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CAMILLA



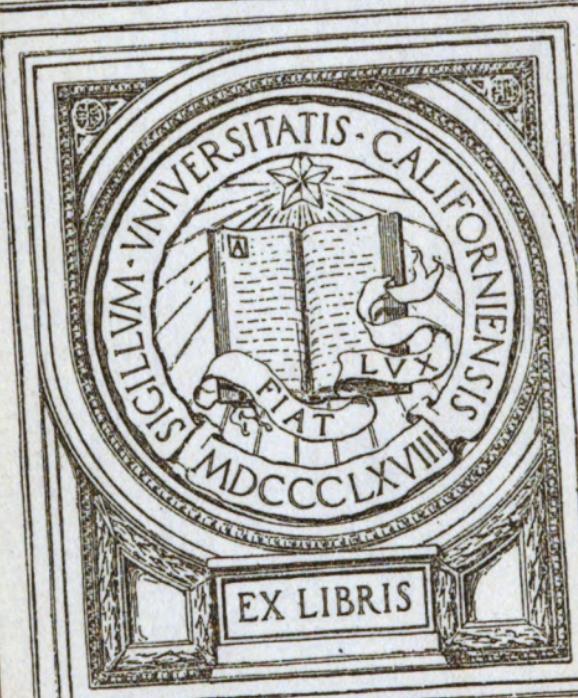
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CAMILLA: A LATIN READING BOOK



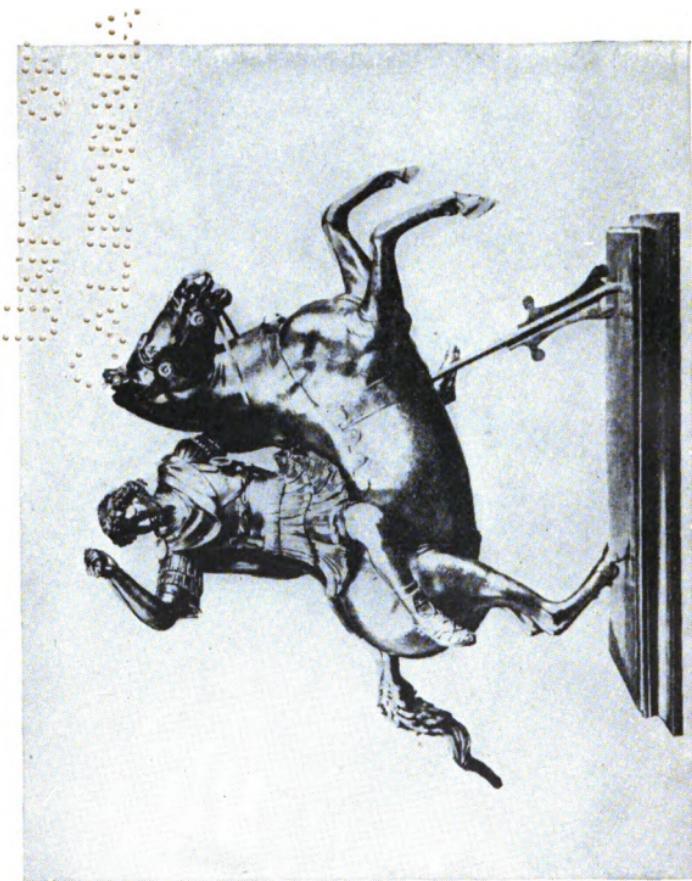
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ALEXANDER THE GREAT ON HIS HORSE BUCEPHALUS.



760
R 325

Camilla

A Latin Reading Book

Written by
Maud Reed, M.A.
Classical Mistress at Lincoln High School

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
LOUISE K. LAMMERS
Head of the Department of Latin, Garfield High School,
Terre Haute, Indiana

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INTRODUCTION

THIS little story book takes the reader to the Elysian fields where rain and snow never fall, but the breezes kiss the golden lands and flowers of every kind abound; where dwell the spirits of those who fought for their fatherland, who served their fellowmen and honored their gods. To this happy land Camilla's spirit fled, and her beautiful body was borne away by the goddess Diana to the forest so dear to her.

Then there is the description of that wonderful road, the Appian Way, with the two stories, "Caesar" and "The Attack of the Gauls," which give the young reader a picture of Rome and the great Roman hero. As one travels about on these Roman roads, there come to his ears tales of how in the early days the wild barbarians besieged the country and how at one time Manlius, warned by the cackling of the geese, saved the capitol. The people of this land have many interesting stories

about Hercules, who, in return for kind hospitality shown him, restored Alcestis to bereaved Admetus; and about Jason, who won Juno's everlasting favor because he did not forget the instructions of the old Centaur Chiron; and how, aided by the love of Medea and the promise of Juno, Jason brought back the golden fleece to his native land.

Camilla is a real story book giving in simple charming style a bit of Roman life and arousing a greater interest in reading Latin. It fills a long-felt need of teachers as it furnishes another helpful stepping stone on the way to the classical authors.

LOUISE K. LAMMERS,
Head of the Department of Latin,
Garfield High School,
Terre Haute, Indiana.

PREFACE

LIKE *Julia*, this little book is intended primarily as a story book, and its object is to stimulate the interest and imagination of the child until that stage is reached when real Latin may be tackled. The style has been made as easy as possible consistently with the introduction of constructions necessary at the various stages. These have in the main been restricted to those which children might tackle in their exercises during the second year ; thus only the simplest use of the gerund has been introduced. On the other hand there are, towards the end, one or two uses of the Subjunctive which it might not be considered desirable to attempt in exercise work until the third year, but these can easily be explained ; thus, " *ut* " meaning " *that* " always takes the Subjunctive ; again, " *si forte* " with the Subjunctive is a construction which explains itself.

The practice of introducing a few easy passages of Latin poetry from the very beginning has been

found successful, and has therefore been continued rather more extensively here than in *Julia*. These passages should, however, never be given to the class to translate, but are intended to be translated and read aloud by the teacher, care being taken to familiarize the class with the rhythm.

In view of this I have not thought it necessary to change the spelling of certain words in these passages, e.g. *volnera*, or to explain them specially in the vocabulary.

I should like to express my gratitude to Mr. E. M. Williams, B.A., of the Lincoln School, and to Mr. H. W. Flewett, B.A., of St. Paul's School, from whom I received much valuable help and advice.

I must also thank Dr. Grundy of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, for allowing me to use his translation of the poem of Simonides, and Mrs. Vaughan of Rugby, for permission to print the poem by her grandfather, Dr. Symonds.

M. R.

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*These crowned with an eternal fame
That country which they loved so well,
And lit with an undying flame
Their path, when death's dark shadow fell.
But though they died, they are not dead :
Their valour took them by the hand,
And, strong in all its glory, led
Their spirits back from Shadow-land.*

From the Greek Anthology, translated by
DR. GRUNDY.

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CAMPI ÉLYSII

*Thou art not dead, my Protée ! Thou art flown
To a far country better than our own ;
Thy home is now an Island of the Blest :
There 'mid Elysian meadows take thy rest ;
Or lightly trip along the flowery glade,
Rich with the asphodels that never fade !
Nor pain, nor cold, nor toil, shall vex thee more,
Nor thirst, nor hunger on that happy shore ;
Nor longings vain (now that blest life is won)
For such poor days as mortals here drag on.
To thee for aye a blameless life is given
In the pure light of ever-present Heaven.*

From the Greek Anthology, translated by
DR. SYMONDS.

I

Qui sunt Campi Élysii, et in quā regiōne iacent ?
Sēdes sempiternae sunt eōrum—ita scribunt poētae
et Graeci et Rōmāni—qui, dum vīta manēbat,
aut virtūte aut ingenio praestantes sē praebuērunt.

Except in a few instances, the quantity of case-endings of nouns and adjectives has not been marked. Pronouns are marked to the end of chap. xxxii.

R.O.



€

Anima enim, cum ē corpore mortāli sē liberāvit, ad flūmen terribile pergit, Stygem nōmine, quod undas ligras limumque horribilem circā mortuorum sēdes volvit. Hic cum aliis animis nāvem parvam exspectat, quam Charōn, nauta Inferorum, rēmis ad rīpam impellit, umbras trans flūmen trāduc-turus; quem simul ac vidērunt, multae animae ibi collectae, brachia manūsque porrigunt, vehe-menter cupientes trādūcī; quārum Charōn alias ab orā dēpellit, alias in nāvem accipit. Umbræ igitur, ad alteram rīpam prōvectae, ad sēdes tenebrōsas sē conferunt, ubi Plūto, cum Persephonē rēgīnā, inter mortuos regnat. Quō cum vēnērunt, ad iūdiciū arcessuntur; Mīnōs enim, mortuorum iūdex, omnibus animis praemia iusta dēcernit. Nam sī quis in hāc vītā crūdēlem impiumque sē prae-buit, sī cīvibus suis invīsus, fidem lēgesque violāvit, is ad loca tristissima mittitur, scelerum poenas gravissimas datūrus. Qui autem prō patriā cecidit, qui, cīvibus suis cārus, fidem prae-stitit, qui hospitem benignē accēpit, qui deos parentesque suos in summo honōre habuit, is ad Campos Élysiōs pergit, cum aliis bēatis semper vitam sempiternam actūrus.

II

Haec terra omnium regionum est beatissima ; nec imbræ dē caelo sereno cadunt, nec agri nive candida unquam teguntur, sed semper Zephyrus auræ tepida campos apricos foveat, omnia loca luce aurea fulgent ; omnium generum floribus laeta sunt prata. Itaque beati, ad hanc regionem adducti, nec tempestates violentes nec hiemem frigidam timent, sed inter prata amoena huc illuc humi prostrati, floribus laetis capita ornant, et cantibus gaudent. Alii ludis variis inter se certant ; alii feras per silvas vènantur ; quorum in primis est Achilles, omnium, qui contrâ Troianos pugnabant, fortissimus. Hic Orpheus, qui, dum vivebat, mortales suavissime canere docebat, nunc sub arbore stans, voce lyraque canit, quem circâ ceterae umbrae, in herbâ nitida sedentes, cantibus divinis delectantur. Nec homines solum, sed animalia quoque praeclara per campos apricos errant, et in pratibus amoenis ludere gaudent ; quorum in numero est Pegasus ille, equus mirus, qui, alis candidis sublatu, ventos cursu superabat, quo vectus Bellerophon Chimaeram, monstrum funestum, interfecit ; et canis ille fortasse hic invenietur, qui ē multis amicis solum Ulyssem, dominum carum, post viginti annos domum

regressum, agnōvit multoque gaudio salūtāvit.
 Alter quoque equus sine dubio in Campis Elysiis incolit, et cum domino, nōn iam hostes sed feras per montes illos saltūsque sequitur. Hīc est Būcephalus, nōbilis fortisque equus, quō vectus Alexander Persicos hostes turbāvit, et fūsos in fugam coniēcit. Hīc dēnique, aetāte cōflectus, in terrā aliēnā mortuus est, et procul ā Graeciā patriā, summis honōribus sepultus est. Sed infinita est umbrarum multitūdo; longum est omnium nōmina et facta narrāre. Aliae sine dubio iam nōtae sunt vōbīs; dē aliis apud poētas ipsi legētis. Sed ex omnibus umbris ego nonnullas dēlēgi, dē quibus, dum vīvēbant, pauca nunc vōbīs pergam narrāre.

*dēvēnēre locos laetos et amoena virecta
 Fortūnātorum Nemorum sēdesque bēatas.
 largior hīc campos aethēr et lūmine vestit
 purpureo, sōlemque suum, sua sīdera nōrunt.
 pars in grāmineis exercent membra palaestris,
 contendunt lūdo et fulvā luctantur harēnā;
 pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dīcunt.*

*hīc manus ob patriam pugnando volnera passi,
 quīque sacerdōtes casti, dum vīta manēbat,
 quīque pii vātes et Phoebo digna locūti,
 inventas aut quī vitam excoluēre per artīs,
 quīque sui memores aliquos fēcere merendo :
 omnibus hīs niveā cinguntur tempora vittā.*

VIRGIL.

CAMILLA

*Hence had the huntress Dian her dred bow,
Fair silver-shafted Queen for ever chaste,
Wherewith she tamed the brinded lioness
And spotted mountain pard.*

MILTON.

III

Quis per omnes gentes Diānam virginem virginum-
que deam ignōrat ? Illa lūnam in caelo serēno
fulgentem nocte regit ; illa vēnātōres nūmine
secundo conservat, ubi sagittis vēlōcibus cervos
fugientes per silvas saltūsque vēnantur. Diāna
enim custōs est silvarum, quae ipsa, cum aliis
virginibus, sagittis arcūque humerum armat et per
saltūs pedibus vēlōcibus feras sequitur. Ex omni-
bus virginibus, quae Diānae comites erant, nēmō
formōsior fuit, nec Deae cārior, quam Camilla.
Illa infans ā patre Diānae dēdicāta erat, et adhūc
puella per silvas saltūsque Ītalicos Deam sequē-
bātur, et ā Deā super omnes comites magno amōre
amābātur. Sed tōtam fābulam vōbīs ab initio
narrābo.

IV

Rex quidam Italicus, Metabus nomine, ē regno propter superbiam expulsus est. Qui cum Camillā, adhuc infante, ā cībūs īrātis fugiens, ad flūmen lātum spūmōsumque vēnit. Ā tergo tēlis infestis hostes eum sequēbantur, nec audēbat pater aut sē cum puellā flūmini committere, aut diūtius in rīpā morāri. Tandem, “Diānae virgini,” inquit, “virginem meam committam; illa fortasse Camillam ex his periculis conservābit.” Quae ubi dixerat, pavidus timōre, ad hastam ingentem, quam forte portābat, corpus infantis parvulum vinxit. Tum lūnam suspiciens, Lūnae Deam ita precātus est: “Ō Diāna, hanc puellam nunc tibi dēdico. Si tū ab hostibus infestis, ex undis spūmōsis eam conservāveris, tua erit, et cum comitibus tuis omnem vītam in silvis saltibusque aget; etiam nunc tua tēla tenens per āera volābit.” Dixit, et hastam summis vīribus trans flūmen coniēcit, quae per āera volans ad alteram rīpam tūta pervēnit, et in viridi campo tremens haesit. Ipse in medium flūmen dēsiluit, et per undas spūmōsas tūtus natāvit. Tum hastam cum puellā recēpit, et onus cārum in sinu amplectens ex hostibus sequentibus effūgit.



DIANA.

V

Metabus, ex hostium tēlis ita conservātus, fidem Diānae dātam nēquāquam violāvit. Inter pastōres vēnātōresque vītam agens, Camillam adhūc parvulam artes Diānae cāras docēbat. In parvā ēius manu sagittas posuit—humerum tenerum arcu curvāto armāvit. Illa igitur, iam ā puellā Diānae dēdicāta, cum Deā feras per silvas vēnābātur: nulla inter omnes Diānae comites pedibus vēlōciōribus, manibus validiōribus erat, nulla quae māiore amōre Deam per silvas sequēbātur. Nec auro nec gemmis sicut cēterae puellae, flāvos capillos ornābat, sed cervi pellem dē humero suspendēbat. Multae mātres, ubi virginem formōsam per saltūs per montes currentem vidēbant, hīs verbis precābantur, “Ó Di Immortāles! filio meo tālem virginem coniugem date!” Sed Camilla nec virum nec liberos dulces dēsiderābat; semper virgo, Diānae virgini dēdicāta, inter montes silvasque incolēbat.

VI.

Sed tandem nūntiis ad Camillam, iam adolescen-tem, in silvas vēnit. “Aenēas,” inquit, “Trōiā expulsus, ad Ītaliām nāvigāvit et patriam nostrām

vincere cōnātur, in quem Turnus, Volscorum princeps, nunc omnes Italiae gentes convocat. Num hospēs Italiam subiectam habēbit? Tu quoque, O Camilla, decus Italiae vocāta, manūs istas, nōn iam in cervos, sed in patriae hostem armā. Nōn frustrā, ut puto, tua patria tē auxilium ōrat." Illa, laudis amōre adducta, Turno auxilio venīre constituit. Itaque sē comitesque armis ornāvit, et equo vecta ad Turni castra contendit. Quam ubi Diāna, in nūbibus altis sedens, inter equites armātos conspexit, "Eheu," exclāmāvit, "Camilla, omnium mortālium mihi cārissima, glōriae amōre permōta, in proelia infesta vehitur. Sine dubio laudem maximam consequētur, sed tandem hostium tēlis vulnerāta, ad Inferos adhūc adolescens descendet. Sed nōn inhumātum virginis corpus inter hostes iacēbit; nam ego ipsa eam in sinu meo per āera ad patriam portābo et tumulo committam. Nec diū inulta mors ēius manēbit. Quī enim tēlo crūdēli virginem vulnerāverit, ab eo poenas gravissimas sūmam." Tum ad nympham quandam conversa, arcum suum aureasque sagittas porrexit. "Tū," inquit, "haec tēla tenens, per auras ad campum volā, ubi exercitūs inter sē configunt. Quī vērō ex omnibus Trōiānis puellam meam prosternere audēbit, eum tū hīs tēlis statim prosterne." Dixit, et nympha,

Deae arcum sagittasque tenens, per auras vēlōciter volāvit.

VII

Interim Trōiāni ē castris ēgressi, cum Volscis Latinisque armis configunt, nec nōn Camillam inter hostes conspiciunt. Illa inter virgines, Diānae comites, prōgressa, aureis armis super omnes fulgēbat; nōn iam in cervos fugientes, sed in patriae hostes arcum curvātum tendēbat. Hūc illūc equo vecta, multos dextrā validā prosternebat, multos sagittis vēlōcibus ad Inferos mittēbat. Sed tandem Arruns, Trōiānus quīdam, īrā permōtus, “Num fēmina,” inquit, “in viros manum audācem armāre audēbit? num Trōiānos, sicut cervos timidos, per omnem campum turbātos sequētur?” Itaque Camillam ūnam inter hostes sequitur—Camillam tēlo infesto per tōtam aciem furtim petit. Quam ubi vīdit armis gaudentem, et hostium aciem hūc illūc per campum turbantem, tum supplici vōce Superos precātus, “Ó Di Superi,” inquit, “date mihi hanc fēminam, Trōiānis funestam, tēlo fēlīci prosternere.” Ita precātus, validā dextrā hastam coniēcit, quae summā vī per āera volans, Camillae in candido pectore haesit. Illa, miserrima puella, frustrā tēlum ē pectore trahere

cōnāta, iam moritūra humi dēlapsa est, et frigidā morte artūs laxāvit.

VIII

Tum vērō Volsci, ubi virginem fortē humi iacentem vīdērunt, dolōre īrāque permōti, hostem ācrius sequēbantur. Arruns autem, iam terrōre turbātus, ex acie fugere cōnātus est. Sed nōn ita fātum suum vītāre potuit. Nympha enim, ut iusserat Diāna, proelium ex altā nūbe spectābat, quae, ubi puellam Deae tam cāram vīdit ab hoste crūdēli prostratam, tum dolōre perculta, “ō stulta,” exclāmāvit, “cūr nōn in silvis viridibus tūta manēbās? cūr in bella crūdēlia manūs istas armāvisti? Ille tamen, quī corpus istud tēlo crūdēli violāvit, morte suā mortis tuae poenas sanguine dabit.” Tum aureum arcum tendens, in Arruntem, iam ex acie fugientem, sagittam ēmisit. Illa, magno stridōre volans, hostis in corpore haesit. Quī vulnere infesto confossus, mortis Camillae poenas sanguine dedit.

IX

Sed Diāna, iam misericordiā et dolōre perculta, “Nōn inhumāta,” inquit, “nec sine honōribus erit Camilla, omnium virginum mihi cārissima. Ipsa

in sinu meo puellam ad patriam portābo, et in silvis viridibus sepeliam." Itaque dē nūbibus altis dēlapsa, mortuam bracchiis suis sublātam, per āera ad patrias silvas tulit, et corpus tumulo ipsa commisit. Quō Italiae virginēs multos annos dōna ferēbant, et virginem Diānae cāram in amōre et honōre habēbant.

*Diānae sumus in fide
puellae et pueri integri :
puellaeque canāmus.
ō Lātōnia, maximi
magna prōgenies Ioris,
quam māter prope Dēliam
dēpositivit olīvam,
montium domīna ut fores
silvarumque virentium
saltuumque reconditorum
amniumque sonantum.*

CATULLUS.

VIA APPIA

*What conflux issuing forth or passing in ;
Praetors, Proconsuls to their provinces
Hasting, or on return, in robes of state,
Lictors and rods, the ensigns of their power,
Legions and cohorts, turms of horse and wings ;
Or embassies from regions far remote
In various habits on the Appian road.*

X

Rōmāni, tōtum orbem terrarum ōlim rectūri, ubi gentes Ītalicas paulātim imperio subiiciēbant, vias optimē strātas faciēbant, quae Rōmā ad gentes iam subiectas dūcēbant. Ītali, per hās vias Rōmam itinere facto, bona in urbe pecūniā vendēbant. Itaque bonis datis acceptisque, Socii —ita enim vocābantur gentes imperio Rōmāno subiectae—amīciōres erga victōres facti sunt. Ex his viis nōtissima est Via Appia, quae, Appio Claudio censōre strāta, ad merīdiem dūcēbat. Multis post annis, ubi nōn iam Senātus Populusque Rōmānus, sed Princeps summum imperium Rōmae

habēbat, Christiānus quīdam p̄aeclārus, Paullus nōmine, hāc viā Rōmam ad iūdiciū adductus est. Hāc viā Petrus quoque, terrōre perculsus, Rōmā ōlim fugiēbat, sed haud multa mīlia passuum ab Urbe prōgressus, Christum Dominum, ut narrātur, in viā stantem vīdit, et, “quō vādis,” inquit, “Domine ?” cuī Ille, “Rōmam,” respondit, “eo, mī amice, in cruce iterum moritūrus.” Tum Petrus, pudōre perculsus, animo ad mortem firmāto, rursus ad Urbem revertit. Nec unquam posteā ignāvum, sed Christo Domino dignum sē p̄aebuit, et cum Paullo aliisque multis Christiānis ē vītā libenter excessit.

XI

Vōs quoque fortasse Rōmā Viā Appiā ōlim excēdētis. Recta et bene strāta per agros cultos, per oppida parva in summis clīvis aedificāta, Brundusium dūcit, quō Rōmāni iter facere solēbant, sī forte ad Graeciam nāvigāre cupiēbant. Per tōtam Italiam incolae oppida in clīvis aedificāre solēbant, quod clīvos salūbriōres putābant, et contrā hostium impetū ūtiliōres. Itaque viātor, māne profectus, dum per campum viridem iter facit, agros cultos undique videt, sed nocte, ubi terrae umbris profundis teguntur, circum omnem

campum, ē multis oppidis in clīvis aedificātis, lūmina sicut in caelo fulgēre incipiunt. Ita lūmina parva, sicut gemmarum corōna, tōtum campum cingere videntur.

XII

Sī vōs aliā quādam Viā Rōmā proficiscēminī, haud multa mīlia prōgressi, clīvum ascendētis, et in oppido * parvo sitim, propter pulverem viae collectam, vīno relevāre poteritis. Quō facto, nōlīte iam eādem viā pergere, sed, viā relictā, per olīvas et silvas multis flōribus laetas, clīvos iūcundos ascendite. Mox ad oppidi parvi reliquias veniētis, quod Tusculum vocābātur, ubi Cicero, ḍrātor ille praeclārissimus, abhīc duōbus paene mīlibus annorum habitābat. Hīc sub arboribus stantes, Rōmam, magnam urbem, procul vidēbitis, cūius ē multis mīlibus tectorum fūmus ad caelum surgit. Viae strātae reliquiae conspici possunt, quā fortasse Cicerōnis servi domini impedimenta et ipsum dominum ferre solēbant, ubi ē Magnae Urbis tumultu fugiens, rūre placido vīres recreābat : prætereā templi theātrique reliquiae nōn dēsunt, sed Cicerōnis ipsius villaे nihil relictum est. Postquam Tullia, Cicerōnis filia, omnium mortālium

* Frascati

patri cārissima, adhūc iuvenis mortua est, tum pater, animo dolōre percusso, hūc sē recēpit, et dolōrem studiis relevāre cōnātus, libros multos doctissimosque scribēbat, quōrum nonnullos vōs quoque brevi tempore legētis. Hūc quoque iam senex, ā M. Antōnio inimīco suo effūgit; sed paulisper morātus, adhūc timens, Viā Appiā Brundusium perrexit, ad Graeciam nāvigātūrus. Frustrā tamen, nam mīlites ab illo missi, senem usque ad mare secūti, tēlis crūdēliter necāvērunt.

*tū regere imperio populos, Rōmāne, memento
(hae tibi erunt artes) pācisque impōnere mōrem,
parcere subiectis et dēbellāre superbos.*

VIRGIL.

HALCYONĒ

*I cannot tell my joy, when o'er a lake
Upon a drooping bough with nightshade twined,
I saw two azure halcyons clinging downward
And thinning one bright bunch of amber berries,
With quick long beaks, and in the deep there lay
Those lovely forms imaged as in a sky.*

SHELLEY.

XIII

VIDISTISNE aves caeruleas, per undas alis coruscis volantes, quas Graeci halcyones vocare solebant ? Non semper avis, ut narrant poetae, sed regina formosa erat Halcyone, quae cum viro suo, Ceyce nomine, olim in Thessaliā prope oram maritimam incolebat. Cum rex et regina, inter se vehementer amantes, paulisper vitam beatissimam egissent, tum forte Ceyx navem descendere volebat, ad Apollinis oraculum navigatus, et Deum de rebus quibusdam consultus. Illa autem, coniugis consilio cognito, propter maximum amorem sollicita, "Noli," inquit, "carissime coniunx, undis tumultuosis, ventis perfidis te committere ; sin autem

B.C.

17

B

fixum immōtumque manet consilium tuum, nec lacrimis precibusque meis mūtāri potest, tum ego, tua coniunx, tēcum nāvem descendam, et per omnia maris pericula īre audēbo.” Cēyx, lacrimis ēius verbisque maximē commōtus, nec consilium iam fixum mūtare nec mulierem per haec tanta pericula dūcere volēbat, sed, “ Brevissimum tempus,” inquit, “ ā tē, cārissima, abero. Nisi fāta crūdēlia vetābunt, ad tē ante tertium mensem laetus redībo.”

XIV

Quibus dictis, Cēyx coniugem lacrimantem trementemque amplexus, nāvem iam parātam consendit. Halcyonē, cum, in litore stans, nāvem abeuntem diū spectāvisset, tum maesta reversa, ad templum statuamque Iūnōnis sē recēpit. Hōc templum, ē marmore candido factum, ad mare caeruleum spectābat, quō in templo nautae, ex undis periculōsis tūti reversi, grātias Deae reddere solēbant. Hūc etiam Halcyonē, ob virum absen-tem cūris sollicitis vexāta, dōna cotidiē ferēbat ; hīc, bracchiis ad caelum sublātis, Deae nūmen örābat : “ Ō deorum Rēgina, coniugem meum ex undis tumultuōsis servātum, ad haec bracchia tūtum remitte.”

XV

Nautae intreā vento secundo laeti vēla dedērunt, et in rēmos incubuērunt, sed cum, iam paucos dies in altum prōvecti, nusquam trans pontum caeruleum terram vidēre possent, subitō nūbes ātrae, in caelum euntes, sōlem diemque cēlāvērunt. Venti adversi inter sē magno strīdōrem configunt et bella ferōcia gerunt. Propter strīdōrem vox nulla potest audīrī. Nautae perterriti undas tempestāte sublātas vident. Hūc illūc fluctibus iactāti, supplici vōce deos precantur. Cēyx, nē tum quidem coniugis cārissimae immemor, caelum suspiciens, haec deos örāvit, “Ō Di Superi, date mihi Halcyonem iterum vidēre. Sī mē, ex undis tumultuōsis servātum, ad ēius bracchia remiseritis, tum ego ad tempa ārasque vestras dōna multa et pretiōsissima feram.” Sed dum ita precātur, fluctus ingens, ad caelum sublātus, praeceps in nāvem magno fragōre cecidit, et omnia in undas spūmōsas dēmersit.

XVI

Halcyonē autem inter spem metumque dubia, cum coniugis mortem adhūc ignōrāret, Iūnōnis nūmen dōnis precibusque plācāre cōnābātur. Sed

Dea, cum iam omnia sciret, ingenti misericordiā permōta, per somnium miseram puellam dormientem omnia docēre constituit. Iride igitur, nuntiā deorum vocatā, “I, nuntia fidissima,” inquit, “vēlōcibus ālis ad antrum tenebrōsum, ubi Somnus, in ātro lecto recumbens, membris solūtis noctem diemque dormit. Hunc iubē ad Halcyonem, miseram rēgīnam, somnium mittere, et dormienti Cēycis mortem narrāre.” His audītis, Iris Rēgīnae deorum iussa facere contendit. Mille colōribus corusca, per tōtum caelum quasi arcum curvātum tendens, Sommi ipsius domum antrumque petīvit. Hōc antrum, umbris profundis cinctum, sōlis lūcem nunquam accipit, nec māne, ubi Aurōra lūcem in caelum redūcit, nec vespere, ubi Apollō equos fessos in Ōceanum dēmergit. Ante portas papāvera flōrent, aliīque flōres quī somnum invitant. Somnia multa, sicut tenues umbrae, hūc illūc volant, quae Somnus ad mortāles dormientes mittere solet.

XVII

Hic Somnus, omnium deorum fassis mortālibus grātissimus, in ātro lecto membris solūtis recumbēbat, quem circā somnia multa volābant. Iris, cum, mille colōribus fulgens, ad domum tenebrōsam

adivisset, “*Ō Somne,*” inquit, “*quī dīs hominibusque quiētem placidam dare solēs, Halcyonē, misera rēgina, virum absentem dēsiderans, noctem diemque redditum ēius exspectat, et ad Iūnōnis templum cotidiē sē conferens, Deae nūmen lacrimis precibusque plācāre cōnātur.* Ille autem, nāve in undas dēmersā, hūc illūc in fluctibus mortuus iactātur. Tū igitur ex istis somniis ūnum ad tē vocātum, ad Rēginae dormientis tectum volāre iubē. Tum Halcyonē, dē coniugis morte certior facta, nōn iam spes falsas in *amīmo* fovēbit; nōn iam Deam frustrā ūrābit.” Quae ubi dixerat, ex umbris ēgressa, ad lūcem caelumque redīvit; quā vīsā, multi homines, arcum curvātum suspicientes, nitidis colōribus dēlectāti sunt.

XVIII

Intereā, ut iusserat Iūno, Morpheūs, ex omnibus somniis perītissimus, ā Somno rēge dēlectus, ad Thessaliae ūram volāvit. Ibi ālis dēpositis, Cēycis vultum nōtissimum induit, et mediā nocte prope rēginae lectum constitit. Halcyonē igitur dormiens ipsam Cēycis imāginem, prope lectum stantem, multisque lacrimis sibi loquentem, conspicere vidēbātur. Haec imāgo, “*Ō Halcyonē,*” exclāmāvit, “*miserrima coniunx, nōli iam spem*

falsam in pectore fovēre ; nōlī iam dōna ad templa deorum afferre ; multos iam dies corpus meum in mare dēmersum, hūc illūc fluctibus iactātur ; nec vōta tua, in auras dispersa, unquam tibi coniugem reddere possunt.” Quibus auditis, Halcyonē, subito terrōre perculta, bracchia ad tristem imāginem porrexit, sed illa, ē manibus ēius ēgressa, in tenues auras, ceu fūmus, fūgit. Deinde rēgīna, ē somno excitāta, celeriter ē lecto sē prōiēcit, et praeceps ad ḥoram maritimam ruit. Quō cum vēnisset, trans mare iam placidum prospiciens, “ O fluctūs crūdēles,” exclāmāvit, “ inter quōs etiam nunc membra illa cārissima iactantur, Cēȳcem meum etiam mortuum hīs bracchiis reddite.”

XIX

Ibi stans, et tristi vōce Cēȳcem nōmine vocans, fluctum ingentem ex alto advenientem prospexit, quī aquis spūmōsis ē mari sublātus, celeriter ad litus ferēbātur ; tum dēmum summo fragōre cadens, ad rēgīnae pedes coniugem mortuum prōiēcit. Quem cum vīdisset, artūs cāros amplexa, “ Eheu, crūdēlis,” inquit, “ num ita fidem praestitisti ? num ita ante tertium mensem ad uxōrem amantem redīvistī ? ” Tum vērō Di Superi, quod

tantum dolorem mulcere volebant, et virum et feminam in aves caeruleas convertērunt, quās Graeci halcyones vocare solēbant. Illae, mūtuō amōre iterum gaudentes, super undas spūmōsas nitidis alis volāvērunt. Posteā halcyones omnium avium Dīs Immortālibus cārissimae fuisse dicuntur, quamobrem, sī forte hieme nīdos in mare placido aedificāre, et parvula fovēre volēbant, tum Iuppiter ventos tumultuōsos requiescere iubēbat, et mare harēnamque sōle tepido mulcēbat. Et nōs quoque, ubicunque inter hiemem tempestātesque dies serēni intermittuntur, et prāta aprīca sōle gaudent, hōc tempus “ Dies Halcyonios ” vocare solēmus.

*Tunc quoque mansit amor nec coniugiāle solūtum
foedus in alītibus : coeunt fiuntque parentes,
perque dies placidos hiberno tempore septem
incubat Alcyonē pendentibus aequore nīdis.
tunc iacet unda maris : ventos custōdit et arcet
Aeolus ēgressu praestatque nepōtibus aequor.*

OVID.

RŌMA Ā GALLIS EXPUGNĀTA

*The Gaul shall come against thee
From the land of snow and night :
Thou shalt give his fair-haired armies
To the raven and the kite.*

MACAULAY.

XX

ANTĪQUIS temporibus, omnes ferē gentes doctissimae circum Mare, quod nunc Mediterrāneum vocāmus, incolēbant, quibus finitimae erant gentes ferae barbaraeque. Ā barbaris igitur cinctae, illius temporis gentes in summo perīculo interdum versābantur, nam barbari, spe praedae adducti, in agros cultos bellum inferre solebant. Scriptor quīdam Rōmānus, Līvius nōmine, cūius libros ipsi mox legētis, scribit Gallos oīlī bellum in Italiam intulisse, et multis iam oppidis expugnātis, cum ipsis Rōmānis proelium commīsisse. Hī Galli, vultu ferōci, capillis flāvis homines, pellibus indūti, trans Alpes incolēbant ; quī anno trecentensimo nōnāgensimo ante Christum nātum

dē montibus in cultos Italiae campos descendērunt, et agris ferro et ignī vastatis, tandem Rōmam ipsam advēnērunt. Tum dēmum Rōmāni, undecim mīlia passuum ab Urbe prōgressi, apud Alliam flūmen acie instructā, cum eīs proelium commisērunt. Sed nōn diū hostium impetum sustinuērunt ; in fugam coniecti, ordinibus fūsis, Urbem petīvērunt.

XXI

Galli autem, nōn statim fugientes secūti, trēs dies prope flūminis rīpas, victoriā praedāque gaudentes, morābantur. Rōmāni igitur, cum hostem sentirent nōn statim aggressūrum esse, pīmum, Deorum Immortālium memores, Virgines Vestāles, ignem sacrum ferentes, in amīcum oppidum ex Urbe misērunt. Nam hīc ignis, ab Aenēā, Trōiā fugiente, ēreptus, in templo rotundo ā Virginibus sacris conservābatur, et ā Rōmānis omnium rerum sacerrima putābatur. Tum mulieres puerique, alii aliā viā ad oppida amīca iter fēcērunt. Milites, et omnes quibus integrae erant vīres, ad Capitōlium, Rōmae altissimam partem et ad dēfendendum facillimam, ascendērunt. Sed senātōres quīdam, aetāte prōvecti, cum nōn in hostes, iam Urbem oppugnatūros, arma ferre possent, nec in

Capitōlium cum mīlitibus ascendere, nec cum cēteris effugere, volēbant. “ Nōs,” inquiunt, “ aetāte prōvecti, nōn iam prō patriā pugnāre possumus, nec ad fugiendum satis valēmus. Nec nōs fallit cibum vōbīs mox dēfecturum esse. Nōn igitur in tantā frūmenti inopiā vōbiscum ad Capitōlium ascendēmus, ubi mox ā barbaris hostibus obsidēbimini. Sed nōs hīc prope Forum in aedibus nostris manēbimus; vōs, iuvenes, quibus integrae sunt vīres, Capitōlium ad ob-sidiōnem parāte.”

XXII

Cum igitur Galli, urbem ingressi, inferiōres urbis partes vacuas et dēsertas invēnissent, tandem ad Forum pervēnērunt; qui, cum per portas apertas aedes intrāvissent, rem mīram aspiciēbant. Senes enim nōbili aspectū, eīs vestibus indūti, quās gerere Senātōribus sōlis licēbat, in sellis eburneis, immōti sedēbant. Diū Galli, re mīrā obstupefacti, vultūs senum graves immōtosque mīrantes, dubiis animis taciti manēbant. Tandem, eōs statuas esse arbitrātus, ūnus ex hostibus barbam candidam senis cūiusdam manu mulcēre coepit; quō facto ille irātus, scīpiōne eburneo, quem forte gerēbat, caput Galli percussit. Tum dēmum

omnes Galli, irâ permôti, senes ad unum interfecérunt. Deinde, certiores facti Capitólium modo a cívibus dēfendi, ceteris urbis partibus ferro et igni vastatîs, hōc obsidere coepérunt.

XXIII

Iam Rômâni in summis periculis versabantur; quamquam enim Capitólium, rûpes et arte et loci nâturâ bene mûnita, nôn facile expugnâri poterat, tamen propter frumenti inopiam famem gravissimam patiebantur. Quâ re cognitâ Galli, quibus satis superque cibi erat, Rômânos verbis superbis increpabant. “O Rômâni,” inquiunt, “iam fame superâti, victoribus vōs dēdite!” Quibus illi, pudore irâque permôti, “O Galli,” respondêrunt, “num arbitrâminî Rômânos, etiam fame mortuîs, tam barbaris ignavisque hostibus sē dedituîs esse? Nondum nôbîs cibus dêficit.” Quibus rebus dictis, pânem dē summo Capitólio in hostium castra deiécérunt.

Camillus autem, eō tempore dux praeclârissimus, et omnium Rômânorum belli peritissimus, sed propter superbiam cívibus invîsus, paucis ante annis ex Urbe expulsus erat. Sed in tanto omnium periculo Rômâni, antiquae invidiae immemores, virum Rômam revocâre constituérunt, sî forte

Urbem à barbaris hostibus obsessam liberare posset. Nocte igitur obscurā nuntius fidus per rūpem praecipitem descendit, et cum hostium custodes fefellisset, ad Camillum in oppidum finitimum sē contulit; cuī ille, "Dīc," inquit, "Rōmānis, mē cōpiis quam maximis collectis, summā celeritate patriae subventūrum esse." Nuntius, eādem viā quā vēnerat reversus, haec cīvibus retulit; quibus rebus audītis, illi sē ad resistendum confirmāvērunt.

XXIV

Vestīgiis autem nuntii animadversis, Galli, longā obsidiōne fessi, eādem viā Capitōlium oppugnāre constituērunt. Silentio noctis, cum Rōmāni somno quiētique dēditi essent, rūpem tam furtim ascendērunt, ut nōn sōlum custodes sed etiam canes fallerent. Erant tamen in Capitōlio anseres quīdam, Iūnōni Deae sacri, quōs in summā cibi inopiā Rōmāni tamen alere solēbant. Hās aves nōn fefellērunt Galli. Advenientium sonitu excitāti, anseres alis plaudere et vōcibus clāmāre coepērunt; quō sonitu audīto, mīles quīdam Rōmānus, Manlius nōmine, cuī domus erat prope hunc locum aedificāta, cum sine morā ē lecto surrexisset, galeam conspexit Galli, iam iam ad

summum clīvum ascendentis. Summā celeritāte cum ad extrēmam rūpem cucurisset, hominem scūto suo vehementer percussit; qui dē rūpe praeceps dēlapsus, proximos Gallos prostrāvit. Deinde cēteri Rōmāni, hōc sonitu excitāti, ad locum contendērunt, et hostes celeriter fugāvērunt. Posteā cīves, prō Rēpublicā conservātā, grātias maximas Manlio reddidērunt.

XXV

Interim cīves, inter spem metumque dubii, Camilli redditum exspectābant. Tandem, fame iam paene confecti, constituērunt, lēgātis ad hostes missis, pācis condicōnes petere; quibus Galli dixērunt sē, multo auro trādito, ex Ītaliā discēdere velle, et Urbem ab obsidiōne liberāre. Rōmāni igitur, hīs nuntiis acceptis, quam maximum auri pondus undique collēgērunt, et summo dolōre, propter hōc tantum dēdecus, permōti, in hostium castra descendērunt, ut Rempublicam auro redimerent. Sed ubi aurum pendere coepērunt, pondera ā Gallis allāta iniqua esse sensērunt, nec auri satis erat. Quō vīso princeps Gallorum, Brennus nōmine, ferus superbusque homo, qui, dum aurum penditur, forte adstābat, gladio suo ponderibus addito, “ Vae Victis ! ” exclāmāvit. Tum, ut

narrant nonnulli scriptores, Camillus' hōc ipso tempore advēnit, et sine morā Gallos fūsos in fugam coniēcit. Alii tamen scribunt Camillum nōn tum Rōmānis subvēnisse, sed posteā Gallos aggressum esse, cum, multam praedam agentes, ē finibus Rōmānorū discēderent, atque eōs dispersis ordinib⁹ ex Italiā expulisse.

*gens, quae cremāto fortis ab Ilio
iactāta Tuscis aequoribus sacra
nātosque mātūrosque patres
pertulit Ausonias ad urbes,*

*dūris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus
nigrae ferāci frondis in Algido,
per damna, per caedes ab ipso
dūcit opes animumque ferro.*

HORACE.

ALCESTIS

*But trying all in turn, the friendly list,
Why, he found no one, none who loved so much.
Nor father, nor the aged mother's self
That bore him, no, not any save his wife,
Willing to die instead of him and watch
Never a sunrise nor a sunset more :
And she is even now within the house,
Upborne by pitying hands, the feeble frame
Gasping its last of life out ; since to-day
Destiny is accomplished, and she dies.*

BROWNING.

XXVI

TEMPORIBUS antiquis, ubi per Graeciam singulis urbibus rēges erant, rex quīdam iuvenis, Admētus nōmine, in parvo Thessaliae oppido oīlim regnābat. Ad hunc quondam, per fines suos euntem, agrisque cultis ante oculos sibi positis gaudentem, hospes advēnit, pastōris vestibus indūtus, sed formā vultūque haudquāquam pastōri similis. Dum rex, artūs maximos candidosque, capillos fulgentes mīrātur, ille, “ O Admēte,” inquit, “ hūc Deorum

Immortālium iussū advēni, ut servi loco apud tē ūnum annum habitem. Dum hīc manēbo, greges tui, mē pastōre, per montes saltūsque errābunt, omni periculo sēcūri, nec agni teneri, nocte mātri-bus haerentes, lupos saevos timēbunt. Tē quoque, inter cēnam vespere recumbentem, lyrā meā cantibusque dulcibus mulcēbo, nam super omnes mortāles suāvissimē cano.” Cui rex, vultu benigno, “Haec mea domus,” inquit, “omnibus hospitibus amica est; tē igitur, quisquis es, in regnum domumque meam libenter accipio; nē quis dicat mē ullo tempore hospitem ā portis dēpulisse.”

XXVII

Itaque hospes, in hospitium acceptus, et in rēgis servorum numero habitus, fidem praestitit; tōtum annum ā gregibus lupos crūdēles, morbos tristes dēpellēbat, et omnem terram ita cūrābat, ut Admētus omnium rēgum dīvitissimus beatissimusque fieret. Praetereā et rex inter cēnam vespere recumbens, et omnes cīves per terram habitantes, cantibus mīris dīvīnisque dēlectābantur. Úno anno tandem confecto, cum iam rex hospiti, dextrā datā acceptāque, grātias reddidisset, ille, “O Admēte,” inquit, “nōn hūmāno genere ortus, sed Iove ipso, deum homi-

numque rēge, nātus, ego ā patre īrāto hūc in tuum hospitium missus sum, ut servi loco domino mortāli pārērem. Nōn tamen crūdēlem dominum sed cārum amīcum tē habui, quamobrem hōc dōnum ego, nunc in caelum reditūrus, ā Fātis tibi impetrāvi. Omnibus mortālibus certus vītae finis ab eīs constitūtus est; tibi autem, ubi ille dies advēnerit, sī cuī persuādēre poteris ut, nullo cōgente, prō tē moriātur, alteram aetātem agere licēbit." Quae cum dixisset, hospes, māior pulchriorque subitō factus, arcum aureum manu tenens, in sōlis lūcem ex oculis fūgit. Quō vīso rex sensit Apollinem, Lātōnae filium, sibi adfuisse.

XXVIII

Haud multo post Admētus, cum sē in fīnitimam terram contulisset, rēgis filiam, Alcestem nōmine, vīsam vehementer amāvit, et ā patre ēius impetrāvit ut virginem in mātrīmōnium dūceret. Domum igitur cum coniuge regressus, paucos annos bene bēatēque vīvēbat, dōnec dormienti quoniam Apollō dīvīnā lūce indūtus, prope lectum adstāre vīsus est. "Ō Admēte," inquit, "ecce! ille dies, dē quō tibi dixi, iam tibi imminet. Quaere igitur inter amīcos—sī ex omnibus ūnus ita tē amat, ut, nullo cōgente, prō tē morī velit, tū ā

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mortis timōre sēcūrus alteram aetātem vīvēs. Sīn autem nēminem tē ita amantem invēneris, tum ego, equos fulgentes trans caelum agens, amīcum meum frustrā dēsiderābo; tū enim in tristibus regnis procul ā sōle habitābis.” Admētus, cum ē lecto surrexisset, Dei verbōrum memor, ad patrem aequo animo sē contulit; “ Ille enim,” inquit, “ libenter sibi, prō filio moriendo, glōriam consequētur.” Pater autem, hīs rebus audītīs, vehementer irātus, “ O hominum impudentissime,” exclāmāvit, “ Nonne ego infantem tē cūrābam, iuvenem dīvitē rēgemque fēci? Hās res oportet patrem filio facere; prō filio iam adulto morī nēquāquam oportet. Immo etiam et ego et māter tua spērābāmus tē potius nōs, iam senes, ab omnibus periculis servātūrum esse, et tandem inmortuos summis honōribus tumulo commissūrum.” His et tālibus ex omnibus amīcis audītis, Admētus, spe dēiectus, tristis domum revertit.

XXIX

Alcestis autem, cuī Rex nihil adhūc dē hīs rebus dixerat, cum vultum ēius tristem, caput dēmissum, animadverteret, causam ā viro quaesivit. Quam ubi cognōvit, “ Num putās,” inquit, “ cārissime coniunx, mē sine tē cum liberis orbis vīvere velle?

putasne mē tantum dolōrem ferre posse ? Tū modo liberos nostros diligenter cūrā ; libenter ego prō tē ē vītā excēdam.” Itaque Mānibus dēdicāta, indiēs languescēbat, dōnec tandem ille dies aderat quō ad Inferos descendere oportuit. Tum corpore ad mortem parāto, cum ad omnes āras per tōtam rēgiam aedificātas sē contulisset, manibus sublātis, deos precāta est, ut liberos suos, iam orbos futūros, nūmine amīco conservārent. Nec servos neglexit, sed, dextrā datā acceptāque, omnes ad ūnum iussit valēre. Quī, cum dominam amātam vidērent, sine timōre, sine lacrimis sē ad moriendum parāre, ipsī lacrimas retinēre nōn potuērunt. Flēbant quoque liberi, puer et puella, mātris vestibus haerentes. Illa tandem, virum suum amplexa, iam moritūra, haec ultima ōrāvit : “ Admēte, quod sine tē vīvere nōlo, ego adhūc iuvenis ad Inferos descendo ; hanc autem veniam, nōn iniustum, ut puto, ā tē peto. Hōs parvulos, tuam maximam cūram, semper tēcum conservā. Nōlī alteram in mātrimōnium dūcere, nē liberi mei tuique ab iniustā novercā crūdēlia patientur ; ōdit enim noverca priōris fēminaē nātos.” Cum rex haec et alia multa prōmisisset, illa, in lectum dēlapsa, in placidā morte requiēvit.

XXX

Admētus autem, quod re vērā Alcestem amāverat, tantum dolōrem vix ferre poterat; sērō enim sensit melius esse ipsum saepissimē morī, quam tāli uxōre orbum, reliquam vītam maestum sōlumque agere. Ad quem haec tristia sēcum volventem, hospes quidam subitō advēnit—vir ingentibus vīribus praeditus, pelle leōnis indūtus, iamdiū rēgis amīcus. Hīc erat Herculēs, Iovis filius, mātre mortāli nātus, qui posteā, ab omnibus dolōribus solūtus, in caelum ad cēteros deos sublātus est. Prīnum autem, per terras errans, in multis labōribus, multis perīculis versātus est. Iam vīribus gaudens, rēgem magnā vōce salūtāvit. Eō enim ex itinere vēnerat, ut apud amīcum paulisper morātus, corpus fessum cūrāret, et sitim vīno relevāret. Admētus autem, iam uxōrem mortuam ad tumulum ductūrus, dubio animo ita sēcum volvēbat: “ Nēminem, quamquam est suo dolōre onerātus, fessum viātōrem ā portis dēpellere oportet, sed, quisquis est, in hospitium accipere. Hanc lēgem, ā Dīs Immortālibus datam, habēmus. Sīn autem dixero mē uxōrem meam iam sepultūrum esse, tum ille hūc in hospitium venire nōlet, et ego nōn sōlum dolōre sed etiam dēdecore opprimar.” Itaque dolōre sub pectore cēlāto, servos intrā

domum hospitem dūcere iussit, et cibum vīnumque mensis impōnere. Ipse autem, amīcum amplexus, ex aedibus discessit, ut uxōris corpus, omnibus honōribus ēductum, tumulo committeret.

XXXI

Herculēs autem, cum vīres cibo vīnoque recreāvisset, capite flōribus ornāto—ut mōs erat Graecis ad mensam recumbentibus—magnā vōce canere incēpit. Sed cum servum quendam animadverteret, capite dēmisso, vultu maesto, adstantem, tum vērō mīrātus, causam quaesīvit. Ille autem vix loqui ausus, diū quidem tacitus manēbat, nec ullam dē Alceste mentiōnem fēcit—ita enim iusserat Admētus—sed tandem coactus, “Ō hos-pes,” inquit, “mortua est Alcestis.” Quae cum audivisset, Herculēs, mensā ēversā, vīno humi effuso, ē lecto sē prōiēcit ; tum, flōribus dē capite dēreptis, “Ō Admēte,” exclāmāvit, “mī amīce, num tū, tanto dolōre oppressus, mē tamen in tectum hospitiumque accēpisti ? num ego, vīno ciboque gaudens, domum tristem cantibus vexāvi ? sed nōn omnīno indignum mē esse dīcēs ; haec dextra, iam multa et gravia passa, nunc omnium labōrum gravissimum conficiet. Ad tumulum illum mē conferam, unde nunc, omnium rerum cārissimā

relictā, Admētus ad domum orbam tristis revertitur. Illūc enim veniet Plūtō, ut mortuae animam, sibi dēdicātam, in regnum suum addūcat; quem ego, ex insidiis incautum aggressus, summis vīribus tenēbo, neque ille ex his manibus effugiet; tandem, vī ingenti superātus, fēminaē animam mihi dēdet.” His dictis, Herculēs ex aedibus ruit.

XXXII

Eōdem die vespere, ad rēgem iam domum regressum, multa et tristia sēcum volventem, revertit Herculēs; quem fēmina quaedam, capite pallā cēlāto, sequēbātur. Herculēs, ad amīcum adveniens, “Ego,” inquit, “hodiē apud tē paulisper morātus, cum iam, vīribus recreātis, hinc profectus essem, cīvibus quibusdam, lūdis inter sē certantibus, obviam īvi, quibuscum ego quoque certāvi, et hanc, labōris praeium, reportāvi; quam hūc ad tē adduxi, ut tū eam inter ancillas tuas custōdiās, mihiq; ōlim redeunti, tūtam reddās.” Admētus autem, vehementer tremens, cum animadverteret eam formā vestibusque similem esse Alcesti, “Mi amīce,” inquit, “nullam iam fēminam intrā domum accipere volo. Etiam nunc, eam aspiciens, ipsam Alcestis formam aspicere videor. O per deos tē ōro, apud alium quandam eam relinque, nōn tanto

dolore, quanto ego, oppressum." His et taliibus dictis, diū quidem dōnum accipere nōlēbat, dōnec tandem, amici precibus coactus, dextram porrexit, ut intrā domum hospitem addūceret. Quō vīso Herculēs, pallā dē fēminae capite subitō dētractā, "Aspice nunc," inquit, "fortasse uxōri tuae simillima est haec mulier." Tum vērō Admētus, vērā Alcestis imāgine vīsā, subito gaudio obstupefactus, nunc cāram uxōrem amplectī, nunc amīco grātias reddere cōnābātur. Cūi, propter gaudium vix lacrimās retinenti, Herculēs, "Quod mē," inquit, "in hospitium invitāvisti, nec ā portis dēpulisti, hōc dōnum, nōn indignum, ut puto, ā Dis Immortālibus accēpisti. Valē; hīc diūtius morārī nōn mē oportet, sed labōres, quōs Fāta dēcrēvērunt, conficere." Quibus dictis, vir maximus, vīribus gaudens, in viam perrexit.

*nunc tibi commendo communia pignora nālos :
haec cūra et cineri spīrat inusta meo.
fungere māternis vicibus, pater : illa meorum
omnis erit collo turba ferenda tuo.
oscula cum dederis tua flentibus, ādice mātris :
tōta domus coepit nunc onus esse tūrum.
et sī quid dolitūrus eris, sine testibus illis ;
cum venient, siccis oscula falle genis !*

PROPERTIUS.

IĀSŌN ADOLESCENS

*And therein all the famous history
Of Jason and Medea was ywrit ;
Her mighty charms, her furious loving fit,
His goodly conquest of the golden fleece,
His falsed faith, and love too lightly fit,
The wondred Argo, which in venturous preece
First through the Euxine seas bore all the flour of Greece.*

SPENSER.

XXXIII

DĒ Iāsone illo, qui multa terrā marique ausus, tandem pellem auream ēreptam domum reportāvit, sine dubio audīvistis ; haec omnia tam brevi spatio narrārī nōn possunt. Sed ē quo genere nātus, et quōmodo ēducātus est ille, cūius facta per tōtum orbem terrarum tamdiū praeclārissima sunt ? Ex hīs rebus nonnullas vōbīs nunc pergam narrāre.

Scribunt Graeci ōlim in montibus silvisque Thessaliae incoluisse monstra quaedam, centauros vocāta, mīro aspectu animālia ; nam usque ad mediā corporis partē homines erant, sed ab



CENTAUR.

alterā parte, equi. Ex his optimus nōtissimusque Chirōn vocātus est, ē deorum genere nātus, et omnibus mortālibus sapientior. Nec ferus incultuōqué fuisse narratūr, sicut cēteri centauri, sed erga om̄nes mitissimūs, et omnium artium peritus; lyrā enim canerē bēne sciēbat, et feras per saltūs vēnārī, et morbis vulneribusque medērī. Ad eum igitur ibant pueri, Graecorum principum filii, ut eo magistro nōbiles artes discerent; quōcum in antro habitantes, cotidiē cervos per montes silvasque vēnabantur; tum vespere regressi praedam humeris ferentes, cibum ad cēnam parābant; deinde cēnāti, membris circum ignem prostrātis, centaurum sapientem lyrā canentem audiēbant. Nec nōn ipsi canere, lūdisque inter se contendere, Chirōne magistro, discēbant; nam Graecis mōs erat omnes pueros haec studia docēre.

XXXIV

Inter adolescentes qui apud Chirōna discendi causā habitābant, Iāsōn quīdam, Aesonis filius, omnium studiorum peritissimum se praebēbat. Aesōn enim, cum paucos annos Iolci, prope Thessaliae ūram, regnāvisset, ā Peliā frātre expulsus est. Sed quod, ā patriā fugiens, filiolum relinquere nōn audēbat, puerum centauro sapienti commīsīt,

ut nōbiles artes disceret. Post decem annos Iāsōn, iam adolescens, dē hīs rebus ā Chirōne certior factus, patrem nōn inultum esse patī constituit, sed Iolcum proficisci, ut, Peliā expulso, regnum suum reciperet ; cui proficiscenti Chirōn —nam res futūras praedicere poterat—hīs verbis locūtus est : “ Tu quidem, quō fāta te vocant, audacter īto ; nōlī hīc, iam adultus, diūtius morārī ; multa audēbis, multa et gravia patiēris, sed tandem ad summam glōriam perveniēs. Hōc sōlum cūrā ut semper in animo habeās : ergā omnes, qui tibi obviam venient, mītem benignumque te praebē, et fidem, semel datam, semper praestā.” Tum Iāsōn, cum prōmīsisset se haec semper in animo habitūrum esse, magistro benigno grātias reddidit, et pedibus vēlōcibus dē monte cucurrit.

XXXV

Haud multa mīlia passuum prōgressus, ad flūmen lātum pervenit, quod rapido cursu dē montibus descendens, saxa arboresque sēcum volvēbat. Hīc dum dubio animo morātur, mulierem quandam aetāte prōvectam, vestibus sordidis indūtam, conspexit, quae flūmini adstans, precibus lacrimisque auxilium ḍrābat. Iuvenis, quamquam sciēbat eam flūmen transire velle, prīmō quidem nōlēbat

aut cuiquam tam sordido aspectu subvenire, aut ipse rapidum flumen onere impeditus transire. Chirōnis tamen verborum memor, mulierem humeris imposuit, ut in alteram rīpam eam trādūceret. Sed in flumen spūmōsum ingressus, ita et aquā rapidā et gravi onere impeditus est, ut vix cursum tenēre posset. Cum tamen, summis vīribus usus, usque ad alteram rīpam pervenisset, onere humi dēposito, re mīrā obstupefactus est. Nōn iam, ut prius, aut misera aut aetāte prōvecta mulier adstābat, sed Iūno ipsa, Deorum Rēgīna, maxima et pulcherrima vīsū, iuveni adesse vidēbatur; cui pavido terrōre trementi, "Nōlī timēre;" inquit, " quod tu mihi miserae subvēnisti, nunquam ego, Deorum Rēgīna, hūius grātiae oblīviscar ; per omnia pericula nūmine meo conservātum, domum dēnique te victōrem redūcam." His dictis, in tenues auras dispersa, ad montem Olym-pum revertit, ubi sub caelo serēno, ab oculis mortālium remōti, Dī Immortāles vītam beātam placidamque agunt.

XXXVI

Iāsōn autem, cum iter rursus inciperet, calceum alterum pedibus sensit dēesse, flūmine rapido ēreptum ; nēquāquam tamen morātus, Iolcum

contendit. Quo ubi pervenit, per vias ad rēgiā se conferens, omnium cīvium oculos ad se convertī animadvertisit. Dē hōc mīrātus, cum ā cīve quōdam causam petīvisset, respondit ille : “ O hospes, ā Delphico Ḏrāculo praedictum est hospitem quendam, altero calceo pedibus dēficiente, ad hanc urbem ūlim pērventūrum esse, et Peliā rēge interfēcto, regnum sibi occupātūrum. Quis igitur tu es, et unde vēnisti, alterum sōlum calceum gerens ? ” Cui ille, “ Iāson,” inquit, “ vocātus sum, Aesonis filius, iusti Iolci rēgis, quem Peliās malis artibus decem ante annis ex hōc regno expulit. Nunc ad patriam revertor, ut ā patruo meo regnum meum recipiam.”

Peliās intereā, iam certior factus tālem iuvenem ad urbem vēnisse, quamquam ob priōrem iniūriam vehementer perterritus est, odium tamen timōremque cēlāre constituit. Iāsoni igitur obviam prōgressus, “ O iuvenis,” inquit, “ te ad patriam tandem redeuntem summo gaudio salūto ; nōlī crēdere, ut dicunt nonnulli, me patrem tuum frātremque meum cārissimum ex hāc terrā expulisse ; ipse quidem iam senex, regnoque fessus, cēteram aetātem procul ab urbis tumultu agere cupiēbat. Nunc igitur trēs filiae mihi sunt, ē quibus, ūnā in mātrimōniūm ductā, tu apud me tamquam filius meus habitābis ; me mortuo in

hāc terrā regnābis." His dictis iuvenem amplexus, mirantem in rēgiam duxit.

XXXVII

Peliās autem multa sēcum in animo volvēbat, sī forte Iāsonem ā finibus suis procul removēret. Paucis ante annis Iolci rēgi duo fuerant liberi, quorum puer Phrixus, puella Hellē vocābatur; hōs iniusta noverca tam vehementer öderat, ut in animo habēret eos in āris deorum victimas mactāre. Sed ipso perīculi tempore, mīrabile dictū, aries, aureā pelle tectus, dē nūbibus descendens, ad liberos properāvit; qui, cum in dorsum eius conscendissent, aureae pelli haerentes, trans pontum vecti sunt. Sed paullum in altum prōvecta, Hellē, subitō terrōre turbāta, dē dorso arietis dēcidit et in mare dēmersa est; quamobrem Graeci hōc mare ab eā Hellespontum vocārī dīcēbant. Phrixus autem, summis vīribus ūsus, arieti haerēbat, et ad regionem incultam tandem pervēnit, quam antiqui Colchida vocābant. Hīc, cum in terram descendisset, arietem imperfectum in Iovis ārā mactāvit, et in arbore pellem Deo pependit. Tum ab Aeētā, illius regionis rēge, hospitio acceptus, filiā rēgis in mātrimōnium ductā, paulisper ibi habitābat, dōnec tandem

mortuus sepultus est. Sed, procul à patriā cārā remōtus, in terrā aliēnā sepultus, nē in morte quidem requiescere poterat ; umbra autem misera, cīvibus Iolci dormientibus vīsa adesse, lacrimis precibusque ḫrābat, ut ad Colchida vecti, pellem ex arbore ēreptam, ad Thessaliam patriam repor-tarent ; tum dēmum sibi placidam quiētem futū-ram esse.

XXXVIII

Haec omnia Peliās, dolos crūdēles in pectore volvens, Iāsoni inter cēnam narrāvit. Spērābat enim eum, summo laudis amōre adductum, ad Colchida, pellem petītum, nāvigātūrum esse, nec unquam reditūrum. Quis enim ignōrābat hanc pellem, ab Aeētā rēge maximi aestimātam, in silvā Marti dēdicātā, multis periculis multis terrōribus circumventam esse, nec quemquam sine artibus magicis eam posse ēripere ? nam serpens, mon-strum vīsū terribile, noctes diesque eam custōdiē-bat. Iāson autem, haudquāquam turbātus, hōc se libenter susceptūrum esse prōmīsit ; hōc sōlum petīvit : ut sibi licēret, nuntiis in omnes partes missis, comites suos, apud Chīrōna sēcum ēducātos, arcessere, ut pariter sēcum glōriam petītum proficiscerentur. Quā re impetrātā, viri ex omnibus

Graeciae regionibus arcessiti, sine mora Iolcum properaverunt, Iasoni comiti subventuri et sibi gloriam sempiternam consecuturi. Multi erant iuvenes, alii hominum, alii Deum Immortalem ex genere orti, quorum facta praeclara in omnem aetatem notissima erunt. Quos ubi cives in oppidum properantes vidérunt, pictis tunicis indutos, armis coruscis fulgentes, tantum decus tantam virtutem mirati, deos orabant ut viros tutos remitterent. Pelias tamen, odio in pectore celato, furtim sperabat, his quoque imperfectis, se ipsum solum in Graecia regnaturum esse.

XXXIX

Viri, ubi Iolcum ita convenerant, primum omnium arboribus decisus, navem aedificaverunt; haec navis, omnium navium, quae tum erant hominibus, velocissima, ab Iasono Argō vocata est, nec per totam vitam quidquam ei carius erat. Quā ornata et de litore in mare deducta, cives adstantes manibus vocibusque plauserunt. Tum viri, cum in navem conciderent, in remos incubuerunt, et viribus gaudentes in altum proiecti sunt. Multa ausi, multa et gravia passi, tandem ad Colchida pervenerunt, unde Medeae, regis filiae auxilio, pellem auream eruptam, domum

reportāvērunt. Iūno quoque, fidem Iāsoni prope flūminis rīpam datam praestitit, nec ei in periculō dēfuit. Sed haec omnia longum est narrāre ; vos ea apud poētas Graecos Romanosque ipsi legētis.

*Audax nimium quī freta primus
rate tam fragili perfida rūpit,
terrasque suas post terga videns
animam levibus crēdidit auris
dubioque secans aequora cursu
potuit tenui fidere ligno.*

SENECA.

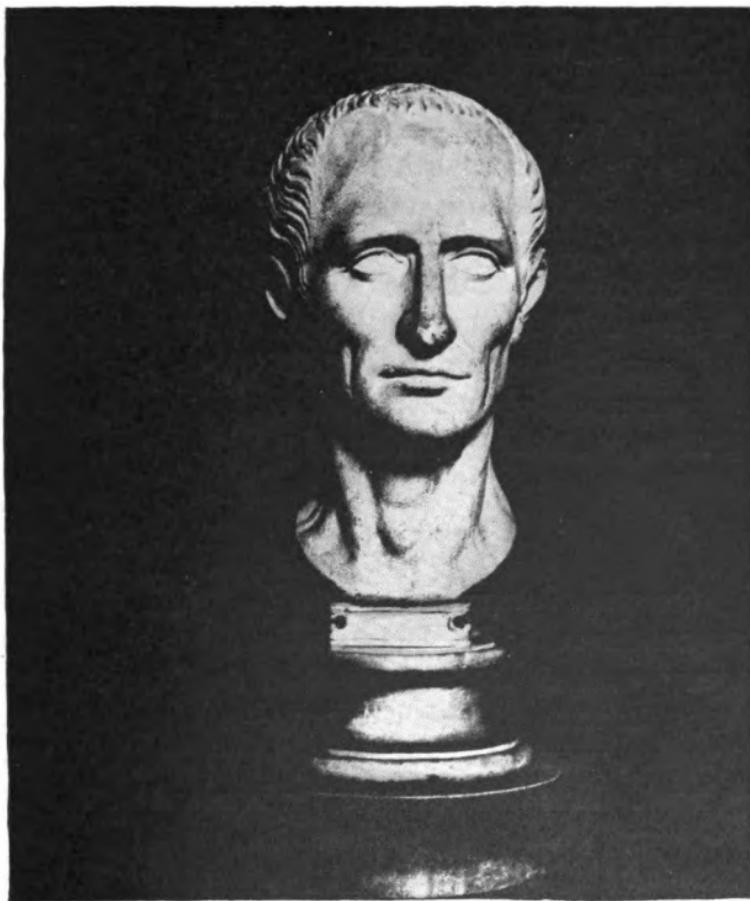
C. JŪLIUS CAESAR

*He doth bestride the narrow world,
Like a colossus.*

SHAKESPEARE.

XL

RŌMĀNI, dum adhūc dē Italiae regno certant, constantes gravesque se praebēbant, nec unquam se suasque res Reīpublicae antepōnēbant. Sed posteā, multis dīvitibusque gentibus victis, dīvites ipsi facti, nōn iam patriae sōlum glōriam cupiēbant, sed prō se quisque pecūniae imperiīque cupidi, inter se dē honōribus certāre coēpērunt. Ita factum est ut Patres in Senātum convocāti, nōn Reīpublicae sed sibi consulerent ; alii, prōvinciam quandam administrātum missi, summā crūdēlitātē incolas vexābant, nec aliam rem in animo habēbant, quam ut ipsi maximis dīvitiis potīrentur ; alii, belli glōriae cupidi, exercitūs ad ipsas Rōmae portas dūcēbant, et cīves perterritos sibi in omnibus rebus pārēre cōgēbant. Iūdices quoque, ubi rei in iūdiciūm vēnerant, saepe vēras sententias nōn



JULIUS CAESAR.

dīcēbant, sed pecūniā corrupti, dīvitem hominem absolvere solēbant, pauperem condemnāre.

In hāc omnium rerum turbātiōne nātus est C. Jūlius Caesar, omnium Rōmānorū et fāmā et ingenio praestantissimus. Ē nōbilissimo genere nātus, quamquam ab illo Iūlo ortus est, ut crēdēbant Rōmāni, qui parvulus, Aenēae patris manū tenens, Trōiā incensā effūgerat, nōn Senātu nōbilibusque, sed Populo in Rēpublicā favēbat. Nam per tōtam aetātem hōc maximē secūtus est, ut omnium ordinū grātiā ipse Reīpublicae praeesset, et orbem terrarū, iamdiū multis bellis, multis molestiis vexātum, in pācem ōtiumque redūceret.

XLI

Quas res Caesar iuvenis fēcerit, ipsi ē magistro vestro quaerite ; ille vōbīs narrābit quam liberālem, quam amīcum ergā omnes cīvium ordines Caesar se praebuerit. Narrābit quoque—aut ipsi fortasse legētis—quōmodo ā pīrātis captus, et pecūniā datā dēnique liberātus, classem ornāverit, et pīrātas secūtus, poenas gravissimas ab eis sumpserit. Tandem, iam quādrāgintā ferē annos nātus, ad Galliam cum legiōnibus quibusdam missus est, ut prōvinciam administrāret, et barbaros hostes ex eius fīnibus dēpelleret. Nam semper Rōmānis

hōc perīculum imminēbat, nē barbari, qui agros finitimos incolēbant, in Italiam fūsi omnia ēverterent, id quod post Christum nātum quādringentis annis re vērā accidit. Rōmāni igitur gentes Italiae finitimas pīnum vincere, deinde cultum mōresque Rōmānos docēre cōnābantur, ut ipsi contrā barbaros quasi mūnimentum habērent. Cum autem Caesar pīnum ad Galliam se conferret, huius terraē parva modo pars, quae inter Italiam Hispāniamque iacēbat, adhūc dēvicta est. Sed Caesar, cum novem annos huic prōvinciae praefuisset, tōtam Galliam usque ad Rhēnum flūmen imperio Rōmāno subiēcerat; immo etiam Helvētios Germānosque, barbaras ferōcesque gentes, qui Galliae bellum intulerant, in ipsorum fines tanto dētrīmento repulerat, ut diū posteā Rōmāni barbaros haud-quāquam timērent.

XLII

Ad Britanniam quoque, certior factus ex hāc insulā gentes quasdam hostibus Rōmānorū subvēnisce, bis nāvibus vectus est. Nōn tamen insulam dēvicit, sed, incolis plērisque proeliis superātis, effēcit nē quis inde hostibus Rōmānorū auxilium ferret.

In omnibus his bellis Caesar, sī quis ē suis militibus se aut virtūte aut consilio praestantem

praebuerat, hōc nunquam neglexit, sed laudibus praemiisque hominem tollēbat; omnes igitur mīlites, quod sciēbant ducem glōriam omnibus rebus antepōnere, ipsi quoque ad ūnum glōriam certātim sequēbantur. Dum legiōnes iter in Britanniā faciunt, cum forte pīnum agmen in palūdem incidisset, hostes, impetu facto, lēgātos quosdam aquā līmoque impedītos paene opprēsērunt; quo vīso miles quīdam, ut labōrantibus subvenīret, in medios hostes se prōiēcit, et ferōciter eos aggressus, effēcit ut lēgāti effugere possent. Quo facto ipse, partim natando, partim pedibus eundo, per aquam līnumque ad terram se recēpit. Sed inter haec scūtum eius āmissum est, id quod et Graeci et Rōmāni summo dēdecori esse mīliti putābant. Quod ubi sensit, et Caesarem ipsum lēgātosque vīdit cum gaudio laudibusque obviam sibi euntes, tum pudōre perculsus ad ducis pedes se prostrāvit, et lacrimis precibusque veniam ōrāvit. Quem Caesar amplexus grātiis praemiisque onerāvit.

XLIII

Rōmae intereā quamquam plērique cīvium Caesari favēbant, et eum res tam bene gerere gaudēbant, Senātōres tamen timēbant nē, domum regressus, Senātūs auctōritātem ēverteret, et ipse

sōlus Reīpublicae praeesset—immo rex fortasse fieret. Inimici igitur eius, alii timōre, alii invidiā adducti, indiēs crescēbant. Horum princeps, Pompēius, vir belli peritissimus, ā cīvibus Magnus vocātus est, quod iuvenis pīrātas terrā mariquē dēvicerat. Hic oīlim quidem Caesari amīcus sociusque fuerat, atque Iūliam, eius filiam, omnium mortālium patri cārissimam, in mātrimōnium duxerat. Ea, dum vīvit, inter patrem virumque amōrem amīcitiāmque confirmābat. Pompēius autem, coniuge adhūc iuvene mortuā, nōn iam in Caesaris amīcitiā mansit, sed paulātim, propter eius maximam belli glōriam, ita ei coepit invidēre, ut dēnique Senātōribus inimīcisque eius se adiungeret. Itaque cum, decem iam annis intermissis, Caesar Rōmam regressurus esset, cīvium alii Pompēio Senātōribusque favēbant, alii Caesari. Quārē bellum fūnestum ortum est.

XLIV

In hōc bello pīnum ab initio Caesar rem bene gerēbat; nam cum hostes, partim timōre adducti, partim hōc melius esse arbitrāti, itinere Brundusium facto, inde ad Graeciam se recēpissent, tōtā Italiā potītus est; tum cōpiis in nāves impositis, ad Graeciam vectus, hostes in Thessaliam secūtus

est. Nec illi proelium dētrectāvērunt, sed apud Pharsālum acie instructā, diū et āriter pugnāvērunt. Cum autem Caesaris mīlitum impetum sustinēre nōn possent, tergis versis, fūsi ad castra fūgērunt. Quo facto, Caesar non crūdēlem saevumque ergā hostes, ut illi exspectābant, se praebuit, sed sī quis, veniam precātus, se amīcum fidumque futūrum esse prōmiserat, eum dextrā datā in fidem et amīcītiā accēpit. Sed Pompēius—is enim hostibus praefectus erat—cum ā Caesare veniam ūrāre nollet, ā pugnā effugere properāvit, et cum nāvem consendisset ad Africam se contulit, sī forte ab incolis auxilium impetrāret. Illi autem, perfidi ignāvique homines, hōc Caesari grātum futūrum esse arbitrāti, Pompēium, iam ē nāve ēgredientem, ā tergo gladiis vulnerāvērunt; tum, capite abscisso, corpus inhumātum in harēnā reliquērunt. Caput, misero aspectu, horribile vīsū, paucis post diebus Caesari, summā celeritāte secūto, monstrāvērunt; spērābant enim se prō tanto scelere praemia acceptūros esse. Ille autem, cum suum amīcum, cāraeque filiae coniugem, tam crūdēli fāto prostrātum vidēret, nōn se lacrimis retinēre potuit; nec illi huius sceleris praemium, quod spērābant, reportāvērunt, sed gravissima passi, perfidiae poenas dedērunt.

XLV

Caesar, postquam hostes multis in partibus superāvit, Rōmam regressus, summā populi grātiā salūtātus est. Hōc tempore cīvium nonnulli eum rēgem facere volēbant; ille autem, quod nēquāquam ignōrābat quam invīsum Rōmānis esset hoc nōmen, rex quidem fierī nōluit, sed pīmus inter omnes Senātōres Senātui praefectus est, et ipse Rēpublicam, nullo impediente, paulisper gubernābat.

Sed quamquam, ā bello fūnesto sēcūri, cīves iam pāce ōtioque ūtēbantur, quamquam prōvinciae et tōta Italia longē melius quam anteā administrābantur, nonnulli tamen priōra tempora dēsiderābant, ubi Senātūs auctōritās maximē valuerat. In his erat Brūtus, ex eo Brūto ortus, qui Tarquinium rēgem Rōmā multis ante annis expulerat. Huic Caesar, post proelium apud Pharsālum commissum, inter multos alios pepercerat, et posteā, multis honōribus onerātum, filii loco habēbat. Hic et alii, miserābile dictū, inter se furtim consuluērunt, quōmodo Caesarem dolo interficere possent. Constituērunt eum, die quōdam in Senātūm ingressum, incautum aggredi.

XLVI

Interim Caesar saepe nōn sōlum ab amīcis sollicitis, sed etiam ab ipsā uxōre monitus, summum periculum sibi imminēre, nihilōmagis salūti suaē consulere voluit—immo inter cēnam quondam, cum cēteri inter se dē morte disputārent, quōmodo quisque, sī dēligere licēret, ē vītā excēdere mallet, ipse suspiciens, “Ea mors,” inquit, “mihi optima vidētur, quae est minimē expectāta.”

Itaque Idibus Martiis, anno ante Christum nātum quādrāgensimo quarto, Caesar, Senātum ingressus, in sellā eburneā, ut solēbat, sēdit. Tum ei, qui hōc consilium inierant, circumstantes quasi ut veniam quandam ḍrārent, eum incautum gladiis percussērunt. Ille pīnum quidem stilo, quo scribere solēbat, se dēfendēbat, sed ubi Brūtum in se gladio stricto prōgredientem vidēret, tum vērō tantā perfidiā obstupefactus, “Et tu, Brūte,” exclāmāvit, et capite togā cēlāto, multis vulneribus confossus, ē vītā excessit.

Nec tamen Senātōres, id quod volēbant, effēcērunt ut Patrum auctōritās iterum maximē valēret, sed, Cāesare mortuo, alii, nec virtūte nec ingenio aequē praestantes, multos annos inter se bella fūnesta gerēbant, prō se quisque certantes sī

forte ipse cēteros superāret. Dēnique Octāvius, Caesaris nepos, qui posteā Augustus vocātus est, cēteris ducibus victis, ipse Princeps Imperii Rōmāni factus est.

*sōlem quis dicere falsum
audeat ?*

*ille etiam extincto miserātus Caesare Rōmam,
cum cīvut obscūrā nitidum ferrūgine texit
impiaque aeternam timuērunt saecula noctem.
tempore quamquam illo tellus quoque et aequora ponti,
obscēnaeque canes importūnaeque volūcres
signa dabant. quotiens Cyclōpum effervere in agros
vīdimus undantem ruptis fornācibus Aetnam,
flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa !
armorum sonitum tōto Germāna caelio
auari, insolitis tremuērunt mōtibus Aipes.*

VIRGIL.

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>abl.</i>	-	-	ab<i>lative</i>.	<i>indecl.</i>	-	-	indeclinable.
<i>acc.</i>	-	-	ac<i>cusative</i>.	<i>indic.</i>	-	-	indicative.
<i>adj.</i>	-	-	ad<i>jective</i>.	<i>m.</i>	-	-	masculine.
<i>adv.</i>	-	-	ad<i>verb</i>.	<i>n.</i>	-	-	neuter.
<i>c.</i>	-	-	co<i>mmon</i>.	<i>part.</i>	-	-	participle.
<i>comp.</i>	-	-	co<i>mparative</i>.	<i>pass.</i>	-	-	passive.
<i>conj.</i>	-	-	co<i>njunction</i>.	<i>perf.</i>	-	-	perfect.
<i>dat.</i>	-	-	da<i>tive</i>.	<i>pl.</i>	-	-	pl<i>ural</i>.
<i>f.</i>	-	-	fe<i>minine</i>.	<i>prep.</i>	-	-	preposition.
<i>gen.</i>	-	-	ge<i>nitive</i>.	<i>sing.</i>	-	-	singular.
<i>gov.</i>	-	-	go<i>verning</i>.	<i>subj.</i>	-	-	sub<i>junctive</i>.
<i>impers.</i>	-	-	im<i>personal</i>.				

GENERAL VOCABULARY

A

- ab, ā, prep. gov. abl.**—by, from :
ā tergo—from behind.
- abeo, -ire, -ivi, -itum**—I go away, depart.
- abhinc, adv.**—from this time, ago.
- abscindo, 3, -scidi, -scissum**—I cut off.
- absens, -entis**—absent.
- absolvo, 3, -solvi, -solūtum**—I loose from, acquit.
- absum, -esse, āfui**—I am absent.
- āc**—and ; **simul āc**—as soon as.
- accidit, impers. verb**—it happens (*cado*).
- accipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum**—I receive, accept.
- Achillēs, -is, m.**—Achilles, a Greek warrior.
- aciēs, -ei, f.**—army in line of battle.
- āriter, adv.**—keenly, sharply.
- ācrius, comp. adv.**—more keenly.

- ad, prep. gov. acc.**—to, towards, with a view to, in the neighbourhood of.
- addō, 3, -didi, -ditum**—I add.
- addūco, 3, -duxi, -ductum**—I lead towards, bring, influence.
- adeo, -ire, -ivi, -itum**—I go to, approach.
- adhūc, adv.**—still, yet, hitherto.
- adiungo, 3, -iunxi, -iunctum**—I join to.
- Admētus, -i, m.**—Admetus, a Thessalian king.
- administro, 1**—I manage, administrate, govern.
- adolescens, -entis**—young, just grown up.
- adsto, 1, -stiti**—I stand near.
- adsum, -esse, -fui**—I am present, near.
- adultus, -a, -um**—grown up, full grown.
- advenio, 4, -vēni, -ventum**—I come towards, arrive at.
- adversus, -a, -um**—adverse, hostile.

aedōs, -is, f.—sing. a temple ;
pl. a house.

aedifico, 1—I build.

Aeētēs, -ae, m.—Aeetes, king
of Colchis, father of Medea.

Aenēas, -ae, m.—Aeneas, a
Trojan prince, who founded
the Roman race.

aequā, adv.—equally.

aequus, -a, -um—equal, fair :
aequo animo—with a calm
mind, with resignation.

āēr, āeris, m. ; acc. āera—air
(a Greek word).

Aesōn, -onis, m.—Aeson, a
Thessalian king, brother of
Pelias, father of Jason.

aestimo, 1—I estimate, value
(*the price will be in the gen.
or abl. case*).

aetās, -ātis, f.—age, life.

affero, afferre, attuli, allātūm—
I carry towards, bring (*ad-
fero*).

Africa, -ae, f.—Africa.

ager, -ri, m.—field, land.

aggredior, -i, aggressus sum—I
go towards, attack (*ad-
gradior*).

agmen, -inis, n.—a moving
column, army on the march :
primum agmen—the van.

agnosco, 3, -nōvi, -nitum—I
recognize.

agnus, -i, m.—lamb.

ago, 3, ēgi, actum—I lead, drive :
vitam ago—I lead my life.

āla, -ae, f.—wing.

Alcestis, -is, f.—Alcestis, wife
of Admetus.

Alexander, -dri, m.—Alexander
the Great, king of Mace-
donia, who conquered Persia.

aliēnus, -a, -um,—foreign, be-
longing to someone else.

alius, -a, -ud—another, other :
alius ... aliis—one...another ;
in pl. some ... others : alii
aliā viā—some by one way,
others by another.

allātūs, -a, -um—from *affero*.

Allia, -ae, f.—a small river
which flows into the Tiber.

alo, 3, alui, altum—I nourish,
maintain.

Alpēs, -ium, f. pl.—Alps.

alter, -era, -erum—the other :
alter ... alter—one ... the
other.

altus, -a, -um—high.

amicitia, -ae, f.—friendship.

amicus, -i, m.—friend.

amicus, -a, -um—friendly.

āmitto, 3, -misi, -missum—I
lose.

amo, 1—I love.

amoenus, -a, -um—lovely, plea-
sant.

amor, -ōris, m.—love.

amplector, 3, amplexus sum—
I embrace.

ancilla, -ae, f.—handmaid.

anima, -ae, f.—soul, spirit.

animadverto , 3, -verti, -versum	arbitror, 1—I think.
—I notice.	
animal , -alis, <i>n.</i> —animal, living thing.	arbor , -oris, <i>f.</i> —tree.
animus , -i, <i>m.</i> —mind.	arcesso , 3, -ivi, -itum—I summon.
annus , -i, <i>m.</i> —year.	
anser , -eris, <i>m.</i> —goose.	arcus , -üs, <i>m.</i> —bow.
ante , <i>prep. gov. acc.</i> —before, in front of.	Argō , -üs, <i>f.</i> —Argo, the ship in which Jason sailed to Colchis.
ante , <i>adv.</i> —before : tribus ante annis —three years before.	
anteā , <i>adv.</i> —before.	aries , -etis, <i>m.</i> —ram.
antepōno , 3, -posui, -positum— I put before, prefer to (<i>governs acc. and dat.</i>).	arma , -orum, <i>n. pl.</i> —arms, weapons.
antiquus , -a, -um—ancient, old.	armo , 1—I arm.
Antōnius , -i, <i>m.</i> —Antonius, a Roman name (Mark Antony).	Arruns , -ntis, <i>m.</i> —Arruns, an Etruscan prince.
antrum , -i, <i>n.</i> —cave.	ars , artis, <i>f.</i> —art.
apertus , -a, -um—open.	artūs , -uum, <i>m. pl.</i> —limbs.
Apollō , -inis, <i>m.</i> —Apollo, god of the sun and of hunting and music.	ascendo , 3, -cendi, -censum—I climb, go up.
Appia , -ae, <i>f.</i> —Appian : Via Appia —the Roman road which led to Brundusium.	aspectus , -üs, <i>m.</i> —sight, aspect, appearance (<i>aspicio</i>).
Appius , -i, <i>m.</i> —Appius, a famous Roman censor.	aspicio , -ere, -spexi, -spectum—I see, look at (<i>ad-specio</i>).
apricus , -a, -um—sunny.	āter , -ra, -rum—black.
apud , <i>prep. gov. acc.</i> —among, at the house of, near, in the writings of.	atque , <i>conj.</i> —and.
aqua , -ae, <i>f.</i> —water.	auctōritas , -atis, <i>f.</i> —authority.
āra , -ae, <i>f.</i> —altar.	audacter , <i>adv.</i> —boldly.
arbitrium , -i, <i>n.</i> —will, decision, authority.	audax , -acis—bold.
	audeo , -ere, ausus sum—I dare (<i>deponent in perf. tenses only</i>).
	audio , 4—I hear.
	Augustus , -i, <i>m.</i> —Augustus, the first Roman emperor.
	aura , -ae, <i>f.</i> —breeze.
	aureus , -a, -um—golden, made of gold.

Aurōra, -ae, f.—Aurora, goddess of the dawn.

aurum, -i, n.—gold.

aut, conj.—or : aut ... aut—either ... or.

autem, conj.—but, however, moreover.

auxilium, -i, n.—help : auxilio venire—to come for a help to ..., i.e. to the help of ...

avis, -is, f.—bird.

B

barba, -ae, f.—beard.

barbarus, -a, -um—barbarian.

beātē, adv.—happily.

beātus, -a, -um — happy, blessed.

Bellerophōn, -ontis, m.—Bellerophon, a Greek who slew the Chimaera.

bellum, -i, n.—war.

bene, adv.—well.

benignē, adv.—kindly.

benignus, -a, -um—kind.

bis, adv.—twice.

bona, -orum, n. pl.—goods.

bonus, -a, -um—good.

bracchium, -i, n.—arm.

Brennus, -i, m.—Brennus, a Gallic chieftain.

brevis, -e—short.

Britannia, -ae, f.—Britain.

Brundusium, -i, n.—Brundusium, a town in the south of Italy ; the port for Greece.

Brütus, -i, m.—Brutus, a Roman surname.

Bucephalus, -i, m.—Bucephalus, the horse of Alexander the Great.

C

cado, 3, cecidi, cāsum—I fall.

caelum, -i, n.—sky, heaven.

caeruleus, -a, -um—blue.

Caesar, -aris, m.—Caesar, a Roman surname.

Caius, -i, m.—Caius, a Roman name.

calceus, -i, m.—shoe.

Camilla, -ae, f.—Camilla, an Italian huntress, dedicated to Diana.

Camillus, -i, m.—Camillus, a Roman general.

campus, -i, m.—plain, field.

candidus, -a, -um—white.

canis, -is, c.—dog.

cano, 3, cecini, cantum—I sing.

cantus, -ūs, m.—song.

capillus, -i, m.—hair.

capio, -ere, cēpi, captum—I take, seize.

Capitōlium, -i, n.—The Capitol, the highest of the seven hills of Rome.

caput, -itis, n.—head.

cārus, -a, -um—dear.

castra, -orum, n. pl.—camp.

- causa**, -ae, f.—cause, reason :
causā—for the sake of
 (*governs a gen. and is placed
 after the noun*).
celeritās, -ātis, f.—speed.
celeriter, adv.—swiftly, quickly.
cōlo, 1—I hide, conceal.
cēna, -ae, f.—supper, late
 dinner.
cēno, 1—I sup, dine : **cēnātus**
 —having dined.
censor, -ōris, m.—censor, one
 of the Roman magistrates.
centaurus, -i, m.—centaur, a
 creature half man and half
 horse.
certātim, adv.—in rivalry (*certo*).
certo, 1—I strive.
certus, -a, -um—certain, fixed ;
certiōrem facio — I make
 more certain, inform.
cervus, -i, m.—stag.
cēterus, -a, -um—remaining :
cēteri—the rest.
ceu, adv.—even as, just as.
Cēyx, -ycis, m.—Ceyx, a Thes-
 salian king, husband of
 Halcyone.
Charōn, -ontis, m.—Charon, the
 ferryman of the Lower
 World.
Chimaera, -ae, f.—the Chi-
 maera, a fire-breathing mon-
 ster slain by Bellerophon.
Chirōn, -ōnis, m.; acc. **Chirōna**
 —Chiron, a famous centaur.
Christiānus, -i, m.—Christian.
- Christus**, -i, m.—Christ.
cibus, -i, m.—food.
Cicerō, -ōnis, m.—Cicero, a
 great Roman writer and
 orator.
cingo, 3, cincti, cinctum—I gird,
 surround.
circā, prep. gov. acc.—round,
 about.
circum, prep. gov. acc.—round
 about.
circumsto, 1, -steti—I stand
 round, surround.
circumvenio, 4, -vēni, -ventum
 —I come round, surround.
civis, -is, c.—citizen.
clāmo, 1—I shout.
classis, -is, f.—fleet.
Claudius, -i, m.—Claudius, a
 Roman name.
clivus, -i, m.—hill.
coactus, -a, -um—compelled,
 from *cōgo*.
coepi, -isse—I begin (*perfect
 only*).
cognitus, -a, -um—known, from
cognosco.
cognosco, 3, -nōvi, -nitum—I
 learn, find out.
cōgo, 3, coēgi, coactum—I
 bring together, I compel
 (*co-ago*).
Colchis, -idis, f., acc. Colchida—
 Colchis, a country east of the
 Black Sea.
collectus, -a, -um—collected,
 from *colligo*.

colligo, 3, -lēgi, -lectum— I collect.	consequor, 3, -secūtus sum— I follow up, obtain.
color, -ōris, <i>m.</i> —colour.	conservo, 1—I preserve, keep.
comes, -itis, <i>c.</i> —companion.	consilium, -i, <i>n.</i> —plan, coun- sel, wit: consilium ineo—I form a plan.
committo, 3, -misi, -missum— I commit, entrust : proelium committo—I join battle.	consisto, 3, -stiti, -stitum—I come to a stand, halt.
commōtus, -a, -um—moved, from commoveo.	conspicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum —I see.
commoveo, 2, -mōvi, -mōtum— I move.	constans, -ntis — constant, steadfast.
condemno, 1—I condemn.	constituo, 3, -ui, -ūtum—I determine, decide, fix.
condicio, -ōnis, <i>f.</i> —term, con- dition.	consulo, 3, -sului, -sultum—I consult : tē consulo—I con- sult you : tibi consulo—I con- sult your interests.
confectus, -a, -um—finished, exhausted, from conficio.	contendo, 3, -tendi, -tentum— I hasten, contend.
confero, -ferre, tuli, collātum— I bring together : me con- fero—I betake myself.	contrā, <i>prep. gov. acc.</i> —against.
conficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum— I finish, accomplish : con- fectus—exhausted.	convenio, 4, -vēni, -ventum— I come together.
confirmo, 1—I strengthen.	convertō, 3, -verti, -versum— I turn, change.
configo, 3, -fīxi, -fictum—I conflict.	convoco, 1—I call together.
confossus, -a, -um—pierced through and through (<i>confodio</i>).	cōpia, -ae, <i>f.</i> —sing. plenty, supply ; pl. forces, troops.
coniicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum— I throw, hurl.	corōna, -ae, <i>f.</i> —crown, garland.
coniunx, -iugis, <i>c.</i> —husband or wife.	corpus, -oris, <i>n.</i> —body.
cōnor, 1—I try.	corrumpo, 3, -rūpi, -ruptum— I corrupt, spoil.
conscendo, 3, -scendi, -scensum —I mount: nāvem conscendo —I go on board ship.	coruscus, -a, -um—flashing.
	cotidiē, <i>adv.</i> —every day.
	crēdo, 3, -didi, -ditum—I be- lieve (<i>governs a dat. of the</i> <i>person</i>).

cresco, 3, cr̄vi, cr̄tum—I grow.
 crūdēlis, -e—cruel.
 crūdēlitās, -ātis, f.—cruelty.
 crūdēliter, adv.—cruelly.
 crux, crucis, f.—cross.
 cultus, -ūs, m.—cultivation, culture, civilization (*colo*).
 cultus, -a, -um—cultivated, civilized, from *colō*.
 cum, prep. gov. abl.—along with.
 cum, conj.—when, since (*meaning 'when,' takes Subj. in past time; meaning 'since,' takes Subj. always*).
 cupidus, -a, -um—fond, desirous (*cupio*).
 cupio, -ere, -ivi, -itum—I desire.
 cūr, adv.—why.
 cūra, -ae, f.—care.
 cūro, 1—I take care of.
 curro, 3, cucurri, cursum—I run.
 cursus, -ūs, m.—course.
 curvātus, -a, -um—curved.
 custōdio, 4—I guard.
 custōs, -ōdis, c.—guard, sentinel.

D

datus, -a, -um—given, from *do*.
 dē, prep. gov. abl.—down from, about, concerning.
 Dea, -ae, f.—goddess.
 decem, indecl. adj.—ten.

dēcerno, 3, cr̄vi, cr̄tum—I decide, decree, determine.
 dēcido, 3, -cidi—I fall down (*dē-cado*).
 dēcido, 3, -cidi, -cisum—I cut down (*dē-caedo*).
 dēcr̄vi—from *dēcerno*.
 decus, -oris, n.—glory, honour, beauty.
 dēdecus, -oris, n.—shame, dishonour.
 dedi—from *do*.
 dēdico, 1—I dedicate.
 dēdō, 3, -didi, -ditum—I give up, surrender.
 dēducō, 3, -duxi, -ductum—I lead down.
 dēfendo, 3, -fendi, -fensum—I defend.
 dēficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum—I fail (*governs dat.*).
 dēficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum—I throw down.
 deinde, adv.—then, next.
 dēlābor, 3, -lapsus sum—I slip down.
 dēlecto, 1—I delight.
 dēligo, 3, -lēgi, -lectum—I choose (*dē-lego*).
 Delphicus, -a, -um—Delphic, belonging to Delphi.
 dēmergo, 3, -mersi, -mersum—I plunge down, drown.
 dēmitto, 3, -misi, -missum—I send down: caput dēmissum—downcast head.

dēmum, <i>adv.</i> —at length.	disco, 3, didici—I learn.
dēnique, <i>adv.</i> —at last, in short.	dispergo, 3, -persi, -persum— I disperse, scatter (<i>di-spargo</i>).
dēpello, 3, -puli, -pulsum—I drive down, turn aside.	dispersus, -a, -um—from <i>dis-</i> <i>pergo</i> .
dēpōno, 3, -posui, -positum— I put down.	disputo, 1—I dispute.
dēripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum— I tear off (<i>dē-ratio</i>).	diū, <i>adv.</i> —for a long time.
descendo, 3, -cendi, -censum— I go down.	dives, -itis—rich.
dēsertus, -a, -um—deserted.	divinus, -a, -um—divine.
dēsidero, 1—I want, miss.	divitiae, -arum, <i>f. pl.</i> —riches.
dēsilio, 4, -silui, -sultum—I jump down.	do, 1, dedi, datum—I give : poenas do—I pay the penalty, am punished.
dēsum, -esse, -fui—I fail, am wanting (<i>governs a dat.</i>).	doceo, 2, docui, doctum—I teach.
dētraho, 3, -traxi, -tractum— I pull off.	doctus, -a, -um—learned (<i>doceo</i>).
dētrecto, 1—I shirk, refuse.	dolor, -ōris, <i>m.</i> —grief.
dētrimentum, -i, <i>n.</i> —damage, loss.	dolus, -i, <i>m.</i> —trick.
deus, -i, <i>m.</i> —god.	domina, -ae, <i>f.</i> —mistress.
dēvinco, 3, -vici, -victum—I conquer completely.	dominus, -i, <i>m.</i> —master, lord.
dextra, -ae, <i>f.</i> —right hand.	domus, -ūs, <i>f.</i> —home, house : domi—at home.
Diāna, -ae, <i>f.</i> —Diana, goddess of hunting and the moon.	dōnec, <i>conj.</i> —until.
dico, 3, dixi, dictum, <i>impera-</i> <i>tive sing.</i> dic—I say.	dōnum, -i, <i>n.</i> —gift.
dictum, -i, <i>n.</i> —a saying (<i>dico</i>).	dormio, 4—I sleep.
diēs, -ēi, <i>m.</i> —day.	dorsum, -i, <i>n.</i> —back.
dignus, -a, -um — worthy (<i>governs an abl.</i>).	dubium, -i, <i>n.</i> —doubt.
diligenter, <i>adv.</i> —carefully.	dubius, -a, -um—doubtful.
discēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum—I go away.	dūco, 3, duxi, ductum—I lead.
	dulcis, -e—sweet.
	dum, <i>conj.</i> —while.
	duo, -ae, -o—two.
	dux, ducis, <i>c.</i> —leader, general (<i>dūco</i>).

E

ē, *ex*, *prep. gov. abl.*—out of, from.

ēburneus, -a, -um—ivory.

ecce—behold!

ēduco, 1—I educate.

efficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum—I effect, bring it about that (*with ut or ne*).

effugio, -ere, -fūgi, -fugitum—I escape.

effundo, 3, -fūdi, -fusum—I pour out.

ēgi—from *ago*.

ego—I.

ēgredior, -i, *ēgressus sum*—I go out.

ēheu—alas!

ējus—from *is*.

Ēlysius, -a, -um—Elysian, belonging to Elysium, the land of the blessed dead.

ēmitto, 3, -misi, -missum—I send out.

enim, *conj.*—for.

ēō, *adv.*—thither.

eo, *ire*, *Ivi* (ii), *itum*—I go.

eques, -itis, *m.*—horseman, knight.

equus, -i, *m.*—horse.

ēreptum—from *ēripio*.

ergā, *prep. gov. acc.*—towards.

ēripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum—I snatch out, away.

erro, 1—I wander.

et, *conj.*—and, even, also; et ... et—both ... and.

etiam, *conj.*—even, also.

ēum—from *is*.

ēundem—from *idem*.

ēuntes—*present part. of eo*.

ēversa—overturned, from *ēver-* to.

ēverto, 3, -verti, -versum—I overturn.

ex—see *e.*

excēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum—I go out.

excito, 1—I arouse.

exclāmo, 1—I exclaim.

exercitus, -us, *m.*—army.

expello, -ere, -puli, -pulsum—I drive out.

expugno, 1—I take by storm.

expulsus, -a, -um—from *expello*.

exspecto, 1—I expect, await, wait for (*ex-specto*).

extrēmus, -a, -um—outside, uttermost.

F

fābula, -ae, *f.*—story.

facile, *adv.*—easily.

facilis, -e—easy.

facio, -ere, -fēci, *factum*—I make, do certiore facio—I make more certain, inform.

factum, -i, *n.*—a deed (*facio*).

fallo, 3, *fefelli*, *falsum*—I deceive, escape the notice of.

falsus, -a, -um—false.	flavus, -a, -um—yellow, yellow-haired.
fama, -ae, f.—fame, repute.	leo, 2, fl̄vi, fl̄tum—I weep.
famēs, -is, f.—hunger.	flōreo, 2, -ui—I flourish, flower.
fātūm, -i, n.—fate.	flōs, -ōris, m.—flower (<i>flōreo</i>).
faveo, 2, fāvi, fautum—I favour, am favourable to (<i>governs a dat.</i>).	fluctus, -ūs, m.—wave.
fēlix, -icis—fortunate.	flūmen, -inis, n.—river.
fēmina, -ae, f.—woman.	forma, -ae, f.—form, beauty.
fera, -ae, f.—wild beast (<i>ferus</i>).	formōsus, -a, -um—beautiful.
ferē, adv.—almost, about.	fortasse, <i>adv.</i> —perhaps.
fero, ferre, tuli, lātūm—I bear, carry.	forte, <i>adv.</i> —by chance.
ferōciter, <i>adv.</i> —fiercely.	fortis, -e—brave.
ferox, -ōcis—fierce.	fortiter, <i>adv.</i> —bravely.
ferrum, -i, n.—iron, sword.	forum, -i, n.—forum, market-place.
ferus, -a, -um—wild, savage.	foveo, 2, fōvi, fōtum—I cherish.
fessus, -a, -um—tired.	fragor, -ōris, m.—crash.
fidēs, -ei, f.—faith, promise : fidem praesto—I keep my promise.	frāter, -ris, m.—brother.
fidus, -a, -um—faithful, trusty.	frigidus, -a, -um—cold.
filia, -ae, f.—daughter.	frumentum, -i, n.—corn.
filiolus, -i, m.—little son.	frustrā, <i>adv.</i> —in vain.
filius, -i, m.—son.	fuga, -ae, f.—flight.
finis, -is, m.—sing. end ; pl. borders, territories.	fugio, -ere, fūgl, fugitum—I flee.
finitimus, -a, -um—neighbouring (<i>finis</i>).	fugo, 1—I put to flight.
fio, fieri, factus sum—I become, happen, am made (<i>pass. of facio</i>) : certior fio—I am informed.	fulgeo, 2, fulsi—I shine.
firmo, 1—I strengthen.	fūmus, -i, m.—smoke.
fixus, -a, -um—fixed.	fundo, 3, fūdi, fūsum—I pour, scatter : fūsis ordinibus—with scattered ranks.

futūrus, -a, -um—likely to be,
destined to be, from *sum*.

G

Gallia, -ae, f.—Gaul.

Gallus, -i, m.—a Gaul.

gandeo, 2, gāvisus sum—I
delight, rejoice (*deponent in
perf. tenses only*).

gandum, -i, n.—joy.

gemma, -ae, f.—jewel.

gens, gentis, f.—race.

genus, -eris, n.—sort, kind,
race.

Germānus, -i, m.—German.

gero, 3, gessi, gestum—I carry
on, wear, do : rem bene
gero—I succeed.

gladius, -i, m.—sword.

glōria, -ae, f.—glory.

Graecia, -ae, f.—Greece.

Graecus, -i, m.—a Greek.

Graecus, -a, -um—Greek.

grātia, -ae, f.—*sing.* favour,
gratitude, popularity ; *pl.*
thanks : grātias reddo—I
return thanks.

grātus, -a, -um—welcome,
pleasant.

gravis, -e—heavy, serious,
grievous, dignified.

grex, gregis, m.—flock.

guberno, 1—I govern, steer.

H

habeo, 2—I have, hold, con-
sider.

habito, 1—I live in, inhabit.

haereo, 2, haesi, haesum—I
stick, cling.

Halcyonē, -ēs, f.—Halcyone,
wife of Ceyx.

halcyōn, -onis, c.—halcyon,
kingfisher.

halcyonius, -a, -um—halcyon :
halcyon days—periods of
calm between storms.

harēna, -ae, f.—sand.

hasta, -ae, f.—spear.

haud, adv.—not.

haudquāquam, adv.—by no
means.

Hellē, -ēs, f.—Helle, the sister
of Phrixus.

Hellespontus, -i, m.—The
Hellespont, Dardanelles,
called after Helle.

Helvētii, -orum, n.—Helvetii,
Swiss.

herba, -ae, f.—grass.

Herculēs, -is, m.—Hercules, the
god of strength.

hic, adv.—here.

hic, haec, hōc—he, she, it, this.
hiems, hiemis, f.—winter.

hinc, adv.—hence, from here.

Hispānia, -ae, f.—Spain.

hodiē, adv.—to-day.

homo, -inis, c.—a man, a human
being.

honor, -ōris, m.—honour.

horribilis, -e—horrible.

hos̄pes, -itis, c.—host, guest, stranger.
 hospitium, -i, n.—hospitality.
 hostis, -is, c.—enemy.
 hūc, adv.—hither: hūc illūc—hither and thither.
 hūmānus, -a, -um—human.
 humerus, -i, m.—shoulder.
 humus, -i, f.—ground: humi—on the ground.

I

iaceo, 2, -ui—I lie.
 iacto, 1—I toss.
 iam—now, already: nōn iam—no longer.
Iāsōn, -onis, m.—Jason, son of Aeson, leader of the Argonauts.
 ibant—from eo.
 ibi, adv.—there.
 Idem, eadem, idem—the same (*is-dem*).
Idūs, -um, f. pl.—Ides, 13th or 15th of the month.
 igitur, adv.—therefore.
 ignāvus, -a, -um—cowardly, base.
 ignis, -is, m.—fire.
 ignōro, 1—I am ignorant of (*governs an acc.*).
 ille, -a, -ud—he, she, it; that.
 illūc, adv.—thither, to that place (*ille*).
 imāgo, -inis, f.—image, likeness.

imber, imbris, m.—shower, rain.
 immemor, -oris—forgetful.
 immineo, 2, -ui—I threaten, hang over (*governs a dat.*).
 immo, adv.—nay more.
 immortālis, -e—immortal.
 immōtus, -a, -um—unmoved.
 impedimentum, -i, n.—sing. hindrance (*impedio*); pl. baggage.
 impedio, 4—I hinder.
 impello, 3, -puli, -pulsum—I drive, impel.
 imperium, -i, n.—power, rule, dominion.
 impetro, 1—I get by asking.
 impetus, -ūs, m.—attack, force.
 impius, -a, -um—impious.
 impōno, 3, -posui, -positum—I put in, or on.
 impudens, -ntis — shameless, impudent (*pudor*).
 in, prep. gov. acc.—into, on to.
 in, prep. gov. abl.—in, on, among.
 incautus, -a, -um—incautious, off one's guard.
 incendo, 3, -cendi, -censum—I burn, set fire to.
 incido, 3, -cidi—I fall into.
 incipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum—I begin.
 incola, -ae, f.—inhabitant.
 incolo, 3, -colui—I inhabit, dwell in.

increpo, 1, -ui, -itum—I scold, taunt.	inimicus, -a, -um—unfriendly, hostile : used as a noun—an enemy.
incultus, -a, -um — uncultivated, uncivilized, uneducated (<i>colo</i>).	iniquus, -a, -um—unequal, uneven, unfair.
incumbo, 3, -cubui, -cubitum—I lean upon, bend over.	initium, -i, n.—beginning.
inde, <i>adv.</i> —thence, from there, then.	iniūria, -ae, f.—injury, wrong.
indiēs, <i>adv.</i> —from day to day.	iniustus, -a, -um—unjust.
indignus, -a, -um—unworthy (<i>governs an abl.</i>).	inopia, -ae, f.—scarcity, want.
induo, 3, -ui, -ütum—I put on.	inquit—said he.
indūtus, -a, -um—dressed (<i>in-duo</i>).	inquiunt—said they.
ineo, -ire, -Ivi (-ii), -itum—I go in, enter : consilium ineo—I form a plan.	insidiae, -arum, f. pl.—ambush, treachery.
infans, -ntis, c.—infant.	instruo, 3, -struxi, -structum—I arrange, draw up.
Inferi, -orum, m. pl.—the Lower World.	insula, -ae, f.—island.
inferior, -ius—lower.	integer, -ra, -rum—untouched, whole.
infero, inferre, intuli, illātum—I bring upon, inflict : bellum tibi infero—I bring war upon you.	inter, <i>prep. gov. acc.</i> —between, among.
infestus, -a, -um — hostile, dangerous.	interdum, <i>adv.</i> —sometimes.
infinitus, -a, -um—endless, infinite.	intereā, <i>adv.</i> —meanwhile.
ingenium, -i, n.—character, ability.	interficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum—I kill.
ingens, -ntis—huge.	interim, <i>adv.</i> —meanwhile.
ingredior, -i, -gressus sum—I go into, enter.	intermitto, 3, -misi, -missum—I put between : of time, elapse.
inhumātus, -a, -um—unburied.	intrā, <i>prep. gov. acc.</i> —within.
	intro, 1—I enter.
	intuli—from <i>infero</i> .
	inultus, -a, -um—unavenged.
	invenio, 4, -vēni, -ventum—I come upon, find.
	invideo, 2, -vidi, -visum—I envy (<i>governs a dat.</i>).

invidia, -ae, *f.*—envy.
 invisus, -a, -um—hateful.
 invito, 1—I invite.
Iolcus, -i, *m.*—Iolcus, a town in Thessaly.
Iovis—gen. of **Iuppiter**.
 ipse, -a, -um—one's self.
 ira, -ae, *f.*—anger.
 iratus, -a, -um—angry.
 ire—to go, from *eo*.
Iris, -idis, *f.*, acc. **Irim**—Iris, messenger of the gods, goddess of the rainbow.
 is, ea, id—he, she, it, that.
 iste, -a, -ud—that of yours.
 ita, *adv.*—so, thus.
Italia, -ae, *f.*—Italy.
Italicus, -a, -um—Italian.
 itaque, *conj.*—and so.
 iter, **itineris**, *n.*—journey.
 iterum, *adv.*—again.
 iubeo, 2, **iussi**, **iussum**—I bid.
 iucundus, -a, -um—pleasant.
 iudex, -icis, *c.*—judge.
 iudicium, -i, *n.*—trial.
Iulia, -ae, *f.*—Julia, a Roman woman's name.
Iulius, -i, *m.*—Julius, a Roman name.
Iulus, -i, *m.*—Iulus, son of Aeneas.
Iuno, -onis, *f.*—Juno, queen of the gods.
Iuppiter, **Iovis**, *m.*—Jupiter, king of the gods.

iussum, -i, *n.*—bidding, order (*iubeo*): **iussū**—at the bidding of.
 iustus, -a, -um—just, rightful.
 iuvenis, -is, *c.*—a young man or woman.
 Ivi, part of *eo*.

L

labor, -oris, *m.*—labour.
 labōro, 1—I labour, am in difficulties.
 lacrima, -ae, *f.*—tear.
 lacrimo, 1—I weep.
 laetus, -a, -um—happy.
 languesco, 3, **langui**—I languish, faint.
 Latini, -orum, *m. pl.*—Latins, people of Latium.
Latōna, -ae, *f.*—Latona, mother of Apollo and Diana.
 latus, -a, -um—broad, wide.
 laus, laudis, *f.*—praise, glory.
 laxo, 1—I relax, loosen.
 lectus, -i, *m.*—bed, couch.
 lēgātus, -i, *m.*—ambassador, lieutenant.
 legio, -onis, *f.*—legion.
 lego, 3, **lēgi**, **lectum**—I pick out, read.
 leo, -onis, *m.*—lion.
 lex, lēgis, *f.*—law.
 libenter, *adv.*—willingly, gladly.
 liber, -ri, *m.*—book.
 liberālis, -e—liberal, generous.

H̄beri, -orum, <i>m.</i> <i>pl.</i> —children.	māne, <i>adv.</i> —in the morning.
H̄bero, 1—I set free.	maneo, 2, <i>mansi, mansum</i> —I remain.
licet, <i>impers. verb</i> —it is lawful (<i>governs a dat.</i>).	Mānes, -ium, <i>m. pl.</i> —departed spirits, gods of the dead.
līmus, -i, <i>m.</i> —mud.	Manlius, -i, <i>m.</i> —Manlius, a Roman name.
lītus, -oris, <i>n.</i> —shore, coast.	manus, -ūs, <i>f.</i> —hand.
Līvius, -i, <i>m.</i> —Livy, a Roman historian.	Marcus, -i, <i>m.</i> —Marcus, a Roman name.
locus, -i, <i>m., pl. loca</i> —place : servi loco—in the position of a slave.	mare, -is, <i>n.</i> —sea.
longē, <i>adv.</i> —by far.	maritimus, -a, -um—belonging to the sea.
longus, -a, -um—long : longum est—it is too long a task to ...	marmor, -oris, <i>n.</i> —marble.
loquor, 3, locūtus sum—I speak.	Mars, Martis, <i>m.</i> —Mars, god of war.
lūdo, 3, lūsi, lūsum—I play.	Martius, -a, -um—belonging to Mars, the month of March.
lūdus, -i, <i>m.</i> —play, game.	māter, -ris, <i>f.</i> —mother.
lūmen, -inis, <i>n.</i> —light.	mātrimōnium, -i, <i>n.</i> —marriage : in mātrimōnium dūco — I marry.
lūna, -ae, <i>f.</i> —moon.	maximē, <i>adv.</i> —most, very much.
lūpus, -i, <i>m.</i> —wolf.	maximus, -a, -um—greatest, very great.
lux, lūcis, <i>f.</i> —light.	Medēa, -ae, <i>f.</i> —Medea, daughter of the king of Colchis.
lyra, -ae, <i>f.</i> —lyre.	medeōr, 2—I heal (<i>governs a dat.</i>).
M	Mediterrāneus, -a, -um—in- land, Mediterranean.
macto, 1—I offer up, slay.	medius, -a, -um—middle.
maestus, -a, -um—sad.	melior, -us—better.
magicus, -a, -um—magic.	membrum, -i, <i>n.</i> —member, limb.
magis, <i>adv.</i> —more.	
magister, -ri, <i>m.</i> —teacher, mas- ter.	
magnus, -a, -um—great, large.	
māior, māius—greater.	
mālo, malle, mālui—I prefer (<i>magis-volo</i>).	
malus, -a, -um—bad.	

memor, -oris—mindful.
mensa, -ae, f.—table.
mensis, -is, m.—month.
mentio, -onis, f.—mention.
meridies, -ēl, m.—mid-day, South.
Metabus, -i, m.—Metabus, father of Camilla.
metus, -ūs, m.—fear.
meus, -a, -um—my.
mihi—dat. of ego.
miles, -itis, c.—soldier.
mille, pl. **milia**—a thousand.
minimus, -a, -um—least, very small.
Minōs, ōis, m.—Minos, a judge of the Lower World.
mirabilis, -e—marvellous.
miror, 1—I marvel at, wonder.
mirus, -a, -um—wonderful.
miser, -era, -erum—unhappy.
miserabilis, -e—pitiful, mournful.
misericordia, -ae, f.—pity.
mitis, -e—mild, gentle.
mitto, 3, **misi**, missum—I send.
modo, adv.—only.
molestia, -ae, f.—trouble, vexation.
molestus, -a, -um—troublesome, vexatious.
moneo, 2—I warn, advise.
mons, **montis**, m.—mountain.
monstro, 1—I shew.

monstrum, -i, n.—monster, portent.
mora, -ae, f.—delay.
morbus, -i, m.—disease.
morior, mori, mortuus sum; future part. **moritūrus**—I die.
moror, 1—I delay.
Morpheus, -ei, m.—Morpheus, the god of sleep.
mors, **mortis**, f.—death.
mortalis, -e—mortal.
mortuus, -a, -um—dead, from **morior**.
mōs, mōris, m.—custom.
mox, adv.—soon.
mulceo, 2, mulsi, mulsum—I soothe, stroke.
mulier, -eria, f.—woman.
multitudo, -inis, f.—multitude.
multus, -a, -um—much, many.
mūnimentum, -i, n.—fortification, protection (*mūnio*).
mūnio, 4—I fortify, build.
mūnitus, -a, -um—fortified, from *mūnio*.
mūto, 1—I change.
mūtuus, -a, -um—mutual.

N

nam, conj.—for.
narro, 1—I narrate, tell.
nascor, 3, nātus sum—I am born.
nato, 1—I swim, float.
nātūra, -ae, f.—nature.

nātus, -a, -um—born, from
nascor.

nauta, -ae, *m.*—sailor.

nāvigo, 1—I sail.

nāvis, -is, *f.*—ship.

nē, *conj.*—lest, in order that
 not (*governs subj.*): nē ...
quidem—not even.

-ne—an interrogative particle.

nec, *conj.*—and not, nor: nec
 ... nec—neither ... nor.

neco, 1—I kill.

neglego, 3, -glexi, -glectum—I
 neglect.

nēmo, -inis, *c.*—no one.

nepos, -ōtis, *c.*—grandchild.

nēquāquam, *adv.*—by no means.

neque, *conj.*—and not, nor:
 neque ... neque — neither ...
 nor.

nidus, -i, *m.*—nest.

niger, -ra, -rum—black.

nihil—nothing.

nihilōmagis—none the more.

nisi, *conj.*—unless, if not.

nitidus, -a, -um—shining.

nix, nivis, *f.*—snow.

nōbilis, -e—noble.

nōlc, nolle, nōlui—I am un-
 willing, do not wish: nōli
pergere—do not go on.

nōmen, -inis, *n.*—name.

nōn, *adv.*—not.

nōnāgensimus, -a, -um—nine-
 tieth.

nondum, *adv.*—not yet.

nonne—an adverb shewing that
 the question expects the answer
 “yes.”

nonnullus, -a, -um—some, a
 few.

nōs—we.

noster, -ra, -rum—our.

nōtus, -a, -um—well-known,
 famous.

novem, *indecl. adj.*—nine.

noverca, -ae, *f.*—step-mother.

nox, noctis, *f.*—night.

nūbes, -is, *f.*—cloud.

nullus, -a, -um—no, none.

num—an interrogative particle
 suggesting a negative answer.

nūmen, -inis, *n.*—divine power.

numerus, -i, *m.*—number.

nunc, *adv.*—now.

nunquam, *adv.*—never.

nuntia, -ae, *f.*—messenger.

nuntius, -i, *m.*—messenger.

nusquam, *adv.*—nowhere.

nympha, -ae, *f.*—nymph.

O

ob, *prep. gov. acc.*—on account
 of.

obliviscor, 3, -litus sum—I
 forget (*governs a gen.*).

obscūrus, -a, -um—dark, dim.

obsessus, -a, -um—besieged,
 from *obsideo*.

obsideo, 2, -sēdi, -sessum—I
 besiege.

obsidio, -ōnis, <i>f.</i> —siege.	optimus, -a, -um—best, very good.
obstupefacio, -ere, -fōci, -factum —I bewilder, astonish.	ōra, -ae, <i>f.</i> —shore : ōra maritima—soashore.
obviam, <i>adv.</i> —in the way : tibi obviam eo—I go to meet you.	ōräculum, -i, <i>n.</i> —oracle.
occupo, 1—I occupy, seize.	ōrätor, -ōris, <i>m.</i> —orator.
Oceanus, -i, <i>m.</i> —Ocean, the Atlantic.	orbis, -is, <i>m.</i> —circle : orbis terrarum—the whole world.
Octāvius, -i, <i>m.</i> —Octavius, nephew and heir of J. Caesar.	orbus, -a, -um—bereaved, orphaned.
oculus, -i, <i>m.</i> —eye.	ordo, -inis, <i>m.</i> —order, rank.
ōdi, ūdisse—I hate (<i>perf. with present meaning</i>).	orior, -īrl, ortus sum—I rise, spring.
odiuni, -i, <i>n.</i> —hatred.	orno, 1—I adorn, equip.
ōlim, <i>adv.</i> —one day, once upon a time.	ōro, 1—I beg, ask for.
oliva, -ae, <i>f.</i> —olive.	Orpheus, -ei, <i>m.</i> —Orpheus, a Thracian minstrel.
Olympus, -i, <i>m.</i> —Olympus, a mountain in Northern Greece, where the gods lived.	ortus, -a, -um—sprung, from orior.
omnino, <i>adv.</i> —altogether, at all.	ōtium, -i, <i>n.</i> —ease, leisure.
omnis, -e—every, all.	P
onero, 1—I burden, load.	paene, <i>adv.</i> —almost.
onus, -eris, <i>n.</i> —burden, weight.	palla, -ae, <i>f.</i> —cloak.
opes, -um, <i>f. pl.</i> —riches, resources, power.	palus, -ūdis, <i>f.</i> —marsh.
oportet, 2, -uit, <i>impers. verb</i> — it behoves.	pānis, -is, <i>m.</i> —bread.
oppidum, -i, <i>n.</i> —town.	papāver, -eris, <i>n.</i> —poppy.
opprimo, 3, -pressi, -pressum— I fall upon suddenly, overwhelm.	parātus, -a, -um—ready, prepared, from paro.
oppugno, 1—I attack.	parco, 3, peperci, parsum—I spare (<i>governs a dat.</i>).
	parens, -ntis, <i>c.</i> —parent.
	pāreo, 2, -ui—I obey (<i>governs a dat.</i>).
	pariter. <i>adv.</i> —equally, evenly, in like manner.

- paro, 1—I prepare.
- parz, partis, f.—part.
- partim, adv.—partly.
- parvulus, -a, -um—little.
- parvus, -a, -um, small, little.
- passus, -ūs, m.—pace : mille passūs—a thousand paces, i.e. a mile.
- pastor, -ōris, m.—shepherd.
- pater, -ris, m.—father (Senators were often called *Patres*).
- patior, -i, passus sum—I suffer, allow.
- patria, -ae, f.—fatherland, country.
- patrius, -a, -um—belonging to one's fathers, ancestral.
- patruus, -i, m.—uncle.
- pauci, -ae, -a—few.
- paullatim, adv.—little by little, gradually.
- paulisper, adv.—for a little while.
- paullum, adv.—a little, slightly.
- Paulus, -i, m.—Paul.
- pauper, -eris—poor.
- pavidus, -a, -um—frightened.
- pax, pācīs, f.—peace.
- pectus, -oris, n.—breast.
- pecūnia, -ae, f.—money.
- Pēgasus, -i, m.—Pegasus, the winged horse.
- Pelias, -ae, m.—Pelias, king of Iolcus.
- pellis, -is, f.—skin, fleece.
- pendo, 3, pependi, pensum—I hang, weigh, pay (*transitive*).
- per, prep. gov. acc.—through : per deos—by the gods !
- percusus, -a, -um—stricken.
- percutio, -ere, -cussi, -cussum—I strike.
- perfidia, -ae, f.—treachery.
- perfidus, -a, -um—treacherous.
- pergo, 3, perrexī, perrectum—I go on, proceed.
- periculōsus, -a, -um—dangerous.
- periculum, -i, n.—danger.
- peritus, -a, -um—skilled in (*governs a gen.*).
- permoveo, 2, -mōvi, -mōtum—I move.
- Persephonē, -ēs, f.—Persephone, daughter of Ceres, queen of the Underworld.
- Persicus, -a, -um—Persian.
- persuādeo, 2, -suāsi, -suāsum—I persuade (*governs a dat.*).
- perterreo, 2—I frighten.
- perterritus, -a, -um—frightened, from *perterreo*.
- pervenio, 4, -vēni, -ventum—I come to, reach, arrive at.
- pēs, pedis, m.—foot.
- peto, 3, -ivi, itum—I seek, ask.
- Petrus, -i, m.—Peter.
- Pharsālus, -i, f.—Pharsalus, a town in Thessaly, where Caesar defeated Pompey.

Phrixus , -i, m.—Phrixus, brother of Helle.	potior, 4, potitus sum—I get possession of (<i>governs an abl.</i>).
pictus , -a, -um—painted, embroidered.	potius , <i>adv.</i> —rather.
pirāta , -ae, m.—pirate.	praebeo , 2—I shew, furnish, offer.
placidus , -a, -um—calm.	praeceps , -cipitis—headlong.
plāco , 1—I appease.	praeclārus , -a, -um—splendid, famous.
plaudo , 3, -si, -sum—I make a noise, applaud.	praeda , -ae, f.—prize, booty, plunder.
plērique , -aeque, -aque—most people.	praedico , 3, -dixi, -dictum—I foretell.
Plūto , -ōnis, m.—Pluto, king of the Underworld.	praeditus , -a, -um—endowed with (<i>governs an abl.</i>).
poena , -ae, f.—penalty, punishment: poenas do —I pay the penalty.	praeficio , -ere, -fēci, -fectum—I set over (<i>governs acc. and dat.</i>).
poēta , -ae, m.—poet.	praemium , -i, n.—reward.
Pompeius , -i, m.—Pompey, the rival of Caesar.	praestans , -ntis—outstanding, excellent.
pondus , -eris, n.—weight.	praesto , 1, -stitti, -stitum—I stand out, excel: fidem praesto —I keep my promise.
pōno , 3, posui, positum—I put, place: castra pōno —I pitch my camp.	praesum , -esse, -fui—I am set over (<i>governs a dat.</i>).
pontus , -i, m.—sea.	praetereā , <i>adv.</i> —besides.
populus , -i, m.—people, nation.	prātum , -i, n.—meadow.
porrigo , 3, -rexi, -rectum—I stretch out.	preces , -um, f. pl.—prayers.
porta , -ae, f.—door, gate.	precor , 1—I pray.
porto , 1—I carry.	pretiosus , -a, -um—precious.
possum , posse, potui—I can, am able.	primum , <i>adv.</i> —first: quam primum —as soon as possible.
potuit —part of possum.	primus , -a, -um—first: in primis —especially.
post , <i>prep. gov. acc.</i> —after.	princeps , -cipis, c.—chief, prince, leading man.
post , <i>adv.</i> —afterwards.	
postea , <i>adv.</i> —afterwards.	
postquam , <i>conj.</i> —after.	

prior, prius—former.
 prius, *adv.*—formerly.
 prō, *prep. gov. abl.*—for, on behalf of.
 procul, *adv.*—far.
 proelium, -i, *n.*—battle : proelium committo—I join battle.
 proficiscor, 3, -fectus sum—I set out.
 profundus, -a, -um—deep.
 prōgredior, -i, -gressus sum—I advance.
 prōiicio, -ere, -iōci, -iectum—I throw forward, cast forth.
 prōmitto, 3, -misi, -missum—I promise.
 prope, *prep. gov. acc.*—near.
 proprio, 1—I hasten.
 propter, *prep. gov. acc.*—on account of.
 prospicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum—I look forward, see afar off.
 prosterno, 3, -strāvi, -strātum—I prostrate, overthrow.
 prōveho, 3, -veri, -vectum—I carry forward ; *in the passive*—I sail forward : aetate prōvectus—advanced in age.
 prōvincia, -ae, *f.*—province.
 proximus, -a, -um—nearest, next (*prope*).
 pudor, -ōris, *m.*—shame.
 puella, -ae, *f.*—girl.
 puer, -i, *m.*—boy.
 pugna, -ae, *f.*—battle.
 pugno, 1—I fight.

B.C.

pulcher, -ra, -rum—beautiful.
 pulvis, -eris, *m.*—dust.
 puto, 1—I think.

Q

quadrāgensimus, -a, -um—for tieth.
 quadrāgintā, *indecl. adj.*—forty.
 quadrāgenti, -ae, -a—four hundred.
 quaero, 3, quaeſīvi, quaeſitū—I seek, inquire.
 quam, *adv.*—than, how : quam maximum—as great as possible.
 quamobrem, *adv.*—wherefore.
 quamquam, *conj.*—although.
 quantus, -a, -um—how great.
 quārē, *adv.*—wherefore.
 quartus, -a, -um—fourth.
 quasi, *adv.*—as though.
 -que—and.
 qui, quae, quod—who, which.
 quidam, quaedam, quoddam—a certain one, a certain.
 quidem—indeed : nē ... quidem—not even.
 quiēs, -ētis, *f.*—rest, quiet.
 quis, quis, quid—who, what ? si quis—if anyone.
 quisquam, quidquam—anyone : nec quisquam—and no one.
 quisque, quaeque, quidque—each : prō sē quisque—each for himself.
 quisquis, quidquid—whoever.

F

quōd, *adv.*—whither.

quod, *conj.*—because.

quōmodo, *adv.*—how, in what manner.

quondam, *adv.*—once upon a time.

quoque, *adv.*—also.

R

rapidus, *-a*, *-um*—swift.

recipio, *-ere*, *-cēpi*, *-ceptum*—I take back, recover (*re-capio*) : *mē recipio*—I betake myself, retreat.

recreo, *1*—I refresh.

rectus, *-a*, *-um*—straight, right.

recumbo, *3*, *-cubui*, *-cubitum*—I lie back, recline.

reddo, *3*, *reddidi*, *redditum*—I give back, render : *grātias reddo*—I return thanks.

redeo, *-ire*, *-ivi* (-*ii*), *-itum*—I go back, return.

redimo, *3*, *-ēmi*, *-emptum*—I buy back, redeem *emo*.

reditūrus, *-a*, *-um*—about to return, from *redeo*.

reditus, *-ūs*, *m.*—return.

reducō, *3*, *-duxī*, *-ductum*—I lead back, restore.

refero, *-ferre*, *-tuli*, *-lātum*—I bring back.

rēgia, *-ae*, *f.*—palace.

rēgina, *-ae*, *f.*—queen.

regio, *-ōnis*, *f.*—region, district.

regno, *1*—I reign.

regnum, *-i*, *n.*—kingdom, ruling power.

rego, *3*, *rexī*, *rectum*—I rule.

regredior, *-i*, *-gressus*—I step back, return.

relevo, *1*—I relieve.

relinquo, *3*, *-lēqui*, *-lictum*—I leave.

reliquiae, *-arum*, *f. pl.*—remains.

remitto, *3*, *-misi*, *-missum*—I send back.

removeo, *2*, *-mōvi*, *-mōtum*—I remove.

rēmus, *-i*, *m.*—oar.

repello, *3*, *-puli*, *-pulsum*—I drive back, repulse.

reporto, *1*—I carry back, carry off.

requiesco, *3*, *-quiēvi*, *-quiētum*—I rest.

rēs, *rēl*, *f.*—thing, matter, business : *rē vērā*—in reality : *rem bene gero*—I succeed.

resisto, *3*, *-stitti*—I resist (*governs a dat.*).

respondeo, *2*, *-di*, *-sum*—I reply.

respublica, *reipublicae*, *f.*—state, republic.

retineo, *2*, *-tinui*, *-tentum*—I hold back, restrain.

reus, *-i*, *m.*—an accused person.

reverto, *3*, *-verti*, *-versum*—I turn back : *in the pass. and perf. active*, I return.

revoco, *1*—I recall.

rex, *rēgia*,

Rēbus, *-i*

ripa, *-ae*, *j*

Rōma, *-a*

Rōmānus,

Rōmānus

rotundus,

ruina, *-a*

ruo, *3*, *r*

rūpes, *-i*

rursus, *a*

rūs, *rū*

distin

sacer, *-*

saepe,

saevus

sagittā

saltus,

fore

salūber

salus,

salūtē

sang

sapientia

satis

su

an

saxū

scel

scio

scipi

rex, r̄egi^s, m.—king.
Rhēnus, -i, m.—Rhine.
ripa, -ae, f.—bank.
Rōma, -ae, f.—Rome.
Rōmānu^s, -i, m.—a Roman.
Rōmānu^s, -a, -um—Roman.
rotundus, -a, -um—round.
ruina, -ae, f.—ruin.
ruo, 3, rui, rutum—I rush.
rūpes, -is, f.—rock, crag.
rursus, adv.—again.
rūs, rūris, n.—country (as distinct from the town).

S

sacer, -ra, -rum—sacred.
saepe, adv.—often.
saevus, -a, um—savage, cruel.
sagitta, -ae, f.—arrow.
saltus, -üs, m.—upland pasture, forest.
salüber, -ris, -bre—healthy.
salus, -ütia, f.—safety, welfare.
salüto, l—I greet.
sanguis, -inis, m.—blood.
sapiens, -ntis—wise.
satis, adv.—enough: *satis superque, with gen.*—enough and to spare of ...
saxum, i, n.—stone, rock.
scelus, -eris, n.—crime.
scio, 4—I know.
scipio, -ōnis, m.—staff.

E.C.

scribo, 3, scripti, scriptum—I write.
scriptor, -ōris, m.—writer.
scūtum, -i, n.—shield.
sō—himself, etc., *reflexive pronoun*.
secundus, -a, -um—second, favourable (*sequor*).
sēcūrus, -a, -um—free from care, secure.
sed, conj.—but.
sedeo, 2, sēdi, sessum—I sit.
sēdes, -is, f.—seat, dwelling-place, home.
sella, -ae, f.—chair.
semel, adv.—once.
semper, adv.—always.
sempiternus, -a, -um—everlasting.
senātor, -ōris, m.—senator, one who sat in the Senate.
Senātus, -üs, m.—Senate, a governing body.
senex, -is, c.—an old person.
sententia, -ae, f.—opinion.
sentio, 4, sensi, sensum—I feel, realise.
sepelio, 4, -ivi, -pultum—I bury.
sequor, 3, secūtus sum—I follow.
serēnus, -a, -um—calm.
sērō, adv.—late.
serpens, -ntis, f.—serpent.
servo, l—I preserve, keep.
servus, -i, m.—slave.

F2

<i>si ..., conj.</i> —if.	<i>statua, -ae, f.</i> —statue.
<i>sicut, adv.</i> —just as.	<i>sterno, 3, strāvi, strātum</i> —I lay low, spread out flat.
<i>silentium, -i, n.</i> —silence.	<i>stilus, -i, m.</i> —pen.
<i>silva, -ae, f.</i> —wood, forest.	<i>sto, 1, steti, statum</i> —I stand.
<i>similis, -e, like.</i>	<i>strātus, -a, -um</i> —laid flat, from <i>sterno</i> : via <i>strāta</i> —a paved road.
<i>simul, adv.</i> —at the same time : <i>simul āc</i> —as soon as.	<i>strictus, -a, -um</i> —drawn, from <i>stringo</i> .
<i>sīn, conj.</i> —but if.	<i>stridor, -ōris, m.</i> —a harsh noise.
<i>sine, prep. gov. abl.</i> —without.	<i>stringo, 3, strinxi, strictum</i> —I draw tight, bind : <i>gladium stringo</i> —I draw my sword.
<i>singulus, -a, -um</i> —one each, each separately.	<i>studium, -i, n.</i> —zeal, eagerness, pursuit, study.
<i>sinus, -ūs, m.</i> —fold of a dress, the bosom, any fold or curve.	<i>stultus, -a, -um</i> ,—foolish.
<i>sitis, -is, f., acc. sitim</i> —thirst.	<i>Styx, Stygis, f.</i> —Styx, a river which the souls of the dead must cross.
<i>socius, -i, m.</i> —companion, ally.	<i>suāvis, -e</i> , sweet.
<i>sōl, sōlis, m.</i> —sun.	<i>suāviter, adv.</i> —sweetly.
<i>soleo, solēre, solitus sum</i> —I am wont (<i>deponent in perf. tenses only</i>).	<i>sub, prep. gov. acc.</i> —to under, up to.
<i>sollicitus, -a, -um</i> —anxious.	<i>sub, prep. gov. abl.</i> —under.
<i>sōlum, adv.</i> —only.	<i>subjicius, -a, -um</i> —subject, from <i>subiicio</i> .
<i>sōlus, -a, -um</i> —alone, only.	<i>subiicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum</i> —I throw under, subject.
<i>solūtus, -a, -um</i> —loosened, relaxed, from <i>solvo</i> .	<i>subitō, adv.</i> —suddenly.
<i>somnium, -i, n.</i> —dream.	<i>subitus, -a, -um</i> —sudden.
<i>somnus, -i, m.</i> —sleep.	<i>sublatus, -a, -um</i> —lifted up, from <i>tollo</i> .
<i>sonitus, -ūs, m.</i> —sound.	<i>subvenio, 4, -vēni, -ventum</i> —I come to the help of (<i>governs a dat.</i>).
<i>sordidus, -a, -um</i> , dirty, mean.	
<i>spatiūm, -i, n.</i> —space.	
<i>specto, 1</i> —I look at, watch.	
<i>spēro, 1</i> —I hope for, hope.	
<i>spēs, -ei, f.</i> —hope.	
<i>spūmōsus, -a, -um</i> —foamy.	
<i>statim, adv.</i> —at once.	

sum, esse, fui—I am.

summus, -a, -um—highest, very great.

sūmo, 3, sumpsi, sumptum—I take : *poenas sūmo*—I exact the penalty, *i.e.* I punish.

super, adv.—above : *satis superque, with gen.*—enough and to spare of.

super, prep. gov. acc.—above.

superbia, -ae, f.—pride.

superbus, -a, -um—proud.

superi, -orum, m. pl.—those above, *i.e.* the living, or the gods.

supero, 1—I overcome.

supplex, -icis—suppliant, begging.

surgo, 3, surrexi, surrectum—I rise.

suscipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum—I undertake (*sub-capio*).

suspendo, 3, -di, -sum—I hang.

suspicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum—I look up at, I look under, *i.e.* I suspect.

sustineo, 2, -tinui, -tentum—I sustain, hold up.

suus, -a, -um—his, etc. (*reflexive adj.*).

T

tacitus, -a, -um—silent.

tālis, -e—such.

tam, adv.—so : *tamdiū*—so long.

tamen, adv.—however.

tamquam—as though.

tandem, adv.—at last.

tantus, -a, -um—so great, such.

Tarquinius, -i, m.—Tarquin, the last of the kings of Rome.

tectus, -a, -um—covered, from *tego*.

tectum, -i, n.—roof, house (*tego*).

tego, 3, texi, tectum—I cover, shelter.

tēlum, -i, n.—dart, spear.

tempestas, -ātis, f.—weather, storm.

templum, -i, n.—temple.

tempus, -oris, n.—time.

tendo, 3, tetendi, tentum—I stretch.

tenebrae, -arum, f. pl.—darkness.

tenebrōsus, -a, -um—dark.

teneo, 2, -ui, tentum—I hold.

tener, -era, -erum—tender.

tenuis, -e—thin.

tepidus, -a, -um—warm.

tergum, -i, n.—back : *ā tergo*—from behind.

terra, -ae, f.—earth, land.

terribilis, -e—terrible.

terror, -ōris, m.—terror.

tertius, -a, -um—third.

theātrum, -i, n.—theatre.

Thessalia, -ae, f.—Thessaly.

tibi—part of *tū*.

timeo, 2, -ni—I fear.

timidus, -a, -um—timid, cowardly.
 timor, -ōris, m.—fear.
 toga, -ae, f.—toga.
 tollo, 3, sustuli, sublatum—I lift up.
 totus, -a, -um—whole.
 trādo, 3, trādidi, trāditum—I hand over, hand down.
 trādūco, 3, -duxi, -ductum—I lead across, take over.
 traho, 3, traxi, tractum—I drew, drag.
 trans, prep. gov. acc.—across.
 transeo, -ire, -ivi (-ii), -itum—I go across, cross over.
 trecentēsimus, -a, -um—three-hundredth.
 tremo, 3, -ui—I tremble, quiver.
 trēs, tria—three.
 tristis, -e—sad.
 Trōia, -ae, f.—Troy.
 Trōiānus, -i, m.—Trojan.
 tū—thou, you (*sing.*).
 tulit—from *fero*.
 Tullia, -ae, f.—Tullia, Cicero's daughter.
 tum, *adv.*—then.
 tumultuōsus, -a, -um—stormy, tumultuous.
 tumultus, -ūs, m.—tumult.
 tumulus, -i, m.—mound, grave.
 tunica, -ae, f.—tunic.
 turbatio, -ōnis, f.—confusion, disturbance (*turbo*).

turbo, 1—I confuse, disturb.
 Turnus, -i, m.—Turnus, an Italian prince.
 Tusculum, -i, n.—Tusculum, a small town near Rome, where Cicero had a villa.
 titus, -a, -um—safe.
 tuus, -a, -um—thy, your (*sing.*).

U

ubi, *adv.*—where, when.
 ubiqueunque, *adv.*—wheresoever, whenever.
 ullus, -a, -um—any.
 ultimus, -a, -um—last.
 Ulysses, -is, m.—Ulysses.
 umbra, -ae, f.—shade, shadow.
 unda, -ae, f.—wave.
 unde, *adv.*—whence.
 undecim, *indecl. adj.*—eleven.
 undique, *adv.*—on every side, from all sides.
 unquam, *adv.*—ever.
 unus, -a, -um—one, only one : ad unum—to a man.
 urbs, -urbis, f.—city.
 usque, *adv.*—right on : usque ad—right up to.
 ut, *with Indic.*—as.
 ut, *with Subj.*—that, so that, in order that.
 utilis, -e—useful.
 utor, 3, ūsus sum—I use, enjoy (*governs an abl.*).
 uxor, -ōris, f.—wife.

V

- vacuus**, -a, -um—empty.
vādo, -ere—I go.
vae—woe! alas! **vae victis**—woe to the conquered.
valeo, 2, -ui—I am well, I have power: **valē**—good-bye.
validus, -a, -um—strong.
varius, -a, -um—various, manifold.
vasto, 1—I devastate, destroy.
vectus, -a, -um—carried, i.e. sailing or riding, from *veho*.
vehementer, *adv.*—exceedingly, very much.
veho, 3, *vixi*, *vectum*—I carry: *in the pass.* I ride or sail.
velle—to wish, from *volo*.
vēlōciter, *adv.*—swiftly.
vēlox, -ōcis—swift.
vēlūm, -i, n.—sail.
vēnātor, -ōris, m.—hunter.
vendo, 3, *vendidi*, *venditum*—I sell (*the price will be in the gen. or abl.*).
venia, -ae, f.—favour, pardon.
venio, 4, *vēni*, *ventum*—I come.
vēnor, 1—I hunt.
ventus, -i, m.—wind.
verbum, -i, n.—word.
vērō, *adv.*—indeed.
versor, 1—I turn myself about, am engaged: *in periculo versor*—I am involved in danger.

- verto**, 3, *verti*, *versum*—I turn.
vērus, -a, -um—true: *rē vērā*—in reality.
vesper, -ēris, m.—evening.
Vestālis, -e—Vestal, belonging to Vesta.
vester, -ra, -rum—your (*pl.*).
vestigium, -i, n.—footstep, trace.
vestis, -is, f.—garment, dress.
veto, 1, -ui, -itum—I forbid.
vexo, 1—I trouble, distress.
via, -ae, f.—road, way, journey.
viātor, -ōris, m.—traveller.
victima, -ae, f.—victim.
victor, -ōris, m.—conqueror.
victōria, -ae, f.—victory.
victus, -a, -um—conquered, from *vinco*.
video, 2, *vidi*, *visum*—I see: *videor*—I seem.
viginti—*indecl. adj.*—twenty.
villa, -ae, f.—villa, house.
vincio, 4, *vinxi*, *vincutum*—I bind.
vinco, 3, *vici*, *victum*—I conquer.
vinum, -i, n.—wine.
violens, -ntis—violent.
viola, 1—I violate: *fidem violo*—I break my promise.
vir, -i, m.—man, hero, husband.
virgo, -inis, f.—virgin.
viridis, -e—green.

virtus, -*utis*, *f.*—virtue, courage.

vis, *pl. vires*, *f.*—force, strength: **summis viribus**—with all one's might.

visus, -*a*, -*um*—seen, from *video*.

vita, -*ae*, *f.*—life.

vito, *l*—I avoid.

vivo, *3*, **vixi**, **victum**—I live, am alive.

vix, *adv.*—scarcely.

vōbis—part of **vōs**.

voco, *l*—I call.

volo, *l*—I fly.

volo, **velle**, **volui**—I wish.

Volsci, -*orum*, *m. pl.*—Volsci, an Italian tribe.

volvo, *3*, **volvi**, **volūtum**—I roll.

vōs—you (*pl.*).

vōtum, -*i*, *n.*—vow, prayer.

vox, **vōcis**, *f.*—voice.

vulnero, *l*—I wound.

vulnus, -*eris*, *n.*—wound.

vultus, -*ūs*, *m.*—face, expression.

Z

Zephyrus, -*i*, *m.*—the West wind.

VOCABULARY OF WORDS USED IN QUOTED PASSAGES

A

ādicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum—I add (*ad-iacio*).

Aeolus, -i, *m.*—Aeolus, god of the winds.

aequor, -oris, *n.*—sea.

aethēr, -eris, *m.*, *acc.* *aethera*—air.

Aetna, -ae, *f.*—Mount Aetna, in Sicily.

āles, -itis, *c.*—bird.

Algidus, -i, *m.*—Mount Algidus, near Rome.

aliquis, -quid—someone.

amnis, -is, *m.*—river.

arceo, 2, -ui—I ward off.

Ausonius, -a, -um—Italian.

B

bipennis, -is, *f.*—two-edged axe.

C

caedes, -is, *f.*—slaughter.

carmen, -inis, *n.*—song.

castus, -a, -um—chaste.

chorēa, -ae, *f.*—dance.

cinis, -eris, *m.*—ashes.

coeo, -ire, -ivi, -itum—I come together.

collum, -i, *n.*—neck.

commendo, 1—I commit, entrust.

commūnis, -e—common.

coniugiālis, -e — conjugal, wedded

cremo, 1—I burn.

Cyclops, -ōpis, *m.*—Cyclops, they were blacksmiths and had a forge under Mount Aetna.

D

damnum, -i, *n.*—loss.

dēbello, 1—I fight to the end, subdue.

Dēlius, -a, -um—Delian. Apollo and Diana were born in Delos.

dēposit—bore (*perf.* of *dē-pōno*).

dēvenio, 4, -vēni, ventum—I arrive at, reach.

doleo, 2—I grieve.

dūrus, -a, -um—hard.

E

- effervo, -ere—I boil over.
 ēgressus, -ūs, *m.*—going out.
 excolo, 3, -colui, -cultum—I cultivate, adorn.
 exerceo, 2—I exercise.
 extinctus, -a, -um—quenched, destroyed.

F

- ferax, -ācis, fertile.
 ferrugo, -inis, *f.*—the colour of rust, dark.
 flamma, -ae, *f.*—flame.
 foedus, -eris, *n.*—bond, compact.
 fornax, -ācis, *f.*—furnace.
 fortūnātus, -a, -um—happy.
 fragilis, -e—fragile (*frango*).
 fretum, -i, *n.*—strait, sea.
 frons, frondis, *f.*—foliage.
 fulvus, -a, -um—tawny, yellow.
 fungor, 3, functus—I fulfil, perform (*governe an abl.*).

G

- gena, -ae, *f.*—cheek.
 Germānia, -ae, *f.*—Germany.
 globus, -i, *m.*—ball.
 grāmineus, -a, -um—grassy.

H

- hibernus, -a, -um—belonging to winter.

I

- īlex, -icis, *f.*—īlex, evergreen oak.
 Ilium, -i, *n.*—Ilium, an old name of Troy.
 importūnus, -a, -um—persistent, ill-mannered; *here*—ill-omened.
 insolitus, -a, -um—unwonted.
 inustus, -a, -um—burnt into.

L

- largus, -a, -um—abundant, generous.
 Lātōnia, -ae, *f.*—daughter of Latona.
 levis, -e—light.
 lignum, -i, *n.*—wood.
 liquefactus, -a, -um—melted.
 luctor, 1—I wrestle, strive.

M

- māternus, -a, -um—belonging to a mother.
 mātūrus, -a, -um—ripe, aged.
 memento—remember. *Imperative of memini.*
 mereo, 2—I deserve.
 miserātus, -a, -um—pitying, from *miseror*.
 mōtus, -ūs, *m.*—movement.

N

- nātus, -i, *m.*—child.
 nemus, -oris, *n.*—wood, glade.
 nimium, *adv.*—too much.

niveus, -a, -um—snowy.

nōrunt—they know (*nōvērunt*).

O

obscēnus, -a, -um—ominous,
ill-omened.

P

palaestra, -ae, f.—a wrestling-ground.

pendeo, 2, pependi—I hang.

perfero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum—I bear, carry.

Phœbus, -i, m.—Phœbus, a name of Apollo.

pignus, -oris, n.—pledge, a word often used of children.

pius, -a, -um—pious, good.

prōgenies, -ei, f.—offspring, child.

purpureus, -a, -um—purple, rosy.

Q

quotiens, *adv.*—how often.

R

rates, -is, f.—raft, boat.

reconditus—sequestered, remote.

rumpo, 3, rūpi, ruptum—I break, burst.

S

sacerdos, -ōtis, m.—priest.

sæculum, -i, n.—period of time, generation.

seco, l, secui, sectum—I cut, cleave.

septem, *indecl. adj.*—seven.

siccus, -a, -um—dry.

sidus, -eris, n.—star, constellation.

signum, -i, n.—sign.

sonans, -antis—sounding (*sono*).

spiro, l—I breathe.

T

tellus, -ūris, f. earth.

tempora, -um, n. *pl.*—temples.

testis, -is, c.—witness.

tondeo, 2, totondi, tonsum—I shear.

tunc, *adv.*—then.

turba, -ae, f.—crowd.

Tuscus, -a, -um—Etruscan.

V

vātes, -is, c.—prophet.

vestio, 4—I clothe.

vices, f. *pl.*—change, exchange : vices māternae—a mother's duty.

virectum, -i, n.—a green place.

virens, -entis—green.

vitta, -ae, f.—fillet.

volucris, -is, f.—bird.

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