, have to do with.
tantus, a, um, so great, so much, such; adv., tantum, so, so much, so far; only, merely, but.
tardans, antis, part. of tardo, sluggish, dull, torpid.
tardo, âre, âvi, âtum, delay, hinder, hamper.
tardus, a, um, slow, lingering, sluggish.
Tarentum, i, n., a town in southern Italy.
Tarquinius, i, m., Tarquin, name of two kings of Rome; also as adj., Tarquinian.
Tartareus, a, um, of Tartarus, infernal.
Tartarus, i, m.; plur., Tartara, orum, n., Tartarus, the abode of the lost.
taurinus, a, um, of a bull, a bull's.
taurus, i, m., bull, or.
tectum, i, n., roof; house, dwelling, home.
Tegaeus, a, um, of Tegae, a town in Arcadia, Tegaean.
tegmen (tegmen), minis, n., covering, clothing, cloak; skin.
tego, ere, testi, tectum, cover, shelter; shut up, hide, conceal; protect.
tegumen, see tegmen.
tela, ae, f., warp.
tellus, uris, f., earth, earth, country, ground.
tellum, i, n., missile, dart, weapon; hit, blow.
temerâre, âre, âvi, âtum, pollute, disgrace.
temnâre, ere, scorn, disdain, slight.
temperâre, âre, âvi, âtum, calm; appease; restrain.
tempestâs, tatis, f., time, season; weather; storm, tempest.
templum, i, n., temple, shrine.
temptô, see tentô.
tempus, oris, n., time, period; occasion, right time; circumstances, state of affairs; temple.
tenâx, âcis, persistent, obstinate.
tendo, ere, tetendi, tentum and tênsus, stretch, extend; direct, aim; strain; w. gressum, Iter, etc., or intrans., turn or bend one's steps, take one's way, go, proceed; try, strive.
tenebrae, ârum, f. plur., darkness, gloom.
tenebrôsus, a, um, dark, dim, gloomy.
Tenedos, i, f., an island near Troy.
tenêo, ere, tenri, tentum, have, hold; possess, inhabit; rule, control; hold possession; keep, keep fast, detain; bind, hold fast, restrain; cling to.
tener, era, erum, tender, soft, delicate.
tentô, âre, âvi, âtum (or temp-to.), try, test, make trial of; attempt; examine, explore; seek.
tentorium, i, n., tent.
tennis, e, thin, fine, slender; delicate, airy, light; feeble, poor, slight.
tenus, prep. w. abl., as far as, up to.
tepidus, a, um, warm.
ter, adv., thrice, three times.
terebro, âre, âvi, âtum, bore into, pierce.
teres, etis, smooth, rounded, polished.
tergeminus, a, um, threefold, triple.
tergum, I, n., back; hide, skin; a tergo, behind.
tergus, oris, n., back; skin, hide.
terinô, âre, âvi, âtum, bound, limit.
terminus, F, m., end, limit.
terni, ae, a, three each; three; also rarely in sing., triple.
VOCABULARY.

terō, ere, trivi, tritum, rub; graze; wear away, waste.
terra, ae, f., earth, land, ground; country; orbis terrarum, the whole world; personified, the Earth.
terrēnus, a, um, earthy, of earth.
terreō, ere, ut, itum, terrify, frighten; frightened, the Earth.
terribilis, e, terrible, dreadful.
terrificō, āre, terrify, appall.
terrificus, a, um, awful, awe-inspiring, boding.
territō, āre, alarm, affright.
tertius, a, um, third.
testis, is, m. and f., witness.
testor, ārī, ātus sum, bear witness; testify to; call to witness, swear by; entreat, declare.
testūdō, inis, f., a tortoise-shell; vault, vaulted roof; testudo or roof made of shields overlapping.

Teucer, cri, m., father-in-law of Dardanus; the son of Telamon, and half-brother of Ajax.

Teucrī, orum, m. plur., the Teucrids or descendants of Teucer, the Trojans.

Teucria, ae, f., the Teucrian land, Troy.

Teucrius, i, m., another form of Teucer.

texō, erē, texū, textum, weave, interweave; join, frame, build.
textilis, e, woven, of the loom.
thalamus, i, m., chamber, bridal-chamber; marriage, wedlock; cell.

Thalia, ae, f., a sea-nymph.

Thapsus, i, f., a city in Sicily.

theātrum, i, n., theatre.

Thēkæ, ārum, f., Thebes, a city of Boeotia, in Greece.

Thersilochus, i, m., an ally of the Trojans.

thēsaurus, i, m., treasure, hoard.

Théseus, ei and eos, m., a mythical king of Athens, who visited the lower world and returned in safety.

Thessandrus, i, m., a Greek warrior.

Thetis, idis, f., a sea-nymph, and mother of Achilles.

Thoä, anis, m., a Greek warrior.

Thrācius, a, um, Thracian, of Thrace.

Thrāx, ācis, m., a Thracian.

Thrēcius, a, um, Thracian, of Thrace.

Thrēssa, ae, f. adj., Thracian.

Thybris, is, m. (=Tiberis), the Tiber.

Thylias (Thyias), adis, f., a Bacchante, a female worshipper of Bacchus.

Thymbraeus, i, m., Thymbraeus, of Thymbra, a city near Troy where Apollo had a temple; as subst., god of Thymbra, i.e., Apollo.

Thymoctēs, ae, m., a Trojan.

thyrum, i, n., thyme.

Tiberīnus, a, um, of the Tiber; as subst., the Tiber.

tigris, is (idis), m. and f., tiger, tigress.

Timāvns, i, m., a river of Italy, flowing into the upper Adriatic.

timēō, ēre, úi, fear, be afraid of, be alarmed, be anxious.

timidus, a, um, fearful, timid.

timor, orīs, m., fear, dread.

tingō, ere, tinxi, tintum, dip, bathe, plunge.

Tisiphonē, és, f., one of the Furies.

Titan, ānis, m., a Titan, one of a race of giants; also the Sun, as a son of one of the Titans.

Tītānius, a, um, Titanian, of the Titans; of the Sun-god.

Tīthōnus, i, m., husband of Aurora, the goddess of the dawn.

tītubō, āre, āvi, ātum, totter, stumble.

Tītys, i, m., a giant who offered violence to Latona.

Tmarius, a, um, of Tmaros, a mountain in Epirus, Tmarian.
togiatus, a, um, wearing the toga, gownet.
tolerabilis, e, endurable, bearable.
tollō, ere, sustulī, sublatum, lift, raise; take away, bear away.
tondēō, ēre, totondūtī, tōnsum, shear, cut close, trim; graze, feed on.
tonitrus, ūs, m., thunder.
tonō, āre, tonulī, tonitūnum, thunder, roar; call loudly upon.
Torquatus, ī, m., T. Manlius Torquatus, a famous Roman warrior.
torquēō, ēre, torsi, tortum, turn, turn about, swing around, whirl, twist; toss up; hurl, fling; sway, rule.
torrens, entis, m., torrent.
torreō, ēre, ut, tostum, parch, roast; boil, rage.
tortus, ūs, m., twisting, writting, coil.
torus, i, m., cushion, couch.
torvus, a, um, grim, savage.
tot, indecl., so many, these many.
totidem, indecl., just as many, the same number.
totius, adv., so often, as often.
totus, a, um, all, the whole.
trabs (trabēs), trabis, f., beam, timber; ship.
tractabilis, e, manageable; yielding; non tractabilis, inclement.
tractus, ūs, m., region, quarter.
trā-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, give over, surrender, yield.
trahō, ere, traxī, tractum, draw; drag; draw down; lead along; drag out, draw out, prolong.
trā-jiciō, ere, -jēcī, -jectum, throw across; pass over, cross; pierce.
trām-es, -itis, m., by-path, path, course.
trānō, āre, āvī, ātum, swim, cross; sail through, fly through.
tranquillus, a, um, quiet, calm; n. as subst., tranquillum, t. n., calm weather.
trans, prep. w. acc., across, through, over, beyond.
trans-scribō (trans-scribō), ere, -scripsī, -scriptum, enrol anew, transfer.
trans-curro, ere, -currī (-encurrī, -cursum, run, shoot, dart across.
trans-cō, -ere, -īvi (-īvī, -ītum, cross; pass, pass by.
trans-ferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, transfer, carry.
trans-fugō, ere, -fugī, -fugum, pierce,transfix.
trans-mittō, ere, -miitī, -missum, send across; hand over; in pass., cross.
transportō, āre, āvī, ātum, carry across, bear over.
trānstrum, ē, n., thwart, bench, for rowers.
transversus, a, um, part. of transvere, athwart; across one's course.
treme-faciō, ēre, -fēcī, -fac tum, cause to tremble.
tremefactus, a, um, part. of tremefaciō, shaking, trembling, quaking, shuddering.
tremendus, a, um, part. of tremo, dreadful, awful.
tremescō, ēre, tremble; tremble at, shudder at.
tremō, ere, -ūi, tremble, quiver, shake; tremble at.
tremor, ōris, m., trembling, quiver, shudder.
trepidō, āre, āvī, ātum, be in alarm, tremble, flutter; hurry to and fro, be all excitement.
trepidus, a, um, trembling, alarmed, agitated, anxious, in confusion.
trēs, tria, three.
tricepor, oris, three-bodied, triple.
tridēns, entis, three-pronged, triple-pointed; m. as subst., trident.
VOCABULARY.

triëtëriëns, a. um. biennial, recurring every second year.

tri- faux, -faucis, triple-throated.

triginta, indecl. thirty.

tri-lëx, -lëcis, triple-woven, three-fold.

Trinaëria, ae, f. (the three-cornered land), Sicily.

Trinaërius, a. um. Sicilian, of Sicily.

Trionës, um. m. plur. plough-oxen; the two constellations of the Bear.

triplëx, icis, threefold, triple.

tri-pûs, -podis, m. tripod; the seat of the priestess who gave oracles at Delphi, hence, oracles.

tristis, e. sad, sorrowful, gloomy, wretched, dark; deadly, dreadful.

trisulcus, a. um. triple-cloven, three-forked.

Trítôn, önís, m. a sea-god, son of Neptune; plur. sea-gods.

Trítónia, ae, f. the Tritonian, Minerva, a name of uncertain origin.

Tritónis, idís, f. the Tritonian, Minerva.

triumphô, âre, âvî, âtum, triumph over, conquer.

triumphus, Î, m. triumph, victory.

Trívia, ae, f. (the goddess of the three ways) Hecate or Diana, who was worshipped at cross-roads.

trivium, Î, n. (where three ways meet), cross-roads, cross-way.

Trôas, adis, f. Trojan woman.

Trôllus, î, m. a son of Priam.

Trôja, ae, f. Troy, the name of a city and of a game.

Trôjânus, a. um. Trojan, of Troy.

Trôjugena, ae, m. and f. Trojan-born, a Trojan.

Trôius, a. um. Trojan, of Troy.

Trôs, òís, m. an ancient king of Phrygia; hence, Trojan; a Trojan.

trucidô, âre, âvî, âtum, slaughter, butcher, cut down.

trudis, is, f. pole.

trûdô, ere, trûsî, trûsum, push, shove, thrust.

truncus, î, m. trunk.

trunciûs, a. um. lopped, stripped of its branches; mutilated, disfigured.

tu, pron. thou, you.

tuba, ae, f. trumpet.

tueôr, ēri, ētus (tûtus) sum, look at, gaze at; guard, protect, defend.

Tullus, Î, m. Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome.

tum, adv. then, at that time; now, thereupon.

tumeô, ère, swell, be swollen.

tumidus, a. um. swollen, huge; swelling, rising.

tumultus, ûs, m. tumult, uproar, noise, clamor; uprising, war.

tumulus, î, m. mound, hillock; tomb.

tune, adv. then, at that time.

tundô, ere, tutudî, tûnsum or tûsum, beat, strike, buffet; assault, drive.

turba, ae, f. confusion; throng, crowd, herd.

turbidus, a. um. wild, confused, stormy; troubled, agitated.

turbô, âre, âvî, âtum, disturb, agitate, drive in confusion; trouble, confuse; alarm, spread panic.

turbô, inis, m. whirlwind.

tûreus, a. um. of frankincense.

tûricremus, a. um. incense-burning, smoking with incense.

turna, ae, f. troop, squadron.

turpis, e. foul, filthy; base, disgraceful.

turris, is, f. tower, turret.

turritis, a. um. turreted, crowned with towers; towering.

tûs, tûris, n. incense, frankincense.

tûtâmen, minis, n. defence, protection, safeguard.
tuttor, ári, átus sum, protect, defend, support.

tutus, a, um, part. of tueor, safe, secure, sheltered; n. as subst., a place of safety, shelter.

tun, a, um, thy, your, thine, yours.

Tydenes, et and eos, m., a famous Greek warrior, father of Diomede.

Tyindès, ae, m., son of Tydenes, Diomede.

Tyuddarís, idis, f., the daughter of Tyndarús, Helen.

Typhoénus, a, um, of Typhoénus, a giant slain by the thunderbolts of Jove, Typhocan.

tyrannus, l, m., king; tyrant.

Tyrius, a, um, Tyrian, of Tyre; m. as subst., Tyrit, orum, m. plur., the Tyrians.

Tyrrhénus, a, um, Tyrrhenian, Tuscan, Tuscan.

Tyrs (Tyros), l, f., Tyre, a city of Phoenicia.

U.

über, eris, n., teat, udder; breast, bosom; richness, fertility.

über, eris, rich, fertile.

ubl, rel. adv., where, when, as soon as; interrog., where?

ubique, adv., anywhere; everywhere.

Ucalegón, ontis, m., a Trojan.

údus, a, um, wet, damp, moist, dank.

uleícor, í, ultus sum, average one's self on; average.

Ulixès, is (ei or í, m., king of Ithaca, one of the leading Greeks before Troy.

úllus, a, um, any; anyone.

ulmus, í, f., elm, elm-tree.

ulterior, íus, comparative, further, farther.

ultimus, a, um, superlative, furthest, remotest, extreme; latest, last; uttermost, utmost.

ultor, óris, m., avenger.

ultra, adv., further, beyond, beside; prep. w. acc., beyond.

ultrix, leis, avenging.

ultró, adv., on the other side, beyond; besides, too, more than this; of one's own accord, voluntarily; without designing it.

ululátus, ús, m., crying, shrieking, waiting.

ululó, áre, ávi, átum, cry, shriek, wail, howl; resound, echo; part. ululátus, invoked with cries, cried on.

ulva, ae, f., sedge.

umbó, ónis, m., boss (of a shield.)

umbra, ae, f., shade, shadow; ghost, phantom.

umbrifer, era, erum, shady, shadowy.

umbró, áre, ávi, átum, over-shadow, make dim.

úmeetó, áre, ávi, átum, wet, bedew, bathe.

uménis, entis, part. of umaén, damp, moist, dewy.

umerus, l, m., shoulder.

umorí, a, um, damp, dewy, moist, watery, of vapor.

unquam, unquam, adv., at any time, ever.

únà, adv., together, along with, at the same time, at once.

únanímus, a, um, of the same mind, sympathizing.

uncus, a, um, hooked, crooked, curved.

unda, ae, f., wave, billow, sea.

unde, adv., whence, from whom, from which.

undique, adv., on all sides, from all sides.

undó, áre, ávi, átum, eddy, whirl, wave; boil, bubble.

undósus, a, um, boisterous, stormy; wave-beaten.

unguis, is, m., nail; talon, claw.

unguo ungó, ere, unxi, mucedum, smear, anoint; oil, pitch.

unquam, see unquam.
VOCABULARY.

unus, a, um, one; the same; alone, only.
urbs, is, f., city.
urgo, ère, ursi, press, drive, force; press hard, overwhelm, weigh down.
urna, ae, f., jar, urn.
uró, ere, ússi, Ústum, burn; fret, vex, annoy; in pass., burn, be inflamed with passion.
ursa, ae, f., she-bear, bear.
usquam, adv., anywhere.
usque, adv., constantly, continually; all the way, quite.
úsus, ús, m., use.
ut or uti, adv., how, as; just as; when; conj. w. subj., that, in order that, so that; w. verbs of fearing, that not.
utecumque, adv., however, whenever.
uterque, utraque, utrumque, each, both; either.
uterus, ï, m., womb; belly.
utinam, conj., O that; would that.
útor, I, úsus sum, use, make use of; enjoy.
utraque, adv., in both directions, from side to side.
uxórus, a, um, devoted to one's wife, fond, doting.

V.
vacea, ae, f., cow.
vacó, áre, ávi, átum, be empty, be free; impers, there is time or leisure.
avæus, a, um, empty, vacant; deserted; idle.
vádó, ere, go, march, advance.
vadum, ï, n., shallow, shoal; bottom of the sea, the depths; the waves.
vágina, ae, f., scabbard, sheath.
vágitus, õs, m., wailing, crying.
vagor, ãri, átus sum, roam, wander, rove; spread abroad.
valeó, ëre, uf, ìtum, be strong, be powerful; be able, have power, avail; imperative, valè, farewell.
validus, a, um, stout, strong, vigorous, sturdy.
vallès (vallis, is, f., valley, vale.
vâmus, a, um, empty; idle, vain; groundless, false.
vapor, õris, m., steam, vapor; heat, fire.
varius, a, um, different, various, changing, manifold; jickle; many-colored.
vastó, áre, ávi, átum, lay waste, devastate, ravage.
vastus, a, um, desolate; vast, huge, enormous; mighty.
vátês, is, m. and f., prophet, seer, soothsayer; bard, poet.
-ve, enclitic conj., or.
vecétó, áre, ávi, átum, carry, convey.
vehó, ere, vexi, veectum, bear, carry, convey; in pass. rude, sail.
vel, conj., or; vel—vel, either—or.
vélâmen, minis, n., veil, robe.
Vellinus, a, um, of Velia, a town of Lucania, Velian.
vélivolus, a, um, sail-winged, studded with sails.
velló, ere, vulsi, vulsum, pluck, pull, tear, wrench; pull up.
vellus, eris, n., fleece; fillet or band of wool.
vélò, áre, ávi, átum, cover, veil, crown, deck, adorn; part., velátus, sail-clad.
vélòx, õcis, swift, fleet, rapid.
vélum, ï, n., sail; covering, canvas.
velut, velutí, adv., just as, as, as if.
véna, ae, f., vein.
vénábulum, ï, n., hunting-spear.
vénátrix, ícis, f., huntress.
ven-dó, ere, -didi, -ditum, sell.
venénnum, ï, n., poison, venom; magical charm.
venerábilis, c, revered.
Veneró, áre, ávi, átum, also as dep., veneror, ári, átus sum, worship, adore; pray to; beseech.

Venia, ae, f., favor, indulgence, grace, boon.

Venio, íre, véni, ventum, come.

Vénor, áre, átus sum, hunt, chase.

Venter, tris, m., belly; hunger.

Ventosus, a, um, windy, stormy.

Ventus, i, m., wind.

Venus, eris, f., Venus, the goddess of love and beauty; love.

Verber, eris, n. (chiefly in plur.), lash, whip.

Verberó, áre, ávi, átum, lash, beat, strike.

Verbum, i, n., word.

Véré, adv., truly.

Verseor, éri, itus sum, fear, be afraid.

Veró, adv., in truth, truly; indeed, but.

Verró, ere, verrí, versum, sweep, sweep over.

Verso, áre, ávi, átum, turn, turn over; drive about, begot about; think over, meditate, revolve; practice, try to carry out.

Versus, us, m., line, row.

Vertex, ícis, m., whirlpool, eddy; crown, head; crest, top, peak, summit.

Verto, ere, -ti, -sum, turn; turn about, reverse, change; drive, ply, direct; turn up, toss up; overturn, overthrow; in pass. or w. reflexive, turn one's course, go, proceed, tend; revolve, roll round.

Veru, us, n., spit.

Vérum, adv., truly; but, yet.

Vérus, a, um, true, real; n. as subst., vérum, i, n. (usually plur.), the truth.

Vescor, i, feed on.

Vesper, eris and eri, m., the evening star; the west.

Vesta, ae, f., the goddess of the hearth and household.

Vester, tra, trum, your, yours.

Vestibulum, i, n., entrance, vestibule, porch.

Vestigium, i, n., foot-print, step; foot; trace, sign, token.

Vestigó, áre, ávi, átum, trace; search for, seek out.

Vestio, íre, ávi it, átum, clothe, cover.

Vestis, is, f., clothing, attire, garment, robe, dress; hangings, coverings.

Vetó, äre, -ri, -ritum, forbid, prohibit.

Vetus, eris, old, ancient, former.

Vetustás, tátis, f., age; lapse of time.

Vetustus, a, um, old, ancient.

Vexó, áre, ávi, átum, agitate; annoy, distress, harass.

Via, ae, f., way, road, path, street; journey, passage; means, manner, course.

Viátor, oris, m., wayfarer, traveler.

Vibró, áre, ávi, átum, brandish; quiver.

Vitium, a, um, near, neighboring, at hand, hard by.

Vetus, gen. (nom. not found), f., change, interchange; chance, lot, fortune; post, place, duty.

Vieissim, adv., in turn.

Victor, oris, m., victor, conqueror; as adj., victorious, triumphant.

Victória, ae, f., victory, triumph, conquest.

Victrix, ícis, victorious, triumphant.

Victus, ús, m., food, sustenance.

Videó, ère, vidi, visum, see; perceive, observe; in pass., be seen, seem; impersonal, seem best, please.

Vigeó, ère, thrive, gain strength; be powerful, have influence.

Vigil, ilis, watchful, sleepless; m., as subst., watchman.

Vigilo, áre, ávi, átum, awake; be watchful.

Vigiunt, twenty.
VOCABULARY.

VIGOR, ORIS, m., vigor, force, strength, energy.

VILUS, I, m., shaggy hair; pile, nap.

VIMEN, MINIS, n., pliant twig, shoot.

VINCIÔ, ÌRE, VINXI, VINETUM, bind, tie.

VINCEÔ, ERE, VICI, VICETUM, conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue; surpass, excel; win, be successful.

VINCEULUM (VINELUM), I, n., bond, fetter, band; thong; tie, bond (of wedlock).

VINDICÖ, ARE, ÁVL, ĀTUM, deliver, rescue.

VINUM, I, n., vine.

VIOLABILIS, E, violable.

VIOLENTUS, A, UM, violent, boisterous, blustering.

VILOLO, ARE, ÁVL, ĀTUM, violate, injure, profane.

VIPERUS, A, UM, of a viper, snaky.

VIR, I, m., man; husband; hero.

VIRECTUM, I, n., green place, turf.

VIREO, ÊRE, be green, bloom.

VIRGA, AE, F., branch, bough; wand; rod.

VIRGINEUS, A, UM, of a maiden, maidenly.

VIRGO, INIS, F., maiden, virgin.

VIRGULTUM, I, n., thicket, copse.

VIRIDANS, ANTIS, green.

VIRIDIS, E, green; fresh, blooming, vigorous.

VIRILIS, E, manly, heroic.

VIRTUS, TUTIS, I, munliness, courage, valor: excellence, virtue; heroic or valiant deed.

VIS (VIS), F., strength, power, might; force, violence; number.

VISCEM, I, N., mistletoe.

VISEUS, ERIS, N. (generally in plur.), the vital parts, entrails; flesh; metaphorically, bouquets, vitalis.

VISIO, ERE, VISI, VISUM, go to see, visit; examine.

VISUM, I, N., sight, vision.

VISUS, US, M., view, sight, vision.

VITA, AE, F., life, existence; shade, soul, spirit.

VITÁLIS, E, of life, vital.

VITÔ, ARE, ÁVI, ĀTUM, avoid, shun.

VITTA, AE, F., fillet, band, chaplet.

VITULUS, I, M., bullock, steer.

VLVIDUS, A, UM, spirited, eager, keen.

VIVÔ, ERE, VIXI, VICETUM, live, be alive, pass one's life; live on, remain.

VIVUS, A, UM, alive, living; life-like; natural.

VIX, ADV., hardly, scarcely, with difficulty.

VOCIFEROR, ARÍ, ĀTUS SUM, shou, cry, cry aloud, shriek.

VOCÔ, ARE, ÁVI, ĀTUM, call, summon; call upon, invoke; name.

VOLANS, ANTIS, part. of volo, as subst., m. and f., a winged creature.

VOLATILIS, E, flying.

VOLÊNS, ENTIS, part. of volo, willing, ready.

VOLTÔ, ARE, ÁVI, ĀTUM, fly, flit or flutter about.

VOLÔ, VELLE, VOLUI, wish, be willing; ordain, will; intend, mean.

VOLÔ, ARE, ÁVI, ĀTUM, fly; rush, speed, dart.

VOLUCER, CRIS, ERE, flying, winged, swift; fleeting; f. as subst., volucris, is, f., bird.

VOLUMEN, MINIS, N., coil, fold, roll.

VOLUNTAS, TATIS, F., wish, desire, good will, consent.

VOLUPTAS, TATIS, F., pleasure, joy, delight.

VOLUTÔ, ARE, ÁVI, ĀTUM, roll, roll back; make resound, re-echo; grovel; revolve; ponder.

VOLVÔ, ERE, VOLVI, VOLUTUM, roll; roll on, sweep along, whirl; roll up, roll over, send rolling, send whirling; unroll; roll round; revolve, ponder; in pass. w. reflexive force, roll, roll round wheel, glide; roll down, fall.
| vom-o, voc-e, -um, -itum | pour forth, send forth. |
| vorag-o, inis, f., abyss, gulf, chasm, whirlpool. |
| voro, are, avi, atum, swallow up, engulf. |
| voto, i, n., vow, prayer; votive offering. |
| vooe-o, ere, vovi, votum, vow. |
| vox, voeis, f., voice, cry, sound; word, speech. |
| Vulcauns, i, m., the god of fire; hence, fire. |
| vulgo, are, avi, atum, spread abroad, make known, publish. |
| vulgo, adv., commonly; everywhere. |
| vulgus, i, m. and n., the common people; crowd, herd; mob. |
| vulnus, eris, n., wound, blow. |
| vultur, uris, m., vulture. |
| vultus, us, m., countenance, face; aspect, expression; eyes. |

**X.**

| Xaithus, i, m., a river near Troy; a river in Epirus; a river in Lycia. |

**Z.**

| Zacynthos, i, f., an island in the Ionian sea. |
| Zephyrus, i, m., the west wind; wind. |