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RITCHIE'S FABULAE FACILES

A FIRST LATIN READER

\_EDITED WITH NOTES AND A VOCABULARY\_

BY

JOHN COPELAND KIRTLAND, Jr.

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

## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the vocabulary, the derivation or composition and the original meaning of words have been indicated wherever these seemed likely to prove helpful. Principal parts and genitives have been given in such a way as to prevent misunderstanding, and at the same time emphasize the composition of the verb or the suffix of the noun: for example, *\_abscídq -cídere, -cídí, -císus; aetÆs, -tÆtis\_*.

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

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

Latin Prose\_.

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

JOHN C. KIRTLAND, Jr.

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

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

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

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

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

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

## PERSEUS

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

### 1. THE ARK

Haec narrantur de Perseo Perseus filius erat Iovis, matrem deum; avus eius Acrisius appellabatur. Acrisius volebat Perseum nepotem suum necare; nam propter scelus puerum timebat. Comprehendit igitur Perseum adhuc infantem, et cum matre in arca lignea inclusit. Tum arcam ipsam in mare coniecit. Danae, Persei mater, matre terribita est; tempestas enim magna mare turbabat. Perseus autem in sine matris dormiebat.

### 2. JUPITER SAVES HIS SON

Iuppiter tamen haec omnia vidit, et filium suum servare constituit. Tranquillum igitur fecit mare, et arcam ad insulam Seriphum perduxit. Huius insulae Polydectes tum rex erat. Postquam arca ad litus appulsa est, Danae in hanc qui tem capiebat. Post breve tempus a piscatore quodam reperta est, et ad domum regis Polydectis adducta est. Ille matrem et puerum benigne excipit, et eis solum tectam in finibus suis dedit. Danae hoc donum libenter accipit, et pro tanto beneficii gratias agit.

### 3. PERSEUS IS SENT ON HIS TRAVELS

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

docere volōbat. Hōc tamen cōsiliū Perseōminimō gr̄ætum erat. Polydectōs igitur Perseum dīmmittere cōstituit. Tum iuvenem ad sō voc̄Ævit et haec dīxit: "Turpe est hanc īgn̄Ævam vītam agere; iam dēdum tōe adulōscōns es. Quōcōsque hīc manōbis? Tempus est arma capere et virtōtem praest̄Ære. Hīnc abī, et caput Medōesae mihi refer."

#### 4. \_PERSEUS GETS HIS OUTFIT\_

Perseus ubi haec audīvit, ex īnsul̄Æ discessit, et postquam ad continentem vōnit, Medōesam quaesīvit. Dīcō fr̄ostr̄Æ quaerōbat; namque n̄Ætōeram locī īgn̄ōÆbat. Tandem Apollōet Minerva viam dōmōstr̄Ævōrunt. Prīmum ad GraēÆs, sorōōs Medōesae, pervōnit. Ab hīs t̄Æl̄Æria et galeam magicam accōpit. Apollōautem et Minerva falcem et speculum dedōrunt. Tum postquam t̄Æl̄Æria pedibus induit, in Æera ascendit. Dīcō per Æera volōbat; tandem tamen ad eum locum vōnit ubi Medōesa cum cōterīs Gorgonibus habitōbat. Gorgonōs autem mōstra erant speciō horribilī; capita enim eÆrum anguibus omnīnōcontōcta erant. Manōes etiam ex aere factae erant.

#### 5. \_THE GORGON'S HEAD\_

Rōs difficillima erat caput Gorgonis abscīdere; ōius enim cōspectōe homines in saxum vertōbantur. Propter hanc causam Minerva speculum Perseō dederat. Ille igitur tergum vertit, et in speculum īspiciōbat; hōc modō ad locum vōnit ubi Medōesa dormiōbat. Tum falce sūÆ caput ōius cōnōictōe abscīdit. Cōterae Gorgonōs statim ō somnōexcit̄Ætae sunt, et ubi rem vīdōrunt, īr̄Æ commāe sunt. Arma rapuōrunt, et Perseum occidere volōbant. Ille autem dum fugit, galeam magicam induit; et ubi hōc fōcit, statim ō cōspectōe eÆrum ōv̄Æsit.

#### 6. \_THE SEA-SERPENT\_

Post haec Perseus in fīnīs Aethiopum vōnit. Ibi Cōpheus quīdam illō tempore rōgn̄Æbat. Hīc Neptōenum, maris deum, dīm offenderat; Neptōenus autem mōstrum saevissimum mīserat. Hōc cottīdīō ō marī veniōbat et hominōs dōvorōbat. Ob hanc causam pavor animōs omnium occupōeverat. Cōpheus igitur ōÆculum deī Hammōnis cōsuluit, atque Æ deōicōssus est fīliam mōstrōtr̄Ædere. Ēūs autem fīlia, nomine Andromeda, virgō fōmōssima erat. Cōpheus ubi haec audīvit, m̄Ægnum dolōem percōpit. Volōbat tamen cīvīs suōs ō tantōperīculōextrahere, atque ob eam causam imperōeta Hammōnis facere cōstituit.

#### 7. \_A HUMAN SACRIFICE\_

Tum rōx diem certam dīxit et omnia parōvit. Ubi ea dīōs vōnit, Andromeda ad lītus dōducta est, et in cōspectōe omnium ad rōpem adligōeta est. Omnōs f̄Ætum ōius dōplōrōebant, nec lacrimōes tenōbant. At subitō dum mōstrum exspectant, Perseus accurrit; et ubi lacrimōes vīdit, causam dolōis quaerit. Illī rem tām expōnunt et puellam dōmōstrant. Dum haec geruntur, fremitus terribilis audītur; simul mōstrum horribilī speciō procul cōspicitur. Ēūs cōspectus timōem m̄Æximum omnibus iniōcit. Mōstrum m̄Ægnōe celeritōete ad lītus contendit, iamque ad locum appropinquōbat ubi puella stōbat.



## 8. \_THE RESCUE\_

At Perseus ubi haec vīdit, gladium suum Ødæxit, et postquam tÆlÆria induit, in Æera sublÆtus est. Tum dØsuper in mónstrum impetum subitò fØcit, et gladiósuócollum Øius graviter vulnerÆvit. Mónstrum ubi sØnsit vulnus, fremitum horribilem Ødidit, et sine morÆ tðum corpus in aquam mersit. Perseus dum circum lítus volat, reditum Øius expectÆbat. Mare autem intereÆ undique sanguine íficitur. Post breve tempus bØlua rørsus caput sustulit; mox tamen Æ Perseóictæ gravióre vulnerÆta est. Tum iterum sØ in undÆs mersit, neque posteÆ vísa est.

## 9. \_THE REWARD OF VALOR\_

Perseus postquam ad lítus dØscendit, primum tÆlÆria exuit; tum ad røpem vØnit ubi Andromeda vincata erat. Ea autem omnem spem salcætis dØposuerat, et ubi Perseus adiit, terróre paene exanimÆta erat. Ille víncula statim solvit, et puellam patrí reddidit. CØpheus ob hanc rem mÆximógaudió adfectus est. Meritam grÆtiam prótantóbeneficióPerseórettulit; praetereÆ Andromedam ipsam eí in mÆtrimónium dedit. Ille libenter hóc dónum accØpit et puellam dæxit. Paucós annós cum uxóre suÆ in eÆ regióre habitÆbat, et in mÆgnóhonóre erat apud omnís AethiopØs. MÆgnopere tamen mÆtrem suam rørsus vidØre cupiØbat. Tandem igitur cum uxóre suÆ Ø rØgnó CØpheí discessit.

## 10. \_POLYDECTES IS TURNED TO STONE\_

Postquam Perseus ad ínsulam nÆvem appulit, sØ ad locum contulit ubi mÆter ðim habitÆverat, sed domum invØnit vacuam et omnínódØsertam. Trís diØs per tðam ínsulam mÆtrem quaerØbat; tandem quartódiØ ad templum DiÆnae pervØnit. Hóc DanaØ reføgerat, quod Polydectem timØbat. Perseus ubi haec cøgnóit, írÆ mÆgnÆ commáus est; ad rØgiam Polydectis sine morÆ contendit, et ubi eóvØnit, statim in Ætrium inrøpit. PolydectØs mÆgnó timóre adfectus est et fugere volØbat. Dum tamen ille fugit, Perseus caput Medcæsae mónstrÆvit; ille autem simul atque hóc vīdit, in saxum versus est.

## II. \_THE ORACLE FULFILLED\_

Post haec Perseus cum uxóre suÆ ad urbem Acrisí rediit. Ille autem ubi Perseum vīdit, mÆgnóterróre adfectus est; nam propter óÆculum istud nepðem suum adhóc timØbat. In Thessaliam igitur ad urbem LÆrisam statim reføgit, frøestrÆ tamen; neque enim fÆtum suum vítÆvit. Post paucós annós rØx LÆrisae lædós mÆgnós fØcit; ncentiós in omnís partís dímiserat et diem Ødixerat. Multí ex omnibus urbibus Graeciae ad lædós convØnØrunt. Ipse Perseus inter aliós certÆmen discúrum iniit. At dum discum conicit, avum suum cÆsæ occídit; Acrisius enim inter spectÆtórØs Øius certÆminis forte stÆbat.

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

## 12. \_THE HATRED OF JUNO\_

HerculŒs, AlcmŒnae fġlius, đim in GraeciÆ habitÆbat. Hġc omnium hominum validissimus fuisse dġcitur. At lœnŒ rŒgġna deŒrum, AlcmŒnam Œderat et Herculem adhŒc ġnfantem necÆre voluit. Mġsit igitur duÆs serpentġs saevissimÆs; hae mediÆ nocte in cubiculum AlcmŒnae vŒnŒrunt, ubi HerculŒs cum frÆtre suŒdormiŒbat. Nec tamen in cœnis, sed in scœtŒmÆgnŒ cubÆbant. SerpentŒs iam appropinquÆverant et scœtum movŒbant; itaque puerġ Œ somnŒexcitÆtġ sunt.

## 13. \_HERCULES AND THE SERPENTS\_

phiclŒs, frÆter Herculis, mÆgnÆ vŒe exclÆmÆvit; sed HerculŒs ipse, fortissimus puer, haudquÆquam territus est. Parvġs manibus serpentġs statimprehendit, et colla eÆrum mÆgnÆ vġ compressit. TÆlġ modŒserpentŒs Æ puerŒinterfectae sunt. AlcmŒna autem, mÆter puerŒrum, clÆmŒrem audiverat, et marġtum suum Œ somnŒexcitÆverat. Ille lœmen accendit et gladium suum rapuit; tum ad puerŒs properÆbat, sed ubi ad locum vŒnit, rem mġram vġdit, HerculŒs enim rġdŒbat et serpentġs mortuÆs mŒstrÆbat.

## 14. \_THE MUSIC-LESSON\_

HerculŒs Æ puerŒcorpus suum dġligenter exercŒbat; mÆgnam partem diŒġi in palaestrÆ cŒnsœmŒbat; didicit etiam arcum intendere et tŒla conicere. Hġs exercitÆtġnibus vġrŒs Œius cŒnfġrmÆtae sunt. In mœsicÆ etiam Æ LinŒ centaurŒŒrudiŒbÆtur (centaurġ autem equġ erant sed caput hominis habŒbant); huic tamen artġ minus dġligenter studŒbat. Hġc Linus Herculem đim obiœrgÆbat, quod nŒn studiŒsus erat; tum puer ġrÆtus citharam subitŒ rapuit, et omnibus vġribus caput magistrġ ġnfŒlġcis percussit. Ille ġctŒe prŒstrÆtus est, et paulŒpost Œ vġtÆ excessit, neque quisquam posteÆ id officium suscipere voluit.

## 15. \_HERCULES ESCAPES SACRIFICE\_

DØ Hercule haec etiam inter alia nÆrrantur. Óm dum iter facit, in fínis Aegyptíúum vØnit. Ibi rØx quídam, nónine Bæsírís, illótempore rØgnÆbat; híc autem vir crædØlissimus hominØs immolÆre cónsuØverat. Herculem igitur corripuit et in vincula coniØcit. Tum nœntiås dímisit et diem sacrifició Ødíxit. Mox ea díØs appetØbat, et omnia ríte parÆta sunt. Mancæs Herculis catØnís ferreís vinctae sunt, et mola salsa in caput Øius ínsersa est. Mås enim erat apud antiqúas salem et fÆr capitibus victimÆrum impónere. Iam victima ad Æram stÆbat; iam sacerðs cultrum sømpserat. Subitótamen HerculØs mÆgnócónÆtæ vincula perreppit; tum íctæ sacerðdem próstrÆvit; alterórØgem ipsum occidit.

## 16. \_A CRUEL DEED\_

HerculØs iam adulØscØns ThØbís habitÆbat. RØx ThØbÆrum, vir ígnÆvus, Creón appellÆbÆtur. Minyae, gØns bellicóssima, ThØbÆnís fínitimí erant. LØgÆtí autem Æ Minyís ad ThØbÆnås quotannis mittØbantur; hí ThØbÆs veniØbant et centum bovØs postulÆbant. ThØbÆní enim ðim Æ Minyís superÆtí erant; tribceta igitur rØgí MinyÆrum quotannis pendØbant. At HerculØs civís suås hác stípendiólíberÆre cónstituit; lØgÆtås igitur comprehendit, atque aurís eórum abscidit. LØgÆtí autem apud omnis gentís sÆentí habentur.

## 17. \_THE DEFEAT OF THE MINYAE\_

Ergínus, rØx MinyÆrum, ob haec vehementer írÆtus statim cum omnibus cþiís in fínis ThØbÆnórum contendit. Creón adventum Øius per explóÆtórØs cónnóit. Ipse tamen pœgnÆre nduit, nam mÆgnótímæ adfectus erat; ThØbÆní igitur Herculem imperÆtém creÆvØrunt. Ille nœntiås in omnis partís dímisit, et cþiÆs coØgit; tum proximódiØ cum mÆgnóexercitæ profectus est. Locum idóneum dØlØgit et aciem ínstræxit. Tum ThØbÆní Ø superiære locóimpetum in hostís fØcØrunt. Illí autem impetum sustinØre nón potuØrunt; itaque aciØs hostium pulsa est atque in fugam conversa.

## 18. \_MADNESS AND MURDER\_

Post hác proelium HerculØs cþiÆs suÆs ad urbem redæxit. OmnØs ThØbÆní propter victóriam mÆximØ gaudØbant; Creón autem mÆgnís honóribus Herculem decorÆvit, atque fíliam suam eí in mÆtrimónium dedit. HerculØs cum uxære suÆ beÆtam vítam agØbat; sed post paucås annås subitóin furæm incidit, atque líberås suås ipse suÆ mancæ occidit. Post breve tempus ad sÆnitÆtem reductus est, et propter hác facinus mÆgnódolære adfectus est; mox ex urbe effæggit et in silvÆs sØ recØpit. NðØbant enim civØs sermóem cum eó habØre.

## 19. \_HERCULES CONSULTS THE ORACLE\_

HerculØs tantum scelus expiÆre mÆgnopere cupiØbat. Cónstituit igitur ad áÆculum Delphicum íre; hác enim áÆculum erat omnium celeberrimum. Ibi templum erat Apollínis plærimís dónis ónÆtum. Hác in templósedØbat

fŏmina quaedam, nŏmine Pŷthia et cŏnsilium dabat iis quŏi ad ŏrŏeculum veniŏbant. Haec autem fŏmina ab ipsŏ Apolline docŏbŏtur, et voluntŏtem dei hominibus ŏncentiŏbat. Herculŏs igitur, quŏi Apollinem praecipuŏ colŏbat, hŏc vŏnit. Tum rem tŏam exposuit, neque scelus cŏlŏvit.

## 20. \_THE ORACLE'S REPLY\_

Ubi Herculŏs finem fŏcit, Pŷthia primŏtacŏbat; tandem tamen iussit eum ad urbem Tŏrynthae ire, et Eurystheŏi rŏgis omnia imperŏta facere. Herculŏs ubi haec audivit, ad urbem illam contendit, et Eurystheŏrŏgŏ sŏ in servitŏtem trŏdidit. Duodecim annŏs crŏedŏlissimŏ Eurystheŏserviŏbat, et duodecim labŏrŏs, quŏs ille imperŏverat, cŏnfŏcit; hŏc enim cŏnŏmodŏ tantum scelus expiŏri potuit. Dŏ his labŏribus plŏerima ŏ poŏtis scripta sunt. Multa tamen quae poŏtae nŏ errant vix crŏdibilia sunt.

## 21. \_FIRST LABOR: THE NEMEAN LION\_

Primŏ ab Eurystheŏicŏssus est Herculŏs leŏnem occidere quŏi illŏtempore vallem Nemeaeam reddŏbat infŏstam. In silvŏs igitur in quibus leŏ habitŏbat statim sŏ contulit. Mox feram vŏdit, et arcum, quem sŏcum attulerat, intendit; ŏius tamen pellem, quae dŏnsissima erat, trŏicere nŏ potuit. Tum clŏvŏ mŏgnŏ quam semper gerŏbat leŏnem percussit, frŏstrŏ tamen; neque enim hŏc modŏeum occidere potuit. Tum dŏmum collum mŏstrŏi bracciŏs suis complexus est et faucŏs ŏius omnibus vŏribus compressit. Hŏc modŏleŏbrevŏ tempore exanimŏtus est; nŏlla enim respŏrandŏ facultŏs ei dabŏtur. Tum Herculŏs cadŏver ad oppidum in umerŏis rettulit; et pellem, quam dŏtrŏxerat, posteŏ prŏveste gerŏbat. Omnŏs autem quŏi eam regiŏnem incolŏbant, ubi fŏmam dŏ morte leŏnis accŏpŏrunt, vehementer gaudŏbant et Herculem mŏgnŏhonŏre habŏbant.

## 22. \_SECOND LABOR: THE LERNEAN HYDRA\_

Paulŏpost icŏssus est ab EurystheŏHydrae necŏre. Hŏc autem mŏstrum erat cui novem erant capita. Herculŏs igitur cum amicŏlŏlŏpŏfectus est ad palŏdem Lerneam, in quŏ Hydra habitŏbat. Mox mŏstrum invŏnit, et quamquam rŏs erat mŏgnŏ perŏculŏ, collum ŏius sinistrŏe prehendit. Tum dextrŏe capita novem abscidere coepit; quotiŏns tamen hŏc fŏcerat, nova capita exoriŏbantur. Diŏe frŏstrŏe labŏrŏbat; tandem hŏc cŏnŏtŏe dŏstitit. Deinde arborŏs succidere et ignem accendere cŏstituit. Hŏc celeriter fŏcit, et postquam lŏgna ignem comprehendŏrunt, face ŏrdente colla adŏssit, unde capita exoriŏbantur. Nec tamen sine mŏgnŏlabŏre haec fŏcit; vŏnit enim auxiliŏHydrae cancer ingŏns, quŏi, dum Herculŏs capita abscidit, crŏera ŏius mordŏbat. Postquam mŏstrum tŏlŏ modŏinterfŏcit, sagittŏs suŏs sanguine ŏius imbuit, itaque mortiferŏs reddidit.

## 23. \_THIRD LABOR: THE CERYNEAN STAG\_

Postquam Eurystheŏcaedŏs Hydrae ncŏntiŏta est, mŏgnus timor animum ŏius occupŏvit. Iussit igitur Herculem cervum quendam ad sŏ referre; nduit enim virum tantae audŏciae in urbe retinŏre. Hŏc autem cervus, cŏeis cornua aurea fuisse trŏduntur, incrŏdibilŏ fuit celeritŏte. Herculŏs igitur primŏvestŏgŏis eum in silvŏe persequŏbŏtur; deinde ubi cervum ipsum vŏdit, omnibus vŏribus currere coepit. ŏque ad vesperum currŏbat,

neque nocturnum tempus sibi ad quiŕtem relinqueret, frŕstrŕ tamen; noŕllŕ enim modŕcervum cŕnsequi poterat. Tandem postquam tŕum annum cucurrerat (ita trŕditur), cervum cursŕ exanimŕtum cŕpit, et vŕvum ad Eurystheum rettulit.

#### 24. \_FOURTH LABOR: THE ERYMANTHIAN BOAR\_

Tum vŕrŕciŕssus est Herculŕs aprum quendam capere qui illŕtempore agrŕs Erymanthiŕs vŕstŕbat et incolŕs hŕius regiŕnis mŕgnopere terrŕbat. Herculŕs rem suscepit et in Arcadiam profectus est. Postquam in silvam paulum prŕgressus est, aprŕoccurrit. Ille autem simul atque Herculem vŕdit, statim refŕgit; et timŕre perterritus in altam fossam sŕ prŕcit. Herculŕs igitur laqueum quem attulerat iniŕcit, et summŕ cum difficultŕte aprum ŕ fossŕ extrŕxit. Ille etsi fortiter repŕgnŕbat, noŕllŕmodŕsŕ lŕberŕre potuit; et ab Hercule ad Eurystheum vŕvus relŕtus est.

#### 25. \_HERCULES AT THE CENTAUR'S CAVE\_

Dŕ quartŕlabŕe, quem suprŕ nŕrrŕvimus, haec etiam trŕduntur. Herculŕs dum iter in Arcadiam facit, ad eam regiŕnem vŕnit quam centaurŕ incolŕbant. Cum nox iam appeteret, ad spŕluncam dŕvertit in quŕ centaurus quŕdam, nŕmine Pholus, habitŕbat.

Ille Herculem benignŕ excŕpit et cŕnam parŕvit. At Herculŕs postquam cŕnŕvit, vŕnum ŕ Pholŕpostulŕvit. Erat autem in spŕluncŕ mŕgna amphora vŕnoŕtimŕreplŕta, quam centaurŕ ibi dŕposuerant. Pholus igitur hŕc vŕnum dare nŕbat, quod reliquŕ centaurŕs timŕbat; noŕllum tamen vŕnum praeter hŕc in spŕluncŕ habŕbat. "Hŕc vŕnum," inquit, "mihi commissum est. Sŕ igitur hŕc dabŕ centaurŕ mŕ interficient." Herculŕs tamen eum inrŕsit, et ipse pŕculum vŕni dŕ amphorŕ hausit.

#### 26. \_THE FIGHT WITH THE CENTAURS\_

Simul atque amphora aperta est, odor iŕcundissimus undique diffŕsus est; vŕnum enim suŕvissimum erat. Centaurŕ nŕum odŕem sŕnsŕrunt et omnŕs ad locum convŕnŕrunt.

Ubi ad spŕluncam pervŕnŕrunt, mŕgnopere ŕrŕtŕ erant quod Herculem bibentem vŕdŕrunt. Tum arma rapuŕrunt et Pholum interficere volŕbant. Herculŕs tamen in aditŕ spŕluncae cŕstitit et impetum eŕum fortissimŕ sustinŕbat. Facŕs ŕrdentŕs in eŕs conŕcit; multŕs etiam sagittŕs suis vulnerŕvit. Hae autem sagittae eaedem erant quae sanguine Hydrae ŕim imbŕtae erant. Omnŕs igitur quŕs ille sagittŕs vulnerŕverat venŕnŕstatim absŕmptŕ sunt; reliquŕ autem ubi hŕc vŕdŕrunt, terga vertŕrunt et fugŕ salŕtem petŕrunt.

#### 27. \_THE FATE OF PHOLUS\_

Postquam reliquŕ fŕgŕrunt, Pholus ex spŕluncŕ ŕgressus est, et corpora spectŕbat eŕum qui sagittŕs interfectŕ erant. Mŕgnopere autem mŕrŕtus est quod tam levŕ vulnere exanimŕtŕ erant, et causam ŕius rei quaerŕbat. Adiiit igitur locum ubi cadŕver cŕiusdam centaurŕ iacŕbat, et sagittam ŕ vulnere trŕxit. Haec tamen sŕve cŕsŕe sŕve cŕnsiliŕdeŕum ŕ manibus ŕius

lapsa est, et pedem leviter vulneravit. Ille extemplódo lórem gravem per omnia membra sŏnsit, et post breve tempus ví venŏní exanimvetus est. Mox Herculŏs, quí reliquŏs centaurŏs secŏetus erat, ad spŏluncam rediit, et mvetgnŏcum dolŏre Pholum mortuum vídít. Multís cum lacrimís corpus amíci ad sepultŏeram dedit; tum, postquam alterum pŏculum víní exhausit, somnŏ sŏ dedit.

#### 28. \_FIFTH LABOR: THE AUGEAN STABLES\_

Deinde Eurystheus Herculí hunc labŏrem graviŏrem imposuit. Augŏvetes quídam, quí illŏtempore rŏgnum in tŏde obtinŏbat, tria mília boum habŏbat. Hí in stabulŏingentis mvetgnitŏedinis inclŏedŏbantur. Stabulum autem inluviŏ ac squvetlŏre erat obsitum, neque enim ad hŏc tempus umquam pŏergvetum erat. Hŏc Herculŏs intrvet spatium cŏnús díŏí pŏergvetere ícessus est. Ille, etsí rŏs erat multae operae, negŏium suscŏpit. Prímum mvetgnŏlabŏre fossam duodŏvigintí pedum dŏexit, per quam flŏeminis aquam dŏ montibus ad mŏerum stabulí perdŏexit. Tum postquam mŏerum perrŏepit, aquam in stabulum immísit et tvetlí modŏcontrvet opíníŏnem omnium opus cŏnfŏcit.

#### 29. \_SIXTH LABOR: THE STYMPHALIAN BIRDS\_

Post paucŏs díŏs Herculŏs ad oppidum Stymphvetelum iter fŏcit; imperveterat enim eí Eurystheus ut avís Stymphvetelidŏs necvetret. Hae avŏs róstra aŏnea habŏbant et carne hominum vŏscŏbantur. Ille postquam ad locum pervŏnit, lacum vídít; in hŏc autem lacŏe, quí nŏn procul erat ab oppidŏ avŏs habitvetbant. Nŏella tamen dabvetur appropinquandí facultvetes; lacus enim nŏn ex aquvet sed ŏ límŏcŏstitit. Herculŏs igitur neque pedibus neque lintre prŏgredi potuit.

Ille cum mvetgnam partem díŏí frŏestrvet cŏnsŏempsisset, hŏc cŏnvetŏe dŏstitit et ad Volcvetenum sŏ contulit, ut auxilium ab eŏpeteret. Volcvetenus (quí ab fabrís mvetximŏ colŏbvetetur) crepundia quae ipse ex aere fabricvetus erat Herculí dedit. Hís Herculŏs tam vetecrem crepitum fŏcit ut avŏs perterritae vetevolvetrent. Ille autem, dum vetevolant, mvetgnum numerum evetrum sagittís trvetnsfíxit.

#### 30. \_SEVENTH LABOR: THE CRETAN BULL\_

Tum Eurystheus Herculí impervetit ut taurum quendam ferŏcissimum ex ínsulvet Crŏtvet vívum referret. Ille igitur nvetem cŏnscendit, et cum ventus idŏneus esset, statim solvit. Cum tamen ínsulae iam appropinquvetret, tanta tempestvetes subitŏcoorta est ut nvetis cursum tenŏre nŏn posset. Tantis autem timor animŏs nautvetrum occupvetit ut paene omnem spem salŏetis dŏpŏnerent. Herculŏs tamen, etsí nvetigandí imperítus erat, haudquvetquam territus est.

Post breve tempus summa tranquillitvetes cŏnsecŏta est, et nautae, quí sŏ ex timŏe iam recŏperant, nvetem incolumem ad terram appulŏrunt. Herculŏs ŏ nvetí ŏgressus est, et cum ad rŏgem Crŏtae vŏnisset, causam veniendí docuit. Deinde, postquam omnia parvetta sunt, ad eam regiŏnem contendit quam taurus vvetestvetbat. Mox taurum vídít, et quamquam rŏs erat mvetgní perículí, cornua ŏiusprehendit. Tum, cum ingentí labŏre mŏnstrum ad nvetem trvetxisset, cum praedvet in Graeciam rediit.

### 31. \_EIGHTH LABOR: THE MAN-EATING HORSES OF DIOMEDE\_

Postquam ex ínsulæ Crøtæ rediit, Herculøus ab Eurystheóin ThrÆciam missus est, ut equós Diomødis redøceret. Hí equí carne hominum vøscøbantur; Diomødøus autem, vir crøedølissimus, illís obiciøbat peregrínús omnís quí in eam regiønem vønerant. Herculøus igitur mÆgnæ celeritæte in ThrÆciam contendit et ab Diomøde postulævit ut equí sibi trÆderentur. Cum tamen ille hóc facere nõlet, Herculøus íræ commåus røgem interføcit et cadæver øius equís obici iussit.

Ita míra rørum commøetætiøfacta est; is enim quí anteæ multús cum cruciæte necæverat ipse eodem suppliciønecætus est. Cum haec nõentiæta essent, omnøus quí eam regiønem incoløbant mÆximæ laetitiæ adfectí sunt et Herculí meritam grÆtiam referøbant. Nón modo mÆximís honóribus et præmiís eum decorævørunt sed úæbant etiam ut røgnum ipse susciperet. Ille tamen hóc facere nõøbat, et cum ad mare rediisset, nÆvem occupævit. Ubi omnia ad nÆvigandum paræta sunt, equós in nÆví conlocævit; deinde, cum idóneam tempestætem nactus esset, sine moræ ø portæ solvit, et pauló post equós in lítus Argolicum exposuit.

### 32. \_NINTH LABOR: THE GIRDLE OF HIPPOLYTE\_

Gøns AmÆzonum dícutur omnínøex mulieribus cønstitisse. Hae summam scientiam reí militæris habøbant, et tantam virtøtem adhibøbant ut cum virís proelium committere audørent. Hippolytø, AmÆzonum røgína, balteum habuit celeberrimum quem MÆrs eí dederat. Admøta autem, Eurystheí filía, fÆmam dø hóc balteøaccøperat et eum possidøre vehementer cupiøbat. Eurystheus igitur Herculí mandævit ut cøpiæs cøgeret et bellum AmÆzonibus ínferret. Ille nõentiús in omnís partís dímisit, et cum mÆgna multitoedó convønisset, eøs døløgit quí mÆximum øsum in rø militæri habøbant.

### 33. \_THE GIRDLE IS REFUSED\_

Hís virís Herculøus persuæsit, postquam causam itineris exposuit, ut søcum iter facerent. Tum cum iís quibus persuæserat nÆvem cønscendit, et cum ventus idóneus esset, post paucús diøus ad østium fløeminis Thermáontis appulit. Postquam in finís AmÆzonum vønit, nõentium ad Hippolytam mísit, quí causam veniendí docøret et balteum pøceret. Ipsa Hippolytø balteum trÆdere voløbat, quod dø Herculis virtøte fÆmam accøperat; reliquæ tamen AmÆzonøus eí persuæsørunt ut negæret. At Herculøus, cum haec nõentiæta essent, bellí fortøenam temptære cønstituit.

Proximøigitur diø cum cøpiæs ødøxisset, locum idóneum døløgit et hostís ad pøgnam øvocævit. AmÆzonøus quoque cøpiæs suæs ex castrís ødøxørunt et nõn mÆgnøintervælløab Hercule aciem ínstrøxørunt.

### 34. \_THE BATTLE\_

Paløes erat nõn mÆgna inter duo exercitøes; neutrí tamen initium trÆenseundí facere voløbant. Tandem Herculøus sígnum dedit, et ubi palødem trÆensiit, proelium commísit.

AmÆzonŉs impetum virŉrum fortissimŉ sustinuŉrunt, et contrÆ opiniŉnem omnium tantam virtetem praestitŉrunt ut multŉs eŉrum occiderint, multŉs etiam in fugam conŉcerint. Viri enim novŉgenere pŉagnaeperturbÆbantur nec mÆgnam virtetem praestÆbant. Herculŉs autem cum haec vidŉret, dŉ suis fortœnis dŉspŉrÆre coepit. Militŉs igitur vehementer cohortÆtus est ut pristinae virtetis memoriam retinŉrent neu tantum dŉdecus admitterent, hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinŉrent; quibus verbis animŉs omnium ita ŉrŉxit ut multŉ etiam qui vulneribus cŉfecti essent proelium sine morÆ redintegrÆrent.

### 35. \_THE DEFEAT OF THE AMAZONS\_

Diœ et Æcritæ pŉgnÆtum est; tandem tamen ad sdŉs occÆsum tanta commœtÆtiŉrum facta est ut mulierŉs terga verterent et fugÆ salœtem peterent. Multae autem vulneribus dŉfessae dum fugiunt captae sunt, in quŉnumerŉpsa erat Hippolytŉ. Herculŉs summam clŉmentiam praestitit, et postquam balteum accŉpit, libertÆtem omnibus captivis dedit. Tum vŉrŉ sociŉs ad mare redœxit, et quod nŉn multum aestÆtis supererat, in Graeciam proficisci mÆtœrÆvit. NÆvem igitur cŉscendit, et tempestÆtem idŉneam nactus statim solvit; antequam tamen in Graeciam pervŉnit, ad urbem Trŉam nÆvem appellere cŉstituit, frœmentum enim quod sŉcum habŉbat iam dŉficere coeperat.

### 36. \_LAOMEDON AND THE SEA-MONSTER\_

LÆomedŉn quidam illŉtempore rŉgnum Trŉaepobtinŉbat. Ad hunc Neptœnus et Apollŉannŉsuperiŉre vŉnerant, et cum Trŉa nŉndum moenia habŉret, ad hŉc opus auxilium obtulerant. Postquam tamen hŉrum auxiliŉmoenia cŉfecta sunt, nŉbat LÆomedŉn praemium quod prŉposuerat persolvere.

Neptœnus igitur et Apollŉob hanc causam irÆtŉ mŉnstrum quoddam misŉrunt speciŉ horribili, quod cottidiŉ ŉ mari veniŉbat et homines pecudŉsque vorÆbat. TrŉÆni autem timŉre perterriti in urbe continŉbantur, et pecora omnia ex agris intrÆ mœrŉs compulerant. LÆomedŉn hŉs rŉbus commŉsus ŉÆculum cŉsultavit, ac deus ei praecŉpit ut filiam Hŉsionem mŉnstrŉ obiceret.

### 37. \_THE RESCUE OF HESIONE\_

LÆomedŉn, cum hŉc respŉsum renœntiÆtum esset, mÆgnum dolŉrem percŉpit; sed tamen, ut civis suŉs tantŉpericulŉliberÆret, ŉÆculŉpÆrŉre cŉstituit et diem sacrificiŉdixit. Sed sive cÆsœ sive cŉsiliŉdeŉrum Herculŉs tempore opportœnissimŉTrŉam attigit; ipsŉenim temporis punctŉ quŉpuella catŉnis vincta ad litus dŉdœcŉbÆtur ille nÆvem appulit. Herculŉs ŉ nÆvi ŉgressus dŉ rŉbus quae gerŉbantur certior factus est; tum irÆ commŉsus ad rŉgem sŉ contulit et auxilium suum obtulit. Cum rŉx libenter ei concessisset ut, si posset, puellam liberÆret, Herculŉs mŉnstrum interfŉcit; et puellam, quae iam omnem spem salœtis dŉposuerat, incolumem ad patrem redœxit. LÆomedŉn mÆgnŉcum gaudiŉfiliam suam accŉpit, et Herculŉi prŉtantŉbeneficiŉmeritam grÆtiam rettulit.

### 38. \_TENTH LABOR: THE OXEN OF GERYON\_



Tum v̄orómissus est Hercul̄s ad ínsulam Erythíam, ut bov̄s Ḡoryonis arcesseret. R̄s erat summae difficult̄etis, quod bov̄s Æ quādam Eurytīone et Æ cane bicipite cust̄odībantur. Ipse autem Ḡoryón speciem horribilem praeb̄bat; tria enim corpora inter s̄o conic̄encta hab̄bat. Hercul̄s tamen etsí intelleḡbat quantum perículum esset, neḡáium susc̄ipit; ac postquam per mult̄Es terr̄Es iter f̄ocit, ad eam partem Libyae perv̄nit quae Eur̄pae proxima est. Ibi in utr̄aque lítore fretí quod Eur̄pam Æ Libȳ Æ dívidit column̄Es c̄onstituit, quae post̄ Æ Herculis Columnae appell̄ebantur.

#### 39. \_THE GOLDEN SHIP\_

Dum híc mor̄etur, Hercul̄s m̄ Ægnum incommodum ex cal̄re s̄ois accipībat; tandem igitur ír̄ Æ comm̄ús arcum suum intendit et s̄dem sagittís petiit. S̄o tamen aud̄ Æciam virí tantum admír̄etus est ut lintrem auream eí dederit. Hercul̄s h̄c d̄num libentissim̄ acc̄ipit, noëllam enim n̄ Ævem in hís regīonibus inveníre potuerat. Tum lintrem d̄d̄c̄exit, et ventum nactus id̄neum post breve tempus ad ínsulam perv̄nit. Ubi ex incolís c̄ogn̄vit quóin locó bov̄s essent, in eam partem statim profectus est et Æ r̄oge Ḡoryone postul̄avit ut bov̄s sibi tr̄aderentur. Cum tamen ille h̄c facere n̄dlet, Hercul̄s et r̄ogem ipsum et Eurytīonem, quí erat ingentí m̄ Ægnit̄edine corporis, interf̄ocit.

#### 40. \_A MIRACULOUS HAIL-STORM\_

Tum Hercul̄s bov̄s per Hisp̄ Æniam et Liguriam compellere c̄onstituit; postquam igitur omnia par̄ Æta sunt, bov̄s ex ínsul̄ Æ ad continentem tr̄ansport̄avit. Ligur̄s autem, ḡons bellic̄óssima, dum ille per finís ēum iter facit, m̄ Ægn̄Es c̄p̄īEs cōḡḡerunt atque eum longius pr̄gredi prohib̄bant. Hercul̄s m̄ Ægnam difficult̄etem hab̄bat, barbarí enim in locís superīibus c̄onstitierant et saxa t̄o laque in eum conicībant. Ille quidem paene omnem spem sal̄c̄etis d̄posuerat, sed tempore opport̄oissim̄o Iuppiter imbrem lapidum ingentium ð cael̄o d̄misit. Hí tant̄ Æ ví cecid̄erunt ut m̄ Ægnum numerum Ligurum occiderint; ipse tamen Hercul̄s (ut in t̄ Ælibus r̄obus accidere c̄onsūvit) nihil incommodí c̄ipit.

#### 41. \_THE PASSAGE OF THE ALPS\_

Postquam Ligur̄s h̄c mod̄o super̄ Ætí sunt, Hercul̄s quam celerrim̄ pr̄gressus est et post pauc̄s dīs ad Alpís perv̄nit. Necesse erat h̄ Æs tr̄ansíre, ut in ðtaliam bov̄s ageret; r̄s tamen summae erat difficult̄etis. Hí enim mont̄s, quí c̄elterīem Æ citerīe Gallī Æ dívidunt, nive perenní sunt t̄octí; quam ob causam neque fr̄oementum neque p̄ Æbulum in hís regīonibus inveníri potest. Hercul̄s igitur antequam ascendere coepit, m̄ Ægnam c̄p̄iam fr̄oementí et p̄ Æbulí compar̄avit et h̄c comme Æt̄e bov̄s oner̄avit. Postquam in hís r̄obus trís dīs c̄ons̄empserat, quart̄o dí ð profectus est, et contr̄ Æ omnium opíníonem bov̄s incolumís in ðtaliam tr̄ed̄c̄exit.

#### 42. \_CACUS STEALS THE OXEN\_

Breví tempore ad fl̄oem Tiberim v̄nit. Tum tamen noëlla erat urbs in eó locó R̄ma enim n̄ndum condita erat. Hercul̄s itinere fessus c̄onstituit ibi pauc̄s dīs mor̄erí, ut s̄o ex lab̄ibus recrēeret. Haud procul Æ valle

ubi bovŏs pÆscŏbantur spŏlunca erat, in quÆ CÆcus, horribile mŏstrum, tum habitÆbat. Hic speciem terribilem praebŏbat, nŏn modo quod ingentĭ mÆgnitædine corporis erat, sed quod ĩgnem ex ŏre exspirÆbat. CÆcus autem dŏ adventŏe Herculis fÆmam accŏperat; noctŏe igitur vŏnit, et dum Herculŏs dormit, quattuor pulcherrimŏum boum abripuit. Hŏc caudis in spŏluncam trÆxit, nŏ Herculŏs ŏ vestigiis cŏgnŏcere posset quŏin locŏcŏlÆtĭ essent.

#### 43. \_HERCULES DISCOVERS THE THEFT\_

Posterŏdiŏ simul atque ŏ somnŏexcitÆtus est, Herculŏs fŏertum animadvertit et bovŏs Æmissŏ omnibus locis quaerŏbat. Hŏc tamen nŏesquam reperĭre poterat, nŏn modo quod loci nÆtŏeram ĩgnŏrÆbat, sed quod vestigiis falsis dŏceptus est. Tandem cum mÆgnam partem diŏi frŏestrÆ cŏnsŏempsisset, cum reliquis bŏus prŏgredi cŏstituit. At dum proficisci parat, ænus ŏ bŏus quŏs sŏcum habuit mŏegĭre coepit. Subitŏi quĭ in spŏluncÆ inclŏsĭ erant mŏegĭtum reddidŏrunt, et hŏc modŏ Herculem certĭŏem fŏcŏrunt quŏin locŏcŏlÆtĭ essent. Ille vehementer ĩrÆtus ad spŏluncam quam celerrimŏ sŏ contulit, ut praedam reciperet. At CÆcus saxum ingŏns ita dŏiŏcerat ut aditus spŏluncae omnĭnŏobstruerŏtur.

#### 44. \_HERCULES AND CACUS\_

Herculŏs cum nŏellum alium introitum reperĭre posset, hŏc saxum Æmovŏre cŏnÆtus est, sed propter ŏius mÆgnitædinem rŏs erat difficillima. Dice frŏestrÆ labŏrÆbat neque quicquam efficere poterat; tandem tamen mÆgnŏ cŏnÆtŏe saxum Æmŏvit et spŏluncam patefŏcit. Ibi Æmissŏ bovŏs mÆgnŏcum gaudiŏcŏspŏxit; sed CÆcum ipsum vix cernere potuit, quod spŏlunca replŏta erat fŏmŏquem ille mŏre suŏŏvomŏbat. Herculŏs inŏsitÆtÆ speciŏ turbÆtus breve tempus haesitÆbat; mox tamen in spŏluncam inrŏepit et collum mŏstrĭ bracciis complexus est. Ille etsĭ multum repŏgnÆvit, nŏellŏmodŏsŏ lĭberÆre potuit, et cum nŏella facultÆs respĭrandĭ darŏtur, mox exanimÆtus est.

#### 45. \_ELEVENTH LABOR: THE GOLDEN APPLES OF THE HESPERIDES\_

Eurystheus postquam bovŏs Gŏryonis accŏpit, labŏrem cŏndecimum Herculĭ imposuit, graviŏrem quam quŏs suprÆ nÆrrÆvimus. MandÆvit enim eĭ ut aurea pŏna ex hortŏ Hesperidum auferret. Hesperidŏs autem nympħae erant quaedam fŏrmÆ praestantissimÆ, quae in terrÆ longinquÆ habitÆbant, et quibus aurea quaedam pŏna Æ lŏenŏe commissa erant. Multĭ hominŏs aurĭ cupiditÆte inductĭ haec pŏna auferre iam anteÆ cŏnÆtĭ erant. Rŏs tamen difficillima erat, namque hortus in quŏpŏna erant mŏerŏingentĭ undique circumdatus erat; praetereÆ dracŏquĭdam cui centum erant capita portam hortĭ diligenter custŏdiŏbat. Opus igitur quod Eurystheus Herculĭ imperÆverat erat summae difficultÆtis, nŏn modo ob causÆs quÆs memorÆvimus, sed etiam quod Herculŏs omnĭnŏignŏrÆbat quŏin locŏhortus ille situs esset.

#### 46. \_HERCULES ASKS AID OF ATLAS\_

Herculŏs quamquam quiŏtem vehementer cupiŏbat, tamen EurystheŏpÆrŏre cŏstituit, et simul ac iŏssa ŏius accŏpit, proficisci mÆtŏerÆvit.

multis mercatoribus quaesiverat quoin loco Hesperidos habitarent, nihil tamen certum reperire potuerat. Frater per multas terras iter facit et multa pericula subiit; tandem, cum in his itineribus tunc annum consumpsisset, ad extremam partem orbis terrarum, quae proxima est Oceanum pervenit. Hic stabat vir quidam, nomine Atlas, ingenti magnitudine corporis, qui caelum (ita traditum est)umeris suis sustinebat, non in terram decideret. Hercules tantis viris magnopere miratus statim in colloquium cum Atlante venit, et cum causam itineris docuisset, auxilium ab eo petiit.

#### 47. \_HERCULES BEARS UP THE HEAVENS\_

Atlas autem Herculi magnam praesentem potuit; ille enim cum ipse esset pater Hesperidum, certoscivit quoin loco esset hortus. Postquam igitur audivit quam ob causam Hercules venisset, "Ipse," inquit, "ad hortum ibo et filiabus meis persuadebout pona sua sponte tradant." Hercules cum haec audiret, magnopere gavisus est; vim enim adhibere nolit, si res aliter fieri posset. Constituit igitur oblatum auxilium accipere. Atlas tamen postulavit ut, dum ipse abesset, Hercules caelumumeris sustineret. Hic autem negatum Hercules libenter suscipit, et quamquam res erat summi laboris, tunc pondus caeli continue compleris diebus suis sustinebat.

#### 48. \_THE RETURN OF ATLAS\_

Atlas intere abierat et ad hortum Hesperidum, qui pauca milia passuum aberat, sed quam celerrime contulerat. Eo cum venisset, causam veniendi exposuit et filias suas vehementer hortatus est ut pona traderent. Illae diu haerebant; non tamen hac facere, quod ab ipse laene (ita ut ante dictum est) hac mœnus accipissent. Atlas tamen aliquandois persuasit ut sibi praerent, et pona ad Herculem rettulit. Hercules intere cum pleris diebus expectavisset neque cellam famam deo redire Atlantis accipisset, haec morae graviter commotus est. Tandem quinto die Atlantem vidit redeuntem, et mox magnocum gaudiopona accipit; tum, postquam gratias protantobeneficio dedit, ad Graeciam proficisci mœtavit.

#### 49. \_TWELFTH LABOR: CERBERUS THE THREE-HEADED DOG\_

Postquam aurea pona ad Eurystheum relata sunt, onus modo relinquere deo duodecim laboribus quos Pythia Herculi praecoperat. Eurystheus autem cum Herculem magnopere timeret, eum in aliquem locum mittere volebat unde numquam redire posset. Negatum igitur ei dedit ut canem Cerberum ex Orcu in laecem traheret. Hac opus omnium difficillimum erat, non tamen umquam ex Orcu redierat. Praeterea Cerberus iste monstrum erat horribile speciosum, cui tria erant capita serpentibus saevis cincta. Antequam tamen deo hac labore narramus, non alium videtur, quoniam deo Orcu mentionem facimus, pauca de ea regione praefere.

#### 50. \_CHARON'S FERRY\_

Deo Orcu qui idem Haedus appellatur, haec traduntur. Ut quisque deo vitae decesserat, Maenonius deo ad Orcum, sedem mortuorum, deo Mercurio deo ducuntur. Haec regionis, quae sub terra fuisse dicitur, rex erat Pluto cui uxor erat Proserpina, Iovis et Cereris filia. Maenonius igitur deo

Mercuriódōductī primum ad rīpam veniōbant Stygis flæminis, quórōgnum Plætónis continētur. Hęc trÆnsire necesse erat antequam in Orcum venīre possent. Cum tamen in hęc flæmine nœllus pōns factus esset, mÆnōs trÆnsvehōbantur Æ Charonte quãlam, quī cum parvÆ scaphÆ ad rīpam exspectÆbat. Charón próhęc officiōmercōdem postulÆbat, neque quemquam, nisi hęc præmium prius dedisset, trÆnsvehere volōbat. Quam ob causam mās erat apud antīquās nummum in ōe mortuī pōnere eócōsiliq̄ ut cum ad Stygem vōnisset, pretium trÆiectōes solvere posset. Lí autem quī post mortem in terrÆ nō sepultī erant Stygem trÆnsire nō potuērunt, sed in rīpÆ per centum annōs errÆre cōtī sunt; tum dōmum Orcum intrÆre licuit.

#### 51. \_THE REALM OF PLUTO\_

Ut autem mÆnōs Stygem hęc modótrÆnsierant, ad alterum veniōbant flæmen, quod Lōthō appellÆbÆtur. Ex hęc flæmine aquam bibere cōgōbantur; quod cum fōcissent, rōs omnis in vítÆ gestÆs ō memoriÆ dōpōnōbant. Dōnique ad sōdem ipsius Plætónis veniōbant, cœius introitus Æ cane Cerberó custōdiōbÆtur. Ibi Plætónigrōvestitōe indoctus cum uxōe PrōserpinÆ in soliōsedōbat. StÆbant etiam nō procul ab eólocōtria alia solia, in quibus sedōbant Míns, Rhadamanthus, Aeacusque, icēdicōs apud ínferōs. Hí mortuīs icēs dícōbant et præmia poenÆsque cōstituōbant. Boní enim in Campōs Æysiōs, sōdem beÆtōrum, veniōbant; improbí autem in Tartarum mittōbantur ac multís et variís suppliciís ibi excrucībÆbantur.

#### 52. \_HERCULES CROSSES THE STYX\_

Herculōs postquam imperia Eurystheí accōpit, in Lacóniam ad Taenarum statim sō contulit; ibi enim spōlunca erat ingentí mÆgnitædine, per quam, ut trÆdōbÆtur, hominōs ad Orcum dōscendōbant. Eócum vōnisset, ex incolís quæsívít quóin locōspōlunca illa sita esset; quod cum cōgnōvisset, sine morÆ dōscendere cōstituit. Nec tamen sdus hęc iter faciōbat, Mercurius enim et Minerva sō eí sociōs adiōenxerant. Ubi ad rīpam Stygis vōnit, Herculōs scapham Charontis cōscendit, ut ad cœteriōem rīpam trÆnsíret. Cum tamen Herculōs vir esset ingentí mÆgnitædine corporis, Charón solvere nōbat; mÆgnopere enim verōbÆtur nō scapha sua tantó pondere onerÆta in medióflæmine mergerōtur. Tandem tamen minís Herculis territus Charón scapham solvit, et eum incolumem ad cœteriōem rīpam perdœxit.

#### 53. \_THE LAST LABOR IS ACCOMPLISHED\_

Postquam flæmen Stygem hęc modótrÆnsiit, Herculōs in sōdem ipsius Plætónis vōnit; et postquam causam veniendí docuit, ab eópetívít ut Cerberum auferre sibi licōret. Plætó quí dō Hercule fÆmam accōperat, eum benignō excōpit, et facultÆtem quam ille petōbat libenter dedit. PostulÆvit tamen ut Herculōs ipse, cum imperÆta Eurystheí fōcisset, Cerberum in Orcum rōsus redœceret. Herculōs hęc pollicitus est, et Cerberum, quem nō sine mÆgnóperículómanibus prehenderat, summócum labóre ex Orcóin lœcem et ad urbem Eurystheí trÆxit. Eócum vōnisset, tantus timor animum Eurystheí occupÆvit ut ex Ætrióstatim refœgerit; cum autem paulum sō ex timóre recōpisset, multís cum lacrimís obsecrÆvit Herculem ut mōnstrum sine morÆ in Orcum redœceret. Síc contrÆ omnium opíniónem duodecim illí labōs quōs Pýthia præcōperat intrÆ duodecim

annós cónfectí sunt; quae cum ita essent, HerculØs servitØete tandem líberÆtus mÆgnócum gaudióThØbÆs rediit.

#### 54. \_THE CENTAUR NESSUS\_

PosteÆ HerculØs multa alia praeclÆra perfØcit, quae nunc perscribere longum est. Tandem iam aetÆete próectus DØianíram, Oeneí fíliam, in mÆtrimónium dæxit; post tamen trís annós accidit ut puerum quendam, cui nómen erat Eunomus, cÆsæ occíderit. Cum autem mós esset ut sí quis hominem cÆsæ occídisset, in exsilium íret, HerculØs cum uxóre suÆ Ø fínibus Øius cívitÆtis exíre mÆtærÆvit. Dum tamen iter faciunt, ad fløemen quoddam pervØnØrunt in quónøcellus póns erat; et dum quaerunt quónam modó fløemen trÆenseant, accurrít centaurus Nessus, quí viÆtóríbus auxiliium obtulit. HerculØs igitur uxórem suam in tergum Nessí imposuit; tum ipse fløemen trÆnÆvit. Nessus autem paulum in aquam prógressus ad ríbam subitó revertØbÆtur et DØianíram auferre cónÆbÆtur. Quod cum animadvertisset HerculØs, írÆ graviter commátus arcum intendit et pectus Nessí sagittÆ trÆnsfíxit.

#### 55. \_THE POISONED ROBE\_

Nessus igitur sagittÆ Herculis trÆnsfíxus moriØns humí iacØbat; at nØ occÆsiónem suí ulcíscendí dímitteret, ita locøtus est: "Tøe, DØianíra, verba morientis audí. Sí amórem marítí tuí cónservÆre vís, hunc sanguinem quí nunc Ø pectore meóeffunditur scøme ac repóne; tum, sí umquam in suspíciónem tibi vØnerit, vestem marítí hóc sanguine ínficiØs." Haec locøtus Nessus animam efflÆvit; DØianíra autem nihil malí suspicÆta imperÆta fØcit. Paulópost HerculØs bellum contrÆ Eurytum, rØgem Oechaliae, suscØpit; et cum rØgem ipsum cum fíliis interfØcisset, lolØn Øius fíliam captívam sØcum redøxit. Antequam tamen domum vØnit, nÆvem ad CØnaeum prómunturium appulit, et in terram Øgressus Æram cónstituit, ut loví sacrificÆret. Dum tamen sacrificium parat, Licham comitem suum domum mísit, quí vestem albam referret; mós enim erat apud antiquós, dum sacrificia facerent, albam vestem gerere. At DØianíra verita nØ HerculØs amórem ergÆ lolØn habØret, vestem priusquam Lichae dedit, sanguine Nessí ínfØcit.

[Illustration: HERCULES, NESSUS, AND DEJANIRA]

#### 56. \_THE DEATH OF HERCULES\_

HerculØs nihil malí suspicÆns vestem quam Lichæs attulerat statim induit; paulópost tamen dolórem per omnia membra sØnsit, et quae causa esset Øius reí mÆgnopere mirÆbÆtur. Dolóre paene exanimÆtus vestem dØtrahere cónÆtus est; illa tamen in corpore haesit, neque cøllómodóabscindí potuit. Tum dØmum HerculØs quasi furóe impulsus in montem Octam sØ contulit, et in rogum, quem summÆ celeritÆete exstrøxit, sØ imposuit. Hóc cum fØcisset, eås quí circumstÆbant óÆvit ut rogum quam celerrimØ succenderent. OmnØs díce recøesÆbant; tandem tamen pÆstor quídam ad misericordiam inductus ígnem subdidit. Tum, dum omnia fømóobsccørantur, HerculØs dØnsÆ næbe vØlÆtus Æ love in Olympum abreptus est.

## THE ARGONAUTS

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

### 57. THE WICKED UNCLE

Erant tunc in Thessalia duo fratres, quorum alter Aeson, Pelias alter appellabatur. Aeson primogenitum obtinuerat; at post paucis annis Pelias regni cupiditate adductus non modo fratrem suum expulit, sed etiam in animo habebat Aesonem, Aesonis filium, interficere. Quidam tamen ex amicis Aesonis, ubi sententiam Peliae cognoverunt, puerum non tanto periculo eripere constituerunt. Noctae igitur Aesonem ex urbe abstulerunt, et cum posterodie ad regem redissent, eum renuntiaverunt puerum mortuum esse. Pelias cum haec audivisset, etsi non verum magnum gaudium perciperet, speciem tamen dolens praebuit et quae causa esset mortis quaesivit. Illi autem cum bene intellexerent dolorem eius falsum esse, nescioquam fabulam de morte pueri finxerunt.

### 58. A FATEFUL ACCIDENT

Post breve tempus Pelias, veritus non regnum suum tantum vi et fraude occupatum emitteret, amicum quendam Delphos misit, qui oraculum consuleret. Ille igitur quam celerrime Delphos se contulit et quam ob causam videret demonstravit. Respondit oraculum nullum esse in praesentibus periculum; monuit tamen Peliam ut si quis cenum calceum gerens veniret, eum caveret. Post paucis annis accidit ut Pelias magnum sacrificium facturus esset; nocte in omni parte dimiserat et certam diem conveniendi dixerat. Die constitit magnum hominum numerus undique ex agris convenerunt; in his autem venit etiam Aeson, qui ad puerum apud

centaurum quandam habitaverat. Dum tamen iter facit, cœnum Ꝟ calceis in trænseundónescióquóflœemine æmísit.

#### 59. \_THE GOLDEN FLEECE\_

IÆsón igitur cum calceum æmissum nœllómodórecipere posset, cœnópede nœdóin røgiam pervønit. Quem cum Peliæs vídisset, subitótímóre adfectus est; intelløxit enim hunc esse hominem quem óæculum dømóstrævisset. Hæc igitur cónsiliu iniiit. Røx erat quídam Aeøtø, quí røgnum Colchidis illó tempore obtinøbat. Huic commissum erat vellus illud aureum quod Phrixus ðim ibi relíquerat. Cónstituit igitur Peliæs IÆsoní negáium dare ut hæc vellere potírøtur; cum enim rø, s esset mægní perículí, eum in itinere peritærum esse spøræbat. IÆsonem igitur ad sø arcessívit, et eum cohortætus quid fieri vellet docuit. Ille etsí intellegøbat rem esse difficillimam, negáium libenter suscøpit.

#### 60. \_THE BUILDING OF THE GOOD SHIP ARGO\_

Cum tamen Colchis multórum diørum iter ab eólocóabesset, sðus IÆsón proficisci nduit. Dímisit igitur nœntiás in omnis partís, quí causam itineris docørent et diem certam conveniendí dícerent. Intereæ, postquam omnia quae sunt cœsuí ad armandæs nævis comportæri iussit, negáium dedit Argócuidam, quí summam scientiam nauticærum rørum habøbat, ut nævem aedificæret. In his røbus circiter decem diø, s cónsœmptí sunt; Argus enim, quí operí praeerat, tantam díligentiam adhibøbat ut nø nocturnum quidem tempus ad labóem intermitteret. Ad multitœdinem hominum trænspòrtandam nævis paulóerat Iætior quam quibus in nostrómari cœtí cónsuøvimus, et ad vim tempestætum perferendam tða ø rðore facta est.

#### 61. \_THE ANCHOR IS WEIGHED\_

Intereæ is diø, s appetøbat quem IÆsón per nœntiás ødíxerat, et ex omnibus regiøibus Graeciae multí, quás aut reí novitæs aut spø, s glórie movøbat, undique conveniøbant. Træditum est autem in hæc numeróuisse Herculem, dø quósupræ multa perscrípsimus, Orpheum, citharoedum praeclærisimum, Thøseum, Castorem, multásque aliás quorum nómína sunt náissima. Ex his IÆsón quás arbitrætus est ad omnia perícula subeunda parætissimás esse, eás ad numerum quínquægintæ døløgit et sociás sibi adicœnxít; tum paucás diø, s commorætus, ut ad omnis cæsæs subsidia comparæret, nævem dødæxit, et tempestætum ad nævigandum idóeam nactus mægnócum plausæ omnium solvit.

#### 62. \_A FATAL MISTAKE\_

Haud multópost Argonautae (ita enim appellæbantur quí in istæ næví vehøbantur) ínsulam quandam, nómíne Cyzicum, attigørunt; et ø næví øgressí æ røge illíus regiøis hospitiøexceptí sunt. Paucæs hæs ibi commoræti ad sðis occæsus rørsus solvørunt; sed postquam pauca mília passuum prøgressí sunt, tanta tempestæs subitócoorta est ut cursum tenøre nón possent, et in eandem partem ínsulae unde nœper profectí erant mægnócum periculódøicerentur. Incolae tamen, cum nox esset obscœra, Argonautæs nón ægnáscøbant, et nævem inimícam vønisse arbitræti arma rapuørunt et eás øgredi prohibøbant. `criter in lítore pøgnætum est, et røx ipse, quí cum aliis døcucurrerat, ab Argonautís occísus est. Mox

tamen, cum iam dílocØsceret, sØnsØrunt incolae sØ errÆre et arma abiØcØrunt; Argonautae autem cum rØgem occísus esse vidØrent, mÆgnum dolórem percØpØrunt.

### 63. \_THE LOSS OF HYLAS\_

Postrídí Øius díØí lÆsón tempestÆtem satis idóneam esse arbitrÆtus (summa enim tranquillitÆs iam cónsecœta erat), ancorÆs sustulit, et pauca mília passuum prógressus ante noctem Mýsiam attigit. Ibi paucÆs hórÆs in ancorís exspectÆvit; Æ nautís enim cónóerat aquae cõpíam quam sØcum habØrent iam dØficere, quam ob causam quídam ex Argonautís in terram Øgressí aquam quaerØbant. Hórum in numeróerat HylÆs quídam, puer fómÆ praestantissimÆ. Quí dum fontem quaerit, Æ comitibus paulum sØcesserat. Nymphae autem quae fontem colØbant, cum iuvenem vídissent, eí persuÆdØre cónÆtae sunt ut sØcum manØret; et cum ille negÆret sØ hác factørum esse, puerum ví abstulØrunt.

ComitØs Øius postquam Hylam Æmissum esse sØnsØrunt, mÆgnódolóre adfectí díce fræstrÆ quaerØbant. HerculØs autem et PolyphØmus, quí vestígia puerí longius secœtí erant, ubi tandem ad lítus rediØrunt, lÆsonem solvisse cónóØrunt.

### 64. \_DIFFICULT DINING\_

Post haec Argonautae ad ThrÆciam cursum tenuØrunt, et postquam ad oppidum SalmydØssum nÆvem appulØrunt, in terram Øgressí sunt. Ibi cum ab incolís quaesissent quis rØgnum Øius regiónis obtinØret, certióØs factí sunt Phíneum quendam tum rØgem esse. CónóØrunt etiam hunc caecum esse et díróquádam supplicióadficí, quod dím sØ crædØlissimum in filiós suós praeuisset. Cœius supplicí hác erat genus. Missa erant Æ love mónstra quaedam speciØ horribilí, quae capita virginum, corpora volucrum habØbant. Hae volucrØs, quae Harpýae appellÆbantur, Phíneósummam molestiam adferØbant; quotiØns enim ille accubuerat, veniØbant et cibum appositum statim auferØbant. Quófactum est ut haud multum abesset quín Phíneus famØ morerØtur.

### 65. \_THE DELIVERANCE OF PHINEUS\_

RØs igitur male sØ habØbat cum Argonautae nÆvem appulØrunt. Phíneus autem simul atque audívit eós in suós fínís Øgressós esse, mÆgnopere gÆvísus est. SciØbat enim quantam opíniónem virtøtis Argonautae habØrent, nec dubitÆbat quín sibi auxilium ferrent. Nøentium igitur ad nÆvem mísit, quí lÆsonem sociósque ad rØgiam vocÆret. Eócum vØnissent, Phíneus dØmónstrÆvit quantóin periculósuae rØs essent, et prómísit sØ mÆgna praemia datørum esse, sí illí remedium repperissent. Argonautae negáium libenter suscØpØrunt, et ubi hóra vØnit, cum rØge accubuØrunt; at simul ac cØna apposita est, Harpýae cØnÆculum intrÆvØrunt et cibum auferre cónÆbantur. Argonautae prímum gladiís volucrØs petiØrunt; cum tamen vidØrent hác nihil pródesse, ZØtØs et Calais, quí Ælís erant ínstrœctí, in Æera sØ sublevÆvØrunt, ut dØsuper impetum facerent. Quod cum sØnsissent Harpýae, reí novitÆte perterritae statim aufcægØrunt, neque posteÆ umquam rediØrunt.



## 66. \_THE SYMPLEGADES\_

Hæc factó Phíneus, ut prótantó benefició meritam grÆtiam referret, IÆsoní dŒmónstrÆvit quÆ ratióne SymplŒgadŒs vítÆre posset. SymplŒgadŒs autem duae erant rœpŒs ingentí mÆgnitœdine, quae Æ love positae erant eó cónsilió nŒ quis ad Colchida perveniret. Hae parvóintervÆllóin marí natÆbant, et sí quid in medium spatium vŒnerat, incrŒdibilí celeritÆte concurrŒbant. Postquam igitur Æ Phíneódoctus est quid faciendum esset, IÆsón sublÆtís ancorís nÆvem solvit, et IŒní ventóprŒrectus mox ad SymplŒgadŒs appropinquÆvit. Tum in próÆ stÆns columbam quam in manœ tenŒbat Œmísit. Illa rŒctÆ viÆ per medium spatium volÆvit, et priusquam rœpŒs cónflíxŒrunt, incolumis ŒvÆsit caudÆ tantum ÆmissÆ. Tum rœpŒs utrimque discessŒrunt; antequam tamen rœsus concurrerent, Argonautae, bene intellegŒs omnem spem salœtis in celeritÆte positam esse, summÆ ví rŒmís contendŒrunt et nÆvem incolumem perdœxŒrunt. Hæc factódís grÆtiÆs mÆximÆs ŒgŒrunt, quŒrum auxilió tantópericulóŒreptí essent; omnŒs enim sciŒbant nŒ sine auxiliódeŒum rem tam fŒlíciter ŒvŒnisse.

## 67. \_A HEAVY TASK\_

Breví intermissóspatió Argonautae ad flœmen PhÆsim vŒnŒrunt, quod in fínibus ColchŒum erat. Ibi cum nÆvem appulissent et in terram Œgressí essent, statim ad rŒgem AeŒtem sŒ contulŒrunt et ab eópostulÆvŒrunt ut vellus aureum sibi trÆderŒtur. Ille cum audívisset quam ob causam Argonautae vŒnissent, írÆ commáus est et díœ negÆbat sŒ vellus trÆditœrum esse. Tandem tamen, quod sciŒbat IÆsonem nŒ sine auxilió deŒum hæc negáium suscŒpisse, mœtÆtÆ sentiÆ prŒmísit sŒ vellus trÆditœrum, sí IÆsón labŒŒs duó difficillimŒs prius perfŒcisset; et cum IÆsón díxisset sŒ ad omnia perícula subeunda parÆtum esse, quid fierí vellet ostendit. Prímum iungendí erant duo taurí speciŒ horribilí, quí flammÆs ex œe ŒdŒbant; tum hís iœntís ager quídam arandus erat et dentŒs dracónis serendí. Hís audítís IÆsón etsí rem esse summí periculí intellegŒbat, tamen, nŒ hanc occÆsiónem reí bene gerendae Æmitteret, negáium suscŒpit.

## 68. \_THE MAGIC OINTMENT\_

MŒdŒa, rŒgis filia, IÆsonem adamÆvit, et ubi audivit eum tantum periculum subitœrum esse, rem aegrŒ ferŒbat. IntellegŒbat enim patrem suum hunc labœrem prŒposuisse eóipsócónsilió ut IÆsón morerŒtur. Quae cum ita essent, MŒdŒa, quae summam scientiam medicínae habŒbat, hæc cónsilium iniit. MediÆ nocte ínsciente patre ex urbe ŒvÆsit, et postquam in montís fínitimŒ vŒnit, herbÆs quÆsdam carpsit; tum sœcœexpressóunguentum parÆvit quod ví suÆ corpus aleret nervŒsque cónfirmÆret. Hæc factólÆsoní unguentum dedit; praecŒpit autem ut eódiŒ quóistí labŒŒs cónficiendí essent corpus suum et arma mÆne oblineret. IÆsón etsí paene omnibus hominibus mÆgnitœdine et víribus corporis antecellŒbat (víta enim omnis in vŒnÆtióinibus atque in studióreí militÆris cónsœmŒbÆtur), tamen hæc cónsilium nŒ neglegendum esse cŒnsŒbat.

## 69. \_THE SOWING OF THE DRAGON'S TEETH\_

Ubi is díŒs vŒnit quem rŒx ad arandum agrum Œdíxerat, IÆsón ortÆ læce cum

sociis ad locum constitutum se contulit. Ibi stabulum ingens repperit, in quotauri erant inclasi; tum portis apertis taurus in laecem traexit, et summam cum difficultate iugum imposuit. At Aethiops cum vidisset taurum nihil contra Iasonem valere, magno opere miratus est; nesciebat enim filiam suam auxilium ei dedisse. Tum Iason omnibus aspicientibus agrum arare coepit, quae in se tantam diligentiam praebuit ut ante meridiem tantum opus confecerit. Haec factum locum ubi rex sedebat adiit et dentium draconis postulavit; quos ubi accipit, in agrum quem araverat magno cum diligentia sparsit. Horum autem dentium natura erat talis ut in eolocubi sementis factae essent viri armati mirum quodam modogignerentur.

#### 70. \_A STRANGE CROP\_

Nondum tamen Iason tantum opus confecerat; imperaverat enim ei Aethiops ut armatis viris qui se dentibus gignerent solus interficeret. Postquam igitur omnes dentes in agrum sparsit, Iason lassitudine exanimatus quiotum se tradidit, dum viri isti gignerentur. Paucos huius dormiebat, sub vesperum tamen se somnolentus excitatus rem ita voluisse ut praedictum esset cognovit; nam in omnibus agris partibus viri ingenti magno corpore gladiis galeisque armati mirum in modum se terrae oriebantur. Haec cognovit Iason consilium quod dedisset Medea non omittendum esse putabat. Saxum igitur ingens (ita enim Medea praeparat) in medio viris coniecit. Illi undique ad locum concurrerunt, et cum quisque sibi id saxum nescio quomodo habere vellet, magna controversia orta est. Mox strictis gladiis inter se pugnaverunt, et cum haec modoplerim occisi essent, reliqui vulneribus confecti ad Iasone nullone modo interfecti sunt.

#### 71. \_THE FLIGHT OF MEDEA\_

Rex Aethiops ubi Iasonem laevem propositum confecisse cognovit, iram graviter commotus est; id enim per dolum factum esse intellegebat; nec dubitabat quin Medea ei auxilium tulisset. Medea autem cum intellexeret se in magno periculo in regem maneret, fugam saltem petere constituit. Omnibus rebus igitur ad fugam paratis media nocte insciente patre cum fratre Absyrtum vestit, et quam celerrimam ad locum ubi Argos subducta erat se contulit. Eo cum voluisset, ad pedes Iasonis se proiecit, et multis cum lacrimis eum obsecravit non in tantodiscrimine mulierem diceret quae ei tantum profuisset. Ille quod memori tenebat se per eius auxilium se magno periculo vestis, libenter eam excipit, et postquam causam veniendi audivit, hortatus est non patris iram timeat. Pronisit autem se quam primum eam in nave suae vecturum.

#### 72. \_THE SEIZURE OF THE FLEECE\_

Postridi eius die Iason cum sociis suis ortum laevae nave duxit, et tempestatem idoneam nacti ad eum locum remis contendunt, quoniam locum Medea vellus colatum esse demonstrabat. Cum evolvissent, Iason in terram progressus est, et sociis ad mare relictis, qui praesidium essent, ipse cum Medea in silvas se contulit. Pauca milia passuum per silvam progressus vellus quod quaerebat ex arbore suspensum vidit. Id tamen auferre erat summa difficultas; non modo enim locus ipse egregius et natura et arte erat munitus, sed etiam draco quidam speciosus terribili

arborem custodiēbat. Tum Mōdōa, quae, ut suprā dēmōstrāvimus, medicīnae summam scientiam habuit, rāemum quem dō arbore proximā dōripuerat venōnō infōcit. Hōc factōad locum appropinquāvit, et dracōnem, quī faucibus apertis ōius adventum expectābat, venōnōsparsit; deinde, dum dracō somnōoppressus dormit, Iēsōn vellis aureum dō arbore dōripuit et cum Mōdōā quam celerrimō pedem rettulit.

### 73. \_THE RETURN TO THE ARGO\_

Dum autem ea geruntur, Argonautae, quī ad mare relictī erant, ānxiōanimō reditum Iēsōnis expectābant; id enim negāium summī esse periculī intellegōbant. Postquam igitur ad occēsūm sōis frāstrā expectāvōrunt, dō ōius salēte dōspōrāre coepōrunt, nec dubitābant quīn aliquī cēsus accidisset. Quae cum ita essent, mētērandum sibi cōnsuōrunt, ut ducī auxiliū ferrent; sed dum proficīscī parant, lōmen quoddam subitō cōspiciunt mirū in modum intrā silvās refulgōns, et mēgnopere mirētī quae causa esset ōius reī ad locum concurrunt. Quōcum vōnissent, Iēsōnī et Mōdōae advenientibus occurrōrunt, et vellis aureum lōminis ōius causam esse cōgnōrunt. Omnī timōre sublētōmēgnōcum gaudiōducem suum excōpōrunt, et dīs grātīās mēximās ōgōrunt quod rōs tam fōlīciter ōvōnisset.

### 74. \_THE PURSUIT\_

Hīs rōbus gestīs omnōs sine morā nēvem rōersus cōnscendōrunt, et sublētīs ancorīs primā vigiliā solvōrunt; neque enim satis tōtum esse arbitrētī sunt in eōlocōmanōre. At rōx Aeōtōs, quī iam ante inimicōin eōs fuerat animō ubi cōgnōit filiam suam nō modo ad Argonautās sō recōpisse sed etiam ad vellis auferendum auxiliū tulisse, hōc dolōre gravius exārsit. Nēvem longam quam celerrimō dōdēcī iussit, et militibus impositīs fugientīs īnsecētus est. Argonautae, quī rem in discīmine esse bene sciōbant, omnibus vīribus rōmīs contendōbant; cum tamen nēvis quā vehōbantur ingentī esset mēgnitōdine, nō eādem celeritāte quā Colchī prōgredī poterant. Quōfactum est ut minimum abesset quīn ā Colchīs sequentibus caperentur, neque enim longius intererat quam quōtōlum adicī posset. At Mōdōa cum vīdisset quōin locōrōs essent, paene omnī spō dōpositā infandum hōc cōnsiliū cōpit.

### 75. \_A FEARFUL EXPEDIENT\_

Erat in nēvī Argonautārum filiū quīdam rōgis Aeōtae, nōmine Absyrtus, quem, ut suprā dēmōstrāvimus, Mōdōa ex urbe fugiōns sōcum abdōxerat. Hunc puerum Mōdōa interficere cōstituit eōcōnsiliō ut membrīs ōius in mare coniectīs cursū Colchūm impedīret; certōenim sciōbat Aeōtem, cum membra filī vīdisset, nō longius prōecētōrum esse. Neque opīniōMōdōam fefellit, omnia enim ita ōvōnōrunt ut spōrāverat. Aeōtōs ubi primū membra vīdit, ad ea conligenda nēvem tenōrī iussit. Dum tamen ea geruntur, Argonautae nō intermissōrōmigandī labōre mox ō cōspectōe hostiū auferōbantur, neque prius fugere dōstitōrunt quam ad flōmen ēīdanum pervōnōrunt. Aeōtōs nihil sibi prōtōerum esse arbitrētus sī longius prōgressus esset, animōdōmissōdomum revertit, ut filī corpus ad sepultōeram daret.

## 76. \_THE BARGAIN WITH PELIAS\_

Tandem post multa pericula IÆsón in eundem locum pervenit unde profectus erat. Tum ð nÆví Øgressus ad rØgem Peliam, qui rØgnum adhœc obtinØbat, statim sØ contulit, et vellere aureómónstrÆtóab eópostulÆvit ut rØgnum sibi trÆderØtur; PeliÆs enim pollicitus erat, sí IÆsón vellus rettulisset, sØ rØgnum eí trÆditœrum. Postquam IÆsón quid fieri vellet ostendit, PeliÆs primónihil respondit, sed diœ in eÆdem tristitiÆ tacitus permÆnsit; tandem ita locœtus est: "VidØs mØ aetÆte iam esse cónfectum, neque dubium est quín diØs suprØmus mihi appropinquet. Liceat igitur mihi, dum vívam, hœc rØgnum obtinØre; cum autem tandem dØcesseró tœ mihi succØdØs." HÆc úÆtióne adductus IÆsón respondit sØ id factœrum quod ille rogÆsset.

## 77. \_MAGIC ARTS\_

Hís rØbus cógntís MØdØa rem aegrØ tulit, et rØgní cupiditÆte adducta mortem rØgí per dolum ínferre cónstituit. Hœc cónstitœtóad fíliÆs rØgis vØnit atque ita locœta est: "VidØtis patrem vestrum aetÆte iam esse cónfectum neque ad labœrem rØgnandí perferendum satis valØre. Vultisne eum rœrsus iuvenem fieri?" Tum fíliæ rØgis ita respondØrunt: "Num hœc fieri potest? Quis enim umquam ð sene iuvenis factus est?" At MØdØa respondit: "MØ medicíne summam habØre scientiam scítis. Nunc igitur vØbis dØmónstrÆbóquómodóhaec rØs fieri possit." Postquam finem loquendí fØcit, arietem aetÆte iam cónfectum interfØcit et membra Øius in vÆese aØneóposuit, atque ígní suppositóin aquam herbÆs quÆsdam infœdit. Tum, dum aqua effervØsceret, carmen magicum cantÆbat. Mox ariØs Ø vÆese exsiluit et víribus refectís per agró currØbat.

## 78. \_A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT\_

Dum fíliæ rØgis hœc mírÆculum stupentØs intuentur, MØdØa ita locœta est: "VidØtis quantum valeat medicína. Vós igitur, sí vultis patrem vestrum in adulØscientiam redœcere, id quod fØcí ipsae faciØtis. Vós patris membra in vÆes conicite; ego herbÆs magicÆs praebØbó" Quod ubi auditum est, fíliæ rØgis cónsiliium quod dedisset MØdØa nón omittendum putÆvØrunt. Patrem igitur Peliam necÆvØrunt et membra Øius in vÆes aØneum coniØcØrunt; nihil autem dubitÆbant quín hœc mÆximØ eí prðtœrum esset. At rØs omnínó aliter ØvØnit ac spØrÆverant, MØdØa enim nón eÆsdem herbÆs dedit quibus ipsa œsa erat. Itaque postquam diœ frœstrÆ exspectÆvØrunt, patrem suum rØ vØrÆ mortuum esse intellØxØrunt. Hís rØbus gestís MØdØa sØ cum coniuge suórØgnum acceptœram esse spØrÆbat; sed cívØs cum intellexerent quómodó PeliÆs periisset, tantum scelus aegrØ tulØrunt. Itaque IÆsone et MØdØÆ Ø rØgnóexpulsís Acastum rØgem creÆvØrunt.

## 79. \_A FATAL GIFT\_

IÆsón et MØdØa Ø ThessaliÆ expulsí ad urbem Corinthum vØnØrunt, cœius urbis Creón quídam rØgnum tum obtinØbat. Erat autem Creontí fíliæ œna, nónine GlaucØ. Quam cum vídisset, IÆsón cónstituit MØdØæ uxóri suæ nœntium mittere eócónsilió ut GlaucØn in mÆtrimónium dœceret. At MØdØa ubi intellØxit quae ille in animóhabØret, írÆ graviter commða icere icerandócónfirmÆvit sØ tantam inicœriam ultœram. Hœc igitur cónsiliium

cōpit. Vestem parÆvit summÆ arte textam et variis colōribus infectam; hanc mortiferōquādam venōnōtinxit, cœius vīs tÆlis erat ut si quis eam vestem induisset, corpus Øius quasi igni cœrerØtur. Hæ factōvestem ad GlaucØn misit; illa autem nihil malī suspicÆns dñum libenter accØpit, et vestem novam mœe fØminÆrum statim induit.

#### 80. \_MEDEA KILLS HER SONS\_

Vix vestem induerat GlaucØ cum dolrem gravem per omnia membra sØnsit, et paulōpost crædØlí cruciÆtæ adfecta Ø vítÆ excessit. Hīs rØbus gestis MØdØa furæe atque ÆmentiÆ impulsa filiis suis necÆvit; tum mÆgnum sibi fore periculum arbitrÆta si in ThessaliÆ manØret, ex eÆ regiōne fugere cōstituit. Hæ cōstitætōsdem æÆvit ut in tantōpericulōauxilium sibi præbØret. Sd autem hīs precibus commāus currum misit cui erant iœncti dracōis Ælis instrœcti. MØdØa nōn omittendam tantam occÆsiōnem arbitrÆta currum ascendit, itaque per Æera vecta incolumis ad urbem AthØnÆs pervØnit. IÆsōn ipse brevī tempore mirōmodóoccisus est. Accidit sive cÆsæe sive cōsiliōdearum ut sub umbrÆ nÆvis suae, quae in litus subducta erat, dormiret. Mox nÆvis, quae adhœc ØrØcta steterat, in eam partem ubi IÆsōn iacØbat subitødØlapsa virum infØlicem oppressit.

[Illustration: MEDEA MEDITATING THE MURDER OF HER SONS]

#### ULYSSES

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

#### 81. \_HOMEWARD BOUND\_

Urbem Tróam Æ Graecis decem annós obsessam esse satis cónstat; dŃ hŃc enim bellŃHomŃrus, mÆximus poŃtÆrum GraecŃum, ĩliadem opus nŃissimum scrĳpsit. TrŃŃ tandem per ĩnsidiÆs captÆ, Graeci longŃbellŃfessi domum redĳre mÆtŃerÆvŃrunt. Omnibus rŃbus igitur ad profectiŃem parÆtis nÆvis dŃdŃexŃrunt, et tempestÆtem idŃeam nactĳ mÆgnŃcum gaudiŃsolvŃrunt. Erat inter prĳmŃs GraecŃum UlixŃs quĳdam, vir summae virtŃtis ac prŃedentiae, quem dĳcunt nŃncellĳ dolum istum excŃgitÆsse quŃTrŃam captam esse cŃstat. Hĳc rŃgnum ĩsulae Ithacae obtinuerat, et paulŃantequam cum reliquĳs Graecis ad bellum profectus est, puellam fŃmŃssimam, nŃmine PŃnelopŃn, in mÆtrimŃnium dŃxerat. Nunc igitur cum iam decem annŃs quasi in exsiliŃcŃsŃmpsisset, mÆgnÆ cupiditÆte patriae et uxŃis videndae ÆrdŃbat.

## 82. \_THE LOTUS-EATERS\_

Postquam tamen pauca mĳlia passuum Æ lĳtore TrŃae progressĳ sunt, tanta tempestÆs subitŃcoorta est ut nŃlla nÆvium cursum tenŃre posset, sed aliae aliÆs in partĳs disicerentur. NÆvis autem quÆ ipse UlixŃs vehŃbÆtur vĳ tempestÆtis ad merĳdiem dŃlÆta decimŃdiŃ ad lĳtus Libyae appulsa est. Ancorĳs iactĳs UlixŃs cŃstituit nŃncellŃs Ń sociĳs in terram expŃnere, quĳ aquam ad nÆvem referrent et quÆlis esset nÆtŃera Ńius regiŃnis cŃgnŃcerent. Hĳ igitur Ń nÆvĳ Ńgressĳ imperÆta facere parÆbant. Dum tamen fontem quaerunt, quibusdam ex incolĳs obviam factĳ ab ĳs hospitĳo acceptĳ sunt. Accidit autem ut mÆior pars vĳctŃes eŃum hominum in mĳrŃ quŃdam frŃctŃe quem lŃdum appellÆbant cŃsisteret. Quam cum Graeci gustÆssent, patriae et sociŃum statim oblĳtĳ cŃfirmÆvŃrunt sŃ semper in eÆ terrÆ mÆnsŃerŃs, ut dulcĳ illŃcĳbŃin perpetuum vŃscerentur.

## 83. \_THE RESCUE\_

UlixŃs cum ab hŃrÆ septimÆ ad vesperum expectÆssent, veritus nŃ sociĳ suĳ in perĳlŃversÆrentur, nŃncellŃs Ń reliquĳs mĳsit, ut quae causa esset morae cŃgnŃcerent. Hĳ igitur in terram expositĳ ad vĳcum quĳ nŃn longŃ aberat sŃ contulŃrunt; quŃcum vŃnissent, sociŃs suŃs quasi vĳnŃbriŃs repperŃrunt. Tum ubi causam veniendĳ docuŃrunt, ĳs persuÆdŃre cŃnÆbantur ut sŃcum ad nÆvem redĳrent. Illĳ tamen resistere ac manŃe sŃ dŃfendere coepŃrunt, saepe clÆmitantŃs sŃ numquam ex eŃlocŃabitŃerŃs. Quae cum ita essent, nŃntĳ rŃ ĩnfectÆ ad Ulixem redĳrunt. Hĳs rŃbus cŃgnĳtis ipse cum omnibus quĳ in nÆvĳ relictĳ erant ad locum vŃnit; et sociŃs suŃs frŃestrÆ hortÆtus ut suÆ sponte redĳrent, manibus eŃum post terga vinctĳs invĳtŃs ad nÆvem reportÆvit. Tum ancorĳs sublÆtis quam celerrimŃ Ń portŃe solvit.

## 84. \_THE ONE-EYED GIANT\_

Postquam eÆ tŃrÆ nocte rŃmĳs contendŃrunt, postrĳdiŃ ad terram ĩgnŃdam nÆvem appulŃrunt. Tum, quod nÆtŃeram Ńius regiŃnis ĩgnŃÆbat, ipse UlixŃs cum duodecim Ń sociĳs in terram Ńgressus loca explŃrÆre cŃstituit. Paulum Æ lĳtore prŃgressĳ ad spŃluncam ingentem pervŃnŃrunt, quam habitÆrĳ sŃnsŃrunt; Ńius enim introitum et nÆtŃerÆ locĳ et manŃe mŃnitum esse animadvertŃrunt. Mox, etsĳ intellegŃbant sŃ nŃ sine perĳlŃid factŃerŃs, spŃluncam intrÆvŃrunt; quod cum fŃcissent, mÆgnam cŃpĳam lactis in vÆsis ingentibus conditam invŃnŃrunt. Dum tamen mĳrantur quis in eÆ

søde habitÆret, sonitum terribilem audivørunt, et oculis ad portam tortis múnstrum horrible vídørunt, hæmÆnÆ quidem speciø et figøerÆ, sed ingenti mÆgnitædine corporis. Cum autem animadvertissent múnstrum cœnum oculum tantum habøre in mediÆ fronte positum, intelløxørunt hunc esse cœnum ø Cycløpibus, dø quibus fÆmam iam accøperant.

#### 85. \_THE GIANT'S SUPPER\_

Cycløøs autem pÆstøøs erant quidam quí ínsulam Siciliam et præcipuø montem Aetnam incoløbant; ibi enim VolcÆnus, præses fabrørum et ignis repertor, cœius servi Cycløøs erant, officínam suam habøbat.

Graeci igitur simul ac múnstrum vídørunt, terrøe paene exanimÆtí in interiørem partem spøluncæ reføgørunt et sø ibi abdere cønÆbantur. Polyphømus autem (síc enim Cycløøs appellÆbÆtur) pecus suum in spøluncam compulit; deinde, cum saxøingenti portam obstøexisset, ígnem in mediÆ spøluncÆ føcit. Hæ factø oculøomnia perløestrÆbat, et cum sønsisset hominøus in interiøre parte spøluncæ esse abditø, mÆgnÆ vøce exclÆmÆvit: "Quí hominøus estis? MercÆtøøs an latróøs?" Tum Ulixøus respondit sø neque mercÆtøøs esse neque prædandi causÆ vønisse; sed Æ TrøÆ redeuntis ví tempestÆtum Æ røctøcursøe døpulsø esse. ØÆvit etiam ut sibi sine iniøriÆ abire licøret. Tum Polyphømus quæsívit ubi esset nÆvis quÆ vectí essent; sed Ulixøus cum sibi mÆximø præcavendum esse bene intellexeret, respondit nÆvem suam in røpis coniectam omnínøfrÆctam esse. Polyphømus autem nøllørespønødatøduo ø sociis manøe corripuit, et membrís eørum dívulsis carnem døvorÆre coepit.

#### 86. \_A DESPERATE SITUATION\_

Dum hæc geruntur, Graecørum animø tantus terror occupÆvit ut nø vøcem quidem ødere possent, sed omní spø saløctis døpositÆ mortem præsentem expectÆrent. Polyphømus, postquam famøus hæc tam horribilí cønÆ døpulsa est, humí prætrÆtus somnøø dedit. Quod cum vídisset Ulixøus, tantam occÆsiønem rei gerendæ nøn omittendam arbitrÆtus, in eøerat ut pectus mønstri gladiøtrÆnsfigeret. Cum tamen nihil temerø agendum existimÆret, cønstituit explørÆre, antequam hæc faceret, quÆ ratiøne ex spøluncÆ øvÆdere possent. At cum saxum animadvertisset quøintroitus obstøectus erat, nihil sibi prøtøerum intelløxit sí Polyphømum interføcisset. Tanta enim erat øius saxí mÆgnitædøut nø Æ decem quidem hominibus Æmovøri posset. Quæ cum ita essent, Ulixøus hæc cønÆtøe døstitit et ad sociø rediit; quí cum intelløxissent quøin locøøs essent, nøllÆ spø saløctis oblÆtÆ dø fortænís suis døspørÆre coepørunt. Ille tamen nø animø dømitterent vehementer hortÆtus est; dømønstrÆvit sø iam anteÆ ø multís et mÆgnís periculís øvÆsisse, neque dubium esse quín in tantødiscrímine dí auxilium lÆtøeri essent.

#### 87. \_A PLAN FOR VENGEANCE\_

OrtÆ læce Polyphømus iam ø somnøexcitÆtus idem quod hesternødiø føcit; correptis enim duøus ø reliquis viris carnem eørum sine morÆ døvorÆvit. Tum, cum saxum Æmøisset, ipse cum pecore suøex spøluncÆ prøgressus est; quod cum Graeci vidørent, mÆgnam in spem sø post paulum øvÆsøerø vønørunt. Mox tamen ab hæc spø repulsi sunt; nam Polyphømus, postquam

omnōs ovōs exiōrunt, saxum in locum restituit. Reliqui omni spō salcētis dōpositā Iāmentis lacrimisque sō dōdidōrunt; Ulixōs vōrō quī, ut suprā dōmōstrāvimus, vir māgnī fuit cōsilī, etsī intellegōbat rem in discrīmine esse, nōdum omnīnōdōspōrābat. Tandem, postquam dicē haec tō animōcōgitāvit, hāc cōsilium cōpit. Eīgnis quae in spōluncā reposita erant pāelum māgnū dōlōgit. Hunc summā cum dīligentiā praeacētum fōcit; tum, postquam sociīs quid fieri vellet ostendit, reditum Polyphōmī exspectābat.

#### 88. \_A GLASS TOO MUCH\_

Sub vesperum Polyphōmus ad spōluncam rediit, et eōdem modōquōanteā cōnāvit. Tum Ulixōs cōrem vīnī prōpsit, quem forte (id quod eī erat salcētī) sōcum attulerat; et postquam māgnū pōculum vīnōcomplōvit, mōstrum ad bibendum prōvocāvit. Polyphōmus, quī numquam anteā vīnum gustāverat, tām pōculum statim exhausit; quod cum fōcisset, tantam voluptātem percōpit ut iterum et tertium pōculum replōrī iusserit. Tum, cum quaevisset quōnōmine Ulixōs appellāretur, ille respondit sō Nōminem appellārī; quod cum audivisset, Polyphōmus ita locōctus est: "Hanc, tibi grāetiam prōtantōbeneficiōreferam; tō postrōmum omnium dōvorābō" Hāc cum dīxisset, cibōvīnāque gravis recubuit et brevī tempore somnōoppressus est. Tum Ulixōs sociīs convocātis, "Habōmus," inquit, "quam petiimus facultātem; nō igitur tantam occāsiōnem reī gerendae omittāmus."

#### 89. \_THE BLINDING OF POLYPHEMUS\_

Hāc āetiōne habitā, postquam extrōmum pāelum īgnī calefōcit, oculum Polyphōmī dormientis ferventī līgnōperfōlit; quōfactōomnōs in dīversās spōluncae partīs sō abdidōrunt. At ille subitōillōdolōre oculī sō somnō excitātus clāmōrem terribilem sustulit, et dum per spōluncam errat, Ulixem manōe prehendere cōnābātur; cum tamen iam omnīnōcaecus esset, nōllōmodōhāc efficere potuit. Intereā reliquī Cyclōpōs clāmōre audītō undique ad spōluncam convōnōrunt, et ad introitum adstantōs quid Polyphōmus ageret quaevisōrunt, et quam ob causam tantum clāmōrem sustulisset. Ille respondit sō graviter vulnerātum esse et māgnōdolōre adfici. Cum tamen posteā quaevisissent quis eī vim intulisset, respondit ille Nōminem id fōcisse; quibus rōbus audītis cōnus sō Cyclōpibus: "At sī nōmō" inquit, "tō vulnerāvit, haud dubium est quīn cōsiliōdeōsum, quibus resistere nec possumus nec volumus, hāc suppliciōadficiāris." Hāc cum dīxisset, abiōrunt Cyclōpōs eum in īnsāeniam incidisse arbitrāti.

#### 90. \_THE ESCAPE\_

Polyphōmus ubi sociīs suīs abiisse sōnsit, furōe atque āementiā impulsus Ulixem iterum quaerere coepit; tandem cum portam invōnisset, saxum quō obstrocta erat āemōvit, ut pecus in agrōs exīret. Tum ipse in introitō cōsōdit, et ut quaeque ovīs ad hunc locum vōnerat, sōius tergum manibus trāctābat, nō virī inter ovīs exīre possent. Quod cum animadvertisset Ulixōs, intellōxit omnem spem salcētis in dolōmagis quam in virtōete pōnī. Itaque hāc cōsilium iniit. Prīmum trīs quāes vidit pinguissimās ex ovibus dōlōgit, quāes cum inter sō viminibus conicōnisset, cōnum ex sociīs suīs ventribus eārum ita subiōcit ut omnīnōlatōret; deinde ovīs hominem sōcum



ferentis ad portam Øgit. Id accidit quod fore suspicÆtus erat. PolyphØmus enim postquam terga ovium manibus trÆctÆvit, eÆs praeterire passus est. UlixØs ubi rem tam fØlíciter ØvØnisse vidit, omnis sociØs suØs ex Órdine eØdem modØmísit; quØfactØipse novissimus ØvÆsit.

#### 91. \_OUT OF DANGER\_

Ís rØbus ita cØnfectis, UlixØs veritus nØ PolyphØmus fraudem sentíret, cum sociis quam celerrimØ ad lítus contendit; quØcum vØnissent, ab íis quí nÆví praesidiorelictí erant mÆgnÆ cum laetitiÆ exceptí sunt. Hí enim cum Ænxiis animis iam trís diØs continuØs reditum eØrum expectÆvissent, eØs in aliquod periculum mÆgnum incidisse (id quidem quod erat) suspicÆtí, ipsí auxiliandí causÆ Øgredi parÆbant. Tum UlixØs nØn satis tØtum arbitrÆtus in eØlocØmanØre, quam celerrimØ profisísci cØstituit. Iussit igitur omnis nÆvem cØnscendere, et ancoris sublÆtis paulum Æ lítore in altum prØctus est. Tum mÆgnÆ vØe exclÆmÆvit: "TØe, PolyphØme, quí iØera hospítí spernis, iØestam et dØbitam poenam immÆnitÆtis tuae solvistí." HÆc vØe audítÆ PolyphØmus írÆ vehementer commØus ad mare sØ contulit, et ubi nÆvem paulum Æ lítore remØdam esse intellØxit, saxum ingØns manØ correptum in eam partem coniØcit unde vØem veníre sØnsit. Graeci autem, etsí nØn multum Æfuit quín submergerentur, noellØdamnØ acceptØcursum tenuØrunt.

#### 92. \_THE COUNTRY OF THE WINDS\_

Pauca mília passuum ab eØlocØprØgressus UlixØs ad ínsulam Aeoliam nÆvem appulit. Haec patria erat ventØrum,

"Híc vÆstØrØx Aeolus antrØ  
luctantis ventØs tempestÆtØsque sonØÆs  
imperiópremit ac vinclís et carcere frØnat."

Ibi rØx ipse GraecØs hospitiØexcØpit, atque íis persuÆsit ut ad recuperandÆs víris paucØs diØs in eÆ regiØne commorÆrentur. SeptimØdiØ cum socií Ø labØibus sØ recØpissent, UlixØs, nØ anní tempore Æ nÆvigÆtiØne excØderØtur, sibi sine morÆ proficiscendum statuit. Tum Aeolus, quí sciØbat Ulixem cupidissimum esse patriae videndae, eí iam profectØrØmÆgnum saccum Ø coriØcØnfectum dedit, in quØventØs omnis praeter Ønum inclØserat. Zephyrum tantum solverat, quod ille ventus ab ínsulÆ AeoliÆ ad Ithacam nÆvigantí est secundus. UlixØs hØc dØnum libenter accØpit, et grÆtiis prØtantØbeneficiØÆctis saccum ad mÆlum adligÆvit. Tum omnibus rØbus ad profectiØnem parÆtis meridiÆnØferØ tempore Ø portØe solvit.

#### 93. \_THE WIND-BAG\_

Novem diØs secundissimØventØcursum tenuØrunt, iamque in cØnspectum patriae suae vØnerant, cum UlixØs lassitØdine cØnfectus (ipse enim gubernÆbat) ad quiØtem capiendam recubuit. At socií, quí iam dØdum mírÆbantur quid in illØsaccØinclØsum esset, cum ducem somnØoppressum vidØrent, tantam occÆsiØnem nØn omittendam arbitrÆtí sunt; crØdØbant enim aurum et argentum ibi esse cØlÆta. Itaque spØ lucrí adductí saccum sine morÆ solvØrunt, quØfactØventí

"velut Ægmine factó  
quæ data porta ruunt, et terræ turbine perflant."

Híc tanta tempestas subitocoorta est ut illi cursum tenere non possent  
sed in eandem partem unde erant profecti referrentur. Ulixus somno  
excitatus quoniam locorum esset statim intellexit; saccum solutum,  
Ithacam post tergum relictam vidit. Tum voraciter vehementer exersit  
sociisque obicerebat quod cupiditate pecunie adducti spem patriae  
videndae procciderent.

#### 94. \_A DRAWING OF LOTS\_

Brevi spatio intermissa Graeci insulae cuidam appropinquaverunt in qua  
Circò, filia Sais, habitabat. Quocum navem appulisset, Ulixus in terram  
frumentandi causae ingrediendum esse statuit; nam cognoverat frumentum quod  
in nave habuerent iam deficere. Sociis igitur ad se convocatis quoniam loco  
ratus esset et quid fieri vellet ostendit. Cum tamen omnium memori tenent  
quam crudeli morte necati essent ii qui neper se nave gressi essent, nemo  
reperit est qui hanc negatium suscipere vellet. Quae cum ita essent, rati  
ad controversiam ducta est. Tandem Ulixus consensu omnium sociis in  
duas partis divisit, quarum alteri Eurylochus, vir summae virtutis,  
alteri ipse praesesset. Tum hi inter se sortiti sunt uter in terram  
grederetur. Hanc factum Eurylochus sorte donavit ut cum duobus et viginti  
sociis rem susciperet.

#### 95. \_THE HOUSE OF THE ENCHANTRESS\_

His rebus ita constitutis ii qui sortiti erant in interiorem partem  
insulae profecti sunt. Tanti tamen timor animis eorum occupaverat ut  
nihil dubitarent quin morti obviam irent. Vix quidem poterant ii qui in  
nave relictii erant lacrimas tenere; cederant enim se sociis suis numquam  
post hanc tempus visceribus. Illi autem aliquantum itineris progressi ad  
villam quandam pervenerunt summam magnificenti aedificatam, caelestium ad  
ostium cum adissent, cantum dulcissimum audierunt. Tanta autem fuit  
horum vocis dulcedo ut nullo modo retineri possent quin in aeniam pulserent.  
Hanc facti ipsa Circò foras exiit, et summam cum benignitate omnis in  
hospitium invitavit. Eurylochus insidias sibi comparari suspicatus foras  
expectare constituit, sed reliqui rei novitate adducti intraverunt.  
Cenam magnificam omnibus rebus instructam invenerunt et iussu dominae  
libentissimè accubuerunt. At Circò vinum quod servi apposuerunt  
medicamentum quoddam miscuerat; quod cum Graeci bibissent, gravi somno  
subito oppressi sunt.

#### 96. \_THE CHARM\_

Tum Circò, quae artis magicae summam scientiam habebat, baculo aureo quod  
gereret capita eorum tetigit; quofactum omnium in porcos subito conversi  
sunt. Interea Eurylochus ignarus quid in aedibus ageretur ad ostium  
sedebat; postquam tamen ad sais occisum anxio animo sollicito  
expectavit, sicut ad navem regredi constituit. Eo cum videret,  
sollicitudine ac timore tam perturbatus fuit ut quae vidisset vix  
dilectum non errare posset. Ulixus autem satis intellexit sociis suis in

periculoversÆrí, et gladiócorreptóEurylochóimperÆvit ut sine morÆ  
viam ad istam domum dŏmónstrÆret. Ille tamen multís cum lacrimís Ulixem  
complexus obsecrÆere coepit nŏ in tantum periculum sŏ committeret; sí quid  
gravius eí accidisset, omnium salœtem in summódiscrímíne futœram. Ulixŏs  
autem respondit sŏ nŏminem invitum sŏcum adductœrum; eí licŏre, sí  
mÆllet, in nÆví manŏre; sŏ ipsum sine œllópraesidiórem susceptœrum. Hŏc  
cum mÆgnÆ vœce díxisset, ŏ nÆví dŏsiluit et nœllósequente sŏus in viam  
sŏ dedit.

#### 97. \_THE COUNTERCHARM\_

Aliquantum itineris prógressus ad víllam mÆgnificam pervŏnit, quam cum  
oculís perlœstrÆsset, statim intrÆere statuit; intellŏxit enim hanc esse  
eandem domum dŏ quÆ Eurylochus mentiŏnem fŏcisset. At cum in eóesset ut  
límen intrÆeret, subitŏeí obviam stetit adulŏscŏns fŏrmÆ pulcherrimÆ  
aureum baculum gerŏns. Híc Ulixem iam domum intrantem manœ corripuit et,  
"Quóruis?" inquit. "Nónne scís hanc esse Circŏs domum? Híc inclœsí sunt  
amící tuí ex hœmÆnÆ speciŏ in porcŏs conversí. Num vís ipse in eandem  
calamitÆtem veníre?" Ulixŏs simul ac vœcem audívit, deum Mercurium  
Ægnŏvit; nœllís tamen precibus ab ínstitœtŏcŏnsilióddŏterrŏrí potuit.  
Quod cum Mercurius sŏnsisset, herbam quandam eí dedit, quam contrÆ  
carmina multum valŏre dícbat. "Hanc cape," inquit, "et ubi Circŏ tŏ  
baculŏtetigerit, tœ strictógladióimpetum in eam vidŏ ut faciÆs."  
Mercurius postquam finem loquendí fŏcit,

"mortÆlís víscœs mediósermŏne relíquit,  
et procul in tenuem ex oculís ŏvÆnuit auram."

#### 98. \_THE ENCHANTRESS IS FOILED\_

Breví intermissóspatióUlixŏs ad omnia perícúla subeunda parÆtus iÆnuam  
pulsÆvit, et foribus patefactís ab ipsÆ Circŏ benígnŏ exceptus est. Omnia  
eódem modóatque anteÆ facta sunt. Cŏnam mÆgnificŏ ínstrœctam vídit et  
accumbere iœssus est. Mox, ubi famŏs cibóddŏpulsus est, Circŏ páculum  
aureum vínóreplŏtum Ulixí dedit. Ille etsí suspicÆtus est venŏnum sibi  
parÆtum esse, páculum exhausit; quófactóCircŏ postquam caput ŏius  
baculŏtetigit, ea verba locœta est quibus sociŏs ŏius anteÆ in porcŏs  
converterat. Rŏs tamen omnínóaliter ŏvŏnit atque illa spŏrÆverat. Tanta  
enim vís erat ŏius herbae quam Ulixí Mercurius dederat ut neque venŏnum  
neque verba quicquam efficere possent. Ulixŏs autem, ut eí praeceptum  
erat, gladióstrictóimpetum in eam fŏcit et mortem minitÆbÆtur. Circŏ  
cum artem suam nihil valŏre sŏnsisset, multís cum lacrimís eum obsecrÆere  
coepit nŏ sibi vítam adimeret.

#### 99. \_MEN ONCE MORE\_

Ulixŏs autem ubi sŏnsit eam timŏre perterritam esse, postulÆvit ut sociŏs  
suŏs sine morÆ in hœmÆnam speciem redœceret (certior enim factus erat Æ  
deóMercuriŏeŏs in porcŏs conversŏs esse); nisi id factum esset, sŏ  
dŏbitÆs poenÆs scœmptœrum ostendit. Circŏ hís rŏbus graviter commŏa eí ad  
pedŏs sŏ próŏcit, et multís cum lacrimís iœre iœrandŏcŏnfírmÆvit sŏ  
quae ille imperÆsset omnia factœram. Tum porcŏs in Ætrium immittí iussit.  
Illí datŏsignóinruŏrunt, et cum ducem suum Ægnŏvísent, mÆgnódlŏe

adfecti sunt quod noellómodóeum dØ rØbus suis certiorem facere poterant. CircØ tamen unguentóquádam corpora eóum cænxit; quófactó sunt omnØs statim in hæmÆnam speciem reducti. MÆgnócum gaudióUlixØs suás amícos Ægnóvit, et noentium ad lítus misit, quí reliquís Graecís sociás receptós esse díceret. Illí autem híis rØbus cónitís statim ad domum Circaeam sØ contulØrunt; quócum vØnissent, cæniversí laetitiae sØ dØdidØrunt.

[Illustration: ULYSSES AND CIRCE]

#### 100. \_AFLOAT AGAIN\_

PostrídiØ Øius díØí UlixØs ex hÆc ínsulÆ quam celerrimØ discØdere in animóhabØbat. CircØ tamen cum haec cónóisset, ex odióad amóem conversa omnibus precibus eum óÆre et obtestÆrí coepit ut paucós díØs apud sØ morÆrØtur; quÆ rØ tandem impetrÆtÆ tanta beneficia in eum contulit ut facile eí persuÆsum sit ut díctius manØret. Postquam tamen táum annum apud CircØn cónsœmpserat, UlixØs mÆgnódØsíderiópatriae suae máus est. Sociís igitur ad sØ convocÆtís quid in animóhabØret ostendit. Ubi tamen ad lítus dØscendit, nÆvem suam tempestÆtibus tam adflíctam invØnit ut ad nÆvigandum paene incœtilis esset. HÆc rØ cónitÆ omnia quae ad nÆvis reficiendÆs œsuí essent comparÆrí iussit, quÆ in rØ tantam díligentiam omnØs adhibØbant ut ante tertium diem opus perfØcerint. At CircØ ubi omnia ad profectióem parÆta esse vídit, rem aegrØ ferØbat et Ulixem vehementer obsecrÆbat ut eó cónsiliódØsisteret. Ille tamen, nØ anní tempore a nÆvigÆtióne exclœderØtur, mÆtœrandum sibi existimÆvit, et tempestÆtem idóeam nactus nÆvem solvit. Multa quidem perícúla Ulixí subeunda erant antequam in patriam suam perveníret, quae tamen háꝑ locólongum est perscríbere.

#### NOTES

#### PERSEUS

\_The numbers refer to the page of text and the line on the page respectively.\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. quódam. \_Quídam\_ means 'certain' as applied to some person or thing not fully described, while \_certus\_ means 'certain' in the sense of 'determined.' 'sure,'

ad domum. This means 'to the house'; 'to be brought home' would be \_domum addœcí\_, without the preposition.

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

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

20. multós annós. Duration of time is regularly expressed in the accusative case.

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

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

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

híc, is not the pronoun, but an adverb.

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

3. refer. \_Dícó dœcó fació\_, and \_feró\_ have the imperative forms \_díc\_, dœc, fac\_, and \_fer\_, instead of \_díce\_, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

induit. See the note on 3, 13.

Æera. \_`Ør\_ is borrowed from Greek, and keeps this Greek form for its accusative.

12. volÆbat. Distinguish between \_volq volÆre\_, and \_volq velle\_.

13. cØteris. \_CØterí\_ is used to denote all not already named ('the other'), while \_alií\_ denotes some of those who have not been already named ('other').

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

eÆrum. See the note on 3, 22.

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

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

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

20. hÆ modq ablative of manner.

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

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

26. fØcit. Like \_postquam\_, ubi has the present or perfect indicative, where English would use the pluperfect.

5. 2. illótempore, ablative of time.

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

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

4. veniØbat. See the note on 4, 18.

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

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

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

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

nómine, 'by name.'

9. Cøpheus. See the note on \_Perseus\_, 4, 4.

10. civís suó, 'his subjects.'

13. certam. See the note on \_quádam\_, 3, 15. \_DiØs\_ is regularly masculine, but when used of an appointed day it is often feminine.

omnia, 'all things,' 'everything,' or 'all.' See the note on \_omnium\_, line 6.

16. dØplóÆbant, tenØbant. Be careful to show the meaning of the tense by your translation.

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

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

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

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

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

Æera. See the note on 4, 11.

6. 2. suó Øius. Distinguish carefully between these words. *\_Suus\_* is used of something belonging to the subject, *\_Øius\_* of something belonging to some other person or thing just mentioned.

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

7. sustulit. Notice that the perfect forms of *\_tolló\_* are the same as those of *\_sufferó(sub + ferð\_*, 'endure.'

8. neque, here to be translated 'and ... not.' *\_Neque\_* is thus used regularly for *\_et nó\_*.

13. exanimÆta, used here as a predicate adjective.

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

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

Paucós annós. See the note on 3, 20.

20. omnís. What does the quantity of the *\_i\_* tell you about the form?

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

3. eó the adverb.

in Ætrium. Although *inrøpit* means 'burst *\_into\_*,' the preposition is nevertheless required with the noun to express the place into which he burst.

6. ille. See the note on *\_Perseus\_*, 4, 4.

8. Acrisí. In *Nepos*, *Caesar*, *Cicero*, and *Vergil*, the genitive singular of second-declension nouns in *\_-ius\_* and *\_-ium\_* ends in *\_í\_*, not *\_íi\_*; but the nominative plural ends in *\_íi\_*, and the dative and ablative plural in *\_íis\_*.

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

12. LÆrisam. See the note on 3, 12.

neque enim, 'for ... not,' as if simply *\_nó enim\_*, but Latin uses *\_neque\_* to connect the clauses.



14. in omnís partís, 'in all directions' or 'in every direction.'

15. Multí. See the note on *\_omnium\_*, 5, 6.

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

18. cÆsœ. This is one of the ablatives of manner that do not take *\_cum\_*.

19. stÆbat. Notice the tense.

## HERCULES

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

3. áderat. *\_Ái\_* is perfect in form, but present in meaning; and the pluperfect has in like manner the force of an imperfect.

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

7. Nec tamen, 'not ... however.' See the note on *\_neque enim\_*, 7, 12.

8. movØbant. Contrast this tense with *appropinquÆverant* and *excitÆtí sunt*.

13. TÆlí modó= *\_hóc modó\_*, 4, 20.

20. Æ pueró 'from a boy,' 'from boyhood.'

*exercØbat*, the imperfect of customary action, as is also *cónsœmØbat*.

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

25. artí, dative of indirect object with the intransitive verb *studØbat*.

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

3. Ø vítÆ. Notice that the preposition denoting separation appears both with the noun and in the verb. Compare *\_in Ætrium inrœpit\_*, 7, 3.

4. neque quisquam, 'and not any one,' *\_i.e.\_* 'and no one.' *\_Quisquam\_* is used chiefly in negative sentences.

5. voluit, 'was willing.'

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

8. nómíne. See the note on 5, 8.

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

cōsuōverat. Inceptive verbs end in *\_scō\_* and denote the beginning of an action or state. The perfect and pluperfect of such verbs often represent the state of things resulting from the completion of the action, and are then to be translated as present and imperfect respectively. So *\_cōsuōscō\_* = 'I am becoming accustomed,' *\_cōsuōvī\_* = 'I have become accustomed' or 'am accustomed,' *\_cōsuōveram\_* = 'I had become accustomed' or 'was accustomed.'

11. sacrificiō 'for the sacrifice,' dative of purpose.

ea. Why is *diōs* feminine here? See the note on *\_certam\_*, 5, 13.

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

15. capitibus, dative of indirect object after the compound verb *\_in + pō\_*.

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

18. alterō Supply *\_ictō\_*.

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

21. ThōbÆnīs, dative with the adjective *fīnitimī*.

autem, 'now.'

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

23. veniōbant, postulÆbant, imperfect of customary action.

25. cīvīs suōs, 'his fellow-citizens.' Compare 5, 10.

hōc stipendiō ablative of separation.

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

11. 11. conversa. *\_Est\_* and *\_sunt\_* are frequently not expressed with the perfect participle.

17. suōs ipse suÆ. Notice how the enormity of the crime is emphasized by the use of all these words repeating the same idea.

23. ōÆculum Delphicum. See the note on 5, 6.

h̄c ōÆculum omnium = \_h̄c omnium ōÆculōrum\_.

25. H̄c in templō Monosyllabic prepositions often stand between the noun and an adjective modifying it.

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

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

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

7. Tírynthā. This is a Greek accusative form. See the note on \_Æera\_, 4, 11.

10. Duodecim annōs, accusative of duration of time.

11. Eurystheō The English verb 'serve' is transitive, but \_serviō\_ ('be subject to') is intransitive and takes an indirect object.

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

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

19. sōcum. The preposition \_cum\_ follows and is joined to the reflexive and personal pronouns, usually also to the relative pronoun.

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

26. respírandí, the genitive of the gerund. It modifies facultÆs. The gerund corresponds to the English verbal noun in \_-ing\_.

13. 5. H̄c. We might expect \_haec\_ referring to Hydram, but a demonstrative pronoun is commonly attracted into the gender of the predicate noun (here mōstrum).

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

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

13. 8. mÆgni periculí. We say 'one of great danger.'

9. Ōius. What possessive would be used to modify sinistrÆ?

11. h̄c cōnÆtōe, ablative of separation.

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

unde = ex quibus.

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

17. abscídit. See the note on 4, 25.

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

18. tÆlí modó See the note on 9, 13.

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

19. reddidit, as well as imbuít, has sagittÆs for its object, but we must translate as if we had eÆs with reddidit.

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

23. tantae audÆciae. The genitive of description, like the ablative of description, consists always of a noun with some modifying word. Compare speciø horribilí, 4, 14.

autem. Compare 5, 8 and 10, 21.

24. incrødibilí celeritÆte, ablative of description.

25. vestígíís, ablative of means.

26. ipsum, contrasts cervum with vestígíís.

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

14. 1. currøbat, 'he kept running.'

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

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

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

4. cursø, ablative of cause.

exanimÆtum = \_quí exanimÆtus erat\_. The participle is often equivalent to a relative clause.

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

8. rem. See the note on \_rØs\_, 13, 8.

10. apró dative of indirect object after the compound verb (\_ob + curró\_).

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

13. iniØcit, i.e. upon the boar.

summÆ cum difficultÆte. Compare this with \_omnibus víribus\_, 13, 27, and notice that \_cum\_ may be omitted with the ablative of manner when there is an adjective. For the position of cum, see the note on 11, 25.

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

vívus. Why have we the nominative here, but the accusative (vívum) in line 5?

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

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

18. in Arcadiam. How does this differ in meaning from \_in ArcadiÆ\_?

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

23. HerculØs. See the note on \_Perseus\_, 4, 4.

26. quod, conjunction, not pronoun.

reliquós centaurós, 'the rest of the centaurs,' 'the other centaurs.'  
Compare \_mediÆ nocte\_, 9, 5. Notice that \_reliquí\_ means about the same as \_cØteri\_, and see the note on 4, 13.

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

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

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

10. cnstitit, from \_cnsist\_, not \_cnst\_.

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

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

21. locum, the direct object of Adit, which is here transitive. We might also have \_ad locum\_ with \_ade\_ used intransitively.

16. 4. Hercul. See the note on 10, 15.

labrem. This labor is usually given as the sixth, the destruction of the Stymphalian birds as the fifth.

6. tria mlia boum, 'three thousand cattle,' literally 'three thousands of cattle.' The partitive genitive is the regular construction with the plural \_mlia\_, but the singular \_mlle\_ is commonly used as an adjective, like English 'thousand.' Thus 'one thousand cattle' would be \_mlle bovs\_.

7. ingents mÆgnitcedinis. See the note on \_tantae audÆciae\_, 13, 23.

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

11. multae operae. See the note on \_mÆgn pericul\_, 13, 8.

12. duodvigint pedum, i.e. in width.

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

15. opus. Compare this word with operae and labre, line 12. \_Labor\_ is used of heavy or exhausting labor, \_opera\_ of voluntary exertion or effort, \_opus\_ of that upon which one labors or of the completed work.

17. imperÆverat. This verb takes an indirect object to express the person ordered (e). The action commanded is expressed by the subjunctive in a clause introduced by \_ut\_ and used as the object of \_imper\_ (ut necÆret). Notice that this may be translated 'that he should kill' or 'to kill.' Compare now the construction with \_iube\_, 13, 22, with which the command is expressed by the accusative and infinitive (\_Herculem referre\_).

19. carne. \_Vscor\_ is an intransitive verb and governs the ablative.

22. appropinquand. See the note on 12, 26.

23. cnstitit, from \_cnst\_. Compare 15, 10.

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

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

26. *hūc cōnŕetōe*. See the note on 13, 11.

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

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

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

*Crŕtŕe*. See the note on 3, 12.

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

8. *ínsulae*, dative with the compound verb (*\_ad\_ + \_propinquŕ\_*).

*appropinquŕeret*. See the note on 16, 25.

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

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

21. *cum*, the conjunction.

*ingentŕ labŕe*. See the note on *\_summŕe cum difficultŕete\_*, 14, 13.

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

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

*vŕscŕbantur*, imperfect of customary action.

18. 3. *ut trŕderentur*. Notice that *\_postulŕ\_*, like *\_imperŕ\_*, takes an object-clause introduced by *\_ut\_* and having its verb in the subjunctive.

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

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

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

thrown.' See the note on 16, 17.

6. *míra rørum commæt/Ætió* When a noun has both an adjective and a genitive modifier, this order of the words is common.

7. *cum cruci/Ætæ*, ablative of manner.

*nec/Æverat*. See the note on *\_interfØcit\_*, 13, 18.

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

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

11. *úr/Æbant*. Notice that this verb, like *\_imperó\_* and *\_postuló\_*, takes *\_ut\_* and the subjunctive.

14. *ad n/Ævigandum*. See the note on *\_ad quiØtem\_*, 14, 1.

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

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

19. *reí milit/Æris*, 'the art of war.'

25. *mand/Ævit*. See the note on 16, 17.

26. *Am/Æzonibus*, dative after the compound verb.

19. 1. *persu/Æsit*. Notice that this verb governs the same construction that we have already found used with *\_imperó\_* and *\_mandó\_*.

2. *sØcum*. See the note on 12, 19.

5. *appulit*. Supply *\_n/Ævem\_*.

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

14. *m/Ægnóinterv/Ælló* ablative of degree of difference.

16. *nón m/Ægna*. The effect of the position of these words may be reproduced by translating 'but not a large one.'

*neutrí*. The plural is used because the reference is to two parties, each composed of several individuals. 'Neither' of two individuals would be *\_neuter\_*.

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



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

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

23. *Viri*. Compare this with *\_hominibus\_*, 12, 2.

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

27. *neu*. As *\_neque\_* or *\_nec\_* is used for 'and not,' so *\_nōve\_* or *\_neu\_* for 'and that not' in an object-clause or a clause of purpose.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. *ipsōtemporis punctōquō* 'at the very moment when.'

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

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

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

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

20. *inter s̄*, 'to one another.'

22. *esset*, subjunctive in an indirect question. The direct form would be *Quantum periculum est?* ('How great is the danger?'). *mult̄s terr̄s*, just as we say 'many lands,'

23. *Eur̄pae*. Compare *Th̄b̄n̄is*, 10, 21.

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

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

22. 4. *tantum*, an adverb.

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

9. *quōin locō* See the note on 11, 25. *essent*. See the note on 21, 22.

10. *sibi*, the indirect reflexive.

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

18. *pr̄gredi*, 'from proceeding.'

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

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

24. cecidērunt. Let the quantity of the i tell you whether this comes from cadō or caedō. Is occiderint a compound of cadō or caedō?

25. in tÆlibus rōbus, i.e. when a god intervenes in behalf of his favorite.

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

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

3. Necesse, predicate adjective with erat, the subject being hÆs trÆnsire.

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

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

tōctī, used as predicate adjective.

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

10. rōbus, 'preparations.' See the note on rōs, 13, 8.

cōscōmpserat. See the note on 14, 3.

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

15. itinere, ablative of cause.

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

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

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

ingentī mÆgnitōdine. Compare ingentis mÆgnitōdinis, 16, 7.

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

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

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

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

6. *reliquis*. See the note on *\_reliquis centauris\_*, 14, 26.

7. *Ø bonus*. Compare *\_boum\_*, 23, 23. With *onus* the ablative with *\_ex\_* or *\_dØ\_* is commonly used instead of the partitive genitive.

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

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

*turbatus*, 'was confused ... and.' See the note on *\_ira ... interfecit\_*, 18, 4.

22. *in*. See the note on *\_in Atrium\_*, 7, 3.

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

25. 2. *quam quis*, for *\_quam eus quis\_*.

11. *cui*. See the note on *\_cui erant\_*, 13, 5.

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

17. *Eurystheo* See the note on *\_Aeculo\_*, 21, 3.

19. *quaesiverat*. With this verb the person of whom the question is asked is expressed in the ablative with *\_ab, dØ\_*, or *\_ex\_*.

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

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

*nØ*. See the note on 23, 24.

*dØcideret*. Notice the force of the prefix *\_dØ\_*.

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

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

*ille*. See the note on *\_Perseus\_*, 4, 4.

4. *certo* the adverb.

6. *vØnisset*. What would the form be in the direct question?

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

7. *filiabus*. To avoid confusion with the corresponding forms of *\_deus\_* and *\_filius\_*, the dative and ablative plural of *\_dea\_* and *\_filia\_*

sometimes end in *Æbus*.

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

9. *posset*, subjunctive because indirect. The thought of Hercules was *si potest*.

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

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

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

*passuum*. See the note on 16, 6.

21. *ita ut*, 'as'

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

28. *grÆtiÆs Øgit*. See the note on 6, 16.

27. 2. *Ø labóribus*. See the note on 24, 7.

3. *Herculí praecØperat* = *Herculí imperÆverat*, 25, 12.

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

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

7. *omnium*, partitive genitive.

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

*aliØnum*, predicate adjective, the subject of *vidØtur* being *pauca ... prþóñere*. In the passive *videó* may mean 'be seen,' but it usually means 'seem.'

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

14. *Ut*, 'when.'

15. *dØdæcØbantur*, customary action.

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

*quó* ablative of means.

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

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

21. in. We say 'over.'

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

dedisset, subjunctive because indirect. Charon said *\_nisi dederis\_* (future perfect), *\_nón trÆnsveham\_*, 'unless you first give (shall have given), I will not carry you across.'

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

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

6. Ut. Compare 27, 14.

8. quod cum fœcissent, 'and when they had done this.' See the note on *\_quibus\_*, 20, 1.

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

15. mortuús, dative of indirect object.

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

18. et. *\_Multí\_* is often joined by *\_et\_* to another adjective modifying the same noun.

24. ex. Compare 25, 18.

27. *sØ sociás*, direct object and predicate accusative respectively.

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

13. fœcisset, indirect for *\_fœceris\_*.

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

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

'since which things were so.'

24. *liberÆtus*. See the note on *írÆ ... interfØcit*, 18, 4.

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

26. *est*. We say 'would be.'

*aetÆte*, ablative of specification. Translate 'when he was now advanced in age' (*i.e.* 'late in life'), and see the note on *fessus*, 23, 15.

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

3. *ut ... íret*, a clause of result; used as the subject of *esset*, *mós* being predicate.

*quis*. After *sí, nisi, nØ*, and *num*, this is not the interrogative, but an indefinite pronoun ('any one'),

*occídisset*, indirect for *occiderit*, which would be the form used in the laws; or it may be explained as subjunctive by attraction to *íret*.

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

10. *prógressus*, 'after advancing.'

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

16. *humí*, locative, 'on the ground.'

*nØ*. See the note on 23, 24.

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

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

18. *vís*, from *voló*.

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

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

22. *nihil malī*. See the note on 22, 26.

*suspiciēta*. See the note on 25, 27.

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

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

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

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

*gerere*. Compare 30, 3. Such phrases as *\_mō est\_* may have as subject either an infinitive or a clause of result.

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

*nō*. See the note on 29, 3.

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

5. *suspiciēns*. This does not differ appreciably in force from *\_suspiciēta\_*, 30, 22.

8. *exanimētus*, 'beside himself.'

14. *succenderent*. Notice the force of the prefix *\_sub\_* in this word and in *subdidit* below.

15. *inductus*, 'moved.'

## THE ARGONAUTS

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

3. *rōgnī*, objective genitive, *\_i.e.\_* a genitive used to denote the object of the feeling *cupiditēte*.

6. *ex amicīs*. *Quīdam*, like *\_cēnus\_*, commonly has *\_ex\_* or *\_dō\_* and the



ablative, instead of the partitive genitive.

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

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

14. *nescióquam fÆbulam*, 'some story or other.' Notice that *\_nesció\_* with the interrogative pronoun is equivalent to an indefinite pronoun.

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

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

*Post paucís annís*, 'a few years later,' literally 'later by a few years.' *Post* is here an adverb, and *paucís annís* ablative of degree of difference. The expression is equivalent to *\_post paucós annós\_*.

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

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

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

24. *Diø cónstitoetÆ*, ablative of time.

26. *Æ pueritiÆ*. Compare *\_Æ pueró\_*, 9, 20.

34. 2. *trÆnseundóflæmine*. See the note on *\_suí ulciscendí\_*, 30, 16.

*nescióquó* See the note on 33. 14.

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

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

34.6. *dŌmŏstrÆvisset*, subjunctive because subordinate in indirect discourse. See the note on 33, 10. Pelias thought, *hĭc est homŏquem ŏÆculum dŌmŏstrÆvit*.

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

11. *ut ... potĭrŏtur*. See the note on 27, 6.

*hĭc vellere*. *potior* takes the same construction as *vŏscor*, for which see the note on 16, 19.

16. *iter*, accusative of extent.

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

24. *operĭ* dative after the compound with *prae*. Notice that not all verbs compounded with prepositions govern the dative. Many compounds of *ad*, *ante*, *com* (for *cum*), *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *post*, *prae*, *prŏ sub*, and *super* do have the dative, and some compounds of *circum*. You will find it profitable to keep a list of all such compound verbs governing the dative that you meet in your reading.

25. *nŏ ... quidem*, 'not ... even.' The word emphasized must stand between *nŏ* and *quidem*.

*ad labŏrem*. See the note on *ad quiŏtem*, 14, 1.

26. *Ad multĭtŏdinem trÆnsportandam*, used like *ad labŏrem*. The gerundive in this use is very common.

27. *quibus*. The antecedent *eae* is not expressed. Notice that *œtor* governs the same case as *vŏscor* and *potior*. Two other deponent verbs, not found in this book, take this construction, namely *fruor*, 'enjoy,' and *fungor*, 'perform.'

*nostrŏmarĭ*, *i.e.* the Mediterranean.

*cŏnsuŏvimus*. See the note on *cŏnsuŏverat*, 10, 9.

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

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

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

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

16. Argonautae. Notice the composition of this word.

24. dīcerentur, part of the result clause.

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

Øgredī. See the note on 22, 18.

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

36. 5. Postrīdī Øius diØī, 'the next day,' more literally 'on the day following that day.' This idea may be expressed by *postrīdī* alone, and the fuller expression is simply more formal.

9. in ancorīs, 'at anchor.'

10. habērent. See the note on 34, 6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. supplicī. See the note on 7, 8.

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

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

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

9. Rø's male sø habøbat, 'the situation was desperate.' What is the literal meaning?

12. opíniønem virtøetis, 'reputation for bravery.'

13. quín ferrent. Negative expressions of doubt are regularly followed by \_quín\_ and the subjunctive.

16. quantóin perículó See the note on 11, 25.

suae rø's, 'his affairs.' See the note on \_rø's\_, 13, 8.

17. repperissent. Phineus used the future perfect indicative.

22. nihil, used adverbially.

23. Æera. See the note on 4, 11.

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

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

3. eócsílió See the note on 28, 1.

4. nø quis, 'that no one.' Negative clauses of purpose and negative clauses of result may be distinguished by the negative: \_nø, nø quis\_, etc., for purpose; \_ut nó, ut nø mó\_, etc., for result.

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

5. in medium spatium, 'between them.'

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

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

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

11. r̄ct̄ ... spatium, 'straight between them.'

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

14. concurrerent, 'could rush together.' See the note on \_possent\_, 27, 20.

intellegent̄s, equivalent to \_cum intellegerent\_.

17. d̄is, the usual form of the dative and ablative plural of \_deus\_, as \_d̄i\_ of the nominative plural.

qūrum, equivalent to \_cum ērum\_. A relative clause of cause, like a \_cum\_-clause of cause, has its verb in the subjunctive.

27. neḡbat. See the note on 36, 16.

39. 1. tr̄dit̄. In infinitives formed with participles \_esse\_ is often omitted,

prius. See the note on 27, 25.

3. Pr̄imum. See the note on 12, 16.

4. iungend̄i erant. See the note on 38, 7.

8. rēi bene gerend̄ae, 'of accomplishing his mission.' What is the literal meaning?

10. rem aegr̄ fer̄bat, 'she was greatly distressed.' What is the literal meaning?

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

13. medic̄inae, objective genitive.

14. Medī nocte. See the note on 9, 5.

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

15. v̄nit. See the note on 3, 13.

17. quod ... cónfirmÆret, a relative clause of purpose.
19. essent, subjunctive in informal indirect discourse, or by attraction to oblineret.
20. hominibus. See the note on 34, 24.
21. mÆgnitœdine et víribus, ablative of specification.
40. 2. nihil valØre, 'prevailed not.'
5. quÆ in rØ. See the note on 11, 25.
6. cónfØcerit. See the note on 19, 22.
8. quôs. See the note on \_quíbus\_, 20, 1.
9. autem. See the note on 5, 8.
10. essent, subjunctive by attraction.
11. quádam, 'some.'
16. gígnentur, 'should be born.' With dum, 'until,' the subjunctive is used of action anticipated, as with \_antequam\_ (see the note on \_possent\_, 27, 20).
19. omnibus agrí partibus. See the note on 18, 6.
20. mírum in modum = \_mírómodó\_.
25. nesciócœr, 'for some reason.' See the note on 33, 14.
28. nœllónegáíq 'with no trouble,' 'without difficulty.'
41. 3. quín tulisset. See the note on 37, 13.
15. quam prímum, 'as soon as possible.' See the note on 23, 2.
16. Ævectœrum. See the note on \_trÆditœrum\_, 39, 1.
17. PostrídiØ Øius diØí. See the note on 36, 5.
19. locó The antecedent is frequently thus repeated in the relative clause.
21. quí ... essent, 'to guard the ship.' See the note on 13, 16.
22. ipse. See the note on 21, 19.
27. quídam. This word may sometimes be rendered by the indefinite article.

28. *dēmónstrāvimus*. See the note on *nārrāvimus*, 14, 17.

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

12. *aliquí*. Learn from the vocabulary the difference between *aliquís* and *aliquí*.

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

16. *mírāetí*. See the note on 25, 27.

20. *dís*. See the note on 38, 17.

21. *ØvØnisset*. See the note on *accØpissent*, 26, 21.

23. *vigiliæ*. The Romans divided the day from sunrise to sunset into twelve hours (*hōrae*), the night from sunset to sunrise into four watches (*vigiliae*).

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

25. *inimícóanimó* ablative of description.

43. 2. *hóc dolóre*, 'this anger,' i.e. 'anger at this.'

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

4. *fugientís*, used as a noun, 'the fugitives.'

6. *quæ*, ablative of means.

7. *quæ*, 'as,' but in the same construction as *eādem celeritāte*.

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

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

11. *vídisset*. See the note on 36, 15.

15. *fugiØns*, 'when she fled.' See the note on *fessus*, 23, 15.

18. *filí*. See the note on 7, 8.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

45. 3. stupentØs, 'in amazement.'

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

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

10. necÆvØrunt. See the note on \_interfØcit\_, 13, 18.

13. quibus. For the case see the note on \_quibus\_, 34, 27.

15. rØ vØrÆ, 'really.'



18. aegrø tulørunnt, 'were indignant at.' Compare 39, 10, and 44, 15.

23. Creontí. See the note on *\_cui erant\_*, 13, 5.

25. nœntium, 'a notice of divorce.'

26. dœceret. See the note on *\_dœxit\_*, 6, 18.

28. ultœram. See the note on 39, 1.

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

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

induisset, subjunctive by attraction.

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

16. itaque, not the adverb *\_itaque\_*, but the adverb *\_ita\_* and the enclitic conjunction *\_-que\_*.

Æera. See the note on 4, 11.

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

## ULYSSES

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

9. quem, subject of *excógitÆsse*. The English idiom is 'who, some say, devised.' Notice that *excógitÆsse* is contracted from *\_excógitÆvisse\_*.

10. quó ablative of means.

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

20. quÆ. See the note on 43, 6.

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

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

50. 2. *gustÆssent*, contracted from *\_gustÆvissent\_*.

*patriae et sociórum*. Verbs of remembering and forgetting take the genitive or the accusative, but *\_oblívíscor\_* prefers the former.

4. cibó See the note on 16, 19.

5. hórÆ septimÆ. See the note on 42, 23.

11. docuØrunt. See the note on 4, 26.

51. 6. tantum, the adverb.

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

praedandí causÆ, 'to steal.' Purpose is frequently thus expressed by \_causÆ\_ with the genitive of the gerund or gerundive. What other ways of expressing purpose have you met in your reading?

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

25. esse. It will help you to understand indirect discourse if you will try to discover what words would be used to express the idea in the direct form. Here, for instance, the exact words of Ulysses would have been in Latin: \_Neque mercÆtórØs sumus neque praedandí causÆ vØnimus; sed Æ TróÆ redeuntØs ví tempestÆtum Æ rØctócursœ dØpulsí sumus\_.

27. ubi ... essent. The question of Polyphemus was \_Ubi est nÆvis quÆ vectí estis\_?

sibi ... esse, 'that he must be exceedingly careful.' See the note on \_mÆtørandum sibi\_, 42, 12.

29. in ... esse, 'had been driven on the rocks and entirely dashed to pieces.' See the note on \_írÆ ... interfØcit\_, 18, 4.

52. 1. membrís eðrum dívulsís, 'tearing them limb from limb.'

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

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

7. humí. See the note on 30, 16.

próstrÆtus, 'throwing himself down.' See the note on \_continØbantur\_, 20, 26.

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

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

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

17. híc cónÆtœ. See the note on 13, 11.

18. noellÆ ... oblÆtÆ, 'since no hope of safety presented itself.' See the note on \_continØbantur\_, 20, 26.

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

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

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

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

53. 14. *quó* See the note on 43, 7.

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

20. *tertium*, the adverb.

22. *Nœminem*. Why is the accusative used?

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

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

*nœ omittÆmus*, 'let us not neglect,' the hortatory subjunctive.

29. *reí gerendae*. See the note on 52, 8.

54. 1. *extrœmum pÆlum*, 'the end of the stake.' Other adjectives denoting a part of the object named by the noun they modify are *medius*, 'the middle of'; *cœterus*, 'the rest of'; *reliquus*, 'the rest of'; *prímus*, 'the first of'; *summus*, 'the top of'; *ímus*, 'the bottom of.'

5. *dum errat*, 'wandering.'

23. *pecus*. Is this *pecus, pecoris*, or *pecus, pecudis*? See the note on *pecora*, 20, 26.

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

55. 1. *quÆs*. See the note on *quibus*, 20, 1.

*inter sœ*. Compare 21, 20.

5. *fore*, 'would happen.'

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

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

17. *auxiliandí causÆ*. See the note on 51, 23.

26. correptum coniicit, 'seized and threw.'

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

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

6. vinculis, for \_vinculis\_.

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

11. sibi proficiscendum. See the note on \_mætærandum sibi\_, 42, 12.

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

16. nāvīgantī, 'to one sailing.'

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

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

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

2. velut Ægmine factq̄ 'as if formed in column.'

3. data. \_Est\_ is omitted.

10. prōcissent. See the note on \_accōpissent\_, 26, 21.

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

18. quam, an adverb modifying crædōlī.

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

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

21. dōducta est, 'came.'

23. praeesset, subjunctive of purpose.

25. cōvōnit. This verb takes the same construction as \_accidit\_, 30, 1.

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

2. mortí. Compare 49, 26.

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

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

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

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

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

27. correptó See the note on 38, 8.

59. 1. quid. See the note on \_quis\_, 30, 3.

gravius, 'serious.'

eí. The direct form of these two speeches would be: \_Sí quid gravius tibi acciderit, omnium salœs in summódiscrimine erit\_; and \_NØminem invítum mØcum addœcam; tibi licet, sí mÆvís, in nÆví manØre; ego ipse sine œlló praesidiórem suscipiam\_. Notice that \_ego\_ is not used to represent \_sØ\_ of line 2, but is used for \_sØ\_ of line 4 for the sake of the contrast with \_tibi\_.

6. nœlló Instead of the genitive and ablative of \_nØmó\_, \_nœllíus\_ and \_nœlló\_ are regularly used.

7. Alíquantum itinerís. See the note on 58, 5.

10. in eó... intrÆret. See the note on 52, 9.

11. eí. Compare 49, 26, and 58, 2.

14. CircØs, a Greek form of the genitive.

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

18. nœllís. See the note on 24, 3.

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

tœ ... faciÆs, 'see that you draw your sword and make an attack upon her.'

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

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

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

3. *døpuls*a est. See the note on 4, 26.

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

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

13. *søn*sisset. See the note on *vid*issent\_, 36, 15.

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

15. *timóe perterritam*. See the note on 14, 11.

20. *eí pedø*s, 'his feet.' See the note on 44, 10.

21. *imper*Æsset, contracted from *imper*Ævisset\_.

22. *in* Ætrium. See the note on 7, 3.

26. *sunt*, goes with *reductí*.

29. *reliquís Graecís*, indirect object of *díceret*.

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

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

10. *cónscømpserat*. See the note on 14, 3.

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

15. *øsuí*. See the note on 34, 20.

23. *antequam perveníret*. We say 'before he could come.' See the note on *possent*\_, 27, 20.

24. *hæ locó* See the note on 24, 2.

longum est. We say ' \_would\_ be tedious' or ' \_would\_ take too long.'

## VOCABULARY

### ABBREVIATIONS

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

\_The hyphen in initial words indicates the composition of the words\_.

## A

Æ or ab (the former never used before words beginning with a vowel or \_h\_), prep. with abl., \_away from, from; of; by\_.  
abditus, -a, -um [part of abdĭ], \_hidden, concealed\_.  
ab-dŏ -dere, -didĭ, -ditus, \_put away, hide\_.  
ab-dŏcŏ -dŏcere, -dŏcĭ, -ductus, \_lead\_ or \_take away\_.

ab-eó -íre, -íí, -itœrus, \_go away, depart\_.  
abició -icere, -iØcí, -iectus [ab + iaciġ, \_throw away\_.  
abripió -ripere, -ripuí, -reptus [ab + rapiġ, \_snatch away, carry off\_.  
abscídó -cídere, -cídí, -císus [abs = ab + caedġ, \_cut away\_ or \_off\_.  
ab-scindó -scindere, -scidí, -scissus, \_tear away\_ or \_off\_.  
ab-sum, abesse, Æfuí, Æfutœrus, \_be away, be absent, be distant; be wanting\_.  
ab-sœmó -sœmere, -sœmpsí, -sœmptus, \_take away, consume, destroy\_.  
Absyrtus, -í, m., \_Absyrtus\_.  
ac, see atque.  
Acastus, -í, m., \_Acastus\_.  
accendó -cendere, -cendí, -cØnsus, \_kindle, light\_.  
accidó -cidere, -cidí [ad + cadġ, \_fall to\_ or \_upon; befall, happen\_.  
accipió -cipere, -cØpí, -ceptus [ad + capiġ, \_take to oneself, receive, accept; hear; suffer\_.  
accumbó -cumbere, -cubuí, -cubitus, \_lie down\_ (at table).  
accurró -currere, -currí, -cursus [ad + currġ, \_run to, come up\_.  
Æcer, Æcris, Æcre, \_sharp, shrill\_.  
aciØs, -Øí, f., \_line of battle\_.  
Acrisius, -í, m., \_Acrisius\_.  
Æcriter [Æcer], adv., \_sharply, fiercely\_.  
ad, prep. with acc., \_to, toward; at, near; for\_.  
ad-amó -amÆre, -amÆví, -amÆtus, \_feel love for, fall in love with\_.  
ad-dœcó -dœcere, -dœxí, -ductus, \_lead to, bring, take; induce, influence\_.  
ad-eó -íre, -íí, -itus, \_go to, approach\_.  
ad-feró adferre, attulí, adlÆtus, \_bear to, bring\_.  
adfició -ficere, -fØcí, -fectus [ad + faciġ, \_do to, move, affect; visit, afflict\_.  
ad-flígó -flígere, -flíxi, -flíctus, \_dash to, shatter\_.  
adhibeó -hibØre, -hibuí, -hibitus [ad + habeġ, \_hold to, employ, show\_.  
ad-hœc, adv., \_to this point, up to this time, yet, still\_.  
adició -icere, -iØcí, -iectus [ad + iaciġ, \_throw to, throw, hurl\_.  
adimó -imere, -Ømí, -Ømptus [ad + emġ, \_take to oneself, take away\_.  
aditus, -œs [adeġ, m., \_approach, entrance\_.  
ad-iungo, -iungere, -iœnxí, -iœnctus, \_join to, join\_.  
ad-ligó -ligÆre, -ligÆví, -ligÆtus, \_bind to, bind\_.  
AdmØta, -ae, f., \_Admeta\_.  
ad-míror, -mírÆrí, -mírÆtus, \_wonder at, admire\_.  
ad-mittó -mittere, -mísí, -missus, \_send to, admit; allow\_.  
ad-stó -stÆre, -stití, \_stand at\_ or \_near\_.  
adulØscØns, -entis, m., \_youth, young man\_.  
adulØscœntia, -ae [adulØscØns], f., \_youth\_.  
ad-œrú -œrere, -œssí, -œstus, \_set fire to, burn, scorch, sear\_.  
ad-veniú -veníre, -vØní, -ventus, \_come to\_ or \_toward, approach, arrive\_.  
adventus, -œs [adveniġ, m., \_approach, arrival\_.  
Aeacus, -í, m., \_Aeacus\_.  
aedificó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [aedís + faciġ, \_make a building, build\_.  
aedís, -is, f., sing. \_temple\_, plur. \_house\_.  
AeØtØs, -ae, m., \_Aeetes\_.  
aegrØ [aeger, \_sick\_], adv., \_ill, with difficulty\_.  
Aegyptíí, -órum, m. pl., \_Egyptians\_.



aŒneus, -a, -um [aes], \_of copper\_ or \_bronze\_.  
 Aeolia, -ae [Aeolus], f., \_Aeolia\_.  
 Aeolus, -í, m., \_Aeolus\_.  
 ÆŒr, ÆEris, m., \_air\_.  
 aes, aeris, n., \_copper, bronze\_.  
 Aeson, -onis, m., \_Aeson\_.  
 aestÆs, -tÆtis, f., \_summer\_.  
 aetÆs, -tÆtis, f., \_age\_.  
 AethiopŒs, -um, m. plur., \_Ethiopians\_.  
 Aetna, -ae, f., \_Etna\_.  
 ager, agri, m., \_field, land\_.  
 Ægmen, -minis [ago], n., \_band, column\_.  
 ÆgnáscŒ -gnáscere, -gnŒr, -gnitus [ad + (g)náscŒ \_come to know],  
 recognize\_.  
 agŒ agere, Œgí, Æctus, \_drive; do; pass, lead\_; grÆtiÆs agere, see  
 grÆtia.  
 ala, -ae, f., \_wing\_.  
 albus, -a, -um, \_white\_.  
 AlcmŒna, -ae, f., \_Alcmena\_.  
 aliŒnus, -a, -um [alius], \_belonging to another, out of place\_.  
 ali-quandŒ adv., \_at some time or other; finally, at length\_.  
 ali-quantum, -quantí, n., \_somewhat\_.  
 ali-quí, -qua, -quod, indef. pron. adj., \_some, any\_.  
 ali-quis, -quid, indef. pron., \_someone, any one, something, anything,  
 some, any\_.  
 aliter [alius], adv., \_in another way, otherwise, differently\_.  
 alius, -a, -ud, \_another, other\_; alí ... alí, \_some ... others\_.  
 alŒ -ere, -uí, -tus, \_nourish\_.  
 AlpŒs, -ium, f. plur., \_Alps\_.  
 alter, -era, -erum, \_one\_ or \_the other\_ (of two); \_another, second\_.  
 altus, -a, -um [part, of alŒ], \_high, deep\_; altum, -í, n., \_the deep\_.  
 AmÆzonŒs, -um, f. plur., \_Amazons\_.  
 Æementia, -ae [Æ + mŒns, \_mind\_], f., \_madness\_.  
 amícus, -í, m., \_friend\_.  
 Æ-mittŒ -mittere, -mísi, -missus, \_send away, lose\_.  
 amŒ -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, \_love\_.  
 amor, -Œris [amŒ], m., \_love\_.  
 Æ-moveŒ -movŒre, -mŒr, -máus, \_move away\_.  
 amphora, -ae, f., \_jar, bottle\_.  
 an, conj., \_or\_ (in questions).  
 ancora, -ae, f., \_anchor\_; in ancorís, \_at anchor\_.  
 Andromeda, -ae, f., \_Andromeda\_.  
 anguis, -is, m. and f., \_serpent, snake\_.  
 anima, -ae, f., \_breath, soul, life\_.  
 animadvertŒ -vertere, -vertí, -versus [animus + ad-vertŒ], \_turn the  
 mind to, observe\_.  
 animus, -í, m., \_mind; heart; spirit, courage\_.  
 annus, -í, m., \_year\_.  
 ante, prep, with acc. and adv., \_before\_.  
 anteÆ [ante], adv., \_before\_.  
 antecellŒ -cellere, \_surpass, excel\_.  
 ante-quam, conj., \_before than, sooner than, before\_.  
 antíquus, -a, -um, \_ancient\_.

antrum, -í, n., \_cave\_.  
 Ænxius, -a, -um, \_anxious\_.  
 aper, aprí, m., \_wild boar\_.  
 aperió -íre, -uí, -tus, \_open\_.  
 apertus, -a, -um [part, of aperiđ, \_open\_.  
 Apollo, -inis, m., \_Apollo\_.  
 appelló -pellÆre, -pellÆví, -pellÆtus, \_call, name\_.  
 appelló -pellere, -pulí, -pulsus [ad + pellđ, \_drive to, bring to\_.;  
 with or without nÆvem, \_put in\_.  
 appetó -petere, -petíví, -petítus [ad + petđ, \_draw near\_.  
 appóó -póere, -posuí, -positus [ad + póđ, \_put to\_ or \_near, set  
 before, serve\_.  
 appropinquó -propinquÆre, -propinquÆví, -propinquÆtus [ad + propinquđ,  
 \_approach to, approach\_.  
 apud, prep, with acc., \_among, with\_.  
 aqua, -ae, f., \_water\_.  
 Æra, -ae, f., \_altar\_.  
 arbitró, -Ærí, -Ætus, \_consider, think, judge\_.  
 arbor, -oris, f., \_tree\_.  
 arca, -ae, f., \_chest, box, ark\_.  
 Arcadia, -ae, f., \_Arcadia\_.  
 arcessó -ere, -íví, -ítus, \_call, summon, fetch\_.  
 arcus, -oes, m., \_bow\_.  
 Ærdeó Ærdøre, Ærsí, Ærsus, \_be on fire, burn\_.  
 argentum, -í, n., \_silver\_.  
 Argó Argus, f., \_the Argo\_.  
 Argolicus, -a, -um, \_of Argolis\_ (the district of Greece in which Tiryns  
 was situated), \_Argolic\_.  
 Argonautae, -Ærum [Argó+ nauta], m. plur., \_Argonauts\_.  
 Argus, -í, m., \_Argus\_.  
 ariø, -etis, m., \_ram\_.  
 arma, -órum, n. plur., \_arms, weapons\_.  
 armÆtus, -a, -um [part, of armđ, \_armed\_.  
 armó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [arma], \_arm, equip\_.  
 aró -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, \_plow\_.  
 ars, artis, f., \_art\_.  
 ascendó -scendere, -scendí, -scønsus [ad + scandđ, \_climb to, ascend,  
 mount\_.  
 aspició -spicere, -spøxí, -spectus [ad + speciđ, \_look at\_ or \_on,  
 behold\_.  
 at, conj., \_but\_.  
 Athønae, -Ærum, f. plur., \_Athens\_.  
 AtlÆs, -antis, m., \_Atlas\_.  
 atque or ac (the latter never used before words beginning with a vowel  
 or \_h\_), conj., \_and\_; after words of comparison, \_as, than\_.  
 Ætrium, -í, n., \_hall\_.  
 attingó -tingere, -tigí, -tÆctus [ad + tango], \_touch at\_.  
 audÆcia, -ae [audÆx, \_bold\_], f., \_boldness, audacity\_.  
 audeó audøre, ausus sum, \_dare\_.  
 audió -íre, -íví, -ítus, \_hear; listen\_ or \_attend to\_.  
 auferó auferre, abstulí, ablÆtus [ab + ferđ, \_bear away, carry off\_.  
 aufugió -fugere, -fægí [ab + fugiđ, \_flee\_ or \_run away\_.  
 AugøÆs, -ae, m., \_Augeas\_.

aura, -ae, f., \_air, breeze\_.  
 aureus, -a, -um [aurum], \_of gold, golden\_.  
 auris, -is, f., \_ear\_.  
 aurum, -í, n., \_gold\_.  
 aut, conj., \_or\_; aut ... aut, \_either ... or\_.  
 autem, conj., \_moreover; but, however; now\_.  
 auxilior, -Æri, -Ætus [auxilium], \_help\_.  
 auxilium, -í, n., \_help, aid\_.  
 Æ-vehó -vehere, -vexí, -vectus, \_carry away\_.  
 avis, -is, f., \_bird\_.  
 Æ-voló -volÆre, -volÆví, -volÆtærus, \_fly away\_.  
 avus, -í, m., \_grandfather\_.

## B

baculum, -í, n., \_stick, wand\_.  
 balteus, -í, m., \_belt, girdle\_.  
 barbarus, -a, -um, \_barbarian\_.  
 beÆtus, -a, -um, \_happy, blessed\_.  
 bellicósus, -a, -um [bellum], \_war-like\_.  
 bellum, -í, n., \_war\_.  
 bœlua, -ae, f., \_beast, monster\_.  
 bene [bonus], adv., \_well; successfully\_.  
 beneficium, -í [bene + facið, n., \_well-doing, kindness, service, benefit\_.  
 benígnØ [benígnus, \_kind\_], adv., \_kindly\_.  
 benígnitÆs, -tÆtis [benígnus, \_kind\_], f., \_kindness\_.  
 bibó bibere, bibí, \_drink\_.  
 biceps, -cipitis [bi- + caput], adj., \_two-headed\_.  
 bonus, -a, -um, \_good\_.  
 bó, bovis, gen. plur. boum, dat. and abl. plur. bœus, m. and f., \_ox, bull, cow\_.  
 braccium, -í, n., \_arm\_.  
 brevis, -e, \_short\_.  
 Bœsírís, -idis, m., \_Busiris\_.

## C

CÆcus, -í, m., \_Cacus\_.  
 cadÆver, -eris, n., \_dead body, corpse, carcass\_.  
 cadó cadere, cecidí, cÆsærus, \_fall\_.  
 caecus, -a, -um, \_blind\_.  
 caedØs, -is [caedó \_cut\_], f., \_cutting down, killing, slaughter\_.  
 caelum, -í, n., \_heaven, sky\_.  
 Calais, -is, m., \_Calais\_.  
 calamitÆs, -tÆtis, f., \_misfortune, calamity, disaster\_.  
 calceus, -í, m., \_shoe\_.  
 calefació -facere, -fØcí, -factus [caleó \_be hot\_ + facið, \_make hot\_.  
 calor, -óris [caleó \_be hot\_], m., \_heat\_.  
 campus, -í, m., \_plain, field\_.  
 cancer, cancrí, m., \_crab\_.  
 canis, -is, m. and f., \_dog\_.  
 cantó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [freq. of canó \_sing\_], \_sing\_.

cantus, -oēs [canó \_sing\_], m., \_singing, song\_.  
 capiō capere, cōpí, captus, \_take, catch, seize; receive, suffer; adopt\_.  
 captívus, -a, -um [capiđ, \_captive\_.  
 caput, capitis, n., \_head\_.  
 carcer, -eris, m., \_prison\_.  
 carmen, -minis [canó \_sing\_], n., \_song, charm\_.  
 caró carnis, f., \_flesh\_.  
 carpó -ere, -sí, -tus, \_pluck\_.  
 Castor, -oris, m., \_Castor\_.  
 castra, -órum, n. plur., \_camp\_.  
 cÆsœ [abl. of cÆsus], adv., \_by chance, accidentally\_.  
 cÆsus, -oēs [cadđ, m., \_fall; chance, accident\_.  
 catōna, -ae, f., \_chain\_.  
 cauda, -ae, f., \_tail\_.  
 causa, -ae, f., \_cause, reason\_; abl. causÆ, \_for the sake of\_.  
 caveó cavōre, cÆví, cautus, \_beware, take care; be on one's guard against, beware of\_.  
 celebrer, celebris, celebre, \_frequented; renowned, celebrated\_.  
 celeritÆs, -tÆtis [celer, \_swift\_], f., \_swiftness, quickness, speed\_.  
 celeriter [celer, \_swift\_], adv., \_swiftly, quickly\_.  
 cōlō -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, \_hide, conceal\_.  
 cōna, -ae, f., \_dinner\_.  
 cōnÆculum, -í [cōna], n., \_dining-room\_.  
 Cōnaeum, -í, n., \_Cenaeum\_ (a promontory of Euboea).  
 cōnó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [cōna], \_dine\_.  
 cōnseó cōnsōre, cōnsuí, cōnsus, \_think, believe, consider\_.  
 centaurus, -í, m., \_centaur\_.  
 centum, indecl. adj., \_one hundred\_.  
 Cōpheus, -í, m., \_Cepheus\_.  
 Cerberus, -í, m., \_Cerberus\_.  
 Ceres, Cereris, f., \_Ceres\_.  
 cernó cernere, crōví, certus or crōtus, \_discern, perceive, make out\_.  
 certÆmen, -minis [certó \_strive\_], n., \_struggle, contest\_.  
 certó[abl. of certus], adv., \_with certainty, for certain, certainly\_.  
 certus, -a, -um [part. of cernđ, \_determined, fixed, certain\_; certióem facere, \_to make more certain, inform\_.  
 cervus, -í, m., \_stag\_.  
 cōterí, -ae, -a, plur. adj., \_the other, the remaining, the rest of\_.  
 Charón, -ontis, m., \_Charon\_.  
 cibus, -í, m., \_food\_.  
 cingó cingere, cinxí, cinctus, \_surround, gird\_.  
 Circō, -ōs, f., \_Circe\_.  
 Circaeus, -a, -um [Circō], \_of Circe\_.  
 circiter, prep. with acc. and adv., \_about\_.  
 circum, prep. with acc., \_around\_.  
 circum-dó -dare, -dedí, -datus, \_put around, surround\_.  
 circum-stó -stÆre, -stetí, \_stand around\_.  
 citerior, -ius [comp. from citrÆ, \_on this side of\_], adj., \_on this side, hither\_.  
 cithara, -ae, f., \_cithara, lute, lyre\_.  
 citharoedus, -í [cithara], m., \_citharoedus\_ (one who sings to the accompaniment of the cithara).

cívís, -is, m. and f., \_citizen, fellow-citizen, subject\_.

cívítÆs, -tÆtis [cívís], f., \_state\_.

clÆmitó -Æere, -Æeví, -Æetus [freq. of clÆmó \_call out\_], \_call out\_.

clamor, -óís [clÆmó \_call out\_], m., \_shout, cry\_.

clÆva, -ae, f., \_club\_.

clØmentia, -ae [clØmØns, \_merciful\_], f., \_mercy, kindness\_.

coepí, coepisse, coeptus (used in tenses of completed action), \_have begun, began\_.

cógitó -Æere, -Æeví, -Æetus, \_consider, think over\_.

cógnóscó -gnóscere, -gnóví, -gnitus [com- + (g)nóscó \_come to know\_], \_find out, learn\_; in tenses of completed action, \_have found out, know\_.

cógó cógere, coØgí, coÆctus [co- + agđ, \_drive together, collect; compel\_.

co-hortor, -hortÆrí, -hortÆtus, \_encourage, exhort\_.

Colchí, -óúm, m. plur., \_Colchians\_.

Colchis, -idis, f., \_Colchis\_.

collum, -í, n., \_neck\_.

coló colere, coluí, cultus, \_till, cultivate; inhabit; worship\_.

color, -óís, m., \_color\_.

columba, -ae, f., \_pigeon, dove\_.

columna, -ae, f., \_column, pillar\_.

comes, -itis [com- + eđ, m. and f., \_companion\_.

commeÆtus, -oes, m., \_supplies, provisions\_.

com-mittó -mittere, -mísí, -missus, \_send together; commit, intrust; expose\_; proelium committere, \_to join battle\_.

com-moror, -morÆrí, -morÆtus, \_tarry, linger, delay, stay\_.

com-moveó -movØre, -móví, -máus, \_move, rouse; disturb\_.

com-mœtÆetió -tióís, f., \_change\_.

com-paró -parÆere, -parÆeví, -parÆetus, \_prepare, collect\_.

com-pelló -pellere, -pulí, -pulsus, \_drive together, drive\_.

complector, -plectí, -plexus, \_embrace\_.

com-pleó -plØre, -plØví, -plØtus, \_fill full, fill up\_.

com-plœrØs, -plœra, plur. adj., \_several, many\_.

com-portó -portÆere, -portÆeví, -portÆetus, \_carry\_ or \_bring together, collect\_.

com-prehendó -prehendere, -prehendí, -prehØnsus, \_seize, catch\_.

comprimó -primere, -pressí, -pressus [com- + premđ, \_press together, squeeze, compress\_.

cónÆtus, -oes [cónor], m., \_attempt, effort\_.

con-cØdó -cØdere, -cessí, -cessus, \_grant, yield\_.

con-curró -currere, -currí, -cursus, \_run, rush\_, or \_dash together\_.

con-dó -dere, -didí, -ditus, \_put together, found; store away\_.

cón-feró cónferre, contulí, conlÆtus, \_bring together; grant, confer\_; sØ cónferre, \_to betake oneself, make one's way\_.

cónfició -ficere, -fØcí, -fectus [com- + faciđ, \_make\_ or \_do completely, complete, finish, accomplish, make; wear out\_.

cón-fírmó -fírmÆere, -fírmÆeví, -fírmÆetus, \_strengthen, establish; declare, assert\_.

cón-flígó -flígere, -flíxí, -flíctus, \_dash together\_.

conició -icere, -iØcí, -iectus [com- + iaciđ, \_throw together; throw, cast, hurl\_.

con-iungó -iungere, -icœnxí, -icœnctus, \_join together, join\_.

conicænx, coniugis [coniungġ, m. and f., \_spouse, husband, wife\_.  
 conligó -ligere, -lġgí, -lġctus [com- + legġ, \_gather together,  
 collect\_.  
 con-locó -locÆre, -locÆví, -locÆtus, \_place together, put, place\_.  
 conloquium, -í [conloquor, \_talk together\_], n., \_conversation\_.  
 cónor, -Æerí, -Æetus, \_try, attempt\_.  
 cónscendó -scendere, -scendí, -scġnsus [com- + scandó \_climb\_],  
 \_climb\_; nÆevem cónscendere, \_to climb the ship, go on board, embark\_.  
 cónsġnsus, -æs [cónsentió \_agree\_], m., \_agreement, consent\_.  
 cón-sequor, -sequí, -secætus, \_follow up, follow; overtake\_.  
 cón-servó -servÆre, -servÆví, -servÆtus, \_preserve, keep\_.  
 cón-sídó -sídere, -sġdí, -sessus, \_sit down\_.  
 cónsilium, -í [cónsulġ, n., \_advice; plan, design, purpose; prudence\_.  
 cón-sistó -sistere, -stití, -stitus, \_station oneself, take one's stand;  
 consist\_.  
 cónspectus, -æs [cónspiciġ, m., \_sight\_.  
 cónspició -spicere, -spġxí, -spectus [com- + speció \_look\_], \_behold,  
 perceive, see\_.  
 cónstituó -stituere, -stituí, -stitœtus [com- + statuġ, \_set together\_  
 or \_up; appoint; determine\_.  
 cón-stó -stÆre, -stití, -stÆtœrus, \_stand together, agree; consist\_.  
 cónstat, \_it is agreed, is well known\_.  
 cón-suġscó -suġscere, -suġví, -suġtus, \_become accustomed\_; in tenses of  
 completed action, \_have become accustomed, be accustomed\_ or \_wont\_.  
 cónsuló -ere, -uí, -tus, \_consult\_.  
 cón-scœmó -scœmere, -scœpsí, -scœptus, \_take completely, use up, consume,  
 spend\_.  
 con-tegó -tegere, -tġxí, -tġctus, \_cover\_.  
 con-tendó -tendere, -tendí, -tentus, \_stretch, hasten\_.  
 continġns, -entis [continedġ, f., \_'mainland, continent\_.  
 contineó -tinġre, -tinuí, -tentus [com- + teneġ, \_hold together, keep  
 within, shut up in; bound\_.  
 continuus, -a, -um [continedġ, \_continuous, successive\_.  
 contrÆ, prep, with acc., \_against, contrary to\_.  
 contróversia, -ae, f., \_quarrel, dispute, debate\_.  
 con-venió -venire, -vġní, -ventus, \_come together, assemble\_.  
 con-vertó -vertere, -vertí, -versus, \_turn round, turn, change\_; in  
 fugam convertere, \_to put to flight\_.  
 con-vocó -vocÆre, -vocÆví, -vocÆtus, \_call together, summon, assemble\_.  
 co-orior, -orírí, -ortus, \_arise\_.  
 cǒpia, -ae, f., \_supply, abundance\_; plur., \_forces, troops\_.  
 Corinthus, -í, m., \_Corinth\_.  
 corium, -í, n., \_hide, leather\_.  
 cornœ, -æs, n., \_horn\_.  
 corpus, corporis, n., \_body\_.  
 corripíó -ripere, -ripuí, -reptus [com- + rapiġ, \_seize, snatch,  
 snatch up\_.  
 cottídiġ, adv., \_daily, every day\_.  
 crġdibilis, -e [crġddġ, \_credible\_.  
 crġdó -dere, -didí, -ditus, \_believe\_.  
 creó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, \_elect, appoint\_.  
 Creón, -ontis, m., \_Creon\_.  
 crepítus, -æs [crepó \_rattle\_], m., \_rattle, clatter\_.

crepundia, -órum [crepó \_rattle\_], n. plur., \_rattle\_.  
 Crøta, -ae, f., \_Crete\_.  
 cruciÆtus, -ões [crució \_torture\_], m., \_torture\_.  
 crædølis, -e, \_cruel\_.  
 cræs, cræris, n., \_leg\_.  
 cubiculum, -í [cubð, n., \_bedroom\_.  
 cubó -Ære, -uí, \_lie down, lie, recline\_.  
 culter, cultrí, m., \_knife\_.  
 cum, prep, with abl., \_with\_.  
 cum, conj., \_when, while, after; since; although\_.  
 cœnae, -arum, f. plur., \_cradle\_.  
 cupiditÆs, -tÆtis [cupidus], f., \_desire, longing, eagerness\_.  
 cupidus, -a, -um [cupið, \_desirous, eager\_.  
 cupið -ere, -íví, -ítus, \_desire, long for, wish\_.  
 cœr, adv., \_why\_.  
 curró currere, cucurrí, cursus, run.  
 cursus, -ões, m., \_chariot\_.  
 cursus, -ões [currð, m., \_running\_, \_course\_.  
 custódið -íre, -íví, -ítus [custø, \_guard], guard\_.  
 Cyclops, -is, m., \_Cyclops\_.  
 Cyzicus, -í, f., \_Cyzicus\_.

## D

damnum, -í, n., \_harm, injury\_.  
 Danaø, -ø, f., \_Danae\_.  
 dø, prep, with abl., \_down from\_, \_from, out of; about, concerning\_,  
 \_of\_.  
 døbeð -øre, -uí, -itus [dø+ habedð, \_owe\_; with infin., \_ought\_.  
 døbitus, -a, -um [part, of døbeð, \_owed, due\_.  
 dø-cødð -cødere, -cessí, -cessus, \_go away, depart\_.  
 decem, indecl. adj., \_ten\_.  
 døcidð -cidere, -cidí [dø + cadð, \_fall down\_.  
 decimus, -a, -um [decem], \_tenth\_.  
 døcipið -cipere, -cøpí, -ceptus [dø + capið, \_catch, deceive\_.  
 decorð -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [decus, \_adornment], adorn, distinguish\_.  
 dø-currð -currere, -cucurrí, -cursus, \_run down\_.  
 dø-decus, -decoris, n., \_dishonor\_, \_disgrace\_.  
 dø-dð -dere, -didí, -ditus, \_give\_ \_away\_ or \_up\_.  
 dø-dœcð -dœcere, -dœxí, -ductus, \_lead down\_ or \_away, bring\_; nÆvem  
 dødœcere, \_to draw down\_ or \_launch a ship\_.  
 dø-fendð -fendere, -fendí, -fønsus, \_ward off; defend\_.  
 dø-ferð -ferre, -tulí, -lÆtus, \_bear\_ or \_carry away\_ or \_off\_.  
 dø-fessus, -a, -um, \_worn out\_, \_exhausted\_.  
 døficið -ficere, -fðcí, -fectus [dø + facið, \_fail\_.  
 Døianíra, -ae, f., \_Dejanira\_.  
 døicið -icere, -iðcí, -iectus [dø + iacið, \_throw down, cast, drive out  
 of one's course\_.  
 deinde, adv., \_then, next\_.  
 dø-lÆbor, -lÆbí, -lapsus, \_slip\_ or \_fall down\_.  
 døligð -ligere, -lðgí, -løctus [dø + legð, \_choose out, choose,  
 select\_.  
 Delphí, -órum, m. plur., \_Delphi\_.

Delphicus, -a, -um [Delphí], \_of Delphi, Delphic, Delphian\_.  
 dØmissus, -a, -um [part. of dØmittġ, \_downcast, dejected\_.  
 dØ-mittġ -mittere, -mísí, -missus, \_send down, let fall\_; animŏs  
 dØmittere, \_to lose courage\_.  
 dØ-mŏnstrŏ -mŏnstrÆere, -mŏnstrÆeví, -mŏnstrÆetus, \_point out, show; make  
 known\_.  
 dØmum, adv., \_at last\_.  
 dØnique, adv., \_lastly, finally\_.  
 dØns, dentis, m., \_tooth\_.  
 dØnsus, -a, -um, \_thick\_.  
 dØ-pellŏ -pellere, -pulí, -pulsus, \_drive off\_ or \_away, drive\_.  
 dØ-plŏrŏ -plŏrÆere, -plŏrÆeví, -plŏrÆetus, \_lament\_.  
 dØ-pŏrŏ -pŏnere, -posuí, -positus, \_put down, deposit; lay aside, give  
 up\_; Ø memoriÆ dØpŏnere, \_to forget\_.  
 dØripiŏ -riperere, -ripuí, -reptus [dØ + rapiġ, \_snatch away, tear off,  
 pull down\_.  
 dØscendŏ -scendere, -scendí, -scØnsus [dØ + scandġ, \_climb down,  
 descend\_.  
 dØ-serŏ -serere, -seruí, -sertus, \_desert\_.  
 dØsertus, -a, -um [part. of dØserġ, \_deserted\_.  
 dØsġderium, -í [dØsġderŏ \_desire], n., \_desire, longing\_.  
 dØsiliŏ -silġre, -siluí, -sultus [dØ + saliġ, \_leap down\_.  
 dØ-sistŏ -sistere, -stití, -stitus, \_set down; leave off, desist, cease,  
 stop\_.  
 dØ-spŏrŏ -spŏrÆere, -spŏrÆeví, -spŏrÆetus, \_despair\_.  
 dØ-super, adv., \_down from above\_.  
 dØ-terreŏ -terrŏre, -terruí, -territus, \_frighten off, deter\_.  
 dØ-trahŏ -trahere, -trÆexí, -trÆectus, \_draw\_ or \_pull off\_.  
 deus, -í, m., \_god\_.  
 dØ-vertŏ -vertere, -vertí, \_turn away\_ or \_aside\_.  
 dØ-vorŏ -vorÆere, -vorÆeví, -vorÆetus, \_swallow down, swallow, devour\_.  
 dexter, -tra, -trum, \_right\_.  
 dextra, -ae [dexter], f., \_right hand\_ (manus understood).  
 DiÆna, -ae, f., \_Diana\_.  
 dícŏ dícere, díxí, dictus, \_say, speak\_; diem dícere, \_to appoint\_ or  
 \_set a day\_.  
 diŏs, -ŏí, m. and f., \_day\_.  
 difficilis, -e [dis- + facilis], \_not easy, difficult\_.  
 difficultas, -tÆtis [difficilis], f., \_difficulty\_.  
 diffundŏ -fundere, -fŏedí, -fŏesus [dis- + fundġ, \_pour forth, spread\_ or  
 \_shed abroad, diffuse\_.  
 díligenter [díligŏns, \_careful\_], adv., \_carefully, diligently\_.  
 díligentia, -ae [díligŏns, \_careful\_], f., \_care, diligence, industry\_.  
 dí-lŏecŏscŏ -lŏecŏscere, -lŏexí, \_grow light, dawn\_.  
 dílŏecidŏ [dílŏecidus, \_distinct\_], adv., \_distinctly, plainly\_.  
 dí-mittŏ -mittere, -mísí, -missus, \_send different ways, send forth\_ or  
 \_away, despatch; let slip, lose\_.  
 Diomŏdŏs, -is, m., \_Diomedes\_.  
 dírus, -a, -um, \_dreadful\_.  
 dis-cŏdŏ -cŏdere, -cessí, -cessus, \_go apart, withdraw, depart\_.  
 discŏ discere, didicí, \_learn\_.  
 discrímen, -críminis, n., \_crisis, peril, danger\_.  
 discus, -í, m., \_discus, quoit\_.



disició -icere, -iŃcí, -iectus [dis- + iaciŃ, \_throw apart, scatter\_.  
 diœ, adv., \_for a long time, a long time\_ or \_while, long\_; comp.  
 diœtius, \_longer\_.  
 dí-velló -vellere, -vellí, -vulsus, \_tear apart, rend asunder, tear in  
 pieces\_.  
 dí-versus, -a, -um [part. of díverto], \_turned different ways, opposite,  
 contrary, different\_.  
 dí-vidó -videre, -vísí, -vísus, \_divide, separate\_.  
 dó dare, dedí, datus, \_give\_.  
 doceo, -Ńre, -uí, -tus, \_teach, explain\_.  
 dolor, -Ńis [doleó \_be in pain\_], m., \_pain, grief; anger\_.  
 dolus, -í, m., \_trick, craft\_.  
 domina, -ae, f., \_mistress\_.  
 domus, -œs, f., \_house, home\_.  
 dŃnum, -í [do], n., \_gift\_.  
 dormió -íre, -íví, \_sleep\_.  
 dracó -Ńis, m., \_dragon, serpent\_.  
 dubitó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [dubius], \_doubt, hesitate\_.  
 dubius, -a, -um, \_doubtful, uncertain\_.  
 dœcŃ dœcere, dœxí, ductus [dux], \_lead; make, dig\_; with or without in  
 mÆtrimŃium, \_marry\_.  
 dœdum, adv., \_formerly, of old\_; iam dœdum, \_this long time\_.  
 dulcŃdŃ -inis [dulcis], f., \_sweetness\_.  
 dulcis, -e, \_sweet\_.  
 dum, conj., \_while, as; as long as; until\_.  
 duo, -ae, -o, plur. adj., \_two\_.  
 duodecim [duo + decem], indecl. adj., \_twelve\_.  
 duo-dŃ-vígintí, indecl. adj., \_eighteen\_.  
 dux, ducis, m. and f., \_leader, commander\_.

## E

Ń, see ex.  
 Ńbrius, -a, -um, \_drunk\_.  
 Ń-dícŃ -dícere, -díxí, -dictus, \_declare, proclaim, appoint\_.  
 Ń-dŃ -dere, -didí, -ditus, \_put forth, give out, utter\_.  
 Ń-dœcŃ -dœcere, -dœxí, -ductus, \_lead out, draw\_.  
 effervŃscŃ -fervŃscere, -ferbuí [ex + fervŃscŃ, \_boil up\_ or \_over,  
 boil\_.  
 efficiŃ -ficere, -fŃcí, -fectus [ex + faciŃ, \_make\_ or \_work out,  
 accomplish, effect\_.  
 effló -flÆre, -flÆví, -flÆtus [ex + flŃ, \_breathe out\_.  
 effugio, -fugere, -fœgí [ex + fugiŃ, \_flee out\_ or \_away, escape\_.  
 effundŃ -fundere, -fœdí, -fœsus [ex + fundŃ, \_pour out\_.  
 ego, meí, pers. pron., \_I\_.  
 Ńgredior, -gredí, -gressus [Ń + gradior], \_go out\_ or \_forth, go ashore,  
 disembark\_.  
 ŃgregiŃ [Ńgregius, \_excellent\_], adv., \_excellently, splendidly,  
 admirably\_.  
 ěs, -idis, f., \_Elis\_.  
 Elysium, -a, -um, \_Elysian\_.  
 Ń-mittŃ -mittere, -mísí, -missus, \_send out\_ or \_forth\_.  
 enim, conj., \_for\_.

Ø-nœntiŕ -nœntiÆre, -nœntiÆví, -nœntiÆtus, \_speak out, announce, make known\_.  
 eŕ íre, íí, itus, \_go\_.  
 eŕ[is], adv., \_to that place, thither\_.  
 equus, -í, m., \_horse\_.  
 ØrØctus, -a, -um [part. of Ørigŕ, \_upright, erect\_.  
 ergÆ, prep. with acc., \_toward, for\_.  
 Ergínus, -í, m., \_Erginus\_.  
 Éídanus, -í, m., \_Eridanus\_.  
 Ørigŕ -rigere, -rØxí, -rØctus [Ø + regŕ, \_raise\_ or \_set up, raise, lift; cheer, encourage\_.  
 Øripiŕ -ripere, -ripuí, -reptus [Ø + rapiŕ, \_snatch out\_ or \_away, rescue\_.  
 errŕ -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, \_wander, stray; be mistaken\_.  
 Ørudiŕ -rudíre, -rudíví, -rudítus, \_instruct\_.  
 Erymanthius, -a, -um, \_of Erymanthus, Erymanthian\_.  
 Erythía, -ae, f., \_Erythia\_.  
 et, conj., \_and\_; et ... et, \_both ... and\_.  
 etiam [et + iam], adv., \_and now, also, too, even\_.  
 et-sí, conj., \_even if, although\_.  
 Eunomus, -í, m., \_Eunomus\_.  
 Eurŕpa, -ae, f., \_Europe\_.  
 Eurylochus, -í, m., \_Eurylochus\_.  
 Eurystheus, -í, m., \_Eurystheus\_.  
 Eurytiŕ, -ŕnis, m., \_Eurytion\_.  
 Eurytus, -í, m., \_Eurytus\_.  
 Ø-vÆdŕ -vÆdere, -vÆsí, -vÆsus, \_go forth, get away, escape\_.  
 Ø-vÆnØscŕ -vÆnØscere, -vÆnuí, \_vanish away\_.  
 Ø-veniŕ -veníre, -vØní, -ventus, \_come out; turn out, happen, befall\_.  
 Ø-vocŕ -vocÆre, -vocÆví, -vocÆtus, \_call out, challenge\_.  
 Ø-vomŕ -vomere, -vomuí, -vomitus, \_vomit forth\_.  
 ex or Ø (the latter never used before words beginning with a vowel or \_h\_), prep. with abl., \_out of, from; of\_.  
 ex-animŕ -animÆre, -animÆví, -animÆtus, \_put out of breath, fatigue, tire, exhaust; stupefy; kill\_.  
 ex-ÆrdØscŕ -ÆrdØscere, -Ærsí, -Ærsus, \_blaze out, be inflamed, rage\_.  
 ex-cØdŕ -cØdere, -cessí, -cessus, \_go out\_ or \_forth, depart\_.  
 excipiŕ -cipere, -cØpí, -ceptus [ex + capiŕ, \_take out\_ or \_up, receive, welcome, entertain\_.  
 ex-citŕ -citÆre, -citÆví, -citÆtus, \_call out, arouse\_.  
 ex-clÆmŕ -clÆmÆre, -clÆmÆví, -clÆmÆtus, \_cry out, exclaim\_.  
 exclœdŕ -clœdere, -clœsí, -clœsus [ex + claudŕ, \_shut out, hinder, prevent\_.  
 ex-cŕgitŕ -cŕgitÆre, -cŕgitÆví, -cŕgitÆtus, \_think out, contrive, devise, invent\_.  
 ex-cruciŕ -cruciÆre, -cruciÆví, -cruciÆtus, \_torture\_.  
 ex-eŕ -íre, -íí, -itus, \_go out\_.  
 exerceŕ -ercØre, -ercuí, -ercitus, \_exercise\_.  
 exercitÆtiŕ -ŕnis [exercedŕ, f., \_exercise\_.  
 exercitus, -œs, m., \_army\_.  
 ex-haurio, -hauríre, -hausí, -haustus, \_drink up\_ or \_off, drain\_.  
 existimŕ -ístimÆre, -ístimÆví, -ístimÆtus [ex + aestimo, \_value],

consider, believe, think\_.  
 ex-orior, -orírí, -ortus, \_arise from, spring up, rise\_.  
 ex-pelló -pellere, -pulí, -pulsus, \_drive out, expel\_.  
 ex-piό -piÆre, -piÆví, -piÆtus, \_expiate\_.  
 explóÆtor, -óris [explóđ, m., \_explorer, scout, spy\_.  
 ex-plóđ -plóÆre, -plóÆví, -plóÆtus, \_search out, explore\_.  
 ex-póđ -póne, -posuí, -positus, \_put out, set forth; put on shore,  
 land; explain\_.  
 exprimó -primere, -pressí, -pressus [ex + premđ, \_press out\_.  
 exsilió -silíre, -siluí [ex + saliđ, \_leap out\_ or \_forth\_.  
 exsilium, -í [exsul, \_exile\_], n., \_exile\_.  
 ex-spectó -spectÆre, -spectÆví, -spectÆtus, \_look out for, wait for,  
 await, expect; wait\_.  
 ex-spíró -spírÆre, -spírÆví, -spírÆtus, \_breathe out\_.  
 ex-struó -struere, -strœxí, -strœctus, \_pile\_ or \_heap up, build,  
 erect\_.  
 extempló adv., \_immediately, straightway, at once\_.  
 ex-trahó -trahere, -trÆxí, -trÆctus, \_draw\_ or \_drag out, release,  
 rescue\_.  
 extrōmus, -a, -um, \_last, extreme, furthest\_.  
 exuó -uere, -uí, -œtus, \_put\_ or \_take off\_.

## F

faber, fabrí, m., \_smith\_.  
 fabricor, -Ærí, -Ætus [faber], \_make, fashion\_.  
 fÆbula, -ae [for, \_speak\_], f., \_story\_.  
 facile [facilis, \_easy\_], adv., \_easily\_.  
 facinus, facinoris [faciđ, n., \_deed, crime\_.  
 faciό facere, fōcí, factus, \_make, do\_; iter facere, see iter.  
 facultÆs, -tÆtis [facilis, \_easy\_], f., \_possibility, opportunity,  
 chance, means\_.  
 falló fallere, fefellí, falsus, \_deceive\_.  
 falsus, -a, -um [part. of fallđ, \_feigned, pretended, false\_.  
 falx, falcis, f., \_sickle; curved sword, falchion\_.  
 fÆma, -ae [for, \_speak\_], f., \_report, rumor\_.  
 famōs, -is, abl. famō, f., \_hunger\_.  
 fÆr, farris, n., \_grain; meal\_.  
 fÆtum, -í [part. of for, \_speak\_], n., \_destiny, fate\_.  
 faucōs, -ium, f. plur., \_throat\_.  
 fax, facis, f., \_torch, firebrand\_.  
 fōliciter [fōlíc, \_happy\_], adv., \_happily, fortunately, successfully\_.  
 fōmina, -ae, f., \_woman\_.  
 fera, -ae [ferus, \_wild\_], f., \_wild animal, beast\_.  
 ferō, adv., \_nearly, about, almost, for the most part\_.  
 feró ferre, tulí, lÆtus, \_bear, bring\_.  
 feró, -ōcis [ferus, \_wild\_], adj., \_fierce, savage\_.  
 ferreus, -a, -um [ferrum, \_iron\_], \_of iron, iron\_.  
 ferveó -ōre, \_boil; glow, burn\_.  
 fessus, -a, -um, \_exhausted, worn out, weary\_.  
 figōera, -ae, f., \_form, shape, figure\_.  
 fília, -ae, f., \_daughter\_.  
 fílius, -í, m., \_son\_.

fingó fingere, finxí, fictus, \_invent, make up\_.  
 finis, -is, m., \_end, boundary; \_ plur., \_borders, territory, country\_.  
 finitimus, -a, -um [finis], \_neighboring, adjoining\_.  
 fiq fierí, factus sum, \_be done\_ or \_made, become, happen\_.  
 flamma, -ae, f., \_flame\_.  
 flæmen, -minis [fluó \_flow\_], n., \_river\_.  
 fóns, fontis, m., \_fountain, spring\_.  
 forÆs [foris], adv., \_out of doors, forth, out\_.  
 forís [foris], adv., \_out of doors, without\_.  
 foris, -is, f., \_door\_.  
 fórma, -ae, f., \_form, appearance; beauty\_.  
 fómósus, -a, -um [fórma], \_beautiful\_.  
 forte [fors, \_chance\_], adv., \_by chance, accidentally\_.  
 fortis, -e, \_brave\_.  
 fortiter [fortis], adv., \_bravely\_.  
 fortæna, -ae [fors, \_chance\_], f., \_fortune\_.  
 fossa, -ae [part. of fodió \_dig\_], f., \_ditch, trench\_.  
 frangó frangere, frøgí, frÆctus, \_break; dash to pieces, wreck\_.  
 frÆter, frÆtris, m., \_brother\_.  
 fraus, fraudis, f., \_deception, fraud\_.  
 fremitus, -æes [fremó \_roar\_], m., \_roaring, roar\_.  
 frøný -Æere, -Æeví, -Æetus [frønum, \_bridle\_], \_bridle, restrain\_.  
 fretum, -í, n., \_strait\_.  
 fróns, frontis, f., \_forehead\_.  
 fræctus, -æes [fruor, \_enjoy\_], m., \_enjoyment; fruit\_.  
 fræmentor, -Æerí, -Æetus [fræmentum], \_fetch grain, forage\_.  
 fræmentum, -í [fruor, \_enjoy\_], n., \_grain\_.  
 fræstrÆ, adv., \_in vain\_.  
 fuga, -ae, f., \_flight\_.  
 fugiú fugere, fægí, fugitæerus [fuga], \_flee, run away\_.  
 fæmus, -í, m., \_smoke\_.  
 furor, -óris [furó \_rage\_], m., \_rage, fury, frenzy, madness\_.  
 færtum, -í [fæer, \_thief\_], n., \_theft\_.

## G

galea, -ae, f., \_helmet\_.  
 Gallia, -ae, f., \_Gaul\_.  
 gaudeú gaudøre, gÆvísus, \_be glad, rejoice\_.  
 gaudium, -í [gaudeú], n., \_gladness, joy\_.  
 gøns, gentis, f., \_race, nation\_.  
 genus, generis, n., \_kind, nature\_.  
 geró gerere, gessí, gestus, \_carry, wear; carry on, do\_.  
 Gøryón, -onis, m., \_Geryon\_.  
 gígnú gígnere, genuí, genitus, \_produce, bring forth\_.  
 gladius, -í, m., \_sword\_.  
 Glaucø, -øes, f., \_Glauce\_.  
 glória, -ae, f., \_glory\_.  
 Gorgó -onis, f., \_Gorgon\_.  
 Graeae, -Æerum, f. plur., \_the Graeae\_.  
 Graecia, -ae [Graecus], f., \_Greece\_.  
 Graecus, -a, -um, \_Greek\_.  
 grÆtia, -ae [grÆtus], f., \_favor; gratitude, thanks\_; plur., \_thanks\_;

grÆtiÆs agere, \_to give thanks, thank\_; grÆtiam referre, \_to return  
a favor, show gratitude, requite\_.  
grÆtus, -a, -um, \_pleasing, grateful\_.  
gravis, -e, \_heavy; severe, grievous, serious\_.  
graviter [gravis], adv., \_severely, seriously\_.  
gubernó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, \_steer\_.  
gustó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, \_taste\_.

## H

habedó -Øre, -uí, -itus, \_have, hold; consider\_.  
habitó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [freq. of habedǫ, \_dwell, inhabit\_.  
HÆdǫs, -ae, m., \_Hades\_.  
haereó haerðre, haesí, haescærus, \_stick; hesitate\_.  
haesitó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [freq. of haeredǫ, \_hesitate\_.  
Hammón, -ónis, m., \_Hammon\_.  
harðna, -ae, f., \_sand; shore\_.  
Harpýae, -Ærum, f. plur., \_Harpies\_.  
haud, adv., \_not at all, by no means, not\_.  
haudquÆquam [haud + quisquam], adv., \_in no wise, not at all\_.  
haurió hauríre, hausí, haustus, \_draw\_.  
herba, -ae, f., \_herb, plant\_.  
Herculǫs, -is, m., \_Hercules\_.  
Høsiǫ, -ǫs, f., \_Hesione\_.  
Hesperidǫs, -um, f. plur., \_the Hesperides\_.  
hesternus, -a, -um [herí, \_yesterday\_], \_of yesterday, yesterday's\_.  
hesternus díǫs, \_yesterday\_.  
híc [híc], adv., \_here; hereupon\_.  
híc, haec, hóc, dem. pron., \_this\_; ille ... híc, \_that ... this, the  
former ... the latter\_.  
hinc [híc], adv., \_from this place, hence\_.  
Hippolytǫ, -ǫs, f., \_Hippolyte\_.  
HispÆnia, -ae, f., \_Spain\_.  
Homǫrus, í-, m., \_Homer\_.  
homó hominis, m., \_man\_.  
honor, -ónis, m., \_honor\_.  
hóra, -ae, f., \_hour\_.  
horribilis, -e [horreó \_shudder\_], \_dreadful, terrible, horrible\_.  
hortor, -Ærí, -Ætus, \_exhort, encourage, urge\_.  
hortus, -í, m., \_garden\_.  
hospitium, -í [hospes, \_host\_], n., \_hospitality\_.  
hostis, -is, m. and f., \_enemy, foe\_.  
høec [híc], adv., \_to this place, hither\_.  
høemÆnus, -a, -um [homǫ, \_of man, human\_.  
humí [loc. of humus, \_ground\_], adv., \_on the ground\_.  
Hydra, -ae, f., \_Hydra\_.  
HylÆs, -ae, m., \_Hylas\_.

## I

iaceó -Øre, -uí, \_lie, be prostrate\_.  
iació iacere, iǫcí, iactus, \_throw, cast, hurl\_.  
iam, adv., \_now, already\_.

iĀenua, -ae, f., \_door\_.  
 IĀesón, -onis, m., \_Jason\_.  
 ibi [is], adv., \_in that place, there\_.  
 ictus, -oes [ícó \_strike\_], m., \_blow\_.  
 ídem, eadem, idem [is], dem. pron., \_the same\_; sometimes to be translated \_likewise, also\_.  
 idóneus, -a, -um, \_suitable, fit; favorable\_.  
 igitur, conj., \_therefore\_.  
 ígnĀerus, -a, -um [in-, \_not\_ + gnĀerus, \_knowing\_], \_ignorant\_.  
 ígnĀevus, -a, -um [in-, \_not\_ + gnĀevus, \_active\_], \_lazy, cowardly\_.  
 ígnis, -is, m., \_fire\_.  
 ígnóó -Āere, -Āeví, -Āetus, \_be ignorant of\_.  
 ígnáus, -a, -um [in-, \_not\_ + náus], \_unknown\_.  
 ĩlias, -adis, f., \_the Iliad\_.  
 ille, illa, illud, dem. pron., \_that; he, she, it, they\_; ille ... híc, see híc.  
 imber, imbris, m., \_rain, shower\_.  
 imbuó -buere, -buí, -bœtus, \_wet, soak, dip\_.  
 immĀenitĀes, -tĀetis [immĀenis, \_cruel\_], f., \_cruelty, barbarity\_.  
 immittó -mittere, -mísí, -missus, \_send\_ or \_let in\_.  
 immoló -molĀere, -molĀeví, -molĀetus [in + mola], \_sacrifice\_ (the victim was sprinkled with consecrated meal).  
 impedió -pedíre, -pedíví, -pedítus [in + pœs], \_hinder, prevent, impede\_.  
 impelló -pellere, -pulí, -pulsus [in + pellġ, \_drive\_ or \_urge on, incite, urge\_.  
 imperĀtor, -óris [imperġ, m., \_commander, general\_.  
 imperĀtum, -í [part, of imperġ, n., \_command, order\_.  
 imperítus, -a, -um [in-, \_not\_ + perítus], \_inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant\_.  
 imperium, -í [imperġ, n., \_command; sway, rule\_.  
 imperó -perĀere, -perĀeví, -perĀetus, \_command, order, enjoin\_.  
 impetró -petrĀere, -petrĀeví, -petrĀetus, \_gain one's end, obtain\_ (a request).  
 impetus, -oes [in + petġ, m., \_attack\_; impetum facere, \_to charge\_.  
 impónó -pónere, -posuí, -positus [in + pónġ, \_place\_ or \_lay upon, impose; embark\_.  
 improbus, -a, -um [in-, \_not\_ + probus, \_upright\_], \_wicked\_.  
 in, prep, with acc., \_into, in, to, upon\_; with abl., \_in, on\_.  
 incidó -cidere, -cidí [in + cadġ, \_fall into\_ or \_upon\_.  
 inclœdó -clœdere, -clœsí, -clœsus [in + claudó \_shut\_], \_shut up in, inclose, imprison\_.  
 incola, -ae [incolġ, m. and f., \_inhabitant\_.  
 in-coló -colere, -coluí, \_inhabit\_.  
 incolumis, -e, \_unhurt, safe\_.  
 in-commodum, -í, n., \_inconvenience\_.  
 in-crŒdibilis, e, \_incredible\_.  
 in-dœcó -dœcere, dœxí, -ductus, \_lead in\_ or \_on, move, excite\_.  
 induó induere, induí, indœtus, \_put on; clothe\_.  
 in-eó -íre, -íí, -itus, \_go into, enter; adopt\_.  
 ínfandus, -a, -um [in-, \_not\_ + ger. of for, \_speak\_], \_unspeakable, monstrous\_.  
 ínfĀens, -fantis [in-, \_not\_ + part. of for, \_speak\_], m. and f.,

\_infant, babe\_.  
 ínfectus, -a, -um [in-, \_not\_ + part. of faciġ, \_not done, undone, unaccomplished\_.  
 ín-fǫlǫx, -fǫlǫcis, adj., \_unhappy, unfortunate\_.  
 ínferí, -ǫrum [íferus, \_below\_], m. plur., \_inhabitants of the underworld, the dead, the shades\_.  
 ínferǫ ínferre, intulí, inlǫetus, \_bring in\_ or \_against, wage against; inflict\_.  
 ín-fǫstus, -a, -um, \_unsafe, dangerous\_.  
 ínfiġiǫ -ficere, -fǫcí, -fectus [in + faciġ, \_stain, dye\_.  
 ín-fundǫ -fundere, -fǫdí, -fǫesus, \_pour in\_ or \_upon\_.  
 ingǫns, -gentis, adj., \_huge, vast\_.  
 iníġiǫ -icere, -iǫcí, -iectus [in + iaciġ, \_throw in\_ or \_upon; cause, inspire\_.  
 inimícus, -a, -um [in-, \_not\_ + amícus], \_unfriendly, hostile\_.  
 initium, -í [ineġ, n., \_beginning\_.  
 iníġeria, -ae [in-, \_not\_ + íġes], f., \_injury, wrong, hurt, harm\_.  
 inluviǫs, -ǫí, f., \_dirt, filth\_.  
 inquam, inquis, inquit, defective verb, \_I say, you say, he says\_.  
 ín-rídeǫ -rídǫre, -rísí, -rísus, \_laugh at, mock\_.  
 ín-rumpǫ -rumpere, -roepí, -ruptus, \_burst into\_ or \_in\_.  
 ín-ruǫ -ruere, -ruí, \_rush in\_.  
 ín-sǫenia, -ae [ínsǫenus, \_mad\_], f., \_madness, insanity\_.  
 ínsciǫns, -scientis [in-, \_not\_ + part. of sciġ, adj., \_unknowing, unaware\_.  
 ín-sequor, -sequí, -secǫetus, \_follow upon\_ or \_up, pursue\_.  
 ín-sidia, -ǫrum, f. plur., \_ambush; plot, stratagem\_.  
 ín-spergǫ -spergere, -spersí, -spersus [in + spargġ, \_sprinkle on\_ or \_over\_.  
 ín-spíġiǫ -spicere, -spǫxí, -spectus [in + speciġ, \_look into\_ or \_upon\_.  
 ín-stituǫ -stituire, -stituí, -stitǫetus [in + statuġ, \_decide upon, determine\_.  
 ín-struo, -struere, -stroexí, -stroectus, \_build in\_ or \_into; draw up; equip, furnish\_.  
 ín-sula, -ae, f., \_island\_.  
 ín-tellegǫ -legere, -lǫxí, -lǫctus, \_perceive, understand\_.  
 ín-tendǫ -tendere, -tendí, -tentus, \_stretch out; stretch, draw, aim\_.  
 inter, prep, with acc., \_among, between\_.  
 íntereǫ [inter], adv., \_in the meantime, meanwhile\_.  
 ín-terfiġiǫ -ficere, -fǫcí, -fectus [inter + faciġ, \_put out of the way, kill\_.  
 interior, -ius [comp. from inter], adj., \_interior, inner\_.  
 ín-ter-mittǫ -mittere, -mísí, -míssus, \_leave off, interrupt; let pass; \_pass., \_be left between, intervene, elapse\_.  
 ín-ter-sum, -esse, -fuí, -futoerus, \_be\_ or \_lie between\_.  
 ín-ter-vǫllum, -í, n., \_interval, space, distance\_.  
 ín-trǫ [inter], prep. with acc., \_within\_.  
 ín-trǫ -ǫere, -ǫví, -ǫetus [ín-trǫ], \_go within\_ or \_into, enter\_.  
 ín-troitus, -ǫes [ín-troeuǫ \_go within\_], m., \_entrance\_.  
 ín-tueor, -tueorí, -tuitus, \_look upon, behold\_.  
 ín-ǫesitǫetus, -a, -um, \_unusual, extraordinary\_.  
 ín-ǫetilis, -e, \_not useful, useless\_.

in-veniō -venīre, -vōnī, -ventus, \_come upon, find\_.  
 invitō -Æere, -Ævī, -Æetus, \_invite\_.  
 invītus, -a, -um, \_unwilling\_.  
 lolÆus, -ī, m., \_lolaus\_.  
 lolō, -ōs, f., \_lole\_.  
 lovis, gen. of Iuppiter.  
 ṽphiclōs, -is, m., \_Iphicles\_.  
 ipse, ipsa, ipsum, intensive pron., \_self, himself, herself, itself,  
 themselves\_; often to be rendered by \_very\_.  
 īra, -ae, f., \_anger, wrath\_.  
 īrÆescor, īrÆescī, īrÆetus [īra], \_be angry\_.  
 īrÆetus, -a, -um [part. of īrÆescor], \_angered, enraged, angry, furious\_.  
 is, ea, id, dem. pron., \_this, that; he, she, it, they\_.  
 iste, ista, istud, dem. pron., \_that of yours, that\_.  
 ita [is], adv., \_in this manner, thus, so\_; ita ut, \_as\_.  
 ṽtalia, -ae, f., \_Italy\_.  
 ita-que, adv., \_and so, accordingly, therefore\_.  
 iter, itineris [eđ, n., \_a going, journey, march\_; iter facere, \_to  
 journey, march\_.  
 iterum, adv., \_again, a second time\_.  
 Ithaca, -ae, f., \_Ithaca\_.  
 iubeō iubēre, iussī, iōssus, \_bid, order, command\_.  
 iōcundus, -a, -um, \_sweet, pleasant\_.  
 iōdex, iōdicis [iōes + dīcđ, m., \_judge\_.  
 iugum, -ī [iungđ, n., \_yoke\_.  
 iungō iungere, iōnxī, iōnctus, \_join; yoke, harness\_.  
 iōnō -ōnis, f., \_Juno\_.  
 Iuppiter, lovis, m., \_Jupiter\_ or \_Jove\_.  
 iōes, iōeris, n., \_right, justice, law\_; iōes dīcere, \_to pronounce  
 judgment\_; iōes iōerandum, iōeris iōerandī [ger. of iōerō \_swear\_], \_oath\_.  
 iōessum, -ī [part. of iubeđ, n., \_order, command\_.  
 iōessus, -ōes [iubeđ, m., \_bidding, command\_.  
 iōestus, -a, -um [iōes], \_just\_.  
 iuvenis, -is, m., \_young man, youth\_.

## L

lÆbor, lÆbī, lapsus, \_slip, glide, fall\_.  
 labor, -ōris, m., \_labor, toil\_.  
 labró -Æere, -Ævī, -Æetus [labor], \_labor, toil\_.  
 lÆc, lactis, n., \_milk\_.  
 Lacōnia, -ae, f., \_Laconia\_.  
 lacrima, -ae, f., \_tear\_.  
 lacus, -ōes, m., \_lake\_.  
 laetitia, -ae [laetus, \_joyful\_], f., \_joy\_.  
 lÆementa, -ōrum, n. plur., \_lamentation\_.  
 lÆomedón, -ontis, m., \_Laomedon\_.  
 lapis, -idis, m., \_stone\_.  
 laqueus, -ī, m., \_noose\_.  
 lÆerīsa, -ae, f., \_Larisa\_.  
 lassitōedō -inis [lassus, \_weary\_], f., \_weariness\_.  
 lateō -ōre, -uī, \_lie hid, be concealed\_.  
 latró -ōnis, m., \_robber\_.



lÆtus, -a, -um, \_broad, wide\_.  
 lǾgÆtus, -í [part. of lǾgǾ \_depute\_], m., \_ambassador\_.  
 lǾnis, -e, \_gentle\_.  
 leǿ -ǿnis, m., \_lion\_.  
 Lernaeus, -a, -um, \_of Lerna\_, \_Lernean\_.  
 LǾthǾ, -Ǿs, f., \_Lethe\_.  
 levis, -e, \_light, slight\_.  
 leviter [levis], adv., \_slightly\_.  
 libenter [libǾns, \_willing\_], adv., \_willingly, gladly\_.  
 líberí, -ǿrum [líber, \_free\_], m. plur., \_children\_.  
 líberǿ -Æere, -Æeví, -Æetus [líber, \_free\_], \_set free, free, liberate, release\_.  
 líbertÆs, -tÆtis [líber, \_free\_], f., \_freedom, liberty\_.  
 Libya, -ae, f., \_Libya, Africa\_.  
 licet, -Ǿre, -uit or -itum est, impers., \_is lawful\_ or \_permitted\_.  
 LichÆs, -ae, m., \_Lichas\_.  
 lígneus, -a, -um [lígnum], \_of wood, wooden\_.  
 lígnum, -í, n., \_wood\_.  
 LigurǾs, -um, m. plur., \_Ligurians\_.  
 Liguria, -ae [LigurǾs], f., \_Liguria\_.  
 límen, -minis, n., \_threshold; door\_.  
 límus, -í, m., \_mud\_.  
 linter, lintris, f., \_boat, skiff\_.  
 Linus, -í, m., \_Linus\_.  
 lítus, lítoris, n., \_shore\_.  
 locus, -í, m., plur. loca, -orum, n., \_place, situation\_.  
 longǾ [longus], adv., \_far\_.  
 longinquus, -a, -um [longus], \_distant, remote\_.  
 longus, -a, -um, \_long; tedious\_.  
 loquor, loquí, locǿtus, \_speak\_.  
 lǿus, -í, f., \_lotus\_.  
 lucrum, -í, n., \_gain\_.  
 luctor, -Æerí, -Æetus, \_wrestle, struggle\_.  
 lǿdus, -í, m., \_game, sport\_.  
 lǿmen, -minis, n., \_light\_.  
 lǿx, lǿcis, f., \_light\_.

## M

magicus, -a, -um, \_magic\_.  
 magis, comp. adv., \_more, rather\_.  
 magister, -trí [magis], m., \_master\_.  
 mÆgnificǾ [mÆgnificus], adv., \_splendidly\_.  
 mÆgnificentia, -ae [mÆgnificus], f., \_splendor, magnificence\_.  
 mÆgnificus, -a, -um [mÆgnus + faciǿ], \_splendid, magnificent\_.  
 mÆgnitǿdǿ -tǿdinis [mÆgnus], f., \_greatness, size\_.  
 mÆgnopere [abl. of mÆgnum opus], adv., \_greatly, very much, exceedingly; earnestly\_.  
 mÆgnus, -a, -um, \_large, big, great, mighty; loud\_.  
 mÆior, mÆius, comp. of mÆgnus.  
 male [malus], adv., \_badly, ill\_.  
 mÆlǿ mÆlle, mÆluí [magis + volǿ], \_wish rather, prefer\_.  
 malum, -í [malus], n., \_evil, mischief\_.

malus, -a, -um, \_bad\_.  
 mÆlus, -í, m., \_mast\_.  
 mandó -dÆre, -dÆví, -dÆtus [manus + -dó \_put\_], \_put in hand, intrust, commit; charge, command\_.  
 mÆne, adv., \_in the morning, early in the morning\_.  
 maneó manðre, mÆnsí, mÆnsus, \_remain\_.  
 mÆnðs, -ium, m. plur., \_spirit, shade\_.  
 manus, -æs, f., \_hand\_.  
 mare, maris, n., \_sea\_.  
 marítus, -í, m., \_husband\_.  
 MÆrs, MÆrtis, m., \_Mars\_.  
 mÆter, mÆtris, f., \_mother\_.  
 mÆtrimónium, -í [mÆter], n., \_marriage\_; in mÆtrimónium dæcere, \_marry\_.  
 mÆtæró -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [mÆtærus, \_ripe\_], \_ripen; hasten\_.  
 mÆximð [mÆximus], adv., \_very greatly, exceedingly, especially\_.  
 mÆximus, -a, -um, superl. of mÆgnus.  
 Mððða, -ae, f., \_Medea\_.  
 medicÆmentum, -í [medicó \_heal\_], n., \_drug; poison, potion\_.  
 medicína, -ae [medicus, \_physician\_], f., \_art of healing, medicine\_.  
 medius, -a, -um, \_mid, middle\_.  
 Medæsa, -ae, f., \_Medusa\_.  
 membrum, -í, n., \_limb, member\_.  
 memoria, -ae [memor, \_remembering\_], f., \_memory\_.  
 memoró -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [memor, \_remembering\_], \_remind of, mention\_.  
 mentió -ónis, f., \_mention\_.  
 mercÆtor, -óris [mercor, \_trade\_], m., \_trader, merchant\_.  
 mercðs, mercðdis, f., \_pay, reward, wages\_.  
 Mercurius, -í, m., \_Mercury\_.  
 mergó mergere, mersí, mersus, \_dip, plunge, sink\_.  
 meridiÆnus, -a, -um [meridiðs], \_midday, noonday\_; meridiÆnum tempus, \_midday, noon\_.  
 meridiðs, -ðí [medius + diðs], m., \_midday, noon; south\_.  
 meritus, -a, -um [part. of mereð, \_deserved, due, just\_].  
 meus, -a, -um [ego, meí], \_my, mine\_.  
 míles, mílitis, m., \_soldier\_.  
 mílitÆris, -e [míles], \_military, warlike\_; rðs mílitÆris, \_art of war, warfare\_.  
 mílle, indecl. adj., \_a thousand\_; mília, -ium, n. plur., \_thousands\_.  
 mília passuum, \_thousands of paces, miles\_.  
 minae, -Ærum, f. plur., \_threats\_.  
 Minerva, -ae, f., \_Minerva\_.  
 minimð [minimus, \_least\_], adv., \_least, very little; by no means, not at all\_.  
 minimum [minimus, \_least\_], adv., \_very little, slightly\_.  
 minitor, -Ærí, -Ætus [minae], \_threaten\_.  
 Mínós, Mínoðs, m., \_Minos\_.  
 minus, comp. adv., \_less\_.  
 Minyae, -Ærum, m. plur., \_Minyae\_.  
 mírÆculum, -í [míror], n., \_wonder, marvel, miracle\_.  
 míror, -Ærí, -Ætus [mírus], \_wonder, wonder at\_.  
 mírus, -a, -um, \_wonderful, strange\_.  
 misceó miscðre, miscuí, míxtus, \_mix, mingle\_.  
 misericordia, -ae [misericors, \_pitiful\_], f., \_pity, compassion\_.

mittó mittere, mísí, missus, \_send\_.  
 modo [modus], adv., \_only\_.  
 modus, -í, m., \_way, manner\_.  
 moenia, -ium, n. plur., \_walls\_.  
 mola, -ae, f., \_meal\_.  
 molestia, -ae [molestus, \_annoying\_], f., \_annoyance\_.  
 moneó -Øre, -uí, -itus, \_warn\_.  
 mós, montis, m., \_mountain\_.  
 mónstró -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [mónstrum], \_point out, show\_.  
 mónstrum, -í, n., \_wonder, monster\_.  
 mora, -ae, f., \_delay\_.  
 mordeó mordØre, momordí, morsus, \_bite\_.  
 morior, morí, mortuus, \_die\_.  
 moror, -Ærí, -Ætus [mora], \_delay, linger, stay\_.  
 mors, mortís [morio], f., \_death\_.  
 mortÆlis, -e [mors], \_mortal\_.  
 mortifer, -fera, -ferum [mors + ferð, \_death-bringing, deadly\_.  
 mortuus, -a, -um [part. of \_morior\_], \_dead\_.  
 mós, mós, m., \_way, manner, habit, custom\_.  
 moveó movØre, móí, máus, \_move\_.  
 mox, adv., soon.  
 mœgió -íre, -íví, \_low, bellow\_.  
 mœgítus, -æs [mœgið, m., \_lowing, bellowing\_.  
 mulier, mulieris, f., \_woman\_.  
 multitœdó -tœdinis [multus], f., \_multitude\_.  
 multó[multus], adv., \_by much\_ or \_far, much, far\_.  
 multum, -í [multus], n., \_much\_.  
 multum [multus], adv., \_much, greatly, far\_.  
 multus, -a, -um, \_much, great\_; plur., \_many\_.  
 mœnió -íre, -íví, -ítus [moenia], \_fortify\_.  
 mœnus, mœneris, n., \_service, office, duty; present, gift\_.  
 mœrus, -í, m., \_wall\_.  
 mœsica, -ae, f., \_music\_.  
 mœtó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [freq. of mœd, \_change\_.  
 Mýsia, -ae, f., \_Mysia\_.

## N

nactus, part. of nancíscor.  
 nam, conj., \_for\_.  
 nam-que, conj., \_for\_.  
 nancíscor, nancíscí, nactus, \_get, obtain, find\_.  
 nÆrró -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, \_tell, relate, narrate\_.  
 nató -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [freq. of nó \_swim\_], \_swim, float\_.  
 nÆtœra, -ae [nÆscor, \_be born\_], f., \_nature, character\_.  
 nauta, -ae [nÆvis], m., \_sailor\_.  
 nauticus, -a, -um [nauta], \_naval, nautical\_.  
 nÆvigÆtió -ónis [nÆvigð, f., \_sailing, navigation, voyage\_.  
 nÆvigó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [nÆvis + agð, \_sail\_.  
 nÆvis, -is, f., \_ship\_.  
 -ne, enclitic introducing a question, untranslatable.  
 nØ, adv., \_not\_; nØ ... quidem, \_not ... even\_; conj., \_that not, lest\_.  
 nec, see neque.

necesse, indecl. adj., *\_necessary\_*.

necó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, *\_put to death, slay, kill\_*.

neglegó -legere, -lØxí, -lØctus [nec + legó *\_gather\_*], *\_disregard, neglect\_*.

negó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, *\_say no\_ or *\_not*, deny, refuse\_*.

negáium, -í [nec + áium, *\_leisure\_*], n., *\_business, matter; task, trouble, difficulty\_*.

Nemeaeus, -a, -um, *\_of Nemea, Nemean\_*.

nØmó nØminis [ne-, *\_not\_* + homǫ, m. and f., *\_no one, nobody\_*].

nepós, nepáis, m., *\_grandson\_*.

Neptœnus, -í, m., *\_Neptune\_*.

neque or nec [ne-, *\_not\_* + -que], conj., *\_and not, nor\_*; neque ... neque, *\_neither ... nor\_*; neque enim, *\_for ... not\_*.

nervus, -í, m., *\_sinew, muscle\_*.

ne-sció -scíre, -scíví, *\_not know, be ignorant\_*; nescióquis, *\_I know not who, some one or other\_* (nescióis thus used with other interrogative words also).

Nessus, -í, m., *\_Nessus\_*.

neu, see nØve.

neuter, neutra, neutrum [ne-, *\_not\_* + uter], *\_neither\_*.

nØve or neu [nØ + -ve, *\_or\_*], conj., *\_and that not, and not, nor\_*.

niger, nigra, nigrum, *\_black\_*.

nihil, n., indecl., *\_nothing\_*.

nisi [ne-, *\_not\_* + sí], conj., *\_if not, unless\_*.

nix, nivis, f., *\_snow\_*.

noctœ [nox], adv., *\_at\_ or *\_by night\_**.

nocturnus, -a, -um [nox], *\_of night, nocturnal\_*; nocturnum tempus, *\_night-time\_*.

nóó nðle, núuí [ne-, *\_not\_* + volǫ, *\_not wish, be unwilling\_*].

nómen, -minis [nóscó *\_come to know\_*], n., *\_name\_* (that by which one is known).

nón, adv., *\_not\_*.

nón-dum, adv., *\_not yet\_*.

nón-ne, adv., introducing a question to which an affirmative answer is expected, *\_not\_?*

nón-nœllus, -a, -um, *\_not none, some, several\_*.

nós, plur. of ego.

noster, -tra, -trum [nós], *\_our\_*.

náus, -a, -um [part. of nóscó *\_come to know\_*], known, well-known, famous\_.

novem, indecl. adj., *\_nine\_*.

novitÆs, -tÆtis [novus], f., *\_newness, novelty\_*.

novus, -a, -um, *\_new\_*; novissimus, *\_last\_*.

nox, noctis, f., *\_night\_*.

nœbØs, -is, f., *\_cloud\_*.

nœdus, -a, -um, *\_naked, bare\_*.

nœllus, -a, -um [ne-, *\_not\_* + œllus], *\_not any, none, no\_*.

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

numerus, -í, m., *\_number\_*.

nummus, -í, m., *\_coin\_*.

numquam [ne-, *\_not\_* + umquam, *\_ever\_*], adv., *\_never\_*.

nunc, adv., *\_now\_*.

nœntiǫ -Æere, -Æeví, -Æetus [nœntius], \_report, announce\_.  
nœntius, -í [novus], m., \_messenger; message\_.  
nœper [novus], adv., \_newly, lately, recently\_.  
nœsquam [ne-, \_not\_ + œsquam, \_anywhere\_], adv., \_nowhere\_.  
nympha, -ae, f., \_nymph\_.

## O

ob, prep. with acc., \_on account of, for\_; in compounds, \_to, against\_.  
obicǫ -icere, -iǾcí, -iectus [ob + iaciǫ, \_throw in the way\_ or \_to\_.  
ob-iœrgǫ -iœrgÆere, -iœrgÆeví, -iœrgÆetus, \_chide, scold, reproach\_.  
ob-linǫ -linere, -lǾví, -litus, \_daub over, smear\_.  
oblítus, -a, -um [part. of oblívíscor], \_forgetful, unmindful\_.  
oblívíscor, -lívíscí, -lítus, \_forget\_.  
obsœerǫ -sœerÆere, -sœerÆeví, -sœerÆetus [obsœerus], \_darken, hide, conceal\_.  
obsœerus, -a, -um, \_dark\_.  
obsecrǫ -secrÆere, -secrÆeví, -secrÆetus, \_beseech, entreat\_.  
ob-serǫ -serere, -sǾví, -situs, \_sow, plant; cover, fill\_.  
obsidǫ -sidǾre, -sǾdí, -sessus [ob + sededǫ, \_beset, besiege\_.  
ob-struǫ -struere, -strœxí, -strœctus, \_build against, block up\_.  
ob-testor, -testÆerí, -testÆetus, \_call to witness; beseech, implore\_.  
obtimeǫ -tinǾre, -tinuí, -tentus [ob + tenedǫ, \_hold\_.  
obviam [ob + via], adv., \_in the way, opposite, face to face\_; obviam fierí, \_to meet\_; obviam íre, \_to go to meet\_.  
occÆesíǫ -ónis [occidǫ \_fall\_], f., \_chance, opportunity\_.  
occÆesus, -œs [occidǫ \_fall\_], m. \_setting\_.  
occidǫ -cídere, -cídí, -císus [ob + caedǫ \_cut\_], \_cut down, kill\_.  
occupǫ -cupÆere, -cupÆeví, -cupÆetus [ob + capiǫ, \_seize; fill\_.  
occurrǫ -currere, -currí, -cursus [ob + currǫ, \_run against, meet\_.  
Oceanus, -í, m., \_Oceanus, the ocean\_.  
oculus, -í, m., \_eye\_.  
Ǿí, Ǿisse, used only in tenses of completed action with the force of tenses of incomplete action, \_hate\_.  
odium, -í [Ǿí], n., \_hatred\_.  
odor, -óris, m., \_smell, odor\_.  
Oechalia, -ae, f., \_Oechalia\_.  
Oeneus, -í, m., \_Oeneus\_.  
Oeta, -ae, f., \_Oeta\_.  
offendǫ -fendere, -fendí, -fǾnsus, \_offend\_.  
offerǫ offerre, obtulí, oblÆetus [ob + ferǫ, \_bear to, proffer, offer\_.  
officína, -ae, f., \_workshop, smithy\_.  
officium, -í, n., \_service; duty\_.  
Ǿim, adv., \_once upon a time, once, formerly, of old\_.  
Olympus, -í, m., \_Olympus\_.  
omittǫ -mittere, -mísí, -missus [ob + mittǫ, \_let go, neglect, disregard, throw away, lose\_.  
omnínó[omnis], adv., \_altogether, wholly, entirely\_.  
omnis, -e, \_all, every\_.  
onerǫ -Æere, -Æeví, -Æetus [onus, \_load\_], \_load, burden\_.  
opera, -ae [opus], f., \_effort, work, labor\_.  
opíniǫ -ónis [opínor, \_think\_], f., \_opinion, expectation; reputation\_.  
oppidum, -í, n., \_town\_.

opportœnus, -a, -um, \_suitable, seasonable, convenient, opportune\_.  
 opprimó -primere, -pressí, -pressus [ob + premđ], \_press against,  
 overpower, crush\_.  
 optimus, -a, -um, superl. of bonus.  
 opus, operis, n., \_work, task\_.  
 óÆculum, -í [óđ], n., \_oracle\_.  
 óÆtió -óis [óđ], f., \_speech\_; óÆtiónem habØre, \_to deliver an  
 oration, speak\_.  
 orbis, -is, m., \_circle\_; orbis terrae or terrÆrum, \_circle of the earth\_  
 or \_lands, earth, world\_.  
 Orcus, -í, m., \_Orcus, under-world\_.  
 ódó ódinis, m., \_arrangement, order, rank\_; ex ódine, \_in order\_.  
 orior, -írí, -tus, \_arise, come forth, spring up\_; ortÆ læce, \_at dawn\_.  
 ónó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, \_equip, adorn\_.  
 óó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [ó], \_speak; beg, pray\_.  
 Orpheus, -í, m., \_Orpheus\_.  
 ós, óis, n., \_mouth\_.  
 ostendó -tendere, -tendí, -tentus [ob + tendđ], \_stretch out before,  
 show, explain\_.  
 óstium, -í [ó], n., \_mouth, doorway, door\_.  
 ovis, -is, f., \_sheep\_.

## P

pÆbulum, -í [pÆscđ], n., \_food, fodder\_.  
 paene, adv., \_almost, nearly\_.  
 palaestra, -ae, f., \_wrestling-place, gymnasium\_.  
 pÆlus, -í, m., \_stake\_.  
 palœs, -œdis, f., \_swamp, marsh\_.  
 parÆtus, -a, -um [part. of parđ], \_prepared, equipped, ready\_.  
 pÆreó -Øre, -uí, \_obey\_.  
 paró -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, \_make ready, prepare\_.  
 pars, partis, f., \_part, side, direction\_.  
 parvus, -a, -um, \_little, small\_.  
 pÆscó pÆscere, pÆví, pÆstus, \_feed\_.  
 passus, -œs [pandó \_stretch]\_, m., pace\_; mília passuum, see mílle.  
 pÆstor, -tóris [pÆscđ], m., \_shepherd\_.  
 patefació -facere, -fØcí, -factus [pateó \_be open\_ + faciđ], \_throw\_,  
 or \_lay open, open\_.  
 pater, patris, m., \_father\_.  
 patior, patí, passus, bear, \_suffer, allow\_.  
 patria, -ae [pater], f., \_fatherland, country\_.  
 paucí, -ae, -a, plur. adj., \_few\_.  
 pauló[paulus, \_little]\_, adv., \_by a little, a little, somewhat\_.  
 paulum [paulus, \_little\_]\_, adv., \_a little, somewhat\_.  
 pavor, -óris [payeó \_be terrified\_]\_, m., \_terror, panic\_.  
 pectus, pectoris, n., \_breast\_.  
 pecœnia, -ae [pecus], f., \_money\_ (the possession of cattle constituting  
 wealth in early times).  
 pecus, pecoris, n., \_herd, flock, cattle\_.  
 pecus, pecudis, f., \_head of cattle, beast, sheep, goat\_.  
 PeliÆs, -ae, m., \_Pelias\_.  
 pellis, -is, f., \_hide, skin, pelt\_.

pelló pellere, pepulí, pulsus, \_drive, drive away, beat, rout\_.  
 pendó pendere, pependí, pØnsus, \_weigh out, pay\_.  
 PØnelopØ, -Øs, f., \_Penelope\_.  
 per, prep, with ace., \_through, by means of\_.  
 percipió -cipere, -cØpí, -ceptus [per + capið, \_feel\_.  
 percutiό -cutere, -cussí, -cussus [per + quatið, \_strike through,  
 strike\_.  
 per-dœcó -dœcere, -dœxí, -ductus, \_lead\_ or \_bring through, lead,  
 bring\_.  
 peregrínus, -í, m., \_stranger, foreigner\_.  
 perennis, -e [per + annus], \_lasting throughout the year, perennial,  
 perpetual\_.  
 per-eó -íre, -ii, -itœrus, \_pass away, perish\_.  
 per-feró -ferre, -tulí, -lÆtus, \_bear through, bear, endure; weather\_.  
 perfició -ficere, -fØcí, -fectus [per + facið, \_do\_ or \_make through,  
 accomplish\_.  
 per-fló -flÆre, \_blow through\_ or \_over\_.  
 per-fodió -fodere, -fóí, -fossus, \_dig\_ or \_pierce through, transfix\_.  
 perículum, -í, n., \_danger, peril, risk\_.  
 per-lœstró -lœstrÆre, -lœstrÆvi, -lœstrÆtus, \_look over, examine,  
 survey\_.  
 per-maneó -manØre, -mÆnsi, -mÆnsus, \_remain\_.  
 perpetuus, -a, -um [per + petð, \_continuous, perpetual\_; in perpetuum,  
 \_for all time, forever\_.  
 per-rumpó -rumpere, -rœpí, -ruptus, \_break\_ or \_burst through, break\_.  
 per-scribó -scribere, -scripsí, scríptus, \_write through\_ or \_in full,  
 describe fully, recount\_.  
 per-sequor, -sequí, -secœtus, \_follow up, pursue\_.  
 Perseus, -í, m., \_Perseus\_.  
 per-solvó -solvere, -solví, -solœtus, \_pay completely, pay\_.  
 per-suÆdeó -suÆdØre, -suÆsi, -suÆsus, \_persuade, prevail upon,  
 induce\_.  
 per-terreó -terre, -terrui, -territus, \_thoroughly frighten, terrify\_.  
 per-turbó -turbÆre, -turbÆvi, -turbÆtus, \_greatly disturb, disturb,  
 agitate, throw into confusion\_.  
 per-veniό -venire, -vØní, -ventus, \_come through, come, arrive, reach\_.  
 pØs, pedis, m., \_foot\_.  
 petó -ere, -íví or -íí, -ítus, \_seek, ask; attack\_.  
 PhÆsis, -idis, m., \_Phasis\_.  
 Phíneus, -í, m., \_Phineus\_.  
 Pholus, -í, m., \_Pholus\_.  
 Phrixus, -í, m., \_Phrixus\_.  
 pinguis, -e, \_fat\_.  
 piscÆtor, -tórís [piscor, \_fish\_], m., \_fisherman\_.  
 plausus, -œs [plaudó \_clap\_], m., \_applause\_.  
 plœrØs, -a [comp. of multus], plur. adj., \_more, many, several\_.  
 plœrimus, -a, -um, superl. of multus.  
 Plœtó -ónis, m., \_Pluto\_.  
 póculum, -í [páó \_drink\_], n., \_cup\_.  
 poena, -ae, f., \_penalty, punishment\_.  
 poØta, -ae, m., \_poet\_.  
 polliceor, -licØrí, -licitus, \_promise\_.  
 PolydectØs, -is, m., \_Polydectes\_.

Polyphōmus, -í, m., \_Polyphemus\_.  
 pónum, -í, n., \_fruit, apple\_.  
 pondus, ponderis [pendŏ, n., \_weight\_.  
 pónó pónere, posuí, positus, \_place, put\_; póní with in and abl., \_to be  
 placed in, rest\_ or \_depend on\_.  
 póns, pontis, m., \_bridge\_.  
 porcus, -í, m., \_pig, hog, swine\_.  
 porta, -ae, f., \_gate; door\_.  
 portus, -œs, m., \_harbor, haven, port\_.  
 póscó póscere, popósci, \_ask, demand\_.  
 possideó -sidŏre, -sŏdí, -sessus, \_hold, possess\_.  
 possum, posse, potuí [potis, \_able\_ + sum], \_be able, have power, can\_.  
 post, adv., \_after, later\_; prep. with acc., \_after, behind\_.  
 posteÆ [post], adv., \_after this, afterwards\_.  
 posterus, -a, -um [post], \_following, next\_.  
 post-quam, conj., \_later than, after, when\_.  
 postrŏmus, -a, -um [superl. of posterus], \_last\_.  
 postrídiŏ [posterus + díŏs], adv., \_the day after, the next day\_.  
 postuló -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, \_ask, request, demand\_.  
 potior, -írí, -ítus [potis, \_able\_], \_become master of, get possession  
 of\_.  
 prae-acœtus, -a, -um, \_sharp at the end, pointed, sharp\_.  
 praebeó -ŏre, -uí, -itus [prae, \_before\_ + habeŏ, \_hold forth, supply,  
 furnish, give; show, present, exhibit\_.  
 prae-caveó -cavŏre, -cÆví, -cautus, \_beware beforehand, beware, be on  
 one's guard\_.  
 praecipió -cipere, -cŏpí, -ceptus [prae, \_before\_ + capiŏ, \_take  
 beforehand, anticipate; order, charge\_.  
 praecipuŏ [praecipuus, \_especial\_], adv., \_especially\_.  
 prae-clÆrus, -clÆra, -clÆrum, \_very bright; splendid, remarkable,  
 famous\_.  
 praeda, -ae, f., \_booty, spoil, plunder\_.  
 prae-dícó -dícere, -díxí, -dictus, \_say beforehand, foretell, predict\_.  
 praedor, -Ærí, -Ætus [praeda], \_plunder\_.  
 praemium, -í, n., \_reward\_.  
 praesŏns, -sentis [part. of praesum], adj., \_present, immediate,  
 imminent\_.  
 praesentia, -ae [praesŏns], f., \_the present\_.  
 praeses, praesidis, m., \_protector\_.  
 praesidium, -í [praeses], n., \_protection; guard, escort\_.  
 praestÆns, -stantis [part. of praestŏ, adj., \_pre<sup>o</sup>minent, remarkable\_.  
 prae-stó -stÆre, -stítí, -stitus, \_stand in front; show\_.  
 prae-sum, -esse, -fuí, \_be before, preside over, have charge of,  
 command\_.  
 praeter [prae, \_before\_], prep. with acc., \_before, past, by; besides,  
 except\_.  
 praetereÆ [praeter], adv., \_besides this, besides, moreover\_.  
 praeter-eó -íre, -íí, -itus, \_pass by\_.  
 precŏs, -um, f. plur., \_prayer, entreaty\_.  
 prehendó -hendere, -hendí, -hŏnsus, \_seize\_.  
 premó premere, pressí, pressus, \_press, check, restrain\_.  
 pretium, -í, n., \_price, charge\_.  
 prímó[prímus], adv., \_at first\_.



primum [prímus], adv., *\_first, in the first place\_*.  
 primus, -a, -um [superl. from prǫ, *\_first, foremost\_*].  
 pristinus, -a, -um [prius], *\_former\_*.  
 prius [prior, *\_former\_*], adv., *\_before, first\_*.  
 prius-quam, conj., *\_before than, sooner than, before\_*.  
 pró prep. with abl., *\_before, in front of; for, in behalf of; for, as; in return for, for\_*.  
 procul, adv., *\_at\_ or *\_from a distance, far\_**.  
 proelium, -í, n., *\_battle, combat\_*; proelium committere, *\_to join battle\_*.  
 profectió -ónis [proficiscor], f., *\_departure, start\_*.  
 proficiscor, -ficiscí, -fectus [prǫfició *\_make progress\_*], set out, depart, start, march\_.  
 prǫgredior, -gredí, -gressus [pró+ gradior], *\_go forward, advance\_*.  
 prohibeó -hibeere, -hibuí, -hibitus [pró+ habeó, *\_hold back, prevent, hinder\_*].  
 próció -icere, -iðcí, -iectus [pró+ iació, *\_throw forth\_ or *\_down, cast away, throw\_**].  
 prómittó -mittere, -mísí, -missus, *\_send\_ or *\_put forth, promise\_**.  
 prómó prómere, prómpsi, prómptus [pró+ emó, *\_take\_ or *\_bring out, produce\_**].  
 prómunturium, -í, n., *\_headland, promontory\_*.  
 properó -Æere, -Æeví, -Æetus, *\_hasten\_*.  
 própóó -póere, -posuí, -positus, *\_put\_ or *\_set before, offer, propose; set forth, say\_**.  
 propter, prep. with acc., *\_on account of, because of\_*.  
 práa, -ae, f., *\_prow, bow\_*.  
 prósequor, -sequí, -secœtus, *\_follow forward, follow\_*.  
 Próserpina, -ae, f., *\_Proserpina, Proserpine\_*.  
 prósternó -sternere, -strÆeví, -strÆetus, *\_strew\_ or *\_spread before, throw\_ or *\_knock down\_**.  
 prósum, próesse, práuí, *\_be of advantage, profit, avail, assist\_*.  
 próvehó -vehere, -vexí, -vectus, *\_carry forward\_*.  
 próvocó -vocÆere, -vocÆeví, -vocÆetus, *\_call forth\_ or *\_out, challenge\_**.  
 proximus, -a, -um [superl. from prope, *\_near\_*], *\_nearest, next\_*.  
 prœdentia, -ae [prœdœns, *\_prudent\_*], f., *\_prudence\_*.  
 puella, -ae [puer], f., *\_girl, maiden\_*.  
 puer, puerí, m., *\_boy\_*.  
 pueritia, -ae [puer], f., *\_boyhood\_*.  
 pœgna, -ae, f., *\_fighting, battle, combat\_*.  
 pœgnó -Æere, -Æeví, -Æetus [pœgna], *\_fight\_*.  
 pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, *\_beautiful\_*.  
 pulsó -Æere, -Æeví, -Æetus [freq. of pelló, *\_push\_ or *\_strike against, knock, knock at\_**].  
 punctum, -í [pungó *\_prick\_*], n., *\_point, instant, moment\_*.  
 pœrgó -Æere, -Æeví, -Æetus [pœrus, *\_clean\_ + agó, *\_make clean, clean, cleanse\_**].  
 putó -Æere, -Æeví, -Æetus, *\_think\_*.  
 Pýthia, -ae, f., *\_Pythia\_*.*

## Q

quæ [quí], adv., *\_in which place, where\_*.

quaeró quaerere, quaesíví, quaesítus, \_seek; ask, inquire\_.  
 quÆlis, -e, \_of what sort? what kind of\_?  
 quam [quis and quí], adv., \_how? as; than\_; with superl., \_as ... as possible\_.  
 quam-quam, conj., \_however much, although\_.  
 quantum [quantus], adv., \_how much? how\_?  
 quantus, -a, -um, \_how great\_ or \_much\_?  
 quartus, -a, -um [quattuor], \_fourth\_.  
 quasi [quí + sí], conj., \_as if\_.  
 quattuor, indecl. adj., \_four\_.  
 -que, enclitic conj., \_and\_.  
 quí, quae, quod, rel. pron., \_who, which\_.  
 quí, quae, quod, interrog. pron. adj., \_what\_?  
 quídam, quaedam, quoddam, indef. pron., \_a certain, certain\_.  
 quidem, adv., \_in fact, indeed, certainly\_; nØ ... quidem, \_not ... even\_.  
 quiØs, quiØtis, f., \_rest, repose\_.  
 quín, conj., \_so that ... not, but that, but\_.  
 quínquÆgintÆ [quínque, \_five\_], indecl. adj., \_fifty\_.  
 quíntus, -a, -um [quínque, \_five\_], \_fifth\_.  
 quis, quid, interrog. pron., \_who? which? what\_?  
 quis, qua, quid, indef. pron., \_any one, anybody, anything, some one, somebody, something\_.  
 quis-nam, quaeenam, quidnam, interrog. pron., \_who, which\_, or \_what, pray? who? which? what\_?  
 quis-quam, quicquam, indef. pron., \_any one, anything\_.  
 quis-que, quaeque, quidque, indef. pron., \_each\_.  
 quó[quis and quí], adv., \_to what place? whither? to which place, whither; for which reason, wherefore, therefore\_; quóœsque, \_till when? how long\_?  
 quod [quí], conj., \_that, in that, because\_.  
 quoniam [cum + iam], conj., \_since now, since\_.  
 quoque [quí + -que], adv., \_also\_.  
 quotannís [quot, \_how many\_ + annus], adv., \_every year, yearly, annually\_.  
 quotiØns [quot, \_how many\_, adv., \_as often as\_.

## R

rÆmus, -í, m., \_branch, bough\_.  
 rapió -ere, -uí, -tus, \_seize, snatch\_.  
 ratió -ónis [reor, \_think\_], f., plan, means, method, manner\_.  
 recipió -cipere, -cØpí, -ceptus [re- + capiđ, \_take\_ or \_get back, recover\_; sØ recipere, \_to betake oneself, withdraw; to collect oneself, recover\_.  
 re-creó -creÆre, -creÆví, -creÆtus, \_make anew, renew, refresh\_.  
 rØctus, -a, -um [part. of regó \_direct\_], \_direct, straight\_.  
 re-cumbó -cumbere, -cubuí, \_lie back\_ or \_down\_.  
 recuperó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, \_recover\_.  
 recœsó -cœsÆre, -cœsÆví, -cœsÆtus [re- + causa], \_give a reason against, refuse\_.  
 reddó -dere, -didí, -ditus [re- + dđ, \_give back, return, restore; render\_.

redeq -íre, -íí, -itus [re- + eđ, \_go back, return\_.  
 redintegrq -integrÆre, -integrÆví, -integrÆtus [re- + integrq \_make whole\_], \_make whole again, renew\_.  
 reditus, -oes [redeđ, m., \_return\_.  
 re-dœcq -dœcere, -dœxí, -ductus, \_lead\_ or \_bring back; restore\_.  
 re-ferq referre, rettulí, relÆtus, \_bring\_ or \_carry back, return\_;  
 pedem referre, \_to draw back, retire, retreat\_; grÆtiam referre,  
 see grÆtia.  
 reficiq -ficere, -fœcí, -fectus [re- + faciđ, \_make anew, renew,  
 repair\_.  
 re-fugiq -fugere, -fœgí, \_flee back, run away, retreat\_.  
 re-fulgeq -fulgœre, -fulsí, \_flash back, shine\_.  
 rœgia, -ae [rœgius, \_royal\_], f., \_palace\_.  
 rœgína, -ae [rœx], f., \_queen\_.  
 regi q -ónis [regq \_direct\_], f., \_direction; country, region\_.  
 rœgnq -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [rœgnum], \_reign, rule\_.  
 rœgnum, -í [rœx], n., \_royal power, rule, throne; kingdom, realm\_.  
 regredior, -gredí, -gressus [re- + gradior], \_go back, return\_.  
 re-linquo -linquere, -líquí, -lictus, \_leave behind, leave\_.  
 reliquus, -a, -um [relinquđ, \_left, the remaining, the other, the rest  
 of\_.  
 remedium, -í [re- + medeor, \_heal\_], n., \_remedy\_.  
 rœmigq -Ære [rœmex, \_rower\_], \_row\_.  
 re-moveq -movœre, -móví, -máus, \_move back, remove\_.  
 rœmus, -í, m., \_oar\_.  
 re-nœntiq -nœntiÆre, -nœntiÆví, -nœntiÆtus, \_bring back word, report,  
 announce\_.  
 re-pellq repellere, reppulí, repulsus, \_drive back\_ or \_away, repulse,  
 repel\_.  
 reperi q reperire, repperí, repertus, \_find, discover\_.  
 repertor, -óris [reperiđ, m., \_discoverer, inventor\_.  
 re-pleq -plœre, -plœví, -plœtus, \_fill again\_ or \_up, fill\_.  
 re-pónq -pónere, -posuí, -positus, \_put\_ or \_set back; store up\_ or  
 \_away\_.  
 re-portq -portÆre, -portÆví, -portÆtus, \_carry\_ or \_bring back\_.  
 re-pœgnq -pœgnÆre, -pœgnÆví, -pœgnÆtus, \_fight against, struggle,  
 resist\_.  
 rœs, reí, f., \_thing, matter, affair, circumstance, situation\_; rœ vœrÆ,  
 \_in truth, in fact, really\_.  
 re-sistq -sistere, -stití, \_stand back, resist\_.  
 re-spír q -spírÆre, -spírÆví, -spírÆtus, \_breathe back\_ or \_out,  
 breathe\_.  
 re-spondeq -spondœre, -spondí, -spósus, \_reply, answer\_.  
 respónsum, -í [part. of respondeđ, n., \_reply, answer, response\_.  
 restituo -stituire, -stituí, -stitœtus [re- + statuđ, \_set up again,  
 put back, restore\_.  
 retineq -tinœre, -tinuí, -tentus [re- + teneđ, \_hold\_ or \_keep back,  
 keep, restrain; hold fast\_.  
 revertor, -vertí, -versus, perf. act. -vertí [re- + vertđ, \_turn back,  
 return\_.  
 rœx, rœgis [regq \_direct\_], m., \_king\_.  
 Rhadamanthus, -í, m., \_Rhadamanthus\_.  
 rídeq rídœre, rísí, rísus, \_laugh\_.

rípa, -ae, f., \_bank\_.  
rite [rítus, \_rite], adv., \_duly, fitly\_.  
rōbur, rōboris, n., \_oak\_.  
rogó -Æere, -Æví, -Æetus, \_ask\_.  
rogus, -í, m., \_funeral pile, pyre\_.  
Róma, -ae, f., \_Rome\_.  
róstrum, -í [rǫdǫ \_gnaw\_], n., \_beak\_.  
ruó -ere, -í, -itærus, \_rush\_.  
rœpðs, -is, f., \_rock, cliff; reef\_.  
rœrsus [for reversus, part, of revertor], adv., \_again\_.

## S

saccus, -í, m., \_bag, sack\_.  
sacerdǫs, -dǫis [sacer, \_holy\_ + dǫ, m. and f., \_priest, priestess\_.  
sacrificium, -í [sacrifice], n., \_sacrifice\_.  
sacrificó -Æere, -Æví, -Æetus [sacer, \_holy\_ + facið, \_sacrifice\_.  
saepe, adv., \_often, frequently\_.  
saevus, -a, -um, \_fierce, savage\_.  
sagitta, -ae, f., \_arrow\_.  
sÆl, salis, m., \_salt\_.  
Salmydðssus, -í, m., \_Salmydessus\_.  
salsus, -a, -um [sÆl], \_salted, salt\_.  
salœs, salœtis [salvus, \_safe\_], f., \_safety, deliverance, escape\_.  
sÆntus, -a, -um [part, of sanció \_make sacred\_], \_consecrated, sacred\_.  
sanguis, sanguinis, m., \_blood\_.  
sÆnitÆes, -tÆtis [sÆnus, \_sound\_], f., \_soundness; right reason, sanity\_.  
satis, adv., \_enough, sufficiently\_.  
saxum, -í, n., \_rock, stone\_.  
scapha, -ae, f., \_boat, skiff\_.  
scelus, sceleris, n., \_wickedness, crime\_.  
scientia, -ae [scið, f., \_knowledge, skill\_.  
sció -íre, -íví, -ítus, \_know\_.  
scríbó scríbere, scrípsí, scríptus, \_write\_.  
scœtum, -í, n., \_shield\_.  
sð-cðdǫ -cðdere, -cessí, -cessus, \_go apart, withdraw\_.  
secundus, -a, -um [sequor], \_following, favorable\_.  
sed, conj., \_but\_.  
sedeó sedðre, sðdí, sessus, \_sit\_.  
sðdðs, -is [sedeð, f., \_seat, abode\_.  
sðmentis, -is [semen, \_seed\_], f., \_seeding, sowing\_.  
semper, adv., \_always\_.  
senex, senis, m., \_old man\_.  
sententia, -ae [sentið, f., \_opinion; purpose\_.  
sentió sentíre, sðnsí, sðnsus, \_perceive, feel\_.  
sepelió sepelíre, sepelíví, sepultus, \_bury\_.  
septimus, -a, -um [septem, \_seven\_], \_seventh\_.  
sepultœra, -ae [sepelið, f., \_burial\_.  
sequor, sequí, secœtus, \_follow\_.  
Seríphus, -í, f., \_Seriphos\_.  
sermó -óis [seró \_interweave\_], m., \_conversation, talk, speech\_.  
seró serere, sðví, satus, \_sow, plant\_.  
serpðns, -entis [part, of serpó \_crawl\_], f., \_serpent\_.

servió -ire, -íví, -ítus [servus], \_be subject to, serve\_.  
 servitœs, -tœtis [servus], f., \_slavery, servitude\_.  
 servó -Æere, -Æeví, -Æetus, \_save, preserve\_.  
 servus, -í, m., \_slave, servant\_.  
 sí, conj., \_if\_.  
 síc, adv., \_so, thus\_.  
 Sicilia, -ae, f., \_Sicily\_.  
 sígnum, -í, n., \_sign, signal\_.  
 silva, -ae, f., \_wood, forest\_.  
 simul, adv., \_at the same time\_; simul atque or ac, \_as soon as\_.  
 sine, prep. with abl., \_without\_.  
 sinister, -tra, -trum, \_left\_.  
 sinistra, -ae [sinister], f., \_left hand\_ (manus understood).  
 sinus, -œs, m., \_bosom, lap\_.  
 situs, -a, -um [part. of sínġ], \_placed, situated\_.  
 sí-ve or seu, conj., \_or if\_; síve ... síve, \_whether ... or\_.  
 socius, -í [sequor], m., \_companion, comrade, ally\_.  
 sō, sōis, m., \_sun\_.  
 solium, -í [sedeġ], n., \_seat, throne\_.  
 sollicitœdó -tœdinis [sollicitus], f., \_anxiety, care, apprehension\_.  
 sollicitus, -a, -um, \_troubled, anxious\_.  
 sōus, -a, -um, \_alone\_.  
 solvó solvere, solví, solcœtus, \_loosen, unbind, release; pay\_; with or  
 without nÆevem, \_cast off, set sail, put to sea\_.  
 somnus, -í, m., \_sleep, drowsiness\_.  
 sonitus, -œs [sonó \_sound\_], m. \_sound, noise\_.  
 sonórus, -a, -um [sonó \_sound\_], \_sounding, loud, noisy\_.  
 soror, -óris, f., \_sister\_.  
 sors, sortis, f., \_lot\_.  
 sortior, -írí, -ítus [sors], \_cast\_ or \_draw lots\_.  
 spargó spargere, sparsí, sparsus, \_scatter, sprinkle\_.  
 spatium, -í, n., \_space, interval; space of time, time\_.  
 speciŒs, -Œí [speció \_look\_], f., \_sight, appearance, shape\_.  
 spectÆtor, -óris [spectġ], m., \_looker-on, spectator\_.  
 spectó -Æere, -Æeví, -Æetus [freq. of speció \_look\_], \_look at\_ or \_on\_.  
 speculum, -í [speció \_look\_], n., \_looking-glass, mirror\_.  
 spŒlunca, -ae, f., \_cave, cavern\_.  
 spernó spernere, sprŒví, sprŒtus, \_despise, scorn\_.  
 spŒró -Æere, -Æeví, -Æetus [spŒs], \_hope\_.  
 spŒs, speí, f., \_hope\_.  
 sponte, f. abl. sing., modified by meÆ, tuÆ, suÆ, \_of one's own accord,  
 voluntarily\_.  
 squÆlor, -óris [squÆleó \_be dirty\_], m., \_dirt, filth\_.  
 stabulum, -í [stġ, n., \_standing-place, stall, stable, inclosure\_.  
 statim [stġ, adv., \_on the spot, forthwith, at once, immediately\_.  
 statuó statuere, statuí, statœtus [stġ, \_cause to stand; decide,  
 resolve\_.  
 stípendium, -í, n., \_tax, tribute\_.  
 stó stÆere, stetí, status, \_stand\_.  
 stringó stringere, strinxí, strictus, \_draw, unsheathe\_.  
 studeó -Œre, -uí, \_be eager, give attention, apply oneself\_.  
 studiŒus, -a, -um [studium], \_eager, diligent, studious\_.  
 studium, -í [studeġ, n., \_eagerness, zeal; study, pursuit\_.

stupeó -Øre, -uí, \_be stunned, astounded\_, or \_amazed\_.  
 StymphÆlus, -í, m., \_Stymphalus\_.  
 StymphÆlis, -idis [StymphÆlus], adj., \_of Stymphalus, Stymphalian\_.  
 Styx, Stygis, f., \_Styx\_.  
 suÆvis, -e, \_sweet, pleasant\_.  
 sub, prep. with acc. and abl., \_under\_; sub vesperum, \_towards evening\_.  
 sub-dó -dere, -didí, -ditus, \_put under, apply\_.  
 sub-dœcó -dœcere, -dœxí, -ductus, \_draw up, beach\_.  
 sub-eó -íre, -í, -itus, \_go under; undergo, submit to, sustain, bear, endure\_.  
 subició -icere, -iØcí, -iectus [sub + iaciġ, \_throw\_ or \_place under\_.  
 subitó [subitus, \_unexpected\_], adv., \_unexpectedly, suddenly\_.  
 sub-levó -levÆre, -levÆví, -levÆtus, \_lift from beneath, lift, raise\_.  
 sub-mergó -mergere, -mersí, -mersus, \_plunge under, sink, overwhelm\_.  
 subsidium, -í [sub + sedeġ, n., \_reserve, reinforcement, support, help\_.  
 succØdó -cØdere, -cessí, -cessus [sub + cØdġ, \_go\_ or \_come under, follow after, succeed\_.  
 succendó -cendere, -cendí, -cØnsus, \_kindle beneath, set on fire\_.  
 succídó -cídere, -cídí, -císus [sub + caedġ, \_cut below\_ or \_down\_.  
 sœcus, -í, m., \_juice\_.  
 suí, sibi, sØ or sØsØ, reflexive pron., \_himself, herself, itself, themselves\_.  
 sum, esse, fuí, futœrus, \_be\_.  
 summus, -a, -um [superl. of superus, \_upper\_], \_uppermost, highest, greatest\_.  
 sœmó sœmere, sœmpsí, sœmptus [sub + emġ, \_take under\_ or \_up, take\_; poenam sœmere, \_to exact\_ or \_inflict punishment\_.  
 superior, -ius [comp. of superus, \_upper\_], adj., \_higher; former, previous, preceding\_.  
 superó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [superus, \_upper\_], \_overcome, defeat, conquer\_.  
 super-sum, -esse, -fuí, \_be over\_ or \_left, remain\_.  
 supplicium, -í [supplex, \_kneeling\_], n., \_punishment, torture\_.  
 suppóó -póere, -posuí, -positus [sub + póġ, \_place\_ or \_put under\_.  
 suprÆ [superus, \_upper\_], adv. and prep. with acc., \_above, before\_.  
 suprØmus, -a, -um [superl. of superus, \_upper\_], \_highest, last\_.  
 suscipió -cipere, -cØpí, -ceptus [sub + capiġ, \_undertake\_.  
 suspendó -pendere, -pendí, -pØnsus [sub + pendġ, \_hang up, hang\_.  
 suspició -ónis [suspició \_look askance at\_], f., \_suspicion\_.  
 suspicor, -spicÆrí, -spicÆtus [suspició \_look askance at\_], \_suspect\_.  
 sustineó -tinØre, -tinuí, -tentus [sub + teneġ, \_hold\_ or \_bear up, sustain, withstand\_.  
 suus, -a, -um [suí], \_his, her, its\_, or \_their own; his, her, its, their\_.  
 SymplØgadØs, -um, f. plur., \_the Symplegades\_.

## T

taceó -Øre, -uí, -itus, \_be silent\_.  
 tacitus, -a, -um [part. of tacedġ, \_silent\_.  
 Taenarus, -í, m., \_Taenarus\_.  
 tÆlÆria, -ium [tÆlus, \_ankle\_], n. plur., \_winged shoes\_.  
 tÆlis, -e, \_such\_.

tam, adv., *\_so\_*.  
 tamen, adv., *\_however, yet, nevertheless\_*.  
 tandem, adv., *\_at length\_ or *\_last, finally\_**.  
 tangó tangere, tetigí, tÆctus, *\_touch\_*.  
 tantum [tantus], adv., *\_so much\_ or *\_far, only\_**.  
 tantus, -a, -um, *\_so great\_ or *\_much\_**.  
 Tartarus, -í, m., *\_Tartarus\_*.  
 taurus, -í, m., *\_bull\_*.  
 tegó tegere, tØxí, tØctus, *\_cover\_*.  
 tØlum, -í, n., *\_missile, spear, weapon\_*.  
 temerØ, adv., *\_rashly\_*.  
 tempestÆs, -tÆtis [tempus], f., *\_weather; storm, tempest\_*.  
 templum, -í, n., *\_sanctuary, temple\_*.  
 temptó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, *\_try, attempt\_*.  
 tempus, temporis, n., *\_time, season\_*.  
 teneó -Øre, -uí, -tus, *\_hold, keep; hold back, restrain, stop\_*.  
 tenuis, -e, *\_thin\_*.  
 tergum, -í, n., *\_back\_*.  
 terra, -ae, f., *\_land, earth\_*.  
 terreó -Øre, -uí, -itus, *\_frighten, terrify\_*.  
 terribilis, -e [terređ, *\_dreadful, terrible\_*.  
 terror, -óris [terređ, m., *\_terror, fright\_*.  
 tertium [tertius], adv., *\_the\_ or *\_a third time\_**.  
 tertius, -a, -um [trØs], *\_third\_*.  
 texó -ere, -uí, -tus, *\_weave\_*.  
 ThØbae, -Ærum, f. plur., *\_Thebes\_*.  
 ThØbÆní, -órum [ThØbae], m. plur., *\_Thebans\_*.  
 Thermódon, -ontis, m., *\_Thermodon\_*.  
 ThØseus, -í, m., *\_Theseus\_*.  
 Thessalia, -ae, f., *\_Thessaly\_*.  
 ThrÆcia, -ae, f., *\_Thrace\_*.  
 Tiberis, -is, m., *\_Tiber\_*.  
 timeó -Øre, -uí, *\_fear\_*.  
 timor, -óris [timeđ, m., *\_fear\_*.  
 tingó tingere, tinxí, tinctus, *\_wet, soak, dye\_*.  
 Tíryns, Tírynthis, f., *\_Tiryns\_*.  
 tolló tollere, sustulí, sublÆtus, *\_lift, raise; take away, remove\_*;  
     ancorÆs tollere, *\_to weigh anchor\_*.  
 torqueó torquØre, torsí, tortus, *\_turn\_*.  
 táus, -a, -um, *\_all the, the whole\_ or *\_entire\_**.  
 trÆctó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [freq. of trahđ, *\_handle, touch, feel\_*.  
 trÆdó -dere, -didí, -ditus [trans + do], *\_give across, over\_*, or *\_up*,  
     *deliver; hand down, relate, report\_*.  
 trÆdcæcó -dcæcere, -dcæxí, -ductus [trÆns + dcæcđ, *\_lead across\_*.  
 trahó trahere, trÆxí, trÆctus, *\_draw, drag\_*.  
 trÆició -icere, -iØcí, -iectus [trÆns + iaciđ, *\_throw across, strike*  
     *through, pierce\_*.  
 trÆiectus, -oēs [trÆiciđ, m., *\_crossing over, passage\_*.  
 trÆenó -nÆre, -nÆví [trÆns + nó *\_swim\_*], *\_swim across\_ or *\_over\_**.  
 tranquillitÆs, -tÆtis [tranquillus], f., *\_calm\_*.  
 tranquillus, -a, -um, *\_calm\_*.  
 trÆns, prep. with acc., *\_across, over\_*.  
 trÆns-eó -íre, -íí, -itus, *\_go across\_ or *\_over, cross\_**.

trÆns-fígó -figere, -fixí, -fixus, \_thrust\_ or \_pierce through\_,  
transfix\_.  
trÆns-portó -portÆre, -portÆví, -portÆtus, \_carry across\_ or \_over\_,  
transport\_.  
trÆns-vehó -vehere, -vexí, -vectus, \_carry across\_ or \_over\_.  
trØs, tria, plur. adj., \_three\_.  
tribœtum, -í [part. of tribuó \_contribute\_], n., \_contribution\_,  
tribute\_.  
trístitia, -ae [trístis, \_sad\_], f., \_sadness\_.  
Tróa, -ae, f., \_Troy\_.  
TróÆní, -órum [Tróa], m. plur., \_Trojans\_.  
tœ, tuí, pers. pron., \_thou, you\_.  
tum, adv., \_then, at that time\_.  
turbó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [turba, \_confusion\_], \_confuse, throw into  
disorder, disturb, trouble\_.  
turbó turbinis [turbó, m., \_whirlwind, hurricane\_.  
turpis, -e, \_disgraceful\_.  
tœtus, -a, -um [part. of tueor, \_watch over\_], \_safe\_.  
tuus, -a, -um [tœ], \_thy, thine, your\_.

## U

ubi, adv., \_where\_; conj., \_when\_.  
ulcísco, ulcísco, ultus, \_avenge\_.  
œllus, -a, -um, \_any\_.  
œlterior, -ius [comp. from œlter, \_beyond\_], adj., \_farther\_.  
UlixØs, -is, m., \_Ulysses\_.  
umbra, -ae, f., \_shadow, shade\_.  
umerus, -í, m., \_shoulder\_.  
umquam, adv., \_ever\_.  
unda, -ae, f., \_wave\_.  
unde, adv., \_whence\_.  
œndecimus, -a, -um [œndecim, \_eleven\_], \_eleventh\_.  
undique [unde + -que], adv., \_from\_ or \_on all sides\_.  
ungó ungere, œnxí, œnctus, \_smear, anoint\_.  
unguentum, -í [ungó, n., \_ointment\_.  
œniversus, -a, -um [œnus + vertó, \_all together, whole, entire, all\_.  
œnus, -a, -um, \_one; only, alone\_.  
urbs, urbis, f., \_city\_.  
œró œrere, œssí, œstus, \_burn\_.  
œsque, adv., \_all the time\_; œsque ad, \_as far as, until\_; quóœsque,  
see quó  
œsus, -œs [œtor], m., \_use; experience\_.  
ut, conj., \_as; when; that\_; ita ut, \_as\_.  
uter, utra, utrum, \_which\_? of two.  
œter, œtris, m., \_wine-skin\_.  
uter-que, utraque, utrumque, \_each, either, both\_.  
œtor, œtí, œsus, \_use\_.  
utrimque [uterque], adv., \_on either side\_ or \_both sides\_.  
uxor, -óis, f., \_wife\_.

## V



vacuus, -a, -um [vacó \_be empty\_], \_empty\_.  
 valeó -Øre, -uí, -itærus, \_be strong\_ or \_effectual, have effect, prevail\_.  
 validus, -a, -um [valeđ, \_strong\_].  
 vallis, -is, f., \_valley\_.  
 varius, -a, -um, \_various\_.  
 vÆs, vÆsis, n., plur. vÆsa, -órum, \_vessel\_.  
 vÆstó -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [vÆstus], \_lay waste\_.  
 vÆstus, -a, -um, \_waste, huge, enormous, vast\_.  
 vehementer [vehemØns, \_violent\_], adv., \_violently, vehemently; earnestly; exceedingly, greatly\_.  
 vehó vehere, vexí, vectus, \_carry\_.  
 vellus, velleris, n., \_fleece\_.  
 vØló -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [vØlum, \_veil\_], \_veil, cover\_.  
 vel-ut, \_even\_ or \_just as, as\_.  
 vØnÆtió -ónis [vØnor, \_hunt\_], f., \_hunting\_.  
 venØnum, -í, n., \_poison\_.  
 venió veníre, vØní, ventus, \_come\_.  
 venter, ventris, m., \_belly\_.  
 ventus, -í, m., \_wind\_.  
 verbum, -í, n., \_word\_.  
 vereor, -Ørí, -itus, \_fear\_.  
 vØró[vØrus], adv., \_in truth, indeed; however\_.  
 versor, -Ærí, -Ætus [freq. of vertđ, \_keep turning, be busy\_ or \_employed, be\_.  
 vertó vertere, vertí, versus, \_turn\_.  
 vØrus, -a, -um, \_true\_; rØ vØrÆ, \_in truth, in fact\_.  
 vØscor, -í, \_feed on, eat\_.  
 vesper, vesperí, m., \_evening\_.  
 vester, -tra, -trum [vǿ], \_your\_.  
 vestígium, -í [vestígó \_track\_], n., \_track, foot-print\_.  
 vestis, -is, f., \_clothing, dress, robe\_.  
 vestítus, -æs [vestió \_clothe\_], m., \_clothing\_.  
 via, -ae, f., \_road, way\_.  
 viÆtor, -tórís [via], m., \_wayfarer, traveler\_.  
 victima, -ae [vincó \_overcome\_], f., \_victim\_.  
 victória, -ae [vincó \_overcome\_], f., \_victory\_.  
 víctus, -æs [vívđ, m., \_sustenance, food\_.  
 vícus, -í, m., \_village\_.  
 videó vidØre, vídí, vísus, \_see; \_ pass., \_seem\_.  
 vigilia, -ae [vigil, \_awake\_], f., \_watch\_.  
 vígintí, indecl. adj., \_twenty\_.  
 vílla, -ae, f., \_country-house, villa\_.  
 vímen, -minis, n., \_osier\_.  
 vinció vincíre, vinxí, vinctus, \_bind\_.  
 vinculum, -í [vinciđ, n., \_bond, chain\_.  
 vínnum, -í, n., \_wine\_.  
 vir, virí, m., \_man\_.  
 virgó virginis, f., \_maiden\_.  
 virtæus, -tætis [vir], f., \_manliness, courage, bravery\_.  
 vís, vís, f., \_violence, force; virtue, potency, efficacy\_; plur. vírØs, -ium, \_strength\_; omnibus víribus, \_with all one's strength, with might and main\_.

vísus, -oes [videŋ, m., \_sight\_.  
víta, -ae [vívŋ, f., \_life\_.  
vító -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, \_avoid, escape\_.  
vívŋ vívere, víxí, víctus, \_live\_.  
vívus, -a, -um [vívŋ, \_alive, living\_.  
vix, adv., \_with difficulty, scarcely, hardly, barely\_.  
vocŋ -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [vŋ], \_call, summon\_.  
VolcÆnus, -í, m., \_Vulcan\_.  
volŋ -Ære, -Æví, -Ætœrus, \_fly\_.  
volŋ velle, voluí, \_wish\_.  
volucris, -is [volŋ, f., \_bird\_.  
voluntÆs, -tÆtis [volŋ, f., \_wish, will\_.  
voluptÆs, -tÆtis [volŋ, f., \_pleasure\_.  
vŋ, plur. of tœ.  
vorŋ -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus, \_swallow whole, devour\_.  
vŋ, vŋis, f., \_voice; word\_.  
vulnerŋ -Ære, -Æví, -Ætus [vulnus], \_wound\_.  
vulnus, vulneris, n., \_wound\_.

## Z

Zephyrus, -í, m., \_Zephyrus, the west wind\_.  
Zŋtŋs, -ae, m., \_Zetes\_.

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