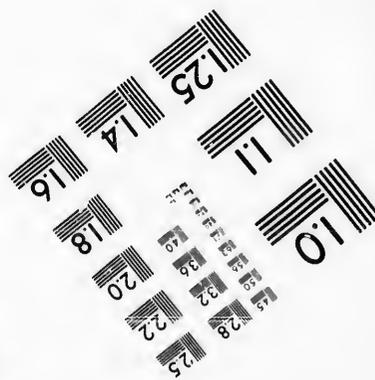
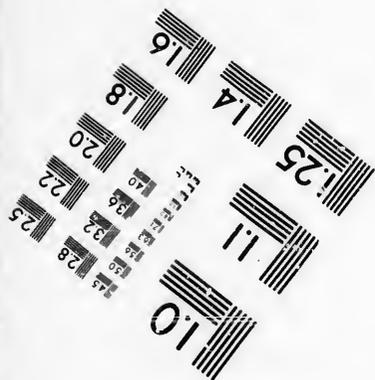
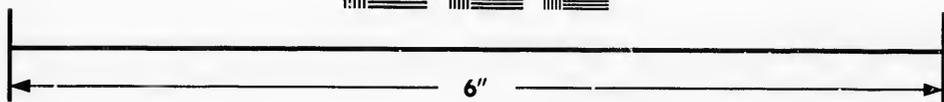
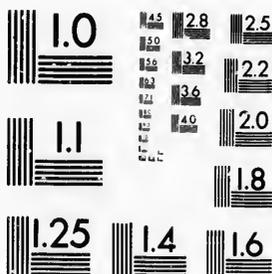


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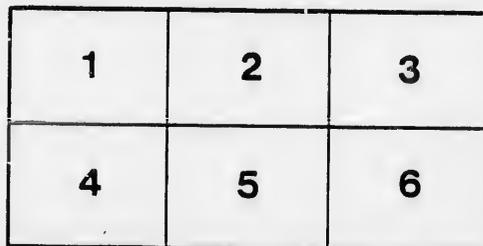
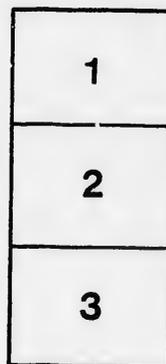
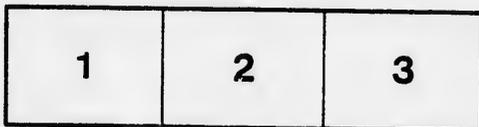
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P. OVIDII NASONIS
FASTORUM

LIBER PRIMUS.

WITH ENGLISH NOTES,

BY

F. A. PALEY, M.A.,

AND OTHERS;

AND A

VOCABULARY

NEW EDITION, REVISED.

TORONTO:

WILLING & WILLIAMSON.

1883.

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada in the year
one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, by

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INTRODUCTION.

Publius Ovidius Naso was born at Sulmo, in the country of the Peligni, in central Italy, on the 20th of March, B.C. 43, the year in which the consuls, Hirtius and Pansa were slain at the siege of Mutina (now Modena). He studied rhetoric under Arellius Fuscus and Porcius Latro, with the object of becoming a pleader; but the death of his elder brother Lucius rendered a division of the family inheritance unnecessary, and Ovid was permitted to indulge his taste for poetry. To complete his education he repaired to Athens, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of Greek. Subsequently he travelled in Asia Minor with his friend, the poet Macer. After his return to Rome he was appointed one of the *Triumviri Capitales*, and then a member of the Court of the *Centumviri*.

He married early, but soon divorced his wife. A second marriage was dissolved in the same way; but for his third wife he seems to have had a deeper affection.

His early works were marked with gross licentiousness, and in A.D. 8, he was banished from Rome by Augustus, whose favour he had hitherto enjoyed, the ostensible reason of his banishment being the ill effect of one of his works on public morals. The *Ars Amatoria*, however, had been published ten years before, and it is supposed that there must have been some other motive, which, however, has never come to light, though many guesses have been made. The place of his banishment was Tomi, (masc. plur.) or, as he calls it himself, Tomis, (fem. sing.) in Thrace, on the west coast of the Pontus Euxinus. Never did exile support his lot with less resignation; and his *Tristia* and *Epistolæ ex Ponto* are filled with complaints against Tomis, and with the miseries which he endured away from civilisation and his beloved Rome.

He was, however, held in high esteem by the Tomitæ, or inhabitants of Tomis, in whose language he composed verses in honour of Cæsar. He died A. D. 18.

The chief works of Ovid are :—

1. *The Amores.* 2. *Epistolæ Heroidum.* 3. *Ars Amatoria.* 4. *Remedia Amoris.* 5. *Nux.* 6. *The Metamorphoses.* 7. *The Fasti.* 8. *The Tristia.* 9. *Epistolæ ex Ponto.* 10. *Ibis, etc.*

The word *Fasti* (sc. dies) properly means those days on which it is lawful to administer justice. By extension, Ovid uses it to signify the Calendar. The *Fasti* is a kind of poetical almanac, in which are set down, in order, the chief festivals and other days (*tempora*) in each month, and what was believed to be their origin (*causæ*). Only the first six books of this valuable work are extant.

The metre in which the *Fasti* is composed is the so-called Elegiac couplet, that is, a Hexameter, or ordinary Heroic line (like that of Virgil's *Æneid*), followed by a Dactylic Pentameter, which was hardly ever used but in connexion with the Hexameter. The following is a scheme of the present way of scanning the Elegiac couplet :

- (1) — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | —
 (2) — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | —

An older way of scanning the Pentameter was :

- — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | —

that is, with a Spondee in the middle followed by two Anapæsts.

1. The Hexameter consists of six feet, of which the fifth is a Dactyl, the sixth a Spondee, while the first four may be Dactyls or Spondees. Licenses of any kind are but sparingly admitted in the Hexameter of this couplet.

2. The Dactylic Pentameter, as usually scanned, consists of two members separated by the Penthemimeral pause. The first member has two feet—Dactyls or Spondees—followed by a long syllable; the second member is

made up of two Dactyls followed by a syllable, which, whether long or short, is considered long.

Ovid, who presents the best models of Elegiac verse, usually observes the following, among other rules :

(a) If the sense overflow the limits of the Hexameter, and be completed in the first word of the Pentameter, then the first foot of this latter should be a Dactyl.

(b) Elisions should be sparingly employed.

(c) Each couplet should make sense by itself.

(d) The Pentameter should end in a dissyllable, which should be some emphatic part of speech.

(e) The last syllable, if short, should end in a consonant.

(f) If the last syllable of the *first* member of the Pentameter be a monosyllable (which should rarely happen), another long monosyllable should precede, or a dissyllable of two short syllables. An exception to this is admitted in the case of the monosyllable *est*, when the preceding vowel is elided.

EXAMPLES OF THE SCANNING OF THE ELEGIAC COUPLET.

(a) Tēmpōrā | cūm caū- | sīs Lātī- | ūm di- | gēstā pēr |
ānūm

Lāpsāquē | sūb tēr- | rās || ōrtāquē | signā cā- | nām.

(b) Pāgīnā | jūdīcī- | ūm dōc- | tī sūbī- | tūrā mō- | vētūr.
Prīncīpīs | ūt Clārī- | ō || mīssā lē- | gēndā dē- | ō.

(See Ramsay's *Prosody*, and Smith's *Dictionary of Biography*).

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P. OVIDII NASONIS

FASTORUM

LIBER I.

'TEMPORA cum causis Latium digesta per annum,
Lapsaque sub terras orta que signa canam.
Excipe pacato, Cæsar Germanice, vultu
Hoc opus, et timidæ dirige navis iter ;
Officioque, levem non aversatus honorem, 5
Huic tibi devoto numine dexter ades.
Sacra recognosces annalibus eruta priscis,
Et quo sit merito quaeque notata dies.
Invenies illic et festa domestica vobis ;
Saepe tibi pater est, saepe legendus avus. 10
Quaeque ferunt illi pictos signantia fastos,
Tu quoque cum Druso praemia fratre feres.
Cæsaris arma canant alii, nos Cæsaris aras,
Et quoscumque sacris addidit ille dies.
Annue conanti per laudes ire tuorum, 15
Deque meo pavidos excute corde metus.
Da mihi te placidum, dederis in carmina vires ;
Ingenium vultu statque caditque tuo.
Pagina iudicium docti subitura movetur
Principis, ut Clario missa legenda deo. 20

Quae sit enim culti facundia sensimus oris
 Civica pro trepidis cum tulit arma reis.
 Scimus et ad nostras cum se tulit impetus artes,
 Ingenii currant flumina quanta tui.
 Si licet et fas est, vates rege vatis habenas, 25
 Auspicio felix totus ut annus eat.
 Tempora digereret cum conditor urbis, in anno
 Constituit menses quinque bis esse suo.
 Scilicet arma magis quam sidera, Romule, noras,
 Curaque finitimos vincere major erat. 30
 Est tamen et ratio, Cæsar, quae moverit illum,
 Erroremque suum quo tueatur habet.
 Quod satis est utero matris dum prodeat infans,
 Hoc anno statuit temporis esse satis ;
 Per totidem menses a funere conjugis uxor 35
 Sustinet in vidua tristia signa domo.
 Haec igitur vidit trabeati cura Quirini
 Cum rudibus populis annua jura daret.
 Martis erat primus mensis, Venerisque secundus ;
 Haec generis princeps, ipsius ille pater. 40
 Tertius a senibus, juvenum de nomine quartus ;
 Quae sequitur numero turba notata fuit.
 At Numa nec Janum nec avitas praeterit umbras,
 Mensibus antiquis praeposuitque duos.

 Ne tamen ignores variorum jura dierum, 45
 Non habet officii Lucifer omnis idem.
 Ille Nefastus erit, per quem tria verba silentur ;
 Fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi.
 Neu toto perstare die sua jura putaris ;

- Qui jam Fastus erit, mane Nefastus erat. 50
 Nam simul exta deo data sunt licet omnia fari,
 Verbaque honoratus libera praetor habet.
 Est quoque quo populum jus est includere septis ;
 25 Est quoque qui nono semper ab orbe redit.
 Vindicat Ausonias Junonis cura Kalendas ; 55
 Idibus alba Jovi grandior agna cadit ;
 Nonarum tutela deo caret. Omnibus istis,
 Ne fallare cave, proximus Ater erit.
 30 Omen ab eventu est ; illis nam Roma diebus
 Damna sub adverso tristia Marte tulit. 60
 Haec mihi dicta semel totis haerentia fastis,
 Ne seriem rerum scindere cogar, erunt.
 35 KAL. IST.
 Ecce tibi faustum, Germanice, nuntiat annum,
 Inque meo primus carmine Janus adest.
 Jane biceps, anni tacite labentis origo, 65
 Solus de superis qui tua terga vides,
 Dexter ades ducibus, quorum segura labore
 40 Otia terra ferax, otia pontus agit.
 Dexter ades patribusque tuis populoque Quirini,
 Et resera nutu candida templa tuo. 70
 Prospera lux oritur ; linguisque animisque favete :
 Nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die.
 45 Lite vacent aures, insanaque protinus absint
 Jurgia ; differ opus, livida turba, tuum.
 Cernis odoratis ut luceat ignibus aether, 75
 Et sonet accensis spica Cilissa focis ?
 Flamma nitore suo templorum verberat aurum,
 Et tremulum summa spargit in aede jubar.

- Vestibus intactis Tarpeias itur in arces,**
Et populus festo concolor ipse suo est. 80
Jamque novi praeceunt fasces, nova purpura fulget,
Et nova conspicuum pondera sentit ebur.
Colla rudes operum praebent ferienda juvenci,
Quos aluit campis herba Falisca suis.
Juppiter, arce sua cum totum spectat in orbem, 85
Nil nisi Romanum quod tueatur habet.
Salve, laeta dies, meliorque revertere semper,
A populo rerum digna potente coli.
- Quem tamen esse deum te dicam, Jane biformis ?**
Nam tibi par nullum Graecia numen habet. 90
Ede simul causam cur de caelestibus unus
Sitque quod a tergo sitque quod ante vides.
Haec ego cum sumptis agitarem mente tabellis,
Lucidior visa est, quam fuit ante, domus.
Tum sacer ancipiti mirandus imagine Janus 95
Bina repens oculis obtulit ora meis.
Extimui, sensique metu riguisse capillos,
Et gelidum subito frigore pectus erat.
Ille, tenens dextra baculum clavemque sinistra,
Edidit hos nobis ore priore sonos. 100
Disce, metu posito, vates operose dierum,
Quod petis, et voces percipe mente meas.
Me Chaos antiqui, nam sum res prisea, vocabant.
Aspice, quam longi temporis acta canam.
Lucidus hic aër et quae tria corpora restant, 105
Ignis, aquae, tellus, unus acervus erant.
Ut semel haec rerum secessit lite suarum,

Inque novas abiit massa soluta domos,
 Altum flamma petit ; propior locus aëra cepit ;
 Sederunt medio terra fretumque solo. 110
 Tunc ego, qui fueram globus et sine imagine moles,
 In faciem redii dignaque membra deo.
 Nunc quoque, confusae quondam nota parva figurae,
 Ante quod est in me postque videtur idem.
 Accipe quaesitae quae causa sit altera formae, 115
 Hanc simul ut noris officiumque meum.
 Quidquid ubique vides, caelum, mare, nubila, terras,
 Omnia sunt nostra clausa patentque manu.
 Me penes est unum vasti custodia mundi,
 Et jus vertendi cardinis omne meum est. 120
 Cum libuit Pacem placidis emittere tectis,
 Libera perpetuas ambulat illa vias.
 Sanguine letifero totus miscebitur orbis,
 Ni teneant rigidae condita bella serae.
 Praesideo foribus caeli cum mitibus Horis ; 125
 It, redit officio Juppiter ipse meo.
 Inde vocor Janus : cui cum Cereale sacerdos
 Imponit libum ferraque mixta sale,
 Nomina ridebis : modo namque Patulcius idem,
 Et modo sacrificio Clusius ore vocor. 130
 Scilicet alterno voluit rudis illa vetustas
 Nomine diversus significare vices.
 Vis mea narrata est : causam nunc disce figurae ;
 Jam tamen hanc aliqua tu quoque parte vides.
 Omnis habet geminas hinc atque hinc janua frontes, 135
 E quibus haec populum spectat, at illa Larem.
 Utque sedens vester prima prope limina tecti

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- Janitor egressus introitusque videt ;
 Sic ego prospicio, caelestis janitor aulae,
 Eoas partes Hesperiasque simul. 140
- Ora vides Hecates in tres vergentia partes,
 Servet ut in ternas compita secta vias ;
 Et mihi, ne flexu cervicis tempora perdam,
 Cernere non moto corpore bina licet.
 Dixerat, et vultu, si plura requirere vellem, 145
 Difficilem mihi se non fore fassus erat.
- Sumpsi animum, gratesque deo non territus egi,
 Verbaque sum spectans pauca locutus humum :
 Dic, age, frigoribus quare novus incipit annus,
 Qui melius per ver incipiendus erat ? 150
- Omnia tunc florent, tunc est nova temporis aetas,
 Et nova de gravido palmite gemma tumet,)
 Et modo formatis operitur frondibus arbos,
 Prodit et in summum seminis herba solum,
 Et tepidum volucres concentibus aëra mulcent, 155
 Ludit et in pratis luxuriatque pecus.
- Tum blandi soles, ignotaque prodit hirundo,
 Et luteum celsa sub trabe figit opus ;
 Tum patitur cultus ager et renovatur aratro ;
 Haec anni novitas jure vocanda fuit. 160
- Quaesieram multis : non multis ille moratus
 Contulit in versus sic sua verba duos :)
 Bruma novi prima est veterisque novissima solis ;
 Principium capiunt Phoebus et annus idem.
 Post ea mirabar, cur non sine litibus esset 165
 Prima dies. / Causam percipe, Janus ait.
 Tempora commisi nascentia rebus agendis,

- Totus ab auspicio ne foret annus iners.
 Quisque suas artes ob idem delibat agendo,
 140 Nec plus quam solitum testificatur opus. 170
 Mox ego : Cur, quamvis aliorum numina placem,
 Jane, tibi primum tura merumque fero ?
 Ut possis aditum per me, qui limina servo,
 Ad quoscumque voles, inquit, habere deos.
 145 At cur laeta tuis dicuntur verba Kalendis, 175
 Et damus alternas accipimusque preces ?
 Tum deus incumbens baculo, quem dextra gerebat,
 Omina principis, inquit, inesse solent.
 Ad primam vocem timidas advertitis aures,
 150 Et visam primum consulit augur avem. 180
 Tempia patent auresque deum, nec lingua caducas
 Concipit ulla preces, dictaque pondus habent.
 Desierat Janus ; nec longa silentia feci,
 Sed tetigi verbis ultima verba meis :
 155 Quid vult palma sibi rugosaque carica, dixi, 185
 Et data sub niveo candida mella cado ?
 Omen, ait, causa est, ut res sapor ille sequatur,
 Et peragat coeptum dulcis ut annus iter.
 Dulcia cur dentur video ; stipis adjice causam,
 160 Pars mihi de festo ne labet ulla tuo. 190
 Risit, et, O quam te fallunt tua saecula, dixit,
 Qui stipe mel sumpta dulcius esse putes !
 Vix ego Saturno quemquam regnante videbam,
 Cuius non animo dulcia lucra forent.
 165 Tempore crevit amor, qui nunc est summus, habendi; 195
 Vix ultra quo jam progrediatur habet.
 Pluris opes nunc sunt quam prisci temporis annis,

- Dum populus pauper, dum nova Roma fuit,
 Dum casa Martigenam capiebat parva Quirinam,
 Et dabat exiguum fluminis ulva torum. 200
 Juppiter angusta vix totus stabat in aede,
 Inque Jovis dextra fictile fulmen erat.
 Frondibus ornabant, quae nunc Capitolia gemmis.
 Pascebatque suas ipse senator oves ;
 Nec pudor in stipula placidam cepisse quietem,) 205
 Et foenum capiti supposuisse fuit.
 Jura dabat populis posito modo praetor aratro,
 Et levis argenti lamina crimen erat.
 At postquam fortuna loci caput extulit hujus,
 Et tetigit summos vertice Roma deos ; 210
 Creverunt et opes et opum furiosa cupido,
 Et cum possideant plurima plura petunt.
 Quaerere ut absumant, absumpta requirere certant ;
 Atque ipsae vitiis sunt alimenta vices.
 Sic, quibus intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, 215
 Quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae,
 In pretio pretium nunc est ; dat census honores,
 Census amicitias ; pauper ubique jacet.
 Tu tamen auspiciam si sit stipis utile quaeris,
 Curque juvent nostras aera vetusta manus. 220
 Aera dabant olim ; melius nunc omen in auro est,
 Victaque concessit prisca moneta novae.
 Nos quoque templa juvant, quarum vis antiqua probemus,
 Aurea ; majestas convenit ista deo.
 (Laudamus veteres sed nostram amur annis ;) 225
 Mos tamen est aequè dignus aterque coli.
 Finierat monitus ; placidis ita rursus, ut ante,

- 200 Clavigerum verbis alloquor ipse deum :
Multa quidem didici : sed cur navalis in aere
Altera signata est, altera forma biceps ? 230
 Noscere me duplici posses in imagine, dixit,
 Ni vetus ipsa dies extenuaret opus.
 Causa ratis superest : Tuscum rate venit in amnem
 205 Ante pererrato falcifer orbe deus.
 Hac ego Saturnum memini tellure receptum ; 235
 Caelitibus regnis ab Jove pulsus erat.
 Inde diu genti mansit Saturnia nomen ;
 Dicta quoque est Latium terra latente deo.
 210 At bona posteritas puppim formavit in aere,
 Hospitis adventum testificata dei. 240
 Ipse solum colui, cujus placidissima laevum
 Radit arenosi Tibridis unda latus.
 Hic, ubi nunc Roma est, incaedua silva virebat,
 (Tantaque res paucis pascua bubus erat.)
 215 Arx mea collis erat, quem cultrix nomine nostro 245
 Nuncupat haec aetas, Janiculumque vocat.
 Tunc ego regnabam, patiens cum terra deorum
 Esset, (et humanis numina mixta locis.)
 220 Nondum Justitiam facinus mortale fugarat :
 Ultima de superis illa reliquit humum. 250
 Proque metu populum sine vi pudor ipse regebat ;
 Nullus erat justis reddere jura labor ;
 Nil mihi cum bello, pacem postesque tuebar :
 225 Et ovem ostendens, Haec, ait, arma gero.
 Praerant ora deus : tunc sic ego nostra resolve, 255
 Voce mea voces eliciente dei :
 Cum tot sint Jani, cur stas sacratus in uno,

- Hic ubi juncta foris templa duobus habes .
 Ille manu mulcens propexam ad pectora barbam,
 Protinus Oebalii rettulit arma Tati, 260
 Utque levis custos armillis capta Sabinis
 Ad summae tacitos duxerit arcis iter.
 Inde, velut nunc est, per quem descenditis, inquit,
 Arduus in valles et fora clivus erat.
 Et jam contigerant portam, Saturnia cujus 265
 Dempserat oppositas insidiosa seras.
 Cum tanto veritus committere numine pugnam
 Ipse meae movi callidus artis opus,
 Oraque, qua pollens ope sum, fontana reclusi,
 Sumque repentinas ejaculatus aquas. 270
 Ante tamen madidis subjeci sulfura venis,
 Clauderet ut Tatio fervidus humor iter.
 Cujus ut utilitas pulsus percepta Sabinis,
 Quae fuerat tuto reddita forma loco est.
 Ara mihi posita est parvo conjuncta sacello : 275
 Haec adolet flammis cum strue farra suis.
 At cur pace lates, motisque recluderis armis?
 Nec mora, quaesiti reddita causa mihi est.
 Ut populo reditus pateant ad bella profecto,
 Tota patet dempta janua nostra sera. 280
 Pace fores obdo, ne qua discedere possit
 Caesareoque diu nomine clausus ero.
 Dixit, et attollens oculos diversa tuentes
 Aspexit toto quidquid in orbe fuit.
 Pax erat, et vestri, Germanice, causa triumphii 285
 Tradiderat famulas jam tibi Rhenus aquas.
 Jane, face aeternos pacem pacisque ministros,
 Neve suum, praesta, descrat auctor opus.

Quod tamen ex ipsis licuit mihi discere fastis :
 Sacravere patres hoc duo templa die. 290
 Accepit Phoebō nymphaque Coronide natum
 Insula, dividua quam premit amnis aqua.
 Juppiter in parte est ; cepit locus unus utrumque,
 Junctaque sunt magno templa nepotis avo.

265 Quis vetat et stellas, ut quaeque oriturque caditque, 295
 Dicere ? promissi pars fuit ista mei.

Felices animae, quibus haec cognoscere primis
 Inque domos superas scandere cura fuit.
 270 Credibile est illos pariter vitiisque focusque
 Altius humanis exseruisse caput. 300

Non Venus et vinum sublimia pectora fregit,
 Officiumve fori, militiaeve labor.

Nec levis ambitio, perfusaque gloria fuco,
 275 Magnarumve fames sollicitavit opum.
 Admovere oculis distantia sidera nostris, 305
 Aetheraque ingenio supposuere suo.

Sic petitur caelum, non ut ferat Ossan Olympus,
 Summaque Peliacus sidera tangat apex.
 280 Nos quoque sub ducibus caelum metabimur illis,
 Ponemusque suos ad vaga signa dies. 310

III. NON.

3RD.

Ergo ubi nox aderit venturis tertia Nonis,
 Sparsaque caelesti rore madebit humus,
 285 Octipedis frustra quaerentur brachia Cancrī ;
 Praeceptis occiduas ille subivat aquas.

NON.

5TH.

Institeri. Nonae : missi tibi nubibus atris 315

Signa dabunt imbres exoriente Lyra.

V. ID.

5TH.

Quattuor adde dies ductos ex ordine Nonis,
Janus Agonali luce piandus erit.

Nominis esse potest succinctus causa minister,
Hostia caelitibus quo feriente cadit ; 320

Qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros,
Semper Agone ? rogat ; nec nisi jussus agit.

Pars, quia non veniant pecudes sed agantur, ab actu
Nomen Agonalem credit habere diem.

Pars putat hoc festum priscis Agnalia dictum. 325
Una sit ut proprio littera dempta loco.

An, quia praevisos in aqua timet hostia cultros,
A pecoris lux est ista notata metu ?

Fas etiam fieri solitum aetate priorum
Nomina de ludis Graia tulisse diem. 330

Et pecus antiquus dicebat Agonia sermo :
Veraque iudicio est ultima causa meo.

Utque ea nunc certa est, ita Rex placare Sacrorum
Numina lanigerae conjuge debet ovis.

Victima quae dextra cecidit victrice vocatur ; 335
Hostibus a domitis *hostia* nomen habet.

Ante, deos homini quod conciliare valeret,
Far erat et puri lucida mica salis.

Nondum pertulerat lacrimatas cortice myrrhas
Acta per aequoreas hospita navis aquas ; 340

Tura nec Euphrates, nec miserat India costum,
Nec fuerant rubri cognita fila croci.

Ara dabat fumos, herbis contenta Sabinis,

Et non exiguo laurus adusta sono.
 Si quis erat factis prati de flore coronis 345
 Qui posset violas addere, dives erat.
 Hic, qui nunc aperit percussi viscera tauri,
 In sacris nullum culter habebat opus.
 320 Prima Ceres avidae gavisa est sanguine porcae,
 Ulta suas merita caede nocentis opes. 350
 Nam sata vere novo teneris lactentia succis
 Eruta setigeræ comperit ore suis.
 Sus dederat poenas : exemplo territus hujus
 325 Palmite debueras abstinuisse caper.
 Quem spectans aliquis dentes in vite prementem 355
 Talia non tacito dicta dolore dedit ;
 Rode, caper, vitem ; tamen hinc, cum stabis ad aram,
 In tua quod spargi cornua possit erit.
 330 Verba fides sequitur ; noxæ tibi deditus hostis
 Spargitur affuso cornua, Bacche, mero. 360
 Culpa sui nocuit : nocuit quoque culpa capellæ :
 Quid bos, quid placidæ commeruistis oves ?
 Flebat Aristæus, quod apes cum stirpe necatas
 335 Viderat inceptos destituisse favos.
 Caerula quem genitrix aegræ solata dolentem 365
 Addidit hæc dictis ultima verba suis :
 Siste, puer, lacrimas : Proteus tua damna levabit,
 Quoque modo repares quæ periere dabit.
 Decipiat ne te versis tamen ille figuris,
 340 Impediant geminas vincula firma manus. 370
 Pervenit ad vatem juvenis, resolutaque somno
 Alligat æquorei brachia capta senis.
 Ille sua faciem transformis adulterat arte ;

actu

um

- Mox domitus vinculis in sua membra redit,
 Oraque caerulea tollens rorantia barba, 375
 Qua, dixit, repares arte requiris apes ?
 Obrue mactati corpus tellure juvenci ;
 Quod petis a nobis, obrutus ille dabit.
 Jussa facit pastor ; fervent examina putri
 De bove ; mille animas una necata dedit. 380
 Pascit ovem pratum ; verbenas improba carpsit
 Quas pia dis ruris ferre solebat anus.
 Quid tuti superest, animam cum ponat in aris
 Lanigerumque pecus ruricolaeque boves ?
 Placat equo Persis radiis Hyperiona cinctum, 385
 Ne detur celeri victima tarda deo.
 Quod semel est triplici pro virgine caesa Dianae,
 Nunc quoque pro nulla virgine cerva datur.
 Exta canum vidi Triviae libare Sapaeos
 Et quicumque tuas accolit, Haeme, nives. 390
 Caeditur et rigido custodi ruris asellus :
 Causa pudenda quidem est, sed tamen apta deo.
 Festa corymbiferi celebrabas Graecia Bacchi,
 Tertia quae solito tempore bruma refert.
 Di quoque cultores in idem venere Lyaei, 395
 Et quicumque joci non alienus erat,
 Panes et in venerem Satyrorum prono juvenus,
 Quaeque colunt annes solaque rura deae.
 Venerat et senior pando Silenus asello,
 Quique rubro pavidas inguine terret aves. 400
 Dulcia qui dignum nemus in convivia nacti
 Gramine vestitis accubuere toris.
 Vina dabat Liber ; tulerat sibi quisque coronam ;

- 375 Miscendas large rivus agebat aquas.
 Naiades effusis aliae sine pectinis usu, 405
 Pars aderant positis arte manumque comis.
 Illa super suras tunicam collecta ministrat,
 Altera dissuto pectus aperta sinu.
 380 Exserit haec humerum, vestem trahit illa per herbas,
 Impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes. 410
 Hinc aliae Satyris incendia mitia praebent ;
 Pars tibi, qui pinu tempora nexa geris ;
 Te quoque, inextinctae Silene libidinis, urunt :
 Nequitia est, quae te non sinit esse senem,
 385 At ruber hortorum deus et tutela Priapus 415
 Omnibus ex illis Lotide captus erat.
 Hanc cupit, hanc optat, solam suspirat in illam,
 Signaque dat nutu, sollicitatque notis.
 Fastus inest pulchris, sequiturque superbia formam ;
 390 Irrisum vultu despicit illa suo. 420
 Nox erat, et, vino somnum faciente, jacebant
 Corpora diversis victa sopore locis.
 Lotis in herbosa sub acernis ultima ramis,
 Sicut erat lusu fessa, quievit humo.
 395 Surgit amans, animamque tenens vestigia furtim 425
 Suspense digitis fert taciturna gradu.
 Ut tetigit niveae secreta cubilia nymphae,
 Ipsa sui flatus ne sonet aura cavet.
 Et jam finitima corpus librabat in herba :
 400 Illa tamen multi plena soporis erat. 430
 Gaudet, et a pedibus tracto velamine vota
 Ad sua felici coeperat ire via.
 Ecce rudens rauco Sileni vector asellus

- Intempestivos edidit ore sonos.
 Territa consurgit nymphe, manibusque Priapum 435
 Rejicit, et fugiens concitat omne nemus.
 Morte dedit poenas auctor clamoris ; et haec est
 Hellespontiaco victima grata deo. 440
 Intactae fueratis aves, solatia ruris,
 Assuetum silvis innocuumque genus,
 Quae facitis nidos, et plumis ova fovetis.
 Et facili dulces editis ore modos.
 Sed nihil ista juvant, quia linguae crimen habetis, 445
 Dique putant mentes vos aperire suas.
 Nec tamen hoc falsum : nam, dis ut proxima quaeque,
 Nunc penna veras, nunc datis ore notas.
 Tuta diu volucrum proles tum denique caesa est.
 Juveruntque deos indicis exta sui. 450
 Ergo saepe, suo conjunx abducta marito,
 Uritur Idaliis alba columba focus.
 Nec defensa juvant Capitolia, quo minus anser
 Det jecur in lances, Inachi lauta, tuas.
 Nocte deae noctis cristatus caeditur ales, 455
 Quod tepidum vigili provocat ore diem.
- Interea Delphin clarum super aequora sidus
 Tollitur, et patriis exserit ora vadis.
 IV. ID. 10TH.
 Postera lux hiemem medio discrimine signat,
 Aequaque praeteritae quae superabit erit. 460
 III. ID. 11TH.
 Proxima prospiciet Tithone Aurora relicto
 Arcadiae sacrum pontificale deae.

Te quoque lux eadem, Turni soror, aede recepit,
 Hic ubi Virginea campus obitur aqua.
 Unde petam causas horum moremque sacrorum? 465
 Dirigat in medio quis mea vela freto?
 Ipsa mone, quæ nomen habes a carmine ductum,
 Propositoque fave, ne tuus erret honos.
 Orta prior luna, de se si creditur ipsi,
 A magno tellus Arcade nomen habet. 470
 Hic fuit Evander, qui, quamquam clarus utroque,
 Nobilior sacrae sanguine matris erat,
 Quæ, simul aetherios animo conceperat ignes,
 Ore dabat vero carmina plena dei.
 Dixerat hæc nato motus instare sibique, 475
 Multaque præterea, tempore nacta fidem.
 Nam juvenis nimium vera cum matre fugatus
 Deserit Arcadium Parrhasiumque larem.
 Cui genitrix flenti, Fortuna viriliter, inquit,
 —Siste, precor, lacrimas—ista ferenda tibi est. 480
 Sic erat in fatis, nec te tua culpa fugavit,
 Sed deus; offenso pulsus es urbe deo.
 Non meriti poenam pateris sed numinis iram;
 Est aliquid magnis crimen abesse malis.
 Conscia mens ut cuique sua est, ita concipit intra 485
 Pectora pro facto spemque metumque suo.
 Nec tamen ut primus maere mala talia passus;
 Obruit ingentes ista procella viros.
 Passus idem est Tyriis qui quondam pulsus ab oris
 Cadmus in Aonia constitit exul humo. 490
 Passus idem Tydeus, et idem Pagasæus Iason.
 Et quos præterea longa referre mora est

Omne solum forti patria est, ut piscibus aequor,
 Ut volucri vacuo quidquid in orbe patet.
 Nec fera tempestas toto tamen horret in anno, 495
 Et tibe, crede mihi, tempora veris erunt.
 Vocibus Evander firmata mente parentis
 Nave secat fluctus, Hesperiamque tenet.
 Jamque ratem doctae monitu Carmentis in annem
 Egerat, et Tuscis obvius ibat aquis. 500
 Fluminis illa latus, cui sunt vada juncta Tarenti,
 Aspicit et sparsas per loca sola casas.
 Utque erat immissis puppim stetit ante capillis,
 Continuitque manum torva regentis iter ;
 Et procul in dextram tendens sua brachia ripam, 505
 Pinea non sano ter pede texta ferit ;
 Neve daret saltum properans insistere terrae,
 Vix est Evandri vixque retenti manu.
 Dique petitorum, dixit, salvete locorum,
 Tuque novos caelo terra datura deos. 510
 Fluminaque, et fontes quibus utitur hospita tellus,
 Et nemorum silvae, Naiadumque chori,
 Este bonis avibus visi natoque mihique,
 Ripaque felici tacta sit ista pede !
 Fallor? an hi fient ingentia moenia colles, 515
 Juraque ab hac terra caetera terra petet ?
 Montibus his olim totus promittitur orbis.
 Quis tantum fati credat habere locum ?
 Et jam Dardaniae tangent haec litora pinus.
 Hic quoque causa novi femina Martis erit. 520
 Care nepos, Palla, funesta quid induis arma ?
 Indue : non humili vindice caesus eris.

Victa tamen vinctes, eversaue Troja resurges ;
 Obruet hostiles ista ruina domos.

495 Urite victrices Neptunia Pergama flammae : 525

Num minus hic toto est altior orbe cinis ?

Jam pius Aeneas sacra, et sacra altera patrem,
 Afferet : Iliacos excipe, Vesta, deos.

Tempus erit cum vos orbemque tuebitur idem,
 Et fient ipso sacra colente deo ; 530

Et penes Augustos patriae tutela manebit.

Hanc fas imperii frena tenere domum.

Inde nepos natusque dei, licet ipse recuset,

Pondera caelesti mente paterna feret.

Utque ego perpetuis olim sacrabor in aris, 535

Sic Augusta novum Julia numen erit.

Talibus ut dictis nostros descendit in annos,

Substitit in medios praescia lingua sonos.

Puppibus egressus Latia stetit exul in herba.

Felix, exilium cui locus ille fuit ! 540

Nec mora longa fuit ; stabant nova tecta, nec alter

Montibus Ausoniis Arcade major erat.

Ecce boves illuc Erytheïdas applicat heros

Emensus longi claviger orbis iter.

Dumque huic hospitium domus est Tegeaea, va-
 gantur 545

Incustoditae lata per arva boves.

Mane erat : excussus somno Tirynthius hospes

De numero tauros sentit abesse duos.

Nulla videt quaerens taciti vestigia furti ;

Traxerat aversos Cacus in antra feros, 550

- Cacus Aventinae timor atqua infamia silvae,
 Non leve finitimis hospitibusque malum.
 Dira viro facies, vires pro corpore, corpus
 Grande : pater monstri Mulciber hujus erat.
 Proque domo longis spelunca recessibus ingens, 555
 Abdita, vix ipsis invenienda feris.
 Ora super postes affixaque brachia pendent,
 Squalidaque humanis ossibus albet humus.
 Servata male parte boum Jove natus abibat ;
 Mugitum rauco furta dedere sono. 560
 Accipio revocamen, ait, vocemque secutus
 Impia per silvas ultor ad antra venit.
 Ille aditum fracti praestruxerat objice montis :
 Vix juga movissent quinque bis illud opus.
 Nititur hic humeris, caelum quoque sederat illis, 565
 Et vastum motu collabefactat onus.
 Quod simul evulsum est, fragor aethera terruit ipsum,
 Ictaque subsedit pondere molis humus.
 Prima movet Cacus collata proelia dextra,
 Remque ferox saxis stipitibusque gerit. 570
 Quis ubi nil agitur, patrias male fortis ad artes
 Confugit, et flammam ore sonante vomit.
 Quas quoties proflat, spirare Typhoëa credas,
 Et rapidum Aetnaeo fulgur ab igne jaci.
 Occupat Alcides, adductaque clava trinodis 575
 Ter quater adversi sedit in ore viri.
 Ille cadit, mixtosque vomit cum sanguine fumos,
 Et lato moriens pectore plangit humum.
 Immolat ex illis taurum tibi, Juppiter, unum
 Victor, et Evandrum ruricolae vocat ; 580

Constituitque sibi, quae Maxima dicitur, aram,
 Hic ubi pars urbis de bove nomen habet.
 Nec tacet Evandri mater prope tempus adesse,
 Hercule quo tellus sit satis usa suo.

555

At felix vates, ut dis gratissima vixit,
 Possidet hunc Jani sic dea mense diem.

585

IDUS.

13TH.

Ididus in magni castus Jovis aede sacerdos
 Seminaris flammis viscera libat ovis ;
 Redditaque est omnis populo provincia nostro,
 Et tuus Augusto nomine dictus avus.

560

590

Perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras ;
 Contigerunt nulli nomina tanta viro.

Africa victorem de se vocat : alter Isauras,
 Aut Cretum domitas testificatur opes :

, 565

Hunc Numidae faciunt, illum Messana superbum ;
 Ille Numantina traxit ab urbe notam.

595

sum,

Et mortem et nomen Druso Germania fecit.
 Me miserum, virtus quam brevis illa fuit !

570

Si petat a victis, tot sumat nomina Cæsar,
 Quot numero gentes maximus orbis habet.

600

Ex uno quidam celebres, aut torquis ademptæ,
 Aut corvi titulos auxiliaris habent.

Magne, tuum nomen rerum mensura tuaum est ;
 Sed qui te vicit, nomine major erat.

575

Nec gradus est ultra Fabios cognominis ullus ;
 Illa domus meritis Maxima dicta suis.

605

Sed tamen humanis celebrantur honoribus omnes ;
 Hic socium summo cum Jove nomen habet.

580

Sancta vocant *augusta* patres : *augusta* vocantur

- Templa sacerdotum rite dicata manu. 610
 Hujus et *augurium* dependet origine verbi,
 Et quodcumque sua Juppiter *auget* ope.
 Augeat imperium nostri ducis, augeat annos ;
 Protegat et vestras querna corona fores.
 Auspiciisque deis tanti cognominis heres 615
 Omine suscipiat, quo pater, orbis onus.
 XVIII. KAL. 15TH.
 Respiciet Titan actas ubi tertius Idus,
 Fient Parrhasiae sacra relata deae.
 Nam prius Ausonias matres carpenta vehebant :
 Haec quoque ab Evandri dicta parente reor : 620
 Mox honor eripitur, Matronaque destinat omnis
 Ingratos nulla prole novare viros ;
 Neve daret partus, ictu temeraria caeco
 Visceribus crescens excutiebat onus.
 Corripuisse patres ausas immitia nuptas, 625
 Jus tamen exemptum restituuisse, ferunt.
 Binaque nunc pariter Tegeaeae sacra parenti
 Pro pueris fieri virginibusque jubent.
 Scortea non illi fas est inferre sacello,
 Ne violent puros exanimata focos. 630
 Si quis amas veteres ritus, assiste precanti ;
 Nomina percipies non tibi nota prius.
 Porrima placantur Postvertaque, sive sorores,
 Sive fugae comites, Maenali diva, tuae.
 Altera quod porro fuerat, cecinisse putatur : 635
 Altera venturum postmodo quidquid erat.
 XVII. KAL. 16TH.
 Candida, te niveo posuit lux proxima templo

610 Qua fert sublimes alta Moneta gradus.
Nunc bene prospicies Latiam, Concordia, turbam ;
Nunc te sacratae restituere manus. 640

Furius antiquam populi superator Etrusci
Voverat, et voti solverat ante fidem.

615 Causa, quod a patribus sumptis secesserat armis
Vulgus, et ipsa suas Roma timebat opes.

Causa recens melior : passos Germania crines 645
Porrigit auspiciis, dux venerande, tuis.

Inde triumphatae libasti munera gentis,
Templaque fecisti, quam colis ipse, deae.

620 Haec tua constituit Genitrix et rebus et ara,
Sola toro magni digna reperta Jovis. 650

XVI. KAL. 17TH.

Haec ubi transierint, Capricorno, Phoebe, relicto
Per juvenis cures signa gerentis aquam.

625 X. KAL. 23RD.

Septimus hinc Oriens cum se demiserit undis,
Fulgebit toto jam Lyra nulla polo.

IX. KAL. 24TH.

630 Sidere ab hoc ignis venienti nocte, Leonis 655
Qui micat in medio pectore, mersus erit.

Ter quater evolvi signantes tempora fastos,
Nec Sementina est ulla reperta dies :

Cum mihi, sensit enim, Lux haec indicitur, inquit

635 Musa : quid a fastis non stata sacra petis ? 660

Utque dies incerta sacri, sic tempora certa,

Seminibus jactis est ubi fetus ager.

State coronati plenum ad praesepe juvenci

Cum tepido vestrum vere redibit opus.

- Rusticus emeritum palo suspendat aratrum ; 665
 Omne reformidat frigida vulnus humus.
- Villice, da requiem terrae, semente peracta,
 Da requiem, terram qui coluere, viris ;
 Pagus agat festum ; pagum lustrate, coloni,
 Et date paganis annua liba focis. 670
- Placentur matres frugum, Tellusque Ceresque,
 Farre suo gravidæ visceribusque suis.
 Officium commune Ceres et Terra tuentur ;
 Haec præbet causam frugibus, illa locum.
- Consortes operum, per quas correctæ vetustas, 675
 Quænaque glans victa est utiliore cibo,
 Frugibus immensis avidos satiate colonos
 Ut capiant cultus præmia digna sui.
- Vos date perpetuos teneris sementibus auctus,
 Nec nova per gelidas herba sit ustæ nives. 680
- Cum serimus, caelum ventis aperite serenis ;
 Cum latet, ætheria spargite semen aqua ;
 Neve graves cultis Cerealia rura, cavete,
 Agmine læsuro depopulentur aves.
- Vos quoque, formicæ, subjectis parcite granis ; 685
 Post messem prædæ copia major erit.
- Interea crescat scabrae robiginis expers,
 Nec vitio caeli palleat ulla seges,
 Et neque deficiat macie, neque pinguior aequo
 Divitiis pereat luxuriosa suis ; 690
- Et careant loliis oculos vitiantibus agri,
 Nec sterilis culto surgat avena solo.
- Triticeos fetus, passuraque farra bis ignem,
 Hordeaque ingenti fenore reddat ager.—
 Haec ego pro vobis, haec vos optate coloni, 695

NOTES.

1. *Tempora*] Under this general term the poet includes not only the months and their divisions, but the different kinds of days, festivals, half-holidays and those for ordinary business. *Causae* are the reasons or grounds on which the distinctions were established. It is probable that the word has reference to the *Aίτια* of Callimachus, a lost epic poem, explanatory of the ancient Greek legends whence Propertius avowedly borrowed the idea which Ovid has more fully developed in his *Fasti*. The last book of Propertius, containing some portions of a metrical history of Rome, is clearly the model on which our poet composed the present work. In Prop. v. (iv.) 10. 1, we have 'nunc Jovis incipiam causas aperire Feretri.'—*signa*. This implies that astronomical observations will be interwoven with the historical narratives (inf. 295), so that the work may be at once useful and amusing. This part of the poet's information, which is occasionally inaccurate, was derived from a contemporary grammarian and friend, Clodius Tuscus. He is mentioned as *Tuscus* in Epist. ex Pont. iv. 16. 20; and an account of his treatise on the risings and settings of the stars, a Greek translation of which was first published in 1823, is given by Merkel, Praef. p. lxvi. seqq. A

specimen of a practical Roman calendar for the whole year, compiled from authentic data, will be found in the Dictionary of Antiquities, p. 183. The Fasti of Ovid embodies the notices of festivals, etc., in precisely the same way, but enlarges on the circumstances, so as to verify the opening words *tempora cum causis*.

3. *Cæsar Germanice*] This was the son of Drusus, and the adopted son of Tiberius, who is called *pater* in ver. 10, as Augustus is *avus*, Tiberius being step-son of the latter, and adopted by him. His history forms a prominent part in the early books of the Annals of Tacitus. The first twenty-six verses are a formal dedication of the poem to Germanicus, and must be regarded as a postscript, with the exception, as Merkel thinks (*praefat.* p. cclxvi.), of ver. 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14, which perhaps formed the original commencement, written between the years 753—755. The object of the new dedication, which was made shortly after the death of Augustus in 767 (see *inf.* 63), was probably to induce Tiberius, on the intercession of Germanicus, to recall the poet from his exile. We know from *Trist.* ii. 551, that the work was at first inscribed to Augustus :—

‘ Idque tuo nuper scriptum sub nomine Cæsar,
Et tibi sacratum sors mea rupit opus.’

It was therefore laid aside unfinished at the time of his banishment in 762, though he seems to have completed the first draught or outline of the twelve books. See on vi. 812. Afterwards he resumed it, intending a revision ; but he only lived to remodel the first

book. He died, it is thought, at the close of the year 770. Merkel has treated the question of the *cura prima et secunda* with great care and at considerable length, and concludes that in all but the first book Augustus and not Tiberius is alluded to ; in a word, that with the exception of four verses inserted in iv. 81—84, they were not touched by the author after 762, A. U. C.

6. *numine dexter ades*] A mere metrical expression for *fave* or *annue*. *Officium* (for *opificium*) is properly the personal service of a client to his patron, as in attending him in public : hence 'a compliment' of any kind. Some MSS. and edd. give *officii*, and *in tibi devoto munere*.

7. *recognosces*] 'You shall go over again,' *retractabis*. Inf. iv. 4. 18, 'plura recognosces : pauca docendus eris.' Germanicus, as a literary man, is presumed to be already acquainted with the facts which are now presented, as it were, in a new dress. The *prisci annales* probably refer not only to the writings of Ennius and Fabius Pictor, but to the yearly state records or chronicles properly so called, and to the books of the Pontifices, *indigitamenta*, containing lists of the gods, and instructions as to their worship. To such records *eruta* is obviously applicable, as they were not likely to be generally known, or even generally accessible.

9. *domestica vobis*] Instituted by or in honour of your own gens, the Julian (by adoption). Those days are especially meant in which the name of Augustus

occurred in the calendar, i. e. *feriae* in commemoration of his exploits. Hor. Od. iv. 14. 4.

11. *signantia*] Like *notata*, ver. 8, this refers to the marks made in the Fasti against holidays. See on iii. 429.—*pictos*. They were distinguished by red letters, a custom which has been continued through the MSS. of the middle ages almost to the present day, as in the instance of 'rubrics' from *rubrica*. Juvenal has 'rubrae majorum leges,' xiv. 191; and Martial twice uses the term 'purpurei fasti,' xi. 4. 5, and xii. 26. 5. The Drusus here mentioned was the son of Tiberius.—*feres* means that hereafter they will obtain the same honours (*praemia*) in the Roman Calendar which their seniors have already secured.—*ferre* is not unfrequently used for *consequi*.

13. *aras*] 'Templa aedificata et restaurata,' e. g. that of the Palatine Apollo. See Sueton. Oct., § 29. Infra ii. 63.

17. *da mihi—vires*] "Be propitious to me, [and] thou wilt give [lit. have given] me strength for my song."

19. *movetur*] This is usually explained 'commovetur,' 'tremit.' But the ellipse of *metu*, to be supplied from ver. 16, is harsh, and unlike the generally easy style of Ovid. Rather, 'is put forth,' *emittitur*. Inf. iii. 11, 'quid enim vetat inde moveri?' i. e. carmen; iv. 820, 'inde movetur opus.' Her. xvi. 78, 'hanc esse ut scires, unde movetur amor.' Virg. Aen. vii. 641, 'pandite nunc Heliconae deae cantusque movete. The fulsome adulation of comparing Germanicus to

Apollo need not surprise any one acquainted with the poetry of the Augustan age.

20. *Clario deo*] Apollo. From Claros, a town in Ionia, with a temple sacred to Apollo.

21. *sensimus*] 'We (the Romans generally) are well aware.' Keightley limits the sense too closely: 'I have heard of,' as Ovid was in exile.—*pro trepidis reis*. The Romans had a feeling, in which we do not now share, that nothing was more honourable than to devote time and talents to the defence of culprits. Gierig compares Hor. Od. ii. 1. 13, where Pollio is called 'insigne maestis praesidium reis.' Like the Greeks, they were very soft-hearted in this matter; but it arose from the unjust accusations, *calumniæ* or *βυνοφανταί*, so often brought by the powerful against the weak and defenceless, and was a natural result of the jealousies between plebs and populus.—*tulit*, sc. *facundia tua*.

23. *ad nostras artes*] Poetry as distinct from eloquence. Sueton. Calig. § 3, 'Omnes Germanico corporis animique virtutes, et quantas nemini cuiquam, contigisse satis constat: formam et fortitudinem egregiam, ingenium in utroque eloquentiæ doctrinaeque genere præcellens.—Oravit causas etiam triumphalis; atque inter cetera studiorum monumenta reliquit et comoedias Graecas,' In Epist. ex Pont. ii. 5. 49—56. Ovid speaks of Germanicus's eloquence in exaggerated terms:

'Mox ubi pulsa mora est, atque os coeleste solutum,
Hoc Superos jures more solere loqui,' &c.

TACITUS, who is more to be relied on, merely says, Ann. 73, 'Clementia, temperantia, ceteris bonis artibus praestitit.' He translated the Phaenomena of Aratus, parts of which version are still extant.

25. Of the two readings of this passage, 'scilicet ut fas est,' and 'si licet et fas est,' the latter seems to give the better sense. The poet apologises for preferring a request which he pretends to fear may be thought derogatory to so high a dignity. We may perhaps understand it thus : 'Si licet mihi rogare, et si fas est tibi concedere roganti.' *Fas* is used with reference to the *numen* of Germanicus. The former reading is preferred by Merkel. Keightley says, 'scilicet, therefore. The use of *scilicet* in this sense is very rare.' Nothing but undoubted examples would make such a sense credible.

26. *auspicio*] Another reading is *auspice te*. There is a sort of play on *felix annus eat*, which in fact is meant to refer to the poem only ; but the success and prosperity of the current year are also implied. See inf. 168, where *auspicium* is 'the opening day.' Here he only means the patronage of Germanicus. On the question of his consulship, see inf. 63.

27.] Whatever opinions may exist on the old cyclic or ten-month Roman year, it is an acknowledged fiction to attribute it to Romulus. See inf. iii. 75. It seems to have been adopted either from the people of Alba or Etruria, and may even have co-existed, as a sacred division of time, with a civil year of twelve months ; or there may have been a want of uniformity

resulting from the mixed nature of the early Roman population. It is difficult to explain the numerical terms which we still employ, viz. : September to December, except on the theory that, like the Greek Prytanies, there were in actual use *ten* divisions of the year. Instances have been adduced of treaties which seem to have been reckoned by ten-month years, such years amounting to 304 days each. But in the case of the Veientian treaty, made with Rome in 280 for forty years, and either concluded or broken in 317, Dr. Arnold (Hist of Rome, i. p. 384) inclines to the latter view against Niebuhr, who maintains that the years were cyclic years of ten months ; so that this instance proves nothing. See also *ibid.* p. 388. One thing at least seems certain, that the year must always be regulated by, or more or less accurately adjusted to, the recurrence of certain seasons, so as to be of the same length into whatever parts it is arbitrarily divided. Hence ten lunar months could not possibly constitute a year in themselves. If they were made up by intercalating, it seems likely enough that the intercalated days afterwards became two new months with regular names like the rest, January taking the precedence of all, because Janus was the god of opening (ii. 51). See inf. on iii. 121, and the Dictionary of Antiquities, *art.* Calendar, where this intricate subject is fully discussed.

29. *noras*] For *noveras*—‘thou knewest.’

31. *quae moverit*] Keightley says that this and the following *tueatur* are potential. He means, perhaps, to translate, ‘there is a reason which may have moved

him.' *Moverit* belongs in fact to the idiom *est qui faciat, sunt qui dicant, &c.*, the only difference being that the action here is one of mixed time, 'there are reasons which moved him,' for 'habuit rationes quibus moveretur;' while in the next verse it changes to the 'praesens historicum.'

32. *erroremque—habet.*] 'He has grounds whereon to defend his mistake.'

35. *per totidem domo.*] 'For so many months from the funeral of her husband, does the wife keep the sad signs of mourning in her widowed home.'

37. *haec vidit*] 'Haec respexit,' 'non putavit negligenda.'—*trabeati.* The origin of the striped toga so called was traditionally assigned to Romulus, who was said to have appeared in it after he had been taken up to heaven. See ii. 502; vi. 375—*annua jura* bears an unusual sense, which however is determined by the context, 'leges ad anni tempora pertinentes.'—*jura dare* is properly 'to legislate;' *jus dare* to decide causes.' Inf. 207. 252.

39. *Veneris*] As if from Aphrodite, the Greek goddess, with whom Venus was identified. April is usually derived from *aperire*; the month in which buds and flowers open.

40.] As Romulus was descended from Aeneas through Ilia or Silvia (iv. 55), he referred his origin to Venus as the author of his race, but to Mars directly as his father.

41. *senibus*] *Maius* was fancifully derived *a majoribus*, as *Junius a junioribus*. See v. 73; vi. 88.—*turba*

as the Greeks use *οχλος*, when things or persons of secondary importance are spoken of collectively.—*numero*; as *September* from *septem*, *October* from *octo*, &c.

43. *avitas umbras*] The shades of his ancestors, which were pacified by *februa*.

45—49. *ne ignores—neu—putaris*] ‘But that you (the reader) may not be ignorant,—nor suppose,’ &c., (you are to observe that,) &c. Keightley is surely wrong here: ‘Do not then be ignorant, for,’ &c., adding, ‘*tamen* is merely emphatic, like the Italian *pure*.’ The word is sometimes used elliptically, and requires something to be supplied before it; but there is no reason to doubt that it always bears its proper meaning. See inf. 447. 495.—*jura* means the lawfulness of doing this or that on particular days.—*idem officii* is like ‘*soporis idem*,’ ii. 334; ‘*turbæ idem*,’ v. 110. It follows the analogy of *nihil, multum, parum*, &c.—On *variorum* see inf. 132.

46. *Lucifer*] The morning star. Here ‘day.’ In Greek *Φωσφόρος*.

47. *tria verba*] The technical words *do, dico, addico* used by the Praetor, viz. ‘do bonorum possessionem, dico jus, addico id de quo ambigitur.’ Those days on which the Praetor could sit for the transaction of ordinary business at the usual time were *fasti*, those on which there was no session were *nefasti*. The words are from *fas* and *fari*, which have a common root, found also in *φημι*. Varro, de Ling. Lat. vi. § 30, ‘*Contrarii horum vocantur dies nefasti, per quos dies*

nefas fari praetorem: do, dico, addico; itaque non potest agi; necesse enim aliquo eorum uti verbo, cum lege quid peragitur. The Romans seem to have kept their *feriae* or holidays strictly; and as usual when holidays accumulate, they greatly interfered with business, so that Augustus found it necessary to curtail them. Suet. Oct. § 32. Virgil speaks of certain works being lawfully done on festivals, Georg. i. 268, in terms which justify the conclusion that they were generally observed as strictly as our Sundays.

49. *putaris*] For *putaveris*, 2 sing. perf. subj. of *puto*, with force of pres. imperative.

50.] He speaks of half-holidays, *nefasti parte* or *nefasti priores*, in which only the morning was exempted from legal duties. There were also dies *intercisi*, which it is hard to reconcile with the statement in 51, 52. In these, according to Varro, L. L. vi. § 31, there was a legal interval of some hours between killing the victim and offering the *exta*: '*intercisi dies sunt per quos mane et vesperi est nefas, medio tempore inter hostiam caesam et exta porrecta fas.*' See also *ib.* § 16, '*inter quojus exta caesa et porrecta Flamen primus vinum legit.*' But Ovid says what is clearly different, '*in the afternoon, after the exta have been offered, business may proceed as usual.*' Either then he omits all mention of the *intercisi*, or if he thought they were the same as *nefasti parte*, which is not improbable, he omits to state that business must stop at sunset; perhaps because such was generally the custom on all days. Ovid was indebted to Varro for much of his

information, and it is difficult to believe that the discrepancy arose from ignorance. Merkel (p. xxxvii.) denies that *dies nefasti parte* and *intercisi* were the same. The former are marked in the old calendars NP; the latter *NP* (*endo* for *in*) which fact alone seems to indicate a distinction.

53. *septis*] He now speaks of the *dies comitiales*, or regular days for holding assemblies of the people. These are marked in the calendars with the letter C. These were not only *fasti*, fit for legal business, but for all ordinary duties whatever; whereas *nefasti dies* precluded only legal, but admitted of other affairs being done, either public or private (Merkel, p. xxxiii) The *septa* were the inclosures (temporary?) in the Campus Martius for the voting of the centuries. It appears that similar *septa*, for the Comitia Curiata, occupied a part of the forum which was famed for its fine shops (Martial, ix. 60; x. 80. 4.).

54. *nono ab orbe*] The *nundinae* (*novendinae*) or market-days; so called, like the *nones* of the month, which always fell eight days before the *ides*, from the principle of *inclusive* counting familiar to the Romans. To prevent the coincidence of *nonae* and *nundinae*, which they thought unlucky, a day was interpolated in some years. They seem also to have avoided beginning a new year with this day. In the old calendars the letters of the alphabet from A to H inclusive are prefixed to the days of the month, some one of which was the *nundine* letter for the whole year.

55. *Kalendas*] The goddess Juno, who in her Pel-

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asgic character, was sometimes the earth, sometimes the moon, claimed as her own the first day of every month (*νουμηνία*), on which a sacrifice was offered to her by one of the subordinate pontiffs. On the ides Jupiter was similarly honoured; while the nones, being less important than either the new or the full moon, were not dedicated to any particular deity. The meaning of these terms may be given in Varro's words, *L. L. vi. § 27*: 'primi dies mensium nominati *Calendae* ab eo quod his diebus *calantur* [i.e. *καλοῦνται*] eius mensis nonae a pontificibus, quintanae an septimanae sint futurae [i.e. fall on the 5th or the 7th], in Capitolio in Curia Calabra sic: dies te quinque calo, Juno Covella [i.e. luna cava, *κοιλία*], septem dies te calo, Juno Covella. *Nonae* appellatae aut quod ante diem nonum idus semper, aut quod ut novus annus calendae *Januariae* ab novo sole appellatae, novus mensis ab nova luna.' The former is evidently right. *Idus* is from an old verb *iduo* (whence *dividuis* and *divido*), because it fell on the middle of the month. Others however derived it *ἀπὸ τῆς εἰδους*, from the full moon. The Roman way of counting days prospectively is nothing more than our expression 'it wants so many days to the full moon,' or, 'to the holidays,' or 'so many miles to London.'

58a. *fallare*] Pres. subj. pass. of *fallo*.

58b. *Ater*] The day after the kalends, nones, and ides in every month was more than *nefastus*, it was *religiosus*, or 'unlucky,' and allowed of no public or state business of any sort. Hence the poet adds *ne*

fallare cave, mind you do not forget the precept or miss the count. Varro, L. L. vi. § 29, 'dies postridie Calendas, Nonas, Idus, appellati *atri* quod per eos dies novi inciperent.' Plutarch, Quaest. Rom. § 25, inquires why these three days in each month were ἀνεξοδοὶ καὶ ἀνευδήμητοι (unfit for expeditions), and after assigning the above as a probable reason, concludes that they were regarded as sacred to the dead and the powers called δαίμονες (genii, ii. 545), like the second month after the commencement of the year. He also suggests that they wished to leave the interval of a whole day unemployed between a holiday and the resumption of ordinary business. The day after the kalends and nones was kept sacred, as Keightley remarks, on the analogy of the unlucky ides. The 'dies Alliensis,' or defeat by the Gauls at the Allia, July 16, 390 B. c., is mentioned by Varro, vi. § 32. Compare Ibis, 221, 'haec est in fastis cui dat gravis Allia nomen.' The belief in 'black days' is very ancient. Both Hesiod and Virgil treat of them; and, like many other ancient superstitions, it remains to this day in the reluctance which sailors have to commence a voyage on a Friday. A difficulty arises from the fact that in the ancient calendars these days are generally marked F (*fasti*); which Merkel (p. xxxiii.) removes, or endeavours to remove, by the supposition that the rule was relaxed by Augustus, or that they were *publice religiosi*, i. e. unlucky for public business, though only marked as unfit for meetings of the Senate and Comitia, which did not take place on *dies fasti*.

60. *damna-tulit*] 'Sustained sad losses in adverse war.'

62. *erunt*] The sense is 'these remarks, though applicable to all the months alike, shall be made once for all,' and not repeated. He proceeds accordingly with the *series rerum*, an account of the festivals in their order.

63. *nuntiat annum*] Keightley thinks this was the year of his consulship 770 (771); but the dedication seems to have been made when Germanicus was going into the East in 770. His second consulship was entered when on that expedition, Tac. Ann. ii. 53. The poet would probably have been more definite in his allusions had Germanicus then been more than consul designatus: the point however seems not clearly determined. To the question, Who was Janus? it may be replied, that primarily and in his simplest attributes he was the sun, as Diana, or Jana, was the moon. Keightley says, 'a curious but accidental resemblance has been traced between him and the Hindoo Ganesa.' We may safely affirm that, whatever resemblance there may be, it is not accidental. The Pelasgi came from the confines of India, and brought with them a mixture of Persian and Hindoo customs, among which that of sun worship was conspicuous. See inf. 385; iv. 777. Now Plutarch, Quaest. Rom., § 22, states that Janus τῷ μὲν γένει Ἑλλήν ἐκ Περῶν βασιλείας ἦν, and Æschylus, Suppl. 252, includes the Perrhaebi in the Pelasgian district. If Janus then was the sun, the whole passage which follows becomes at once intel-

ligible ; which it certainly is not if we regard him as 'an ancient king of Italy.' He is *anni origo* ; he was produced out of chaos (inf. 103) ; he opens and shuts the world by the alternations of his light, and governs the whole universe (118—120). He is united with the seasons in presiding over heaven (125), and his double face evidently arose from the notion that as the sun passed from east to west he showed his disc both behind and before at the same time, thus contemplating 'eoas partes hesperiasque simul' (140). Yet it does not appear that the poet was at all aware of his true character as the sun-god. All that he says about opening the year and the sky is in reference to *janua*. In fact, as in the similar case of *Anna Perenna*, the moon, iii. 523, we must conclude that as the relations between the numerous deities became more complex and their attributes enlarged, the original and simple meaning of the names was not only obscured, but often wholly lost.

66. *solus—videt*] 'Who alone of the gods above beholdest thine own back.'

67a. *ducibus*] *Tiberius* and *Germanicus*. *Dux* is not unfrequently used for *imperator*, i. e., princeps, inf. iv. 408. Here it refers more especially to the victory gained by the latter over the Germans in 769. See Tac. Ann. ii. 41 ; inf. 285.—*ovia, agit*, as *agere vitam, aevum, ferias, &c.*, and even *vere agere*, Georg. ii. 338. Cf. iv. 926.

67b. *quorum—agit*] 'By whose exertions the fruitful earth and sea enjoy secure tranquillity.'

70. *nutu tuo*] Janus bore a key as a symbol (ver. 99), whence *resera*, to which is added the notion of favour and good will. *Candida* probably alludes to the white togas of the people keeping holiday.

71. *linguisque—favete*] Cf. Hor. Carm. iii. 1. 2.

74. *livida turba*] 'Envious (or slanderous) crowd.' Some editions have *lingua*.

76a.] This expression, which is not an obvious one, was probably borrowed from Propertius, v. (iv.) 6, 74, 'terque lavet nostra spica Cilissa comas.' Inf. v. 318. Ibis, 202, 'quotve ferat, dicam, terra Cilissa crocos.' Saffron is meant, or the dried pistils of *crocus sativus*, imported from Corycus in Cilicia. When burnt on hot embers it makes a crackling noise, which was considered a good omen. Tibull. ii. 5, 81, 'laurus, io, bona signa dedit; gaudete coloni.' Inf. 344; iv. 742.

76b. *Cilissa*] Fem. adj., 'Cilician,' belonging to Cilicia, in Asia Minor.

78. *summa in aede*] 'In the roof of the temple.'

79a. *intactis*] 'Clean,' newly scoured, and unstained by use since they left the hands of the fuller. So 'lilium not tactum,' Martial, v. 37. 6. *Vestis* is more commonly used of the tunic than the toga. See on vi. 623. New togas may also be meant, for these were frequently required in the city, though not in the country, where they were seldom worn. Martial x. 96. 11:—

'Quatuor hic aestate togae pluresve teruntur:
Auctumnis ibi me quatuor una tegit,'

i.e. in Spain.—*Tarpeias arces*, the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.—*festo concolor*. *Dies atri* (58) were con-

trasted with *dies candidi*. They marked lucky days by a white score, or by setting by a white pebble as a memento. Martial, ix. 36. 1: 'Gaius hanc lucem gemma mihi Julius alba Signat.' *Ibid.* xii. 34, 5-8. Persius v. 108, 'illa prius creta, mox haec carbone notasti.'

79b. *itur*] 'They go,' lit. 'it is gone.' In French, *on va*.

81. *Jamque, &c.*] 'And now the procession is in sight, attending the new consul who is to be inaugurated this day.' The *nova purpura* is the *trabea* (37) worn by the consuls on solemn occasions, Virg. *Aen.* vii. 612.—*ebur*, 'sella curulis.' Virgil combines these two as badges of sovereignty in the speech of King Latinus, *Aen.* xi. 334, 'et sellam regni trabeamque insignia nostri.' In the consul it denoted the proregal authority.

83. *praebent ferienda*] 'Lend their necks to the blow.' For the restiveness of a victim at the altar was a bad omen. Tac. *Hist.* iii. 56, 'accessit dirum omen, perfugus altaribus taurus. disjecto sacrificii apparatu, longe nec ubi feriri hostias mos est confosus.'—*herba Falisco*. The district of Falerii, near the Clitumnus, was famed for a variety of white oxen. The Romans had a foolish notion that cattle and sheep changed their colour by drinking certain waters, Juven. xii. 13 and 42. This pentameter occurs also in *Amor.* iii. 13, 14, and *ex Pont.* iv. 4. 32. Most of the Roman poets occasionally repeat verses, either accidentally or after the example of Homer.

85, 86.] This distich has no direct connection with what precedes. It is added to express the grandeur and majesty of the spectacle.

87. *revertere*] Imperative of dep. *revertor*.

89. *Quem dicam*] This question has been answered on 63. The mention of Greece shows how completely the old Italian mythology had become identified with the Greek. 'Tell us who you are, for we find nothing like you in Greece.' The fact that the Greeks had no counterpart to Janus is remarkable, and the more so as the worship seems to have been Pelasgic.

93a. *agitarem mente*] He asked the question mentally, as he had his book in hand in the act of writing; not that he went prepared to take down *viva voce* notes.—*Lucidior*. A supernatural light was believed to attest the presence of a deity. Gierig refers to Aen. ii. 590, 'pura per noctem in luce refulsit, Alma parens confessa deam.'

93b. *haec ego—tabellis*] 'While I was dwelling in my mind on these things, having taken my writing-tablets.'

96. *repens*] Virgil has '*repens discordia*' for *repentina*. The more common form is the ablative *repente*. Compare *sponte* from *spons* (Varronianus, p. 314), i. e. *expons*. It is said to be the participle of $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$, meaning that which falls suddenly.

100. *ore priore*] 'His front mouth,' i. e. mihi obverso.

101. *dierum*] The genitive depends on *vates* rather than on *operose*. The phrase occurs again iii. 177.

103. *vocabant Chaos*] The name *Janus* was thought by some to be connected with *χαίρειν* 'to yawn.' It has been suggested by the present editor (Praef. ad Prom. Vinct. p. xx.) that it is connected with *ταίρειν*, 'to warm,' 'cheer.'

105. *restant*] 'Remain to complete the number of four elements.' By *ignis* the bright ether is meant, which is always to be distinguished from *aër*, the atmosphere. Lucret. v. 498, 'inde mare, inde aër, inde aether ignifer ipse.' Hence in 109, 'altum flammæ petit.' Humboldt, *Cosmos*. vol. iii. p. 34: 'As the *elements* of the ancients signify not so much diversity, or even simplicity or indecomposibility of substance as *states of matter*, the idea of the upper ether (the fiery celestial atmosphere) had its root in the first and normal antitheses of "heavy" and "light," "under" and "upper," "earth" and "fire." Between these two extremes are two "middle elementary states;" water, more nearly akin to the heavy earth; and air, nearer to the light fire.' By this doctrine the meaning of 'propior locus,' sc. flammæ, 'aëra cepit,' is made clear. Lucret. v. 458:

'ideo per rara foramina terrae
Partibus erumpens primus se sustulit aether
Ignifer, et multos secum levis abstulit ignes.'

Hence the notion of Prometheus bringing fire from heaven. The ether was the vast and inexhaustible magazine of that commodity, so essential to the life of man.

107. *ut semel—domos*] 'When once this mass fell

to pieces through the strife of its parts, and dissolving, went away into new dwellings.'

108. *massa*] This word, from *μάζα* a lump of dough, implies something of which the component parts are so thoroughly amalgamated that separation is no longer possible. It is often used of hot iron (*μίδρος*), and Virgil has '*atrae massam picis*,' Georg. i. 275. It is well applied to the chaotic mass while its parts, though separable, were intimately blended.

110. *terra fretumque*] Whatever is meant by the obscure expression in the Mosaic account of the creation, 'the waters were above the firmament,' we are struck by its resemblance to the views of cosmogony here given, principally, perhaps, from the Ionic philosophy. The solid earth settled down lowest, then the sea: while the lighter elements remained aloft,—like strata of sediment from muddy water containing particles of different gravity.

112. *redii*] 'i. q. *ivi*. Compounds in *re* are frequently used for the simples.' *Keightley*. A more satisfactory view is that of Mr. Long on Caesar. B. G. iii. 17: '*revocare* is not only to "recall," or "withdraw from a thing," but to "draw a man into a new or fresh direction," to a thing which is not his usual or proper object.' See the note on vi. 535, *infra*.—It has been already remarked (63) that Janus is the sun-god. We here find him identified with the earth, or rather universe, under his attribute of opener or originator of created things. He associates his own figure with that of the earth in rather a confused way.

But the principle is the same as that by which Juno was both moon and earth (supra 55). We must not forget that the ancients regarded the earth as the great centre of all things, and the sun as quite secondary in importance. See Virg. Ecl. vi. 31—38.

114.] 'quod est ante et quod est post idem in me videtur,' 'His front and back were the same, as all had been when he was Chaos.' *Keightley*.

115. *causa altera*] This is given in ver. 135. In the meantime he explains his office of Janitor in heaven and earth.—*ut noris*, *ut noscas*. This tense is necessarily employed for the present subjunctive in defective verbs like *novi*, *memini*, &c., and Keightley is wrong in translating 'so that you will know.' So in Juven. vii. 231, the parent is said to exact from the teacher 'ut legat historias, auctores *noverit* omnes.'

116. *noris*] For *noveris*, perf. subj. of *nosco*.

120. *vertendi cardinis*] Of turning the earth on its axis: see vi. 271; or perhaps of turning round the heavens (*πόλος*). So infra, 'Ter sine perpetuo caelum versetur in axe.'

121. *Cum libuit*] This by way of an example of his power. 'He represents his temple as being the abode of Peace and War, who dwelt in it alternately. It is shut, to keep War confined; but when it is open, and War is at liberty, Peace remains within.' *Keightley*. Hor. Epist. ii. 1. 255, 'Claustaque custodem pacis cohibentia Janum.' Inf. 281. The splendid lines of Virgil, Aen. vii. 601—614, should be read along with the present passage. See inf. 257.—*perpetuus*, like *con-*

tinuus, is used indiscriminately of time, and place or position, and properly means what is uninterrupted by intervals (*per* and *peto*). Neither of these words contains any notion of what is unlimited, like our 'perpetual' and 'continua' i. e., they do not signify what has no *end*, but only what has no *break* so long as it lasts.—*viae perpetuae* are therefore the paths of peace, unbroken by war so long as she was abroad, and he was shut up. Applied to things, we have 'trabes perpetuae in longitudinem.' Cæsar, B. G. vii. 23, and 'perpetuae mensae,' Aen. vii. 176; 'perpetui tergum bovis,' *ib.* viii. 183; 'continui montes, nisi dissocientur opaca Valle,' Hor. Epist. i. 16. 5.

127. *Inde*] It is not clear whether he means from *janua*, implied in *foribus* (125), or from *eo* quasi 'Eanus,' the derivation given by Cic. de Nat. Deorum.—*libum*. It was called *janual*, according to Festus, quoted by Gierig.

129. *ridebis*] From this we may infer that the terms used by the *Lex sacrificus* (ii. 21) were almost obsolete, and sounded barbarous to the educated and Grecised Roman ears. Compare inf. 632. *Patulcius* is for *patul-icius*. Compare *patulus*, and *Elicius*, iii. 328.

132. *diversas vices*] 'The alternation of opposite duties,' *Vices* means 'the laws of succession,' i. e., the law which determines that some one thing shall always follow another, whether as a natural consequence, or an arbitrary adjustment of duties by turns. Propertius has 'miseras vices,' 'punishment for causing unhappiness,' and Horace 'vices superbæ,' 'retribution for

pride,' Od. i. 28, 32. *Diversus* is properly said of a direction, *adversus* of a point which is opposite to the speaker. Thus Eurydice, when she leaves Orpheus, and returns to Hades, 'fugit diversa,' Georg. iv. 500. Compare Aen. vii. 132. 150; xi. 261. More rarely it is transferred to quality, like *contrarius*. *Varius* implies divergency, or slight difference. Inf. v. 5. 'diversae causae' answers to our use, 'diverse (i.e., several distinct) reasons;' while 'varii dies' (sup. 45) are days having degrees or gradations of difference from each other.

135.] To understand this passage aright the student should refer to Becker's Excursus on the Roman houses, *Gallus*, p. 237, seqq. The *janua*, or street door, opened into a space a little retiring from the street, called *vestibulum*: whence Virgil says that a palm-tree should overshadow the vestibulum of the bee-hive, Georg. iv. 20. Varro, L. L. vii. § 81, 'vestibulum, quod est ante domum.' See inf. vi. 303. Behind the *janua* was a *cella* for the porter (*janitor*), precisely where it is placed near college gates to this day. It afforded access either at once or through a small hall or inner portico, *ostium*, to the principal saloon, *atrium* (still represented by the *patio* or inner court of Spanish houses). Beyond this was the *cavum aedium* or private family apartment, opening into bed-rooms, and other smaller rooms at the sides. Both of these apartments, in accordance with a primitive eastern construction, had a hole in the roof, or rather, were only partially roofed in. In the *atrium*, this aperture was designed at first to let

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out the smoke of the fire kindled below it, on the principle of the gipsy's hut, or the *louvre* (lantern) above the brazier in a college hall. Hence *atrium* has been plausibly derived from *ater*, as *μέλαθρον* from *μέλας*, though others with equal probability deduce it from *αἶθριον*, *sub dio*. Close to the *ureplace* (*focus*) stood the Penates and the tutelary or family Lar, to which Ovid here alludes, though it does not follow from his words, as Becker thinks, that it was *close to* the door; only that it was opposite to it. In his time, however, a different arrangement had become general, at least in the larger houses. the images of the Lar, &c., being kept in a separate *sacellum* or 'lararium,' which seems to have been opened only once a month Propert. v. (iv.) 3. 54). Tibullus. i. 10. 19, 'paupere cultu stabat in exigua ligneus aede deus.' Where *aede* may mean *larario*, or to be used for *aedibus*, i. e. *domo*. The *focus* was then transferred to another apartment for culinary purposes only (inf. vi. 302, 'qui tamen in primis aedibus ante fuit'). This is the 'novus ritus' of the atrium mentioned by Horace, Od. iii. 1. 45. In Ovid's house, however, the old arrangement was preserved; for he says (Trist. i. 3. 43) of his wife:—

'Illa etiam ante Lares passis prostrata capillis
Contigit extinctos ore tremente focos.'

The exact position of the focus in the old atrium cannot be determined.

141a. *Hecates*] Greek genitive of Hecate.

141b.] *tres* and *ternas* are emphatic, and contrasted with *bina* in 144: 'If Hecate looks in three directions

at once, why should not I look in two?' This goddess, the infernal representative of Luna, and called 'Trivia,' from the Greek *τριόδος*, used to stand, like the Hermae, in the streets of Greek towns (Varro L. L. vii. § 6), and perhaps generally where three ways met. A dog was sacrificed to her, inf. 389, either because dogs bay at the moon, and were thought to announce her presence (Theocr. ii. 35), or in her character as the huntress Diana. It is a natural impulse to erect some kind of pillar or statue at the intersection of cross-roads. In this case three heads, a horse, a lion, and a dog were so sculptured as to present a different appearance at each point of divergence. Pausanias, ii. 30. 2, *'Αλκαμένης δέ, ἐμοί δοκεῖν, πρῶτος, ἀγάλματα Ἐκάτης τρία ἐποίησε προσεχόμενα ἀλλήλοις, ἣν Ἀθηναῖοι καλοῦσιν Ἐπιπυργιδίαν.*

142. *Servet—vias*] 'That she may watch the cross-roads, cut into three ways.'

145. *et vultu—fessus erat*] 'And with his countenance confessed that he would not be churlish with me, if I would inquire further.'

152. *palmite*] 'Palmes' is the new shoot formed in the spring, from which the grape-blossom (*gemma*) is protruded. Cf. iii. 238, '*vividaque e tenero palmite gemma tumet.*' It appears to be the same as 'sarmantum.' Cic. de Senect. 15, § 53, '*Itaque ineunte vere in iis quae relictæ sunt existit tanquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea quae gemma dicitur, a qua oriens uva se ostendit.*' The *goats*, which are fond of vine-leaves,

used to eat the *palmites*, and so diminish the crop. Inf. 354. See iv. 128. Virg. Ecl. vii. 48, 'jam laeto turgent in palmito gemmae.'

153. *operitur frondibus*] Another reading is *amicitur vitibus*, which is less appropriate, for the mention of the vines has just been made, though Gierig has adopted it for that very reason. *Operitur* points to that ancient idea of leaves which regarded them as 'little scales;' for *folium* is *φολιον*, the diminutive of *φολις*, contracted into *φύλλον*.—*herba*, as, frequently, is the blade of corn.

155. *prodit—solum*] 'And the seed-shoot presses up to the surface of the ground.'

160. *haec—fuit*] 'This should of right be called the beginning of the year.'

161. *multis*] Sc. *verbis*.

163.] The answer, it will be observed, in fact assigns no reason at all; for the assumption that the sun begins a new course after the winter solstice is both arbitrary and fanciful. But the Romans were accustomed to reckon thus, perhaps from remote tradition. Varro, L. L. vi. § 8, 'Tempus a bruma ad brumam dum sol redit, vocatur *annus*, quod ut parvi circuli *annuli*, sic magni dicebantur *circites anni*, unde *annus*.' Lucretius, i. 312, has, 'multis solis redeuntibus annis,' i. e. 'many circles of the sun.' Plutarch, Quaest. Rom. § 19, *καθόλου μὲν γὰρ οἷδέν ἐστι φύσει τῶν ἐν κίλῳ περιφερομένων οἷτ' ἔσχατον οἷτε πρῶτον, νόμῳ δ' ἄλλην ἄλλοι τοῦ χρίνου λαμβάνουσιν ἀρχήν*.

163b. *bruma—solis*] 'The winter solstice is the first of the new and last of the old year.'

165. *litibus*] Here used in the technical sense, and to be distinguished from *lite* in ver. 73. The meaning is, that a mere semblance of business was allowed on New Year's day, lest it should be a bad omen to begin with idleness. This was called *auspicari*. See Tac. Ann. iv. 36, where Lipsius refers to Suet. Ner. §§ 7 and 46.

167. *commisi*] 'Mandavi,' 'constitui.'—*auspicio*, 'die auspicali.'

169. *ob idem*] i. e. 'ob eandem causam,' sc. *ominis gratia*. There is another reading *obiter*.—*dilibat* means, 'takes a taste of.' See ii. 653. Suetonius, Oct. § 57, '*delibante tantummodo eo summarum acervos, neque ex quoquam plus denario auferente.*'—*nec plus quam testificatur* must be taken together: 'He does no more than afford evidence of his usual employment.'—as if a cobbler were to stand at his door and set a dozen stitches to a shoe, and then close his shop for the day.

171. *quamvis placem*] 'Though the primary object is to pray to some other god.' This custom is readily explained by Janus's prerogative as the initiator and beginner of everything (112).

172. *tura*] 'Tus' or 'thus' is the Roman form of *θύος*. The hard dental was preferred to *th* except in such words as are directly Greek, as *thalamus*, *theatrum*, *thesaurus*.

175, 176.] This passage shows the antiquity of the

custom of 'wishing a happy new year.' The addition of some trifling gift (185—189) is more generally observed on the continent than with us. See also on ii. 617.

178. *omina—solent*] Cf. the proverb, 'Well begun, half done.'

179. *Ad primam vocem*] The Greek doctrine of *Φῆμαι* and *κληδόνες* resembled this. See on Prom. Vinct. 494. In much the same way the Romans drew omens from greetings, as 'salve,' or from lucky names, such as Valens, Salvius. See Cic. de Div. i. 45. Tac. Hist. iv. 24. 53.

181. *templa patent*] sc. illo die, Jani festo.—*caducas, irritas.—pondus habent.* Vain prayers were said to be carried away by the wind.

184. *tetigi*] There is no connection between the reply of Janus and the question which follows. He means therefore 'continuavi orationem,' sc. nullam moram interposui quin statim quaererem.

185. *paima*] Probably the date, 'caryota,' which was gilded and sent for a new year's gift. Martial, Ep. viii. 33. 11 :—

'Hoc linitur sputo Jani caryota Kalendis,
Quam fert cum parvo sordidus asse cliens.'

Ib. xiii. 27 :—

'Aurea porrigitur Jani caryota Kalendis ;
Sed tamen hoc munus pauperis esse solet.'

It was of no value, but merely a symbolical gift, like our 'Easter eggs.' Presents were sent on the Saturnalia, Mart. iv. 88. 1 ; on birthdays, *ib.* viii. 38.

14 ; and on the Matronalia, or first of March (the first of the cyclic year), Tibull. iii. 1. 3 :—

‘ Martis Romani festae venere Kalendae :
Exoriens nostris hic fuit annus avis.
Et vaga nunc certa discurrent undique pompa
Perque vias urbis munera perque domos.’

186. *niveo cado*] A jar of white terra cotta.

187. *sequatur*] ‘Sequi’ is properly ‘to keep up with’ ‘to attend, rather than ‘to go behind.’ *λείπεσθαι*. It has (in other words) the notion of following without losing ground. They gave sweetmeats as an omen, that the sweets of life might predominate over the bitter throughout the year.

188. *dulcis*] This word connected with *γλυκίς*, always means ‘sweet to the taste,’ ‘sugary ;’ while *suavis* (*ἡδύς*) is ‘agreeable to the senses,’ applied to sounds, fragrance, &c.

189. *Stipis*] Small brass coins were given (the ‘parvus as’ of Martial, ut sup.) on this day, called *strenae*, either alone or in conjunction with other trifles. The origin of the word and its connexion with *strenuus* is not very clear. See Varronianus, p. 114. *στρηνής* seems to mean ‘coarse and rough,’ and the word was not inaptly applied to the old coinage. The French *étrenne* preserves a record both of the word and the custom. The emperors themselves did not disdain to receive this dole, perhaps to patronize a popular custom. The notion was, that to take money on new-year’s day would insure a supply during the year, just as some say that it is lucky to hear the first cuckoo with money in your pocket. Sueton. Oct. § 57 :

'Omnes ordines in lacum Curtii quotannis ex voto pro salute ejus stipem jaciebant : item Kalendis Januariis strenam in Capitolio, etiam absentibus.' *Ib.* § 91 : ex nocturno visu etiam stipem quotannis die certo emendicabat a populo, cavam manum asses porrigentibus praebens.' *Ib.* Calig. § 42. 'edixit et strenas ineunte anno se recepturum : stetitque in vestibulo aedium Kalendis Januariis ad captandas stipes, quas plenis ante eum manibus ac sinu omnis generis turba fundebat.' The etymology of *stips*, whence *stipendium*, is rather uncertain. Varro, L. L. v. § 182, writes : 'nam quod asses librales pondo erant, qui acceperant majorem numerum non in arca ponebant, sed in aliqua cella stipabant, id est componebant, quo minus loci occuparet : ab stipendio stipem dicere coeperunt.' He adds, as an afterthought perhaps, '*stips* ab *στειβή* fortasse, Graeco verbo.' *Stipare* and *στειβειν* are in fact the same words.

191. *fallunt*] *λανθάνουσι* *σε*. 'How little you understand the spirit of the age, i. e. the prevalent love of money, if you think the honey stands first, the coin only second as an offering !'

193. *Saturno regnante*] In the golden age.

195. *summus*] 'At its height.'

196. *vix—habet*] 'It has scarcely a point beyond, to which it can proceed.'

197. *pluris*] Gen. of price.

199. *casa*] On the 'casa Romuli' see note on Propert. v. l. 9. It was kept up in its original state, or according to some traditional standard, till a late

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era of the empire, though its site seems to have been more than once changed. Virg. Aen. viii. 654.

201. *vix totus stabat*] The temple was hardly large enough to contain the statue. Gierig makes *stabat* imply a standing as opposed to a sitting posture. Compare Martial's amusing account of his little farm, xi. 18. 10 :—

‘ In quo nec cucumis jacere rectus,
Nec serpens habitare tota possit.’

Ovid probably had in view the similar verses of Propertius, v. (iv.) 1. 5 :—

‘ Fictilibus crevere deis haec aurea templa,
Nec fuit opprobrio facta sine arte casa ;’

and *ib.* 7, ‘ Tarpeiusque pater nuda de rupe tonabat,’ viz. where the temple of Jupiter Tonans was afterwards erected.

207. *praetor*] This was the ancient military title of the consul. Varro, L. L. v. § 87 : ‘ in re militari *praetor* dictus, qui praeretur exercitui.’ There is another reading, *consul*. In either case Cincinnatus is alluded to. On *jura dabat* see sup. 37. The *praeter urbanus* was said *jus dare* or *dicere* in a very different sense.—*lamina*. ‘ Nempe Cornel. Rufinum, bis Cons. et Dictatura functum, Fabricius Censor A. U. 478 senatu movit, quod decem pondo libras facti argenti haberet. Gellius, N. A. iv. 8, xvii. 21.’ Gierig.

212. *cum*] ‘ Whereas ’ or ‘ although.’

214. *vitiis*] ‘ Luxuria ’ and ‘ avaritia ;’ which thrive by a mutual relation and dependence, though apparently contrary.

215. *ab unda*] 'Ab' is sometimes added with neuter verbs, and even with active, when the cause rather than the instrument is implied. So Propert. iv. (iii.) 2. 19: 'at non ingenio quaesitum nomen ab aevo Excidet.' Tibull. i. 5. 3: 'turbo, Quem celer assueta versat ab arte puer.' For the simile of the dropsy compare Hor. Od. ii. 2. 13.

217. *In pretio pretium*] 'Pecunia aestimatur.' Gierig.

218. *jacet*] *νεῖται*, surgere nequit.

219. *Tu tamen*] 'And yet you, as if the matter were not obvious, ask whether,' &c. This refers to v. 191.—*curque*, &c., 'and also why the old form of coin is preferred as an offering.' He means that the latter point was a distinct question.—*nostras manus*. This seems to mean that some *stips* was put into the hands of Janus on this day. He can hardly be supposed to identify himself with the citizens, when he might so easily have said *vestras*. Perhaps this was done by way of a beginning, as sup. 172.

222. *moneta*] This word, whence our 'money,' properly signifies the Mint, which derived its name from being close to the temple of Juno Moneta. Inf. 638.

223. *templa Aurea*] This alludes to the temple of Janus dedicated by Tiberius in 770, and consequently the passage must have been inserted in the second edition or revision of the poem. Tac. Ann. ii. 49; 'isdem temporibus deum aedes vetustate aut igni abolitas coeptasque ab Augusto dedicavit,—et Jano

templum, quod apud forum Olitorium Gaius Duilius struxerat, qui primus rem Romanam prospere gessit triumphumque navalem de Poenis meruerat.' The completion and adornment of this temple would probably have been in progress in the preceding year. See on ver. 3, sup. Inf. 257.

229. *navalis forma*] An engraving of an *as*, preserved in the British Museum, and bearing the two-faced Janus on one side and the prow of a ship on the other, is given in the Dictionary of Antiq. (in v. *as*.) Plut. Quaest. Rom. § 41: *διὰ τὶ τὸ παλαιὸν νόμισμα πῆ μὲν εἶχεν Ἰανοῦ διπρόσωπον εἰκόνα, πῆ δὲ πλοίου πρύμναν ἐγκεχαραγμένην; πότερον (ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ λέγουσιν) ἐπὶ τιμῇ Κρόνου πλοῖον διαπεράσαντος εἰς Ἰταλίαν;* He adds another explanation, that whereas good laws and plenty of means are the chief blessings in a city, the one was due to Janus, the other to the river which conveyed supplies.

231.] He replies first to the question about the two heads. *In imagine* is the reading of good MSS., and seems to give a better sense. Merkel has *ut*, which implies some ellipse: 'That you might recognize me by the double image (as you would still do on the old coins), did not age render the impression indistinct.'

232. *ipsa dies*] 'Time itself.'

234. *falcifer deus*] Saturn, or Kronos, or Time, was represented with a scythe.

238. *Latium*] Dr. Donaldson has shown (*Varronianus*, pp. 6 and 61) that the words *Latium*, *Lavinium*, *Latinus* (*Latvinus*), the ancient 'Latuinians,' and the

modern 'Lithuanians,' are all different forms of the same word, signifying 'freed-men.' Virgil gives the absurd derivation from *latere*, Aen. viii. 321, seqq. :—

'Is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis
Composuit, legesque dedit, Latiumque vocari
Maluit, his quoniam latuisset tutus in oris.'

239. *in aere*] on the brass coin. Cf. 229.

241. *laevum latus*] The Roman side of the Tiber was 'sinistra ripa,' Hor. Od. i. 2. 15; consequently the left side of Etruria, in which Janiculum stands, is that across the water.

243. *silva*] The subject, as Gierig observes, was a favourite one with the Roman poets; and the fact seems attested by such names as Esquiliae (aesculus), Querquetulanus, Viminalis. See on Propert. v. (iv.) 8.1.

244. *tantaque-erat*] 'And so great a state [as Rome] was a pasture-ground for a few oxen.'

245. *cultrix*] 'Incolens montem.' Gierig. It may also mean 'cultui meo dedita.' Cf. 395. The idea is, that *Janiculum*, quasi *Janiculum*, comes from *Janum colere*. So *Aequiculus* and *Aequicolus*.

249a. *Justitiam*] So Met. i. 150: 'ultima caelestum terras Astraea reliquit.' It was a common saying of the ancients, that Justice was the last of the celestials to leave the earth. The 'golden age' was an age of primitive simplicity, which is often accompanied with the practice of natural virtues, and corresponding happiness. 'When a rude people,' says Dr. Arnold (Hist. of Rome, i. p. 436), 'have lost somewhat of their ferocity, and have not yet acquired the vices of

a later stage of civilization, their character really exhibits much that is noble and excellent, and both in its good and bad points it so captivates the imagination, that it has always been regarded by the writers of a more advanced state of society with an admiration even beyond its merits.' With the increase of the vices attendant on civilization evils began to multiply (sup. 195); but it was long before respect for the rights of a neighbour (which is *justitia*) became wholly obliterated and lost. This is in fact one of the first and most deeply rooted of all principles, inasmuch as the very existence of society, before the institution of coercive laws, depends upon it.

249b. *fugarat*] For *fugaverat*.

251. *Pro metu pudor*] 'Pudor' is 'self-respect,' 'honour,' which is always joined with respect for others. The Greek philosophers considered *αἰδῶς καὶ δέος* inseparable: 'consedere simul Pudor et Metus;' so also Hesiod joins *Αἰδῶς καὶ Νέμεσις*, Opp. 198. But there was another view, that virtue should be practised for its own sake, not from fear of punishment. See Hor. Epist. i. 16. 52:—

'Tu nihil admittes in te formidine poenae;
Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore.'

Propert. v. (iv.) 11. 48: 'ne possem melior iudiciis esse metu.'

253. *cum bello*] Sc. 'tunc non erant bella quibus interesset.' Compare sup. 121.

257. *tot Jani*] Any archway or close thoroughfare

was called 'a Janus;' but in one place only was there a statue of the god, viz. in the temple between the Forum Romanum and Forum Julium. But even this, properly speaking, was not so much a temple as a portico or grand gateway, affording communication between the two. Hence Varro, L. L. v. § 165: 'Janualis (porta) dicta a Jano: et ideo ibi positum Jani signum et jus institutum a Pompilio, ut scribit in Annalibus Piso, ut sit aperta semper, nisi quom bellum sit nusquam.' To this statue Virgil alludes, Aen. vii. 610: 'nec custos absistit limine Janus.' When the great gates were closed, it is probable that a wicket or side-door allowed the people to pass through. It was known as the temple of Janus Bifrons or Geminus, and was built by Numa (Livy, i. 19) 'ad infimum Argiletum,' i. e. the part between the southern horn of the Quirinal and the Forum Romanum, or, in the other direction, between the Capitol and the Subura. This must be distinguished from the temple of Duilius, supra 223. Merkel, p. cclxiii: 'Probabile est Ovidium, cum primum ver. 257 scriberet, unum tantum Jani sacellum, sive templum, inter duo fora novisse, et ver. 277 ad hoc retulisse veterum ritum claudendi et aperiendi, prout etiam, paulo aliter fortasse, i. e. fecit Varro, 5. 165.' He appears to consider the temple built by Numa as the same spoken of in ii. 201, and distinct from this; whereas K ightley (Excursus i. p. 226) identifies them. Mr. Maclean on Hor. p. 496 (school edition), seems to agree with Merkel. The subject is full of doubts and difficulties.

260. *Oebalii*] Titus Tattius, king of the Sabines, is called *Oebalius* from some legend, probably derived from Magna Graecia, that the Sabines had Spartan blood in their veins.

262. *arcis iter*] is 'the way up to the Capitol.' To this path, which Propertius minutely describes as a concealed and thorny track, Tarpeia is said to have led the Sabines; the truth being that the Capitoline hill was a Sabine settlement from the first. See Prop. v. (iv.) 4. 48, &c. Keightley has an idea, but surely a wrong one, that 'iter' signifies 'the level of the Capitol at the head of the clivus.'

263. *Inde*] 'a summa arce.' He means that the regular pathways from the Capitol to the Forum Romanum and F. Boarium did not exist, though the slope was the same. Merkel gives *per fora* with the best MSS., and explains it of the F. Romanum and the F. Piscatorium, immediately under the Carinae, to the east (p. cxx).

265. *portam*] From the context, this would seem to mean the gate of the arx, and the gush of water to be that which Propertius describes as running down the slope. But it rather means, 'The Sabines had now reached the gateway in the Forum, which has been left open, when,' &c.—*Dempserat*, because the *serx* was a bar placed across the door, and wholly removed when it was opened, as may still be seen in old churches and castles. Juno is said to have done this, because she was hostile to the Trojugenae.

267. *numine*] It was the rule for one god never to

interfere *directly* with the designs of another, though he might thwart them.—*cum* means ‘with.’ Arnold, Hist. R. i. p. 9. gives the legend thus: ‘As the Sabines were rushing in, behold there burst forth from the temple of Janus, which was near the gate, a mighty stream of water, and it swept away the Sabines, and saved the city. For this it was ordered that the temple of Janus should stand ever open in time of war, that the god might be ever ready, as on this day, to go out and give his aid to the people of Romulus.’ From this event the temple or gateway was called *Lautolae*. Varro, L.L. v. § 156: ‘*Lautolae* a lavando, quod ibi ad Janum Geminum aquae caldae fuerunt.’ Nor need we doubt that some truth lies at the bottom of this story, as in that of the Lacus Curtius, vi. 403, for the site and neighbourhood of Rome are volcanic, and ancient outbreaks of this kind might have been speculated on apart from history or tradition. See Humboldt, Aspects of Nature, ii. p. 219.—*meae artis*, sc. that of opening.

273. *cujus—loco est*] ‘When, after the repulse of the Sabines, the good quality of this was perceived, the form, which it had, was restored, to the place [now] secure.’ Another reading is *quaeque fuit*.

274. *tuto loco*] i.e., a me servato. The meaning is not quite plain: ‘The site was afterwards left clear and unoccupied, and a temple and altar erected to my honour;’ i.e., the buildings were removed that it might be consecrated to me.

276. *strue*] Keightley quotes Festus in v. : Genera

liborum sunt, digitorum conjunctorum non dissimilia, qui superjecta panicula in transversum continentur.' *Suis flammis*, meaning, of course, those of the altar. Merkel conjectures *ferta*, for Festus and Paul the Deacon speak of both *strues* and *fertum* as two kinds of *liba* offered together.

281. *possit*] sc. Pax. See on 121, sup.—*Caesareo nomine*, i. e. sub imperio Tiberii. He prophesies thus much of the new reign, deriving an omen from the victory gained by Germanicus over the Germans. Augustus, it is well-known, had closed the temple of Janus three times. See Hor. Od. iv. 15. 9. Sueton. Oct. § 22: 'Janum Quirinum, semel atque iterum a condita urbe ante memoriam suam clusum, in multo brevioris temporis spatio, terra marique pace parta, ter clusit.'

283. *diversa*] i. e. before and behind. See supra, 132.—*vestri triumphi*, i. e. Germanicus and Tiberius. The triumph here mentioned was celebrated in 770, but had been decreed two years before, so that the poet speaks of it prospectively. See Tac. Ann. ii. 41: 'Gaio Caecilio, Lucio Pomponio Consulibus, Germanicus Caesar ante diem septimum Kalendas Julias triumphavit de Cheruscis Chattisque et Angrivariis, quaeque aliae nationes usque ad Albim colunt. Vecta spolia, captivi, simulacra montium, fluminum, proeliorum bellumque, quia conficere prohibitus erat, pro confecto accipiebatur. This explains ver. 286. The Rhine was actually represented in the spectacle. See Ep. ex. Pont. ii. 1. 39, where it is described; and as

the poet was in exile at the time, the programme had probably been published before: 'Fluminaque et montes, et in altis pascua silvis.' So we must literally understand Propert. ii. 1. 31 :—

'Aut canerem ——— Nilum, cum tractus in urbem
Septem captivis debilis ibat aquis.'

287. *aeternos*] May the house of Caesar never fail. *Auctor* is Tiberius, and by *suum opus* the poet perhaps humours the emperor's jealousy of Germanicus, to whom the peace was really due.

291.] In an island (*Isola*), near the mouth of the Tiber, stood two temples or sacella, dedicated to Aesculapius and Jupiter, or, as Merkel thinks, p. cxxiv., to Vedjovis (iii. 443). Besides these there was a temple to Faunus, ii. 194. Keightley suspects, from *juncta sunt* in 294, that the two former stood close together. That of Aesculapius was dedicated in or about the year 460 (Livy, x. fin.) that of Jupiter in 560 (*ibid.* xxxiv. 53). See Met. xv. 739 :

'Scinditur in geminas partes circumfluis amnis;
Insula nomen habet, laterumque a parte duorum
Porrigit aequales media tellure lacertos.
Huc se de Latia pinu Phoebeius anguis
Contulit; et finem, specie caeleste resumpta,
Luctibus imposuit, venitque salutifer urbi.'

296. *promissi mei*] See sup. 2. The following verses to 311 are an introduction to the astronomical part of his work, as 45—62 explained the general principles of the festivals. The Roman poets often express their aspirations for a knowledge of nature, in which they seem to have been conscious of their

inferiority to the Greeks. Ovid describes the first astronomers as exalted far above all sublunary things, and as having climbed to heaven more effectually than did the giants of old by piling Ossa on Olympus.

297. *felices—primis*] 'Happy spirits, whose care it was first to learn these things!'

299. *credibile caput*] 'It is worthy of belief that they raised their heads as well above the vices as above the abodes of men.'

305. *Admovere*] A word more applicable to our telescopes than to the mere unaided science which brought the motions of the planets within human ken—*supposuere* 'subjected.'

307. *non ut ferat*] 'Non vero ea ratione ut,' &c.

309. *ducibus illis*] The early professors.—*metabimur*, 'we will gauge the heaven' (to use a modern term). The word is, however, taken from the division of the sky into *templa* or *regiones* by the augur's lituus, not from castrametation, as Keightley thinks, misled by *signa*. The latter are the Zodiacal signs, which appear to rise or set, and so are in a sense *vaga*; and the meaning is, 'we will assign their proper days to certain celestial signs.' *Suus* has often the sense of *proprius* in the *Fasti*. Gierig reads *stata signa*, 'fixed stars.' Cf. 660.

311. *Ergo*] i.e. to proceed at once to the promised observations.

315. *Institerint Nonae*] 'Should the Nones be at hand.' So ii. 453, 'orta dies fuerit.' We can hardly say in such cases that *si* or *cum* is to be supplied. A

hypothetical event is assumed as prospectively realized, and a consequence deduced from it. There is a slightly different usage in iv. 487 ; v. 113. Merkel gives, 'Institerint imbres missi tibi nubibus atris : Nonae signa dabunt,' &c., which is the reading of most MSS., with some minor variations. Yet the order in the text seems far more probable in itself. It was the rain which gave signs of the Nones, not the Nones of the rain, for *signa* are visible marks. *Signa dabunt* may also mean 'ostendent se.'

319. *succinctus minister*] Compare iv. 413. We have 'succinti popae' in Propert. v. (iv.) 3. 62. Suetonius says of Caligula, § 32 : 'Adnota altaribus victima, succinctus poparum habitu, elato alte malleo, cultrarium mactavit.' It thence appears that two persons were employed to kill (at least the larger) victims, one of whom felled the animal, the other cut the throat. Ovid either speaks of one or the same minister in 'quo feriente,' and 'tincturus cultros,' or *ferire* must be understood of the blow of the knife (see iv. 415), and *cadit* be taken for *mactatur*. *Succinctus* refers to the short apron worn round the loins of the popa.

322. *Agone?*] 'Am I to strike?' Merkel edits *agatne*, a very inferior reading, but he has recalled *agone*, in his preface, from one of the best MSS. The indicative is rather unusual, but may have been adapted to the sound of the word. It is more likely that it comes from ἀγων, whether in the sense of 'agony' or the more common one of 'an assembly,' Varro, L. L. vi. § 12 : *Agonales* per quos Rex in Regia

arietem immolat, dicti ab *agone*, eo quod interrogatur a principe civitatis, et princeps gregis immolatur.' This account is confused, if not corrupt: the question was put to the Rex sacrificus, not *by* him; and the 'princeps gregis' introduces a totally different etymology, from *ἄγειν* or *agere*. Keightley explains *strictos cultros* 'grasped,' 'held in the hand.' But *stringere*, *cultum* or *gladium* is 'to draw it,' properly 'to strip it;' for the verb implies the friction caused by passing one thing over another. So 'stringere glandes,' 'to strip off acorns,' Georg. i. 305; 'stringere ripas,' said of a river, Aen. viii. 63; of a weapon which grazes the skin; Aen. ix. 377; of an idea which leaves an impression on the mind, Aen. iv. 294.

325. *Agnalia*] The argument is futile; if this was the true ancient name he would have to account for the insertion of *o* in the latter form. Conversely, the case might really have been so.

327. *praevisos in aqua*] Cf. Met. xv. 134; *victima—percussa sanguine cultros Inficit in liquida praevisos forsitan unda.* Animals have an instinctive presentiment that they are going to be killed, which was wrongly attributed to the reflection of the knife in the vessel of lustral water which stood near the altar.—*metu*, 'the agony of fright.'

331. *Agonia*] The word is recorded by Festus, 'hostiam antiqui Agoniam vocabant,' but not by Varro. It does not sound like a genuine Italian term.

334. *conjuge ovis*] Like 'olentis uxores mariti,' said of goats, Hor. Od. i. 17. 7:—*Rex Sacrorum*, inf. ii.

21. The meaning of *debet* is, that no victim but the goat is allowed. This leads to a long digression on the different kinds of victims offered to the gods (337—456). Formerly, he says, neither incense nor bloody sacrifices were in use; only meal and salt. Men lived simply, and had no foreign luxuries. This was one of the fabled beatitudes of the golden age. Virg. Georg. ii. 536 :—

‘Ante etiam sceptrum Dictæi regis, et ante
Impia quam caesis gens est epulata juvenis,
Aureus hanc vitem in terris Saturnus agebat.’

342. *fla croci*] Sup. 76.

343. *herbis Sabinis*] ‘Savine’ (*Juniperus Sabina*). Like vervain (381), it was a sacred plant, for some unknown reason. Perhaps it was first used in philtres, as it has strong medicinal properties, then in incantations, lastly for religious purposes.—*laurus*, &c. See sup. 76.

347. *percussi tauri*] See on ver. 319. *Aperit viscera* is said of cutting up the victim, which was done immediately (Met. xv. 136), and probably by the same *culter* which had killed it.

349. *Prima*] He shows that the first sacrifice of an animal arose from a desire to get rid of it as injurious and by way of punishment, rather than from any appetite for blood. This holds of the sow and the goat. For the slaughter of oxen and sheep other reasons are assigned (inf. 361 seqq.), for that of the latter, however, not a very different one, v. 381.

354. *debueras abstinuisse*] Accurate Latinity requires

debueras or *debebas abstinere*. But in the poets the perfect infinitive of the one verb and the pluperfect of the other are often combined. Herod. xii. 4: 'debuerant fusos evoluisse meos.' Trist. iii. 13. 4: 'debueras illis imposuisse manum.' Tibull. iii. ult. : 'debueram sertis implicuisse comas.' Similarly inf. iii. 480, 'potui dedoluisse.'—Varro (L. L. v. § 97), '*capra*, *carpa*, a quo scriptum *omnicarpae caprae*.' On *palmes* see sup. 152. The goats not only eat the young shoots, but they nibble the bark from the stems, which is alluded to in the next verse. Martial, iii. 24. 1.

'Vite nocens rosa stabat moriturus ad aras Hireus,
Bacche, tuis victima grata sacris.' Virg. Georg. ii.
374:—

'Frigora nec tantum ———

Quantum illi nocuere greges, durique venenum
Dentis, et admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix.
Non aliam ob culpam Baccho caper omnibus aris
Caeditur.'

The Romans did not know that a tree cannot live when the continuity of circulation has been interrupted in the bark. Hence they fancied that the mischief was really caused by the poison of the bite.

359. *noxæ deditus*] i. e. ad poenam traditus. It appears to be a law term.

363. *Aristaeus*] This account is in a great measure borrowed from Virgil, Georg. iv. 315, where there are some slight variations in the narrative.

379. *putri*] The word properly means 'soft,' 'crumbling,' or 'not cohering,' and is opposed to *lentus*, 'sticky,' 'tough.' Hence it expresses the soften

ing of decomposition. But 'putrid' is a secondary and not a common meaning. It is of course an impossibility that bees should really be so produced. Either the maggots were mistaken for the grubs of bees, or a nest of bees found in a dry carcase gave rise to the idea that they had been spontaneously generated there.

381.] The common reading is *pascit ovem fatum*, which Keightley retains. The best MSS. give *pascit ovis prato* (thus Merkel), or *pratum*. There seems no objection to the latter: 'the field feeds the sheep,' while *pascit* for *pascitur* is at least unusual. Cf. Hor. Carm. i. 31. 15, 'me pascunt olivae, Me cichorea levesque malvae.'—*verbenas*. See on 343. Keightley says, 'the legend here alluded to is not noticed by any other writer.' There is no legend to notice. Sheep were fond of the plant, and were slaughtered for eating it. It is said that *verbena* means any plant or shrub used for sacred purposes.

384.] The epithets are not *otiose*:—'when even the wool-bearing sheep and farm-tilling steer do not escape, what animal can expect safety?'

385. *Persis*] *Περσὶς αἴα*, Aesch. Pers. 252. (The name *Persia* is said not to be classical.) Keightley thinks Ovid had in view Herod. i. 216, who says of the Massagetae, *θεῶν μούνον Ἥλιον βέβονται, τῷ θίουσι ἵππους. νόμος δὲ οὗτος τῆς θυβίης τῶν θεῶν τῷ ταχίστῳ πάντων τῶν θνητῶν τὸ τάχιστον δατέονται. Hyperiona, the sun; the Persian Mithras. In Homer it is an epithet of ἥλιος, ἰ ὑπεριῶν,*

or rather an adjective formed from the participle. Hesiod makes the Sun to have been born from Hyperion and Theia, Theog. 371—4. A feminine *Hyperionis* occurs in v. 159.

387. *triplici Dianae*] See on 141. Here the Greek Artemis is meant.—*pro nulla virgine*, ‘quamquam non, ut olim, pro virgine.’ Gierig.

389. *Triviae*] Trivia or Hecate (sup. 141) was a really Thracian, i. e. Pelasgic, goddess, and in this passage is rightly distinguished from Diana. The Sapaevi were a Thracian nation, Herod. vii. 110.—*vidi* means that he had been an eye-witness to the fact; for he landed in Thrace when first sent into banishment. Trist. i. 10. 23. Pausanias, iii. 14. 9, says that the Spartan youths sacrificed a dog to Enyalios, and that no other Greeks used this victim except the Colophonians, who offered it to Hecate.

391. *custodi ruris*] Priapus.

392. *pudenda*] Sc. ipsi.

394. *tertia bruma*] He means the *τριετηριδες*, or feasts which recurred after an interval of two years, and in the season of the year which was during the months nearest the shortest day. It does not appear that any one of the four Dionysia is meant.

397. *Panes*] *Πανίσκοι*, counterparts of the god Pan, whose connection with satyrs and revellers made him a fit associate for Bacchus.—*Silenus*, inf. iii. 750.

398. *deae*] The Naiad and Dryad nymphs. To the former class the name *Lotis* (*Λωρίς*) belongs, from the water-lotus (*Nymphaea Lotus*).

399. *pando*] Curved in the back. Virg. Georg. ii. 194, 'lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta.' *Ibid.* 445, 'pandas ratibus posuere carinas.' See inf. iii. 749.

403. *vina dabat*] For the god used to make wine issue from the ground for the use of his votaries. See iii. 785.

404. *large*] There is another reading *parce*. Either *large agebat* or *parce miscendas* gives a satisfactory sense.

407. *tunicam collecta*] Not 'tucked up as to her tunic,' but 'having her tunic tucked up.' The idiom appears to represent the Greek *συστειλαμένη τὸν χιτῶνα*, or *συνεσταλμένη*. The Greek perfect passive participle often has this middle sense; and its great elegance and convenience tempted the Roman poets to imitate it. The following are examples: inf. vi. 507: 'dissimulata deam.' Virg. Georg. iii. 307: 'Tyrios incocta rubores.' *Ib.* iv. 337: 'caesariem effusae nitidam.' Ecl. i. 55: 'florem depasta salicti.' *Ib.* iii. 106: 'flores inscripti nomina regum,' like *δέλτον ἐγγεγραμμένην ξυνθήματα*, Soph. Trach. 158. Aen. vii. 503. : 'palmis percussa lacertos. *Ib.* x. 157: 'rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones.' Hor. Ep. i. 1. 56: 'suspensi loculos.' Propert. i. 3. 11: 'sensus deperditus omnes,' *διεφθαρμένος τὰς φρένας*. *Ib.* 34: 'fixa cubitum.' *Ib.* i. 5. 8: 'nixta caput.' *Ib.* iii. 7. 24: 'fusa brachia.' This remark does not necessarily apply to *pectus aperta* in the pentameter. There are many participles which have passed completely into ordinary adjectives, like *acutus*, *tutus*, *rectus*, *beatus*, &c.

Ibid. ministrat] It was the custom for fair girls to serve at banquets. Theognis, v. 995, *χέρνιβα δ' αἴψα θύραζε φέροι στεφανώματα δ' εἶδω Εὐειδῆς ῥαδιναῖς χερσὶ Λάκλαινα κόρη.*

409. *exserit]* As Greek dresses are described, we must think of the *χιτῶν* or *χιτωνίσκος* rather than of the Roman *tunica*, which however was derived from it. The former was fastened over the shoulders by clasps, so that if one side was left loose, the shoulder would protrude: *dissuto sinu* cannot easily be understood unless we suppose that it was laced up in front,—*vestem trahit* means that it was not tied round the waist with the *zona*, which so held up the long *χιτῶν* that a part of it was overlapped, and hung from it in folds or tucks.

410. *vincula nulla]* Their feet were not encumbered with sandals or shoes, but their legs were bare below the knee.

411. *Hinc]* Sc. from their negligent attire.—*qui pinu*, &c., i.e. Pan.

414. *Nequitia est]* He means that in all but lust he was an old man. *Nequitia* is a synonym of *libido*, though it often refers to actions rather than propensities.

415. *hortorum deus]* His figure was indecently represented and placed in gardens. Georg iv. 110.

'Et custos furum atque avium cum falce saligna
Hellespontiaci servet tutela Priapi.'

He was worshipped at Lampsacus on the Hellespont. See inf. 440.; vi. 341—345. Martial tells of an im

puident thief, who, finding nothing else to steal in a garden, stole the tutelary Priapus, vi. 72.—*ruber*, 'rubicundus,' vi. 319, compared with 333.

416. *Lotide captus*] The preposition is omitted for obvious reasons, though generally added with persons. He was not 'taken *by*,' but 'captivated *with*,' *Lotis*. In other words, *Lotis* is not the agent, but the object. See on ii. 85.

418. *notis*] This was a species of 'nequitia,' well known to the Romans in their mixed banquets of both sexes. Sometimes they wrote on the table certain private marks. Tibull. i. 2. 21 :—

'Illa viro coram nutus conferre loquaces,
Blandaue compositis abdere verba notis.'

Ibid. i. 6, 19 :—

'Neu te decipiat nutu, digitisque liquorem
Ne trahat, et mansae ducat in orbe notas.'

Trist. ii. 1. 454 ; 'et tacitam mensae ducit in orbe notam.' At other times they made signs with their fingers, &c.

419. *Fastus*] This is often used of contempt shown to a lover's addresses. Propert. i. 1. 3 ; where see note.

429. *librabat*] 'balanced,' as those do who walk on tip-toe.

440. *Hellespontiaco*] Catullus, xviii. :

'Hunc lucum tibi dedico, consecroque, Priape,
Qua domus tua Lampsaci est, quaque silva, Priape ;
Nam te praecipue in suis urbibus colit ora
Hellespontia, ceteris ostreosior oris.'

Ovid, Trist. ii. 10. 26 : 'et te ruricola, Lampsace, tuta
reos.'

441a. *Intactae*] The argument is resumed from v. 391; 'birds also are slain as victims to certain duties.'

441b. *intactae fueratis aves*] 'Ye were [as yet] untouched, O birds!'

446. *mentes*] 'Purposes.'

447a. *tamen*] Some anticipated objection is implied: '(Quod ut temere dictum videatur,) non *tamen* plane falsum est, nam,' &c. See sup. 45.—*dis proxima*, sc. ut quaeque altius volat. The nearer they were to heaven the more closely they were acquainted with the conversation of the gods, which they were thought to communicate by voice (*oscines*; whence *omen* for *oscimen*, Varro L. L. vi. § 76), or by flight (*praepetes*).

447b. *nam ut—notus*] 'For as each is nearest the gods, ye give forth true hints, now by your flight, now by your voices.'

450. *indicis sui*] 'Of their betrayer.'

452. *Idaliis focus*] The dove was offered to Venus. Propert v. (iv.) 5, 65:—

'Sed cape torquatae, Venus O regina, columbae
Ob meritum ante tuos guttura secta focus.'

453. *anser*] The goose was sacred to Io, or Isis, and Osiris. Juv. vi. 540: 'ansere magno Scilicet et tenui popano corruptus Osiris.' Keightley refers to Pausan. x. 32. 9, who says that the rich used to sacrifice to Isis (in Phocis), oxen and stags, but the poor only geese and guinea fowls.—*lauta* alludes to the fondness of the Romans for the liver of the goose as a dainty *morceau*. Juv. v. 114, 'anseris ante ipsum magni jecur, anseribus par Altilis, &c.—*lances* is used instead of *aras*, as if the

goddess was to be regaled with the delicacy rather than propitiated by the sacrifice. The story of the geese awaking the guards in the Capitol when nearly surprised by the Gauls is well known ; see the fine passage, Aen. viii. 655. seqq.

459. *medio discrimine*] The division is quite arbitrary, and does not coincide with *bruma*, the shortest day. The commencement of spring was dated from Feb. 9.

462. *Arcadiae deae*] *Carmenta* or *Carmentis*, the mother of Evander, and called *dea* as one of the *Carmentes*. (On the participial form, like *sementis*, see *Varro*, p. 298). Both names are connected with *carmen* : see inf. 632. *Varro*, L. L. vii. § 26 : ‘*Casmenarum* priscum vocabulum ita natum ac scriptum est ; alibi *Carmentis* ab eadem origine sunt declinatae. In multis verbis, in quo antiqui dicebant s postea dictum r.— Quare est *Casmena* *Carmenta*, ut *carmina*, *carmen*, *r* extrito *Ca*mena factum.’ A similar change is *Camilla* from *Casmila*, which is said to be a Pelasgic word, *Virg.* Aen. xi. 543. If a real person, Evander was a Pelasgian. See Heyne on Aen. viii. 51. The *Carmental* gate at Rome derived its name from an altar erected near the spot to this prophetess. *Virg.* Aen. viii. 337 :—

‘ — progressus (Evander), monstrat et aram,
Et Carmentalem Romano nomine portam,
Quam memorant Nymphae priscum Carmentis honorem
Vatis fatidicae ;’ &c.

463. *Turni soror*] The nymph *Juturna*. Aen. xii. 138, seqq. ; inf. 708. Her temple was in the

Campus Martius, and was erected by Lutatius Catulus; but the spring or spa so called was in the Forum. Perhaps the name is a corruption of 'diuturna' or 'jugiturna' (jugis), i.e., 'perennis aqua.' But it was usually derived from *juvare*, as by Varro, L. L. v. § 71.

464. *Virginea aqua*] 'The aqua Virgo brought by Agrippa through aqueducts from a marshy place eight miles from Rome on the Collatine road, for the supply of his thermae. It was conducted below the gardens of Lucullus, which were on the Pincian hill, and so compassed the Campus Martius. It still supplies the beautiful Fontana Trevi. Its name, Frontinus (de Aquaed. 10) says, was owing to its springs having been pointed out by a maiden; but it more probably came from the supposed purity of its waters.' *Keightley*. Martial, xi. 47. 6, 'corpus perfundit gelida Virgine;' cf. *ibid.* v. 20. 9, and vi. 42. 18. Trist. iii. 12. 22, 'defessos artus Virgine tingit aqua.' Ep. ex Pont. i. 8. 38, 'stagnaue et Euripi Virgineusque liquor.' (It is difficult in some places to say whether *virgo* may not be a general epithet, like 'virgo charta,' Mart. i. 67. 7.

466. *dirigat quis*] 'Who can direct?' Subj. because no satisfactory answer is expected.

469. *Orta prior luna*] This absurd legend seems to have arisen from a misapprehension of *προβέληνοι*, an Arcadian word. Etymol. Mag. in v. *πrouβελλειν λεγουσι τὸ ἰβριζειν καὶ οἱ Ἀρκάδες ἐπειδὴ λοιδορητικοὶ εἰσι*. Other grammarians, quoted by Hermann on Prom. Vinet. 439, repeat the statement.—*Arcade* He was the son of Callisto.

471. *clarus utroque*] His father was Mercury, who was worshipped with special honours by the Arcadians. See Aen. viii. 138.

475. *dixerat*] 'She had predicted that she and her son would have to fly; and the event proved her to be right.' It is not necessary to supply *est* with *nacta*, which refers not to the time when she spoke it, but to that of the poet, who knew that it had been realized. 'Dixerat, et tempore factum erat, ut crederetur ei, cum nonnulla ex praedictis jam evenissent.'

482. *deo*] The ablative absolute.—*urbe* for *ex urbe*, as the Greeks say *διώκεσθαι πόλεως*. Aesch. Cho. 281.

483. *numinis iram*] In this Ovid alludes to his own banishment, as inf. 540.

485. *Conscia*] As a man feels his guilt or innocence, so he either despairs or hopes. He was said to have killed his father accidentally.

487. *nec tamen — passus*] 'Nor yet mourn as if thou wert the first to suffer such ills.'

488. *Obruit*] The perfect tense.—*procella*, sc. *malorum exilii*.

490. *Aonia*] Boeotia, the country of the Muses, called *Aonides*. Cf. Eurip. Phoen. 640: *Κάδμος ἔμολε τάνδε γᾶν—ου κατοικίβαι πεδία νιν τὸ θεόφατον πυροφόρ' Αόνων ἔχρη* (MSS. *πυροφόρα δόμων ἔχρησε*.)

493. *Omne solum*] This fine sentiment is from the well-known fragment of Euripides:—

*απας μὲν ἀῆρ ἀετῶ περάσιμος,
απαβα δὲ χθᾶν ἀνδρι γενναίῳ πατρὶς.*

495. *tamen*] See on 45, sup. The sense is, 'nec tempestas, quamquam saepe furit, toto tamen anno horret.' Compare Propert. ii. 4. 9 :—

'Quippe ubi nec causas, nec apertos cernimus ictus,
Unde tamen veniant tot mala, caeca via est;'

and *ib.* 5. 5, 'inveniam tamen e multis fallacibus unam,' i.e. 'quamvis pleraeque sint fallaces, tamen,' &c. For the sentiment cf. Hor. Od. ii. 9. 1, 'non semper imbres nubibus hispidos Manant in agros. Keightley adds, Theocr. iv. 44, *χω Ζεμ's αλλοκα μεν πέλει αιθριος, αλλοκα δ' υ'ει.*

501. *Tarenti*] Very little is known of this place, which seems to have been a plot of low ground in the Campus Martius, occasionally overflowed by the river. An altar of Dis existed on the spot, said to be concealed, perhaps by the alluvial deposits. Martial, i. 70, 2, writes 'Tarentos,' as also in iv. 1. 8, according to the best MSS., but 'Terento' in x. 63. 3. Varro, in a corrupt passage, L. L. vi. § 24, mentions Tarentum in connection with certain sacrifices to the Dii Manes. Merkel (p. cxlvii.) quotes Servius on Aen. viii. 63, '(Tiberis,) in aliqua etiam urbis parte Tarentum dicitur, eo quod ripas terat.'

504. *Continuit manum*] As if to stop the ship, or bring it ashore, in her eagerness to land. The prophecy of Carmentis is a fine and wild strain: and like that of Anchises at the close of Aen. vi., is ingeniously turned into a glorification of the reigning emperor.

505 *dextram.*] To one ascending the river, Rome was on the right bank. See sup. on 241.—*pineæ texta*, the deck, or perhaps generally for *navim*.

507. *neve manu*] 'And hardly, hardly was she kept by the hand of Evander, from leaping out in her eagerness to stand upon the shore.'

509, 510. *dii—deos*] She greets the indigenous gods already there, and foretells the addition of others, such as Vesta from Troy, and Romulus and the Caesars.

513. *Este visi*] The imperative is used, as not unfrequently in the Greek tragedies, for the optative. The sense, indeed, is nearly equivalent to *salvete, favete*, &c.

517. *olim*] In the present tense, *promittitur*, futurity is clearly implied. Not that *olim*, which is the vocative of *ole* for *ille*, properly means anything more than 'that time,' where the speaker is supposed to point either before or behind. It corresponds to *ποτέ*, and often means 'some day,' *aliquando*, as in Hor. Od. iv. 4. 5. On the prophecy see vi. 359. Virg. Aen. viii. 340.

519. *jam tangent*] 'Jam' is used even with a future tense when an event is impending, and so already all but realized, as Pers. ii. 50, 'jam dabitur, jamjam.' Aeneas arrived but a few years later than Evander. Virgil describes their interview in Aen. viii.—*femina*, Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, who was sought in marriage by both Turnus and Aeneas.

521. *funesta arma*] Pallas, the son of Evander, was slain by Turnus, while fighting on the side of Aeneas, but was avenged by the latter when he killed Turnus. It is evident that in all this the poet had the Aeneid in mind.

524. *ista ruina*] The fall of Troy will evidently bring about the fall of Greece, because that nation will be subjugated in its turn to Rome, built, as it were, on the ruins of Troy. Propert. v. (iv.) l. 53 :—

‘Vertite equum Danaï, male vincitis. Illa tellus
Vivet, et huic cineri Juppiter arma dabit.’

525. *Neptunia Pergama*] Neptune was engaged by Laomedon, father of Priam, to build the walls of Troy.

526. *Num minus, &c.*] ‘Nihilo tamen minus ex illo cinere imperium orietur, totum terrarum orbem occupans.’ Gierig.

527. *sacra altera*] In apposition with *patrem*.

528. *Iliacos deos*] This seems to mean the Palladium (vi. 422), which, though not brought to Rome with the Penates by Aeneas, was kept in the Temple of Vesta. Some have thought from Tac. Ann. xv. 41, ‘delubrum Vestae cum Penatibus populi Romani exustum,’ that the Penates also were kept there; but Ritter shows that the writer means ‘cum delubro Penatium,’ from Varro, L. L. v. § 54.—*patrem afferet* is not more accurate, since Anchises died before he reached Italy.

529. *Idem*] This is applicable either to Julius or Augustus Cæsar, in their capacity of Pontifex Maximus. The latter transferred the custody of the sacred fire, on which the destinies of the empire were said to depend, to his own house on the Palatine, iv. 949.—*ipso deo*, Augustus, now dead, but a *deus* even when alive, according to the extravagant assertions of Roman flatterers.

533. Tiberius, the adopted son of Augustus, and

therefore grandson of Julius, affected hesitation to accept the onerous duties of the empire. Tac. Ann. i. 11, 'Vergae inde ad Tiberium preces. Et ille varie disserebat, de magnitudine imperii, sua modestia. Solam divi Augusti mentem tantae molis capacem; se in partem curarum ab illo vocatum experiendo didicisse quam arduum, quam subjectum fortunae regendi cuncta onus.' Epist. ex Pont. iv. 13. 27 :—

'Esse parem virtute patri, qui frena coactus
saepe recusati ceperit imperii.'

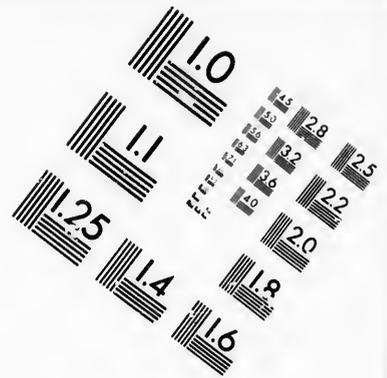
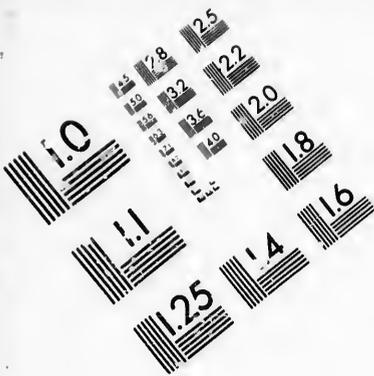
This passage, 531-536, was added on the revision of the poem. For Livia, wife of Augustus, was not called Julia and Augusta till after the will of the late Emperor had been read. Tac. Ann. i. 8, 'Nihil primo senatus die agi passus nisi de supremis Augusti; cujus testamentum, inlatum per virgines Vestae, Tiberium et Livium haeredes habuisti. Livia in familiam Juliam nomenque Augustae adsumebatur.' She was not deified till the reign of Claudius. Suet. Claud. § 11, 'Aviae Liviae divinos honores—decernendos curavit.'

537. *Talibus*, &c.] 'When by such sayings she came down to present times, her prophetic tongue stopped short at (i.e., when it had got to) the middle of her speech.' This is a Greek idiom 'to end at a subject.'

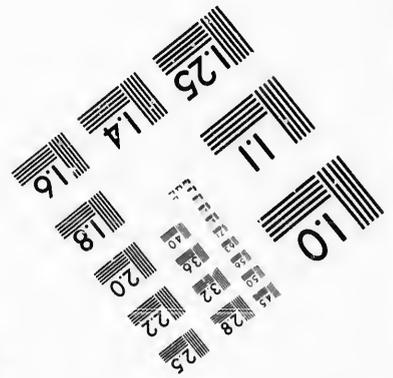
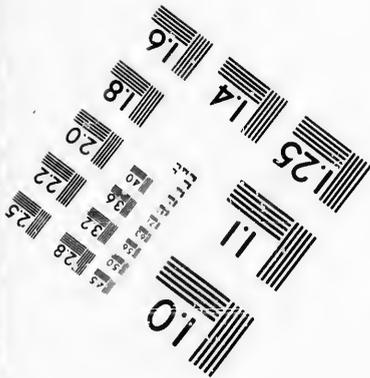
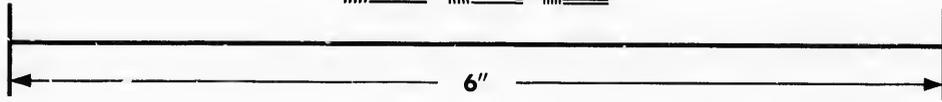
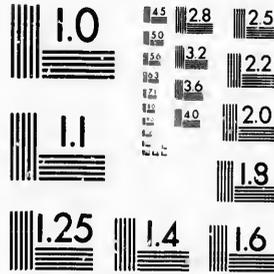
540. *exilium*] This is said feelingly, as he revised the poem in his exile at Tomi.

543. *Erythēidas*] Erythea was on the south-west coast of Spain, probably the small peninsula on which Cadiz stands. The arrival of both Evander and Her-



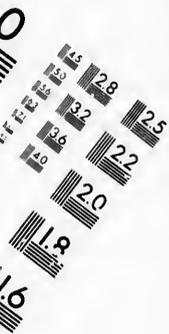


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cules was a ready way of accounting for certain Greek rites and names which were really due either to the Greek colonies in the south of Italy, the Sicilian Greeks, or the Pelasgic immigrants of very early times. The Romans of the empire laboured not only to identify themselves with the Greeks, but to make out a plausible story for every characteristic they possessed in common with that nation. Their religion, as Merkel well observes, p. lii., was essentially historical; they took nothing without knowing, or trying to know, whence it came. In the present narrative Ovid must have had Virgil, Aen. viii. 190, &c., and Propertius v. 9, in his view, and perhaps also Ennius. Hercules, having brought from the west the herds of Geryon, is entertained by Evander at his new town on the Palatine.

550.] This verse occurs with little difference in Prop. v. 9. 12, and Martial, v. 65. 6. This idea was probably borrowed from the Homeric hymn to Mercury. It was not that he found no footmarks, but that those which were there only perplexed him, as leading in the wrong direction. The legend of Cacus, so evidently connected with Vulcan and volcanic fires (inf. 573), perhaps records some ancient outbreak in the Campanian Solfatara or Phlegræan plains, destructive (*κακόν*) to herds which had recently been placed there. See Merkel, p. ccxxxvii.

553. *pro corpore*] *κατὰ τὸ σῶμα*, 'in proportion to his stature.'

559. *Servata male*] The sense is, Hercules was going away *minus* his two bulls, when the bellowing

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of the lost animals to the herd as it passed the cave aroused his attention.--*accipio revocamen*, like the Greek *δέχομαι τὸν οἰωνόν*, said when any one acts on a hint dropped or an expression used which can be interpreted as an omen.

565. *caelum quoque*] 'adeo validi erant,' is implied. Her ix. 17 :—

'Quod te laturum est, caelum prior ipse tulisti:
Hercule supposito sidera fulsit Atlas.'

568. *subsedit*] i. e. a depression was made.

574. *fulgur*] 'Flashes of forked lightning, issuing from the column of ashes, darted in every direction; and the rolling thunders were distinctly heard, and distinguished from the sounds which proceeded from the interior of the volcano. In no other eruption had the play of the electric forces formed so striking a feature.' Humboldt, describing the eruption of Vesuvius, in 1822. He adds, 'This phenomenon is associated in all climates with the close of a volcanic eruption.' *Fulgur*, however, may here mean only 'brightness,' *σέλας*. Lucretius uses '*flammai fulgur*' i. 726.

575. *Occupat*] This word, as observed on Propert. v. 10. 14, means 'closes with him,' i. e. anticipates the blow before harm can be inflicted. Keightley quotes Q. Curtius, ix. 1, '*jussit—quatuor admoveri canes, qui celeriter occupaverant feram.*' So Propert. v. 4. 84, '*nec mora, vocales occupat ense canes.*' So also Metam. xii. 342, '*conantem stipite duro Occupat Alcides.*' It is nearly the Greek *φθάνειν*, or

κίχά'νειν. Thus Ovid speaks of his ship outstripping others, *Trist.* ii. 10. 6: 'Nec comites volueri contenta est vincere cursu; Occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates.'

581. *Constituit sibi*] i. e. 'suo numini postea colendo, quanquam adhuc mortalis.' See *Propert.* v. 10. 7. *Aen.* viii. ut sup. But the present sacrifice of a bull is not to be confounded with the *Ara Maxima*. It was merely in thanksgiving for the victory.—*de bove*. The Forum Boarium.

583. *Nec tacet*] The meaning is, that Hercules erected an altar to himself, and Evander knew the reason of it from his mother, who foretold that the time was at hand when the earth should have done with Hercules, and he would become a demigod.

586. *dea*] 'Postquam et ipsa dea facta est.'

587. *Idibus*] The ides of every month were sacred to Jupiter, sup. 56, where it is said that a full-grown lamb, *grandior agna*, was offered on that day. It must there be understood as a general term, or rather, as a metrical license, for the sort of victim here defined, viz. a *vervex*, or castrated animal. *Castus* implies the virtuous life of a priest, and certain ceremonial observances which he was bound to keep. See inf. ii. 26, and *Plut. Quaest. R.* § 109.—*libat* here means simply 'offers.' See inf. 647.

589. *provincia*] This concession of the provinces to the senate and people was a change in the original policy of Augustus. At first he considered the patronage too important to be trusted out of the imperial

hands. But Merkel (p. lx.) observes that *all* the provinces never were resigned by Augustus; and he would read *immunis*, i. e. 'belli immunis, quieta.' Suet. Oct. § 47, 'Provincias validiores, et quas annuis magistratum imperiis regi nec facile nec tutum erat, ipse suscipit: ceteras proconsulibus, sortito permisit; et tamen nonnullas commutavit interdum; atque ex utroque genere plerasque saepius adiit.' This was B. C. 27, when the title of Augustus was conferred upon him—*tuus avus*. See sup. 3.

591.] He proceeds to show that out of many honorary titles that had been conferred, none ever equalled the dignity of 'Augustus.'—*ceras*, i. e. 'imagines,' waxen masks of ancestors kept in the atria (sup. 135) of the great. They were probably real likenesses taken during life, and painted artistically (Trist. ii. 521.) Wax was used, as being durable and easily moulded into any shape. The figures were ranged round the atrium, with the name written under each; whence *perlege* in the present passage. Sometimes they were so numerous or so large as to be quite an encumbrance. Martial ii. 90. 6. 'atriaque immodicis arctat imaginibus.' The making of them, as so many were required, must have formed a regular trade. Hence Juven. vii. 237, 'Exigite ut mores teneros ceu pollice ducat, Ut siquis cera vultum facit.' Cf. *ibid.* viii. 2 and 19. Martial vii. 44 :—

'Maximus ille tuus, Ovidi, Caesonius hic est,
Cujus adhuc vultum vivida cera tenet.'

Hence also any ordinary portrait was called *cera*, as

Her. xiii. 152. Virgil had these *imagines* in view, Aen. vii. 177, 'Quin etiam veterum effigies ex ordine avorum Antiqua e cedro.' Further information will be found in Becker's *Gallus*, p. 512.

593.] Examples are given of honourable surnames (*agnomina*) conferred for great public services. The Scipios had the title of Africanus; Publius Servilius that of Isauricus, from the Isaurae, a Cicilian people conquered by him; Q. Caecilius Metellus was styled Creticus, for his conquest of Crete, B.C. 66, though he did not take the title till B.C. 62; another of the same name, who was consul in 109, was called Numidicus for defeating Jugurtha. M.' Valerius Maximus obtained the title of Messala from Messana in Sicily. Scipio (P. Aemilianus) was called Numantinus from Numantia in Spain. Compare Propert. v. 11. 29:—

'Si cui fama fuit per avita tropaea decori,
Afra Numantinos regna loquantur avos.'

Martial ii. 2:—

'Creta dedit magnum, majus dedit Africa nomen,
Scipio quod victor, quodque Metellus habet.'

596. *notam*] Here for *famam*. More commonly it means *opprobrium*, as Propert. i. 18. 8, 'nunc in amore tuo cogor habere notam.'

597. *Druso*] This was the father of Germanicus, and brother of the Emperor Tiberius, and must not be confounded with the Drusus of ver. 12, supra. He was born shortly after Augustus had married Livia, who had been divorced from Tib. Claudius Nero. It is to his honour that Horace wrote Od. iv. 4, to cele-

brate his early victories. He died near the Rhine of a fall from his horse, in the year B.C. 9.

599. *Caesar*] He appears to mean Julius, as he has been contrasting with others the title of Augustus.—*si petat*, because in fact he had no agnomen.

601. *Ex uno*] From gaining a victory over a single champion, as Manlius Torquatus and Valerius Maximus Corvinus.

603. *Magne*] Pompey the Great, who, however, was less great than his conqueror, Julius Caesar. The sense is, 'magnae erant res tuae,' i.e. facta tua. Pompey was a man the Romans thoroughly loved and admired; Julius was a man whom they feared (Juven. x. 109), and Augustus one whom they disliked and flattered. Propertius can hardly restrain his enthusiasm in speaking of Pompey.

605. *gradus*] The commentators have noticed the climax in Magnus, Major, Maximus. The Fabian house obtained the latter title from the Censor Fabius, who in the year B.C. 304 gained great popularity by confining the libertini to the four city tribes. Livy ix. 46.

609. *augusta*] Whatever be the real origin of this word, which is uncertain, it is clear that *augurium* is, at best, but indirectly connected with it; at least if *augur* is for *aviger* (Varroianus, p. 263). Suet. Oct. § 7, 'Praevaluit ut Augustus potius vocaretur, non tantum novo sed etiam ampliore cognomine; quod loca quoque religiosa, et in quibus augurato quid consecratur, *augusta* dicantur, ab auctu vel ab avium gestu

gustave, sicut etiam Ennius docet, scribens, *Augusto augurio postquam incluta condita Roma est.* Perhaps, as *robustus* is from *robos* (anciently *robors*), so *augustus* may be from *augurs*, and imply the religious respect in which the soothsayer was held. Pausanias, iii. 11. 4, *Ἀγούστος, ὃ κατὰ γλῶττιαν δύναται τὴν Ἑλληνῶν σεβαστός.*

614. *querna corona*] This was the civic crown, assigned as a reward 'ob servatum civem.' It was voted *in perpetuum* to Augustus, to be fixed in the vestibule of the palace, as a token of his protection of the citizens in general.' See on iv. 953. Here, of course, the allusion is to Tiberius, *tanti cognominis heres*; and Merkel (p. cclxiv.) has well explained the passage in reference to his having declined this honour. Suet. Tib. § 26, 'Civicam in vestibulo coronam recusavit.' The poet, therefore, in *protegat*, expresses a hope that he will condescend to retain it—*vestras*, i. e. Tiberius and his successors.

618. *relata*] Not only the 11th, but the 15th of the month was devoted to the Carmentalia. There may have been some confusion between two distinct *Carmentae*; indeed, Ovid himself does not identify them, but makes them sisters or companions, inf. 634. The Carmenta of this latter festival was not a prophetess, but a sort of Lucina. The *carpenta* were state-carriages, chiefly used for conveying women in sacred processions, but also driven by wealthy fops, Propert. v. 8. 23. It will be observed that Ovid wrongly derives the word from Carmenta. The root

is *car*, as in *carriage carrus, carruca*, &c., and has no connection with *carpo* (inf. 632).

621. *honor eripitur*] This was done by C. Oppius, tribune of the people, among other sumptuary enactments passed A. U. 538. Plutarch, Quaest. R. § 56. —*destinat*, ‘fixes,’ ‘determines;’ the true sense of the word. Compare *obstinatus*, ‘resolved against.’

627. *Bina*] i. e. ‘alterum pro pueris, alterum pro puellis,’ (sc. pro partu felici). There is no allusion to the two festivals of the same name (sup. 618).

629. *Scortea*] Varro, L. L. vii. § 84, ‘etiam nunc dicimus *scortea* ea quae ex corio ac pellibus sunt facta; inde in aliquot sacris ac sacellis scriptum habemus,

‘Ne quid scorteam adhibeatur,
ideo ne morticinum quid adst.’

He derives *scortum*, i. e. ‘meretrix,’ from the same word. The *sacellum* was near the Carmental gate.—*ne violent*, &c. They feared lest they should give birth to dead children.

632. *non tibi nota*] Here, as supra 129, words are cited as obsolete except in sacrificial language. ‘*Carmentis*’ seems to have had two distinct attributes; that of a prophetess, from *carmen*, and that of a *Parca*, or Destiny, from *carminare*, ‘to card wool,’ in allusion to the fatal thread. Hence Plutarch, Quaest. Rom. § 56, *οὗ δὲ Μοῖραν ἠγοῦνται τὴν Καρμένην εἶναι, καὶ διὸ τοῦτο θύειν αὐτῇ τὰς μητέρας*. The two words are probably in fact identical; for there was a common expression ‘*deducere carmen*,’ &c., ‘to spin a song;’ and Mr, Long (on Cic. Cat. Maj. § 61)

seems right in deriving *carmen* from *carpere*. We have 'carpere pensum,' Georg. iv. 235; Hor. Od. iii. 27.

64. *Carmen* is therefore for *carpimen* as *agmen* for *agimen*, *sarmentum* for *sarpimentum*, &c.

633. *Porrima*] The names here invoked evidently imply certain circumstances favourable to easy birth. Gierig quotes Varro ap. Gell. xvi. 16: 'hujus periculi deprecandi causa arae statutae sunt Romae duabus Carmentibus, quarum una Postverta nominata est, Prosa altera, a recti perversique partus et potestate et nomine.' *Prosus* or *prorsus* is for *proversus*; Varro, L. L. vii. § 81. Merkel (p. cxcix.) suggests with great probability that these terms originally had reference to the methods of writing, viz.: either from left to right and back again, or in one uniform direction, since Evander was said to have brought the use of letters into Italy. The phrase 'prosa oratio' confirms this. Ovid's mistake is curious, and we might even criticise his Latinity in making *porro* mean 'prius,' and *postverta* 'quae postea vertent.' His words are rather obscure: he may mean, 'the one foretold things remotely future, the other, things soon about to happen.' But Gierig takes *porro* of past time.

637. *Candida*] A general epithet for *fausta*, *alma*, &c., like 'candide Bacche,' iii. 772, and Horace's 'candide Bassareu.' At the same time he makes use of the circumstance that the temple itself was *niveum*, newly-built. Sec sup. 80.—*Moneta*, sup. 231. This temple of Juno stood on the Capitol, and a flight of steps (sup. 253) led up to it from the Forum. Near to these

Steps was the old temple of Concord. Both were vowed by M. Furius Camillus, the dictator. Inf. vi. 183 :—

‘Arce quoque in summa Junoni templa Monetæ
Ex voto memorant facta, Camille, tuo.’

Merkel assigns the year of the city 388 (B. C. 366) to the dedication of Concordia, and 763 to that of the rebuilding on the same site by Tiberius.—*bene prospicies*, because the new temple faced the Forum, and thus there was a kind of omen in the *prospectus Concordiæ*. The site has been discovered, behind the arch of Severus (Merkel, p. cxxv).

641. *Etrusci*] He captured Falerii in Etruria, B. C. 394.

643.] *patribus*, the patricians.—*vulgus*, the plebeians. This was one of the many ruptures between the two orders which took place during the early history of Rome. The occasion was the efforts of the plebeians to carry the ‘rogationes,’ i. e. agrarian and other measures of C. Licinius Stolo, against the patrician influence, headed by Camillus. The temple of Concord was intended to cement the union finally effected between the two parties.

645. *Causa recens*] See Suet. Tib. § 20 : ‘a Germania in urbem post biennium regressus, triumphum, quem distulerat, egit ; prosequentibus etiam legatis, quibus triumphalia ornamenta impetrarat. Dedicavit et Concordiæ aedem ; item Pollucis et Castoris suo fratrisque [Drusi] nomine de manubiis.’ The expedition took place in 763, to avenge the defeat of Quintilius Varus

in the preceding year. Suet. Tib. § 18. Tac. Ann. i. 3. The words of Suetonius, as Merkel observes, p. cclxii., might lead one to suppose that the dedication did not take place till 765, when he triumphed for the Pannonian conquest.—*triumphatae gentis*, the same authority states, are the Sigambri, though the participle must not be taken literally, but simply for *victae*. The words of Suetonius, ‘de manubiis,’ &c., seem clearly to refer to the same circumstance.—*passos crines porrigit*, whatever be the exact meaning, refers also to the defeat of the Sigambri in 747. Gierig quotes Amor. i. 14. 45 :

‘ Jam tibi captivos mittet Germania crines:
Culta triumphatae munere gentis eris,’

which inclines Keightley to take the present passage literally, as implying an annual tribute of flaxen hair, of which the Romans were very fond. But *passi crines* were a sign of woe often attributed to captives ; and the poet probably means that the women held out their long streaming locks to excite compassion in the conqueror. Compare Trist. iv. 2. 43. Merkel edits *corrigit*, which he thinks can mean ‘desecat ;’ but this is rightly rejected by Keightley.—*dux venerande*, i.e. Tiberius, now Emperor.

647. *libasti*] See on 587.—*quam colis*, sc. ‘you set the example of Concord in your own family and conduct.’

649. *tua Genitrix*] Livia, wife of Augustus.—*rebus et ara*. These words are obscure. Keightley understands by *res*, ‘property ;’ Gierig says, ‘concordiam rebus ipsis Augusto exhibuit.’ He seems to mean that both Tiberius and Livia patronized Concord in two

ways, by exhibiting it in their lives, and by joining in the expense of the temple. *Rebus* perhaps represents ἔργον, 'in fact,' 'in reality.'—*digna reperta*. In allusion to Augustus' divorce from his former wife Scribonia. See Trist. ii. 162.—*magni Jovis*, sc. Augusti.

652. *per juvenis signa*] The sun will enter the Zodiacal sign Aquarius.

655. *Sidere ab hoc*] The night after Lyra has set, the star which shines in the breast of the Lion will be no longer visible.

657] The *feriae Sementinae*. As this was kept at the end of the sowing session, which depended in great measure on the weather, it was not assigned in the calendars to any fixed day, but was one of the *conceptivae*, i.e. appointed by authority of the Pontifices. Varro, L. L. vi. § 26, 'Sementinae feriae dies is, qui a pontificibus dictus: appellatus a semente, quod sationis causa susceptae. *Paganicae* ejusdem agriculturae causa susceptae, ut haberent in agris omnis pagi, unde paganicae dictae sunt.' Properly, according to Merkel, p. cliv, *indici* was used of extraordinary feasts, i.e. not *legitimae*, or 'regular,' but 'subito ad praesens tempus constitutae,' e.g. when any prodigy had to be expiated (*procurari*). These were also called *imperativae*.

663. *coronati*] The crown or chaplet was a sort of acknowledgment of the successful accomplishment of a task. On this principle the sterns of ships returning from a voyage were crowned. Compare with this passage Tibull. ii. 1. 8:—

'Solvite vincla jugis: nunc ad praesepia debent
Plena coronato stare boves capite,' &c.

664. *Cum vere*] Fallow lands received their second ploughing in spring. *Ἐαρι πολεῖν*, Hesiod. Op. et D. 460.

665. *suspendat*] The ancient ploughs were very light. In Spain, where so many Roman customs remain unaltered to this day, the Castilian often carries the plough to the field on his shoulders.

666. *reformidat*] 'Shrinks from being stirred at all in the winter.' The first ploughing and sowing were completed in late autumn in ordinary seasons. Virg. Georg. i. 210, 'serite hordea campis Usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem.' Hesiod. Op. et D. 448, &c. Speaking of the proper time for pruning vines, Virgil says, 'ante *reformidant* ferrum,' Georg. ii. 369.

669. *Pagus*] The question here arises, whether the poet is speaking of the same feast as above, or the *Paganalia*. The words of Varro, ut sup., evidently prove nothing. Merkel's view is given in these words (p. clv.) 'Non de diversis feriis intelligendum putaverim Ovidium, sed de eisdem diverso modo in urbe et in agris celebrandis.'

670. *paganis focus*] Each *pagus* had a common altar for the use of the inhabitants. The sacrifice was of a propitiatory character, and as at the *Palilia* (iv. 735), there was a *lustratio*, a ceremonial purifying or 'blessing' of the fields and the people. To mother earth especially a cake was offered of her own produce. The nature of the Roman *pagi* will be best understood from the account of Dr. Arnold, Hist. of Rome, i. p.

79. They were strongholds erected by the country tribes on high ground, to afford refuge both to husbandmen and cattle in case of a hostile invasion. 'Here they all met once a year, and every man, woman, and child, paid on these occasions a certain sum, which being collected by the priests, gave the amount of the whole population.'

674. *causam*] 'Originem,' i. e. 'semina.' The usual rule respecting *hic* and *ille* is here violated.

679. *perpetuos*] 'Unchecked, 'uninterrupted.' *Supra*, 122.—*usta*. This word, like *torreo* and *torridus*, is used alike of cold and heat, the effects of which on vegetation are nearly the same. *Inf.* iv. 917, '*adusta gelu.*' *Trist.* iii. 2. 8, '*ustus ab assiduo frigore Pontus.*' *Georg.* i. 186, '*neu boreae penetrabile frigus adurat.*' Though snow does not hurt our cereals, the maize and millet of the Italians seem to have suffered from it.

684. *aves*] Here also we must not think of rooks and sparrows, the real or supposed enemies of our farmers, but the '*improbis anser Strymoniaeque grues,*' of Virgil, *Georg.* i. 119.

685. *parcite granis*] Ants do not really store up corn, as the Romans seem to have believed when they saw them carrying their eggs: nor is it very probable that they ever eat it.

687. *scabrae robiginis*] *Catull.* lxxviii. 151, '*ne vestrum scabra tangat robigine nomen.*'—*vitio caeli.* *Virg.* *Ecl.* vii. 57, '*vitio moriens sitit aeris herba.*' They attributed to the air effects which were probably due to the want of draining or other causes.

689. *pinguior aequo*] Cf. iv. 644, 'nunc ager assidua luxuriabat aqua.' Georg. i. 112, 'luxuriam segetum tenera depascit in herba.' *Ibid.* 154, 'infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae.'

693. *passura bis ignem*] viz. both in the kiln and in the baking. It is remarkable that the Romans treated their bread-corn nearly as we treat malt,—they dried it in a kiln before grinding it. The latter art was but rudely performed, and would have been difficult if the grain had been moist and clammy. See inf. ii. 520, seqq., Georg. i. 267, 'nunc torrete igni fruges, nunc frangite saxo.' Aen. i. 178, 'frugesque receptas Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.' The word *fruges*, which is generally, like *fructus*, derived from *fruo*, is perhaps connected with *φρύγειν*, 'to toast.' Thucydides speaks of *πάρρυγμένας κριθάς*, vi. 22.

698. *aptior ensis*] This alludes to the troubles of the civil wars. The same complaint occurs in Georg. i. 507, 'Et curvae rigidum falces conflantur in ensem.'

701. *domui tuae*] The words are addressed to Germanicus, but may have been originally meant for Augustus.

706. *Ledaeis deis*] Castor and Pollux. See Suetonius, quoted on ver. 645. It was vowed by A. Postumius, B. c. 498, in consequence of the aid rendered by the twin deities at the battle of Lake Regillus. See Livy, ii. 42. It stood in the Forum, connected with the spring of Juturna (sup. 463), at which Pollux was fabled to have watered his horse after the battle.

Whence Propert. iv. (iii.) 22. 26, 'potaque Pollucis
lympa salubris equo.'

707. *fratres*] Tiberius and his younger brother
Drusus, who rebuilt the temple, or rather, the former
in the name of the latter, for he was dead when it was
dedicated, A. U. 759. See Merkel, p. cxxvi. sup. 597,
—*composuere*. Gierig says, 'conjuncti posuere. Nove
sic dictum.' Some explain *constituit*, sup. 649, in the
same manner. But there is authority for 'componere
templa,' 'to build,' Propert. ii. 6. 5, and v. 9. 74.

711. *Frondebis Actiacis*] As the civil wars were
terminated by the decisive victory at Actium, and as
Augustus, alive to the blessings of peace, had dedi-
cated an altar to that goddess in the year 741, the
poet elegantly represents her as crowned with bay,
and invokes her to preside over the reign of Tiberius.

716. *nil nisi pompa*] May the tuba be used only in
religious processions.

719. *Pacalibus*] A word coined perhaps on the
analogy of Compitalia, Floralia, Matralia. He means
nothing more than 'imponite pacis arae.'

721. *perennet*] 'Per totum annum eat.'

722. *propensos*] 'Already disposed to lend a favour-
ing ear.'

VOCABULARY.

EXPLANATIONS OF ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

cf...... compare.
v. a...... verb active.
v. p...... " passive.
v. n...... " neuter.
v. ir...... " irregular.
v. dep...... " deponent.
v. imp...... " impersonal.
intens...... intensive.
s...... substantive.
ind...... indeclinable.
m...... masculine.
f...... feminine.
fr...... from.
n...... neuter.
c...... common.

sing...... singular.
pl. or plur. plural.
adj...... adjective.
comp. adj. adjective in the com-
 parative degree.
subst...... substantive.
sup. adj... adjective in the super-
 lative degree.
num. adj... numeral adjective.
pro...... pronoun.
part...... participle.
prep...... preposition.
conj...... conjunction.
adv...... adverb.
etc...... et cetera.

The figures after the verb show to what conjugation the verb belongs; as 2. *v. a.* VERB ACTIVE of the SECOND conjugation. The *genitives* of nouns and the *infinitives* and *perfect tenses* of verbs are given.

N.B. The meanings of the words given are those appropriate to the TEXT, and not always the usual and most general significations.

A. See ab.
 Ab, (ā), prep. gov. abl.: 1.
 From, away from.—2.
 From, down from.—3. In
 time: *After.*—4. *From, on*
 account of, in consequence
 of.—5. To denote the
 agent: *By, by means of*
 [akin to Gr. ἀπ-ό].
 Abdītus, a, um, P. perf. pass.
 of abdo.
 Ab-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3.
 v. a. [āb, 'away;'] do, 'to
 put']. *To hide, conceal.*—
 Pass.. ab-dor, dītus sum,
 di.
 Abdūco, duxi, ductum, ěre.
 3. v. a. *To carry off, take*
 away.
 Abductus, a, um, part. from
 abdūco.
 Ab-ěo, ěvi or ěi, ětum, ěre,
 v. n. [āb, ěo]. *To go away*
 or depart.
 Ab-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [āb,
 'away from;'] sum, 'to

be']. 1. *To be away from a place or person; to be absent or distant.*—2. *To be wanting, to be free from.*

Absūmo, mpsi, mptum, ěre, 3. v. a. *To waste, lavish.*

Absumptus, a, um. part. of absumo.

Ac. See atque.

Accensus, a, um. (part. of accendo). *Burning, blazing.*

Acervus, i, m. [cf. ἄκρος]. *An accumulation, heap.*

Ac-cĭpio, cĕpi, ceptum, cĭp-ĕre. 3. v. a. [for ad-cāpio.]

1. *To take, receive.*—2.

To perceive, hear, learn.—

Pass.: ac-cĭpĭor, ceptus sum, cĭpi.

Actiācus, a, um, adj. Belonging to Actium, a promontory in Acarnania, off which Octavius defeated Antony and Cleopatra, B.C. 31.

Ac-tor, tōris, m. [for agtor; fr. āg-o, 'to drive' cattle]. *A driver of cattle:—actor pecoris, a driver of cattle, i. e. a herdsman.*

Actum, i, n. [actus, a, um]. *Act, in plur. records.*

Actus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of āgo. *Past, gone by.*

Ad, prep. gov. acc. *To, towards.*

Addo, dīdi, dĭtum, ěre. 3. v. a. *To add.*

Ad-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [ād, 'to ;

dūco, 'to lead']. 1. *To bring to or up to; to apply to.*—2. *To draw towards one, to draw to or towards one's self, etc.:—adducta clava, his club drawn towards himself, i. e. uplifted.*—Pass.: addūcor, ductus sum, dūci.

Ademptus, a, um, †P. perf. pass. of ādĭmo.

Ad-ĭmo. ěmi, emptum, ĭm-ĕre, 3. v. a. [for ād-ĕmo; fr. ād, 'to; ĕmo, 'to take']. *To take away from another; to deprive another of.*—Pass.: ād-ĭmor, emptus sum, ĭmi.

1. Adĭtus, a, um. P. perf. pass. of ādĕo (in act. force).

2. Adĭtus, ūs, m. [adeo]. *Access, approach.*

Adjicio, jĕci, jectum, ěre, 3. v. a. [ad-jacio]. *To add.*

Adōleo, uĭ, ultum, ěre. 2. v. a. [alo, ἀλδέω]. *To consume upon an altar.*

Ad-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [ād, 'at; sum, 'to be']. *To be present, to be at hand; dexterades = be propitious.*

Adventus, ūs, m. [advenio]. *The coming, arrival.*

Adver-sus, sa, sum, adj. [fr. advert-o, 'to turn towards']. *Opposite, ad-verse.*

Adverto, ti, sum, ěre. 3. v. a. *To turn, direct.*

Aedes, is, f. [cf. ἔδος]. 1

- A temple.*—2. In plur. *A house.*
- Ænēades**, æ, m. [Æneas]. *A descendant of Æneas.*
- Ænēas**, æ, m. *Æneas*; the mythic son of Anchises and the goddess Venus, and ancestor of the Romans. After death he was worshipped under the title of Jupiter Indiges [Αἰνεΐας].
- Æquē**, adv. *Equally.*
- Æquo**, [from æquus]. *Pilgnoir æquo = rank, too luxuriant.*
- Æqu-or**, ōris, n. [æqu-o. 'to make level']. 1. *The smooth surface of the sea.*
—2. (Sometimes plur.): *The sea.*
- Æquus**, a, um, adj. *Just, equal, fair.*
- Ær**, æris, m. acc. ærem, æera [ἄήρ]. *The air, atmosphere.*
- Æs**, æris, plur. æra, n. [αἶθω]. *Brass.*
- Æ-tas**, tātis, f. [fr. æv-um, 'life, age']. *Time, or season, of life; age.*
- Æt-ernus**, erna, erum, adj. [ætas, ætāt-is]. *Eternal, everlasting.*
- Æther**, ěris (Acc., æthěra), m. *The sky; the air* [αἰθήρ].
- Æthěrius**, a, um, adj. [αἰθěριος]. *Ethereal, heavenly. Ætheria aqua = with rain from heaven.*
- Ætn-æus**, æa, æum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ætne or Ætna* [Αἶτνη].
- Affěro**, attŭli, allātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [ad-fero]. *To bring.*
- Af-figo**, fixi, fixum, figěre, 3. v. a. [ad-figo]. *To fix to or on to; to fasten, or attach to.*—Pass.: af-figor, fixus sum, figi.
- Afrĭca**, æ, f. The continent so called, or, in a more restricted sense, the territory of Carthage, which the Romans erected into a province.
- Age** [imperat. of ago]. *Come!*
- Ager**, agri, m.: 1. *A field, land.*—2. Plur.: *The fields, the country* [akin to Gr. ἄγρ-ός; cf. English acre].
- Agĭto**, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. v. a. intens. *To agitate, revolve.*
- Ag-men**, mĭnis, n. [āg-o, 'to set in motion']. *An army, host.*
- Agna**, æ, f. *A ewe-lamb, a lamb* [akin to Gr. ἀμνός].
- Ago**, ěgi, actum, āgěre, 3. v. a. 1. *To drive.*—2. *To chase, pursue.*—3. *To effect, do.*—4. *To plead.*—5. *To enjoy.*—6. *Of thank: to return.*—7. *Of fear: to keep.* Res agenda = *business.*—Pass.: āgor, actus sum, āgi.
- Aio**, v. defect. *To say.*

- Ait** = *says*, from *aio*.
Ala, æ, f. *A wing*.
Alb-éo, no perf. nor sup.,
 ēre, 2. v. n. [alb-us,
 'white']. *To be white*.
Alb-us, a, um, adj. *White*
 [akin to Gr. ἄλψ-ός].
Alcides æ, m. *Alcides*;
 ('Descendant of Alceus,'
 the father of Amphitryon;
 hence, as being the sup-
 posed son of Amphitryon)
Hercules [Ἀλκείδης].
Ales, ītis, comm. gen. [āles,
 'winged']. *A bird*; at
 line 455, the cock.
Alimentum, i, n. [alo]. *Food*.
Alī-qui, qua, quod (Gen.
 Sing. ālicūjus; Dat. āli-
 cui; Plur. āliqui, quæ,
 etc.), indef. pron. adj.
 [āli-us, 'another'; qui
 (indef.), 'any']. *Any*,
some. *Aliqua parte* = *in*
some degree (134).
Alī-quis, quīd (Gen. ālicūjus;
 Dat. ālicui); indef. pron.
 subst. [ali-us; quis]. *Some*
one, somebody, something.
Al-ius, īa, īud (Gen. ālius;
 Dat. ālii), adj. *Another*,
other [akin to Gr. ἄλ-
 λός].
Al-lōquor, lōquūtus sum,
 lōqui, 3. v. dep. [for ad-
 lōquor]. *To speak to, ad-*
dress, accost.
Al-o, ūi, itum and tum, ēre,
 3. v. a. 1. *To nourish*,
feed.—2. *To rear, sup-*
port, etc. [akin to Gr. ἄλ-
 θω, 'to make to grow'].
Al-ter, tēra, tērum (Gen.
 altērius; Dat. altēri), adj.
 [akin to āl-ius, 'another'].
Another; the other of two,
 at line 593 supply *victor*
 or *vir*; alter...alter, *the*
one...the other.
Alter-nus, na, num, adj.
 [alter, 'another']. *Al-*
ternate, by turns.—2. In
 adverbial force. *Alternate-*
ly.
Al-tus, ta, tum, adj. [āl-o,
 'to nourish']. (a) *High*,
lofty. As Subst.: *altum*,
 i, n. *A lofty place* or *spot*.
 —(b) *Aloft, on high*.—
Deep. Comp.: alt-ior.
Alumna, æ, f. [alo]. *A nurs-*
ling, foster-child.
Ambūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
 v. act. [ἀμπολέω]. *To*
walk through, traverse.
Amicītia, æ, f. [amicus]
Friendship.
Amnis, is, m. *A stream*,
river.
Am-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v.
 a. *To love*. Si quis amas
 = *If you love, or take a*
pleasure in.
Am-or, ōris, m [am-o, 'to
 love']. 1. *Love*.—2. *A be-*
loved object, a love.
An, conj. [prob. a primitive
 word]. 1. Introducing the
 second half of a disjunc-
 tive sentence: *Or*:—an

- ... an, *whether* . . or.—
 2. *Whether or not*.—3.
 With *utrum* to be supplied
 in first clause: (*Whether*)
 or.
- Anceps, ancipītis, adj. [an—
 caput]. *Two-headed, two-*
faced, like biceps.
- Angustus, a, um, adj. [ango].
Narrow, small.
- Anīma, æ, f. [ἀνεμος]. *The*
life, soul.
- An-īmus, īmi, m. 1. *The*
rational soul in man ;
m i n d.—2. *Disposition,*
character.—3. *Courage,*
heart, spirit [akin to Gr.
 ἀνεμος, 'a stream of
 air.']
- Annālis, e, adj. (a) *Be-*
longing to the year ; (b)
 subst. in plur. *annals.*
- An-nūo, nūi, nūtum, nūere,
 3. v. n. [for ad-nūo ; fr.
 ad, 'to ;' nūo, 'to nod'].
 With Dat.: *To assent to,*
agree to, to be propitious
to.
- An-nus, ni, m.: *A year* [akin
 to Gr. ἔν-νος = ἐν-ιαν-
 ρός, 'a year'].
 Annūus, a, um, adj. [annus].
Annual.
- Anser, ēris, m. *A goose.*
- Ante, adv. and prep.: 1.
 Adv.: (a) *Before, in front.*
 —(b) In time: (a) *First.*—
 (b) *Before, previously.*—
 2. Prep. gov. acc. *Be-*
fore, in front of. [Gr.
 ἀντι.]
- Ant-iquus, iqua, iquum, adj.
 [ant-e, 'before']. 1. *Old,*
aged.—2. *Ancient.*
- Antrum, i, n. *A cave, grotto ;*
 [ἄντρον].
- Aōnius, a, um, adj. *Aonian,*
Bœotian, so called from
 the Aōnes, a Bœotian
 tribe.
- A-pēr-īo, ūi, tum, īre. 4. v.
 a. *To disclose, reveal, lay*
open.
- Ap-plico, plīcāvī or plīcūi,
 plīcātum or plīcītum, plī-
 cāre, 1 v. a. [for ad-plico.]
 Of cattle, as object: *To*
drive.
- Ap-tus, ta, tum, adj. [obsol.
 āp-īo, 'to lay hold of'].
 With Inf.: *Suited, adapt-*
ed ; ready, of a sword.
- Aqu-a, æ, f.; 1. *Water.*—
 2. *The water, the waters.*
- Ar-a (old form ās-a), æ, f.
An altar.
- Arātor, ōris, m. [aro]. *A*
ploughman ; as adj, quali-
 fying *taurus, ploughing.*
- Arā-trum, tri, n. [ār(a)-o,
 'to plough']. *A plough.*
- Arbos, or, arbor, ōris, f. *A*
tree.
- Arcādīus, a, um, adj, [Arca-
 dia] *Arcadian.* See *Arcas.*
1. *Arcas, ādis, m. Arcas, son*
of Zeus and Callisto, and
King of Arcadia, which
was called after him.
2. *Arcas, ādis, m. 1. An*
Arcadian ; i. e. a man of
Arcadia, the central state

n, adj.
Old,

grotto;

onian,
from
eotian

. 4. v.
al, lay

plīcūi,
m, plī-
plico.]
: To

[obsol.
of']
adapt-

ter.—
waters.
æ, f.

ro]. A
quali-
ing.
r(a)-o,
ough.
f. A

[Arca-
Arcas.
as, son
o, and
which

1. An
man of
l state

of Southern Greece or the
Peloponnēsus (now the
Morēa). — 2. THE *Arca-
dian*, i. e. Evander
[Ἀρκάς].

Ar-ūus, ūa, ūum, adj.
High, steep. [Gr. ὄρθός,
'erect'].

Arēnōsus, a, um, adj. [arena].
Sandy.

Argentum, i. n. [ἄργυρος].
Silver.

Ar-ma, mōrum, n. plur.
Arms, weapons [akin to
ἄρ-ω, 'to adapt'].

Armilla, æ, f. [armus or
arma]. *A bracelet*.

Ar-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
To plough [Gr. ἄρ-όω].

Ar-s, tis, f. 1. *Art, skill*.
2. Science, knowledge. — 3.
Stratagem, device, artifice.

— 4. *Business* (169) [akin
to ἄρ-ω, 'to join'].

Ar-vum, vi, n. [āro, 'to
plough']. 1. *Arable land*.
— 2. *A field, plain*.

Arx, arcis, f. [for arc-s; fr.
arc-ēo, 'to enclose']. *A
castle, citadel, fortress*.

Aspicīam, fut. ind. of aspīc-
io.

A-spīcīo, spexi, spectum,
spīcēre, 3. v. a.; [fr. ād,
spēcīo]. *To look on or
upon; to behold, see*.

Assisto, astīti, ēre, no sup.
3. v. n. [ad-sto]. *To stand
by or near*.

Assuētus, a, um, [assuesco,

ēvi, ētum, ēre, 3 v. a.]
Accustomed.

At, conj. *But* [akin to Gr.
ἀτ-ἄρ, 'but'].

Ater, ātra, ātrum, adj. *Black,
unlucky*.

At-que (contr. ac), conj. 1.
And also, and moreover;
or simply *and*. — 2. After
simul: *As*.

Atrium, ii, n. (ater.) *A hall*
or central portion of a
Roman house, around
which the other rooms
were ranged. In the
atrium the *ceræ* were
placed (591).

Attollo, ēre, no perf. or sup.
3. v. a. [ad-tollo]. *To
lift up, to raise*.

Auc-tor, tōris, m, [fr. aug-
ēo]. *An author, producer*.

Auctus, ūs, m. [augeo]. *An
increase, in the plur. at
line 679*.

Audēo, ausus sum, audēre,
2. v. semi-dep. *To dare
or venture something or to
do something*.

Augēo, auxi, auctum, aug-
ēre, 2. v. a. *To in-
crease, augment. To en-
rich, exalt, advance, etc.* —

Pass.: augēor, auctus sum,
augēri [akin to αυξάνω].

Augur ūris, m. *An augur,
soothsayer*.

Augūrium, ii, n. [augur].
*Augury, interpretation of
omens*.

Augustus, i, m, [augeo]. 1.

A surname of the first Roman Emperor, C. Julius Caesar Octavianus, and after him of all the Roman Emperors. In plur. in line 531. Augusta is the fem. form.—2. Adj. *August, noble.*

Aula, æ, f. A palace [Gr. ἀυλή].

Aurōra, æ, f. [αὔριος, α'ρα, aurea hora]. Aurora or Eōs, the goddess of the dawn or morning, daughter of Hyperion.

Aurum, i, n. [αὔρον]. Gold.

Aurēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [aurum]. Gold-coloured, golden, yellow.

Aur-is, is, f. [fr. aud-io, 'to hear']. An ear.

Aurum, i, n. Gold.

Ausōni-us, a, um, adj. [Ausoni-a, 'Ausonia,' a country of Southern Italy]. 1. Of, or belonging to, Ausonia; Ausonian.—2. Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian.

Auspex icis, comm. [avis-picio]. An augur, protector. In line 615 translate, 'the gods being favourable.'

Auspiciūm, ii, n. [auspex] An omen from birds, auspices.

Ausus, a, um, P. perf. of audéo.

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

Auxiliāris, e, adj. [auxilium] Aiding, auxiliary.

Avēna, æ, f. Oats.

Aventinus, i, m. Aventinus or The Aventine Hill; one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.—Hence, Aventin-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Aventine Hill; Aventine.

Aversor, aversatus sum, ūi. 1. dep. v. (intens. of averto). To turn away from, to scorn.

Aversus, a, um, [part. of averto]. In a backward direction, backwards.

A-vertō, verti, versum, vert-ere, 3. v. a. [ā. 'away from;'] verto, 'to turn']. To turn away. — Pass. : ā-vertor, versus sum, verti.

Av-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [āv-ēo, 'to pant after']. Greedy, covetous, avaricious.

A-vī-s, āvis, f. A bird; bonis, avibus=with good omens.

Avitus, a, um, adj. [avus] Ancestral.

Avus, i, m. A grandfather.

Bācūlum, i, n. A stick, staff.

Bellum, elli, n. [old form dū-ellum; fr. dū-o, 'two']. War, warfare.

Biceps, bicīpītis, adj. [bis-caput]. Two-headed, two-faced.

- Biformis**, e, adj. [bis-forma] Having two forms, *biform*.
- Bini**, æ, a, adj. distrib. Two each time, *two* [bis]. *Bina* (144) = *two ways*.
- Bis**, adv. num. *Twice*.
- Blandus**, a, um, adj. *Charming, soft*. *Blandi soles* = *soft sunbeams*.
- Bonus**, a, um, adj. *Good, pious*. Comp.: *mélior*.
- Bos**, bōvis (Plur. bōves, bōum), comm. gen. *A cow or ox*;—Plur.: *Cattle* [akin to Greek *Βοῦς*].
- Bōum**, bōves. See *bos*.
- Brāchium**, ii, n. *An arm* [akin to *Βραχίον*].
- Brēvis**, e, adj. *Short, brief* [akin to *Βραχ-ύς*].
- Brūma**, æ, f. [contr. fr. *brevissima*, sc. *dies*]. *The shortest day, the winter solstice*.
- Cācus**, i, m. *Cācus*, a giant who stole Geryon's cattle from Hercules, and was slain as narrated by Ovid.
- Cadmus**, i, m. Son of Agenor, King of Phœnicia. He was brother of Europa, whom he was sent by his father to seek; not finding her, he settled in Bœotia, and built the Cadmea, or citadel of Thebes. He is said to have introduced the Phœnician letters into Greece.
- Cādo**, cēcīdi, cāsūm, cādēre, 3. v. n. *To fall*.
- Cādūcus**, a, um, adj. [cado]. *Falling, unavailing*.
- Cādus**, i, m. [καδος]. *A jar*.
- Cæcus**, a, um, adj. ('Blind; hence) *Hidden, secret, concealed*.
- Cædo**, cēcīdi, cæsūm, cādēre, 3. v. a. [akin to *cādo*, 'to fall,' with causative force]. *To slay, slaughter*.—Pass.: *cædor, cæsus sum, cædi*.
- Cæles**, itis, adj. [cælum]. *Celestial*.
- Cælestis**, e, adj. [cælum or cœlum]. *Celestial*. As subst. *an inhabitant of heaven*.
- Cælum**, i, n. See *cœlum*.
- Cæsar**, āris, m, prop. noun. See note on line 3.
- Cæsāreus**, a, um, adj.: [Cæsar]. *Belonging to Cæsar, Cæsarean*.
- Cæsus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *Cædo*. *Slain, killed*.
- Cætērus**. See *ceterus*.
- Cāl-īdus**, īda, īdum, adj. [cāl-ēo, 'to be hot']. *Hot*.
- Call-īdus**, īda, īdum, adj. [cal-ēo, in force of 'to know by experience']. *Cunning, crafty, artful*.
- Campus**, i, m. *A plain, a field* [prob. akin to Gr. *κῆπος*, 'a garden'].
- Cand-īdus**, īda, īdum, adj. [cand-ēo, 'to glisten']. *White*.
- Cāno**, cēcīni, cantum, cānēre, 3. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To sing*; 2. Act.: *To celebrate, or praise, in song*.

- Can-to**, tãvi, tãtum, tãre, 1. v. n. intens. [cãn-o, 'to sing']. *To sing*.
- Cãp-illus, illi**, m. *The hair of the head* [akin to cap-ut, Gr. κεφ-αλή].
- Cãpio**, cãpi, captum, cãpëre, 3. v. a.: *To take, to capture, to receive, contain*. Pass.: cãpior, captus sum cãpi.
- Cãpitõllum**, ii, n. [caput]. *The Capitol*, or temple of Jupiter, from which the hill on which it was built is called the Mons Capitolinus. The temple was begun by Tarquin the Elder, and finished by Tarquin the Proud: Poet. in plur.
- Cãpricornus**, i, m. *The constellation of Capricorn*. [caper-cornu].
- Captus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cãpio. *Enticed, captivated*.
- Cãput**, itis, n. [κεφαλή, cf. Ger. Kopf]. *The head*.
- Cardo**, inis, m.: *A hinge of a door*.
- Cãr-ëo**, ùi, ìtum, ëre, 2. v. n. With Abl. 1. *To be without, not to have, to fail of*.—2. *To be deprived of, to want* [akin κείρω, 'to shear'].
- Cãrica**, æ, f. [from Caria] Sc. ficus, *a dried fig*.
- Car-men**, mĩnis, n. 1. *A poem, poetry*.—2. *A song or strain*.
- Carmentis**, is, or Carmenta, æ, f. [carmen]. One of the prophetic goddesses called Camenae. She was mother of Evander, with whom she left Arcadia for Italia.
- Carpentum**, i, n. *A carriage, chariot*.
- Cã-rus**, ra, rum, adj. *Beloved, dear*. Comp.: cãr-ior; Sup.: cãr-issimus.
- Cã-sa**, sæ, f. *A hut, cottage, cabin, etc.*
- Cassis**, idis, f. *A helmet*.
- Castus**, ta, tum, adj. *Chaste, pure* [akin to Gr. καθ-αρός, 'pure'].
- Cãtëna**, æ, f. *A chain, fetter*.
- Causa**, æ, f. *A cause, a reason, origin*.
- Cãvëo**, cãvi, cantum, cãvëre, 2. v. a. *To beware of, guard against*.
- Cëdo**, cessi, cessum, cëdëre, 3 v. n. *To give way to, to yield to* [akin to χάζομαι (= χὰδ-σομαι), 'to retire'].
- Cëläber**, bris, bre, adj. *Celebrated*.
- Cëläbro**, ãvi, ãtum, ãre, 1. v. a. *To celebrate*.
- Celsus**, sa, sum, adj. [cel-lo]. 1. *Raised aloft, lofty, high*.—2. *Haughty, proud*.
- Census**, ùs, f. [censeo]. *Assessment, census, wealth*.
- Cëra** æ, f. 1. *Wax*.—2. *A waxen image, of ancestors* [akin to κηρ-ός].

- Cērēālis**, e. See **Cēres**.
Cēr-es, ēris, f. 1. *Ceres*; the goddess of agriculture, and mother of Proserpine. Hence, **Cērēālis**, āle, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ceres; sacred to Ceres.*—2. *Corn, made of corn.*
- Cerno**, crēvi, crētum, cernēre, 3. v. a. *To perceive, discern, see* [akin to Gr. κρι-νω].
- Cervix**, icis, f. *The neck.*
- Certo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. intens. *To vie, strive.*
- Cesso**, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. v. n. [*cedo*]. *To cease.*
- Cētērus**, a, um, adj. *The rest of, the other.*
- Chāōs** (Ablat. *Chao*; other cases not used in the classic age), n. *Chaos*; i. e. the confused, shapeless mass out of which the universe was framed [χάος 'a yawning gulf'].
- Chōrus**, i, m. ['A dance' in a ring]. *A band, company, etc.* [χορός].
- Cibus**, i, m. *Food.*
- Cilissa**, æ, fem. adj. from *Cilicia*, a province in Asia Minor. *Spica Cilissa = Crōcus*. See note on line 76.
- Cīnis**, ēris, m. *Ashes* [akin to κόνις, 'dust'].
- Circa**, prep. cum acc. *Near, about.*
- Civīcus**, a, um, adj. *Civic, civil* [civis].
- Clārius**, a, um, adj. *Clarifan*. See note on line 20.
- Clārus**, a, um, adj. *Illustrious*.
- Clau-do**, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. *To shut, to shut up, shut in, enclose.*—Pass.: *clau-dor*, sus sum, di [akin to κλει-ω, 'to shut'].
- Clausus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *claudio*.
- Clāva**, æ, f. *A club*.
1. **Clāviger**, gēra, gērum, adj. [*clavis-gero*]. *Key-bearing* (228).
2. **Clāv-ī-ger**, gēra, gērum, adj. [*clāv-a*, 'a club'; *gēr-o*, 'carry']. *Club-bearing, club-carrying.*—As Subst.: *clāviger*, ēri, m. *A club-bearer, club-carrier*.
- Clāvis**, is, f. [cf. κλεις]. *A key*.
- Clivus**, i, m. [*clino*]. *A declivity*.
- Clūsus** ii, m. [*claudio*]. *A surname of Janus, whose temple was shut in time of peace.*
- Cœl-estis**, este, adj. [*cœlum*, 'heaven']. *Heavenly, celestial.*—As Subst.: *cœlestes*, ium, or ūm, comm. gen. plur. *The heavenly deities, the celestial gods.*
- Cœlum**, i, n. *Heaven; the sky* [akin to κοίλος, 'hollow'].
- Cōerceo**, ūi, ūtum, ēre. 2. v. a. [*con-arceo*]. *To restrain, the use of*.

- [Coepio], coepi, coeptum, 3. v. a. *To begin.*
- Cognōmen, īnis, n. *A surname* [cum-nomen].
- Co gnosco, gnōvi, gnītum. gnoscēre, 3. v. a. [co (= cum), gnosco = rosco]. *To become well acquainted with*: in Perf. tenses, *to have knowledge of, to know.* Pass.: co-gnosecr, gnītus sum, gnosci.
- Cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, cōgēre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. cō-āgo; fr. co (= cum), 'together'; āgo, 'to drive']. *To compel, force, constrain.*
- Col-lābēfacto, no perf. nor sup., lābēfactāre, 1. v. a [for con-labefacto]. *To make to totter violently; to make, or cause, to reel.*
- Collātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of confēro.
- Collis, is, m. *A hill* [akin to κολλώνη].
- Collum, i, n. *The neck.*
- Cōlo; cōlūi, cultum, cōlēre, 3. v. a. and n.: 1. a. Act.: *To dwell in, to follow a custom* (225), *to worship* (530). — Pass.: cōlor, cultus sum, cōli.
- Cōlēnus, i, m. [colo]. *A husbandman, farmer.*
- Cōlumba, æ, f. *A dove, sacred to Venus.*
- Cōm-e-s, cōmītis, comm, gen. [fr. com (= cum), 'together'; ēo, 'to go'].
1. *A companion.*—2. *An attendant* on a person.
- Com-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [com (= cum), mitto]. *To entrust, assign to, to join* (battle), *to consign to.*
- Commūnis, e, adj. [communus]. *Common, to two or more.*
- Compītum, i, n. [com-peto]. *A cross-road.*
- Com-pōno, pōsūi, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [com (= cum), 'together'; pōno, 'to put']. *To compose, or put together, in line 708, to build, a temple.* Pass.: com-pōnor, pōsitus sum, pōni.
- Comptus, a, um, part. (of cōmo, psi, ptum, ēre) [κομέω, coma]. *Well arranged, of the hair.*
- Concēdo, cessi, cessum, ēre, 3. v. n. *To give way.*
- Concentus, ūs, m. [con-cano]. *Song, harmony.*
- Concīpio, cēpi, ceptum, ēre. 3. v. a. *To conceive, make.*
- Concōlor, ōris, adj. [cum-color]. *Of the same colour with.*
- Conditor, ōris, m. [condo = to build]. *A founder.*
- Conditus, a, um [part. of cendo]. *Confined* (124).
- Con-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), 'together'; do, 'to put']. *To close, to confine.*

- Con-fēro, con-tūli, col-lātum, con-ferre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), fēro]. *To bring together, compress.* Collata dextra = *in hand to hand fight.*—Pass.: con-fēror, col-lātus sum, con-ferri.
- Confusus, u, um, part. of confundo.
- Confundo, fūdi, confūsum, ěre, 3. v. a. *To pour together, to blend, confuse.*
- Con-fūgiō, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgēre, 3. v. n. [con, 'with; fūgiō, 'to flee']. *To flee for refuge or succour, to betake one's self.*
- Conjunctus. See conjungo.
- Conjungo, nxi, nctum, ěre, 3. v. a. *To join together, adjoin.*
- Conjux. See conjux.
- Conjux, ūgis, comm. gen. [for conjug-s]. 1. Of men: *A husband.*—2. Of women: *A wife, spouse.*—3. Of birds: *A mate.*
- Cōnor, ātus, āri, 1. v. dep. *To endeavour.*
- Con-sci-us, a, um, adj. [con (= cum), 'with; sci-o, 'to know']. *Conscious to one's self, etc., self-conscious.*
- Con-sisto, stīti, stītum, sist- ěre, 3 v. n. [con (= cum), insisto]. *To place one's self, to take up one's abode.*
- Consors, rtis, adj. [con-sors]. *Sharing.* As Subst. *part-ner.* Consortes operum = *partners in toil.*
- Conspicūus, a, um, adj. [conspicio]. *Conspicuous, distinguished.*
- Constitūo, ūi, ūtum, ěre, 3. v. a. *To determine, to erect, to found.*
- Consuē-sco, vi, tum, scēre, 3. v. n. inch, [consuē-o, 'to be accustomed']. *To accustom one's self.* In Perf. tenses, *to have accustomed one's self, i. e. to be accustomed or wont.*—Pass.: consuē-scor, tus sum, sci.
- Consūlo, ūi, tum, ěre, 3. v. n. and a. *To take counsel or measure; to consult.*
- Contīneo, ūi, tentum, ěre, 2. v. a. [con-teneo]. *To restrain, check.*
- Contingo, tīgi, tactum, ěre [con-tango]. *To touch, to reach, to fall to one's lot.*
- Convēnio, vēni, ventum, ěre, 4. v. n. *To be becoming.*
- C-ōp-īa, īa, f. [contr. fr. cop-ia; fr. co (= cum), (ops) opis, 'means']. *Plenty.*
- Cor, cordis, n. *The heart.*
- Cōrōnātus, a, um, part. [cōrōno, āvi, ātum, āre]. *Crowned.*
- Cōrōnis, īdis, f. [Κορωνίς]. *Coronis, the mother of Æsculapius, the god of medicine.*
- Corp-us, ōris, n. *A body.*

Corrigo, rexi, rectum, ěre, 3 v. a. [con-rego]. *To correct, improve.*

Corripio, ūi, reptum, ěre, 3. v. a. *To reprove, rebuke.*

Corvus, i, m. [κοραξ]. *A raven.*

Crēd-ibilis, ĩbile, adj. [cre-do, 'to believe']. *Credible.*

Crē-do, dīdi, dītum, 3. v. n. and a.: Act. With Objective clause: *To believe, or suppose, that*; — line 573 credas, pres. subj., is used in an indefinite force, and the pres. tense is employed on account of proflat, which precedes it, being the Historic present: *one might believe that.* — Pass.: crē-dor, dītus sum, di.

Crēs, ētis gen. plur. Crētum (line 594). *A Cretan.* The fem. form is Cressa, æ.

Cresco, crēvi, crētum, ěre, 3. v. n. [creo]. *To increase.*

Crēvit. See cresco.

Crī-men, minis, n. [probably akin to cerno]. 1. *A charge, accusation.*—2. *A crime, fault, offence.*

Crī-nis, nis, m. [for crē-nis; fr. CRE, root of cresco, 'to grow']. *The hair of the head.*—Plur.: *The locks* [cf. θριξ, τριχ-ός].

Cristātus, a, um, adj. [crista = a crest, comb of a cock].

Crested, with a comb.

Ales = *the cock.*

Crōcus, i, m. *The saffron flower* [Gr. κρόκος].

Culpa, æ, f. [cf. scelus]. *A fault.*

Cultrix, ĩcis, f. [cultor]. As adj.: *qualifying ætas* (246), *worshipping, or religious.* See note 245.

1. Cultus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of cōlo.—2. Pa. *cultivated, polished.* In-neut. plur: line 683, *sown lands, fields.* (Comp. cultior); Sup.: cult-issimus.

2. Cul-tus, tūs, m. [for col-tus; fr. cōl-o, 'to cultivate']. *A cultivating; cultivation, tillage.*

1. Cum, prep. gov. abl. *With, together with.* [Gr. συν, συν].

2. Cum, conj. i. q. quum. *When.*

Cunctus, a, um (most frequently plur.), adj. [contr. from conjunctus]. *All.*

Cūpido ĩnis, f. [cupio]. *Desire, lust.*

Cur, adv. [contr. fr. quā re, or cui rei]. *Why, wherefore.*

Cūr-a, æ, f. [for cœr-a; fr. quær-o, 'to seek']. *Care, anxiety, solicitude.*

Curro, cūcurri, cursum, curr-ěre, 3. v. n. 1. *To run.*

- 2. Of streams : *To run, flow.*
- Custōdī-a, æ, f. [custōdī-o, 'to guard']. 1. *A guarding, or guardianship.*—2. *A guard, guardian.*
- Custos, ōdis, c. *A guardian, watch.*
- Dam-num, ni, n. *Hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss* [akin Gr. δαμ-άω, 'to tame'].
- Dardānius, a, um, adj. *Dardanian, Trojan; belonging to Dardānus.*
- Dardānus, i, m. Son of Jupiter and Electra, and ancestor of the royal house of Troy; hence Dardanius is used by the poets for Trojan.
- Dē, prep. gov. abl. : 1. *from, away from.*—2. *From, down from.*—3. *From, or out of: From, by, by means of.*
- Dē-a, æ, f. [akin to dē-us]. *A goddess.*
- Dēdēris, fut. perf. of do = *to give.*
- Dēdissem, pluperf. subj. of do.
- Dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūc-ēre, 3. v. a. [dē, 'down; dūco, 'to draw']. *To draw down, to bring down.*—Pass. : dē-dūcor, ductus sum, dūci.
- Dēfendo, di, sum, ēre. 3. v. a. *To defend.*
- Dēfensus, a, um, part. from defendo.
- Dēfīcīo, fēci, fectum, ēre, 3. v. n. *To fail, of the crops.*
- Dēlibo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de-libo]. *To taste.*
- Delphin, inis (Acc. Delphīna), m. *The Dolphin; the constellation into which Jupiter changed the dolphin that saved Arion when he leaped from the ship [Δελφίν].*
- Dē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [dē-mitto.] 1. *To let down.*—2. P. perf. pass. : Of the hair : *Dishevelled.* Sedemiserit = *shall have set.*—Pass. : dē-mittor, missus sum, mitti.
- Dēmo, psi, ptum, ēre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. dē-ēmo.] *To take away.*—Pass. : dēm-or, ptus sum, i.
- Dēnī-que, adv. [fr. dēin, 'then; quē, 'and']. 1. *At length, at last.*—2. *In a word, in short, briefly.*
- Dēpendēo, ēre, 2. n. *To depend, to be derived.* In line 611, 'Augury also is derived from (the origin of) this word.'
- Descendo, scendi, scensum, ēre, 3. v. n. [de-scando]. *To descend, to come down.*
- Dē-sēro, sērui, sertum, sēr-ēre, 3. v. a. [dē, sēro]. *To forsake, abandon, desert.*—

- Pass.: *dē-sēror*, *sertus sum, sēri*.
- Dēsīeram*, pluperf. ind. of *dēsīno*.
- Dē-sīno*, *sīvi* or *sīi*, *sītum*, *sīnēre*, 3. v. a. [*dē*, 'away'; *sīno*, 'to put']. *To cease or desist, to leave off*.
- Destīno*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*ἰστένω*]. *To destine, to determine*.
- Dē-sum*, *fūi*, *esse*, *ῥ. n.* [*dē*, 'away'; *sum*, 'to be']. *To be away or absent; to be wanting*.
- Dēus*, *i* (Nom. plur. *dī*), *m.* *A god, deity* [akin to Gr. *θεός*].
- Dēvōvō*, *vōvi*, *vōtum*, *ēre*, 2. v. a. *To devote*.
- Dext-er*, *tra*, *trum*, *adj.* *To or on, the right side; right, propitious*.
- Dextēra* (*dextra*), *æ*. See *dextra*.
- Dextra*, *æ*, *f.* (sc. *manus*). *The right hand*.
- Dīcātus*, *a*, *um*. [part of *dīco*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*]. *Dedicated*.
- Dīco*, *dixi*, *dictum*, *dīcēre*, 3. v. a. 1. *To say*.—2. *To tell of, declare, mention, etc.*—3. *To speak, utter*. Pass.: *dīcor*, *dīctus sum*, *dīci* [akin to Gr. *δείκνυμι*].
- Dīc-tum*, *ti*, *n.* [*dīc-o*, 'to speak']. *A word*.
- Dictus*, *a*, *um*. [See *dico*]. *Called*.
- Dīdīci*, perf. ind. of *disco*.
- Dīes*, *ēi*, *m.* (in sing. sometimes *f.*) *A day, time*.
- Dīffēro*, *differre*, *distūli*, *dīlātum*, *v. irreg.* [*dis-fero*]. *To put off, delay*.
- Diffīcīlis*, *e*, *adj.* [*dis-facilis*] *Difficult, churlish*.
- Dī-gēro*, *gessi*, *gestum*, *gēre*, 3. v. a. [*dī* (= *dis*), *gēro*]. *To distribute, divide out, arrange*.—Pass.: *dī-gēror*, *gestus sum*, *gēri*.
- Digestus*, *a*, *um*, *P. perf.* pass. of *dīgēro*.
- Dīg-nus*, *na*, *num*, *adj.* With *Abl*: *Worthy or deserving of* [akin to *dic-ō*].
- Dīrigo*, *rexī*, *rectum*, *ēre*, [*rego*] 3. v. act. *To direct*.
- Dī-rus*, *ra*, *rum*, *adj.* *Fearful, terrible, dire, appalling* [prob. akin to *δει-δω*, 'to fear'].
- Dis*, *dītis*, *m.* [akin to *deus*] *Dis or Pluto*; the god of the lower world, who carried off Proserpine, the daughter of Ceres, while gathering flowers in the fields of Henna.
- Dis-cēdo*, *cessi*, *cessum*, *cēdēre*, 3. v. n. [*dis*, *cēdo*]. *To go away, depart*.
- Disc-o*, *dīdīci*, *no sup.*, *discēre*, 3. v. a. *To learn, come to know, become acquainted with*.
- Discrīmen*, *īnis*, *n.* [*dis-cerno*]. *A distinction, division, line of separation*.
- Dispōno*, *pōsūi*, *pōsītum*,

- ěre, 3. v. a. *To set in order, arrange.*
 Dispōsitus, a, um. See dispōno.
 Dīu, adv. [old abl. form of dīes, 'a day']. *For a long time, long.*
 Dīva, æ, f. [fem. of Divus, δῖος]. *A goddess.*
 Dīver-sus, sa, sum, adj. [dīvert-o]. 1. *Turned away.* —2. *Different, diverse.*
 Diversa (283) = *in different directions.*
 Dīv-es, itis, adj.: 1. *Rich, wealthy.*—2. With Gen. *Rich or abounding in.*
 Dīvidūus, a, um, adj. [divido]. *Divided.*
 Dīvitīæ, ārum f. plur. [dives]. *Riches; of crops, rankness.*
 Dixēram, dixi, pluperf. and perf. ind. of dīco.
 Do, dēdi, dātum, dāre. 1. v. a.: 1. *To give in the widest acceptation of the term.*—2. *To allot, assign.*—3. *To supply, furnish.*—4. —Of a sound: *To give forth.*—5. Of a favour, etc. *To grant, concede* [akin to Gr. δῖ-δω-μι].
 Doctus, a, um, adj. or part. [fr. doceo]. (a) *Learned,* (b) *wise.*
 Dōmesticus, a, um, adj.: (from domus). *Domestic, household.*
 Dōmo, ūi, itum, āre, 1. v. a. [δαμάω and Eng. tame] *To conquer, overcome.*
 Dōmus, i and ūs, f.: 1. *A dwelling, abode, house, home.* [δόμος].
 Dō-num, ni, n. 1. *A gift, present.* —2. *A gift, or offering, to the gods.*
 Drusus, i, m. See notes on lines 11 and 597.
 Dūc-o, duxi, ductum, dūc-ĕre, 3. v. a. *To lead, draw.*
 Dulc-is, e, adj. *Sweet, delightful* [usually referred to γλυκύς].
 Dum, conj. [akin to diu]. *While, whilst, as long as, until.*
 Dūo, æ, o, num. adj. plur. *Two.*—As Subst.: *Two persons* [δύο].
 Dūplex, plīcis, adj. [duplico]. *Double.*
 Dux, dūcis, comm. gen. [for duc-s; fr. dūc-o, 'to lead']. 1. *A leader, conductor, guide.*—2. *A general, commander, etc.*
 E. See ex.
 Eat, pres, subj. of eo, ire, to go.
 Ebur, ōris, n. *Ivory.*
 Ec-ce, demonstr. particle [for en-ce; fr. en, 'lo!' suffix, ce]. *Lo! see! behold!*
 Edo, ēdīdi, ēdītum, ěre. *To give forth, to declare.*
 Effĕro, extŭli, ēlatum, ferre,

- v. a. irreg. *To bring forth, raise.*
- Efficio, fēci, fectum, ěre. 3.
v. a. *To effect, make.*
- Egērat, pluperf. of ago.
- Ego, Gen. mēi (plur. nos),
pers. pron. I.
- E-grēdiōr, gressus s u m.
grēdi, 3. v. dep. fr. e (= ex), 'out;'
grādīōr 'to step']. *To go out or come forth.*
1. Egressus, ūs, m. *Outgoing* [egredior].
2. Egressus, a, um, part. of egredior.
- Ejācūlor, ātus. 1. v. dep.
To throw out, send forth.
- Elīciō, līcni, or lexi, līcītum,
ěre, 3. v. a. [lacio]. *To call forth, to elicit.*
- Emensus, a, um, P. perf. of ēmētīōr.
- Emēritus, a, um, [part of ēmērēō, ūi, itum, ěre. 2. v. a. *To serve out one's time.*]
Discharged from service, of a plough.
- F-mētīōr, mensus sum, mētīri, 4. v. dep. [ē (= ex), 'out;'
mētīōr, 'to measure']. Of space: *To traverse, pass over or through.*
- Emitto, mīsi, missum, ěre, 3. v. a. *To send forth.*
- Enim, conj. *For.*
- Ensis, is, m. *A sword.*
- Eo, īvi, or īi, itum, ěre, v. n.: 1. *To go.*—2. Impers. Pass.: itur, *It is gone by*

- one; i. e. one, etc., goes; [Gr. *ἵ-εῖναι*, 'to go'].
- Eōus, a, um, adj. [*Ἠώς*]. *Belonging to the dawn, eastern.*
- Equ-us, i; m. *A horse* [akin to Gr. *ἵππος*].
- Ergo, adv. [akin to vergo, 'to bend']. *Therefore.*
- E-rīpiō, rīpi, reptum, rīp-ěre, 3. v. a. [for ē-rāpiō; fr. ē (= ex), 'away;'
rāpiō, 'to snatch.']. *To snatch away from.*—Pass.: ē-rīpiōr, reptus sum, rīpi.
- Erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To wander, roam, stray.*
- Error, ōris, m. [err-o, 'to wander']. *A wandering, error.*
- Erūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *To cast out, to bring to light.*
- Erythē-is, īdos (Acc. Plur. Erythēidās), f. adj. [Erythē-a, 'Erythēa;'
a small island or peninsula in the bay of Gades (now Cadiz), where the giant Geryon kept his herds of cattle]. *Of, or belonging to, Erythea; Erythean.*
- Et, conj.: 1. *And, also, too.*—2. *Even* [Gr. *ἔτι*].
- Etruscus, a, um, adj. *Etruscan, belonging to Etruria.*
- Evander, dri, m. *Evander, son of Mercury and Carmentis, came before the Trojan war from Arcadia into Italy, where he*

founded Pallantium on the Tiber, and softened the manners of the inhabitants.

Evello, velli and vulsi, vulsum vellere, 3. v. a. *To tear away.*

Eventus, ūs, m. [e-venio]. *Event.*

Eversus. See ēverto.

E-vertō, verti, versum, vertere, 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), 'out;'] verto, 'to turn'. *To overthrow, destroy.*

Evolvo, ēvolvi, ēvolūtum, ere, 3. v. a. *To unroll.*

Evulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ēvello.

Ex (ē), prep. gov. abl. *From, away from. Of, out of* [ἐξ].

Exactus, a, um. [part. of exigo, ēgi, actum, ere.] *Concluded.*

Exanimātus, a, um, adj. *Lifeless.*

Excipio, cēpi, ceptum, ere. *To take out, accept.* [From ex, and cāpio.]

Excussus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of excūtio.

Ex-cūtio, cussi, cussum, cūtere, 3 v. a. [for ex-quātio]. 1. *To shake out or from.* — 2. *To shake off, drive away.*

Exemptus, a, um, part. of exīmo.

Exīgūus, a, um, adj. *Small, little.*

Exīmo, ēmi, emptum, ere. *To take away.*

Exilium. See exsilium.

Ex-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. [ex, 'out;'] pello, 'to drive'. Of the sea as Subject.: *To cast out or up on the land.*

Expers, rtis [ex-pars], cum gen. *Free from, without.*

Exsēro, ūi, tum, ere, 3. v. a. *To project, to raise.*

Ex-silīo, silūi, sultum, silire, 4. v. n. [ex-sūlīo]. *To leap out or forth, to leap or spring up.*

Exsil-ium, ii, n. [fr. exsul, 'an exile']. 1. *Banishment, exile.*—2. *Place of banishment or exile.*

Ex-sul, sūlis, comm. gen. [fr. ex, 'out of;'] sōl-um, 'land, country'. *A banished person, an exile.*

Exta, orum. n. pl. *The nobler internal parts of the victim, heart, liver, etc.*

Extēnūo, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. v. a. *To efface.*

Ex-ter (tērus), tēra, tērum, adj. [e x, 'out']. *On the outside, outward.* (Comp.: extērior, us).—Sup.: extrēmus (and extīmus), a, um: (a) *Outermost, utmost, furthest.*—(b) *In time: Latest, last.*

Extimesco, mūi, ere. 3. v. inchoat. *To fear greatly.*

Extrēmus, a, um. See *exter*.
Exul. See *exsul*.

Fāb-ius, ii, m. [fab-a, 'a
bean']. 1. *Fabius*; the
name of a Roman gens or
clan, claiming descent
from Hercūles, which
reckoned amongst its mem-
bers many illustrious men.
—2. Plur. : *The Fabii*.

Fāce, or fac. [imperat. of
facio]. *Make thou*.

Fācĭes, ēi, f. [facio]. *Face*,
form, aspect.

Fācĭlis, e, adj. [facio]. *Easy*,
ready.

Fācĭnus, ōris, n. [facio]. *A*
misdeed, crime.

Fācĭo, fēcĭ factum, ěre, 3. v.
a. *To make*; in line 597,
to give. In pass. : fio,
fiĕri, factus sum. *To be*
made, to become.

Factum, i. n. [facio]. *A work*.
deed.

Fācundia, æ, f. [for, fari].
Eloquence.

Falcĭfer, ěra, ěrum, adj.
[falx-fero]. *Scythe-bearing*,
epithet of Saturn as god
of time.

Fallāre, same as fallāris,
pres. subj. pass. of fallo.

Fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, ěre, 3.
v. a. *To deceive, conceal*.
Pass. : fallor, falsus sum
[σφάλλω].

Faliscus, a, um, adj. Be-
longing to Falerii in Etru-
ria, *Faliscan*.

Falsus, a, um, part. [of fallo].
False.

Fāmŭlus, a, um, adj. *Ser-
vile, captive*.

Far, farris, n. *Spelt*, a kind
of grain. In plur. farra,
line 128, etc.

Fas, indecl. n. [fari]. *Right*;
what is permitted by re-
ligion. Si licet et fas est=
if it be allowed by human
and divine laws.

Fasces (plur. of fascis, is, m.)
The fasces, a bundle of
rods bound round an axe,
carried by the lictors be-
fore the consuls.

Fassus, a, um, part. of fātĕor.

Fasti, ōrum. See *fastus*.

Fa-stus, sta, stum, adj. [f(a)-
or, 'to speak']. Law t.
t. : 'on which it is allowed
to speak ;' fasti, ōrum,
m. plur. ('Speaking days
or court-days,' i. e. a list
of the days for the sittings
of judges ; hence) *A cal-
endar, almanack*, i. e. a
list of all the days in the
year, with their events,
festivals, etc.—FASTI is
the title of a work by Ovid,
consisting of twelve books,
of which six only have
come down to us.

Fātĕor, fassus sum, ěri, 2. v.
dep. [fari, φάω]. *To con-
fess*.

Fā-tum, ti, n. [f(a)-or, 'to
speak']. 1. *Destiny, fate*.

—2. Plur. : Personified : *The Fates*; the goddesses of destiny.

Faustus, a, um, adj. [faveo]. *Fortunate, auspicious.*

Fāvēo, fāvi, fautum, ēre 2. v. n. *To be favourable.*

Fē-lix, līcis, adj. [fē-o, 'to produce']. *Happy, fortunate, prosperous.*

Fēnus, ōris, n. *Interest on capital lent.*

Fēra, æ. See ferus.

Fērax, ācis, adj. [fero]. *Fruitful.*

Fērendus, a, um, Gerundive of fero.

Fērīo, no perf. nor sup., īre, 4 v. a. *To strike, etc.—* Pass. : fērīor, no perf. īri.

Fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. irreg. : *To bear, carry, obtain, endure.* At line 626 ferunt = *it is said, they say* [akin to φέρω].

Fērox, ōcis, adj. : 1. In a good sense. *Spirited, bold, courageous.*—2. In a bad sense : *Fierce, violent, head-strong.*

Fēr-us, a, um, adj. : 1. Of animals : *Wild.*—As Subst. : (a) fērus, i, m. *A wild animal*; of Geryon's cattle stolen from Hercules by Cacus; (b) fēr-a, æ, f. *A wild beast.*—2. *Cruel, fierce, savage* [akin to θήρ, in Æolic dialect φήρ, 'a wild animal'].

Fervīdus, a, um, adj. [ferveo θέρω]. *Hot.*

Festum, i, n. *A feast, festival*

Festus, a, um, adj. [fari]. *Festive.*

1. Fē-tus, tūs, m. [fē-o, 'to produce or bring forth']. *Young ones, offspring, produce.*

2. Fētus, a um, adj. *Pregnant, fruitful.*

Fictīlis, e, adj. [fingo]. *Made of clay.*

Fīd-es ēi, f. [fīd-o, 'to trust']. *Trust, faith, belief.* A given *promise, a pledge.*

Fīgo, fixi, fixum, fīgēre, 3. v. a. : 1. *To fix or fasten.*—2. Pass. : fīgor, fixus sum, figi [prob. akin to σφινγ-γω, 'to bind tight'].

Fīg-ūra, ūræ, f. [FIG, root of fingo, 'to form']. *Form, shape, figure.*

Fīn-io, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [fīn-is]. *To end, to finish.*

Fī-nis, nis, m. *An end, bound, limit.*

Fīn-ītīmus, ītima, ītīmum, adj. [fīn-is]. *Bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring.*—As Subst. : fīn-ītīmi, ōrum, m. plur. *The neighbouring people, those in the neighbourhood.*

Fīo, fīeri. See facio.

Firmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [firmus]. *To strengthen.*

Flam-ma, mæ, f. *A flame* [fr. flag-ro, 'to burn or blaze'; akin to Gr. φλέγ-ω, 'to burn'].

Flēo, flēvi, flētum, flēre, 2. v. n. and a. *To weep, shed tears, to weep for* [akin to φυέ-ω, 'to gush or overflow'].

Flexus, ūs, m. [flecto]. *Bending.*

Flōrēo, ūi, ēre, 2. v. n. [flos]. *To flourish, bloom.*

Fluc-tus, tūs, m. [fr. flūo, 'to flow']. *A billow, wave.*

Flū-men, mīnis, n. [flū-o, 'to flow']. *A stream, river.*

Fōcus, i, m. *A fire-place, hearth.*

Foenum, i, n. *Hay.*

Fon-s, tis, m. [fr. fund-o, 'to pour forth']. *A spring fountain.*

Fontānus, a, um, adj. [fons]. *Belonging to fountains.*

For, fātus sum, fāri, 1. v. n. and a. defect. [cf. φάω, φημί]. *To say, to speak.*

Fōr-is, is, f. *A door* [akin to Gr. θύρ-α].

Forma, æ, f. [cf. μορφή]. *Form.*

Formātus, a, um, part. of formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [forma]. *To form.*

Formīca, æ, f. [μύρμηξ]. *An ant.*

For-tis, te, adj. 1. *Strong.*
—2. *Brave, bold, cour-*

ageous, stout;—for male fortis, see male [for fertis? fr. fēr-o; and so, 'that bears'; hence, 'strong'].

Fōrum, i, n. [fero]. *A market place.*

Fortūna, æ, f. [fors]. *Fortune, destiny.*

Fōvēo, fōvi, fōtum, ēre, 2. v. a. *To keep warm, cherish.*

Fractus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of frango.

Frag-or, ōris, m. [frango, 'to break,' through root FRAG]. *A crashing, as when something is broken to pieces, a crash.*

Frango, frēgi, fractum, frangere, 3. v. a. 1. *To break, shiver, etc.*—2. (*To break in purpose; i.e.*) *To soften, move, touch.*—Pass.: frangor, fractus sum, frangi [akin to Gr. ρήγ-νυμι].

Frāter, tris, m. *A brother.*

Frēnum, i, n. *A bridle, curb, rein.*

Frētum, i, n. ('A strait'). *The sea.*

Frīg-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [frīg-eo, 'to be cold']. *Cold, chill.* Comp.: frīgīdior.

Frīg-or, ōris, n. [cf. ρίγος]. *Cold.*

1. Frons, dis, f. *A leaf.*

2. Frons, tis, f. *Brow, front.*

- Frūges, um, (more rarely in the sing. frux. frugis) [fruor]. *Fruits of the field, as distinguished from fructus, fruits of trees.*
- Frūor, fructus sum, frūi, 3. v. dep. With Abl. *To enjoy.*
- Fūg-a, æ. f. [fūgĭo, 'to flee']. *A fleeing, flight.*
- Fugarat = *fugaverat*, from fugo.
- Fūgĭo, fūgi, fūgĭtum, fūgĕre, 3. v. n. *To flee.*
- Fūgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a, causat. [fugio]. *To put to flight, to exile.*
- Fulgĕo, fulsi, ĕre, 2. v. n. *To flash, to shine.*
- Fulmen, inis, n. [fulgeo]. *Lightning.*
- Fū-mus, mi, m. *Smoke*;— at line 577 in plur. [akin to Gr. θύ-ω, 'to rush'].
- Fūnestus, a, um, adj. [funus]. *Fatal.*
- Fū-nus, nĕris, n.: 1. *A dead body, corpse.*—2. *Funeral rites; a funeral, burial.* 3. *Death.*
- Fūrĭōsus, a, um, adj. [furo]. *Mad, raging.*
- Fūrĭus, ii, m. *A Roman family name. At line 641 M. Furius Camillus, who took Veii, and afterwards returned from banishment to save Rome from the Gauls.*
- Fur-tum, ti, n. [fūr-or, 'to steal']. 1. *Theft.*—2. *A stolen thing.*
- Gĕl-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [gĕl-o, 'to freeze']. 1. *Freezing, frosty.*—2. *Cold, icy cold.*
- Gĕ-mĭnus, mĭna, mĭnum, adj. [fr. gĕn-o, 'to bring forth']. *Two.*
- Gemma, æ, f. [γέμω]. *A bud (152), a gem (203).*
- Gĕnĕr-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [gĕnus, gener-is, 'birth, noble birth']. *Of high or noble birth; high-born, noble.*
- Gĕnĭtor, ĭtōris, m. [gĕn-c]. *A father.*
- Gĕnĭtrix, trĭcis, f. of genitor. *A mother.*
- Gen-s, tis, f. [gĕno, 'to beget']. *A nation, race, people.*
- Gĕn-us, ĕris, n. [gĕn-o, 'to bear or bring forth']. *A race, kind, sort.*
- Germānĭa, æ, f. *Germany.*
- Germānĭcus, i, prop. noun. See note of line 3.
- Gĕro, gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. v. a. *To carry on, conduct; to carry, bear.*
- Glans, ndis, f. *An acorn* [akin to Gr. Βάλανος].
- Glōbus, i, m. [akin to glō-mus]. *A globe, a mass.*
- Græcia, æ, f. *Greece.*
- Grādus, ūs, m. [gradior]. *A step, degree, rank.*
- Grādis, e, adj. *Great, large, huge, vast.* Comp.: gran-dior.
- Grānum, i, n. *A grain, seed.*

Grātes, f, plur. [gratus].
Thanks. Grates egi = I returned thanks.

Grāt-īa, īæ, f. [grāt-us].
Favour, good-will, regard, thanks.

Grātus, a, um, adj. : 1. *Delightful, dear, pleasing, agreeable.*—2. *Thankful, grateful.* Comp. : grāt-īor [akin to χαρτ-ός, 'causing delight'].

Grāvīdus, a, um, adj. [gravis]
Heavy, full, pregnant.

Grāv-is, e, adj. 1. *Heavy, weighty.*—2. *Heavy, oppressive, grievous, hard, severe,* at line 683 *destructive,* of birds. Comp. : grāv-īor [akin to Gr. βαρ-ύς].

Hābē-na, næ, f. [hābē-o, 'to hold']. *A rein.*

Hābē-o, ūi, ītum, ēre, 2. v. a. *To have, to hold, contain* [prob. akin to ἀ'π-τομαί].

Hærēo, hæsī, hæsūm, hær-ēre, 2. v. n. *To hold fast, cling, belong.*

Hasta, æ, f. *A spear, javelin.*

Hēcāte, es, f. [Ἑκάτη].
Hecāte, daughter of Perses and Asteria. She is said to have been Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Proserpina in the lower world ; hence she is represented with three bodies or three heads.

Hellespontīācus, a, um, adj. [Ἑλλήσποντος]. An epithet of Priāpus, who was born and worshipped on the Hellespont, at Lampsācus.

Herb-a, æ, f. Sing. and Plur. : *Pasturage, herbage, grass, food* [akin to Gr. φέρβ-ω, 'to feed'].

Hēres, ēdis, m. [ἕρως]. *An heir.*

Hercūles, is, m. *Hercūles ; son of Jupiter, and of Alcēmēna, the wife of Amphitryon, king of Thebes, celebrated for the twelve labours imposed upon him by Eurystheus, king of Mycēnæ, whom he was ordered by the Fates to serve for twelve years. Among these labours was the driving off of Geryon's cattle, referred to in the story of Hercules and Cacus. After death he was deified as the god of strength and the guardian of riches. He was also regarded as the guide of the Muses. See, also, Alcīdes.*—Hercūl-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. *Of, or belonging to Hercules.* [Hercles (Etruscar. form of Gr. Ἡρακλῆς)].

Hercūl-ēus, a, um. See Hercules.

Hēr-ōs, ōis, m. *A hero,*

(543) **Hercūles** [akin to Gr. Ἡρῶς].
Hespēria, æ, f. [Ἑσπερος, vesper.] *Hesperia*, the western land, applied by the Greeks to Italy, and by the Roman poets sometimes to Spain.
Hespērius, a, um, adj. *Western, towards the West.* [Ἑσπεριος].
 1. **Hic**, hæc, hoc. (Gen. hūjus; Dat. huic), pron. dem. *This*; at line 565, *the latter*, i. e. Hercules.
 2. **Hic**, adv. [1. hic]. *Here.*
Hīems, ěmis, f. [χειμών]. *Winter.*
Hīrundo, īnis, f. [χελιδά'ν]. *A swallow.*
H-in-c, adv. 1. *From this place.*—2. *From this cause, hence.*—3. *After this.*
Hinc atque hinc=*on this side and on that.*
Hōmo, īnis, comm. gen. *A human being, a person; a man or woman.*
Hōnor, ōris, m. *Honour, an honour.*
Hōnōrātus, a, um, adj. [part. of hōnōro, āvi, ātum, āre]. *Honourable, honoured.*
Honos. See honor.
Hōra, æ, f. [ὥρα]. *An hour.* In plur. *Horæ*, the Seasons, daughters of Jove and Themis.
Hordĕum, i, n. [horreo]. *Barley.*

Horrĕo, ěre. 2. v. n. *To shudder, to freeze.*
Hos-pes, pītis, m. 1. *A visitor, guest.*—2. *An entertainer; a host.*—3. = Gr. ξέφος: *A guest-friend.*
Hospīta, æ, f. [fem. of Hospes]. As adj. *Strange, foreign, hospitable.*
Hospīt-ium, īi, n. [hospes, hospīt-is]. *Hospitality, a place of entertainment.*
Hostilis, e, adj. [hostis]. *Hostile.*
Hos-tis, tis, comm. gen. 1. *A stranger or foreigner.*
 2. (a) *A public enemy, a foe.* (b) Plur.: *The enemy, in collective force.*
Hūm-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [fr. homo]. *Human.*
Hūm-ĕrus, ěri, m. ('The upper bone of the arm'). *A shoulder* [akin to Gr. ὤμ-ος].
Hūm-īlis, īle, adj. [hūm-us, 'the ground']. *Low, near the ground, mean.*
Hūmor, ōris, m. [χυμῖς]. *Fluid, water.*
Hūm-us, i, f. 1. *The ground.*—2. Opp. to æquor, 'sea.' *The land* [akin to χαμ-αί, 'on the ground'].
Iāson, ōnis, m. Son of Æson, King of Thessaly, and leader of the Argonautæ, or sailors of the ship Argo, who went to Colchis to bring back the golden fleece.

ibi, adv. [pronominal root i]. *In that place, there.*

Ic-o, i, tum, ěre, 3. v. a. *To strike, smite.*—Pass.: ic-or, tus sum, i.

1. Ictus, ūs, m. [ico]. *A blow, wound.*

2. Ictus, a, um, P. Perf. pass. of ico.

Idālĭus, a, um, adj. *Idalian.* From Idālĭum, a town in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.

I-dem, ěā-dem, ĭ-dem, pron. dem. [pronominal root I; dem. suffix dem]. *The same.*—As Subst. m. plur. *The same persons.*—Idem officii = *the same duty.*

Idus, ūm, f. pl. *The Ides,* the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, the 13th of the other months.

Igĭtur, conj. *Therefore.*

Ignis, is, m. *Fire.*

I-gnō-ro, rāvi, rātum, rare, 1. v. a. [for in-gno-ro; fr. in, 'negative' particle; root GNO; whence no-sco, old form gno-sco, 'to know']. Foll'd. by indefinite clause as Object: *Not to know; to be ignorant.*

Ignōtus, a, um, adj. [in-gnotus, notus]. *Unknown, strange; hirundo, the stranger swallow.*

Il-le, lĭ, lud (Gen. illĭus; Dat. illi), pron. adj. [fr.

is]. *That, the former,* at line 563, Cacus. *He, she, it, they.*

Ilĭācus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Ilium. Trojan.*

Illic, adv. [illic (pron.), 'that']. *In that place, there.*

Illuc, adv. [adverbial neut. of illic, 'that']. *To that side or place, thither.*

Imāgo, ĩnis, f. [akin to similis]. *Image, form.*

Imber, bris, m. 1. *A heavy rain; a pelting shower or storm.*—2. *A rain-cloud, storm-cloud,* [akin to δ'μβρος].

Im-mensus, mensa, mensum, adj. [fr. in, 'not;'; mensus, 'measured']. 1. *Of extent: Vast, huge, immense.*—2. *Boundless, infinite, endless.*

Immissus, a, um. [part. of immitto, immisi, immis-sum, ěre, 3. v. a.] *Dishevelled, flowing free.* [Immitto].

Immĭtis, e, adj. [in-mitis]. *Cruel, heartless.*

Immōlo, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. v. a. [in-mola]. *To offer, sacrifice, immolate.*

Impĕriūm, ii, n. [impero]. *Command, empire.*

Impĕtus, ūs, m. *Force, impetus, impetuosity.*

Im-pĭus, pĭa, pĭum, adj. [in-pius]. *Wicked, impious.*

- Im-pōno, pōsūi, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a.** [fr. in, pōno]. *To put, place, set, or lay upon.*
- In, prep. gov. abl. and acc.:**
 1. With Abl.: (a) *In.*—(b) *On, upon.*—2. With Acc.: (a) *Into.*—(b) *On, upon.*—(c) *For.*—(d) *To, unto.*— [Gr. ἐν].
- Ināchus, i, m.** [Ἰναχος]. *Ināchus, son of Oceānus, father of Io, and first King of Argos. The river Ināchus in Argōlis was called after him.*
- Incādūus, a, um, adj.** [incādo]. *Uncut.*
- In-certus, certa, certum, adj.** [in, 'not'; certus, 'sure']. *Not sure, uncertain, doubtful.*
- In-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, 3. v. n.** [fr. in.; cāpio].
 1. *To begin.*—2. *To begin to speak.*
- Inclūdo, clūsi, clūsum, ěre** [in-claudo]. *To shut up, enclose.*
- In-cumbo, cūbūi, cūbitum, cumbēre, 3. v. n.** [in, ob-sol, cumbo, (= cūbo)]. *To lie down, to lean.*
- In-custōditus, custōdīta, custōdītum, adj.** [in, 'not'; custōdītus, 'guarded']. *Unguarded, untended, unwatched.*
- I-n-de, adv.** ('From that'; hence). *From that place, thence, hence.* [Gr. θε, θεν, 'from'].
- Index, icis, comm.** [indico]. *An informer, betrayer.*
- Indīco, dixi, dictum, ěre, 3. v. a.** *To fix by proclamation, to proclaim.*
- In-dūo, dūi, dūtum, dūēre, 3. v. a.:** 1. *To put on garments, etc.* Pass.: in-dūor, dūtus sum, dūi [ἐν-δύω].
- In-ěo, ěvi or ěi, ětum, ěre, v. a.** [in, 'into'; ěo, 'to go']. *To go into, enter.*
- In-ers, ertis, adj.** [fr. in, ars]. *Sluggish, slow, inactive, etc.*
- Infām-īa, ěæ, f.** [infām-is, 'of ill report']. *Disgrace, infamy; at 551 applied to Cacus.*
- Infans, ntis, adj. and subst.** [in-for]. *An infant.*
- Infěro, tūli, illātum, ferre, v. a.** *To bring into, cum Dat.*
- Ingěnium, i, n.** *Ability, intellect.*
- In-gens, gentis, adj.** [in, 'not'; gens, 'a race or kind']. *Vast. Of interest, heavy.*
- Ingrātus, a, um, adj.** *Ungrateful, hated.*
- Innōcūus, a, um, adj.** [innocēo]. *Harmless, innocent.*
- Inquam (inquio), v. def.** *To say. Inquit = sc̄:is.*
- Inquit.** See inquara.
- In-sānus, sāna, sānum, adj.**

- [in, 'not;'] s̄anus, 'sound']. *Raging, furious, mad.*
- Insidiōsus, a, um. adj. [insidiā]. *Insidious, crafty.*
- Insisto, instīti, ēre, 3. v. n. *To stand upon.*
- In-sto, stīti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [in, 'upon;'] sto, 'to stand']. *To press, entreat, hang over, threaten.*
- In-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [in; sum, 'to be']. *To be in.*
- Intactus, a, um. adj. [tango]. *Untouched, undefiled, intact, uninjured (441).*
- Intēr-ēā, adv. [fr. inter, 'between;'] ēam, acc. sing. fem. of is]. Of time: *Meanwhile, in the meantime.*
- Intrā, prep., cum Acc. *Within.*
- Intr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To enter, go into.*
- Intrōitus, ūs. m. *Entrance tintro-eo].*
- In[ūmesco, ūi, ēre, 3. v. n. *To swell, to be swollen.*
- Invēniendus, a, um, Gerundive of invēnio.
- In-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. a. [in, 'upon;'] vēnio, 'to come']. *To find, discover, etc.*
- Ira, æ, f. *Anger, wrath.*
- Ire, pres. inf. of ēo.
- Is, ēa, īd (Gen. ējus; Dat. ēi), pron. dem. *This or that person or thing.—As*
- Subst.: (a) īs, m. *He.—*(b) ēa, f. *She—*(c) īd, n. sing.: *The thing just mentioned, that thing.—*(d) ēa, n. plur. *The things just mentioned, those things.*
- Isaurus, a, um; adj. *Isaurian.* Isauria was a district in Asia Minor, whose inhabitants (the Isauri) were addicted to robbery.
- Is-te, ta, tud (Gen. istius; Dat. isti), pron. dem. [is; demonstr. suffix te]. 1. *This, or that, person or thing.—*2. *Such as this, etc.*
- Ita, adv. *Thus, so.*
- I-ter, tīnēris, n. [ēo, 'to go']. *A road, way, path, course, journey, etc.*
- Jāc-ēo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2 v. n. 1. *To lie, lie down.—*2. *To be despised.*
- Jācio, jēcī, jactum, jęcere, 3. v. a. *To throw, cast, fling, hurl.*
- Jactus, a, um, part. [jacio]. *Thrown, cast, of seed.*
- Jam, ælv. 1. *At that time; then.—*2. *At this time; now, soon.*
- Jānicūlum, i. n. *One of the seven hills of Rome.*
- Jānitor, ōris, m. *A door-keeper.*
- Jānūa, æ, f. *A gate, door.*
- Jānus, an old Italian divinity; god of the sun. He presided over all begin-

- nings. The first month was called after him because he opened the year. [The word Janus has the same root as *Diana* and *dies*].
- Jēcur, jēcōris and jēcīnoris [ἡπαρ]. *The liver.*
- Jōvis, Jōvi, Jōvem, Jōve, the oblique cases of Jūpiter.
- Jūbar, āris, n. [juba=*a mane*]. *Beam of light.*
- Jūbēo, jussi, jussum, jūbēre, 2. v. a. *To order, command, bid.* — Pass.: jūbēor, jussus sum, jūbēri.
- Jūdicium, ii, n. *Judgment.*
- Jūgum, i. n. [jungo]. *A yoke for oxen.*
- Jūlia, æ, f. See note on line 536.
- Junctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jungo.
- Jungo, junxi, junctum, jungēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To join, unite.* — 2. *To yoke.* — 3. Pass.: *To be joined to, i. e. to sit close beside.* — Pass.: jungor, junctus, sum, jungi [akin to Gr. ζυγ, root of ζεύγνυμι].
- Jūno; ōnis, f. *Juno.* the daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter.
- Juppiter, Gen. Jōvis, m. *Jupiter*; a son of Saturn, and mythic king of the heathen celestial deities.
- Jurgium, ii, n. [jurgo]. *Broil, quarrel.*
- Jus, jūris, n. *Right, law, ordinance.* Jus est = *It is lawful.*
- Jussi, perf. ind. of jūbēo.
- Jussus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jūbēo.
- Justicia, æ, f. [justus]. *Justice.*
- Jus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [fr. jus, jur-is]. *Just, upright.*
- Jūturna, æ, f. Sister of Turnus. *Lacus Juturnae,* a pond in the forum.
- Jūvencus, i, m. *Young bullock, steer* [juvenis].
- Jūvén-is, is, adj. comm. gen. *Young, youthful.* — As Subst.: *A young person; a youth, young man.*
- Jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, are. 1. v. a. *To delight, to avail.* In line 453 with quominus: 'save the goose from giving its liver.'
- Kālendae, arum, f. pl. [calo, καλέω]. *The calends, the first day of the Roman month.*
- Lāb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To be unsteady, to tremble, to be lost.*
1. Lāb-or, ōris, m. *Labour, toil* [akin to Gr. λαβ, root of λα(μ)β-ανω, 'to take'].
2. Lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3 v. dep. *To glide, or glide onwards; to set.*
- Lācrīma, æ (old form dacrīma), f. *A tear* [akin to Gr. δάκρυ].

Lācus, ūs, m. *A lake*, [akin to λάκος, 'a hole, a pit'].

Lædo, læsi, læsum, lædĕre, 3. v. a. *To hurt, injure, harm.*—Pass.: lædor, læsus, sum, lædi.

Læsūrus, a, um, fut. part. of lædo.

Lætus, a, um, adj. *Joyful, joyous, rejoicing.*

Lævus, a, um, adj. [λαϊός]. *Left, on the left side.*

Lāmīna, æ, f. *Plate, sheet, of metal.*

Lanx, lancis, f. *A plate or dish.*

Lar, lāris, usually in plur.

Lāres, um and ium, m. *Lares, household gods; by metonymy, the hearth.*

Lātens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of lātĕo.—2. Pa.: *Hidden, secret, concealed, obscure.*

Lāt-ĕo, ūi, no sup., ĕre, 2. v. n. *To lurk; to lie hid or concealed* [akin to λαθ, root of λα(ν)θ-άνω, 'to lie hid'].

Lātium, ii, n. *Latium*; a country of Italy in which Rome was situate (now *Campagna di Roma*, and a part of *Terra di Lavoro*).—Hence, (a) Lātī-nus (for Lātī-inus), ina, inum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Latium; Latin.*—(b) Lātī-us, a, um, adj. = Latinus, above.

Lātius, a, um; same as Lātīnus, a, um. *Latin.*

1. Lātus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Wide, broad.*—2. *Extensive, extended* [akin to Gr πλατύς].

2. Lātus, ĕris, n. *A side, bank.*

Laudo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [laus]. *To praise.*

Laus, laudis, f. *Praise.*

Lautus, a, um, adj. [really part. of lāvō, lāvi, or lāvāvi, lautum, or lōtum, or lāvātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To wash*]. *Washed, neat, luxurious, dainty.* Inachi lauta = 'dainty daughter of Ināchus.'

Lēdaeus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Leda, the mother of Castor, Pollux, Helen and Clytemnestra.* The *Ledæi dei* are Castor and Pollux.

Lĕgo, lĕgi, lectum, lĕgĕre, 3. v. a. *To collect, gather together. To read.*—Pass.: lĕgor, lectus sum, lĕgi.

Lĕnis, e, adj. *Soft, smooth.*

Lĕo, ōnis, m. 1. *A lion.*—2. The constellation *Leo*. [Gr. λέων].

Lĕtifer, fĕra, fĕrum adj. [letum-fero, λήθη, φέρω]. *Death-bringing, deadly.*

Lĕv-is, e, adj. *Light, slight, trifling, fickle* [akin to Gr. ἐ-λαχύς].

Lex, lĕgis, f. [=leg-s; fr.

- lĕg-o, 'to read']. *A law, statute, decree, ordinance.*
- Libātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of libo.
- Lĭbellus, i. m. dim. [liber]. *A little book.*
1. Lib-er, ri, m. ('The inner bark, or rind, of a tree'). *A book.*
2. Lib-er, ěra, ěrum, adj. *Free, unrestricted, unfettered, unimpeded.*
- Lĭbet, libuit, libitum est. 2. v. defect. *It pleases, etc.*
- Lĭbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ('To take'). In religious ceremonies, etc. *To offer, dedicate, consecrate, etc.*—Pass.: libor, ātus sum, āri.
- Lĭbr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. a. v. [libr-a, 'a balance'] ('To balance or poise; hence) *To set in motion, sway to and fro.*—Pass.: libror, ātus sum, āri.
- Lĭbum, i. n. *A sacred cake.*
- Lĭcĕo, ūi, ĭtum, ěre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be allowed or permitted; to be allowable* (licet licĭuit or licitum est, etc., licebit, etc.: *it is, etc., allowed, permitted or allowable; it is, etc., lawful*).—2. When licet introduces a subordinate proposition which makes a concession, it apparently assumes the nature of a conjunction: *Even if, although.*
- Lĭgo, ōnis, m. *A spade.*
- Lĭ-men, mĭnis, n. 1. *A threshold.*—2. *An abode, dwelling.*
- Lingua, æ, f. *The tongue, speech, utterance* (445).
- Lis, lĭtis, f. *Strife, dispute, quarrel* [akin to ε'ρις].
- Lĭ-tus, tōis, n. *The sea-shore, beach, strand.*
- Lĭvidus, a, um, adj. *Livid, envious, slanderous.*
- Lōc-us, i, m. (plur. lōci, m. and lōca, n.) *A place, spot, etc.* [prob. akin to Gr. root λεχ, 'to put'].
- Lōcūtus, a, um, part. of loquor.
- Lōlĭum, ii, n. *Darnel, tares.*
- Long-us, a, um, adj. *Long.*
- Lōqu-or, ūtus, (and lōc-), i, 3. v. dep. *To speak, say.*
- Lūcĕo, luxi, ěre, 2. v. n. *To shine.*
- Lūc-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [lūc-ĕo, 'to shine']. *Shining, bright.* Comp. lucidior.
- Lūcifer, i, (lux-fero). *Morning star; day.*
- Lūcrum, i, n, [luo]. *Gain, profit.*
- Lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, ěre, 3. v. n. *To sport, frolic.*
- Lustr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [lustr-um, 'an expiatory offering']. *To purify.*
- Lūtĕus, a, um, adj. [lūtum]. *Of clay, clay.*

Lux, lūcis, f. *Light, day.*
 Luxūrī-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
 v. n. [luxūrī-a]. *To lux-
 uriate, to delight.*
 Luxūrīōsus, a, um, adj. [lux-
 urio]. *Luxuriant, rank.*
 Lyra, æ, f. 1. *A lyre, lute.*
 —2. The constellation so
 called, *the Lyre* [λύρη].
 Mācies, ēi, f. [maceo]. *Mea-
 greness, leanness.*
 Mādīdus, a, um, adj. [madeo]
Wet. watery.
 Maenālus, i, m. A range of
 mountains in Arcadia.
 Maerēo, ēre, 2. v. a. et n.
To mourn.
 Māg-is, comp. adv. [root
 MAG. See mag-nus]. *More;*
*in a greater or higher de-
 gree: magis quāam, more
 than.*
 Mag-nus, na, num, adj.: 1.
Great.—2. *Mighty, power-
 ful.*—3. *Noble, famous.*
 Comp.: mājor; Sup.:
 maxīmus [root MAG, akin
 to Gr. μέγ-α].
 Mājestas, ātis, f. [majus,
 magnus]. *Majesty, dignity.*
 Mājor, us. See magnus.
 Māl-e, adv. [māl-us, 'bad'].
*Badly; i.e. (a) Injurious-
 ly, hurtfully, to one's hurt.*
 —(b) *Unfortunately.*—(c)
 Imparting a contrary, or
 bad, meaning to words
 containing in themselves a
 good force: *Not, un-in-;*
 male fortis = *Cowardly;*

male sērvatus, (*not kept
 or preserved; i. e.*) *lost.*
 Comp.: pējus; (Sup.:
 pessīme).
 Māl-us, a, um, adj.—1. *Bad.*
 —2. *Unfortunate, adverse,
 calamitous.* Subst.:
 mālum, i, n. *An unfor-
 tunate thing, etc.; i.e. A
 misfortune, calamity, etc;*
 — at 552 used of Cacus.
 Comp.: pējor; (Sup.:
 pessīmus) [akin to Gr.
 μέλ-α, 'black.']
 Mandā-tum, ti, n. [mand-
 (a)-o, 'to enjoin.'] *A
 charge, instruction, com-
 mission, command.*
 1. Māne, imperat. of māneo.
 2. Māne, n. indecl. *The
 morning, early morning.*
 Mān-ēo, si, sum, ēre, 2. v.
 n. *To remain, continue*
 [μέν-ω].
 Mā-nus, nūs, f. 1. *The hand.*
 —2. *A band, or company.*
 Māre, is, n. *The sea.*
 Mārīt-us, i, m. [mārīt-us,
 'married.'] *A husband.*
 Mar-s, tis, m.: 1. *Mars;*
 the (Roman) mythic god
 of war, father of Romulus
 and Remus by Rhea Silvia,
 daughter of Numitor, king
 of Alba in Italy.—2. *War.*
 Massa, æ, f. [μάζα]. *A
 lump, a mass.*
 Martīgēna, æ, adj. [Mars-
 gigno]. *Mars-born, epi-
 thet of Romulus.*

Mā-ter, tris, f. *A mother.*

[akin to Gr. μη-τηρ ;

Sans. mā-tri].

Mātrōna, æ, f. [mater]. *A married woman, a matron.*

Maxīmus, a, um, sup. adj. See magnus.

Me, Acc. and Abl. sing of ēgo.

Mēcum = cum me. See cum.

Mēdium, īi. See mēdius.

Mēdius, īa, īum, adj. : 1.

Middle, mid.—As Subst.,

mēdium, i, n. *The middle*

of the midst.—2. *The middle*

of [akin to Gr. μέσ-ος].

Mēi, gen. sing. of ēgo.

Mel, mellis, n. *Honey* [akin to Gr. μέλ-ι]. Plur. mella.

Mēlior, us, comp. adj. See bonus.

Membrum, i, n. *A limb, member.*

Mē-mīn-i, isse, v. defect.

[mens]. *To bear in mind ; to remember, recollect.*

Men-s, tis, f. *The mind, purpose.* Gr. [μέν-ος].

Men-sis, sis, m. [root MEN, whence men-sus, part.

perf. of mētiōr, 'to measure']. *A month.*

Mensūra, æ, f. [metiōr]. *The measure.*

Mergo, mersi, mersum, ěre, 3. v. a. *To plunge, sink.*

Mēr-itum, ĩti, n. [mēr-ěo,

'to deserve']. *A service, kindness, benefit, desert, misdeed.*

Mersus, a, um, part. of mergo.

Mēr-um, i, n. [merus, 'pure']. *Pure wine ; i.e. not mixed with water.*

Messāna, æ, f. *Messana*, the modern Messina in Sicily.

Mes-sis, sis, f. [for met-sis ; fr. mēt-o, 'to mow or reap']. 1. *Harvest.*—2. *Corn, crops.*

Mētiōr, mensus, sum, mētiri, 4. v. dep. *To measure.*

Mētus, ūs, m. *Fear, dread, terror.*

Mē-us, a, um, pron. poss. [me acc. sing. of ēgo, 'I']. *Of, or belonging to ; me ; my, mine.*

Mīc-o, ūi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To twinkle.*

Mīcūi, perf. ind. of mīco.

Mīhĭ, dat. sing. of ego.

Mīles, ĩtis, comm. gen. *A soldier.*

Mille, num. adj. indecl. *A thousand.*—As Subst. :

millia, um, n. plur. *Thousand, thousands* [akin to χίλ-ιοι].

Mīnīmus, a, um. See parvus.

Mīnister, tri, m. *A servant, minister.*

Mīnus, comp. adv. [minor]. *Less*, with quo, (quo minus), after a verb of

preventing, with a following subj. *from* [by which the less].

- Mirandus, a, um, Gerundive of mīror.
- Mī-ror, rātus, sum, rāri, 1. v. dep. *To wonder, or marvel at.*
- Miscēo, miscūi, mistum or mixtum, miscēre, 2. v. a. 1. *To mix or mingle.*—2. *To join, unite.*—3. *To throw into confusion, to disturb* (123).—Pass.: miscēor, mistus or mixtus sum, miscēri [akin to Gr. *μίσγ-ω, μίγ-ννμι*].
- Mis-er, ēra, ērum, adj. [prob. akin to mār-ēo, 'to be sad; mæs-tus, 'sad']. *Wretched, miserable*:—me miserum, *wretched me! or woe is me!*
- Misēram, mīsi, pluperf. and perf. ind. of mitto.
- Missus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of mitto.
- Mistus (mixtus), a, um, P. perf. pass. of miscēo.
- Mītior, us. See mītis.
- Mītis, e, adj. *Mild, gentle in disposition, etc.* Comp.: mīt-ior.
- Mitto, misi, missum, mitt-ēre, 3. v. a. *To send, send forth.*—Pass.: mit-tor, missus sum, mitti.
- Mōdo, adv.: 1. *Only*:—si modo, *if only.*—2. *Just now, recently, but this moment.*—3. *Modo...modo, now...now.*
- Mō-dus, di, m. *A measure, a strain, etc.; melody,*
- music* [akin to Gr. *μετρον*, 'a measure'].
- Mōnēta, æ, f. 1. An epithet of Juno, in whose temple money was coined.—2. *Coined money, money.* [monco].
- Moen ĩa, ĩum, n. plur. *Walls of a city* [akin to *ἀ-μύν-ω* 'to ward off'].
- Mōles, is, f. *An immense, or vast, mass.*
- Mōnēo, ũi, ĩtum, ēre. 2. v. a. *To advise.*
- Mōnĩtus, ũs, m. [moneo]. *Instruction, advice.*
- Mon-s, tis, m. [fr. mĩn-ēo, 'to project']. *A mountain*: montibus Ausoniis, Abl. of place 'where.'
- Mon-strum, stri, n. [mōnēo, 'to warn']. *A monster.*
- Mōra, æ, f. *Delay.*
- Mōriens, ntis, P. pres. of mōrior.
- Mōr-ior, tūus, sum, i, 3. v. dep. *To die.*
- Mōr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [mōr-a, 'delay']. *To delay, tarry, linger.*
- Mor-s, tis, f. [mōr-ior]. *Death.*
- Mort-ālis, āle, adj. [mors, mort-is]. *Mortal, human.*
- M-ōs, ōris, m. *Usage, habit, custom, practice.*
1. Mō-tus, tūs, m. [for mov-tus; fr. mōv-ēo, 'to move']. *A moving, motion, trouble.*
2. Mōtus, a, um, P. perf.

- pass. of *mōvēo*. Of arms:
being taken up.
- Mōvēo*, *mōvi*, *mōtum*, *mōv-
ēre*, 2. v. a.: 1. *To move,
to employ, exert*.—2. Men-
tally, etc.: *To move, affect*.
—Pass.: *To be excited, to
be uneasy*.
- Mōvi*, *mōvissem*, perf. ind.
and pluperf. subj. of
mōvēo.
- Mox*, adv. *Soon, present*.
- Mūgī-tus*, *tus*, m. [*mūgī-o*,
'to bellow, to low']. *A
bellowing, a lowing*.
- Mulcēo*, *mulsi*, *mulsum* or
muletum, *mulcēre*, 2. v. a.
*To soothe, appease, to
stroke* (the beard).
- Mul-ciber*, *ībri*, m. [*mulcēo*,
in force of 'to soften'].
Mulciber; a name given
to *Vulcan*, the Roman fire-
god, from the power that
fire possesses to soften
iron, etc.
- Mul-tus*, *ta*, *tum*, adj.: 1.
Sing.: *Much*.—2. Plur.:
Many.—As Subst.: *multa*,
ōrum, n. plur. *Many
things*.
- Mundus*, *i*, m. *The universe*.
- Mūnus*, *ēris*, n. *An office,
duty, gift*.
- Nactus* (*nactus*), *a*, *um*, P.
perf. of *nanc-iscor*.
- Nūias*, *ādis*, f. [akin to *νάω*].
A Naiad, or water-nymph.
- Nam*, conj. *For*.
- Nam-que*, conj. [*nam*, 'for';
suffix *quē*]. *For*.
- Nanc-iscor*, *nactus* *sum*,
nancisci, 3. v. dep. *To
get, procure, obtain*.
- Nactus*, *a*, *um*. See *nactus*.
- Nar-ro*, *rāvi*, *rātum*, *rāre*, 1.
v. a. *To tell, relate, nar-
rate*.
- Nā-scor*, (old form *gna-*), *tus*
sum, *sci*, 3. v. dep. *To
be born or sprung*.
[*γίγνωσκω*].
- Nās-o*, *ōnis*, m. [*nas-us*, 'a
nose']. *Naso*; a name
in certain Roman families
or houses; amongst others
in the Ovidian. See
Ovidius.
- Nā-ta*, *tæ*, f. [*nā-scor*, 'to
be born']. *A daughter*:
*nāta Latini, the daughter
of Latinus*, i. e. *Lavinia*,
the wife of *Ænēas*.
1. *Nā-tus*, *ti*, m. *A son*.
2. *Nātus*, *a*, *um*, P. perf. of
nascor;—with Abl. of
Origin: *Jove natus, he
that was sprung from Jove*,
i. e. *Alcides* or *Hercules*.
- Nāvālis*, *is*, adj. [*navis*]. *Be-
longing to a ship*. *Nav*.
forma=*figure of a ship*.
- Nāvis*, *is*, f. *A ship, vessel*
[akin to Gr. *ναύς*].
1. *Nē*, adv. and conj.: 1.
Adv.: *No, not*.—2. Conj.:
That not, lest.
2. *Nē*, enclitic and interro-
gative particle. *Whether*:
—*ne . . . ne, whether . . .
or whether*.
- Nec*. See *neque*.

Nēfastus, a, um, [ne-fastus].

Unlawful, unlucky, inauspicious.

Nēm-us, ōris, n. *A wood with open glades; a grove* [akin to Gr. *νέμω*, 'to feed'].

Nēpos, ōtis, m. [ne-potis?] *A grandson.*

Neptūnius, a. um. adj. [Neptunus]. *Neptunian*, applied to Pergāma because Neptune helped to build the walls of Troy for Laomēdon.

Nē-que (nec), conj. and adv. [nē, 'not'; quē, 'and']: 1. Conj.; *And not, nor.* Adv.: *Not.*

Nē-scīo, scīvi or scīi, scītum, scire, 4. v. a. [ne-scio]. *Not to know.*

Neu. See neve.

Nē-ve (neu), conj. 1. *And not, nor.*—2. *And that not; and lest.*

Ni. conj. *Unless.*

Nīdus, i. m. *A nest.*

Nīhil, [ne-hilum]. *Nothing.*

Nil. See nihil.

Nīmī-um, adv. [nīmī-us, 'too much']. *Too much, too.*

Nī-si, conj. [ne, 'not'; si, 'if']. 1. *Unless, except.*—2. *Save, but, except.*

1. Nītor, nīsus and nixus, nīti, 3. v. dep. *To exert one's self, labour, make efforts, etc.*

2. Nītor, ōris m. [nīteo]. *Splendour.*

Nīves, plur. of nix.

Nīvēus, a, um, adj. [nix]. *Snowy, snow-white.*

Nix, nīvis, f. *Snow* [*νίψ, νιφός*].

Nōbīlior, us. See nōbīlis.

Nō-bīlis, bīle, adj. [no-sco, 'to know']. *High-born, of noble birth, noble.* Comp. nōbīl-ior; (Sup. : nōbīl-issīmus).

Nōbis, Dat. and Abl. plur. of ēgo.

Nō-men, mīnis, n, [no-sco]. *A name, appellation.*

Nōn, adv. *Not.*

Nōnus, a, um; num, adj. *The ninth.*

Nōnā, ārum, f. pl. *The Nones*, i. e. the seventh of March, May, July, October, the fifth of the other months.

Non-dum, adv. [non, 'not'; dum, 'yet']. *Not yet.*

Noras, for noveras, from nosco.

Nōris, for nōvēris, perf. subj. of nosco.

Nō-sco, vi, tum, scēre, 3. v.

a. 1. In present tense and its derivatives: *To get or obtain a knowledge; to become acquainted with, come to know.*—2. In perfect tense and its derivatives: *To have become acquainted with; to know* [old form gnō-sco; Gr. *γι-γνω-σκω*].

Nos-ter, tra, trum, pron.
 poss. [nos, plur. of ego,
 'I']. 1. *Our, ours.*—2.
 For meus: *My, mine.*
 Nō-ta, tæ, f. [no-sco]. *A*
mark, sign, fame.
 Nōt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
 [nōt-a, 'a mark']. *To*
mark in any way. Pass.:
 nōt-or, ātus sum, āri.
 Nōtus, a, um, 1. P. perf.
 pass. of nosco.—2. Pa.:
Known, well-known.
 Nōvem, num. adj. indecl.
Nine.
 Nōvi, perf. ind. of nosco.
 Nōv-ies, adv. [nōv-em,
 'nine']. *Nine times.*
 Nōvitas, ātis, f. [novus].
Renewing, beginning.
 Nōv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
 v. a. [nōv-us, 'new'].
To renew, raise up afresh.
 —Pass.: nōv-or, ātus sum,
 āri.
 Nōv-us, a, um, adj. 1. *New.*
 —2. *Fresh.* — 3. *Novel,*
unusual. — 4. In superl.
last (163). [Gr. νέ-ος].
 Nox, noctis, f. *Night,* at
 line 455, deæ noctis=to
 the goddess of night, i.e.
 Nox, daughter of Chaos
 [akin to Gr. νύξ].
 Nūb-es, is, f. *A cloud* [akin
 to Gr. νέφ-ος].
 Nūbīlum, i, [nūbīlus, a, um,
 from nubes]. *A cloudy*
sky, in plur. clouds.
 Nūbo, nupsi (nupta sum)

nuptum, nūbēre, 3 v. u.
 [nubes]. *To veil one's self*
for, to marry, of a woman.
 Cum Dat.

N-ullus, ulla, ullum, adj.
 [for ne-ullus]. *Not any,*
none, no. — As Subst.:
 nullus, iū, m. (=nemo).
No one, nobody.

Num, interrog. particle
 used gen. when a negative
 answer is expected. *Not*
to be translated.

Nūma, æ, m. *Second king*
of Rome.

Nūmantinus, a, um, adj.
Numantine, belonging to
Numantia, a city of His-
pania Tarraconensis.

Nūm-ērus, ēri, m. *A number,*
 [νέμ-ω, 'to distribute'].
 Nūmen, inis, n. *Divine will,*
divinity.

Nūmīda, æ, m. [Νομᾶς].
A Numidian, a native of
Numidia, a province of
North Africa, between
the territory of Carthage,
Africa Proper, and Mauri-
tania. The name means
a Nomad.

Nunc, adv. *Now, at this*
time:—nunc . . . nunc,
now . . . now, at one time
. . . at another time [akin
 to νῦν].

Nuncūpo, āvi, ātum, āre.
 1. v. a. [nomen-cupio].
To name, call.

N-unquam, adv. [for ne-un-

- quam; fr. ne, 'not,' unquam, 'ever'. *Not ever. at no time, never.*
- Nuntiō, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. v. a. *To announce.*
- Nū-per, adv. [for nov-per; fr. nōv-us, 'new']. *Newly, lately, recently, not long ago.*
- Nuptus, a, um, P. perf. of nūbo. *Nuptas, line 625 = matrons.*
- N-usquam, adv. [for ne-usquam; fr. ne, 'not;' usquam, 'anywhere']. *Not anywhere, nowhere.*
- Nūtrio, īvi, or īi, itum, īre. 4. v. a. *To nourish.*
- Nūtr-ix, īcis, f. [nūtr-īo, 'to nourish, to rear']. *A nurse.*
- Nūtus, ūs. m. [nuto = to nod]. *Nod.*
- Nympha, æ, f.: 1. *A bride, wife.*—2. *A nymph.*
- O! interj. *O! oh!*—O is never elided before a following vowel.
- Ob. prep. gov. acc.: *On account of, for* [akin to ἐπι-].
- Obdo, dīdi, dītum, ěre: 3. v. a. [Ob-do]. *To shut.*
- Obĕo, īvi, or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. et n. [ob-ĕo]. *To traverse, go through.*
- Obex, īcis and jīcis, m. and f. [= obecs; fr. objīcio (=objacio), 'to cast over against']. *A barrier.*
- Objice, abl. sing. of ōhex.
- Oblī-tus, ta, tum, P. perf. of oblīviscor.
- Ob-lī-viscor, tus sum, visci, 3. v. dep. *To forget.*
- Ob-rūo, rūi, rūtum, rūĕre, 3. v. a. [ōb, rūo, 'to throw down']. 1. *To cover or cover over.*—2. *To overwhelm, drown, sink.*—Pass.: ob-rūor, rūtus sum. rūi.
- Obrūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of obrūo.
- Obvīus, a, um, adj. [ob-via]. *Opposing, against.*
- Oc-cūp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-cap-o]. *To fall upon, attack;*—at line 575 supply eum—or virum, see follg. line—as nearest Object.
- Oc-ūlus, ūli, m. *An eye* [akin to Gr. ὄκ-ος.]
- Odōrātus, ta, tum, (P. perf. pass. of ōdōro, 'to perfume') adj. *Sweet-scented, sweet-smelling, fragrant.*
- Oebālius, a, um, adj. *Oebalian.* From Oebālus, a king of Sparta.
- Offendo, di, sum, ěre. 3. v. a. *To offend.*
- Offensus, a, um. See offendo.
- Offĕro, obtūli, oblātum, ferre, v. irreg. *To offer, present.* [ob-fero].
- Of-fic-ium, īi, n. *A voluntary service, kindness, duty.*
- Oi-im, adv. [for oll-im; fr. oll-e, old form of ill-e]. 1.

- Of time past: *Formerly, once, once upon a time.*—
 2. Of time future: *In after time, hereafter.*
- Omen, īnis, n. *An omen.*
- Omnis, e. adj.: 1. *All, every; omnia, um, n. plur. All things.*
- Onus, ēris, n. *A burden, load.*
- Opērōsus, a, um, adj. [opus]. *Laborious, industrious.*
- Opērio, ūi, ertum, ĩre. 4. v. a. *To cover.*
- Opes, um. See ops.
- Op-pōno, pōsūi, pōsītum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [ob-pono]. *To place over against or before.*—Pass.: op-pōnor, pōsītus sum, pōni.
- Oppōsītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of oppōno.
- Op-s, is (Nom. Sing. does not occur; Dat. is found perhaps only once), f. Mostly plur.: *Means, or resources; aid, assistance; wealth, riches, etc.*
- Opto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To desire, wish for.*
1. Opus, ēris, n.: 1. *Work, toil, labour.*—2. *A work, etc.*
2. Opus, n. indecl. *Need, necessity*:—sometimes foll'd. by Abl.
1. Ora, æ, f. 1. *Coast, sea-coast, shore.*—2. *A region, country, etc.*
2. Ora, nom. and acc. plur. of 1. os.
- Orbis, is, m. 1. *The world.*—2. *Round, revolution,* line 54.
- Orīgo, ĩnis, f. [orior]. *Origin.*
- Or-ĩor, tus sum, ĩri, 3. and 4. v. dep. *To be born; to rise.* [root OR, akin to op-vυμχι].
- Orīens, ntis, part. of orior.
- Orno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To adorn, ornament.*—Pass.: ornor, ātus sum, āri.
- Ortus, a, um, P. perf. of ōrior.
1. Os, ōris (Gen. plur. not found), n. 1. *The mouth.*—2. *The face, countenance.*—Figur. *speech.*—3. *A head (557).*
2. Os, ossis, n. *A bone* [akin to Gr. ὀστέον].
- Os-tendo, tendi, tensum or tentum, tendēre, 3. v. a. fr. obs (=ob), tendo. *To show, display.*
- Otium, ii, n. *Leisure.*
- Ovidius, ii, m. *Ovidius* or *Ovid* (with the prænomen *Fublius* and the cognomen *Naso*). The Roman poet. See Introduction.
- Ovis, is f. [ōīs]. *A sheep.*
- Ovum, i. u. [ōíov]. *An egg.*
- Pācālis, e, adj.: [pax]. *Belonging to peace or to the goddess of peace, peaceful.*
- Pāgīna, æ. f. *A page of a book.*
- Pāgānus, a, um, adj. [pagus]. *Belonging to the pagus; vs Subst. a villager.*

- Pāgus, i, m. [pasco]. *A country district, a village.*
- Pāgāsaeus, a, um, adj. *Pagāsaeian*, belonging to Pagāsae, a port of Thessaly, where Jason built the ship Argo.
- Pallas, antis (Voc. Palla), m. *Pallas*, the son of Evander.
- Pallēo, ūi, ēre. 2. v. n. *To grow pale or sickly*, of crops.
- Palmes, itis, m. [Palma]. *A vine-shoot.*
- Pālus, i, m. *A peg.*
- Pando, pandi, pansum and passum, pandere, 3. v. a. *To open, to lay or throw open.* Pass. : pandor, pansus and passus um, pandi.
- Par, pāris, adj. *Equal.*
- Parco, peperci, parcitum, or parsum, ēre. 3. v. a. Cum dat. *To spare.*
- Pār-ens, ntis, comm. gen. [fr. pārī-o]. *A parent.*
- Pārio, pēpēri, partum, pār-ēre, 3. v. a. *To bring about.* Pass. : pārīor, partus sum, pāri [prob. akin to Gr. φέρω, Lat. fēr-o].
- Pār-iter, adv. [par, pār-is, 'equal']. *Equally.*
- Pār-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. : 1. *To prepare, make or get ready*, etc.—2. *To get, obtain, acquire* [prob. akin to Gr. φέρω, Lat. fēr-o].
- Parrhāsīus, a, um, adj. : *Parthasian, Arcadian*, belonging to Parrhasia, a town in Arcadia.
- Par-s, tis, f. 1. (a) *A part, portion.*—(b) Adverbial Abl. : parte, *In part, partly.*—2. Of persons : *A part, some* [akin to φάρω, 'to cut'].
- Partus, ūs, m. [pario]. *A birth, offspring.*
- Pārum adv. [cf. parvus]. *Little, but little.*
- Par-vus, va, vum, adj [prob. akin to par-s]. 1. Pos. : *Small, little.*—2. Of persons : *Little, youthful, young.* Comp. mīnor; Sup. : mīnimus.
- Pasco, pāvi, pastum, ēre. 3. v. a. *To feed* [πάσχω].
- Pascūm. See pascūus.
- Pasc-ūus, ūa, ūum, adj. [pasc-o, 'to feed']. *Of, or for, pasture.*—As Subst. : pascūm, i, n. *A grazing ground, pasture.*
- Passūrus, a, um, P. fut. of pātīor. *Destined to suffer.*
1. Passus, a, um. P. perf. of pātīor.
2. Passus, a, um [part. of pando, pandi, passum et pansum, ēre]. *Dishevelled.*
- Pāt-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To lie, or be, open; stretch out, extend* [akin to Gr. πτε-άννυμι].

adj.: *Par-*
um, belong-
a, a town

) *A part,*
Adverbial
In *part,*
persons :
[akin to
't'].
pario]. *A*

parvus].

adj [prob.
1. Pos. :
2. Of per-
youthful,
minor;

m, ěre. 3.
πᾶσιν].
ascūus.

um, adj.
d']. *Of,*
ure.—As
n, i, n. *A*
pasture.

P. fut. of
l to suffer.
P. perf.

[part. of
passum et
Dishevel-

., ěre, 2.
be, open ;
d [akin to
ui].

Pā-ter, tris, m. *A father.*
In plur. patres = *the sena-*
tors, the senate, etc. [akin
to Gr. πα-τήρ.]

Pātēris, 2. sing. pres. ind.
of patior.

Pāter-nus, na, num, adj.
[pāter, pāt(e)r-is, 'a
father']. *Of, or belonging*
to, a father; paternal.

Pātiens, ntis : 1. P. pres.
of pātior.—2. Pa. : With
Gen. *Patient of, enduring.*

Pātior, passus sum, pāti, 3.
v. dep. : *To suffer, bear,*
endure, undergo [akin to
Gr. πάθω, root of πᾶσχω].

Pātrīa, æ. See pātrīus 2.
1. Pātrī-us, a, um, adj.
[pātrī-a, 'fatherland'].
Of, or belonging to, one's
fatherland, or native
country.

2. Pātr-īus, īa, um, adj.
[pāter, pātr-is, 'a father'].
Of, or belonging to, a
father; paternal.—As
Subst. : pātrīa, æ, f.
Fatherland, native land
or country.

Pātulcius, i, m. [pateo]. *A*
surname of Janus, whose
temple was open in time of
war.

Paucus, a, um, adj. : 1. Sing. :
Small, little, light, trifling,
few.—2. Plur. : *Few.* Pau-
ca, ōrum, n. plur. *A few*
things.

Pax, pācis, f. *Peace.*

Pauper, ěris, adj. *Poor.*

Pāvīdus, a, um, adj. *Timid,*
fearful.

Pectus, ōris, n. *The breast.*

Pēc-us, ōris, n. *Cattle.*

Pello, pēpūli, pulsum, pell-
ěre, 3. v. a. *To drive out*
of or away from.—Pass. :
pellor, pulsus sum, pelli.

Pēn-ātes, ātium, m. plur.
[pēn-us, 'provisions,
stores'] 'the Penates or
household gods' presiding
over the house and all it
contained. *A dwelling,*
abode.

Pendēo, pēpendi, no sup.,
pendēre, 2. v. n. : 1. *To*
hang, hang down.—2. *To*
be hung up, or suspended.

Pēnes, prep with acc. *With,*
in the power of. Often
follows its case ; me penes
= *in my power.*

Pen-na, næ, f. [pēt-o]. *A*
feather of a bird, an arrow.

Pēr, prep. gov. acc. : *Through.*

Pēractus, a, um. [part of
perāgo]. *Past, over.*

Pērāgo, ěgi, actum, ěre, 3.
v. a. *To perform.*

Percipio, cēpī, ceptum, ěre,
3. v. a. *Perceive, receive,*
hear.

Perdo, dīdi, dītum, děre, 3.
v. a. *To destroy, lose.*

Pērennīor, us. See pērennis.

Pēr-enn-is, e, adj. [for pēr-
ann-is]. *Perennial, never-*
failing.—Comp. : pērenn-
īor. (Sup. not found).

Pērenno, āre, āvi, ātum, 1.

- v. n. [per-annus]. *To last long.*
- Pēr-ēo**, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. n. irreg. [pēr, 'through; ēo, 'to go']. *To perish, die.*
- Pērerrātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pērerro :—orbe pererrāto, Abl. Abs.
- Pēr-erro**, errāvi, errātum, errāre, 1. v. a. [pēr, 'through; erro, 'to wander']. *To wander through.*—Pass. : pērerror, errātus sum, errāri.
- Perfūsus**, a, um, part. [of perfundo, fūdi, fūsum, ēre]. *Sprinkled.* Some editions have percussa, *struck*, instead of perfusa, at line 720.
- Pergāma**, ōrum, n. plur. ('Pergama,' the citadel of Troy; hence) *Troy.*—Hence, Pergām-ēus, ēa, ēam, adj. *Trojan.*
- Perlēgo**, lēgi, lectum, ēre, 3. v. a. [per-lego]. *To survey, scan, examine.*
- Perpētūus**, a, um, adj. [per-peto]. *Perpetual, uninterrupted.*
- Pēs**, pēdis, m. *A foot* [akin to Gr. πούς, ποδ-ός].
- Pēt-o**, īvi or īi, ītum, ēre, 3. v. a. *To seek* [akin to Gr. πίπτω, 'to fall' and πέτομαι, 'to fly.']
- Phœbus**, i, m. *Phœbus*; a poetical name of Apollo, the sun-god, [Φοῖβος].
- Pictus**, a, um : 1. P. perf. pass. of pingo :—2. Pa. : *Coloured, variegated, illuminated.*
- Pīlum**, i, n. *A pilum, javelin.*
- Pīnēus** a, um, adj. [pinus]. *Piny, made of pine, pine.*
- Pingo**, pinxi, pictum, ping-ere, 3. v. a. 1. *To represent pictorially, to depict.*—2. *To adorn, decorate, embellish.*—Pass. : pi(n)-ger, pictus sum, pingi.
- Pinguior** [comp. of pinguis].
- Pinguis**, e, adj. *Rich, fat, rank.*
- Pīnus**, ūs and i, f. : 1. *A pine-tree, fir-tree; a pine, fir.*—2. As built of pine or fir : *a ship, vessel.*
- Piscis**, is, m. *A fish.*
- Pī-us**, a, um, adj. *Devout, pious. Tender, affectionate, loving.*
- Plācēo**, ūi, ītum, ēre, 2. v. a. : Cum Dat. *To please, propitiate.*
- Plāc-īdus**, īda, īdum, adj. [plācēo, 'to please']. *Gentle, mild, calm, placid.*
- Plāco**, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. v. a. *To appease.*
- Plang-o**, planxi, planctum, plangēre, 3. v. a. *To strike, smite, beat* [πλᾶγ, root of πλήσσω, 'to strike'].
- Plē-nus**, na, num, adj. [plē-o, 'to fill']. With Gen. or Abl. : *Filled with, full of.*

- Plūma, æ, f. *A feather.*
- Plū-rīmus, rīma, rīmum, sup. adj. (see multus) [plē-o]. *Very many.*
- Plūs, plūris, adj. comp. of *multus*. Plur. n. *plura = more.*
- Pœna, æ, f. 1. *Punishment, penalty.*—2. *Torment, suffering, pain.* [Gr. ποινή].
- Pollens, entis, (part. of polleo, ēre), [potis-valeo], Cum Abl.: *Powerful, potent.*
- Pōlus, i, m, ('The end of an axis; a pole; hence) *The North Pole; the heavens* [πόλος].
- Pompa, æ, f. [πομπή]. *A solemn procession.*
- Pond-us, ěris, n. pend-o, 'to weigh'. *Weight.*
- Pōno, pēsui, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To put or place; to set.*—2. *To serve up, set before one on table.*—3. *To lay aside.*—4. *To lay out, set in order, arrange.* Pass.: pōnor, pōsitus sum, pōni.
- Pontificālis, e, adj.: [pontifex]. *Belonging to the pontifex, pontifical.*
- Pontus, i, m. *The sea* [πόντος].
- Pō-pūl-us, i, m. *A people;* [prob. akin to πολ-ίς].
- Porrectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of porriġo.
- Porriġo, rexi, rectum, ěre, 3. v. a. *To extend, reach out.* [pro-rego].
- Porrīma, æ, f. [porro]. *An obscure goddess.* See note.
- Porro, adv. *Of old;* (it usually means *in the future, hereafter*).
- Porta, æ, f. [porto]. *A gate, door.*
- Por-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. *To carry, convey.*—Pass.: por-tor, tātus sum, tāri [prob. akin to φέρω].
1. Pōsītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pōno. *Laid aside.*
2. Pōsītus, itūs, m. [pōno, 'to put,' through root pos]. *Position, situation.*
- Possēdi, perf. ind. of possidēo.
- Posses = *thou couldst*, from possum.
- Pos-sidēo, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, 2. v. a. *To have and hold; to be master of; to own or possess.*
- Possum, pōtūi, posse, v. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pōtis, 'able; sum 'to be']. 1. *To be able.*—2. With Inf.: (*I, etc.*) *can, could, etc., do, etc.*
- Post, adv. and prep. gov. acc. adv. *Afterwards.* Prep. *after, behind.*
- Postērītas, ātis, f. [posterus]. *Posterity.*
- Postērus, a, um, adj. [post]. *Coming, next.* Comp.

- posterior. Superl. postrēmus.
- Pos-tis, tis, m. [pōno, 'to place']. 1. *A post, door-post.*—2. Plur.: *A door.*
- Postmōdo, adv. *Afterwards, presently.*
- Post-quam, adv. *After that, when.*
- Postverta, æ, f. [post-vertō]. A goddess presiding over child-birth. See note.
- Pōtens, nitis, (P. pres. of possum), adj. *Powerful, mighty.*
- Pōtēs, 2 pres. sing. pres. ind. of possum.
- Pōto, āvi, ātum, or pōtum, āre. 1. v. a. [πίνω] *To drink.*
- Pōtus, a um, part. of poto.
- Præ-bēo, būi, bītum bēre, 2. v. a. [præ-hābēo]. *To give, grant, furnish, afford, offer.*
- Præcēdo, cessi, cessum, ěre, 3. v. a. *To precede.*
- Præda, æ, f. *Booty, spoil, plunder, prey.*
- Præ-ěo, ěi, ětum, ěre, 4. v. a. et n. *To go before.*
- Præ-m-ĭum, ěi, n. [for præ-m-ĭum; fr. præ, 'beyond or above; ěm-o, 'to take']. *Reward, recompense, etc.*
- Præpōno, ěre, pōsūi, pōsītum, 3. v. a. *To place before, to add.*
- Præsciūs, a, um, adj. [præscio]. *Foreknowing, prescient.*
- Præsēpe, is, n. [præsepio]. *An enclosure, a stall for cattle.*
- Præsīdēo, sēdi, ěre, 2. v. n. *To preside over.*
- Præsto, stīti, ĭtum and ātum, āre [præ-sto]. *To grant.*
- Præ-strūo, struxi, structum, strūěre, 3. v. a. [præ, 'before, or in front; strūo, 'to build']. *To block, or stop, up; to render impassable.*
- Præstruxi, perf. ind. of præstrūo.
- Præ-ter, prep. gov. acc. [præ, 'before; demonstrative suffix ter] 1. *Past, by before.*—2. *Except.*
- Præter-ěā, adv. [fr. præter, 'beyond; eam, acc. sing. fem. of pron. is, 'this']. *Besides, moreover, further.*
- Præter-ěo, ěvi or ěi, ětum, ěre, v. a. [præter, 'beyond or past; ěo, 'to go'] 1. *To go beyond or past; to pass by.*—2. *To pass by or over; to omit, leave out.*—Pass.: præ-ter-ěor, ĭtus sum, ěri.
- Præterĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of præterěo. *Past.*
- Prætor, ōris, m. [præ-ěo]. *A prætor, a Roman judge, line 52. The word prætor was applied to other high officials.*

- Prātum, i, n. *A meadow.*
 Prēcans, ntis, [part. of precor]. *He who prays.*
 Prēces, um; plur. of prex.
 Prēc-or, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. *To beg, pray, entreat.*
 Prēmo, pressi, pressum, prēmēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To press, to check, to close or to surround* (292).—Pass.: prēmor, pressus sum, prēmi.
 Prētium, tii, n. *Reward, wealth*: in pretio esse = *to be valued* [akin to *πρὶ-αθῶαι*, 'to buy'].
 Prex, prēcis (Nom. and Gen. Sing. obsol.; mostly in plur.), f. [fr. prēc-or, 'to entreat']. *Entreaty, prayer.*
 Priāmus, i, m. *Priam*; king of Troy, when that city was besieged and taken by the Greeks [*Πριάμος*, 'chief, king'].
 Prīdem, adv. jam pridem = *now for a long time.*
 Prīm-o, adv. [prīm-us, 'first']. *At first, in the first place.*
 Prīm-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of prīm-us]. *First; for the first time.*
 Prī-mus, ma, mum, sup. adj. [for prae-mus; fr. prae, 'before.'] 1. *First, the first.*—2. *The first to do something; the first that.*—3. *Of time: First, earliest.*
 Prin-cep-s, cīp-is, adj. [fr. prīm-us, 'first'; cāpio, 'to take'].—1. *First, whether in order or time.*—2. *Of rank, etc.: The first, principal, chief.*—As Subst.: princeps, īpis, m. *A chieftain, a prince.*
 Princīp-ium, ii, n. [princeps, princīp-is, 'first']. *A beginning, commencement.*
 Prī-or, us, comp, adv. [prae, with suffix or]. *Former, prior, nearer, before.*
 Priscus, a, um, adj. *Ancient.*
 Prius, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of prīor, 'former']. *Firstly, first.*
 Prō, prep. gov. abl. ('Before; hence) 1. *For, in proportion to.*—2. *For, as.*—3. *For, in return for* [Gr. *πρό*].—4. *In behalf of.*
 Prōbo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. *To approve.*
 Prōcella, æ, f. *A blast, tempest.*
 Prōcul, adv. [procello]. *Afar off, afar.*
 Prōdēo, ii, itum, ire, 4 v. n. [pro-eo]. *To come forth, appear.*
 Prō-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3 v. a. *To betray.* Pass.: prō-dor, dītus sum, di.
 Prælium, ii, n. *A battle, engagement, fight.*
 Prōfectus, from prōficiscor, fectus, ci, 3 v. a. *To set out, go forth.*

- Prō-flo, flāvi, flātum, flāre,
1. v. a. [prō, 'forth;' flo,
'to blow']. *To blow forth,
breathe out.*
- Progrēdiōr, gressus sum, di,
3. v. dep. *To advance.*
- Pr-ōl-es, is, f. [pr-o, 'forth;'
OL, root of ōl-esco]. *Off-
spring, progeny.*
- Prōmissum, i, n. [promitto].
A promise.
- Prō-mitto, mīsi, missum,
mittēre, 3. v. a. [pro-mit-
to]. *To promise.*
- Prōp-e, adv. and prep. 1.
adv. : *Nearly, almost.*—
2. Prep. gov. acc. : *Near,
near to, hard by.*
- Prōpensus, a, um, part. [of
propendo, di, sum, ēre,
2. v. n.] *Inclined, dis-
posed.*
- Prōpēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v.
n. [properus]. *To hasten.*
- Prōpexus, a, um, adj. [pec-
to]. *Combed down, hang-
ing down.*
- Prōpiōr, ius, ōris, adj. —
[Comp. of obsol. propis].
Nearer. Superl. proximus.
- Propōsītum, i, n. [pro-pono].
A purpose.
- Prō-spē-rus, ra, rum, adj.
[prō-spes]. *Fortunate, fa-
vourable, prosperous.*
Comp. prosper-ior; (Sup. :
prosper-rīmus).
- Prō-spēciō, spexi, spectrum,
spēcēre, 3. v. a. [fr. prō-
spēcīo]. *To look at, to
gaze upon, behold.*
- Protēgo, texi, tectum, ēre,
3. v. a. *To protect.*
- Prōtīnus, adv. [fr. pro, 'be-
fore;' tenus, 'as far as'].
Of time : *Forthwith, in-
stantly, immediately, di-
rectly.*
- Prōvinciā, æ, f. [pro-vinco].
A province.
- Prōvōco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. a. *To call forth, to
challenge, to announce.*
- Proxīmus, a, um, sup. adj.
[fr. obsol. prōp-is, 'near'].
With Dat. : *Nearest or next
to; close to or beside.*
- Pū-er, ēri, m. *A boy, lad*
[prob. akin to παῖς].
- Pulsus. See pello.
- Puppis, is (Acc. and Abl.
mostly puppim and puppi),
f. : 1. *The hinder part of
a ship; the poop or stern.*
—2. *A ship, vessel.*
- Purpūra, æ, f. [πορφύρα].
Purple.
- Pūrus, a, um, adj. *Pure.*
- Pūtāris, for pūtāvēris, perf.
subj. of pūto, with force
of imperative, in line 45.
- Pūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
[pūt-us, 'clean, clear']. *To
deem, hold, think, suppose.*
- Quā, adv. 1. *In which place,
where.* 2. Ne qua = *lest in
any way.* 1. *In which
place, where.* 2. *In what
way or manner; how.*
- Quā-cumque, adv. [qua.
'where;'] cumque, indefi-
nite suffix]. *Wheresoever.*

Quæro, quæsīvi, quæsītum, quærēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To seek*.—Pass.: quæror, quæsītus sum, quæri.

Quæsītum, i, n. [quæro]. *A question*.

Quā-lis, le, adj.: 1. *Of what sort or kind; what sort of*.—2. As a correlative to talis, or alone. *Such, such as*.

Quam, adv. 1. *In what manner, how*.—2. *Than*.—3. *As*.—4. *How, how very*.

Quamquam, conj. *Although*.

Quam-vis, conj. [quam, 'as;'] vis, 2. pers. sing. indic. pres. of volo, 'to will or wish'. *Although, albeit*.

Qua-ntus, nta, ntum, adj. [akin to quā-lis]. 1. *How great*.—2. With or without tantus: *As great as, as*.—3. *How much*.

Quārē, conj. [quā-re]. *Wherefore, why*.

Quartus, a, um, num. adj. *Fourth*.

Quāter, num, adv. *Four times* [Lat. quatuor, 'four'].

Quē, enclitic conj. *And*:—que . . . que, both . . . and [akin to rē].

Quernus, a, um, adj. [quer-cus]. *Made of oak, oaken, oak*.

Qui, quæ, quod (Gen. cūjus; Dat. cui), pron.: Relative: a. *Who, which, what*.

Quī-a, conj. [qui]. *Because*.

Quicquid. See quisquis.

Qui-cumque, quæ-cumque, quod-cumque, pron. rel. [qui, with indef. suffix cumque]. *Whoever, who-soever; whatever, what-soever*.

1. Quīd, adv. [adverbial neut. of quis]. *Why? how?*

2. Quid. See quis.

Quī-dam, quæ-dam, quod-dam, pron. indef. [qui, suffix dam]. *Some indefinite person or thing; a certain or particular person*. In line 601, *Ex uno quidam celebres*, etc. = 'Some, celebrated from one circumstance, have their titles,' etc.

Quīdem, adv. *Indeed*.

Quīes, ētis, f. *Rest, repose*.

Quīque, num. adj. indecl. *Five* [akin to Gr. πέντε].

Quīrīnus, i. [from quiris, a spear, or Cures, a Sabine town]. The name of Romulus, under which he was worshipped.

1. Quīs, quæ, quīd (Gen., cūjus; Dat., cui), pron. interrog.: 1. *What person or thing? What sort of a person or thing?* 2. *Who? which one? what?* Adverbial neut. Acc.: quid, *why? wherefore?* [τίς, who? which?].

2. Quis, quid, pron. indef. *Any one, anybody; anything*:—ne quis, *that no one*:—neu quis, *and that no one* [τῆς, 'any one'].

3. Quis (=quibus), Dat. and Abl. plur. of qui.

Quis-que, quæ-que, quod-que, pron. indef. [quis, 'any'; suffix que]. *Each, every, any*. As Subst.: quisque, m. *Each one, each*.

Quis-quis, quod-quod, or quid-quid, or quic-quid, pron. indef. *Whatever, whatsoever, person or thing*.—As Subst.: quis-quis, m. *Whoever, whosoever*.

Quō, adv. 1. *Whither, where*.
2. *In order that*.

Quōd, conj. [adverbial Acc. neut. of qui]. *In that, inasmuch as, because*.

Quon-dam, adv. [from quom, old form of quem; suffix dam]. 1. *Once, once upon a time, formerly*.—2. *At some time, at any time, sometimes*.

Quōque, conj. *Also, too*.

Quōt, num. adj. indecl. [quōt-us, 'how many']. *How many; as many as*.

Quōt-ies, adv. [quot. 'how many']. *How many times; how often*.—2. (a). *As many times, as often*.—(b)

As many times as, as often as.

Quum (old form quom), relative adv. and causal conj.
1. Relative Adv.: *When*.
—2. Causal Conj.: *seeing that, since, as*.

Rādo, rāsi, rāsum, ěre, 3. v. a. Of a river, *to sweep*.

Rāp-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [rāp-īo, 'to tear,' etc]. *Tearing or hurrying along; swift, rapid, etc*.

Rastrum, i. n. [rado]. *A rake, harrow*.

Rā-tiō, tīōnis, f. [rēor, 'to reckon,' through root RA]. *A motive, reason, purpose*.

Rātis, is, f. *A bark, vessel, ship*, [Gr. ἐπέσσω, 'to row'; ἐρετ-μόν, 'an oar']; Lat. remus, 'an oar'].

Rātus, a, um. [part. of reor]. *Fixed, certain*.

Rau-cus, ca, cum, adj. ('Sounding'). 1. Of persons: *Hoarse*.—2. Of things: *Hoarse, hollow or deep-sounding*.

Rēcens, ntis, adj. *Recent, fresh*.

Rēcēpi, perf. ind. of rēcīpio, Rēcēs-sus, sūs, m. [fr. rēcēd-o, 'to recede']. *A retired, or secret spot; a nook, corner, recess*.

Rēcīpi, pres. inf. pass. of rēcīpio.

- Rē-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīp-
ēre, 3. v. a. 1. (a) *To*
take back, get again.—(b)
To recover, regain.—2. *To*
receive a person.—Pass.:
rē-cīpior, ceptus sum,
cīpi.
- Rēclūdo, si, sum, ěre, 3. v. a.
To open.
- Rēcognosco, gnōvi, gnītum,
ěre, 3. v. a. *To recognize.*
- Rēcūso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. a. *To refuse.*
- Reddīdi, perf. ind. of reddo.
- Red-do, dīdi, dītum, děre, 3.
v. a. [red (=rē) do]. 1.
To give back, return, re-
store. 2. *To dispense jus-*
tice (252).
- Rēd-ěo, īvi, or īi, ĩtum, ĩre,
v. n. [red (see red-do),
'back; ' ěo, 'to go']. *To*
go, or come, back; to re-
turn.
- Rēd-ĭgo, ěgi, actum, ĭgěre,
3. v. a. [for rēd-āgo]. *To*
drive back.
- Rēdīmīo, īi, ĩtum, ĩre, 4. v. a.
To bind round, crown.
- Rēdī-tus, tūs, m. [rēděo].
A returning, return.
- Rēfĕrendus, a, um, Gerund-
ive of rēfĕro.
- Rē-fĕro, tūli (and ret-tūli),
lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg.
[rē-fĕro]. 1. *To bear, or*
carry, again or back. 2.
To relate, repeat. Pass.:
rē-fĕror, lātus sum, ferri.
- Reformīdo, no. perf. ātum,
āre, 1. v. a. [re-formīdo].
To dread.
- Regn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. n. and a. [regn-um].
Neut: *To rule, to hold sway,*
lord it. Pass.: regn-or,
ātus sum, āri.
- Reg-num, ni, n. [rĕg-o, 'to
rule']. *A kingdom.*
- Rĕgo, rexi, rectum, rĕgĕre,
3. v. a.: 1. *To rule, gov-*
ern.—2. *To guide, direct.*
- Rĕlictus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of rĕlinquo.
- Rĕ-ligo, līgāvi, līgātum,
līgāre, 1. v. a. [rĕ, līgo,
'to bind']. *To bind fast,*
to bind.—Pass.: rĕ-ligor,
līgātus sum, līgāri.
- Rĕ-linquo, liqui, lictum,
linquĕre, 3. v. a. *To*
leave, quit, to leave behind.
—Pass.: rĕlinquor, lictus
sum, liqui.
- Rĕnōvo, āvi, ātum, āre. 1.
v. a. [re-novus]. *To renew.*
- Rĕor, rātus sum, 2. v. n.
To believe, think, suppose.
- Rĕpentinus, a, um, adj.:
[repens]. *Sudden.*
- Rĕpens, ntis, adj.: *Sudden.*
Adv. *suddenly.*
- Rĕ-pĕriō, pĕri (and reppĕri),
pertum, pĕrire, 4. v. a.
fr. re, ['again; pāriō, 'to
produce']. *To find, find*
out, discover.—Pass.: rĕ-
pĕriōr, pertus sum, pĕrii.
- Rĕpertus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of rĕpĕriō.

Rēquies, ētis, f. *Rest, repose.*
 Rēquīro, sīvi, (sīi), sītum, ēre.
 3. v. a. *To ask; to demand back* (213).
 Rēs, rēi, f. 1. *A thing.*—2. *An affair, matter, etc.* [akin to ῥέω, 'to say'].
 Rēsēro, āvi, ātum. āre, 1. v. a. [sera=*a bolt*]. *To unlock.*
 Resolvo, solvi, sōlūtum, ēre, 3. v. a. *To unbind, loosen,* (ora, 255).
 Rēspicio, spexi, spectrum, spicēre, 3. v. a. [fr. re; spēcio]. *To look back at.*
 Rē-stītūo, stītūi, stītūtum, stītūere, 3. v. a. (fr. re, 'again'; statuo, 'to set up'). *To restore to a former condition; to re-establish.*
 Rēsurgo, surrexi, surrectum, ēre, 3. v. n. *To rise again.*
 Rētentus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rētīnēo.
 Rē-tīnēo, tīnūi, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. a. [for rē-tēnēo]. *To detain, restrain.* Pass.: rē-tīnēor, tentus sum, tīnēri.
 Rēus, a, uia, adj. *An accused person, a defendant.*
 Rēvertēre, pres. imperat. of rēvertor.
 Rēvertor, versus sum, verti. 3. v. dep. *To turn back.*
 Rēvōcā-men, mīnis, n. [rē-vōc(a)-o, 'to call back'].

A calling back, a recall; applied to the bellowing of the bulls (tauros,) stolen by Cacus, which Hercules heard.
 Rhēnus, i, m. *The Rhenus* (now *Rhine*); a river between Gaul and Germany.
 Rīd-ēo, rīsi, rīsum, rīdēre, 2. v. a. *To laugh at, deride, ridicule.*
 Rīgesco, rīgūi, ēre, 3. v. inchoat. *To stand up with fear.*
 Rīgīdus, a, um, adj. [rīgēo]. *Rigid, firm.*
 Rīpa, æ, f. *The bank of a river.*
 Rītus, ūs, m. Abl. rītē used adverbially. *According to rite, duly.*
 Rōbīgo, īnis, f. [ruber]. *Rust, mildew, blight.*
 Rōg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To ask, beg.* Pass.: rōg-or, ātus sum, āri.
 Rōma, æ, f. *Rome*; a city of Central Italy, on the banks of the Tiber, the capital of the Roman Empire.—Hence, Rōm-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rome; Roman.*—As Subst.: Rōm-āni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Romans* [ῥωμαῖοι?].
 Rōmānus, a, um, Rōmāni, ōrum. See *Roma*.
 Rōmūlus, i, a. *First King of Rome.*

- Rūdis, e, adj. *Unpolished, rude.* Rudes operum = *unaccustomed to labour.*
- Rūgōsus, a, um, adj. [ruga]. *Wrinkled, shrivelled.*
- Rūina, æ, f. [ruo]. *Ruin.*
- Rūp-es, is, f. [ru(m)p-o, 'to break, ' through root RUP]. *A cliff, steep rock.*
- Rūricōla, æ, m. [rus—colo]. *Husbandman, farmer.*
- Rursus, adv. *Again.*
- Rus, rūris (in plur. only in Nom. and Acc. rura), n. *The country.*—Plur.: *The fields.*
- Rusticus, a, um, adj. [rus]. *Rustic, rural; as Subst. a farmer, countryman.*
- Sābinus, a, um, adj. *Sabine.*
- Sācellum, i, n. *A chapel* [sacer].
- Sāc-er, ra, rum, adj. *Sacred.*—As Subst.: sacrum, i, n. *A religious solemnity, a sacred rite* [akin to Gr. ἁγ-ιος].
- Sācerdos, ōtis, comm. [sacer]. *A priest or priestess.*
- Sācrātus, a, um. [part. of sacro, āvi, ātum, āre]. *Made holy, consecrated.*
- Sācrificus, a, um, a dj.: [sacer]. *Sacrificial, belonging to the priest.*
- Sācro, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. *To consecrate.*
- Saeculum, i, n. [secus]. *An age, generation.*
- Sāp-ē, adv. [obsol. sēp-is, 'frequent']. *Frequently, often.*
- Sævus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Fierce, savage.* 2. *Cruel.*
- Sāl, sālis, m. [akin to ἅλς]. *Salt.*
- Saltūs, ūs, m. [salio]. *A leap.*
- Salvē, plur. salvēte, imperat. *Hail! welcome!* from Salvēo, ēre, 2. [salvus.] *To be well.*
- Sanctus, a, um, [part. of sancio, xi, nctum, īre]. *Sacred.*
- Sanguis, īnis, m. *Blood, bloodshed.*
- Sānus, a, um, adj. [σῶς]. *Sound, sane.* Non sanus = *frenzied, distracted* = lymphatus.
- Sāpor, ōris, m. [sapio]. *Taste, flavour.*
- Sarculum, i, n. [sarrio]. *A hoe.*
- Sātio, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [satis]. *To satiate.*
- Sātis, adv. or adj. *Enough, sufficient.*
- Sāturnus, i, m. [satus]. *Saturn* (identified with the Greek Κρόνος), the most ancient King of Latium.
- Saxum, i, n. 1. *A large, rough stone.* 2. *A huge stone, a detached mass of rock.*
- Scāber, bra, brum, adj. *Scurfy, scabrous.*
- Scando, di, sum, ēre. 3. v. a. *To climb.*

- Scēlērā-tus, ta, tum, adj.
[scēlēr(a)-o, 'to pollute
with guilt']. *Impious,
wicked, etc.*
- Scī-licet, adv. [contr. fr.
scīre-licet, 'it is permitted
to know']. *In good truth,
indeed, forsooth.*
- Scindo, scīdi, scissum, ěre.
To cut, interrupt.
- Scīo, scīvi and scīi, scītum,
scīre, 4 v. a. *To know.*
- Scortĕus, a, um, [scortum].
*Made of leather. At line
629, neuter, plur. = things
made of hide.*
- Sē (reduplicated sēsē), Acc.
and Abl of sūi.
- Sēcēdo, cessi, cessum, ěre.
3. v. n. *To retire, sepa-
rate, withdraw.*
- Sēco, cūi, ctum, āre, 1. v. a.
To cut.
- Sectus, a, um, P. perf. pass.
of sēco.
- Sēcum = cum se. See cum.
- Sēcundus, a, u m, a d j .
Second.
- Sēcūrus, a, um, adj; [se =
sine-cura], *Secure.*
- Sēd, conj. *But, yet.*
- Sēdens, ntis, P. pres. of
sēdĕo.
- Sēdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sēdĕre,
2. v. n.: 1. *To sit, or set-
tle. 2. To settle down* [akin
to ἔδ-ος, ἔζουαι].
- Sē-ges, gētis, f. [sē-ro, 'to
sow']. 1. *A corn-field.*
2. *A corn-crop.*
- Sēm-el, adv.: 1. *Once, but
once, once for all. 2. At
once* [akin to ἄ'μ-α].
- Sēmen, inis, n. [sero]. *Seed.*
- Sēmentis, is, f. [semen].
Sowing, seed-time.
- Sēmentivus, a, um, adj. [se-
mentis]. *Belonging to sow-
ing, sementive.*
- Sēmīmas, māris, adj. [semi-
mas]. *Castrated. Semi-
maris ovis = of a wether.*
- Semper, adv. [akin to sem-
el]. *Always, ever.*
- Sēnātor, ōris, m. [senex]. *A
senator.*
- Sēn-ex, is adj. [sēn-ĕo, 'to
be old']. *Old, aged.—
As Subst.: An old man ;
Comp.: sēn-ior.*
- Sentĭo, sensi, sensum, sent-
ĭre, 4. v. a.: 1. *To see, per-
ceive.—2. To observe, notice,
feel.—Pass.: sentĭor, sen-
sus sum, sentĭri.*
- Septum, i, n. [sepĭo]. *An
inclosure. Plur. septa,
orum. The voting booths
in the Campus Martius.*
- Sēqu-or, ūtus sum, i. 3. v.
dep.: 1. *To follow.—2.
To pursue* [akin to Gr.
ἐπouαι.]
- Sērĭes [ĕi] f. *A series.*
- Sĕra, æ, f. *A bolt, bar.*
[sero].
- Sĕrĕnus, a, um, adj. *Clear,
serene.*
- Sĕro, sĕvi, sātum, sĕrĕrc, 3.
v. a. *To sow.*

Once, but
 ll. 2. At
 'μ-α].
 ero]. Seed.
 [semen].
 ae.
 , adj. [se-
 wing to sow-
 adj. [semi-
 ed. Semi-
 a wether.
 n to sem-
 ver.
 [senex]. A
 n-ēo, 'to
 , aged.—
 old man ;
 r.
 sum, sent-
 To see, per-
 erve, notice,
 ntior, sen-
 i.
 pio]. An
 ur. septa,
 ing booths
 Martius.
 n, i. 3 v.
 follow.—2.
 in to Gr.
 series.
 bolt, bar.
 lj. Clear,
 sērere, 3.

Serv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v.
 a. 1. To preserve, protect.
 2. To pay attention to ; to
 observe, keep, etc.
 Sese, redup. Acc. and Abl.
 of sūi.
 Seu. See sive.
 Sextus, a, um, adj. [sex].—
 Sixth.
 Sī, conj. If [ei].
 Sibi, Dat. sing. and plur. of
 sūi.
 Sic, adv. In this way, so,
 thus.
 Sic-ut, adv. [sic, 'so ;' ut,
 'as']. So as, just as.
 Sid-us, ēris, n. A star
 [εἰδός].
 Significo, āvi, ātum, āre. 1.
 v. a. [signum-facio]. To
 indicate.
 Signo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v.
 a. To mark, stamp.
 Signum, i, n. A sign ; a con-
 stellation.
 Sil-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v.
 n. To be silent or still.
 Silv-a, æ, f. A wood, forest
 [Gr. ὕλη-η].
 Sim-ul, adv. : 1. At once, at
 the same time.—2. With
 or without ac or atque. As
 soon as [akin to Gr. σ'μ-
 οιος].
 Sine, prep. gov. Abl. [akin
 to sē, 'apart']. Without.
 Sinister, tra, trum, adj. :
 Left.
 Sinistra, æ, f. (sc. manus).
 The left hand.

Sisto, stīti, stātum, ēre, 3.
 v. a. To check.
 Sītio, ivi and ii, īre, 4. v. a.
 [sitis]. To thirst for.
 Sī-ve (contr. seu), conj. Or
 if :—si . . sive, if . . or
 if :—sive (seu) . . . sive
 (seu), whether . . . or.
 Sōcīus, ii, m. As adj. allied
 with.
 Sōl, sōlis, m. : 1. The sun.
 —2. Sol or the sun-god ;
 i.e., Apollō or Phœbus ;
 [ἥλιος].
 Sōlātium, ii, n. [sōlor]. So-
 lace.
 Sōl-ēo, itus sum, ēre, 2. v.
 semi-dep. n. To be accus-
 tomed.
 Sōl-um, i, n. [sēd-ēo]. The
 ground, soil.
 Sōlus, a, um (Gen. sōlius ;
 Dat. sōli), adj. : Alone,
 lonely, solitary, desert.
 Sōlūtus, a, um. P. perf. pars.
 of solvo.
 So-lvo, lūtum, lvi, lvēre, 3.
 v. a. [fr. sē, lūo]. To loosen,
 dissolve, redeem.—Pass. :
 solvor, sōlūtus sum, solvi.
 Som-nus, i, m. Sleep [akin
 to Gr. ὕπνος].
 Sōnans, ntis, P. pres. of sōno.
 Sōn-o, ūi, itum, āre, 1. v. n.
 To sound, resound.
 Sōnti, perf. ind. of sōno.
 Sōn-us, i, m. [sōn-o], A
 noise, sound, word.
 Sōror, ōris, f. A sister.
 Sors, tis, f. : 1. A lot by

- which anything is determined.—2. *Lot, condition.*
Spargo, sparsi, sparsum, spargere, 3. v. a. *To sprinkle, scatter.* Pass: spargor, sparsus sum, spargi.
Sparsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of spargo.
Spec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. and n. intens. [spēc-īo, 'to see']. 1. Act.: *To look at, or towards; to gaze at or upon.*—2. Neut.: *To look, gaze, etc.*
Spēlunca, a, f. *A cave, cavern* [σπήλυγξ].
Spēs, spēi, f. [fr. spēr-o]. *Hope, expectation.*
Spīca, a, f. *An ear of corn, etc.*
Spīro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To breathe.*
Squāl-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [squāl-ēo, 'to be foul']. *Foul, filthy, squalid.*
Stātus, a, um [part. of sisto, stīti, stātum]. *Fixed, of feasts.*
Stātūo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 3. v. a. *To determine.*
Stel-la, lāe, f. [fr. sterno, 'to strew']. *A star.*
Stēr-īlis, īle, adj. *Barren, sterile; avēna, wild oats* [akin to Gr. στερ-ρ'ος, στερ-ρός].
Stēti. See sto.
Stīp-es, ītis, m. *A stem, or trunk, of a tree, etc.* [Gr. στίπ-ος].
- Stips**, stīpis, f. *A small piece of money, a gift.*
Stīpūla, a, f. [stīps]. *Straw.*
Sto, stēti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. *To stand.*
Strūes, is, f. [struo]. *A heap, of little offering cakes.*
Sūb, prep. gov. Abl. and Acc. 1. With Abl. *Under, beneath.*—2. With Acc.: *Under, beneath* [akin to Gr. ὑπ-ό].
Sūb-ēo, ivi or īi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [sub-ēo]. *To go, or come, under; to undergo.*
Sūbītūrus, a, um, fut. part. of sūbēo.
Sūbī-tus, ta, tum, adj. [sūb-ēo]. *Sudden, unexpected.*
Subjicio, jēci, jectum, ēre, 3. a. n. *To throw under, to mingle.*
Subjectus, a, um, [part. of subjicio]. *Subjectis granis = the scattered seeds.*
Sublīmis, e, adj. [sub-levo]. *Lofty, exalted.*
Sub-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, sīd-ēre, 3. v. n. [sūb, sīdo]. *To sink down.*
Subsisto, stīti, ēre, 3. v. n. *To stop short.*
Suffūsus, a, um, part. of suffundo, fūdi, fūsum, ēre. 3. v. a. *To suffuse.*
 1. **Sūi**, ōrum; plur. of suus.
 2. **Sūi** (no Nom.), reflex. pron. sing. and plur. *Of himself, herself, itself, themselves.*

- small
gift.
Straw.
tāre, 1.

A heap,
akes.
bl. and
Under,
n Acc.:
akin to

m, ire,
To go, or
dergo.
t. part.

j. [sub-
pected.
m, ěre,
under,

part. of
s granis
s.
b-levo].

m, sīd-
sīdo].

3. v. n.

part. of
nm, ěre.

of suus.
reflex.
ur. Of
itself,
1. Sūis, Gen. sing. of sus;
line 672.
2. Sūis, Dat. and Abl. plur.
of sūs.
Sulfur, ūris, n. *Sulphur*.
Sum, fūi, esse, v. n. *To be*.
Summus, a, um, sup. adj.
See sūperus.
Sūmc, sumpsi, sumptum,
ěre [sub-emo?]. 1. *To take*;
animus = *courage*.—2. *To*
assume; in line 599
sumat = *he would assume*
as many, etc.
Sumptus, a um, P. perf.
pass. of sūmo.
Sūper, prep. gov. acc.: 1.
Over, above.—2. *Upon, on*
the top of.—3. *Above,*
beyond [akin to ὑπέρ].
Sūpērātor, ōris, m. [supero].
Conqueror.
Sūper-bus, ba, bum, adj.:
[sūper, 'above']. *Proud,*
haughty, arrogant; in line
597, *illustrious*.
Sūpēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. n. [sūper, 'over']. *To*
be over and above, to re-
main.
Sūper-sum, fūi, esse, v. n.
[sūper, sum]. *To survive,*
remain.
Sūpēr-us, a, um, adj. [sūper,
'above']. 1. Pos.: *That*
is above, the (gods) above.
2. Sup.: summus, a, um :
(a) *Highest, loftiest*.—(b)
The highest part, or top,
of.—(c) *In time: Last,*
final.
Sup-pōno, pōsūi, pōsitum,
pōněre, 3. v. a. [fr. sūb,
pōno]. *To put, or place,*
beneath.
Sus, sūs, comm. Gen. **A**
hog, sow [Gr. ἰς].
Sus-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum,
cīpěre, 3. v. a. [sub, cā-
pio.] *To undertake, take*
in hand, take upon one's
self, etc.
Suspendo, di, sum, ěre, 3. v.
a. [sub-pendo]. *To hang up*.
Sus-tīněo, tīnūi, tentum,
tīněre, 2. v. a. [for subs-
těněo]. *To bear up under,*
endure, sustain; to retain.
Sustūli, perf. ind. of tollo.
Sū-us, a, um, pron. poss. [2.
sū-i]. *Belonging to him-*
self, etc.; his, etc., own ;
his, hers, its.
Tācěo, ūi, ĩtum, ěre, 2. v. n.
To be silent.
Tāc-ĭtus, ĩta, ĩtum, adj.
[tāc-ěo, 'to be silent']. 1.
Silent.—2. *Committed in*
silence, secret, hidden, etc.
Tābella, æ, f. dim. [tabula].
A tablet, a board covered
with wax, on which the
Romans wrote.
Tā-lis, le, adj. *Of such a*
kind, such.—As Subst.:
tālia, ĩum, n. plur. *Such*
things or words.
Tam, adv. [prob. akin to
tālis]. *So, so very*.
Tāmen, adv. *Notwithstand-*
ing, nevertheless, how-
ever, still, yet.

- Tam-quam (tan-quam), adv. *So as, just as, as it were.*
- Tango, tētigi, tactum, tang-ēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To touch.*—2. Of places: *To come, or go, to; to reach, arrive at.*
- Tant-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of tant-us]. 1. *So much.*—2. *Only.*
- Tant-us, a, um, adj.: *So much; so great or large.*
- Tārentus, or Tārentos. See Tērentus.
- Tarpeius, a, um, adj. [Tarpeia]. *Tarpeian, belonging to the Tarpeian rock.*
- Tātius, ii, (in 260, Tati), *Titus Tatius, King of the Sabines, and joint king with Romulus.*
- Taur-us, i, m. *A bull* [Gr. ταῦρος].
- Tec-tum, ti, n. [for teg-tum; fr. tēg-o, 'to cover']. 1. *The roof.* 2.—*An abode, house.*
- Tēcum = cum te. See cum.
- Tēgē-æus, æa, æum, adj. [Tēgē-a, 'Tegēa' (now 'Paleo-Episcopi')]. *Arcadian*:—*Tegeæa domus, the Arcadian house, i.e., the house of Evander.*
- Tēgo, texti, tectum, tēgēre, 3. v. a. *To cover.*—Pass.: tēgor, tectus sum, tēgi [akin to Gr. τέγω].
- Tellūs, ūris, f.: 1. *The earth* as opp. to the sea.—2. *A land, country.*—3. *Tellus, the earth as a goddess, also called Terra.*
- Tēmērārius, a, um adj. temēre]. *Rash, unadvised.*
- Tempeſtas, ātis, f. [tempus]. *A tempest.*
- Templum, i, n. *A temple.*
- Tem-pus, pōris, n. 1. (a) *A portion of time; a time, season.*—(b) *Time in general.*—2. Plur.: *Festivals.*
- Ten-do, tētendi, tensum, or tentum, tendēre, 3. v. a. and n: *To stretch, stretch out, extend.* Pass.: tendor, sus sum, di [akin to τείνω].
- Tēn-ēo, ūi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to ten-do]. *To hold, have, keep possession of.*
- Tēn-erī, ēra, ērum, adj. 1. *Tender, delicate.*—2. *Young, youthful.*
- Tēpidus, a, um, adj. [tepeo]. *Warm, genial.*
- Ter, adv. *Thrice.*
- Tērentus or-os, i. A place in the Campus Martius, near the Tiber, where was an altar of Dis or Pluto.
- Tergum, i, n. pl. terga. *The back.*
- Terra, æ, f. 1. *The earth.* 2. *The goddess Terra, same as Tellus.*
- Terreo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. *To frighten.*
- Territus, a, um, part. [of terreo]. *Frightened.*

Tertius, a, um, num. adj. [tres]. *Third.*

Testificor, ātus, āri, 1. dep. [testis-facio]. *To bear witness, show.*

Textum, i. n. [texo, ui, xtum, 3. v. a.] *A board, plank.*

Tibēris, or Tibris, brīdis or is, m. *The river Tiber.*

Titan, ānis, m. *A Titan.* In line 617 it is used as an epithet of the sun—Titan tertius = *the third sun.*

Tīrynth-ius, ia, ium, adj. [Tīryns, Tīrynth-ōs; 'Tiryms,' a town of Argolis, where Hercules was brought up]. *Of, or belonging to Tiryms; Tirynthian; Tirynthius hospes = Hercules.*

Tīthōnus, i, m. Son of Laomēdon, brother of Priam, and husband of Aurōra. The gods made him immortal, but did not give him eternal youth, on which account he became very decrepit. Aurora then changed him into a cicada.

Tīm-ō, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. and n. 1. Act.: *To fear, dread, be afraid of.* —2. Neut.: *To fear, be afraid.*

Tīmīdus, a, um, adj. [timeo]. *Timid.*

Tīmor, ōris, m. [timeo]. *Dread, terror.*

Tītulus, i, m. *A title.*

Tollo, sustūli, sublātum, tollere, 3. v. a. 1. *To lift up, raise.*—2. *To carry away, bear off.*—Pass.: tollor, sublātus sum, tolli [akin to Gr. *τλάω*, 'to bear'].

Torquēo, torsi, tortum, torquere, 2. v. a. *To twist.*

Torques, or torquis, is, m. and f. [torqueo]. *A twisted collar.*

Tōr-us, i, m. *A couch, a bed; [Gr. *τιλ-η*, 'a cushion.']*

Torvus, a, um, adj. [τορός]. *Wild, fierce, stern.*

Tōt, num, adj. indecl. *So many, as many.* Tot—quot = *as many as.*

Tōtidem, indecl. num. adj. *Just so many, just as many.*

Tō-tus, ta, tum (Gen., tōtius; Dat., tōti), adj. *The whole or entire, the whole of.*

Trābēātus, a, um, adj. [trabea, a robe of state]. *Clad in the trabea.*

Trabs, trābis, f. [τράπηξ]. *A beam, rafter.*

Trā-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [tra = trans]. *To deliver up, betray, surrender.* Pass.: trā-dor, dītus sum, di.

- Trāho, traxi, tractum, ēre,
3. v. a. *To draw, derive.*
- Trans-ēo, īvi or īi, itum, ire,
v. n. irreg. [trans, 'be-
yond'; ēo, 'to go']. *To
go beyond or past; to go
by, pass away.*
- Trēm-ūlus, ūla, ūlum, adj.
[trēm-o, 'to tremble'].
Trembling, quivering.
- Trēp-īdus, īda, īdum, adj.
*Alarmed, trembling with
a l a r m* [prob. akin to
τρῆπ-ω].
- Tres, tria, num. adj. plur.
Three. [Gr. τρεῖς].
- Tribus, Dat. and Abl. plur.
of tres.
- Tri-nōd-is, e, adj. [tres,
'three'; nōd-us, 'a
knot']. *Having three
knots or knobs; three-
knobbed.*
- Tris-tis, te, adj. *Sad, sor-
rowful, morose, gloomy.*
- Tritīcēus, a, um, adj. [tritī-
cum]. *Made of wheat,
wheaten.*
- Triumphātus, a, um, [part.
of triumpho, āvi, ātum,
āre]. *Conquered.*
- Triumphus, i, m. [θρίαμ-
βος]. *A triumph.*
- Tu, tui (plur. vos. vestrum
or vestri), pers. pron.
Thou, you [Gr. τί, Doric
form of σύ].
- Tūba, æ, f. *A trumpet.*
- Tū-ēor, itus sum, ēri, 2 v.
dep. *To look to; to pro-
tect, keep, defend.*
1. Tūi, Gen. sing. of tu.
2. Tūi, ōrum. See tūus.
- Tum, adv.: 1. *At that time;
then.*
- Tūmēo, ēre, 2. v. n. *To
swell, (152).*
- Tun-c, adv. [tum-ce]. *At
that time, then.*
- Turba, æ, f. *A crowd, mul-
titude* [Gr. τὺρβη].
- Turnus, i, m. King of the
Rutūli, when Æneas came
into Italy. He was slain
by Æneas.
- Tūs, tūris, n. [θύος]. *Frank-
incense.* In plur. tura.
- Tusc-us, a, um, adj. [Tusci,
'the Tusci or Etrurians'].
Tuscan, Etrurian.
- Tūtēla, æ, f. [tūēor, tūtus].
Guardianship.
- Tū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [tū-
ēor, 'to protect']. *Safe.*
Comp.: tūtior; Sup., tūt-
issimus.
- Tū-us, a, um, pron. poss.
[tū, tū-i]. *Thy, thine,
your.*—As Subst.: tūi,
ōrum, m. plur. *Those
belonging to thee; thy
friends.*
- Tybris, is and īdis m. *The
Tybris or Tiber.*
- Tydens, ēos and ēi, m.
[Τυδῆεύς]. Son of Oeneus,
king of Calydon. He was
compelled to leave his
country for having com-

mitted a murder. He married Deïpyle, daughter of Adrastus, King of Argos, by whom he became the father of Diomēdes.

Typhōeus (trisyll.), ἔϊ or εὖς (Acc. Typhōēā), m. *Typhōeus*; a huge giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Etna.

Tyrīus, a, um. See Tyrus. Tyrus, i, f. *Tyrus* or *Tyre* (now the ruins of *Sur*); Tyr-ius, ia, ium, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tyre; Tyrian*.—As Subst. Tyrīi, ōrum, m. pl. *The Tyrians*; i. e., *the Carthaginians* [*Τύρος*, a word of Phœnician origin, signifying 'Rock'].

U-bi, adv. 1. Of place: *Where*. — 2. Of time: *When*.

Ubique, adv. *Anywhere, everywhere*.

Ul-lus, la, lum (Gen. ullius; Dat. ulli), adj.. fr. un-us, 'one'. *Any*.

Ultimus a, um, sup. adj. *Latest, last*. In degree: *Utmost, greatest, extreme*. Poss.: obsol. ulter; Comp.: ultērior.

Ul-tor, tōris, m. [fr. ulc-iscor, 'to avenge']. *An avenger*.

Ultrā, adv. and prep. cum Acc. *Beyond*.

Ultus, a, um, P. perf. o ulcisor.

Ulva, æ, f. *Sedge*.

Umbra, æ, f. *Shade*.

Unda, æ, f. *Water*.

U-nde, adv. 1. *From which place, whence*.—2. *By what means*.

Un-us, a, um, adj. (Gen. unius; Dat. uni). 1. *One*. 2. *Alone, only, sole, etc.* [akin to εἷς, ἐνός].

Urb-s, is, f. *A city, a walled town*.

Uro, ussi, ustum, ěre. 3. v. [cf. πύρ]. 1. *To burn, consume*. 2. *Of the frost, to wither*, (line 680).

Ut (ūti), adv. and conj. 1. Adv.: (a) *As*.—(b) *When; ut semel = when once*.—(c) *Inasmuch as*.—(d) *How*: Conj.: (a) *So that*.—(b) *In order that*.

Utērus, i, m. *The womb*.

Uter-que, utrā-que, utrum-que (Gen. utrius-que—Dat. utri-que), pron. adj. *One and the other; both, each*.

Ut-ilis, ile, adj. [ut-or, 'to use']. *Useful, serviceable, profitable, advantageous*.

Utilitas, ātis, f. [utilis]. *Utility*.

Utor, usus sum, ūti, 3. v. dep.: With Abl.: *To use, make use of, employ, to enjoy*.

Uxor, ōris, f. *A wife, spouse*.

- Vāco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. With Abl. *To be without or devoid of, free from.*
- Vāc-ūus, ūa, ūum, adj. [vāc-o, 'to be empty']. *Free from, devoid of, empty.*
- Vādum, i, n. [vaco, βαίνω]. *A shallow ford; in plur. waters.*
- Vāg-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [vāg-us, "wandering"]. *To wander about; to roam, ramble, range, rove.*
- Vālidus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [vāl-ēo, 'to be strong']. *Strong, powerful, mighty.*
- Vallis, is, f. *A valley.*
- Vārius, a, um, adj. *Various.*
- Vastus, a, um, adj. *Vast, huge, immense.*
- Vātes, is, comm. *A prophet, a poet.*
- Ve, enclitic conj. [apocopated fr. vel]. *Or.*
- Vēho, vxi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. *To carry, convey.*
- Vel, conj. [akin to vōl-o]. *Or if you will; or:—vel . . . vel, either . . . or.*
- Vē-lum, li, n. [fr. vēh-o, 'to carry']. *A sail.*
- Vēl-ūt, adv. [vel, 'even; ut, 'as']. *Even as, just as.*
- Vēna, æ, f. *A vein, a water-course.*
- Vēnērandus, a um. [Gerundive of vēnēror]. *To be revered, venerable.*
- Vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. *To come.*
- Venter, tris, m. [έντερον]. *The belly.*
- Vent-us, i, m. *The wind.*
- Vēnus, Vēnēris, f. The goddess of love, mother of Æneas. *Veneris mensis = April, as if from Aphrodite, her Gr. name.*
- Vēr, vēris, n. [ἦρ]. *Spring, spring-time.*
- Verbēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [verber, 'a lash']. *To lash, beat, strike against.*
- Verbum, i, n. *A word.*
- Versus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of verto.
- Vērītus, a, um. [part of vērē-or, vērītus, ēri]. *Fearing.*
- Vergo, si, ēre, 3. v. a. *To turn.*
- Versus. ūs, m. [verto]. *A verse, a line of poetry.*
- Verto, verti, versum, vertēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To turn.*
—1. *To alter, change.*—
Pass.: verito, versus sum, verti.
1. Vēr-um, adv. [vēr-us, 'true']. 1. *Truly, just so.*—2. *But.*
2. Vēr-um, i. See vērus.
- Vēr-us, a, um, adj. *True.*
- Vesta, æ, f. [Ἑστία]. *Vesta, the goddess of the hearth.*
- Ves-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. [for vos-ter; fr. vos]. *Your.*
- Vestig-ium, ĭi, n. [vestig-o,

- 'to track'. 1. *A footprint, a foot-track.*—2. *A step, foot-step.*—3. *A trace, mark, sign, token.*
- Ves-tis, tis, f. *A garment; clothing, dress* [akin to Gr. ἔσθης].
- Vēt-o, ūi, itum, āre, 1. v. a. 1. *To forbid.*—2. *To hinder, prevent.*
- Vētūi, perf. ind. of vēto.
- Vēt-us, ēris, adj. *Old ancient.* [prob. akin to ετος, 'a year'].
- Vētustas, ātis, f. [vetus]. *Old age, antiquity.*
- Vētus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [vē-tus, vētēr-is]. *Old, ancient.*
- Vī-a, æ, f. [akin to vēh-o, 'to carry']. 1. *A way, path.*—2. *A road.*
- Vīcis, em, e; plur. vīc-es, ībus (other cases wanting), f. *Change, interchange, alteration, duty--per vices, by turns, alternately.*
- Victrix, tricis, f. [fem. of Victor]. *As adj. : victorious.*
- Victus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vinco.
- Vīdēo, vīdi, vīsum, vīdēre, 2. v. a.: 1. Act.: a. *To see, behold.*—b. *To perceive.*—2. Pass.: a. *To be seen : To seem, appear.*—Pass.: vīdēor, vīsus sum. vīdēri [akin to Gr. ἰδ-εἶν, 'to see'].
- Vīd-ūus, ūa, ūum, adj. *Of things: Widowed, single.*
- Vīg-il, īlis, adj. [vīg-ēo, 'to be lively']. *Watchful, on the watch or the alert.*
- Villīcus, a, um, adj. [villa]. *Overseer, steward.*
- Vinco, vīci, victum, vincēre, 3. v. a.: *To conquer, overcome, vanquish.*—Pass.: vincor, victus sum, vinci.
- Vindex, īcis, m. [fr. vindīc-o, 'to claim']. *A defender, protector, avenger.*
- Vindīco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To claim;* line 55.—2. *To avenge.*
- Vīōlo, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. v. a. *To violate, profane.*
- Vir, vīri, m. 1. *A man.*—2. *A husband.*
- Vīrēo, ēre, 2. v. n. *To be green, to flourish.*
- Vīres, īum, plur. of vis.
- Virgīnēus, a, um, adj. [virgo] *Virgin.* In line 464 referring to the Aqua Virgo, a stream of water brought to Rome through an aqueduct. See note.
- Virgo, īnis, f. *A maiden, virgin, girl.*
- Vir-tus, tūtis, f. [vir, 'a man']. *Courage, bravery, valour.*
- Vīrīliter, adv. [vīrilis]. *Bravely, in a manly manner.*
- Vis, vis (plur. vīres, īum), f.: 1. *Strength, might, power* [īs].
- Viscus, ēris, n. (mostly plur.),

- n. 1. *The flesh, inward parts, viscera.* In line 624 in plur. = *the womb.*
- Visus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vidēo.
- Vitio āvi, ātum, āre, 7. v. [vitium]. *To hurt, injure.*
- Vitium, ii, n. *A vice.* Vitio cæli = *by unfavourable weather.*
- Vivo, vixi, victum, vivere, 3. v. n. *To live.*
- Vix, adv. *Scarcely, with difficulty.*
- Voc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. 1. *To call, to invite.*—2. Pass.: *To be called, or termed.*—3. With double Acc.: *To call, or name.*
- Völ-o, völi, velle, v. irreg. With inf.: *To wish, or desire, to do, etc.* [akin to Gr. Βοίλωμαι].
- Voltus, ūs. See vultus.
- Völ-ücer, ücris, ücre, adj. [völ-o, 'to fly']. *Winged, flying.*
- Völücris, is, f. *A bird.*
- Vömer, ëris, m. *A plough-share.*
- Vöm-o, üi, itum, ëre, 3. v. a. *To pour out, or forth* [akin to Gr. ἐμ-έω].
- Vös, nom. and acc. plur. of tū.
- Vö-tum, ti, n. [fr. vöv-ëo, 'to vow']. *A vow.*
- Vövëo, vövi, vötum, ëre, 2. v. a. *To vow, promise.*
- Vox, vöcis, f. [fr. vöc-o]. *The voice, a word.*
- Vuln-us, ëris, n. *A wound.*
- Vul-tus, tūs, m. [prob. völ-o, 'to wish']. *Expression of countenance, mien, looks, countenance.*

I.

vultus.

áere, adj.

. *Winged,*

bird.

A plough-

éere, 3. v. a.

forth [akin

e. plur. of

r. vōv-ěo,

ow.

m, ēere, 2.

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