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RITCHIE'S FABULAE FACILES

A FIRST LATIN READER

EDITED WITH NOTES AND A VOCABULARY

BY

JOHN COPELAND KIRTLAND, Jr.

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THE LITTLE THAT IS MINE IN THIS LITTLE BOOK I GRATEFULLY DEDICATE TO
PROFESSOR JOSEPH HETHERINGTON M'DANIELS TEACHER AND FRIEND

PREFACE

Some time ago a fellow-teacher brought the *_Fabulae Faciles_* to my notice, and I have since used two of them each year with my class of beginners in Latin with increasing appreciation. Indeed, I know nothing better to introduce the student into the reading of connected narrative, and to bridge the great gulf between the beginner's book of the prevailing type and the Latinity of Caesar or Nepos. They are adapted to this use not merely by reason of their simplicity and interest, but more particularly by the graduating of difficulties and the large use of Caesarian words and phrases to which Mr. Ritchie calls attention in his preface.

Doubtless many American teachers have become familiar with portions of the *_Fabulae_*, for they have been freely drawn upon in several Latin readers recently published in this country. I venture to hope that those who have made the acquaintance of the work in this way will welcome a complete edition.

In England the little book has had a large use. Its pedagogical excellencies are well summed up in a letter addressed to Mr. Ritchie by the Very Rev. E.C. Wickham, formerly Head-Master of Wellington College, the well-known editor of Horace:--

"It launches the student at once in ancient life. The old classical stories, simply told, seem to me much the best material for early Latin reading. They are abundantly interesting; they are taken for granted in the real literature of the language; and they can be told without starting the beginner on a wrong track by a barbarous mixture of ancient and modern ideas.

"It combines, if I may say so, very skilfully, the interest of a continuous story, with the gradual and progressive introduction of constructions and idioms. These seem to me to be introduced at the right moment, and to be played upon long enough to make them thoroughly familiar."

In revising Mr. Ritchie's book for the use of American schools it has seemed best to make extensive changes. Long vowels have been marked throughout, and the orthography of Latin words has been brought into conformity with our practice. Many liberties have been taken with the text itself, especially in the latter part, in the way of making it approximate more closely to our rather strict notions of the standards of model prose. A few words and uses of words not found in the prose writers of the republic have been retained, but nothing, it is hoped, that will seriously mislead the young student. I shall welcome any criticism that may lead to further changes in the text in future editions.

The notes are entirely new, and are intended for students who have but just finished the beginner's book or have not yet finished it. Some notes may appear at first sight unnecessary or unnecessarily hard, but the reason for their insertion should be evident when the student begins the reading of classical Latin, the difficulties of which will be less likely to appal the beginner if some of them have been already conquered. I believe it a mistake to postpone all treatment of the uses of the subjunctive, for instance, or of the constructions of indirect discourse until the study of Nepos or Caesar is begun. Besides, it is easier to neglect notes than to supply them, and the teacher who prefers to do the first reading without much attention to the more difficult constructions will only need to tell his students to disregard certain of my notes--or all of them.

There are no references to the grammars, but syntax has been given such treatment as seemed needed to supplement its treatment in the beginner's book. Teachers will therefore be able to postpone the use of a formal manual of grammar, if they so desire. Those who wish their classes to begin the reading of Latin at the earliest possible moment will find it feasible to use this book as soon as the inflections and the more elementary principles of syntax have been mastered.

In the vocabulary, the derivation or composition and the original meaning of words have been indicated wherever these seemed likely to prove helpful. Principal parts and genitives have been given in such a way as to prevent misunderstanding, and at the same time emphasize the composition of the verb or the suffix of the noun: for example, *_abscido*, *-cidere*, *-cidi*, *-cisus*; *aetas*, *-tatis_*.

The lists of works of English literature and of art in which the myths are treated are only suggestive. Occasional readings from the one and exhibitions of representations of the other, either in the form of photographs or by the stereopticon, will not only stimulate interest in the Latin text but aid also in creating in the student a taste for literature and for art.

I planned at first to add some exercises for retranslation, but after careful consideration it has seemed not worth while. Most teachers will prefer not to base composition upon the Latin read at this stage, and those who wish to do so will find it an easy matter to prepare their own exercises, or can draw upon the copious exercises prepared by Mr. Ritchie and published separately under the title *_Imitative Exercises in Easy*

Latin Prose_.

In the reading of proof I have had generous help from Dr. F.K. Ball of The Phillips Exeter Academy, Mr. J.C. Flood of St. Mark's School, and Mr. A.T. Dudley of Noble and Greenough's School, Boston. The proof-sheets have been used with the beginner's class in this Academy, and I have thus been able to profit by the criticism of my associate Mr. G.B. Rogers, and to test the work myself. The assistance of my wife has greatly lightened the labor of verifying the vocabulary.

JOHN C. KIRTLAND, Jr.

EXETER, N.H., 7 March, 1903.

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Photographs and lantern-slides of all the works mentioned above may be obtained of the Soule Art Company, Boston. The list might have been made much longer, but it seemed likely to prove most helpful if limited to works of which reproductions are so easily obtainable. For the treatment of the myths in ancient art, the teacher is referred to the numerous pertinent illustrations in Baumeister's *_Denkmaeler des klassischen Altertums_*, or the same editor's *_Bilder aus dem griechischen und roemischen Altertum fuer Schueler_*, the latter of which contains the cuts of the larger work, and is so cheap and so useful that it ought to lie on the desk of every teacher of Greek or Latin.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The *_Fabulae Faciles_*, or 'Easy Stories,' are four Greek myths retold in Latin, not by a Roman writer, however, but by an Englishman, who believed that they would afford interesting and pleasant reading for young folks who were just beginning the study of the Latin language. By myth is meant an imaginative tale that has been handed down by tradition from remote antiquity concerning supernatural beings and events. Such tales are common among all primitive peoples, and are by them accepted as true. They owe their origin to no single author, but grow up as the untutored imagination strives to explain to itself the operations of nature and the mysteries of life, or amuses itself with stories of the brave exploits of heroic ancestors.

The most beautiful and delightful of all myths are those that have come down to us in the remains of the literature and the art of ancient Greece and Rome; they are also the most important to us, for many of the great masterpieces of English literature and of modern art have been inspired by them and cannot be understood and appreciated by one ignorant of classical mythology.

Of this mythology the *Fabulae Faciles* give but a small part. If you wish to know more of the subject, you should read Gayley's *The Classic Myths in English Literature*, Guerber's *Myths of Greece and Rome*, or the books by Kingsley, Cox, Church, and Francillon mentioned earlier.

PERSEUS

Acrisius, an ancient king of Argos, had been warned by an oracle that he should perish by the hand of his grandson. On discovering, therefore, that his daughter Danae had given birth to a son, *Acrisius* endeavored to escape his fate by setting both mother and child adrift on the sea. They were saved, however, by the help of *Jupiter*; and *Perseus*, the child, grew up at the court of *Polydectes*, king of *Seriphos*, an island in the Aegean Sea. On reaching manhood, *Perseus* was sent by *Polydectes* to fetch the head of *Medusa*, one of the *Gorgons*. This dangerous task he accomplished with the help of *Apollo* and *Minerva*, and on his way home he rescued *Andromeda*, daughter of *Cepheus*, from a sea-monster. *Perseus* then married *Andromeda*, and lived some time in the country of *Cepheus*. At length he returned to *Seriphos*, and turned *Polydectes* to stone by showing him the *Gorgon's* head; he then went to the court of *Acrisius*, who fled in terror at the news of his grandson's return. The oracle was duly fulfilled, for *Acrisius* was accidentally killed by a quoit thrown by *Perseus*.

1. *THE ARK*

Haec narrantur a poetis de Perseo. Perseus filius erat Iovis, maximi deorum; avus eius *Acrisius* appellabatur. *Acrisius* volebat Perseum nepotem suum necare; nam propter oraculum puerum timebat. Comprehendit igitur Perseum adhuc infantem, et cum matre in arca lignea inclusit. Tum arcam ipsam in mare coniecit. Danae, Persei mater, magnopere territa est; tempestas enim magna mare turbabat. Perseus autem in sinu matris dormiebat.

2. *JUPITER SAVES HIS SON*

Iuppiter tamen haec omnia vidit, et filium suum servare constituit. Tranquillum igitur fecit mare, et arcam ad insulam *Seriphum* perduxit. Huius insulae *Polydectes* tum rex erat. Postquam arca ad litus appulsa est, Danae in harena quietem capiebat. Post breve tempus a piscatore quodam reperta est, et ad domum regis *Polydectis* adducta est. Ille matrem et puerum benigne excepit, et iis sedem tutam in finibus suis dedit. Danae hoc donum libenter accepit, et pro tanto beneficio regi gratias egit.

3. *PERSEUS IS SENT ON HIS TRAVELS*

Perseus igitur multos annos ibi habitabat, et cum matre sua vitam beatam agebat. At *Polydectes* Danaen magnopere amabat, atque eam in matrimonium

ducere volebat. Hoc tamen consilium Perseo minime gratum erat. Polydectes igitur Perseum dimittere constituit. Tum iuvenem ad se vocavit et haec dixit: "Turpe est hanc ignavam vitam agere; iam dudum tu adulescens es. Quo usque hic manebis? Tempus est arma capere et virtutem praestare. Hinc abi, et caput Medusae mihi refer."

4. _PERSEUS GETS HIS OUTFIT_

Perseus ubi haec audivit, ex insula discessit, et postquam ad continentem venit, Medusam quaesivit. Diu frustra quaerebat; namque naturam loci ignorabat. Tandem Apollo et Minerva viam demonstraverunt. Primum ad Graeas, sorores Medusae, pervenit. Ab his talaria et galeam magicam accepit. Apollo autem et Minerva falcem et speculum dederunt. Tum postquam talaria pedibus induit, in aera ascendit. Diu per acra volabat; tandem tamen ad eum locum venit ubi Medusa cum ceteris Gorgonibus habitabat. Gorgones autem monstra erant specie horribili; capita enim earum anguibus omnino contexta erant. Manus etiam ex aere factae erant.

5. _THE GORGON'S HEAD_

Res difficillima erat caput Gorgonis abscidere; eius enim conspectu homines in saxum vertebantur. Propter hanc causam Minerva speculum Perseo dederat. Ille igitur tergum vertit, et in speculum inspiciebat; hoc modo ad locum venit ubi Medusa dormiebat. Tum falce sua caput eius uno ictu abscidit. Ceterae Gorgones statim e somno excitatae sunt, et ubi rem viderunt, ira commotae sunt. Arma rapuerunt, et Perseum occidere volebant. Ille autem dum fugit, galeam magicam induit; et ubi hoc fecit, statim e conspectu earum evasit.

6. _THE SEA-SERPENT_

Post haec Perseus in finis Aethiopum venit. Ibi Cepheus quidam illo tempore regnabat. Hic Neptunum, maris deum, olim offenderat; Neptunus autem monstrum saevissimum miserat. Hoc cottidie e mari veniebat et homines devorabat. Ob hanc causam pavor animos omnium occupaverat. Cepheus igitur oraculum dei Hammonis consuluit, atque a deo iussus est filiam monstro tradere. Eius autem filia, nomine Andromeda, virgo formosissima erat. Cepheus ubi haec audivit, magnum dolorem percepit. Volebat tamen civis suos e tanto periculo extrahere, atque ob eam causam imperata Hammonis facere constituit.

7. _A HUMAN SACRIFICE_

Tum rex diem certam dixit et omnia paravit. Ubi ea dies venit, Andromeda ad litus deducta est, et in conspectu omnium ad rupem adligata est. Omnes fatum eius deplorabant, nec lacrimas tenebant. At subito, dum monstrum exspectant, Perseus accurrit; et ubi lacrimas vidit, causam doloris quaerit. Illi rem totam exponunt et puellam demonstrant. Dum haec geruntur, fremitus terribilis auditur; simul monstrum horribili specie procul conspicitur. Eius conspectus timorem maximum omnibus iniecit. Monstrum magna celeritate ad litus contendit, iamque ad locum appropinquabat ubi puella stabat.

8. _THE RESCUE_

At Perseus ubi haec vidit, gladium suum eduxit, et postquam talaria induit, in aera sublatus est. Tum desuper in monstrum impetum subito fecit, et gladio suo collum eius graviter vulneravit. Monstrum ubi sensit vulnus, fremitum horribilem edidit, et sine mora totum corpus in aquam mersit. Perseus dum circum litus volat, reditum eius exspectabat. Mare autem interea undique sanguine inficitur. Post breve tempus belua rursus caput sustulit; mox tamen a Perseo ictu graviore vulnerata est. Tum iterum se in undas mersit, neque postea visa est.

9. _THE REWARD OF VALOR_

Perseus postquam ad litus descendit, primum talaria exuit; tum ad rupem venit ubi Andromeda vincata erat. Ea autem omnem spem salutis deposuerat, et ubi Perseus adiit, terrore paene exanimata erat. Ille vincula statim solvit, et puellam patri reddidit. Cepheus ob hanc rem maximo gaudio adfectus est. Meritam gratiam pro tanto beneficio Perseo rettulit; praeterea Andromedam ipsam ei in matrimonium dedit. Ille libenter hoc donum accepit et puellam duxit. Paucos annos cum uxore sua in ea regione habitabat, et in magno honore erat apud omnis Aethiopes. Magnopere tamen matrem suam rursus videre cupiebat. Tandem igitur cum uxore sua e regno Cephei discessit.

10. _POLYDECTES IS TURNED TO STONE_

Postquam Perseus ad insulam navem appulit, se ad locum contulit ubi mater olim habitaverat, sed domum invenit vacuum et omnino desertam. Tris dies per totam insulam matrem quaerebat; tandem quarto die ad templum Dianae pervenit. Huc Danae refugerat, quod Polydectem timebat. Perseus ubi haec cognovit, ira magna commotus est; ad regiam Polydectis sine mora contendit, et ubi eo venit, statim in atrium inrupit. Polydectes magno timore adfectus est et fugere volebat. Dum tamen ille fugit, Perseus caput Medusae monstravit; ille autem simul atque hoc vidit, in saxum versus est.

II. _THE ORACLE FULFILLED_

Post haec Perseus cum uxore sua ad urbem Acrisi rediit. Ille autem ubi Perseum vidit, magno terrore adfectus est; nam propter oraculum istud nepotem suum adhuc timebat. In Thessaliam igitur ad urbem Larisam statim refugit, frustra tamen; neque enim fatum suum vitavit. Post paucos annos rex Larisae ludos magnos fecit; nuntios in omnis partis dimiserat et diem edixerat. Multi ex omnibus urbibus Graeciae ad ludos convenerunt. Ipse Perseus inter alios certamen discorum iniit. At dum discum conicit, avum suum casu occidit; Acrisius enim inter spectatores eius certaminis forte stabat.

Hercules, a Greek hero celebrated for his great strength, was pursued throughout his life by the hatred of Juno. While yet an infant, he strangled some serpents sent by the goddess to destroy him. During his boyhood and youth he performed various marvelous feats of strength, and on reaching manhood succeeded in delivering the Thebans from the oppression of the Minyae. In a fit of madness sent upon him by Juno, he slew his own children; and on consulting the Delphic oracle as to how he should cleanse himself from this crime, he was ordered to submit himself for twelve years to Eurystheus, king of Tiryns, and to perform whatever tasks were appointed him. Hercules obeyed the oracle, and during the twelve years of his servitude accomplished twelve extraordinary feats known as the Labors of Hercules. His death was caused unintentionally by his wife Dejanira. Hercules had shot with his poisoned arrows a centaur named Nessus, who had insulted Dejanira. Nessus, before he died, gave some of his blood to Dejanira, and told her it would act as a charm to secure her husband's love. Some time after, Dejanira wishing to try the charm soaked one of her husband's garments in the blood, not knowing that it was poisoned. Hercules put on the robe, and after suffering terrible torments died, or was carried off by his father Jupiter.

12. _THE HATRED OF JUNO_

Hercules, Alcmenae filius, olim in Graecia habitabat. Hic omnium hominum validissimus fuisse dicitur. At Iuno, regina deorum, Alcmenam oderat et Herculem adhuc infantem necare voluit. Misit igitur duas serpentis saevissimas; hae media nocte in cubiculum Alcmenae venerunt, ubi Hercules cum fratre suo dormiebat. Nec tamen in cunis, sed in scuto magno cubabant. Serpentes iam appropinquaverant et scutum movebant; itaque pueri e somno excitati sunt.

13. _HERCULES AND THE SERPENTS_

Iphicles, frater Herculis, magna voce exclamavit; sed Hercules ipse, fortissimus puer, haudquaquam territus est. Parvis manibus serpentis statimprehendit, et colla earum magna vi compressit. Tali modo serpentes a puero interfectae sunt. Alcmena autem, mater puerorum, clamorem audiverat, et maritum suum e somno excitaverat. Ille lumen accendit et gladium suum rapuit; tum ad pueros properabat, sed ubi ad locum venit, rem miram vidit, Hercules enim ridebat et serpentis mortuas monstrabat.

14. _THE MUSIC-LESSON_

Hercules a puero corpus suum diligenter exercebat; magnam partem diei in palaestra consumebat; didicit etiam arcum intendere et tela conicere. His exercitationibus vires eius confirmatae sunt. In musica etiam a Lino centauro erudiebatur (centauri autem equi erant sed caput hominis habebant); huic tamen arti minus diligenter studebat. Hic Linus Herculem olim obiurgabat, quod non studiosus erat; tum puer iratus citharam subito rapuit, et omnibus viribus caput magistri infelicis percussit. Ille ictu prostratus est, et paulo post e vita excessit, neque quisquam postea id officium suscipere voluit.

15. _HERCULES ESCAPES SACRIFICE_

De Hercule haec etiam inter alia narrantur. Olim dum iter facit, in finis Aegyptiorum venit. Ibi rex quidam, nomine Busiris, illo tempore regnabat; hic autem vir crudelissimus homines immolare consueverat. Herculem igitur corripuit et in vincula coniecit. Tum nuntios dimisit et diem sacrificio edixit. Mox ea dies appetebat, et omnia rite parata sunt. Manus Herculis catenis ferreis vinctae sunt, et mola salsa in caput eius inspersa est. Mos enim erat apud antiquos salem et far capitibus victimarum imponere. Iam victima ad aram stabat; iam sacerdos cultrum sumpserat. Subito tamen Hercules magno conatu vincula perrupit; tum ictu sacerdotem prostravit; altero regem ipsum occidit.

16. _A CRUEL DEED_

Hercules iam adulescens Thebis habitabat. Rex Thebarum, vir ignavus, Creon appellabatur. Minyae, gens bellicosissima, Thebanis finitimi erant. Legati autem a Minyis ad Thebanos quotannis mittebantur; hi Thebas veniebant et centum boves postulabant. Thebani enim olim a Minyis superati erant; tributa igitur regi Minyarum quotannis pendebant. At Hercules civis suos hoc stipendio liberare constituit; legatos igitur comprehendit, atque auris eorum abscidit. Legati autem apud omnis gentis sancti habentur.

17. _THE DEFEAT OF THE MINYAE_

Erginus, rex Minyarum, ob haec vehementer iratus statim cum omnibus copiis in finis Thebanorum contendit. Creon adventum eius per exploratores cognovit. Ipse tamen pugnare noluit, nam magno timore adfectus erat; Thebani igitur Herculem imperatorem creaverunt. Ille nuntios in omnis partis dimisit, et copias coegit; tum proximo die cum magno exercitu profectus est. Locum idoneum delegit et aciem instruxit. Tum Thebani e superiore loco impetum in hostis fecerunt. Illi autem impetum sustinere non potuerunt; itaque acies hostium pulsa est atque in fugam conversa.

18. _MADNESS AND MURDER_

Post hoc proelium Hercules copias suas ad urbem reduxit. Omnes Thebani propter victoriam maxime gaudebant; Creon autem magnis honoribus Herculem decoravit, atque filiam suam ei in matrimonium dedit. Hercules cum uxore sua beatam vitam agebat; sed post paucos annos subito in furorem incidit, atque liberos suos ipse sua manu occidit. Post breve tempus ad sanitatem reductus est, et propter hoc facinus magno dolore adfectus est; mox ex urbe effugit et in silvas se recepit. Nolebant enim cives sermonem cum eo habere.

19. _HERCULES CONSULTS THE ORACLE_

Hercules tantum scelus expiare magnopere cupiebat. Constituit igitur ad oraculum Delphicum ire; hoc enim oraculum erat omnium celeberrimum. Ibi templum erat Apollinis plurimis donis ornatum. Hoc in templo sedebat

femina quaedam, nomine Pythia et consilium dabat iis qui ad oraculum veniebant. Haec autem femina ab ipso Apolline docebatur, et voluntatem dei hominibus enuntiabat. Hercules igitur, qui Apollinem praecipue colebat, huc venit. Tum rem totam exposuit, neque scelus celavit.

20. _THE ORACLE'S REPLY_

Ubi Hercules finem fecit, Pythia primo tacebat; tandem tamen iussit eum ad urbem Tirynta ire, et Eurysthei regis omnia imperata facere. Hercules ubi haec audivit, ad urbem illam contendit, et Eurystheo regi se in servitutum tradidit. Duodecim annos crudelissimo Eurystheo serviebat, et duodecim labores, quos ille imperaverat, confecit; hoc enim uno modo tantum scelus expiari potuit. De his laboribus plurima a poetis scripta sunt. Multa tamen quae poetae narrant vix credibilia sunt.

21. _FIRST LABOR: THE NEMEAN LION_

Primum ab Eurystheo iussus est Hercules leonem occidere qui illo tempore vallem Nemeaeam reddebat infestam. In silvas igitur in quibus leo habitabat statim se contulit. Mox feram vidit, et arcum, quem secum attulerat, intendit; eius tamen pellem, quae densissima erat, traicere non potuit. Tum clava magna quam semper gerebat leonem percussit, frustra tamen; neque enim hoc modo eum occidere potuit. Tum demum collum monstri brachiis suis complexus est et faucis eius omnibus viribus compressit. Hoc modo leo brevi tempore exanimatus est; nulla enim respirandi facultas ei dabatur. Tum Hercules cadaver ad oppidum in umeris rettulit; et pellem, quam detraxerat, postea pro veste gerebat. Omnes autem qui eam regionem incolebant, ubi famam de morte leonis acceperunt, vehementer gaudebant et Herculem magno honore habebant.

22. _SECOND LABOR: THE LERNEAN HYDRA_

Paulo post iussus est ab Eurystheo Hydram necare. Hoc autem monstrum erat cui novem erant capita. Hercules igitur cum amico lolao profectus est ad paludem Lernaeam, in qua Hydra habitabat. Mox monstrum invenit, et quamquam res erat magni periculi, collum eius sinistra prehendit. Tum dextra capita novem abscidere coepit; quotiens tamen hoc fecerat, nova capita exoriebantur. Diu frustra laborabat; tandem hoc conatu destitit. Deinde arbores succidere et ignem accendere constituit. Hoc celeriter fecit, et postquam ligna ignem comprehenderunt, face ardente colla adussit, unde capita exoriebantur. Nec tamen sine magno labore haec fecit; venit enim auxilio Hydrae cancer ingens, qui, dum Hercules capita abscidit, crura eius mordebat. Postquam monstrum tali modo interfecit, sagittas suas sanguine eius imbuit, itaque mortiferas reddidit.

23. _THIRD LABOR: THE CERYNEAN STAG_

Postquam Eurystheo caedes Hydrae nuntiata est, magnus timor animum eius occupavit. Iussit igitur Herculem cervum quendam ad se referre; noluit enim virum tantae audaciae in urbe retinere. Hic autem cervus, cuius cornua aurea fuisse traduntur, incredibili fuit celeritate. Hercules igitur primo vestigiis eum in silva persequabatur; deinde ubi cervum ipsum vidit, omnibus viribus currere coepit. Usque ad vesperum currebat,

neque nocturnum tempus sibi ad quietem relinquebat, frustra tamen; nullo enim modo cervum consequi poterat. Tandem postquam totum annum cucurrerat (ita traditur), cervum cursu exanimatum cepit, et vivum ad Eurystheum rettulit.

24. _FOURTH LABOR: THE ERYMANTHIAN BOAR_

Tum vero iussus est Hercules aprum quendam capere qui illo tempore agros Erymanthios vastabat et incolas huius regionis magnopere terrebat. Hercules rem suscepit et in Arcadiam profectus est. Postquam in silvam paulum progressus est, apro occurrit. Ille autem simul atque Herculem vidit, statim refugit; et timore perterritus in altam fossam se proiecit. Hercules igitur laqueum quem attulerat iniecit, et summa cum difficultate aprum e fossa extraxit. Ille etsi fortiter repugnabat, nullo modo se liberare potuit; et ab Hercule ad Eurystheum vivus relatus est.

25. _HERCULES AT THE CENTAUR'S CAVE_

De quarto labore, quem supra narravimus, haec etiam traduntur. Hercules dum iter in Arcadiam facit, ad eam regionem venit quam centauri incolebant. Cum nox iam appeteret, ad speluncam devertit in qua centaurus quidam, nomine Pholus, habitabat.

Ille Herculem benigne excepit et cenam paravit. At Hercules postquam cenavit, vinum a Pholo postulavit. Erat autem in spelunca magna amphora vino optimo repleta, quam centauri ibi deposuerant. Pholus igitur hoc vinum dare nolebat, quod reliquos centauros timebat; nullum tamen vinum praeter hoc in spelunca habebat. "Hoc vinum," inquit, "mihi commissum est. Si igitur hoc dabo, centauri me interficient." Hercules tamen eum inrigit, et ipse poculum vini de amphora hausit.

26. _THE FIGHT WITH THE CENTAURS_

Simul atque amphora aperta est, odor iucundissimus undique diffusus est; vinum enim suavissimum erat. Centauri notum odorem senserunt et omnes ad locum convenerunt.

Ubi ad speluncam pervenerunt, magnopere irati erant quod Herculem bibentem viderunt. Tum arma rapuerunt et Pholum interficere volebant. Hercules tamen in aditu speluncae constitit et impetum eorum fortissime sustinebat. Faces ardentis in eos coniecit; multos etiam sagittis suis vulneravit. Hae autem sagittae eadem erant quae sanguine Hydrae olim imbutae erant. Omnes igitur quos ille sagittis vulneraverat veneno statim absumpti sunt; reliqui autem ubi hoc viderunt, terga verterunt et fuga salutem petierunt.

27. _THE FATE OF PHOLUS_

Postquam reliqui fugerunt, Pholus ex spelunca egressus est, et corpora spectabat eorum qui sagittis interfecti erant. Magnopere autem miratus est quod tam levi vulnere exanimati erant, et causam eius rei quaerebat. Adiit igitur locum ubi cadaver cuiusdam centauri iacebat, et sagittam e vulnere traxit. Haec tamen sive casu sive consilio deorum e manibus eius

lapsa est, et pedem leviter vulneravit. Ille extemplo dolorem gravem per omnia membra sensit, et post breve tempus vi veneni exanimatus est. Mox Hercules, qui reliquos centauros secutus erat, ad speluncam rediit, et magno cum dolore Pholum mortuum vidit. Multis cum lacrimis corpus amici ad sepulturam dedit; tum, postquam alterum poculum vini exhausit, somno se dedit.

28. _FIFTH LABOR: THE AUGEAN STABLES_

Deinde Eurystheus Herculi hunc laborem graviorem imposuit. Augeas quidam, qui illo tempore regnum in Elide obtinebat, tria milia boum habebat. Hi in stabulo ingentis magnitudinis includebantur. Stabulum autem inlucie ac squalore erat obsitum, neque enim ad hoc tempus umquam purgatum erat. Hoc Hercules intra spatium unius diei purgare iussus est. Ille, etsi res erat multae operae, negotium suscepit. Primum magno labore fossam duodeviginti pedum duxit, per quam fluminis aquam de montibus ad murum stabuli perduxit. Tum postquam murum perrupit, aquam in stabulum immisit et tali modo contra opinionem omnium opus confecit.

29. _SIXTH LABOR: THE STYMPHALIAN BIRDS_

Post paucos dies Hercules ad oppidum Stymphalum iter fecit; imperaverat enim ei Eurystheus ut avis Stymphalides necaret. Hae aves rostra aenea habebant et carne hominum vescebantur. Ille postquam ad locum pervenit, lacum vidit; in hoc autem lacu, qui non procul erat ab oppido, aves habitabant. Nulla tamen dabatur appropinquandi facultas; lacus enim non ex aqua sed e limo constitit. Hercules igitur neque pedibus neque lintre progredi potuit.

Ille cum magnam partem diei frustra consumpsisset, hoc conatu destitit et ad Volcanum se contulit, ut auxilium ab eo peteret. Volcanus (qui ab fabris maxime colebatur) crepundia quae ipse ex aere fabricatus erat Herculi dedit. His Hercules tam acrem crepitum fecit ut aves perterritae avolarent. Ille autem, dum avolant, magnum numerum earum sagittis transfixit.

30. _SEVENTH LABOR: THE CRETAN BULL_

Tum Eurystheus Herculi imperavit ut taurum quendam ferocissimum ex insula Creta vivum referret. Ille igitur navem conscendit, et cum ventus idoneus esset, statim solvit. Cum tamen insulae iam appropinquaret, tanta tempestas subito coorta est ut navis cursum tenere non posset. Tantus autem timor animos nautarum occupavit ut paene omnem spem salutis deponerent. Hercules tamen, etsi navigandi imperitus erat, haudquaquam territus est.

Post breve tempus summa tranquillitas consecuta est, et nautae, qui se ex timore iam receperant, navem incolumem ad terram appulerunt. Hercules e navi egressus est, et cum ad regem Cretae venisset, causam veniendi docuit. Deinde, postquam omnia parata sunt, ad eam regionem contendit quam taurus vastabat. Mox taurum vidit, et quamquam res erat magni periculi, cornua eius prehendit. Tum, cum ingenti labore monstrum ad navem traxisset, cum praeda in Graeciam rediit.

31. _EIGHTH LABOR: THE MAN-EATING HORSES OF DIOMEDE_

Postquam ex insula Creta rediit, Hercules ab Eurystheo in Thraciam missus est, ut equos Diomedis reduceret. Hi equi carne hominum vescebantur; Diomedes autem, vir crudelissimus, illis obiciebat peregrinos omnis qui in eam regionem venerant. Hercules igitur magna celeritate in Thraciam contendit et ab Diomede postulavit ut equi sibi traderentur. Cum tamen ille hoc facere nollet, Hercules ira commotus regem interfecit et cadaver eius equis obici iussit.

Ita mira rerum commutatio facta est; is enim qui antea multos cum cruciatu necaverat ipse eodem supplicio necatus est. Cum haec nuntiata essent, omnes qui eam regionem incolebant maxima laetitia adfecti sunt et Herculi meritam gratiam referebant. Non modo maximis honoribus et praemiis eum decoraverunt sed orabant etiam ut regnum ipse susciperet. Ille tamen hoc facere nolebat, et cum ad mare rediisset, navem occupavit. Ubi omnia ad navigandum parata sunt, equos in navi conlocavit; deinde, cum idoneam tempestatem nactus esset, sine mora e portu solvit, et paulo post equos in litus Argolicum exposuit.

32. _NINTH LABOR: THE GIRDLE OF HIPPOLYTE_

Gens Amazonum dicitur omnino ex mulieribus constitisse. Hae summam scientiam rei militaris habebant, et tantam virtutem adhibebant ut cum viris proelium committere auderent. Hippolyte, Amazonum regina, balteum habuit celeberrimum quem Mars ei dederat. Admeta autem, Eurysthei filia, famam de hoc balteo acceperat et eum possidere vehementer cupiebat. Eurystheus igitur Herculi mandavit ut copias cogeret et bellum Amazonibus inferret. Ille nuntios in omnis partis dimisit, et cum magna multitudo convenisset, eos delegit qui maximum usum in re militari habebant.

33. _THE GIRDLE IS REFUSED_

His viris Hercules persuasit, postquam causam itineris exposuit, ut secum iter facerent. Tum cum iis quibus persuaserat navem conscendit, et cum ventus idoneus esset, post paucos dies ad ostium fluminis Thermodontis appulit. Postquam in finis Amazonum venit, nuntium ad Hippolytam misit, qui causam veniendi doceret et balteum posceret. Ipsa Hippolyte balteum tradere volebat, quod de Herculis virtute famam acceperat; reliquae tamen Amazones ei persuaserunt ut negaret. At Hercules, cum haec nuntiata essent, belli fortunam temptare constituit.

Proximo igitur die cum copias eduxisset, locum idoneum delegit et hostis ad pugnam evocavit. Amazones quoque copias suas ex castris eduxerunt et non magno intervallo ab Hercule aciem instruxerunt.

34. _THE BATTLE_

Palus erat non magna inter duo exercitus; neutri tamen initium transeundi facere volebant. Tandem Hercules signum dedit, et ubi paludem transiit, proelium commisit.

Amazones impetum virorum fortissime sustinuerunt, et contra opinionem omnium tantam virtutem praestiterunt ut multos eorum occiderint, multos etiam in fugam coniecerint. Viri enim novo genere pugnae perturbabantur nec magnam virtutem praestabant. Hercules autem cum haec videret, de suis fortunis desperare coepit. Milites igitur vehementer cohortatus est ut pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent neu tantum dedecus admitterent, hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinerent; quibus verbis animos omnium ita erexit ut multi etiam qui vulneribus confecti essent proelium sine mora redintegrarent.

35. _THE DEFEAT OF THE AMAZONS_

Diu et acriter pugnatum est; tandem tamen ad solis occasum tanta commutatio rerum facta est ut mulieres terga verterent et fuga salutem peterent. Multae autem vulneribus defessae dum fugiunt captae sunt, in quo numero ipsa erat Hippolyte. Hercules summam clementiam praestitit, et postquam balteum accepit, libertatem omnibus captivis dedit. Tum vero socios ad mare reduxit, et quod non multum aetatis supererat, in Graeciam proficisci maturavit. Navem igitur conscendit, et tempestatem idoneam nactus statim solvit; antequam tamen in Graeciam pervenit, ad urbem Troiam navem appellere constituit, frumentum enim quod secum habebat iam deficere coeperat.

36. _LAOMEDON AND THE SEA-MONSTER_

Laomedon quidam illo tempore regnum Troiae obtinebat. Ad hunc Neptunus et Apollo anno superiore venerant, et cum Troia nondum moenia haberet, ad hoc opus auxilium obtulerant. Postquam tamen horum auxilio moenia confecta sunt, nolebat Laomedon praemium quod proposuerat persolvere.

Neptunus igitur et Apollo ob hanc causam irati monstrum quoddam miserunt specie horribili, quod cottidie e mari veniebat et homines pecudesque vorabat. Troiani autem timore perterriti in urbe continebantur, et pecora omnia ex agris intra muros compulerant. Laomedon his rebus commotus oraculum consuluit, ac deus ei praecepit ut filiam Hesionem monstro obiceret.

37. _THE RESCUE OF HESIONE_

Laomedon, cum hoc responsum renuntiatum esset, magnum dolorem percepit; sed tamen, ut civis suos tanto periculo liberaret, oraculo parere constituit et diem sacrificio dixit. Sed sive casu sive consilio deorum Hercules tempore opportunissimo Troiam attigit; ipso enim temporis puncto quo puella catenis vincta ad litus deducebatur ille navem appulit. Hercules e navi egressus de rebus quae gerebantur certior factus est; tum ira commotus ad regem se contulit et auxilium suum obtulit. Cum rex libenter ei concessisset ut, si posset, puellam liberaret, Hercules monstrum interfecit; et puellam, quae iam omnem spem salutis deposuerat, incolumem ad patrem reduxit. Laomedon magno cum gaudio filiam suam accepit, et Herculi pro tanto beneficio meritam gratiam rettulit.

38. _TENTH LABOR: THE OXEN OF GERYON_

Tum vero missus est Hercules ad insulam Erythiam, ut boves Geryonis arcesseret. Res erat summae difficultatis, quod boves a quodam Eurytione et a cane bicipite custodiebantur. Ipse autem Geryon speciem horribilem praebebat; tria enim corpora inter se coniuncta habebat. Hercules tamen etsi intellegebat quantum periculum esset, negotium suscepit; ac postquam per multas terras iter fecit, ad eam partem Libyae pervenit quae Europae proxima est. Ibi in utroque litore freti quod Europam a Libya dividit columnas constituit, quae postea Herculis Columnae appellabatur.

39. _THE GOLDEN SHIP_

Dum hic moratur, Hercules magnum incommodum ex calore solis accipiebat; tandem igitur ira commotus arcum suum intendit et solem sagittis petiit. Sol tamen audaciam viri tantum admiratus est ut lintrem auream ei dederit. Hercules hoc donum libentissime accepit, nullam enim navem in his regionibus invenire potuerat. Tum lintrem deduxit, et ventum nactus idoneum post breve tempus ad insulam pervenit. Ubi ex incolis cognovit quo in loco boves essent, in eam partem statim profectus est et a rege Geryone postulavit ut boves sibi traderentur. Cum tamen ille hoc facere nollet, Hercules et regem ipsum et Eurytionem, qui erat ingenti magnitudine corporis, interfecit.

40. _A MIRACULOUS HAIL-STORM_

Tum Hercules boves per Hispaniam et Liguriam compellere constituit; postquam igitur omnia parata sunt, boves ex insula ad continentem transportavit. Ligures autem, gens bellicosissima, dum ille per finis eorum iter facit, magnas copias coegerunt atque eum longius progredi prohibebant. Hercules magnam difficultatem habebat, barbari enim in locis superioribus constiterant et saxa telaque in eum coniciebant. Ille quidem paene omnem spem salutis deposuerat, sed tempore opportunissimo Iuppiter imbrem lapidum ingentium e caelo demisit. Hi tanta vi ceciderunt ut magnum numerum Ligurum occiderint; ipse tamen Hercules (ut in talibus rebus accidere consuevit) nihil incommodi cepit.

41. _THE PASSAGE OF THE ALPS_

Postquam Ligures hoc modo superati sunt, Hercules quam celerrime progressus est et post paucos dies ad Alpis pervenit. Necesse erat has transire, ut in Italiam boves ageret; res tamen summae erat difficultatis. Hi enim montes, qui ulteriorem a citeriore Gallia dividunt, nive perenni sunt tecti; quam ob causam neque frumentum neque pabulum in his regionibus inveniri potest. Hercules igitur antequam ascendere coepit, magnam copiam frumenti et pabuli comparavit et hoc commeatu boves oneravit. Postquam in his rebus tris dies consumpserat, quarto die profectus est, et contra omnium opinionem boves incolumis in Italiam traduxit.

42. _CACUS STEALS THE OXEN_

Brevi tempore ad flumen Tiberim venit. Tum tamen nulla erat urbs in eo loco, Roma enim nondum condita erat. Hercules itinere fessus constituit ibi paucos dies morari, ut se ex laboribus recrearet. Haud procul a valle

ubi boves pascebantur spelunca erat, in qua Cacus, horribile monstrum, tum habitabat. Hic speciem terribilem praebebat, non modo quod ingenti magnitudine corporis erat, sed quod ignem ex ore exspirabat. Cacus autem de adventu Herculis famam acceperat; noctu igitur venit, et dum Hercules dormit, quattuor pulcherrimorum boum abripuit. Hos caudis in speluncam traxit, ne Hercules e vestigiis cognoscere posset quo in loco celati essent.

43. _HERCULES DISCOVERS THE THEFT_

Postero die simul atque e somno excitatus est, Hercules furtum animadvertit et boves amissos omnibus locis quaerebat. Hos tamen nusquam reperire poterat, non modo quod loci naturam ignorabat, sed quod vestigiis falsis deceptus est. Tandem cum magnam partem diei frustra consumpsisset, cum reliquis bobus progredi constituit. At dum proficisci parat, unus e bobus quos secum habuit mugire coepit. Subito ii qui in spelunca inclusi erant mugitum reddiderunt, et hoc modo Herculem certiosem fecerunt quo in loco celati essent. Ille vehementer iratus ad speluncam quam celerrime se contulit, ut praedam reciperet. At Cacus saxum ingens ita deiecerat ut aditus speluncae omnino obstrueretur.

44. _HERCULES AND CACUS_

Hercules cum nullum alium introitum reperire posset, hoc saxum amovere conatus est, sed propter eius magnitudinem res erat difficillima. Diu frustra laborabat neque quicquam efficere poterat; tandem tamen magno conatu saxum amovit et speluncam patefecit. Ibi amissos boves magno cum gaudio conspexit; sed Cacus ipsum vix cernere potuit, quod spelunca repleta erat fumo quem ille more suo evomebat. Hercules inusitata specie turbatus breve tempus haesitabat; mox tamen in speluncam inrupit et collum monstri brachiis complexus est. Ille etsi multum repugnavit, nullo modo se liberare potuit, et cum nulla facultas respirandi daretur, mox exanimatus est.

45. _ELEVENTH LABOR: THE GOLDEN APPLES OF THE HESPERIDES_

Eurystheus postquam boves Geryonis accepit, laborem undecimum Herculi imposuit, graviorem quam quos supra narravimus. Mandavit enim ei ut aurea poma ex horto Hesperidum auferret. Hesperides autem nymphae erant quaedam forma praestantissima, quae in terra longinqua habitabant, et quibus aurea quaedam poma a Iunone commissa erant. Multi homines auri cupiditate inducti haec poma auferre iam antea conati erant. Res tamen difficillima erat, namque hortus in quo poma erant muro ingenti undique circumdatus erat; praeterea draco quidam cui centum erant capita portam horti diligenter custodiebat. Opus igitur quod Eurystheus Herculi imperaverat erat summae difficultatis, non modo ob causas quas memoravimus, sed etiam quod Hercules omnino ignorabat quo in loco hortus ille situs esset.

46. _HERCULES ASKS AID OF ATLAS_

Hercules quamquam quietem vehementer cupiebat, tamen Eurystheo parere constituit, et simul ac iussa eius accepit, proficisci maturavit. A

multis mercatoribus quaesiverat quo in loco Hesperides habitarent, nihil tamen certum reperire potuerat. Frustra per multas terras iter fecit et multa pericula subiit; tandem, cum in his itineribus totum annum consumpsisset, ad extremam partem orbis terrarum, quae proxima est Oceano, pervenit. Hic stabat vir quidam, nomine Atlas, ingenti magnitudine corporis, qui caelum (ita traditum est) umeris suis sustinebat, ne in terram decideret. Hercules tantas viris magnopere miratus statim in conloquium cum Atlante venit, et cum causam itineris docuisset, auxilium ab eo petiit.

47. _HERCULES BEARS UP THE HEAVENS_

Atlas autem Herculi maxime prodesse potuit; ille enim cum ipse esset pater Hesperidum, certo scivit quo in loco esset hortus. Postquam igitur audivit quam ob causam Hercules venisset, "Ipse," inquit, "ad hortum ibo et filiabus meis persuadebo ut poma sua sponte tradant." Hercules cum haec audiret, magnopere gavisus est; vim enim adhibere noluit, si res aliter fieri posset. Constituit igitur oblatum auxilium accipere. Atlas tamen postulavit ut, dum ipse abesset, Hercules caelum umeris sustineret. Hoc autem negotium Hercules libenter suscepit, et quamquam res erat summi laboris, totum pondus caeli continuos compluris dies solus sustinebat.

48. _THE RETURN OF ATLAS_

Atlas interea abierat et ad hortum Hesperidum, qui pauca milia passuum aberat, se quam celerrime contulerat. Eo cum venisset, causam veniendi exposuit et filias suas vehementer hortatus est ut poma traderent. Illae diu haerebant; nolebant enim hoc facere, quod ab ipsa Iunone (ita ut ante dictum est) hoc munus accepissent. Atlas tamen aliquando iis persuasit ut sibi parerent, et poma ad Herculem rettulit. Hercules interea cum pluris dies exspectavisset neque ullam famam de reditu Atlantis accepisset, hac mora graviter commotus est. Tandem quinto die Atlantem vidit redeuntem, et mox magno cum gaudio poma accepit; tum, postquam gratias pro tanto beneficio egit, ad Graeciam proficisci maturavit.

49. _TWELFTH LABOR: CERBERUS THE THREE-HEADED DOG_

Postquam aurea poma ad Eurystheum relata sunt, unus modo relinquebatur e duodecim laboribus quos Pythia Herculi praeceperat. Eurystheus autem cum Herculem magnopere timeret, eum in aliquem locum mittere volebat unde numquam redire posset. Negotium igitur ei dedit ut canem Cerberum ex Orco in lucem traheret. Hoc opus omnium difficillimum erat, nemo enim umquam ex Orco redierat. Praeterea Cerberus iste monstrum erat horribili specie, cui tria erant capita serpentibus saevis cincta. Antequam tamen de hoc labore narremus, non alienum videtur, quoniam de Orco mentionem fecimus, pauca de ea regione proponere.

50. _CHARON'S FERRY_

De Orco, qui idem Hades appellabatur, haec traduntur. Ut quisque de vita decederat, manes eius ad Orcum, sedem mortuorum, a deo Mercurio deducebantur. Huius regionis, quae sub terra fuisse dicitur, rex erat Pluto, cui uxor erat Proserpina, Iovis et Cereris filia. Manes igitur a

Mercurio deducti primum ad ripam veniebant Stygis fluminis, quo regnum Plutonis continetur. Hoc transire necesse erat antequam in Orcum venire possent. Cum tamen in hoc flumine nullus pons factus esset, manes transvehebantur a Charonte quodam, qui cum parva scapha ad ripam exspectabat. Charon pro hoc officio mercedem postulabat, neque quemquam, nisi hoc praemium prius dedisset, transvehere volebat. Quam ob causam mos erat apud antiquos nummum in ore mortui ponere eo consilio, ut cum ad Stygem venisset, pretium traiectus solvere posset. Ii autem qui post mortem in terra non sepulti erant Stygem transire non potuerunt, sed in ripa per centum annos errare coacti sunt; tum demum Orcum intrare licuit.

51. _THE REALM OF PLUTO_

Ut autem manes Stygem hoc modo transierant, ad alterum veniebant flumen, quod Lethe appellabatur. Ex hoc flumine aquam bibere cogebantur; quod cum fecissent, res omnis in vita gestas e memoria deponebant. Denique ad sedem ipsius Plutonis veniebant, cuius introitus a cane Cerbero custodiebatur. Ibi Pluto nigro vestitu indutus cum uxore Proserpina in solio sedebat. Stabant etiam non procul ab eo loco tria alia solia, in quibus sedebant Minos, Rhadamanthus, Aeacusque, iudices apud inferos. Hi mortuis ius dicebant et praemia poenasque constituebant. Boni enim in Campos Elysios, sedem beatorum, veniebant; improbi autem in Tartarum mittebantur ac multis et variis suppliciis ibi excruciebantur.

52. _HERCULES CROSSES THE STYX_

Hercules postquam imperia Eurysthei accepit, in Laconiam ad Taenarum statim se contulit; ibi enim spelunca erat ingenti magnitudine, per quam, ut tradebatur, homines ad Orcum descendebant. Eo cum venisset, ex incolis quaesivit quo in loco spelunca illa sita esset; quod cum cognovisset, sine mora descendere constituit. Nec tamen solus hoc iter faciebat, Mercurius enim et Minerva se ei socios adiunxerant. Ubi ad ripam Stygis venit, Hercules scapham Charontis conscendit, ut ad ulteriorem ripam transiret. Cum tamen Hercules vir esset ingenti magnitudine corporis, Charon solvere nolebat; magnopere enim verebatur ne scapha sua tanto pondere onerata in medio flumine mergeretur. Tandem tamen minis Herculis territus Charon scapham solvit, et eum incolumem ad ulteriorem ripam perduxit.

53. _THE LAST LABOR IS ACCOMPLISHED_

Postquam flumen Stygem hoc modo transiit, Hercules in sedem ipsius Plutonis venit; et postquam causam veniendi docuit, ab eo petivit ut Cerberum auferre sibi liceret. Pluto, qui de Hercule famam acceperat, eum benigne excepit, et facultatem quam ille petebat libenter dedit. Postulavit tamen ut Hercules ipse, cum imperata Eurysthei fecisset, Cerberum in Orcum rursus reduceret. Hercules hoc pollicitus est, et Cerberum, quem non sine magno periculo manibus prehenderat, summo cum labore ex Orco in lucem et ad urbem Eurysthei traxit. Eo cum venisset, tantus timor animum Eurysthei occupavit ut ex atrio statim refugerit; cum autem paulum se ex timore recepisset, multis cum lacrimis obsecravit Herculem ut monstrum sine mora in Orcum reduceret. Sic contra omnium opinionem duodecim illi labores quos Pythia praeceperat intra duodecim

annos confecti sunt; quae cum ita essent, Hercules servitute tandem liberatus magno cum gaudio Thebas rediit.

54. _THE CENTAUR NESSUS_

Postea Hercules multa alia praeclara perfecit, quae nunc perscribere longum est. Tandem iam aetate provectus Deianiram, Oenei filiam, in matrimonium duxit; post tamen tris annos accidit ut puerum quendam, cui nomen erat Eunomus, casu occiderit. Cum autem mos esset ut si quis hominem casu occidisset, in exsilium iret, Hercules cum uxore sua e finibus eius civitatis exire maturavit. Dum tamen iter faciunt, ad flumen quoddam pervenerunt in quo nullus pons erat; et dum quaerunt quonam modo flumen transeant, accurrit centaurus Nessus, qui viatoribus auxilium obtulit. Hercules igitur uxorem suam in tergum Nessi imposuit; tum ipse flumen tranavit. Nessus autem paulum in aquam progressus ad ripam subito revertebatur et Deianiram auferre conabatur. Quod cum animadvertisset Hercules, ira graviter commotus arcum intendit et pectus Nessi sagitta transfixit.

55. _THE POISONED ROBE_

Nessus igitur sagitta Herculis transfixus moriens humi iacebat; at ne occasionem sui ulciscendi dimitteret, ita locutus est: "Tu, Deianira, verba morientis audi. Si amorem mariti tui conservare vis, hunc sanguinem qui nunc e pectore meo effunditur sume ac reponere; tum, si umquam in suspicionem tibi venerit, vestem mariti hoc sanguine inficies." Haec locutus Nessus animam efflavit; Deianira autem nihil mali suspicata imperata fecit. Paulo post Hercules bellum contra Eurytum, regem Oechaliae, suscepit; et cum regem ipsum cum filiis interfecisset, Iolen eius filiam captivam secum reduxit. Antequam tamen domum venit, navem ad Cenaeum promunturium appulit, et in terram egressus aram constituit, ut Iovi sacrificaret. Dum tamen sacrificium parat, Licham comitem suum domum misit, qui vestem albam referret; mos enim erat apud antiquos, dum sacrificia facerent, albam vestem gerere. At Deianira verita ne Hercules amorem erga Iolen haberet, vestem priusquam Lichae dedit, sanguine Nessi infecit.

[Illustration: HERCULES, NESSUS, AND DEIANIRA]

56. _THE DEATH OF HERCULES_

Hercules nihil mali suspicans vestem quam Lichas attulerat statim induit; paulo post tamen dolorem per omnia membra sensit, et quae causa esset eius rei magnopere mirabatur. Dolore paene exanimatus vestem detrahere conatus est; illa tamen in corpore haesit, neque ullo modo abscindi potuit. Tum demum Hercules quasi furore impulsus in montem Oeta se contulit, et in rogum, quem summa celeritate extruxit, se imposuit. Hoc cum fecisset, eos qui circumstabant oravit ut rogum quam celerrime succenderent. Omnes diu recusabant; tandem tamen pastor quidam ad misericordiam inductus ignem subdidit. Tum, dum omnia fumo obscurantur, Hercules densa nube velatus a Iove in Olympum abreptus est.

THE ARGONAUTS

The celebrated voyage of the Argonauts was brought about in this way. Pelias had expelled his brother Aeson from his kingdom in Thessaly, and had determined to take the life of Jason, the son of Aeson. Jason, however, escaped and grew up to manhood in another country. At last he returned to Thessaly; and Pelias, fearing that he might attempt to recover the kingdom, sent him to fetch the Golden Fleece from Colchis, supposing this to be an impossible feat. Jason with a band of heroes set sail in the ship Argo (called after Argus, its builder), and after many adventures reached Colchis. Here Aetes, king of Colchis, who was unwilling to give up the Fleece, set Jason to perform what seemed an impossible task, namely to plough a field with certain fire-breathing oxen, and then to sow it with dragon's teeth. Medea, however, the daughter of the king, assisted Jason by her skill in magic, first to perform the task appointed, and then to procure the Fleece. She then fled with Jason, and to delay the pursuit of her father, sacrificed her brother Absyrtus. After reaching Thessaly, Medea caused the death of Pelias and was expelled from the country with her husband. They removed to Corinth, and here Medea becoming jealous of Glauce, daughter of Creon, caused her death by means of a poisoned robe. She was afterward carried off in a chariot sent by the sun-god, and a little later Jason was accidentally killed.

57. THE WICKED UNCLE

Erant olim in Thessalia duo fratres, quorum alter Aeson, Pelias alter appellabatur. Aeson primo regnum obtinuerat; at post paucos annos Pelias regni cupiditate adductus non modo fratrem suum expulit, sed etiam in animo habebat Iasonem, Aesonis filium, interficere. Quidam tamen ex amicis Aesonis, ubi sententiam Peliae cognoverunt, puerum e tanto periculo eripere constituerunt. Noctu igitur Iasonem ex urbe abstulerunt, et cum postero die ad regem rediissent, ei renuntiaverunt puerum mortuum esse. Pelias cum hoc audivisset, etsi re vera magnum gaudium percipiebat, speciem tamen doloris praebeuit et quae causa esset mortis quaesivit. Illi autem cum bene intellegerent dolorem eius falsum esse, nescio quam fabulam de morte pueri finxerunt.

58. A FATEFUL ACCIDENT

Post breve tempus Pelias, veritus ne regnum suum tanta vi et fraude occupatum amitteret, amicum quendam Delphos misit, qui oraculum consuleret. Ille igitur quam celerrime Delphos se contulit et quam ob causam venisset demonstravit. Respondit oraculum nullum esse in praesentia periculum; monuit tamen Peliam ut si quis unum calceum gerens veniret, eum caveret. Post paucis annis accidit ut Pelias magnum sacrificium facturus esset; nuntios in omnis partis dimiserat et certam diem conveniendi dixerat. Die constituta magnus hominum numerus undique ex agris convenit; in his autem venit etiam Iason, qui a pueritia apud

centaurum quandam habitaverat. Dum tamen iter facit, unum e calceis in transeundo nescio quo flumine amisit.

59. _THE GOLDEN FLEECE_

Iason igitur cum calceum amissum nullo modo recipere posset, uno pede nudo in regiam pervenit. Quem cum Pelias vidisset, subito timore adfectus est; intellexit enim hunc esse hominem quem oraculum demonstravisset. Hoc igitur consilium iniit. Rex erat quidam Aetes, qui regnum Colchidis illo tempore obtinebat. Huic commissum erat vellus illud aureum quod Phrixus olim ibi reliquerat. Constituit igitur Pelias Iasoni negotium dare ut hoc vellere potiretur; cum enim res esset magni periculi, eum in itinere perituro esse sperabat. Iasonem igitur ad se accessivit, et eum cohortatus quid fieri vellet docuit. Ille etsi intellegebat rem esse difficillimam, negotium libenter suscepit.

60. _THE BUILDING OF THE GOOD SHIP ARGO_

Cum tamen Colchis multorum dierum iter ab eo loco abesset, solus Iason proficisci noluit. Dimisit igitur nuntios in omnis partis, qui causam itineris docerent et diem certam conveniendi dicerent. Interea, postquam omnia quae sunt usui ad armandas navis comportari iussit, negotium dedit Argo cuidam, qui summam scientiam nauticarum rerum habebat, ut navem aedificaret. In his rebus circiter decem dies consumpti sunt; Argus enim, qui operi praeerat, tantam diligentiam adhibebat ut ne nocturnum quidem tempus ad laborem intermitteret. Ad multitudinem hominum transportandam navis paulo erat latior quam quibus in nostro mari uti consuevimus, et ad vim tempestatum perferendam tota e robore facta est.

61. _THE ANCHOR IS WEIGHED_

Interea is dies appetebat quem Iason per nuntios edixerat, et ex omnibus regionibus Graeciae multi, quos aut rei novitas aut spes gloriae movebat, undique conveniebant. Traditum est autem in hoc numero fuisse Herculem, de quo supra multa perscripsimus, Orpheum, citharoedum praeclarissimum, Theseum, Castorem, multosque alios quorum nomina sunt notissima. Ex his Iason quos arbitratus est ad omnia pericula subeunda paratissimos esse, eos ad numerum quinquaginta delegit et socios sibi adiunxit; tum paucos dies commoratus, ut ad omnis casus subsidia compararet, navem deduxit, et tempestatem ad navigandum idoneam nactus magno cum plausu omnium solvit.

62. _A FATAL MISTAKE_

Haud multo post Argonautae (ita enim appellabantur qui in ista navi vehebantur) insulam quandam, nomine Cyzicum, attigerunt; et e navi egressi a rege illius regionis hospitio excepti sunt. Paucas horas ibi commorati ad solis occasum rursus solverunt; sed postquam pauca milia passuum progressi sunt, tanta tempestas subito coorta est ut cursum tenere non possent, et in eandem partem insulae unde nuper profecti erant magno cum periculo deicerentur. Incolae tamen, cum nox esset obscura, Argonautas non agnoscebant, et navem inimicam venisse arbitrati arma rapuerunt et eos egredi prohibebant. Acriter in litore pugnatum est, et rex ipse, qui cum aliis decucurrerat, ab Argonautis occisus est. Mox

tamen, cum iam dilucesceret, senserunt incolae se errare et arma abiecerunt; Argonautae autem cum regem occisum esse viderent, magnum dolorem perceperunt.

63. THE LOSS OF HYLAS

Postridie eius diei Iason tempestatem satis idoneam esse arbitratus (summa enim tranquillitas iam consecuta erat), ancoras sustulit, et pauca milia passuum progressus ante noctem Mysiam attigit. Ibi paucas horas in ancoris exspectavit; a nautis enim cognoverat aquae copiam quam secum haberent iam deficere, quam ob causam quidam ex Argonautis in terram egressi aquam quaerebant. Horum in numero erat Hylas quidam, puer forma praestantissima. Qui dum fontem quaerit, a comitibus paulum secesserat. Nymphae autem quae fontem colebant, cum iuvenem vidissent, ei persuadere conatae sunt ut secum maneret; et cum ille negaret se hoc facturum esse, puerum vi abstulerunt.

Comites eius postquam Hylam amissum esse senserunt, magno dolore adfecti diu frustra quaerebant. Hercules autem et Polyphemus, qui vestigia pueri longius secuti erant, ubi tandem ad litus redierunt, Iasonem solvisse cognoverunt.

64. DIFFICULT DINING

Post haec Argonautae ad Thraciam cursum tenuerunt, et postquam ad oppidum Salmydessum navem appulerunt, in terram egressi sunt. Ibi cum ab incolis quaesissent quis regnum eius regionis obtineret, certiores facti sunt Phineum quendam tum regem esse. Cognoverunt etiam hunc caecum esse et diro quodam supplicio adfici, quod olim se crudelissimum in filios suos praebuisset. Cuius supplicii hoc erat genus. Missa erant a Iove monstra quaedam specie horribili, quae capita virginum, corpora volucrum habebant. Hae volucres, quae Harpyiae appellabantur, Phineo summam molestiam adferebant; quotiens enim ille accubuerat, veniebant et cibum appositum statim auferebant. Quo factum est ut haud multum abesset quin Phineus fame moreretur.

65. THE DELIVERANCE OF PHINEUS

Res igitur male se habebat cum Argonautae navem appulerunt. Phineus autem simul atque audivit eos in suos finis egressos esse, magnopere gavisus est. Sciebat enim quantam opinionem virtutis Argonautae haberent, nec dubitabat quin sibi auxilium ferrent. Nuntium igitur ad navem misit, qui Iasonem sociosque ad regiam vocaret. Eo cum venissent, Phineus demonstravit quanto in periculo suae res essent, et promisit se magna praemia daturum esse, si illi remedium repperissent. Argonautae negotium libenter susceperunt, et ubi hora venit, cum rege accubuerunt; at simul ac cena apposita est, Harpyiae cenaculum intraverunt et cibum auferre conabantur. Argonautae primum gladiis volucres petierunt; cum tamen viderent hoc nihil prodesse, Zetes et Calais, qui alis erant instructi, in aera se sublevaverunt, ut desuper impetum facerent. Quod cum sensissent Harpyiae, rei novitate perterritae statim aufugerunt, neque postea umquam redierunt.

66. _THE SYMPLEGADES_

Hoc facto Phineus, ut pro tanto beneficio meritam gratiam referret, Iasoni demonstravit qua ratione Symplegades vitare posset. Symplegades autem duae erant rupes ingenti magnitudine, quae a Iove positae erant eo consilio, ne quis ad Colchida perveniret. Hae parvo intervallo in mari natabant, et si quid in medium spatium venerat, incredibili celeritate concurrerant. Postquam igitur a Phineo doctus est quid faciendum esset, Iason sublatis ancoris navem solvit, et leni vento provectus mox ad Symplegades appropinquavit. Tum in prora stans columbam quam in manu tenebat emisit. Illa recta via per medium spatium volavit, et priusquam rupes confluerent, incolumis evasit cauda tantum amissa. Tum rupes utrimque discesserunt; antequam tamen rursus concurrerent, Argonautae, bene intellegentes omnem spem salutis in celeritate positam esse, summa vi remis contenderunt et navem incolumem perduxerunt. Hoc facto dis gratias maximas egerunt, quorum auxilio e tanto periculo erepti essent; omnes enim sciebant non sine auxilio deorum rem tam feliciter evenisse.

67. _A HEAVY TASK_

Brevi intermisso spatio Argonautae ad flumen Phasim venerunt, quod in finibus Colchorum erat. Ibi cum navem appulissent et in terram egressi essent, statim ad regem Aetem se contulerunt et ab eo postulaverunt ut vellus aureum sibi traderetur. Ille cum audivisset quam ob causam Argonautae venissent, ira commotus est et diu negabat se vellus traditurum esse. Tandem tamen, quod sciebat Iasonem non sine auxilio deorum hoc negotium suscepisse, mutata sententia promisit se vellus traditurum, si Iason labores duos difficillimos prius perfecisset; et cum Iason dixisset se ad omnia pericula subeunda paratum esse, quid fieri vellet ostendit. Primum iungendi erant duo tauri specie horribili, qui flammam ex ore edebant; tum his iunctis ager quidam arandus erat et dentes draconis serendi. His auditis Iason etsi rem esse summi periculi intellegebat, tamen, ne hanc occasionem rei bene gerendae amitteret, negotium suscepit.

68. _THE MAGIC OINTMENT_

Medea, regis filia, Iasonem adamavit, et ubi audivit eum tantum periculum subiturum esse, rem aegre ferebat. Intellegebat enim patrem suum hunc laborem proposuisse eo ipso consilio, ut Iason moreretur. Quae cum ita essent, Medea, quae summam scientiam medicinae habebat, hoc consilium iniit. Media nocte insciente patre ex urbe evasit, et postquam in montis finitimos venit, herbas quasdam carpsit; tum suco expresso unguentum paravit quod vi sua corpus aleret nervosque confirmaret. Hoc facto Iasoni unguentum dedit; praecepit autem ut eo die quo isti labores conficiendi essent corpus suum et arma mane oblineret. Iason etsi paene omnibus hominibus magnitudine et viribus corporis antecellebat (vita enim omnis in venationibus atque in studio rei militaris consumebatur), tamen hoc consilium non neglegendum esse censebat.

69. _THE SOWING OF THE DRAGON'S TEETH_

Ubi is dies venit quem rex ad arandum agrum edixerat, Iason orta luce cum

sociis ad locum constitutum se contulit. Ibi stabulum ingens repperit, in quo tauri erant inclusi; tum portis apertis tauros in lucem traxit, et summa cum difficultate iugum imposuit. At Aeetes cum videret tauros nihil contra Iasonem valere, magnopere miratus est; nesciebat enim filiam suam auxilium ei dedisse. Tum Iason omnibus aspicientibus agrum arare coepit, qua in re tantam diligentiam praebuit ut ante meridiem totum opus confecerit. Hoc facto ad locum ubi rex sedebat adiit et dentis draconis postulavit; quos ubi accepit, in agrum quem araverat magna cum diligentia sparsit. Horum autem dentium natura erat talis ut in eo loco ubi sementes factae essent viri armati miro quodam modo gignerentur.

70. _A STRANGE CROP_

Nondum tamen Iason totum opus confecerat; imperaverat enim ei Aeetes ut armatos viros qui e dentibus gignerentur solus interficeret. Postquam igitur omnis dentis in agrum sparsit, Iason lassitudine exanimatus quieti se tradidit, dum viri isti gignerentur. Paucas horas dormiebat, sub vesperum tamen e somno subito excitatus rem ita evenisse ut praedictum esset cognovit; nam in omnibus agri partibus viri ingenti magnitudine corporis gladiis galeisque armati mirum in modum e terra oriebantur. Hoc cognito Iason consilium quod dedisset Medea non omittendum esse putabat. Saxum igitur ingens (ita enim Medea praeceperat) in medios viros coniecit. Illi undique ad locum concurrerunt, et cum quisque sibi id saxum nescio cur habere vellet, magna controversia orta est. Mox strictis gladiis inter se pugnare coeperunt, et cum hoc modo plurimi occisi essent, reliqui vulneribus confecti a Iasone nullo negotio interfecti sunt.

71. _THE FLIGHT OF MEDEA_

Rex Aeetes ubi Iasonem laborem propositum confecisse cognovit, ira graviter commotus est; id enim per dolum factum esse intellegebat; nec dubitabat quin Medea ei auxilium tulisset. Medea autem cum intellexeret se in magno fore periculo si in regia maneret, fuga salutem petere constituit. Omnibus rebus igitur ad fugam paratis media nocte insciente patre cum fratre Absyrto evasit, et quam celerrime ad locum ubi Argo subducta erat se contulit. Eo cum venisset, ad pedes Iasonis se proiecit, et multis cum lacrimis eum obsecravit ne in tanto discrimine mulierem desereret quae ei tantum profuisset. Ille quod memoria tenebat se per eius auxilium e magno periculo evasisse, libenter eam excepit, et postquam causam veniendi audivit, hortatus est ne patris iram timeret. Promisit autem se quam primum eam in navi sua avecturum.

72. _THE SEIZURE OF THE FLEECE_

Postridie eius diei Iason cum sociis suis orta luce navem deduxit, et tempestatem idoneam nacti ad eum locum remis contenderunt, quo in loco Medea vellus celatum esse demonstrabat. Cum eo venissent, Iason in terram egressus est, et sociis ad mare relictis, qui praesidio navi essent, ipse cum Medea in silvas se contulit. Pauca milia passuum per silvam progressus vellus quod quaerebat ex arbore suspensum vidit. Id tamen auferre erat summae difficultatis; non modo enim locus ipse egregie et natura et arte erat munitus, sed etiam draco quidam specie terribili

arborem custodiebat. Tum Medea, quae, ut supra demonstravimus, medicinae summam scientiam habuit, ramum quem de arbore proxima deripuerat veneno infecit. Hoc facto ad locum appropinquavit, et draconem, qui faucibus apertis eius adventum exspectabat, veneno sparsit; deinde, dum draco somno oppressus dormit, Iason vellus aureum de arbore deripuit et cum Medea quam celerrime pedem rettulit.

73. _THE RETURN TO THE ARGO_

Dum autem ea geruntur, Argonautae, qui ad mare relictis erant, anxio animo reditum Iasonis exspectabant; id enim negotium summi esse periculi intellegebant. Postquam igitur ad occasum solis frustra exspectaverunt, de eius salute desperare coeperunt, nec dubitabant quin aliqui casus accidisset. Quae cum ita essent, maturandum sibi censuerunt, ut duci auxilium ferrent; sed dum proficisci parant, lumen quoddam subito conspiciunt mirum in modum intra silvas refulgens, et magnopere mirati quae causa esset eius rei ad locum concurrunt. Quo cum venissent, Iasoni et Medae advenientibus occurrerunt, et vellus aureum luminis eius causam esse cognoverunt. Omni timore sublato magno cum gaudio ducem suum exceperunt, et dis gratias maximas egerunt quod res tam feliciter evenisset.

74. _THE PURSUIT_

His rebus gestis omnes sine mora navem rursus conscenderunt, et sublatis ancoris prima vigilia solverunt; neque enim satis tutum esse arbitrati sunt in eo loco manere. At rex Aetes, qui iam ante inimico in eos fuerat animo, ubi cognovit filiam suam non modo ad Argonautas se recepisse sed etiam ad vellus auferendum auxilium tulisse, hoc dolore gravius exarsit. Navem longam quam celerrime deduci iussit, et militibus impositis fugientis insecutus est. Argonautae, qui rem in discrimine esse bene sciebant, omnibus viribus remis contendebant; cum tamen navis qua vehebantur ingenti esset magnitudine, non eadem celeritate qua Colchi progredi poterant. Quo factum est ut minimum abesset quin a Colchis sequentibus caperentur, neque enim longius intererat quam quo telum adici posset. At Medea cum vidisset quo in loco res essent, paene omni spe deposita infandum hoc consilium cepit.

75. _A FEARFUL EXPEDIENT_

Erat in navi Argonautarum filius quidam regis Aetae, nomine Absyrtus, quem, ut supra demonstravimus, Medea ex urbe fugiens secum abduxerat. Hunc puerum Medea interficere constituit eo consilio, ut membris eius in mare coniectis cursum Colchorum impediret; certo enim sciebat Aetem, cum membra filii vidisset, non longius prosecuturum esse. Neque opinio Medeam fefellit, omnia enim ita evenerunt ut speraverat. Aetes ubi primum membra vidit, ad ea conligenda navem teneri iussit. Dum tamen ea geruntur, Argonautae non intermisso remigandi labore mox e conspectu hostium auferebantur, neque prius fugere destiterunt quam ad flumen Eridanum pervenerunt. Aetes nihil sibi profuturum esse arbitratus si longius progressus esset, animo demisso domum revertit, ut filii corpus ad sepulturam daret.

76. _THE BARGAIN WITH PELIAS_

Tandem post multa pericula Iason in eundem locum pervenit unde profectus erat. Tum e navi egressus ad regem Peliam, qui regnum adhuc obtinebat, statim se contulit, et vellere aureo monstrato ab eo postulavit ut regnum sibi traderetur; Pelias enim pollicitus erat, si Iason vellus rettulisset, se regnum ei traditurum. Postquam Iason quid fieri vellet ostendit, Pelias primo nihil respondit, sed diu in eadem tristitia tacitus permansit; tandem ita locutus est: "Vides me aetate iam esse confectum, neque dubium est quin dies supremus mihi appropinquet. Liceat igitur mihi, dum vivam, hoc regnum obtinere; cum autem tandem decessero, tu mihi succedes." Hac oratione adductus Iason respondit se id facturum quod ille rogasset.

77. _MAGIC ARTS_

His rebus cognitis Medea rem aegre tulit, et regni cupiditate adducta mortem regi per dolum inferre constituit. Hoc constituto ad filias regis venit atque ita locuta est: "Videtis patrem vestrum aetate iam esse confectum neque ad laborem regnandi perferendum satis valere. Vultisne eum rursus iuvenem fieri?" Tum filiae regis ita responderunt: "Num hoc fieri potest? Quis enim umquam e sene iuvenis factus est?" At Medea respondit: "Me medicinae summam habere scientiam scitis. Nunc igitur vobis demonstrabo quo modo haec res fieri possit." Postquam finem loquendi fecit, arietem aetate iam confectum interfecit et membra eius in vase aeneo posuit, atque igni supposito in aquam herbas quasdam infudit. Tum, dum aqua effervesceret, carmen magicum cantabat. Mox aries e vase exsiluit et viribus reffectis per agros currebat.

78. _A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT_

Dum filiae regis hoc miraculum stupentes intuentur, Medea ita locuta est: "Videtis quantum valeat medicina. Vos igitur, si vultis patrem vestrum in adulescentiam reducere, id quod feci ipsae facietis. Vos patris membra in vas conicite; ego herbas magicas praebebo." Quod ubi auditum est, filiae regis consilium quod dedisset Medea non omittendum putaverunt. Patrem igitur Peliam necaverunt et membra eius in vas aeneum coniecerunt; nihil autem dubitabant quin hoc maxime ei profuturum esset. At res omnino aliter evenit ac speraverant, Medea enim non easdem herbas dedit quibus ipsa usa erat. Itaque postquam diu frustra exspectaverunt, patrem suum re vera mortuum esse intellexerunt. His rebus gestis Medea se cum coniuge suo regnum accepturam esse sperabat; sed cives cum intellegent quo modo Pelias periisset, tantum scelus aegre tulerunt. Itaque Iasone et Medea e regno expulsis Acastum regem creaverunt.

79. _A FATAL GIFT_

Iason et Medea e Thessalia expulsi ad urbem Corinthum venerunt, cuius urbis Creon quidam regnum tum obtinebat. Erat autem Creonti filia una, nomine Glauce. Quam cum vidisset, Iason constituit Medae uxori suae nuntium mittere eo consilio, ut Glaucen in matrimonium duceret. At Medea ubi intellexit quae ille in animo haberet, ira graviter commota iure iurando confirmavit se tantam iniuriam ulturam. Hoc igitur consilium

cepit. Vestem paravit summa arte textam et variis coloribus infectam; hanc mortifero quodam veneno tinxit, cuius vis talis erat ut si quis eam vestem induisset, corpus eius quasi igni ureretur. Hoc facto vestem ad Glaucen misit; illa autem nihil mali suspicans donum libenter accepit, et vestem novam more feminarum statim induit.

80. _MEDEA KILLS HER SONS_

Vix vestem induerat Glaucē cum dolorem gravem per omnia membra sensit, et paulo post crudeli cruciatu adfecta e vita excessit. His rebus gestis Medea furore atque amentia impulsa filios suos necavit; tum magnum sibi fore periculum arbitrata si in Thessalia maneret, ex ea regione fugere constituit. Hoc constituto solem oravit ut in tanto periculo auxilium sibi praeberet. Sol autem his precibus commotus currum misit cui erant iuncti dracones alis instructi. Medea non omittendam tantam occasionem arbitrata currum ascendit, itaque per aera vecta incolumis ad urbem Athenas pervenit. Iason ipse brevi tempore miro modo occisus est. Accidit sive casu sive consilio deorum ut sub umbra navis suae, quae in litus subducta erat, dormiret. Mox navis, quae adhuc erecta steterat, in eam partem ubi Iason iacebat subito delapsa virum infelicem oppressit.

[Illustration: MEDEA MEDITATING THE MURDER OF HER SONS]

ULYSSES

Ulysses, a famous Greek hero, took a prominent part in the long siege of Troy. After the fall of the city, he set out with his followers on his homeward voyage to Ithaca, an island of which he was king; but being driven out of his course by northerly winds, he was compelled to touch at the country of the Lotus-eaters, who are supposed to have lived on the north coast of Africa. Some of his comrades were so delighted with the lotus fruit that they wished to remain in the country, but Ulysses compelled them to embark again and continued his voyage. He next came to the island of Sicily, and fell into the hands of the giant Polyphemus, one of the Cyclopes. After several of his comrades had been killed by this monster, Ulysses made his escape by stratagem and reached the country of the winds. Here he received the help of Aeolus, king of the winds, and having set sail again, arrived within sight of Ithaca; but owing to the folly of his companions, the winds became suddenly adverse and he was again driven back. He then touched at an island which was the home of Circe, a powerful enchantress, who exercised her charms on his companions and turned them into swine. By the help of the god Mercury, Ulysses not only escaped this fate himself, but also forced Circe to restore her victims to human shape. After staying a year with Circe, he again set out and eventually reached his home.

81. _HOMEWARD BOUND_

Urbem Troiam a Graecis decem annos obsessam esse satis constat; de hoc enim bello Homerus, maximus poetarum Graecorum, Iliadem opus notissimum scripsit. Troia tandem per insidias capta, Graeci longo bello fessi domum redire maturaverunt. Omnibus rebus igitur ad profectionem paratis navis deduxerunt, et tempestatem idoneam nacti magno cum gaudio solverunt. Erat inter primos Graecorum Ulixes quidam, vir summae virtutis ac prudentiae, quem dicunt nonnulli dolum istum excogitasse quo Troiam captam esse constat. Hic regnum insulae Ithacae obtinuerat, et paulo antequam cum reliquis Graecis ad bellum profectus est, puellam formosissimam, nomine Penelopen, in matrimonium duxerat. Nunc igitur cum iam decem annos quasi in exsilio consumpsisset, magna cupiditate patriae et uxoris videndae ardebat.

82. _THE LOTUS-EATERS_

Postquam tamen pauca milia passuum a litore Troiae progressi sunt, tanta tempestas subito coorta est ut nulla navium cursum tenere posset, sed aliae alias in partis disicerentur. Navis autem qua ipse Ulixes vehebatur vi tempestatis ad meridiem delata decimo die ad litus Libyae appulsa est. Ancoris iactis Ulixes constituit nonnullos e sociis in terram exponere, qui aquam ad navem referrent et qualis esset natura eius regionis cognoscerent. Hi igitur e navi egressi imperata facere parabant. Dum tamen fontem quaerunt, quibusdam ex incolis obviam facti ab iis hospitio accepti sunt. Accidit autem ut maior pars victus eorum hominum in miro quodam fructu quem lotum appellabant consisteret. Quam cum Graeci gustassent, patriae et sociorum statim obliti confirmaverunt se semper in ea terra mansuros, ut dulci illo cibo in perpetuum vescerentur.

83. _THE RESCUE_

Ulixes cum ab hora septima ad vesperum exspectasset, veritus ne socii sui in periculo versarentur, nonnullos e reliquis misit, ut quae causa esset morae cognoscerent. Hi igitur in terram expositi ad vicum qui non longe aberat se contulerunt; quo cum venissent, socios suos quasi vino ebrios reppererunt. Tum ubi causam veniendi docuerunt, iis persuadere conabantur ut secum ad navem redirent. Illi tamen resistere ac manu se defendere coeperunt, saepe clamitantes se numquam ex eo loco abituros. Quae cum ita essent, nuntii re infecta ad Ulixem redierunt. His rebus cognitis ipse cum omnibus qui in navi relictis erant ad locum venit; et socios suos frustra hortatus ut sua sponte redirent, manibus eorum post terga vinctis invitos ad navem reportavit. Tum ancoris sublatis quam celerrime e portu solvit.

84. _THE ONE-EYED GIANT_

Postquam ea tota nocte remis contenderunt, postridie ad terram ignotam navem appulerunt. Tum, quod naturam eius regionis ignorabat, ipse Ulixes cum duodecim e sociis in terram egressus loca explorare constituit. Paulum a litore progressi ad speluncam ingentem pervenerunt, quam habitari senserunt; eius enim introitum et natura loci et manu munitum esse animadverterunt. Mox, etsi intellegebant se non sine periculo id facturos, speluncam intraverunt; quod cum fecissent, magnam copiam lactis in vasis ingentibus conditam invenerunt. Dum tamen mirantur quis in ea

sede habitaret, sonitum terribilem audiverunt, et oculis ad portam tortis monstrum horribile viderunt, humana quidem specie et figura, sed ingenti magnitudine corporis. Cum autem animadvertissent monstrum unum oculum tantum habere in media fronte positum, intellexerunt hunc esse unum e Cyclopiibus, de quibus famam iam acceperant.

85. _THE GIANT'S SUPPER_

Cyclopes autem pastores erant quidam qui insulam Siciliam et praecipue montem Aetnam incolebant; ibi enim Volcanus, praeses fabrorum et ignis repertor, cuius servi Cyclopes erant, officinam suam habebat.

Graeci igitur simul ac monstrum viderunt, terrore paene exanimati in interiori partem speluncae refugerunt et se ibi abdere conabantur. Polyphemus autem (sic enim Cyclops appellabatur) pecus suum in speluncam compulit; deinde, cum saxo ingenti portam obstruxisset, ignem in media spelunca fecit. Hoc facto, oculo omnia perlustrabat, et cum sensisset homines in interiori parte speluncae esse abditos, magna voce exclamavit: "Qui homines estis? Mercatores an latrones?" Tum Ulixes respondit se neque mercatores esse neque praedandi causa venisse; sed a Troia redeuntis vi tempestatum a recto cursu depulsos esse. Oravit etiam ut sibi sine iniuria abire liceret. Tum Polyphemus quaesivit ubi esset navis qua vecti essent; sed Ulixes cum sibi maxime praecavendum esse bene intellexeret, respondit navem suam in rupis coniectam omnino fractam esse. Polyphemus autem nullo responso dato duo e sociis manu corripuit, et membris eorum divulsis carnem devorare coepit.

86. _A DESPERATE SITUATION_

Dum haec geruntur, Graecorum animos tantus terror occupavit ut ne vocem quidem edere possent, sed omni spe salutis deposita mortem praesentem exspectarent. Polyphemus, postquam fames hac tam horribili cena depulsa est, humi prostratus somno se dedit. Quod cum vidisset Ulixes, tantam occasionem rei gerendae non omittendam arbitratus, in eo erat ut pectus monstri gladio transfigeret. Cum tamen nihil temere agendum existimaret, constituit explorare, antequam hoc faceret, qua ratione ex spelunca evadere possent. At cum saxum animadvertisset quo introitus obstructus erat, nihil sibi profuturum intellexit si Polyphemum interfecisset. Tanta enim erat eius saxi magnitudo ut ne a decem quidem hominibus amoveri posset. Quae cum ita essent, Ulixes hoc conatu destitit et ad socios rediit; qui cum intellexissent quo in loco res essent, nulla spe salutis oblata de fortunis suis desperare coeperunt. Ille tamen ne animos demitterent vehementer hortatus est; demonstravit se iam antea e multis et magnis periculis evasisse, neque dubium esse quin in tanto discrimine di auxilium laturo essent.

87. _A PLAN FOR VENGEANCE_

Orta luce Polyphemus iam e somno excitatus idem quod hesterno die fecit; correptis enim duobus e reliquis viris carnem eorum sine mora devoravit. Tum, cum saxum amovisset, ipse cum pecore suo ex spelunca progressus est; quod cum Graeci viderent, magnam in spem se post paulum evasuros venerunt. Mox tamen ab hac spe repulsi sunt; nam Polyphemus, postquam

omnes oves exierunt, saxum in locum restituit. Reliqui omni spe salutis deposita lamentis lacrimisque se dediderunt; Ulixes vero, qui, ut supra demonstravimus, vir magni fuit consili, etsi intellegebat rem in discrimine esse, nondum omnino desperabat. Tandem, postquam diu haec toto animo cogitavit, hoc consilium cepit. E lignis quae in spelunca reposita erant palum magnum delegit. Hunc summa cum diligentia praeacutum fecit; tum, postquam sociis quid fieri vellet ostendit, reditum Polyphemi exspectabat.

88. _A GLASS TOO MUCH_

Sub vesperum Polyphemus ad speluncam rediit, et eodem modo quo antea cenavit. Tum Ulixes utrem vini prompsit, quem forte (id quod ei erat saluti) secum attulerat; et postquam magnum poculum vino complevit, monstrum ad bibendum provocavit. Polyphemus, qui numquam antea vinum gustaverat, totum poculum statim exhausit; quod cum fecisset, tantam voluptatem percepit ut iterum et tertium poculum repleri iusserit. Tum, cum quaesivisset quo nomine Ulixes appellaretur, ille respondit se Neminem appellari; quod cum audivisset, Polyphemus ita locutus est: "Hanc, tibi gratiam pro tanto beneficio referam; te postremum omnium devorabo." Hoc cum dixisset, cibo vinoque gravis recubuit et brevi tempore somno oppressus est. Tum Ulixes sociis convocatis, "Habemus," inquit, "quam petiimus facultatem; ne igitur tantam occasionem rei gerendae omittamus."

89. _THE BLINDING OF POLYPHEMUS_

Hac oratione habita, postquam extremum palum igni calefecit, oculum Polyphemi dormientis ferventi ligno perfodit; quo facto omnes in diversas speluncae partis se abdiderunt. At ille subito illo dolore oculi e somno excitatus clamorem terribilem sustulit, et dum per speluncam errat, Ulixem manu prehendere conabatur; cum tamen iam omnino caecus esset, nullo modo hoc efficere potuit. Interea reliqui Cyclopes clamore audito undique ad speluncam convenerunt, et ad introitum adstantes quid Polyphemus ageret quaesiverunt, et quam ob causam tantum clamorem sustulisset. Ille respondit se graviter vulneratum esse et magno dolore adfici. Cum tamen postea quaesivissent quis ei vim intulisset, respondit ille Neminem id fecisse; quibus rebus auditis unus e Cyclopiis: "At si nemo," inquit, "te vulneravit, haud dubium est quin consilio deorum, quibus resistere nec possumus nec volumus, hoc supplicio adficiaris." Hoc cum dixisset, abierunt Cyclopes eum in insaniam incidisse arbitrati.

90. _THE ESCAPE_

Polyphemus ubi socios suos abiisse sensit, furore atque amentia impulsus Ulixem iterum quaerere coepit; tandem cum portam invenisset, saxum quo obstructa erat amovit, ut pecus in agros exiret. Tum ipse in introitu consedit, et ut quaeque ovis ad hunc locum venerat, eius tergum manibus tractabat, ne viri inter ovis exire possent. Quod cum animadvertisset Ulixes, intellexit omnem spem salutis in dolo magis quam in virtute poni. Itaque hoc consilium iniit. Primum tris quas vidit pinguissimas ex ovibus delegit, quas cum inter se viminibus coniunxisset, unum ex sociis suis ventribus earum ita subiecit ut omnino lateret; deinde ovis hominem secum

ferentis ad portam egit. Id accidit quod fore suspicatus erat. Polyphemus enim postquam terga ovium manibus tractavit, eas praeterire passus est. Ulixes ubi rem tam feliciter evenisse vidit, omnis socios suos ex ordine eodem modo emisit; quo facto ipse novissimus evasit.

91. _OUT OF DANGER_

Iis rebus ita confectis, Ulixes veritus ne Polyphemus fraudem sentiret, cum sociis quam celerrime ad litus contendit; quo cum venissent, ab iis qui navi praesidio relictis erant magna cum laetitia excepti sunt. Hi enim cum anxiiis animis iam tris dies continuos reditum eorum expectavissent, eos in aliquod periculum magnum incidisse (id quidem quod erat) suspicati, ipsi auxiliandi causa egredi parabant. Tum Ulixes non satis tutum arbitratus in eo loco manere, quam celerrime proficisci constituit. Iussit igitur omnis navem conscendere, et ancoris sublatis paulum a litore in altum proventus est. Tum magna voce exclamavit: "Tu, Polypheme, qui iura hospiti spernis, iustam et debitam poenam immanitatis tuae solvisti." Hac voce audita Polyphemus ira vehementer commotus ad mare se contulit, et ubi navem paulum a litore remotam esse intellexit, saxum ingens manu correptum in eam partem coniecit unde vocem venire sensit. Graeci autem, etsi non multum afuit quin submergerentur, nullo damno accepto cursum tenuerunt.

92. _THE COUNTRY OF THE WINDS_

Pauca milia passuum ab eo loco progressus Ulixes ad insulam Aeoliam navem appulit. Haec patria erat ventorum,

"Hic vasto rex Aeolus antro
luctantis ventos tempestatesque sonoras
imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat."

Ibi rex ipse Graecos hospitio excepit, atque iis persuasit ut ad recuperandas vires paucos dies in ea regione commorarentur. Septimo die cum socii et laboribus se recepissent, Ulixes, ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, sibi sine mora proficiscendum statuit. Tum Aeolus, qui sciebat Ulixem cupidissimum esse patriae videndae, ei iam profecturo magnum saccum e corio confectum dedit, in quo ventos omnis praeter unum incluserat. Zephyrum tantum solverat, quod ille ventus ab insula Aeolia ad Ithacam naviganti est secundus. Ulixes hoc donum libenter accepit, et gratis pro tanto beneficio actis saccum ad malum adligavit. Tum omnibus rebus ad profectionem paratis meridiano fere tempore e portu solvit.

93. _THE WIND-BAG_

Novem dies secundissimo vento cursum tenuerunt, iamque in conspectum patriae suae venerant, cum Ulixes lassitudine confectus (ipse enim gubernabat) ad quietem capiendam recubuit. At socii, qui iam dudum mirabantur quid in illo sacco inclusum esset, cum ducem somno oppressum viderent, tantam occasionem non omittendam arbitrati sunt; credebant enim aurum et argentum ibi esse celata. Itaque spe lucri adducti saccum sine mora solverunt, quo facto venti

"velut agmine facto
qua data porta ruunt, et terras turbine perflant."

Hic tanta tempestas subito coorta est ut illi cursum tenere non possent sed in eandem partem unde erant profecti referrentur. Ulixes e somno excitatus quo in loco res esset statim intellexit; saccum solutum, Ithacam post tergum relictam vidit. Tum vero ira vehementer exarsit sociosque obiurgabat quod cupiditate pecuniae adducti spem patriae videndae proiecissent.

94. _A DRAWING OF LOTS_

Brevi spatio intermisso Graeci insulae cuidam appropinquaverunt in qua Circe, filia Solis, habitabat. Quo cum navem appulisset, Ulixes in terram frumentandi causa egrediendum esse statuit; nam cognoverat frumentum quod in navi haberent iam deficere. Sociis igitur ad se convocatis quo in loco res esset et quid fieri vellet ostendit. Cum tamen omnes memoria tenerent quam crudeli morte necati essent ii qui nuper e navi egressi essent, nemo repertus est qui hoc negotium suscipere vellet. Quae cum ita essent, res ad controversiam deducta est. Tandem Ulixes consensu omnium socios in duas partis divisit, quarum alteri Eurylochus, vir summae virtutis, alteri ipse praeesse. Tum hi inter se sortiti sunt uter in terram egrederetur. Hoc facto, Eurylocho sorte evenit ut cum duobus et viginti sociis rem susciperet.

95. _THE HOUSE OF THE ENCHANTRESS_

His rebus ita constitutis ii qui sortiti erant in interiorem partem insulae profecti sunt. Tantus tamen timor animos eorum occupaverat ut nihil dubitarent quin morti obviam irent. Vix quidem poterant ii qui in navi relictii erant lacrimas tenere; credebant enim se socios suos numquam post hoc tempus visuros. Illi autem aliquantum itineris progressi ad villam quandam pervenerunt summa magnificentia aedificatam, cuius ad ostium cum adiissent, cantum dulcissimum audiverunt. Tanta autem fuit eius vocis dulcedo ut nullo modo retineri possent quin ianuam pulsarent. Hoc facto ipsa Circe foras exiit, et summa cum benignitate omnis in hospitium invitavit. Eurylochus insidias sibi comparari suspicatus foris exspectare constituit, sed reliqui rei novitate adducti intraverunt. Cenam magnificam omnibus rebus instructam invenerunt et iussu dominae libentissime accubuerunt. At Circe vinum quod servi apposuerunt medicamento quodam miscuerat; quod cum Graeci bibissent, gravi somno subito oppressi sunt.

96. _THE CHARM_

Tum Circe, quae artis magicae summam scientiam habebat, baculo aureo quod gerebat capita eorum tetigit; quo facto omnes in porcos subito conversi sunt. Interea Eurylochus ignarus quid in aedibus ageretur ad ostium sedebat; postquam tamen ad solis occasum anxio animo et sollicito exspectavit, solus ad navem regredi constituit. Eo cum venisset, sollicitudine ac timore tam perturbatus fuit ut quae vidisset vix dilucide narrare posset. Ulixes autem satis intellexit socios suos in

periculo versari, et gladio correpto Eurylocho imperavit ut sine mora viam ad istam domum demonstraret. Ille tamen multis cum lacrimis Ulixem complexus obsecrare coepit ne in tantum periculum se committeret; si quid gravius ei accidisset, omnium salutem in summo discrimine futuram. Ulixes autem respondit se neminem invitum secum adducturum; ei licere, si mallet, in navi manere; se ipsum sine ullo praesidio rem suscepturum. Hoc cum magna voce dixisset, e navi desiluit et nullo sequente solus in viam se dedit.

97. _THE COUNTERCHARM_

Aliquantum itineris progressus ad villam magnificam pervenit, quam cum oculis perlustrasset, statim intrare statuit; intellexit enim hanc esse eandem domum de qua Eurylochus mentionem fecisset. At cum in eo esset ut limen intraret, subito ei obviam stetit adolescens forma pulcherrima aureum baculum gerens. Hic Ulixem iam domum intrantem manu corripuit et, "Quo ruis?" inquit. "Nonne scis hanc esse Circes domum? Hic inclusi sunt amici tui ex humana specie in porcos conversi. Num vis ipse in eandem calamitatem venire?" Ulixes simul ac vocem audivit, deum Mercurium agnovit; nullis tamen precibus ab instituto consilio deterreri potuit. Quod cum Mercurius sensisset, herbam quandam ei dedit, quam contra carmina multum valere dicebat. "Hanc cape," inquit, "et ubi Circe te baculo tetigerit, tu stricto gladio impetum in eam vide ut facias." Mercurius postquam finem loquendi fecit,

"mortalis visus medio sermone reliquit,
et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram."

98. _THE ENCHANTRESS IS FOILED_

Brevi intermisso spatio Ulixes ad omnia pericula subeunda paratus ianuam pulsavit, et foribus patefactis ab ipsa Circe benigne exceptus est. Omnia eodem modo atque antea facta sunt. Cenam magnifice instructam vidit et accumbere iussus est. Mox, ubi fames cibo depulsa est, Circe poculum aureum vino repletum Ulixi dedit. Ille etsi suspicatus est venenum sibi paratum esse, poculum exhaustit; quo facto Circe postquam caput eius baculo tetigit, ea verba locuta est quibus socios eius antea in porcos converterat. Res tamen omnino aliter evenit atque illa speraverat. Tanta enim vis erat eius herbae quam Ulixi Mercurius dederat ut neque venenum neque verba quicquam efficere possent. Ulixes autem, ut ei praeceptum erat, gladio stricto impetum in eam fecit et mortem minitabatur. Circe cum artem suam nihil valere sensisset, multis cum lacrimis eum obsecrare coepit ne sibi vitam adimeret.

99. _MEN ONCE MORE_

Ulixes autem ubi sensit eam timore perterritam esse, postulavit ut socios suos sine mora in humanam speciem reduceret (certior enim factus erat a deo Mercurio eos in porcos conversos esse); nisi id factum esset, se debitas poenas sumpturum ostendit. Circe his rebus graviter commota ei ad pedes se proiecit, et multis cum lacrimis iure iurando confirmavit se quae ille imperasset omnia facturam. Tum porcos in atrium immitti iussit. Illi dato signo inruerunt, et cum ducem suum agnovissent, magno dolore

adfecti sunt quod nullo modo eum de rebus suis certiores facere poterant. Circe tamen unguento quodam corpora eorum unxit; quo facto sunt omnes statim in humanam speciem reducti. Magno cum gaudio Ulixes suos amicos agnovit, et nuntium ad litus misit, qui reliquis Graecis socios receptos esse diceret. Illi autem his rebus cognitis statim ad domum Circaeam se contulerunt; quo cum venissent, universi laetitiae se dederunt.

[Illustration: ULYSSES AND CIRCE]

100. _AFLOAT AGAIN_

Postridie eius diei Ulixes ex hac insula quam celerrime discedere in animo habebat. Circe tamen cum haec cognovisset, ex odio ad amorem conversa omnibus precibus eum orare et obtestari coepit ut paucos dies apud se moraretur; qua re tandem impetrata tanta beneficia in eum contulit ut facile ei persuasum sit ut diutius maneret. Postquam tamen totum annum apud Circen consumpserat, Ulixes magno desiderio patriae suae motus est. Socii igitur ad se convocatis quid in animo haberet ostendit. Ubi tamen ad litus descendit, navem suam tempestatibus tam adflictam invenit ut ad navigandum paene inutilis esset. Hac re cognita omnia quae ad navis reficiendas usui essent comparari iussit, qua in re tantam diligentiam omnes adhibebant ut ante tertium diem opus perfecerint. At Circe ubi omnia ad profectum parata esse vidit, rem aegre ferebat et Ulixem vehementer obsecrabat ut eo consilio desisteret. Ille tamen, ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, maturandum sibi existimavit, et tempestatem idoneam nactus navem solvit. Multa quidem pericula Ulixem subeunda erant antequam in patriam suam perveniret, quae tamen hoc loco longum est perscribere.

NOTES

PERSEUS

The numbers refer to the page of text and the line on the page respectively.

3.6. Danae. Many proper names in this book are words borrowed by Latin from Greek, and have forms not given in the regular Latin declensions. It will not be necessary to learn the declension of such words.

7. enim. This word commonly stands second in its clause.

8. turbabat. Notice that this verb and dormiebat below are in the imperfect tense to denote a state of things existing at the past time indicated by territa est.

autem. This word has the same peculiarity of position as enim; so also igitur, which occurs in line 11.

12. Seriphum. Notice that Latin says 'the island Seriphos,' but English more often 'the island of Seriphos.'

13. appulsa est. Postquam is regularly followed by the perfect or present indicative, but the English translation usually requires the pluperfect.

15. quodam. Quidam means 'certain' as applied to some person or thing not fully described, while certus means 'certain' in the sense of 'determined.' 'sure,'

ad domum. This means 'to the house'; 'to be brought home' would be domum adduci, without the preposition.

16. Ille is often used, as here, when the subject is changed to a person mentioned in the preceding sentence. In this use it is to be translated 'he.'

18. beneficio. See the derivation of this word in the vocabulary.

20. multos annos. Duration of time is regularly expressed in the accusative case.

22. eam. Latin has no pronoun of the third person, and is often takes the place of one; it is then to be translated 'he,' 'she,' 'it,' 'they,' according to its form.

25. haec. The literal translation would be 'these things,' but we must say 'thus' or 'as follows.'

4. 1. es. With iam dudum and similar expressions of duration, the present indicative is often used to denote an action or state begun in the past but continuing in the present. The English equivalent is the perfect.

hic, is not the pronoun, but an adverb.

2. mihi. This dative may be translated 'for me.' How would 'to me' with a verb of motion be put?

3. refer. Dico, duco, facio, and fero have the imperative forms dic, duc, fac, and fer, instead of dice, etc.

4. Perseus. When the subordinate and the principal clause of a Latin sentence have the same subject, this usually stands first, followed by the subordinate clause.

haec. Here a different rendering is required from that suggested in the note on 3, 25. What is it? Notice that it is necessary to know the literal significance of the Latin words, but that the translation must often be something quite different if it is to be acceptable English. The rule for translation is: Discover the exact meaning of the original; then express the same idea correctly and, if you can, elegantly in the language into which you are translating.

5. continentem. What is the derivation of this word?

venit. Is this present or perfect? How do you know?

8. Graeas. The Graeae were three old women who had one eye and one tooth in common, and took turns in using them.

9. galeam. This belonged to Pluto, the god of the underworld of the dead, and whosoever wore it was invisible. The story is that Perseus compelled the Graeae to tell him how to obtain the helps to his enterprise by seizing their tooth and eye.

11. pedibus, 'on his feet,' dative of indirect object.

induit. See the note on 3, 13.

aera. *Aer* is borrowed from Greek, and keeps this Greek form for its accusative.

12. volabat. Distinguish between *volo, volare*, and *volo, velle*.

13. ceteris. *Ceteri* is used to denote all not already named ('the other'), while *alii* denotes some of those who have not been already named ('other').

14. specie horribili, 'of terrible appearance.' ablative of description. A noun never stands alone in this construction,

earum. See the note on 3, 22.

15. contacta. This and factae below are used as predicate adjectives, not to form the pluperfect passive with erant. Translate, therefore, 'were covered.' not 'had been covered.'

18. vertebantur. The imperfect here denotes customary action, one of its regular uses.

19. Ille. See the note on 3, 16.

20. hoc modo, ablative of manner.

21. venit, dormiebat. The perfect simply expresses an action which took place in past time, the imperfect tells of a state of things existing at that past time.

25. fugit. When dum means 'while,' 'as,' it is followed by the present indicative, even when used of past events.

26. fecit. Like *postquam*, *ubi* has the present or perfect indicative, where English would use the pluperfect.

5. 2. illo tempore, ablative of time.

regnabat. Observe the force of the tense, and try to find the reason for each change of tense in this paragraph.

Hic. This must here be translated simply 'he.' Compare the use of Ille, 3, 16.

4. veniebat. See the note on 4, 18.

6. omnium, 'of all men.' or 'of all.' The adjective is used as a noun, as in the second of the English expressions.

oraculum. It was believed in antiquity that the will of the gods and a knowledge of future events might be learned at certain shrines, of which the most famous were those of Apollo at Delphi, of Zeus or Jupiter at Dodona, and of Hammon in Egypt. Hammon was really an Egyptian god, represented as having the horns of a ram, but he was identified by the Greeks with Zeus and by the Romans with Jupiter.

7. filiam. Where there is no ambiguity, the possessive is often omitted in Latin.

8. autem, often, as here, simply introduces an explanation ('now'),

nomine, 'by name.'

9. Cepheus. See the note on Perseus, 4, 4.

10. civis suos, 'his subjects.'

13. certam. See the note on quodam, 3, 15. Dies is regularly masculine, but when used of an appointed day it is often feminine.

omnia, 'all things,' 'everything,' or 'all.' See the note on omnium, line 6.

16. deplorabant, tenebant. Be careful to show the meaning of the tense by your translation.

18. quaerit. The present is often used of a past action instead of the perfect, to bring the action more vividly before us as if it were taking place now. This is called the historical present.

19. haec geruntur, 'this is going on.'

20. horribili. Here the adjective is made emphatic by being put before its noun; in 4, 14 the same effect is gained by putting horribili last in its clause.

22. omnibus, dative of indirect object after the compound verb (in+iacio). Translate 'inspired in all,' but the literal meaning is 'threw into all.'

26. induit. See the note on 3, 13.

aera. See the note on 4, 11.

6. 2. suo, eius. Distinguish carefully between these words. *suo* is used of something belonging to the subject, *eius* of something belonging to some other person or thing just mentioned.

5. volat. See the note on 4, 25.

7. sustulit. Notice that the perfect forms of *tollo* are the same as those of *suffero* (*sub + fero*), 'endure.'

8. neque, here to be translated 'and ... not.' *Neque* is thus used regularly for *et non*.

13. exanimata, used here as a predicate adjective.

16. rettulit. 'To give thanks' or 'thank' is usually *gratias agere*, as in 3, 19; *gratiam referre* means 'to show one's gratitude,' 'to recompense' or 'requite.'

18. duxit. This word came to mean 'marry,' because the bridegroom 'led' his bride in a wedding procession to his own home. It will be seen, therefore, that it can be used only of the man.

Paucos annos. See the note on 3, 20.

20. omnis. What does the quantity of the *i* tell you about the form?

7. 1. quod, not the relative pronoun, but a conjunction.

3. eo, the adverb.

in atrium. Although *inrupit* means 'burst into,' the preposition is nevertheless required with the noun to express the place into which he burst.

6. ille. See the note on *Perseus*, 4, 4.

8. Acrisi. In *Nepos*, *Caesar*, *Cicero*, and *Vergil*, the genitive singular of second-declension nouns in *-ius* and *-ium* ends in *i*, not *ii*; but the nominative plural ends in *ii*, and the dative and ablative plural in *iis*.

10. istud. Remember that *iste* is commonly used of something connected with the person addressed. Here the meaning may be 'that oracle I told you of.' See 3, 4.

12. Larisam. See the note on 3, 12.

neque enim, 'for ... not,' as if simply *non enim*, but Latin uses *neque* to connect the clauses.

14. in omnis partibus, 'in all directions' or 'in every direction.'

15. Multi. See the note on *omnium*, 5, 6.

17. discorum. The discus was a round, flat piece of stone or metal, and the athletes tried to see who could throw it farthest.

18. casu. This is one of the ablatives of manner that do not take *cum*.

19. stabat. Notice the tense.

HERCULES

9. 2. omnium hominum. This means 'all men' in the sense of 'all mankind.'

3. oderat. *Odi* is perfect in form, but present in meaning; and the pluperfect has in like manner the force of an imperfect.

5. media nocte, 'in the middle of the night,' 'in the dead of night.'

7. Nec tamen, 'not ... however.' See the note on *neque enim*, 7, 12.

8. movebant. Contrast this tense with *appropinquaverant* and *excitati sunt*.

13. Tali modo = *hoc modo*, 4, 20.

20. a puero, 'from a boy,' 'from boyhood.'

exercebat, the imperfect of customary action, as is also *consumebat*.

24. autem. See the note on 5, 8.

25. arti, dative of indirect object with the intransitive verb *studebat*.

10. 2. omnibus viribus, 'with all his might,' ablative of manner.

3. e vita. Notice that the preposition denoting separation appears both with the noun and in the verb. Compare *in atrium irrupit*, 7, 3.

4. neque quisquam, 'and not any one,' 'i.e.' 'and no one.' *Quisquam* is used chiefly in negative sentences.

5. voluit, 'was willing.'

7. facit. See the note on 4, 25.

8. nomine. See the note on 5, 8.

9. vir crudelissimus, not 'cruellest man,' but 'most cruel man.' The superlative is often thus used to denote simply a high degree of the quality.

consueverat. Inceptive verbs end in *_sco_* and denote the beginning of an action or state. The perfect and pluperfect of such verbs often represent the state of things resulting from the completion of the action, and are then to be translated as present and imperfect respectively. So *_consuesco_* = 'I am becoming accustomed,' *_consuevi_* = 'I have become accustomed' or 'am accustomed,' *_consueveram_* = 'I had become accustomed' or 'was accustomed.'

11. *sacrificio*, 'for the sacrifice,' dative of purpose.

ea. Why is *dies* feminine here? See the note on *_certam_*, 5, 13.

12. *omnia*. See the note on 5, 13.

15. *capitibus*, dative of indirect object after the compound verb *_(in + pono)_*.

16. *iam*. The omission of the conjunction that would naturally join this clause with the preceding, and the repetition of *_iam_*, which thus in a way connects the two clauses, reflect the imminence of the danger and heighten our anxiety for the hero. Observe too how the tenses of the verbs contribute to the vividness of the picture. We see Hercules at the altar and the priest, knife in hand, about to give the fatal blow.

18. *altero*. Supply *_ictu_*.

19. *Thebis*, locative case. Notice that some names of towns are plural in form.

21. *Thebanis*, dative with the adjective *finitimi*.

autem, 'now.'

22. *Thebas*. Names of towns are used without a preposition to express the place to which.

23. *veniebant*, *postulabant*, imperfect of customary action.

25. *civis suos*, 'his fellow-citizens.' Compare 5, 10.

hoc stipendio, ablative of separation.

27. *atque*. This conjunction adds an important statement by way of supplement. Here the meaning is something like 'and not only that, but.'

11. 11. *conversa*. *_Est_* and *_sunt_* are frequently not expressed with the perfect participle.

17. *suos ipse sua*. Notice how the enormity of the crime is emphasized by the use of all these words repeating the same idea.

23. *oraculum Delphicum*. See the note on 5, 6.

hoc oraculum omnium = _hoc omnium oraculorum_.

25. Hoc in templo. Monosyllabic prepositions often stand between the noun and an adjective modifying it.

12. 1. qui. Remember that the relative pronoun agrees in gender, number, and person with its antecedent; that its case depends upon its use. How are the person and number of qui shown?

2. hominibus. See the note on 9, 2.

4. neque. See the note on 6, 8.

7. Tirynta. This is a Greek accusative form. See the note on _aera_, 4, 11.

10. Duodecim annos, accusative of duration of time.

11. Eurystheo. The English verb 'serve' is transitive, but _servio_ ('be subject to') is intransitive and takes an indirect object.

14. quae. See the note on line 1. What is the case of quae?

16. Primum is chiefly used in enumeration, primo (line 6) in contrasting an action or state with one that follows it.

19. secum. The preposition _cum_ follows and is joined to the reflexive and personal pronouns, usually also to the relative pronoun.

22. neque enim. See the note on 7, 12.

26. respirandi, the genitive of the gerund. It modifies facultas. The gerund corresponds to the English verbal noun in _-ing_.

13. 5. Hoc. We might expect _haec_ referring to Hydram, but a demonstrative pronoun is commonly attracted into the gender of the predicate noun (here monstrum).

cui erant, 'which had,' literally 'to which there were.' This construction is found only with _sum_. It is called the dative of possession.

8. res. In rendering this word choose always with great freedom the most suitable English word.

13. 8. magni periculi. We say 'one of great danger.'

9. eius. What possessive would be used to modify sinistra?

11. hoc conatu, ablative of separation.

14. comprehenderunt. See the note on 3, 13.

unde = ex quibus.

16. auxilio Hydrae, 'to the aid of the Hydra,' but literally for aid (i.e. as aid) to the Hydra,' for Hydrae is dative. This is called the double dative construction, auxilio the dative of purpose, and Hydrae the dative of reference, i.e. the dative denoting the person interested.

17. abscidit. See the note on 4, 25.

mordebat, 'kept biting,' the imperfect of repeated action.

18. tali modo. See the note on 9, 13.

interfecit. We have now had several verbs meaning 'kill.' Interficio is the most general of these; neco (line 4) is used of killing by unusual or cruel means, as by poison; occido (12, 23) is most commonly used of the 'cutting down' of an enemy in battle.

19. reddidit, as well as imbut, has sagittas for its object, but we must translate as if we had eas with reddidit.

22. ad se. Compare this construction with the use of the dative in 4, 2. Notice that se does not refer to Herculem, the subject of referre, but to Eurystheus, the subject of lussit. When the reflexive thus refers to the subject of the principal verb rather than to the subject of the subordinate verb with which it is directly connected, it is called indirect.

23. tantae audaciae. The genitive of description, like the ablative of description, consists always of a noun with some modifying word. Compare specie horribili, 4, 14.

autem. Compare 5, 8 and 10, 21.

24. incredibili celeritate, ablative of description.

25. vestigiis, ablative of means.

26. ipsum, contrasts cervum with vestigiis.

27. omnibus viribus. See the note on 10, 2.

14. 1. currebat, 'he kept running.'

sibi, dative of reference. It need not be translated,

ad quietem, 'for rest.' Purpose is frequently thus expressed by ad.

3. cucurrerat. The pluperfect is sometimes used with postquam when the lapse of time is denoted.

4. cursu, ablative of cause.

exanimatum = *_qui exanimatus erat_*. The participle is often equivalent to a relative clause.

5. rettulit. See the note on 13, 19.

8. rem. See the note on *_res_*, 13, 8.

10. apro, dative of indirect object after the compound verb (*_ob + curro_*).

11. timore perterritus. It is not necessary to translate both words.

13. iniecit, i.e. upon the boar.

summa cum difficultate. Compare this with *_omnibus viribus_*, 13, 27, and notice that *_cum_* may be omitted with the ablative of manner when there is an adjective. For the position of *cum*, see the note on 11, 25.

15. ad Eurystheum. We are told elsewhere that Eurystheus was so frightened when he saw the boar that he hid in a cask.

vivus. Why have we the nominative here, but the accusative (*vivum*) in line 5?

17. quarto. The capture of the Erymanthian boar is usually given as the third labor and the capture of the Cerynean stag as the fourth.

narravimus. The writer sometimes uses the first person plural in speaking of himself, instead of the first person singular. This is called the plural of modesty, and is the same as the English usage.

18. in Arcadium. How does this differ in meaning from *_in Arcadia_*?

20. appeteret. The subjunctive introduced by *cum*, 'since,' may express the reason for the action of the main verb.

23. Hercules. See the note on *_Perseus_*, 4, 4.

26. quod, conjunction, not pronoun.

reliquos centauros, 'the rest of the centaurs,' 'the other centaurs.'
Compare *_media nocte_*, 9, 5. Notice that *_reliqui_* means about the same as *_ceteri_*, and see the note on 4, 13.

28. inquit, historical present. This verb is used parenthetically with direct quotations.

15. 1. dabo. Notice that Latin is more exact than English in the use of the future tense in subordinate clauses. In English we often use the present in the subordinate clause and leave it to the principal verb to show that the time is future.

7. pervenerunt. See the note on 4, 26.

10. constitit, from *_consisto_*, not *_consto_*.

16. fuga. Latin says 'by flight,' not 'in flight.'

17. ex spelunca. See the note on 10, 3.

21. locum, the direct object of *Adiit*, which is here transitive. We might also have *_ad locum_* with *_adeo_* used intransitively.

16. 4. Herculi. See the note on 10, 15.

laborem. This labor is usually given as the sixth, the destruction of the Stymphalian birds as the fifth.

6. tria milia boum, 'three thousand cattle,' literally 'three thousands of cattle.' The partitive genitive is the regular construction with the plural *_milia_*, but the singular *_mille_* is commonly used as an adjective, like English 'thousand.' Thus 'one thousand cattle' would be *_mille boves_*.

7. ingentis magnitudinis. See the note on *_tantae audaciae_*, 13, 23.

8. neque enim umquam, 'for ... never.' See the note on *_neque enim_*, 7, 12.

11. multae operae. See the note on *_magni periculi_*, 13, 8.

12. duodeviginti pedum, i.e. in width.

duxit. This word is used with reference to the progress of work on a wall or ditch from one end of it to the other.

15. opus. Compare this word with *operae* and *labore*, line 12. *_Labor_* is used of heavy or exhausting labor, *_opera_* of voluntary exertion or effort, *_opus_* of that upon which one labors or of the completed work.

17. imperaverat. This verb takes an indirect object to express the person ordered (ei). The action commanded is expressed by the subjunctive in a clause introduced by *_ut_* and used as the object of *_impero_* (*ut necaret*). Notice that this may be translated 'that he should kill' or 'to kill.' Compare now the construction with *_iubeo_*, 13, 22, with which the command is expressed by the accusative and infinitive (*_Herculem referre_*).

19. carne. *_Vescor_* is an intransitive verb and governs the ablative.

22. appropinquandi. See the note on 12, 26.

23. constitit, from *_consto_*. Compare 15, 10.

pedibus, 'on foot,' literally 'by his feet.'

25. *consumpsisset*. The imperfect and pluperfect tenses of the subjunctive are used with *cum*, 'when,' to describe the circumstances of the action of the main verb. Compare 14, 20, and the note.

26. *hoc conatu*. See the note on 13, 11.

27. *peteret*. The subjunctive is used with *ut* to express purpose. The best translation is usually the infinitive ('to ask'), but the Latin infinitive is not used in model prose to express purpose.

17. 3. *avolarent*. This is not subjunctive of purpose, but of result, as is indicated by *tam*.

6. ex. Compare this with *_ab_*, 16, 21, and *_de_*, 16, 13. We commonly translate all of these 'from,' but the real meanings are 'out of,' 'away from,' and 'down from' respectively.

Creta. See the note on 3, 12.

7. *esset*. See the note on 14, 20.

8. *insulae*, dative with the compound verb (*_ad_* + *_propinquo_*).

appropinquaret. See the note on 16, 25.

9. *tanta ... ut*. Notice how frequently the clause of result is connected with a demonstrative word in the main clause.

12. *navigandi imperitus*, 'ignorant of navigation,' 'inexperienced in sailing.' See the note on 12, 26.

21. *cum*, the conjunction.

ingenti labore. See the note on *_summa cum difficultate_*, 14, 13.

25. *ut reduceret*. See the note on 16, 27.

26. *carne*. See the note on 16, 19.

vescebantur, imperfect of customary action.

18. 3. *ut traderentur*. Notice that *_postulo_*, like *_impero_*, takes an object-clause introduced by *_ut_* and having its verb in the subjunctive.

sibi, the indirect reflexive. See the note on 13, 22.

4. *ira ... interfecit*, 'became furiously angry and killed the king,' literally 'moved by wrath killed the king.' The participle is frequently best rendered by a finite verb.

18. 4. *cadaver*. The subject of an infinitive stands in the accusative case. We might translate here 'and gave orders that his body should be

thrown.' See the note on 16, 17.

6. *mira rerum commutatio*. When a noun has both an adjective and a genitive modifier, this order of the words is common.

7. *cum cruciatu*, ablative of manner.

recaverat. See the note on *interfecit*, 13, 18.

10. *referebant*. See the note on 6, 16.

modo. This is the adverb, not a case of *modus*, the dative and ablative singular of which would be *modo*. Make a practice of carefully observing the quantity of vowels.

11. *orabant*. Notice that this verb, like *impero* and *postulo*, takes *ut* and the subjunctive.

14. *ad navigandum*. See the note on *ad quietem*, 14, 1.

16. *post*, here an adverb of time.

18. *dicitur*. Notice that the Latin construction is personal ('the nation is said to have consisted'), while English commonly has the impersonal construction ('it is said that the nation consisted').

19. *rei militaris*, 'the art of war.'

25. *mandavit*. See the note on 16, 17.

26. *Amazonibus*, dative after the compound verb.

19. 1. *persuasit*. Notice that this verb governs the same construction that we have already found used with *impero* and *mando*.

2. *secum*. See the note on 12, 19.

5. *appulit*. Supply *navem*.

6. *doceret*. A clause of purpose is frequently introduced by a relative. Translate like the *ut*-clause of purpose, here 'to make known,' literally 'who was to make known.'

14. *magno intervallo*, ablative of degree of difference.

16. *non magna*. The effect of the position of these words may be reproduced by translating 'but not a large one.'

neutri. The plural is used because the reference is to two parties, each composed of several individuals. 'Neither' of two individuals would be *neuter*.

17. *volebant, dedit*. Consider the tenses. Each army waited for some time

for the other to cross; finally Hercules gave the signal.

22. *occiderint*. The perfect subjunctive is sometimes used in result clauses after a past tense in the principal clause. This is contrary to the general principle of the sequence of tenses, which requires the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive after a past tense, the present or perfect subjunctive after a present or future tense.

23. *Viri*. Compare this with *_hominibus_*, 12, 2.

24. *praestabant*. Compare the tense with *praestiterunt*, line 21.

27. *neu*. As *_neque_* or *_nec_* is used for 'and not,' so *_neve_* or *_neu_* for 'and that not' in an object-clause or a clause of purpose.

20. 1. *quibus*, 'and by these,' The relative is much used in Latin to connect a new sentence with the one preceding. When so used, it is generally best rendered by 'and' or 'but' and a demonstrative or personal pronoun.

ita ... ut. See the note on 17, 9.

2. *essent*, most easily explained as the subjunctive of attraction. By this is meant that the verb is attracted into the mood of the clause upon which it depends.

4. *pugnatum est*, 'the battle raged' or 'they fought,' literally 'it was fought,' Intransitive verbs are often thus used impersonally in the passive, with the subject implied in the verb itself, as *pugnatum est = _pugna pugnata est_*.

11. *aestatis*, partitive genitive. Notice that *multum* is used as a noun.

13. *nactus*. The perfect active participle is wanting in Latin, but the perfect participle of deponent verbs is active in meaning.

24. *specie horribili*. See the note on 4, 14.

26. *timore perterriti*. See the note on 14, 11.

continebantur, 'kept themselves shut up.' This is the so-called reflexive use of the passive, in which the subject is represented as acting upon itself.

pecora. This word is used of herds of cattle, *pecudes* (line 25) of single animals, especially sheep.

28. *commotus consuluit*. See the note on 18, 4.

21. 3. *liberaret*. See the note on 16, 27.

oraculo. Notice that *parere* is intransitive and has the dative of indirect object, while 'obey' is transitive. It may help to understand

the Latin construction if you translate such verbs as *_pareo_* by intransitives, here 'to submit to.'

4. *sacrificio*. See the note on 10, 11.

5. *ipso temporis puncto quo*, 'at the very moment when.'

8. *egressus*. See the note on 20, 13.

de rebus ... factus est, 'was informed of the state of things,' literally 'was made more certain about the things which were being done.' In what gender, number, person, and case is *quae*? Give a reason for each.

11. *posset*. The subjunctive is used because the words of the king are quoted indirectly. He said *_si potes_*, 'if you can.'

19. *Ipse*. Notice the use of this word in contrasts, frequently, as here, of a person with that which belongs to him or with his subordinates.

20. *inter se*, 'to one another.'

22. *esset*, subjunctive in an indirect question. The direct form would be *_Quantum periculum est_?* ('How great is the danger?'). *multas terras*, just as we say 'many lands,'

23. *Europae*. Compare *_Thebanis_*, 10, 21.

24. *in utroque litore*, 'on each shore,' 'on both shores.'

25. *columnas*. The ancients believed that the Rock of Gibraltar was the pillar set up by Hercules on the European side.

22. 4. *tantum*, an adverb.

5. *dederit*. See the note on 19, 22.

9. *quo in loco*. See the note on 11, 25. *essent*. See the note on 21, 22.

10. *sibi*, the indirect reflexive.

12. *et ... et*, 'both ... and.'

18. *progredi*, 'from proceeding.'

19. *prohibebant*, 'attempted to prevent,' imperfect of attempted action. Notice that the use of the imperfect to express customary, repeated, or attempted action follows naturally from its use to denote action going on in past time. The present, the tense which denotes action going on in present time, has the same special uses.

20. *barbari*. This word was used by the Greeks of all other peoples; by the Romans it was used of all but the Greeks and themselves.

24. ceciderunt. Let the quantity of the i tell you whether this comes from cado or caedo. Is occiderint a compound of cado or caedo?

25. in talibus rebus, i.e. when a god intervenes in behalf of his favorite.

26. nihil incommodi, 'no harm,' literally 'nothing of harm'; incommodi is partitive genitive.

23. 2. quam celerrime, 'as rapidly as possible.' Quam with the superlative expresses the highest possible degree.

3. Necessesse, predicate adjective with erat, the subject being has transire.

5. citeriore. The Romans called upper Italy Gallia Citerior, 'Hither Gaul,' because it was occupied by Gallic tribes.

6. perenni. Learn the derivation of this word. The meaning of a word may often be seen most easily and remembered most surely by noticing its derivation,

tecti, used as predicate adjective.

9. copiam. Notice carefully the meaning of this word. In what sense have we found the plural copiae used?

10. rebus, 'preparations.' See the note on res, 13, 8.

consumpserat. See the note on 14, 3.

11. omnium opinionem. Hitherto we have had opinionem omnium, but here omnium is made emphatic by being placed first.

15. itinere, ablative of cause.

fessus, 'since he was weary.' Notice that a Latin adjective or participle must often be expanded into a clause in the translation.

16. Haud = non. It modifies a single word, usually an adjective or adverb.

19. modo. See the note on 18, 10.

ingenti magnitudine. Compare ingentis magnitudinis, 16, 7.

23. boum. Learn the declension of this word from the vocabulary.

24. ne. A negative clause of purpose is introduced by ne.

24. 2. omnibus locis. Locus modified by an adjective is often used without in in the ablative of place.

3. nusquam. We say 'could not find anywhere,' but Latin prefers to combine the negative with another word.

6. reliquis. See the note on *_reliquos centauros_*, 14, 26.

7. e bobus. Compare *_boum_*, 23, 23. With *unus* the ablative with *_ex_* or *_de_* is commonly used instead of the partitive genitive.

16. neque quicquam. See the note on 10, 4.

21. more suo, 'according to his custom.'

turbatus, 'was confused ... and.' See the note on *_ira ... interfecit_*, 18, 4.

22. in. See the note on *_in atrium_*, 7, 3.

25. respirandi. See the note on 12, 26.

25. 2. quam quos, for *_quam eos quos_*.

11. cui. See the note on *_cui erant_*, 13, 5.

12. Herculi imperaverat, 'had enjoined upon Hercules.'

17. Eurystheo. See the note on *_oraculo_*, 21, 3.

19. quaesiverat. With this verb the person of whom the question is asked is expressed in the ablative with *_ab, de_, or _ex_*.

23. orbis terrarum, 'of the world,' literally 'of the circle of lands.'

26. umeris suis, ablative of means, but we say 'on his shoulders.'

ne. See the note on 23, 24.

decideret. Notice the force of the prefix *_de_*.

27. miratus, 'wondering at.' The perfect participle of deponent verbs is often best rendered into English by a present participle.

26. 3. Herculi, dative with *prodesse*.

ille. See the note on *_Perseus_*, 4, 4.

4. certo, the adverb.

6. venisset. What would the form be in the direct question?

inquit. See the note on 14, 28.

7. filiabus. To avoid confusion with the corresponding forms of *_deus_* and *_filius_*, the dative and ablative plural of *_dea_* and *_filia_*

sometimes end in *_abus_*.

sponte. This noun is practically confined to the ablative singular, in prose usually with *_mea, tua_,* or *_sua_,* 'of my, your, his own accord.'

9. *posset*, subjunctive because indirect. The thought of Hercules was *_si potest_*.

11. *abesset*. This also is indirect, quoting *_absum_*.

12. *umeris*. See the note on 25, 26.

17. *pauca milia*. Extent of space, like duration of time, is expressed by the accusative,

passuum. See the note on 16, 6.

21. *ita ut*, 'as'

accepissent. Hitherto we have found the indicative in causal clauses introduced by *quod*. The subjunctive indicates that the reason is quoted; the Hesperides said *_quod accepimus_*.

28. *gratias egit*. See the note on 6, 16.

27. 2. *e laboribus*. See the note on 24, 7.

3. *Herculi praeceperat* = *_Herculi imperaverat_,* 25, 12.

5. *posset*, subjunctive because it quotes the thought of Eurystheus, *_poterit_*.

6. *ut ... traheret*. This clause is not itself the object of *dedit*, but in apposition with the object (*Negotium*).

7. *omnium*, partitive genitive.

11. *narramus*. The present is sometimes used with *antequam* to express future action, as in English with 'before.' See the note on 15, 1.

alienum, predicate adjective, the subject of *videtur* being *pauca ... proponere*. In the passive *_video_* may mean 'be seen,' but it usually means 'seem.'

13. *qui idem*, 'which also,' literally 'which the same.'

14. *Ut*, 'when.'

15. *deducebantur*, customary action.

19. *Stygis fluminis*. We say 'river Styx,' but 'Mississippi River.'

quo, ablative of means.

20. necesse. See the note on 23, 3.

possent. The subjunctive is used with *antequam* to denote that the action is expected or intended.

21. in. We say 'over.'

25. prius. Notice that Latin is here more exact than English, using the comparative because only two actions are spoken of.

dedisset, subjunctive because indirect. Charon said *_nisi dederis_* (future perfect), *_non transveham_*, 'unless you first give (shall have given), I will not carry you across.'

28. 1. mortui, used as a noun, 'of the dead man.'

eo consilio, 'with this purpose,' 'to this end.' The clause *ut ... posset* is in apposition with *consilio*.

6. Ut. Compare 27, 14.

8. quod cum fecissent, 'and when they had done this.' See the note on *_quibus_*, 20, 1.

13. Stabant, 'there stood.' What is its subject?

15. mortuis, dative of indirect object.

et. Notice that ambiguity is avoided by a change of conjunctions, *et* connecting the clauses and *-que* connecting *praemia* and *poenas*. Of these connectives, *_et_* connects two ideas that are independent of each other and of equal importance; *_-que_* denotes a close connection, often of two words that together express a single idea; while *_ac_* or *_atque_* (see line 18) adds something of greater importance.

18. et. *_Multi_* is often joined by *_et_* to another adjective modifying the same noun.

24. ex. Compare 25, 18.

27. se socios, direct object and predicate accusative respectively.

29. 3. ne. After verbs of fearing *_ne_* must be rendered 'that,' *_ut_*, 'that not.' Notice, however, that the negative idea is as clearly present here as in the other clauses introduced by *_ne_* that we have met, for Charon wishes that the thing may not happen.

13. fecisset, indirect for *_feceris_*.

18. refugerit. See the note on 19, 22.

23. quae cum ita essent, 'and this being the case,' 'and so,' literally

'since which things were so.'

24. liberatus. See the note on *_ira ... interfecit_*, 18, 4.

25. quae, object of perscribere, which is the subject of est; longum is predicate adjective.

26. est. We say 'would be.'

aetate, ablative of specification. Translate 'when he was now advanced in age' (*_i.e._* 'late in life'), and see the note on *_fessus_*, 23, 15.

30. 1. accidit. This is one of several impersonal verbs which take for their subject a clause of result (ut ... occiderit).

3. ut ... iret, a clause of result; used as the subject of esset, mos being predicate.

quis. After *_si, nisi, ne_*, and *_num_*, this is not the interrogative, but an indefinite pronoun ('any one'),

occidisset, indirect for *_occiderit_*, which would be the form used in the laws; or it may be explained as subjunctive by attraction to iret.

7. transeant, not 'they are crossing,' but 'they are to cross.' The direct form would be *_transeamus_* ('How in the world are we to get across?'), subjunctive because the question expresses doubt. This is called the deliberative subjunctive.

10. progressus, 'after advancing.'

11. revertebatur. This verb is deponent in the present, imperfect, and future.

16. humi, locative, 'on the ground.'

ne. See the note on 23, 24.

sui ulciscendi, 'of avenging himself.' This is called the gerundive construction. It is regularly used instead of the gerund when the gerund would have an accusative object (*_se ulciscendi_*). Notice that the gerund is a verbal noun; the gerundive a verbal adjective, agreeing with its noun like any other adjective.

17. morientis, 'of a dying man.' Compare *_mortui_*, 28, 1.

18. vis, from *_volo_*.

20. si ... venerit, 'if you ever suspect him.' What is the literal meaning? Notice that we use the present, while Latin by the use of the future perfect indicates that the action is to precede that of the main clause.

21. inficies. The future indicative is sometimes used, as in English, for the imperative.

22. nihil mali. See the note on 22, 26.

suspicata. See the note on 25, 27.

25. Iolen, filiam, captivam, direct object, appositive, and predicate accusative respectively.

26. domum. See the note on *_ad domum_*, 3, 15.

31. 1. referret. See the note on 19, 6.

2. facerent, subjunctive by attraction. The verb of a clause dependent upon an infinitive is put in the subjunctive when the two clauses are closely connected in thought. We have already met this construction in the case of dependence upon a subjunctive; see the note on 20, 2.

gerere. Compare 30, 3. Such phrases as *_mos est_* may have as subject either an infinitive or a clause of result.

3. verita. This participle is regularly rendered as present,

ne. See the note on 29, 3.

4. vestem. Notice that the position of this word helps to make it clear that it is the object of *infecit* as well as of *dedit*.

5. suspicans. This does not differ appreciably in force from *_suspicata_*, 30, 22.

8. exanimatus, 'beside himself.'

14. succenderent. Notice the force of the prefix *_sub_* in this word and in *subdidit* below.

15. inductus, 'moved.'

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33. 1. alter ... alter, 'one ... the other.' Remember that this word is used to denote one of two given persons or things. We have in this passage an instance of the chiasmic order, in which variety and emphasis are gained by reversing the position of the words in the second of two similar expressions. Here the two names are brought together by this device.

3. regni, objective genitive, *_i.e._* a genitive used to denote the object of the feeling cupiditate.

6. ex amicis. Quidam, like *_unus_*, commonly has *_ex_* or *_de_* and the

ablative, instead of the partitive genitive.

10. *puerum mortuum esse*, 'that the boy was dead,' literally 'the boy to be dead.' This is indirect for *_Puer mortuus est_*, 'The boy is dead.' Notice carefully what changes Latin makes in quoting such a statement indirectly, and what the changes are in English. We have already met two constructions of indirect discourse, the subjunctive in indirect questions, and the subjunctive in informal indirect discourse. By the latter is meant a subordinate clause which, though not forming part of a formal quotation, has the subjunctive to show that not the speaker or writer but some other person is responsible for the idea it expresses (see the notes on *_dedisset_*, 27, 25, and *_occidisset_*, 30, 3). In indirect discourse, then, a statement depending upon a verb of saying, thinking, knowing, perceiving, or the like has its verb in the infinitive with the subject in the accusative; a command or question has its verb in the subjunctive; and any clause modifying such a statement, command, or question has its verb in the subjunctive.

33. 13. *intellegent*. See the note on 14, 20.

14. *nescio quam fabulam*, 'some story or other.' Notice that *_nescio_* with the interrogative pronoun is equivalent to an indefinite pronoun.

19. *oraculum*. Read again the description beginning at the bottom of page 11.

21. *quis*. See the note on 30, 3.

Post paucis annis, 'a few years later,' literally 'later by a few years.' *Post* is here an adverb, and *paucis annis* ablative of degree of difference. The expression is equivalent to *_post paucos annos_*.

22. *accidit*. See the note on 30, 1.

facturus, 'intending to make.' The future participle with a form of *_sum_* is used to express an intended or future action. This is called the active periphrastic conjugation.

23. *certam*. See the note on 5, 13.

24. *Die constituta*, ablative of time.

26. *a pueritia*. Compare *_a puero_*, 9, 20.

34. 2. *transeundo flumine*. See the note on *_sui ulciscendi_*, 30, 16.

nescio quo. See the note on 33, 14.

4. *uno pede nudo*, 'with one foot bare,' the ablative absolute. This construction consists of two parts, a noun, or pronoun corresponding to the subject of a clause, and a participle corresponding to the verb of a clause. A predicate noun or adjective may take the place of the participle. In the latter case the use of the participle 'being' will

show the two parts in the relation of subject and predicate, 'one foot being bare.'

34.6. demonstravisset, subjunctive because subordinate in indirect discourse. See the note on 33, 10. Pelias thought, *_'Hic est homo quem oraculum demonstravit_'*.

9. vellus aureum. Phrixus and his sister Helle were about to be put to death, when they were rescued by a ram with fleece of gold, who carried them off through the air. Helle fell from the ram's back into the strait that separates Europe and Asia, called after her the Hellespont, 'Helle's sea,' and known to us as the Dardanelles. Phrixus came safely to Colchis, and here he sacrificed the ram and gave the fleece to Aeetes. Read Mr. D.O.S. Lowell's *_'Jason's Quest_'*.

11. ut ... potiretur. See the note on 27, 6.

hoc vellere. *_'Potior_'* takes the same construction as *_'vescor_'*, for which see the note on 16, 19.

16. iter, accusative of extent.

20. usui, dative of purpose. We say 'of use' or 'useful.'

24. operi dative after the compound with *_'prae_'*. Notice that not all verbs compounded with prepositions govern the dative. Many compounds of *_'ad, ante, com_'* (for *_'cum_'*), *_'in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, sub_'*, and *_'super_'* do have the dative, and some compounds of *_'circum_'*. You will find it profitable to keep a list of all such compound verbs governing the dative that you meet in your reading.

25. ne ... quidem, 'not ... even.' The word emphasized must stand between *_'ne_'* and *_'quidem_'*.

ad laborem. See the note on *_'ad quietem_'*, 14, 1.

26. Ad multitudinem transportandam, used like *_'ad laborem_'*. The gerundive in this use is very common.

27. quibus. The antecedent *_'eae_'* is not expressed. Notice that *_'utor_'* governs the same case as *_'vescor_'* and *_'potior_'*. Two other deponent verbs, not found in this book, take this construction, namely *_'fruor_'*, 'enjoy,' and *_'fungor_'*, 'perform.'

nostro mari, *_'i.e.'_* the Mediterranean.

consuevimus. See the note on *_'consueverat_'*, 10, 9.

35. 8. citharoedum. It was said that Orpheus made such sweet music on his golden harp that wild beasts, trees, and rocks followed him as he moved. By his playing he even prevailed upon Pluto to give back his dead wife Eurydice.

Theseum, a mythical hero, whose exploits resemble and rival those of Hercules. The most famous of them was the killing of the Minotaur. Theseus was the national hero of Athens.

Castorem, the famous tamer of horses and brother of Pollux, the boxer. Read Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome, The Battle of the Lake Regillus*.

10. quos, the subject of esse. Its antecedent is eos, line 11. The relative frequently precedes in Latin, but the antecedent must be translated first.

16. Argonautae. Notice the composition of this word.

24. deicerentur, part of the result clause.

26. arbitrati. See the note on 25, 27.

egredi. See the note on 22, 18.

27. pugnatum est. See the note on 20 4.

36. 5. Postridie eius diei, 'the next day,' more literally 'on the day following that day.' This idea may be expressed by *postridie* alone, and the fuller expression is simply more formal.

9. in ancoris, 'at anchor.'

10. haberent. See the note on 34, 6.

11. ex Argonautis. See the note on 33, 6.

13. Qui, 'he.' See the note on *quibus*, 20, 1.

dum quaerit, 'while looking for.' The present indicative with *dum* is often to be translated by a present participle.

15. vidissent. We say 'saw,' but Latin makes it plain that the seeing (and falling in love) came before the attempt to persuade.

ei. Keep a list of all intransitive verbs which are used with the dative.

16. negaret. This verb is commonly used instead of *dico* when a negative statement follows; when thus used, it should be translated by 'say' with the appropriate negative, here 'said that he would not.'

37. 1. praebuisset, subjunctive in a subordinate clause of indirect discourse.

2. supplici. See the note on 7, 8.

6. accubuerat. The Romans reclined at table, supporting themselves on the left arm and taking the food with the right hand. They naturally represented others as eating in the same way.

appositum, 'that had been placed before him.' See the note on _exanimatum_, 14, 4.

7. Quo ... moreretur, 'and so it came to pass that Phineus was nearly dying of starvation,' literally 'that not much was wanting but that Phineus would die.' Ut ... abesset is a clause of result, the subject of factum est; quin ... moreretur is a form of subordinate clause with subjunctive verb used after certain negative expressions; fame is ablative of cause. Notice that _fames_ has a fifth-declension ablative, but is otherwise of the third declension.

9. Res male se habebat, 'the situation was desperate.' What is the literal meaning?

12. opinionem virtutis, 'reputation for bravery.'

13. quin ferrent. Negative expressions of doubt are regularly followed by _quin_ and the subjunctive.

16. quanto in periculo. See the note on 11, 25.

suae res, 'his affairs.' See the note on _res_, 13, 8.

17. repperissent. Phineus used the future perfect indicative.

22. nihil, used adverbially.

23. aera. See the note on 4, 11.

27. Hoc facto, 'when this had been accomplished.' See the note on 34, 4. The ablative absolute is often used instead of a subordinate clause of time, cause, condition, or the like.

38. 1. referret. See the note on 6, 16.

3. eo consilio. See the note on 28, 1.

4. ne quis, 'that no one.' 'Negative clauses of purpose and negative clauses of result may be distinguished by the negative: _ne, ne quis_, etc., for purpose; _ut non, ut nemo_, etc., for result.

parvo intervallo, 'a short distance apart,' ablative absolute. See the note on 34, 1.

5. in medium spatium, 'between them.'

7. quid faciendum esset, 'what was to be done.' The gerundive is used with _sum_ to denote necessary action. This is called the passive periphrastic conjugation.

8. sublatis ... solvit, 'weighed anchor and put to sea.' What is the literal translation? The ablative absolute is often best translated by a

coordinate verb, and this requires a change of voice, for the lack of a perfect active participle in Latin is the reason for the use of the ablative absolute in such cases. If there were a perfect active participle, it would stand in the nominative, modifying the subject, as we have found the perfect participle of deponent verbs doing.

11. *recta ... spatium*, 'straight between them.'

12. *cauda tantum amissa*, 'having lost only its tail-feathers.' Notice that we change the voice, as in line 8, and that the use of the ablative absolute is resorted to here for the same reason as in that passage. Make sure at this point that you know three ways in which the ablative absolute may be translated, as in this passage, as in line 8, and as suggested in the note on 37, 27.

14. *concurrerent*, 'could rush together.' See the note on *_possent_*, 27, 20.

intellegentes, equivalent to *_cum intellegerent_*.

17. *dis*, the usual form of the dative and ablative plural of *_deus_*, as *_di_* of the nominative plural.

quorum, equivalent to *_cum eorum_*. A relative clause of cause, like a *_cum_*-clause of cause, has its verb in the subjunctive.

27. *negabat*. See the note on 36, 16.

39. 1. *traditurum*. In infinitives formed with participles *_esse_* is often omitted,

prius. See the note on 27, 25.

3. *Primum*. See the note on 12, 16.

4. *iungendi erant*. See the note on 38, 7.

8. *rei bene gerendae*, 'of accomplishing his mission.' What is the literal meaning?

10. *rem aegre ferebat*, 'she was greatly distressed.' What is the literal meaning?

12. *Quae ... essent*. See the note on 29, 23.

13. *medicinae*, objective genitive.

14. *Media nocte*. See the note on 9, 5.

insciente patre, 'without the knowledge of her father,' ablative absolute.

15. *venit*. See the note on 3, 13.

17. quod ... confirmaret, a relative clause of purpose.
19. essent, subjunctive in informal indirect discourse, or by attraction to oblineret.
20. hominibus. See the note on 34, 24.
21. magnitudine et viribus, ablative of specification.
40. 2. nihil valere, 'prevailed not.'
5. qua in re. See the note on 11, 25.
6. confecerit. See the note on 19, 22.
8. quos. See the note on _quibus_, 20, 1.
9. autem. See the note on 5, 8.
10. essent, subjunctive by attraction.
11. quodam, 'some.'
16. gignerentur, 'should be born.' With dum, 'until,' the subjunctive is used of action anticipated, as with _antequam_ (see the note on _possent_, 27, 20).
19. omnibus agri partibus. See the note on 18, 6.
20. mirum in modum = _miro modo_.
25. nescio cur, 'for some reason.' See the note on 33, 14.
28. nullo negotio, 'with no trouble,' 'without difficulty.'
41. 3. quin tulisset. See the note on 37, 13.
15. quam primum, 'as soon as possible.' See the note on 23, 2.
16. avecturum. See the note on _traditurum_, 39, 1.
17. Postridie eius diei. See the note on 36, 5.
19. loco. The antecedent is frequently thus repeated in the relative clause.
21. qui ... essent, 'to guard the ship.' See the note on 13, 16.
22. ipse. See the note on 21, 19.
27. quidam. This word may sometimes be rendered by the indefinite article.

28. demonstravimus. See the note on *_narravimus_*, 14, 17.

42. 5. dormit. See the note on *_fugit_*, 4, 25.

12. aliqui. Learn from the vocabulary the difference between *_aliquis_* and *_aliqui_*.

maturandum sibi, 'they ought to hasten,' more literally 'haste ought to be made by them'; *maturandum (_esse_)* is the impersonal passive, and *sibi* the so-called dative of the agent. With the gerundive the person who has the thing to do is regularly expressed in the dative.

16. mirati. See the note on 25, 27.

20. dis. See the note on 38, 17.

21. evenisset. See the note on *_accepissent_*, 26, 21.

23. vigilia. The Romans divided the day from sunrise to sunset into twelve hours (*_horae_*), the night from sunset to sunrise into four watches (*_vigiliae_*).

24. neque enim. See the note on 7, 12.

25. inimico animo, ablative of description.

43. 2. hoc dolore, 'this anger,' *_i.e._* 'anger at this.'

Navem longam, 'war-galley,' 'man-of-war.' The adjective contrasts the shape of the man-of-war with that of the merchantman.

4. fugientis, used as a noun, 'the fugitives.'

6. qua, ablative of means.

7. qua, 'as,' but in the same construction as *eadem celeritate*.

8. Quo ... caperentur. See the note on 37, 7.

9. neque ... posset, 'for the distance between them was not greater than a javelin could be thrown.' What is the literal translation? The clause *quo ... posset* denotes result; the distance was not *_so great that_* a javelin could not be thrown from one ship to the other.

11. vidisset. See the note on 36, 15.

15. fugiens, 'when she fled.' See the note on *_fessus_*, 23, 15.

18. fili. See the note on 7, 8.

19. Neque ... fefellit, 'and Medea was not mistaken.' What is the literal meaning?

20. ubi primum, 'as soon as,' literally 'when first.'

24. prius, not to be rendered until quam is reached. The two words together mean 'before,' more literally 'earlier than,' 'sooner than,' They are sometimes written together (_priusquam_).

25. nihil ... esse, 'that it would be of no advantage to him.'

44. 5. pollicitus erat. Verbs of promising do not usually take in Latin the simple present infinitive, as in English, but the construction of indirect discourse.

10. mihi. The dative of reference is often used in Latin where we should use a possessive in English. Translate here as if the word were _meus_, modifying dies.

11. Liceat mihi, 'permit me,' literally 'let it be permitted to me.'
Commands and entreaties in the third person are regularly expressed in the subjunctive.

dum vivam, 'so long as I live.' The verb with _dum_ 'so long as' is not restricted to the present, as with _dum_ 'while,' but any tense of the indicative may be used. We have here the future indicative, or the present subjunctive by attraction.

12. tu. The nominative of the personal pronouns is commonly expressed only when emphatic. Here the use of the pronoun makes the promise more positive.

15. rem aegre tulit, 'was vexed.' Compare 39, 10.

20. Vultisne, the verb _vultis_ and the enclitic _-ne_, which is used to introduce a question, and is incapable of translation. Num (line 21) introduces a question to which a negative answer is expected, and is likewise not to be translated, except in so far as its effect is reproduced by the form of the question or the tone of incredulity with which the words are spoken.

28. efferverceret. See the note on 40, 16.

45. 3. stupentes, 'in amazement.'

5. Vos. See the note on 44, 12. Vos and ego in the next sentence are contrasted.

7. Quod ubi. See the note on 28, 8.

10. necaverunt. See the note on _interfecit_, 13, 18.

13. quibus. For the case see the note on _quibus_, 34, 27.

15. re vera, 'really.'

18. aegre tulerunt, 'were indignant at.' Compare 39, 10, and 44, 15.

23. Creonti. See the note on *_cui erant_*, 13, 5.

25. nuntium, 'a notice of divorce.'

26. duceret. See the note on *_duxit_*, 6, 18.

28. ulturam. See the note on 39, 1.

46. 1. Vestem. Compare the story of the death of Hercules, pp. 30, 31.

3. quis. See the note on 30, 3.

induisset, subjunctive by attraction.

5. nihil mali. See the note on 22, 26.

16. itaque, not the adverb *_itaque_*, but the adverb *_ita_* and the enclitic conjunction *_-que_*.

aera. See the note on 4, 11.

21. in eam partem, 'to that side.'

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49. 4. insidias. This refers to the story of the wooden horse.

9. quem, subject of excogitasse. The English idiom is 'who, some say, devised.' Notice that excogitasse is contracted from *_excogitavisse_*.

10. quo, ablative of means.

19. aliae ... partis, 'some in one direction and some in another,' but Latin compresses this into the one clause 'others in other directions.'

20. qua. See the note on 43, 6.

26. quibusdam, dative with obviam facti, 'having fallen in with,' 'having met.'

27. Accidit. See the note on 30, 1.

50. 2. gustassent, contracted from *_gustavissent_*.

patriae et sociorum. Verbs of remembering and forgetting take the genitive or the accusative, but *_obliviscor_* prefers the former.

4. cibo. See the note on 16, 19.

5. hora septima. See the note on 42, 23.

11. docuerunt. See the note on 4, 26.

51. 6. tantum, the adverb.

23. se, 'they,' _i.e._ himself and his companions.

praedandi causa, 'to steal.' Purpose is frequently thus expressed by _causa_ with the genitive of the gerund or gerundive. What other ways of expressing purpose have you met in your reading?

24. a Troia. The preposition is sometimes used with names of towns, with the meaning 'from the direction of' or 'from the neighborhood of.'

25. esse. It will help you to understand indirect discourse if you will try to discover what words would be used to express the idea in the direct form. Here, for instance, the exact words of Ulysses would have been in Latin: _Neque mercatores sumus neque praedandi causa venimus; sed a Troia redeuntes vi tempestatum a recto cursu depulsi sumus_.

27. ubi ... essent. The question of Polyphemus was _Ubi est navis qua vecti estis_?

sibi ... esse, 'that he must be exceedingly careful.' See the note on _maturandum sibi_, 42, 12.

29. in ... esse, 'had been driven on the rocks and entirely dashed to pieces.' See the note on _ira ... interfecit_, 18, 4.

52. 1. membris eorum divulsis, 'tearing them limb from limb.'

4. ne ... quidem. See the note on 34, 25.

6. tam. Notice that the force of a second demonstrative word is lost in the English rendering. So _hic tantus vir_, 'this great man,' etc.

7. humi. See the note on 30, 16.

prostratus, 'throwing himself down.' See the note on _continebantur_, 20, 26.

8. rei gerendae, 'for action.' Compare 39, 8.

9. in eo ... transfigeret, 'was on the point of transfixing.' The clause of result ut ... transfigeret is explanatory of in eo.

13. nihil sibi profuturum. See the note on 43, 25.

17. hoc conatu. See the note on 13, 11.

18. nulla ... oblata, 'since no hope of safety presented itself.' See the note on _continebantur_, 20, 26.

21. et. See the note on 28, 18.

23. laturi essent, 'would bring,' more literally 'were going to bring.'

Notice that in subjunctive constructions the periphrastic form is necessary to express future action clearly, since the subjunctive has no future.

25. quod, object of the implied *_fecerat_*.

53. 14. quo. See the note on 43, 7.

15. id ... saluti, 'and this was his salvation,' literally 'that which was for safety to him.' For the datives see the note on 13, 16.

20. tertium, the adverb.

22. Neminem. Why is the accusative used?

27. inquit. See the note on 14, 28.

28. quam facultatem, for *_facultatem quam_*. The antecedent is often thus attracted into the relative clause,

ne omittamus, 'let us not neglect,' the hortatory subjunctive.

29. rei gerendae. See the note on 52, 8.

54. 1. extremum palum, 'the end of the stake.' Other adjectives denoting a part of the object named by the noun they modify are *_medius_*, 'the middle of'; *_ceterus_*, 'the rest of'; *_reliquus_*, 'the rest of'; *_primus_*, 'the first of'; *_summus_*, 'the top of'; *_imus_*, 'the bottom of.'

5. dum errat, 'wandering.'

23. pecus. Is this *_pecus, pecoris_*, or *_pecus, pecudis_*? See the note on *_pecora_*, 20, 26.

24. venerat. We say 'came,' but the Latin by the use of the pluperfect denotes that this action preceded that of *tractabat*.

55. 1. quas. See the note on *_quibus_*, 20, 1.

inter se. Compare 21, 20.

5. fore, 'would happen.'

15. aliquod. Compare 42, 12, and the note.

16. id ... erat, 'as was indeed the case.'

17. auxiliandi causa. See the note on 51, 23.

26. correptum coniecit, 'seized and threw.'

27. non ... submergerentur. See the note on 37, 7.

56. 4-6. These verses and those on p. 57 and p. 59 are quoted from Vergil's Aeneid.

6. vinclis, for _vinculis_.

8. viris. Let the quantity of the first _i_ tell you from what nominative this word comes.

11. sibi proficiscendum. See the note on _maturandum sibi_, 42, 12.

13. iam profecturo, 'as he was now about to set out.'

16. naviganti, 'to one sailing.'

25. mirabantur, 'had been wondering.' With iam dudum and similar expressions the imperfect denotes action begun some time before and still going on at the given past time. This is similar to the use of the present already commented on (see the note on _es_, 4, 1).

28. celata, plural because of the plural expression aurum et argentum.

57. 1. venti, subject of ruunt and perflant.

2. velut agmine facto, 'as if formed in column.'

3. data. _Est_ is omitted.

10. proiecissent. See the note on _accepissent_, 26, 21.

13. in terram egrediendum esse, 'that a landing must be made.'

18. quam, an adverb modifying crudeli.

19. essent, informal indirect discourse or subjunctive by attraction.

20. vellet, subjunctive of characteristic. This name is given to the subjunctive when used in relative clauses to define or restrict an indefinite or general antecedent. So here it is not 'no one was found,' but 'no one willing to undertake this task was found.'

21. deducta est, 'came.'

23. praeesset, subjunctive of purpose.

25. evenit. This verb takes the same construction as _accidit_, 30, 1.

58. 1. nihil. See the note on 37, 22.

2. morti. Compare 49, 26.

5. aliquantum itineris, 'some distance on the journey.' The two words are accusative of extent of space and partitive genitive respectively.

11. sibi, 'for them,' dative of reference.

12. foris. This is translated like foras above, but the former was originally locative and is therefore used with verbs of rest; the latter, accusative of place whither and therefore used with verbs of motion.

15. accubuerunt. See the note on 37, 6.

25. perturbatus, used as a predicate adjective, 'agitated.'

27. correpto. See the note on 38, 8.

59. 1. quid. See the note on _quis_, 30, 3.

gravius, 'serious.'

ei. The direct form of these two speeches would be: _Si quid gravius tibi acciderit, omnium salus in summo discrimine erit_; and _Neminem invitum mecum adducam; tibi licet, si mavis, in navi manere; ego ipse sine ullo praesidio rem suscipiam_. Notice that _ego_ is not used to represent _se_ of line 2, but is used for _se_ of line 4 for the sake of the contrast with _tibi_.

6. nullo. Instead of the genitive and ablative of _nemo_, _nullius_ and _nullo_ are regularly used.

7. Aliquantum itineris. See the note on 58, 5.

10. in eo ... intraret. See the note on 52, 9.

11. ei. Compare 49, 26, and 58, 2.

14. Circes, a Greek form of the genitive.

16. Num. See the note on 44, 20. Nonne (line 14) is used to introduce a question to which an affirmative answer is expected.

18. nullis. See the note on 24, 3.

22. tetigerit. See the note on 30, 20.

tu ... facias, 'see that you draw your sword and make an attack upon her.'

24. visus, 'sight,' The use of the plural is poetic.

25. tenuem ... auram. The order of the words here is poetic.

60. 1. atque, 'as.' After adjectives and adverbs denoting likeness and unlikeness, this use of atque is regular.

3. depulsa est. See the note on 4, 26.

4. sibi. See the note on 58, 11.

11. ut ... erat, 'as he had been instructed,' more literally 'as had been enjoined upon him.' An intransitive verb must be used impersonally in the passive, for it is the direct object of the active voice that becomes the subject of the passive. If the intransitive verb takes a dative in the active, this dative is kept in the passive. Notice that the corresponding English verbs are transitive, and that the dative may therefore be rendered as the object in the active construction and as the subject in the passive.

13. sensisset. See the note on vidissent, 36, 15.

14. sibi vitam adimeret, 'take her life.' The dative of reference is thus used after some compound verbs to name the person from whom a thing is taken. This construction is sometimes called the dative of separation.

15. timore perterritam. See the note on 14, 11.

20. ei pedes, 'his feet.' See the note on 44, 10.

21. imperasset, contracted from imperavisset.

22. in atrium. See the note on 7, 3.

26. sunt, goes with reducti.

29. reliquis Graecis, indirect object of diceret.

30. Circaeam. Notice that this use of the adjective instead of the genitive often cannot be imitated in the English rendering, but must be translated by the possessive case or a prepositional phrase.

61. 8. ei persuasum sit, 'he was persuaded.' See the note on 60, 11. The clause ut ... maneret is the subject of persuasum sit; if the latter were active, the clause would be its object. For the tense of persuasum sit see the note on 19, 22.

10. consumpserat. See the note on 14, 3.

patriae, objective genitive, to be rendered, as often, with 'for.'

15. usui. See the note on 34, 20.

23. antequam perveniret. We say 'before he could come.' See the note on possent, 27, 20.

24. hoc loco. See the note on 24, 2.

longum est. We say ' _would_ be tedious' or ' _would_ take too long.'

VOCABULARY

ABBREVIATIONS

abl. = ablative.
acc. = accusative.
act. = active.
adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
comp. = comparative.
conj. = conjunction.
dat. = dative.
dem. = demonstrative.
f. = feminine.
freq. = frequentative.
gen. = genitive.
ger. = gerundive.
impers. = impersonal.
indecl. = indeclinable.
indef. = indefinite.
infin. = infinitive.
interrog. = interrogative.
loc. = locative.
m. = masculine.
n. = neuter.
part. = participle.
pass. = passive.
perf. = perfect.
pers. = personal.
plur. = plural.
prep. = preposition.
pron. = pronoun or pronominal.
rel. = relative.
sing. = singular.
superl. = superlative.

The hyphen in initial words indicates the composition of the words.

A

a or ab (the former never used before words beginning with a vowel or _h_), prep. with abl., _away from, from; of; by_.
abditus, -a, -um [part of abdo], _hidden, concealed_.
ab-do, -dere, -didi, -ditus, _put away, hide_.
ab-duco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductus, _lead_ or _take away_.

ab-eo, -ire, -ii, -iturus, _go away, depart_.
abicio, -icere, -ieci, -iectus [ab + iacio], _throw away_.
abripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptus [ab + rapio], _snatch away, carry off_.
abscido, -cidere, -cidi, -ciscus [abs = ab + caedo], _cut away_ or _off_.
ab-scindo, -scindere, -scidi, -scissus, _tear away_ or _off_.
ab-sum, abesse, afui, afuturus, _be away, be absent, be distant; be wanting_.
ab-sumo, -sumere, -sumpsi, -sumptus, _take away, consume, destroy_.
Absyrtus, -i, m., _Absyrtus_.
ac, see atque.
Acastus, -i, m., _Acastus_.
accendo, -cendere, -cendi, -census, _kindle, light_.
accido, -cidere, -cidi [ad + cado], _fall to_ or _upon; befall, happen_.
accipio, -cipere, -cepi, -ceptus [ad + capio], _take to oneself, receive, accept; hear; suffer_.
accumbo, -cumbere, -cubui, -cubitus, _lie down_ (at table).
accurro, -currere, -curri, -cursus [ad + curro], _run to, come up_.
acer, acris, acre, _sharp, shrill_.
acies, -ei, f., _line of battle_.
Acrisius, -i, m., _Acrisius_.
acriter [acer], adv., _sharply, fiercely_.
ad, prep. with acc., _to, toward; at, near; for_.
ad-amo, -amare, -amavi, -amatus, _feel love for, fall in love with_.
ad-duco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductus, _lead to, bring, take; induce, influence_.
ad-eo, -ire, -ii, -itus, _go to, approach_.
ad-fero, adferre, attuli, adlatus, _bear to, bring_.
adficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectus [ad + facio], _do to, move, affect; visit, afflict_.
ad-fligo, -fligere, -flixi, -flictus, _dash to, shatter_.
adhibeo, -hibere, -hibui, -hibitus [ad + habeo], _hold to, employ, show_.
ad-huc, adv., _to this point, up to this time, yet, still_.
adicio, -icere, -ieci, -iectus [ad + iacio], _throw to, throw, hurl_.
adimo, -imere, -emi, -emptus [ad + emo], _take to oneself, take away_.
aditus, -us [adeo], m., _approach, entrance_.
ad-iungo, -iungere, -iunxi, -iunctus, _join to, join_.
ad-ligo, -ligare, -ligavi, -ligatus, _bind to, bind_.
Admeta, -ae, f., _Admeta_.
ad-miror, -mirari, -miratus, _wonder at, admire_.
ad-mitto, -mittere, -misi, -missus, _send to, admit; allow_.
ad-sto, -stare, -stiti, _stand at_ or _near_.
adulescens, -entis, m., _youth, young man_.
adulescentia, -ae [adulescens], f., _youth_.
ad-uro, -urere, -ussi, -ustus, _set fire to, burn, scorch, sear_.
ad-venio, -venire, -veni, -ventus, _come to_ or _toward, approach, arrive_.
adventus, -us [advenio], m., _approach, arrival_.
Aeacus, -i, m., _Aeacus_.
aedifico, -are, -avi, -atus [aedis + facio], _make a building, build_.
aedis, -is, f., sing. _temple_, plur. _house_.
Aeetes, -ae, m., _Aeetes_.
aegre [aeger, _sick_], adv., _ill, with difficulty_.
Aegyptii, -orum, m. pl., _Egyptians_.

aeneus, -a, -um [aes], _of copper_ or _bronze_.
Aeolia, -ae [Aeolus], f., _Aeolia_.
Aeolus, -i, m., _Aeolus_.
aer, aeris, m., _air_.
aes, aeris, n., _copper, bronze_.
Aeson, -onis, m., _Aeson_.
aestas, -tatis, f., _summer_.
aetas, -tatis, f., _age_.
Aethiopes, -um, m. plur., _Ethiopians_.
Aetna, -ae, f., _Etna_.
ager, agri, m., _field, land_.
agmen, -minis [ago], n., _band, column_.
agnosco, -gnoscere, -gnovi, -gnitus [ad + (g)nosco, _come to know],
recognize_.
ago, agere, egi, actus, _drive; do; pass, lead_; gratias agere, see
gratia.
ala, -ae, f., _wing_.
albus, -a, -um, _white_.
Alcmena, -ae, f., _Alcmena_.
alienus, -a, -um [alius], _belonging to another, out of place_.
ali-quando, adv., _at some time or other; finally, at length_.
ali-quantum, -quanti, n., _somewhat_.
ali-qui, -qua, -quod, indef. pron. adj., _some, any_.
ali-quis, -quid, indef. pron., _someone, any one, something, anything,
some, any_.
aliter [alius], adv., _in another way, otherwise, differently_.
alius, -a, -ud, _another, other_; alii ... alii, _some ... others_.
alo, -ere, -ui, -tus, _nourish_.
Alpes, -ium, f. plur., _Alps_.
alter, -era, -erum, _one_ or _the other_ (of two); _another, second_.
altus, -a, -um [part, of alo], _high, deep_; altum, -i, n., _the deep_.
Amazones, -um, f. plur., _Amazons_.
amentia, -ae [a + mens, _mind_], f., _madness_.
amicus, -i, m., _friend_.
a-mitto, -mittere, -misi, -missus, _send away, lose_.
amo, -are, -avi, -atus, _love_.
amor, -oris [amo], m., _love_.
a-moveo, -movere, -movi, -motus, _move away_.
amphora, -ae, f., _jar, bottle_.
an, conj., _or_ (in questions).
ancora, -ae, f., _anchor_; in ancoris, _at anchor_.
Andromeda, -ae, f., _Andromeda_.
anguis, -is, m. and f., _serpent, snake_.
anima, -ae, f., _breath, soul, life_.
animadverto, -vertere, -verti, -versus [animus + ad-vertō], _turn the
mind to, observe_.
animus, -i, m., _mind; heart; spirit, courage_.
annus, -i, m., _year_.
ante, prep, with acc. and adv., _before_.
antea [ante], adv., _before_.
antecello, -cellere, _surpass, excel_.
ante-quam, conj., _before than, sooner than, before_.
antiquus, -a, -um, _ancient_.

antrum, -i, n., _cave_.
anxius, -a, -um, _anxious_.
aper, apri, m., _wild boar_.
aperio, -ire, -ui, -tus, _open_.
apertus, -a, -um [part, of aperio], _open_.
Apollo, -inis, m., _Apollo_.
appello, -pellare, -pellavi, -pellatus, _call, name_.
appello, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus [ad + pello], _drive to, bring to_;
with or without navem, _put in_.
appeto, -petere, -petivi, -petitus [ad + peto], _draw near_.
appono, -ponere, -posui, -positus [ad + pono], _put to_ or _near, set
before, serve_.
appropinquo, -propinquare, -propinquavi, -propinquatus [ad + propinquo],
approach to, approach.
apud, prep, with acc., _among, with_.
aqua, -ae, f., _water_.
ara, -ae, f., _altar_.
arbitror, -ari, -atus, _consider, think, judge_.
arbor, -oris, f., _tree_.
arca, -ae, f., _chest, box, ark_.
Arcadia, -ae, f., _Arcadia_.
arcesso, -ere, -ivi, -itus, _call, summon, fetch_.
arcus, -us, m., _bow_.
ardeo, ardere, arsi, arsus, _be on fire, burn_.
argentum, -i, n., _silver_.
Argo, Argus, f., _the Argo_.
Argolicus, -a, -um, _of Argolis_ (the district of Greece in which Tiryns
was situated), _Argolic_.
Argonautae, -arum [Argo + nauta], m. plur., _Argonauts_.
Argus, -i, m., _Argus_.
aries, -etis, m., _ram_.
arma, -orum, n. plur., _arms, weapons_.
armatus, -a, -um [part, of armo], _armed_.
armo, -are, -avi, -atus [arma], _arm, equip_.
aro, -are, -avi, -atus, _plow_.
ars, artis, f., _art_.
ascendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensus [ad + scando], _climb to, ascend,
mount_.
aspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectus [ad + specio], _look at_ or _on,
behold_.
at, conj., _but_.
Athenae, -arum, f. plur., _Athens_.
Atlas, -antis, m., _Atlas_.
atque or ac (the latter never used before words beginning with a vowel
or _h_), conj., _and_; after words of comparison, _as, than_.
atrium, -i, n., _hall_.
attingo, -tingere, -tigi, -tactus [ad + tango], _touch at_.
audacia, -ae [audax, _bold_], f., _boldness, audacity_.
audeo, audere, ausus sum, _dare_.
audio, -ire, -ivi, -itus, _hear; listen_ or _attend to_.
aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatu [ab + fero], _bear away, carry off_.
aufugio, -fugere, -fugi [ab + fugio], _flee_ or _run away_.
Augeas, -ae, m., _Augeas_.

aura, -ae, f., _air, breeze_.
aureus, -a, -um [aurum], _of gold, golden_.
auris, -is, f., _ear_.
aurum, -i, n., _gold_.
aut, conj., _or_; aut ... aut, _either ... or_.
autem, conj., _moreover; but, however; now_.
auxilior, -ari, -atus [auxilium], _help_.
auxilium, -i, n., _help, aid_.
a-veho, -vehere, -vexi, -vectus, _carry away_.
avis, -is, f., _bird_.
a-volo, -volare, -volavi, -volaturus, _fly away_.
avus, -i, m., _grandfather_.

B

baculum, -i, n., _stick, wand_.
balteus, -i, m., _belt, girdle_.
barbarus, -a, -um, _barbarian_.
beatus, -a, -um, _happy, blessed_.
bellicosus, -a, -um [bellum], _war-like_.
bellum, -i, n., _war_.
belua, -ae, f., _beast, monster_.
bene [bonus], adv., _well; successfully_.
beneficium, -i [bene + facio], n., _well-doing, kindness, service,
benefit_.
benigne [benignus, _kind_], adv., _kindly_.
benignitas, -tatis [benignus, _kind_], f., _kindness_.
bibō, bibere, bibi, _drink_.
biceps, -cipitis [bi- + caput], adj., _two-headed_.
bonus, -a, -um, _good_.
bos, bovis, gen. plur. boum, dat. and abl. plur. bobus, m. and f., _ox,
bull, cow_.
bracchium, -i, n., _arm_.
brevis, -e, _short_.
Busiris, -idis, m., _Busiris_.

C

Cacus, -i, m., _Cacus_.
cadaver, -eris, n., _dead body, corpse, carcass_.
cado, cadere, cecidi, casurus, _fall_.
caecus, -a, -um, _blind_.
caedes, -is [caedo, _cut_], f., _cutting down, killing, slaughter_.
caelum, -i, n., _heaven, sky_.
Calais, -is, m., _Calais_.
calamitas, -tatis, f., _misfortune, calamity, disaster_.
calceus, -i, m., _shoe_.
calefacio, -facere, -feci, -factus [caleo, _be hot_ + facio], _make hot_.
calor, -oris [caleo, _be hot_], m., _heat_.
campus, -i, m., _plain, field_.
cancer, cancri, m., _crab_.
canis, -is, m. and f., _dog_.
canto, -are, -avi, -atus [freq. of cano, _sing_], _sing_.

cantus, -us [cano, _sing_], m., _singing, song_.
capio, capere, cepi, captus, _take, catch, seize; receive, suffer;
adopt_.
captiveus, -a, -um [capio], _captive_.
caput, capitis, n., _head_.
carcer, -eris, m., _prison_.
carmen, -minis [cano, _sing_], n., _song, charm_.
caro, carnis, f., _flesh_.
carpo, -ere, -si, -tus, _pluck_.
Castor, -oris, m., _Castor_.
castra, -orum, n. plur., _camp_.
casu [abl. of casus], adv., _by chance, accidentally_.
casus, -us [cado], m., _fall; chance, accident_.
catena, -ae, f., _chain_.
cauda, -ae, f., _tail_.
causa, -ae, f., _cause, reason_; abl. causa, _for the sake of_.
caveo, cavere, cavi, cautus, _beware, take care; be on one's guard
against, beware of_.
celeber, celebris, celebre, _frequented; renowned, celebrated_.
celeritas, -tatis [celer, _swift_], f., _swiftness, quickness, speed_.
celeriter [celer, _swift_], adv., _swiftly, quickly_.
celo, -are, -avi, -atus, _hide, conceal_.
cena, -ae, f., _dinner_.
cenaculum, -i [cena], n., _dining-room_.
Cenaeum, -i, n., _Cenaeum_ (a promontory of Euboea).
ceno, -are, -avi, -atus [cena], _dine_.
censeo, censere, censui, census, _think, believe, consider_.
centaurus, -i, m., _centaur_.
centum, indecl. adj., _one hundred_.
Cepheus, -i, m., _Cepheus_.
Cerberus, -i, m., _Cerberus_.
Ceres, Cereris, f., _Ceres_.
cerno, cernere, crevi, certus or cretus, _discern, perceive, make out_.
certamen, -minis [certo, _strive_], n., _struggle, contest_.
certo [abl. of certus], adv., _with certainty, for certain, certainly_.
certus, -a, -um [part. of cerno], _determined, fixed, certain_; certiore
facere, _to make more certain, inform_.
cervus, -i, m., _stag_.
ceteri, -ae, -a, plur. adj., _the other, the remaining, the rest of_.
Charon, -ontis, m., _Charon_.
cibus, -i, m., _food_.
cingo, cingere, cinxi, cinctus, _surround, gird_.
Circe, -es, f., _Circe_.
Circaeus, -a, -um [Circe], _of Circe_.
circiter, prep. with acc. and adv., _about_.
circum, prep. with acc., _around_.
circum-do, -dare, -dedi, -datus, _put around, surround_.
circum-sto, -stare, -steti, _stand around_.
citerior, -ius [comp. from citra, _on this side of_], adj., _on this
side, hither_.
cithara, -ae, f., _cithara, lute, lyre_.
citharoedus, -i [cithara], m., _citharoedus_ (one who sings to the
accompaniment of the cithara).

civis, -is, m. and f., _citizen, fellow-citizen, subject_.
civitas, -tatis [civis], f., _state_.
clamito, -are, -avi, -atus [freq. of clamo, _call out_], _call out_.
clamor, -oris [clamo, _call out_], m., _shout, cry_.
clava, -ae, f., _club_.
clementia, -ae [clemens, _merciful_], f., _mercy, kindness_.
coepi, coepisse, coeptus (used in tenses of completed action), _have begun, began_.
cogito, -are, -avi, -atus, _consider, think over_.
cognosco, -gnoscere, -gnovi, -gnitus [com- + (g)nosco, _come to know_], _find out, learn_; in tenses of completed action, _have found out, know_.
cogo, cogere, coegi, coactus [co- + ago], _drive together, collect; compel_.
co-hortor, -hortari, -hortatus, _encourage, exhort_.
Colchi, -orum, m. plur., _Colchians_.
Colchis, -idis, f., _Colchis_.
collum, -i, n., _neck_.
colo, colere, colui, cultus, _till, cultivate; inhabit; worship_.
color, -oris, m., _color_.
columba, -ae, f., _pigeon, dove_.
columna, -ae, f., _column, pillar_.
comes, -itis [com- + eo], m. and f., _companion_.
commeatus, -us, m., _supplies, provisions_.
com-mitto, -mittere, -misi, -missus, _send together; commit, intrust; expose_; proelium committere, _to join battle_.
com-moror, -morari, -moratus, _tarry, linger, delay, stay_.
com-moveo, -movere, -movi, -motus, _move, rouse; disturb_.
com-mutatio, -tionis, f., _change_.
com-paro, -parare, -paravi, -paratus, _prepare, collect_.
com-pello, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus, _drive together, drive_.
complector, -plecti, -plexus, _embrace_.
com-pleo, -plere, -plevi, -pletus, _fill full, fill up_.
com-plures, -plura, plur. adj., _several, many_.
com-porto, -portare, -portavi, -portatus, _carry_ or _bring together, collect_.
com-prehendo, -prehendere, -prehendi, -prehensus, _seize, catch_.
comprimo, -primere, -pressi, -pressus [com- + premo], _press together, squeeze, compress_.
conatus, -us [conor], m., _attempt, effort_.
con-cedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessus, _grant, yield_.
con-curro, -currere, -curri, -cursus, _run, rush_, or _dash together_.
con-do, -dere, -didi, -ditus, _put together, found; store away_.
con-fero, conferre, contuli, conlatus, _bring together; grant, confer_; se conferre, _to betake oneself, make one's way_.
conficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectus [com- + facio], _make_ or _do completely, complete, finish, accomplish, make; wear out_.
con-firmo, -firmare, -firmavi, -firmatus, _strengthen, establish; declare, assert_.
con-fligo, -fligere, -flixi, -flictus, _dash together_.
conicio, -icere, -ieci, -iectus [com- + iacio], _throw together; throw, cast, hurl_.
con-iungo, -iungere, -iunxi, -iunctus, _join together, join_.

coniunx, coniugis [coniungo], m. and f., _spouse, husband, wife_.
conligo, -ligere, -legi, -lectus [com- + lego], _gather together, collect_.
con-loco, -locare, -locavi, -locatus, _place together, put, place_.
conloquium, -i [conloquor, _talk together_], n., _conversation_.
conor, -ari, -atus, _try, attempt_.
conscendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensus [com- + scando, _climb_],
climb; navem conscendere, _to climb the ship, go on board, embark_.
consensus, -us [consentio, _agree_], m., _agreement, consent_.
con-sequor, -sequi, -secutus, _follow up, follow; overtake_.
con-servo, -servare, -servavi, -servatus, _preserve, keep_.
con-sido, -sidere, -sedi, -sessus, _sit down_.
consilium, -i [consulo], n., _advice; plan, design, purpose; prudence_.
con-sisto, -sistere, -stiti, -stitus, _station oneself, take one's stand;
consist_.
conspicuum, -us [conspicio], m., _sight_.
conspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectus [com- + specio, _look_], _behold,
perceive, see_.
constituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutus [com- + statuo], _set together_
or _up; appoint; determine_.
con-sto, -stare, -stiti, -staturus, _stand together, agree; consist_.
constat, _it is agreed, is well known_.
con-suesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suetus, _become accustomed_; in tenses of
completed action, _have become accustomed, be accustomed_ or _wont_.
consulo, -ere, -ui, -tus, _consult_.
con-sumo, -sumere, -sumpsi, -sumptus, _take completely, use up, consume,
spend_.
con-tego, -tegere, -texi, -tectus, _cover_.
con-tendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tentus, _stretch, hasten_.
continens, -entis [contineo], f., _'mainland, continent_.
contineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentus [com- + teneo], _hold together, keep
within, shut up in; bound_.
continuum, -a, -um [contineo], _continuous, successive_.
contra, prep, with acc., _against, contrary to_.
controversia, -ae, f., _quarrel, dispute, debate_.
con-venio, -venire, -veni, -ventus, _come together, assemble_.
con-verto, -vertere, -verti, -versus, _turn round, turn, change_; in
fugam convertere, _to put to flight_.
con-voco, -vocare, -vocavi, -vocatus, _call together, summon, assemble_.
co-orior, -oriri, -ortus, _arise_.
copia, -ae, f., _supply, abundance_; plur., _forces, troops_.
Corinthus, -i, m., _Corinth_.
corium, -i, n., _hide, leather_.
cornu, -us, n., _horn_.
corpus, corporis, n., _body_.
corripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptus [com- + rapio], _seize, snatch,
snatch up_.
cottidie, adv., _daily, every day_.
credibilis, -e [credo], _credible_.
credo, -dere, -didi, -ditus, _believe_.
creo, -are, -avi, -atus, _elect, appoint_.
Creon, -ontis, m., _Creon_.
crepitus, -us [crepo, _rattle_], m., _rattle, clatter_.

crepundia, -orum [crepo, _rattle_], n. plur., _rattle_.
Creta, -ae, f., _Crete_.
cruciatu, -us [crucio, _torture_], m., _torture_.
crudelis, -e, _cruel_.
crus, cruris, n., _leg_.
cubiculum, -i [cubo], n., _bedroom_.
cubo, -are, -ui, _lie down, lie, recline_.
culter, cultri, m., _knife_.
cum, prep, with abl., _with_.
cum, conj., _when, while, after; since; although_.
cunae, -arum, f. plur., _cradle_.
cupiditas, -tatis [cupidus], f., _desire, longing, eagerness_.
cupidus, -a, -um [cupio], _desirous, eager_.
cupio, -ere, -ivi, -itus, _desire, long for, wish_.
cur, adv., _why_.
curro, currere, cucurri, cursus, run.
cursus, -us, m., _chariot_.
cursus, -us [curro], m., _running_, _course_.
custodio, -ire, -ivi, -itus [custos, _guard], guard_.
Cyclops, -is, m., _Cyclops_.
Cyzicus, -i, f., _Cyzicus_.

D

damnum, -i, n., _harm, injury_.
Danae, -es, f., _Danae_.
de, prep, with abl., _down from_, _from, out of; about, concerning_,
of.
debeo, -ere, -ui, -itus [de+ habeo], _owe_; with infin., _ought_.
debitus, -a, -um [part, of debeo], _owed, due_.
de-cedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessus, _go away, depart_.
decem, indecl. adj., _ten_.
decido, -cidere, -cidi [de + cado], _fall down_.
decimus, -a, -um [decem], _tenth_.
decipio, -cipere, -cepi, -ceptus [de + capio], _catch, deceive_.
decoro, -are, -avi, -atus [decus, _adornment], adorn, distinguish_.
de-curro, -currere, -cucurri, -cursus, _run down_.
de-decus, -decoris, n., _dishonor_, _disgrace_.
de-do, -dere, -didi, -ditus, _give_ _away_ or _up_.
de-duco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductus, _lead down_ or _away, bring_; navem
deducere, _to draw down_ or _launch a ship_.
de-fendo, -fendere, -fendi, -fensus, _ward off; defend_.
de-fero, -ferre, -tuli, -latus, _bear_ or _carry away_ or _off_.
de-fessus, -a, -um, _worn out_, _exhausted_.
deficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectus [de + facio], _fail_.
Deianira, -ae, f., _Dejanira_.
deicio, -icere, -ieci, -iectus [de + iacio], _throw down, cast, drive out
of one's course_.
deinde, adv., _then, next_.
de-labor, -labi, -lapsus, _slip_ or _fall down_.
deligo, -ligere, -legi, -lectus [de + lego], _choose out, choose,
select_.
Delphi, -orum, m. plur., _Delphi_.

Delphicus, -a, -um [Delphi], _of Delphi, Delphic, Delphian_.
demissus, -a, -um [part. of demitto], _downcast, dejected_.
de-mitto, -mittere, -misi, -missus, _send down, let fall_; animos
demittere, _to lose courage_.
de-monstro, -monstrare, -monstravi, -monstratus, _point out, show; make
known_.
demum, adv., _at last_.
denique, adv., _lastly, finally_.
dens, dentis, m., _tooth_.
densus, -a, -um, _thick_.
de-pello, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus, _drive off_ or _away, drive_.
de-ploro, -plorare, -ploravi, -ploratus, _lament_.
de-pono, -ponere, -posui, -positus, _put down, deposit; lay aside, give
up_; e memoria deponere, _to forget_.
deripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptus [de + rapio], _snatch away, tear off,
pull down_.
descendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensus [de + scando], _climb down,
descend_.
de-sero, -serere, -serui, -sertus, _desert_.
desertus, -a, -um [part. of desero], _deserted_.
desiderium, -i [desidero, _desire], n., _desire, longing_.
desilio, -silire, -silui, -sultus [de + salio], _leap down_.
de-sisto, -sistere, -stiti, -stitus, _set down; leave off, desist, cease,
stop_.
de-spero, -sperare, -speravi, -speratus, _despair_.
de-super, adv., _down from above_.
de-terreo, -terrere, -terrui, -territus, _frighten off, deter_.
de-traho, -trahere, -traxi, -tractus, _draw_ or _pull off_.
deus, -i, m., _god_.
de-verto, -vertere, -verti, _turn away_ or _aside_.
de-voro, -vorare, -voravi, -voratus, _swallow down, swallow, devour_.
dexter, -tra, -trum, _right_.
dextra, -ae [dexter], f., _right hand_ (manus understood).
Diana, -ae, f., _Diana_.
dico, dicere, dixi, dictus, _say, speak_; diem dicere, _to appoint_ or
set a day.
dies, -ei, m. and f., _day_.
difficilis, -e [dis- + facilis], _not easy, difficult_.
difficultas, -tatis [difficilis], f., _difficulty_.
diffundo, -fundere, -fudi, -fusus [dis- + fundo], _pour forth, spread_ or
shed abroad, diffuse.
diligenter [diligens, _careful], adv., _carefully, diligently_.
diligentia, -ae [diligens, _careful], f., _care, diligence, industry_.
di-lucesco, -lucescere, -luxi, _grow light, dawn_.
dilucide [dilucidus, _distinct], adv., _distinctly, plainly_.
di-mitto, -mittere, -misi, -missus, _send different ways, send forth_ or
away, despatch; let slip, lose.
Diomedes, -is, m., _Diomedes_.
dirus, -a, -um, _dreadful_.
dis-cedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessus, _go apart, withdraw, depart_.
disco, discere, didici, _learn_.
discrimen, -criminis, n., _crisis, peril, danger_.
discus, -i, m., _discus, quoit_.

disicio, -icere, -ieci, -iectus [dis- + iacio], _throw apart, scatter_.
 diu, adv., _for a long time, a long time_ or _while, long_; comp.
 diutius, _longer_.
 di-vello, -vellere, -velli, -vulsus, _tear apart, rend asunder, tear in
 pieces_.
 diversus, -a, -um [part. of diverto], _turned different ways, opposite,
 contrary, different_.
 divido, -videre, -visi, -visus, _divide, separate_.
 do, dare, dedi, datus, _give_.
 doceo, -ere, -ui, -tus, _teach, explain_.
 dolor, -oris [doleo, _be in pain_], m., _pain, grief; anger_.
 dolus, -i, m., _trick, craft_.
 domina, -ae, f., _mistress_.
 domus, -us, f., _house, home_.
 donum, -i [do], n., _gift_.
 dormio, -ire, -ivi, _sleep_.
 draco, -onis, m., _dragon, serpent_.
 dubito, -are, -avi, -atus [dubius], _doubt, hesitate_.
 dubius, -a, -um, _doubtful, uncertain_.
 duco, ducere, duxi, ductus [dux], _lead; make, dig_; with or without in
 matrimonium, _marry_.
 dudum, adv., _formerly, of old_; iam dudum, _this long time_.
 dulcedo, -inis [dulcis], f., _sweetness_.
 dulcis, -e, _sweet_.
 dum, conj., _while, as; as long as; until_.
 duo, -ae, -o, plur. adj., _two_.
 duodecim [duo + decem], indecl. adj., _twelve_.
 duo-de-viginti, indecl. adj., _eighteen_.
 dux, ducis, m. and f., _leader, commander_.

E

e, see ex.
 ebrius, -a, -um, _drunk_.
 e-dico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictus, _declare, proclaim, appoint_.
 e-do, -dere, -didi, -ditus, _put forth, give out, utter_.
 e-duco, -ducere, -dux, -ductus, _lead out, draw_.
 effervesco, -fervescere, -ferbui [ex + fervesco], _boil up_ or _over,
 boil_.
 efficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectus [ex + facio], _make_ or _work out,
 accomplish, effect_.
 efflo, -flare, -flavi, -flatus [ex + flo], _breathe out_.
 effugio, -fugere, -fugi [ex + fugio], _flee out_ or _away, escape_.
 effundo, -fundere, -fudi, -fusus [ex + fundo], _pour out_.
 ego, mei, pers. pron., _I_.
 egredior, -gredi, -gressus [e + gradior], _go out_ or _forth, go ashore,
 disembark_.
 egregie [egregius, _excellent_], adv., _excellently, splendidly,
 admirably_.
 Elis, -idis, f., _Elis_.
 Elysium, -a, -um, _Elysian_.
 e-mitto, -mittere, -misi, -missus, _send out_ or _forth_.
 enim, conj., _for_.

e-nuntio, -nuntiare, -nuntiavi, -nuntiatus, _speak out, announce, make known_.
eo, ire, ii, itus, _go_.
eo [is], adv., _to that place, thither_.
equus, -i, m., _horse_.
erectus, -a, -um [part, of erigo], _upright, erect_.
erga, prep, with acc., _toward, for_.
Erginus, -i, m., _Erginus_.
Eridanus, -i, m., _Eridanus_.
erigo, -rigere, -rexi, -rectus [e + rego], _raise_ or _set up, raise, lift; cheer, encourage_.
eripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptus [e + rapio], _snatch out_ or _away, rescue_.
erro, -are, -avi, -atus, _wander, stray; be mistaken_.
erudio, -rudire, -rudivi, -ruditus, _instruct_.
Erymanthus, -a, -um, _of Erymanthus, Erymanthian_.
Erythia, -ae, f., _Erythia_.
et, conj., _and_; et ... et, _both ... and_.
etiam [et + iam], adv., _and now, also, too, even_.
et-si, conj., _even if, although_.
Eunomus, -i, m., _Eunomus_.
Europa, -ae, f., _Europe_.
Eurylochus, -i, m., _Eurylochus_.
Eurystheus, -i, m., _Eurystheus_.
Eurytion, -onis, m., _Eurytion_.
Eurytus, -i, m., _Eurytus_.
e-vado, -vadere, -vasi, -vasus, _go forth, get away, escape_.
e-vanesco, -vanescere, -vanui, _vanish away_.
e-venio, -venire, -veni, -ventus, _come out; turn out, happen, befall_.
e-voco, -vocare, -vocavi, -vocatus, _call out, challenge_.
e-vomo, -vomere, -vomui, -vomitus, _vomit forth_.
ex or e (the latter never used before words beginning with a vowel or _h_), prep. with abl., _out of, from; of_.
ex-animus, -animare, -animavi, -animatus, _put out of breath, fatigue, tire, exhaust; stupefy; kill_.
ex-ardesco, -ardescere, -arsus, -arsus, _blaze out, be inflamed, rage_.
ex-cedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessus, _go out_ or _forth, depart_.
excipio, -cipere, -cepi, -ceptus [ex + capio], _take out_ or _up, receive, welcome, entertain_.
ex-cito, -citare, -citavi, -citatus, _call out, arouse_.
ex-clamo, -clamare, -clamavi, -clamatus, _cry out, exclaim_.
excludo, -cludere, -clusi, -clusus [ex + claudo], _shut out, hinder, prevent_.
ex-cogito, -cogitare, -cogitavi, -cogitatus, _think out, contrive, devise, invent_.
ex-crucio, -cruciare, -cruciavi, cruciatus, _torture_.
ex-eo, -ire, -ii, -itus, _go out_.
exerceo, -ercere, -ercui, -ercitus, _exercise_.
exercitatio, -onis [exerceo], f., _exercise_.
exercitus, -us, m., _army_.
ex-haurio, -haurire, -hausi, -haustus, _drink up_ or _off, drain_.
existimo, -istimare, -istimavi, -istimatus [ex + aestimo, _value],

consider, believe, think_.
ex-orior, -oriri, -ortus, _arise from, spring up, rise_.
ex-pello, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus, _drive out, expel_.
ex-pio, -piare, -piavi, -piatus, _expiate_.
explorator, -oris [exploro], m., _explorer, scout, spy_.
ex-ploro, -plorare, -ploravi, -ploratus, _search out, explore_.
ex-pono, -ponere, -posui, -positus, _put out, set forth; put on shore,
land; explain_.
exprimo, -primere, -pressi, -pressus [ex + premo], _press out_.
exsilio, -silire, -silui [ex + salio], _leap out_ or _forth_.
exsilium, -i [exsul, _exile_], n., _exile_.
ex-specto, -spectare, -spectavi, -spectatus, _look out for, wait for,
await, expect; wait_.
ex-spiro, -spirare, -spiravi, -spiratus, _breathe out_.
ex-struo, -struere, -struxi, -structus, _pile_ or _heap up, build,
erect_.
extemplo, adv., _immediately, straightway, at once_.
ex-traho, -trahere, -traxi, -tractus, _draw_ or _drag out, release,
rescue_.
extremus, -a, -um, _last, extreme, furthest_.
exuo, -uere, -ui, -utus, _put_ or _take off_.

F

faber, fabri, m., _smith_.
fabricor, -ari, -atus [faber], _make, fashion_.
fabula, -ae [for, _speak_], f., _story_.
facile [facilis, _easy_], adv., _easily_.
facinus, facinoris [facio], n., _deed, crime_.
facio, facere, feci, factus, _make, do_; iter facere, see iter.
facultas, -tatis [facilis, _easy_], f., _possibility, opportunity,
chance, means_.
fallo, fallere, fefelli, falsus, _deceive_.
falsus, -a, -um [part. of fallo], _feigned, pretended, false_.
falx, falcis, f., _sickle; curved sword, falchion_.
fama, -ae [for, _speak_], f., _report, rumor_.
fames, -is, abl. fame, f., _hunger_.
far, farris, n., _grain; meal_.
fatum, -i [part. of for, _speak_], n., _destiny, fate_.
fauces, -ium, f. plur., _throat_.
fax, facis, f., _torch, firebrand_.
feliciter [felix, _happy_], adv., _happily, fortunately, successfully_.
femina, -ae, f., _woman_.
fera, -ae [ferus, _wild_], f., _wild animal, beast_.
fere, adv., _nearly, about, almost, for the most part_.
fero, ferre, tuli, latus, _bear, bring_.
ferox, -ocis [ferus, _wild_], adj., _fierce, savage_.
ferreus, -a, -um [ferrum, _iron_], _of iron, iron_.
ferveo, -ere, _boil; glow, burn_.
fessus, -a, -um, _exhausted, worn out, weary_.
figura, -ae, f., _form, shape, figure_.
filia, -ae, f., _daughter_.
filius, -i, m., _son_.

finis, -is, m., _end, boundary; _ plur., _borders, territory, country_.
finitimus, -a, -um [finis], _neighboring, adjoining_.
fio, fieri, factus sum, _be done_ or _made, become, happen_.
flamma, -ae, f., _flame_.
flumen, -inis [fluo, _flow_], n., _river_.
fons, fontis, m., _fountain, spring_.
foras [foris], adv., _out of doors, forth, out_.
foris [foris], adv., _out of doors, without_.
foris, -is, f., _door_.
forma, -ae, f., _form, appearance; beauty_.
formosus, -a, -um [forma], _beautiful_.
forte [fors, _chance_], adv., _by chance, accidentally_.
fortis, -e, _brave_.
fortiter [fortis], adv., _bravely_.
fortuna, -ae [fors, _chance_], f., _fortune_.
fossa, -ae [part. of fodio, _dig_], f., _ditch, trench_.
frango, frangere, fregi, fractus, _break; dash to pieces, wreck_.
frater, fratris, m., _brother_.
fraus, fraudis, f., _deception, fraud_.
fremitus, -us [fremo, _roar_], m., _roaring, roar_.
freno, -are, -avi, -atus [frenum, _bridle_], _bridle, restrain_.
fretum, -i, n., _strait_.
frons, frontis, f., _forehead_.
fructus, -us [fruor, _enjoy_], m., _enjoyment; fruit_.
frumentor, -ari, -atus [frumentum], _fetch grain, forage_.
frumentum, -i [fruor, _enjoy_], n., _grain_.
frustra, adv., _in vain_.
fuga, -ae, f., _flight_.
fugio, fugere, fugi, fugiturus [fuga], _flee, run away_.
fumus, -i, m., _smoke_.
furor, -oris [furo, _rage_], m., _rage, fury, frenzy, madness_.
furtum, -i [fur, _thief_], n., _theft_.

G

galea, -ae, f., _helmet_.
Gallia, -ae, f., _Gaul_.
gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus, _be glad, rejoice_.
gaudium, -i [gaudeo], n., _gladness, joy_.
gens, gentis, f., _race, nation_.
genus, generis, n., _kind, nature_.
gero, gerere, gessi, gestus, _carry, wear; carry on, do_.
Geryon, -onis, m., _Geryon_.
gigno, gignere, genui, genitus, _produce, bring forth_.
gladius, -i, m., _sword_.
Glauce, -es, f., _Glauce_.
gloria, -ae, f., _glory_.
Gorgo, -onis, f., _Gorgon_.
Graeae, -arum, f. plur., _the Graeae_.
Graecia, -ae [Graecus], f., _Greece_.
Graecus, -a, -um, _Greek_.
gratia, -ae [gratus], f., _favor; gratitude, thanks_; plur., _thanks_;

gratias agere, _to give thanks, thank_; gratiam referre, _to return
a favor, show gratitude, requite_.
gratus, -a, -um, _pleasing, grateful_.
gravis, -e, _heavy; severe, grievous, serious_.
graviter [gravis], adv., _severely, seriously_.
gubernare, -are, -avi, -atus, _steer_.
gusto, -are, -avi, -atus, _taste_.

H

habeo, -ere, -ui, -itus, _have, hold; consider_.
habito, -are, -avi, -atus [freq. of habeo], _dwell, inhabit_.
Hades, -ae, m., _Hades_.
haereo, haerere, haesi, haesurus, _stick; hesitate_.
haesito, -are, -avi, -atus [freq. of haereo], _hesitate_.
Hammon, -onis, m., _Hammon_.
harena, -ae, f., _sand; shore_.
Harpyiae, -arum, f. plur., _Harpies_.
haud, adv., _not at all, by no means, not_.
haudquaquam [haud + quisquam], adv., _in no wise, not at all_.
haurio, haurire, hausi, haustus, _draw_.
herba, -ae, f., _herb, plant_.
Hercules, -is, m., _Hercules_.
Hesione, -es, f., _Hesione_.
Hesperides, -um, f. plur., _the Hesperides_.
hesternus, -a, -um [heri, _yesterday_], _of yesterday, yesterday's_.
hesternus dies, _yesterday_.
hic [hic], adv., _here; hereupon_.
hic, haec, hoc, dem. pron., _this_; ille ... hic, _that ... this, the
former ... the latter_.
hinc [hic], adv., _from this place, hence_.
Hippolyte, -es, f., _Hippolyte_.
Hispania, -ae, f., _Spain_.
Homerus, -i, m., _Homer_.
homo, hominis, m., _man_.
honor, -oris, m., _honor_.
hora, -ae, f., _hour_.
horribilis, -e [horreo, _shudder_], _dreadful, terrible, horrible_.
hortor, -ari, -atus, _exhort, encourage, urge_.
hortus, -i, m., _garden_.
hospitium, -i [hospes, _host_], n., _hospitality_.
hostis, -is, m. and f., _enemy, foe_.
huc [hic], adv., _to this place, hither_.
humanus, -a, -um [homo], _of man, human_.
humi [loc. of humus, _ground_], adv., _on the ground_.
Hydra, -ae, f., _Hydra_.
Hylas, -ae, m., _Hylas_.

I

iaceo, -ere, -ui, _lie, be prostrate_.
iacio, iacere, ieci, iactus, _throw, cast, hurl_.
iam, adv., _now, already_.

ianua, -ae, f., _door_.

Iason, -onis, m., _Jason_.

ibi [is], adv., _in that place, there_.

ictus, -us [ico, _strike_], m., _blow_.

idem, eadem, idem [is], dem. pron., _the same_; sometimes to be translated _likewise, also_.

idoneus, -a, -um, _suitable, fit; favorable_.

igitur, conj., _therefore_.

ignarus, -a, -um [in-, _not_ + gnarus, _knowing_], _ignorant_.

ignavus, -a, -um [in-, _not_ + gnavus, _active_], _lazy, cowardly_.

ignis, -is, m., _fire_.

ignoro, -are, -avi, -atus, _be ignorant of_.

ignotus, -a, -um [in-, _not_ + notus], _unknown_.

Ilias, -adis, f., _the Iliad_.

ille, illa, illud, dem. pron., _that; he, she, it, they_; ille ... hic, see hic.

imber, imbris, m., _rain, shower_.

imbuo, -buere, -bui, -butus, _wet, soak, dip_.

immanitas, -tatis [immanis, _cruel_], f., _cruelty, barbarity_.

immitto, -mittere, -misi, -missus, _send_ or _let in_.

immolo, -molare, -molavi, -molatus [in + mola], _sacrifice_ (the victim was sprinkled with consecrated meal).

impedio, -pedire, -pedivi, -peditus [in + pes], _hinder, prevent, impede_.

impello, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus [in + pello], _drive_ or _urge on, incite, urge_.

imperator, -oris [impero], m., _commander, general_.

imperatum, -i [part, of impero], n., _command, order_.

imperitus, -a, -um [in-, _not_ + peritus], _inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant_.

imperium, -i [impero], n., _command; sway, rule_.

impero, -perare, -peravi, -peratus, _command, order, enjoin_.

impetro, -petrare, -petravi, -petratus, _gain one's end, obtain_ (a request).

impetus, -us [in + peto], m., _attack_; impetum facere, _to charge_.

impono, -ponere, -posui, -positus [in + pono], _place_ or _lay upon, impose; embark_.

improbus, -a, -um [in-, _not_ + probus, _upright_], _wicked_.

in, prep, with acc., _into, in, to, upon_; with abl., _in, on_.

incido, -cidere, -cidi [in + cado], _fall into_ or _upon_.

includo, -cludere, -clusi, -clusus [in + claudo, _shut_], _shut up in, inclose, imprison_.

incola, -ae [incolo], m. and f., _inhabitant_.

in-colo, -colere, -colui, _inhabit_.

incolumis, -e, _unhurt, safe_.

in-commodum, -i, n., _inconvenience_.

in-credibilis, e, _incredible_.

in-duco, -ducere, duxi, -ductus, _lead in_ or _on, move, excite_.

induo, induere, indui, indutus, _put on; clothe_.

in-eo, -ire, -ii, -itus, _go into, enter; adopt_.

infandus, -a, -um [in-, _not_ + ger. of for, _speak_], _unspeakable, monstrous_.

infans, -fantis [in-, _not_ + part. of for, _speak_], m. and f.,

infant, babe.
infectus, -a, -um [in-, _not_ + part. of facio], _not done, undone,
unaccomplished_.
in-felix, -felicis, adj., _unhappy, unfortunate_.
inferi, -orum [inferus, _below_], m. plur., _inhabitants of the
underworld, the dead, the shades_.
infero, inferre, intuli, inlatus, _bring in_ or _against, wage against;
inflict_.
infestus, -a, -um, _unsafe, dangerous_.
inficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectus [in + facio], _stain, dye_.
in-fundo, -fundere, -fudi, -fusus, _pour in_ or _upon_.
ingens, -gentis, adj., _huge, vast_.
inicio, -icere, -ieci, -iectus [in + iacio], _throw in_ or _upon; cause,
inspire_.
inimicus, -a, -um [in-, _not_ + amicus], _unfriendly, hostile_.
initium, -i [ineo], n., _beginning_.
iniuria, -ae [in-, _not_ + ius], f., _injury, wrong, hurt, harm_.
inlucies, -ei, f., _dirt, filth_.
inquam, inquis, inquit, defective verb, _I say, you say, he says_.
in-rideo, -ridere, -risi, -risus, _laugh at, mock_.
in-rumpo, -rumpere, -rupi, -ruptus, _burst into_ or _in_.
in-ruo, -ruere, -rui, _rush in_.
insania, -ae [insanus, _mad_], f., _madness, insanity_.
insciens, -scientis [in-, _not_ + part. of scio], adj., _unknowing,
unaware_.
in-sequor, -sequi, -secutus, _follow upon_ or _up, pursue_.
insidiae, -arum, f. plur., _ambush; plot, stratagem_.
inspergo, -spargere, -spersi, -spersus [in + spargo], _sprinkle on_ or
over.
inspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectus [in + specio], _look into_ or
upon.
instituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutus [in + statuo], _decide upon,
determine_.
in-struo, -struere, -struxi, -structus, _build in_ or _into; draw up;
equip, furnish_.
insula, -ae, f., _island_.
intellego, -legere, -lexi, -lectus, _perceive, understand_.
in-tendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tentus, _stretch out; stretch, draw, aim_.
inter, prep, with acc., _among, between_.
interea [inter], adv., _in the meantime, meanwhile_.
interficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectus [inter + facio], _put out of the way,
kill_.
interior, -ius [comp. from inter], adj., _interior, inner_.
inter-mitto, -mittere, -misi, -missus, _leave off, interrupt; let pass; _
pass., _be left between, intervene, elapse_.
inter-sum, -esse, -fui, -futura, _be_ or _lie between_.
intervallum, -i, n., _interval, space, distance_.
intra [inter], prep. with acc., _within_.
intro, -are, -avi, -atus [intra], _go within_ or _into, enter_.
introitus, -us [introeo, _go within_], m., _entrance_.
in-tueor, -tueri, -tuitus, _look upon, behold_.
in-usitatus, -a, -um, _unusual, extraordinary_.
in-utilis, -e, _not useful, useless_.

in-venio, -venire, -veni, -ventus, _come upon, find_.
 invito, -are, -avi, -atus, _invite_.
 invitus, -a, -um, _unwilling_.
 lolaus, -i, m., _lolaus_.
 lole, -es, f., _lole_.
 lovis, gen. of Iuppiter.
 Iphicles, -is, m., _Iphicles_.
 ipse, ipsa, ipsum, intensive pron., _self, himself, herself, itself,
 themselves_; often to be rendered by _very_.
 ira, -ae, f., _anger, wrath_.
 irascor, irasci, iratus [ira], _be angry_.
 iratus, -a, -um [part. of irascor], _angered, enraged, angry, furious_.
 is, ea, id, dem. pron., _this, that; he, she, it, they_.
 iste, ista, istud, dem. pron., _that of yours, that_.
 ita [is], adv., _in this manner, thus, so_; ita ut, _as_.
 Italia, -ae, f., _Italy_.
 ita-que, adv., _and so, accordingly, therefore_.
 iter, itineris [eo], n., _a going, journey, march_; iter facere, _to
 journey, march_.
 iterum, adv., _again, a second time_.
 Ithaca, -ae, f., _Ithaca_.
 iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussus, _bid, order, command_.
 iucundus, -a, -um, _sweet, pleasant_.
 iudex, iudicis [ius + dico], m., _judge_.
 iugum, -i [iungo], n., _yoke_.
 iungo, iungere, iunxi, iunctus, _join; yoke, harness_.
 Iuno, -onis, f., _Juno_.
 Iuppiter, lovis, m., _Jupiter_ or _Jove_.
 ius, iuris, n., _right, justice, law_; ius dicere, _to pronounce
 judgment_; ius iurandum, iuris iurandi [ger. of iuro, _swear_], _oath_.
 iussum, -i [part. of iubeo], n., _order, command_.
 iussus, -us [iubeo], m., _bidding, command_.
 iustus, -a, -um [ius], _just_.
 iuvenis, -is, m., _young man, youth_.

L

labor, labi, lapsus, _slip, glide, fall_.
 labor, -oris, m., _labor, toil_.
 laboro, -are, -avi, -atus [labor], _labor, toil_.
 lac, lactis, n., _milk_.
 Laconia, -ae, f., _Laconia_.
 lacrima, -ae, f., _tear_.
 lacus, -us, m., _lake_.
 laetitia, -ae [laetus, _joyful_], f., _joy_.
 lamenta, -orum, n. plur., _lamentation_.
 Laomedon, -ontis, m., _Laomedon_.
 lapis, -idis, m., _stone_.
 laqueus, -i, m., _noose_.
 Larisa, -ae, f., _Larisa_.
 lassitudo, -inis [lassus, _weary_], f., _weariness_.
 lateo, -ere, -ui, _lie hid, be concealed_.
 latro, -onis, m., _robber_.

latus, -a, -um, _broad, wide_.
legatus, -i [part. of lego, _depute_], m., _ambassador_.
lenis, -e, _gentle_.
leo, -onis, m., _lion_.
Lernaeus, -a, -um, _of Lerna_, _Lernean_.
Lethe, -es, f., _Lethe_.
levis, -e, _light, slight_.
leviter [levis], adv., _slightly_.
libenter [libens, _willing_], adv., _willingly, gladly_.
liberi, -orum [liber, _free_], m. plur., _children_.
libero, -are, -avi, -atus [liber, _free_], _set free, free, liberate, release_.
libertas, -tatis [liber, _free_], f., _freedom, liberty_.
Libya, -ae, f., _Libya, Africa_.
licet, -ere, -uit or -itum est, impers., _is lawful_ or _permitted_.
Lichas, -ae, m., _Lichas_.
ligneus, -a, -um [lignum], _of wood, wooden_.
lignum, -i, n., _wood_.
Ligures, -um, m. plur., _Ligurians_.
Liguria, -ae [Ligures], f., _Liguria_.
limen, -minis, n., _threshold; door_.
limus, -i, m., _mud_.
linter, lintris, f., _boat, skiff_.
Linus, -i, m., _Linus_.
litus, litoris, n., _shore_.
locus, -i, m., plur. loca, -orum, n., _place, situation_.
longe [longus], adv., _far_.
longinquus, -a, -um [longus], _distant, remote_.
longus, -a, -um, _long; tedious_.
loquor, loqui, locutus, _speak_.
lotus, -i, f., _lotus_.
lucrum, -i, n., _gain_.
luctor, -ari, -atus, _wrestle, struggle_.
ludus, -i, m., _game, sport_.
lumen, -minis, n., _light_.
lux, lucis, f., _light_.

M

magicus, -a, -um, _magic_.
magis, comp. adv., _more, rather_.
magister, -tri [magis], m., _master_.
magnifice [magnificus], adv., _splendidly_.
magnificentia, -ae [magnificus], f., _splendor, magnificence_.
magnificus, -a, -um [magnus + facio], _splendid, magnificent_.
magnitudo, -tudinis [magnus], f., _greatness, size_.
magnopere [abl. of magnum opus], adv., _greatly, very much, exceedingly; earnestly_.
magnus, -a, -um, _large, big, great, mighty; loud_.
maior, maius, comp. of magnus.
male [malus], adv., _badly, ill_.
malo, malle, malui [magis + volo], _wish rather, prefer_.
malum, -i [malus], n., _evil, mischief_.

malus, -a, -um, _bad_.
malus, -i, m., _mast_.
mando, -dare, -davi, -datus [manus + -do, _put_], _put in hand, intrust, commit; charge, command_.
mane, adv., _in the morning, early in the morning_.
maneo, manere, mansi, mansus, _remain_.
manes, -ium, m. plur., _spirit, shade_.
manus, -us, f., _hand_.
mare, maris, n., _sea_.
maritus, -i, m., _husband_.
Mars, Martis, m., _Mars_.
mater, matris, f., _mother_.
matrimonium, -i [mater], n., _marriage_; in matrimonium ducere, _marry_.
maturo, -are, -avi, -atus [maturus, _ripe_], _ripen; hasten_.
maxime [maximus], adv., _very greatly, exceedingly, especially_.
maximus, -a, -um, superl. of magnus.
Medea, -ae, f., _Medea_.
medicamentum, -i [medico, _heal_], n., _drug; poison, potion_.
medicina, -ae [medicus, _physician_], f., _art of healing, medicine_.
medius, -a, -um, _mid, middle_.
Medusa, -ae, f., _Medusa_.
membrum, -i, n., _limb, member_.
memoria, -ae [memor, _remembering_], f., _memory_.
memoro, -are, -avi, -atus [memor, _remembering_], _remind of, mention_.
mentio, -onis, f., _mention_.
mercator, -oris [mercor, _trade_], m., _trader, merchant_.
merces, mercedis, f., _pay, reward, wages_.
Mercurius, -i, m., _Mercury_.
mergo, mergere, mersi, mersus, _dip, plunge, sink_.
meridianus, -a, -um [meridies], _midday, noonday_; meridianum tempus, _midday, noon_.
meridies, -ei [medius + dies], m., _midday, noon; south_.
meritus, -a, -um [part. of mereo], _deserved, due, just_.
meus, -a, -um [ego, mei], _my, mine_.
miles, militis, m., _soldier_.
militaris, -e [miles], _military, warlike_; res militaris, _art of war, warfare_.
mille, indecl. adj., _a thousand_; milia, -ium, n. plur., _thousands_.
milia passuum, _thousands of paces, miles_.
minae, -arum, f. plur., _threats_.
Minerva, -ae, f., _Minerva_.
minime [minimus, _least_], adv., _least, very little; by no means, not at all_.
minimum [minimus, _least_], adv., _very little, slightly_.
minitor, -ari, -atus [minae], _threaten_.
Minos, Minois, m., _Minos_.
minus, comp. adv., _less_.
Minyae, -arum, m. plur., _Minyae_.
miraculum, -i [miror], n., _wonder, marvel, miracle_.
miror, -ari, -atus [mirus], _wonder, wonder at_.
mirus, -a, -um, _wonderful, strange_.
misceo, miscere, miscui, mixtus, _mix, mingle_.
misericordia, -ae [misericors, _pitiful_], f., _pity, compassion_.

mitto, mittere, misi, missus, _send_.
 modo [modus], adv., _only_.
 modus, -i, m., _way, manner_.
 moenia, -ium, n. plur., _walls_.
 mola, -ae, f., _meal_.
 molestia, -ae [molestus, _annoying_], f., _annoyance_.
 moneo, -ere, -ui, -itus, _warn_.
 mons, montis, m., _mountain_.
 monstro, -are, -avi, -atus [monstrum], _point out, show_.
 monstrum, -i, n., _wonder, monster_.
 mora, -ae, f., _delay_.
 mordeo, mordere, momordi, morsus, _bite_.
 morior, mori, mortuus, _die_.
 moror, -ari, -atus [mora], _delay, linger, stay_.
 mors, mortis [morior], f., _death_.
 mortalis, -e [mors], _mortal_.
 mortifer, -fera, -ferum [mors + fero], _death-bringing, deadly_.
 mortuus, -a, -um [part. of _morior_], _dead_.
 mos, moris, m., _way, manner, habit, custom_.
 moveo, movere, movi, motus, _move_.
 mox, adv., soon.
 mugio, -ire, -ivi, _low, bellow_.
 mugitus, -us [mugio], m., _lowing, bellowing_.
 mulier, mulieris, f., _woman_.
 multitudo, -tudinis [multus], f., _multitude_.
 multo [multus], adv., _by much_ or _far, much, far_.
 multum, -i [multus], n., _much_.
 multum [multus], adv., _much, greatly, far_.
 multus, -a, -um, _much, great_; plur., _many_.
 munio, -ire, -ivi, -itus [moenia], _fortify_.
 munus, muneris, n., _service, office, duty; present, gift_.
 murus, -i, m., _wall_.
 musica, -ae, f., _music_.
 muto, -are, -avi, -atus [freq. of moveo], _change_.
 Mysia, -ae, f., _Mysia_.

N

nactus, part. of nanciscor.
 nam, conj., _for_.
 nam-que, conj., _for_.
 nanciscor, nancisci, nactus, _get, obtain, find_.
 narro, -are, -avi, -atus, _tell, relate, narrate_.
 nato, -are, -avi, -atus [freq. of no, _swim_], _swim, float_.
 natura, -ae [nascor, _be born_], f., _nature, character_.
 nauta, -ae [navis], m., _sailor_.
 nauticus, -a, -um [nauta], _naval, nautical_.
 navigatio, -onis [navigo], f., _sailing, navigation, voyage_.
 navigo, -are, -avi, -atus [navis + ago], _sail_.
 navis, -is, f., _ship_.
 -ne, enclitic introducing a question, untranslatable.
 ne, adv., _not_; ne ... quidem, _not ... even_; conj., _that not, lest_.
 nec, see neque.

necesse, indecl. adj., _necessary_.

neco, -are, -avi, -atus, _put to death, slay, kill_.

neglego, -legere, -lexi, -lectus [nec + lego, _gather_], _disregard, neglect_.

nego, -are, -avi, -atus, _say no_ or _not, deny, refuse_.

negotium, -i [nec + otium, _leisure_], n., _business, matter; task, trouble, difficulty_.

Nemeaeus, -a, -um, _of Nemea, Nemean_.

nemo, neminis [ne-, _not_ + homo], m. and f., _no one, nobody_.

nepos, nepotis, m., _grandson_.

Neptunus, -i, m., _Neptune_.

neque or nec [ne-, _not_ + -que], conj., _and not, nor_; neque ... neque, _neither ... nor_; neque enim, _for ... not_.

nervus, -i, m., _sinew, muscle_.

ne-scio, -scire, -scivi, _not know, be ignorant_; nescio quis, _I know not who, some one or other_ (nescio is thus used with other interrogative words also).

Nessus, -i, m., _Nessus_.

neu, see neve.

neuter, neutra, neutrum [ne-, _not_ + uter], _neither_.

neve or neu [ne + -ve, _or_], conj., _and that not, and not, nor_.

niger, nigra, nigrum, _black_.

nihil, n., indecl., _nothing_.

nisi [ne-, _not_ + si], conj., _if not, unless_.

nix, nivis, f., _snow_.

noctu [nox], adv., _at_ or _by night_.

nocturnus, -a, -um [nox], _of night, nocturnal_; nocturnum tempus, _night-time_.

nolo, nolle, nolui [ne-, _not_ + volo], _not wish, be unwilling_.

nomen, -minis [nosco, _come to know_], n., _name_ (that by which one is known).

non, adv., _not_.

non-dum, adv., _not yet_.

non-ne, adv., introducing a question to which an affirmative answer is expected, _not_?

non-nullus, -a, -um, _not none, some, several_.

nos, plur. of ego.

noster, -tra, -trum [nos], _our_.

notus, -a, -um [part. of nosco, _come to know_], known, well-known, famous_.

novem, indecl. adj., _nine_.

novitas, -tatis [novus], f., _newness, novelty_.

novus, -a, -um, _new_; novissimus, _last_.

nox, noctis, f., _night_.

nubes, -is, f., _cloud_.

nudus, -a, -um, _naked, bare_.

nullus, -a, -um [ne-, _not_ + ullus], _not any, none, no_.

num, adv., introducing a question to which a negative answer is expected, untranslatable.

numerus, -i, m., _number_.

nummus, -i, m., _coin_.

numquam [ne-, _not_ + umquam, _ever_], adv., _never_.

nunc, adv., _now_.

nuntio, -are, -avi, -atus [nuntius], _report, announce_.
nuntius, -i [novus], m., _messenger; message_.
nuper [novus], adv., _newly, lately, recently_.
nusquam [ne-, _not_ + usquam, _anywhere_], adv., _nowhere_.
nympha, -ae, f., _nymph_.

O

ob, prep. with acc., _on account of, for_; in compounds, _to, against_.
obicio, -icere, -ieci, -iectus [ob + iacio], _throw in the way_ or _to_.
ob-iurgo, -iurgare, -iurgavi, -iurgatus, _chide, scold, reproach_.
ob-lino, -linere, -levi, -litus, _daub over, smear_.
oblitus, -a, -um [part. of obliviscor], _forgetful, unmindful_.
obliviscor, -livisci, -litus, _forget_.
obscurus, -scurare, -scuravi, -scuratus [obscurus], _darken, hide, conceal_.
obscurus, -a, -um, _dark_.
obsecro, -secrare, -secravi, -secratus, _beseech, entreat_.
ob-sero, -serere, -sevi, -situs, _sow, plant; cover, fill_.
obsideo, -sidere, -sedi, -sessus [ob + sedeo], _beset, besiege_.
ob-struo, -struere, -struxi, -structus, _build against, block up_.
ob-testor, -testari, -testatus, _call to witness; beseech, implore_.
obtineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentus [ob + teneo], _hold_.
obviam [ob + via], adv., _in the way, opposite, face to face_; obviam fieri, _to meet_; obviam ire, _to go to meet_.
occasio, -onis [occido, _fall_], f., _chance, opportunity_.
occasus, -us [occido, _fall_], m. _setting_.
occido, -cidere, -cidi, -cismus [ob + caedo, _cut_], _cut down, kill_.
occupo, -cupare, -cupavi, -cupatus [ob + capio], _seize; fill_.
occurro, -currere, -curri, -cursus [ob + curro], _run against, meet_.
Oceanus, -i, m., _Oceanus, the ocean_.
oculus, -i, m., _eye_.
odi, odisse, used only in tenses of completed action with the force of tenses of incomplete action, _hate_.
odium, -i [odi], n., _hatred_.
odor, -oris, m., _smell, odor_.
Oechalia, -ae, f., _Oechalia_.
Oeneus, -i, m., _Oeneus_.
Oeta, -ae, f., _Oeta_.
offendo, -fendere, -fendi, -fensus, _offend_.
offero, offerre, obtuli, oblatus [ob + fero], _bear to, proffer, offer_.
officina, -ae, f., _workshop, smithy_.
officium, -i, n., _service; duty_.
olim, adv., _once upon a time, once, formerly, of old_.
Olympus, -i, m., _Olympus_.
omitto, -mittere, -misi, -missus [ob + mitto], _let go, neglect, disregard, throw away, lose_.
omnino [omnis], adv., _altogether, wholly, entirely_.
omnis, -e, _all, every_.
onero, -are, -avi, -atus [onus, _load_], _load, burden_.
opera, -ae [opus], f., _effort, work, labor_.
opinio, -onis [opinor, _think_], f., _opinion, expectation; reputation_.
oppidum, -i, n., _town_.

opportunus, -a, -um, _suitable, seasonable, convenient, opportune_.
opprimo, -primere, -pressi, -pressus [ob + premo], _press against,
overpower, crush_.
optimus, -a, -um, superl. of bonus.
opus, operis, n., _work, task_.
oraculum, -i [oro], n., _oracle_.
oratio, -onis [oro], f., _speech_; orationem habere, _to deliver an
oration, speak_.
orbis, -is, m., _circle_; orbis terrae or terrarum, _circle of the earth_
or _lands, earth, world_.
Orcus, -i, m., _Orcus, under-world_.
ordo, ordinis, m., _arrangement, order, rank_; ex ordine, _in order_.
orior, -iri, -tus, _arise, come forth, spring up_; orta luce, _at dawn_.
orno, -are, -avi, -atus, _equip, adorn_.
oro, -are, -avi, -atus [os], _speak; beg, pray_.
Orpheus, -i, m., _Orpheus_.
os, oris, n., _mouth_.
ostendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tentus [ob + tendo], _stretch out before,
show, explain_.
ostium, -i [os], n., _mouth, doorway, door_.
ovis, -is, f., _sheep_.

P

pabulum, -i [pasco], n., _food, fodder_.
paene, adv., _almost, nearly_.
palaestra, -ae, f., _wrestling-place, gymnasium_.
palus, -i, m., _stake_.
palus, -udis, f., _swamp, marsh_.
paratus, -a, -um [part. of paro], _prepared, equipped, ready_.
pareo, -ere, -ui, _obey_.
paro, -are, -avi, -atus, _make ready, prepare_.
pars, partis, f., _part, side, direction_.
parvus, -a, -um, _little, small_.
pasco, pascere, pavi, pastus, _feed_.
passus, -us [pando, _stretch]_, m., pace_; milia passuum, see mille.
pastor, -toris [pasco], m., _shepherd_.
patefacio, -facere, -feci, -factus [pateo, _be open_ + facio], _throw_,
or _lay open, open_.
pater, patris, m., _father_.
patior, pati, passus, bear, _suffer, allow_.
patria, -ae [pater], f., _fatherland, country_.
pauci, -ae, -a, plur. adj., _few_.
paulo [paulus, _little]_, adv., _by a little, a little, somewhat_.
paulum [paulus, _little]_, adv., _a little, somewhat_.
pavor, -oris [payeo, _be terrified]_, m., _terror, panic_.
pectus, pectoris, n., _breast_.
pecunia, -ae [pecus], f., _money_ (the possession of cattle constituting
wealth in early times).
pecus, pecoris, n., _herd, flock, cattle_.
pecus, pecudis, f., _head of cattle, beast, sheep, goat_.
Pelias, -ae, m., _Pelias_.
pellis, -is, f., _hide, skin, pelt_.

pello, pellere, pepuli, pulsus, _drive, drive away, beat, rout_.
pendo, pendere, pependi, pensus, _weigh out, pay_.
Penelope, -es, f., _Penelope_.
per, prep, with ace., _through, by means of_.
percipio, -cipere, -cepi, -ceptus [per + capio], _feel_.
percutio, -cutere, -cussi, -cussus [per + quatio], _strike through, strike_.
per-duco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductus, _lead_ or _bring through, lead, bring_.
peregrinus, -i, m., _stranger, foreigner_.
perennis, -e [per + annus], _lasting throughout the year, perennial, perpetual_.
per-eo, -ire, -ii, -iturus, _pass away, perish_.
per-fero, -ferre, -tuli, -latus, _bear through, bear, endure; weather_.
perficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectus [per + facio], _do_ or _make through, accomplish_.
per-flo, -flare, _blow through_ or _over_.
per-fodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossus, _dig_ or _pierce through, transfix_.
periculum, -i, n., _danger, peril, risk_.
per-lustro, -lustrare, -lustravi, -lustratus, _look over, examine, survey_.
per-maneo, -manere, -mansi, -mansus, _remain_.
perpetuus, -a, -um [per + peto], _continuous, perpetual_; in perpetuum, _for all time, forever_.
per-rumpo, -rumpere, -rupi, -ruptus, _break_ or _burst through, break_.
per-scribo, -scribere, -scripsi, scriptus, _write through_ or _in full, describe fully, recount_.
per-sequor, -sequi, -secutus, _follow up, pursue_.
Perseus, -i, m., _Perseus_.
per-solvo, -solvere, -solvi, -solutus, _pay completely, pay_.
per-suadeo, -suadere, -suasi, -suasus, _persuade, prevail upon, induce_.
per-terreo, -terrere, -terrui, -territus, _thoroughly frighten, terrify_.
per-turbo, -turbare, -turbavi, -turbatus, _greatly disturb, disturb, agitate, throw into confusion_.
per-venio, -venire, -veni, -ventus, _come through, come, arrive, reach_.
pes, pedis, m., _foot_.
peto, -ere, -ivi or -ii, -itus, _seek, ask; attack_.
Phasis, -idis, m., _Phasis_.
Phineus, -i, m., _Phineus_.
Pholus, -i, m., _Pholus_.
Phrixus, -i, m., _Phrixus_.
pinguis, -e, _fat_.
piscator, -toris [piscor, _fish_], m., _fisherman_.
plausus, -us [plaudo, _clap_], m., _applause_.
plures, -a [comp. of multus], plur. adj., _more, many, several_.
plurimus, -a, -um, superl. of multus.
Pluto, -onis, m., _Pluto_.
poculum, -i [poto, _drink_], n., _cup_.
poena, -ae, f., _penalty, punishment_.
poeta, -ae, m., _poet_.
polliceor, -liceri, -licitus, _promise_.
Polydectes, -is, m., _Polydectes_.

Polyphemus, -i, m., _Polyphemus_.
pomum, -i, n., _fruit, apple_.
pondus, ponderis [pendo], n., _weight_.
pono, ponere, posui, positus, _place, put_; poni with in and abl., _to be placed in, rest_ or _depend on_.
pons, pontis, m., _bridge_.
porcus, -i, m., _pig, hog, swine_.
porta, -ae, f., _gate; door_.
portus, -us, m., _harbor, haven, port_.
posco, poscere, poposci, _ask, demand_.
possideo, -sidere, -sedi, -sessus, _hold, possess_.
possum, posse, potui [potis, _able_ + sum], _be able, have power, can_.
post, adv., _after, later_; prep. with acc., _after, behind_.
postea [post], adv., _after this, afterwards_.
posterus, -a, -um [post], _following, next_.
post-quam, conj., _later than, after, when_.
postremus, -a, -um [superl. of posterus], _last_.
postridie [posterus + dies], adv., _the day after, the next day_.
postulo, -are, -avi, -atus, _ask, request, demand_.
potior, -iri, -itus [potis, _able_], _become master of, get possession of_.
prae-acutus, -a, -um, _sharp at the end, pointed, sharp_.
praebeo, -ere, -ui, -itus [prae, _before_ + habeo], _hold forth, supply, furnish, give; show, present, exhibit_.
prae-caveo, -cavere, -cavi, -cautus, _beware beforehand, beware, be on one's guard_.
praecipio, -cipere, -cepi, -ceptus [prae, _before_ + capio], _take beforehand, anticipate; order, charge_.
praecipue [praecipuus, _especial_], adv., _especially_.
prae-clarus, -clara, -clarum, _very bright; splendid, remarkable, famous_.
praeda, -ae, f., _booty, spoil, plunder_.
prae-dico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictus, _say beforehand, foretell, predict_.
praedor, -ari, -atus [praeda], _plunder_.
praemium, -i, n., _reward_.
praesens, -sentis [part. of praesum], adj., _present, immediate, imminent_.
praesentia, -ae [praesens], f., _the present_.
praeses, praesidis, m., _protector_.
praesidium, -i [praeses], n., _protection; guard, escort_.
praestans, -stantis [part. of praesto], adj., _preeminent, remarkable_.
prae-sto, -stare, -stiti, -stitus, _stand in front; show_.
prae-sum, -esse, -fui, _be before, preside over, have charge of, command_.
praeter [prae, _before_], prep. with acc., _before, past, by; besides, except_.
praeterea [praeter], adv., _besides this, besides, moreover_.
praeter-eo, -ire, -ii, -itus, _pass by_.
preces, -um, f. plur., _prayer, entreaty_.
prehendo, -hendere, -hendi, -hensus, _seize_.
premo, premere, pressi, pressus, _press, check, restrain_.
pretium, -i, n., _price, charge_.
primo [primus], adv., _at first_.

primum [primus], adv., *_first, in the first place_*.
 primus, -a, -um [superl. from pro], *_first, foremost_*.
 pristinus, -a, -um [prius], *_former_*.
 prius [prior, *_former_*], adv., *_before, first_*.
 prius-quam, conj., *_before than, sooner than, before_*.
 pro, prep. with abl., *_before, in front of; for, in behalf of; for, as; in return for, for_*.
 procul, adv., *_at_ or *_from a distance, far_**.
 proelium, -i, n., *_battle, combat_*; proelium committere, *_to join battle_*.
 profectio, -onis [proficiscor], f., *_departure, start_*.
 proficiscor, -ficisci, -fectus [proficio, *_make progress_*], set out, depart, start, march_.
 progredior, -gredi, -gressus [pro + gradior], *_go forward, advance_*.
 prohibeo, -hibere, -hibui, -hibitus [pro + habeo], *_hold back, prevent, hinder_*.
 proicio, -icere, -ieci, -iectus [pro + iacio], *_throw forth_ or *_down, cast away, throw_**.
 pro-mitto, -mittere, -misi, -missus, *_send_ or *_put forth, promise_**.
 promo, promere, prompsi, promptus [pro + emo], *_take_ or *_bring out, produce_**.
 promunturium, -i, n., *_headland, promontory_*.
 propero, -are, -avi, -atus, *_hasten_*.
 pro-pono, -ponere, -posui, -positus, *_put_ or *_set before, offer, propose; set forth, say_**.
 propter, prep. with acc., *_on account of, because of_*.
 prora, -ae, f., *_prow, bow_*.
 pro-sequor, -sequi, -secutus, *_follow forward, follow_*.
 Proserpina, -ae, f., *_Proserpina, Proserpine_*.
 pro-sterno, -sternere, -stravi, -stratus, *_strew_ or *_spread before, throw_ or *_knock down_**.
 pro-sum, prodesse, profui, *_be of advantage, profit, avail, assist_*.
 pro-veho, -vehere, -vexi, -vectus, *_carry forward_*.
 pro-voco, -vocare, -vocavi, -vocatus, *_call forth_ or *_out, challenge_**.
 proximus, -a, -um [superl. from prope, *_near_*], *_nearest, next_*.
 prudentia, -ae [prudens, *_prudent_*], f., *_prudence_*.
 puella, -ae [puer], f., *_girl, maiden_*.
 puer, pueri, m., *_boy_*.
 pueritia, -ae [puer], f., *_boyhood_*.
 pugna, -ae, f., *_fighting, battle, combat_*.
 pugno, -are, -avi, -atus [pugna], *_fight_*.
 pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, *_beautiful_*.
 pulso, -are, -avi, -atus [freq. of pello], *_push_ or *_strike against, knock, knock at_**.
 punctum, -i [pungo, *_prick_*], n., *_point, instant, moment_*.
 purgo, -are, -avi, -atus [purus, *_clean_* + ago], *_make clean, clean, cleanse_*.
 puto, -are, -avi, -atus, *_think_*.
 Pythia, -ae, f., *_Pythia_*.*

Q

qua [qui], adv., *_in which place, where_*.

quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitus, _seek; ask, inquire_.
 qualis, -e, _of what sort? what kind of_?
 quam [quis and qui], adv., _how? as; than_; with superl., _as ... as possible_.
 quam-quam, conj., _however much, although_.
 quantum [quantus], adv., _how much? how_?
 quantus, -a, -um, _how great_ or _much_?
 quartus, -a, -um [quattuor], _fourth_.
 quasi [qui + si], conj., _as if_.
 quattuor, indecl. adj., _four_.
 -que, enclitic conj., _and_.
 qui, quae, quod, rel. pron., _who, which_.
 qui, quae, quod, interrog. pron. adj., _what_?
 quidam, quaedam, quoddam, indef. pron., _a certain, certain_.
 quidem, adv., _in fact, indeed, certainly_; ne ... quidem, _not ... even_.
 quies, quietis, f., _rest, repose_.
 quin, conj., _so that ... not, but that, but_.
 quinquaginta [quinque, _five_], indecl. adj., _fifty_.
 quintus, -a, -um [quinque, _five_], _fifth_.
 quis, quid, interrog. pron., _who? which? what_?
 quis, qua, quid, indef. pron., _any one, anybody, anything, some one, somebody, something_.
 quis-nam, quaenam, quidnam, interrog. pron., _who, which_, or _what, pray? who? which? what_?
 quis-quam, quicquam, indef. pron., _any one, anything_.
 quis-que, quaeque, quidque, indef. pron., _each_.
 quo [quis and qui], adv., _to what place? whither? to which place, whither; for which reason, wherefore, therefore_; quo usque, _till when? how long_?
 quod [qui], conj., _that, in that, because_.
 quoniam [cum + iam], conj., _since now, since_.
 quoque [qui + -que], adv., _also_.
 quotannis [quot, _how many_ + annus], adv., _every year, yearly, annually_.
 quotiens [quot, _how many_, adv., _as often as_.

R

ramus, -i, m., _branch, bough_.
 rapio, -ere, -ui, -tus, _seize, snatch_.
 ratio, -onis [reor, _think_], f., plan, means, method, manner_.
 recipio, -cipere, -cepi, -ceptus [re- + capio], _take_ or _get back, recover_; se recipere, _to betake oneself, withdraw; to collect oneself, recover_.
 re-creo, -creare, -creavi, -creatus, _make anew, renew, refresh_.
 rectus, -a, -um [part. of rego, _direct_], _direct, straight_.
 re-cumbo, -cumbere, -cubui, _lie back_ or _down_.
 recupero, -are, -avi, -atus, _recover_.
 recuso, -cusare, -cusavi, -cusatus [re- + causa], _give a reason against, refuse_.
 reddo, -dere, -didi, -ditus [re- + do], _give back, return, restore; render_.

redeo, -ire, -ii, -itus [re- + eo], _go back, return_.
redintegro, -integrare, -integravi, -integratus [re- + integro, _make whole_], _make whole again, renew_.
reditus, -us [redeo], m., _return_.
re-duco, -ducere, -dixi, -ductus, _lead_ or _bring back; restore_.
re-fero, referre, rettuli, relatus, _bring_ or _carry back, return_;
pedem referre, _to draw back, retire, retreat_; gratiam referre,
see gratia.
reficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectus [re- + facio], _make anew, renew,
repair_.
re-fugio, -fugere, -fugi, _flee back, run away, retreat_.
re-fulgeo, -fulgere, -fulsi, _flash back, shine_.
regia, -ae [regius, _royal_], f., _palace_.
regina, -ae [rex], f., _queen_.
regio, -onis [rego, _direct_], f., _direction; country, region_.
regno, -are, -avi, -atus [regnum], _reign, rule_.
regnum, -i [rex], n., _royal power, rule, throne; kingdom, realm_.
regredior, -gredi, -gressus [re- + gradior], _go back, return_.
re-linquo, -linquere, -liqui, -lictus, _leave behind, leave_.
reliquus, -a, -um [relinquo], _left, the remaining, the other, the rest
of_.
remedium, -i [re- + medeor, _heal_], n., _remedy_.
remigo, -are [remex, _rower_], _row_.
re-moveo, -movere, -movi, -motus, _move back, remove_.
remus, -i, m., _oar_.
re-nuntio, -nuntiare, -nuntiavi, -nuntiatum, _bring back word, report,
announce_.
re-pello, repellere, reppuli, repulsus, _drive back_ or _away, repulse,
repel_.
reperio, reperire, repperi, repertus, _find, discover_.
reperor, -oris [reperio], m., _discoverer, inventor_.
re-pleo, -plere, -plevi, -pletus, _fill again_ or _up, fill_.
re-pono, -ponere, -posui, -positus, _put_ or _set back; store up_ or
away.
re-porto, -portare, -portavi, -portatus, _carry_ or _bring back_.
re-pugno, -pugnare, -pugnaui, -pugnatus, _fight against, struggle,
resist_.
res, rei, f., _thing, matter, affair, circumstance, situation_; re vera,
in truth, in fact, really.
re-sisto, -sistere, -stiti, _stand back, resist_.
re-spiro, -spirare, -spiravi, -spiratus, _breathe back_ or _out,
breathe_.
re-spondeo, -spondere, -spondi, -sponsus, _reply, answer_.
responsum, -i [part. of respondeo], n., _reply, answer, response_.
restituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutus [re- + statuo], _set up again,
put back, restore_.
retineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentus [re- + teneo], _hold_ or _keep back,
keep, restrain; hold fast_.
revertor, -verti, -versus, perf. act. -verti [re- + verto], _turn back,
return_.
rex, regis [rego, _direct_], m., _king_.
Rhadamanthus, -i, m., _Rhadamanthus_.
rideo, ridere, risi, risus, _laugh_.

ripa, -ae, f., _bank_.
rite [ritus, _rite_], adv., _duly, fitly_.
robur, roboris, n., _oak_.
rogo, -are, -avi, -atus, _ask_.
rogus, -i, m., _funeral pile, pyre_.
Roma, -ae, f., _Rome_.
rostrum, -i [rodo, _gnaw_], n., _beak_.
ruo, -ere, -i, -iturus, _rush_.
rupes, -is, f., _rock, cliff; reef_.
rursus [for reversus, part, of revertor], adv., _again_.

S

saccus, -i, m., _bag, sack_.
sacerdos, -dotis [sacer, _holy_ + do], m. and f., _priest, priestess_.
sacrificium, -i [sacrifice], n., _sacrifice_.
sacrifico, -are, -avi, -atus [sacer, _holy_ + facio], _sacrifice_.
saepe, adv., _often, frequently_.
saevus, -a, -um, _fierce, savage_.
sagitta, -ae, f., _arrow_.
sal, salis, m., _salt_.
Salmydessus, -i, m., _Salmydessus_.
salsus, -a, -um [sal], _salted, salt_.
salus, salutis [salvus, _safe_], f., _safety, deliverance, escape_.
sanctus, -a, -um [part, of sancio, _make sacred_], _consecrated, sacred_.
sanguis, sanguinis, m., _blood_.
sanitas, -tatis [sanus, _sound_], f., _soundness; right reason, sanity_.
satis, adv., _enough, sufficiently_.
saxum, -i, n., _rock, stone_.
scapha, -ae, f., _boat, skiff_.
scelus, sceleris, n., _wickedness, crime_.
scientia, -ae [scio], f., _knowledge, skill_.
scio, -ire, -ivi, -itus, _know_.
scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptus, _write_.
scutum, -i, n., _shield_.
se-cedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessus, _go apart, withdraw_.
secundus, -a, -um [sequor], _following, favorable_.
sed, conj., _but_.
sedeo, sedere, sedi, sessus, _sit_.
sedes, -is [sedeo], f., _seat, abode_.
sementis, -is [semen, _seed_], f., _seeding, sowing_.
semper, adv., _always_.
senex, senis, m., _old man_.
sententia, -ae [sentio], f., _opinion; purpose_.
sentio, sentire, sensi, sensus, _perceive, feel_.
sepelio, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultus, _bury_.
septimus, -a, -um [septem, _seven_], _seventh_.
sepultura, -ae [sepelio], f., _burial_.
sequor, sequi, secutus, _follow_.
Seriphus, -i, f., _Seriphos_.
sermo, -onis [sero, _interweave_], m., _conversation, talk, speech_.
sero, serere, sevi, satus, _sow, plant_.
serpens, -entis [part, of serpo, _crawl_], f., _serpent_.

servio, -ire, -ivi, -itus [servus], _be subject to, serve_.
servitus, -tutis [servus], f., _slavery, servitude_.
servo, -are, -avi, -atus, _save, preserve_.
servus, -i, m., _slave, servant_.
si, conj., _if_.
sic, adv., _so, thus_.
Sicilia, -ae, f., _Sicily_.
signum, -i, n., _sign, signal_.
silva, -ae, f., _wood, forest_.
simul, adv., _at the same time_; simul atque or ac, _as soon as_.
sine, prep. with abl., _without_.
sinister, -tra, -trum, _left_.
sinistra, -ae [sinister], f., _left hand_ (manus understood).
sinus, -us, m., _bosom, lap_.
situs, -a, -um [part. of sino], _placed, situated_.
si-ve or seu, conj., _or if_; sive ... sive, _whether ... or_.
socius, -i [sequor], m., _companion, comrade, ally_.
sol, solis, m., _sun_.
solium, -i [sedeo], n., _seat, throne_.
sollicitudo, -tudinis [sollicitus], f., _anxiety, care, apprehension_.
sollicitus, -a, -um, _troubled, anxious_.
solus, -a, -um, _alone_.
solvo, solvere, solvi, solutus, _loosen, unbind, release; pay_; with or
without navem, _cast off, set sail, put to sea_.
somnus, -i, m., _sleep, drowsiness_.
sonitus, -us [sono, _sound_], m. _sound, noise_.
sonorus, -a, -um [sono, _sound_], _sounding, loud, noisy_.
soror, -oris, f., _sister_.
sors, sortis, f., _lot_.
sortior, -iri, -itus [sors], _cast_ or _draw lots_.
spargo, spargere, sparsi, sparsus, _scatter, sprinkle_.
spatium, -i, n., _space, interval; space of time, time_.
species, -ei [specio, _look_], f., _sight, appearance, shape_.
spectator, -oris [specto], m., _looker-on, spectator_.
specto, -are, -avi, -atus [freq. of specio, _look_], _look at_ or _on_.
speculum, -i [specio, _look_], n., _looking-glass, mirror_.
spelunca, -ae, f., _cave, cavern_.
sperno, spernere, sprevi, spretus, _despise, scorn_.
spero, -are, -avi, -atus [spes], _hope_.
spes, spei, f., _hope_.
sponte, f. abl. sing., modified by mea, tua, sua, _of one's own accord,
voluntarily_.
squalor, -oris [squaleo, _be dirty_], m., _dirt, filth_.
stabulum, -i [sto], n., _standing-place, stall, stable, inclosure_.
statim [sto], adv., _on the spot, forthwith, at once, immediately_.
statuo, statuere, statui, statutus [sto], _cause to stand; decide,
resolve_.
stipendium, -i, n., _tax, tribute_.
sto, stare, steti, status, _stand_.
stringo, stringere, strinxi, strictus, _draw, unsheathe_.
studeo, -ere, -ui, _be eager, give attention, apply oneself_.
studiosus, -a, -um [studium], _eager, diligent, studious_.
studium, -i [studeo], n., _eagerness, zeal; study, pursuit_.

stupeo, -ere, -ui, _be stunned, astounded_, or _amazed_.
 Stymphalus, -i, m., _Stymphalus_.
 Stymphalis, -idis [Stymphalus], adj., _of Stymphalus, Stymphalian_.
 Styx, Stygis, f., _Styx_.
 suavis, -e, _sweet, pleasant_.
 sub, prep. with acc. and abl., _under_; sub vesperum, _towards evening_.
 sub-do, -dere, -didi, -ditus, _put under, apply_.
 sub-duco, -ducere, -dixi, -ductus, _draw up, beach_.
 sub-eo, -ire, -ii, -itus, _go under; undergo, submit to, sustain, bear, endure_.
 subicio, -icere, -ieci, -iectus [sub + iacio], _throw_ or _place under_.
 subito [subitus, _unexpected_], adv., _unexpectedly, suddenly_.
 sub-levo, -levare, -levavi, -levatus, _lift from beneath, lift, raise_.
 sub-mergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersus, _plunge under, sink, overwhelm_.
 subsidium, -i [sub + sedeo], n., _reserve, reinforcement, support, help_.
 succedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessus [sub + cedo], _go_ or _come under, follow after, succeed_.
 succendo, -cendere, -cendi, -census, _kindle beneath, set on fire_.
 succido, -cidere, -cidi, -cisis [sub + caedo], _cut below_ or _down_.
 succus, -i, m., _juice_.
 sui, sibi, se or sese, reflexive pron., _himself, herself, itself, themselves_.
 sum, esse, fui, futurus, _be_.
 summus, -a, -um [superl. of superus, _upper_], _uppermost, highest, greatest_.
 sumo, sumere, sumpsi, sumptus [sub + emo], _take under_ or _up, take_; poenam sumere, _to exact_ or _inflict punishment_.
 superior, -ius [comp. of superus, _upper_], adj., _higher; former, previous, preceding_.
 supero, -are, -avi, -atus [superus, _upper_], _overcome, defeat, conquer_.
 super-sum, -esse, -fui, _be over_ or _left, remain_.
 supplicium, -i [supplex, _kneeling_], n., _punishment, torture_.
 suppono, -ponere, -posui, -positus [sub + pono], _place_ or _put under_.
 supra [superus, _upper_], adv. and prep. with acc., _above, before_.
 supremus, -a, -um [superl. of superus, _upper_], _highest, last_.
 suscipio, -cipere, -cepi, -ceptus [sub + capio], _undertake_.
 suspendo, -pendere, -pendi, -pensus [sub + pendo], _hang up, hang_.
 suspicio, -onis [suspicio, _look askance at_], f., _suspicion_.
 suspicor, -spicari, -spicatus [suspicio, _look askance at_], _suspect_.
 sustineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentus [sub + teneo], _hold_ or _bear up, sustain, withstand_.
 suus, -a, -um [sui], _his, her, its_, or _their own; his, her, its, their_.
 Symplegades, -um, f. plur., _the Symplegades_.

T

taceo, -ere, -ui, -itus, _be silent_.
 tacitus, -a, -um [part. of taceo], _silent_.
 Taenarus, -i, m., _Taenarus_.
 talaria, -ium [talus, _ankle_], n. plur., _winged shoes_.
 talis, -e, _such_.

tam, adv., _so_.
tamen, adv., _however, yet, nevertheless_.
tandem, adv., _at length_ or _last, finally_.
tango, tangere, tetigi, tactus, _touch_.
tantum [tantus], adv., _so much_ or _far, only_.
tantus, -a, -um, _so great_ or _much_.
Tartarus, -i, m., _Tartarus_.
taurus, -i, m., _bull_.
tego, tegere, texi, tectus, _cover_.
telum, -i, n., _missile, spear, weapon_.
temere, adv., _rashly_.
tempestas, -tatis [tempus], f., _weather; storm, tempest_.
templum, -i, n., _sanctuary, temple_.
tempto, -are, -avi, -atus, _try, attempt_.
tempus, temporis, n., _time, season_.
teneo, -ere, -ui, -tus, _hold, keep; hold back, restrain, stop_.
tenuis, -e, _thin_.
tergum, -i, n., _back_.
terra, -ae, f., _land, earth_.
terreo, -ere, -ui, -itus, _frighten, terrify_.
terribilis, -e [terreo], _dreadful, terrible_.
terror, -oris [terreo], m., _terror, fright_.
tertium [tertius], adv., _the_ or _a third time_.
tertius, -a, -um [tres], _third_.
texo, -ere, -ui, -tus, _weave_.
Thebae, -arum, f. plur., _Thebes_.
Thebani, -orum [Thebae], m. plur., _Thebans_.
Thermodon, -ontis, m., _Thermodon_.
Theseus, -i, m., _Theseus_.
Thessalia, -ae, f., _Thessaly_.
Thracia, -ae, f., _Thrace_.
Tiberis, -is, m., _Tiber_.
timeo, -ere, -ui, _fear_.
timor, -oris [timeo], m., _fear_.
tingo, tingere, tinxi, tinctus, _wet, soak, dye_.
Tiryas, Tiryntis, f., _Tiryas_.
tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus, _lift, raise; take away, remove_;
 ancoras tollere, _to weigh anchor_.
torqueo, torquere, torsi, tortus, _turn_.
totus, -a, -um, _all the, the whole_ or _entire_.
tracto, -are, -avi, -atus [freq. of traho], _handle, touch, feel_.
trado, -dere, -didi, -ditus [trans + do], _give across, over_, or _up,
 deliver; hand down, relate, report_.
traduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductus [trans + duco], _lead across_.
traho, trahere, traxi, tractus, _draw, drag_.
traicio, -icere, -ieci, -iectus [trans + iacio], _throw across, strike
 through, pierce_.
traiectus, -us [traicio], m., _crossing over, passage_.
trano, -nare, -navi [trans + no, _swim_], _swim across_ or _over_.
tranquillitas, -tatis [tranquillus], f., _calm_.
tranquillus, -a, -um, _calm_.
trans, prep. with acc., _across, over_.
trans-eo, -ire, -ii, -itus, _go across_ or _over, cross_.

trans-figo, -figere, -fixi, -fixus, _thrust_ or _pierce_ through,
transfix_.

trans-porto, -portare, -portavi, -portatus, _carry across_ or _over_,
transport_.

trans-veho, -vehere, -vexi, -vectus, _carry across_ or _over_.

tres, tria, plur. adj., _three_.

tributum, -i [part. of tribuo, _contribute_], n., _contribution_,
tribute_.

tristitia, -ae [tristis, _sad_], f., _sadness_.

Troia, -ae, f., _Troy_.

Troiani, -orum [Troia], m. plur., _Trojans_.

tu, tui, pers. pron., _thou, you_.

tum, adv., _then, at that time_.

turbo, -are, -avi, -atus [turba, _confusion_], _confuse, throw into_
disorder, disturb, trouble_.

turbo, turbinis [turbo], m., _whirlwind, hurricane_.

turpis, -e, _disgraceful_.

tutus, -a, -um [part. of tueor, _watch over_], _safe_.

tuus, -a, -um [tu], _thy, thine, your_.

U

ubi, adv., _where_; conj., _when_.

ulciscor, ulcisci, ultus, _avenge_.

ullus, -a, -um, _any_.

ulterior, -ius [comp. from ultra, _beyond_], adj., _farther_.

Ulixes, -is, m., _Ulysses_.

umbra, -ae, f., _shadow, shade_.

umerus, -i, m., _shoulder_.

umquam, adv., _ever_.

unda, -ae, f., _wave_.

unde, adv., _whence_.

undecimus, -a, -um [undecim, _eleven_], _eleventh_.

undique [unde + -que], adv., _from_ or _on_ all sides_.

ungo, ungere, unxi, unctus, _smear, anoint_.

unguentum, -i [ungo], n., _ointment_.

universus, -a, -um [unus + verto], _all together, whole, entire, all_.

unus, -a, -um, _one; only, alone_.

urbs, urbis, f., _city_.

uro, urere, ussi, ustus, _burn_.

usque, adv., _all the time_; usque ad, _as far as, until_; quo usque,
see quo.

usus, -us [utor], m., _use; experience_.

ut, conj., _as; when; that_; ita ut, _as_.

uter, utra, utrum, _which_? of two.

uter, utris, m., _wine-skin_.

uter-que, utraque, utrumque, _each, either, both_.

utor, uti, usus, _use_.

utrimque [uterque], adv., _on either side_ or _both sides_.

uxor, -oris, f., _wife_.

V

vacuus, -a, -um [vaco, _be empty_], _empty_.

valeo, -ere, -ui, -iturus, _be strong_ or _effectual, have effect, prevail_.

validus, -a, -um [valeo], _strong_.

vallis, -is, f., _valley_.

varius, -a, -um, _various_.

vas, vasis, n., plur. vasa, -orum, _vessel_.

vasto, -are, -avi, -atus [vastus], _lay waste_.

vastus, -a, -um, _waste, huge, enormous, vast_.

vehementer [vehemens, _violent_], adv., _violently, vehemently; earnestly; exceedingly, greatly_.

veho, vehere, vexe, vectus, _carry_.

vellus, velleris, n., _fleece_.

velo, -are, -avi, -atus [velum, _veil_], _veil, cover_.

vel-ut, _even_ or _just as, as_.

venatio, -onis [venor, _hunt_], f., _hunting_.

venenum, -i, n., _poison_.

venio, venire, veni, ventus, _come_.

venter, ventris, m., _belly_.

ventus, -i, m., _wind_.

verbum, -i, n., _word_.

vereor, -eri, -itus, _fear_.

vero [verus], adv., _in truth, indeed; however_.

versor, -ari, -atus [freq. of vertere], _keep turning, be busy_ or _employed, be_.

verto, vertere, verti, versus, _turn_.

verus, -a, -um, _true_; re vera, _in truth, in fact_.

vescor, -i, _feed on, eat_.

vesper, vesperi, m., _evening_.

vester, -tra, -trum [vos], _your_.

vestigium, -i [vestigo, _track_], n., _track, foot-print_.

vestis, -is, f., _clothing, dress, robe_.

vestitus, -us [vestio, _clothe_], m., _clothing_.

via, -ae, f., _road, way_.

viator, -toris [via], m., _wayfarer, traveler_.

victima, -ae [vinco, _overcome_], f., _victim_.

victoria, -ae [vinco, _overcome_], f., _victory_.

victus, -us [vivo], m., _sustenance, food_.

vicus, -i, m., _village_.

video, videre, vidi, visus, _see; _ pass., _seem_.

vigilia, -ae [vigil, _awake_], f., _watch_.

viginti, indecl. adj., _twenty_.

villa, -ae, f., _country-house, villa_.

vimen, -minis, n., _osier_.

vincio, vincere, vinxi, victus, _bind_.

vinculum, -i [vincio], n., _bond, chain_.

vinum, -i, n., _wine_.

vir, viri, m., _man_.

virgo, virginis, f., _maiden_.

virtus, -utis [vir], f., _manliness, courage, bravery_.

vis, vis, f., _violence, force; virtue, potency, efficacy_; plur. vires, -ium, _strength_; omnibus viribus, _with all one's strength, with might and main_.

visus, -us [video], m., _sight_.
vita, -ae [vivo], f., _life_.
vito, -are, -avi, -atus, _avoid, escape_.
vivo, vivere, vixi, victus, _live_.
vivus, -a, -um [vivo], _alive, living_.
vix, adv., _with difficulty, scarcely, hardly, barely_.
voco, -are, -avi, -atus [vox], _call, summon_.
Volcanus, -i, m., _Vulcan_.
volo, -are, -avi, -aturus, _fly_.
volo, velle, volui, _wish_.
volucris, -is [volo], f., _bird_.
voluntas, -tatis [volo], f., _wish, will_.
voluptas, -tatis [volo], f., _pleasure_.
vos, plur. of tu.
voro, -are, -avi, -atus, _swallow whole, devour_.
vox, vocis, f., _voice; word_.
vulnero, -are, -avi, -atus [vulnus], _wound_.
vulnus, vulneris, n., _wound_.

Z

Zephyrus, -i, m., _Zephyrus, the west wind_.
Zetes, -ae, m., _Zetes_.

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