THE CAMBRIDGE SERIES FOR SCHOOLS AND TRAINING COLLEGES

VERGIL

AENEID XII

WITH VOCABULARY

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THE AENEID
OF
VERGIL

BOOK XII

EDITED WITH NOTES AND VOCABULARY

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PREFACE.

THE notes in this Edition are taken (in a slightly abridged and revised form) from my edition of Vergil prepared for the Cambridge University Press. I have added a complete vocabulary; and to the Introduction (also revised and considerably abridged from the same edition) I have appended a note on the metre, explaining the main points for the benefit of beginners, so as to enable them to read with some understanding of the poetic form.

A. S.

October, 1898.
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INTRODUCTION.

The form of the poem.

The Aeneid is what is called an Epic poem, that is, it is a long narrative poem of adventure, written in imitation of the two famous Greek poetic tales, the Iliad and the Odyssey, which are the oldest European literature. But while Homer’s story was told for the love of the story—for the interest of the character of the various persons, and their exploits and adventures—Vergil (like Milton and other later imitators of Homer) wished to present in his poem a great central idea, which was the purpose of the tale.

The subject and purpose of the poem.

The ostensible subject of the poem is the story of Aeneas, his escape from the sack of Troy, his wanderings by land and sea, his settlement in Italy, his conquest of the natives, and his foundation of the state which was afterwards to be Rome. It is, in some sort, not only an imitation of Homer, in detail as well as in general form, but also a continuation of it, tracing back, as the current legend did, the foundation of Rome to the exiled Trojan prince.

But the real underlying purpose is to bring into relief the greatness of the history and destinies of Rome. The Emperor Augustus wished him, it is said, to write a national poem. The best Romans of the time had high hopes of the newly founded
empire; and after the century of civil wars and confusion, the new order and peace made people feel that 'a good time was come.' The Georgics had shewn the genius of the young poet; and the task proposed would appeal not only to his powers, but to his patriotic feeling.

This double object is conveniently and significantly summed up in the opening passage. The poet sings 'Arms and the man'—that is, a war-tale like the Iliad, and an adventure-tale like the Odyssey; but these adventures are endured with an object—'till he should found a city, and stablish his gods in Latium, whence rose the Latin race, the Alban fathers, and the walls of mighty Rome.'

In pursuance of these two motives, which it is the aim of the Aeneid to unite in a single poetic tale, Vergil is able on the one hand to reproduce, in a Latin dress, the battle pieces, the sea-adventures, the councils of the gods, the royal festivals, the pictures of common life, the similes, which charmed the educated Romans in Homer; and on the other hand, to weave into his narrative not only all manner of references to places, sanctuaries, customs, local traditions, and memories, but also in the vision of the future granted to the hero in Hades, and the pictures which he describes as carved on the shield of Aeneas, to enshrine in his national poem all the greatest names of Roman history and legend.

Outline of the Story.

According to Homer, Aeneas was son of Anchises and Aphrodite (identified with the Roman Venus, goddess of love), and the nephew of Priam king of Troy. At first he takes no part in the Trojan war; but being attacked by Achilles, afterwards performs many heroic deeds for the Trojans. He escapes by help of the gods when Troy is captured, and Homer clearly conceives him as reigning at Troy after the departure of the Greeks.

The later stories recount his wanderings about Europe after the fall of Troy: and these Vergil adopts, making many alterations and additions of his own. One great episode, his landing
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at Carthage, and the love and desertion of Dido, was probably in some shape traditional, though no doubt freely handled by the poet.

The first book describes how Juno, wroth against Aeneas and his exiled comrades, prevented them long from landing in Italy. When at length the fleet leave Sicily, Juno causes a storm on the sea, which scatters the fleet, and the exiles are cast ashore at Carthage. Aeneas and Achates, rendered invisible by a cloud, approach the city. On a temple to Juno they find carved the tale of Troy. Dido comes in, and shipwrecked Trojans appear, begging help, which the queen promises. Aeneas at last appears: all are invited to a banquet; and Dido asks Aeneas to repeat to her the whole story of his adventures.

In the second book he accordingly relates the sack of Troy and his escape. In the third he continues the story, recounting all his wanderings since he left the city, till he reached Africa.

Book IV. tells of the love, desertion, despair and suicide of the Carthaginian queen.

The fifth book is an interlude, giving an account of games held in Sicily, whither a storm drives them, on their way from Carthage to Italy. At last however Aeneas departs, leaving the weak and half-hearted behind, and reaches the promised land.

One of the greatest passages of the Aeneid is the account of Aeneas' descent to Hades by the lake of Avernus near Naples, where he meets his dead father, Anchises, who shews him the souls of the future great men of Rome. He then emerges from the realms below and rejoins his fleet (Book VI.).

Reaching at length the coast of Latium, he discovers by a sign that this is his fated home. He sends to the king Latinus to offer peace, which is at first agreed to, and Aeneas is betrothed to Lavinia, daughter of the king; but difficulties arise, the gods interfere, and Turnus, king of the Rutules, who is a suitor of Lavinia, induces Latinus to join him in war against the Trojans (Book VII.).

Aeneas meanwhile sails up the Tiber, and makes alliance
with the Arcadian Euander, who is king of a small tribe on the site of the future Rome (Book VIII.).

Euander advises him to seek aid from the Etruscans of Caere, which he does. The war is begun. After much bloodshed, in which Pallas son of Euander, and the terrible Tuscan king Mezentius, are slain, it is at last agreed that the issue shall be decided by single combat between Aeneas and Turnus (Books IX.—XI.).

King Latinus and Amata try to stop the duel; but Turnus declines to retire, and on both sides the preparations begin, even among the gods. The Rutules, urged by divine prompting and omens, are discontented, and begin a general fight, in which Turnus furiously takes part. Aeneas endeavours to stop it; but is wounded, and has to retire, till he is cured by Venus. He returns to the field, but, unable to find his foe, attacks the town; Turnus comes back to defend it; the two heroes at last meet, and Turnus is slain (Book XII.).

Note on the Similes.

The following is a list of the similes in this Book:

(1) Line 4 Turnus, bestirring himself at last, compared to a wounded lion roused at length to vengeance.

(2) ,, 67 Lavinia’s blush, compared to ivory stained purple, or lilies on a rose-bed.

(3) ,, 103 Turnus, eager for fray, like a bull whetting his horns for battle.

(4) ,, 331 Turnus, roused to battle, like Mars on the Thracian plain.

(5) ,, 369 Turnus, driving all before him, like North wind chasing the clouds and breakers.

(6) ,, 451 Aeneas charging, like a sea-storm bursting on the land.

(7) ,, 473 Iuturna, flitting about the field, like a swallow skimming the courts and gardens of a villa.

(8) ,, 521 Aeneas and Turnus rushing about, like a forest-fire or torrent.
(9) Line 587 The town in tumult, like a smoked bee-hive.
(10) " 684 Turnus charging, like a loosened crag, sweeping
    all before it.
(11) " 701 Aeneas majestic, exulting, like Athos, Eryx, or
    father Appennine.
(12) " 715 Aeneas and Turnus meet, like two bulls fighting.
(13) " 749 Aeneas chasing Turnus, hemmed in by the
    town and marsh and foes, like an Umbrian dog
    chasing a stag, barred by the river and the
    scare.
(14) " 856 Fury, flying to earth, like an arrow from a
    Parthian bow.
(15) " 908 Turnus' strength failing him in casting a stone,
    like failing powers in a dream.

Besides these there is the simile of the sceptre (206) which
is in reality not a simile at all, but an oath.

In studying these similes, we see at once what they add to
the poem in the way of ornament. But ordinarily the point of
the comparison is obvious, as for instance (1) a roused warrior
like a roused lion, or like a bull (3), or like Mars (4), or like a
North wind (5), or a sea-storm (6), or a loosened crag (10), or a
torrent (8), or again like bulls (12). Many of these would do
just as well in one place as another. There may be vivid or
beautiful details, and there often are: e.g. the horses of Mars,
and the troop that attend on him, 'the faces of black Horror,
Wrath, and Treachery' (336): or the swallow (474) 'gathering
her little store of food for her chirping brood': or when the
dog 'clings gaping to the stag's trail, and now all but catches
him, and snaps his jaws as though he held him, and is baffled
by the empty bite.' But these details follow out the particular
picture conceived, and have often nothing to do with the thing
compared. Sometimes the details are even positively irrelevant
or misleading: e.g. Turnus driving alone in his chariot has no
accompaniment of Fear, Wrath, and Treachery: and nothing
can be less like Iuturna's object in dodging about her chariot
to escape Aeneas, than the swallow's intent 'to gather morsels
for her chirping brood.'
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This is what we may call the primitive use of the simile, as it is employed in Homer, and imitated by many poets since. They are adornments to the narrative and suggestive or beautiful pictures; and nothing further is aimed at.

Outline of Vergil's life.

P. Vergilius Maro was born 15 Oct., B.C. 70, near Mantua, a town on the Mincio in North Italy, then called Cisalpine Gaul. He had not good health, and after being educated at Cremona and Mediolanum (Milan), and studying Greek and philosophy elsewhere, he came back to live (probably) on his father's farm, until about B.C. 42. In that year Octavianus, afterwards the emperor Augustus, had defeated at Philippi Brutus and Cassius, the murderers of Julius Caesar; and gave lands to his victorious soldiers in various parts of Italy, amongst other assignments being Vergil's farm. The poet's first acquaintance with Augustus was due to this event; for he applied to him at Rome for the restitution of his property, and was successful. He became the friend of the rich art-patron Maecenas, the poet Horace, and the brilliant circle of literary men who were collected at the court of Augustus. The works of Vergil are not voluminous. The Eclogues are Idylls in imitation of the Greek poet Theocritus, and were written sometime before he was 33. The Georgics, an agricultural poem in four books, of which the form was more or less suggested by Hesiod, he wrote in the next few years, finishing them sometime about his 40th year. The Aeneid, his great work, he appears to have begun about B.C. 27, when he was 43 years of age, at the wish of Augustus. A few years later, finding his health failing, he tried travelling; and in the spring of 19 he was at Athens. The summer he spent with Augustus abroad, but died a few days after reaching Brundusium on his return. The day of his death was Sept. 22, and he was not quite 51. He was buried at Naples, where his tomb is still shewn, though the authenticity of it is at least doubtful.
His character seems to have been most simple, pure, and loveable; and his poetic fame was well established even before his death.

Note on the Metre.

The Aeneid is written in the Hexameter verse, which is the oldest known European metre and was probably used by the Greeks as much as a thousand years before Christ. It is the metre of Homer and the early Greek Epics; and was imitated first in Latin by the Roman poet Ennius, who wrote his Annales, a poem on the History of Rome, about the year 180 B.C., more than a century before the birth of Vergil.

The metrical system is very simple, and can be explained in a few words. The line consists of six feet, as the name implies, and every foot must be either a dactyl (one long syllable followed by two shorts) or a spondee (two long syllables). The only exceptions to this rule are the following:

(1) The fifth foot must be a dactyl. (There are a very few instances of what is called a spondaic line, i.e. a line where both fifth and sixth feet are spondees; but out of every thousand lines in the Aeneid, not more than one such line can be found.)

(2) The last foot must be either a spondee (two longs) or a trochee (long followed by short). (The only exception is the very rare use of the overhanging syllable, called hypermeter, which is explained below.)

Rule of Elision.

When a word ends with a vowel, or syllable ending in m, and the next word begins with a vowel, or vowel preceded by h, the last syllable of the first word is elided or cut off before the second word. Thus in line 10 of this book we read:

Tum sic adfatur regem, atque ita turbidus infit,
which must be scanned as if it were written

Tum sic adfatur reg' atqu' ita turbidus infit.
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This rule also has rare exceptions; chiefly after a pause, or in the use of Greek words or names, where it seems natural to employ a Greek license of metre. Thus, in this book we have:

(line 31)—Promissam eripui *genero: arma* impia sumpsi,
(and book i. line 617)—

Tune ille Aeneas, quem *Dardanio Anchisae.*

It should be noticed that elision only holds *within* the line; there is no elision between the end of one line and the beginning of the next; thus we have in line 15

......spectentque Latini | et solus ferro,

and in line 16......commune refellam : | aut habeat.

The only exception is the *hypermeter* or overhanging syllable referred to above; this syllable always ends in a vowel, and is always cut off before a vowel at the beginning of the next line; thus,

i. 332...ignari hominumque locorumque | Erramus...

vii. 160...turre ac tecta Latinorum | Ardua cernebant...

**Rule of Caesura.**

One of the most important points, and necessary to the understanding of the metre, is the break in the line, or Caesura as it is called. If, for example, we were to write a line like this:

*agmina complent campos, lataque litora ponti*

the metre would be quite right according to the rules given above, but we should have a line quite impossible, for want of caesura; that is to say, there is *no break between words except at the end of a foot.* A caesura is a break between words occurring *in the middle* of a foot, as

*Itali- | -am fa- | -to profu- | -gus La- | -vinaque venit,*

where there are three caesuras, in the second, third, and fourth feet. The number varies; there may be as many as six, or as few as two; but the most important, and the commonest, caesura is that in the third foot, which is found in 97 out of the
first 100 lines in this book. The caesura in the second and fourth feet is also very common; and where the third foot has none, the other two will always be found. Thus, in line 6 we read:

Tum de- | -mum movet | arma le- | -o gau- | -detque co- | -mantes.

Again in line 63 we have

lumina : | nec gener' | Aene- | -an cap- | -tiva vi- | -debo.

Here, however, though strictly there is no caesura in the third foot, the effect of its absence is materially altered by the elision which precedes. The same occurs in lines 85 and 90.

It will be noticed that the metrical effect of a caesura is quite different according as the break occurs after the first long syllable of the foot, or between the two short syllables of the dactyl. The former is called the strong and the latter the weak caesura. Thus, in line 7, Excutij|ens cer|vice to|ros, fix|umque la|tronis, the caesura in the second foot is strong, that in the third is weak. In the third foot the strong caesura is far the commonest; thus, in the first hundred lines there are 84 strong and 13 weak caesuras in the third foot. The weak caesura forms one of those numerous possibilities of minor variation, on which in poetry so much depends. One more point should be mentioned in regard to the ending of the line. The Greek hexameter allowed the strong caesura in the fifth foot; Vergil only has it very rarely, and almost entirely when he is using Greek names or borrowed words, like Neptuno Aegeo, or odoriferam panaceam, or alboque orichalco. Ordinarily he has in the fifth foot either no caesura or the weak one; that is, he has endings like volnere | pectus or Marte Latinos.
Turnus ut infractos adverso Marte Latinos
Defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci,
Se signari oculis, ultro inplacabilis ardet,
Attollitque animos. Poenorum qualis in arvis
Saucius ille gravi venantum volnere pectus
Tum demum movet arma leo, gaudetque comantes
Excutiens cervice toros, fixumque latronis
Inpavidus frangit telum, et fremit ore cruento:
Haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
Tum sic adfatur regem, atque ita turbidus infit:
Nulla mora in Turno; nihil est, quod dicta retractent
Ignavi Aeneadae, nec, quae pepigere, recusent.
Congredior. Fer sacra, pater, et concipe foedus.
Aut hac Dardanium dextra sub Tartara mittam,
Desertorem Asiae,—sedent spectentque Latini—
Et solus ferro crimen commune refellam;
Aut habeat victos, cedat Lavinia coniunx.'
Olli sedato respondit corde Latinus:
'O praestans animi iuvenis, quantum ipse feroci
Virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius aequum est
Consulere, atque omnes metuentem expendere casus.
Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta
Multa manu; nec non aurumque animusque Latino est.
Sunt aliae innuptae Latio et Laurentibus agris,
Nec genus indecores. Sine me haec haud mollia fatu
Sublatis aperire dolis; simul hoc animo hauri:
Me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum
Fas erat, idque omnes divines hominesque canebant.
Victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus,
Coniugis et maestae lacrimis, vincla omnia rupi:
Ex illo qui me casus, quae, Turne, sequantur
Bella, vides, quantos primus patiare labores.
Bis magna victi pugna vix urbe tuemur
Spes Italas; recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta
Sanguine adhuc, campique ingentes ossibus albet.
Quo referor adhuc, campique ingentes ossibus albet.
Si Turno extincto socios sum adscire paratus,
Cur non incolumi potius certamina tollo?
Quid consanguinei Rutuli, quid cetera dicet
Italia, ad mortem si te—fors dicta refutet!—
Prodiderim, natam et conubia nostra petentem?
Respice res bello varias; miserere parentis
Longaevi, quem nunc maestum patria Ardea longe
Dividit.’ Haudquaquam dictis violentia Turni
Flectitur; exsuperat magis, aegrescitque medendo.
Ut primum fari potuit, sic institit ore:
Quam pro me curam geris, hanc precor, optume, pro me
Deponas, letumque sinas pro laude pacisci.
Et nos tela, pater, ferrumque haud debile dextra
Spargimus; et nostro sequitur de vobne sanguis.
Longe illi dea mater erit, quae nube fugacem
Feminea tegat, et vanis sese occultat umbris.’
At regina, nova pugnae conterrta sorte,
Flebat, et ardentem generum moritura tenebat:
Turne, per has ego te lacrimas, per si quis Amatae
Tangit honos animum,—spes tu nunc una, senectae
Tu requies misereae; decus imperiumque Latini
Te penes; in te omnis domus inclinata recumbit—
Unum oro: desiste manum committere Teucris.
Qui te cumque manent isto certamine casus,
Et me, Turne, manent; simul haec invisa reliquam
Lumina, nec generum Aenean captiva videbo.’
Accept vocem lacrimis Lavinia matris
Flagrantes perfusa genas, cui plurimus ignem
Subiecit rubor, et calefacta per ora cucurrit.
Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro
Si quis ebur, aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multa
Alba rosa: tales virgo dabat ore colores.
Illum turbat amor, figitque in virgine voltus.

Ardet in arma magis, paucisque adfatur Amatam:
'Ne, quaeso, ne me lacrimis, neve omine tanto
'Prosequere in duri certamina Martis euntem,
'O mater; neque enim Turno mora libera mortis.
'Nuntius haec, Idmon, Phrygio mea dicta tyranno
'Haud placitura refer: Cum primum crastina caelo
'Puniceis infecta rotis Aurora rubebit,
'Non Teucros agat in Rutulos; Teucrum arma quiescant,
'Et Rutuli: nostro dirimamus sanguine bellum;
'Illo quaeratur coniunx Lavinia campo.'

Haec ubi dicta dedit, rapidusque in tecta recessit;
Poscit equos, gaudetque tuens ante ora frementes,
Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia,
Qui candore nives antirent, cursibus auras.
Circumstant properi aurigae manibusque lacessunt
Pectora plausa cavis et colla comantia pectunt.
Ipse dehinc auro squalentem alboque orichalco
Circumdat loricam humeris; simul aptat habendo
Ensemque clipeumque et rubrae cornua cristae;
Ensem, quem Dauno ignipotens deus ipse parenti
Fecerat et Stygia candentem tinxerat unda.
Exin, quae mediis ingenti adnixa columnae
Aedibus adstabet, validam vi corripit hastam,
Actoris Aurunci spolium, quassatque trementem,
Vociferans: 'Nunc, o numquam frustrata vocatus
'Hasta meos, nunc tempus adest; te maxumus Actor,
'Te Turni nunc dextra gerit; da sternere corpus
'Loricamque manu valida lacerare revolsam
'Semiviri Phrygis, et foedare in pulvere crines
'Vibratos calido ferro murraque madentes.'

His agitur furiis; totoque ardentis ab ore
Scintillae absistunt; oculis micat acribus ignis.
Mugitus veluti cum prima in proelia taurus
Terrificos ciet atque irasci in cornua temptat,
 Arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque lacessit
Ictibus, aut sparsa ad pugnam proludit harena.
Nec minus interea maternis saevus in armis
Aeneas acuit Martem et se suscitat ira,
Oblato gaudens componi foedere bellum.
Tum socios maestique metum solatur Iuli,
Fata docens, regi iubet responsa Latino
Certa referre viros, et pacis dicere leges.

Postera vix summos spargebat lumine montes
Orta dies, cum primum alto se gurgite tollunt
Solis equi, lucemque elatis naribus efflant:
Campum ad certamen magnae sub moenibus urbis
Dimensi Rutulique viri Teucrique parabant,
In medioque focos et dis communibus aras
Gramineas. Alii fontemque ignemque ferebant,
Velati limo, et verbena tempora vincti.

Procedit legio Ausonidum, pilataque plenis
Agmina se fundunt portis. Hinc Troius omnis
Tyrrenusque ruit variis exercitus armis,
Haud secus instructi ferro, quam si aspera Martis
Pugna vocet. Nec non mediis in milibus ipsi
Ductores auro volitant ostroque superbi,
Et genus Assaraci Mnestheus, et fortis Asilas,
Et Messapus equum domitor, Neptunia proles.
Utque dato signo spatia in sua quisque recessit,
Defigunt telluri hastas et scuta reclinant.
Tum studio effusae matres et volgus inermum
Invalidique senes turres et tecta domorum
Obsedere; alii portis sublimibus adstant.

At Iuno e summo, qui nunc Albanus habetur,—
Tum neque nomen erat nec honos aut gloria monti—
Prospiciens tumulo campum adspectabat et ambas
Laurentum Troumque acies urbemque Latini.
Extemplo Turni sic est adfata sororem,
Divae deam, stagnis quae fluminibusque sonoris
Praesidet; hunc illi rex aetheris altus honorem
Iuppiter erepta pro virginitate sacravit:
Scis, ut te cunctis unam, quaecumque Latinae
Magnanimi Iovis ingratum adscendere cubile,
Praetulerim, caeleque libens in parte locarim:
Disce tuum, ne me incuses, Iuturna, dolorem.
Qua visa est fortuna pati Parcaeque sinebant
Cedere res Latio, Turnum et tua moenia texi:
Nunc iuvenem inparibus video concurrere fatis,
Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquit.
Non pugnam adspicere hanc oculus, non foedera possum.
Tu pro germano si quid praesentius audes,
Perge; decet. Forsan miseros meliora sequuntur.'
Vix ea: cum lacrimas oculos Iuturna profudit,
Terque quaterque manu pectus percussit honestum.
Non lacrimis hoc tempus,' ait Saturnia Iuno;
Adcelera, et fratrem, si quis modus, eripe morti;
Aut tu bella cie, conceptumque excute foedus.
'Auctor ego audendi.' Sic exhortata reliquit
Incetam et tristi turbatam volnere mentis.

Interea reges, ingenti mole Latinus
Quadriiugo vehitur curru, cui tempora circum
Aurati bis sex radii fulgentia cingunt,
Solis avi specimen; bigis it Turnus in albis,
Bina manu lato crispans hastia ferro.
Hinc pater Aeneas, Romanae stirpis origo,
Sidereo flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis,
Et iuxta Ascanius, magnae spes altera Romae,
Procedunt castris, puraque in veste sacerdos
Saetigeri fetum suis intonsamque bidentem
Attulit, admovitque pecus flagrantibus aris.
Illi ad surgentem conversi lumina solem
Dant fruges manibus salsas, et tempora ferro
Summa notant pecudum, paterisque altaria libant.

Tum pius Aeneas stricto sic ense precatur:
Esto nunc Sol testis et haec mihi terra vocanti,
Quam propter tantos potui perferre labores,
Et Pater omnipotens, et tu Saturnia coniunx,
Iam melior, iam, diva, precor; tuque inclute Mavors,
Cuncta tuu qui bella, pater, sub numine torques;
Fontesque Fluviosque voco, quaeque aetheris alti
Religio, et quae caeruleo sunt numina ponto:
Cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno,
Convenit Euandri victos discedere ad urbem;
Cedet Iulus agris; nec post arma nulla rebelles.
'Aeneadae referent, ferrove haec regna lacessent.
'Sin nostrum adnuerit nobis Victoria Martem,—
'Ut potius reor, et potius di numine firment—
'Non ego nec Teucris Italos parere iubebo,
'Nec mihi regna peto; paribus se legibus ambae
'Invictae gentes aeterna in foedera mittant.
'Sacra deosque dabo; socer arma Latinus habeto,
'Imperium sollemne socer; mihi moenia Teucri
'Constituent, urbique dabit Lavinia nomen.'
Sic prior Aeneas; sequitur sic deinde Latinus,
Suspiciens caelum, tenditque ad sidera dextram:
'Haec eadem, Aenea, Terram, Mare, Sidera, iuro.
'Latonaequae genus duplex, Ianumque bifrontem,
'Vimque deum infernam et duri sacraria Ditis;
'Audiat haec Genitor, qui foedera fulmine sancit.
'Tango aras, medi dos ignes et numina testor:
'Nulla dies pacem hanc Italis nec foedera rumpet,
'Quo res cumque cadent; nec me vis ulla volentem
'Avertet, non, si tellurem effundat in undas,
'Diluvio miscens, caelumque in Tartara solvat;
'Ut sceptrum hoc’—dextra sceptrum nam forte gerebat—
'Numquam fronde levi fundet virgulta nec umbras,
'Cum semel in silvis imo de stirpe recisum
'Matre caret, posuitque comas et bracchia ferro;
'Olim arbos; nunc artificis manus aere decoro
'Inclusit, patribusque dedit gestare Latinis.’
Talibus inter se firmabant foedera dictis
Conspectu in medio procerum. Tum rite sacratas
In flammam iugulant pecudes, et viscera vivis
Eripiunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.
'At vero Rutulis inpar ea pugna videri
Iamdudum, et vario misseri pectora motu;
Tum magis, ut propius cernunt non viribus aequis.
Adiuat incessu tacito progressus et aram
Suppliciter venerans demisso lumine Turnus,
Tabentesque genae et iuvenali in corpore pallor.
Quem simul ac Iuturna soror crebescere vidit
Sermonem, et volgi variare labantia corda,
In medias acies, formam adsimulata Camerti,—
Cui genus a proavis ingens, clarumque paternae
Nomen erat virtutis, et ipse acerrimus armis—
In medias dat sese acies, haud nescia rerum,
Rumoressque serit varios, ac talia fatur:
‘Non pudet, o Rutuli, pro cunctis talibus unam
Obiectare animam? numerone an viribus aequi
‘Non sumus? En, omnes et Troes et Arcades hi sunt,
‘Fatalesque manus, infensa Etruria Turno.
‘Vix hostem, alterni si congrediamur, habemus.
‘Ille quidem ad superos, quorum se devovet aris,
‘Succedet fama, vivusque per ora feretur;
‘Nos, patria amissa, dominis parere superbis
‘Cogemur, qui nunc lenti consedimus arvis.’

Talis incensa est iuvenum sententia dictis
Iam magis atque magis, serpitque per agmina murmur;
Ipsi Laurentes mutati ipsique Latini.

Qui sibi iam requiem pugnae rebusque salutem
Sperabant, nunc arma volunt, foedusque precantur
Infectum, et Turni sortem miserantur iniquam.
His aliud maius Iuturna adiungit, et alto
Dat signum caelo, quo non praesentius ullum
Turbavit mentes Italas, monstraque sefellit.
Namque volans rubra fulvus Iovis ales in aethra
Litoreas agitabat aves turbamque sonantem
Agminis aligeri: subito cum lapsus ad undas
Cycnum excellentem pedibus rapit improbus uncis.
Arrexere animos Ital, cunctaeque volucres
Convertunt clamore fugam, mirabile visu,
Aetheraque obscurant pennis, hostemque per auras
Facta nube premunt, donec vi victus et ipso
Pondere defecit, praedamque ex unguibus ales
Proiecit fluvio, penitusque in nubila fugit.

Tum vero augurium Rutuli clamore salutant,
Expediuntque manus; primusque Tolumnius augur,
‘Hoc erat, hoc, votis,’ inquit, ‘quod saepe petivi.
‘Accipio, adgnoscoque deos; me, me duce ferrum
‘Corripite, o miser, quos improbus advena bello
‘Territat, invalidas ut aves, et litora vestra
‘Vi populat. Petet ille fugam, penitusque profundo
‘Vela dabit. Vos unanimi densate cetervas,
‘Et regem vobis pugna defendite raptum.’
Dixit, et adversos telum contorsit in hostes
Procurrens; sonitum dat stridula cornus, et auras
Certa secat. Simul hoc, simul ingens clamor, et omnes
Turbati cunei, calefactaque corda tumultu.
Hasta volans, ut forte novem pulcherrima fratrum
Corpora constiterant contra, quos fida crearat
Una tot Arcadio coniunx Tyrhena Gyippo,
Horum unum ad medium, teritur qua sutilis alvo
Balteus et laterum iuncturas fibula mordet,
Egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,
Transadigit costas, fulvaque effundit arena.
At fratres, animosa phalanx accensaque luctu,
Pars gladios stringunt manibus, pars missile ferrum
Corripiunt, caecique ruunt. Quos agmina contra
Procurrent Laurentum; hinc densi rursus inundant
Troes Agyllinique et pictis Arcades armis.
Sic omnes amor unus habet decernere ferro.
Diripuere aras; it toto turbida caelo
Tempestas telorum, ac ferreus ingruit imber;
Craterasque focosque ferunt. Fugit ipse Latinus
Pulsatos referens infecto foedere divos.
Infrenant aUi currus, aut corpora saltu
Subiiciunt in equos, et strictis ensibus adsunt.
Messapus regem regisque insigne gerentem,
Tyrrenum Aulesten, avidus confundere foedus
Adverso proterret equo; ruit ille recedens,
Et miser oppositis a tergo involvit aris
In caput inque humeros. At fervidus advolat hasta
Messapus, teloque orantem multa trabali
Desuper altus equo graviter ferit, atque ita fatur:
'Hoc habet; haec melior magnis data victima divis.'
Concurrunt Itali, spoliantque calentia membra.
Obvius ambustum torrem Corynaeus ab ara
Corripit, et venienti Ebyso plagamque ferenti
Occupat os flammis; olli ingens barba relaxit,
Nidoremque ambusta dedit; super ipse secutus
Caesariem laeva turbati corripit hostis,
Impressoque genu nitens terrae adplicat ipsum;
Sic rigido latus ense ferit. Podalirius Alsum,
Pastorem, prímaque acie per tela ruentem,
Ense sequens nudo superimminet; ille securi Adversi frontem mediam mentumque redacta Disiicit, et sparso late rigat arma cruoare. Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urguet Somnus; in aeternam conduntur lumina noctem. At pius Aeneas dextram tendebat inermem Nudato capite, atque suas clamore vocabat: 'Quo ruitis? quaevi ista repens discordia surgit? 'O cohibete iras! ic tum iam foedus, et omnes 'Compositae leges; mihi ius concurrere soli; 'Me sinite, atque ausperte metus: ego foedera faxo 'Firma manu; Turnum debent haec iam mihi sacra.' Has inter voces, media inter talia verba, Ecce, viro stridens alis adlapsa sagitta est, Incertum, qua pulsa manu, quo turbine adacta, Quis tantam Rutuhs laudem, casusne deusne, Attulerit; pressa est insignis gloria facti, Nec sese Aeneae iactavit volnere quisquam. Turnus, ut Aenean cedentem ex agmine vidit Turbatosque duces, subita spe fervidus ardet; Poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbus Emicat in currum, et manibus molitur habenas. Multa virum volitans dat fortia corpora leto; Semineces volvit multos, aut agmina curru Proterit, aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas. Qualis apud gelidi cum flumina concitus Hebri Sanguineus Mavors clipeo increpat, atque furentes Bella movens inmittit equos; illi aequore aperto Ante Notos Zephyrumque volant; gemit ultima pulsu Thraca pedum; circumque atrae Formidinis ora, Iraeque, Insidiaeque, dei comitatus, aguntur: Talis equos alque media inter proelia Turnus Fumantis sudore quatit, miserabile caesis Hostibus insultans; spargit rapida ungula rores Sanguineos, mixtaque cruor calcatur arena. Iamque neci Sthenelumque dedit Thamyrimque Pholumque Hunc congressus et hunc, illum eminus; eminus ambo Imbrasidas, Glaucum atque Laden, quos Imbrasus ipse Nutrierat Lycia, paribusque ornaverat armis, Vel conferre manum, vel equo praevertere ventos.
Parte alia media Eumedes in proelia fertur,
Antiqui proles bello praeclara Dolonis,
Nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem.
Qui quondam, castra ut Danaum speculator adiret,
Ausus Pelidae pretium sibi poscere currus;
Illum Tydides alio pro talibus ausis
Adfecit pretio, nec equis adspirat Achillis.
Hunc procul ut campo Turnus prospexit aperto,
Ante levi iaculo longum per inane secutus,
Sistit equos biiuges et curru desilit, atque
Semianimi lapsoque supervenit, et pede collo
Impresso, dextrae mucronem extorquet et alto
Fulgentem tinguat iugulo, atque haec insuper addit:
'En, agros, et, quam bello, Troiane, petisti,
'Hesperiam metire iacens: haec praemia, qui me
'Ferro ausi temptare, ferunt; sic moenia condunt.'
Huic comitem Asbyten coniecta cuspide mittit,
Chloreaque Sybarimque Daretaque Thersilochumque
Et sternacis equi lapsum cervice Thymoeten.
Ac velut Edoni Boreae cum spiritus alto
Insonat Aegaeo, sequitutque ad litora fluctus;
Qua venti incubuere, fugam dant nubila caelo:
Sic Turno, quacumque viam secat, agmina cedunt
Conversaeque ruunt acies; furt impetus ipsum,
Et cristam adverso curru quatit aura volantem.
Non tuit instantem Phegeus animisque frementem;
Obiecit sese ad currum, et spumantia frenis
Ora citatorum dextra detorsit equorum.
Dum trahitur pendetque iugis, hunc lata retectum
Lancea consequitur, rumpitque infixa bilicem
Loricam, et summum degustat volnere corpus.
Ille tamen clipeo obiecto conversus in hostem
Ibat, et auxilium ducto mucrone petebat;
Cum rota praecipitem et procursu concitus axis
Impulit effunditque solo, Turnusque secutus
Imam inter galeam summi thoracis et oras
Abstulit ense caput, truncumque reliquit harenac.
Atque ea dum campis victor dat funera Turnus,
Interea Aenean Mnestheus et fidus Achates
Ascaniusque comes castris statuere cruentum,
Alternos longa nitentem cuspide gressus.
Sævit, et’ infringta luctatur arundine telum
Eripere, auxilioque viam, quae proxuma, poscit:
Ense secent lato volnus, telique latebram
Rescindant penitus, seseque in bella remittant.
Iamque aderat Phoebo ante alios dilectus Iapis
Iasides, acri quondam cui captus amore
Ipse suas artes, sua munera, laetus Apollo
Augurium citharamque dabat celeresque sagittas.
Ille, ut depositi proferret fata parentis,
Scire potestates herbarum usumque medendi
Maluit et mutas agitare inglorius artes.
Stabat acera fremens, ingentem nixus in hastam
Aeneas, magno iuvenum et maerentis Iuli
Concursu, lacrimis inimobilis. Ille retorto
Paeonium in morem senior succinctus amictu,
Multa manu medica Phoebique potentibus herbis
Nequiquam trepidat, nequiquam spicula dextra
Sollicitat prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum.
Nulla viam Fortuna regit; nihil auctor Apollo
Subvenit; et saevus campis magis ac magis horror
Crebescit, propiusque malum est. Iam pulvere caelum
Stare vident, subeuntque equites, et spicula castris
Densa cadunt mediis. It tristis ad aethera clamor
Bellantum iuvenum et duro sub Marte cadentum.
Hic Venus, indigno nati concussa dolore,
Dictamnum genetrix Cretaea carpit ab Ida,
Puberibus caulem foliis et flore comantem
Purpureo; non illa feris incognita capris
Gramina, cum tergo volucres haesere sagittae.
Hoc Venus, obscurc faciemp circumdata nimbo,
Detulit; hoc fusum labris splendentibus amnem
Inficit, occulte medicans, spargitque salubres
Ambrosiae sucos et odoriferam panaceam.
Fovit ea volnus lympba longaeuvs Iapis
Ignorans, subitoque omnis de corpore fugit
Quippe dolor, omnis stetit imo volnere sanguis.
Iamque secula manum, nullo cogente, sagitta
Excitit, atque novae rediere in pristina vires.
‘Arma citi properate viro! quid statis?’ Iapis
Conclamat, primusque animos accendit in hostem.
'Non haec humanis opibus, non arte magistra
'Proveniunt, neque te, Aenea, mea dextera servat;
'Maior agit deus atque opera ad maiora remittit.'
Ille avidus pugnae suras includerat auro
Hinc atque hinc, odiique moras, hastamque coruscat.
Postquam habilis lateri clipeus loricaque tergo est,
Ascanium fusis circum conplectitur armis,
Summaque per galeam delibans oscula fatur:
'Disce, puer, virtutem ex me verumque laborem,
Fortunam ex aliis. Nunc te mea dextera bello
'Defensum dabit, et magna inter praemia ducet:
'Tu facito, mox cum matura adoleverit aetas,
'Sis memor, et te animo repetentem exempla tuorum
'Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitet Hector.'
Haec ubi dicta dedit, portis sese extulit ingens,
Telum inmane manu quatiens; simul agmine denso
Antheusque Mnestheusque ruunt, omnisque relictis
Turba fluit castris. Tum caeco pulvere campus
Miscetur, pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus.
Vidit ab adverso venientes aggere Turnus,
Videre Ausonii, gelidusque per ima cucurrit
Ossa tremor; prima ante omnes Iuturna Latinos
Audiit adgnovitque sonum, et tremefacta refugit.
Ille volat, campoque atrum rapit agmen aperto.
Qualis ubi ad terras abrupto sidere nimbus
It mare per medium; miseris, heu, praescia longe
Horrescunt corda agricolis; dabit ille ruinas
Arboribus, stragemque satis; ruet omnia late;
Ante volant, sonitumque ferunt ad litora venti:
Talis in adversos ductor Rhoeteius hostes
Agmen agit; densi cuneis se quisque coactis
Adglomerant. Ferit ense gravem Thymbraeus Osirim,
Archetium Mnestheus, Epulonem obturcat Achates,
Ufentemque Gyas; cadit ipse Tolumnius augur,
Primus in adversos telum qui torserat hostes.
Tollitur in caelum clamor, versique vicissim
Pulverulenta fuga Rutuli dant terga per agros.
Ipsa neque aversos dignatur sternere morti,
Nec pede congressos aequo nec tela ferentes...
Pugna loco statuit Teucros—haud multa morantem, Excipit in latus, et, qua fata celerrima, crudum Transadigit costas et crates pectoris ensem. Turnus equo deiectum Amycum fratremque Diorem, Congressus pedes, hunc venientem cuspide longa, Hunc mucrone ferit curruque abscisa duorum Suspendit capita, et rorantia sanguine portat. Ille Talon Tanaimque neci fortemque Cethegum, Tres uno congressu, et maestum mittit Oniten, Nomen Echionium matrisque genus Peridiae; Hic fratres Lycia missos et Apollinis agris, Et iuvenem exosum nequiquam bella Menoeten, Arcada, piscosae cui circum flumina Lernae Ars fuerat pauperque domus, nec nota potentum Munera, conductaque pater tellure serebat. Ac velut inmissi diversis partibus ignes Arentul in silvam et virgulta sonantia lauro: Aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis Dant sonitum spumosi amnes, et in aequora currunt Quisque suum populatus iter: non segnius ambo Aeneas Turnusque ruunt per proelia; nunc, nunc Fluctuat ira intus: rumpuntur nescia vinci Pectora; nunc totis in volnera viribus itur. Murrumum hic, atavos et avorum antiqua sonantem Nomina, per regesque actum genus omne Latinos. Praecipitem scopulo atque ingentis turbine saxi Excuit, effunditque solo; hunc lora et iuga subter Provolvere rotae; crebro super ungula pulsul Incita nec domini memorum proculcat equorum. Ille ruenti Hyllo animisque immane frementi Occurrit, telumque aurata ad tempora torquet: Olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro. Dextera nec tua te, Graium fortissime, Cretheu, Eripuit Turno; nec di texere Cupencum, Aenea veniente, sui; dedit obvia ferro Pectora, nec misero clipei mora profuit aerei. Te quoque Laurentes viderunt, Aeole, campi Oppetere et late terram consternere tergo; Occidis, Argivae quem non potuere phalanges Sternere, nec Priami regnorum eversor Achilles;
Arma ferunt alii et pergunt defendere muros; Inclusas ut cum latebroso in pumice pastor Vestigavit apes, fumoque inplevit amaro; Illae intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra Discurrunt, magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras; Volvitur ater odor tectis; tum murmure caeco Intus saxa sonant; vacuas it fumus ad auras. Accidit haec fessis etiam fortuna Latinis, Quae totam luctu concussit funditus urbes. Regina ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem, 595 Incessi muros, ignes ad tecta volare, Nusquam acies contra Rutulas, nulla agmina Turni: Infelix pugnae juvenem in certamine credit Exstinctum, et, subito mentem turbata dolore, Se causam clamat crimineque caputque malorum, 600 Multaque per maestum demens effata furorem, Purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus, Et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta. Quam cladem miserae postquam accepere Latinae, 605 Filia prima manu floros Lavinia crines Et roseas laniata genas, tum cetera circum Turba furit; resonant late plangoribus aedes. Hinc totam infelix volgatur fama per urbes. Demittunt mentes; it scissa veste Latinus, Coniugis attonitus fatis urbisque ruina, 610 Canitiem inmundo perfusam pulvere turpans [Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ante Dardanum Aenean, generumque adsciverit ultro]. Interea extremo bellator in aequore Turnus Palantes sequitur paucos iam segnior, atque 615 Iam minus atque minus successu laetus equorum. Attulit hunc illi caecis terroribus aura Commixtum clamorem, arrectasque inulpit aures Confusae sonus urbis et inlaetabile murmur. 'Hei mihi! quid tanto turbantur moenia luctu?' 620 'Quisve ruit tantus diversa clamor ab urbe?' Sic ait, adductisque amens subsistit habenis. Atque huic, in faciem soror ut conversa Metisci Aurigae currumque et equos et lora regebat, Talibus occurrunt dictis: 'Hac, Turne, sequamur' 625
Trojugenas, qua prima viam victoria pandit;
Sunt alii, qui tecta manu defendere possint.
Ingruit Aeneas Italis et proelia miscet;
Et nos saevo manu mittamus funera Teucris.
Nec numero inferior, pugnae nec honore recedes.'

Turnus ad haec:
O soror, et dudum adgnovi, cum prima per artem
Foedera turbasti teque haec in bella dedisti,
Et nunc nequiquam fallis te. Sed quis Olympo
Demissam tantos voluit te ferre labores?
An fratris miseri letum ut crudele videres?
Nam quid ago? aut quae iam spondet Fortuna salutem?
Vidi oculos ante ipse meos me voce vocantem
Murranum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,
Oppetere ingentem atque ingenti volnere victum.
Occidit infelix, ne nostrum dedecus Ufens
Aspiceret; Teucri potiuntur corpore et armis.
Exscindine domos,—id rebus defuit unum,—
Perpetiar? dextra nec Drancis dicta refellam?
Terga dabo, et Turnum fugientem haec terra videbit?
Usque adeone mori miserum est? Vos o mihi Manes
Este boni, quoniam Superisaversa voluntas.
Sancta ad vos anima, atque istius inscia culpae
Descendam, magnorum haud umquam indignus avorum.'
Vix ea fatus erat: medios volat, ecce, per hostes

Vectus equo spumante Saces, adversa sagitta
Saucius ora, ruitque implorans nomine Turnum:
Turne, in te suprema salus; miserere tuorum.
Fulminat Aeneas armis, summasque minatur
Deiecturum arces Italum exscidioque daturum;
Iamque faces ad tecta volant. In te ora Latini,
In te oculos referunt; mussat rex ipse Latinus,
Quos generos vocet, aut quae sese ad foedera flectat.
Praeterea regina, tui fidissima, dextra
Occidit ipsa sua, lucemque exterrita fugit.
Soli pro portis Messapus et acer Atinas
Sustentant aciem. Circum hos utrimque phalanges
Stant densae, strictisque seges mucronibus horret
Ferrea: tu currum deserto in gramine versus.'
Obstipuit varia confusus imagine rerum

S. AEN. XII.
Turnus, et obtutu tacito stetit; aestuat ingens
Uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu
Et furiis agitatus amor et conscia virtus.
Ut primum discussae umbrae et lux reddita menti,
Ardentes oculorum orbes ad moenia torsi
turbae, eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem.
Ecce autem, flammis inter tabulata volutus
Ad caelum undabat vertex turrimque tenebat,
Turrimum, compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse
Subdideratque rotas pontesque instraverat altos. 670
'Iam iam fata, soror superant; absiste morari;
'Quo deus et quo dura vocat Fortuna, sequamur.
'Stat conferre manum dura Aeneae, stat, quidquid acerbi est,
'Morte pati; neque me indecorem, germana, videbis
'Amplius. Hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem.' 680
Dixit, et e curru saltum dedit oculi arvis,
Perque hostes, per tela ruit, maestamque sororem
Deserit, ac rapido cursu media agmina rumpit.
Ac veluti montis saxum de vertice praeceps
Cum ruit, avolsum vento, seu turbidus imber
Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas;
Fertur in abruptum magno mons inprobus actu,
Exsultatque solo, silvas armenta virosque
Involvens secum: disiecta per agmina Turnus
Sic urbis ruit ad muros, ubi plurima fuso
Sanguine terra madet, striduntque hastilibus auro
Significatque manu, et magno simul incipit ore:
'Parcite iam, Rutuli, et vos tela inhibete, Latini;
'Quae cumque est Fortuna, mea est: me verius unum
'Pro vobis foedus luere, et decernere ferro.' 695
Discessere omnes medi, spatiumque dedere.
At pater Aeneas, audito nomine Turni,
Deserit et muros, et summas deserit arces,
Praecepitque moras omnes, opera omnia rumpit,
Laetitia exsultans, horrendumque intonat armis:
Quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse, coruscis
Cum fremit ilicibus, quantus, gaudetque nivali
Vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.
Iam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes
Convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant

P. VERGILI MARONIS
Moenia, quique imos pulsabant ariete muros, 
Armaque deposuere humeris. Stupet ipse Latinus 
Ingentes, genitos diversis partibus orbis, 
Inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro. 

Atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi, 
Procursu rapido, coniectis eminus hastis, 
Invadunt Martem clipeis atque aere sonoro. 
Dat gemitum tellus: tum crebros ensibus ictus 
Congeminant; fors et virtus miscentur in unum. 

Ac velut ingenti Sila summove Taburno 
Cum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri 
Frontibus incurrint; pavidì cessere magistri; 
Stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque iuvencae, 
Quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur; 
Illì inter sese multa vi volnera miscent, 

Cornuaque obnixi infigunt, et sanguine largo 
Colla armosque lavant; gemitu nemus omne remugit: 
Non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros 
Concurrunt clipeis; ingens fragor aethera conplet. 

Iuppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances 
Sustinet, et fata inponit diversa duorum, 
Quem damnet labor, et quo vergat pondere letum. 
Emicat hic, inpune putans, et corpore toto 
Alte sublatum consurgit Turnus in ense, 
Et ferit. Exclamant Troes trepidique Latini, 

Arrectaeque amborum acies. At perfidus ensis 
Frangitur, in medioque ardentem deserit ictu, 
Ni fuga subsidio subeat. Fugit ocior Euro, 
Ut capulum ignotum dextramque aspexit inermem. 

Fama est, praeципitem, cum prima in proelia iunctos 
Conscendebat equos, patrio mucrone relictò, 
Dum trepidat, ferrum aurigae rapuisset Metiscì; 
Idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucri, 
Suffecit; postquam arma dei ad Volcania ventum est, 
Mortalis mucro, glacies ceu futilis, ictu 

Dissiluit: fulva resplendent fragmina harena. 

Ergo amens diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus, 
Et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbes; 
Undique enim Teucri densa inclusere corona, 
Atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt.
Nec minus Aeneas, quamquam tardata sagitta
Interdum genua impediant cursumque recusant,
Insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget:
Inclusum veluti si quando flumine nactus
Cervum, aut puniceae saeptum formidine pennae,
Venator cursu canis et latratibus instat;
Ille autem, insidiis et ripa territus alta,
Mille fugit refugitque vias: at vividus Umber
Haeret hians, iam iamque tenet, similisque tenenti
Increpuit malis, morsuque elusus inani est.
Tum vero exoritur clamor, ripaeque lacusque
Responsant circa, et caelum tonat omne tumultu.
Ille simul fugiens Rutulos simul increpat omnes,
Nomine quemque vocans, notumque efflagitat ensem.
Aeneas mortem contra praesensque minatur
Exitium, si quisquam adeat, terretque trementes,
Excisurum urbem minitans, et saucius instat.
Quinque orbes explent cursu, totidemque retexunt
Huc illuc; neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur
Praemia, sed Turni de vita et sanguine certant.
Forte sacer Fauno foliis oleaster amaris
Hic steterat, nautis olim venerabile lignum,
Servati ex undis ubi figere dona solebant
Laurenti divo et votas suspendere vestes:
Sed stirpem Teucri nullo discrimine sacrum
Sustulerant, puro ut possent concurrere campo.
Hic hasta Aeneae stabat; huc impetus illam
Detulerat, fixam et lenta in radice tenebat.
Incubuit voluitque manu convellere ferrum
Dardanides, teloque sequi, quem prendere cursu
Non poterat. Tum vero amens formidine Turnus,
'Faune, precor, miserere,' inquit, 'tuque optuma ferrum
'Terra tene, colui vestros si semper honores,
'Quos contra Aeneadae bello fecere profanos.'
Dixit, opemque dei non cassa in voto vocavit.
Namque diu luctans lentoque in stirpe moratus
Viribus haud ullis valuit discludere morsus
Roboris Aeneas. Dum ntitur acer et instat,
Rursus in aurigae faciem mutata Metisci
Procurrit fratrici ensem dea Daunia reddit.
Quod Venus audaci Nymphae indignata licere,
Accessit, telumque alta ab radice revellit.
Olli sublimes, armis animisque refecti,
Hic gladio fidens, hic acer et arduus hasta,
Adsistunt contra certamine Martis anheli.

Iunonem interea Rex omnipotentis Olympi
Adloquitur, fulva pugnas de nube tuentem;
'Quae iam finis erit, coniunx? quid denique restat?
'Indigetem Aenean scis ipsa, et scire fateris,
'Deberti caelo, fatisque ad sidera toli.
'Quid struis? aut qua spe gelidis in nubibus haeres?
'Mortalin' decuit violari volnere divum?
'Aut ensem—quid enim sine te Iuturna valeret?—
'Ereptum reddi Turno, et vim crescere victis?
'Desine iam tandem, precibusque inflectere nostris;
'Nec te tantus edit tacitam dolor, et mihi curae
'Saepe tuo dulci tristes ex ore recursent.
'Ventum ad supremum est. Terris agitare vel undis
'Troianos potuisti, infandum ascendere bellum,
'Deformare domum, et luctu miscere hymenaeos:
'Ulterius temptare veto.' Sic Iuppiter orsus;
Sic dea submisso contra Saturnia volu:
'Ista quidem quia nota mihi tua, magne, voluntas,
'Iuppiter, et Turnum et terras invita reliqui;
'Nec tu me aeria solam nunc sede videres
'Digna indigna pati, sed flammis cincta sub ipsa
'Starem acie traheremque inimica in proelia Teucros.
'Iuturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri
'Suasi, et pro vita maiora audere probavi;
'Non ut tela tamen, non ut contenderet arcum;
'Adiuro Stygii caput inplacabile fontis,
'Una superstitionis quae reddita divis.
'Et nunc cedo equidem, pugnasque exosa relinquo.
'Illud te, nulla fati quod lege tenetur,
'Pro Latio obtestor, pro maiestate tuorum:
'Cum iam conubiis pacem felicibus, esto,
'Componet, cum iam leges et foedera iungent,
'Ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos,
'Neu Troas fieri iubeas Teucrosque vocari,
'Aut vocem mutare viros, aut vertere vestem.
‘Sit Latium, sint Albani per saecula reges,
‘Sit Romana potens Itala virtute propago;
‘Occidit, occideritque sinas cum nomine Troia.’

Oli subridens hominum rerumque repertor:
‘Es germana Iovis Saturnique altera proles:
‘Irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus!
‘Verum age et inceptum frustra submitte furorem:
‘Do, quod vis, et me victusque volensque remitto.
‘Sermonem Ausonii patrium moresque tenebunt,
‘Utque est nomen erit; commixti corpore tantum
‘Subsident Teurci: morem ritusque sacrorum
‘Adiciam; faciamque omnes uno ore Latinos.
‘Hinc genus Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surget,
‘Supra homines, supra deos pietate videbis,
‘Nec gens ulla tuos aeque celebrabit honores.’

Adnuit his Iuno, et mentem laetata retorsit.

Interea excedit caelo, nubemque reliquit.

His actis aliud Genitor secum ipse volutat,
Iuturnaque parat fratris dimittere ab armis.

Dicuntur geminae pestes cognomine Dirae,
Quas et Tartarem Nox intempesta Megaeram
Uno eodemque tulit partu, paribusque revinxit
Serpentum spiris, ventosasque addidit alas.
Hae Iovis ad solium saevique in limine regis
Adparent, acuuntque metum mortalibus aegris,
Si quando letum horribicum morbosque deum rex
Molitur, meritas aut bello territat urbes.

Harum unam celerem demisit ab aethere summo
Iuppiter, inque omen Iuturnae occurrere iussit.
Illa volat, celerique ad terram turbine fertur.

Non seclusi, ac nervo per nubem inpulsa sagitta,
Armatam saevi Parthus quam felle veneni,
Parthus, sive Cydon, telum inmedicabile, torsit,
Stridens et celeres incognita transilis umbras:
Talis se sata Nocte tulit, terrasque petivit.

Postquam acies videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni,
Alitis in parvae subitam collecta figuram,
Quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis
Nocte sedens serum canit inportuna per umbras;
Hanc versa in faciem Turni se pestis ob ora
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Fertque refertque sonans, clipeumque everberat alis.
Illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor,
Arrectaerque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit.
At, procul ut Dirae stridorem adgnovit et alas,
Infelix crines scindit Iuturna solutos,
Unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis:
'Quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana iuvari?
'Aut quid iam durae superat mihi? qua tibi lucem
'Arte morer? talin' possum me opponere monstror?
'Iam iam linquo acies. Ne me terrete timentem,
'Obscenae volucres; alarum verbera nosco
'Letalemque sonum; nec fallunt iussa superba
'Magnanimi Iovis. Haec pro virginitate reponit?
'Quo vitam dedit aeternam? cur mortis adempta est
'Condio? possem tantos finire dolores
'Nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire per umbras.
'Inmortalis ego? aut quicquam mihi dulce meorum
'Te sine, frater, erit? O quae satis ima dehisca
'Terra mihi, Manesque deam demittat ad imos'
Tantum effata, caput glauco contexit amictu,
Multa gemens, et se fluvio dea condidit alto.
Aeneas instat contra telumque coruscat,
Ingens, arboreum, et saevo sic pectore fatur:
'Quae nunc deinde mora est? aut quid iam, Turne,
retractas?
'Non cursu, saevis certandum est comminus armis.
'Verte omnes tete in facies, et contrahe, quidquid
'Sive animis sive arte vales; opta ardua pennis
'Astra sequi, clausumque cava te condere terra.'
Ille caput quassans: 'Non me tua fervida terrent
'Dicta, ferox: di me terrent et Iuppiter hostis.'
Nec plura effatus, saxum circumspicit ingens,
Saxum antiquum, ingens campo quod forte iacebat,
Limes agro positus, litem ut discernet arvis;
Vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,
Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus:
Ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem,
Altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros.
Sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem,
Tollentemve manu saxumque inmane moventem;
Genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis.
Tum lapis ipse viri, vacuum per inane volutus,
Nec spatium easit totum, neque pertulit ictum.
Ac velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit
Nocte quies, nequiquam avidos extendere cursus
Velle videmur, et in mediis conatibus aegri
Succidimus; non lingua valet, non corpore notae
 Sufficiunt vires, nec vox aut verba sequuntur:
 Sic Turno, quacumque viam virtute petivit,
 Successum dea dira negat. Tum pectore sensus
 Vertuntur varii; Rutulos adspectat et urbem,
 Cunctaturque metu, telumque instare tremescit;
 Nec, quo se eripiat, nec, qua vi tendat in hostem,
 Nec currus usquam videt aurigamque sororem.
 Cunctanti telum Aeneas fatale coruscat,
 Sortitus fortunam oculis, et corpore toto
 Eminus intorquet. Murali concita numquam
 Tormento sic saxa fremunt, nec fulmine tanti
 Dissultant crepitus. Volat atri turbinis instar
 Exitium dirum hasta ferens, orasque recludit
 Loricae et clipei extremos septempcxis orbes.
 Per medium stridens transit femur. Incidit ictus
 Ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.
 Consurgunt gemitu Rutuli, totusque remugit
 Mons circum, et vocem late nemora alta remittunt.
 Ille humiles supplex oculos dextramque precantem
 Protendens, 'Equidem merui, nec deprecor, inquit;
 'Utere sorte tua. Miseri te si qua parentis
 'Tangere cura potest, oro,—fuit et tibi talis
 'Anchises genitor—Dauni miserere senectae,
 'Et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,
 'Redde meis. Vicisti, et victum tendere palmas
 'Ausonii videre: tua est Lavinia coniunx:
 'Ulterius ne tende odiis.' Stetit acer in armis
 Aeneas, volvens oculos, dextramque repressit;
 Et iam iamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo
 Coeperat, infelix humero cum adparuit alto
 Balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis
 Pallantis pueri, victum quem volnere Turnus
 Straverat atque humeris inimicum insigne gerebat.
Ille, oculis postquam saevi monumenta doloris
Exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus, et ira
Terribilis: 'Tune hinc spoliis indute meorum
'Eripiare mihi? Pallas te hoc volnere, Pallas
'Immolat, et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit.'
Hoc dicens ferrum adverso sub pectore condit
Fervidus. Ast illi solvuntur frigore membra,
Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.
NOTES.

[1—17. The Latins, disheartened, look to Turnus for aid. He rises like a wounded lion and tells Latinus that the Trojans are cowards; *he* is quite ready for the single combat; let them settle the agreement.]

1. *ut*, temporal, 'when.'

**infractos**, 'broken.'

2. *defecisse*, 'were disheartened.'

**sua...se...** being the first words of their clauses are emphatic; *'his* word now was claimed, *he* was the centre of all eyes.'

**promissa.** In the last book Turnus had been taunted by Drances, who complained that their soldiers were being sacrificed to the personal interests of one man, and had replied that he was quite ready to fight Aeneas alone in single combat.

3. **ultro** properly means 'beyond' and hence comes to be used, especially by Vergil, for any feelings or acts not provoked or caused by others, spontaneous, *over and above* what you might expect. For instance *ultro adloqui* is 'to speak without being spoken to' as opposed to 'answering.' Here it might be rendered 'himself,' i.e. he needed no prompting.

4. **Poenorum**, 'the Carthaginians,' used here for Africa generally. *arvis*, not strictly used: he is thinking of the wastes or forests.

5. **ille.** This word at once draws attention to the lion (which we should do with an adjective), and enables the poet to put *leo* emphatic at the end, 'That mighty lion.'

So xi. 493, Campoque potitus aut *ille* in pastus.

6. **tum demum**, 'then at length,' 'then indeed,' *demum* being a sort of enclitic used with demonstrative words.
movet arma, metaphorical, 'prepares battle.'
comantes excutientes toros, lit. 'shaking the shaggy sinews,' a rather bold variation for 'the mighty mane.'
7. latronis. The huntsman is called 'robber' from his stealthy attack, probably.
9. 'So waxed the kindling fury of Turnus.' Vergil draws him as a violently passionate man.
10. turbidus, 'wild.' The root-idea of turba, turbo, turbare, is 'confusion.' Compare the various meanings 'crowd,' 'whirlpool,' 'storm,' &c.
11. nihil est quod, 'there is no reason why,' quod being used relatively just as quid is interrogatively.
dicta retractent, 'they should take back their word.' The subj. is indirect dubitative, the direct form being quid dicta retractent?
This line and the next shew Turnus' violence and pride. The 'coward sons of Aeneas' had not offered to 'shirk their covenant.'
13. congregedor, forcible pres. for fut. 'I go to face him.'
sacra, 'the rites' include all necessaries for the sacrifice.
concipe foedus, 'dictate the treaty.' The foedus was the agreement that Lavinia should go to the winner. concipere properly means 'to shape,' 'to formulate.' [Notice pater, with e long (as in old Latin it used to be). Verg. only uses this license in the first syllable of the foot, where the stress is.]
15. desertorem, 'runaway.'
16. The 'common stain' was cowardice and faithlessness, v. 12.
17. cedat Lavinia coniunx, 'let Lavinia become his bride,' cedere regularly used of conquered spoil or captives (aurum, praeda, res, captivi) passing into the victor's possession. So 'Andromachen cessisse marito' III. 297.

[18—53. Latinus replies: You have other realms: it is not fated Lavinia should wed a countryman; I promised her to you, breaking other pledges, and have suffered ever since: for all sakes forbear the combat. Turnus wrathfully refuses, scorning the peril.]
19. animi might be Greek defining gen., or gen. of relation, so common with adj. in Aeneid (aevi maturus, integer aevi, dives opum, fessi rerum, &c.): but animi occurs so often (in prose as well as poetry) with verbs and participles, that it is probably a locative use, 'in soul,' like humi, domi, cordi, militiae, &c. Thus we find animi angere (Cic.), cruciare an. (Plaut.), fallit an. (Lucr.), pendeo an. (Cic.).
feroci, 'bold,' 'proud.'
NOTES.

23. 'Gold and good-will have I, Latinus, too': i.e. I can compensate you for your loss of kingdom and princess in other ways.

24. Laurens, 'Latin,' from Laurentum chief town of Latinus.

25. fatu. This is commonly called the supine in u. It is really the ablative (the supine in um being the accus.) of a substantival stem formed from the verb. Thus haud mollia fatu means 'hard in the saying,' 'hard to say,' 'unwelcome message.' (sine is imper. of sinere.)

27. Notice veterum in the sense of 'former.'

28. canebant, 'declared' (used of soothsaying, prophesying, divine messages of any kind).

29. cognato sanguine, because Turnus was nephew of Amata wife of Latinus.

31. genero, Aeneas, to whom the vacillating Latinus, following the prophecies, had at first promised Lavinia. See vii. 98.

[Notice the hiatus: genero: arma....]

35. spes Italas, 'the hopes of Italy,' he means the fortunes of the Latins, the phrase being poetic exaggeration. So elsewhere the Trojan war is called 'the conflict of two worlds': and again Troy is called 'the fortunes of Asia.'

37. referor, 'drifting' [lit. 'carried back,' i.e. change and change again my purpose].

38. socios, i.e. the Trojans.

39. incoluni, abl. abs. (like Turno extincto).

43. res bello varias, 'war's chances.' This bello would in prose be in bello or belli.

44. 'Whom Ardea, his distant home, now parts from us forlorn.'

46. 'It wins its way more and more, and grows worse with cure.'

49. letum...pacisci, lit. 'to agree to death for honour': i.e. to die so as to get honour. More naturally expressed in Aen. v. 230 vitam pro laude pacisci, 'barter life for honour.' Here the poet inverts the idea.

52. The quae-tegat clause follows just as if the previous clause were negative, which in sense it is. 'His goddess mother will not be near him to shelter him, &c.'

illi may be used with abest as with adest. Cic. has 'quid illi abest.'

[54—80. Amata detains and entreats Turnus to avoid the combat: he is their only hope: if he is vanquished, she too will die, sooner than be captive. Lavinia listens with tears and blushes; but in spite of love and entreaty Turnus clings to his honour and sends Idmon to bear his challenge to Aeneas.]
54. **sorte**, new 'chance' or 'turn' of fight.
55. **moritura**, 'resolved on death,' i.e. if he fail, cf. 62. **generum**, for so she hoped, and so it had been agreed.
56. **te**, governed by **oro** in line 60. Sometimes the **te** is put even before the accusative governed by **per**: 'Per te si qua fides oro,' 'I pray thee by whatever honour thou hast.'
57. **genenum**, for so she hoped, and so it had been agreed.
58. **te**, governed by **oro** in line 60. Sometimes the **te** is put even before the accusative governed by **per**: 'Per te si qua fides oro,' 'I pray thee by whatever honour thou hast.'
59. 'On thee the whole house tottering leans' (**te acc.**).
60. **simul**, 'with thee.'
61. **plurimus ignem subiecit rubor**, 'the deep blush flamed up.'
62. **violare, 'to stain.'**
63. **si quis violaverit,** 'if one stains.' The perf. subj. in conditional sentences is often best given by the English present.
64. [Notice **ebur** with **u** long: cf. **pater** 13, and see index.]
65. **tanto,** 'so evil.'
66. **prosequere,** 'attend.'
67. 'For Turnus is not free to stay his fate,' i.e. it was no use to ask Turnus, for if his fate could be delayed, it was not Turnus' will that could delay it.
68. **non Teucros agat in Rutulos,** for it was to be single combat.
69. **coniunx**, predicate. 'Let Lavinia's hand be sought upon that field'; lit. 'Let Lavinia be sought as a wife.'
70. [81—106. Turnus retires, and calls for his horses, given by Orithyia to his ancestor Pilumnus, takes his sword, made by Vulcan, and the spear of Actor; and bidding the spear do its part, he arms, raging like a bull for the fray.]
71. **ante ora,** 'in his presence.'
72. Orithyia was wife of Boreas, the north wind, who according to Homer was the father of the Trojan royal horses (a picturesque mythical way of extolling the speed of the horses, cf. 84), but of course it is only Vergil who has connected her with Pilumnus, the native Latin deity.
73. **decus,** 'a noble gift.'
74. **anteirent**, subjunctive consecutive after **qui**, as it describes the result of their qualities.
75. **plausa**, lit. 'struck with a sound.' Construe, 'and pat the sounding chest.'
76. For the accumulation of the phrase **plausa lacessunt** compare the Vergilian expressions **fixum sedet, conversa tulere, deceptam sefellit, &c.**
77. **orichalco**, a Greek word ὀρίχαλκος, with the second syllable shortened, probably meaning 'brass.'
88. **aptat habendo**, 'fits for the wear,' *habendo*, dat.
89. **ensemque**, with *e* long. Vergil generally uses this license (which is imitated from Homer, cf. *Δάμπυν τέ Κλῦτιν τέ*, &c.) before double consonants, as here 'clipeum.'
   **cornua** were two projecting sockets in which the crest stood.
90. 'The god mighty with fire' is Vulcan, of course.
92. **columna**. If the ablative is right, it is a rarer construction, though possible, of *adnixius: confidere* takes the same double construction. So in English we 'trust in' and 'trust to.'
94. **Aurunci**, an old Italian race belonging to the tribes inhabiting S. Latium and Campania.
95. **frustrata vocatus**, 'failed my bidding.'
100. 'Crisped with hot iron and dripping scent,' a most contemptuous line. *Murra*, the truer Latin spelling of *myrrha*.
   The Romans of Vergil's day had a contempt for the feeble luxurious and effeminate Phrygian: and this feeling is dramatically transferred to Turnus.
102. **scintillae absistunt**, 'the flashes start': strong phrase, but paralleled in many languages, in describing strong emotion.
103. **prima in proelia**, 'to begin the combat.'
104. **irasci in cornua** (lit. 'to rage into his horns'), a powerful phrase translated from Eurip. *Bacchae*, 743, *ἐς κέρας θυμοῖμενοι*, describing the preliminary lowerings and thrustings of the head, so well known in an angry bull. Construe: 'and is fain to gather wrath into his horns,' or more simply 'and butts with furious horn.'
105. **lacessit**, 'vexes.'
106. **sparsa...liarena**, 'pawing up the sand prepares the battle.'
   [107—133. Aeneas prepares equally for battle, cheers his comrades and arranges the treaty. Next day, the ground is measured, the altars built, the hosts in full armour take their place, the old men and women crowd the walls and towers.]
115. **elatis**, 'lifted,' as of a horse rising and eager.
118. **focos**, 'braziers' for the fire. 'The gods of both' being the arbiters of the combat naturally have their altars in the midst.
120. **limus** is an obscure word, supposed to mean originally 'slant.' The word was used (as one of the many technical sacrificial terms) to mean the 'apron' of the priest, from the waist to the feet, with a 'slanting' band of purple. This traditional derivation seems very doubtful, though the meaning 'apron' may be trusted.
verbena (the old English 'vervain,' also used as a charm) was the sacred name for the herbs plucked by the priest as part of the ceremony.

121. pilata, old military word, 'in close order.' There is an adverb pilatim to express the same. These words, in spite of apparent similarity, are probably not derived from pilum, 'a javelin,' but come from the root pil- which contains the idea of 'pressure' or 'solidity'; cf. pila, 'a pillar,' also a 'stone pier.' Pilum, 'a heavy javelin,' also means 'a mortar,' and is probably from the same stem, so that in this way after all there is a connection.

124. instructi, 'arranged.' aspera, 'stern.'
127. Assaraci, one of the sons of Tros, of the royal race of Troy.
130. telluri. See note on 256.
131. studio effusae, 'eagerly pouring out.'

[134—160. Iuno, on the Alban mount, addresses the nymph Iuturna (sister of Turnus): 'I love thee, without jealousy, and have protected Turnus as far as fate allowed. Now I can do no more: try thy skill to save thy brother.]

135. Notice the rhetorical repetition.
139. There were one or more waters sacred to Iuturna, in or near the city.

sonoris, 'sounding,' 'babbling,' opposed to the silent stagna.

143. Be careful to construe ut 'how.' The subj. praetulerim is due to the indirect question.

144. ingratum, 'the fatal couch,' because the honour brought misery with it.
145. in parte locarim, 'given thee thy share,' 'made thee sharer' (the original meaning of pars is 'share').
146. ne me incuses, 'lest thou blame me.' This makes better sense than 'do not blame.'

147. qua, 'where' (i.e. 'as far as'). Parcae, 'fates': being terrible they were called by the propitiatory name of the 'Sparers.'

148. cedere, 'to prosper,' lit. 'to go forward.' 'Fates allowed Latium's cause to prosper.'
149. inparibus, 'too strong.'
150. 'The fatal day, the adverse power is nigh.' Notice the impressive sound.

152. praesens, often used of divine influence; 'powerful.'
155. honestum, 'lovely.'
156. lacrimis, dat. of fitness, though there is no adj. The construction in prose would be lacrimarum.
158. **conceptum, v. 13.**

159. **auctor ego audendi, 'I bid thee dare it.'** The *auctor* is the person who instigates, advises, is responsible, supports, confirms, &c.

[161—215. Aeneas and Latinus, each resplendent in his armour, advance to the altar. After sacrifice, Aeneas prays: 'Sun and Earth and Gods bear witness, if Turnus wins, we will retire to Evander’s city, and make no more war: if I win, the races shall unite on equal terms.' Latinus then likewise swears by his sceptre, that whatever befalls nothing shall impair the treaty.]

161. **reges** has no verb, but it is subdivided into Latinus and Turnus, each with his own verb. A very natural construction.

164. **specimen,** ‘token.’

**avi** in the wider sense, ‘ancestor.’ The Sun was father of Circe, who was wife of Picus, mother of Faunus: Latinus, son of Faunus.

170. An ornate way of saying ‘a pig and a sheep’: V. often tries thus to dignify the commonplace. The ‘unshorn’ sheep is fitter for sacrifice.

172. **conversi lumina,** ‘turning their eyes.’ The accusative is the object acc. and the participle is practically a middle. Note that there are two usages which Vergil adopts, no doubt without distinguishing, (1) passive, like *interfusa genas, traiectus lora,* (2) middle, like *crines effusa, unum exuta pedem, pectus percussa.*

This instance is the middle use.

173. The order was to sprinkle the sacred salt meal on the victim’s head; then cut off a lock from the brow [*notare,* ‘to graze’], which was thrown into the fire; then to cut the victim’s throat and offer it.

179. The repetition of *iam* is earnest: ‘kinder now, now at last, goddess, I pray.’

181. **fontesque fluviosque,** see 89, note.

182. ‘The sanctity of high heaven, and Powers of the blue main.’

183. **fors,** adverb. ‘If victory perchance attend.’

184. **Euander,** Arcadian hero, is settled (on the site of future Rome) at a place called Pallanteum. He had formed alliance with Aeneas.

185. **cedet,** ‘retire from.’ [Observe three different meanings of *cedo* in 148, 183, 185.]

187. **nostrum** is *predicate:* ‘if victory grant the battle to our hands,’ ‘make the day ours.’

192. **sacra deosque,** ‘my gods and rites,’ *sacra* being the images and censers and ceremonial utensils, as well as the ceremonies.
193. **socer, &c., 'his arms, his kingdom due, let my bride's father Latinus keep.'**

198. **Latonaeque genus duplex, 'the twin offspring of Latona'** means Apollo and Diana, gods of the Sun and Moon.

199. 'The nether powers and stern Pluto's shrine': *Dis* or *Pluto* is the god of Hades, or the lower world of the dead.

201. **medios ignes et numina, 'the fires and divine powers between us,'** lit. 'in the midst,' because the gods were, so to speak, neutral, the umpires of the combat, and the altar was built *in the midst* to symbolize this. Cf. 118, note.

203. 'Nor shall any force move my will, whatever befall, no, not if it plunge the earth into the waves, confounding all with deluge, and drown the heavens in the deep.'

209. **ferro, abl. of instrument, as *posuit comas* is only another way of saying 'has been stripped.'**

210. 'The craftsman's hand has cased it in seemly bronze.'

211. The inf. **gestare** is the explanatory infinitive, well known in Greek, from which Vergil borrows it.

The whole of this passage about the sceptre is an imitation of Homer, II. i. 234, with the difference that what here is a *comparISON* is there an *oath*, 'Yea, by this sceptre.'

[216—310. The Rutules object that the fight is unfair. Iuturna, in form of Camers, urges their discontent: 'Are you not cowards? We are double their number: up, and fight.' Thus stirred, they are still more moved by an omen: an eagle, seizing a swan, is beset by a flight of birds, and dropping his prey escapes. Tolumnius exhorts them and shoots at the foe, and the fight begins. Latinus flies. Messapus slays Aulestes, Corynaeus Ebysus, and Podalirius Alsus.]

216. **inpar, 'ill-matched.'**

**videri.** This use of infinitive is well known as the *historic inf.* As its effect is to describe the *action* simply, without marking the order of time, it is used wherever the time is not definite; as either when the action is *rapid*, act following act: or when *feelings* are described (as here) which have no definite end or beginning: or when confused and crowded *scenes* are depicted.

217. **misceri** implies confusion, 'are troubled.'

218. **non viribus aequis, 'see them nearer, so ill-matched.'** The abl. is unusual, for the *person* to whom it applies is not expressed.

219. **adiuvat (aids the feeling), 'moves them yet more.'**

224. Camers, king of Amyclae (on the coast of Italy, N. of
Naples), is called, in the xth book, 'the richest of the Ausonides.' [Amyclae was known as the Silent, acc. to the legend, because it had been forbidden, owing to false alarms, to speak of the enemy's approach. So the town was taken.]

225. *ingens,* 'noble.'
226. *et ipse,* after *cui,* is irregular but quite natural.
227. *haud nescia rerum,* 'knowing all' (quite general, like the Latin). She was a goddess in a crowd of men: they believed idle rumours, she 'knew all.'
229. *pro cunctis talibus,* 'for all these heroes.'
231. *omnes,* predicate, 'are all.'
232. *fatales manus,* 'those hosts of fate.' For (in viiiith book) Vergil tells us how Etruria rose against its cruel king Mezentius, who fled to the protection of Turnus. Preparing to war against Turnus, they were withheld by the augur, who announced that a foreigner must lead them to battle (*externos optate ducès*). This prophecy was fulfilled by the arrival of Aeneas, and it is to this that Iuturna is scornfully and ironically alluding.

233. *alterni si congrédiamur,* a forcible way of saying 'if we should fight them with half our force': lit. 'if every other man of us meet them in fight.'
235. 'Fame will lift him...and he shall live on the lips of men.' A reminiscence of a line of Ennius 'volito vivos per ora virum.'
240. *Laurentum,* the capital of king Latinus.
241. *rebusque salutem,* 'and safety for their cause'; before they wanted only safety, now vengeance.
242. *foedusque precantur infectum,* 'pray that the peace be not ratified.' *Infectum* is predicate.
245. *præsens,* 152.
246. *monstro fæellit,* 'cheated with false portent.'
247. *Iovis ales,* the eagle.
248. *turbam sonantem agminis aligeri,* 'the winged troop in screaming rout.'
254. *vi* is the 'assault' of his foes.
255. *defecit,* 'gave up.' Cf. 2.
256. *fluvio.* It is best to take it dat., as though the swan were given to the river. It is a little more personal and picturesque than if he had accurately said 'in fluvium.' It is a very common dative in V., *educere caelo,* *pelago praecipito,* facilis descensus Averno, &c.
263. 'Far o'er the sea will sail.' *profundo,* local abl.
267. Notice the sounding line to suggest the whizzing arrow, like
the famous galloping line viii. 596
‘quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.’

270. ut forte, see note on 488.

273. teritur alvo, ‘presses the waist’; lit. ‘is rubbed by.’

274. laterum iuncturas, ‘the edges of the ribs,’ i.e. the lower edges, ’just where the belt would buckle. [Others take it of the belt: ‘grips the meeting lappets.’]

276. costas. The second acc. costas (after horum unum) is an irregularity. It is however quite natural, and the explanation is, that the accusative has preceded, and expects (so to speak) an active verb ‘stabs,’ for which the more detailed expression transadigit costas is substituted. The construction is helped by effundit, which picks up the correct grammar again. Compare x. 698 Sed Latagu...occupat os faciemque.

281. Agyllini are the rebel Etrurians (note on 232). Agylla, the later Caere, was the place (according to Vergil’s tradition) where the Lydian colonists of Etruria settled.

282. amor, ‘longing.’

284. ‘Hurls the iron hail.’

286. ‘His gods insulted and his treaty void.’

291. adverso equo, ‘riding toward him.’ Equo is Messapus’ horse, of course.

292. ‘Stumbles on the altar in his rear and rolls upon his head and shoulders,’ a vivid and clear description.

294. trabali, ‘mighty as a beam.’ telo trabali, phrase of Ennius.

295. altus equo, ‘aloft on his horse,’ a natural extension of the prose use of the ablative of the place where. Cf. 43.

296. hoc habet, ‘vanquished,’ ‘he has got it,’ a vernacular expression (like our ‘you’ll catch it,’ ‘I’ll give it you’), common at Rome, and especially used by the people in the circus when the gladiator was hit.

298. ambustum, ‘charred.’ Amb is the remnant of an old Latin preposition ambi=‘around,’ which only remains now in a few old compounds—amburo, ambitio, ambages, &c.: it is of course connected with ambo, and literally is ‘on both sides.’

300. occupat os flammis. The idea of occupare is ‘sudden seizing’ (so as to anticipate your foe). ‘Dashed fire in his face.’

301. super, ‘close after.’ [As we say ‘one thing followed upon another.’]
Aeneas tries to stay the fight, but wounded by an arrow from an unknown hand he retreats. Turnus, flushed with sudden hope, jumps into his chariot and begins the fight. He tears along, like Mars on the Thracian plain, and slays one after another. Eumedes he spies, and spears him, and leaps out of his chariot, stabs, and triumphs over the corpse: then drives again all before him, as a north wind the waves and clouds. Phegeus, fired with vengeance, makes for his car; but Turnus pierces him, rides him down, and cuts off his head.

311. inermem... nudato... for he does not want a battle.
315. 'I alone may engage: give way to me.'
316. faxo. This is an old form of the future. By a comparison of the examples which remain it seems probable that this is formed by adding -so to the stem. Thus we find rap-so, cap-so, oc-cep-so, in-censo, &c.
319. viro, dat. indirect object after adlapsa.
320. incertum... 'doubtful, by what hand sped,' &c. A verb is easily supplied with incertum.
322. attulerit, subj. of indirect question. pressa, 'hidden,' 'dark.'
327. manibus molitur, 'handles firmly,' molior implying effort. It is used of various efforts, e.g. hurling, m. fulmina G. i. 329; building, m. classem Aen. III. 6; planning, m. fugam II. 109.
330. raptas adds to the speed and rapidity of the action, 'hurls the hasty spear,' lit. 'snatched up.'
331. concitus, 'speeding.' Hebrus (Maritza) is a principal river of Thrace.
332. clipeo increpat, 'sounds on his shield,' to stir all to arms.
338. miserabile, adverbial, cf. 398: it balances the sentence best to take it with insultans, 'spurning pitiably the slain foe.'
339—40. Powerful lines. 'The whirling hoof splashes bloody dews, trampling the gory sand.'
342. hunc congressus, &c., 'these in close fight, the other (Sthenelus) from afar.'
344. paribus, 'alike,' i.e. the two brothers were armed alike. [Notice Lycia, abl. of place, which in prose would be 'in Lycia.']
345. conferre...praevertere, infinitive of purpose, explaining the object of the training. 'To fight, and fly before the wind.' Cf. 211, of which use it is an extension.

348. referens, 'recalling,' a pretty word.

350. pretium...ut adiret, 'the price of going,' the final clause ut adiret depending on pretium. Pelidae, Achilles, son of Peleus. The story is from Homer, Il. x. 314.

currus, 'chariot and horses,' as the plural generally means. See 475.

351. 'Far other price Tydides paid him, nor does he...&c.' i.e. Diomede killed him for his audacity. Diomede was son of Tydeus.

354. ante, adv. 'first.' inane, 'space.'

356. semianimi lapsoque supervenit, 'stands over his failing prostrate form.' Notice the expressive movement of these lines.

357. alto iugulo, strained but effective phrase for 'steeps the gleaming blade deep in his throat.'

360—1. haec praemia...sic condunt; haec and sic are emphatic. 'This is the reward...tis thus they build.'


364. sternax, 'restive.' [sternere, cf. fugax, ferax, &c.]

365. Edoni, a wild Thracian tribe. It is a Greek epithet of Boreas, Thrace being N. of Greece, and very cold in winter.

366. sequitur, 'chases,' if fluctus is acc. But perhaps it is better nom. sing.

367. caelo, 'over the sky,' local abl.

370. adverso curru is prob. abl. abs., 'the breeze, meeting his car, tosses his flying hair.'

371. non tuit, a favourite phrase of Vergil, 'could not brook.'

372. frenis, the 'place' and the 'means' will both help this word into the ablative. It is like humero gestare, memoria tenere, &c.

373. Notice this sounding line, the syllable—or—4 times repeated.

374. réctectum, 'exposed.'

375. consequitur [con implying completeness], 'reaches.'

376. degustat, 'grazes,' lit. 'tastes.'

379. 'When the wheel and onward bounding axle drove him headlong and stretched him on the ground.'

381. oras, a fanciful word for 'edges,' not unusual.

382. harenæ, dat. like fluvio, 256. See note.

[383—440. Aeneas is helped from the field, though eager to return. The leech Iapis, taught by Apollo who loved him, probes his wound in vain. The battle sways toward them. At last Venus magic-
ally brings dittany to his aid, and the wound is cured. Aeneas hastily re-arms, and bidding farewell to Ascanius, returns to the field.]

386. ‘Leaning each second step on the long spear,’ because he was lame of one foot from the arrow, 319. The accus. is a kind of extended use of the cognate.

388. *viam quae proxuma poscit*, ‘demands the readiest means to help’ (*quae* is relative, not interrog.).

389. *secent*, the jussive or commanding subjunctive, depending on *poscit*. The direct form would of course be *secale*, imperative, and the commoner indirect usage would be with *ut*.

teli...*rescindant*, ‘dig deep into the arrow’s lair’; notice singular *latebra*.

390. *sece* is of course the speaker, Aeneas.

391. *la-pis la-sides*, the names are chosen on purpose. In Greek the root *la-* means ‘to heal.’

394. *dabat*, ‘offered’; imperfect, because the gift was rejected. Notice the three main distinctions of Apollo: augury, the lyre, the bow.

395. *depositi*. Servius says that when a man was very ill, he was laid on the ground before his own door. So *depositus* means ‘despaired of,’ ‘at death’s door,’ ‘sick to death.’

396. *proferret*, ‘prolong.’

397. *usum*, ‘practice.’

398. *mutas*, ‘silent,’ implying study, seclusion, solitude.

399. *acerba*, ‘bitterly.’ This accusative is found chiefly in poetry, and nearly always with verbs of *bodily action* (as *dulce ridentem*, *cernis acutum*, *bellicum canere*, *torviwi clamare*, *vana tumens*, &c.). Cf. 535, 864.

400. *lacrimis immobilot*, either ‘unmoved with tears,’ ‘not weeping’: or better, ‘unmoved by their tears’; he is the brave hero, Ascanius and others weep round him.

401. *Paeonius* was the title of Apollo as the healer, and so *Paeonium in morem* means ‘leech-fashion.’ Probably to be scanned *Pēoni-(um) in morem*.

402. *medica*, ‘skilled,’ ‘healing.’

403. *trepidare* expresses the hurrying about, trying this and that, general bustle. Here we may construe ‘Many ways he vainly tries.’ *Multa* is cognate acc.

405. ‘No fortune guides his path,’ i.e. his attempt is a failure. *auctor*, ‘his master,’ for he had taught him, 396.
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406. campis, abl. of place, cf. 43, note.
408. stare...pulvere, 'is stiff with dust,' 'a wall of dust,' a forcible phrase; stare lit. means 'stands firm,' as though the dust made the light air solid. Similarly, vi. 300 stant lumina flamma, 'eyes set in a fiery stare.'

indigno, 'undeserved'; our use of 'unworthy' is slightly different.

411. The dittany is a magic plant; it had a 'stalk thick-clad with downy leaves and purple blossom,' and could heal a wound. Cicero and Pliny both relate that animals when wounded ate it, and the weapons fell out of their wounds. The name is connected by the poet, and perhaps really, with Dicte in Crete.

415. gramina, 'plant,' 'herb.'
417. fusum labris splendentibus amnem, rather unusual words, as Vergil's wont is; simply 'water drawn in a bright vessel.'

419. ambrosia (the 'immortal' food) and panacea (the 'cure for all'), two mythical herbs, which naturally were later identified with several different existing plants. The names are Greek.

In this line Vergil introduces the Greek rhythm with great effect, odoriferam | panaceam. See Introduction, Rule of Caesura, p. 14.

quippe, 'verily,' working the wonderful cure.

dolor, with o long, cf. 13.

stetit, 'was stayed,' 'was stanched.'

in pristina [lit. 'into their old state'], 'as before.'

arte magistra, 'sovereign skill.'

maior, emphatic, predicative, 'tis the greater power of the god that works.'

hinc atque hinc, 'on left and right.'

armis may be from arma, 'with armed embrace he clasps him': or from armi which (xi. 644) is used of a man. But the mention of clipeus and lorica just before makes the first meaning more probable.

summa delibans oscula, 'touching lightly his lips' through the vizor. Oscula is here in its original sense 'lips,' whence easily comes the meaning 'kiss.'

This beautiful line is imitated from Sophocles, who makes the dying Aias say to his son 'Boy, be thou more fortunate than thy father, but in all else like him.'

'Shall keep thee safe, and take thee where are great rewards.' For defensum dabit compare placata dant III. 70, laxas dare I. 63.
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*repetentem,* ‘recalling.’

[441—499. Aeneas marches out with his troop; the Latins see him and Turnus flies in fear. Aeneas comes on like a sea-ward storm to land bringing fear and ruin. Many are slain, the Rutules fly: but Aeneas seeks Turnus alone. Iuturna, seeing all, takes Turnus’ rein, and skims hither and thither, like a swallow over the field, enticing but eluding Aeneas. Meanwhile Messapus hurls a spear at him, and grazes his crest. Then Aeneas’ wrath rises tempestuous, and he mows down the foe.]

443. *Antheusque,* see 89, note.

445. *miscetur,* see 217. ‘The plain is one blind cloud of dust’; *caecus* is often used for *unseen* as well as *unseeing.* See 617.

451. ‘As when a storm bursts, and o’er the mid-sea flies to the shore the tempest.’ The star is conceived as determining the weather and so the special storm.

452. ‘Far away the poor rustic hearts foreboding, &c., tremble.’ *longe,* because they see it coming, ‘mare per medium.’

453. Observe the vividness of the future *dabit* and *ille:* it gives the very words of the ‘shuddering farmers.’

456. *Rhoeetius,* ‘Trojan.’ Rhoeetium was a Mysian promontory on the Hellespont, near Troy, and poetically the adj. is used for ‘Trojan.’

463. *pulverulenta fuga dant terga,* ‘fly with clouds of dust.’

464. *aversos,* ‘from behind.’

465. ‘Nor those who meet him fair and offer battle does he pursue,’ i.e. he neither deigns to slay the fugitives nor rout those who turn to resist: he seeks only Turnus.

468. *virago,* ‘brave maiden,’ not in its modern and degraded sense.

469. *media inter lora,* ‘with the reins about him,’ not necessarily wrapped round him, but a general picture of the driver, with the reins dropping and looping and tangling about him.

470. *lapsum temone,* ‘fallen from the shaft’: she flung him from the seat and he fell over the shaft. The incident is from Homer, see Homeric parallels in the appendix.

475. *nidis loquacibus,* ‘chirping brood.’ This is a common use of *nidi,* the plural. ‘Nest and young and all,’ cf. *currus,* 350.
ifllestagna are the ponds in the villa grounds.

478. obit omnia, 'scours all the field.'

481. tortos legit obvius orbes, 'threads many a winding maze to meet him.'

Notice the alliteration of v's: the poet is especially fond of it.

484. fugam temptavit, 'strove to match their speed.'

485. aversos retorsit, 'wheeled and turned aside.'

agat? 'What is he to do?' This subjunctive, used in questions implying embarrassment (as here) or practical deliberation, is called 'deliberative,' or 'dubitative.'

488. uti forte gerebat, 'as it chanced he was carrying,' a special use of ut or uti, giving the circumstances. Cf. v. 329 caesis ut forte invencis, vii. 509 ut forte scindebat, and above 270 ut forte constiterant.

491. se collegit in arma, 'crouched behind his shield,' is probably the best translation, though the Latin is a little vaguer, 'gathered himself into his armour.'

493. tulit, 'struck' [as we say in vernacular 'took'].

495. diversos referri, 'fleeing afar.'

496. multa, cognate, cf. 402, note on 386.

498—9. A fine description, 'Grim carnage indiscriminate he terribly awakes, and loosens all his passions' rein.'

[500—553. Who could tell the horrors? Aeneas and Turnus slay one after another, dealing destruction like a forest-fire or flooded torrent. Aeneas tramples Murr anus under his car: Turnus slays Hyllus and Cretheus, Cupencus and Aeolus fall: the fight becomes general.]

500. acerba, 'horrors.'

503. quis expediat, 'who can unfold,' dubitative, 486.

tanton'. For the license of the elision of this e before a consonant, compare 797, 874. It is colloquial.

504. futuras, 'fated to be.' Cf. 55.

505. ea prima, practically adverbial, 'these first.'

506. loco statuit, 'stopped.'

507. excipit, 'struck' [as we say 'caught him,' cf. tulit, 493]. For in, compare impulit in latus, i. 82.

qua fata cele urima, 'where death is quickest.'

510. [pedês, peditis.]

515. 'Scion of Echion's house and born of Peridia,' lit. 'a name connected with Echion.' Echion, mythical founder of Thebes.

516. fratres are said to be Clarus and Themon, brothers of
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Sarpedon (x. 126). **Apollinis.** Lycia was a favourite haunt of Apollo; and he is often called Lycius.

518. **Lerna,** a marsh near Argos where the monster called the hydra dwelt, which Hercules slew, vi. 803.

519. **ars,** 'his craft,' as a fisherman.

520. **conduco,** 'to hire'; it is the correlative of *locare* (*louer*) 'to let.'

522. **virgulta sonantia lauro,** 'rustling laurel-shrubs,' he means; but in Vergil's manner the unusual form is preferred, and he even thinks it better to say 'rustling with laurel.' Similar expressions are *auroque trilicem, nigro glomerari pulvere nubem, pietas abiete puppes.*

525. Notice the tense of *populatus,* 'leaving ruin in their track.'

528. **nunc totis, &c.** 'With all their strength they rush into the fray.' **volnera** means wounds both given and received.

529. **sonantem,** 'bragging,' 'mouthing.'

530. **actum,** 'traced.'

532. Notice the expressive tangled rhythm of *hunc lora et iuga subter.*

533. **super,** adv., as so often.

534. **nec** is used because it is the horses really which are both 'swift' and 'unmindful.'

535. **inmane frementi,** cf. 398.

536. 'His gilded brows' means of course the plate of his helmet.

539. Servius tells us that Cupencus was the title given to the Sabine priests of Hercules: which explains *di sui.*

541. 'The delay of the brazen shield'; **mora** a fanciful word for 'the defence.' [aerei is two syllables.]

547. **Lyrnesus,** famous in Homer as the home of the maiden Briseis, which was sacked by Achilles. **The stately palace is at Lyrnesus.**

548. **adeo,** probably simply adverbial to the sentence (as in *nunc adeo* which is a common expression), to be construed simply 'so.'

conversae, 'charging,' 'turning to fight': so again below of the bulls rushing to meet each other, 716.

553. **tendunt,** 'strain, struggle.'

[554—592. Venus then suggests to Aeneas the idea of attacking the town. He calls his friends together, denounces the town as the cause of the fray, and bids them fire it. They bring fire and ladders, and Aeneas, heading the onset, charges Latinus with treachery. The city is in tumult, like a bees' nest when smoked by a rustic.]
mentem, unusual for ‘a thought.’

immunem, ‘without share in,’ prop. of taxes, duties, hard or disagreeable things: so here ‘untouched by the fierce fight.’

impune quietam, ‘safe and calm.’

imago, ‘vision,’ i.e. prospect or hope.

densi, gives the reason. ‘Nor, close-ranged, do they pile their shields or spears.’

medius, a (not uncommon) Vergilian variation for medio, the adjective being transferred from the agger to the man.

hac, ‘on our side.’

mibi, what is called the ethic dative, i.e. the dative of general reference to the whole sentence, where the person is vaguely affected by, or interested in the action. [Construe here, ‘I beg.’]

cauassam belli. This was not true, but, as the centre of Latinus’ power and confidence in the war and shelter of wavering Turnus, it might be called caussa belli.

fatentur, ‘agree,’ poetical use of the word.

expectem, dubitative, see 486. ‘Am I forsooth to wait till it be Turnus’ pleasure to...

libeat. The subjunctive after dum belongs to the ‘final’ class. Dum with the indicative is good Latin in the sense of ‘till,’ but it simply relates the sequence of the two facts: as, Caelum obscurum erat dum luna exorta est. Dum with the subjunctive expresses the expectation or purpose, as expecto dum venias.

Hence the subjunctive is much commoner.

caput...summa, ‘head and fount.’

dant, Vergilian for ‘form’: but it adds the notion of their offering or presenting it to the foe.

iterum...bis...altera, the emphatic words.

The first treaty had been made by the envoy Ilioneus, and broken by the influence of Iuno, who sent the Fury Allecto to stir up ill will: vii. 323—570.

trahunt, forcible pres. indic. to express their intention or design; ‘would drag,’ we say, cf. 634.

amaro, ‘pungent.’

trepidae rerum, poetical use of adj. with genitive of object, like gen. after anxius, certus, ambiguus, dubius. Construe ‘troubled for their safety.’

tectis, cf. 43.

[593—613. The queen Amata, seeing the foe gathering, and not
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seeing Turnus anywhere, thinks him dead, and in a frenzy of despair hangs herself. Lavinia and Latinus are overpowered with grief.]

595. tectis, 'from the towers,' with prospicit.
596. [incessi from incessere.]

600. crimen. This phrase, where Vergil calls a person 'the guilt' or 'the fault' when he means 'the guilty cause,' is another instance of how he stretches words to produce effect. 'That she was the source and fount, the guilty cause of all their trouble.'

602. moritura, 'resolved on death,' cf. 55.
605. floros... This quaint beautiful old word is the right reading here; lit. 'her blossom-hair,' i.e. 'lovely,' 'luxuriant.' The usual reading is the ordinary word flavos.

609. demittunt mentes, 'they despond,' usually animum demitto.

612—13. These lines are wrongly inserted here from book XI.

acceperit, adsciverit, causal subjunctives (after qui causal).

[614—649. Turnus, flagging in the battle, hears the din of the city: what is this? Iuturna replies, Leave the city to itself, and fight. Turnus knows her through her disguise and passionately appeals to her, whether he can allow, after all who have died for him, their homes to be razed to the ground? Death is not so hard; he will not be unworthy.]

616. successu laetus equorum, 'exulting in his horses' prowess.'

617. Notice the imaginative expression 'Shouts mingled with dark terror.' See 445.

618. arrectas (lit. 'pricked,' metaphor from horses, &c.), 'eager,' 'listening.'

621. diversa, 'far,' cf. 495.

625. 'Meets him with these words,' i.e. replies to him. Either Vergil forgets, or both Turnus and the charioteer occasionally take the reins. In 327 Turnus manibus molitur habenas, and there is no word of a charioteer: in 469 the auriga is there, media inter lora; in 622 Turnus draws rein, though the false auriga (Iuturna) is there, equos et lora regebat, 624. Probably the idea is the auriga driving, and Turnus from time to time impulsively seizing the reins.

626. prima, 'earliest,' 'speediest': agreeing with victoria after Vergil's manner, instead of being an adverb. So 632.

627. possint, consecutive subjunctive, after qui, 84.

628. miscet, 'stirs up' (217, 445).

629. mittamus funera, 'deal death.'

630. numero inferior, 'less in the number of thy slain' she must mean.
634. *nequiquam fallis dea,* 'thou vainly hidest thy deity;' lit. 'art unobserved as a goddess,' a Greek construction, *λαυθάεις οὐδα θεά.* The present expresses the attempt, as frequently: see 585.

637. *nam quid ago?* Here again we have forcible pres. for future purpose as in line 13. 'What can I do?' [So we say: 'Does your mother go with you?' 'Do you start to-day?']

638. The death of Murranus is told 529: and though no mention is made of Tumus witnessing it, there is no difficulty in the statement here that he did so. Both heroes were 'raging about the field,' and either may have seen anything.

639. *superat,* in the intrans. sense 'is left.'

643. *rebus,* 'my troubles.'

Drances (in the xi th book) had delivered a violent harangue against Turnus, ascribing all their woes to his ambition and selfish disregard of others; cf. note on 2.

648. Every one will feel the effectiveness of this very bold metrical license (the lengthening of *ā* in *anima,* before a hiatus too) in this grand line, the climax of a superb passage... 'Is death so hard? ye gods below be kind, since Heaven has hid its face! a stainless soul I shall go down to you,' &c. [Mr Munro suggests 'Sancta ad vos anima, a!, atque istius, &c.,' i.e. the insertion of the interjection *a!*, which with another *a* on each side might easily have dropped out.]

649. [Notice rare poetic genitive instead of ablative after *indignus.*]

650—696. Saces comes, wounded, to call Turnus. All look to him, the queen is dead, defenders are few, while he is away. Turnus, after conflict with himself, turns and sees the tower in flames. 'Fate is master,' he cries, 'I will fight and die, but first vengeance!' Then like a falling crag, sweeping all before him, he rushes to the city walls, and with hand and voice stays the fight.]

653. *suprema salus,* 'our last hope of safety.'

655. *[Italum,* gen. plur.]*

656. *exscidio daturum,* see 256, 382, 464. This easy instance throws light on some of the harder ones.

657. *mussat,* 'doubts,' properly 'to mutter,' 'to murmur,' and so used of 'uneasiness' of mind. Cf. xi. 345, *dicere mussant,* where it means 'shrink,' 'fear,' and below 718.

658. *vocet...flectat,* dubitative (indirect).

659. *tui fidissima,* 'most trustful of thee.' *Fidus* prop. has dative,
but Vergil (after his manner) stretches the usage, giving *fidus* the construction, as it approaches the meaning, of *certus*. See note on 589.

The meaning is that Amata had trusted him as well as all the rest, and died from despair at believing him lost.

663. The *mucrones* are the 'iron harvest,' and so this exactly compares with *virgulta sonantia lauro*, 522, q. v.


669. *ut*, temporal, i.

671. *turbidus*, 'troubled,' *turb*a describing any sort of confusion.

672. *tabulata*, 'the floors' [*tabula*, 'a plank'].

675. *instraverat*, 'had slung,'

678. *stat* (lit. 'tis fixed'), 'tis my resolve.'

680. *ante*, adv. *fuorem*, the simplest form of the cognate accus. Cf. 386. (sine, from *sinere*.)

681. *arvis*, dat., like 256, &c. (It might be abl. of place, cf. 43, but the dat. is better on the whole, 'leapt nimbly down upon the field."

685. *turbidus imber*, 'the whirling storm.'

686. *annis* (instrum.), 'by time's decay.' *sublapsa*, 'creeping on.'

687. 'Flies down the steep with huge rush the relentless crag.'

689. *involvens*, 'sweeping.'

690. *plurima*, again in form adj., in meaning used for adv. Cf. 632. 'Where most the earth is drenched with streams of blood.'

691. Notice *stridunt* from the older conjugation stridère instead of the common stridère. So V. has fulgere, servère.

694. 'Tis mine, whatever fortune is here,' i.e. I alone must risk all on a single combat. *verius*, 'fairer,' 'better.'

695. *foedus luere*, 'wipe out the (broken) treaty.'

696. *discessere omnes medii*, 'all in the midst retire,' literally. This is a Vergilian phrase for 'all retire from the midst.'

[697—745. Aeneas leaves the city, proud and majestic as Athos, Eryx or Appennine; Trojans, Rutules, Italians, Latinus himself, eagerly watch for the fight. They clash, like two bulls in tangled confl. Iuppiter weighs their fates. Turnus smites with all his might, but the sword (borrowed from Metiscus, and powerless against the divine armour) snaps, and he has to fly, threading his way with difficulty.]


701. *Athos*, the mount at the E. extremity of the Chalcidian peninsula (between Thrace and Thessaly).

*Eryx*, a solitary peak in the north-west of Sicily.
pater suggests the reverence for the home mountain, opp. to Athos and Eryx.

ariete, scanned as a dactyl, \(i\) being semi-consonantal; cf. 821.
cernere, old and poet. sense 'to try the issue'; *cerno* lit. means 'to distinguish,' 'to separate,' and so has two derived senses, 'to see,' and 'to decide.'

The pilum hurled from afar, then the advance to close quarters: the regular Roman procedure.

*invadunt Martem,* 'march to battle.' (Vergilian, unusual.)
*atque aere sonoro,* rhetorical repetition, 135.

*Sila,* a large wooded range on the Southern extremity of Italy, reaching to the straits of Messina.

Taburno, a mountain on borders of Samnium, overhanging the famous Caudine Pass.

*inimica in proelia,* 'fatal conflict,' cf. 812.
*quis nemori imperitet,* 'who shall be forest-lord,' dubitative indirect, cf. 658.

'Mingle their mighty blows, and thrust their horns and gore, and bathe with streams of blood.'

The idea of Iuppiter weighing their fates is taken from Homer, as so many of the ideas are in this part of the Aeneid, though they are perfectly freely handled by Vergil.

*quem damnet labor,* &c. The construction here is the indirect dubitative, just as in 658: the principal verb is readily supplied by the sense. Iuppiter weighs the fates, *to see* whom, &c.

*labor* is the 'toil of battle,' followed by the doom (*damnet*) of death to the loser; the whole line may be construed,

'(To see) whom the battle shall doom, and which scale shall sink with Death.'

[We naturally expect when two questions are given, as here, they will contain the *two* alternatives: 'which is to lose, which to win.' Instead of !.., they both mean 'which is to lose,' expressed variously.]

'Rises his whole height to the uplifted sword.'

*arrectae acies* ('intent gaze'). The metaphor (cf. 618) is considerably strained here, though it is effective.

*ni fuga subsidio subeat,* 'did not flight aid him.'

*subsidio* is the predicative dative, 'came as an assistance.' The chief characteristics of this dative are these:—(a) it is always singular, (b) only abstract nouns are so used, like *honori, exitio, odio, saluti, dono, impedimento,* &c., (c) the dat. is a predicate. The conditional
sentence (\textit{ni subeatis}) has truly no apodosis, though it is easily supplied from \textit{deserit} by the general sense. The sense is ‘the faithless sword fails his eager stroke (and he would be helpless), did not flight aid him.’


\textit{ignotum}, because it was Metiscus' sword, see below.

735. \textit{prima in proelia}, 103.

737. \textit{dum trepidat}, ‘in his haste.’

739. \textit{arma Volcania dei} = \textit{arma Volcani dei}, a Vergilian stretch of phrase. Volcanus had made a shield for Aeneas, which is described at length in book VIII.

743. ‘Hither and thither winds in aimless maze.’

744. \textit{corona}, ‘throng,’ used (by an obvious metaphor) in the circus, &c.

[746—790. Aeneas pursues him, like an Umbrian dog a penned stag, Turnus calling for his own sword, Aeneas threatening death to any who aids. Aeneas' spear had stuck in a wild olive, sacred to Faunus, which the Trojans had uprooted from the space they were clearing. Turnus prays he may not be able to draw out his weapon, and long he pulls vainly. Iuturna then gives Turnus his sword, and Venus, angry, tugs out the spear. Once more the heroes rise, and face each other.]

750. ‘Barred by the scare of the purple plume.’

It was a custom, in order to keep in the game in hunting, to erect at the avenues of the wood bars with fluttering feathers; and this structure was appropriately called \textit{formido}, ‘a scare.’

753. \textit{vias}, acc. cogn. 386.

\textit{Umber}, dog of famous breed from Umbria. (As we say, without the substantive, an Arab, a Newfoundland, an Alderney.)

754. \textit{iam iamque tenet}, admirably expresses the close race. It is used to describe suspense of any kind, cf. 940.

761. The apodosis here too, as in 733, is \textit{grammatically} wanting, but \textit{practically} contained in \textit{minatur exitium}. \textit{Quisquam} is used generally in negative senses; and here, as the general drift is the idea of \textit{preventing} anyone, it is natural.

762. \textit{saucius instat}, ‘wounded, yet pursues.’

764. ‘No light nor bloodless prize,’ \textit{ludicra}, such as are sought in athletic contests or sport.

767. \textit{nautis olim venerabile}, ‘revered of old by sailors’; \textit{nautis} is of course dat. depending on \textit{venerabile}, as the dat. of the agent is regularly used with gerundives and verbals in -\textit{bilis}: like ‘\textit{Nulli flebilior quam tibi}?’

S. AEN. XII.
769. **Laurens**, extended (as often) to mean ‘Latin.’ Faunus, son of Picus, son of Saturn, was a native god. See note on line 164.

770. **nullo discrimine**, ‘with no care’ for its sanctity, lit. ‘making no difference.’ And notice the apt position of these words just before *sacrum.*

771. **puro**, ‘clear.’

772. **stabat.** The *a* is long, cf. 13.

773. It is a license of phrase (quite natural in Vergil) to say the *impetus* held it in the tough root, when he means the *impetus* brought it and the root held it.

774. **discludere morsus roboris**, ‘to part the oaken fangs,’ a vivid and strong phrase.

775. **dea Daunia**, i.e. ‘the Latin nymph’ Iuturna.

776. **indignata licere**, the subject of *licere* is *quod.* ‘Wroth that such power should be allowed.’

777. **sublimes**, ‘towering’ for the fight, rhetorical exaggeration.

778. **anhelī** probably agrees with *Martis,* ‘breathless Mars.’ Or it may be nom. pl. ‘Panting with the contest.’

779.—842. Jove addresses Iuno: ‘What dost thou scheme? Aeneas is fated to be a god, and cannot be wounded. Thou hast done thy utmost. Now forbear.’ Iuno replies: ‘I knew thy will and left the field: I only beg that after victory the Trojans may not force their captives to take Trojan name and customs.’ Jove answers: ‘A true goddess thou for wrath: I grant thy prayer: the races shall mingle, but the name remain.’ Iuno, appeased, departs.]

793. **Indigetem.** Aeneas was called *Indiges* after his death, and the name was applied to certain native protecting gods. It may be translated ‘the Hero of the Race.’

794. **struis** [lit. ‘build’], ‘scheme.’

795. **mortalin’ decuit,** for elision see note on 503.

796. **inflectere,** imper. pass.

797. **edit,** old form of subjunctive *edat.*

‘Let not such grief in silence consume thee, nor from thy sweet mouth bitter thoughts vex me so oft.’

800. ‘Cloud a household’ (Amata’s death), ‘and trouble (217) a bridal with mourning.’ For rhythm see note on 419.

801. **nec tu,** ‘nor else wouldst thou.’

802. **digna indigna,** terse phrase (like *dicenda tacenda,* ‘all manner of words’) to describe ‘all manner of evils,’ meet and unmeet.

803. **sub ipsa acie,** ‘close to the very ranks.’
NOTES.

814. suasi, 'counsell'd,' probavi, 'bade,' are both used here, by a common Vergilian stretch of construction, with direct acc., and prolate infinitive, instead of the ordinary prose dative, and ut with subjunctive.

817. 'The one dread vow that is exchanged among the gods.' After Vergil's manner he calls the source of Styx the 'dread,' whereas the dread is inspired by the oath sworn on the source of Styx: and he says the 'dread' is given, whereas it is the oath that is given.

819. tenetur, 'is withheld.'

820. tuorum, because Saturn, father of Jove, was also ancestor of Latinus.

821. conubiis. Probably the word should be scanned cōnūbīis; and similarly in all cases except acc. plur. cōnūbiā.

825. Notice the alliteration of v's, the commonest in Vergil.

826. The emphatic words here are the names.

828. occiderit, rare tense after another verb, but the necessary and right one. The mood is the indirect jussive: sinas the direct jussive. 'Troy is fallen: let the name be fallen too.'

829. repertor, unusual word for 'Creator.'

830—1. Sense: 'You are my true sister, you have the divine wrath!'

832. submitte, 'school.'

834. Ausonii, one of the numerous poetic names for Italian [cf. Hesperii, Oenotri, Aurunci, Latini, &c.]. The Ausones strictly were a tribe on the W. coast of Southern Latium.

835. corpore, 'in body,' i.e. 'in race,' as opposed to nomen. This seems the best way of taking it. subsident is probably no more than 'sink down,' i.e. 'take a lower place.'

836. 'The rites' which he added were clearly the Trojan rites.

842. interea, i.e. in this state of mind, while her wrath is being appeased.

[843—886. Jove sends down a Fury to Iuturna, who flies like a Parthian arrow, and appears like a desert bird flitting about Turnus. Iuturna heard and knew, crying: 'What more can I do for thee, Turnus? forbear, ye Furies, I obey: is this Jove's gratitude for my love? Why did he rob me of death, my only solace?' So saying with a groan she fled to her river.]

845. Dirae, the Furies.

846. Nox intempesta: an old phrase, used by Ennius and Lucretius. Probably an imaginative epithet 'Timeless night' suggesting the horror of that dead and blank period which has no definite hours or divisions or occupations.
847. uno eodemque. eo- is one long syllable, e being semi-sonantal in this place, cf. 821.

848. 'The snaky coils' were instead of hair. 'Windy wings,' a fine phrase, suggesting rather the wind made by their wings than the wind that fills them.

849. saevi, 'stern,' 'fierce,' epithet appropriate to the appearance of the Furies.

852. molitur, 'prepares,' molior implying the greatness of the task undertaken, 327. Notice the effective sound of the line.

854. in omen, 'for an omen,' 'as an omen.'

857. felle, lit. 'gall,' a natural metaphor.

858. Cydon, 'Cretan' (Cydon or Cydonia was an ancient town in North of Crete, origin of 'quinces,' fruit and name).

859. celeres umbras, 'the swift dark.' This is a daring transference of 'swift' from the arrow to the darkness which it traverses. So we say, 'the trees flew by as we rode.' In milder forms the artifice is common. Cf. 445.

860. sata Nocte, 'night-born,' Nocte, abl. of origin.

862. subitam, cf. 632, 690. The 'suddeness' is really a quality of the act of change.

collecta, 'shrunk.'

863. No one will fail to feel that this spondaic line is strangely effective in describing the 'tombs and barren mountain-tops.' The alliteration too is subtle and skilful, as it is markedly all through this Book.

864. serum, 398.

canit importuna per umbras, 'wearies the gloom with song.'

866. 'Flits screaming to and fro, and flaps his buckler with her wings.'

871. soror, 'a true sister,' because this despair was for her brother, not herself.

873. superat, 639.

875. 'Do not affright my fear' (I fear enough already).

876. obscenae volucres, 'ye birds of evil omen.' Notice the fine impressive and even mysterious sound of these lines.

879. quo, lit. 'whither?' i.e. 'to what end?'

880. condicio, 'the law' or 'necessity' of death. The word is effective, because what looked like a favour had turned out a woe to her.

possem, &c. 'Else could I now at least be ending all my grief.'

882. meorum, neut. 'will any of my joys be joy?'
NOTES.

883. *O quae satis ima dehiscat terra mihi*, amounts to a wish, though grammatically a question. 'O that earth would yawn deep enough!' lit. 'O what earth could yawn deep enough down for me?'

*ima*, instead of *alta*, irregular, but natural in a passionate cry.

885. *glaucus*, the 'blue' water colour, always applied to the dress and appearance of water-gods.

[887—952. Aeneas bids him defiance: Turnus replies, and lifting a huge boulder, used as a landmark, hurls it. But the Fury baulked him of his strength and aim, like failing powers in a dream. His senses reel and stagger, and Aeneas hurls amain his spear at him. Falling he surrenders, and begs only for pity that his body may be returned to his father. Aeneas is just yielding, when he spies on Turnus the spoils of the youth Pallas. 'Pallas slays thee,' he cries, burying his sword in Turnus' breast. The sullen spirit groaned and fled below.]


889. *retractas*, 'draw back.'

891. *contrahe, quidquid vales*, 'summon all thy resource.'

893. *sequi*, in its Vergilian sense of 'reach.'

895. *hostis*, predicate, 'the enmity of Jove.' 'Tis not thy fiery words I fear, thou bold man: The gods I fear, and the enmity of Jove.'

896. *circumspicit*, 'looking round espies,' a curious complex use of the word.

902. 'Rising his full height, and speeding his swiftest.'

903. 'He knew not his old might (lit. himself) as he ran or moved, or raised his hand, &c.'


907. *evasit*, 'passed,' *pertulit*, 'drove home,' *e-* and *per-* giving completeness.

908. All through this beautiful simile the sound of the lines is most effective.

911. *corpore*, abl. of place, 43.

'Our tongue falters, our wonted strength of limb avails not.'

914. *variis sensus*, 'strange fancies.'


917. *eripiat, tendat*, indirect dubitative, 658.

920. *sortitus fortunam oculis*, a terse and vigorous phrase, lit. 'drawing good fortune with his eyes,' i.e. 'choosing with a glance the lucky aim.'
corpore toto, 'with all his strength.'
921. murali tormento, 'the leaguering engine.'
925. extreimos orbes, 'the outermost wheel.'
932. utere sorte tua, 'enjoy thy fortune.'
935. 'And me, or if thou wilt my lifeless carcase,' for his own life he does not care: the whole speech is a marvel of terse sustained dignity.
940. iam iamque, 'every moment,' used, as is natural, of suspense, cf. 754.
943. Pallas, son of his host and ally Evander, whom Turnus had slain (in the xith Book).
946. oculis hausit, 'drunk with his eyes.'
948. eripiare (dubitative, 486), indignant, 'shalt thou escape me?' the voc. indute, attracted to tu, instead of nom., adds to the force. So ii. 283 exspectate venis: ix. 485 canibus date praeda Latinis alitisque iaces: and the common macte esto virtute.
952. 'And down with a sullen groan his spirit passed to the shades.'
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[From Ribbeck.]
SCHEME OF LATIN SUBJUNCTIVE, WITH REFERENCES TO THIS BOOK.

1. OPTATIVE or JUSSIVE (Wish or Command)
   (a) direct:
       faciat! ‘may he do it!’ (Opt.) [41, 188, 200]
       ... ‘let him do it.’ (Jussive) [15–7, 78–80, 191, 625, 629, 677, 801, 824, 826–8]
       Past jussive: faceret or fecisset ‘he ought to have done it’
       past optative: utinam adforet

   (b) indirect:
       dic faciat ‘bid him do it’ [389, 439, 828]

   (c) interrogative: [Deliberative]
       1. direct: quid faciam? ‘what am I to do?’ [486, 570, 644, 874, 948]
       2. indirect: nesciebat quid faceret ‘he knew not what to do’ [658, 719, 727, 917]

2. FINAL (Purpose)
   (a) with ut, ne, etc.
       vigilò ut legam ‘I watch that I may read’ [146, 636, 771, 898]
       oro ut abeas ‘I pray you to go away’
       mixed sequence

   (b) with relatives: mitto qui faciat ‘I send a man to do it’ [53]

   (c) with dum, priusquam (implying purpose)
       maneò dum faciat ‘I wait till he does it’ [570]
       priusquam of purpose

3. CONSECUTIVE (Result)
   (a) with ut: tantum est ut timeam ‘it is so great that I fear’

   (b) with qui: non is sum qui faciam ‘I am not the man to do it’ [84, 627]

4. CONDITIONAL:
   (a) Principal verbs (apodosis)
       faciam, fecerim ‘I would do’
       facerem, fecissem ‘I would have done (been doing)’ [810, 812, 880]
       if no Protasis often called Potential [503, 883, 899]
       irregular: primary for past
USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

(b) *Dependent verb* (protasis).

si facias (feceris) ‘if you were to do’ [67, 125, 187]
si faceres (fecisses) ‘if you had done (been doing)’
pluperf. oblique for fut. perf.
irregular: indicative apodosis [42, 182, 204, 233, 733, 761]
primary for past
si ‘to see if’ 182

5. **Causal**:  

(a) *cum*: cum faciat ‘since he does’
(b) *qui*: laudo te qui facias ‘I praise you for doing’ [612]
(c) *attendant circumstances*: *cum* with impf. plupf.
    cum faceret ‘when he was doing’

6. **Concessive**:  

(a) *conjunctions*: quamvis faciat ‘although he does’
(b) *qui*: quibus ultimus esset dies ‘tho’ the day was their last’

7. **Oratio obliqua**:  

(a) *statement*: actually: dixit se quod vellent fecisse ‘he said he had done what they wanted’
    virtually: irascor quod facias ‘I am angry because (as I say) you do it’

(b) *question (exclamation)*: nescio quid faciat ‘I don’t know what he does’ [32–3, 145, 322]
    irregular, *seu* for *num*, 218

(c) *oblique petition*  
    oro facias, 1 (b)  
    oro ut facias, 2 (a)  
    efficio ut eas, 3 (a)

* These three are conveniently classed as oblique petitions; they fall however if strictly analysed under other heads where they will be found.
VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. active.
abl. ablative.
acc. accusative.
adj. adjective.
adv. adverb.
c. common gender.
comp. comparative.
conj. conjunction.
dat. dative.
defect. defective.
demonstr. demonstrative.
dep. deponent.
f. feminine gender.
freq. frequentative.
gen. genitive.
imperat. imperative.
impers. impersonal.
incept. inceptive.
indecl. indeclinable.
indef. indefinite.
infin. infinitive.
interj. interjection.
interrog. interrogative.
irreg. irregular.
lit. literally.
m. masculine.
n. neuter.
no p. and s. no perfect and supine.
nom. nominative.
num. numeral.
p. perfect.
p. part. pass. past participle passive.
pers. personal.
pl. plural.
poss. possessive.
pr. part. present participle.
pron. pronoun.
reflex. reflexive.
s. supine.
semi-dep. semi-deponent.
subst. substantive.
superl. superlative.
v. a. verb active.
v. dep. verb deponent.
v. n. verb neuter.
v. semi-dep. verb semi-deponent.

1, 2, 3, 4 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th conjugation.

ä or âb, prep. w. abl. from, by [a tergo = behind].
ab-rumpō, -érē, -rūpi, -ruptum, 3 v. a. to break off.
ab-ruptum, -i, n. a steep descent.
abs-cidō, -érē, -cīdi, -cīsum (caedo),
3 v. a. to cut off.
ab-sistō, -érē, -stīti, no s., 3 v. n. (i) to go from, to burst forth; (ii) to cease, to desist.
āc or atquē, conj. and, also. [āc is used only before consonants.]

ac-cēdō (ad-c.), -érē, -cessī, -cessum,
3 v. n. to approach, to draw near.
ac-cēlērō, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n. and a. to make haste, to hasten.
ac-cendō, -érē, -cendi, -censum,
3 v. a. to kindle, to rouse.
ac-cīdō, -érē, -cīdi, no s., 3 v. n. to happen, to befall [with dative].
ac-cipiō, -érē, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 v. a. to receive, to hear, to hear of.
ácēr, ácrīs, ácrē, adj. keen, sharp. [acrīrēr, ácrālīmūs.]
ácērbūs, -ā, -um, adj. bitter, harsh.
Áchātēs, -ae [a Trojan and friend of Aeneas].
Áchillēs, -îs, Achilles [son of Peleus and hero in the Trojan War].
ácēls, -ēī, f. lit. a point. (i) keen sight, an eye; (ii) an array, a line, an army.
Actōr, -ōrīs [an Auruncan].
actūs, -ūs, m. rush, force.
ácūō, -ērē, âcūī, âcūtum, 3 v. a. to sharpen, to whet. [âcūērē Martem, to rouse up battle.]
âd, prep. w. acc. to, at, for.
ad-dō, -ârē, -dâī, -dītum, 3 v. a. to add.
ad-duccō, -ērē, -ducī, -ductum, 3 v. a. to draw to, to draw in.
ad-eō, adv. so far, so.
ad-eō, -iē or -ivī, -ītum, v. n. irreg. to come to, to approach.
ad-fērō, -ferrē, -tūlī, -lātum, v. a. irreg. to bring to, to carry to.
ad-ficīō, -ficērē, -ficī, -fectum, 3 v. a. to affect. [prētiō adf. = to reward.]
ad-fōr, -fârī, -fâtūs, 1 v. dep. (defect.) to speak to, to address.
ad-glōmērō (ag-gl.), -ārē, -âvī, -âtum, 1 v. a. to gather together.
ad-gnosco (ad-gn.), -ērē, -gnōvī, -gnītum, 3 v. a. to know, recognize.
ad-hūc, adv. till now, still.
ad-icīō [ad-īcīō], -icērē, -icī, -iectum, 3 v. a. to add.
ad-igō, -ērē, -ēgī, -actum, 3 v. a. to drive, to thrust.
ad-imō, -ērē, -ēmī, -emptum, 3 v. a. to take away.
ad-iumō, -ērē, -iunxī, -iunctum, 3 v. a. to join, to add.
ad-iūrō, -ârē, -âvī, -âtum, 1 v. a. to swear to, to swear by.
ad-iūvō, -ârē, -iūvī, -iūtum, 1 v. a. to aid, to assist.
ad-lābōr, -lābī, -lapsūs, 3 v. dep. to glide towards.
ad-lōquōr, -lōquī, -lōcūtūs, 3 v. dep. to speak to, address.
ad-mōvēō, -ērē, -mōvī, -mōtum, 2 v. a. to move to, to lead to.
ad-nītōr, -nītī, -nīsūs or -nīxūs, 3 v. dep. to lean against.
ad-nīō, -ērē, -nūī, -nūtum, 3 v. n. and a. lit. to nod to; to assent, to grant.
ad-ōlescō, -ērē, -ēvī, ādīltum, 3 v. n. incept. to grow up.
ad-pārēō, -ērē, -pārūī, -pārītum, 2 v. n. to appear.
ad-plicō, -ārē, -plicāvī or -plicūī, -ātum or -ītum, 1 v. a. to fasten to, to pin [w. acc. and dat.].
ad-rigō, -ērē, -rexī, -rectum, 3 v. a. to raise, to prick up. [adrectūs = eager, intent.]
ad-scendō, -ērē, -scendi, -scensum, 3 v. a. to ascend, to mount.
ad-sclō, -irē, -scīvī, 3 v. a. to receive, to admit.
ad-sciscō, -ērē, -scīvī, -scītum, 3 v. a. to adopt, to accept.
ad-simulō, -ârē, -âvī, -âtum, 1 v. a. to make like, to imitate.
ad-spectō, -ârē, -âvī, -âtum, 1 v. a. to look on or upon.
ad-splicō, -ērē, -spexī, -spectum, 3 v. a. to look at, to see.
ad-spīrō, -ârē, -âvī, -âtum, 1 v. n. to aspire to, to reach [w. dative].
ad-stō, -stārē, -stūtī, 4 v. a. to stand by.
ad-sum, -essē, -sūī, 3 v. a. to be at hand, be ready.
ad-surgō (ass.), -ērē, -surrexē, -sur-rectum, 3 v. n. to rise up.
ad-tollō (att.), -ērē, no p. and s., 3 v. a. to lift up, to raise.
ad-tōnō (att.), -ārē, -tōnūi, -tōnītum, 1 v. a. to stun. [adtōnītūs, p. part. pass. = amazed, bewildered.]
ad-vēnā, -ae, m. a stranger.
ad-versūs, -ā, -um, p. part. pass. as adj. (i) opposite, facing; (ii) adverse, unfavourable.
ad-vertō, -ērē, -vertī, -versum, 3 v. a. to turn towards or against.
ad-vōlō, -ārē, -āvi, -ātūm, to fly, to hasten towards.
aedēs, -īs, f. a temple. Plural aedēs, aedium, a house.
Aegaeum, -ī (mārē), n. the Aegean sea [between Greece and Asia Minor].
aegēr, -grā, -grum, adj. weak, suffering.
aegrescō, -ērē, no p. and s., 3 v. n. incept. to become ill, grow worse.
Aenēādēs, -ae, m. = a descendant or follower of Aeneas.
Aenēās, -ae (voc. Aenēā, acc. Aenēān), Aeneas [son of Venus and Anchises, hero of the Aeneid].
Aeōlōs, -ī, m. Aeolus [a Laurentian].
aeque, adv. equally.
aequō, -ērē, -āvi, -ātūm, 1 v. a. to make even, to level.
aequōr, -ōris, n. a level surface. (i) the sea; (ii) a plain.
aequūs, -ā, -um, adj. equal, fair.
aērēus, -ā, -um, adj. brazen, of bronze. gen. found aērēī.
āēriūs, -ā, -um, adj. airy, heavenly.
āēs, āēris, n. bronze.
aestūō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātūm, 1 v. n. to surge, to rage.
aestūs, -ūs, (i) surge; (ii) (metaphor.) doubt.
aētās, -ātis, f. age.
aeternūs, -ā, -um, adj. lasting, eternal.
aethēr, -ēris, m. the upper air, sky. [acc. aethrā or aethērā.]
aethrā, -ae, f. = aethēr.
affero, see adfero.
affectō, see affectō.
agō, -ērē, ēgi, actum, 3 v. a. (i) to drive, to agitate; (ii) to do, to work. [āgē = come now; āgor = to rush; actum (genus) = traced.]
agricōlā, -ae, m. a farmer, a rustic.
Agyllīnī, -orum, m. pl. the men of Agylia [in Etruria].
āīō, v. defect. [3rd sing. ālt, pl. ālunt] to speak, to say.
ālā, -ae, f. (i) a wing; (ii) a wing of an army, a troop.
ālacēr, ālacīris, -crē, adj. quick, active.
Albānūs, -ā, -um, adj. of Alba [Mons Albanus in Latium, on which Alba Longa was built].
albēō, -ērē, no p. and s., 2 v. n. to be white.
albūs, -ā, -um, adj. white, pale.
ālēs, -ītis (gen. plur. ālitūm), adj. winged; as subst. comm. a bird.
ālgēr, -gērā, -gērum, adj. winged.
ālpēs, -pēdis, adj. wing-footed.
ālītēr, adv. otherwise.
ālīūs, -ā, -ād (gen. ālīūs), adj. another, other. [ālī...ālī=some...others.]
allabor, see adlabor.
Alsūs, -ī [a Latin shepherd].
altārīlā, -īum (altārē), n. pl. high altars.
altē, adv. high, deep.
altēr, -ēra, -ērum, adj. the other, the second.
alternūs, -ā, -um, adj. alternate, every other, by turns.
altrūs, -ā, -um, adj. high, deep.
[comp. altīrō, altīūs.]
alvīs, -ī, f. a waist.
āmārūs, -ā, -um, adj. bitter, pungent.
Āmātā, -ae, f. Amātā [wife of Latinus, and mother of Livinia].
ambō, -ae, -ō, num. both.
ambūrō, -ērē, -ussī, -ustum, 3 v. a. to burn round; ambustūs, p. part. pass. = charred.
āmens, -ntīs, adj. mad, distraught.
āmictūs, -ūs, m. a garment, a covering.
ā-mittō, -ērē, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. to lose.
amnīs, -īs, m. a stream, water.
amōr, -ōrīs, m. love.
amplīūs, comp. adv. more, again.
[amplīus, amplīrōr, amplissimus.]
Āmēcūs, -ī [a Trojan].
ān (interrog.), conj. whether, or.
Anchēsēs, -ae [father of Aeneas].
ānēhētūs, -ā, -um, adj. breathless, panting.
ānīmā, -ae, f. breath, life, soul.
Argivus, -a, -um, Argive [of Argos in Peloponnesus]
ärifis, ärifis or äréfis, m. a ram, a battering ram.
armá, -orum, n. pl. arms.
armentum, -i, n. a flock, a herd.
arzó, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, i v. a. to arm.
arzmis, -i, m. a shoulder.
ars, artis, f. art, skill, craft.
artifex, -ficus, m. a craftsman.
arundo (här.), -inis, f. lit. a reed; a shaft.
arvum, -i, n. a ploughed field.
[arvā, pl. = fields, a plain.]
arz, arcis, f. a citadel.
Asβytēs (acc. -ēn) [a Trojan].
Ascānīūs, -īi [or Iulus, son of Aeneas].
Āsīa, -ae, Asia [i.e. W. Asia Minor].
aspecto, see adspecto.
aspēr, -ērā, -ērum, adj. rough, hard.
aspício, see adspício.
aspīro, see adspīro.
Assārācūs, -i [son of Tros, and king of Phrygia].
ast or āt, conj. but.
asto, see adsto.
Asylās, -ae [a Trojan].
ātāvus, -i, m. an ancestor.
ātēr, ātērā, ātērum, adj. black, dark.
Āthōs, -i, m. Mt Athos [a rocky promontory in Chalcidice].
Ātīnās, -ātīs [a Rutulian].
ātrīum, -īi, n. a hall.
attollo, see adtollo.
attōnītus, see adtōnītus.
auctōr, -ōris, m. an adviser, a counsellor.
audāx, -ācis, adj. bold.
audēō, -ērē, ausūs, 2 v. semi-dep. to dare, to venture.
audio, -īrē, -ī or -īvī, -ītum, 4 v. a. to hear.
aufērō (= ab-f.), -ferrē, abstūlī, ablātum, v. a. irreg. to take away, to put away (cut off).
augūr, -ūrīs, m. an augur, a secr.
augūrīum, -īi, n. an augury, an omen, prophecy.
Aulestēs, -īs [a Tuscan and ally of Aeneas].
aurā, -ae, f. a breeze, a wind.
[pl. aurāe = the air.]
auratūs, -ā, -um, p. part. pass. (aurō) as adj. gilded.
aurīgā, -ae, m. a charioteer, a driver.
aurūs, -is, f. an ear.
Aurōrā, -ae, f. the Dawn.
aurum, -i, n. gold.
Auruncūs, -ā, -um, Aurunic [of the Aurunci, an old Italian race].
Ausōnīā, -ae [S. Italy].
Ausōnīī, -orum; Ausōnīdae, -ārum, the Ausonians.
ausum, -ī, n. a daring deed, a venture (audēō).
aut, conj. or. aut...aut = either...or.
autem, conj. moreover, but.
auxilium, -īi, n. help, aid.
ā-vello, -ērē, -vellī or -vulsi, -vulsum or -volsum, 3 v. a. to tear away.
ā-vertō, -ērē, -vertī, -versum, 3 v. a. to turn away, to turn aside.
[āversūs = hostile.]
āvidūs, -ā, -um, adj. greedy, eager.
āvīs, -is, f. a bird.
āviūs, -ā, -um, adj. (lit. out of the way), remote.
āvuncūlus, -ī, m. an uncle.
āvūs, -ī, m. a grandsire, an ancestor.
axis, -īs, m. an axle.
baltēús, -ēī, m. a belt, a girdle.
barbā, -ae, f. a beard.
bellātōr, -ōris, m. a warrior, a fighter.
bellō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. to fight.
bellum, -ī, n. war.
bledens, -ntīs, f. a sheep.
bī-frons, -ntīs, adj. with two faces.
bīgae, -ārium (bīgā), f. pl. a pair of horses, a two-horse chariot.
bī-iūgūs, -ā, -um, adj. two, yoked, pair.
bī-lix, -līcis, adj. two-threaded.
bīnī, -ae, -ā, distributive num. two each, two.
bīs, adv. twice.
bōnūs, -ā, -um, adj. good, kind. [mēlīōr, optimūs.]
Bōrēās, -ae, m. the North wind.
brāchium, -ī, n. an arm, a branch.
bullā, -ae, f. a stud.
bustum, -ī, n. a tomb.
cādō, -ērē, cēcīdī, cāsum, 3 v. n. to fall, to befall.
caecūs, -ā, -um, adj. blind, hidden.
caedēs, -īs, f. slaughter, carnage.
caedo, -ērē, cēcīdī, caesum, 3 v. a. to cut down, to slay.
caerūlpēs or caerūlpūs, -ā, -um, adj. blue, dark.
caesārīēs, -ēī, f. hair.
calco, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to trample on.
calēfāciō, -ērē, -fēcī, -factum, 3 v. a. to heat; to inflame.
calēō, -ērē, cālūi, no. s., 2 v. n. to be hot, warm.
calīdūs, -ā, -um, adj. hot, warm.
callō, -īnīs, f. darkness.
Cāmers, -eīris [king of Amyclae].
campūs, -ī, m. a plain.
candō, -ērē, no p. and s., 2 v. n. to be white, to shine.
candōr, -ōris, m. whiteness, brightness.
cānītīēs (no gen.), f. whiteness, grey hair.
cānō, -ērē, cēcīnī, cantum, 3 v. n. and a. to sing, to sing of, to foretell, declare.
cāpēr, cāpri, m. a goat.
cāpīō, -ērē, cēpī, captum, 3 v. a. to take, to seize.
captīvūs, -ā, -um, adj. captive.
cāpūlūs, -ī, m. a handle, a hilt.
cāpūt, -ītis, n. a head, a source.
cārēō, -ērē, -ūi, no s., 2 v. n. to be without, to lack [w. abl.].
carmēn, -īnīs, n. a song.
cārūs, -ā, -um, adj. dear [comp. cāriōr].
cassūs, -ā, -um, adj. empty; vain.
castrum, -ī, n. a fort; pl. castrā, -orum, a camp.
cāsus, -ūs, m. a chance, fate, accident, disaster.
cāterva, -ae, f. a crowd, a body of men.
caulis, -īs, m. a stalk.
caussā, -ae, f. a cause, a pretext.
cāvūs, -ā, -um, adj. hollow.
cēdō, -ērē, cessī, cessum, 3 v. n. and a. to go. (1) v. n. (i) to withdraw, retire; yield; (ii) to go forward; to prosper; (iii) to happen, to come to; (2) v. a. to yield, to grant, w. acc.
cēlēbrō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to practise often, to celebrate.
cēlēr, cēlēris, cēlērē, adj. swift. [cēlērīōr, cēlērīmis.]
celsūs, -ā, -um, adj. high, lofty.
cērēbrum, -ī, n. a brain.
cērēus, -ā, -um, adj. waxen.
cernō, -ērē [crēvi, crētum], 3 v.
a. (i) to discern, to see; (ii) to decide.

certāmēn, -īnis, n. a contest, a struggle.
certātim, adv. in rivalry, eagerly.
certē, adv. certainly, doubtless; often ironical.
certō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, v. a. to strive, to contend, to vie with.
certūs, -ā-, um, adj. certain, sure.
cervix, -īcis, f. a neck.
cervus, -ī, m. a stag.
[cerōs], -ā-, um, adj. the rest, the rest of.

Cēthēgūs, -i [a Rutulian].
Chlōreus (acc. Chlōrēā) [a Trojan].
ciēō, -ērē, civī, cītum, 2 v. a. to raise, to rouse.
cingō, -ērē, cinxī, cinctum, 3 v. a. to surround, to encircle.
cingūlum, -i, n. a belt, a girdle.
circā, adv. around, about.
circum, adv. and prep. w. acc. around, about.
circum-dō, -dārē, -dēdī, -dātum, 1 v. a. to put round, to surround.
circum-fērō, -ferrē, -tūlī, -lātum, 3 v. a. irreg. to bear round, to turn round.
circum-spīcīō, -ērē, -spexī, -spectum, 3 v. a. to look round (to espy).
circum-stō, -stārē, -stētī, no s., 1 v. n. to stand around.
cithārā, -ae, f. a harp, a lyre.
citō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to raise, to speed.
citūs, -ā-, um, part. as adj. quick.
civis, -īs, comm. a citizen.
clādēs, -īs, f. a disaster, destruction.
clāmō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. to cry out, to shout.

clāmōr, -ōris, m. a cry, a shout, a scream.
clārūs, -ā-, -um, adj. famous, renowned.
claudō, -ērē, clausī, clausum, 3 v. a. to shut, to close.
clipēus, -ēi, m. a shield, a buckler.
cōēlestis, -ē, adj. heavenly, heaven-sent.
cōēlum, -ī, n. the sky, the heaven.
cōēō, -ērē, -ī or -īvī, -ītum, v. n. irreg. to come together, to meet.
cōēpi, -issē, coeptum, 3 v. a. and n. to begin.

cōgnātūs (= con-n.), -ā-, -um, adj. of the same family, kindred.
cōgnōmēn, -īnis, n. name, title.
cōgnoscō, -ērē, -nōvī, -nitum, 3 v. a. to know, to recognize.
cō-gō (= cō-āgō), -ērē, cō-ēgī, cō-actum, 3 v. a. to drive, to force, to compel.
cō-hībēō, -ērē, -hībūi, -hībitum, 2 v. a. to check, to restrain.
colīgō (con-l.), -ligērē, -lēgī, -lectum, 3 v. a. to gather together. [sē coll. = to crouch.]
collum, -ī, n. a neck.
cōlō, -ērē, cōlūi, cultum, 3 v. a. (to cultivate), to practise, to worship.
cōlnomnā, -ae, f. a column, a pillar.
cōmā, -ae, f. long hair; (of trees) leaves.
cōmans, -ntūs, adj. (part. fr. cōmō), with long hair, shaggy.
cōmēs, cōmītūs, comm. a companion, a comrade.
cōmitātūs, -ūs, m. a retinue, company.
comminūs, adv. at close quarters, hand to hand.
com-miscēō (con-m.), ērē, -miscūi, -mixtum or -mistum, 2 v. a. to mingle, to mix together.

S. AEN. XII.
com-mittō, -ērē, -mīstī, -missum, 3 v. a. to join; com. manum, to join battle with [with dative].
com-mūnis, -ē, adj. common, shared by all.
com-pingō, -ērē, -pēgī, -pactum, 3 v. a. to fix together, to join.
com-plector, -pectī, -plexus, 3 v. dep. a. to embrace.
com-plēō, -ērē, -plēvī, -plētum, 2 v. a. to fill.
com-pōnō, -ērē, -pōsūī, -pōsītum, 3 v. a. (i) to join, put together; (ii) to arrange, draw up; (iii) to settle, to calm.
çonātūs, -ūs, m. an effort, an endeavour.
con-clēō, -ērē, -cīvī, -cītum, 2 v. a. to stir up, to rouse. [concītūs = quick, speeding.]
con-clīpō, -ērē, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 v. a. (lit. to take hold of), to compose, make. conc. foedus = to make or dictate a treaty.
con-cludō, -ērē, -āvī, -ātum, i v. n. to shout, cry aloud.
con-crescō, -ērē, -crēvī, -crētum, 3 v. n. incept. to grow together, to stiffen, to freeze.
con-currō, -ērē, -currī, -cursum, 3 v. n. to run together, to fight [w. dat.].
con-cursūs, -ūs, m. (a running together), a throng.
con-cūtīō, -ērē, -cussī, -cussum, 3 v. a. to shake, to agitate. [concussūs = agitated, stricken.]
con-dicīō, -ōnis, f. a law, condition.
con-dō, -ērē, -dīdī, -dītum, 3 v. a. (i) to found, to establish; (ii) to hide, to bury.
con-ducō, -ērē, -duxī, -ductum, 3 v. a. to hire.
con-fērō, -ferrē, -tūlī, col-lātum, v. a. irreg. to bring together. [c. manum = to engage, to fight.]
con-fundō, -ērē, -fūdī, -fusum, 3 v. a. to confound, destroy. [confusūs = confused, bewildered.]
con-gēminō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v. a. to redouble, repeat.
con-grēdiōr, -grēdī, -gressūs, 3 v. dep. a. to meet, to fight, to engage.
con-gressūs, -ūs, m. a meeting; a conflict.
çon-iciō [con-iaciō], -ērē, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. to hurl, to cast.
con-iunx, -īgūs, c. husband, wife.
con-nubium, see consubium.
con-sanguinēus, -ā, -um, adj. of the same blood, kindred.
con-scendō, -ērē, -scendi, -scensum, 3 v. a. to mount.
con-sequōr, -sēqui, -sēcūtūs, 3 v. dep. a. to follow up, to reach.
con-sidō, -ērē, -sēdī, -sessum, 3 v. n. to settle, to remain.
con-sistō, -ērē, -stītī, -stītum, 3 v. n. to halt, to take one's stand.
con-spectūs, -ūs, m. sight, view.
con-sternō, -ērē, -strāvī, -strātum, 3 v. a. to struggle over, to cover.
con-stītūo, -ērē, -stītūlī, -stītūtum, 3 v. a. to set up, to build.
con-sūlo, -ērē, -sūlāi, -sulturn, 3 v. n. and a. to consult, take counsel. [w. dat. to consult one's interests.]
con-surgō, -ērē, -surrexi, -surrectum, 3 v. n. to rise up.
con-tēgō, -ērē, -textī, -sectum, 3 v. a. to cover, to hide.
con-tendō, -ērē, -tendī, -tentum, 3 v. a. to draw (a bow), to shoot.
con-terrēō, -ērē, -terrūi, territum, 2 v. a. to frighten, terrify.
continuō, adv. straightway, forthwith.
con-torquēō, -ērē, -torsi, -tortum, 2 v. a. to hurl; to brandish.
contrā, adv. and prep. w. acc. on the other side, opposite, against.
con-trāhō, -ērē, -traxī, -tractum, 3 v. a. to bring together, to collect.
contrāriūs, -ā, -um, adj. contrary, opposite.
cōnūbiüm (or conūbiüm), -ī, n. marriage; wedlock; nom. pl. cōnūbiā.
con-vellō, -ērē, -vellī, -vulsum or -volsum, 3 v. a. to tear up, to pluck up.
con-vēnīō, -īrē, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n. lit. to come together. [3rd sing. impersonal convēnit = it is fitting, it is agreed.]
con-verūtō, -ērē, -vertī, -versum, 3 v. a. to turn round.
cōr, cōrdīs, n. a heart, mind.
cornū, -ūs, n. lit. a horn; hence (1) projecting socket of helmet; (2) a wing of an army.
cornūs, -ī, f. a cornel-tree, a weapon of cornel wood.
cōrōnā, -ae, f. lit. a crown; a circle, a ring.
cōrūs, -ōris, n. a body.
cor-riplō (con-r.), -ērē, -ripūi, -reptum, 3 v. a. to seize, to snatch up.
cōrūscō, -ārē, no p. and s., 1 v. a. to brandish; v. n. to glitter.
cōrūscūs, -ā, -um, adj. waving, gleaming.
Cōrūnaeus, -ī [a Trojan].
costā, -ae, f. a rib, a side.
crastīnūs, -ā, -um, adj. of tomorrow.

crātēr, -ēris [acc. sing. crātērā, pl. -ērās] m. a bowl.
crātīs, -īs, f. lit. wicker-work, a joint, a rib.
crēbēr, -brā, -brum, adj. frequent.
crēbrescō, -ērē, crēbrūi, no s., 3 v. n. incept. to increase, to spread.
crēdō, -ērē, -dīdi, -dītum, 3 v. a. to believe, to trust [w. dat.].
crēō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to create, to give birth to.
crēpitūs, -ūs, m. a crash, din.
crescō, -ērē, crēvī, crētum, 3 v. n. to grow, to increase.
Crētāeus, -ā, -um, Cretan.
Crētheus (voc. Crētheu) [a Greek follower of Aeneas].
crīmēn, -inis, n. a charge, a reproach, fault, guilt.
crīnis, -īs, m. hair.
crispō, -ārē, no p., crispātum, 1 v. a. to swing, to brandish.
cristā, -ae, f. a crest.
crūdēlōs, -ē, adj. cruel.
crūdūs, -ā, -um, adj. blood-stained, bloody.
crūentūs, -ā, -um, adj. gory, blood-stained.
crūōr, -ōris, m. gore, blood.
cūblē, -īs, n. a couch, a bed.
culmēn, -inis, n. a house-top, a mountain-top.
culpā, -ae, f. fault, sin.
cum, conj. when, since.
cum, prep. w. abl. with, together with [placed enclitically after personal or relative pronouns, e.g. mecum, vobiscum, quocum].
cūmūlō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to heap up, to pile up.
cunctōr, -ārī, -ātūs, 1 v. n. to delay, to hesitate.
cunctūs, -ā, -um, adj. all, every.
cúněús, -i, m. lit. a wedge; a troop, a band.
Cúpenćus, -i [a Sabine priest of Hercules].
cůrá, -ae, f. care, trouble.
cůrřo, -érē, cůcurri, cursum, 3 v. n. to run, to speed.
cůrřus, -ús, m. a car, a chariot; the horses of a chariot.
cůrsus, -ús, m. running, speed; course.
cuspis, -idis, f. a point, a lance, a spear.
cýncus, -i, m. a swan.
Cýdőn, -őnis, m. =aman of Cýdőniū [in Crete], a Cretan.

damnō, -ārē, -āvī, -āatum, 1 v. a. to doom, to condemn.
Dánăūs, -ā, -um, adj. Danaan, i.e. Greek; Dánăi, -ōrum, the Greeks.
Dardănidae, -um, sons of Dardanus [i.e. Trojans].
Dardănīus, -ā, -um, adj. of Dardanus, Trojan.
Dārēs, -ētīs (acc. Dārētā) [a Trojan].
Daunīus, -ā, -um, adj. of Daunus, Apulian.
Daunūs, -i, m. [king of Apulia, father of Turnus].
dē, prep. w. abl. from, down from.
dēā, -ae, f. a goddess.
dēbēō, -érē, dēbūi, dēbitum, 2 v. a. to owe; ought.
dēbūlis, -ē, adj. weak.
dē-cernō, -érē, -crēvī, -crētum, 3 v. a. to decide (by combat), to fight.
dēcēt, dēcērē, dēcūt, 2 v. imper. to be fitting, to behave.
dēcōrūs, -ā, -um, adj. seemly, fair.
dēcursūs, -ūs, m. a downrush.
dēcūs, -ōris, n. honour, glory.
dēdēcūs, -ōris, n. shame, disgrace.
dē-fendō, -érē, -fendī, -fensum, 3 v. a. to defend, to protect.
dē-fērō, -ferrē, -tūlī, -lātum, irreg. v. a. to bring down, to carry down.
dē-ficiō, -érē, -feci, -fectum, 3 v. n. to fail, to give up.
dē-fīgō, -ērē, -fixī, -fixum, 3 v. a. to fasten down, to fix in.
dē-formō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to mar, to spoil.
dē-gustō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to graze.
dēhinc, adv. next, then.
dē-hiscō, -ērē, no p. and s., 3 v. n. to yawn, to open.
dē-icīō [de-iacīō], -ērē, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. to cast, to throw down or from.
dē-īndē, adv. then, next, secondly.
dē-īlbō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to touch lightly.
dē-mens, -ntis, adj. mad, distraught.
dē-mittō, -ērē, -mīsi, -missum, 3 v. a. to send down, to sink, to let fall, to drop. [animum dem. = to despond. dēmissūs, p. part. pass. = downcast.]
dēnum, adv. indeed, at length.
dēnīquē, adv. finally, in fine, in short.
densō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to thicken, to set close.
densūs, -ā, -um, adj. thick, close.
dē-pōnō, -ērē, -pōsūi, -pōsītum, 3 v. a. to lay down, to put off.
dē-prēcōr, -āri, -ātūs, 1 v. dep. a. to deprecate, to ask mercy.
de-scendō, -ērē, -scendi, -scensum, 3 v. n. to descend.
dé-sérô, -érê, -sérû, -sêrtum, 3 v. a. to desert, to leave.
désertòr, -ôris, m. a deserter, a runaway.
dé-silîô, -îrê, -sîlû, -sûltum, 4 v. n. to leap down.
dé-sistô, -érê, -sîtû, -sîtum, 3 v. n. to leave off, to cease [w. infin.]
dé-sum, dêsessî, dêfûi, v. n. irreg. to be wanting (w. dat.).
dé-sûpêr, adv. from above; down.
dé-torquêô, -érê, -tosî, -tortum, 2 v. a. to turn aside.
déûs, déî (gen. pl. déôrum or déûm), a god.
dé-vôvêô, -érê, -vôvî, -vôtum, 2 v. a. to vow, to devote.
déxtérâ] -ae, f. the right hand.
dextrâ} -ae, f. the right hand.
dîcô, -érê, dixî, dictum, 3 v. a. to say, to tell. [dîcor = I am called.]
dictammûs, -î, m. dittany [a plant from Mt. Dicte in Crete].
Dîctê, -ês, f. Mt. Dîctê [in Crete].
dîës, -ëî, m. or f. a day.
dignôr, -ârî, -âtûs, 1 v. dep. a. to deem worthy, to dignify.
dignûs, -û, -um, adj. worthy, meet.
dî-lîgô, -érê, -lexî, -lectum, 3 v. a. to love. [dîlectûs = dear, w. dat.]
dî-lûvûm, -î, n. a flood, a deluge.
dî-mêtiôr, -îri, -mënsûs, 4 v. dep. a. to measure off.
dî-mittô, -érê, -mîsi, -missum, 3 v. a. to send away, to dismiss.
Dîôrês [a Trojan].
Dîîre, -ârûm, f. pl. the Furies.
dî-rîgô, -érê, -rêxi, -rectum, 3 v. a. to direct, to aim.
dî-rîmô, -érê, -dirêmî, dîremptum, 3 v. a. to break off.
dî-rîplô, -érê, -ripûi, -reptum, 3 v. a. to tear asunder, to destroy.
dîrûs, -û, -um, adj. fearful; Dîrae f. pl. = the Furies.
Dîs, Dîîs, Pluto [the god of Hades].
dî-cêdô, -érê, -cesso, -cessum, 3 v. n. to go different ways, to separate; to depart.
dî-cernô, -érê, -crêvî, -crêtum, 3 v. a. (lit. to separate), to settle, to choose.
dî-scindô, -érê, -scîdî, -scissum, 3 v. a. to tear asunder.
dî-cîudô, -érê, -clûsî, -clûsum, 3 v. a. to open, to part.
dîscô, -érê, didîcî, no s., 3 v. a. to learn.
dîc-cordiâ, -ae, f. discord, strife.
dîc-crîmên, -înis, n. distinction.
dîc-currô, -érê, -currî or -cûcurri, -cursum, 3 v. n. to run (in different directions).
dîc-cûtiô, -èrê, -cussî, -cussum, 3 v. a. to scatter.
dîc-îciô [dis-iâciô], -èrê, -iècî, -iectum, 3 v. a. to scatter, to cleave.
dîc-silîô, -îrê, -sîlû, -sûltum, 4 v. n. to fly apart.
dîc-sultô, -ârê, no p. and s., 1 v. n. to fly apart, to burst forth.
dîû, adv. for a long time.
dîvâ, -ae, f. a goddess.
dîversûs, -û, -um, p. part. pass. divertô, lit. turned different ways; separate, diverse, different.
dîvës, divîtis or dîtûs, adj. rich.
dî-vidô, -èrê, -visî, -visum, 3 v. a. to separate, to divide.
dîvûs, -û, m. a god. [gen. pl. divûrûm or divûm.]
dô, dârê, dëdî, dâtum, 1 v. a. to offer, to give, hence to show, to make; to allow. [dârê colorës = to show, to make colours; saltum dârê = saline;
dēfensum dārē = defendere; dārē rūnam = to spread ruin, to ruin; dīctā dārē = to utter words; tergā dārē = to fly; vēlā dārē = to set sail; dō with infin. = to allow, etc.]
dōcē, -ērē, dōcūs, docutum, 2 v. a. to teach (w. two accs.), to tell of.
Dōlō, -ōnīs [a Trojan spy of the Iliad].
dōlōr, -ōris, m. pain, grief, sorrow.
dōlus, -i, m. craft, deceit.
dōminīs, -i, m. a lord, a master.
dōmitōr, -ōris, m. a tamer, a sub-duer.
dōmūs, -ūs, f. a house. [abl. sing. dōmōr or -ūr, acc. pl. dōmōs or -ūs, gen. pl. dōmōrum or dōmūm.]
dōnēc, conj. until, while.
dōnum, -i, n. a gift.
Drancēs, -is [a Laurentian].
dūcō, -ērē, dūxi, ductum, 3 v. a. to lead, to draw.
ductōr, -ōris, m. a leader, a captain.
dūdum, adv. long before.
dulcis, -ē, adj. sweet, pleasant.
dum, conj. while, so long as, until.
dūō, -ae, -ō (duōrum, -ārum, -orum), num. two.
dūplex, -plicis, adj. double, twin.
dūplīcō, -ārē, -plīcāvī, -plīcātum, 1 v. a. to double, to bend.
dūrūs, -ā, -um, adj. hard, cruel.
dux, dūcis, m. a leader.
ē or ex, prep. w. abl. out of, from out of, from. [ex illo = from that time.]
ēbūr, -ōris, n. ivory.
ēbūsīs, -i [a Rutulian].
ecē or ēn, interj. lo! behold!
Echōnītūs, -ās, -um, adj. of Echōn [founder of Thebes].
ēdō, -ērē, ēdī, ēsum, 3 v. a. to eat, to devour, to consume.
ēdōnūs, -ā, -um, Edonian [Edōnī a Thracian tribe], Thracian.
ēdūcō, -ērē, -dūxi, -ductum, 3 v. a. to raise up, to build.
ēfōrō (= ex–f.), -fērē, ex–tūlī, ē–lātum, v. a. irreg. to carry forth, to lift, to raise. [se eff. = to go out.]
ēfīlagītō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to demand.
ēfūō, -flērē, -flāvī, -flātum, 1 v. a. and n. to breathe forth.
ēfōr, -fārī, -fātūs, 1 v. dep. defect. to speak, to say.
ēfūnīdō, -ērē, -fūdī, -fūsum, 3 v. a. to pour out, hence (i) to spread out; (ii) to let loose (eff. há–bēnās).
ēgō, mēt [acc. mē, dat. mīhī, abl. mē], pers. pron. 1.
ē–grēgīnūs, -ā, -um, adj. distinguished (exceeding fair).
ē–lūdō, -ērē, -lūsī, -lūsum, 3 v. a. to elude, to baffle.
ē–mīcō, -ārē, -mīčūi, -mīcātum, 1 v. n. to dart forward, to spring.
ē–mīnūs, adv. from afar.
ēn = eccē.
ēnīm, conj. for.
enīs, -is, m. a sword.
ēō, ïrē, ïrī or ïvī, ïtum (pr. part. ïens, ëuntīs), v. n. irreg. to go. [Ītūr imper. = he, we, they go.]
ēpūlō, -ōnīs [a Rutulian].
ēquēs, -ītīs, m. a horseman.
ēquīdem, adv. for my part.
ēquīsūs, -i (gen. pl. ēquōrum, or ēquum), m. a horse.
ergō, adv. accordingly, therefore.
ē–rippō, -ērē, -rippī, -reptum, 3 v. a. to snatch away, to take away
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[with dat. to take away from.
se extrip. = to escape.]
ē-rūō, -ērē, -rūī, rūtum, i v. a.
to uproot, to destroy.
Ēryx, -yēs, m. Mt Ēryx [in N.W. Sicily].
escā, -ae, f. food, a morsel.
et, conj. and, also, even.
Etrūrīā [in Italy N. of Latium].
Euandēr, -dri [an Arcadian;
emigrated to Italy and king of
Pallantēum; father of Pallas,
and ally of Aeneas].
Eumēdēs, -is [a Trojan; son of
Dolo].
Ērūs, -i, the S.E. wind.
ē-vādō, -ērē, -vāsī, -vāsum, 3 v. n.
to get out, to pass.
ē-verbērō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v.
a. to strike, to beat.
ē-versōr, -ōrīs, m. a sacker, a de-
strayer.
exāmēn, -īnīs (=ex-agm.), n. a
balance.
ex-cēdō, -ērē, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v.
n. to depart.
ex-cellō, -ērē, -cellūī, -celsum, 3
v. a. and n. to surpass, to excel.
ex-cīdō, -ērē, -cīdī, no s., 3 v. n. to
fall out.
ex-cīdō, -ērē, -cīdī, -cīsum, 3 v. a.
to cut off, to cut down.
ex-clō, -īrē, -civī or -ciī, -cītūm or
-cītum, 4 v. a. to stir up, to
frighten.
ex-cliplō, -ēre, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 v.
a. to catch up.
ex-citō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a.
to rouse.
ex-clāmō, -ārē, -clāmāvī, -clāmā-
tum, 1 v. n. to cry out.
ex-cūtīō, -ērē, -cussī, -cussum, 3
v. a. to shake off, to shake out, to
hurl out.
ex-emplum, -ī, n. an example.
exercītūs, -ūs, m. an army, a
host.
ex-hortōr, -ārī, -ātūs, 1 v. dep. a.
to advise, to exhort.
ex-in, or ex-indē, adv. after that,
forthwith.
ex-ītium, -īi, n. death, destruction.
ex-ōrīor, -īrī, -ortūs, 4 v. dep. to
rise forth, rise up.
ex-ōsūs, part. hating exceedingly.
ex-pēdiō, -īrē, -īi or -ivī, -itum, 4
v. a. (i) to set free, to make
ready; (ii) to unravel, to unfold.
ex-pendō, -ērē, -pendī, -pensum,
3 v. a. to weigh out, to pay; to
consider.
ex-plēō, -plērē, -plēvī, -plētum, 2
v. a. to fill up, to complete.
ex-sclidiō, -ērē, -scīdī, -scissum, 3
v. a. to extirpate, to destroy.
ex-spectō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a.
to wait for, to expect.
ex-stinguō, -ērē, -stinxī, -stinctum,
3 v. a. to quench, to destroy.
ex-sultō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n.
to leap forth, to exult.
ex-sūperō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v.
n. and a. to rise above, to prevail,
to surpass.
ex-tempō, adv. forthwith.
ex-tendō, -ērē, -tendi, -tensum or
-tentum, 3 v. a. to extend, to
prolong.
ex-terreō, -ērē, -terrūī, -terrūtum,
2 v. a. to affright, to terrify.
ex-torquēō, -ērē, -torsī, -tor tum,
2 v. a. to wrench out, to wrench
from, w. dat.
extrēmus, -ā, -um, adj. (superl.
extrā, extēriōr), last, outermost.
exūviae, -ārum, f. pl. spoils (lit.
anything stripped from one).
fæciēs, -ēi, f. face, form.
fæcio, -ēre, fēcī, factum, 3 v. a. to make, to form, to do (an old future found faxō).
factum, -i, n. a deed.
fallō, -ēre, fēseli, falsum, 3 v. a. to deceive, to cheat, to escape notice, to be unobserved.
fāmā, -ae, f. fame, report.
fās, indecl. n. right, lawful.
fātālis, -ē, adj. fateful, destined.
fātēr, -ēri, fessūs, 2 v. dep. a. to confess, to agree.
fātiscōr, -ēi, fessūs, 3 v. dep. a. to grow weary. fessūs = weary.
fātū, abl. of verbal substantive (supine in -ū) from fārī to speak. haud mollīā fātū = hard in the saying = hard to say.
fātum, -i, n. fate, destiny.
fātūr, see fōr.
fauces, -i, -um, f. pl. the throat.
Faunūs, -i, m. [rustic god of Latium].
fax, fācīs, f. a torch, a brand.
fēl, fēllīs, n. gall, poison.
fēlix, -īcis, adj. happy, fortunate.
fēminēus, -ā, -um, adj. of a woman, given by a woman.
fēmūr, -ōrīs, n. thigh.
fērīō, -īrē [percussī, ictum], 4 v. a. to strike, to hit.
fērō, ferrē, tūli, lātum, v. a. irreg. (i) to bring, to carry; fērōr, to rush, to advance; also fērō, neutr. to go; (ii) to bear, to bring forth; (iii) to bear, to endure; (iv) to hit, 492.
fērox, -ōcis, adj. boād, proud.
ferrēōs, -ā, -um, adj. iron.
ferrum, -i, n. iron; a weapon, a sword.
fērūs, -ā, -um, adj. wild.
fERVĪDūS, -ā, -um, hot, eager.
fētūs, -ūs, m. offspring.
flūlā, -ae, f. a clasp, a fastener.
flōdō, -ēre, fīsūs, 3 v. semi-depon. n. to trust (w. dat. or abl.);
fīdens, confident.
fīdūs, -ā, -um, adj. faithful, true; w. gen., trusting in [superl. fīdissimus].
flōgō, -ēre, fixī, fixum, 3 v. a. to fix, to attach.
flīa, -ae, f. a daughter.
flīō, -īrē, -ī or -īvi, -ītum, 4 v. a. to finish, to end.
flīs, -īs, m. or f. an end, limit.
flō, fīērī, factūs, v. irreg. n. [passive of fācio], to be made, to become.
firmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to strengthen, to assure.
firmūs, -ā, -um, adj. strong, sure.
flāgrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. to burn, to blaze.
flammā, -ae, f. flame, fire.
flectō, -ēre, flexī, flexum, 3 v. a. to bend, to turn, to guide, to persuade.
flēō, flērē, flēvī, flētum, 2 v. n. and a. to weep, to lament.
flōrūs, -ā, -um, adj. blossoming, lovely.
flōs, flōrs, m. a flower.
fluctūō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. to wave, to fluctuate, to be tossed.
fluctūs, -ūs, m. a wave, a billow, surge.
fluentum, -i, n. a stream.
flūmēn, -īnis, n. a river, a stream.
flūō, -ēre, fluxī, fluxum, 3 v. n. to flow.
flūviūs, -īi, m. a river, a stream.
fōcūs, -ī, m. a hearth, a brazier.
foedō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to defile, to mar.
foedūs, -ēris, n. a treaty, a peace.
füllum, -ii, n. a leaf.
fons, -ntis, m. a fountain, water.
(för), fätür, fāri, fātūs, 1 v. dep. defect. to speak.
forceps, -cīpiš, m. and f. pincers.
formā, -ae, f. form, shape, beauty.
formīdō, -īnis, f. fear, terror.
fors, fortē (abl.), f. chance, used only in nom. and abl.

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fulmēn, -īnis, n. a thunderbolt, lightning.
fulminō, -ārē, no p. and s., 1 v. n. to lighten, to thunder.
fulvus, -ā, -um, adj. yellow, tawny.
fūmō, -ārē, no p. and s., 1 v. n. to smoke, to steam, to reek.
fūmus, -i, m. smoke.
fundītūs, adv. from the bottom, utterly.
fundō, -ērē, fūdī, fūsum, 3 v. a. to pour out, to scatter, to shed.
fūnus, -ēris, n. death. [dārē, mittērē fānērā, to deal out slaughter.]
Fūriae, -ārum, f. the Furies; fury, madness.
fūrō, -ērē, fūrūi, no s., 3 v. n. to rage, to rage, be mad.
fūrōr, -ōris, m. fury, madness.
fütilis, -ē, adj. brittle; vain, useless.
gālēā, -ae, f. a helmet.
gaudēō, -ērē, gāvīsūs, 2 v. n. semi-dep. to rejoice.
gālīdūs, -ā, -um, adj. cold.
gēmīnūs, -ā, -um, adj. twin, two.
gēmītūs, -ūs, m. a groan.
gēmō, -ērē, gēmūi, gēmitum, 3 v. n. to groan, to sound.
gēnēa, -ārum, f. checks.
gēnēr, -ēri, m. a son in law.
gēnētrix, -īcis, f. a mother.
gēnītōr, -ōris, m. a father.
gens, -ntis, f. a race, a family.
gēnū, -ūs, n. a knee (nom. pl. also gēnuā, two syllables).
gēnūs, -ēris, n. a race, offspring.
gēmanā, -ae, f. a sister.
gēmanūs, -i, m. a brother.
gērō, -ērē, gessī, gestum, 3 v. a. to bear, to carry on.
gestō, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. to carry (constantly).
gignō, -ērē, gēnūi, gēnītum, 3 v. a. to produce. [gēnītus p. part. pass. = born.]
glāciēs, ēi, f. ice.
glādiūs, -ī, m. a sword.
glaucūs, -ā, -um, adj. blue, grey.
Glaucūs, -ī [son of Imbrāsiis, a Lycian, follower of Aeneas].
gliscō, -ērē, no p. and s., 3 v. n. to grow, to swell.
glōriā, -ae, f. glory, honour.
Grail or Grāl, -ōrum or -um, the Greeks.
grāminēs, -ā, -um, grassy, covered with grass.
grātūs, -ā, -um, adj. pleasing, dear.
grāvis, -ē, adj. heavy, strong.
grāvitēr, adv. heavily.
gressūs, -ūs, m. a step.
gurgēs, -ītis, m. a gulf, a sea.
Gyās, -ae (acc. Gyān) [a Trojan].
Gyliippūs, -ī [an Arcadian, follower of Euander].
hābēnā, -ae, f. a rein.
hābēō, -ērē, hābūi, hābitum, 2 v. a. to have, to hold; to wear, to call.
hābilis, -ē, adj. fitting.
hāc, adv. this way, on this side (orig. a case of hic).
haerēō, -ērē, haesī, haesum, 2 v. n. to hold fast, to cleave, to follow close, to be stayed.
hārēnā, -ae, f. sand.
hastā, -ae, f. a spear.
hastrī, -īs, n. a spear-shaft, a spear.
haud, adv. not, with adverbs and adjectives and a few verbs [e.g. haud mollis = hard].
haudquāquam, adv. by no means, not at all.
hauriō, -īrē, hausi, haustum, 4 v. a. to draw in, to drink up; to drain, to exhaust.
Hēbrūs, -i, m. [a river in Thrace].
Hectōr, -ōrīs [Trojan hero, killed by Achilles].
hei, interj. ah! alas!
herbā, -ae, f. a plant, a herb.
Hesperīa, -ae, the land of the West [= Italy].
hērōs, -ōs, m. a hero.
heu, interj. ah! alas!
heus, interj. ho there! holloa!
hīc, haec, hōc (gen. hūiūs, dat. huic), pron. demonstr. this, this one.
hīc, adv. here.
hinc, adv. hence, from this side (hic).
hīō, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n. to gape, to be eager.
hirundō, -īnīs, f. a swallow.
hōdiē (= hōc dīē), adv. to-day.
hōmō, -īnīs, comm. a human being, a man.
hōnestūs, -ā, -um, adj. lovely, beautiful.
hōnōr, or hōnōs, -ōrīs, m. honour, repute. [hōnōrēs, pl. = divine honours, worship, sacrifice.]
horrēō, -ērē, horrūi, no s., 2 v. n. to bristle, to quiver, to shudder. [horrendūs = fearful, adv. horrendum, fearfully.]
horrescō, -ērē, horrūi, no s., 3 v. n. incept. to shudder.
horrificūs, -ā, -um, adj. fearful, terrible.
horrōr, -ōrīs, m. a shudder, terror.
hostīs, -īs, m. a foe, an enemy.
hūc, adv. hither (hic).
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hūmānūs, -ā, -um, adj. human.
hūmērōs [ūmērōs], -i, m. a shoulder.
hūmidūs (um.), -ā, -um, adj. wet.
hūmīllīs, -ē, adj. low.
Hyllūs, -i [a Trojan].
Hymēnaeūs, -i, or Hymēn, -ēnīs, m. the god of marriage, wedding.
bridals.
īāpis, -īdis, m. [the physician of Aeneas].
Īāsidēs, -ae, son of Iāsīs.
ictūs, -ā, -um, p. part. pass. [Icō (defective v.), struck.
ictūs, -ūs, m. a blow, an aim.
Īdā, -ae, f. Mt. Idā [(i) near Troy; (ii) in Crete].
Idem, ēādem, ēdem (gen. ēiusdem, dat. ēidem), pron. the same.
Idmōn, -ōnīs [a Rutulian, messenger of Turnus].
ig-nāvūs (=in-gn.), -ā, -um, adj. slothful, cowardly.
ignī-pōtens, -ntīs, adj. ruler of fire (=Vulcan).
ignīs, -īs, m. fire, flame; ignī sūbicērē =to kindle.
ignōrō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v. a. to be ignorant of.
ignōtūs, -ā, -um, adj. unknown.
īlex, -īcis, f. a holm-oak.
illaetābūllīs (=in-laet.), -ē, adj. joyless, sad.
illē, -ā, -ūd (gen. illūs, dat. illī), pron. demonstr. (1)that, that one, he, etc.; (2) also (looking forward) =this, this further; (3) also =that great one. [illē lēō =that mighty lion.]
illūc, adv. thither (illē).
īmagō, -īnis, f. an image, a vision.
imbēr, -brīs, m. a shower, a storm, hail.

Imbrāsīdēs, -ae, son of Imbrāsīs [a Lycian].
im-mānīs (=in-m.), -ē, adj. huge, immense [immānē used as adverb].
im-mēdicābllīs, -ē, adj. incurable, deadly.
im-mittō, -ērē, -mīstī, -missum, 3 v. a. to despatch, to spur on, to drive against, to let loose.
im-mōbilīs, -ē, adj. unmoved.
im-mōlō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v. a. to slay.
im-mortāllīs, -ē, adj. immortal.
im-mundūs, -ā, -um, adj. unclean, filthy.
im-mānīs, -ē, adj. with no share in, free from [w. gen.].
im-pār (in-pār), -pāris, adj. unequal, unfair.
im-pāvidūs, -ā, -um, adj. fearless.
im-pēdiō, -īrē, -īi or -īvī, -ītum, 4 v. a. to impede, to hamper.
im-pellō, -ērē, -pūlī, -pulsum, 3 v. a. to impel, to cast, to strike.
im-pensē, adv. earnestly, greatly (Impendo).
im-pēritō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. to rule, to govern [w. dat.].
im-pērium, -īi, n. rule, power, command.
im-pētūs, -ūs, m. a rush, an onset.
im-plūs, -ā, -um, adj. impious, wicked.
im-plācāblīs, -ē, adj. implacable, relentless.
im-plēō, -plērē, -plēvī, -plētum, 2 v. a. to fill.
im-plīcō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to entangle, to wind. [implīcāt orbes =winds in circles.]
im-ploërō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to implore, to beseech.
im-pōnō, -ērē, -pōsūlī, -pōsītum, 3 v. a. to place in, to place on.
im-portūnūs, -ā, -um, lit. unlucky; wearisome.
im-prīmō, -ērē, -pressī, -pressum, 3 v. a. to press in, to press on.
im-prōbūs, -ā, -um, adj. wicked, cruel, relentless.
im-prōvisō, adv. unexpectedly, suddenly.
im-pānis, -ē, adj. unpunished, unhurt. [impūnē, as adv. without harm.]
Imūs, -ā, -um, adj. superl. lowest, bottom (infra, infērīōr, infimus, or Imūs).
In, prep. (i) w. acc. into, on to; (ii) w. abl. in, on, among.
Inānīs, -ē, adj. empty, vain; Inānē, -īs, as subst. n. space, void.
in-cendō, -ērē, -cendī, -censum, 3 v. a. to kindle, set on fire.
in-ceptum, -i, n. a beginning, a task, venture (in-cipiō).
in-certas, -ā, -um, adj. uncertain, doubtful.
in-cessō, -ērē, -cessivi, no s., 3 v. a. to attack, to assail.
in-cessūs, -ūs, m. a walk, a step, an approach.
in-cidō, -ērē, -cidī, no s., 3 v. n. to fall in or upon.
in-cipiō, -ērē, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 v. a. to begin, to take in hand.
in-citūs, -ā, -um, adj. rapid, swift.
in-clinō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. to bend, to incline, to sink.
in-clūdō, -ērē, -clūsī, -clūsum, 3 v. a. to shut in, to enclose, to encase.
in-clūtūs, -ā, -um, adj. famous, renowned.
in-cognitūs, -ā, -um, adj. unknown, unseen.
in-cōlūmis, -ē, adj. unhurt, safe.
in-crēpō, -ārē, -crēpūlī, -crēpītum, 1 v. n. and a. to make a noise, to shout; to call to, to reproach, to upbraid; to snap.
in-cumbē, -ērē, -cūbūlī, -cūbītum, 3 v. n. to lean on, to press.
in-currō, -ērē, -currī or -cūcurrī, -currum, 3 v. n. and a. to rush upon, to attack.
in-cūsō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to accuse, to reproach, to upbraid.
indē, adv. thence, then.
in-dēcōr, -ōrīs, adj. shameful, inglorious.
indi-gēnā, -ae, c. a native.
Indigēs, -ētīs, a hero of the race [a hero, made a god].
in-dignōr, -ārī, -ātūs, i v. dep. to be wroth, to be indignant.
in-dignūs, -ā, -um, adj. unworthy, undeserved.
in-duō, -ērē, -duī, -duītum, 3 v. a. to put on, to clothe.
Indūs, -ā, -um, adj. Indian.
in-ermis, -ē, } adj. unarmed.
in-ermūs, -ā, -um, } adj. unarmed.
in-fandūs, -ā, -um, adj. unspeakable, fearful.
in-fectūs, -ā, -um (fāciō), adj. unmade, unwrought, unfinished.
in-fēlix, -īcis, adj. unhappy, hapless.
in-fensūs, -ā, -um, adj. hostile.
infeṛīōr, -īūs, gen. -ōrīs, comp. adj. inferior, less (infra, infērīōr, infimus or Imūs).
in-fermūs, -ā, -um, adj. infernal, nether.
in-ficēō, -ērē, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. a. (to dip into) to mix, to mingle, to stain.
in-fligō, -ērē, -fixī, -fixum, 3 v. a. to fix in, to thrust in.
infit, v. defect. = begins (speaking).
in-flectō, -ērē, -flexī, -flexum, 3 v. a. to bend, to incline.
in-formōs, -ē, adj. shapeless, unsightly.
in-frēnō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to bridle, to harness (frēnum).
in-fringō, -ērē, -frēgī, -fractum, 3 v. a. to break, to weaken.
ingens, -ntīs, adj. vast, huge, great.
in-gērō, -ērē, -gessī, -gestum, 3 v. a. to bear against, to throw at (w. dat.).
in-grātūs, -ā, -um, adj. unpleasing, ungrateful.
in-grūō, -ērē, -grūī, no s., 3 v. n. to rush in, to pour down, to threaten (w. dat.).
in-hībēō, -ērē, -hībūī, -hībūtum, 2 v. a. to check, to stay.
in-imīcūs, -ā, -um, adj. unfriendly, hostile.
in-iquūs, -ā, -um, adj. unequal, unfair.
in-nuptūs, -ā, -um, adj. unmarried, virgin. [Only fem.]
in-, see imp.
inquam, inquit, v. defect. I say.
insānīa, -ae, f. madness.
in-sequōr, -sēquī, -sēcūtūs, 3 v. dep. a. to follow, to pursue.
in-sidīae, -ārum, f. an ambush, a trap, deceit.
in-signē, -īs, as subst. n. a mark, a badge.
in-signīs, -ē, adj. famous, glorious.
in-sōnō, -ārē, -sōnūī, no s., 1 v. n. to resound, to roar.

instār, n. indecl. likeness, like (w. genitive).
in-stermnō, -ērē, -strāvī, -strātum, 3 v. a. to cover over.
in-stō, -stārē, -stītī, -stītum, 1 v. n. and a. to lay down, to stand over, to press on, pursue, to threaten.
in-strōū, -ērē, -struxī, -structum, 3 v. a. to draw up, to arrange.
in-sultō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. and a. to leap on, to spur.
in-sūpēr, adv. further, in addition.
in-surgō, -ērē, -surrexī, -surrectum, 3 v. n. to rise up.
in-tempestūs, -ā, -um, adj. timeless.
inter, prep. w. acc. between, among.
inter-dum, adv. now and then, at times.
interēs, adv. meanwhile.
in-tōnō, -ērē, -tōnūī, no s., 1 v. n. to thunder.
in-tonsūs, -ā, -um, adj. unshorn (tondere).
in-torquēō, -ērē, -torsī, -torustum, 2 v. a. to hurl, to cast.
in-tūs, adv. within.
in-undō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. and a. to overflow, to rush in.
in-vādō, -ērē, -vāsī, -vāsum, 3 v. n. and a. to enter, to advance against, to attack. [invādērē Martem = to march to battle.]
in-vālidūs, -ā, -um, adj. weak.
in-vēhō, -ērē, -vexī, -vectum, 3 v. a. to bear, to carry in.
in-victūs, -ā, -um, adj. unconquered.
in-vidēō, -ērē, -vidī, -visum, 2 v. a. to grudge, to envy. [invīsūs, p. part. pass. as adj. hated.]
in-vītūs, -ā, -um, adj. unwilling.
in-volvō, -ērē, -volvī, -vōlūtum,
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3 v. a. to roll in or into [involvōr = to stumble], to sweep down.

ipsē, -ā, -um (gen. ipsīus, dat. ipsī), pron. demonstr. very; self, oneself, myself, themselves, itself, etc.

Irā, -ae, f. wrath, anger.

Irascōr, -i, irātūs, 3 v. dep. to be angry, to rage.

īs, ēā, ēd (gen. ēiūs, dat. ēī), pron. demonstr. that, that one, he, she, it, etc.

istē, -ā, -ūd (gen. istīūs, dat. istī), pron. demonstr. that, that near you, that of which you speak.

ītā, adv. so, thus.

ītāliī, -orum or -um, the Italians.

ītāliā, -ae, f. Italy.

ītālus, -ā, -um, Italian.

ītēr, ītīnēris, n. a way, a road, a journey.

ītērum, adv. again.

īlūlis, -i [Ascanius, son of Aeneas].

īācēō, -ērē, īācūi, īācūtum, 2 v. n. to lie.

īactō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātūm, 1 v. a. freq. (lit. to throw about), to boast.

īācūlum, -i, n. a dart, a javelin.

iam, adv. now, already.

iam-dūdum, adv. long since, for a long time past.

īānūs, -i [the god of Peace].

īūbēō, -ērē, iussī, iussum, 2 v. a. to command, to bid.

īūgūlō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātūm, 1 v. a. to cut the throat, to slay.

īūgūlum, -i, n. a throat.

īūgum, -i, n. a yoke.

iunctūrā, -ae, f. a joining, a joint.

iungō, -ērē, iunxī, iunctum, 3 v. a. to join, to harness.

īūnō, -ōnis [queen of Heaven, and wife of Jupiter].

īuppītēr, Iōvīs [king of Heaven].

īūs, iūris, n. right, law.

iussum, -ī, n. a command [iūbēō].

īūturnā, -ae [a nymph, and sister of Turnus].

īūvēnālis, -ē, adj. young, youthful.

īūvencā, -ae, f. a heifer.

īūvēnis, -ē, adj. young; as subst. iūvēnīs, -īs, comm. a young man or woman.

iuxtā, adv. or prep. w. acc. by the side, next.

lābō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātūm, 1 v. n. to totter, to give way.

lābōr, -ōris, m. labour, toil.

lābōr, -ī, lapsūs, 3 v. dep. to glide, to fall, to swoop [lapsūs = fallen].

lābrum, -ī, n. a vessel, a pot.

lācērō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātūm, 1 v. a. to tear, to rend.

lācessō, -ērē, -cessīvi or -īi, -ītum, 3 v. a. to vex, to arouse, provoke.

lācrīmā, -ae, f. a tear.

lācūs, -ūs, m. a lake.

Lādās or -ēs, -ae (acc. Lādēn) [brother of Glaucus, a Lycian, follower of Aeneas].

laedō, -ērē, laeṣi, laesum, 3 v. a. to hurt, to break.

laetītiā, -ae, f. joy, delight.

laetōr, -ārī, -ātūs, 1 v. dep. to rejoice, be glad.

laetūs, -ā, -um, adj. glad, joyful.

laevā, -ae, f. the left hand.

lancēā, -ae, f. a lance, a spear.

languidūs, -ā, -um, adj. languid, slow.

lāniō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātūm, 1 v. a. to tear, to mar.

lānx, lancīs, f. a plate, a scale.

lāpīs, -īdis, m. a stone.
largus, -ā, -um, adj. plentiful, abundant.
látē, adv. far and wide.
látēbrā, -ae, f. a hiding-place, a lair.
látēbrōsūs, -ā, -um, adj. full of chinks, crannied.

Lātīnī, -ōrum, m. pl. the people of Latium, the Latins.
Lātīnūs, -ī [king of Laurentum, father of Lavinia].
Lātītum, -ī [in Italy].
Lātōnā, -ae [mother of Apollo and Diana].
lātrātūs, -ūs, m. a bark.
lātīrō, -ōnīs, m. a robber.
lātūs, -ēris, n. a side.
lātus, -ā, -um, adj. broad.
Laurēns, -ntīs, adj. of Laurentum, Laurentine.
Laurentēs, -um, m. pl. the people of Laurentum.
Laurentum, -ī [in Latium].
larūs, -ūs or -ī, f. a laurel, a bay-tree.
laus, laudās, f. praise, glory.
Lāvīnā, -ae [daughter of Latinus, afterwards wife of Aeneas].
lāvō, -ārē, lávī, lávātum, lautum or lōtum, 1 v. a. to wash, to bathe.
lēgiō, -ōnīs, f. a host, a legion.
lēgō, -ērē, lēgī, lectum, 3 v. a. to gather, to collect; to pick, to choose [lectus = chosen], to cover, to pass through.
lentūs, -ā, -um, adj. slow, slothful; soft, pliant, tough.
lēō, -ōnīs, m. a lion.
Lērnā, -ae [a marsh near Argos].
lētālīs, -ē, adj. deadly, fatal.
lētum, -ī, n. death.
lēvis, -ē, adj. light, nimble; slight, worthless.
lex, lēgīs, a law; pācis lēges = the terms of peace.
libēr, -bēra, -bērum, adj. free.
libēt (or lūbēt), -ērē, libūtit or libītum est, 2 v. n. impers. it pleases, w. dat. [libens, pr. part. = glad, willing.]
libō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātūm, 1 v. a. (to taste), to touch, to sprinkle.
līcēt, -ērē, licūt or līcītum est, 2 v. n. impers. to be lawful, to be allowed (w. dat. followed by an infinitive).

Lignum, -ī, n. a log, a tree.
Līlium, -īi, n. a lily.
Līmēn, -īnīs, n. a threshold, a doorway.
Līmēs, -ītūs, m. a boundary.
Līmus, -ī, m. a (priest’s) girdle, an apron.

Linguā, -ae, f. a tongue.
Līnquō, -ērē, liquī, no s., 3 v. a. to leave, to quit.
Līs, lītīs, f. a quarrel, a suit.
Lītōrētus, -ā, -um, adj. of the shore.
Lītūs, -ōrīs, n. a shore.
Lōcō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātūm, 1 v. a. to place.
Lōcūs, -ī, m. (pl. lōcī or lōcā), a place, a spot.

Long-aevūs, -ā, -um, adj. aged, long-lived.

Longē, adv. far.

Longūs, -ā, -um, adj. long, far.
Lōquax, -ācīs, adj. chattering, chirping (lōquor).

Lōrifā, -ae, f. a corselet.
Lōrum, -ī, n. a thong; lōrā, pl. = reins.
Luctōr, -ārī, -ātūs, 1 v. dep. to strive, to struggle.

Luctūs, -ūs, m. grief, mourning.
Lūdicēr or Lūdicrūs, -crā, -crum, lit. sportive, trifling.
lūmēn, -īnis, n. light, daylight; an eye.
luō, -ērē, lūī, no s., 3 v. a. to expire, to atone for.
lustrō, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to go round, to traverse, to scan.
lux, lūcis, f. light.
Lūciā, -ae [in S. W. Asia].
ymphā, -ae, f. water.
Lyνnessūs, -ī, f. [a town in Troas].

mādēō, -ērē, mādūī, no s., 2 v. n. to be wet, to drip, to reek.
maerēō, -ērē, no p. and s., 2 v. n. to grieve, to mourn.
maeōstūs, -ā, -um, adj. sad, gloomy.
māglīs, adv. more, rather.
māgistēr, -trī, m. a master; a herdsman (of bulls).
māgistrā, -ae, f. a mistress [ars mag. = sovereign skill].
magn-ānimūs, -ā, -um, adj. high-souled.
magnūs, -ā, -um, adj. great, mighty [mājōr, maximūs].
māiestās, -tātīs, f. majesty.
māiōr, -ūs, gen. -ōris, comp. adj. greater.
mālā, -ae, f. a jaw.
mālō, mallē, mālūī, v. a. irreg. to prefer, to choose.
mālum, -ī, n. an evil.
mānēō, -ērē, mansī, mansum, 2 v. n. and a. to remain, to wait, to await.
mānēs, -īum, m. the shades, the gods below.
mānūs, -ūs, f. a hand, an arm; a band of men.
mārē, mārīs, n. a sea.

Mars, Martis or Māvors, -ortis [the god of War], hence often war, battle.
mātēr, -trīs, f. a mother.

māternūs, -ā, -um, adj. of a mother.
mātūrūs, -ā, -um, adj. ripe, mature.
mēdēōr, -ēri, no p. and s., 2 v. a. to heal, to cure (w. dat.).
mēdicō, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to heal, to mix healing drugs.
mēdicūs, -ā, -um, adj. healing.
mēdiūs, -ā, -um, adj. middle, midst [the middle of, e.g. frons mēdiā].
Mēgaerā, -ae, f. [one of the Furies].
mēliōr, -ūs, gen. -ōris, comp. adj. better, kinder [bōnūs, optimūs].
membrum, -ī, n. a limb.
mēmōr, -ōris, adj. mindful, remembering (w. gen.).
Mēnoetēs, -īs (acc. -ēn) [an Arcadian].
mens, -ntīs, f. a mind.
mentum, -ī, n. a chin.
mērēō, -ērē, mērūī, mērītum, 2 v. a.; mērēōr, -ēri, mērītūs, 2 v. dep. a. to deserve.
Messāpūs, -ī [king of Messapia, and ally of Turnus].
mētā, -ae, f. a goal.
mētiōr, -īri, mensūs, 4 v. dep. a. to measure.
Mētiscūs, -ī [charioteer of Turnus].
mētūō, -ērē, mētūī, mētūtum, 3 v. n. and a. to fear.
mētūs, -ūs, m. fear, dread.
mēus, -ā, -um, possess. pron. my, mine.
micō, -ārē, mīcūī, no s., 1 v. n. to shake to and fro, to sparkle.
mīlle, num. adj. a thousand; pl. million, -āum, subst. n. thousands.
mīnītōr, -ārī, -ātūs, 1 v. dep. a. freq. to menace, to threaten.
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minör, -ārī, -ātūs, 1 v. dep. a. to threaten (w. acc. and dat.).
minör, -ūs, gen. -ōris, comp. adj. less, smaller [parvus, minimus].

minūs, as adv. =less.

mirabilis, -ē, adj. wonderful.
miscēō, -ērē, miscēiū, mistum or mixtum, 2 v. a. to mix, to mingle; to confuse.

miserēr, -ērā, -ērum, adj. miserable, unhappy.
miserābilis, -ē, adj. pitiable [miserabilē, adv. =pitifully].
miserēreōr, -ērī, miserūtūs, 2 v. dep. to pity (w. gen.).
miserōr, -ērī, -ētūs, 1 v. dep. to bewail, to pity (w. acc.).

missilis, -ē, adj. missile, thrown [mitto].
mittō, -ērē, mīsī, missum, 3 v. a. to send, to despatch [se mittere in = to enter].

Mnestheus. -ē or -ēs [a 'Trojan].
mōdūs, -ī, m. a way, means, manner.

mōeniā, -ūm, n. walls, ramparts.
mölēs, -is, f. a mass, weight.
mūllōr, -ōrī, -ōtūs, 4 v. dep. n. and a. lit. to work, to work at (mūlōrī hābēnās, to guide, to hold firmly); to prepare, to contrive (m. morbōs).
mollis, -ē, adj. soft, gentle.

mons. -ntīs, m. a mountain, a hill, a crag.

monstrum. -ī, n. a portent, a monster.

mōnūmentum, -ī, n. a memorial.
mōrā, -ae, f. delay.
morbūs, -ī, m. a disease, a plague.
mordōē, -ērē, mōmordi, morsum, 2 v. a. to bite, to claspe.
mōrōr, mōrī, mortūus, fut. part.
mōritūrūs, 3 v. dep. to die.
mōrōr, -ārī, -ātūs, 1 v. dep. n. and a. to delay, to wait.
mors, mortūs, f. death.
morsūs, -ūs, m. a bite; pl. morsūs =fangs.
mōs, mōris, m. a custom, a habit [in mōrem = like].
mōtūs, -ūs, m. a motion, an emotion, feeling.
mōvēō, -ērē, mōvī, mōtum, 2 v. a. to move, to rouse.

mox, adv. soon.
mūcrō, -ōnīs, m. a sword's point, a sword.
mūgitūs, -ūs, m. a bellowing, a roar.
multūs, -ā, -um, adj. much, many.

[multā, acc. pl. n. used as adv. e.g. multā mōrans.]

mūnūs, -ērīs, n. a duty, a task, a gift.
mūralis, -ē, adj. lit. of a wall, besieging.
murmūr, -ūrīs, n. a murmur.

Murrānūs, -ī [mythic king of the Latins].
mūrūs, -ī, m. a wall.

musso, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. to murmur, to mutter, to be in doubt.

mūtō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to change, to alter.

mūtūs, -ā, -um, adj. dumb, silent.

myrrhā, -ae, f. myrrh, scent.

nam, conj. for, indeed.
nanciscōr, -ē, nactūs or nactus, 3 v. dep. a. to reach, to find.

(nāris, -īs), nārēs, -īum, f. the nostrils, a nose.
nascōr, -ē, nātūs, 3 v. dep. to be born.
nātā, -ae, f. a daughter.
nātūs, -ī, m. a son.
nautā, -ae, m. a sailor.
nē, conj. (i) prohibitive w. imperative and subjunctive, do not, let not; (ii) lest, in order that... not.
-νε, enclitic interrog. particle, whether? is it so that?
νεκ or νεκε, adv. and conj. neither, nor (νεκόν = also).
nectō, -ērē, nexī or nexeī, nexum, 3 v. a. to strive, to press, to lean.
neō, -eō, -ēre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to strive, to press, to lean.
νεπαντίν, -ā, -um, adj. unspeakable, wicked.
nequīdquam or νεκυίδquam, adv. in vain, to no purpose.
nevīs, -ī, m. a bow-string.
nevīsus, -ā, -um, adj. ignorant [w. gen. or with infinitive].
neu or νεῦ, conj. neither, nor.
With imperative and subjunctive (see nē).
Nex, nēcis, f. death.
Nī or nisi, conj. if not, unless.
Nīlōr, -ōris, m. a smell, an odour.
Nīlōs, -ī, m. a nest. Nīlī, pl. = a brood, nest and young.
Nīgrē, Nīgra, -grum, adj. black, dark.
Nīhil or nihil, n. indecl. nothing.
Nīmbus, -ī, m. a cloud, a storm.
Nīsī, see nē.
Nītōr, -ī, nīsūs or nixūs, 3 v. dep. to strive, to press, to lean.
Nīvālīs, -ē, adj. snowy.
Nīx, nivirus, f. snow.
Nōdōs, -ī, m. a knot.
Nōmēn, -īnīs, n. a name.
Nōn, adv. not.
Nōs, nostri or nostrum, pers. pron. we [plural of ego, i].
Noscō, -ērē, nōvī, nōtūm, 3 v. a. incept. learn, recognise; in pf. and part. know, known.
Nostēr, -trā, -trum, poss. pron. our, ours, my.
Nōtō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to mark, to brand.
Nōtūs, -ī, m. the S. wind.
Nōvem, num. nine.
Nōvīs, -ā, -um, adj. new, fresh.
Nox, noctis, f. night.
Nūbēs, -īs, f. a cloud.
Nūblā, -ōrum, n. clouds.
Nūdō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to lay bare, to strip.
Nūdūs, -ā, -um, adj. bare, naked.
Nullūs, -ā, -um [gen. nullūs, dat. nullī], adj. no, none.
Nūmēn, -inis, n. lit. a nod; hence = (divine) will, power; pl. Nūmīnā = deity.
Nūmērus, -ī, m. a number.
Numquam (nunq.), adv. never.
Numc, adv. now, at this time.
Nuntiūs, -īī, m. a messenger.
Nusquam, adv. nowhere.
Nūtrīō, -irē, -īī or -ivī, -ītum, 4 v. a. to bring up, to nurture.
Nymphā, -ae, f. a nymph.
Ō, interj. O! oh!
ōb, prep. w. acc. in front of, facing.
ōb-ēō, -īrē, -īī or -ivī, -ītum, v. n. and a. irreg. to meet, to traverse.
[Mortem obīrē = to die; so obīrē = to die.]
ōb-icīō, -ērē, -īcīī, -iectum, 3 v. a. to throw before [w. acc. and dat.].
ōbitūs, -ūs, m. death.
Ob-iectō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a.
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freq. to throw before [w. acc. and dat.], to expose.

ob-nítör, -i, -nixús, 3 v. dep. a. to press against, to struggle.

ob-scénúם [ob-scaenus], -ā, -um, adj. evil, ill-omened.

obscúrō, -árē, -āvī, -ātum, i v. a. to darken, to obscure.

obscúrus, -ā, -um, adj. dark.

ob-sidēō, -ērē, -sēdi, -sessum, 2 v. a. to besiege, to occupy.

ob-stúpesco, -ērē, -stūpūs, no s., 3 v. n. incept. to be struck with amazement.

ob-testōr, -ārī, -ātūs, 1 v. dep. a. to beseech.

ob-truncō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to cut down, to slay.

ob-tūtūs, -ūs, m. a seeing, gaze.

ob-umbrō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to shade, to obscure.

ob-viūs, -ā, -um, adj. meeting, facing.

oc-cidō (=ob-c.), -ērē, -cidī, -cāsum, 3 v. n. to fall, to perish.

oc-cūlō, -ērē, -culūs, -cultum, 3 v. a. to hide, to cover.

oc-cultē, adv. darkly, unseen.

oc-cūpō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to seize, to hold.

oc-curro, -ērē, -curri, -cursum, 3 v. n. to run to meet, to meet.

ōcfōr, -ūs, comp. adj. quicker, swifter. Ōcūs, as adv. quicker.

[ōcissimūs.]

ōcūlūs, -i, m. an eye.

ōdī, -ōdissē, v. a. defect. to hate.

ōdium, -ii, n. hate, hatred.

ōdōr, -ōris, m. a smell, an odour.

ōdōrifēr, -fērā, -ferum, adj. smelling, fragrant.

of-fērō (=ob-f.), -ferrē, ob-tūli, ob-lātum, v. a. irreg. to offer, to give.

ōlēastēr, -trī, m. a wild olive.

ōlim, adv. formerly, once.

ōlē = ūlē, pron.

ōlympūs, -i [Mt. Olympus in Thesaly, the abode of the gods], hence, heaven.

ōmēn, -īnis, n. an omen.

omni-pōtēns, -ntīs, adj. almighty.

omnis, -ē, adj. all, every.

ōnērō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v. a. to load, to burden.

ōntēs, -īs (acc. -ēn) [a Rutulian, of Theban descent].

ōpem (no nom.), ōpis, f. help. ōpēs, pl. resources, power, strength.

op-pētō (=ob-p.), -ērē, -pētūs or -pētīvī, -pētītum, 3 v. a. to meet.

[mortem opp. = to die.]

oppidum, -i, n. a town.

op-pōnō, -ērē, -pōsūs, -pōsitum, 3 v. a. to place against or opposite, to oppose.

optimūs, -ā, -um, superl. adj. best, kindest. [bōnūs, mēliōr.]

optō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to wish for, to pray for.

ōpūs, -ēris, n. work.

ōrā, -ae, f. a rim, an edge, a shore.

orbis, -īs, m. a circle, an orb, the earth.

ordōr, -īri, orsūs, 4 v. dep. to begin.

ōrichalcum, -i, n. brass.

ōrigō, -īnis, f. an origin, source; jouner.

ōrifōr, -īrī, ortūs, 4 v. dep. to rise.

ōritīnā, -ae [the wife of Boreas, the N. wind].

ornō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to deck out, to equip.

ōrō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. to pray, to ask for.

ōs, ossīs, n. a bone.

ōs, ōris, n. a mouth, a lip, a face, a voice. [ōrā, pl. = a face.]

oscūlum, -i, n. a lip; a kiss.
Osiris, -īs (acc. -im) [a Rutulian, or Latin].

ostentō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v. a.
freq. to shew, to display.

ostrum, -ī, n. purple.

övō, -ārē, no p. and s., i v. n. to exult, to triumph.

pābūlum, -ī, n. food, pasture.

pāciscōr, -ī, pactūs, 3 v. dep. a.
to bargain for. [lētum prō
laudē pac. = to buy death for
fame.]

Paeōniūs, -ā, -um, adj. Healing
[title of Apollo the Healer].

Pallās, -ntīs [the son of Euander,
killed by Turnus].

pallōr, -ōrīs, m. paleness, pallor.

palmā, -ae, f. the palm, a hand.

pālōr, -ārī, -ātūs, i v. dep. to
wander, to be scattered.

pālūs, -ūdīs, f. a mere, a marsh.

pānācēā, -ae, f. panacea, a healing
herb [cure for all].

pandō, -ērē, pandī, pansum or
passum, 3 v. a. to spread out,
to open.

pangō, -ērē, pēpīgī, pēgī or panxī,
pactum or pantium, 3 v. a. to
fix, to settle, to agree upon.

pār, pāris, adj. equal.

Parcae, -ārum, f. pl. the Fates.

parcō, -ērē, pēpercī, parsu (par-
citum), 3 v. n. and a. (i) to
spare (w. dat.); (ii) to desist,
to cease, to forbear.

pārens, -ntīs, comm. a parent, a
father, a mother.

pārēō, -ērē, pārūī, pāriūm, 2 v.
n. and a. lit. to shew oneself; to
be at hand; to obey (w. dat.).

pārītēr, adv. equally, alike.

pārō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v. a. to
prepare, to make ready.

pars, partis, f. a part, a portion.
[pars...pars = some...others.]

Parthūs, -ā, -um, Parthian. [Par-
thī, a Scythian nation of Asia.]

partūs, -ūs, m. a bringing forth,
a birth (pārītā).

parvūs, -ā, -um, adj. small, little.

pastōr, -ōrīs, m. a shepherd.

pātēō, -ērē, pātūī, no s., 2 v. n. to
lie open.

pātēr, patrīs, m. a father.

pātērā, -ae, f. a bowl.

pāternūs, -ā, -um, adj. of one's
father, paternal.

pātiūr, -ī, passūs, 3 v. dep. a. to
suffer, to endure, to allow.

pātriūs, -ā, -um, adj. of one's
father, ancestral; pātriā, -ae, f.
one's fatherland.

paucūs, -ā, -um, adj. few, little.

paupēr, -ērīs, adj. poor.

pāvidūs, -ā, -um, adj. frightened,
trembling.

pax, pācis, f. peace.

pectō, -ērē, pexī, pexum, 3 v. a. to
comb.

pectūs, -ōrīs, n. a breast.

pēcūs, -ōrīs, n. a herd.

pēcūs, -ūdīs, f. a beast, a head of
cattle.

pēdēs, -ītīs, adj. on foot; as subst.
m. a foot-soldier.

PēlIdēs, -ae, son of Peleus [i.e.
Achilles].

pellō, -ērē, pēpūlī, pulsum, 3 v. a.
to drive, to hurl.

pendēō, -ērē, pēpendi, no s., 2 v. n.
to hang.

pēnēs, prep. w. acc. (found after
its subst.) in the power of.

pēnītūs, adv. far within.

pennā, -ae, f. a wing, a plume.

pēr, prep. w. acc. through; after
verbs of praying etc. = by. [per has lacrimas te oro.]
per-cūtiō, -ērē, -cussī, -cussum, 3 v. a. to strike, to beat.
per-fērō, -ferē, -tūlī, -lātum, v. a. irreg. to carry through, to endure. [perferre ictum = to drive home a blow.]
per-fīdūs, -ā, -um, adj. false, treacherous.
per-fundō, -ērē, -sūdī, -sūsum, 3 v. a. to pour over, to bathe, to steep, to cover. [lācūmis per-
fūsā gēnās = with her cheeks bathed in tears.]
pergō, -ērē, per-rexi, per-rectum, 3 v. n. to go on, to proceed.
Pēridīā, -ae [mother of Onytes].
per-pētīōr, -pētiū, -pessūs, 3 v. dep. a. to endure.
per-vōlō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. to fly through.
pēs, pēdis, m. a foot, a claw, a hoof.
pēstis, -īs, f. a plague.
pētō, -ērē, pētiū or petīvi, pētītum.
3 v. a. to seek, to ask for.
phālanx, -ngīs, f. a band, a host.
Phēgeus [a Trojan].
Phoebūs, -ī [Phoebus or Apollo].
Phōlūs, -ī [a Trojan].
Phrygīlūs, -ā, -um, adj. Phrygian.
Phryx, Phrygīs, Phrygēs, -um, Phrygian [Phrygia in Asia Minor].
pīētās, -ātis, f. piety, goodness.
pīlātūs, -ā, -um, adj. doubtful word; in close order, or armed with javelins.
Pīllumūs, -ī [ancestor of Turnus].
pīngō, -ērē, pīnxi, pictum, 3 v. a. to paint, to colour.
piscōsūs, -ā, -um, adj. full of fish, teeming.
piūs, -ā, -um, adj. good, pious.
plācēō, -ērē, plācūs, plācitum, 2 v. n. to please, to be pleasing to (w. dat.). plācēt, impers.
plāgā, -ae, f. a blow; plāgam ferrē = to aim a blow.
plangōr, -ōris, m. lit. a beating of the breast; a lament, wail.
plaudō, -ērē, plausūs, -um, 3 v. a. to strike with a sound, to beat.
plēnūs, -ā, -um, adj. full.
plūrīmūs, -ā, -um, superl. adj. most, very much [multūs, plūs].
Pōdāllīūs, -ī [a Trojan].
poenā, -ae, f. a penalty, a punishment.
Poennūs, -ā, -um]
Poeni, -ōrum j adj. Phoeni-
cian; Carthaginian.
pōdūs, -ēris, n. weight, a scale.
pōnō, -ērē, pōsūs, pōsitum. 3 v. a. to place; to lay down, to put off.
pōns, -ntis, m. a bridge.
pōntūs, -ī, m. the sea, the deep.
pōpūs, -ītis, m. (lit. the inside of a knee), a knee.
pōpūlō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a.}
pōpūlōr, -āri, -ātūs, 1 v. dep.a.} to
lay waste, to ravage.
pōrta, -ae, f. a gate.
pōrtīcūs, -ūs, f. a colonnade, a porch.
pōrto, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to
carry, to bear.
pōscō, -ērē, pōpisī, no s., 3 v. a. to demand, to ask.
pōssum, possē, pōtūs, v. irreg. to be able; pr. part. pōtens, -ntis as adj. powerful, strong.
pōst, adv. and prep. w. acc. after.
behind.
pōsterūs, -ā, -um, adj. coming after, next. [pōst.]
pōst-quam, conj. after that.
pőtestás, -tátis, f. power.
pőtiör, -iři, -itūs, 4 v. dep. to
get possession of, to obtain (w. abl.).
pőtiūs, comp. adv. rather, more.
[pőtiör.]
prae-cepš, -cīpitūs, adj. headlong.
prae-clīpitō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātūm, adj.
1 v. a. throw headlong, to hurl
forth, to hasten.
prae-clārūs, -ā, -um, adj. famous,
renowned.
predā, -ae, f. prey, spoil.
pae-fērō, -ferrē, -tūlī, -lātūm, v. a.
to prefer.
prae-fīgō, -ērē, -fīxi, -fīxum, 3
v. a. to fix before. [praefīgōs
ferrō = tipped with iron.]
praemīrum, -īī, n. a reward.
prae-sciūs, -ā, -um, adj. knowing
beforehand.
praesens, -ntūs (praesum), part. as
adj. present; (of gods) powerful.
[comp. praesentiōr, -tiūs.]
pae-sīdēō, -ērē, -sēdī, no s., 2
v. a. to guard, to govern (w. dat.).
pae-stō, -stārē, no p. and s., 1 v. n.
to excel. praestāns, pr. part. as
adj. pre-eminent, distinguished.
pae-sum, -essē, -sūī, v. irreg. to
beover(w.dat.); pr.part.praesens.
pae-tēr, prep. with acc. besides.
pae-tērēā, adv. besides.
pae-vertō, -ērē, -vertī, no s., 3
v. a. to outstrip, to precede.
paečem (no nom.), (précis) f. a
prayer.
paečōr, -ārī, -ātūs, 1 v. dep. n.
and a. to pray.
pæhendō, see prendō.
predō, -ērē, pressī, pressūm, 3
v. a. (i) to press, to drive back;
(ii) to suppress, to hide.
prēhendō | -ērē, -endī, -ensum,
3 v. a. to catch, to seize, to take.
prensō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātūm, 1 v. a.
freq. to grasp, to seize.
prētium, -īī, n. a price.
Prāmūs, -i [king of Troy].
priūmum, adv. first. ut priūnum
= when first, as soon as.
prīmūs, -ā, -um, superl. adj. first
(prīrō); w. verb = to be the first
to, e.g. priūmūs pātiōr.
priūr, comp. adj. former, first.
prīstinūs, -ā, -um, adv. former.
[in prīstinā = to a former state,
as before.]
prīus, adv. =formerly.
prō, prep. w. abl. for, on behalf of,
in return for.
prō-āvūs, -i, m. an ancestor.
prōbō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātūm, 1 v. a. to
approve, to allow, to bid.
prō-cēdō, -ērē, -cessī, -cessum, 3
v. n. to go, to come, forth.
(procēr, -ēris), procērēs, -um, m.
chiefs, princes.
prōcūl, adv. far, afar.
prō-culcō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātūm, 1 v.
a. to tread down, to trample
on.
prō-currō, -ērē, -currī or -cūrrī,
-cursum, 3 v. n. to run forward.
prō-cursūs, -ūs, m. onset, speed.
prōcūs, -i, m. a suitor (gen. pl.
prōcorum or prōcum).
prō-dō, -ērē, -didī, -ditūm, 3 v. a.
to give up, to betray.
prō-dūcō, -ērē, -duxī, -ductūm, 3
v. a. to produce, to bring forth.
prōelium, -īī, n. a battle, a fight.
prō-fānūs, -ā, -um, adj. unhallowed,
profane.
prō-fērō, -ferrē, -tūlī, -lātūm, v. a.
irreg. to carry forth, to prolong.
VOCABULARY.

prō-fundō, -čē, -fūdī, -fūsum, 3 v. a. to pour forth, to shed.
prō-fundum, -i, n. the deep, the sea.
prō-fundus, -ā, -um, adj. deep.
prō-grēdiōr, -grēdī, -gressūs, 3 v. dep. to advance, to step forward.
prō-icīō, -ērē, -iēci, -iectum, 3 v. a. to throw forth, to drop.
prōlēs, -īs, f. an offspring.
prō-lūdō, -ērē, -lūsī, -lūsum, 3 v. a. to play beforehand, to practise.
[pr. ad pugnam = to practise for battle.]
prō-lūō, -ērē, -lūi, -lūtum, 3 v. a. to wash forth, to wash away.
prō-missum, -i, as subst. n. a promise.
prō-mittō, -ērē, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a. to promise.
prō-pāgō, -inīs, f. offspring, race.
prō-pērē, adv. quickly.
prō-pērō, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n. and a. to hasten, to prepare quickly.
prō-pērūs, -ā, -um, adj. hastening, quick, busy.
prō-pīnquō, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n. and a. to draw near, to approach.
prō-pīōr, -ūs, gen. -ōris, comp. adj. nearer. [prōpē, proximūs.]
proptēr, prep. w. acc. on account of (found after its subst.).
prō-sēquōr, -i, -sēcūtūs, 3 v. dep. a. to follow on one’s way, to attend.
prō-spīciō, -ērē, -spexī, -spectum, 3 v. n. and a. to look forth, to espry.
prō-sum, prōd-essē, prō-fūi, v. n. irreg. to be of use, to help [w. dat.].
prō-tendō, -ērē, -tendi, -tentum or -tentum, 3 v. a. to stretch forth.
prō-tērō, -ērē, -trivī, -tritum, 3 v. a. to trample down, to crush.
prō-terrēō, -ērē, -terrūī, -terrūtum, 3 v. a. to frighten, to drive.
prō-vēniō, -īrē, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n. to proceed, to come to pass.
prō-volvō, -ērē, -volvi, -vōlūtum, 3 v. a. to roll forward.
prōximūs, -ā, -um, superl. adj. nearest, next. [prōpē, prōpīōr.]
pūber or pūbēs, -ēris, adj. ripe, downy.
(pūdeō), pūdet, -ērē, pūdūit or pūdūtum est, 2 v. n. and a. to make ashamed. Impers. it causes shame [w. acc. and gen. e.g. pūdeō me hūius crimīnis].
pūdōr, -ōris, m. shame.
pūēr, -ēri, m. a boy, a youth.
pugnā, -ae, f. a fight, a battle.
pugnās, -i, m. a fist, a hand.
pulchēr, -chrā, -chrum, adj. fair, beautiful [pulchriōr, pulcherrūmīs].
pulso, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. to beat, to batter, to drive back, to spurn.
pulsūs, -ūs, m. a beat.
pulvērulentūs, -ā, -um, adj. dusty.
pulvis, -ēris, m. dust.
pumex, -īcis, m. pumice, a rock.
pūnicēs, -ā, -um, adj. purple, red.
purpūrēs, -ā, -um, adj. purple, red.
pūrūs, -ā, -um, adj. pure, whole. [pūrūs campūs = a clear plain.]
pūtō, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to think, to deem.
quā, adv. (abl. fem. of quī), where, in which direction; as far as.
quadrigūs, -ā, -um, adj. with four yokes, i.e. four-horsed.
quaeōrōqquaeōsō -ēre, quaesīōr quaesīōsā
situm, 3 v. a. to seek, to ask for.
quālīs, -ē, adj. (i) interrog. or exclam. of what sort? (ii) relatively, such as, as; tālīs...
quālīs = such...as.
quām, adv. (i) how; (ii) as; (iii) than.
quām-quām, conj. although.
quandō, adv. (i) interrog. when? (ii) indef. at any time, ever [after num, sī, or nē].
quantum, adv. how much, so much.
quantiūs, -ā, -um, adj. (i) interrog. or exclam. how great? (ii) relatively, so great, as great. [tani-
tūs...quantūs = as great as.]
quassō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. to shake, to brandish.
quātēr, adv. four times.
quātiō, -ērē, no perf., quassum, 3 v. a. to shake, to drive.
-que, conj. enclitic, and, also.
quī, quae, quōd (gen. ĉūiūs, dat. cui), pron. (i) interrog. who? what? (used as adj. with nouns); (ii) relative, who, which.
quī, quā, quōd, pron. indef. any (after num, sī, nē). [See quis.]
quiā, conj. because.
quī-cumquē, quae-cumquē, quod-cumquē, pron. whoever, whatever. [quī &c. and cumquē sometimes separated.]
quīd (acc. sing. of quīs (i)), used as adv. what? why? how? wherefore?
quīdem, adv. indeed. [nē...qui-
dem = not even.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>ré-cēdō</td>
<td>-ère, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. to retire, to withdraw, to return.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ré-cliddō</td>
<td>-ērē, -ciddī, -cīsum (caedo), 3 v. a. to cut away.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ré-cūnō</td>
<td>-ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to lean back, to lay aside.</td>
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<td>ré-clūdō</td>
<td>-ērē, -clūsī, -clūsum, 3 v. a. to open.</td>
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<td>ré-cumbō</td>
<td>-ērē, -cūbūlī, nos., 3 v. n. to lie down, to fall down, to sink.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ré-cursō</td>
<td>-ārē, no p. and s., 1 v. n. freq. to return, to recur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ré-cūsō</td>
<td>-ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to decline, to refuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ré-dō</td>
<td>-ērē, -dīdī, -dītum, 3 v. a. to return, to give back, to restore.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ré-dō</td>
<td>-ērē, -īīrī or -īvī, -ītum, v. n. irreg. to return.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ré-duicō</td>
<td>-ērē, -duxī, -ductum, 3 v. a. to draw back.</td>
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<td>ré-fellō</td>
<td>-ērē, -fellī, no s., 3 v. a. to refuse, to disprove.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ré-fērō</td>
<td>-ferrē, rettūlī, rēlatum (imperat. réfēr), v. a. irreg. to carry back; to turn; to recall, to relate. [pass. réfērōr = to be carried back, to drift; also act. réfērō used neutr. to go, to come back.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>ré-ficīō</td>
<td>-ērē, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. a. to restore, to refresh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ré-fūgiō</td>
<td>-ērē, -fūgī, no s., 3 v. n. to fly back, to flee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ré-fūtō</td>
<td>-ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to prevent, to avert.</td>
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<tr>
<td>réqīna</td>
<td>-ae, f. a queen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>regnum</td>
<td>-i, n. a kingdom, a realm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rēgō</td>
<td>-ērē, rexi, rectum, 3 v. a. to guide, to direct, to rule.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rēligiō</td>
<td>-ōnīs, f. religious awe, sanctity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rēlinquō</td>
<td>-ērē, -līquī, -lictum, 3 v. a. to leave, to abandon.</td>
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<td>rēluczēō</td>
<td>-ērē, -lūxī, no s., 2 v. n. to shine out, to blaze.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rē-mittō</td>
<td>-ērē, -miṣī, -missum, 3 v. a. to send back [se rem. = to return]; to let go, to loosen, to yield.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rē-mūgiō</td>
<td>-īrē, no p. and s., 4 v. n. lit. to bellow back; to resound.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rēōr, rērī</td>
<td>rātūs, 2 v. dep. to think, to deem.</td>
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<td>rēpens, rēnūs</td>
<td>adj. sudden.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rē-pertōr</td>
<td>-ōris, m. discoverer, creator.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rēpētō</td>
<td>-ērē, -pētīī or -pētīvī, -pētītum, 3 v. a. to seek again, to recall.</td>
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<td>rē-pōnō</td>
<td>-ērē, -pōsūlī, -pōsītum, 3 v. a. to replace, to repay.</td>
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<td>rē-poscō</td>
<td>-ērē, no p. and s., 3 v. a. to ask back, to claim.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rē-primō</td>
<td>-ērē, -pressī, -pressum, 3 v. a. to check, to repress.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rēquīes</td>
<td>-ētīs (acc. rēquiēm), f. rest, repose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rēs, rēi</td>
<td>f. lit. a thing, a matter, an affair; hence = an occurrence, an event, fortune, interest (pl.); troubles; chance, adventures.</td>
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<td>rē-scindō</td>
<td>-ērē, -scīdī, -scissum, 3 v. a. to cut open, to tear open.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rē-sōrō</td>
<td>-ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to unlock, to open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rē-sōnō</td>
<td>-ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. to resound, to ring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rē-spicīō</td>
<td>-ērē, -spexī, -spectum, 3 v. n. and a. to look back, to look at, to regard.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rē-splendēō</td>
<td>-ērē, no p. and s., 2 v. n. to shine, to gleam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rē-spondēō</td>
<td>-ērē, -spōndī, -spōnsum, 2 v. a. to reply, to answer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rē-sponsō</td>
<td>-ārē, no p. and s., 1 v. a. freq. to answer, to re-echo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rē-sponsum, -ī, n. a reply.

rē-stō, -ārē, -stītī, no s., 1 v. n. to remain.

rē-tēgō, -ērē, -texi, -tectum, 3 v. a. to uncover, to expose.

rē-tēxō, -ērē, -texūī, -textum, 3 v. a. to wind again, to repeat.

rē-torquō, -ērē, -torsi, -tortūm, 2 v. a. to turn back, to wheel round.

rē-tractō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. (to take again), to take back, to retract, to refuse, to draw back.

rē-vellō, -ērē, -vellī, -vulsum or -volsum, 3 v. a. to pull away, to tear off, to tear up.

rē-vinciō, -īrē, -īvincī, -vincūm, 4 v. a. to bind around, to fit.

rex, rēgīs, m. a king.

Rhoetēius, -ās, -ām, of Rhoetium [a promontory near Troy], i.e. Trojan.

rīgidūs, -ās, -ām, adj. stiff, hard.

rīgō, -ērē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to wet, to besprinkle.

rīpā, -ae, f. a bank.

rītē, adv. duly.

rītūs, -ūs, m. a rite.

rōbūr. -ōris, n. hard wood, oak.

Rōmā, -ae, f. Rome.

Rōmānūs, -ās, -ām, adj. Roman.

rōrō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. to drop dew, to drip.

rōs, rōris, m. dew.

rōsā, -ae, f. a rose.

rōsēus, -ās, -ām, adj. rosy.

rōtā, -ae, f. a wheel; rōtāe, pl. = a chariot.

rūbō, -ērē, -ūī, no s., 2 v. n. to be red, to blush.

rūber, rūbrā, rūbrum, adj. red.

rūbescō, -ērē, rūbūī, no s., 3 v. n. incent. to grow red, to reddien, to blush.

rūbōr, -ōris, m. redness, a blush.

rūnā, -ae, f. ruin, fall, destruction.

rūmōr. -ōris, m. a rumour, a report.

rumpō, -ērē, rūpī, ruptum, 3 v. a. to break, to burst.

rūō, -ērē, rūī, rūtūm, 3 v. n. and a. to rush, to hasten, to overwhelm, to destroy.

rursūs, adv. back, again.

Rūtūlī, -ōrum or -ūm, the Rutules [a people of Latium (see Ardea, Turnus)].

Rūtūlīs, -ās, -ām, adj. Rutulian.

sācēr, sācrā, sācrum, adj. set apart, hence (i) accursed; (ii) sacred, holy.

sācerdōs, -dōtīs. comm. a priest, a priestess.

Sācēs, -īs [a Rutulian].

sācra, -rum, sācrum, n. a sanctuary, a shrine.

sācrō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum. 1 v. a. to make sacred, to dedicate.

sācra, -rum, sācrum, n. a holy thing; sācrā. pl. =sacred images, vessels &c., rites.

saeculum (or saeclum), -ī, n. an age.

saepē, adv. often.

saepū, -ērē, saepstī, saeptum, 4 v. a. to fence in, to bar.

saetī-gērūs, -ās, -ām, adj. bristly.

saevō, -īrē, -īi, -ītum, 4 v. n. to rage, to chafé.

saevūs, -ās, -ām, adj. fierce, savage, grim.

sāgittā, -ae, f. an arrow.

salsūs, -ās, -ām, adj. salt.

saltūs, -ūs, m. a leap.

sālūbris, -ēs, adj. healthy, health-giving.
sālūs, -ūtis, f. welfare, safety.  
sālūtō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to greet, to salute.  
sancīō, -īre, sanxī, sanctum, 4 v. a. to make sacred, to confirm [sanctūs, p. part. pass. as adj. sacred, holy].  
sanguinēōs, -ā, -um, adj. blood-stained, red.  
sanguīs, -īns, m. blood.  
sātis, adv. enough.  
sātum, -ī (sērō), n. a plant, a crop.  
Sāturnūs, -ī, -um, adj. of Saturn; Sāturnīa (Iuno), daughter of Saturn.  
Sāturnūs, -ī [early king of the Gods, father of Iuppiter and Iuno].  
sauciūs, -ā, -um, adj. wounded, hurt.  
sāxum, -ī, n. a rock, a stone.  
scālā, -ae, f. a ladder.  
scēlērō, -āre, no p., -ātum, 1 v. a. to defile [scēlērātūs, p. part. pass. = polluted, wicked].  
sceptrum, -ī, n. a sceptre.  
scl-licēt (= scrērē licēt), adv. forsooth, doubtless.  
scindō, -ēre, scidi, scissum, 3 v. a. to tear, to rend.  
scintillā, -ae, f. a spark, a flash.  
scīō, scīrē, scīvī, scītum, 4 v. a. to know.  
scōpūlūs, -ī, m. a rock.  
scūtum, -ī, n. a shield.  
sē (sēsē), sūī (dat. sībī, abl. sē), reflex. pron. oneself, himself, herself, itself, themselves.  
sēcō, -āre, sēcūī, sectum, 1 v. a. to cut, to cleave.  
sēcundūs, -ā, -um, adj. favourable (sēquōr).  
sēcūris, -īs, f. a battle-axe.  
sēcus, adv. otherwise [hāud sēcus, even so].  
sēd, conj. but.  
sēdēō, -ēre, sēdi, sessum, 2 v. n. to sit, to keep still.  
sēdēs, -īs, f. a seat, an abode.  
sēdō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to calm, to pacify.  
sēgēs, -ētis, f. a crop, harvest.  
segnīs, -ē, adj. slow [segnīrē, segnīssimūs].  
sēmēl, adv. once.  
sēmi-ānīmis, -ē, adj. half dead.  
sēmi-nēcīs (gen. no nom.), adj. half dead.  
sēmi-vir, -vīrī, adj. unmanly.  
sēnectā, -ae, f. old age.  
sēnex, -ēns, adj. old; old man.  
sēnīlor, gen. -ōrēs, comp. adj. older, elder [sēnex].  
sēnum, -ī, n. old age, decay.  
sensūs, -ūs, m. a feeling, a fancy.  
sententīa, -iae, f. an opinion, a judgment, feeling.  
sentiō, -īre, sensī, sensum, 4 v. a. to feel, to perceive.  
sepio, see saepio.  
septem-plex, -plicīs, adj. sevenfold.  
sēpulcrum, -ī, n. a tomb, a grave.  
sēquōr, -ī, sēcūtūs, 3 v. dep. a. to follow, to pursue, to attend, to reach.  
Sērestūs, -ī [a Trojan].  
Sergestūs, -ī [a Trojan].  
sermō, -ōnīs, m. a speech, report.  
sērō, -ēre, sēvī, sātum, 3 v. a. to sow, to scatter [hence sātūs, p. part. pass. = born, e.g. sātā noctē; sātum, -ī, n. = a crop].  
serpenst, -nsūs, comm. a serpent.  
serpō, -ēre, serpsī, serptum, 3 v. n. to creep, to spread.  
sērūs, -ā, -um, adj. late.  
servō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to save, to preserve.
VERGIL. AEN. XII.

seu or sivē, conj. or if, whether; seu...seu, sivē...sivē, = whether...or.

sex, num. six.
sī, conj. if [sī quīs = if anyone].
sīc, adv. so, thus.
sīdērēūs, -ā, -um, adj. of the stars, starry.
sīdūs, -ēris, n. a star.
signī-ficō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to make sign, to point, to beckon.
signō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to mark, to mark out.
signum, -ī, n. a sign, a signal.
Silā, -ae, f. [a forest in S.W. Italy].
silvā, -ae, f. a wood, a forest.
simīlis, -ēs, adj. like.
simūl, adv. at the same time [simūl ac or atque = as soon as].
sīn, conj. but if.
sīnē, prep. w. abl. without.
sīnō, -ēris, sīvī, sītum, 3 v. a. to allow.
sistō, -ēri, -stitū, -stātum, 3 v. a. and n. to stop, to check, to halt.
sivē or seu, see seu.
sōcēr, -ēris, m. a father in law, a bride's father.
sōcīō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to unite, to join.
sōcūs, -īī, m. an ally, a friend.
sōl, sōlis, m. the sun.
sōlēō, -ēris, sōlitūs, 2 v. semi-dep. to be wont.
sōlūum, -īū, m. a throne.
sollemnis, -ēs, adj. annual, usual, due.
sollicitō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to move, to shake.
sōlōr, -āri, -ātūs, 1 v. dep. a. to comfort, to calm.
sōlum, -ī, n. ground, soil.
sōlūs, -ā, -um (gen. sōliūs, dat. sōlī), adj. alone, only.
solvō, -ērē, solvī, sōlūtum, 3 v. a. to loosen, to dissolve.
somnūs, -ī, m. sleep.
sōnitūs, -ūs, m. a sound, a din, a roar.
sōnō, -ārē, sōnū, sōnitum, 1 v. n. and a. to sound, to cry, to scream, to sing, to boast.
sōnōrūs, -ā, -um, adj. sounding.
sōnūs, -ī, m. a sound, a noise.
sōrōr, -ōris, f. a sister.
sors, sortūs, f. a lot, chance, fortune.
sortīr, -īrī, -ītūs, 4 v. dep. a. to obtain by lot, to draw, to choose.
spargō, -ērē, sparsi, sparsum, 3 v. a. to strew, to scatter, to hurl about.
spātium, -īī, n. space, distance.
spēcēmēn, -īnēs, n. a mark, a token.
spectō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. to look at, to watch.
spēculātōr, -ōris, m. a spy.
spērō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to hope, to expect.
spēs, spēī, f. hope.
splicēlum, -ī, n. a point, a dart, a spear.
spīrā, -ae, f. a coil.
spīritūs, -ūs, m. breath, a blast.
splendēō, -ērē, -ūi, no s., 2 v. n. to shine.
spōllō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to despoil, to strip, to deprive (w. acc. and abl.).
spōllum, -īū, n. spoil.
spondēō, -ērē, spōpondī, sponsum, 2 v. a. to promise.
spūmō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. to foam.
spūmōsus, -ā, -um, adj. foaming.
squalëō, -ērē, -ūī, no s., 2 v. n. to be stiff.
stagnum, -ī, n. a pool, a marsh.
stațūō, -ērē, stațūī, -ātum, 3 v. a. to set up, to place; to stop; to resolve.
sternax, -ācīs, adj. lit. throwing its rider (of a horse), restive.
sternō, -ērē, strāvī, strātum, 3 v. a. to spread out, to lay low.
Sthēnēlūs, -ī [a Trojan].
stirps, -pis, m. or f. a stock, a trunk, a root; hence a race.
stō, stārē, stētī, stātum, 1 v. n. to stand, to stand firm, to stand still, to be fixed [hence stāt, imper. = it is resolved].
strāgēs, -is (sternō), f. overthrow, destruction, slaughter.
strīdēō, -ērē, strīdī, no s., 2 v. n. and strīdō, -ērē, strīdī, no s., 3 v. n. to hiss, to whizz.
strīdōr, -ōris, m. a din, a hiss, a buzzing.
strīdūlus, -ā, -um, adj. hissing.
stringō, -ērē, strīnxī, strictum, 3 v. a. to draw tight, to draw (a sword).
strūō, -ērē, struxī, structum, 3 v. a. to build, to scheme.
stūdium, -īi, n. zeal, eagerness.
stūpēō, -ērē, stūpūī, no s., 2 v. n. and a. to be amazed, to wonder (w. acc. and inf.).
Stygiōs, -ā, -um, adj. Stygian, of the Styx [the river of Hades].
suādēō, -ērē, suāsī, suāsum, 2 v. a. to counsel, to persuade.
sūb, prep. (i) w. acc. under, beneath (motion to or along); of time, towards, just before; (ii) w. abl. under, beneath.
sub-dō, -ērē, -dīdī, -dītum, 3 v. a. to put under.
sūb-eō, -īrē, -īī, -ītum, v. n. irreg. to come under, to support, to come up, to aid, to help (w. dat.).
sūb-iciō, -ērē, -īēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. to throw, to place under; s. ignem, to kindle, to throw up; se s., to mount.
sūb-īgō, -ērē, -ēgī, -actum, 3 v. a. to constrain, to overcome.
sūbitō, adv. suddenly [sūbēō].
sūbitūs, -ā, -um, adj. sudden.
sub-lābōr, -ī, -lapsūs, 3 v. dep. to creep under, to undermine.
sub-lātūs, see tollō.
sub-līmīs, -ē, adj. high, lofty, tall.
sub-missūs, -ā, -um, adj. submissive.
sub-mittō, -ērē, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. to put under, to subdue, to submit.
sub-rīdēō, -ērē, -rīsī, no s., 2 v. n. to smile.
sub-sīdīum, -īi, n. aid, support.
sub-sīdō, -ērē, -sēdī, -sessum, 3 v. n. to sink down, to settle.
sub-sistō, -ērē, -stūī, no s., 3 v. n. to stop, to halt.
sub-vēnīō, -īrē, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n. to come to aid, to help (w. dat.).
suc-cēdō (sub-c.), -ērē, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. to come from under, to rise.
suc-cessūs, -ūs, m. success, prowess.
suc-cidō, -ērē, -cidī, no s., 3 v. n. to fall under, to succumb.
suc-cingō, -ērē, -cinxī, -cinctum, 3 v. a. to gird up.
suc-currō, -ērē, -curri, - cursum, 3 v. n. to run to aid, to help.
Sūcrō, -ōnis [a Rutulian].
sūcūs, -ī, m. juice, sap.
sūdōr, -ōris, m. sweat.
suf-ficiō (sub-f.), -ēre, -ficī, -fectum, 3 v. n. to suffice, to avail.
sum, essē, fūi, no s. (fut. part. suntūrūs), v. n. irreg. to be (w. dat. to belong to) [estō, imperat. let it be granted].
summā, -ae, f. the height or sum of anything [summā bellī, the chief issue of the war].
summūs, -ā, -um, superl. adj. highest, top (s. montes, the tops of the mountains) [sūpērūs, sūpērīor].
sūmō, -ēre, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 v. a. to take, to take up [poenam s., to exact a penalty].
sūpēr, adv. and prep. w. acc. and abl. above, upon, close after.
sūpērbūs, -ā, -um, adj. proud, high.
sūpēr-imminēō, -ēre, no p. and s., 2 v. n. to hang over.
sūpērō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n. and a. lit. to be over, hence (i) to survive, be left, (ii) to overcome.
sūper-stītīō, -ōnīs, f. religious fear; = dread vov, 817.
sūpērūs, -ā, -um, adj. above, upper; pl. Sūpērī, the gods above [sūpērīōr, sūpērmūs or summūs].
sūper-vēniō, -īrē, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n. and a. to come over, to step over.
supplex, -īcis (sub-pl.), adj. suppliant.
supplicītēr, adv. suppliantly, with supplication.
sūprā, adv. and prep. w. acc. above.
sūprēmūs, -ā, -um, superl. adj. highest, last [sūpērūs, sūpērīōr].
sūrā, -ae, f. an ankle, a calf, a leg.
surgō, -ēre, surrexi, surrectum, 3 v. n. to rise, to arise [= sub-rigo].
sūs, sūis, comm. a pig, a sow.
sus-citō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to stir up, to rouse, to awake.
sus-pendō (sub-p.), -ēre, -endi, -pensum, 3 v. a. to hang, to suspend.
suspiciō (sub-sp.), -ēre, -spexī, -spectum, 3 v. a. to look at (from under), to look up at, to regard.
sus-tentō (sub-t.), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. to uphold, to support.
sus-tīnēō, -ēre, -tīnūi, -tentum, 2 v. a. to hold up, to support.
sūtilis, -ē, adj. seven together (sūō).
sūlus, -ā, -um, reflex. poss. pron. one’s own, his, her own, their own.
Sūbāris, -īs (acc. -im) [a Trojan].
tābēō, -ēre, no p. and s., 2 v. n. to waste away.
tābūlātum, -ī, n. a floor.
Tāburnūs, -ī, m. [a mountain on the border of Samnium in Italy].
tācitūs, -ā, -um, adj. silent.
tālīs, -ē, adj. such, of this sort.
Tālos (acc. Tālon) [a Rutulian].
tāmēn, adv. nevertheless, however.
Tānāis, -īs (acc. -im) [a Rutulian].
tandum, adv. at length; in questions = pray?
tangō, -ēre, tētīgī, tactum, 3 v. a. to touch.
tantūs, -ā, -um, adj. so great;
tanto, abl. as adv. by so much;
tantum, acc. n. as adv. (i) so much; (ii) only so much, only.
tardō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to delay, to impede.
Tartārūs, - eiusmod Tartārā,-orum, n. Tartārūs, the infernal regions.

Tartārēus, -ā, -um, adj. Tartarean, infernal.

taurūs, -ī, m. a bull.

tectum, -ī (tēgō), n. a roof, a house [tectā, pl. = a house].

tēgō, -ērē, texī, tectum, 3 v. a. to cover, to protect.

tellūs, -ūris, f. the earth, the ground.

tēlum, -ī, n. a dart, a weapon.

tēmō, -ōnīs, m. a pole or shaft of a chariot.

tempestās, -ātūs, f. a storm, a tempest.

tempūs, -ōris, n. time, opportunity.

tempōrā, -um, pl. the temples of the head.

tēnax, -ācis (tēnēō), adj. gripping, tenacious.

tendō, -ērē, tētendī, tentum or tensum, 3 v. a. and n. to stretch out, to strain, to strive.

tēnēō, -ērē, tēnūnī, tentum, 2 v. a. to hold, to seize, to keep.

tentō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. to try, to attack.

tēr, num. adv. thrice.

tergum, -ī, n. a back [t. dārē = to flee].

tērō, -ērē, trīvī, trītūm, 3 v. a. to rub, to press against.

terrā, -ae, f. earth.

terrō, -ērē, terrūī, terrītum, 2 v. a. to frighten, to scare.

terribilīs, -ē, adj. terrible, fearful.

terri-ficās, -ā, -um, adj. frightful, terrific.

terrītō, -ārē, no p. and s., 1 v. a. freq. to frighten.

terrōr, -ōris, m. fear, terror.

testīs, -īs, c. a witness.
trābālis, -ē [trabs], adj. like a beam, stout.

trabs, trābīs, f. a beam.

trāhō, -ērē, traxī, tractum, 3 v. a. to draw, to drag.

trans-ād-īgō, -ērē, -ēgi, -actum, 3 v. a. to drive through, to pierce (w. two accs.).

trans-ēō, -īrē, -īī or -īvī, -Ītum, v. n. and a. irreg. to cross, to pierce.

trans-siliō, -īrē, -sīlivī or -sīliūī, no s., 4 v. n. and a. to leap over, to speed across.

trêmē-ēfuscō, -ērē, -ēfēci, -factum, 3 v. a. to make to tremble, to frighten.

trēmescō, -ērē, no p. and s., 3 v. n. to begin to tremble, to fear.

trēmō, -ērē, trēmūī, no s., 3 v. n. to tremble, to quake.

trēmōr, -ēris, m. fear, trembling.

trēpīdō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. to hurry, to hasten.

trēpīdūs, -ā, -um, adj. trembling, anxious (w. gen. = fearing for).

trēs, trīā, gen. trīum, num. three.

tristis, -ē, adj. sad, gloomy.

Trōēs, -um, m. pl. the Trojans (acc. Trōās).

Trōīus, -ā, -um, adj. Trojan.

Trōiā, -ae, Troy.

Trōiānūs, -ā, -um, adj. Trojan.

Trōiūgēneae, -ārum or -ām, m. pl. the Trojans.

Trōs, Trōis, m. [founder of Troy].

Trōs, Trōis, adj. Trojan.

trācidō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to cut to pieces, to slay.

truncūs, -ī, m. a trunk, a body.

tū, tūī (acc. tē, dat. tībī, abl. tē), pers. pron. thou.

tūēōr, -ēri, tūītūs, 2 v. dep. a. to look at, to watch, to guard.

tum, adv. then.

tūmultūs, -ūs, m. a crowd, confusion, tumult.

tūmūlūs, -ī, m. a mound, a hill.

turbā, -ae, f. a crowd, a throng.

turbidūs, -ā, -um, adj. wild, confused.

turbō, -īnīs, m. a whirlwind; whirl; force.

turbō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to disturb, to make wild; to confound. [foedērā turb. = to break the peace.]

Turnūs, -ī, m. [king of Rutulians].

turpō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to befoul, to defile.

turiūs, -īs, f. a tower, a turret.

Tuscūs, -ā, -um, adj. Tuscan, Etruscan.

tūūs, -ā, -um, poss. pron. thy, thine.

Týdīdēs, -ae, m. the son of Tydeus [i.e. Diomedes].

tyrrannūs, -ī, m. a king, a tyrant.

Tyrrēnūs, -ā, -um, adj. Tyrrhenian, Etruscan.

ūbī, adv. when, where.

Ufens, -ntīs [a Rutulian].

ullūs, -ā, -um (gen. ullīūs, dat. ullī), adj. any (only in negative and interrog. sentences).

ultērīōr, -ūs, gen. -ōris, comp. adj. beyond, further. [ultrā. ultīmus.]

ulterīūs, acc. n. used as adv. = further.

ultīmus, -ā, -um, superl. adj. last, furthest. [ultrā, ultērīōr.]

ultrō, adv. (beyond, besides), of one's own accord.

umbrā, -ae, f. a shade, a shadow.
Vocabulary.

Umbër, -brâ, -brum, adj. Umbrian, from Umbria [in Italy]. Umbër, -brâ, m. an Umbrian hound.

ämérûs [hûm.], -î, m. shoulder.

umquam (unq.), adv. ever.

än-änimûs, -ä, -um, adj. of one mind, together.

uncûs, -ä, -um, adj. hooked, bent.

undâ, -ae, f. a wave, water.

undiqûe, adv. from all sides.

undô, -ârë, -âvî, -âtum, 1 v. n. to wave, to flow, to surge.

ungûs, -is, m. a nail, a claw.

ungûlû, -ae, f. a claw, a hoof.

ûnûs, -ä, -um (gen. ânûsûs, dat. ânî), adj. one, alone.

ursûs, -is, f. a city, a town.

urgôô, -êrë, ursî, no s., 2 v. a. to press, too oppress, to press on, to urge.

usquam, adv. anywhere.

ûsûs, -üs, m. use, practice.

ût, ütî, (i) adv. how, as; (ii) conj. (a) as, (b) when, as soon as, (c) that, in order that, (d) so that.

ûtôr, -î, üsûsûs, 3 v. dep. to use, to enjoy (w. abl.).

ûtrimquê, adv. from both sides.

vâcûsûs, -ä, -um, adj. empty.

vâlêô, -êrë, vâlûûî, vâlîtûm, 2 v. n. to be strong, to be able.

vâlîdûs, -ä, -um, adj. strong, mighty.

vânûs, -ä, -um, adj. vain, empty.

vârîô, -ârë, -âvî, -âtûm, 1 v. a. and n. to change, to waver.

vârîûs, -ä, -um, adj. various, changing.

vastûs, -ä, -um, adj. waste, vast.

-vê, enclitic conj. + or.

vêl, conj. + or.

-vê...-vê, either...or.

vêhô, -êrë, vexi, vectum, 3 v. a. to bear, to carry. vêhôr = to ride.
vestigō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to track, to seek.
vestīs, -īs, f. a garment.
vētō, -ārē, vētūī, vētūtum, 1 v. a. to forbid.
vētūs, vētērīs, adj. old, ancient, former.
vētustās, -tātīs, f. age.
vīā, -ae, f. a way.
vībrō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to shake, to curl.
vīce in (no nom.), change [in vīcem = in turn].
vīcissim, adv. by turns, in turn.
victimā, -ae, f. a victim.
victōr, -ōrīs, m. a victor; (used as adj.) victorious.
victōrīā, -ae, f. victory.
vidēō, -crē, vidi, visum, 2 v. a. to see.
Pass. vīdēōr = to seem. [vīsū, abl. supine in -u = in the seeing, to see.]
vincō, -ērē, vinxī, vincētum, 4 v. a. to bind, to encircle.
vincō, -ēre, vici, victum, 3 v. a. to conquer, to overcome.
vincūlum or vinculum, -ī, n. a chain, a bond.
vīlentīā, -ae, f. violence, fury.
vīlō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to injure, to stain.
vīr, vīrī (gen. pl. vīrōrum or vīrum), m. a man.
vīrāgō, -īnīs, f. a brave maiden.
vīrginitās, -tātīs, f. virginity.
vīrgō, -īnīs, f. a virgin.
vīrgultā, -ōrum, n. pl. twigs, shrubs.
vīrtūs, -tūtīs, f. virtue, valour.
vīs, acc. vim, abl. vi (no gen. or dat.), f. force, might; pl. vīrēs, -ium, strength.
vīscerā, -um, n. pl. flesh, entrails.
vītā, -ae, f. life.
vividūs, -ā, -um, adj. quick, alert.
vivūs, -ā, -um, adj. living, alive.
vīx, adv. scarcely.
vōcātūs, -ūs, m. an invocation, a call.
vōci-fērōr, -ārī, -ātūs, 1 v. dep. to shout aloud.
vōcō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to call, to summon.
Volcānīūs, -ā, -um, adj. of Vul- can, made by Vulcan [the fire-god].
volgō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to publish, to noise abroad.
volgūs, -ī, n. a crowd, the common people.
vōlītō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. freq. to fly, to hasten.
vōlūnīs, -ēris, n. a wound.
vōlō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. to fly.
vōlō, vellē, vōlū, no s., v. a. irreg. to wish, to be willing, to wish for.
voltūs, -ūs, m. a face, a countenance. [voltūs, plural, also = a face.]
vōlūcrīs, -ē, adj. flying; as subst. comm. a bird.
vōluntās, -tātīs (vōlō), f. wish, will.
vōlūtō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. to revolve, to ponder.
volvō, -ērē, volvi, vōlūtum, 3 v. a. to roll.
vōs, vestri or vestrum, pers. pron. ye, you (plural of tu).
vōtum, -ī, n. a vow, a prayer (vōvēō).
vōvēō, -ērē, vōvī, vōtum, 2 v. a. to vow, to pray. [vōtūs, p. part. pass. = vowed, votive.]
vox, vōcīs, f. a voice, a saying.
Zēphyrūs, -ī, m. the West wind.
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