BELLS ILLUSTRATED CLASSICS

HORACE
ODES. BOOK I

C.G. BOTTING B.A.
Section I: 7, 14, 32, 61, 103, 23, 7

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THE ODES OF HORACE

BOOK I
Augustus Caesar.
HORATI CARMINUM

LIBER I

EDITED BY

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BELL'S ILLUSTRATED CLASSICS.

These volumes are issued in three forms—
1. With Notes and Vocabulary complete, is. 6d.
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My object in this little book has been to keep in view the requirements of the student working with or without a translation for the ordinary public examinations, and at the same time those of the schoolboy to whom the use of a translation is prohibited. The former will, I hope, find the Vocabulary of Proper Names and the Appendices useful for getting up the grammatical and subject matter; while in the notes I have translated the more difficult passages, so that the average boy may have enough to exercise his ingenuity without finding the task a hopeless one. My aim has been that a pupil of ordinary intelligence can obtain a fair knowledge of the book without reference to any other work on the subject: it seems to me inconsistent to give a boy a vocabulary, presumably to save him the unnecessary labour of turning over the leaves of a Lexicon, and yet refer him to a Classical Dictionary for historical allusions.
I acknowledge my deep indebtedness to the editions of Wickham and Page, to the translation by Lee and Lonsdale, and to Gildersleeve and Lodge's Latin Grammar.

I shall be most grateful for any corrections or suggestions.

C. G. BOTTING.

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INTRODUCTION

Life of Horace.

Birth. Quintus Horatius Flaccus was born in B.C. 65 at Venusia in Apulia. His father was a freedman, who, however, had ceased to be a slave before the birth of his son. He then became a collector of taxes, and managed to make enough money to buy a small farm.

Early Education at Rome. Though not rich he gave his son a good education. At the age of twelve Horace went to Rome, where he attended the school of Orbilius, whose flogging power so impressed his pupil that, in after life, he calls him plagosus Orbilius, 'Orbilius of many blows.'

Completed at Athens. Horace's education was completed at Athens. This would correspond to a modern University career. While he was in that city Brutus came there, after the death of Caesar in 44, and Horace joined his army.

Fights at Philippi. He received the rank of military tribune (roughly corresponding to our lieutenant), and fought at Philippi: in one of his odes (II. 7. 9) he tells us how he fled with the vanquished Republicans, leaving his shield on the field of battle.
Returns to Rome. After obtaining a pardon from the victorious party he devoted himself to peaceful pursuits in Rome. His paternal estate had been confiscated, but he obtained sufficient money to purchase a clerkship in the quaestor's office, devoting his leisure to poetry.

Introduced to Maecenas and Augustus. His poems attracted the notice of Virgil and Varius, who introduced him to Maecenas (B.C. 39), the minister of Augustus, and a generous patron of literature. Horace soon became his intimate friend and a valued member of the literary coterie that lived under his patronage, and comprised nearly all the prominent men of talent in Rome. From Maecenas Horace received a Sabine farm sufficient to maintain him in comfort for the rest of his life. To Maecenas also he owed his introduction to Augustus who had a high opinion of his poems, some of which were written at his request.

Death. Horace died in B.C. 8, aged nearly fifty-seven.

Appearance. Horace has left us a description of his appearance. He was short and dark, and in later years grew fat. His health was not always good, and he suffered from an affliction of the eyes.

Character. Though on the whole frugal and abstemious, Horace enjoyed conviviality. Though of a quick temper he was not malicious, and seems to have been an agreeable companion and a warm-hearted friend. He refers to Virgil with affectionate appreciation, and he is never tired of reiterating his gratitude to Maecenas. He was essentially a man of the world and strongly disclaims the position of a philosopher; if anything he was an Epicurean, but not in a speculative sense of the term. He was never married.
INTRODUCTION

Horace's works are:

1. The Epodes: these are the least successful of his poems. They are flat, immature, and often deliberately coarse.

2. The Odes in four books and the Carmen Saeculare. These comprise many and various subjects. Some are playful love poems, some are addressed to friends. Many are of a patriotic nature, written at the suggestion of Augustus.

3. The Satires: full of kindly criticism and never malevolent.

4. The Epistles: these show an advance on the Satires, which in subject matter they somewhat resemble, being marked by a maturity of taste and refinement.

5. The Ars Poetica: a discussion of dramatic poetry. It has exercised a considerable influence on the development of the drama.

Horace cannot perhaps from every point of view be described as a great artist; and yet his poems have perhaps found more favour with posterity than the work of any of his contemporaries. No Roman poet has been so frequently quoted in English books or in every-day conversation. While not distinguished for any especial originality of thought his poems have always been found to possess a certain irresistible charm, and his good sense, his broad humanity, his perfect urbanity cannot fail to appeal to his readers.

But if the ideas in his poems are not remarkably original, their form is unexceptionable. As a master of metre he is pre-eminent. While taking the metres of Greek predecessors, 'tuning Greek measures to the
Italian lyre,' he has in many cases improved upon his models. Ovid calls him *numerosus Horatius*, 'Horace of many metres.' His philosophy may be trite and commonplace; his passion half-hearted and superficial, but the exquisite workmanship of the Odes will ensure their claim to recognition as long as Latin literature is read.

Of the many attempts to translate Horace few can be said to have achieved any real success. He is a master of the art of expressing a great deal with a small expenditure of energy, and a translator has to choose between spoiling a fine point by expansion or omitting it altogether. The best prose translation is that by Lee and Lonsdale. Of verse translations there are many, the best, perhaps, being that of Conington. Ode I. 5 is given below as a specimen of this translation:

'What slender youth, besprinkled with perfume,
Courts you on roses in some grotto's shade?
  Fair Pyrrha, say, for whom
  Your yellow hair you braid,

'So trim, so simple! Ah! how oft shall he
Lament that faith can fail, that gods can change,
  Viewing the rough black sea
  With eyes to tempests strange,

'Who now is basking in your golden smile,
And dreams of you still fancy-free, still kind,
  Poor fool, nor knows the guile
  Of the deceitful wind!

'Woe to the eyes you dazzle without cloud
Untried! For me, they show in yonder fane
  My dripping garments, vow'd
    To Him who curbs the main.'
The following is Milton’s translation of the same Ode:—

‘What slender youth, bedew’d with liquid odours,
   Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave,
   Pyrrha? For whom bind’st thou
   In wreaths thy golden hair,

‘Plain in thy neatness? O how oft shall he
   On faith and changed gods complain, and seas
   Rough with black winds, and storms
   Unwonted shall admire!

‘Who now enjoys thee credulous, all gold,
   Who always vacant, always amiable
   Hopes thee, of flattering gales
   Unmindful. Hapless they

‘T’ whom thou untried seem’st fair. Me, in my vow’d
   Picture, the sacred wall declares to have hung
   My dank and dropping weeds
   To the stern god of sea.’

**Metres.**

1. The *Alcaic*, named after Alcaeus, the Greek lyric poet of Lesbos who invented it.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ode 9, 16, 17, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 35, 37 are written in this metre.}
\end{align*}
\]

It has been employed by Tennyson in his ode to Milton, beginning—

Oh mighty-mouthed inventor of harmonies,
Oh skilled to sing of Time and Eternity,
   God-gifted organ-voice of England,
   Milton, a name to resound for ages.
2. The *Sapphic*, so called from Sappho, the Greek poetess of Lesbos.

First three lines—

```
- o  | - - | - | o  o  | - o  | - o
```

Last line—

```
- o  o  | - o
```

Odes 2, 10, 12, 20, 22, 25, 30, 32, 38 are written in this metre. It has been employed with great success by Swinburne: also in the famous—

Needy knife-grinder, whither art thou going?
Long is the way, thy wheel is out of order:
Cold is the wind, thy coat has got a hole in't,
So have thy breeches.

In this, however, the rules for short and long are not strictly followed.

3. The *Asclepiad* metres: said to be called after their inventor, but nothing is known of him.

First Asclepiad: used in Ode 1—

```
- - | - o  o  | - | - o  o  | - o  o
```

Second Asclepiad: used in Odes 3, 13, 19, 36—

```
- - | - o  o  - | o  o
- - | - o  o  - | - o  o  - | o  o
```

Third Asclepiad: used in Odes 6, 15, 24, 33.
First three lines—

```
- - | - o  o  - | - o  o  - | o  o
```

Last line—

```
- - | - o  o  - | o  o
```
INTRODUCTION

Fourth Asclepiad: used in Odes 5, 14, 21, 23.

First two lines—

- - | - - - - | - - \\

Third line—

- - | - - - - | - \\

Fourth line—

- - | - - - - | - - \\

Fifth Asclepiad: used in Odes 11, 18—

- - | - - - - | - - \\

4. The **Alcmanian**: used in Odes 7, 28—

- - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - \\

5. The **Fourth Archilochian**: used in Ode 4—

- - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - \\

6. The **Major Sapphic**: used in Ode 8—

- - - | - - | - \\

- - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - \\
CARMINUM
LIBER PRIMUS

I.

Maecenas atavis edite regibus,
o et praesidium et dulce decus meum:
sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
collegisse iuvat, metaque servidis
evitata rotis palmaque nobilis
terrarum dominos evexit ad deos;
hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium
certat tergeminis tollere honoribus:
illum, si proprio condidit horreo
quicquid de Libycis verritur areis.
gaudèntem patrios findere sarculo

agros Attalicis condicionibus
numquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypria
Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare;
luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum
mercator metuens otium et oppidi
laudat rura sui: mox reficit rates
quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.
est qui nec veteris pocula Massici
nec partem solido demere de die
spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto
stratus, nunc ad aquae lene caput sacrae.
multos castra iuva\textsuperscript{et} et lituo tubae
permixtus sonitus bellaque matri\textsuperscript{bus}
destata. manet sub \textit{Iove} frigido
venator tenerae coniugis immemor,
seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus,
seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.
me doctarum hederae praemia frontium
dis miscent superis, me gelidum nemus
Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
secernunt populo, si neque tibias
Euterpe cohibet nec Polyhymnia
Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton.
quod si me lyricis vatibus inseres,
sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

II.

Iam satis terris nivis atque dirae
grandinis misit pater et rubente
dextra sacras iaculatus arces
terruit urbem,
terruit gentes, grave ne rediret
saeculum Pyrrhae nova monstra questae,
onne cum Proteus pecus egit altos
visere montes,
piscium et summa genus haesit ulmo, nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, et superiecto pavidae natarunt aequore dammae.

vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis litore Etrusco violenter undis ire deiectum monumenta regis templaque Vestae,

Iliae dum se nimium querenti iactat ultorem, vagus et sinistra labitur ripa Iove non probante uxorius amnis.

audiet cives acuisse ferrum, quo graves Persae melius perirent, audiet pugnas vitio parentum rara iuventus.

quem vocet divum populus ruentis imperi rebus? prece qua fatigent virgines sanctae minus audientem carmina Vestam?

cui dabit partes scelus expiandi Iuppiter? tandem venias precamur nube candentes umeros amictus, augur Apollo;
sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens, quam Iocus circum volat et Cupido; sive neglectum genus et nepotes respicis auctor,
heu nimis longo satiate ludo,  
quem iuvat clamor galeaeque leves,  
acer et Mauri peditis cruentum  
vultus in hostem;  
sive mutata iuvenem figura  
ales in terris imitaris, almae  
filius Maiae, patiens vocari  
Caesaris ultor:

serus in caelum redeas diuque  
laetus intersis populo Quirini,  
neve te nostris vitiis iniquum  
ocior aura  
tollat; hic magno's potius triumphos,  
hic ames dici pater atque princeps,  
neu sinas Medos equitare inultos  
te duce, Caesar.

III.

Sic te diva potens Cypri,  
sic fratres Helenae, lucida sidera,  
ventorumque regat pater  
obstrictis alis praeter Iapyga,  
navis, quae tibi creditum  
debes Vergilium, finibus Atticis  
reddas incolumem precor  
et serves animae dimidium meae.  
illi robur et aes triplex  
circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci
commisit pelago ratem
primus, nec timuit praezipitem Africum
decertantem Aquilonibus,
nec tristes Hyadas, nec rabiem Noti,

quo non arbiter Hadriae
maior, tollere seu ponere vult freta.
quam mortis timuit gradum,
qui siccis oculis monstra natantia,
LIBER I. III, IV

qui vidit mare turbidum et infames scopulos Acroceraunia?
nequiquam deus abscedit prudens Oceano dissociabili terras, si tamen impiae non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.
audax omnia perpeti gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas:
audax Iapeti genus ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit;
post ignem aetheria domo subductum macies et nova febrium terris incubuit cohors, semotique prius tarda necessitas leti corripuit gradum.
expertus vacuum Daedalus aera pinnis non homini datis;
perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.
nil mortalibus ardui est: caelum ipsum petimus stultitia, neque per nostrum patimur scelus iracunda Iovem ponere fulmina.

IV.
Solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, trahuntque siccas machinae carinas, ac neque iam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni, nec prata canis albicant pruinis. iam Cytherea choros ducit Venus imminente luna, iunctaeque Nymphis Gratiae decentes
alterno terram quotiunt pede, dum graves Cyclopum
Vulcanus ardens urit officinas.
nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto,
aut flore, terrae quem ferunt solutae;

nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,
seu poscat agna sive malit haedo.
pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas regumque turres. o beate Sesti,
vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat incohare longam.
iam te premet nox fabulaeque manes
et domus exilis Plutonia: quo simul mearis,
hec regna vini sortiere talis.
nec tenerum Lycidan mirabere, quo calet iuventus
nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt.

V.
Quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa
perfusus liquidis urget odoribus
grato, Pyrrha, sub antro?
cui flavam religas comam,
simplex munditiis? heu quotiens fidem
mutatosque deos flebit et aspera
nigris aequora ventis
emirabitur insolens,
qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea,
qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem
sperat, nescius auroae
fallacis. miseri quibus
intemptata nites: me tabula sacer
votiva paries indicat uvida
suspendisse potenti
vestimenta maris deo.

VI.
Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
victor Maeronii carminis alite,
quam rem cumque ferox navibus aut equis
miles te duce gessorit.
nos, Agrippa, neque haec dicere, nec gravem 5
Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii,
neque cursus duplicis per mare Ulixei,
nec saevam Pelopis domum
conamur, tenues grandia, dum pudor
imbellisque lyrae Musa potens vetat
laudes egregii Caesaris et tuas
culpa deterere ingeni.

quis Martem tunica tectum adamantina
digne scripserit aut pulvere Troico
nigrum Merionen aut ope Palladis
   Tydiden superis parem?
nos convivia, nos proelia virginum
sectis in iuvenes unguibus acrium
cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur,
   non praeter solitum leves.

VII.
Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon aut Mytilenen
 aut Ephesum bimarisve Corinthi
moenia vel Baccho Thebas vel Apolline Delphos
   insignes aut Thessala Tempe;
sunt quibus unum opus est intactae Palladis urben
carmine perpetuo celebrare et
undique deceptam fronti praeponere olivam;
plurimus in Iunonis honorem
aptum dicet equis Argos ditesque Mycenas:
   me nec tam patiens Lacedaemon
nec tam Larissae percussit campus opimae
quam domus Albuneae resonantis
et praeceps Anio ac Tiburni lucus et uda
mobilibus pomaria rivis.

albus ut obscuro deterget nubila caelo
saepe Notus neque parturit imbres
perpetuos, sic tu sapiens finire memento
tristitiam vitaeque labores
moll, Plance, mero, seu te fulgentia signis
castra tenent seu densa tenebit

Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamina patremque
cum fugeret, tamen uda Lyaeo
tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona,
sic tristes affatus amicos:

‘quo nos cumque feret melior fortuna parente, 25
ibrimus, o socii comitesque!
nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro:
certus enim promisit Apollo
ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram.
o fortes peioraque passi
mecum saepe viri, nunc vino pellite curas:
ec ingens iterabimus aequor.’

VIII.

Lydia, dic, per omnes
te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando
perdere, cur apricum
oderit campum, patiens pulveris atque solis.
cur neque militaris
   inter aequales equitat, Gallica nec lupatis
   temperat ora frenis?
   cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? cur olivum
   sanguine viperino
   cautius vitat neque iam livida gestat armis
   bracchia, saepe disco,
   saepe trans finem iaculo nobilis expedito?
   quid latet, ut marinae
   filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Troiae
   funera, ne virilis
   cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet ca-
   tervas?

IX.
Vides ut alta stet nive candidum
Soracte nec iam sustineant onus
   silvae laborantes geluque
   flumina constiterint acuto.
   dissolve frigus ligna super foco
   large reponens atque benignius
   deprome quadrimum Sabina,
   o Thaliarche, merum diota.
   permette divis cetera; qui simul
   stravere ventos aequore fervido
   deproeliantes, nec cupressi
   nec veteres agitantur orni.
quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, et quem fors dierum cumque dabit, lucro appone, nec dulces amores sperne puer neque tu choreas, donec virenti canities abest morosa. nunc et campus et areae lenesque sub noctem susurri composita repetantur hora, nunc et latentis proditor intimo gratus puellae risus ab angulo pignusque dereptum lacertis aut digito male pertinaci.

X.

Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, qui feros cultus hominum recentum voce formasti catus et decorae more palaestrae, te canam, magni Iovis et deorum nuntium curvaeque lyrae parentem, callidum quicquid placuit iocosus condere furto. te, boves olim nisi reddidisses per dolum amotas, puerum minaci voce dum terret, viduus pharetra risit Apollo.
quin et Atridas duce te superbos
Ilio dives Priamus relictos
Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Troiae
castra fefellit.

Hermes with a Greek Warrior.

tu pias laetis animas reponis
sedibus virgaque levem coerces
aurea turbam, superis deorum
gratus et imis.
XI.
Tu ne quaesieris (scire nefas) quem mihi, quem tibi
finem di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios
temptaris numeros. ut melius, quicquid erit, pati!
seu plures hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,
quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
Tyrrhenum: sapias, vina liques et spatio brevi
spem longam receses. dum loquimur, fugerit in-
vida
aetas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

XII.
Quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri
tibia sumis celebrare, Clio,
quem deum? cuius recinet iocosa
nomen imago
aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris
aut super Pindo gelidove in Haemo?
unde vocalem temere insecutae
Orphea silvae
arte materna rapidos morantem
fluminum lapsus celerisque ventos,
blandum et auritas fidibus canoris
ducere quercus.
quid prius dicam solitis parentis laudibus, qui res hominum ac deorum, qui mare ac terras variisque mundum temperat horis?
unde nil maius generatur ipso nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum; proximos illi tamen occupavit Pallas honores,

Boxers and Trainer.

proeliis audax; neque te silebo, Liber, et saevis inimica Virgo beluis, nec te, metuende certa Phoebe sagitta.
dicam et Alciden puerosque Ledae, hunc equis, illum superare pugnis nobilem; quorum simul alba nautis stella refulsit,
defluit saxis agitatus umor, 
concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes, 
et minax, quod sic voluere, ponto
unda recumbit.

Romulum post hos prius, an quietum
Pompili regnum memorem, an superbos
Tarquini fasces, dubito, an Catonis
nobile letum.

Regulum et Scauros animaeque magnae
prodigum Paulum superante Poeno
gratus insigni referam camena
Fabriciumque.
hunc et incomptis Curium capillis
utilem bello tulit et Camillum
saeva paupertas et avitus apto
cum lare fundus.
crescit occulto velut arbor aevo
fama Marcelli; micat inter omnes
Iulium sidus velut inter ignes
luna minores.
gentis humanae pater atque custos,
orte Saturno, tibi cura magni
Caesaris fatis data: tu secundo
Caesare regnes.
ille seu Parthos Latio imminentes
egerit iusto domitos triumpho
sive subiectos Orientis orae
Seras et Indos,
te minor latum reget aequus orbem;
tu gravi curru quaties Olympum,
tu parum castis inimica mittes
fulmina lucis.

XIII.
Cum tu, Lydia, Telephi
cervicem roseam, cerea Telephi
laudas bracchia, vae meum
fervens difficili bile tumet iecur.
tunc nec mens mihi nec color
certa sede manet, umor et in genas
furtim labitur, arguens
quam lentis penitus maceret ignibus.
uror, seu tibi candidos
turparunt umeros immodicae mero
rixae, sive puer fueens
impressit memorem dente labris notam.
on, si me satis audias,
speres perpetuum dulcia barbare
laedentem oscula, quae Venus
quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit.
infelices ter et amplius,
quos inrupta tenet copula nec malis
divulsus querimoniis
suprema citius solvet amor die.

XIV.

O navis, referent in mare te novi
fluctus! o quid agis? fortiter occupa
portum! nonne vides ut
nudum remigio latus
et malus celeri saucius Africo
antennaeque gemant ac sine funibus
vix durare carinae
possint imperiosius
aegor? non tibi sunt integra linteae,
non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo.
quamvis Pontica pinus,
silvae filia nobilis,
iactes et genus et nomen inutile,
nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
fidit. tu nisi ventis
debes ludibrium, cave.

nuper sollicitum quae mihi taedium,
nunc desiderium curaque non levis,
interfusa nitentes
vites aequora Cycladas.

XV.
Pastor cum traheret per freta navibus
Idaeis Helenen perfidus hospitam,
ingrato celeres obruit otio
ventos ut caneret fera

Neereus fata: 'mala ducis avi domum,
quam mucho repetet Graecia milite,
coniurata tuas rumpere nuptias
et regnum Priami vetus.

heu heu, quantus equis, quantus adest viris
sudor! quanta moves funera Dardanae
genit! iam galeam Pallas et aegida
currusque et rabiem parat.

nequiquam Veneris praesidio ferox
pectes caesariem grataque feminis
imbelli cithara carmina divides:
nequiquam thalamo graves
hastas et calami spicula Cnosii
vitabis strepitemque et celerem sequi
Aiacem: tamen, heu, serus adulteros
 crines pulvere collines.

non Laertiaden, exitium tuae
gentis, non Pylium Nestora respicis?
urgent inpavidi te Salaminius
 Teucer, te Sthenelus sciens
pugnae, sive opus est imperitare equis,
non auriga piger. Merionen quoque
 nosces. ecce furit te reperire atrox
 Tydides, melior patre:
horati carminum

quem tu, cervus uti vallis in altera
visum parte lupum graminis immemor,
sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu,
non hoc pollicitus tuae.

iracunda diem proferet Ilio
matronisque Phrygum classis Achillei:
post certas hiemes uret Achaicus
ignis Pergameas domos.'

XVI.

O matre pulchra filia pulchrior,
quem criminosis cumque voles modum
pones iambis, sive flamma
sive mari libet Hadriano.

non Dindymene, non adytis quatit
mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,
non Liber aeque, non acuta
sic geminant Corybantes aera,

tristes ut irae, quas neque Noricus
deterret ensis nec mare naufragum
nec saevus ignis nec tremendo
Iuppiter ipse ruens tumultu.

fertur Prometheus, addere principi
limo coactus particulam undique
desectam et insani leonis
vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.
irae Thyesten exitio gravi
stravere et altis urbibus ultimae
stetere causae, cur perirent
funditus imprimeretque muris

hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.
compesce mentem! me quoque pectoris
temptavit in dulci iuventa
fervor et in celeres iambos

misit furentem: nunc ego mitibus
mutare quero tristia, dum mihi
fias recantatis amica
opprobriis animumque reddas.

XVII.

Velox amoenum saepe Lucretilem
mutat Lycaeo Faunus et igneam
defendit aestatem capellis
usque meis pluviosque ventos.
impune tutum per nemus arbutos
quaeunt latentes et thyma deviae
olentis uxores mariti,
nec virides metuunt colubras

nec Martiales Haediliae lupos,
utcumque dulci, Tyndari, fistula
valles et Usticae cubantis
levia personuere saxa.
di me tuentur, dis pietas mea
et Musa cordi est. hic tibi copia
manabit ad plenum benigno
ruris honorum opulenta cornu.

hic in reducta valle Caniculæ
vitabis aestus et fide Teia
dices laborantes in uno
Penelopen vitreamque Circen.

hic innocentis pocula Lesbii
duces sub umbra, nec Semeleius
cum Marte confundet Thyoneus
proelia, nec metues protervum
suspecta Cyrum, ne male dispari
incontinentes iniciat manus
et scindat haerentem coronam
cri nibus immeritamque vestem.

XVIII.

Nullam, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem
circa mite solum Tiburis et moenia Catili:
siccis omnia nam dura deus proposuit, neque
mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines.
quis post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem
crepat?
quis non te potius, Bacche pater, teque, decens
Venus?
at nequis modici transiliat munera Liberi, 
Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa super mero 
debellata, monet Sithoniis non levis Euhius, 
cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum 
discernunt avidi. non ego te, candide Bassareu, 
invitum quotiam nec variis obsita frondibus 
sub divum rapiam. saeva tene cum Berecyntio 
cornu tympana, quae subsequitur caecus Amor sui 
et tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem 
arcanique Fides prodiga. per lucidior vitro.

XIX.

Mater saeva Cupidinum 
Thebanaeque iubet me Semelae puer 
et lasciva Licentia 
finitis animum reddere amoribus. 
urit me Glycerae nitor 
 splendentis Pario marmore purius, 
urit grata protervitas 
et vultus nimium lubricus adspici. 
in me tota ruens Venus 
Cyprum deseruit, nec patitur Scythas 
et versis animosum equis 
Parthum dicere nec quae nihil attinent. 
hic vivum mihi caespitem, hic 
verbenas, pueri, ponite turaque 
bimi cum patera meri: 
mactata veniet lenior hostia.
XX.

Vile potabis modicis Sabinum
cantharis, Graeca quod ego ipse testa
conditum levi, datus in theatro
cum tibi plausus,
care Maecenas eques, ut paterni
fluminis ripae simul et iocosa
redderet laudes tibi Vaticani
montis imago.

Caecubum et prelo domitam Caleno
tu bibes uvam: mea nec Falernae
temperant vites neque Formiani
pocula colles.

XXI.

Dianam tenerae dicite virgines,
tonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium
Latonamque supremo
dilectam penitus Iovi.

vos laetam fluviiis et nemorum coma,
quae cumque aut gelido prominet Algido,
nigris aut Erymanthi
silvis aut viridis Cragi.

vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus
natalemque, mares, Delon Apollinis
insignemque pharetra
fraternaque umerum lyra.
hic bellum lacrinosum, hic miseram famem
pestemque a populo et principe Caesare in
Persas atque Britannos
vestra motus agit prece.

XXII.
Integer vitae scelerisque purus
non eget Mauris iaculis neque arcu
nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra,
sive per Syrtes iter aestuosas
sive facturus per in hospitalem
Caucasum vel quae loca fabulosus
lambit Hydaspes.

namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
dum meam canto Lalagen et ultra
terminum curis vagor expeditis,
fugit inermem,

The Sun-God.

quale portentum neque militaris
Daunias latis alit aesculetis
nec Iubae tellus generat, leonum
arida nutrix.

pone me pigris ubi nulla campis
arbor aestiva recreatur aura,
quod latus mundi nebulae malusque
Iuppiter urget;
pone sub curru nimium propinqui
solis in terra domibus negata:
dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
dulce loquentem.

XXIII.
Vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloe,
quaerenti pavidae montibus aviis
matrem non sine vano
aurarum et siluæ metu.
nam seu mobilibus veris inhorruit
adventus foliis, seu virides rubum
dimovere lacertæ,
et corde et genibus tremit.
atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera
Gaetulusve leo frangere perseveror:
tandem desine matrem
tempestiva sequi viro.

XXIV.
Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
tam cari capitis? praecipe lugubres
cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater
vocem cum cithara dedit.
ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
urget? cui Pudor et Iustitiae soror,
incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
quando ullam inveniet parem?
multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
nulli flebiliar quam tibi, Vergili.

Orpheus and Eurydice.

tu frustra pius heu non ita creditum
poscis Quintilium deos.
LIBER I.  XXIV, XXV

quid si Threicio blandius Orpheo
auditam moderere arboribus fidem,
num vanae redeat sanguis imaginii,
quae virga semel horrida,

non lenis precibus fata recludere,
nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi?
durum: sed levius fit patientia
quicquid corrigere est nefas.

XXV.

Parcius iunctas quatiunt fenestras
ictibus crebris iuvenes protervi
 nec tibi somnos adimunt, amatque
ianua limen,
quae prius multum facilis movebat
cardines. audis minus et minus iam:
‘me tuo longas pereunte noctes,
Lydia, dormis?’

invicem moechos anus arrogantes
flebis in solo levis angiportu,
Thracio bacchante magis sub inter-
lunia vento,
cum tibi flagrans amor et libido,
quae solet matres furiare equorum,
saeviet circa ieucr ulcerosum,
non sine questu.
laeta quod pubes hedera virenti
gaudeat pulla magis atque myrto,
aridas frondes hiemis sodali
dedicet Hebro.

XXVI.

Musis amicus tristitiam et metus
tradam protervis in mare Creticum
portare ventis, quis sub Arcto
rex gelidae metuatur orae,

quid Tiridaten terreat, unice
securus. o quae fontibus integris
gaudes, apricos necte flores,
necte meo Lamiae coronam,
Pimplea dulcis. nil sine te mei
prosunt honores: hunc fidibus novis,
hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro
teque tuasque decet sorores.

XXVII.

Natis in usum laetitiae scyphis
pugnare Thracum est: tollite barbarum
morem verecundumque Bacchum
sanguineis prohibete rixis.

vino et lucernis Medus acinaces
immane quantum discrepat: impium
lenite clamorem, sodales,
et cubito remanete presso.
LIBER I. XXVI—XXVIII

vultis severi me quoque sumere
partem Falerni? dicat Opuntiae
frater Megillae, quo beatus
vulnere, qua pereat sagitta.

cessat voluntas? non alia bibam
merce. quae te cumque domat Venus,
non erubescendis adurit
ignibus ingenuoque semper.

amore peccas. quicquid habes, age
depone tutis auribus. ah miser,
quanta laborabas Charybdi,
digne puer meliore flamma!

quae saga, quis te solvere Thessalis
magus venenis, quis poterit deus?
vix inligatum te triformi
Pegasus expediet Chimaera.

XXVIII.

Te maris et terrae numeroque carentis harenae
mensorem cohibent, Archyta,
pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum
munera, nec quicquam tibi prodest
aerias temptasse domos animoque rotundum
percurrisse polum morituro.
occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva deorum,
Tithonusque remotus in auras
et Iovis arcanae Minos admissus, habentque Tartara Panthoiden iterum Orco
demissum, quamvis clipeo Troiana refixo
tempora testatus nihil ultra
nervos atque cuta morti concesserat atrae,
iudice te non sordidus auctor
naturae verique. sed omnes una manet nox
et calcanda semel via leti.
dant alios Furiae torvo spectacula Marti,
 exitio est avidum mare nautis;
mixta senum ac iuvenum densentur funera, nullum
saeva caput Proserpina fugit.
me quoque devexi rapidus comes Orionis
Illyricis Notus obruit undis.
at tu, nauta, vagae ne parce malignus harenae
ossibus et capiti inhumato
particulam dare : sic, quodcumque minabitur Eurus
fluctibus Hesperii, Venusinae
pectantur silvae te sospite, multaque merces,
unde potest, tibi defluat aequo
ab ilove Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.
negligis immeritis nocituram
postmodo te natis fraudem committere ? fors et
debita iura vicesque superbae
te maneant ipsum : precibus non linquar inultis,
teque piacula nulla resolvent.
quamquam festinas, non est mora longa: licebit
iniecto ter pulvere curras.
XXIX.
Icci, beatis nunc Arabum invides
gazis et acrew militiam paras
non ante devictis Sabaeae
regibus horribilique Medo
nectis catenas? quae tibi virginum
spoono necato barbaro serviet?
puer quis ex aula capillis
ad cyatham statuetur unctis,
doctus sagittas tendere Sericas
arcu paterno? quis neget arduis
pronos relabi posse rivos
montibus et Tiberim reverti,
cum tu coemptos undique nobilis
libros Panaeti Socraticam et domum
mutare loricis Hiberis,
pollicitus meliora, tendis?

XXX.
O Venus regina Cnidi Paphique,
sperne dilectam Cypron et vocantis
ture te muito Glycereae decoram
transfer in aedem.
fervidus tecum puer et solutis
Gratiae zonis properentque Nymphae
et parum comis sine te Juventas
Mercuriusque.
XXXI.

Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem vates? quid orat de patera novum fundens liquorem? non opimae Sardiniae segetes feraces,

non aestuosae grata Calabriae armenta, non aurum aut ebur Indicum. non rura, quae Liris quieta mordet aqua taciturnus amnis.
premant Calena falce quibus dedit
Fortuna vitem, dives et aureis
mercator exsiccat culullis
vina Syra reparata merce,
dis carus ipsis, quippe ter et quater
anno revisens aequor Atlanticum
impune: me pascunt olivae,
me cichorea levesque malvae.
frui paratis et valido mihi,
Latoe, dones et, precor, integra
cum mente nec turpem senectam
degere nec cithara carentem.

XXXII.
Poscimur, si quid vacui sub umbra
lusimus tecum, quod et hunc in annum
vivat et plures, age dic Latinum,
barbite, carmen,
Lesbio primum modulate civi,
qui ferox bello tamen inter arma,
sive iactatam reliquat udo
litore navem,
Liberum et Musas Veneremque et illi
semper haerentem puerum canebat
et Lycum nigris oculis nigroque
crine decorum.
HORATI CARMINUM

o decus Phoebi et dapibus supremi
grata testudo Iovis, o laborum
dulce lenimen, mihi cumque salve
rite vocanti!

XXXIII.

Albi, ne doleas plus nimio memor
immitis Glyceriae, neu miserabiles
decantes elegos, cur tibi iunior
laesa praeniteat fide,
insignem tenui fronte Lycorida
Cyri torret amor, Cyrus in asperam
declinat Pholoen: sed prius Apulis
iungentur capreae lupis,
quam turpi Pholoe peccet adultero.
sic visum Veneri, cui placet impares
formas atque animos sub iuga aenea
saevo mittere cum ioco.

ipsum me melior cum peteret Venus,
grata detinuit compede Myrtale
libertina, fretis acrior Hadriae
curvantis Calabros sinus.

XXXIV.
Parcus deorum cultor et infrequens,
insanientis dum sapientiae
consultus erro, nunc retrorsum
vela dare atque iterare cursus
cogor relictos: namque Diespiter,
igni corusco nubila dividens
plerumque, per purum tonantes
egit equos volucremque currum,
quo bruta tellus et vaga flumina,
quo Styx et invisì horrida Taenari
sedes Atlanteusque finis
concutitur. valet ima summis
mutare et insignem attenuat deus,  
obscura promens: hinc apicem rapax  
Fortuna cum. stridore acuto  
sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

XXXV.

O diva, gratum quae regis Antium,  
praesens vel imo tollere de gradu  
mortale corpus vel superbos  
vertere funeribus triumphos:

te pauper ambit sollicita prece  
ruris colonus, te dominam aequoris  
quicumque Bithyna lacessit  
Carpathium pelagus carina;
te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythae  
urbesque gentesque et Latium ferox  
regumque matres barbarorum et  
purpurei metuunt tyranni,

injurioso ne pede proruas  
stantem columnam, neu populus frequens  
ad arma cessantes, ad arma  
concitetur imperiumque frangat;
te semper anteit saeva Necessitas,  
clavos trabales et cuneos manu  
gestans aena, nec severus  
uncus abest liquidumque plumbum;
te Spes et albo rara Fides colit
velata panno nec comitem abnegat.
utcumque mutata potentess
veste domos inimica linquis.

Fortune.

at vulgus insidum et meretrix retro
periura cedit, diffugiunt cadis
cum faece siccatis amici,
ferre iugum pariter dolosi.
HORATI CARMINUM

serves iturum Caesarem in ultimos orbis Britannos et iuvenum recens examen Eois timendum partibus Oceanoque rubro.


XXXVI.

Et ture et fidibus iuvat placare et vituli sanguine debito custodes Numidae deos, qui nunc Hesperia sospes ab ultima caris multa sodalibus, nulli plura tamen dividit oscula quam dulci Lamiae, memor actae non alio rege puertiae mutataeque simul togae. Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota, neu promptae modus amphorae neu morem in Salium sit requies pedum, neu multi Damalis meri Bassum Threicia vincat amystide,
neu desint epulis rosae
neu vivax apium neu breve lilium.
omnes in Damalin putres
deponent oculos, nec Damalis novo
divelletur adultero,
lascivis hederis ambitiosior.

XXXVII.
Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
pulsanda tellus; nunc Saliaribus
ornare pulvinar deorum
tempus erat dapibus, sodales.
ante hac nefas depromere Caecubum
cellis avitis, dum Capitolio
regina dementes ruinas
funus et imperio parabat
contaminato cum grege turpium
morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens
sperare fortunaque dulci
ebria. sed minuit furorem
vix una sospes navis ab ignibus,
mentemque lymphatam Mareotico
redegit in veros timores
Caesar, ab Italia volantem
remis adurgens, accipiter velut
molles columbas aut leporem citus
venator in campis nivalis
Haemoniae, daret ut catenis
fatale monstrum. quae generosius
perire quaerens nec muliebriter
expavit ensem nec latentes
classe cita reparavit oras;
ausa et iacentem visere regiam
vultu sereno, fortis et asperas
tractare serpentes, ut atrum
corpore combiberet venenum,
deliberata morte ferocior,
saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens
privata deduci superbo
non humilis mulier triumpho.

XXXVIII.
Persicos odi, puer, apparatus,
displicent nexae philyra coronae:
mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum
sera moretur.
simplici myrto nihil adlabores
sedulus, curo: neque te ministrum
dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta
vite bibentem.
NOTES

ODE I.

'Many are the aims of men, Maecenas, fame, riches, leisure, war, sport; my only wish is to be a lyric poet.'

1. Maecenas: see Introduction.
   Atavis: properly ancestors in the fifth degree: translate 'sprung of royal lineage.' Maecenas was descended from Etrurian princes.

2. O et: hiatus (i.e. open vowel) is regular after the interjection o.

3. Sunt quos: sunt qui takes the subjunctive when referring vaguely to a class, the indicative when referring to definite instances of a class.

4. Invat: the subject is (1) collegisse, (2) meta evitata. Translate 'some there are whose joy is in gathering the Olympian dust on the race-course, and in just clearing the turning-post by the glowing wheels.' Meta evitata, literally 'the turning-post avoided': so amissas divitias dolet (lit. 'he mourns his lost riches') is best translated 'he mourns the loss of his riches.'

The race-course consisted of two parallel tracks divided by a stone ridge: the chariots drove up one and down the other: obviously it was important to clear the turning-point meta as finely as possible, just as modern jockeys try to do when turning Tattenham corner on the Derby course.

Collegisse is practically equivalent to a present infinitive, as often in poetry.

5. Palma nobilis, 'the palm of victory.'

6. Terrarum dominos: better taken in apposition to quos than to deos.

7. Hunc: the accusative is governed by invat understood from l. 4: so also illum in l. 9.
8. *tergeminis honoribus*, 'the triple honours,' i.e. the curule aedileship, the praetorship, and the consulship. For infinitive *tollere* see Appendix I.

10. *Libycis*: most of the corn consumed at Rome was imported from Sicily and Libya.

11. *gaudentem*: accusative after *dimoveas*; 'him who rejoices.'

12. *Attalicis conditionibus*, 'by (offering) the wealth of an Attalus.' Attalus was the name of three kings of Pergamus, whose wealth was proverbial.

13. *dimoveas*, 'you would never tempt.' The second person is used indefinitely = 'any one.' The subjunctive is conditional, being the apodosis of an unexpressed protasis, 'if you were to try.'

*Cypria:* 'Cyprian' would be a familiar epithet as applied to ships, for Cyprus had an important trade position. The use of proper names and adjectives derived from them is typical of Horace; examples occur in nearly every line. As all such references would be at once recognized by a Roman ear, the effect is to make his style the more vivid.

16. *otium et oppidi . . . rura sui*: best taken as Hendiadys. 'the peaceful fields around his native town.' See Appendix III

18. *indocilis . . . pati*, 'untaught to endure.' For infinitive see Appendix II.

*pauperiem*: not 'poverty' but 'humble circumstances,' 'want of luxury,' as usually in Horace.

20. *partem solidō demere de die*, 'to take a portion from the heart of the day,' i.e. the working part of the day.

21, 22. 'With his limbs stretched now beneath the green arbutus, now at the soothing source of some sacred stream.' For *stratus membra* see Appendix IV. In prose we should have *stratis membri*.

23. *litus tubae*: the *litus* was a curved horn used by the cavalry, the *tuba* a straight trumpet used by the infantry.

24, 25. *bellaque matribus detestata*, 'and wars so hateful to mothers.' For the dative *matribus* see Appendix V. *detestata* is passive, though *detestor* is deponent. This is not uncommon with past participles: cf. 32. 5.

*sub Iove frigido*, 'under the cold heavens.' As Jupiter is the god of the clear sky, *sub Iove* (or *sub divo*) is the regular Latin for 'in the open air.'

27. *catulis*: for dative see Appendix V.

28. *teretes*, 'smooth,' 'round,' i.e. 'well-woven,' and so less liable to break.
29. doctarum... frontium, 'ivy, the due reward of poets' brows.' 
doctus (literally 'learned') is specially used of poets, as σοφός in Greek. Ivy was sacred to Bacchus, who, like Apollo, was the protector of poets.

34. Lesbos: Lesbos was the native-place of Alcaeus, the lyric poet, and Sappho, the lyric poetess.

refugit tendere: see Appendix I.

36. feriam sidera: such poetical exaggerations or 'conceits' are common in Latin: cf. above, l. 6 evenit ad deos.

ODE II.

This ode was probably written on Augustus' return from Alexandria, B.C. 29, when civil wars were brought to an end. Horace refers to the overflowing of the Tiber, which suggests the flood: he assigns the cause to the wrath of Ilia, the wife of the river-god, at the civil wars and the assassination of her descendant, Julius Caesar. He invokes one god after another to come and save the state, finally choosing Mercury, who is to come in the form of Augustus.

5-8. terruit, 'struck the world with terror lest the dread age of Pyrrha should return; Pyrrha, who bewailed strange portents when to visit the high mountains Proteus led his whole flock.' For the strange use of the infinitive visere see Appendix I. The pecus was the flock of Neptune's seals, of which Proteus was the guardian.

11. superiecto: understand terris; 'the overspreading flood.'

13. Sentences, and especially lines, beginning with a verb are always effective in Latin verse: cf. below, l. 21 audiet. Translate 'we have seen the yellow Tiber, his waves dashed back with fury from the Etrurian side, advance to destroy.' After flowing past the Campus Martius the river makes a sharp bend, by which (as also by a small island) the current of the river is temporarily checked, so that the high Etrurian bank dashed back the water, when there was a flood, over the opposite bank which was lower.

15, 16. monumenta regis templaque Vestae: the ancient palace of Numa and a temple of Vesta (also built by Numa) stood at the spot exposed to the inundation.

17. Iliae: Ilia (or Rhea Silvia) was thrown into the river after the birth of Romulus and Remus, and is spoken of as the wife of the river-god. Translate 'while he boasts himself an avenger to Ilia, too bitterly lamenting' (i.e. the loss of her descendant, Julius Caesar).
NOTES TO HORACE

19. It would be against Roman feeling to imply that Jupiter would wish to annihilate the city, though (see stanza 1) he had threatened it.

Notice the elision of probante uxorius. Other somewhat similar cases show that the third and fourth lines of the stanza in this metre were felt to be closely connected.

21. The subject of audiet is iuventus: cives is emphatic. ‘Our youth, thinned by the fault of their parents, will hear that citizens have sharpened their swords (against citizens), by which the dread Persians were better slain, will hear of battles.’ For many years Rome had been the scene of civil strife, beginning with Marius, Cinna, and Sulla, and followed by the great civil war between Caesar and Pompey.

Persae: the Persians had really been destroyed, but the Parthians were in some sense their successors; and Horace uses Persae and Medi in reference to them. They had been the terror of the Romans since their famous defeat of the Crassi at Carrhae B.C. 53, when the Roman ensigns were taken. Eventually they were defeated and the ensigns recovered by Augustus.

perirent is the apodosis to the unexpressed protasis of an ‘unfulfilled’ condition, si essent acuendi.

25. quem vocet, ‘what god is the people to invoke for the fortunes of the falling empire?’ vocet is dubitative subjunctive.

27. minus = non, as often: thus quominus = ut non. Vesta would naturally be deaf to their prayers, for Caesar was pontifex maximus, and therefore closely associated with the worship of Vesta.

29. partes: the ‘task’ or ‘rôle’: cf. the phrase partes agere, ‘to play a part.’

30. venias: jussive subjunctive, ‘come thou.’

31. umeros amictus: for construction see Appendix IV. Translate ‘with thy gleaming shoulders shrouded in a cloud.’

33. Erycina: i.e. Venus, who had a temple on Mount Eryx in Sicily.

34. quam: governed by circum. Disyllabic prepositions are often separated from their cases in poetry.

35. ‘Or if thou, their founder, dost regard thy long neglected race and descendants, thou glutted with such long sport.’

36. auctor, i.e. Mars, the father of Romulus, and so the founder of Rome.

37. ludo: i.e. war, the ‘sport’ of Mars.

39. Mauri: some editors read Marsi, because the Mauri
appear to have been all cavalry. But they may have employed infantry as well. For the same reason peditis is sometimes translated ‘unhorsed,’ which is forced and unnatural. It is mere pedantry to insist on such rigorous accuracy in poetry.

41. ‘Or if with change of shape thou, the winged son of kindly Maia, dost take upon thee the form of a youth upon the earth, suffering to be called the avenger of Caesar.’

47. vitiis iniquum, ‘angry at our sins.’ literally ‘unpropitious to.’

49. hic, ‘here’ on earth.

50. pater: pater patriae was a regular title of honour: it was not formally conferred upon Augustus till long after this poem was written, but the term had probably often been applied to him in common talk.

princeps: under the republic there had always been a ‘princeps senatus,’ nominated by the censors. Augustus, with his usual diplomacy, preferred this title to rex, which was always odious to a Roman ear.


52. ‘Caesar’ is purposely left to the end of the sentence as a climax.

ODE III.

‘O ship that bearest Virgil to Greece, convey him in safety. ’Twas a bold thing ever to cross the sea in ships, impious even; Prometheus, Daedalus, and Hercules likewise tried to transgress the bounds placed by the gods: hence it is that Jupiter cannot relax his wrath against us.’

1. sic, ‘on this condition,’ i.e. of bringing Virgil safe to land. Greek οὐτω (cf. English ‘so help me God’). Of course the prayer is really illogical, as the safety of the ship and of Virgil are identical. Horace separates them, but the language must not be pressed too closely.

potens Cypri, ‘that rulest over Cyprus,’ i.e. Venus who, as having sprung from the sea (Aphrodite, from ἄφρος, ‘foam’), might be considered to have power over the waves. Horace is fond of the objective genitive with adjectives: cf. i. 6. 10 lyrae potens.

2. fratres Helenae: i.e. Castor and Pollux, who, like Helen, were the children of Leda; they were specially the guardians of ships. The name lucida sidera is derived from the electric lights often visible on the waters which the ship
is cleaving: the ancients supposed that this indicated the presence of Castor and Pollux: cf. Macaulay, *The Battle of the Lake Regillus*:

'Safe comes the ship to harbour
Through billows and through gales,
If once the great twin brethren
Sit shining on her sails.'

4. *obstrictis aliis praeter Iapyga*, ‘binding all the rest fast, except Iapyx.’ Aeolus is supposed to keep the winds shut up, and let them loose as he chooses. Iapyx, or the NW. wind, would be the wind required for Virgil’s voyage to Athens.

*aliis = ceteris.*


10. ‘Who first entrusted his fragile bark to the cruel sea.’ The Romans were not naturally a seafaring nation: the sea was to them a natural barrier which it was almost impious to cross. At best it was regarded as fraught with dangers. In this they contrast strongly with the Greeks, whose extensive coast-line made them familiar with the sea from childhood.

12. It was a favourite notion among ancient poets that a tempest was caused by a battle of the winds blowing against each other.

15. *quo non*, ‘than whom none is stronger to sway the Adriatic.’

16. The first *seu* is omitted before *tollere*, as often in poetry.

17. *quem*, ‘what approach of death.’

18. *siccis oculis*: i.e. without tears.

*dissociabilis*, ‘dividing.’ Adjectives in -*biis* are used sometimes actively, sometimes passively, by the poets. Thus *flebilis*, sometimes ‘weeping,’ sometimes ‘wept for.’

25. *perpeti*: see Appendix II.

27. *Iapeti genus*: i.e. Prometheus.

29. *post ignem ... subductum*, ‘after fire had been filched from.’ The use of the participle is similar to that in 1. 4, where see note. So *ab urbe condita*, ‘from the founding of the city.’ *sub* in *subductum* implies ‘secretly,’ as does *πτό* in Greek in composition.

30. *nova ... cohors*, ‘a strange tribe of fevers swooped down on the earth.’

32. *semotique ... gradum*, ‘and what was once the slow doom of distant death came quickly.’
36. **perrupit**: notice the lengthening of -it at the beginning of the foot before a vowel. Other instances occur.

40. **iracunda ... fulmina**, 'the thunderbolts of his wrath.'

The adjective should of course be applied to Jupiter himself instead of his thunderbolts. Such transference of epithet is not uncommon in poetry. See Appendix VI.

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**ODE IV.**

'Spring is coming, and it is the time to be merry, Sestius: ere long Death will come, and it will be too late.'

1. **solvitur**, 'keen winter is melting away with welcome change to spring and the west-wind.'

2. **machinae**, 'rollers' used to draw the ships down to the sea.

5. **imminente luna**, 'neath the overhanging moon.'

7. **dum**, 'while fiery Vulcan makes the mighty forges of the Cyclops glow.'

9. **impedire**, 'entwine.'

10. **solutae**, 'thawed.'

11, 12. 'Now is it time to sacrifice to Faunus in the shady groves, whether he ask (us to do so) with a lamb or prefer (that we should) with a kid.' The instrumental ablative is common with words of sacrificing.

15. 'The brief span of our days forbids us to enter on any hopes for the future.'

**incohare** is a more correct spelling than **inchoare**.

16. **iam**, 'soon' as often with a future. The meaning of **iam** varies with the tense of the verb with which it is used: with the imperfect it sometimes means 'just now,' 'a little while ago.'

**fabulaeque manes**, 'the fabled ghosts.' **fabulae** is a noun used instead of an adjective; so **femina** is sometimes used, e.g. **femina turba**.

17. **simul = simulac**, as often: 'as soon as.'

**mearis**: contracted for **meareris**.

18. 'Now will you gain the kingship of the wine by lot.' At feasts a president was chosen to regulate the quantity of wine to be drunk. The custom was Greek as well as Latin. The choice was made by **tadī**, 'knuckle-bones.'
ODE V.

'Who is wooing thee now, Pyrrha? Before long he will find that thou art faithless, however much he trust thee now. I know it myself from experience.'

1. multa . . . in rosa, 'midst many a rose.'
2. simplex munditiis: literally 'simple in elegance.' The meaning is that Pyrrha dressed simply, but in good taste.
3. fidem: understand mutatam from mutatos; 'will lament the caprice of your faith and of heaven.'
4. insolens, 'unaccustomed' to such treatment. Translate 'in his inexperience.'
5. te fruirur . . . aurea, 'enjoys the golden hours of thy love' (as Page admirably translates), i.e. when thy love is at its zenith.
6. sperat, 'hopes to find thee.'
7. me tabula, 'the sacred wall with its votive tablet shows that I have hung up my dripping garments (in gratitude) to the god that rules the ocean.'

As throughout above, Pyrrha is compared to a treacherous sea in which the inexperienced sailor may be drowned. Horace admits that he has been a victim himself: 'you may see the tablet recording thanks for my escape.' It was common to place such tablets in temples: in the same way there are many thousands of tablets at Lourdes placed in gratitude for miraculous cures.

The offer of the dripping garments was similar to the custom among slaves of offering their slave dress to a patron deity in thanks for receiving their freedom.

ODE VI.

'Your praises, Agrippa, should be sung by a Varius: I am no Epic poet. Love and such light themes suit me best.'

2. 'You shall be celebrated by Varius, a bird of Homeric strain, as a hero and conqueror.' alite is most difficult to explain, as we should expect ab with Vario if Vario is ablative. A few other cases are quoted from poetry, and we must regard it as a licence taken by the poet for metrical purposes. Some try to explain this as an ablative absolute, but
'you will be written of, Varius being an Epic poet' is nonsense. Some read *aliti, an obvious correction, but the dative would be as difficult to explain as the ablative.

3. *quam rem cumque*: an instance of so-called *tmesis, i.e. 'snipping' a word in two for purposes of *scansion. It is common with *quicumque, and a few cases are found with other words.

*ferox*: usually in a good sense in Latin, not at all like our 'ferocious.' Translate 'dauntless.'

5. 6. *gravem Pelidae stomachum, 'the bitter bile of Achilles.' Horace is translating the Homeric *μῆνιν οὐλομένην Πηληίδας Ἀχιλῆς*, and purposely employs an undignified epithet to prove his incapacity to treat epic subjects. So below, *duplicis, 'shifty,'* for the Homeric *πολὺμητις, 'of many wiles.'

*nescii*: of course genitive, agreeing with Pelidae. For infinitive *cedere* after *nescii* see Appendix II.

8. *Pelopis*: the history of the house of Pelops was one succession of disasters. They were a favourite theme of tragedy with the Greeks.

9. *conamur* goes with the infinitive *dicere* above: the plural is used for the singular as often with the first person, *'I do not attempt to tell of...'* tenues agrees with the subject of *conamur, grandia* is in loose apposition to the infinitive *dicere* and its object, dependent on *conamur*: the words are put together to mark the contrast, *'I, a frivolous poet, do not attempt so great a theme.'*

10. *lyrae potens, 'queen of the lyre.'*

12. *culpa... ingeni, 'through the fault of my abilities.'*

15, 16. *aut... parem, 'Or, the son of Tydeus, a match for the gods, through the help of Pallas.' Diomedes, by the assistance of Pallas Athene, wounded Ares and Aphrodite in the Trojan War.

17. *nos... cantamus: convivia and proelia* are of course both objects of *cantamus*. Translate, *'My song is of feasts, the only battles I sing of are those of maidens turning fiercely on their lovers with pared nails.' sectis may be (1) 'pared' so as not to hurt; (2) 'cut to a point' so as to wound. The first is more in keeping with the spirit of the passage. An ingenious suggestion of Bentley's is *strictis*, a mock phrase for the regular *strictis gladius*.

19. *'Whether free or consumed at all with love, and ever playful as is my wont' (literally, 'not beyond my wont').

*quid*: internal accusative of respect, like the Greek *τι*. 
Of all places none do I love so much as Tibur. Plancus, soon, I hope, to be at Tibur, drown your cares in wine, and follow the example of Teucer.

2. *bimaris*: a glance at the map will show that Corinth had two harbours.

3. Bacchus was born at Thebes, Apollo at Delos.


5. *urbem*: i.e. Athens, of which Pallas Athene was the patron goddess.

7. *undique*: probably, as Wickham takes it, = *ab omnibus*. So often unde = a quo. Translate, 'the olive plucked on every hand,' i.e. to sing themes often sung before.

*olivam*: the most fitting material for a crown at Athens, for it was there that Athene planted the first olive tree, to be the greatest boon to men.

9. *aptum ... equis*: 'well fitted for horses': a translation of the Homeric ἄπτομα ἑορτού.

10. *patiens*: the rigorous discipline in vogue at Sparta made her citizens famed for their endurance.

11. *percuisset*: 'has attracted': cf. English, 'to be struck with a thing.'


   'From the green steeps whence Anio leaps
   In floods of snow-white foam.'

13, 14. *uda ... rivos*: 'orchards watered' by flowing streams.

15. *albus*: emphatic; the south wind, usually dark and cloudy, is sometimes bright and drives away the clouds.

17. *sapiens*: 'in your wisdom remember to end your sadness and the cares of life with mellow wine.'

20. *tenebit*: i.e. as I hope will be the case.

21. *tui*: 'your beloved.'

25. *quo ... cumque*: cf. 6. 3, note.

*melior ... parente*: 'fortune more kind than my father.' His father, Telamon, refused to receive him at his home in Salamis (an island off Athens) after the Trojan War, because he did not bring back his brother Ajax. Teucer then went and founded a new Salamis in Cyprus.

27. 'There must be no despair when Teucer leads, when Teucer reads the fates.' *dux* and *auspex* are a familiar collocation, as the *Imperator* could alone take the auspices. Some
put a colon at *auspice* and take *Teuctv* as a dative after *promit*; but no alteration of the text is needed, though Bentley's proposal *Phoebo* is ingenious, to explain the *enim* of the following line.

29. *ambignam,* 'of doubtful name,' because the existence of two towns of the same name might cause confusion.

32. *iterabimus,* 'repeat,' i.e. 'againcross.'

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ODE VIII.

' *Lydia, your love is ruining Sybaris. Once a hardy athlete, he is now an effeminate lover.*'

2. *te*: governed by *oro*; *per* goes with *omnes deos.* The order here is not strange as *omnes* is expressed, but often we find *per te deos oro.*

*properes*: dependent question after *dic,* as *oderit* below. In line 5 the questions become direct, to avoid monotony. Some read *equitet* and *temperet,* but metrical reasons preclude *timeat,* and it is better to make the break at the beginning of the new stanza.

4. *campum*: i.e. the Campus Martius, the regular resort for horse exercise, before and after which it was customary to bathe in the Tiber.

*patiens,* 'usually so able to endure the dust and heat.'

5. *militaris,* 'as a soldier,' i.e. in warlike exercises.

6. *aequales,* 'companions of his own age.'

6, 7. *Gallica . . . frenis,* 'guide the mouth of his Gallic steed with sharp-toothed bit.' *lupatis,* lit. 'wolfish,' i.e. furnished with spikes like wolves' teeth. Gallic horses were proverbial.

8. *olivum*: athletes used to anoint their limbs with olive oil.

10. *neque iam . . . expedito,* 'why has he no longer his arms discoloured by weapons, when he has so often won fame (*nobilis*) by throwing now the quoit, now the javelin beyond the limit?' *livida* may be 'bruised black and blue' by weapons, or more likely 'discoloured' by the *caestus* or strap of bull's hide loaded with balls of lead which athletes wound round their arms; *armis* is then used loosely for the accouterments of sport. *finem* = the mark attained by his rivals.

14. *Thetidis*: Thetis, the mother of Achilles, hid her son at Seyros in girl's clothes that he might never be taken to
war. But Ulysses discovered him by a trick; he disguised himself as a pedlar and brought Achilles and his girl companions weapons and beautiful raiment. Achilles, unlike the others, at once interested himself in the weapons and so betrayed his sex to Ulysses who carried him off.

*sub,* 'on the eve of.' The meaning is developed from *sub moenia,* 'going up to the walls.' So *sub vespérum* means 'towards evening'; and in 9. 19 we have *sub noctem,* 'towards nightfall.'

16. *cultus,* 'dress.'

ODE IX.

'The weather is wintry without, make cheer within; leave the future to the gods and enjoy the present.'

1. *stet,* 'stands out.'
3. *laborantes:* i.e. groaning under the load of snow.
4. *constiterint,* 'are frozen stiff.'
7. *deprome,* 'bring down' not 'up' as we should say, because the Romans did not keep their wines in a cellar but in an upper room over the hypocaust (or heating apparatus) where an even temperature could be maintained.

*quadrimum:* not a great age for wine, but *Sabinum* was a cheap wine, and could not be kept so long as better wines like Chian or Falernian.
8. *Thaliarche:* an invented name, probably = 'lord of the feast'; cf. above, Ode 4. 18, note.

*diota:* two-handled (the name means literally, 'two-eared') earthenware jars in which the wine was kept. *Amphora* means the same thing.
9. *qui,* 'for when once they have stilled the winds that battle on the raging deep.'

*Lucro appone,* 'set down as gain,' lit. 'add to your profits'; metaphor from book-keeping.

*morosa,* 'crabbed'; cp. Shakespeare, 'crabbed age.'
18. *areae:* properly 'threshing-floor'; hence 'squares' or 'open places' in the city.

21. *nunc,* 'now too the welcome laugh from the inmost corner that betrays the hiding maiden, and the token snatched from her arm or finger that but faintly resist.' Or perhaps *male =* 'mischievously,' 'teasingly,' but this is less likely.
ODE X.

An ode to Mercury in his various aspects of λόγιος 'god of speech,' ἀγώνιος 'president of games,' διάκτερος (see below, I. 6), μουσικός 'god of music,' δόλιος 'crafty,' ἐρωτίνως 'god of luck,' χρυσάρπαξ 'god of the golden wand,' ψυχοπομπός 'conductor of souls.'

1. facundus: cf. above, λόγιος.
2. feros, 'the brutish manners of newly-created men.'
3. voce: not 'thy voice' but 'utterance' in general, by giving them the power of speech.
   decorae . . . palaestra, 'by the institution of the graceful gymnasia.' decorus is applied to the gymnasium because gymnastics make men graceful.
6. nuntium: a translation of διάκτερος, which in Classical Greek seems to mean 'Conductor,' 'Guide.' Later Greek writers apparently take it to mean 'Messenger,' and so Horace translates it by nuntius.
7. callidum condere, 'cunning to hide': for infinitive see Appendix II.
   quicquid placuit, 'whatever it pleases you.' The perfect is common in this iterative sense. So often cum with pluperfect indicative, 'whenever.' (Note that in classical Latin repeated action is not expressed by the subjunctive as in later Latin, when it was used in imitation of the Greek subjunctive and optative.)
9. te, 'once, when you were a boy, while Apollo tried to frighten you with threatening voice if you did not restore the oxen that you had stolen by craft, he laughed (to find himself) robbed of his quiver too.' reddidisses lit. 'should have restored': the pluperfect subjunctive in Oratio Obliqua expresses the future-perfect indicative of the original words.
13. quin et, 'under your guidance, moreover, Priam, laden with wealth, left Ilium and evaded the proud Atridae and the Thessalian watch-fires, and the camp that menaced Troy,' i.e. when he went laden with presents (dives) to beg back from Achilles the body of his son Hector. Thessalos ignes: i.e. the watch-fires of the troops of Achilles.
18. virga: Mercury is always represented with a wand 'caduceus' with which he was supposed, among other things, to drive together (coerces) the souls of the dead to their last abode.
   levem . . . turbam, 'the shadowy crowd,' i.e. of ghosts.

HORACE—ODES I.
ODE XI.

'Do not consult astrologers about the future: enjoy the present.'

I have ventured to subjoin an attempt to render this Ode in English verse.

Ask not, we may not know, Leuconoe, the end decreed by God for me, for thee:
and question not Chaldaea's ancient seers;
far better to endure with coming years what shall be, whether many winters more or this the last that Heaven has in store,
beneath whose tempests on the rocks in vain beats the wild force of the Etruscan main.
Our life is short: be wise: strain clear the wine,
no more for these far distant hopes repine.
While yet we speak, lo! envious time flits past:
snatch the day's pleasure: this may be thy last.

1. ne quaesieris. This form of prohibition is abrupt; it is rare in model prose, noti with the infinitive being the usual form.

2, 3. Babylonios temptaris numeros. The Chaldeans were famous for the study of astronomy and astrology. numeros (not here, as often in poetry, 'metre') means mathematical calculations. temptaris is contracted for temptaveris. For et ne it is more usual to find neve or nev than nec.

ut: exclamatory, 'how.'

5. i.e. makes the sea spend its strength in uselessly beating against the immovable rocks.

6. sapias: jussive subjunctive; so below, lique, rescees.

8. carpe: metaphor from plucking flowers.

ODE XII.

'Of whom, O Muse of History, dost thou choose to tell? Surely first of Jupiter: then the other gods and heroes and mighty men: and last, but not least, Augustus.'

2. sumis celebrare: see Appendix I.

7. temere, 'blindly.'

9. materna. The Muse Calliope was the mother of Orpheus. He was said by his music to make the trees follow him and the rivers stay their course.

11. blandum . . . ducere: see Appendix II. 'So persuasive
as to draw (in his train) by his tuneful strings the listening oaks.'

13. parentis: i. e. Jupiter, father of gods and men. solitis because many poets begin their poems with the praise of Jupiter.

17. unde: a quo. So in 7. 7 undique. ipso abl. comparison with maius. Note that this ablative is almost confined to negative sentences.

19. proximos. This does not contradict secundum: it merely implies that there is a long interval between them, which secundus would not. secundus would be the word for a proxime accessit in a prize-list.

21. proeiis audax. Some put a semicolon at honores, but the order favours taking proeliis audax with Pallas.

23. certa, 'unerring.'

25. pueros Ledae: i. e. Castor and Pollux: Castor was famed for his riding, Pollux for boxing; notice that pugnis in l. 26 comes from pugnus.

27. nobilem: see Appendix II.

simul, 'as soon as.'

28. stella: cf. 3. 2, note.

29. agitatus, 'troubled.'

31. volnere: the subject is Castor and Pollux.

33. 'After them I know not whether to tell first of Romulus or the peaceful reign of Pompilius, or the proud rule of Tarquin, or the noble death of Cato.' memorem: subjunctive because dependent question after dubito, utrum not being expressed in the first clause as often. jasces literally means the bundle of rods and the axe carried before the highest magistrates in Rome as a symbol of their authority, and hence is used as a poetical equivalent for 'reign'; superbos agrees in sense with Tarquini; he was called Tarquinius Superbus. (This transference of the epithet is called Hypallage: see Appendix VI.) Tarquin was not a hero himself, but his expulsion was the occasion of the heroism of Brutus.

35. Cato (the younger) on hearing of Caesar's victory at Thapsus (B. c. 46), and knowing that the republican government was doomed, committed suicide at Utica with the determination befitting a Stoic. His act was repeatedly extolled by the poets and writers of the succeeding generation, and in more recent times has been immortalized in Addison's tragedy; but in reality he seems to have been more of a prig than a philosopher.
37. animaeque magnae prodigum, 'who so freely gave away his noble life,' lit. 'lavish of.'
39. insigni, 'ennobling'; so in l. 5.
41. incomptis. The Romans did not employ barbers till about B.C. 300. Hence 'unkempt locks' and beards are with them typical of antiquity.
42. tulit. The subject is paupertas and again fundus. When the subject of a transitive verb comes after it, the best translation in English is obtained by turning it into a passive construction. 'He and Curius with the unkempt locks, but a warrior brave, and Camillus were produced by stern poverty and a modest farm, with a house befitting it, handed down from their fathers.' This is a good instance of paupertas in the sense of 'a modest competency.' We have no exact equivalent in English.
45. 'Like a tree with hidden growth of years the fame of Marcellus waxes.'
47. Iulium sidus. A comet appeared the year after Julius Caesar's death which was taken as a sign of his apotheosis as a star in the heavens. This is probably the reference here, but the expression vaguely indicates the 'ruling star,' or 'fortunes' of the Julian line.
54. egerit insto ... triumpho, 'drive in duly earned triumph.' The highest honour that could be conferred on a general was a triumphus. He was allowed to bring his troops armed into the city, through which they passed in procession with captives in chains and spoil taken from the enemy. It was properly granted only to celebrate a battle that had completed a campaign in which the general had personally taken part. Later emperors were voted triumphs on the slightest pretext.
59. parum castis: i.e. unholy.

ODE XIII.

'I am jealous, Lydia, of your love for Telephus: but your mutual love is too passionate: a calmer affection lasts longer.'

4. difficili bile, 'wrathful fury.' Difficilis and facilis are often applied to persons or personal attributes. So in French difficile is used of an unsociable person.
6. †manet. The MSS. are divided between manet and manent, the latter having more authority. But nec ... nec usually has a singular verb, and the correction to manent is probably due to the ignorance of some copyist who did not
know this and did not like to leave manet with the final syllable scanned long. But such a licence occurs elsewhere in Horace (e.g. 3. 36), and in other poets, at the beginning of a foot.

10. immodicae merc, 'made violent by wine.'

13. non . . . speres, 'you would not hope (to find him) constant, when he cruelly hurts your sweet mouth, the mouth which Venus has imbuëd with the quintessence of her own nectar.' For speres perpetuam cf. 5. io semper amabilem sperat.

quinta parte. According to Pythagoras the universe consisted of the four so-called elements, and a fifth substance πέμπτη οὐσία of a higher nature. Hence 'fifth part' came to mean the 'choicest part' or 'cream' of anything.

17. 'Happy are (those) whom,'

18. 'And whose love, not torn by evil wrangling, will not sever them till the last day of their lives.' We should expect quam die, as the ablative of comparison is used only for quam + nom. or acc.

ODE XIV.

'Be careful, O ship, lest again you drift into stormy seas. Already you are shattered by the tempest.'

The ship is the state: the precise circumstances that inspired the poem it is not easy to guess, but the tempest is probably the long period of civil war which preceded Augustus' reign of peace. The comparison of a state to a ship is an old one. The following lines of T. Kyd may well have been suggested by this ode.

'Rome, Rome, thou now resembllest a ship
at random wandering in a boisterous sea,
when foaming billows feel the northern blasts;
thou toil'st in peril, and the windy storm
doeth topside-turvy toss thee as thou float'st.
Thy mast is shivered and thy mainsail torn,
thy sides sore beaten, and thy hatches broke:
thou want'st thy tackling, and a ship unrigged
can make no shift to combat with the sea.
See how the rocks do heave their heads at thee,
which if thou should but touch, thou straight becom'st
a spoil to Neptune, and a sportful prey
to the Glaucus and Tritons, pleased with thy decay.'

3. ut, 'how.'
4. *latus, malus, and antennae* are all subjects to *gemant. remigio nudum*, 'bare of oars.' The ablative is common after adjectives expressing separation and privation.

5. *malus*, 'mast.'

7. *carinae.* Page suggests that the plural denotes the two sides of the keel; but in poetry the plural is used indiscriminately for the singular without difference of meaning.

8. *imperiosius*, 'too tyrannous.'

15. *nisi . . . ludibrium*, 'unless you are doomed to be the sport of the winds'; lit. 'owe to the winds an occasion for laughter.'

17. 'You who (were) lately (the cause of) sickening disgust (to me), and are now (the object of) my yearning and anxious care, avoid (vites, jussive subjunctive) the seas that flow among the shining Cyclades.'

ODE XV.

The prophecy of Nereus, that Troy was doomed to fall.

2. *perfidus hospitam.* Note the effect produced by placing these words together. So in 13. 14 *dulcia barbare.*

3. *obruit:* the subject is Nereus.

4. *caneret: cano* is specially used of prophecy.

5. *avi,* 'omen.' Ancient augurs watched the flights of birds to discover omens.

6. *milite:* ablative of the instrument which Greece would use, 'with many a soldier' or 'with a large force,' *miles* being often used in the sense of 'soldiery.'

10. *quanta funera,* 'what deadly ruin thou art making.'

11. Pallas Athene and Juno supported the Greeks in the Trojan War, because Paris had given the prize of beauty to Venus.

13. Venus always protected Paris, and once rescued him from the dangers of battle and brought him safe back to Helen: see below, 1. 16.

14. *pectes caesariem,* 'comb thy curls.' Paris is always represented as an effeminate fop.

15. *divides.* There are different explanations of this word, but the most probable is 'tune,' i.e. 'set to melody.'

18. *celerem sequi:* see Appendix II.

22. *respicis,* 'think of.'

27. *furit reperire:* see Appendix I.

29. *quem tu,* 'as a stag, forgetful of his pasture, (flies from)
a wolf that he has seen on the other side of the vale, thou, dainty boy (molli-), shalt fly with panting breath from him (quem), though this was not the promise thou madest thy bride." sublimi is surely a translation of μετέωρος; after running fast one always feels that one's breath is all at the top of one's lungs. This is Wickham's explanation. Page admits that this is 'scholarly and scientific,' but calls it 'neither poetic nor sensible.' He translates 'with panting head uplifted,' and refers to Landseer's 'Monarch of the Glen': but neither stags nor men pant with their 'head,' and anhelitum does not mean 'panting head' if they did. Moreover, sublimi anhelitum evidently, from its position, goes with Paris, not the stag.

33. iracunda: see Appendix VI. Translate 'the fleet of angry Achilles.'

diem proferet, 'put off awhile the day of doom.'

ODE XVI.

'My former verses were written in a temper: according to the fable of Prometheus we all, you know, have in us something of the brute. Forgive my offence: I wish to retract all I said.'

The ode is a παλμοδία or 'recantation of one's former sentiments.'

2. quem . . . cumque: cf. 6. 3, note.

3. pones: the future is often used as a mild imperative. Translate 'give my slanderous iambics whatever end you choose.' Iambic verse, invented by the early Greek poet Archilochus, and used by him to avenge his slighted love by scurrilous invective, became ever after the stock metre for similar compositions.

5. 'Neither Cybele, nor the Pythian god who dwells in the inmost shrines, nor Liber, so strongly stirs the hearts of the priests: not so furiously do the Corybantes clang their shrill cymbals, as evil fits of passion.' non . . . aera breaks the run of the passage, the construction being non Dindymene, . . . non . . . Pythius, non Liber aeque mentem qualit ut irae.

9. irae: abstract nouns are used in the plural to denote particular examples of the general idea; so here, 'outbursts of anger.'

10. deterret, 'can stay.'

14. coactus. Some understand esse, but it is more likely that et below = etiam. The story appears to be that all the
available material had been used up in the creation of other animals, and that Prometheus was compelled to collect fragments of all kinds for the composition of man. Translate 'it is said that Prometheus, being compelled to add to our primaeval clay a particle taken from every creature, placed in our stomach amongst other things (et) the anger of the furious lion.'

18. et, 'and were for lofty cities the final causes why they perished utterly, and why the exulting army of foemen drove the plough over their walls.' In sense hostile goes with exercitus: see Appendix VI. When a new city was to be built the site was marked out with a plough; hence ploughing was a symbol of the destruction of an old one.

22. pectoris depends on fervor.

25. nunc, 'now I wish to change bitterness for sweetness.' muto can also take abl. of thing given in exchange, acc. of thing taken: see below, 17. 2.

26. dum, 'if only'; often dummodo in this sense.

28. animum, 'your heart.'

ODE XVII.

'Come, Tyndaris, to my Sabine farm. It is a pleasant, safe retreat. There I can offer you rest and rural revelry.'

2, 3. 'Ever wards off the fiery summer-heat and the rain winds from my she-goats.'

5-7. latentes agrees with arbutos and uxores is the subject.

9. Martiales: regularly applied to wolves because a she-wolf gave suck to Romulus.

†Haediliae: this place is unknown. haeduleae, 'little kids,' has been suggested, but the word nowhere occurs. MSS. have haediliae and haedilia, which are evidently corrupt; if the Romans had used such a word as haedilia, like ovilia the i would have been long.

11. Usticae: unknown, but evidently, from the context, near Horace's farm; if a hill, cubantis = 'sloping'; if (as probably) a valley, 'low-lying.'

14. cordi est, 'is dear to the gods.' cordi is usually explained as a 'predicative' dative, for the stock example of which see below 28. 18 'exitio est aridum mare nautis, 'the greedy sea is (for) a destruction to sailors.' But it is difficult to see how a thing can 'be a heart' to any one. The phrase is similar to the English, 'this is a man after my own heart,' or 'to my liking.' The construction occurs in the
early comic poet Plautus, and it may have been originally a conversational phrase for ‘gratum est cordi.’

hic: the order is hic copia opulenta ruris honorum manabit tibi ad plenum benigno cornu.

benigno cornu, ‘with generous horn.’ A horn has always been taken as a symbol of plenty.

19. laborantes, ‘love-sick for the same man,’ i.e. Odysseus.

20. vitream: usually applied to water; hence to a sea-nymph.


22. duces, ‘quaff.’

23. suspecta, ‘an object of suspicion.’

dispari agrees with tibi understood. Lit. ‘on thee, all too unmatched to resist him.’ Page well points out that male with adjectives of bad sense intensifies them, with adjectives of good sense negatives them. So here male dispari = ‘very badly matched.’

ODE XVIII.

‘Plant vines, Varus, in preference to anything. Wine gives joy to life, though excess of wine brings trouble.’

1. nullam... severis = ne ullam severis (from sero).

3. siccis: i.e. ‘to those who do not drink wine.’

4. aliter: i.e. than by not being a siccus or total abstainer.

8. Centaursa. The Centaurs came to the marriage feast of Pirithous, King of the Lapithae, and became drunk and quarrelsome. A strife arose and many were killed.

super, ‘over the wine.’ For this use of super we should probably compare nocte super media, ‘about nightfall,’ as the notion seems that of time rather than place.

9. non levis, ‘not light,’ i.e. terrible. This is called Meiosis or Litotes, and is common in Greek; cf. oβχ ἥκιστα, ‘very much.’

10. ‘When men in their frenzy distinguish right and wrong only by passion’s narrow bound.’

11, 12. non... invitum, ‘I will not... if thou will it not.’

quatiam: a reference to the brandishing of the thyrsus, or ivy-crowned wand of Bacchalianians.

delis obsita frondibus, ‘that which is hidden in varied foliage,’ i.e. the mystic emblems of Bacchus, kept in chests covered with leaves.’
14. quae: object of subsequitur. Translate 'which is followed by.'

ODE XIX.

'Venus insists on my being enslaved again by love—this time by love for Glyceria—so that I cannot sing of anything else. Come, raise an altar, and propitiate the goddess.'

4. 'to give back my heart to the passions that (I thought) were ended.'

8. lubricus adspici: see Appendix II. Translate 'too dangerously bright to be looked upon.'


11. versis...equis. The Parthians gained most of their victories by pretending to flee, and shooting their arrows back at their pursuers.

12. quae nihil attinent: i.e. have nothing to do with love.

13. vivum: i.e. fresh-cut, still green.

16. 'her attack will be less fierce if a victim has been offered to her.' venio is technically used of an enemy's charge.

ODE XX.

'Come, Maecenas, and visit me at my Sabine farm, though it is but humble wine that I can offer you.'

1. modicis...cantharis, 'in modest bowls.' The cantharis was an earthenware jar said to be named after its inventor.

Sabinum. Sabine wine was not bad, but inferior to Maecenas' choice vintage.

2. Graeca...testa: the wine might retain the aroma of the Chian or Lesbian that the cask had previously contained. Page compares the practice of keeping whiskey in old sherry casks.

3. conditum levi, 'stored and sealed'; lit. 'smeared,' i.e. with pitch, which was put over the cork.

4. The allusion is to the enthusiastic reception given to Maecenas on his first appearance in the theatre after an illness. The exact date is uncertain.

5. paterni: because Maecenas was descended from Tuscan princes (cf. 1. 1), and the Tiber is called Tusces alvus in another passage in the Odes.

7. Vaticani. Wickham points out that the theatre of
Pompeius, the only theatre in Rome finished at the time, stood at the south end of the Campus Martius and so looked across the Tiber on the Janiculan and Vatican hills.

8. *imago,* 'echo.'

9. Caecuban and Calenian were expensive wines.

10. *tu bibes:* difficult. Various explanations are given.

   (1) 'you shall drink,' i. e. at home, contrasting Maecenas' luxury with Horace's simplicity. But the future is difficult to explain.

   (2) reading *tum bibes,* 'then, after the Sabine, you shall have Caecuban.' But *mea* looks as if it is contrasted with a previous *tu.*

(3) Munro, finding *vides* in one MS., proposes *vides* in the sense of *provides:* *video* sometimes has this meaning.

11. *temperant,* 'help to blend my cups.' Properly *tempero* is used of the man who mixes the wine with water, in accordance with the Greek and Roman fashion.

ODE XXI.

'Sing of Diana, ye maidens, and of Apollo, ye youths.' The Ode may have been written to celebrate some great public occasion.

2. *intonsum:* because Apollo was eternally young.

4. *Iovi:* see Appendix V.

5. *comam:* poetic singular for plural 'foliage.' It is of course ablative.

6. *quaecumque . . . prominet,* 'all that stands forth'; the antecedent is *comam.*

9. *tollite,* 'extol.'

11, 12. 'And Apollo himself with shoulder adorned with the quiver and with the lyre that his brother (Hermes) invented.

   *umerum* is accusative of respect after *insignem,* which agrees with *Apollorem* understood.

13. *hic:* Apollo was supposed to both send and avert plagues.

15. *Persas atque Britannos:* i. e. the remotest East and West.

16. *aget,* 'drive.'
ODE XXII.

'The good man, Fuscus, needs no protection. When I was wandering in the woods, singing of Lalage, a wolf saw me but did not attack me. So wherever I am I will always sing of Lalage.'

1. integer vitae, 'blameless of life,' i.e. in respect of. This 'genitive of respect' is poetical, developed possibly under the influence of Greek models, but probably assisted by such Latin constructions as pendere animi, 'to be in doubt' where animi is a locative.

sceleris purus: a Graecism, ἁγνὸς being found with the genitive, the meaning being 'without stain of guilt': cf. ἄνας ἄρρενων παιδῶν, 'childless of male children,' i.e. without sons.

5. 'The stormy Syrtes.' The order is sive iter facturus per Syrtes aestuosas sive per inhospitalem, &c.

7. fabulosus: because many marvellous stories were told about the East.

13. quale portentum, 'such a monster as.'

'The warlike land of Daunus,' i.e. Apulia, once ruled over by Daunus.

14. aesculetis: ἀπὸ λεγόμενον, i.e. not elsewhere found.

15. Juba, the son of Hiempal, was King of Numidia. His son, also Juba, was restored to that kingdom by Augustus, but afterwards received in exchange for it Mauretania and parts of Gaetulia. Horace may be referring to either Juba.

17. pigris, 'dull,' i.e. unfruitful.

19. quod is relative, 'that region of the world which is oppressed by clouds and an evil climate.'

21. 'Place me in the car of the too close-neighbouring sun, in a land where men may not live'; lit. 'denied to houses.'

dulce: 'adverbial' accusative of neuter adjective, as often in Greek. It is equivalent to an adverb.

ODE XXIII.

'You avoid me, Chloe, like a frightened fawn. Yet I am not a tiger or a lion, and you are old enough for love.'

4. siluae = silvae.

5. nam, 'for whether through the light-hung leaves runs-
the-shiver-of spring's approach' (Wickham). For these beautiful lines we may compare Mr. W. Watson's Hymn to the Sea (the one success achieved in English Elegiacs, though, as in most modern English poetry written in classical metres, the rules for short and long are not strictly observed):

'Now while the vernal impulse makes lyrical all that hath language,
While, through the veins of the Earth, riots the ichor of Spring,
While, with throes, with raptures, with loosing of bonds, with unsealings—
Arrowy pangs of delight, piercing the core of the world—
Tremors and coy unfoldings, reluctances, sweet agitations—
Youth, irrepressibly fair, wakes like a wondering rose.'

Some critics object to the reading here partly on the ground that when spring arrives the trees are not out, and 
repris ad ventos has been suggested for veris adventus. This no doubt is scientifically more accurate, but it destroys the poetry of the passage. A more serious objection to the reading in the text is that 'the approach of spring' and 'the lizard in the bush' are strange alternatives.

8. *tremit*: the subject is *hinnuleus* understood from *hinnuleo* in line 1.
10. *frangere*, 'mangle.' See Appendix I.
12. *tempestiva*: with *viro*, 'ripe for a husband.'

ODE XXIV.

'We cannot too bitterly lament Quintilius: his death was a grief to many, and especially to thee, Virgil: yet not an Orpheus could bring him back now.'

2. *capitis*. Both in Greek and Latin the 'head' is used as an affectionate synonym for the person.

*paeceipe*, 'prompt.'
5. *ergo*, 'can it be that.'
6. *cui*: with *parem*, 'his like.'
7. *incorrupta*, 'incorruptible': so *invictus* = 'unconquerable.'
8. *inveniet*: the singular after many subjects, with each of which it goes separately, is common in Horace.

9. 'A cause of tears to many.' *flebilis* is sometimes active, 'full of tears.' For the dative see Appendix V.

11. *non ita creditum*, 'not entrusted to them (the gods) for such a purpose.' It is less probable that *creditum* means 'lent by' the gods.

14. *arboribus*: see Appendix V.

16. *virga* is of course ablative and goes with *compulerit*.

17. *non lenis*: Litotes, 'not easily won over to': cf. 18. 9 note.

18. *Mercurius*: see Ode 10 for the various attributes of Mercury.

*gregi*. In prose we should have *ad* with accusative.

ODE XXV.

'Lydia, you will soon be old and will meet with the same contempt that you now show your suitors.'

1. *iunctas*. The windows of a Roman house were originally closed by two shutters which were made to slide together.

2. *ictibus*. Many editors say that this means 'by throwing stones.' It more probably means 'by tapping.'

3. *amat*, 'cleaves to.'

5. *multum*: adverbial, 'very,' 'quite.'

facilis, 'willingly,' 'compliantly': cf. the use of *difficilis* in 13. 4.


11, 12. *sub interlunia*, 'towards the time between the moons.' A change of moon is by many considered to influence the weather. For the use of *sub*, cf. 9, 19, and for division of word, cf. 2. 20.

15. *iecur ulcerosum*, 'your fevered heart'; *iecur*, as often in Latin, for the seat of the passions.

17. *laeta*, 'because joyful youth takes more delight in the green ivy and dark myrtle, but consigns to Hebrus, the friend of winter, the withered leaves.' The meaning is 'youth takes more pleasure in the young than in the aged.' So in English we talk of 'the sere and yellow leaf.'
ODE XXVI.

'I am the friend of the Muses and the affairs of foreign politics interest me not. Let me rather sing in praise of Lamia.'

3. *portare*: see Appendix I.

*quis*: the indirect question depends on *securus* in l. 6: 'utterly indifferent who is the king of the cold region beneath Arctus that is feared.' Others take *quis* = *quibus*, dative after *metuatur*; if so it is a very strong case of the dative dealt with in Appendix V.

6. *quaes*: the antecedent is the vocative Pimpleae.

9, 10. *mei honores*, 'the honour given by my poetry.'

*fidibus novis*, 'strings untouched before,' i.e. by Roman hands.

ODE XXVII.

'No quarrels at table, my friends: what, you fill my glass? Then let Megilla's brother give the name of his sweetheart as our toast. Come, sir, you need not blush to tell her name.... Ah! so it is she? poor wretch! you are to be pitied then.'

1. *natis*, 'created.'

*scyphis* is ablative of instrument going with *pugnare*.

2. *Thracum*: genitive plural, 'belongs to barbarians.'

3. *verecundum Bacchum*, 'the temperate lord of wine' (L. L.).

6. *immane quantum discrepat*, 'how utterly at variance is.' With *immane quantum* we should really understand *est*, 'it is enormous how'; it is imitated from phrases like θαυμαστὸν δοσον in Greek, and is regarded as practically one word, an adverb, and so does not take a subjunctive of the dependent question after it.

8. *cubito presso*: i.e. with the elbow deep in the cushions of the sofa. The Romans at meals reclined on couches.

9. At this point some one fills Horace's glass again.

*severi*, 'potent.'
II. beatus with percat. Page translates, 'what is the wound, what the shaft of which he is the happy victim.' Notice the juxtaposition of beatus and vulnero: this is called oxymoron (bitter-sweet). Cf. Tennyson, *Idylls of the King*:

'His honour rooted in dishonour stood,  
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.'

13. cessat voluntas: i.e. are you too shy to tell? (Addressed to Megilla's brother). Literally 'does your will falter?'

15. erubescendis, 'that need cause a blush.'

16. 'You always sin with love of noble birth.' Ingenua has a touch of dramatic irony. The young man whispers the name to Horace and from his reply (ah miser, &c.), it is evident that his lady-love was not ingenua.

19. laborabas. Wickham compares the Greek ἀρα with the imperfect: 'you were, it seems, struggling.'

Charybdi: this whirlpool, the terror of sailors, is taken to represent the dangers of the youth entangled in the meshes of a heartless coquette.

21. Thessalis: the Thessalians were famous for witchcraft.

24. Bellerophon, ordered by the king of Lycia, to destroy the monster Chimaera, is said to have done so by the help of the winged horse Pegasus. Chimaera was really a mountain in Lycia from which flames were always issuing. The ancient conception of it was a female monster with the head of a lion, the waist of a goat, and the tail of a serpent.

ODE XXVIII.

There are different theories as to how this Ode should be taken: they are briefly discussed in Appendix VII.

1. Te is the object of cohíbent, the subject of which is parva munera. All that is intended by the first six lines is that Archytas was a natural philosopher and mathematician.

numero carentis: i.e. countless.

2. cohíbent: for meaning see Appendix VII.

3. pulveris. Page well observes, 'There is an obvious contrast between his boundless genius and narrow tomb'; he also quotes Shakespeare, 1 Henry IV, v. 4:

'When that this body did contain a spirit.  
A kingdom for it was too small a bound;  
But now two paces of the vilest earth  
Is room enough.'
BOOK I. ODE XXVIII

4. munera. It was a common belief that if the body was left unburied the soul could not cross in Charon's boat. Three handfuls of dust was sufficient to ensure this.

6. morituro: probably dative, agreeing with tibi. Notice the emphatic position, 'to die, since die thou must.'

7. Pelopis genitor: i.e. Tantalus; Jupiter invited him to his table and communicated secrets to him which he did not keep. In the after-world he was punished with a raging thirst; water and delicious fruits were within his reach, but they receded as soon as he stretched out his hand to them.

8. Tithonus. Tennyson's beautiful poem about him should be read.

10. Orco. In prose we should expect ad Orcum, but death is personified and the dative is one of advantage.

11. Pythagoras was a philosopher who taught the doctrine of μετεμφύσεως, i.e. that the soul after death is born again in another body. He supported this by saying that his own soul had formerly existed in the body of Euphorbus (a Trojan hero) and proved it by selecting the shield of Euphorbus which hung among others in a temple. Euphorbus was the son of Panthous: hence Pythagoras is referred to here as Panthoides.

12. testatus, 'by bearing witness to,' i.e. showing his knowledge of.

ultra, 'beyond,' i.e. 'except.'

13. concesserat: the more usual construction after quamvis is the subjunctive.

14. non sordidus auctor, 'no mean exponent,' i.e. a very capable exponent. Meiosis or Litotes: cf. above, Ode 18. 9.

17. spectacula: the metaphor is that of a gladiatorial show; slaughter is a 'show' to Mars.

18. 'The greedy sea is a destruction to sailors'; lit. 'for a destruction.' This use of the dative in the predicate is called the predicative dative, and is confined to a few phrases, e.g. auxilio venire, usui esse. As a rule it is not qualified by any adjective, except one of quantity, as magnus, quantus.

19. densentur: indicative; the more usual form of this word is densare, but densère occurs occasionally. Translate 'the bodies of old and young alike fall fast together.'

20. caput. When any one was going to die it was supposed that Proserpine, the queen of the nether world, cut a lock
of hair from her victim's head; it was the custom to begin a sacrifice by cutting off a few hairs from the animal's head and burning them.

fugit: perfect in imitation of the Greek 'Gnomic' Aorist, to express what is accustomed to happen.

21. rapidus, 'sweeping.' The boisterous south wind is the 'companion of the sloping Orion,' because the setting of Orion, early in November, was proverbially a time for bad weather.

22. Illyricis: vaguely for the Adriatic Sea.

24. capiti inhumato: note the 'hiatus' or unelided vowel.

25. sic: i.e. if you do this; cf. Ode 3. 1.

28. unde: i.e. ab Iove Neptunoque; cf. undique in 7. 7.

30. neglegis, 'dost thou think it nothing to commit a crime that will injure thy innocent descendants after thee?'

31. fors, 'perhaps too,' for fors sīl an.

32. 'The debt of justice and a return of insult may await thee thyself.'

36. curras: with licebit, 'thou wilt be allowed to hasten away.'

ODE XXIX.

'Iccius, are you yearning for the treasures of Arabia? Are you going to join the expedition thither? Have you already chosen what is to be your share of the booty? We must never be surprised at anything again if Iccius, the bookworm, sells his books to buy arms.'

2. militiam. An expedition was made to Arabia by Aelius Gallus, b.c. 24.

4. regibus: dative of hostile reference 'against kings.'

6. sponso necato: ablative absolute, 'when you have slain her lover.'

7. 'What boy from the palace with perfumed hair will be set beside your cup?' Eastern potentates regularly employed youths as cupbearers.

9. tendere: see Appendix II.

10. arduis agrees with montibus. Wickham takes it as an ablative absolute on the model of adverso flumine; but it is more probably, as Page suggests, a dative, 'flow backwards up the steep mountains.' Note the effective contrast in arduis pronos.
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13. *nobilis*: some MSS. have *nobiles*; in either case it may be accusative plural agreeing with *libros*.

14. *Socraticam domum*, 'the Socratic school,' i.e. the writings of Plato, Xenophon, &c., about the Socratic philosophy. Socrates himself left no writings.

15. 'Corslets made of Spanish steel.' Spanish steel was famed for its excellence.

16. *tendis*: with *mutare*, 'strive to exchange'; see Appendix I.

ODE XXX.

'Venus, leave Cyprus and come to Glycera, who has a shrine for thee: bring with thee thy joyous attendants.'

3. *te* may be taken with both *vocantis* and *transfer*.

4. *aedem*: *aedes* in the singular means a temple, in the plural a house. The meaning is that Glycera had put up a small shrine for the worship of Venus.

5. *puer*: i.e. Cupid.

6. *properent*: *puer*, *Gratiae, Nymphae, Invientes, Mercurius*, are all subjects to this verb. The *-que* should logically be joined to *nymphae*.

7. *parum comis sine te*, 'which without thee has no charms.'

8. *Mercurius*: i.e. as the God of Wit.

ODE XXXI.

'What boon shall the poet ask of his patron, Apollo, on this great day? Not wealth or vineyards. Such things are for the wealthy merchant. Enough for me is wholesome food, a healthy body, and a healthy mind, and an old age not wanting in honour or the delights of poetry.'

The ode is supposed to be written on the day on which Augustus dedicated his famous temple to Apollo on the Palatine, in memory of his victory over Antonius and Cleopatra at Actium, B.C. 31.

1. *dedicatum*: *dedicare* can govern 'temple' or 'god' alike, probably, as Wickham says because the temple contained a statue of the god.

2. *novum*. New wine was used in sacrifices; see above, 19. 15.

5. 'The goodly herds of hot Calabria.' Calabria was famous for its cattle, as Sardinia was for its corn.
7. 'Which the silent stream of Liris wears away with its peaceful flow.' Liris is of course nominative in apposition to amnis.

9. **premant**: the subject is the (understood) antecedent of *qui;bus, 'they to whom fortune has given the vine.' *Vitem* is object of both *premant* and *dedit.*

Calena agrees in grammar with *falce,* in sense with *vitem,* see Appendix VI.

10. 'And let the wealthy merchant from golden goblets drain the wines taken-in-exchange-for Syrian merchandise.'

16. *leves,* 'light,' i.e. digestible.

17. 'May'st thou grant me, I pray, son of Latona (the power) to enjoy what-I-have-won, being both strong-in-body and with mind unimpaired, and to pass an honoured (lit. not dishonoured) old age which lacks not the lyre.' For *et* another reading is *at,* but the sense is so harsh that it can hardly be right.

**ODE XXXII.**

'I am asked for a song. Often, my lyre, I have drawn strains from thee on light themes: now give me such music in Latin as of old thou didst yield to Alcaeus in Greek. Thou glory of Phoebus, help me whenever I call on thee.'

1. ♠**Poscimur.** Horace had evidently been asked to write some national ode. Others read *poscimus* to be taken with *quod;* but the sense is weak, and *poscimur* occurs in similar passages.

*vacui:* partitive genitive with *quid.*

2. *lusimus:* the plural, as in *poscimur,* is for the singular, as often in the first person.

*quod:* the antecedent is *carmen,* which is the object of *dic.*

3. *plures:* i.e. *annis.*

5. *Lesbio... civi:* i.e. Alcaeus. For the dative see Appendix V.

*modulate.* For the past participle of a deponent verb used passively, see 1. 24, 25, note.

6. '(whether he was) in the midst of arms, or whether he had moored his storm-tossed boat on the dank shore.' *religarat* is contracted for *religaverat.*

9. *illi:* i.e. *Veneri.*

10. *haerentem,* 'clinging.'

*puerum:* i.e. Cupid.
BOOK I. ODES XXXII, XXXIII

11. 'Beautiful with his black eyes and black hair.'

13. *decus*: in apposition to *testudo*: 'O shell that art the glory of Phoebus, and art pleasing to the feasts of mighty Jupiter.'

15. *cumque*. From his habit of splitting *quicunque* into two words Horace has come to regard *cumque* as a word itself — *pote*, 'at any time.' There is no parallel quoted, but it is the reading of all the MSS.

ODE XXXIII.

'Lest you be too much grieved, Tibullus, at Glyceria's cruelty, remember that many others suffer in the same way, for that is Venus' delight. I have suffered myself too.'

1. *Albi*: i.e. Albius Tibullus, the famous elegiac poet. He was contemporary with Horace, and died b.c. 18. Amongst many other love poems he wrote elegies to a certain Glyceria. Horace addressed one of his epistles to him. His work was characterized by grace and polish rather than originality or genius.

*ne doleas*: the second person singular of the present subjunctive with *ne* is used in good Latin to express a prohibition if the second person is used 'generically,' i.e. with no definite reference, but equivalent to the French *on*. So Cicero has *ne requiras*, 'you must not ask for it,' i.e. no one should, &c. It is doubtful if *ne* with present subjunctive second person ever, in classical Latin, expresses a prohibition addressed to a definite person, though it may in the colloquial language of comic poets. Here it is best to put a comma at *fide* instead of a full stop (as most edd.), and take *ne* as final; this gives more point to *plus nimio*. 'Lest you should grieve to excess in thinking of cruel Glyceria, and keep chanting those piteous elegies, Albius, (asking) why she has broken faith with you and a younger rival outshines you, (remember that) Lycoris, so beauteous with her low brow, is tortured by love for Cyrus, while Cyrus turns towards ruthless Phoebus.'

7. *prius... quam*, 'before,' 'or ever.'

9. 'Shall sin for a lover that brings her shame.' Some take *turpi* as meaning 'repulsive to her.'

13. *melior Venus*, 'a worthier love.'

15. *fetis*: ablative of comparison; in good prose this is almost confined to negative sentences.
ODE XXXIV.

'Once an infidel philosopher, now I retract: I have heard thunder in a cloudless sky: that was no clashing of clouds, but the hand that lifts the humble and overthrows the proud.'

In a passage in the Satires (i. 5) Horace professes himself a follower of Epicurus; the philosophers of this school did not deny the existence of gods, but refused to believe that they interfered in human affairs; cf. Tennyson:

'On the hills like gods together, careless of mankind. For they lie beside their nectar, and their bolts are hurled
Far below them in the valley, and the clouds are lightly curled
Round their golden houses, girdled with the gleaming world,

But they smile, they find a music centred in a dolceful song
Steaming up, a lamentation and an ancient tale of wrong,
Like a tale of little meaning tho' the words are strong.'

His complacent philosophy seems to have received a shock by hearing a natural phenomenon which he was unable to explain on scientific grounds.

2. *insaniens sapientiae*: Oxymoron; cf. 27. 11, and note. sapientia is technically used of 'philosophy,' just as in the Satires Horace uses sapiens = 'philosopher,' and stultus = 'no philosopher.' The genitive is dependent on consultus, the phrase being formed on the model of juris consultus 'a lawyer,' where consultus means 'an adept' (lit. 'one often consulted'). Translate 'one versed in foolish wisdom.'

4. *iterare* = *repetere*: 'retrace paths I had long left.'


'Saw God divide the night with flying flame,
And thunder on the everlasting hills.'

9. *bruta*, 'massive.'

11. 'The boundaries of Atlas.' Atlas was supposed to support the world on his shoulders.

12. *valet*: for the sentiment cf. 'He hath put the mighty from their seat, and hath exalted the humble and the meek.' Translate 'God can change the highest to the lowest, and He weakens the lofty, while He brings that which was hidden to light.'
ODE XXXV.

' 

Fortune, all men pray to thee, both small and great. Before thee 
goest Destiny, yet with thee are Hope and Faith. Guard thou 
Augustus in Britain and our armies in the East, and now that we 
are fighting once more against a common foe let us never again 
fight against each other.'

In this ode fortuna is personified in at least three aspects:
(1) as the controlling destiny of mankind; (2) ll. 21–28, as 
the 'fortunes' of an individual or a family; (3) 29 to the end, 
as the fortuna populi Romani. See also below, note on l. 17.

2. praesens tollere: see Appendix II.

3. mortale corpus, 'frail mortal man' (Wickham).
superbos, 'change proud triumphs into funerals.' The 
construction is similar to that of mulo.

6. te: governed by ambit understood.

7. lacespit, 'tempts' or 'braves'; cf. 3. 10.

9. profugi: the epithet is well chosen, for the Scythians 
made a point of not fighting pitched battles, preferring to 
retreat to their bare steppes, till the severity of their climate 
and the barrenness of their soil had exhausted the strength 
of their enemies.

13. prornas: i.e. overthrow existing prosperity, columnam 
being merely a symbol of stability.

14. neu, 'and lest the thronging people rouse the loiterers 
to arms, to arms, and overthrow their power'; ad arma is 
repeated to vividly suggest the shouting mob.

17. anteit: scanned as a disyllable.

† saeva: the MSS. authority favours serva; if retained 
this must mean 'slave of fortune,' not 'enslaving'; but 
a slave does not walk before her mistress. Probably saeva is 
the right reading; in a similar passage Horace has dira 
seressitas. The imagery is confused and it is not clear why 
Necessitas should precede Fortuna unless, as Mr. Gow 
suggests, in 17–20 fortuna = 'what happens' or life in general.
18-20. ‘Carrying in her hand of brass huge nails and wedges, and the firm clamp and molten lead are there as well.’ All these are symbols of immutability; *trabales* ‘belonging to beams,’ i.e. such nails as are driven into beams.

22. *nec,* ‘and rejects not thee as her companion.’ *fortuna* here = not abstract Fortune but the ‘fortunes’ of one man. Page understands *se* which is harsh, *te* being clearly the object of both *colit* and *abnegat.* Moreover *negat,* not *abnegat,* would have been used.

23. ‘Whenever with change of robe thou dost leave the houses of the mighty in enmity.’

26, 27. *cadis . . . siccatis:* ablative absolute, ‘when casks are drained to the dregs.’

28. *ferre . . . dolosi:* see Appendix II.

29. *iturum:* Augustus’ intention to visit Britain was never carried out.

33, 34. *cicatricum et sceleris . . . fratrnumque.* Hendiadys: ‘Unholy wounds inflicted on brethren by brethren.’ See Appendix III.

34. *dura,* ‘hardened.’

35. *nefasti* here = ‘*nefandi.*’ The word usually means ‘unlucky,’ and is applied to days on which public business could not be transacted.


39. *in:* after *diffingas,* ‘forge against.’ *retunsum = ‘blunted in civil strife.’

ODE XXXVI.

‘Thanks to the gods who have brought back Numida. This is a great day, and we will celebrate it: Numida will be the hero of the hour.’

3. ‘The gods who have preserved Numida.’

4. *Hesperia:* i.e. Spain. From the Greek standpoint Italy is the ‘Western’ land.

8. *pueritia:* contracted for *pueritiae.* Translate ‘mindful of his boyhood passed under the same master.’ It seems better, with Wickham, to take *rege = ‘schoolmaster,’* than, with Page, to make it refer to Lamia, ‘under none other as leader’; *rex* was sometimes used in this sense by boys at play, but it is very harsh to make the noun in the ablative absolute refer to another word in the sentence.

9. At the age of fifteen or sixteen the Roman boy assumed the dress of a man, i.e. he exchanged the *toga praeexta* for the *toga virilis*.
10. 'Let not the fair day lack its Cretan chalk.' Chalk came from Cimolus, near Crete. Horace may be referring to some proverb. It is said that the Thracians marked their fortunate days with white stones, their unfortunate with black. Similar allusions are common in Latin poets.

12. 'Let not the feet flag as they dance in Salian measure.' The allusion is to the Salii or dancing-priests of Mars.

13. multi meri: descriptive genitive. 'Damalis of the copious cups' (L. L.).

14. amystide, 'draught'; the derivation shows that it means 'a draught without taking breath' (lit. not closing the lips). Page compares the Oxford custom of 'sconcing.'

15. At a Roman banquet guests and host crowned themselves with garlands.

17. putres, 'languishing' (L. L.).

20. ambitiosior, 'more clinging,' from the original sense of ambire, 'go round.'

ODE XXXVII.

'Now is the time for joy and thanksgiving: the great queen who was plotting the destruction of Rome has fled before Caesar as a dove before a hawk. Yet she was a heroine.'

This ode celebrates the famous victory of Augustus over M. Antonius and Cleopatra at Actium, B.C. 31.


3. pulvinar: a couch made of cushions on which images of the gods were laid at a lectisternium.

4. tempus erat: the use of the imperfect is the same as in 27. 19, where see note. L. L. translate 'now 'twere meet.'

5. antehac: scanned as a disyllable; cf. 35. 17.

depromere: cf. 9. 7, note.

10. impotens sperare: see Appendix II. 'Bold enough to hope for anything,' lit. with no self-restraint in hoping.

13. As a matter of fact Cleopatra's fleet escaped unhurt, though that of Antony was almost annihilated. Translate 'but her frenzy was cooled by the fact that scarce one ship escaped the flames, and her mind distraught with Marcotic wine was recalled to real terrors by Caesar, who with his oars chased her as she flew from Italy.' nymphalam gets this meaning from the belief that nymphs could inflict madness: nympha and nympha are said to have been originally identical.

21. quae refers to monstrum: such constructions, where
sense takes precedence of strict grammar, are not uncommon. Translate 'but she, seeking to die more nobly, neither shrank in womanish terror from the sword, nor with swift fleet strove to seek a new home on far-distant shores.' reparavit seems to mean 'take in exchange for what she had lost'; cf. 31. 12.

For the language cf. Tennyson, Dream of Fair Women:—

'I died a Queen. The Roman soldier found me lying dead, my crown about my brows, a name for ever!—lying robed and crown'd, worthy a Roman spouse.'

26, 27. fortis . . . tractare: see Appendix II.

28. venenum: i.e. of the asp with which she is said to have killed herself.

30. 'Grudging the cruel Liburnians the honour of carrying her, a queen no more (privata), in the haughty triumph, proud woman that she was.' Lit. 'grudging the galleys the-being-borne.' This seems more forcible than taking Liburnis as locative = 'in.' For deduci see Appendix I.

ODE XXXVIII.

'Slave, I hate Oriental display. Simple things please me better.'

2. philyra. The inner bark of the lime-tree was used in making garlands.

3. sectari = quaerere.
   quo locorum, 'in what place.'

5. adlabores. The subjunctive is after curo: ut is usually expressed.
APPENDIX
OF
GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

I. Prolative Infinitive with Verbs.

This use of the infinitive was in classical prose joined only to verbs whose sense was not complete without such an addition, e.g. verbs expressing 'will' or 'power' as volo, possum. Hence the term 'Prolative' from pro and fero because it 'carries on' the construction of the verb to which it is joined.

Gradually (especially in poets) the construction became extended to verbs of complete predication, i.e. whose sense was in itself complete. This is due to two causes.

1) There was a growing tendency to make Latin more highly coloured: for a simple verb like cupio we have furo (15. 27).

2) The influence of Greek was beginning to work. In Greek the datival origin of the infinitive was never quite forgotten.

Signs of this extension of usage are found even in Cicero. Horace furnishes many examples: in this book we find—

1. 8 certat tollere.
1. 34 refugit tendere.
15. 7 coniurata rumpere.
15. 27 surit reperire.
29. 15 mutare tendis.
37. 30 incidens deduci.

The following are still more noticeable, especially 2. 8. In these, classical prose would require the supine or ut + subjunctive or ad + gerundive.

2. 8. egit vireo.
12. 2 sumis celebrare.
23. 10 persquor frangere.
26. 3 tradum portare.
II. PROLATIVE INFINITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

A similar extension of the prolative infinitive is found with adjectives. Here again the influence of Greek may be seen; cf. for example ἰδιὸς λέγειν.

This prolative infinitive after adjectives is an especial feature of Horace’s style. The instances found in this book are—

1. 18 indocilis pati.
2. 25 audax perpeti.
3. 6 cedere nesci.
4. 7 callidum condere.
5. 11 blandum ducere.
6. 27 superare nobilem.
7. 18 celerem sequi.
8. 8 lubricus adspici.
9. 17 lenis recludere.
10. 9 doctus tendere.
11. 2 praesens tollere.
12. 28 ferre dolosi.
13. 10 impotens sperare.
14. 27 fortis tractare.

Of these the easiest are of course such as 29. 9, where the adjective is a participle which takes the construction of its verb.

III. HENDIADYS.

Often, where we should use a substantive qualified by an adjective, in Latin we find two substantives coupled by et.

Thus: 16 otium et oppidi rura sui, ‘the peaceful fields round his own native town.’
35. 33 cicatricum et sceleris fratrumque, ‘the unholy wounds inflicted by brothers on brothers.’

IV. LATIN IMITATION OF GREEK MIDDLE.

The passive in Latin is sometimes used (in poets and post-classical writers) reflexively in imitation of the Greek middle. Thus—
1. 22 *stratus membra,* ‘with his limbs stretched.’
2. 31 *umeros amictus,* ‘with thy shoulders elad.’

These must be carefully distinguished from such constructions as *percussus mentem formidine,* ‘stricken in mind with terror,’ where the passive is a true passive and the accusative an accusative of respect. Notice that in the former constructions the subject is also the agent.

**V. DATIVE WITH PASSIVE.**

Often we are almost compelled to translate the Latin dative by the preposition ‘by.’ In such ease we should not call it the dative of the agent. The dative expresses the person to whose advantage an action is performed. As this is so often identical with the agent the dative appears to be a synonym for a and the ablative. *e.g.—*

1. 27 *visa est catulis cerva.*
32. 5 *Lesbio modulate cibi.*

With past participles passive the dative of reference is often used, giving the point of view from which the action is regarded. Thus in 1. 24 *bella matribus detestata* is not ‘wars hated by mothers,’ but ‘hated in the eyes of mothers.’

So too—
21. 4 *dilectam Iovi.*
24. 9 *multis flebilis.*
24. 14 *auditam arboribus.*

**VI. HYPALLAGE.**

It is a device (sometimes for the sake of variety, sometimes perhaps for metrical convenience) to transfer the epithet from the noun to which it properly applies to another. Thus—

3. 40 *iracunda fulmina,* ‘wrathful thunderbolts’ where *wrathful* properly belongs to Jupiter.
12. 34 *superbos Tarquini fasces,* ‘the reign of proud Tarquin.’
15. 33 *iracunda classis Achillei,* ‘the fleet of wrathful Achilles.’
16. 21 *imprimeretque hostile aratum exercitus,* ‘and the army of foemen drove the plough.’
31. 9 *premant Calona fulce ritem,* ‘prune with the knife the vine of Cales.’
NOTES TO HORACE, BOOK I

VII. ODE XXVIII.

Ode 28 has caused endless difficulties to commentators. Some regard it as a dialogue, some as a monologue.

(1) Those who take it to be a dialogue divide the ode variously at 7, 15, 17, and 21. The best proposals are—

(a) To make the first part (1-20) spoken by Horace, the rest by the spirit of Archytas. But cohíbent in l. 2 implies that Archytas was buried, unless we render 'the gift of dust (i.e. the want of it) keeps you from crossing in Charon's boat.' But this is very forced.

(b) To make 1-20 spoken by a wandering sailor who moralizes before Archytas' tomb, and the rest by the spirit of a shipwrecked sailor who appears and asks for burial.

(c) To make the first part spoken by a living sailor, and the last by the spirit of Archytas, the division being at 7, 17, or 21.

As regards (b) and (c) the main objection to the introduction of a sailor is iudice te in 14; these words, applied to a sailor, are absurd; and little less so if spoken by a sailor to Archytas, as it, and the accompanying lines, imply greater literary and philosophic knowledge than we should expect in a sailor.

The objection (in line 2) to making the first part addressed to Archytas, and the last spoken by him, has been given above.

(2) Of those who regard the ode as a monologue some make Horace the speaker; if this is correct—

(a) Horace is 'fancifully anticipating the realization of a danger from which he in another place records his preservation,' iii. 4. 27 (Mr. Marshall). This too seems forced.

(b) More probably, as Mr. E. S. Thompson has suggested in the Classical Review, the ode is an epitaph suggested for some tomb near that of Archytas, on the Matine shore. He quotes many instances of similar poems.

There is still an objection to this, which applies also to 2 (a): Tarenti in line 29 looks as if Archytas (the Tarentine) is speaking; Neptune, the guardian of Tarentum, might well be expected to remember kindness shown to an inhabitant of Tarentum.
VIII. **Metrical Irregularities.**

The chief are—

2. **19.** Elision of *e* in *probante* before *uxorius* in next line.

3. **36** *perrupit Acheronta*: *-it* final lengthened in *arsis*.

13. **6** *manet* (if sound): *-et* final lengthened in *arsis*.

28. **24** *capiti inhumato*: hiatus.

35. **17** *anteit*: scanned as a disyllable by synizesis.

37. **5** *antehac*: scanned as disyllable by synizesis.
INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Achaicus, -a, -um, adj., of Achaia, a district on the northern coast of Peloponnese; so Greek.

Achæron, -ontis, m., a river of the lower world; generally the lower world, Hades.

Achilles, -is, -ei or -i, a Greek hero who fought at Troy: his story is told in the Iliad of Homer: angry with Agamemnon for taking from him Briseis, he refused to fight against the Trojans till stung to do so by the death of his friend Patroclus, whereupon he slew Hector: he was killed by the arrow of Paris.

Acróceurainia, -orum, n., a promontory in Epirus.

Africa, -i, m., the WSW. win: so generally wind, storm.

Agrippa, -ae, m., the greatest Roman general and statesman under Augustus, sharing the chief power with Maccenas.

Aiax, -ācis, m., one of the Greek heroes before Troy, celebrated in Sophocles' tragedy of that name.

Albius, -i, m., Albius Tibullus, poet and friend of Horace: he wrote elegies addressed to 'Delia.'

Albūnea, ae, f., a prophetic nymph to whom a grove and fountain were consecrated at Tibur.

Alcides, -ae, m., Hercules, grandson of Alcaeus. He was credited with enormous strength.

Algīdus, -i, m., a mountain in Latium, near Rome.

Anio, -eīnis, m., a river with waterfalls in Latium, near Tibur.

Antium, -i, n., a town on a rocky promontory in Latium.

Apollo, -ānis, m., son of Jupiter and Latona: also called Phoebus: he was the god of prophecy and his temple at Delphi was the seat of an oracle: he
was also the inspiring god of poets: also represented as inflicting with his arrows sudden death: also as the sun, as his sister, Diana (or Phoebe), symbolized the moon.

Ἀπόλλων, -α, -ων, adj., of Apulia, a region in southern Italy.

Ἀχιλλος, -ον, m., the North wind.

Ἀραβος, -αις, m., an Arabian.

Ἀρχιγνατος, -ας, m., a great philosopher of Tarentum: lived about B.C. 400: was a follower of Pythagoras.

Ἀρκτος, -ων, f., the constellation of the Bear, near the North Pole.

Ἀργος, m., capital of Argolis in the Peloponnese: also the district around.

Ἄτλαντος, -α, -ων, Atlanticus, -α, -ων, adj., of Atlas: aequor Atlanticum = the Atlantic ocean.

Ατλας, -αντις, m., a Titan, who was condemned to bear heaven on his head and hands; identified with Mt. Atlas in the NW. of Africa.

Ἀτριδας, -ας, m., a descendant of Atreus, esp. Menelaus and Agamemnon, who led the Greeks to Troy, to bring back Helen who had run away there with Paris.

Ἀττάλων, -α, -ων, adj., of Attalus, the name of several kings of Pergamum, proverbial for their wealth.

Ἀττικας, -ας, -ων, adj., of Attica, the district round Athens, and so often Athenian.

Βαβυλωνις, -α, -ων, adj., of Babylon, on the Euphrates, one of the oldest cities in the world, capital of Assyria: so in general oriental.

Βακχος, -ι, m., the god of wine and inspiration.

Βασσαρευς, -αις, m., wearer of the βασσαρα (fox-skin): i.e. Bacchus.

Βασσος, -ι, m., Bassus: no historical reference.

Βερεκντίους, -ας, -ων, adj., of Berecyntus, a mountain in Phrygia where Cybele was worshipped, from which she derived her surname of Berecyntia.

Βιθυνιας, -ας, -ων, adj., of Bithynia, a district in Asia Minor on the south shore of the Euxine, rich in timber for ship-building.

Βρεταννας, -ων, m., Britons.

Βεκθος, -ος, m., name of a great Roman family: often applied to the emperor Augustus.

Καλαβρα, -βρα, -βρυμ, adj., of Calabria.

Καλαβριας, the peninsula in the SE. of Italy.

Καλενις, -ας, -ων, adj., of Cales, a city in Campania famed for its wine.

Καμης, -ας, -ιας, and plur.
INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Camēnae, a name of the Muses.
Camillus, -i, m., M. Furius Camillus, who conquered Veii and freed Rome from the Gauls in 390 B.C.
Cānicūla, -ae, f., the Dog-star, associated with hot weather — hence ‘dog-days.’
Cāpitōlium, -i, n., the Capitol, at Rome; i.e. the temple of Jupiter on the top of Mons Capitolinus, the scene of great religious ceremonies, where the Sibylline books were kept.
Carpāthius, -a, -um, adj., of Carpathus, a small island between Crete and Rhodes.
Cātillus, -i, m., brother of Tiburtus, who with him built Tibur.
Cāto, -onis, m., M. Porcius Cato, a Roman senator of stern republican views who committed suicide at Utica B.C. 46 after the overthrow of the republican party at Thapsus.
Caucāsus, -i, m., the range of mountains between the Euxine and the Caspian, dividing Europe and Asia.
Centaurēus, -a, -um, adj., of the Centaurs, mythical beings with the head of a man and the legs and body of a horse.
Chārybdis, -is, f., a rock between Sicily and Italy, opposite another rock Scylla. They were supposed to be inhabited by malevolent beings after whose names the rocks were called. Charybdis was said to swallow down the waters of the sea and throw them up again, which caused a dangerous whirlpool.
Chīmaera, -ae, f., a monster with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a serpent: it breathed fire from its nostrils: it was slain by Bellerophon, mounted on Pegasus.
Chloe, -es, f., Chloe; no historical reference.
Circe, -es, f., an enchantress who turned Ulysses’ companions into swine, and endeavoured without success to enchant Ulysses himself: she was the daughter of Helios (the sun) and Perse.
Clio, -ūs, f., the Muse of history.
Cnīdus, -i, m., a city in Caria famed for its statue of Venus.
Cnōsius, -a, -um, adj., of Cnosus, ancient capital of Crete, and so Cretan.
Cōrinthus, -i, f., Corinth, the well-known Greek city on the shores of the Corinthian gulf, close to the isthmus of Megara (so called bimaris, Od. 7. 2, because it had two harbours).
Cōrybantes, -ium, m., priests of Cybele, who played on cymbals to her honour.
Crāgus, -i, m., a mountain in Lycia.
Cressa, fem. adj., Cretan: of Cretan earth, i.e. chalk.
Créticus, -a, -um, adj., Cretan, of Crete, a large island in the south of the Aegean sea, the modern Candia.
Cŭrĭus, -i, m., M. Curius Dentatus, who, as consul, won the battle of Beneventum B.C. 275. Horace takes him as an example of ancient Roman simplicity.
Cúbèle, -es, f., a Greek goddess, the mother of the gods, especially worshipped in Phrygia: the wild and original character of her worship caused it to be closely associated with that of Dionysus (Bacchus).
Cycládes, -um, f., a group of islands in the Aegean sea, ‘circling’ round Delos.
Cyclopes, -öpis, m. (in plur.), the workmen of Vulcan, creatures with one eye.
Cynthius, -a, -um, adj., an epithet applied to Apollo, who was born on Mt. Cynthius in Delos.
Cyprius, -a, -um, adj., of Cyprus.
Cyprus, -i, f., the island Cyprus.
Cýrus, -i, m., Cyrus: no historical reference in this book.
Cýthērēa, -ae, f., a name of Venus, from the island of Cýthēra, celebrated as a seat of her worship; it was near the south of Laconia, and near it she was said to have risen from the sea.
Dácus, -i, m., a Dacian, or inhabitant of Dacia, a Roman province lying between the Carpathians and the Danube.
Daedálus, -i, m. (= ‘a cunning worker’), a mythical personage, remarkable for his ingenious craftsmanship: he made wings for himself and his son Icarus, who perished in the attempt to use them, though Daedalus himself crossed the Aegean sea in safety. The sea in which Icarus fell was called Icarium mare.
Dámális, -is, f., Damalis: no historical reference.
Dardánus, -i, m., ancestor of the Trojans: also used -us, -a, -um, as adj.
Daunias, -ădis, f., the land of Daunus, an ancient king of Apulia.
Délos, -i, f., central island of the Cyclades, the birth-place of Apollo.
Delphi, -orum, a small town in Phocis, chief seat of the worship of Apollo, home of the Delphic oracle.
Diāna, -ae, f., sister of Apollo: variously worshipped as goddess of light, sudden death, the chase, and chastity.
Dīespiter, -tris, m., old name for Jupiter=‘father of light.’
Dindýmēne, -es, f., Cybele,
worshipped at Mt. Dindymus in Mysia.

Ēōs, -a, -um, adj., eastern, from Eos, the dawn.

Ēphēsus or -ös, -i, f., a famous Ionian city in Asia Minor.

Ērycina, -ae, f., Venus, who had a temple on Mt. Eryx in Sicily.

Etruscus, -a, -um, adj., Etrurian.

Euhius, -i, m., Bacchus, because worshipped with the cry of 'euhoi.'

Eurus, -i, m., the SE. wind.

Euterpe, -es, f., the Muse of music.

Fābricius, -i, m., a famous Roman who commanded against Pyrrhus b.c. 278.

Fālernus, -a, -um, adj., of the Falernian territory in Campania: famous for its wine: Falernum (sc. vinum) as subst. = Falernian wine.

Faunus, -i, m., a Latin deity: identified with Pan.

Fāvōnius, -i, m., the West wind.

Formianus, -a, -um, of Formia, a town in Latium.

Fūria, -ae, f., one of the three Furies, Alecto, Mēgaera, and Tisiphōné.

Fuscus, -i, m., Fuscus: a friend of Horace.

Gaetūlus, -a, -um, adj., of Gaetulia, the interior of north Africa, south of Mauritania: used generally of Africa.

Gallīcus, -a, -um, adj., of Gallia (France). Gallic horses were famous.

Glycēra, -ae, f., Glycera ('sweet'): no historical reference.

Graecia, -ae, f., Greece.

Grātia, -ae, f., one of the three Graces, Euphrōsūne, Aglaia, and Thalīa; goddesses of grace and refinement.

Hādria, -ae, m., the Adriatic sea.

Hādriānus, -a, -um, adj., Adriatic.

Haedīlia, -ae, f., probably some wood or hill near Horace's Sabine Farm: see Od. 17. 9 note.

Haemōnia, -ae, f., old name of Thessaly, from Haemus, -i, m., a range of mountains in Thessaly.

Hebrus, -i, m., a river in Thrace.

Hēlēna, -ae and -es, -es, f., Helen, daughter of Zeus and Leda, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta: was carried off by Paris to Troy, which caused the Trojan war.

Hēlicon, -onis, m., a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses.

Hercūles, -is, m. See Alcides.

Hercūleus, -a, -um, adj., of Hercules. Herculeus labor refers to the famous twelve labours performed by that hero.
Hesperia, -ae, f., Spain ('the western land').

Hesperius, -a, -um, adj., of Hesperus, the evening star; so the West, western: used of the sea to the west of Italy.

Hiberus, -a, -um, adj., Spanish.

Hyades, -um, the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus: their rising was associated with rain.

Hydaspes, -is, m., a river, tributary of the Indus, now called the Jeloum.

Iapetus, -i, w., father of Prometheus.

Iapyx, ygis, m., the WNW. wind, blowing from the Iapygian foreland in south Italy.

Icarius, -i, m., Icicius, a steward of Agrippa.

Ilias, -ae, -um, adj., of Ida, a mountain range in Mysia, overlooking Troy.

Ilia, -ae, f., Ilia or Rhea Silvia, mother of Romulus and Remus: she was cast into the Tiber by order of her uncle, and so is spoken of as the bride of the river-god.

Ilium, -i, and Ilión, n., also Ilíos, f., Ilium, Troy, a pre-historic city in NE. of Asia Minor, scene of the Trojan war: besieged for ten years, and finally captured and destroyed by the Greeks.

Illyricus, -a, -um, adj., of Illyricum, on the Adriatic.

Indicus, -a, -um, adj., Indian.

Indus, -i, m., inhabitant of India.

Itália, -ae, f., Italy.

Iúba, -ae, m., king of Numidia at the time when Horace wrote.

Julius, -a, -um, adj., of the Julian gens, the family of the Caesars.

Juno, -onis, f., Juno, wife of Jupiter: queen of the gods.

Iuppiter, Ióvis, m., Jupiter, son of Saturn, king of the gods.

LacSdaemon, onis, f., Sparta, chief city of Peloponnesse.

Laertiades, -ae, m., son of Laertes, i.e. Ulysses.


Lámia, -ae, m., name of a distinguished plebeian family. L. Aelius Lamia, to whom Od. 26 is addressed, was a friend of Horace.

Láppithae, -arum, m., a Thessalian people: at the marriage of their king Pírithous they fought with the Centaurs.

Lar, Láres, m., the household gods.

Lárissa, -ae, f., (1) ancient citadel of Argos; (2) town in Thessaly. Od. 7. 11 probably refers to the latter.

Látinus, -a, -um, adj., of Latium.
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Látium, -i, n., district south of Tiber, containing Rome: often = the Roman state.

Látōna, -ae, f., Latona, mother of Apollo and Diana.

Látōus, -a, -um, adj., of Latona.

Lēda, -ae, f., mother of Castor and Pollux: also of Helen.

Lesbius, -a, -um, adj., of Lesbos, an island in the Aegean, the birthplace of Alcaeus and Sappho: as subst. Lesbium (sc. vinum) = Lesbian wine.

Lesbōus, -a, -um, adj., see Lesbius.

Lēucóné, -es, f., Léuconoe: no historical reference.

Līber, -ri, m., Bacchus, the god of wine: and so sometimes = wine.

Liburni, m., a piratical tribe of Illyria.

Liburna, -ae, f. (sc. navis), Liburnian galley: used by Augustus at Actium B.C. 31.

Libýcus, -a, -um, adj., Libyan, and so African.

Līris, -is, m., a river between Latium and Campania.

Lucrētīlis, -is, m., a mountain overlooking Horace's Sabine farm.

Lyaeus, -i, m., a name of Bacchus, and so = wine.

Lýcaeus, -i, m., a mountain in Arcadia.

Lýcidas, -ae, m., Lycidas: no historical reference.

Lýcius, -a, -um, adj., of Lycia, in Asia Minor.

Lýcōris, -idís, f., Lycoreis: no historical reference.

Lýcus, -i, m., Lycus: no historical reference.

Lýdia, -ae, f., Lydia: no historical reference.

Maečēnas, -ātis, m., C. Cili- nius Maecenas, a rich Roman knight, descended from Etrurian kings, friend and benefactor of Virgil and Horace, and the chief patron of literature in that age: he was the most powerful of Augustus' ministers, though his influence with the Emperor grew less in later life: died B.C. 8.

Maeōnius, -a, -um, adj., of Maeonia, in Lydia, one of the reputed birthplaces of Homer, and so Homeric.

Maia, -ae, f., one of the seven Pleiades, daughter of Atlas, and mother of Mercury.

Mānes, -ium, m., (1) spirits of the dead, (2) the lower world.

Marcellus, -i, m., name of a great Roman family. M. Marcellus took Syracuse in 212 B.C. Augustus had a nephew of the name who, but for his untimely death, would have succeeded to the purple.

Māreōticus, -a, -um, adj., of Lake Marea, near Alexandria: Mareoticum as subst. (sc. vinum) = Mareotic wine.

Mars, -tis, m., Mars, god of war, father of Romulus who founded Rome.

Mārsus, -a, -um, adj., of the
Marsi, a warlike Sabine tribe.
Martiális, -e, adj., of Mars.
Masságetae, -arum, m., a tribe of Scythia.
Massicus, -a, -um, of Mt. Massicus, in Campania: as subst. Massicum (sc. vinum) = Massic wine.
Mátinus, -a, -um, adj., of Matinus, a mountain in Apulia.
Maurus, -a, -um, adj., Moorish.
Medus, -i, w., a Mede, inhabitant of Media, which afterwards became the Persian and then the Parthian empire.
Mégilla, -ae, f., Megilla: no historical reference.
Melpomène, -es, f., Melpomene, Muse of tragic and lyric poetry.
Mercurius, -i, m., Mercury, Roman deity: for his various attributes see Od. x, and notes.
Mériónes, -ae, m., charioteer of Idomeneus, a Greek hero in the Trojan war.
Mínos, -ois, m., king and lawgiver of Crete, the Minotau, friend of Zeus; after death was made a judge in Hades.
Músa, -ae, f., a Muse, i.e. one of the nine Muses, goddess of the arts: so = the muse or genius of a poet.
Mýcénæ, -arum, f., Mycenae, a city in Argolis and capital of Agamemnon’s kingdom.
Myrtále, -es, f., Myrtle; no historical reference.

Myrtoús, -a, -um, adj., of Myrtus, island in the Aegean: so Myrtoummare = the SW. portion of the Aegean.
Mýtilène, -es, f., Mýtilene, chief city of the island of Lesbos in the Aegean.

Neptúnus, -i, m., the god of the sea: brother of Jupiter.
Néréus, -eos, m., a prophetic sea-god, son of Oceanus, father of the Nereids or sea-nymphs.
Nestor, -óris, m., king of Pylos, oldest of the Greek heroes in the Trojan War, famed for his wisdom.
Noricus, -a, -um, adj., of Noricum, a district between the Danube and the Alps.
Nótus, -i, m., the South wind.
Numída, -ae, m., Plotius Numida: scarcely anything is known about him.
Nympha, -ae, f., nymph, a woodland divinity.

Ócčánus, -i, m., the god Oceanus: and so generally = sea.
Ólympicus, -a, -um, adj., of the games celebrated at Olympia in Elis every four years.
Ólympus, -i, m., a mountain in Thessaly, the seat of the gods.
Ópuntius, -a, -um, adj., of Opus, a town of Locris in Greece.
Orcus, -i, m., a name of Pluto and so = the nether world.
Óriens, -tis, m., the land of rising sun, the East.
Orion, -ōnis, m., a constellation whose setting is usually accompanied by bad weather.

Orpheus, -eis, or -ei, m., an ancient Thracian bard; by his marvellous musical powers he drew after him animals and trees, enchanted. By the same art he prevailed upon Pluto to let his wife Eurydice return with him from the lower world after her death on condition that he did not look back at her till they had reached the upper world; but Orpheus disobeyed and lost her for ever. He was eventually torn to pieces by some Bacchanals who threw his head into the Hebrus.

Pallas, -ādis, f., the Latin Minerva (Greek, Pallas Athene), the goddess of learning and patron deity of Athens: represented with a helmet and aegis.

Panaetius, -i, m., a famous Stoic philosopher, native of Rhodes, friend of the younger Scipio.

Panthōides, -ae, m., son of Panthus, Euphorbus, a brave Trojan; Pythagoras supported his doctrine of the transmigration of souls by declaring that his soul had previously lived in the body of Euphorbus, and proved it by recognizing Euphorbus’ shield.

Paphos, -i, f., a city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.

Pārius, -a, -um, adj., of Paros, an island in the Aegean, famed for its marble.

Parthus, -i, m., inhabitant of Parthia, a district E. of the Euphrates: the Parthians were often at war with the Romans and inflicted several defeats upon them, notably at Carrhae, B.C. 53, where Crassus was killed. The standards then lost were recovered by Augustus in B.C. 20. The names Parthi, Persae, Medae, are used indifferently by Horace.

Paulus, -i, m., name of a great Roman family. L. Aemilius Paulus was consul at the defeat at Cannae, B.C. 216, refused to fly, and was killed.

Pēgāsus, -i, m., the winged horse by whose help Bellerophon slew the Chimaera.

Pēlides, -ae, m., son of Pelus, Achilles.

Pelops, -ōpis, m., son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes: the Peloponnese was called after him. He obtained his wife Hippodamia by defeating Oenomaus in a chariot-race through the treachery of Myrtilus whom he cheated of his promised reward and killed. Myrtilus cursed him and his whole family: the descendants of Pelops were accordingly the victims of
a succession of tragedies on which several of the Greek dramas were based.

Pénélope, -es, f., wife of Ulysses; during whose long absence at the Trojan war she resisted the entreaties of numerous suitors.

Pergameus, -a, -um, adj., Trojan (from Pergama, the citadel of Troy).

Persae, -arum, m., Persians: they conquered the Medes and succeeded to their kingdom: in Horace often = Parthians, who in his day ruled over the same territory.

Persicus, -a, -um, adj., Persian, Oriental.

Phoebus, -i, m., a name of Apollo.

Phōloë, -es, f., Phloë; no historical reference.

Phryges, -um, m. pl., people of Phrygia, in the NW. of Asia Minor: used of the Trojans.

Pimplēa, -ae, f., dweller by Pimple, a fountain in Pieria, and so Muse.

Pindus, -i, m., mountain in Thessaly.

Plancus, -i, m., L. Munatius Plancus, consul B.C. 42, and founder of Lugdunum (Lyons) in Gaul: in great favour with Augustus.

Plutōnius, -a, -um, of Pluto, the king of Hades.

Poenus, -i, m., a Carthaginian.

Polyhymnia, -ae, f., one of the nine Muses; she presided over lyric poetry.

Pompilius, -i, m., Numa

Pompilius, second King of Rome.

Ponticus, -a, -um, adj., of Pontus.

Pontus, -i, m., the NE. district of Asia Minor, on the shores of the Euxine.

Priāmus, -i, m., Priam, king of Troy at the time of the Trojan War; father of Hector and Paris.

Prōmētheus, -eos, m., Prometheus: a Titan, son of Iapetus, brother of Atlas; stole fire from heaven; according to one account assisted in the creation of men. Was chained by Zeus to a rock in the Caucasus where his liver was torn by an eagle each day and renewed at night.

Prōserpīna, -ae, f., Proserpina, wife of Pluto and queen of the lower world.

Proteus, -eos, m., a sea-god who guarded the sea-calves of Neptune: could prophesy and assume various shapes.

Pylius, -a, -um, adj., of Pylos, city in Messenia of which Nestor was king.

Pyrrha, -ae, f., wife of Deucalion, with whom she was saved from the deluge. In Ode 5 the name has no historical reference.

Pythius, -a, -um, adj., Pythian, of Pytho, old name of Delphi, and so applied to Apollo. Tradition said that he was so called from slaying the Python.
Quintilius, -i, m., *Quintilius Varus*, native of Cremona, friend of Horace, died B.C. 24.

Quirinus, -i, m., a name of Romulus.

Quirites, -ium, m. pl., the name of Roman citizens in their civil, as distinguished from their military capacity.

Régulus, -i, m., *M. Attilius Regulus*, a famous Roman, captured by the Carthaginians in the first Punic War: when sent to Rome to arrange for the ransom of prisoners on dishonourable terms he advised the senate not to entertain them, and cheerfully returned to Carthage to the painful death which, he knew, awaited him.

Rhôdos, or Rhôdus, -i, f., Rhodes, an island in the Aegaean, off Caria.

Rômulus, -i, m., the founder of Rome.

Sàbaea, -ae, f., the land of Saba, chief town of Arabia Felix.

Sàbinus, -a, -um, adj., Sabine: the Sabines were a powerful race in central Italy who eventually united with the Romans: Horace had a farm in this district, just N. of Rome. As subst. Sabinum = Sabine wine.

Sàlâmînius, -a, -um, adj., of Salamis.

Sàlâmis, -inis, f., island off Athens: also town in Cyprus. See Od. 7, 21 note.

Sàliâris, -e, adj., see Salius.

Salius, -a, -um, adj., of the Salii or leaping priests of Mars, who during the festival of Mars went dancing through the city; they had charge of the sacred ancilia.

Sàturnus, -i, m., father of Jupiter: most ancient of Latin deities.

Sàtîrus, -i, m., satyr, a wood deity with goat's feet.

Scaurus, -i, m., name of a noble Roman family: in Od. 12. 37 the reference is to M. Aemilius Scaurus, consul B.C. 115 and 107: though quoted as a typical Roman hero he received bribes from Jugurtha.

Scîthae, -arum, m. pl., inhabitants of Scythia, a name applied vaguely to the SE. portion of Europe N. of the Hellespont, and to the whole unknown country in the N. of Europe and Asia.

Sêmêle, -es, f., daughter of Cadmus king of Thebes, and mother of Bacchus.

Sêmêlîeus, -a, -um, adj., born of Semele.

Sêres, -um, m., the Chinese.

Sêricus, -a, -um, adj., of the Sêres.

Sestius, -i, m., a friend of Horace: appointed consul suffectus by Augustus, though he had formerly been a supporter of Brutus.

Sîthônius, -a, -um, adj., of the Sithonii, a Thracian people.
Socrático, -a, -um, of Socrates, the great philosopher of Athens who was put to death there B.C. 399. He wrote no books himself, but his teaching has been immortalized by his great follower, Plato.

Sócrate, -is, n., a mountain in Etruria, 26 miles N. of Rome.

Sthenelus, -i, m., charioteer of Diomedes, a Greek hero in the Trojan War.

Styx, -ygis, f., chief river in the lower world (= the river of Hate).

Sýbýris, -is, m., Sybaris: no historical reference; derived from the town of Sybaris, whose inhabitants were famous for their luxury.

Syrtis, -is, f., a sand bank; especially in pl. of two on the N. coast of Africa.

Sýrus, -a, -um, adj., of Syria, the country N. of Palestine.

Taanárus, -i, m., promontory in Laconia supposed to be entrance to the lower world: now Cape Matapan.

Tárentum, -i, n., Greek colony on coast of Calabria in S. Italy.

Tarquinius Súperbus, -i, m., last of the Roman kings.

Tartára, n. pl., a name for Hades.

Télius, -a, -um, adj., of Teos, an Ionian city in Asia Minor where the poet Anacreon was born.

Télóphus, -i, m., Telóphus: no historical reference.

Tempe, n. pl. indecl., the famous vale of Tempe in Thessaly.

Teucer, -ri, m., one of the Greek heroes in the Trojan War: see Od. 7. 21 note.

Tháliarchus, -i, m., Tháliarchus = 'ruler of the feast': a fancy name.

Thébae, -arum, f. pl., Thebes, the capital of Boeotia (not to be confused with Thebes in Egypt).

Thébànum, -a, -um, adj., of Thebes.

Thessálos, -a, -um, adj., of Thessaly, in Greece.

Théstis, -idis, f., sea-goddess, married Peleus, mother of Achilles, whom she dressed up as a girl that he might not be killed in battle. By the craft of Ulysses he was discovered and induced to go to the Trojan War.

Thrácius, -a, -um, adj., Thracian.

Thrax, -ácis, m., inhabitant of Thrace.

Thréicius, -a, -um, Thracian.

Thyestes, -ae, m., son of Pelops, brother of Atreus, king of Mycenae, who, in revenge for a wrong, killed the two sons of Thyestes and served them up to their father at dinner.

Thyóneus, -ei, m., son of Thyone, Bacchus.

Tíberis, -is, m., the river Tiber.

Tíbur, -uris, n., Tivoli, a town 16 miles N.E. of Rome, on the Anio. Horace had a villa there.
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Tiburnus, -i, m., mythical founder of Tibur.
Tiridates, -ae, m., king of Armenia.
Tithonius, -i, m., son of Laomedon; beloved by Aurora who made him her husband, imploring Jupiter to make him immortal. The prayer was granted, but Aurora had forgotten to ask for immortal youth. Life became a misery to him and the gods in mercy changed him into a grasshopper.
Tröicus, -a, -um, adj., of Troy.
Tröia, -ae, f., Troy, city of Phrygia, besieged by the Greeks for 10 years, and then taken by the stratagem of the wooden horse full of warriors.
Tröianus, -a, -um, adj., Trojan.
Tydides, -ae, m., son of Tydeus, i.e. Diomed, one of the Greek heroes before Troy.
Tyndaris, -Idis, f., Tyndarides: a lady to whom Od. 17 is addressed: the name is evidently fictitious.
Tyrrehenus, -a, -um, adj., Etrurian, of Tyrrhenia the Greek name for Etruria: in neut. used of the sea which washed Etruria.
Ulyxes, -ei, m., Ulysses, the Greek hero of the Trojan war, famed for his cunning, and for his adventures on the way home from Troy, described in Homer’s Odyssey.
Ustica, -ae, f., an unknown spot near Horace’s Sabine farm.
Värus, -i, m., L. Rufus Varius, tragic poet, friend of Virgil and Horace.
Värus, -i, m., friend of Horace, whom he addresses in Od. 18: probably same as Quintilius Varus.
Vaticanus, -a, -um, adj., of the Vatican hill on the W. bank of the Tiber.
Vénus, -eris, f., goddess of love and beauty: mother of Aeneas and special guardian of Rome: hence — beauty or a beauty.
Vénusinus, -a, -um, adj., of Venusia, town on the borders of Apulia and Lucania, the birthplace of Horace.
Vergilius, -i, m., (Publius Vergilius Maro), the great Roman poet Virgil, author of the Georgics, the Bucolics, and the Aeneid: friend of Horace; lived B.C. 70-19.
Vesta, -ae, f., goddess of the hearth, the fire in whose temple was kept eternally alive.
Vulcanus, -i, m., Vulcan, god of fire, who forged the thunderbolts of Jove.
VOCABULARY

**a, ab, prep. with abl., (1) from;**
(2) by.

**abněgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a.**
(ab + nēgo), refuse.

**abscondo, -ēre, -scidi, -scissum, v. a., to cleave asunder, sever.**

**absum, abesse, afui, v. n.**
(ab + sum), to be away, absent.

**ac, conj., see atque.**

**accipiter, -tris, m., hawk.**

**ācer, ācris, ācre, adj., (1) sharp, piercing;**
(2) brave, resolute (of warriors, Od. 2. 39); sharp, severe (of winter, Od. 4. 1); fierce, angry (Od. 6. 18).

**ācināces, -is, m., scimitar;**
Od. 27. 5, note.

**ācuo, -ūcre, -ui, -ūtum, v. a., sharpen.**

**ācūtus, -a, -um, adj., sharp, biting; shrill, thrilling (of sound).**

**ād, prep. with acc., to, at, by.**

**ādamantīnus, -a, -um, adj., of adamant, adamantine, iron.**

**addo, -ēre, addīdi, -dītum, v. a. (ad + do), add to, apply to.**

**ādīmo, -ēre, -ēmi, -emptum, v. a. (ad + ēmo), take to oneself, take away, deprive of.**

**adlābōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a. with acc. and dat., add by labour to.**

**admitto, -ēre, -mīsi, -missum, v. a. (ad + mitto), admit.**

**adspicio, -ēre, -spexi, -spectum, v. a. (ad + spēcio), look upon.**

**adsum, adesse, affui, v. n. (ad + sum), to be at or near, to be present.**

**adulter, -ēri, m., adulterer, paramour.**

**adulter, -ēra, -Ērum, adj., adulterous, unchaste.**

**ādurgeo, -ēre, v. a. (ad + urgeo), press upon, press (in close pursuit).**

**ādūro, -ēre, -ussi, -ustum, v. a. (ad + ūro), set fire to, burn.**

**adventus, -ūs, m., approach, arrival.**

**ādỳtum, -i, n., sanctuary, shrine (the innermost part**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aedes, -is, f., temple, shrine; pl., house.</td>
<td>temple, shrine; temple, shrine; temple, shrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aegis, -idis, f., the aegis (shield of Pallas Athene), Od. 15. 11.</td>
<td>shield of Pallas Athene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aeneus, -a, -um, adj., of bronze.</td>
<td>bronze, house, temple, shrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aenus, -a, -um, adj., of bronze; metaphorically = stern, inflexible.</td>
<td>bronze, house, temple, shrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aequālis, -e, adj., of equal years, contemporary.</td>
<td>of equal years, contemporary; of equal years, contemporary; equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aequē, adv., equally, so much.</td>
<td>equally, so much; equally, so much; equally, so much</td>
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<tr>
<td>aequor, -dris, n., the level surface of the sea; generally, the sea, water; also pl. aequa,-a,-um.</td>
<td>level, sea, water; level, sea, water; level, sea, water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aequus,-a,-um, adj., (1) level, equal; (2) fair, impartial; (3) unmoved, even (mens).</td>
<td>level, sea, water; level, sea, water; level, sea, water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aëris, acc. aëra, m., the air.</td>
<td>the air, the air, the air</td>
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<tr>
<td>aërius, -a, -um, adj. (aer), aerial, heavenly.</td>
<td>aerial, heavenly, aerial, heavenly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aestas, -atis, f., summer.</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aestivus, -a, -um, adj., of summer.</td>
<td>summer, summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aestuōsus, -a, -um, adj., hot, burning (of climate); stormy.</td>
<td>hot, burning, hot, burning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aestus, -ūs, m., heat.</td>
<td>heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aetas, -ātis, f., age, time; period, generation.</td>
<td>age, time; age, time; age, time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aethērius, -a, -um, adj., of or in the sky or heaven; heavenly, aetherial.</td>
<td>sky or heaven, sky or heaven; sky or heaven, sky or heaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aevum, -i, n., space of time; time of life, age.</td>
<td>space of time; time of life; space of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affāri, -ātus, v. dep. and defective (ad + fāri), speak to, address.</td>
<td>speak to, address; speak to, address; speak to, address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ager, -gri, m., field.</td>
<td>field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āgito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a.</td>
<td>field, field, field, field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of a temple open only to priests).</td>
<td>of a temple open only to priests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ōgo, -ēre, ēgi, actum, v. a., (1) drive; impel; lead (in a triumph); (2) do, act, perform (quid agis? what are you doing? imperat., age, come now, come); (3) spend, pass (time).</td>
<td>drive, impel, lead, do, act, perform, spend, pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albiro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v.n., to be white, glisten.</td>
<td>to be white, glisten, to be white, glisten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albus, -a, -um, adj., white; bright.</td>
<td>white, bright, white, bright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alēs, -itis, adj., (1) winged: (2) subst. m. and f., bird; (3) winged deity (of Mercury, Od. 2. 42).</td>
<td>winged, winged, winged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aliter, adv., otherwise.</td>
<td>otherwise, otherwise, otherwise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alius, -a, -ud, adj., another, other (of numbers, opp. to alter, one of two); alii ... alii, some ... others.</td>
<td>another, other, another, other, another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>almus, -a, -um, adj., life-giving; genial.</td>
<td>life-giving, genial, life-giving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alō, -ēre, -ūi, -itum, and -altum, v. a., nourish, rear.</td>
<td>nourish, rear, nourish, rear, nourish, rear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alter, ēra, -ērum, adj., one (of two), another (of two).</td>
<td>one, another, one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alternus, -a, -um, adj. (alter), alternate.</td>
<td>alternate, alternate, alternate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altus, -a, -um, adj., high, lofty; deep.</td>
<td>high, high, high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amāblis, -e, adj. (amo), lovable, charming; (actively) loving.</td>
<td>lovable, charming, lovable, charming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambiguo, -us, -um, adj., lit. shifting from one side to another; doubtful (Od. 7. 29, note).</td>
<td>shifting from one side to another, shifting from one side to another, shifting from one side to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambitio, -ire, -ivi and -ii, ītunii, v. a. (ambi + co), lit., go round or about; approach (in supplication), solicit.</td>
<td>go round, go round, go round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambitiōsus, -a, -um, adj., freq., shake; agitate, disturb, toss.</td>
<td>shake, agitate, shake, agitate, shake, agitate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
going round, embracing, clinging.

āmicio, -īre, -icui or -ixi, -ictum, v. a., to wrap about, throw round; veil, cover.

āmicus, -ā, -um, adj. (amo), friendly.

āmicus, -ī, m. (amo), friend.

āmō, -ēre, -ivi or -īi, -ictum, V. a., to love.

amicus, -ā, -um, adj. (amo), friendly.

anicus, -ī, m. (amo), friend.

amnis, -īs, m., river.

amo, -ēre, -āvi, -atum, v. a., love.

amoenus, -a, -um, adj., pleasing (of places).

āmor, -ōris, m., love; sometimes personified = Cupid, the god of love; also in pl.

āmōveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, v. a. (ab + mōveo), remove, carry off.

amphōra, -ae, f., wine-jar, jar.

amplius, -ā, -um, adj., abundant.

amplus, -ā, -um, adj., abundant.

amplius, adv., more.

āmystis, -idis, f., deep draught; Od. 36. 14, note.

an, conj., whether? or?

angōportus, -ūs, m., narrow lane, alley; Od. 25. 10, note.

angulus, -i, m., corner, angle.

ānhēlitus, -ūs, m., a panting, gasping.

ānima, -ae, f., breath, life, soul.

ānīmosus, -a, -um, adj., spirited, brave.

ānīmus, -ī, m., mind, heart.

annus, -ī, m., year.

antē, adv. and prep., before.

antēhāc, adv. (in two syllables, Od. 37. 5) (ante + hic), before this, hitherto.

antenna, -ae, f., sail-yard.

anteō, -ēre, -ivi or -īi, v. n. with acc. (ante + eo), go before.

antrum, -i, n., cave, grotto.

ānus, -ūs, f., old woman.

āper, -pri, m., boar.

āpex, -icis, m., (1) top, summit; (2) hat, cap; Od. 34. 14, note.

āpium, -i, n., parsley.

appārātus, -ūs, m., preparation, pomp.

appōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, v. a. (ad + pōno), place by the side of (with acc. and dat.), put near or against; apply to; apponēre lūcro, to place under the head of gain, to reckon as gain; Od. 9. 14, note.

āpricus, -a, -um, adj., lying open, open to the sun, sunny.

apto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., fit, apply, adjust to, with dat.; provide, furnish, with acc. and abl.

aptus, -a, -um, adj. with dat., or absol., fit, suitable.

āqua, -ae, f., water, spring, stream.

āra, -ae, f., altar.

ārātor, -ōris, m., ploughman.

ārātrum, -i, n., plough.

arbīter, -tri, m., (1) umpire, judge; (2) master, ruler, Od. 3. 15.

arbor, -ōris, f., tree.

arbūtus, -ī, f., arbutus (an evergreen shrub).

arcānus, -a, -um, adj., shut up; so, secret, hidden: n. pl. arcāna, secrets.

arcus, -ūs, m., bow.

ardeo, -ēre, arsi, arsum, v. n.,
(1) be hot, blaze; (2) be eager.

arduus, -a, -um. adj., (1) steep; (2) difficult, hard.
area, -ae, f., lit. piece of ground; so, threshing-floor; and in a city, court, yard.
arguo, -ère, -ui, -útum, v. a., prove, make clear.
áridus, -a, -um, adj., dry, parched.
arma, -orum, n. pl., arms, weapons, armour.
armentum, -i, n., beast for the plough, beast of draught; generally, cattle.
arrógans, -tis, part. (arrógō), self-assuming, arrogant, haughty.
ars, -tis, f., art, skill.
artus, -a, -um, adj., close, thick.
arx, -cis, f., citadel.
aspér, -éra, -erum, adj., rough, savage, cruel.
at, conj., but.
ätávus, -i, m., properly a great-great-great-grandfather; generally, an ancestor.
áter, -tra, -trum, adj., black; dark.
atque, ac, conj., and, both . . . and; also = quam, than.
atqui, conj., and yet, yet.
atrox, -ócis, adj., fierce, cruel.
atēnuevo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a. (ad + tēnuevo), make thin, weaken, diminish.
atīneo, -ère, -tinui, -tentum, v. n. (ad + tēnēo), reach to; pertain to; absol. matter, be of importance.
author, -óris, m., author; founder, progenitor; teacher, expounder.
audax, -acis, adj., bold, daring; with inf. Od. 3. 25.
audo, -ère, ausus sum, r. n. with inf., dare.
audio, -äre, -ivi, -itum, v. a., hear, learn.
augur, -ūris, m., augur, i.e. one of a college of priests at Rome who foretold the future by means of omens; hence generally, a prophet, seer; of Apollo, as the god of prophecy.
aula, -ae, f., court or hall, of a house; royal court, palace.
aura, -ae, f., air, breeze; pl., the air, heaven.
aureus, -a, -um, adj., golden, 'all gold'; Od. 5, 9, note.
auriga, -ae, m. and f., driver, charioteer.
auris, -is, f., ear.
auritus, -a, -um, adj., endowed with ears, listening.
aurum, -i, n., gold.
auspeX, -ícis, m., (1) augur, soothsayer, i.e. one who predicted future events from observing the flight of birds; (2) author, founder, leader; so (in abl. abs.), 'under the auspices of.'
aut, conj., either, or.
avidus, -a, -um, adj., greedy.
avis, -is, f., (1) bird; (2) omen, portent, i.e. because shown by the flight of birds.
avitus, -a, -um, adj., belonging to a grandfather or ancestor; ancestral.
avius, -a, -um, adj., out of the way, trackless.
bacchor, -āri, -ātus, v. dep. n.,
(1) celebrate the festival of
Bacchus; (2) rave, like the
Bacchantes or priestesses of
Bacchus, who indulged in a
wild frenzy; (3) generally,
rave, rage, e.g. of the wind.
barbārē, adv. (barbārus),
barbarously, rudely.
barbārus, -a, -um, adj., bar-
barian, barbarous, rude,
 savage.
barbitōn, n. (only in nom.,
acc., and voc.), also barbitos,
-i, m. and f., lyre.
beātus, -a, -um, adj. (bēo),
happy, blessed.
bēluā, -ae, f., wild beast,
monster.
bēnignus,-a, -um, adj., kind;
generous ; plenteous.
bībo, -ere, bibi, v. a., drink.
bīlis, -is, f., gall, bile; so
wrath, anger.
bimāris, -e, adj., on two seas,
epithet of Corinth (Od. 7. 2, n.).
bimus, -a, -um, adj., two
years old.
blandus,-a, -um, adj., smooth,
smooth-tongued, flattering;
with inf., Od. 12. 11.
bōnus, -a, -um, adj., good.
bos, bōvis, m. and f., ox, cow.
brāchium (or bracchium), -i,
n., arm (of the human body).
brēvis, -e, adj., short; brief;
short-lived.
brūtus,-a,-um, adj., (1) heavy,
unwieldy; (2) dull, sense-
less.
cādus, -i, m., wine-jar, jar.
caecus, -a, -um, adj., blind.
caedes, -is, f., slaughter.
caelum, -i, n., heaven.
caesāries, -ei, f., hair (of the
whole head of hair, not a single
hair).
caespēs, -itis, m., sod, turf.
cālāmus, -i, m., reed (ap-
piled to darts and arrows, as
made of reed, Od. 15. 17).
calco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a.,
tread upon, tread.
cāleo, -ere, -ui, v. n., to be
warm, glow; with abl., to
be inflamed by, enamoured
of.
callidus, -a, -um, adj., cun-
ning, skilful.
campus, -i, m., field, plain;
esp. the Campus Martius,
at Rome, a plain used for
sports, &c.
candeo, -ēre, -ui, v. n., to be
white, shine, glitter.
candīdus, -a, -um, adj., white,
gleaming; bright, beauti-
ful.
cānīties, -ei, f., hoariness, old
age.
cāno, -ēre, cēcīni, cantum,
v. a. and n., sing of; sing.
cānōrus, -a, -um, adj. (canor,
fr. cāno), tuneful, melo-
dious.
canthārus, -i, m., tankard.
canto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a.,
sing, sing of.
cantus, -ūs, m., song.
cānus, -a, -um, adj., white,
hoary.
cāpella, -ae, f. dim., she-goat.
cāpillus, -i, m., hair (of the
head or beard); also in pl.
cāpřēa, -ae, f., wild she-goat.
cāpūt, -itis, n., head; source
(of a river); person.
cardo, -inis, m., hinge.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>căreo</td>
<td>-ere</td>
<td>-ui, -itum, v. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cārina</td>
<td>-ae, f., (1) keel; (2) ship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carmen</td>
<td>-inis, n., song, chant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carpo</td>
<td>-ere, -psi, -ptum, v. a.</td>
<td>pluck, gather; enjoy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>càrns</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., dear.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>castrum</td>
<td>-i, n., pl. castra, -orum, camp.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>castus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., (1) of persons, chaste; (2) of things, hound.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cātēna</td>
<td>-ae, /.</td>
<td>chain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cāterva</td>
<td>-ae, f., band, troop.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cātulus</td>
<td>-i, m., young dog, hound.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cātus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., shrewd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>causa</td>
<td>-ae, f., cause.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cautus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., careful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cāveo</td>
<td>-ere, cāvi, cautum, v. n., beware.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cedo</td>
<td>-ere, cessi, cessum, v. n., withdraw, yield.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cēlābro</td>
<td>-āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., (1) frequent; (2) celebrate, praise.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cēlēr</td>
<td>-ēris, -e, adj., swift.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cella</td>
<td>-ae, f., store, cellar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cēreus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., waxen; so, soft like wax.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certo</td>
<td>-āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., strive, contend.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., fixed, certain, unerring.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerva</td>
<td>-ae, f., hind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cervix</td>
<td>-icis, f., neck.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cervus</td>
<td>-i, m., stag.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cesso</td>
<td>-āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n., delay, hesitate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cētērus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., the rest, the rest of.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chōrēa</td>
<td>-ae, f., dance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chōrus</td>
<td>-i, m., (1) a dance; (2) band of dancers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cicātrix</td>
<td>-icis, f., scar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cīchōrēum</td>
<td>-i, n., endive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circā</td>
<td>circum, adv. and prep., around, round.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cīthāra</td>
<td>-ae, f., guitar, lute.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cītius</td>
<td>adv., more quickly, sooner.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civis</td>
<td>-is, m. and f., citizen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clāmor</td>
<td>-ōris, m., shout.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clārus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., (1) clear, bright; (2) renowned.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classis</td>
<td>-i, f., fleet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clāvus</td>
<td>-i, m., nail.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clīpeus</td>
<td>-i, m., shield.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coēmo</td>
<td>-ēre, -ēmi, -emptum, v. a. (con + emo), buy up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coerCEO</td>
<td>-ēre, -cūi, -cītum, v. a. (con + arceo), keep together; restrain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōgo</td>
<td>-ēre, coēgi, coactum, v. a. (con + āgo), lit. drive together; compel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōhīdeo</td>
<td>-ēre, -ui, -itum, v. a. (con + habeo), hold back, stop; restrain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōhors</td>
<td>-tis, f., cohort, a military division, one-tenth of a legion; so, band, throng.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōlligo</td>
<td>-ēre, -lēgi, -lectum, v. a. (con + lēgo), gather together, collect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōllino</td>
<td>-ēre, cōlēvi, collum, v. a. (con + līno), be-smear; pollute.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collis</td>
<td>-is, m., hill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cūlo</td>
<td>-ēre, -ūi, cultum, v. a., cultivate, attend, worship.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōlōnus</td>
<td>-i, m. (cūlo), cultivator, husbandman; inhabitant; used of the lessee of a farm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōlor</td>
<td>-ōris, m., colour, complexion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōlūbra</td>
<td>-ae, f., snake.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cōlumbus, -i, m., and cō
lumbā, -ae, f., dove.
cōlumnā, -ae, f., column.
cōma, -ae, f., (1) hair; (2)
foliagē.
combībo, -ēre, -bībī, v. a.,
(con + bibo), drink up.
cōmēs, -ītis, m. and f., com-
rade, follower.
cōmis, -e, adj., courteous,
charming.
committō, -ēre, -mīsi, -mis-
sum, v. a. (con + mitto), lit.
send together, entrust, commit.
compello, -ēre, -pūli, -pul-
sum, v. a. (con + pello),
drive together; drive
among (with acc. and dat.).
compes, -ēdis, f., fetter.
compesco, -ēre, -ui, v. a., con-
fine, restrain.
compōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsī-
tum, v. a., place together,
arrange; p. p. p. agreed
upon.
concēdo, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum,
v. a. (con + cēdo), concede,
yield.
concido, -ēre, -cādi, v. n.
(con + cādo), lit. fall down
together; fall, subside (of
the wind, Od. 12. 30).
concito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
v. a., freq. (con + cīeō), stir
up, rouse.
concūtio, -ēre, -eussi, -euss-
sum, v. a. (con + quātio),
shake violently, agitate.
con-dīcilio, -ōnis, f., terms,
conditions.
condo, -ēre, -didī, -ditum
(con + do), lit. put to-
gether; store; hide, con-
ceal.
confundo, -ēre, -fūdi, -fūsum,
v. a. (con + fundo), pour
together; mingle, join
(battle).
coniūro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
v. n. (con + iūro), swear
coniuratus, -a, -um, banded
by oath.
coniux, -ūgis, m. and f., hus-
band or wife.
cōnor, -āri, -ātus, v. dep. a.,
try, attempt.
consistō, -ēre, -stīti, -stītum,
v. n. (con + sisto), stand
still, halt.
consultus, -a, -um, adj., skil-
ful, experienced, with gen.
contāmino, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
v. a., pollute.
contineo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum,
v. a. (con + tēneō), restrain,
contrēmisco, -ēre, -mui, v. n.
and a. (con + trēmisco, from
tremo), tremble; tremble
at.
conviva, -ae, comm., table
companion, guest.
convivium, -i, n., feast.
cōpia, -ae, f., plenty.
cōpula, -ae, f., bond.
cor, cordis, n., heart.
cornu, -ūs, n., horn; of the
horn of plenty, Od. 17. 16,
note.
cōrōna, -ae, f., crown, gar-
land.
corpūs, -ōris, n., body.
corrīgo, -ēre, -rexī, -rectum,
v. a., set right; correct.
corrǐpio, -ēre, -ui, -eptum,
v. a. (con + ripio), (1) seize
upon; (2) hasten.
cōruscus, -a, -um, adj., flash-
ing, gleaming.
crás, adv., to-morrow.
crēber, -bra, -brum, adj., frequent.
crēdo, -ēre, -dīdī, -ditum, v. a. and n., entrust (acc. of thing, dat. of person); believe; trust (dat.).
crēdūlus, -a, -um, adj., credulous, trustful; trusting in, with dat.
crēpo, -āre, -ui, -itum, v. a. and n., rattle, prate of.
cresco, -ēre, crēvi, crētum, v. n., increase, grow.
cressus, -a, -um, adj., chalky.
crininosus, -a, -um, adj., libellous.
crīna, -is, w. f., hair; also in plur.
crīnus, -a, -um, adj. (crōr), blood-stained, blood-thirsty.
cubitum, -i, n., elbow.
cūbo, -āre, -ui, -itum, v. n., lie down.
culpā, -ae, f., fault.
cultor, -ōris, m.; (1) culti-
vator; (2) worshipper.
cultus, -ūs, m., lit. cultivation; so (among other mean-
ings) external adornment, guise (Od. 8. 16); manner of life, manners (Od. 10. 2).
cullullus, -i, m., cup, beaker.
cēm, conj., when, since.
cum, prep., with, together with; with abl.; as an en-
clitic with pers. pron., mecum, tecum, &c.
cumquē, adv., an affix de-
noting universality, -ever, -so-
ever, as in quicumque, &c.; standing alone, Od. 32. 15, mihi cumque vocanti = whenever I call.
cūneus, -i, m., wedge.
cūpido, -inis, f. (m. in Horace) (cūpio), desire, love; per-
somified, in plur. (m.), Loves, Cupids.
cūpressus, -i, f., cypress.
cur, adv., why.
cūra, -ae, f., care.
cūro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., care for, care; be anxious that, with subj. with or with-
out ut.
curriculum, -i, n., race-
course.
curro, -ēre, cūcurri, cursum, v. n., run, hasten.
curritus, -ās, m., chariot.
cursus, -ūs, m., lit. running; course, journey.
curvo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a.: bend, curve, round.
curus, -a, -um, adj., curved.
custos, -ōdis, m. and f., guard, protector.
cūtis, -is, f., skin.
cyathus, -i, m., cup.
dāma, -ae, f., fallow-deer, deer.
daps, dāpis, f., plur. dāpes, feast, banquet.
dē, prep., down from, from, out of.
dēbello, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a. (de + bellum), fight out (with cognate acc.).
dēbeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. a. (de + ēbeo), owe (acc. of debt, dat. of creditor).
dēbillto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, weaken, wear away.
dēbitus, -a, -um, p. p. p. of debeo, owed, due, destined.
dēcanto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a. freq. (de + canto), sing over, chant, repeat.
décess, -tis, part. (décess); as adj., fitting; graceful.
décérpo, -ère, -psi, -ptum, v. a. (de + carpo), pluck off, gather.
décerto, -ère, -āvi, -ātum, v. n. (de + certo), struggle with, fight with, with abl., and with cum.
décet, -ère, -cuit, v. n. impers., it is fitting; with acc. and inf.
déclino, -ère, -āvi, -ātum, v. n. (de + root elin), bend aside.
décōrus, -a, -um, adj., graceful, beautiful, honourable.
dècus, oris, n., glory, honour, pride; Od. i. 2, of a person.
dédécet, -ère, -cuit, v. n. impers. (de + décet), it is unseemly, it misbecomes, with acc.; also personally with a nom.
dédico, -ère, -āvi, -ātum, v. a. (de + dīco = dedicate), dedicate, consecrate.
dėdūco, -ère, -xi, -ctum, v. a. (de + dūco), lead or bring down or off; esp. lead in triumph.
dėfendo, -ère, -di, -sum, v. a. (de + root fend = strike), ward off from, avert from.
dėfluo, -ère, -xi, -xum, v. n., (de + fluo), flow down, down from.
dėgo, -ère, dēgi, v. a. (de + āgo), spend, pass (time, old age, &c.).
dėcio, -ère, -iēci, -iectum, v. a. (de + iācio), throw down, overthrow.
dėlibēro, -ère, -āvi, -ātum, v. a. (de + libero), weigh well (in the mind), purpose.
démens, -tis, adj., senseless, mad.
démitto, -ère, -mīsi, -missum, v. a. (de + mitto), send down.
dēmo, -ère, -mpsi, -mp tum, v. a. (de + ēmo), take away.
dens, -tis, m., tooth.
denseo, -ère, no perf. or sup., v. a., make thick; pass. come thick and fast.
densus, -a, -um, adj., thick.
dēpōno, -ère, -pōsi, -positum, v. a. (de + pono), put or cast down; deposit.
deproelior, -ari, v. dep., battle.
déprōmo, -ère, -prompsi, -promptum, v. a. (de + prōmo = pro-ēmo), draw forth, draw (wine), Od. 9. 7.
dēripio, -ère, -ripui, -reptum, v. a. (de + rāpio), snatch away, off.
dēsēco, -ère, -cui, -ctum, v. a. (de + sēco), cut down, cut off.
dēsēro, -ère, -ruī, -desertum, v. a. (de + sēro), desert.
dēsidērium, -i, n., grief for the loss of anything, regret; also the occasion or object of grief, as a term of endearment.
dēsino, -ère, -sīi, -sītum, v. a. and n. (de + sīno), cease, cease from.
dēspēro, -ère, -āvi, -ātum, v. n. (de + spēro), despair.
dēsum, dēesse, dēfui, v. n. (de + sum), be away, be wanting.
dētergeo, -ère, -si, -sum (de
+ tergo), wipe away, sweep away.
détereo, -ère, -trivi, -tritum (de + téreo), v. a., rub away, weaken.
déstereo, -ère, -ui, -itum, v. a. (de + terreo), frighten away.
déstestor, -āri, -ātus, v. dep. (de + testor); with acc., invoke the gods against, exer- consequently; p. p. in passive sense, hated.
dētineo, -ère, -tīni, -tentum, v. a. (de + tēneo), detain, keep away.
deus, -i, m., god; plur., dīi, pl., gen. plur., deum or deorum, dat. and abl., dis, the gods.
dēvēho, -ère, -xi, -ctum, v. a. (de + vēho), carry down; pass. descend.
dēvexus, -a,-um, adj. (de- vēho), descending.
dēvinco, -ère, -vici, -victum, v. a. (de + vinco), subdue.
dēvius, -a,-um, adj., wandering.
dexter,-tēra,-tērum; or-tra,-trum, adj., right, as opp. to left; dextēra (s. mānus), right hand.
die, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. of dico.
dico, -ère, -xi, -ctum, v. a., say, call, tell of, sing of.
dies, -ēi, m. (sometimes f. in singular), day.
difficillīs, -e, adj., difficult, morose, sullen.
diffingō, -ère, v. a. (dis + fingo), recast, make anew.
diffugio, -ère, -fugi, v. n. (dis + fugio), flee asunder, disperse.
digitus, -i, m., finger.
dignē, adv., worthily.
dignus, -a, -um, adj., worthy; worthy of (with abl.).
diligo, -ère, -lexi, -lectum, v. a. (di + lēgo), choose apart, love.
dimīdium, -i, n., half.
dimōvēo, -èrc,-mōvi,-mōtum, v. a. (dis + movēo), move asunder, entice away.
dīōta, -ae, f., two-handled wine-jar.
dīrus, -a, -um, adj., grim, horrible.
dis, ditis, or dīvēs, -itis, adj., rich.
discerno,-ère,-crēvi,-crētum, v. a. (dis + cerno), separate, distinguish.
discrēpo,-āre,-ūi, v. n., differ, disagree.
discus, -i, m., discus, quoit, used in athletic exercises.
dispar, -āris, adj. (dis + par), unequal.
displaceo, -ère, -ui, -itum, v. n. (dis + plāceo), displease.
dissociābīlis, -e, adj. (dis + sōcio), separating, dividing.
dissolvo,-ère,-solvi,-solvētum, v. a. (dis + solvo), dis- solve, disperse.
diu, adv., for a long time, long.
divā, -ae, f., goddess.
divellō, -ère,-vulsi,-vulsum, v. a. (dis + vellō), pluck or tear asunder, apart.
dives, -ītis, adj. See dis.
divīdo, -ère,-visi,-visum, v. a., separate, divide.
divus, -i, m., god, deity; sub
divum (rapere) = under the open sky, the light of day.
do, däre, dēdi, dātum, v. a., give; (of sails) spread.
dōleo, -ēre, -ūi, -ītum, v. n., grieve.
dōlōsus, -a, -um. adj., crafty, deceitful.
dōlus, -i, m., craft.
dōmina, -ae, f., mistress.
dōminus, -i, m., lord, master.
dōmo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., tame, subdue.
dōmus, -ūs, f., (1) house; (2) home; (3) abode; (4) house, i.e. family, race; (5) household, school (of philosophy), Od. 29. 14; acc. domum, to home, home.
dōnēc, conj., so long as, until.
dōno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., give, grant.
dormio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, v. n., sleep.
dūbito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n., doubt.
dūco, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, v. a., lead, bring, draw; lead out (dances); quaff (wine).
dulcis, -e, adj., sweet, dear; neut. dulcē, asadv., sweetly.
dum, conj., whilst (with indic.); until, so long as, provided that (with subj.).
dūplex, -īcis, adj., twofold, double, cunning.
dūro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a. and n., endure, hold out against.
dūrus, -a, -um, adj., hard.
dux, dūcis, m. and f., leader.
ēbrius, -a, -um, adj., drunk.
ēbūr, -ōris, n., ivory.
eccē, interj., lo, behold.
edītus, -a, -um (p. p. p. of ēdo), produced, descended.
ēgeo, -ēre, -ui, v. n., want, need; with abl. or gen.
ēgrēgius, -a, -um, adj., excellent, distinguished.
ēheu, interj., alas.
ēlēgi, -orum, m., elegiac verses, an elegy.
ēmiror, -āri, -ātus, i. dep. a. (ex + miror), wonder at.
ēnīm, conj., for, always placed after the first or second word in the clause.
ensis, -is, m., sword.
eo, īre, īvi or īi, ītum, v. n., go.
ēpūlae, -arum, f. plur., feast.
ēquēs, -ītis, m., horseman, knight; one of the equites or equestrian order, at Rome, who held a middle rank between the senate and the plebs.
ēquito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n. and a., ride, career.
ēquus, -i, m., horse.
ergō, adv., therefore, so then.
erro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n., wander, stray.
ērubescendus, -a, -um, adj., to be blushed for.
ērubesco, -ēre, -būi, v. n. and a. incep. blush; with acc. be ashamed of.
ēt, conj., and, also; et ... et = both ... and.
ēvēho, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, v. a., carry forth, raise, elevate.
ēvīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., (ex + vito), avoid.
ex or et, prep., out of, from.
exāmen, -īnis, n., swarm.
exercitus, -ūs, m., army.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>exiguus, -a, -um, adj., scanty, slight.</td>
<td>kings and afterwards before the highest magistrates at Rome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exilis, -e, adj., thin, unsubstantial.</td>
<td>fatalis, -e, adj., destined, deadly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>exitium, -i, n., destruction.</td>
<td>fatigo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., tire, fatigue; importune.</td>
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<tr>
<td>expávesco, -ère, -pávi, v. n. and a. (ex + pávesco), fear greatly, dread.</td>
<td>fátum, -i, n., destiny, fate; plur. the fates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expédio, -äre, -ívi, -itum, v. a. (ex + pes), lit. to free the feet, extricate; Od. 8. 12, hurl, throw clear; Od. 22. 11, throw aside, shake off.</td>
<td>fébris, -is, f., fever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expía, -äre, -ávi, -átum, v. a. (ex + siceco), dry completely, drain dry.</td>
<td>félix, -icis, adj., happy, fortunate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fábula, -ae, f., story, fable; plur. in app. to Manes, Od. 4. 16, note.</td>
<td>féminina, -ae, f., woman.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fábulósus, -a, -um, adj. (fabula), storied.</td>
<td>fénestra, -ae, f., window.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fácilis, -e, adj., easy.</td>
<td>férax, -acis, adj. (fēro), fertile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fácio, -ère, -écī, -factum, v. a., make; do.</td>
<td>fērio, -ire, v. a., strike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fácundus, -a, -um, adj., eloquent.</td>
<td>fēro, ferre, túli, látum, v. a., (a) bear, = (1) carry, bring; (2) wear; (3) produce; (b) bear tidings, hence, say, relate; pass. to be said, reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fas, facis, f., dregs (of wine).</td>
<td>fērox, -ōcis, adj., (1) in a good sense, high-spirited, bold, Od. 6. 3; (2) in a bad sense, fierce, headstrong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fallax, -acis, adj., deceitful.</td>
<td>ferrum, -i, n., iron, sword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falsus, -a, -um, adj.</td>
<td>fērus, -a, -um, adj., wild, savage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facilis, -e, adj., easy.</td>
<td>ferva, -ère, fērbeī, falsum, v. a., deceive; escape the notice of, pass unperceived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fallax, -acis, adj., deceitful.</td>
<td>fervor, -ōris, m., heat, passion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falsus, -a, -um, adj.</td>
<td>festino, -äre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n. and a., hasten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fames, -is, f., hunger, famine.</td>
<td>fidēlis, -e, adj., faithful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fas, indeclin. n., divine law, right.</td>
<td>fides, -ei, f., faith, honour.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fasces, -is, m., bundle; plur., the fasces, the bundle of rods with an axe carried before the king.</td>
<td>fides, -is, and more frequently in plur. fides, fidium, f., stringed instrument, lyre.</td>
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<tr>
<td>figura, -ae, f., shape.</td>
<td>figūra, -ae, f., shape.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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filia, -ae, f., daughter.
filius, -i, m., son.
findo, -ère, fidi, fissum, v. a., cleave.
finio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, v. a.; finish.
finis, -is, m. and f., end, limit, bound; esp. in plur., borders of a country.
fio, fiëri, factus, v.n., become, be made.
fistula, -ae, f., shepherd’s pipe.
flâgrans, -tis, part. (flâgro), as adj., flaming; ardent.
flamma, -ae, f., flame, fire; so of love.
flâvus, -a, -um, adj., yellow, golden.
flébilis, -e, adj., bewailed.
fleo, -ère, -evi, -itur, v. a. and n., weep for, lament; absol. weep.
flóris, m., flower.
fluctus, -üs, m., wave.
flûmën, -inis, n., river.
flûvius, -i, m., river.
fôcûs, -i, m., hearth.
fôlium, -i, n., leaf.
fons, -tis, m., spring, fountain.
forma, -ae, f., shape.
formo, -äre, -avi, -atum, v. a., form, mould.
fors, -tis, f., chance, fate; sometimes personified; also adv. by chance.
fōrûs, -a, -um, adj., enduring, brave.
fōrîtër, adv., bravely.
fōrtûna, -ae, f., fortune, chance.
frágilis, -e, adj., breakable, fragile.
frango, -ère, frâgi, fractum, v. a., break.
gaudeo, -ère, gāvisus sum, r. n., rejoice; abl., rejoice in.
gāza, -ae, f., treasure.
gēlidus, -a, -um, adj., cold.
gēlũ, -ūs, n., frost, cold.
gēmīno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, r. a., double; of cymbals (Od. 16. 8), clash again.
gēmo, -ère, -ui, -ātum, v. n., groan.
gēna, -ae, f., cheek.
gēnero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., beget, produce.
gēnērōsus, -a, -um, adj., lit. of noble birth; noble.
gēnītor, -ōris, m., father.
gēns, -tis, f., race, people.
gēnu, -ūs, n., knee.
gēnuB, -ōris, n., (1) sort; (3) offspring.
gēro, -ère, -essi, -estum, r. a., do, achieve, carry on.
gesto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., freq., bear, carry; wield.
glōria, -ae, f., (1) glory, renown; (2) boasting; also personified.
grācis, -i, adj., slender.
grādus, -ūs, m., (1) step; (2) position, degree.
grāmen, -īnis, n., grass.
grāndis, -e, adj., great, grand.
grando, -īnis, f., hail.
grātus, -a, -um, adj., pleasant, grateful, acceptable.
grāvidus, -a, -um, adj., heavy, loaded.
grāvis, -e, adj., (1) heavy; (2) grievous; (3) hostile; (4) laborious (of Vulcan's furnaces, Od. 4. 7); (5) grim (of Achilles' wrath, Od. 6. 5).
grex, grēgis, m., flock, herd; crowd.
hābeo, -ère, -ui, -ātum, v. a., have, hold.
haedus, -i, m., kid.
haereo, -ère, -si, -sum, v. n., to stick, cleave to.
hārēna, -ae, f., sand.
hasta, -ae, f., spear.
hēdēra, -ae, f., also in plur., ivy.
hēros, -ōis, m., hero, demi-god.
heu, interj., alas!
hic, haec, hoc, pron., this, this man.
hic, adv., here.
hēms, -mis, f., winter.
hinc, adv., hence, from this quarter.
hinnūleus, -i, m., young stag, roe-buck.
hōmo, -īnis, m. and f., man, i.e. a human being; not as opp. to woman.
hōnor, -ōris, m., honour, plur. sometimes in special sense of honours, public offices.
hōra, -ae, f., hour.
horreum, -i, n., granary.
horribilis, -e, adj., terrible.
horridus, -a, -um, adj., bristling, dread.
hospita, -lāui, f., hostess.
hostia, -ae, f., victim (of a sacrifice).
hostilis, -e, adj., hostile.
hostis, -is, c., enemy, foe-man; collectively in sing., the enemy.
hūmānus, -a, -um, adj., human.
hūmilis, -e, adj., lowly; humble.
īaceo, -ère, -cui, -cītum, r. n., lie, be prostrate.
iacto, -äre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., toss; boast.

iācūlor, -āri, -ātus, v. dep., aim at, smite.

iācūlum, -ī, n., javelin.

iam, adv., now, already; with negative any longer.

iānua, -ae, f., door.

iambus, -i, m., iambic.

ictus, -ūs, m., blow, knock.

icēcur, -ōris, n., liver; thought to be the seat of the emotions and so = heart.

igneus, -a, -um, adj. (ignis), fiery.

ignis, -is, m., fire; light.

ille, -a, -ud, gen. illius, dat. illī, dem. pron., that, he.

imāgo, -īnis, f., (1) image, likeness; (2) echo; (3) ghost, spectre.

imbellis, -e, adj., unwarlike.

imer, -bris, m., shower of rain.

imbuo, -ère, -ui, -ütum, v. a., imbue.

imiter, -āri, -ātus, v. dep. a., imitate.

immānis, -e, adj., huge, immense.

immēmor, -ōris, adj., unmindful, oblivious, with gen.

immēritus, -a, -um, adj., undeserving.

immīneon, -ēre, v. n. (in + māneō), overhang; threaten; to be overhead (of the moon, Od. 4. 5).

immittis, -e, adj. (in + mitis), ungentle, cruel, unrelenting.

immōdicus, -a, -um, adj., immoderate.

immōlo, -äre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., lit. to sprinkle with sacrificial meal (mōla); so to sacrifice; also absol.

impar, -āris, adj., unequal.

impāvidus, -a, -um, adj., fearless.

impēdio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, v. a., entangle, hinder.

impēriōsus, -a, -um, adj. (impērium), imperious.

impērito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n. and a., command, govern.

impērium, -ī, n., military command; empire.

impius, -a, -um, adj., impious, profane.

impōtens, -tis, adj., (1) powerless; (2) not master of oneself, headstrong, passionate.

imprimo, -ere, -pressi, -pressum, v. a. (in + prēmo), press upon.

impūnē, adv., without punishment, with impunity.

imus, -a, -um, adj. superlat., lowest, inmost.

in, prep., (a) abl., in, on, among; (b) acc., to, towards, against, into.

incoho, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., begin, enter upon.

incolīmis, -e, adj., uninjured, safe.

incorruptus, -a, -um, adj., unadorned, unkempt.
uncorrupted. incorruptible.
incūbo, -āre, -ui, -itum, v. n. (in + ēūbo), lie upon. brood over, with dat.
incus, -ūdis, f., anvil.
indīco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., point out.
indōcilis, -e, adj., unteachable, not brooking (with inf.).
īnermis, -e, adj., unarmed.
infāmis, -e, adj., of bad report, infamous.
inferō, -ferre, intuitū, illatūm, v. a. (in + fērō), bring into; bring against.
infidus, -a, -um, adj., faithless.
infrēquens, -tis, adj., unfrequent.
ingēnium, -i, n., talent, genius.
ingens, -tis, adj., huge, vast.
ingenuus, -a, -um, adj., ingenuous, well-born, noble.
ingrātus, -a, -um, adj., unpleasant, unwelcome.
inhorresco, -cre, -ui, v. n. (in + horresco), quiver, tremble.
inhospitalis, -e, adj., inhospitable.
inhumātus, -a, -um, adj., unburied.
iniecio, -cre, -iēci, -iectum, v. a. (in + iācio), throw into or upon; cast upon.
inimicus, -a, -um, adj., unfriendly, hostile.
iniquus, -a, -um, adj., unequal, unjust, hostile.
inīriōsus, -a, -um, adj., injurious, wrongful; hurtful.
inīgo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., fetter.
inōcens, -tis, adj., harmless, innocent.
inruptus, -a, -um, adj., unbroken.
insānio, -īre, -īvi and -ii, -itum, v. n., to be mad, senseless.
insānus, -a, -um, adj., raging, mad.
isēquor, -i, -secūtus, v. dep. a. (in + sēquor), follow after.
isēro, -cre, -sērui, -sētum, v. a. (in + sēro), place among.
insignis, -e, adj., distinguished, famous.
insōlens, -tis, adj., (1) unaccustomed; (2) haughty, insolent.
tactus, -a, -um, adj., untouched; uninjured; chaste.
tēger, -gra, -grum, adj., untouched; whole; pure.
temptātus, -a, -um, adj., untouched; untired.
tēr, prep., with acc., among, in the midst of.
terfundo, -cre, -fūdi, -fūsum, v. a., pour between; pass., to flow between or among, with acc.
terlūnium, -i, n., time of new moon; used in plur.
tersum, interesse, v. n., to be amongst.
tīmus, -a, -um, adj. superlat., inmost.
tonsus, -a, -um, adj., unshorn.
Inultus, -a, -um, adj., unavenged.
inutilis, -e, adj., useless.
invenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum, v. a. (in + venio), come upon, find.
invicem, adv., in turn.
invideo, -ere, -vidi, -visum, v. a. (in + video), look askance at; envy; with dat. person and acc. thing, grudge a thing to a person.
invidus, -a, -um, adj., envious.
invisus, -a, -um, part. as adj., hateful, hated.
invisus, -a, -um, adj., unwilling.
locosus, -a, -um, adj., merry.
locus, -i, m., jest, laughter; personified, Od. 2. 34.
ipse, -a, -um, gen. ipsius, dat. psi, dem. pron., self, very; esp. absol., himself, herself, &c.
ira, -ae, f., anger.
iraécusus, -a, -um, adj., angry, wrathful.
it, adv., so, thus; on these terms.
itēr, itēnēris, n., way, course.
itēro, -äre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., repeat, traverse again.
itērum, adv., again.
iūbeo, -ère, iussi, iussum, v. a., order, bid.
iūdex, -icis, m., judge; iudicet, in your opinion.
iūgum, -i, n., yoke.
iungo, -ère, iunxi, iunctum, v. a., join.
iūnior, -ōris, adj. compar. of iuvenis, younger.
iūs, iuris, n., law, right.
iūstitia, -ae, f., justice; sometimes personified.
iustus, -a, -um, adj., just, legitimate.
iūvēnis, -is, m., a youth.
iūventa, -ae, f., iūventas, -ātis, f., season of youth, youth (in abstract).
iūventūs, -ūtis, f., youth (in abstract); body of youths.
iūvo, -āre, iūvi, iūtum, v. a., help; iūvat, impersonally, it delights.
labor, -bi, lapsus, v. dep. n., glide, slip.
labor, -ōris, m., labour; trouble.
lābōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n., labour; sorrow; be in trouble.
lābrum, -i, n., lip.
lacerta, -ae, f., lizard.
lācertus, -i, m., the human arm.
lācesso, -ère, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. a., provoke; challenge.
lācrimōsus, -a, -um, adj., tearful.
laedo, -ère, -si, -sum, hurt, injure; break (faith).
laeititia, -ae, f., gladness.
laetus, -a, -um, adj., glad; with abl. rejoicing in.
lambo, -ère, -bi, v. a., lick; flow by, wash (of a river).
lapsus, -ūs, m., a gliding, flowing.
lar, lāris, m., hearth, home; plur. lāres, the deities of the hearth.
largē, adv., bountifully, without stint.
lascivus, -a, -um, adj., wanton, lascivious.
lāteo, -ère, -ūi, v. n., lie hid.
látus, éris, n., side; quarter.

látus, -a, -um, adj., broad, wide.

laudo, -äre, -ávi, -átum, v. a., praise, value, esteem.

laus, -dis, f., praise.

lénimen, -inis, n., soothing, solace.

lénio, -ère, -ívi or -ii, -ítum, v. a., soften.

lénis, -e, adj., gentle, soft.

lentus, -a, -um, adj., slow.

leo, -onis, n., lion.

lēpus, -ōris, m., hare.

lētum, -i, n., death.

lēvis, -e, adj., smooth, polished.

lēvis, -e, adj., (1) light, in weight; so light, easy to digest (Od. 31. 16); (2) light, in motion; swift; fleeting, shadowy; (3) unimportant, inconsiderable; slighted; (4) of character, &c., (a) vain, empty, unsubstantial; (b) kind, gentle.

liber, -bri, m., book.

liber, -éra, -erum, adj., free.

libertina, -ae, f., freedwoman.

libet, -ère, libēuit and libi
tum est, v. n. impers., it pleased.

libido, -inis, f., lust, desire, passion.

licentia, -ae, f., licence, unbridled passion; also per
cissonised.

licet, -ère, -cuit and -cītum est, v. n. impers., it is allowed, permitted.

lignum, -i, n., wood; plur. logs.

lilium, -i, n., lily.

limen, -inis, n., threshold.

limus, -i, m., mud, clay.

līno, -ōre, lōvi, lītum, v. a., besmear, anoint; seal, Od. 20. 3.

linquo, -āre, lique, v. a., leave; forsake.

linteum, -i, n., lit. linen-cloth; sail.

 liquīdus, -a, -um, adj., (1) flowing, liquid, (of metals) molten; (2) clear, transparent; (3) of sound, clear, liquid.

liquīo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., strain, filter.

liquor, -ōris, m., fluid, liquid; water.

lītus, -ōris, n., shore.

lītus, -i, m., trumpet.

līvīdus, -a, -um, adj., livid, discoloured, black and blue.

lōcus, -i, m. (loca n. pl.), place.

longus, -a, -um, adj., long.

lōquor, -i, lōcūtus, v. n., speak, talk.

lōrica, -ae, f. (lōrum), leather cuirass, corselet.

lubricus, -a, -um, adj., slippery; hazardous.

lūcērna, -ae, f., lamp.

lūcīdus, -a, -um, adj., bright.

lūcrum, -i, n., gain, profit.

luctor, -āri, -ātus, v. dep., wrestle, struggle.

lūcus, -i, m., sacred grove.

lūdībrium, -i, n., (1) jest; (2) laughing-stock.

lūdo, -ōre, lūsi, lūsum, v. n. and a., play, sport, play at.

lūdus, -i, m., game.

lūgūbris, -e, adj., mournful.
lūna, -ae, f., the moon.
lupātus, -a, -um, adj., lit.
  furnished with wolf's
teeth; so, jagged.
lupus, -i, m., wolf.
of lympho; driven mad;
as adj., frenzied.
lyra, -ae, f., lyre.
lyricus, -a, -um, adj., lyric.
macero, -are, -avi, -atum,
v. a., weaken, make thin.
machina, -ae, /, machine.
macies, -ei, /, leanness,
famine.
macto, -äre, -āvi, -ātum,
v. a., (1) magnify, extol;
  (2) offer up, sacrifice.
mágis, adv. comparat., more.
magnus, -a, -um, adj., great;
  comp. máior, -ōris;
  superlat. maximus, -a, -um.
mágus, -i, m., magician.
máior, -ōris. See magnus.
málē, adv., badly, ill.
málignus, -a, -um, adj., (1)
  ill-disposed, malignant;
  (2) niggardly.
mālo, male, mālui, 2nd pers.
  sing. māvis, 3rd pers. sing.
māvult, v. a. (māgis +
vōlo), to wish rather,
prefer.
mālum, -i, n., evil, misfortune.
mālus, -a, um, adj., bad, evil;
  unfavourable.
mālus, -i, m., mast.
malva, -ae, f., mallow.
māneo, -ēre, mansi, mansum,
v. n. and a., remain, await.
māno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n.,
  flow, drop.
mānus, -ūs, f., hand.
māre, -is, n., sea.
mārinus, -a, -um, adj., of the
  sea.
māritus, -a, -um, (1) adj.,
  pertaining to marriage,
  conjugal; (2) māritus, -i,
  m., as a subst., husband.
marmor, -ōris, n., marble.
mas, māris, m., male; man
  (as opp. to woman).
māter, -tris, f., mother.
māternus, -a, -um, adj., ma-
  ternal.
mātrōna, -ae, f., matron.
mēlior, -us, adj. comparat.,
better.
membrum, -i, n., limb.
mēmīni, -isse, v. n. defective,
  remember, be mindful;
  2nd pers. sing. imperat. me-
  mento; with gen.
mēmor, -ōris, adj., mindful,
  remembering; of things,
  calling to mind, recalling;
  with gen.
mēmōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
v. a., call to remembrance;
  relate, tell of.
mens, -tis, f., mind; heart,
  feelings.
mensor, -ōris, m., measurer.
meo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n.,
  go, pass.
mercātor, -ōris, m., mer-
  chant.
merces, -ēdis, f., wages, re-
  ward.
mērētrix, -īcis, f., harlot.
mērum, -i, n., unmixed
  wine; generally, wine.
merx, -ēcis, f., wares, mer-
  chandise.
mēta, -ae, f., turning-post,
  goal—in a racecourse, Od. 1.
  4 n.
mētuo, -ēre, -ni, r. a., fear.

mētus, -ūs, m., fear.

meus, -a, -um, possess. pron., my, mine.

mico, -āre, -ui, v. n., sparkle, gleam.

milēs, -itis, m., soldier; in sing., soldier, troops.

militāris, -e, adj., soldier-like, military.

militia, -ae, f., military service.

mǐnax, -ācis, adj., threatening.

mīnimus, -a, -um, adj. superlat., least, smallest; neut. adverbially, least; quam minimum, as little as possible.

mīnister, -tri, m., servant.

mīnor, -us; gen. -ōris; compar. adj., less.

mīnor, -āri, -ātus, v. a. and n., threaten.

mīnuo, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, v. a., diminish, bring low.

mīnus, adv., less, in a less degree; too little.

miror, -āri, -ātus, v. dep. a. and n., to admire, wonder at, wonder.

miscēo, -ēre, -iscui, -xtum or -stum, v. a., mix, mingle.

miscēr, -ēra, -ērum, adj., wretched, miserable.

miscērābilis, -e, adj., pitiable, sad.

mitis, -e, adj., mild, gentle; mellow.

mitto, -ēre, misi, missum, v. a., send; hurl.

mōbilis, -e, adj., movable, changeable, fickle; moving, rustling (of leaves); shifting (of streams).

mōdēror, -āri, -ātus, v. dep. a., set bounds to, restrain; of an instrument, play upon.

mōdīeus, -a, -um, adj., moderate; of moderate size.

mōdūlor, -āri, -ātus, v. n. and a., regulate; play, sing, tune; p. p. used passively.

mōdus, -i, m., (1) measure; (2) bound, limit; stint.

moechus, -i, m., adulterer.

moenia, -ium, plur. n., walls, battlements, of the outer walls of a town.

mollis, -e, adj., (1) soft, tender; (2) mild, soothing; (3) effeminate, cowardly.

mōneo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, v. a., teach, warn.

mons, -tis, m., mountain.

monstrum, -i, n., omen, portent, monster.

mōnumēntum, -i, n., monument, memorial.

mōra, -ae, f., delay.

morbīus, -i, m., disease.

mordax, -ācis, adj., biting, gnawing.

mordeo, -ēre, mōmdordi, mor-sum, v. a., bite, bite into; so, wear away.

mōrior, -i, mortuus sum, fut. part. mōritūrus, v. n. dep.; die.

mōror, -āri, -ātus, v. a. and n. dep., delay; linger.

mōrōsus, -a, -um, adj., peevish, morose.

mors, -tis, f., death; personified, Od. 3. 17 and 4. 13.

mortālis, -e, adj., mortal; plur., mortals.

mos, mōris, m., manner, custom.

mōveo, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, v. a., move, stir up.
mox, adv., soon.
müliēbrīter, adv., in womanly fashion, woman-wise.
müliēr, -ēris, f., woman.
multus, -a, -um, adj., much; plur., many.
mundītia, -ae, f., also in plur.; neatness, elegance.
mundus, -i, m., the universe.
mūnus, -ēris, n., service, esp. in plur., the last service to the dead; tribute, gift.
mūrus, -i, m., wall.
mūto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., change; exchange (with acc. and abl.); take in exchange (with acc. and abl.).
myrtus, -i and -ūs, f., myrtle.
nam, namque, conj., for.
nātālis, -e, adj., belonging to birth, natal; of a birthplace.
nātō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n., swim.
nātūra, -ae, f., nature.
nātus, -a, -um, part. (nascor), born; so destined, made for; as subst., son.
naufrāgus, -a, -um, adj., ship-wrecking.
nauta, -ae, m. See nāvīta.
nāvīs, -is, f., ship.
nāvīta, -ae, or nauta, -ae, m., sailor.
nē, conj. lest, that not; with imperat. do not.
nēbūla, -ae, f., mist, cloud.
nēc, nēque, conj., nor; nec ... nec = neither ... nor.
nēcessītas, -ātis, f., necessity; fate, destiny; personified.
nēco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., kill.
nēctor, -āris, n., nectar, the drink of the gods.
necto, -ēre, -xūi and -xi, -xum, v. a., bind, tie, weave together.
nēfas, n. indeclin., sin, crime, wrong (i. e. against heaven).
nēfastus, -a, -um, adj., impious, wicked.
neglēgo, -ēre, -exi, -ectum, v. a., neglect, disregard; think lightly of (with inf., Od. 28. 30).
nēgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n. and a., (1) say no, deny; (2) refuse, decline; domibus negata, Od. 22. 22, denied to, unfit for, human habitation.
nēmūs, -ōris, n., grove, wood.
nēpōs, -ōtis, m., grandson, descendant.
nequīquam, adv., in vain.
nervus, -i, m., sinew; string of musical instrument.
nescius, -a, -um, adj., ignorant, ignorant of, with gen.; also with inf., not knowing how, unable.
neu, conj. See nēve.
nēve or neu, conj., nor.
nīgēr, -gra, -grum, adj., black.
nīl, nīhil, n. indeclin., nothing; also adv., not at all.
nīmis, adv., too much.
nīmium, adv., too much.
nīmius, -a, -um, adj., excessive, too much; nīmium, -ii, used as subst., excess, too much.
nīsī, conj., unless.
nīteo, -ēre, -ui, v. n., shine.
nītīdus, -a, -um, adj., shining.
nītor, -ōris, m., brightness; beauty.
nīvālis, -e, adj., snowy.
nīx, nīvis, f., snow.
nōbīlis, -e, adj., renowned; famous; with inf., Od. 12. 27.
nōceo, -ere, -cui, -citum, r. n., be hurtful to, hurt, harm; with dat.
nōmen, -inis, n., name.
nōn, adv., not.
nōnne? adv., with question, not; e.g. does it not, &c.
nōs, nostrum, plur. 1st pers. pron., our, ours.
nōta, -ae, f., mark, sign.
nōtus, -a, -um, p. p. p. of nosco, known, customary.
nōvus, -a, -um, adj., new, strange.
nox, noctis, f., night.
nūbes, -is, f., cloud.
nūblīum, -i, n., a cloudy sky; plur. clouds.
nūdus, -a, -um, adj., naked, bare; with abl., bare of.
nullus, -a, -um, adj., gen., nullius, dat., nulli, not any, none.
nūmōrus, -i, m., number; a number (of persons, &c.);
numeri, plur., mathematics, astronomy.
nūmquam, adv. (ne-um- quam), never.
nunc, adv., now; nunc ...
nunc = at one time ... at another time.
nuntius, -i, m., messenger.
nūper, adv., lately, but now.
nuptiae, -ārum, f., marriage, nuptials.
nutrix, -īcis, f., nurse.
nympha, -ae, f., nymph, a woodland divinity.

Ö, interj., Oh!
obruo, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, v. a. (ob + ruo), lit. fall or rush over; overwhelm; oppress.
obsērus, -a, -um, adj., dark, obscure.
obsēro, -ēre, -sēvi, -sītum, v. a. (ob + sēro), (1) lit. sow over (i.e. with acc. of thing sown); (2) sow or plant with (with acc. of place sown); hence, (3) cover with, hide with.
obstringo, -ēre, -nxi, -ctum, v. a. (ob + stringo), bind up, fasten up, fetter.
occoli, -ēre, -cīdi, -cāsum, v. n. (ob + cádo), (1) fall down; (2) die, perish.
occultus, -a, -um, p. p. p. of occūlo = to hide; used as adj., hidden, secret, imperceptible.
occūpo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a. (ob + cāpio), lit. take hold of; seize, occupy, take.
oceānus, -i, m., the ocean.
očior, očius, comp. adj., swifter.
očulus, -i, m., eye.
ōdi, -isse, v. a. defective, hate.
ōdor, -ōris, m., smell, perfume.
officina, -ae, f., workshop.
ölæo, -ère, -ui, v. n. and a.,
smell (in neuter sense); with acc., smell of.
ölìm, adv., of old; at some time (past or future).
ölìva, -ae, f., olive-tree, olive-branch.
ölìvum, -i, n., olive-oil, oil.
omnis, -e, adj., all, the whole.
ónus, -éris, n., weight, burden.
opimus, -a, -um, adj., rich, fertile.
opidum, -i, n., town.
oppósitus, -a, -um, p. p. p. of oppono, placed in the way of, opposed to; opposing.
opprobrium, -i, n., (1) reproach, scandal, disgrace; (2) taunt, insult.
ops, ópis, f. (nom. sing. does not occur), (1) power, might; help; (2) chiefly in plural, opes, wealth, resources.
ópulentus, -a, -um, adj., rich.
ópus, -érís, n., work, (1) task; (2) need.
óra, -ae, f., boundary, shore; region, clime.
orbis, -is, m., circle; the world.
orior, -irí, ortus, v. n. dep., rise, spring.
orño, -äre, -ávi, -átum, v. a., adorn.
or núsc, -i, f., ash-tree.
órò, -äre, -ávi, -átum, v. a., pray, implore.
ortus, -a, -um, p. p. of orior, sprung from, with abl.
ös, òris, n., and in plur., mouth; face.
ös, ossis, n., bone.
osculum, -i, n., kiss.
ótium, -i, n., ease, peace; calm.
pálæstra, -ae, f., place for gymnastic exercises, pálæstra, wrestling.
pallidus, -a, um, adj., pallid, pale.
palma, -ae, f., palm-branch; palm or prize, sc. of victory.
pannus, -i, n., garment.
pär, pärís, adj., equal.
parco, -ère, péperci, parsum, v. n., be sparing; spare (with dat.); forbear, grudge.
parcus, -a, -um, adj., sparing, frugal; unfrequent, scanty.
pärens, -tis, comm., parent.
párìes, -étis, m., wall, of the interior wall of a building.
páríter, adv., equally, side by side.
páro, -ère, -ávi, -átum, v. a., make ready, prepare.
pars, -tis, f., part, portion, plur. part, i.e. allotted duty; parts, i.e. regions.
particula, -ae, f. dim., small part, particle.
partúrio, -íre, -ívi or -ii, v. a., bring forth.
párum, adv., too little, not.
parsus, -a, -um, adj., small.
pasco, -ère, pàvi, pastum, v. a., feed, nourish.
pastor, -òris, m. shepherd; used of Paris.
páter, -tris, m., father, as proper name—the Father, i.e. Jupiter.
pátéra, -ae, f., bowl.
pàternus, -a, -um, adj., paternal.
pàtiens, -tis, part. of pátior; also adj., patient, submis-
sive; enduring; *absol., or
with gen.

patientia, -ae, f., patience, endurance.

pátior, -i, passus sum, v. dep.,
(1) suffer, endure *(with
acc.); (2) allow, *with acc.,
and acc. and inf.

pátrius, -a, -um, adj., an-
cestral.

pauper, -ēris, adj., poor.

paupérías, -ei, f., poverty.

paupertas, -tātis, f., poverty.

pávidus, -a, -um, adj., ti-
morous, awe-struck.

pecco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n.,
sin, go astray.

pecto, -ère, pexi, pexum, v. a., comb.

pectus, -ōris, n., breast.

pēcūs, -ōris, n., and pecūs,
-ūdis, f., herd, cattle.

pēdēs, -itis, m., (1) foot-
soldier; (2) collectively, in-
fantry.

pēior (-ōris), -us, adj., com-
parat., worse.

pēlágus, -i, n., the open sea,
the sea.

pello, -ère, pēpūli, pulsum, v. a.,
(1) strike; (2) drive
away.

pēnītus, adv., utterly, com-
pletely; exceedingly.

penna, -ae, f., feather; wing.

per, prep. *with acc., (1)
through; (2) by means of;
(3) by *(in adjurations), e.g.
per deos.

percurro, -ère, -cūcurri or
-curi, -cursum, v. a. (per
+ curro), run through or
over; traverse.

percūtio, -ère, -cussi, -cussu-
rum, v. u. (per + quātio), (1)

strike through; (2) strike;
(3) mental, make an im-
pression on, charm.

perdo, -ōre, -dīdi, -dītum,
v. a. (per + do), (1) ruin;
(2) lose.

pēreo, -īre, -ii, -ītum, v. n.
(per + eo), pass away, perish.

perfidus, -a, -um, adj., faith-
less, treacherous.

perfundo, -ēre, -fūdi,-fūsum,
t. a. (per + fundo), be-
sprinkle, drench.

perīurus, -a, -um, adj., per-
jured.

perlucidus, -a, -um, adj., trans-
parent.

permisceo, -ēre, -seui, -stum
and -xtum, v. a., mix to-
gether, confound, confuse.

permitto, -ēre, -misi, -mis-
tum, v. a. (per + mitto),
commit, allow.

perpētior, -i, perpessus, v. dep.
a. (per + pātior), endure.

perpētuo, adv., continually.
without break.

perpētuus, -a, -um, adj., un-
broken, unceasing, con-
tinual.

perrumpo, -ēre, -rūpi, -rup-
tum, v. a. (per + rumpo),
break through.

persēquor, -i, -sēcūtus, v.
dep.a. (per + sēquor), follow
after, pursue.

persōno, -āre, -ui, -ītum,
v. n. and a. (per + sōno),
resound, ring with.

pertinax, -ācis, adj., perti-
nacious, obstinate.

pes, pēdis, m., foot.

pestis, -is, f., plague, pesti-
ulence.
pēto, -ēre, -īvi, -ītum, v. a., seek, make for, assail.
phārētra, -ae, f., quiver.
philīra, -ae, f., linden-bark.
plācūlum, -i, n., propitiatory offering, to a deity; atonement.
piētas, -ātis, f., piety, dutifulness.
piger, -gra, -grum, adj., sluggish; o/land, unfruitful.
pignus, -ōris, n., pledge.
pinus, -us or -i, f., pine-tree; a ship of pine-wood.
piscis, -is, m., fish.
pius, -a, -um, adj., pious, holy.
plāceo, -ēre, -cui, -ētum, v. n., to be pleasing to, please; with dat.
plāco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., appease, propitiate.
plága, -ae, f., hunting-net, snare.
plausus, -ūs, m., clapping, applause.
plecto, -ēre, v. a., punish; in Hor. only used in pass.
plectrum, -i, n., lit. plectrum, or instrument for striking the chords of a stringed instrument; hence generally, lute, lyre.
plēnus, -a, -um, adj., full; ad plenum, to the full.
plērumque, adv., for the most part, commonly.
plumbum, -i, n., lead.
plūrimus, -a, -um, adj. superlat., most numerous, most; in Od. 7. 8, nom.
sing. = most men, for plurimi.
plūs, -ūris, comparat. adj., more.
plūvius, -a, -um, adj., rainy, rain-bearing.
pōcūlum, -i, n., cup.
pollīceor, -ēri, -ītus, v. a. and n., promise.
pōlus, -i, m., the pole, i. e. of the heavens; the heavens.
pōnārium, -i, n., apple-orchard, orchard.
pōno, -ēre, pōsui, pōsitum. v. a., (1) place, lay; (2) lay to rest, quiet (Od. 3. 16); (3) lay aside (Od. 3. 40).
pontus, -i, m., the sea.
pōpūleus, -a, -um, adj., of poplar.
pōpūlus, -i, m. (r) people, nation; (2) the people, the common herd.
portentum, -i, n., (1) portent, omen; (2) monster.
porto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., carry, bear.
portus, -ūs, m., harbour, port.
pesco, -ēre, pōposci, v. a., demand, require; ask of, with double acc.
possum, posse, pōtui, v. n. (pōtis + sum), to be able, have power; can, could, &c.
post, prep., after.
posterus, -a, -um, adj., coming after, following, future; (dies) Od. 11. 8.
postmōdō, adv., afterwards.
pōtens, -tis, adj., powerful; with gen., adj., ruling over, Od. 3. 1 n.
pōtis, -e, adj., comp. pōtor, -ius, stronger, better, preferable; pōtius as adv., rather.
pōto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, or pōtum, v. a., drink, quaff.
praecepseps, -ipitis, adj., headlong, impetuous, precipitate.
praecipio, -cre, -cēpi, -ceptum, v. a. (prae + cāpio), (1) take beforehand; (2) teach.
praemium, -i, n., reward.
prenīdeo, -ere, -ui, v. n., shine forth; shine more brightly, show to better advantage than, with dat.
praepōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, v. a. (prae + pōno), to place before, in front.
presens, -tis, part. as adj., (1) that is before one, present; (2) powerful, Od. 35. 2 n.
praesidium, -i, n., defence, protection; Od. 1. 2, of a person.
prefecto, -ire, -ui, r. dep. n., shine forth; shine more brightly, show to better advantage than, with dat.
prēmō, -ēre, pressi, pressum, v. a., (1) press upon, oppress, overcome; (2) keep down; so of vīnes, cut short, prune (Od. 31. 9).
prēx, prēcis, f. (nom. and gen. sing. obsolete), prayer.
primum, adj., first, at first. princeps, -ipis, chief, leader; Od. 16. 13, prime, elemental.
prior, -us, comp. adj., earlier, better, superior; prius, adv., rather, sooner, formerly.
privātus, -a, -um, p. p. p. of privo; as adv., belonging to an individual, as opp. to the state; private, in private station.
prōbo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., try, test; approve of.
prōdīgus, -a, -um, adj., prodigal, lavish.
prōdictor, -ōris, m., betrayer.
prōelium, -i, n., battle.
prōfēro, -ferre, -tuli, -lītum, v. a., postpone, defer.
prōfēgus, -a, -um, adj., fugitive; wandering.
prōhibeo, -ere, -ui, -ītum, v. a. (pro + hābeo), ward off, hinder.
prōmīneo, -ere, -ui, v. n., jut forward, overhang.
prōmitto, -ere, -misī, -missum, v. a. (pro + mitto), promise.
prōmo, -ēre, -mīpsi, -mptum, v. a. (pro + ēmo), bring out or forth, bring to light.
promptus, -a, -um, p. p. p. of promo, brought out; as adj., ready, at hand.
prōnus, -a, -um, adj., leaning forwards; sloping, falling.
prōpē, prep. with acc., near.
prōpēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n., hasten.
prōpinquus, -a, -um, adj., near.
prōpōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, v. a. (pro + pōno), set before; propose; appoint.
pübēs, -is, f., youth, young men, collectively.
pūdeo, -ère, -uí, v. n., to be ashamed; pudet, impers., it causes shame, with acc. of person feeling shame, and gen. of the thing or person causing shame.
pūdor, -ōris, m., shame.
puellā, -ae, f., girl.
pūēr, -ēri, m., boy, son.
purentia, -ae, f., boyhood.
pugna, -ae, f., fight, battle.
pugnus, -i, m., fist.
pulcher, -chra, -chrum, adj., beautiful.
pullus, -a, -um, adj., dark-coloured, sombre.
pulso, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., strike, knock at, beat.
pulvinar, -āris, n., cushioned couch, couch; esp. of the lectisternium, Od. 37. 3.
pulvis, -ēris, m., dust.
pūmex, -īcis, m., pumice-stone; any porous rock; rock.
puppis, -is, f., stern, poop (of a ship).
purpūreus, -a, -um, adj., purple; of tyrants, i.e. clothed in purple, Od. 35. 12.
pūrus, -a, -um, adj., pure; clear, unsullied; with gen., clear of; adv. pūrē; pūrum, -i, n. (sc. cælum), clear sky.
pūter or putris, -bris, -tre, adj., rotten, decaying (of eyes), languishing, melting.
quaëdrimus, -a, -um, adj., four years old.
quaëro, -ère, -sivi or -sī, -sītum, v. a., ask, inquire; seek, require.
quaëlis, -e, adj., (1) relative, such as; (2) interrogative, of what kind.
quam, adv., (1) how, how much; with superlat., as ... as possible; (2) than.
quamquam, conj., although; with indic.
quamvis, conj., although; with subj.
quamdo, adv. interr., when?
quantus, -a, -um, adj., how great, how much.
quätër, adv., four times.
quätio, -tēre, no perf., quas-sum, v. a., shake, shatter; rouse.
-queen, conj., always subjoined to a word, and; -que ... -que, both ... and ... 
quercus, -ūs, f., oak.
quērimônia, -ae, f., complaint, quarrel.
| quēror, -ri, questus, r. dep. a. | complain of, deplore; with acc., also in neuter sense, complain. |
| questus, -ūs, m., complaint, lamentation. |
| qui, quae, quod, rel. pron., gen., cuius, dat., cui, who, which. |
| quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, pron. rel., whoever, whatever; cumque sometimes separated, as in Od. 6. 3. |
| quiētus, -a, -um, adj., quiet, peaceful. |
| quilibet, quaelibet, quod-or quidlibet, pron. indef. any you please, any whatever. |
| quin, conj. and adv., (1) that not, but that; (2) indeed, nay even. |
| quintus, -a, -um, numeral adj., fifth. |
| quippe, adv., indeed, in fact. |
| quis, qua, quid, indef. pron., after si, any; neut., at all. |
| quis, quid, interr. pron., who? what? |
| quisquam, quaequam, quicquam, indef. pron., any one whatever, any; generally used with negatives. |
| quisquis, quaequae, quicquid, pron., whoever, whatever. |
| quō, adv., whither; to which or what end; interrog. and relat.; also conj., in order that, that so. |
| quōcumque, adv., whithersoever. |
| quod, conj. qui, in that, that, because; quod si, but if. |
| quōque, adv., also. |
| quōtiens, adv. rel., how often. how many times, as often as. |
| rābies, -em, -e, f., rage, madness, fury. |
| rāpax, -ācis, adj., grasping, rapacious; rushing, swooping. |
| rāpidus, -a, -um, adj., rushing, rapid. |
| rāpio, -ère, rāpui, raptum, r. a., carry off, snatch away; drag. |
| rārus, -a, -um, adj., (1) thinned out, rare; (2) rare, infrequent. |
| rātis, -is, f., raft, boat, ship. |
| rēcanto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, r. a. (re + canto), sing again; recant. |
| rēcens, -tis, adj., fresh, young, recent; in Od. 10. 2, used of early man, the opposite of the ordinary meaning of 'recent'; cf. the expression, 'when the world was young.' |
| rēcīno, -ēre, r. a. and n., (re + cāno), sing again, resound, echo. |
| reclūdo, -ēre, -si, -sum, r. a. (re + claudo), open, unclose. |
| rēcreo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, r. a. (re + creo), recreate, restore, refresh. |
| rēcumbo, -ēre, -cūbui, r. n., lie down; sink to rest. |
| reddo, -ēre, -didi, -ditum, r. a. (re + do), give back, return, render. |
| rēdeo, -īre, -īi, -ītum, r. n. (re + eo), return, come back. |
rēdimō, -ēre, -ēgi, -actum, v. a. (re + āgo), bring back; restore.
rēductus, -a, -um, p. p. p. of rēducō, lit. drawn back; retired, sequestered.
rēfēro, rēferre, rētūli or retūli, rēlātum, v. a. (re + fero), lit. to carry or bring back; report, tell of, mention.
rēficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum (re + facio), V. a., make again, repair, renew.
rēfigo, -ēre, -xi, -xum, v. a. (re + figo), unfix, unfasten.
rēfūgio, -ēre, rēfugi, v. n. and a. (re + fugio), flee back, avoid, shrink from (with acc. or infin.).
rēfulgeo, -ere, fulsi, v. n. (re + fulgeo), gleam back, reflect a light, shine.
rēgīa, -ae, f., royal palace.
rēgīna, -ae, f., queen.
regno, -ēre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n., reign.
regnum, -i, n., rule, kingdom.
rēgo, -ēre, -xi, -etum, v. a., rule, govern.
rēlābor, -i, rēlapsus, v. dep. n. (re + labor), flow or glide back.
rēligō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a. (re + ligo), bind back, bind; moor (of a ship).
rēlinquō, -ēre, -liqui, -lictum, v. a. (re + linquo), leave; leave behind; desert.
rēmāneo, -ēre, -mansī, v. n. (re + māneo), stay behind; stay, remain.
rēmīgium, -i, n., oarage, oars.
rēmōveo, -ēre, -móvi, -mó tum, v. a. (re + móveo), move back, remove, withdraw.
rēmus, -i, m., oar.
rēpāro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a. (re + pāro), (1) get again, recover; (2) get in exchange, purchase, Od. 31. 12 and 37. 24.
rēpērio, -īre, repērī, rēpertum, v. a., find.
rēpēto, -ēre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, v. a., seek again, come to recover.
rēpōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, v. a. (re + pōno), (1) put back, restore; (2) store up; (3) simply, put, place, set.
rēquies, -ētis, f., rest; repose.
rēs, -ei, f., thing, matter, affair, circumstance, &c.
rēsāco, -āre, -sēci, -sectum, v. a. (re + sēco), cut back, cut short, curtail.
rēsolvō, -ēre, -solvi, -sōlūtum, v. a. (re + solvo), unloose; release.
rēsōno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n. (re + sōno), resound, ring.
respīcio, -ēre, -spexi, -spectum, v. a. (re + spēcio), (1) look back at; look at; (2) regard, respect.
rētorqueo, -ēre, -torsi, -tortum, v. a. (re + torqueo), twist back, hurl back.
rētros, adv., back, backwards.
retrorsum, adr., backwards, back.
rētundo, -ēre, -tūdi, -tūnsum, v. a. (re + tundo), lit. hammer back; so, blunt.
rēvertor, -i, -versus, v. dep. n.
(re + verto), turn back, return.

rōviso, -ēre, v. a. (re + viso), visit again, visit.

rex, rēgis, m., king.

rideo, -ēre, -si, -sum, v. n., laugh.

ripa, -ae, f., bank.

risus, -ūs, m., laughter.

ritē, adv., duly.

rivus, -i, m., river, stream.

rixā, -ae, f., quarrel.

rōbūr, -ōris, n., oak-wood, strength.

rōsa, -ae, f., rose.

rōseus, -a, -um, adj., rosy, rosy-hued.

ripa, -ae, f., bank.

risus, -ūs, m., laughter.

ritē, adv., duly.

rivus, -i, m., river, stream.

rixā, -ae, f., quarrel.

rōbūr, -ōris, n., oak-wood, strength.

rōsa, -ae, f., rose.

rōseus, -a, -um, adj., rosy, rosy-hued.

rompo, -ēre, rūpi, ruptum, v. a., break, burst; break to pieces.

ruo, -ēre, -ui, -ātum v. n., fall down, rush, hasten.

rus, rūris, n. (plur. rūra, nom. and acc. only), the country, country, fields.

sācer, -cra, -crum, adj., sacred.

sācerdōs, -dōtis, comm., priest.

sacro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., make sacred, consecrate.

saeculum, -i, n., age, generation.

saepē, adv., often.
rēdīgo, -ēre, -ēgi, -actum, v. a. (re + āgo), bring back; restore.

rēductus, -a, -um, p. p. p. of rēduco, lit. drawn back; retired, sequestered.

rēfēro, rēferre, rētūli or ret-tūli, rēlātum, v. a. (re + fēro), lit. to carry or bring back; report, tell of, mention.

rēficīo, -ēre, -fēci, -fectum (re + fācio), v. a., make again, repair, renew.

rēfigo, -ēre, -xi, -xum, v. a. (re + fīgo), unfix, unfasten.

rēfūgio, -ēre, -fūgi, v. n. and a. (re + fūgio). flee back, avoid, shrink from (with acc. or infin.).

rēfulgeō, -ēre, fulsi, v. n. (re + fulgeo), gleam back, reflect a light, shine.

rēgia, -ae, f., royal palace.

rēgina, -ae, f., queen.

regno, -ēre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n., reign.

regnun, -i, n., rule, kingdom.

rēgō, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, v. a., rule, govern.

rēlabōr, -i, rēlapsus, v. dep. n. (re + lābor), flow or glide back.

rēligō, -ēre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a. (re + līgo), bind back, bind; moor (of a ship).

rēlinquo, -ēre, -liqui, -lictum, v. a. (re + linquo), leave; leave behind; desert.

rēmāneō, -ēre, -mansī, v. n. (re + māneō), stay behind; stay, remain.

rēmigium, -i, n., oarage, oars.

rēmōveō, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, v. a. (re + mōveo), move back, remove, withdraw.

rēmus, -i, m., oar.

rēpāro, -ēre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a. (re + pāro), (1) get again, recover; (2) get in exchange, purchase, Od. 31. 12 and 37. 24.

rēpērio, -ēre, reppēri, rēpertum, v. a., find.

rēpēto, -ēre, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. a., seek again, come to recover.

rēpōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, v. a. (re + pōno), (1) put back, restore; (2) store up; (3) simply, put, place, set.

rēquiēs, -ētis, f., rest; repose.

rēs, -ei, f., thing, matter, affair, circumstance, &c.

rēsēco, -ēre, -sēci, -sectum, v. a. (re + sēco), cut back, cut short, curtail.

rēsolvo, -ēre, -solvi, -sōlūtum, v. a. (re + solvo), unloose; release.

rēsōno, -ēre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n. (re + sōno), resound, ring.

respicio, -ēre, -spexi, -spectrum, v. a. (re + spēcio), (1) look back at; look at; (2) regard, respect.

rētorqueō, -ēre, -torsī, -tor-tum, v. a. (re + torqueo), twist back, hurl back.

rētro, adv., back, backwards.

retrosum, adv., backwards, back.

rētundo, -ēre, -tūdī, -tūnsum, v. a. (re + tundo), lit. hammer back; so, blunt.

rēvertor, -i, -versus, v. dep. n.
(re + verto), turn back, return.

rēviso, -ēre, v. a. (re + viso), visit again, visit.

rex, rēgis, m., king.

rideo, -ēre, -si, -sum, v. n., laugh.

ripa, -ae, f., bank.

risus, -ūs, m., laughter.

ritē, adv., duly.

rivus, -i, m., river, stream.

rixā, -ae, f., quarrel.

rōbūr, -ōris, n., oak-wood, strength.

rōsa, -ae, f., rose.

rōseus, -a, -um, adj., rosy, rosy-hued.

röta, -ae, f., wheel.

rötundus, -a, -um, adj., round.

rūbeo, -ēre, v. n., to be red; pres. part. rubens, red, fiery.

rūber, -bra, -brum, adj., red, ruddy.

rūbus, -i, m., bramble-bush.

ruina, -ae, f., a tumbling down, ruin.

rumpo, -ēre, rūpi, ruptum, v. a., break, burst; break to pieces.

ruo, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum v. n., fall down, rush, hasten.

rus, rūris, n. (plur. rūra, nom. and acc. only), the country, country, fields.

sācer, -cra, -crum, adj., sacred.

sācerdos, -dōtis, comm., priest

sacro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., make sacred, consecrate.

saeculum, -i, n., age, generation.

saepē, adv., often.

saevio, -īre, -ii, -ītum, v. n., be angry, rage.

saevus, -a, -um, adj., savage, fierce, cruel; also not in a bad sense, stern, severe.

sāga, -ae, f., witch.

sāgitta, -ae, f., arrow.

salveo, -ēre, v. n., to be in good health; imperat. salve, hail! welcome!

sanctus, -a, -um, adj., holy.

sanguineus, -a, -um, adj., bloody, blood-stained.

sanguis, -inis, m., blood.

sāpiens, -tis, adj., wise.

sāpientia, -ae, f., wisdom, philosophy.

sāpio, -ēre, -ivi or -ii, v. n., to be wise, discreet.

sarcūlum, -i, n., hoe.

sātio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., satisfy, sate.

sātis, adv. and indeclin. adj. and subst., enough; as a subst. with gen.

saucius, -a, -um, adj., wounded.

saxum, -i, n., stone, rock.

scēlus, -ēris, n., crime.

sciens, -tis, part., knowing, skilful, experienced in (with gen.).

scilicet, adv., assuredly.

scindo, -ēre, scidi, scissum, v. a., cleave; tear.

scio, -īre, -ivi, -ītum, v. a., know.

scōpulus, -i, m., rock, crag.

scribo, -ēre, -psi, -ptum, v. a., write; write of, celebrate.

scyphus, -i, m., cup, goblet.

sē, acc. sing. and plur. of reflex. pron., gen., sui, dat., sibi, himself, herself, &c., referring to nom. of sentence.
secerno, -ere, -crevi, -cretum, v. a. (se + cerno), sever, set apart.
seco, -äre, -cuī, -ctum, v. a.; cut, cleave, pare.
sector, -āri, -ātus, v. dep. a., chase, seek after.
secundus, -a, -um, adj., following, next, second.
sector, -ari, -atus, r. dep. a., chase, seek after.
sector, -ari, -atus, r. dep. a., chase, seek after.
sequor, -i, secutus, r. dep. a., follow.
serenus, -a, -um, adj., calm, serene.
sero, -ère, -ivi, -itum, r. n. with dat., to move apart, p. p. p. remote.
semper, adv., always.
sepulcrum, -ae, adj., sepulcher, sepulchre.
sevērus, -a, -um, adj., stern, severe; (2) (of wine) harsh, rough.
sic, adv., thus, so.
sicco, -äre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., drain.
siccus, -a, -um, adj.; dry, sober; without tears (of eyes), Od. 3. 18.
sidus, -āris, n., star (properly a constellation, as opp. to stella, a single star).
signum, -i, n., sign, token, standard.
sileo, -ère, -ui, v. n. and a., to be silent; to be silent about.
silua, -ae, f. = silva, q.v.
silva, -ae, f., wood.
similis, -e, adj., like.
simplex, -eis, adj., simple, plain, artless.
simul, conj., as soon as; adv., at the same time.
sīně, prep. with abl., without.
sinister, -tra, -trum, adj., left, on the left hand.
sīno, -ère, sīvi, sītum, r. a., allow.
sīnus, -ūs, m., bay.
sive. See seu.
sōcius, -i, m., comrade.
sōdālis, -is, comm., comrade, fellow.
sol, sōlis, m., the sun.
sōlidus, -a, -um. adj., solid, complete, unbroken, Od. 1. 20.
sūlitus, -a, -um, adj., wonted, accustomed.
sollicitudo, -inis, f., anxiety, care.
sollicitus, -a, -um, adj., uneasy, anxious.
sōlūtus, -i, n., soil.
sōlus, -a, -um, adj., only, solitary.
solvo, -ère, solvi, solutum,
stultitia, -ae, f., folly.
sub, prep. with abl., under, beneath; with acc. of motion, beneath, under; at the time of, just before.
subdúco, -ère, -duxi, -duc-tum, v. a. (sub + dúco), draw from below, take away by stealth, steal, Od. 3. 30.
subiectus, -a, -um, p. p. of subiecio, thrown or put under; lying under or near, adjacent to.
súblimis, -e, adj., high, lofty; in Od. 15. 31, of panting, hung in mid-air, stopped midway in the throat, 'catching breath.'
subsèquor, -i, -sècitus, v. dep. a. (sub + sèquor), follow after, close upon.
súdor, -öris, m., sweat; toil.
summa, -ae, f., sum, total, span (of life).
súmmus, -a, -um, adj. (- supremus, superlat. of supra-rus), highest, topmost; with subst., the top of.
súmo, -ère, -psi, -ptum, v. a. (sub—imo, fr. émo), take up; take; undertake, assume.
súper, prep. with abl., above, upon.
súperbus, -a, -um, adj., proud; stern.
súpěri, -örum, m. pl. (sc. di), the gods above.
súperiácio, -ère, -ieci, -iec-tum, v. a., to throw or cast over, with acc. and dat.; p. p. p. superiecto aequóre (Od. 2. 11), cast over (sc. the land), so overwhelming.
súpěro, -äre, -ävi, -ätum, v. n.
and a., excel; overcome; conquer.
sūperus, -a, -um, adj. (sūper), that is above, upper, higher:
sūprēmus, -a, -um, adj. superlat. (sūperus), highest, supreme; last.
suspectus, -a, -um, p. p. p. of suspicio, suspected, mistrusted.
suspendo, -ere, -di, -sum, v. a., hang up, suspend; of votive offerings, a sign of dedication.
sustineo, -ere, -uere, tentum, r. a., hold up, sustain, bear.
sustuli, i. e., of IoWo.
susurrus, -i, m., whisper.
suus, -a, -um, reflect. pron. possess. (se), one's own, his own, her own, their own, its own.
tāberna, -ae, f., hut, shed.
tābula, -ae, f., tablet; picture, Od. 5. 13 n.
tāciturnus, -a, -um, adj., silent, noiseless.
taedium, -i, n., weariness, disgust.
tālus, -i, m., (1) ankle-bone; (2) die (made from bones); plur. dice.
tam, adv., so much, so.
tāmen, adv., nevertheless, yet.
tandem, adv., at length.
tango, -ēre, -tētigi, tactum, v. a., touch; (Od. 8. 8) bathe in.
tardus, -a, -um, adj., slow.
tēgo, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, v. a., cover, clothe; hide.
tellūs, -ūris, f., land, country; earth, ground.
tēmēre, adv., at random, rashly, heedlessly.
tempēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., temper, guide, govern.
tempestivus, -a, -um, adj. timely, seasonable; ripe, mature.
templum, -i, n., temple.
tempto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., try, attempt, attack.
tempus, -ōris, n., time; plur. (1) times, age; (2) the temples (of the gods).
tendo, -ēre, tētendi, tentum and tensum, v. a. and n., (1) stretch, extend; tune (a lyre); (2) tend, aim, strive.
tēneo, -ēre, -ui, -tum, v. a., hold, keep fast; restrain, withhold.
tēnēr, -ēra, -ērum, adj., tender, loving, gentle.
tēnuis, -e, adj., (1) thin, narrow; (2) slender, weak.
tēpeo, -ēre, v. n., to be warm, glow; with abl. to be enamoured of.
ter, adv., thrice, three times.
tērēs, -ētis, adj., smooth and round, Od. 1. 28 n.
tergēminus, -a, -um, adj., threefold, triple.
termīnus, -i, m., boundary, limit.
terra, -ae, f., the earth, land, country; plur., the lands, the world.
terreo, -ēre, -ui, -tum, v. a., terrify.
testa, -ae, f., earthen pot, pitcher, jar.
testor, -āri, -ātus, r. a., testify, prove.

testūdo, -inis, f. (testa = shell), (1) tortoise; tortoise-shell; so (2) lyre, lute. from its shape.

thālāmus, -i, m., bridal-chamber.

theātrum, -i, n., theatre.

thus, -ūris, or tus, tūris, n., frankincense.

thyllum, -i, n., thyme.

tibias, -ae, f., flute.

tigris, -is or -idis, m. or f., tiger.

tīmeo, -ère, -ui, v. a., fear.

timidus, -a, -um, adj., timid, fearful.

timor, -ōris, m., fear.

tōga, -ae, f., toga, the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace.

tollo, -ère, sustulī, substulētum, r. a., lift up, raise, exalt; carry off (Od. 2. 49); abolish, do away with.

tōno, -āre, -āvi, r. n., thunder.

torreo, -ēre, torrui, tostum, r. a., scorch, burn.

torvus, -a, -um, adj., fierce, grim.

tōtīdem, numer. indeclin., just as many, as many.

tōtus, -a, -um, adj., whole, the whole of.

trābālis, -e, adj., pertaining to beams, huge.

trābs, -bis, f., beam, timber; ship.

tracto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, r. a., lit. drag about; touch, handle.

trādo, -ēre, -didi, -ditum, r. a. (trans + do), give over, deliver.

trāho, -ēre, -xi, -etum, r. a., drag, draw; carry off.

trans, prep. with acc., across.

transfero, -ferre, -tūlī, -lātum, r. a. (trans + fero), carry or bring across, transfer, remove.

transfīlio, -īre, -iui or -ivi, r. a., to leap or spring over.

transīlio, -īre, -iui or -ivi, r. a., to leap or spring over.

transīrī, -iui, -itum, r. n. and a., tremble; tremble at.

trābuo, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, r. a., distribute, assign, bestow.

triformis, -e, adj., having three shapes, triform.

triplex, -icis, adj., triple, three-fold.

tristis, -e, adj., sad, gloomy.

tristitia, -ae, f., sadness, gloom.

triumphus, -i, m., triumph. the procession of a victorious general at Rome.

trux, -ūcis, adj., fierce.

tu, pers. pron., gen., tui, dat., tibi, acc., te, thou.

tūba, -ae, f., bugle, trumpet, Od. 1. 23 n.

tuo, -ōri, tuītus, v. dep. a., (1) gaze at, watch; (2) watch over, protect.

tum, adv., at that time, then.

tūmeo, -ēre, v. n., swell.

tūmultus, -ūs, m., uproar, tumult.

tūnica, -ae, f., tunic or coat; properly, the garment worn under the toga.

turba, -ae, f., crowd, throng.
turgidus, -a, -um, adj., swelling, swollen.
turpis, -e, adj., base; mean; ugly.
turpo, -äre, -ävi, -ätum. v. a., defile, disfigure.
turris, -is, f., tower.
tütus, -a, -um, adj., safe, secure.
tuus, -a, -um, possess. pron. of 2nd pers. sing., thy, thine.
tympanum, -i, n., drum, timbrel, tambour, the special instrument of the priests of Cybele.
tyrannus, -i, m., lord, ruler, tyrant.

úbì, adv., where.
údus, -a, -um, adj., wet, moist.
ulcérösus, -a, -um, adj., full of sores; wounded, fevered.
ullus, -a, -um, adj., any, either in a question expecting a negative answer, or with a negative.
ulmus, -i, f., elm.
últimus, -a, -um, adj. superlat., last; remotest.
últor, -óris, m., avenger.
ultra, prep. (with acc.), and adv., beyond.
umbra, -ae, f., shade, shadow.
umbrósus, -a, -um, adj., shady.
úmérus, -i, m., shoulder.
úmor, -óris, m., moisture.
uncus, -i, m., hook, clamp, adj., -a, -um, crooked.
unda, -ae, f., water, wave.
unde, adv., whence, from whom, from what.
undique, adv., from every side.

unguis, -is, m., nail; claw.
unguo, -ère, unxi, unctum, v. a., smear, anoint.
únice, adv., singularly; utterly.
únus, -a, -um, numeral adj., one; only, sole.
urbs, -bis, f., city; the city, sc. Rome.
urgeo, -ère, ursi, v. a., press, urge; beset.
úro, -ère, ussi, ustum. v. a., burn; keep alight; burn with love; pass., to be burnt, sc. by love. Od. 6. 19, &c.
usque, adv., continuously, constantly.
úsus, -us, m., use, employment, exercise.
út, conj., (1) that, in order that, so that; (2) as; (3) how (interr.).
útcumque, adv., (1) however; (2) whenever.
úti, conj. = ut.
útilis, -e, adj., useful, fitted.
útínam, adv., oh that, would that; with subj.
úva, -ae, f., grape.
úvidus, -a, -um, adj., wet.
uxor, -óris, f., wife.
uxórius, -a, -um, adj., uxorious, i.e. fond or too fond of a wife.
vácuus, -a, -um, adj., vacant, empty; disengaged, fancy free.
vádum, -i, n., (1) shoal, shallow place; (2) plur., sea, waters.
vaë, interj., alas!
vágor, -āri, -ātus, v. dep. n., wander, ramble.
VOCABULARY

vāgus, -a, -um, adj., wandering; erring.

vāleo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, v. n.,
(1) to be vigorous, healthy;
(2) to be capable of, able
to, with inf.

vālīdus, -a, -um, adj., healthy, strong.

vāllis, -is, adj., valley.

vānus, -a, -um, adj., vain, groundless; empty, ineffectual.

vārius, -a, -um, adj., various, changing.

vātes, -is, m., prophet, bard, poet.

-vē, conj. (vel), or; always
subjoined to a word.

vēlo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a.,
veil, cloak.

vēlox, -ōcis, adj., swift.

vēlum, -i, n., sail, usually in
plur.; vela dare, to spread
sail, set sail, sail.

vēlut or vēlūti, adv., even
as, just as.

vēnātōr, -ōris, m., hunter.

vēnēno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a.,
poison.

vēnēnum, -i, n., poison.

vēnia, -ae, f., pardon, excus,
propitiation; also
plur.

vēnio, -ire, vēni, ventum,
v. n., come.

ventus, -i, m., wind.

vēr, -ēris, n., spring.

verbēnæ, -arum, f. plur.,
sacred boughs, of laurel,

vērēcundus, -a, -um, adj.,
bashful, modest.

vēritas, -ātis, f., truth.

verro, -ēre, -ri, -sum, v. a.,
sweep.

vertex, -icis, m., top, crown of the head; head.

verto, -ēre, -ti, -sum, v. a.,
turn, turn about; change.

vērus, -a, -um, adj., true;
n., verum, -i, truth.

vestor, -tra, -trum, pron. adj.,
of 2nd pers. plur. (vos), your,
yours.

vestimentum, -i, n., garment.

vestis, -is, f., garment, clothes.

vēto, -āre, -ui, -ītum, v. a.,
forbid.

vētus, -ēris, adj., old.

via, -ae, f., way, road.

vīcis (a gen.; the nom. sing.
does not occur), vicem, vice;
plur. vices (nom. and acc.),
and viceibus (dat. and abl.), change, alternation, turn, vicissitude; vice veris
(Od. 4. 1), the coming round, return of spring; retribution.

victor, -ōris, m., conqueror, victor.

vīdeo, -ēre, vīdi, visum, v. a.,
see; pass. videor, -ēri,
vīsus, to be seen, appear, seem; vīdetur (perf. visum
est), it seems good to, is resolved by; with dat.

viduus, -a, -um, adj.,
widowed; bereft; with abl.

vīgeo, -ēre, v. n., to be vigor-
ous; flourish, bloom.

vīlis, -e, adj., cheap; poor.

vincio, -īre, -nxi, -nectum,
v. a., bind.

vīnus, -i, n., wine; also in
plur.

vīōlenter, adv., violently.
vīpērinus, -a, -um, adj., of a viper.
vīr, vīri, m., a man, as opposed to a woman; generally in a good sense, implying courage and manliness.
vīreo, -ēre, v. n., to be green, flourishing (of the bloom of youth).
vīrga, -ae, f., rod, wand.
vīrgo, -īnis, f., virgin, maiden; as a proper name, i.e. Diana, or Artemis, the virgin-goddess.
vīrīdis, -e, adj., green.
vīrīlis, -e, adj., befitting a man, manly.
vis, f., gen. and dat. rare, acc. vīm., abl. vī, f. plur. vīres, -ium, force, strength.
viso, -ēre, -si, -sum, survey; go to see, visit (Od. 2. 8).
vīta, -ae, f., life.
vītis, -is, f., vine.
vītium, -i, n., fault, vice, crime.
vīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., avoid, escape.
vītreus, -a, -um, adj., glassy; clear, beautiful.
vītrum, -i, n., glass.
vītūlus, -i, m., calf.
vivāx, -ācis, adj., long-lived.
vivo, -ēre, vīxi, vīctum, v. n., live.
vīvus, -a, -um, adj., alive, living.
vix, adv., hardly, scarcely.
vōcālis, -e, adj., vocal, sweet-voiced, musical.
vōco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., call, name.
vōlo, velle, vōlui, v. anom., wish, will.
vōlo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n., fly; hasten.
vōlūcer, -cris, -e, adj., flying, winged; so, swift.
vōluntas, -ātis, f., wish, will.
vōtīvus, -a, -um, adj., votive, i.e. given in obedience to a vow.
vox, vōcis, f., voice; speech, language.
vulgus, -i, n., crowd, mob; the vulgar.
vulnus, -ēris, n., wound.
vultus, -ūs, m., face, look.
zōna, -ae, f., zone, girdle.
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