1. INTRODUCTION

*Batrachomyomachia* (*BM*) is recognised as a classic example of mock epic poetry, combining epic form with humorously light content. Recently, scholars have portrayed it as a Hellenistic work, creating humour through intertextuality. This view is presented in works by Matthew Hosty, Joel Christensen and Erik Robinson, and various authors of recent papers[[1]](#footnote-1). *BM* has experienced a resurgence in research, but its popularity can be traced back much earlier, particularly because of its translation into Latin that spread throughout Europe during the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries. The only comprehensive analysis of this topic has been provided by Aäron Vanspauwen[[2]](#footnote-2), along with historical works documenting subsequent editions[[3]](#footnote-3) and abandoned projects[[4]](#footnote-4). Isolated studies have focused mainly on the earliest editions[[5]](#footnote-5), so lesser-known translations have not yet been thoroughly examined. To fully understand the popularity and evolution of *BM*, a further study of the Latin route of its transmission to Europe is necessary. This is crucial because translators often deviated from the original Greek text, influenced by their own objectives, poetic models, and varying historical and literary contexts. Understanding their motivations, goals, and techniques will provide information on the transformation of the text and its journey to become a cornerstone of Renaissance literature. In this article, the three most important modes of reception of the poem in the Renaissance will be presented: through the translation by Marsuppini (and the one based on it by Reuchlin), prose translation, and independent translations by lesser-known authors.Początek formularzaDół formularza

1. CARLO MARSUPPINI’S TRANSLATION: FROM POPULARITY TO OBLIVION

The first Latin translation of *BM* by Carlo Marsuppini, a renowned Florentine poet and academic, is well known. The exact publication date is inferred from a letter by Giovanni Marrasio to Antonio Becadelli (il Panormita), penned between 1429 and 1430, in which Marrasio discusses Marsuppini’s ongoing translation work. Ilaria Pierini postulates that the text may not have been completed until 1431, as Marsuppini fled to Rimini in 1430 due to a plague. He was already preparing a translation of Isocrates’ *To Nicocles*, so he might not have had ample opportunities to progress with *BM*. As such, his version would probably not have been completed until at least 1431[[6]](#footnote-6). However, Marrasio’s letter reveals that he had viewed 300 lines of the translation[[7]](#footnote-7), implying that it was nearing completion. Pierini further contends that Marsuppini could have fought with Gaspare Sighicelli in 1431 by composing epigrams titled *In Phisicarpaga Murem*, which she theorises could have been a preface to the translation’s publication[[8]](#footnote-8). However, the epigrams (or rather epitaphs, paraphrasing the speech of *BM*’s main hero father), seem less intelligible and impressive outside the context of the entire poem. For humanists to compete and for the public to assess their work, the poem would have to have been partially disseminated. Consequently, 1429–1430 remains the most probable time frame for the composition of the first Latin *BM* text.

Marsuppini initially aimed to create a prose rendition of *BM*, but soon abandoned this due to perceived lack of aesthetic appeal and dissimilarity to Homer’s style[[9]](#footnote-9). Some scholars suggest that this decision was a reaction to Leonardo Bruni’s prose translation of verses 222–265 of the *Iliad*’s ninth book[[10]](#footnote-10), given Marsuppini’s verse translation of its first book, and their differing stances on art expressed in various writings[[11]](#footnote-11). The poet sought to embody the spirit of Homer’s epic, as he considered both texts to differ in grandeur, but not in quality or meaning, and achieved great success. His version earned praise for its robust literary technique and accessibility. First, it circulated among his close friends at their request, as mentioned in a letter to Marrasio[[12]](#footnote-12). This appears credible, despite this justification being a common theme of the preface. Immediately, numerous copies were created, and studies indicated at least sixty-six of them[[13]](#footnote-13). Nine editions of the poem have been published after Marsuppini’s death in 1453, with the locations and dates as follows: Brescia[[14]](#footnote-14) 1474/1475, Venice 1475), Parma 1492, Modena 1498, Pesaro 1509, Venice 1510, Florence 1512, Venice 1512, Pesaro 1518. The Brescia edition, probably the first printed Greek literary work in Europe[[15]](#footnote-15), incorporated the text of *BM* along with an anonymous Latin interlinear translation and a poetic version by an unidentified author – Marsuppini’s name is absent from the edition. It is plausible that the printer, Tommasso Ferrando, lacked details on the authorship: This hypothesis is reinforced by a marginal note in the verse translation reading “hic tres reliquit Homeri versus interpraes” (the Homeric translator left three verses here). Had the editor been aware of Marsuppini, a more specific term would probably have been used[[16]](#footnote-16).

Later editions of *BM* differed from the inaugural one. Starting with the Venetian edition of 1475, these versions included an introductory letter to Giovanni Marrasio, affirming Marsuppini’s authorship. They also showcased a frogs-vs-mice fight illustration, a distich by Martial about *BM*, and two epigrams by Antipater of Sidon about Homer and his homeland, as seen in the Parma and Modena editions. However, none incorporated an additional Greek or prose text. The question arises: why was Marsuppini’s translation presented as a separate entity from the original? George Knauer suggests that this signifies its special value[[17]](#footnote-17), but alternative explanations exist. Humanists of the era often struggled to grasp the Greek text fully, turning to prose translations when they were lacking fluency. As Knauer points out, this is evidenced by the fact that, except for one edition of Homer published in Venice in 1516, all of them contained a prose version, not Marsuppini’s[[18]](#footnote-18). Furthermore, his version, marked by a certain laxity that made it intriguing, but also led to deviations from the original (as Carla Senatore’s analysis highlights[[19]](#footnote-19)), was not designed for scholars and therefore did not require printing alongside its source.

The letter to Marrasio addresses the key issues that will shape the perception of the poem for years to come. During the Renaissance, debates regarding Homer and *BM* were prevalent, and Marsuppini was acutely aware of them[[20]](#footnote-20). Although he did not resolve these disputes, he sought to illuminate the attribution of the poem. He contested that those who, like Pseudo-Plutarch, doubted Homer’s authorship due to perceived unworthiness compared to his epics, were misinformed, drawing an analogy based on a mistaken presumption: he postulated that, just as Virgil purportedly composed humorous youthful poems such as *Culex* or *Copa* (which are actually pseudo-Vergilian), to perfect his style, so Homer could have created epyllia preceding his epic poetry[[21]](#footnote-21). For him, *BM* really seemed to be Homer’s work, with stylistic variances explained by the poet’s evolution from novice to experienced professional. We can suppose that this supposition established a narrative thread linking Homer’s and Marsuppini’s own work: by translating the *BM* and later the *Iliad*, he was following in his footsteps and becoming an authority in his own right.

The letter also raises a significant question about the value of *BM.* Marsuppini cites *Georgics*, *in tenui labor, at tenuis non gloria* (the object of the labour was small, but the fame was not), emphasising the importance of even minor efforts and works. In addition, he posits that even light-hearted pieces can achieve success and necessitate genuine artistic flair, whereas mastering *stylus gravis* is within the reach of average orators[[22]](#footnote-22). Consequently, the *BM* acquires unexpected value. The choice to share the poem with Marrasio for his relaxation and enjoyment[[23]](#footnote-23), in turn, implies that the poem serves a *delectare* function and is appropriate for reading, revising, or translating as a part of *otium negotiosum*.

It is also worth mentioning a poem *Hecatombe* authored by Marrasio in gratitude for a dedication from Marsuppini, which bolsters the notion that the journey to poetic excellence begins with minor pieces and culminates in grand epics. Marrasio even considers this to be a principle of poetic development[[24]](#footnote-24). He also motivates Marsuppini to progress along this path after crafting the *BM*, prodding him to render the *Iliad* into Latin[[25]](#footnote-25). Both texts convey a unified picture of the poem as a model of *progymnasmata*, which is required to achieve excellence.

Marsuppini’s translation was a notable work due to its elegant form and preservation of some original characteristics, such as the straightforward style and easy-to-read hexameter. This made the translation accessible and potentially beneficial in an educational context, as highlighted by Zaggia[[26]](#footnote-26). Consequently, the translation gained wide popularity and was frequently replicated independently, inadvertently causing some detriment to the author. Since the rhymed translation was unsigned, it circulated anonymously and became a popular template for publishers to use under various names[[27]](#footnote-27), leading to numerous editions that owed a significant part of their success to Marsuppini.

Rānārum mūrumque simul crūdēlia bella, 1

quaeque super genibus dēscrīpsī carmina nūper, 2

nunc canere atque omnēs hominum vulgāre per aurēs 3

est animus: spīrāte, deae, sacrumque movēte 4

ex Helicōne chorum vōcīque indūcite cantum. 5

Nam nōn parva quidem fēcēre perīcula mūrēs, 6

horrida terrigēnum imitātī bella Gigantum. 7

Tālia mortālēs referunt prīmōrdia rixae. 8

Mūscipulae rapidō fugiēns discrīmina cursū 9

conceptamque sitim cupiēns sēdāre propinquō 10

**animus, -ī m.**: intention, purpose **mortālis, -is, -e**: mortal  
**auris, -is f.**: ear **moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtum**: move  
**bellum, -ī n.**: war **mūs, -ris m./f.**: mouse  
**canō, -ere, cecinī, cantum**: sing, prophesy **mūscipula, -ae f.**: mousetrap, here: cat  
**nunc**: now **nūper**: lately, not long ago  
**cantus, -ī f.**: song, chant **omnis, -is, -e**: all  
**carmen, -inis n.**: song, poem **perīculum, -ī n.**: danger   
**concipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum**: conceive **prīmōrdium, -ī n.**: beginning, origin   
**cupiō, -ere, -** **īvī/iī, -ītum**: desire **propinquus, -a, -um**: near, neighboring  
**cursus, -ūs m.: running**  **rāna, -ae f.**: frog  
**chorus, -ī m.**: dance, choir **rapidus, -a, -um**: quick  
**crūdēlis, -is, -e: cruel, merciless, fierce**  **referō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum**: relate, tell   
**dēscrībō, -ere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptum: describe** **rixa, -ae f**.: strife, contention  
**discrīmen, -inis**: danger **sacer, -a, -um**: sacred, holy  
**faciō, -ere, fēci, factum**: do, make **sēdō (1)**: stay  
**fugiō, -ere, fūgi, fugitum: flee, escape** **simul:** together  
**genū, -ūs n.**: knee **sitis, -is, f.**: thirst  
**homō, -inis, m.**: man **spirō (1)**: express, inspire poetically  
**horridus, -a, -um**: dreadful, **terrigenus, -a, -um:** earthborn  
**imitō (1)**: imitate **vulgō (1)**: make known, spread  
**indūcō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductum**: bring in, spread over **vōx, -cis f.**: voice  
  
1 **Rānārum mūrumque**: gen. pl. subjects with an enclitic  
2 **quaeque:** *and which*; relative pronoun  
 **carmina**: neut. pl. acc. obj.  
3 **nunc canere**: complementary inf.  
 **omnēs hominum:** *of all men*; partitive gen. modifying aurēs   
 **vulgāre per aurēs:** *to spread through ears*;   
 pres. inf. + prep. phrase  
4 **est animus**: *it is (my) intention*; impersonal  
 **deae:** voc. direct address.  
5 **ex Helicōne:** abl. place  
 **indūcite cantum:** *lead in a song*;   
 pres. act. imper. pl. + acc. sing. obj.

mūs posuit barbam stāgnō, dulcīque liquōre

iam laetus, cum rāna procul cōnspexit et inde

garrula Limnocharis tālī sīc vōce locūta:

«Quī sīs? Unde ad aquās vēnistī? Quīve parentēs?

Dīc, et vēra refer, nec tē mendācia tangant: 15

nam sī tē nostrō dignum nārrābis amōre,

mūnera multa dabō, tibi quae monumenta relinquam

hospitiī, et nostrīs mēcum laetābere tēctīs.

At tibi sī nostrī prōlēs et nōmina cūrae,

rēx ego quippe vocor Physignātus inque palūde 20

**amor, -ōris m.**: love, affection **narrō (1)**: tell, describe   
**aqua, -ae f.**: water **nōmen, -inis n.**: name, title  
**barba, -ae f.**: beard (chin) **palūs, -ūdis f.**: swamp, marsh  
**cōnspiciō, -ere, -exī, -ectum**: watch, see **parēns, -entis m./f.**: parent  
**cura, -ae f.**: concern, thought **pōnō, -ere, posuī, positum**: place, put  
**dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictum**: say, speak **procul**: from afar   
**dignus, -a, -um**: worthy, deserving **prōlēs, -is f.**: offspring   
**dō, dare, dedī, datum**: give, offer **quippe**: namely   
**dulcis, -is, -e**: sweet **rāna, -ae f.**: frog  
**garrulus, -a, -um**: talkative **referō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum**: relate, tell  
**hospitium, -ī n.**: relation of host and guest **relinquō, -ere, -relīquī, relictum**: relinquish  
**inde**: after that, then **rēx, -gis m.**: king  
**mūnus, -eris n.**: gift **stāgnum, -ī n**: swamp, pond  
**laetus, -a, -um**: delighted, pleased **tangō, -ere, tetigī, tāctum**: affect, influence  
**laetō (1)**: cheer, gladden **tēctum, -ī n.**: roof  
**liquor, -ōris m.**: liquid, fluid **unde**: from where  
**loquor, loquī, locūtus sum**: speak, tell **veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventum**: come  
**mendācium, -ī n.**: lie **vocō (1)**: call  
**monumentum, -ī n.**: reminder **vōx, -cis f.**: voice  
**mūs, -ris m./f.**: mouse **vērus, -a, -um: true, actual**

nunc rānīs praesum perque omnia saecula rēgnō,   
sumque fātus Peleō, quī quondam Hydromedūsa   
littore in Occeānī genuit connexus amōre.   
Sed tē cōnspiciō rōbustō pectore et armīs   
certē aliōs superāre ducēs, tum corpore honestō. 25   
Ergō age, continuō pande stirpemque genusque».   
Ad quem Psicharpax tālī sīc vōce locūtus:   
«Quid genus obscūrum nūllī cognōscere tentās?   
Nōmine namque vocant omnēs Psicharpaga mūrēs   
magnanimusque pater Troxartēs dīcitur esse, 30

**alius, -a, -ud**: other, any other **nunc**: now **amor, -ōris m.**: love, affection **nūllus, -a, -um**: no one, none  
**arma, -ōrum n.**: arms, the army **obscūrus, -a, -um**: unknown   
**certē**: certainly **omnis, -is, -e**: all   
**cognōscō, -ere, -vī, -tum**: get to know **pandō, -ere, pandī, passum**: narrate  
**connexus, -a, -um**: connected **pater, -tris m.**: father  
**cōnspiciō, -ere, -exī, -ectum**: watch, see **pectus, -oris n.**: chest  
**continuō**: immediately **praesum, -esse, -fui**: rule over  
**corpus, -oris n.**: body **quondam**: once  
**dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictum**: say, speak **rāna, -ae f.**: frog   
**dux, -cis m./f**.: commander, prince **rēgn****ō (1)**: to reign   
**for, fāri, fātus sum**: speak, say **rōbustus, -a, -um**: hard, solid  
**genus, -eris n.**: birth, lineage **saeculum, -ī n.**: breed, generation  
**gignō, -ere, genuī, genitum**: give birth to **stirps, -is f.**: progeny   
**honestus, -a, -um**: beautiful, noble **superō (1)**: surpass, exceed  
**lītus, -oris, n.**: shore, beach **tentō (1)**: try, put to the test  
**magnanimus, -a, -um**: bold, generous **vocō (1)**: call  
**mūs, -ris m./f.**: mouse **vōx, -cis f.**: voice

Lichomyleque mihi genitrīx, quae sanguine crētā

Pernotroctī ōlim scēptrīs rēgnōque superbī.

Haec postquam genuit, mē cum mortālibus ūna

nūtriit atque cibum posuit fīcusque nucēsque.

Quōnam igitur pactō nostrō iungeris amōrī, 35

cum certē nōbīs nātūra aliēna genusque?

Tū vītam in stāgnō dūcis, mihi rōdere cūra est

et pānem mollem tenuēsque ē farre placentās,

haec tacitus quoniam suspēnsīs tollō canistrīs,

quodque iecur certē tunica vēlātur in albā,

quaeque solent hominēs ventrī mandāre vorācī. 40

**amor, -ōris m.**: love, affection **nux, -ucis f.**: nut   
**albus, -a, -um**: white **ōlim**: once  
aliena **pactum, -ī n.**: manner, method   
**canistrum, -ī n.**: basket woven from reeds **pānis, -is m.**: bread  
**cibus, -ī m.**: food **placenta, -ae f.**: cake  
**crētus, -a, -um**: distinguished **pōnō, -ere, posuī, positum**: place, put  
cura regnum  
duco **rōdō, -ere, rōsī, rōsum**: bite, eat   
**far, -ris n.**: huelled wheat sanguis   
**fīcus, -ī/-ūs m./f.**: fig (fruit) **scēptrum, -ī n.**: sceptre   
**genitrīx, -īcis f.**: mother **soleō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**: be accustomed to  
**genus, -eris n.**: birth, lineage **stāgnum, -ī n**: swamp, pond   
**gignō, -ere, genuī, genitum**: give birth to **superbus, -a, -um**: proud, splendid  
**homō, -inis**: man **suspēnsus, -a, -um**: suspended, tied  
**iecur, -oris/-inoris n.**: liver **tacitus, -a, -um**: noiseless, hidden **igitur**: therefore **tenuis, -is, -e**: delicate, nice  
**iungō, -ere, iūnxi, iūnctum**: associate, unite **tollo, -ere, sustulī, sublātum**: take away, steal  
**mandō (1): chew** **tunica, -ae f.**: tunic  
**mollis, -is, -e**: delicate **vīta, -ae f.**: life   
**mortālis, -is, -e**: mortal, here: human **velō (1)**: cover, wrap   
natura **venter, -tris m.**: stomach   
**nūtriō, -īre, -ivī/-iī, -ītum**: feed **vorāx**: voracious, gluttonous

Nōn sānē fugiunt pernae mē frusta suillae,

cāseus et dulcī nūper dē lacte coāctus

mellītaeque dapēs, summīs quae pābula dīvīs,

lauta hominum quicquid dēmum convīvia poscunt 45

et quaecumque cocī patinīs condita repōnunt

nōs solitī mūrēs argūtō rōdere dente.

Nec strepitum bellī fugiō, sed semper in armīs

ante aliōs prīmus mediō dux agmine versor.

Nōn hominem timeō quam magnum corpus habentem, 50

agmen, -inis, n.: army, trop medius, -a, -um: middle  
argūtus, -a, -um: sharp mellītus, -a, -um: honey-sweet  
c**ā**seus, -ī, m.: cheese nūper: not long ago, recently  
co**ā**ctus, -a, -um: brought together p**ā**bulum, -ī: food, nourishment  
cocus, -ī, m.: cook patina, -ae, f.: broad, shallow pan  
conditus, -a, -um: put together, collected perna, -ae, f.: ham  
convīvium, -ī, n.: feast, banquet posc**ō**, -ere, poposcī: request, desire   
daps, dapis, f.: meal s**ā**n**ē: indeed, certainly**  
d**ē**ns, -tis, m.: tooth semper: always, every time  
dīvus, -ī, m.: god, deity solitus, -a, -um: accustomed  
dux, -cis, m.: commander, general strepitus, -ūs, m.: noise, rumbling, clashing  
frūstum, -ī, n.: piece, morsel suīllus, -a, -um: of swine, pork  
fugi**ō**, -ere, fūgī, fugitum: escape, flee summus, -a, -um: highest, greatest   
lac, -ctis, n.: milk time**ō**, -**ē**re, -uī: fear, be afraid of  
lautus, -a, -um: luxurious, elegant vers**ō (1): to be occupied, engaged in**

sed lectum ingressūs summōs digitōsque momordī

et calcem strīnxī, nec tum dolor affuit illī;

nec facimus somnum placidō discēdere morsū.

Sed duo praecipuē quae sunt animālia terrīs,

mūscipulam mīlvumque, tremō portantia lūctum 55

et trīstem laqueum nōbīs lacrimābile fātum.

Mūscipulam in prīmīs timeō, quae saepe fugācem

ingressumque cavum lētālī dēvocat āstū.

Nec rhaphānōs rōdō praegnānsve cucurbitā nōbīs

nec bētae viridēs, viridis nec brassica grātus 60

adsum, adess, adfuī, adfutūrus: be present laqueus, -ī, m.: snare, trap  
animal, -is, n.: animal lectus, -ī, m.: bed   
astus, -ūs, m.: dexterity, cunning l**ē**t**ā**lis, -is, -e: deadly, fatal  
b**ē**ta, -ae, f.: beet lūctus, -ūs, m.: grief, mourning  
brassica, -ae, f.: cabbage mīlvus, -ī, m.: kite (bird)  
calceo morsus, -ūs, m.: bite  
cavum, -ī, n.: burrow placidus, -a, -um: gentle, mild  
cucurbita, -ae, f.: porto (1): bring, carry  
digitus, -ī, m.: finger praecipu**ē: especially**  
disc**ē**d**ō**, -ere, -cessī, -cessum: leave, vanish praegn**ā**ns:   
d**ē**voc**ō** (1): call down raphanus, -ī, m.: radish  
dolor, -**ōr**is, m.: pain, ache saepe: often  
f**ā**tum, -ī, n.: fate, destiny somnus, -ī, m.: sleep, slumber  
fugax: flying swiftly string**ō**, -ere, strīnxī, strictum: strip off, cut off  
gratus, -a, -um: pleasing, acceptable trem**ō**, -ere, -uī, -itum: shake, tremble  
ingredior, ingredī, ingressus sum: go into trīstis, -is, -e: sorrowful, miserable, dismal  
lacrim**ā**bilis, -is, -e: lamentable viridis, -is, -e: green, fresh

est cibus, haud apiō nimium dēlector amārō:

tālis namque cibus vōbīs solet esse sub undīs».

Ad quem subrīdēns sīc contrā est rāna locūta:

«Certē, hospes, nimium, nimium tē tollis in alvō.

Multa etiam rānīs stāgnō terrāque supersunt: 65

nam vīctum ancipitem nōbīs Sāturnius ipse

et terra saltāre dēdit, tum corpus in undīs

occulere, ut laetae vītā vīvāmus utrāque;

quod sī scīre velīs, facile est tibi nōscere cūncta,

sī nostrum ascendās dorsum nōdōque tenācī 70

alvus, -ī, f.: belly, stomach occul**ō**, -ere, -uī, -ultum: cover, hide  
anceps: double, twofold salt**ō** (1): jump  
apium, -ī, n.: parsley, celery sci**ō**, scīre, scīvī, scītum: know, understand  
ascend**ō**, -ere, ascendī, asc**ē**nsum: climb up, go up sole**ō**, -**ē**re, -uī, solitum: be accustomed, used to  
contr**ā: contrary to, in return** subīide**ō**, -**ē**re, -rīsī, -rīsum: smile  
cūnctus, -a, -um: all, entire supersum, -esse, -fuī: be in abundance  
delect**ō** (1): delight, please ten**ā**x: firm, holding fast  
dorsum, -ī, n.: back tum: at the same time  
facilis, -is, -e: easy unda, -ae, f.: wave  
haud: not at all, by no means uter, -a, -um: either, both  
hospes, -itis, m.: stranger, visitor vīctus, -ūs, m.: nourishment, victuals  
nimium: too much vīta, -ae, f.: life  
n**ō**dus, -ī, m.: bond vīv**ō**, -ere, vīxī, vīctum: live  
n**ō**sc**ō**, n**ō**scere, n**ō**vi, n**ō**tum: become acquainted vol**ō**, velle, -uī: wish, want

cōnstringās collum, nē dēlābāris in undās;

sed possīs laetus domibus succēdere nostrīs».

Dīxerat haec tergumque dedit; cōnscendit at ille

extemplō manibusque ambābus colla reiūnxit.

Gaudet aquīs prīmum, gaudet portūque propinquō 75

et gaudet liquidās illam sīc nāre per undās.

Hūmida sed postquam sēnsit sua corpora flūctū,

heu, miseram faciem lacrimīs perfūdit et illum

poenitet, immeritōs vellitque dolōre capillōs.

Tum pedibus stringit ventrem, timet ille, timōre 80

ambō: both manus, -**ūs, f.: hand, paw**  
capillus, -ī, m.: hair miser, -a, -um: poor, unhappy, tormenting  
collum, -ī, m.: neck nō (1): swim, sail  
cōnscendō, -ere, -endī, -ēnsum: climb up perfundō, -ere, perfūdī, perfūsum: pour, flood  
cōnstringō, -ere, -strīnxī, -strictum: hold, bind pēs, pedis, m.: foot, paw  
dēlābor, dēlābī, dēlāpsus sum: fall, sink possum, posse, potuī: can, be able to  
domus, -ūs/-ī, f.: house, home poeniteō, -ēre, -uī, -ūrus: regret, repent  
extemplō: immediately reiungō, -ere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum: attach, fasten  
faciēs, -ēī, f.: face sentiō, - īre, sensī, sēnsum: feel, perceive  
flūctus, -ūs, m.: wave stringō, -ere, strīnxī, strictum: draw tight, tie  
gaudeō, -ēre, gāvīsus sum: enjoy, be pleased with succēdō, -ere, successī, successum: enter, go  
hūmidus, -ī: wet, moist tergum, -ī, n.: back  
immeritus, -a, -um: guiltless, innocent timōr, -oris, m.: fear, dread  
lacrima, -ae: tear vellō, -ere, vellī, vulsum: tear, pull  
liquidus, -a, um: flowing, clear venter, -tris, m.: belly

ingemit et pavidum turbant discrīmina pectus

et caudam liquidīs ceu rēmum trāxit in undīs.

Tum multum lachrimāns madefactus corpore tōtō

nūmina cūncta simul precibus vōtīsque vocāvit,

ut tandem optātam liceat sibi tangere terram. 85

Nōn sīc portābat taurus sibi pondus amātum,

flūctibus Eurōpam vēxit cum littore Crētae,

ut rāna attollēns pallentia corpora flūctū

tergōre suppositō mūrī sua tēcta petēbat.

Cum subitō, horrendum vīsū, vidēre per undās 90

amātus, -a, -um: loved petō, -ere, -īvī/iī, -ītum: go, travel  
attollō, -ere: lift, raise pondus, -eris, n.: weight   
cauda, -ae, f.: tail prex, -cis, f.: prayer, request  
ceu: as, like, just as rēmus, -ī, n.: oar   
discrīmen, -īnis: danger, risk subito: suddenly  
horrendus, -a, -um: horrible, horrendous suppōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum: put, place under  
ingemo, -ere, -uī, -itum: moan, lament, wail tangō, -ere, tetigī, tāctum: touch, reach, come to  
lacrimō (1): cry, weep taurus, -ī, m.: bull  
licet, -ēre, -uīt/licitum est, licitūrus: be allowed to tēctum, -ī, n.: house, dwelling  
madefactus, -a, -um: wet, soaked traho, -ere, trāxi, tractum: drag, pull  
nūmen, -inis, n.: divine power, deity tōtus, -a, -um: whole, every part  
optātus, -a, -um: wished for, desired turbō (1): disturb, agitate  
palleō, -ēre, -uī: be pale, turn pale vehō, -ere, vexī, vectum: carry, bear  
pavidus, -a, -um: trembling, terrified vōtum, -ī, n.: prayer, vow

hydrum fātiferum tollentem colla sub aurās,

quem simul aspexit gelidō tum pectore rāna,

corpora, dum cuperet vītāre perīcula tanta,

quī fuerat stāgnō miserē peritūrus in illō,

immemor, heu, sociī trepidantia mersit in undīs. 95

Ille simul sēsē cernit vectōre relictum,

palluit et miserum cecidit resupīnus in aequor

compressitque manus, gemitū miserandus et omne

complēvit stāgnum tentatque ēvādere mortem,

ter submersus aquīs liquidīs, ter mersus in undīs 100

aequor, -oris, n.: surface hydrus, -ī, m.: water-snake  
aspiciō, -ere, aspexī, aspectum: see, notice immemor, -oris: forgetful  
aura, -ae, f.: air mergō, -ere, mersī, mersum: drown, sink  
cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsum: fall mors, -ortis, m.: death  
cernō, -ere, crēvi, crētum: see, perceive pereō, -īre, -īvī/iī, -itum: perish, die  
compleō , -ēre, complēvī, complētum: fill up, cover resupīnus, -a, -um: lying on one’s back  
comprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressum: squeeze submergō, -ere, mersī, mersum: drown, sink  
cupiō, -ere, -īvī/iī, -ītum: desire, long for socius, -iī: partner, companion  
ēvādō, -ere, -vādī, -vāsum: escape, avoid tentō (1): try  
fātifer, -a, -um: deadly trepidō (1): tremble  
gelidus, -a, -um: ice-cold vector, -ōris, m: bearer, carrier   
gemitus, -ūs, m: groan, lamentation vitō (1): avoid, evade

calcitrat et superās rediit moritūrus in aurās:

namque hūmōre gravēs dūcēbant pondere sētae.

Irrita sed postquam sēnsit cōnāmina fātō,

iam mediō fundit tālēs ex ōre loquēlās:

«Et cēlāre deōs, Physignāte, tālia facta 105

spērāstī, miserum cum mē ceu vertice montis

volvistī in stāgnum levī dē corpore in altum,

perfide, nōn terrīs ausus contendere contrā:

nam neque luctandō melior, nec tollere plantās

doctior, aut tandem palmīs cōnectere palmās; 110

altum, -ī, n.: deep, sea levis, -is, -e: light  
audeō, -ēre, ausī/ausus sum: dare, risk loquēla, -ae, f.: speech   
mōns, -ntis, m.: mountain rock, rock lūctor, -āri, lūctātus sum: wrestle  
calcitrō (1): strike, kick morior, morī, mortuus sum: die  
celō (1): hide, conceal ōs, ōris, n.: mouth  
cōnāmen, -inis, n.: effort, struggle palma, -ae, f.: hand  
cōnectō, -ere, cōnexuī, cōnexum: tie, entwine planta, -ae, f.: sole of the foot   
contendō, -ere, contendī, contentum: fight, compete perfidus, -a, -um: deceitful, treacherous  
doctus, -a, um: skilled, trained redeō (4): move, turn around  
fātum, -ī: destiny, fate, lot sēta, -ae, f.: bristle  
fundō, -ere, fūdi, fūsum: pour forth, utter sperō (1): hope, expect, assume  
gravis, -is, -e: heavy superus, -a, um: upper, higher  
hūmor, -ōris, m.: liquid, fluid vertex, -icis, m.: top, peak  
irritus, -a, -um: void, useless volvō, -ere, volvī, volūtum: roll, tumble

artē mala captum sed mē, timidissimē rērum,

prōicis in flūctum: cernit deus omnia vindex,

namque dabis poenās meritīs prō tālibus, et iam

vīderīs armātōs horrendō ex agmine mūrēs».

Hīs animam dictīs spīrantem vīdit in illīs 115

Lichopināx, rīpīs stāgnī quī forte sedēbat;

mūribus exululāns facinusque scelusque reportat,

quōs, postquam audierant mortem, gravis impulit īra.

Nec mora, continuō mūrum genus omne superbum

Troxartī miserī ad rēgia tēcta vocārī 120

anima, -ae, f.: soul, life, breathe mora, -ae, f.: delay  
armātus, -a, um: armed, equipped rēgius, -a, -um: regal, royal  
ars, artis, f.: cunning, fraud reportō (1): report  
audiō (4): hear rēs, -eī, f.:   
captus, -a, -um: captured, seized rīpa, -ae, f.: bank of a stream  
deus, -ī, m.: god, deity poena, -ae, f.: penalty, expiation, compensation  
exululō (1): howl out, cry out postquam: after  
facinus, -oris, n.: crime, evil deed prōiciō, -ere, -īēcī, -iectum: throw, thrust  
forte: by chance, accidentally scelus, -eris, n.: evil deed, crime, wickedness  
impellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum: push, drive forward sedeō, -ēre, sēdi, sessum: sit, stay  
īra, -ae, f.: anger, wrath timidus, -a, -um: fearful, afraid  
malus, -a, -um.: evil, wicked, mischievous videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsum: see  
meritum, -ī, m.: (ironically) blame, demerit vindex, -icis, m.: claimant, vindicator

praecipiunt, prīmum cum sōl lūstrāverit orbem;

namque erat ille pater Psicharpagōs arte perēmptī,

īnfēlīx stāgnō stābat quī, corpus ināne,

necdum etiam mollēs valuit contingere rīpās,

sed miser, āh, mediā nābat resupīnus in undā. 125

Illī praecipitēs radiāre ut lūmine montēs

aspiciunt, summī petiēre palātia rēgis;

iamque tacent, laetō nātī cum percitus īra

surgit et hās fundit Troxartēs pectore vōcēs:

«Solus ego, ō sociī, rānīs immānia passūs, 130

contingō, -ere, contigī, contāctum: reach, come to patior, patī, passus sum: suffer, bear  
immānis, -is, -e: monstrous, savage percītus, -a, um: shaken, moved, roused  
inānis, -is, e: lifeless, dead perēmptus, -a, um: destroyed, killed  
infēlix: unfortunate, miserable praecipiō, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum: order, instruct lētum, -ī, n.: death radiō (1): shine, beam  
lūmen, -inis, n.: light, daylight sōl, -is, m.: sun  
lustrō (1): illuminate, make bright sōlus, -a, um: alone, sole, only  
natō (1): swim, float stō, stāre, stetī, statum: stay, remain  
nātus, -ī, m.: son surgō, -ere, surrēxī, surrēctum: stand up, get up  
orbis, -is, m.: world, globe taceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum: be silent  
palātium , -ī, n.: palace valeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum: be able to, have force to

hīs tamen aspiciō iam dūdum fāta parārī.

Trēs ipse īnfēlīx genuī miserābile nātōs

atque orbum totidem nātī līquēre parentem:

mūscipula prīmum laniāvit, namque retortīs

unguibus arripuit trāxitque forāmine curvō; 135

ast aliī immītēs hominēs mala fāta tulēre,

lignea dum mīram fāta invēnēre per artem,

quae laqueum appellant, horrenda perīcula mūrum;

tertia restābat nōbīs cārissima prōlēs

sōlāmen, fuerat sōlus mihi namque relictus: 140

appellō (1): call by name, call ligneus, -a, -um: wooden  
arripiō, -ere, arripuī, arreptum: seize, snatch linquō, -ere, līquī: leave, forsake  
cārus, -a, -um: dear, beloved mīrus, -a, -um: astonishing, extraordinary  
curvus, -a, um: bent, curved parō (1):   
dūdum: retortus, -a, -um: twisted, bent  
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum: bring, lead, raise restō, restāre, restitī: remain  
forāmen, -inis, n.: hole, cave sōlāmen, -inis, n.: consolation, comfort  
immītis, -is, -e: cruel, savage tamen: nevertheless, yet  
inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum: invent, devise totidem: just as many  
laniō (4): tear, rend in pieces unguis, -is, m.: claw

hunc frētā imperiō miserum mala rāna peremit.

Nunc agite ōrnantēs variīs iam corpora in armīs:

agmine terribilī rānārum tēcta petāmus».

Dīxerat et cūnctōs animōs excīvit ad arma.

Tum cupidus bellī Māvors haec agmina cingit: 145

crūribus imprīmīs ocreās posuēre fabālēs,

namque fabās noctem viridēs rōsēre per illam

innumerās, quārum tum tegmina tōta retexunt,

sīc tenuēs tunicae bellī vertuntur in ūsum;

ārdentem clipeum tenuī ex umbōne lucernae 150

agō, -ere, ēgī, āctum: (as exhortation): come, come on innumerus, -a, -um: countless, innumerable  
ārdeō, ārdēre, ārsī, ārsum: burn lucerne, -ae, f.: oil lamp  
cingō, -ere, cīnxī, cīnctum: surround nox, -ctis, f.: night  
clipeus, -ī, m.: shield ocrea, -ae, f.: greave, legging  
crūs, crūris, n.: leg ōrnō (1): equip, prepare  
cupidus, -a, -um: desiring, eager, greedy perimō, -ere, -ēmī, -ēmptum: kill, slay  
excieō, -ēre, excīvī, excitum: excite, rouse retexō, -ere, -texuī, textum: unweave, unravel  
faba, -ae, f.: bean tegmen, -inis, n.: covering, protection  
fabālis, -is, -e: of beans terribilis, -is, -e: terrible, dreadful, horrible  
fretum, -ī, n.: strait, sea umbō, -ōnis, f.:   
imperium, -ī/iī, n.: empirea, state varius, -a, -um: various, diverse  
imprīmīs: firstly vertō, -ere, versī, versum: change, transform

efficiunt, placuit thorācās nectere tergō

mūscipulae, huic etenim pellem trāxēre per artem;

atque acus est illīs clārō mucrōne refulgēns

hastā, opus horrendum Mārtis; neu cētera dēsint:

dūra nucum capitī posuērunt tegmina cūnctī. 155

Iam stābant mūrēs īnstrūctī tālibus armīs.

Audītū subitō, cum rānae percitae ab altīs

ēgrediuntur aquīs, nec nōn cōguntur in ūnum

in mediumque gravis petitur sententia pugnae;

dumque animī partēs bellī versantur in omnēs, 160

acus, -ūs, f.: needle īnstruō, -ere, īnstrūxī, īnstrūctum: prepare, equip  
caput, -itis, n.: head, top mūcrō, -ōnis, m.: sharp edge, word  
clārus, -a, um: bright, shining nectō, -ere, nexī, nexum: bind, fasten  
cogō, -ere, coagi, coactum: opus, -eris, n.: workmanship, work  
dēsum, dēesse, dēfui, dēfutūrus: be lacking, be absent pellis, -is, f.: pelt, ski, leather  
dūrus, -a, -um: hard placeō, -ēre, -uī, placitum: suit, decide  
efficiō, -ere, effēcī, effectum: make, form pugna, -ae, f.: fight, battle  
ēgredior, ēgredī, ēgressus sum: go out, leave refulgeō, -ēre, refulsī: shine, glitter, glisten  
etenim: truly, for, truly, and indeed thōrax, -ācis, m.: armor, breastplate  
hasta, -ae, f.: spear, lance, pike sententia, -ae, f.: will, intention

ecce fātus magnī Tyroglyphī sanguine quondam

Chytrobātēs praecō, manibus quī scēptra gerēbat,

tālibus adveniēns indīxit fūnera bellī:

«Mē, rānae, mūrēs vōbīs miserē minantēs

terribilī pugnā, iamiam rapiātis ut arma; 165

nam Psicharpagā aquīs miserē vidēre perēmptum,

dexterā quem vestrī rēgis mactāvit; at omnēs

rōbore quae rānīs praestātis, summite pugnam!».

Sīc fātus, sermō rānārum venit ad aurēs

illārumque animōs turbāvit, iamque superbae 170   
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

adveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum: arrive praecō, -ōnis, m.: heralder, crier   
ecce: here!, see!, look! praestō, -stāre, -stitī, -stitum: exceed, excel  
for, fāri, fātus sum: speak, talk, say quondam: formerly  
fūnus, -eris, n.: funeral, death, destruction rapiō, -ere, -uī, raptum: grab, seize  
iamiam: now rōbur, -oris, n.: strength, power  
mactō (1): kill, destroy sanguīs, -inis, m.: blood, descendant, progeny  
minor, minārī, minātus sum (1): threaten, menace sermō, -ōnis, m.: speech, talk

succēnsent rēgī; quis tum Physignātus īnsit:

«Nec mūrem laetō dedimus, nec morte perīre

vīdimus; at certē stāgnō dum lūdit in altō

dēmēns et nandō rānās mīrātur in ipsō

mergitur, et liquidīs vītam spīrāvit in undīs. 175

Nunc ultrō īnsontem accūsant: sed quae via mūrēs

perdere fallācēs possit, iam querite cūnctae!

Nostra tamen quae sit sententia discite bellī:

ūna omnēs animīs rīpā sedeāmus in illā

praecipitī, variīs inclūsae corpore in armīs, 180

accūsō (1): blame, reproach, accuse lūdō, -ere, lūsi, lūsum: play, frolic  
dēmēns: foolish, reckless mīror, mīrāri, mīrātus sum: marvel, admire  
fallāx: deceptive, deceitful perdō, -ere, -didī: destroy, ruin, wreck   
inclūsus, -a, -um: enclosed praeceps: head first, headlong  
īnsōns, -ontis: innocent, guiltless quaerō, -ere, -sīvī, -sītum: think over, aim at  
liquidus, -a, -um: flowing, clear, pure ultrō: wantonly, without being asked

ut, cum praerapidō venient ex agmine mūrēs

moxque ruent, ipsōs galeīs rapiāmus, et altum

omnibus in stāgnum volvāmus prōtinus armīs.

Sīc certē ignārī nandī morientur et illī,

et mūrum nōbīs pōnentur clāra trophaea». 185

Dīxerat atque omnēs rānās innexuit armīs

undique: nam foliīs malvārum crūra recingunt,

hinc aptant viridī bētā thorācās et inde

caulibus ingentēs clipeōs, fuit omnibus hastā

longior in manibus peracūtā, cuspide iuncus 190

aptō (1): fasten, put on malva, -ae, f.: mallow  
caulis, -is, m.: stem of a cabbage mox: soon, then  
cuspis, -idis, f.: point, tip peracūtus, -a, -um: very sharp  
folium, -i/iī, n.: leaf praerapidus, -a, -um: very rapid  
galea, -ae, f.: helmet prōtinus: forward, immediately  
ignārus, -a, -um: incompetent, unable recingō, -ere, -cīnxī, -cīnctum: gird again, refasten  
ingēns: huge, enormous ruō, -ere, ruī, rutum: rush, fall with a violnce  
innectō, -ere, -nexuī, nexum: bind, fasten to trophaeum, -ī, n.: trophy  
iuncus, -ī, m.: rush, reed undique: from all sides, completely

prō galeāque ipsīs vēlābat coclea frontem.

Sīc rīpa īnstrūctūs stābat tum exercitus alta,

crispābantque hastās, animīs complentur. At omnēs

Iūpiter at clārō superōs mox cōgit Olimpō:

tum bellum ostendit pugnātōrēsque ferōcēs 195

innumerōs longāque manū tum tēla gerentēs,

ut rānae mūrēsque fremant, videantur ut illī

Centaurīs similēs similēsque Gigantibus illae.

«Quī faveant mūrum gentī rānīsque superbīs?

– queritur, et placidīs affātur Pallada dictīs – 200

affor, affari, affatus sum: speak to, address frōns, -ntis, f.: forehead   
centaurus, -ī, m.: centaur gerō, -ere, gessī, gestum: carry, bear  
coclea, -ae, f.: shell gigās, -ntis, m.: giant  
crispō (1): swing, wave īnstrūctus, -a, -um: equipped, prepared  
dictus, -a, -um: said, told ostendō, -ere, ostendī, ostentum: show  
exercitus, -ūs, m.: army pugnātor, -ōris, m.: fighter  
faveō, -ēre, fāvi, fautum: similis, -is, -e: similar  
ferōx: wild, bold, fierce superi, -ōrum: gods, deities  
fremō, -ere, -uī, -itum: roar, growl, rumble tēlum, -ī, n.: spear

Auxilium lātūra tuīs ad proelia tendēs

mūribus, ō nāta: namque omnī tempore sacrō

exultant templō lūduntque altāribus omnēs

nīdōre atque illārēs sacrīs laetantur adēsīs».

Dīxerat; hunc contrā sīc est affāta Minerva: 205

«Ō genitor, nec sī fūsōs frāctōsque vidērem,

mūribus auxilium ferrem: nam nūmina nostra

laesēre et positās templīs rōsēre corōnās.

Haud opus exhaustōs oleō nunc dīcere lignōs,

sed magis atque magis mentemque animumque remordet 210

altāria, -ārium, n.: altar laedō, -ere, -sī, -sum: offend, trouble,  
adēsus, -a, -um: about to be bitten, eaten up lign  
auxilium, -ī/iī, n.: help, aid mēns, -ntis, f.: mind  
corōna, -ae, f, n.: chaplet, laureal, wreath nīdor, -ōris, m.: steam, smell   
exhaustus, -a, -um: drained off, emptied oleum, -ī, n.: oil, olive-oil  
exultō (1): leap up, jump up proelium, -ī/iī, n.: battle, combat   
frāctus, -a, -um: broken, shattered remordeō, -ēre, -morsī, -morsum: torment, disturb  
fūsus, -a, -um: poured out, shed templum, -ī, n.: sanctuary, shrine, temple  
genitor, -ōris, m.: parent, father tempus, -oris, n.: time, period of time  
hilaris, -is, -e: cheerful, merry tendō, -ere, tetendī, tentum: be inclined, tend

quod nūper factam tenuī dē stāmine pallam

assiduōque opere intextam, pulcherrima vīsū

quae fuit et nostrā multum spectābilis arte,

rōsēre et laceram liquēre forāmine multō;

quīn etiam īnfēlīx aliēnō stāmine tēxī 215

et poscar fēnus superīs, rēs horrida dīvīs.

Haud tamen est animō rānārum iungere gentī

auxilia, īnstabilī semper cum mente pererrent:

namque ōlim horrisona cum iam dēfessā labōre

vēnissem pugnā noctūque resolvere membra 220

factus, -a, -um: made fēnus, -oris, n.: proceeds of capital let out, interest, capital lent on interest, gain, profit  
stāmen, -inis, n.: warp gēns, -ntis, f.: race, tribe, nation  
palla, -ae, f.: kind of upper garment (robe, mantle) īnstabilis, -is, -e: unstable, changeable  
assiduous, -a, -um: constant, incessant pererrō (1): wander, roam  
intextus, -a, -um: interwoven, joined together horrisonus, -a, -um: sounding dreadfully  
spectābilis, -is, -e: admirable, remarkable dēfessus, -a, -um: exhausted, tired  
lacer, -a, -um: lacerated, torn to pieces labor, -ōris, m.: work, trouble, fatigue  
aliēnus, -a, -um: another, dfferent resolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solūtum: relax  
tegō, -ere, tēxī, tēctum: cover, protect membrum, -ī, n.: member, limb

optāssem, trīstī complērunt aethera lūctū

prōtinus, haud tantumque locī spatiīque dedēre,

ut possem dulcī vel claudere lūmina somnō,

sed noctem īnsomnis dūxī capitīque gravātō,

dōnec iam gallus submīsit in aethera cantum. 225

Nunc, superī, pugnent nostrīs sine vīribus illī,

nēve aliquis gladiō corpus neu vulneret hastā

membraque caelestum tēlō stringantur acūtō:

nam nūlla audācēs superum reverentia tangit,

nec trepidant bellō nōbīs occurrere dīvīs. 230

acūtus, -a, -um: sharp gravātus, -a, -um: wearied, annoyed   
aethēr, -eris, m.: sky, heavens locus, -ī, m.: place, opportunity, occasion  
audāx: audacious, bold occurr**ō, -ere, occurr**ī**, occursum: rush, attack, resist**  
caelestis, -is, -e: of heavens, of gods opt**ō (1): wish for**  
**claudō, -ere, claus**ī**, clausum: close reverentia, -ae, f.: respect, regard, fear, awe**d**ō**nec: until spatium, -ī/iī, n.: space, time, opportunity  
īnsomnis, -is, -e: sleepless submitt**ō, -ere, -m**ī**s**ī**, -missum: rear, raise**  
gallus, -ī, m.: cock, rooster vīs, vīs, f.: strength, might  
gladius, -ī/iī, m.: sword vulner**ō (1): wound, injure, hurt**

Ergō omnēs laetī pugnam spectēmus ab altō».

Dīxerat, ast aliī fremuērunt aethere dīvī,

ūna omnēs hylārēs subitō cōguntur; et ecce

praecōnēs veniunt bellī iam signa ferentēs,

tunc tubā quae manibus culicis portāta canōrī 235

increpuit pugnae sonitum, tum maximus altō

Iūpiter intonuit bellī portenta futūrī.

Hypsiboās prīmus Lichinora percutit hastā

ante aliōs stantem atque altō clāmōre minantem,

per mediumque iecur ventrem penetrāvit ad īmum: 240

can**ō**rus, -a, -m: melodious īmus, -a, -um: deepest  
clāmor, -**ō**ris, m.: clamor,shout, outcry percuti**ō, -ere, percuss**ī**, percussum: strike, kill**  
culex, -icis, m.: gnat penetr**ō (1): penetrate, pierce**   
futūrus, -a, -um: future, about to be portentum, -ī, n.: omen, sign   
hylaris, -is, -e: cheerful, light-hearted signum, -ī, n: emblem, military standard   
iecur, -inoris/oris, n.: liver sonitus, -ūs, m.: sound   
increp**ō,**  -āre, -uī/āvi, -itum/ātum: sound, rattle spect**ō (1): watch, observe**   
inton**ō (1): thunder** tuba, -ae, f.: war-trumpet

volvitur ad terram mollēsque in pulvere crīnēs

foedat et arma super sonitum fēcēre cadentī.

Post hunc Troglodytēs iaculō Peliōnā fīxit,

trāicit et tēlō pectus: cadit ille animusque

ēvolat et nigra clauduntur lūmina morte. 245

Seutlaeō ast animam subitō abstulit Embasichytrus,

hinc Polyphōnī ventrem trānsverberat hastā

Artophagus: ruit ille volatque ē corpore vīta;

quem simul aspexit pereuntem, sustulit ingēns

Limnochāris saxum, magnīs quod vīribus āctum 250

aufer**ō, -ferre, abstul**ī**, abl**ā**tum: take away, by force** iaculum, -ī, n.: dart, javelin  
anima, -ae, f.: soul, spirit, life pulvis, -eris, m.: dust  
crīnis, -is, m.: hair saxum, -ī, n.: stone, rock  
ēvol**ō** (1): fly away, fly out subfer**ō, -ferre, sustul**ī**, subl**ā**tum: hold up, bear**  
fig**ō, -ere, fix**ī**, fixum: transfix, pierce** trāici**ō, -ere, -i**ē**c**ī**, -iectum: strike, stab, pierce**  
foed**ō (1): make filthy, dirty** trānsverber**ō (1): strike/pierce through, transfix**

Troglodytis collum duri perfregit; at ille

corruit extemploque oculos clausere tenebrae.

Parte alia claram Lichenor dirigit hastam

illius in ventrem certoque in vulnere fixit.

Crambobachus fugiens ripis se deicit altis 255

non tamen in stagno tutus, sed perculit illum

Lichenor: cadit ille miser, tum sanguine leves

purpureo pertingit aquas et littora iuxta

tenditur et summa iacuit sublimis in unda.

Tyroglyphon ripis Limnesius excipit hasta, 260

corru**ō, -ere, -u**ī**, -utum: fall down** percell**ō**, -ere, -culī, -culsum: beat down, strike  
dēici**ō, -ere, -i**ē**c**ī**, -iectum:** throw/cast/hurl down, perfring**ō, -ere, -fr**ē**g**ī **-fr**ā**ctum: break, shatter**  
dīrig**ō, -ere, -r**ē**x**ī**, -rectum: direct** perting**ō, -ere: reach out**  
excipi**ō, -ere, -c**ē**p**ī**, -ceptum:**  sublīmis, -is, -e: raised, elevated  
iuxtā: near, close to tenebrae, -ārum, f.: darkness, death  
oculus, -ī, m.: eye tūtus, -a, -um: safe, secure  
pars, -rtis, f.: side, place vulnus, -eris, n.: wound

Pernoglyphon spectāns Calaminthēs territus altum

dēsilit in stāgnum fugiēns clipeumque rigentem

prōicit; at rēgem frangēns Hydrochāris urget

Pernophagōn saxō: namque illī percutit altum

sinciput, et cerebrum patulīs dē nāribus omne 265

liquitur et fūsō turpātur sanguine terra.

Lichopināx perimit praestantem Borborophontem

atque ruēns hastā corpus trānsfīxit: at ille

concīdit et tenebrīs oculī vēlantur ab ortīs.

Prassophagus spectāns currit pedibusque cadāver 270

cad**ā**ver, -eris, n.: corpse ortus, -a, -um: having risen, appeared  
cerebrum, -ī, n.: brain patulus, -a, -um: open, spread out  
concidō, -ere, -cidī: fall down, tumble, perish rige**ō, -ere:**  
**currō, -ere, cucurr**ī**, cursum: run, hasten** sinciput, -itis, n.: cheek, head, braindēsili**ō, -**ī**re, -silu**ī**, -sultum: leap, jump down** **territus, -a, -um: frightened, terrified**   
frang**ō, -ere, fr**ē**g**ī**, frāctum: break, shatter** **trānsfīgō**, -ere, -fīxī, fīxum: transfix, thrust through  
fūnd**ō, -ere, fūd**ī**, fūsum: pour out, spread out** turpō (1): defile, pollute

liqu**or, l**ī**qu**ī (1): flow urge**ō**, -ēre, ursī: press, push, oppress

nāris, -is, f.: nostril, nose vēlō (1): cover, wrap, veil

prōtrahit et stāgnō miserum quoque condidit altō.

At tum Psicharpax sociōs nōn passūs inultōs

Pēlūsiīque iecur medium trāiēcit et alvum:

illīus ante oculōs cecidit vītamque relīquit.

Extemplō aspiciēns hausit dē pulvere līmum 275

Pilobātēs quantumque lutī comprēndēre pugnīs

ēvaluit, tantum summīs tum vīribus āctum

illīus in frontem torsit faciemque malignō

involvit līmō, tum caecum paene relīquit.

Admovet ille manum terrae et quod forte iacēbat, 280

admoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum: attack, assault involvō, -ere, -volvī, -vol**ū**tum: cover, veil  
caecus, -a, -um: blind līmus, -ī, m.: mud, slime  
comprēndō, -ere, -prēndi, -prēnsum: take, grasp lutum, -ī, n.: loam, clay  
condō, -ere, condidī, conditum: thrust, strike in paene: almost, nearly  
ēvalēscō, -ere, -uī: be able to prōtrahō, -ere, -tr**ā**xī, -tractum: drag, pull   
hauriō, -īre, hausī, haustum: pugnus, -ī, m.: fist   
inultus, -a, -um: unpunished, unavenged torqueō, -ēre, torsī, tortum: hurl, fling

sustulit immēnsum saxum, quō perculit illum

crūribus ac surram dextram quoque frēgit; at ille

concīdit et mediā iacuit resupīnus harēnā.

Craugasīdēs venit auxiliō commōtus in illum,

verberat et ventrem medium tōtumque recondit 285

iuncum, quem manibus gestābat, cuspide acūtā,

dumque hastam recipit, funduntur vīscera ferrō.

Sitophagus rīpīs vīsū conterritus amnis

claudicat ē bellō fugiēns fossāque profundā

dēsilit et dūrum temptat dēpellere fātum; 290

**claudicō (1): limp, halt harēna, -ae, f.: sand, mud, shore,  
commōtus**, -a, -um: moved, drived i**mmēnsus, -a, -um: immense, vast**  
**conterritus, -a, -um: terrified, frightened** profundus, -a, -um: profound, deep **dēpellō, -ere, -pul**ī**, -pulsum: drive out, remove, expel recipiō, -ere, recēp**ī**, receptum:**d**ē**silio, - īre, -siluī, -sultum: recond**ō, -ere, -condid**ī**, -conditum:**  
dextra, -ae, f.: leap, jump down surra  
ferrum, -ī, n.: sword tempt**ō (1): try, attempt**  
fossa, -ae, f.: fosse, moat, ditch verber**ō (1): lash, scourge, whip, beat**  
**gestō (1): bear, carry** vīscus, -eris, n.: viscera, bowels

extremumque pedem Troxartes vulnerat hasta,

qui Gnatum morti dederat, tum rursus in illum

irruit et nigrum temptat dimittere ad Orcum.

Tum quidam mures inter bellator et audax,

Artepibuli claro de sanguine natus 295

qui fuerat gentemque suam superaverat armis,

nomine quemque vocant Meridarpaga, iamque ferocem

aequabat Martem, quamquam sit iunior annis,

hic animo exultans pro stagno constitit alto.

Tunc hominum divumque pater sublimis Olimpo 300

annus iuvenis **bellātor irruō   
cōnsistō nāscor  
dīmittō** niger, -a, -um: **extrēmus** Orcus **gnātus rūrsus: in return, again**

1. See Hosty 2020, Christensen, Robinson 2020, Bauer 2020, Sticker 2017, Kelly 2014, Hosty 2014, Kelly 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Vanspauwen 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Mattaire 1721. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Siniša Jovčić and Petra Matović (Šoštarić) embarked on a digitization project and completed the transcriptions of the translations by Carl Marsuppini, Joachim Münsinger, and Francisco Xavier Alegre, but unfortunately, the initiative was not continued. See Jovčić, Šoštarić 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. See Bucchi 2015, Zaggia 2013, Teixidó 2004, Knauer 1996. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Pierini 2014, pp. 6–8. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Sabbadini 1890, p. 180. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. See Pierini 2012–2013, pp. 281–299. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Marsuppini 1475 (?), p. 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Fabbri 1991, pp. 561–562. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Bruni believed that the best art stemmed from the *furor divinus*, while Marsuppini prioritised literary craftsmanship. See Pierini 2014, p. 11. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. The identity of the friends referred to in Marsuppini’s letter remains a topic of debate until now. According to Pierini they were students of the Studio Fiorentino university, where Marsuppini may have taught as early as 1430, although there is little evidence to provide a precise dating. Pierini 2014, p. 7. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Knauer 1996, p. 24. A comprehensive catalogue of the manuscripts remains unpublished until now. It was likely that Knauer intended to include it in the *Catalogus Translationum et Commentariorum*, but the project was halted due to his death. The most complete catalogue of prints is included in Young 2003. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. While the printer of this edition is not explicitly stated, it is possible to discern his identity. Robert Proctor conducted a thorough analysis of the text, examining factors such as the size of the typeface and the common form of the letter “l” in the *Statuta Brixiae*, which led him to conclude that the BM was printed by Tommasso Ferrando of Brescia. See Proctor 1900, p. 83. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. *Ibidem*, p. 83. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Knauer 1996, p. 26. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. *Ibidem*, p. 24. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. *Ibidem*. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. See Senatore 2021, pp. 606–607. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Marsuppini 1475 (?), pp. 2–3. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. *Ibidem*, p. 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. *Ibidem*, p. 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. *Ibidem*, p. 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Chatfield 2016, p. 62, v. 77–78. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. *Ibidem*, 64, v. 89–90. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Zaggia 2013, p.36. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Knauer 1996, p. 25. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)