

The Project Gutenberg eBook of Ritchie's Fabulae Faciles: A First Latin Reader, by Francis Ritchie and John Copeland Kirtland

This ebook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this ebook or online at www.gutenberg.org. If you are not located in the United States, you'll have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

Title: Ritchie's Fabulae Faciles: A First Latin Reader

Author: Francis Ritchie

Editor: John Copeland Kirtland

Release date: September 1, 2005 [EBook #8997]

Most recently updated: October 14, 2017

Language: English, Latin

*** START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK RITCHIE'S FABULAE FACILES: A FIRST LATIN READER ***

Produced by Karl Hagen, Tapio Riikonen and Online

Distributed Proofreaders

RITCHIE'S FABULAE FACILES

A FIRST LATIN READER

EDITED WITH NOTES AND A VOCABULARY

BY JOHN COPELAND KIRTLAND, Jr. *Professor of Latin in The Phillips Exeter Academy*

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, *abscídó, -cídere, -cídí, -císus; aetás, -tátis*.

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.

CONTENTS

THE MYTHS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. THE MYTHS IN ART. INTRODUCTORY NOTE. PERSEUS. HERCULES. THE ARGONAUTS. ULYSSES. NOTES. VOCABULARY.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

THE CARPENTER SHUTTING UP DANAË AND PERSEUS IN THE ARK AT THE COMMAND
OF ACRISIUS (Vase-painting)
HERCULES, NESSUS, AND DEJANIRA (Pompeian Wall-painting)
MEDEA MEDITATING THE MURDER OF HER SONS (Pompeian Wall-painting)
ULYSSES AND CIRCE (Roman Relief)

THE MYTHS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

PERSEUS

Hawthorne, *A Wonder-Book: The Gorgon's Head*.
Kingsley, *The Heroes: Perseus*.
Cox, *Tales of Ancient Greece: Medusa, Danaë, Perseus, Andromeda, Akrisios*.
Francillon, *Gods and Heroes: The Adventures of Perseus*.
Kingsley, *Andromeda*.
William Morris, *The Earthly Paradise: The Doom of King Acrisius*.
Lewis Morris, *The Epic of Hades: Andromeda*.
Dowden, *Andromeda*.
Shelley, *On the Medusa of Leonardo da Vinci*.
D. G. Rossetti, *Aspecta Medusa*.

HERCULES

Hawthorne, *A Wonder-Book: The Three Golden Apples*.
Cox, *Tales of Ancient Greece: The Toils of Herakles*.
Francillon, *Gods and Heroes: The Hero of Heroes*.
William Morris, *The Earthly Paradise: The Golden Apples*.
Lewis Morris, *The Epic of Hades: Deianeira*.
Lang's translation of Theocritus, *Idyls xxiv, xxv*.

THE ARGONAUTS

Apollonius of Rhodes, *The Tale of the Argonauts*, translated by Way.
D.O.S. Lowell, *Jason's Quest*.
Hawthorne, *Tanglewood Tales: The Golden Fleece*.
Kingsley, *The Heroes: The Argonauts*.
Cox, *Tales of Ancient Greece: Phrixos and Helle, Medeia*.
Church, *Heroes and Kings: The Story of the Ship Argo*.

Francillon, *Gods and Heroes: The Golden Fleece*.
William Morris, *The Life and Death of Jason*.
Bayard Taylor, *Hylas*.
John Dyer, *The Fleece*.
Lang's translation of Theocritus, several of the *Idyls*.

ULYSSES

Homer, *The Odyssey*, translated by Bryant (verse), William Morris (verse), Palmer (prose), Butcher and Lang (prose).
Lamb, *The Adventures of Ulysses*.
Hawthorne, *Tanglewood Tales: Circe's Palace*.
Cox, *Tales of Ancient Greece: The Lotos-Eaters, Odysseus and Polyphemos, Odysseus and Kirké*.
Church, *Stories from Homer: The Cyclops, The Island of Aeolus, Circé*.
Tennyson, *The Lotos-Eaters*.
Matthew Arnold, *The Strayed Reveler*.
Dobson, *The Prayer of the Swine to Circe*.

THE MYTHS IN ART

Burne-Jones, *Perseus and the Graeae*.
Caravaggio, *Head of Medusa*.
Leonardo da Vinci, *Head of Medusa*.
Canova, *Perseus*.
Benvenuto Cellini, *Perseus*, and *Perseus saving Andromeda*.
Piero di Cosimo, *Perseus and Andromeda*.
Charles Antoine Coypel, *Perseus and Andromeda*.
Domenichino, *Perseus and Andromeda*.
Rubens, *Perseus and Andromeda*.
Giovanni da Bologna, *Hercules and the Centaur*.
Bandinelli, *Hercules and Cacus*.
Guido Reni, *Dejanira and the Centaur Nessus*.
Canova, *Hercules and Lichas*.
Sichel, *Medea*.
Genelli, *Jason and Medea capturing the Golden Fleece*.
Burne-Jones, *Circe*.
L. Chalon, *Circe and the Companions of Ulysses*.
Rivière, *Circe and the Companions of Ulysses*.

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 *Denkmäler 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 nárrantur á poétis dé Perseó. Perseus filius erat Iovis, máximí deórum; avus éius Acrisius appellábáthur. Acrisius volébat Perseum nepótem suum necáre; nam propter óráculum puerum timébat. Comprehendit igitur Perseum adhúc infantem, et cum mátre in arcá lígneá inclúsit. Tum arcam ipsam in mare coniécit. Danaé, Perseí máter, mágnopere territa est; tempestás enim mágna mare turbábat. Perseus autem in sinú mátris dormiébat.

2. JUPITER SAVES HIS SON

Iuppiter tamen haec omnia vídit, et filium suum serváre cónstituit. Tranquillum igitur fécit mare, et arcam ad ínsulam Seríphum perdúxit. Húius ínsulae Polydectés tum réx erat. Postquam arca ad lítus appulsa est, Danaé in haréná quiétem capiébat. Post breve tempus á piscátóre quódam reperta est, et ad domum régis Polydectis adducta est. Ille mátre et puerum benigné excépit, et iis sédem tútam in fínibus suís dedit. Danaé hóc dónum libenter accépit, et pró tantó benefició régí grátiás égit.

3. PERSEUS IS SENT ON HIS TRAVELS

Perseus igitur multós annós ibi habitábat, et cum mátre suá vítam beátam agébat. At Polydectés Danaén mágnopere amábat, atque eam in mátrimónium dúcere volébat. Hóc tamen cónsilium Perseó minimé grátum erat. Polydectés igitur Perseum dímittere cónstituit. Tum iuvenem ad sé vocávit et haec díxit: "Turpe est hanc ignávam vítam agere; iam dúdum tú aduléscéns es. Quó úsque híc manébis? Tempus est arma capere et virtútem praestáre. Hinc abí, et caput Medúsae mihi refer."

4. PERSEUS GETS HIS OUTFIT

Perseus ubi haec audívit, ex ínsulá discessit, et postquam ad continentem vénit, Medúsam quaesívit. Díú frústrá quaerébat; namque nátúram locí ignórábat. Tandem Apolló et Minerva viam démónstrávérunt. Prímum ad Graeás, soróres Medúsae, pervénit. Ab hís tálária et galeam magicam accépit. Apolló autem et Minerva falcem et speculum dedérunt. Tum postquam tálária pedibus induit, in áera ascendit. Díú per áera volábat; tandem tamen ad eum locum vénit ubi Medúsa cum céteris Gorgonibus habitábat. Gorgonés autem mónstra erant specié horribilí; capita enim eárum anguibus omnínó contécta erant. Manús etiam ex aere factae erant.

5. *THE GORGON'S HEAD*

Rés difficillima erat caput Gorgonis abscídere; éius enim cónspectú homines in saxum vertébantur. Propter hanc causam Minerva speculum Perseó dederat. Ille igitur tergum vertit, et in speculum inspiciébat; hóc modó ad locum vénit ubi Medúsa dormiébat. Tum falce suá caput éius únó ictú abscídít. Céterae Gorgonés statim é somnó excitátae sunt, et ubi rem víderunt, írā commótae sunt. Arma rapuérunt, et Perseum occídere volébat. Ille autem dum fugit, galeam magicam induit; et ubi hóc fécit, statim é cónspectú eárum évásít.

6. *THE SEA-SERPENT*

Post haec Perseus in fínis Aethiopum vénit. Ibi Cépheus quídam illó tempore régnábat. Híc Neptúnus, maris deum, ólim offenderat; Neptúnus autem mónstrum saevissimum míserat. Hóc cottídié é marí veniébat et hominés dévorábat. Ob hanc causam pavor animós omnium occupáverat. Cépheus igitur óráculum deí Hammónis cónsultit, atque á deó iússus est fíliam mónstró trádere. Éius autem fíliá, nomine Andromeda, virgó fórmósissima erat. Cépheus ubi haec audívit, mágnus dolórem percépit. Volébat tamen cívís suós é tantó perículó extrahere, atque ob eam causam imperáta Hammónis facere cónstituit.

7. *A HUMAN SACRIFICE*

Tum réx diem certam díxit et omnia parávit. Ubi ea díes vénit, Andromeda ad lítus déducta est, et in cónspectú omnium ad rúpem adligáta est. Omnés fátum éius déplórábant, nec lacrimás tenébat. At subitó, dum mónstrum exspectant, Perseus accurrit; et ubi lacrimás vídit, causam dolóris quaerit. Illí rem tótam expónunt et puellam démónstrant. Dum haec geruntur, fremitus terribilis audítur; simul mónstrum horribilí specié procul cónspicitur. Éius cónspectus timórem máximum omnibus iniécit. Mónstrum mágná celeritáte ad lítus contendit, iamque ad locum appropinquábat ubi puella stábat.

8. *THE RESCUE*

At Perseus ubi haec vídit, gladium suum édúxit, et postquam tálaria induit, in áera sublátus est. Tum désuper in mónstrum impetum subitó fécit, et gladió suó collum éius graviter vulnerávit. Mónstrum ubi sénsit vulnus, fremitum horribilem édídít, et sine morá tótum corpus in aquam mersit. Perseus dum circum lítus volat, reditum éius exspectábat. Mare autem intereá undique sanguine íncíficitur. Post breve tempus bélua rúrsus caput sustulit; mox tamen á Perseó ictú gravióre vulneráta est. Tum iterum sé in undás mersit, neque posteá vísa est.

9. *THE REWARD OF VALOR*

Perseus postquam ad lítus déscendit, prímum tálaria exuit; tum ad rúpem vénit ubi Andromeda vincita erat. Ea autem omnem spem salútis déposuerat, et ubi Perseus adiit, terróre paene exanimáta erat. Ille víncula statim solvit, et puellam patrí reddidit. Cépheus ob hanc rem máximó gaudió adfectus est. Meritam grátiam pró tantó benefició Perseó rettulit; praetereá Andromedam ipsam eí in mátrimónium dedit. Ille libenter hóc dónum accépit et puellam dúxit. Paucós annós cum uxóre suá in eá regióne habitábat, et in mágnó honóre erat apud omnís Aethiopés. Mágnopere tamen mátrém suam rúrsus vídere cupiébat. Tandem igitur cum uxóre suá é régnó Céphei discessit.

10. *POLYDECTES IS TURNED TO STONE*

Postquam Perseus ad ínsulam návem appulit, sé ad locum contulit ubi máter ólim habitáverat, sed domum invénit vacuam et omnínó désertam. Trís díes per tótam ínsulam mátrém quaerébat; tandem quartó dié ad templum Diánae pervénit. Húc Danaé refúgerat, quod Polydectem timébat. Perseus ubi haec cónvívít, írā mágná commótus est; ad régiam Polydectis sine morá contendit, et ubi eó vénit, statim in átrium inrúpit. Polydectés mágnó timóre adfectus est et fugere volébat. Dum tamen ille fugit, Perseus caput Medúsae mónstrávit; ille autem simul atque hóc vídit, in saxum versus est.

II. *THE ORACLE FULFILLED*

Post haec Perseus cum uxóre suá ad urbem Acrisí rediit. Ille autem ubi Perseum vídit, mágnó terróre adfectus est; nam propter óráculum istud nepótem suum adhúc timébat. In Thessaliam igitur ad urbem Lárísam statim refúgit, frústrá tamen; neque enim fátum suum vítávit. Post paucós annós réx Lárísae lúdós mágnós fécit; núnctiós in omnís partís dímiserat et diem édíxerat. Multí ex omnibus urbibus Graeciae ad lúdós convénérunt. Ipse Perseus inter aliós certámen discórum iniit. At dum discum conícit, avum suum cású occídít; Acrisius enim inter spectátóres éius certáminis forte stábat.

HERCULES

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 Minyae. 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

Herculés, Alcménae filius, ólim in Graeciá habitábat. Híc omnium hominum validissimus fuisse dicitur. At Iúnó, régína deórum, Alcménam óderat et Herculem adhúc ínfantem necáre voluit. Mísit igitur dúas serpentís saeivissímás; hae mediá nocte in cubiculum Alcménae vénérunt, ubi Herculés cum frátre suó dormiébat. Nec tamen in cúnis, sed in scútó mágnó cubábant. Serpentés iam appropinquáverant et scútum movébat; itaque puerí é somnó excitátí sunt.

13. HERCULES AND THE SERPENTS

Íphiclés, fráter Herculis, mágná vóce exclámávit; sed Herculés ipse, fortissimus puer, haudquáquam territus est. Parvís manibus serpentís statim prehendit, et colla eárum mágná ví compressit. Tálí modó serpentés á pueró interfectae sunt. Alcména autem, máter puerórum, clamórem audíverat, et marítum suum é somnó excitáverat. Ille lúmen accendit et gladium suum rapuit; tum ad puerós properábat, sed ubi ad locum vénit, rem míram vídit, Herculés enim rídébat et serpentís mortuás mónstrábat.

14. THE MUSIC-LESSON

Herculés á pueró corpus suum díligenter exercébat; mágnam partem diéi in palaestrá cónsúmébat; didicit etiam arcum intendere et téla conicere. Hís exercitátióribus vírés éius cónfirmátae sunt. In músicá etiam á Linó centauró érudieábatur (centaurí autem equí erant sed caput hominis habébat); huic tamen artí minus díligenter studébat. Híc Linus Herculem ólim obiúrgábat, quod nón studiósus erat; tum puer írátus citharam subitó rapuit, et omnibus víribus caput magistrí ínfélicis percussit. Ille íctú próstrátus est, et pauló post é vítá excessit, neque quisquam posteá id officium suscipere voluit.

15. HERCULES ESCAPES SACRIFICE

Dé Hercule haec etiam inter alia nárrantur. Ólim dum iter facit, in finís Aegyptiórum vénit. Ibi réx quídam, nómine Búsiris, illó tempore régnábat; híc autem vir crúdelíssimus hominés immoláre cónsuéverat. Herculem igitur corripuit et in vincula coniecit. Tum núntiós dímisit et diem sacrificiό edíxit. Mox ea diés appetébat, et omnia ríte paráta sunt. Manús Herculis caténis ferreís vinctae sunt, et mola salsa in caput éius ínspecta est. Mós enim erat apud antíquós salem et fár capitibus victimárum impónere. Iam victima ad áram stábat; iam sacerdos cultrum sumpserat. Subitó tamen Herculés mágnó cónátú vincula perrúpit; tum íctú sacerdotem próstrávit; alteró régem ipsum occídít.

16. A CRUEL DEED

Herculés iam aduléscéns Thébís habitábat. Réx Thébárum, vir ígnávus, Creón appellábat. Minyae, géns bellicósissima, Thébánis finitimí erant. Légátí autem á Minyís ad Thébánós quotannis mittébantur; hí Thébás veniébat et centum bovés postulábant. Thébání enim ólim á Minyís superátí erant; tribúta igitur régí Minyárum quotannis pendébant. At Herculés cívís suós hóc stípendiό líberáre cóstituit; légátós igitur comprehendit, atque aurís eórum abscídít. Légátí autem apud omnis gentis sánctí habentur.

17. THE DEFEAT OF THE MINYAE

Ergínus, réx Minyárum, ob haec vehementer írátus statim cum omnibus cópiís in finís Thébánórum

contendit. Creón adventum eius per explorátóres cónovit. Ipse tamen púgnare nóluit, nam mágnó timóre adfectus erat; Thébáni igitur Herculem imperátorem creáverunt. Ille núntiós in omnis partís dímisit, et cópiás coégit; tum proximó dié cum mágnó exercitú profectus est. Locum idóneum délégit et aciem ínstrúxit. Tum Thébáni é superióre locó impetum in hostís fécerunt. Illí autem impetum sustinére nón potuerunt; itaque aciés hostium pulsa est atque in fugam conversa.

18. MADNESS AND MURDER

Post hóc proelium Herculés cópiás suás ad urbem redúxit. Omnés Thébáni propter victóriam máximé gaudébat; Creón autem mágnis honóribus Herculem decorávit, atque fíliam suam eí in mátrimónium dedit. Herculés cum uxóre suá beátam vítam agébat; sed post paucós annós subitó in furórem incidit, atque líberós suós ipse suá manú occídít. Post breve tempus ad sánitátem reductus est, et propter hóc facinus mágnó dolóre adfectus est; mox ex urbe effúgit et in silvás sé recépit. Nólébat enim cívés sermónem cum eó habére.

19. HERCULES CONSULTS THE ORACLE

Herculés tantum scelus expiáre mágnopere cupiébat. Cónstituit igitur ad óráculum Delphicum íre; hóc enim óráculum erat omnium celeberrimum. Ibi templum erat Apollinis plúrimis dónis órnátum. Hóc in templó sedébat fémina quaedam, nómine Pýthia et cónsilium dabat iís quí ad óráculum veniébat. Haec autem fémina ab ipsó Apolline docébátur, et voluntátem deí hominibus énúntiábat. Herculés igitur, quí Apollinem praecipué colébat, húc vénit. Tum rem tótam exposuit, neque scelus célávit.

20. THE ORACLE'S REPLY

Ubi Herculés finem fécit, Pýthia primó tacébat; tandem tamen iussit eum ad urbem Tírynthá íre, et Eurystheí régis omnia imperáta facere. Herculés ubi haec audívit, ad urbem illam contendit, et Eurystheó régí sé in servitútem trádidit. Duodecim annós crúdélissimó Eurystheó serviébat, et duodecim labóres, quós ille imperáverat, cónfécit; hóc enim únó modó tantum scelus expiári potuit. Dé hís labóribus plúrima á poétis scrípta sunt. Multa tamen quae poétae nárrant vix crédibilia sunt.

21. FIRST LABOR: THE NEMEAN LION

Prímu ab Eurystheó iússus est Herculés leónem occídere quí illó tempore vallem Nemeaeam reddébat ínféstam. In silvás igitur in quibus leó habitábat statim sé contulit. Mox feram vídit, et arcum, quem sécum attulerat, intendit; eius tamen pellem, quae dénsissima erat, tráicere nón potuit. Tum clává mágná quam semper gerébat leónem percussit, frústrá tamen; neque enim hóc modó eum occídere potuit. Tum démum collum mónstrí bracchiís suis complexus est et faucís eius omnibus víribus compressit. Hóc modó leó breví tempore exanimátus est; núlla enim respírandí facultás eí dabátur. Tum Herculés cadáver ad oppidum in umerís rettulit; et pellem, quam détráxerat, postea pró veste gerébat. Omnés autem quí eam regiónem incolébat, ubi fámam dé morte leónis accépérunt, vehementer gaudébat et Herculem mágnó honóre habébat.

22. SECOND LABOR: THE LERNEAN HYDRA

Pauló post iússus est ab Eurystheó Hydram necáre. Hóc autem mónstrum erat cui novem erant capita. Herculés igitur cum amíco Ioláo profectus est ad palúdem Lernaeam, in quá Hydra habitábat. Mox mónstrum invénit, et quamquam rés erat mágní pericúli, collum eius sinistrá prehéndit. Tum dextrá capita novem abscídere coepit; quotiéns tamen hóc fécerat, nova capita exoriébantur. Diú frústrá labórábat; tandem hóc cónátú déstitit. Deinde arborés succídere et ígnem accendere cónstituit. Hóc celeriter fécit, et postquam lígna ígnem comprehendérunt, face árdente colla adússit, unde capita exoriébantur. Nec tamen sine mágnó labóre haec fécit; vénit enim auxilió Hydrae cancer ingéns, quí, dum Herculés capita abscídít, crúra eius mordébat. Postquam mónstrum tálí modó interfécit, sagittás suás sanguine eius imbuit, itaque mortiferás reddidit.

23. THIRD LABOR: THE CERYNEAN STAG

Postquam Eurystheó caedés Hydrae núntiáta est, mágnus timor animum eius occupávit. Iussit igitur Herculem cervum quendam ad sé referre; nóluit enim virum tantae audáciae in urbe retinére. Híc autem cervus, cúius cornua aurea fuisse tráduuntur, incrédibilí fuit celeritáte. Herculés igitur primó vestigiís eum in silvá persequébátur; deinde ubi cervum ipsum vídit, omnibus víribus currere coepit. Úsque ad vesperum currébat, neque nocturnum tempus sibi ad quiétem relinquébat, frústrá tamen; núlló enim modó cervum cónsequí poterat. Tandem postquam tótum annum cucurrerat (ita tráditur), cervum cursú exanimátum cépit, et vívum ad Eurystheum rettulit.

24. FOURTH LABOR: THE ERYMANTHIAN BOAR

Tum veró iússus est Herculés aprum quendam capere quí illó tempore agrós Erymanthiós vástabat et incolás húius regiónis mágnopere terrébat. Herculés rem suscepit et in Arcadiam profectus est. Postquam in silvam paulum prógressus est, apró occurrit. Ille autem simul atque Herculem vídit, statim refúgit; et timóre perterritus in altam fossam sé próiécit. Herculés igitur laqueum quem attulerat iniécit, et summá cum difficultáte aprum é fossá extráxit. Ille etsí fortiter repúgnábat, nullo modó sé liberáre potuit; et ab Hercule ad Eurystheum vívus relátus est.

25. HERCULES AT THE CENTAUR'S CAVE

Dé quartó labóre, quem suprá nár rávimus, haec etiam tráduntur. Herculés dum iter in Arcadiam facit, ad eam regiónem vénit quam centaurí incolébat. Cum nox iam appeteret, ad spéluncam dévertit in quá centaurus quídam, nómine Pholus, habitábat.

Ille Herculem benigné excépit et cénam parávit. At Herculés postquam cénávit, vínum á Pholó postulávit. Erat autem in spéluncá mágna amphora vínó optimó repléta, quam centaurí ibi déposuerant. Pholus igitur hóc vínum dare nólébat, quod reliquós centaurós timébat; nullo tamen vínum praeter hóc in spéluncá habébat. "Hóc vínum," inquit, "mihi commissum est. Sí igitur hóc dabó, centaurí mé interficient." Herculés tamen eum inrísit, et ipse póculum víni dé amphorá hausit.

26. THE FIGHT WITH THE CENTAURS

Simul atque amphora aperta est, odor iúcundissimus undique diffúsus est; vínum enim suávisimum erat. Centaurí nótum odórem sénsérunt et omnés ad locum convénérunt.

Ubi ad spéluncam pervénérunt, mágnopere irátí erant quod Herculem bibentem víderunt. Tum arma rapuérunt et Pholum interficere volébat. Herculés tamen in aditú spéluncae cónstitit et impetum eórum fortissimé sustinébat. Facés árdentís in eós coniécit; multós etiam sagittís suís vulnerávit. Hae autem sagittae eadem erant quae sanguine Hydrae ólim imbútae erant. Omnés igitur quós ille sagittís vulneráverat venénó statim absúptí sunt; reliquí autem ubi hóc víderunt, terga vertérunt et fugá salutem petiérunt.

27. THE FATE OF PHOLUS

Postquam reliquí fúgerunt, Pholus ex spéluncá égressus est, et corpora spectábat eórum quí sagittís interfectí erant. Mágnopere autem mirátus est quod tam leví vulnere exanimátí erant, et causam éius reí quaerébat. Adiit igitur locum ubi cadáver cúiusdam centaurí iacébat, et sagittam é vulnere tráxit. Haec tamen síve cású síve cónsilió deórum é manibus éius lapsa est, et pedem leviter vulnerávit. Ille extempló dolórem gravem per omnia membra sénsit, et post breve tempus ví venení exanimátus est. Mox Herculés, quí reliquós centaurós secútus erat, ad spéluncam rediit, et mágnó cum dolóre Pholum mortuum vídit. Multís cum lacrimís corpus amíci ad sepultúram dedit; tum, postquam alterum póculum víni exhausit, somnó sé dedit.

28. FIFTH LABOR: THE AUGEAN STABLES

Deinde Eurystheus Herculí hunc labórem graviórem imposuit. Augéas quídam, quí illó tempore régnum in Élide obtinébat, tria mília boum habébat. Hí in stabuló ingentis mágnitúdinis inclúdébantur. Stabulum autem inluvié ac squálóre erat obsitum, neque enim ad hóc tempus umquam púrgátum erat. Hóc Herculés intrá spatium úníus diéi púrgáre iússus est. Ille, etsí rés erat multae operae, negótium suscepit. Prímum mágnó labóre fossam duodévigintí pedum dúxit, per quam flúminis aquam dé montibus ad múrum stabulí perdúxit. Tum postquam múrum perrúpit, aquam in stabulum immísit et tálí modó contrá opíniónem omnium opus cónfécit.

29. SIXTH LABOR: THE STYMPHALIAN BIRDS

Post paucós diés Herculés ad oppidum Stympháalum iter fécit; imperáverat enim eí Eurystheus ut avís Stymphálidés necáret. Hae avés róstra aénea habébant et carne hominum véscebantur. Ille postquam ad locum pervénit, lacum vídit; in hóc autem lacú, quí nón procul erat ab oppidó, avés habitábant. Nullo tamen dabátur appropinquandí facultás; lacus enim nón ex aquá sed é límó cónstitit. Herculés igitur neque pedibus neque lintre prógredi potuit.

Ille cum mágnam partem diéi frústrá cónsúmpsisset, hóc cónátú déstitit et ad Volcánum sé contulit, ut auxiliium ab eó peteret. Volcánus (quí ab fabrís máximé colébat) crepundia quae ipse ex aere fabricátus erat Herculí dedit. Hís Herculés tam ácrem crepitum fécit ut avés perterritae ávolárent. Ille autem, dum ávolant, mágnum numerum eárum sagittís tránsfíxit.

30. SEVENTH LABOR: THE CRETAN BULL

Tum Eurystheus Herculi imperavit ut taurum quendam ferocissimum ex insula Créta vivum referret. Ille igitur navem conscendit, et cum ventus idoneus esset, statim solvit. Cum tamen insulae iam appropinquaret, tanta tempestas subito coorta est ut navis cursum tenere non posset. Tantus autem timor animos nautarum occupavit ut paene omnem spem salutis deponerent. Hercules tamen, etsi navigandi imperitus erat, haudquam territus est.

Post breve tempus summa tranquillitas consecuta est, et nautae, qui se ex timore iam reciperant, navem incolumem ad terram appulerunt. Hercules est navi egressus, et cum ad regem Cretae venisset, causam veniendi docuit. Deinde, postquam omnia parata sunt, ad eam regionem contendit quam taurus vastabat. Mox taurum vidit, et quamquam res erat magni periculi, cornua eius prehendit. Tum, cum ingenti labore monstrum ad navem traxisset, cum praeda in Graeciam rediit.

31. EIGHTH LABOR: THE MAN-EATING HORSES OF DIOMEDE

Postquam ex insula Créta rediit, Hercules ab Eurystheo in Thraciam missus est, ut equos Diomedis reduceret. Hi equi carne hominum vescerantur; Diomedes autem, vir crudelissimus, illis obiciebat peregrinos omnes qui in eam regionem venerant. Hercules igitur magna celeritate in Thraciam contendit et ab Diomede postulavit ut equi sibi traderentur. Cum tamen ille hoc facere nollet, Hercules ira commotus regem interfecit et cadaver eius equis obici iussit.

Ita mira rerum commutatio facta est; is enim qui antea multos cum cruciatu necaverat ipse eodem supplicio necatus est. Cum haec nuntiata essent, omnes qui eam regionem incolerant maxima laetitia adfecti sunt et Herculi meritam gratiam refererant. Non modo maximis honoribus et praemiis eum decoraverunt sed orabant etiam ut regnum ipse susciperet. Ille tamen hoc facere volebat, et cum ad mare redisset, navem occupavit. Ubi omnia ad navigandum parata sunt, equos in navi conlocavit; deinde, cum idoneam tempestatem nactus esset, sine mora est portu solvit, et paulo post equos in litus Argolicum exposuit.

32. NINTH LABOR: THE GIRDLE OF HIPPOLYTE

Genus Amazonum dicitur omnino ex mulieribus constitisse. Hae summam scientiam rei militaris habebant, et tantam virtutem adhibebant ut cum viris proelium committere auderent. Hippolyte, Amazonum regina, balteum habuit celeberrimum quem Mars ei dederat. Admeta autem, Eurysthei filia, famam de hoc balteo acceperat et eum possidere vehementer cupiebat. Eurystheus igitur Herculi mandavit ut copias cogeret et bellum Amazonibus inferret. Ille nuntios in omnes partis dimisit, et cum magna multitudo convenisset, eos delegit qui maximum usum in re militari habebant.

33. THE GIRDLE IS REFUSED

His viris Hercules persuasit, postquam causam itineris exposuit, ut secum iter facerent. Tum cum iis quibus persuaserat navem conscendit, et cum ventus idoneus esset, post paucos dies ad ostium fluminis Thermodontis appulit. Postquam in finis Amazonum venit, nuntium ad Hippolytam misit, qui causam veniendi doceret et balteum posceret. Ipsa Hippolyte balteum tradere volebat, quod de Herculis virtute famam acceperat; reliquae tamen Amazonas ei persuaserunt ut negaret. At Hercules, cum haec nuntiata essent, belli fortunam temptare constituit.

Proximo igitur die cum copias eduxisset, locum idoneum delegit et hostis ad pugnam evocavit. Amazonas quoque copias suas ex castris eduxerunt et non magno intervallu ab Hercule aciem instruxerunt.

34. THE BATTLE

Palus erat non magna inter duo exercitus; neutri tamen initium transeundi facere volebant. Tandem Hercules signum dedit, et ubi paludem transiit, proelium commisit.

Amazones impetum virorum fortissime sustinerunt, et contra opinionem omnium tantam virtutem praestiterunt ut multos eorum occiderint, multos etiam in fugam coniecerint. Viri enim novo genere pugnae perturbantur nec magnam virtutem praestabant. Hercules autem cum haec videret, de suis fortunis desperare coepit. Miles igitur vehementer cohortatus est ut pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent neu tantum dedecus admitterent, hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinerent; quibus verbis animos omnium ita erexit ut multi etiam qui vulneribus confecti essent proelium sine mora redintegrarent.

35. THE DEFEAT OF THE AMAZONS

Diu et acriter pugnatum est; tandem tamen ad solis occasum tanta commutatio rerum facta est ut

mulierés terga verterent et fugá salutem peterent. Multae autem vulneribus défessae dum fugiunt captae sunt, in quó numeró ipsa erat Hippolyté. Herculés summam clémentiam praestitit, et postquam balteum accépit, libertátem omnibus captívís dedit. Tum véró sociós ad mare redúxit, et quod nón multum aestátis supererat, in Graeciam proficisci mátúrávit. Návem igitur cónscendit, et tempestátem idóneam nactus statim solvit; antequam tamen in Graeciam pervénit, ad urbem Tróiam návem appellere cónstituit, frúmentum enim quod sécum habébat iam déficere coeperat.

36. LAOMEDON AND THE SEA-MONSTER

Láomedón quídam illó tempore régnum Tróiae obtinébat. Ad hunc Neptúnus et Apolló annó superiore vénerant, et cum Tróia nóndum moenia habéret, ad hóc opus auxilium obtulerant. Postquam tamen hórú auxilió moenia cónfecta sunt, nólébat Láomedón praemium quod próposuerat persolvere.

Neptúnus igitur et Apolló ob hanc causam irátí mónstrum quoddam mísérunt specié horribilí, quod cottidié é marí veniébat et homines pecudesque vorábat. Tróianí autem timóre perterrití in urbe continébantur, et pecora omnia ex agrís intrá muros compulerant. Láomedón hís rébus commótus óráculum cónsuluit, ac deus eí praecépit ut filiam Hésionem mónstró obiceret.

37. THE RESCUE OF HESIONE

Láomedón, cum hóc respónsum renúntiátum esset, mágnam dolórem percépit; sed tamen, ut civís suos tantó periculó liberáret, óráculo párere cónstituit et diem sacrificiό díxit. Sed síve casú síve cónsilió deórum Herculés tempore opportúnissimó Tróiam attigit; ipsó enim temporis punctó quó puella caténis vincta ad lítus dedúcébatur ille návem appulit. Herculés é návi égressus dé rébus quae gerébantur certior factus est; tum irá commótus ad régem sé contulit et auxilium suum obtulit. Cum réx libenter eí concessisset ut, sí posset, puellam liberáret, Herculés mónstrum interfécit; et puellam, quae iam omnem spem salutis déposuerat, incolumem ad patrem redúxit. Láomedón mágnó cum gaudió filiam suam accépit, et Herculí pró tantó benefició meritam grátiam rettulit.

38. TENTH LABOR: THE OXEN OF GERYON

Tum véró missus est Herculés ad ínsulam Erythíam, ut bovés Géryonis arcesseret. Rés erat summae difficultátis, quod bovés á quódam Eurytióne et á cane bicipite custodiébantur. Ipse autem Géryón speciem horribilem praebébat; tria enim corpora inter sé coniúncta habébat. Herculés tamen etsí intellegébat quantum periculum esset, negótium suscépit; ac postquam per multás terrás iter fécit, ad eam partem Libyae pervénit quae Európaе proxima est. Ibi in utróque lítore fretí quod Európaam á Libyá dívidit columnás cónstituit, quae postea Herculis Columnae appellábantur.

39. THE GOLDEN SHIP

Dum híc morátur, Herculés mágnam incommodum ex calóre sólis accipiébat; tandem igitur irá commótus arcum suum intendit et sólem sagittís petiit. Sól tamen audáciam virí tantum admirátus est ut lintrem auream eí dederit. Herculés hóc dónum libentissimé accépit, nállam enim návem in hís regiónibus invenire potuerat. Tum lintrem dedúxit, et ventum nactus idóneum post breve tempus ad ínsulam pervénit. Ubi ex incolís cógnóvit quó in locó bovés essent, in eam partem statim profectus est et á rége Géryone postulávit ut bovés sibi tráderentur. Cum tamen ille hóc facere nóllet, Herculés et régem ipsum et Eurytiónem, quí erat ingentí mágnitúdine corporis, interfécit.

40. A MIRACULOUS HAIL-STORM

Tum Herculés bovés per Hispániam et Liguriam compellere cónstituit; postquam igitur omnia paráta sunt, bovés ex ínsulá ad continentem tránsportávit. Ligurés autem, géns bellicósissima, dum ille per finís eórum iter facit, mágnas cópiás coégérunt atque eum longius prógredi prohibébant. Herculés mágnam difficultátem habébat, barbarí enim in locís superióribus cóntiterant et saxa télaque in eum coniciébant. Ille quidem paene omnem spem salutis déposuerat, sed tempore opportúnissimó Iuppiter imbrem lapidum ingentium é caeló démisit. Hí tantá ví cecidérunt ut mágnam numerum Ligurum occiderint; ipse tamen Herculés (ut in tálibus rébus accidere cónsuévit) nihil incommodí cépit.

41. THE PASSAGE OF THE ALPS

Postquam Ligurés hóc modó superátí sunt, Herculés quam celerrimé prógressus est et post paucós diés ad Alpís pervénit. Necesse erat hás tránsire, ut in Ítaliám bovés ageret; rés tamen summae erat difficultátis. Hí enim montés, quí últeriorem á citerióre Galliá dívidunt, nive perenní sunt téctí; quam ob causam neque frúmentum neque pábulum in hís regiónibus inveníri potest. Herculés igitur antequam ascendere coepit, mágnam cópiam frúmentí et pábulí comparávit et hóc commeátú bovés onerávit. Postquam in hís rébus trís diés cónsúmpserat, quartó dié profectus est, et contrá omnium opíniónem

bovés incolumís in Ítaliám trádúxit.

42. CACUS STEALS THE OXEN

Brevi tempore ad flúmen Tiberim vénit. Tum tamen núlla erat urbs in eó locó, Róma enim nóndum condita erat. Herculés itinere fessus cónstituit ibi paucós diés morári, ut sé ex labóribus recreáret. Haud procul á valle ubi bovés páscébantur spélunca erat, in quá Cacus, horribile mónstrum, tum habitábat. Híc speciem terribilem praebébat, nón modo quod ingentí mágnitudine corporis erat, sed quod ígnem ex óre exspirábat. Cacus autem dé adventú Herculis fámam accéperat; noctú igitur vénit, et dum Herculés dormit, quattuor pulcherrimórum boum abripuit. Hós caudís in spéluncam tráxit, né Herculés é vestígiis cógnoscere posset quó in locó célátí essent.

43. HERCULES DISCOVERS THE THEFT

Posteró dié simul atque é somnó excitátus est, Herculés fúrtum animadvertit et bovés ámissós omnibus locís quaerébat. Hós tamen núsquam reperíre poterat, nón modo quod locí nátúram ígnórábat, sed quod vestígiis falsís déceptus est. Tandem cum mágnam partem diéí frústrá cónsumpsisset, cum reliquís bóbus prógredí cónstituit. At dum proficísí parat, únus é bóbus quós sécum habuit múgíre coepit. Subitó íí quí in spéluncá inclúsí erant múgítum reddidérunt, et hóc modó Herculem certiórem fécerunt quó in locó célátí essent. Ille vehementer írátus ad spéluncam quam celerrimé sé contulit, ut praedam reciperet. At Cacus saxum ingéns ita déiécerat ut aditus spéluncae omnínó obstruerétur.

44. HERCULES AND CACUS

Herculés cum núllum alium introitum reperíre posset, hóc saxum ámovére cónátus est, sed propter éius mágnitudinem rés erat difficillima. Diú frústrá labórábat neque quicquam efficere poterat; tandem tamen mágnó cónátú saxum ámovit et spéluncam patefecit. Ibi ámissós bovés mágnó cum gaudió cónspéxit; sed Cacum ipsum vix cernere potuit, quod spélunca repléta erat fúmó quem ille móre suó évomébat. Herculés inúsitátá specié turbátus breve tempus haesitábat; mox tamen in spéluncam inrúpít et collum mónstrí brachiís complexus est. Ille etsí multum repúgnávit, núlló modó sé liberáre potuit, et cum núlla facultás respírandí darétur, mox exanimátus est.

45. ELEVENTH LABOR: THE GOLDEN APPLES OF THE HESPERIDES

Eurystheus postquam bovés Géryonis accépit, labórem úndecimum Herculí imposuit, graviórem quam quós suprá nárrávimus. Mandávit enim eí ut aurea póma ex hortó Hesperidum auferret. Hesperidés autem nymphae erant quaedam fórmá praestantissimá, quae in terrá longinquá habitábant, et quibus aurea quaedam póma á Iúnóne commissa erant. Multí hominés aurí cupiditate inductí haec póma auferre iam antea cónátí erant. Rés tamen difficillima erat, namque hortus in quó póma erant múró ingentí undique circumdatus erat; praeterea dracó quídam cui centum erant capita portam hortí díligenter custodiébat. Opus igitur quod Eurystheus Herculí imperáverat erat summae difficultátis, nón modo ob causás quas memorávimus, sed etiam quod Herculés omnínó ígnórábat quó in locó hortus ille situs esset.

46. HERCULES ASKS AID OF ATLAS

Herculés quamquam quiétem vehementer cupiébat, tamen Eurystheó párere cónstituit, et simul ac iússa éius accépit, proficísí mátúrávit. Á multis mercatóribus quaesíverat quó in locó Hesperidés habitárent, nihil tamen certum reperíre potuerat. Frústrá per multás terrás iter fécit et multa perícula subiit; tandem, cum in hís itineribus tótum annum cónsumpsisset, ad extrémam partem orbis terrárum, quae proxima est Óceanó, pervénit. Híc stábat vir quídam, nomine Atlás, ingentí mágnitudine corporis, quí caelum (ita tráditum est) umerís suís sustinébat, né in terram decideret. Herculés tantás víris mágnopere mirátus statim in conloquium cum Atlante vénit, et cum causam itineris docuisset, auxilium ab eó petiit.

47. HERCULES BEARS UP THE HEAVENS

Atlás autem Herculí máximé pródesse potuit; ille enim cum ipse esset pater Hesperidum, certó scívit quó in locó esset hortus. Postquam igitur audívit quam ob causam Herculés vénisset, "Ipse," inquit, "ad hortum íbó et fíliabus meis persuádebó ut póma suá sponte trádant." Herculés cum haec audíret, mágnopere gávisus est; vim enim adhibére nóluit, sí rés aliter fierí posset. Cónstituit igitur oblátum auxilium accipere. Atlás tamen postulávit ut, dum ipse abesset, Herculés caelum umerís sustinéret. Hóc autem negótium Herculés libenter suscepit, et quamquam rés erat summí labóris, tótum pondus caelí continuós complúris diés sólus sustinébat.

48. THE RETURN OF ATLAS

Atlás intereá abierat et ad hortum Hesperidum, quí pauca mília passuum aberat, sé quam celerrimé contulerat. Eó cum vénisset, causam veniendí exposuit et filiás suás vehementer hortátus est ut póma tráderent. Illae diú haerébant; nólébant enim hóc facere, quod ab ipsá Iúnóne (ita ut ante dictum est) hóc múnus accépissent. Atlás tamen aliquandó iís persuásit ut sibi párerent, et póma ad Herculem rettulit. Herculé intereá cum plúris diés exspectávisset neque úllam fámam dé reditú Atlantis accépisset, hác morá graviter commótus est. Tandem quínto dié Atlantem vídit redeuntem, et mox mágnó cum gaudió póma accépit; tum, postquam grátiás pró tantó benefició égit, ad Graeciam proficisci mátúrávit.

49. TWELFTH LABOR: CERBERUS THE THREE-HEADED DOG

Postquam aurea póma ad Eurystheum reláta sunt, únus modo relinquébatur é duodecim labóribus quós Pýthia Herculé praecéperat. Eurystheus autem cum Herculem mágnopere timéret, eum in aliquem locum mittere volébat unde numquam redire posset. Negótium igitur eí dedit ut canem Cerberum ex Orcó in lúcem traheret. Hóc opus omnium difficillimum erat, némó enim umquam ex Orcó redierat. Praetereá Cerberus iste mónstrum erat horribilí specié, cui tria erant capita serpentibus saevis cincta. Antequam tamen dé hóc labóre nárrámus, nón aliénium vidétur, quoniam dé Orcó mentiónem fécimus, pauca dé eá regióné própónere.

50. CHARON'S FERRY

Dé Orcó, quí ídem Hádés appellábatur, haec tráduntur. Ut quisque dé vítá décesserat, mánés éius ad Orcum, sédem mortuórum, á deó Mercurió dedúcébantur. Húius regiónis, quae sub terrá fuisse dicitur, réx erat Plútó, cui uxor erat Próserpina, Iovis et Cereris filia. Mánés igitur á Mercurió deducti primum ad ríпам veniébant Stygis flúminis, quó régnum Plútónis continétur. Hóc tránsire necesse erat antequam in Orcum venire possent. Cum tamen in hóc flúmine núllus póns factus esset, mánés tránsvehébantur á Charonte quódam, quí cum parvá scaphá ad ríпам exspectábat. Charón pró hóc offició mercédem postulábat, neque quemquam, nisi hóc praemium prius dedisset, tránsvehere volébat. Quam ob causam mós erat apud antiquós nummum in óre mortuí pónere eó cónsilió, ut cum ad Stygem vénisset, pretium tráiectús solvere posset. Í autem quí post mortem in terrá nón sepultí erant Stygem tránsire nón potuerunt, sed in ríपा per centum annós erráre coactí sunt; tum démum Orcum intráre licuit.

51. THE REALM OF PLUTO

Ut autem mánés Stygem hóc modó tránsierant, ad alterum veniébant flúmen, quod Léthé appellábatur. Ex hóc flúmine aquam bibere cógébantur; quod cum fécissent, rés omnís in vítá gestás é memoriá depónébant. Dénique ad sédem ipsíus Plútónis veniébant, cúius introitus á cane Cerberó custodiébatur. Ibi Plútó nigró vestitú indútus cum uxóre Próserpiná in solió sedébat. Stábant etiam nón procul ab eó locó tria alia solia, in quibus sedébant Mínós, Rhadamanthus, Aeacusque, iúdicés apud íferós. Hí mortuús iús dícébant et praemia poénásque cónstituébant. Boní enim in Campós Élysiós, sédem beatórum, veniébant; improbí autem in Tartarum mittébantur ac multís et variís suppliciis ibi excruciábantur.

52. HERCULES CROSSES THE STYX

Herculé postquam imperia Eurystheí accépit, in Lacóniam ad Taenarum statim sé contulit; ibi enim spélunca erat ingentí mágnitúdine, per quam, ut trádébatur, hominés ad Orcum descendébant. Eó cum vénisset, ex incolís quaesívit quó in locó spélunca illa sita esset; quod cum cógnóvisset, sine morá descendere cónstituit. Nec tamen sólus hóc iter faciébat, Mercurius enim et Minerva sé eí sociós adiúnxerant. Ubi ad ríпам Stygis vénit, Herculé scapham Charontis cónscendit, ut ad últeriorem ríпам tránsíret. Cum tamen Herculé vir esset ingentí mágnitúdine corporis, Charón solvere nólébat; mágnopere enim verébatur né scapha sua tantó pondere oneráta in medió flúmine mergerétur. Tandem tamen minís Herculis territus Charón scapham solvit, et eum incolumem ad últeriorem ríпам perdúxit.

53. THE LAST LABOR IS ACCOMPLISHED

Postquam flúmen Stygem hóc modó tránsiit, Herculé in sédem ipsíus Plútónis vénit; et postquam causam veniendí docuit, ab eó petívit ut Cerberum auferre sibi liceret. Plútó, quí dé Hercule fámam accéperat, eum benigné excépit, et facultátem quam ille petébat libenter dedit. Postulávit tamen ut Herculé ipse, cum imperáta Eurystheí fécisset, Cerberum in Orcum rúrsus redúceret. Herculé hóc pollicitus est, et Cerberum, quem nón sine mágnó periculó manibus prehenderat, summó cum labóre ex Orcó in lúcem et ad urbem Eurystheí tráxit. Eó cum vénisset, tantus timor animum Eurystheí occupávit ut ex átrió statim refúgerit; cum autem paulum sé ex timóre recépisset, multís cum lacrimís obsecrávit

Herculem ut mónstrum sine morá in Orcum redúceret. Síc contrá omnium opíníonem duodecim illí labóres quós Pýthia praecéperat intrá duodecim annós cónfectí sunt; quae cum ita essent, Herculés servitúte tandem liberátus mágnó cum gaudió Thébás rediit.

54. THE CENTAUR NESSUS

Posteá Herculés multa alia praeclára perfécit, quae nunc perscribere longum est. Tandem iam aetáte próvectus Déianíram, Oeneí filiam, in mátrimónium dúxit; post tamen trís annós accidit ut puerum quendam, cui nómen erat Eunomus, cásu occíderit. Cum autem mós esset ut sí quis hominem cásu occídisset, in exsilium íret, Herculés cum uxóre suá é fínibus éius cívitatís exíre mátúravit. Dum tamen iter faciunt, ad flúmen quoddam pervénérunt in quó nállus póns erat; et dum quaerunt quónam modó flúmen tránseant, accurrit centaurus Nessus, qui viátóribus auxiliium obtulit. Herculés igitur uxórem suam in tergum Nessí imposuit; tum ipse flúmen tránavit. Nessus autem paulum in aquam prógressus ad ríпам subitó revertébátur et Déianíram auferre cónábatur. Quod cum animadvertisset Herculés, írá graviter commótus arcum intendit et pectus Nessí sagittá tránstíxit.

55. THE POISONED ROBE

Nessus igitur sagittá Herculis tránstíxus moriéns humí iacébat; at né occasíonem suí ulciscendí dímitteret, ita locútus est: "Tú, Déianíra, verba morientis audí. Sí amórem marítí tuí cónserváre vís, hunc sanguinem qui nunc é pectore meó effunditur súde ac repóne; tum, sí umquam in suspícíonem tibi vénerit, vestem marítí hóc sanguine ínciés." Haec locútus Nessus animam efflávit; Déianíra autem nihil malí suspicáta imperáta fécit. Pauló post Herculés bellum contrá Eurytum, régem Oechaliae, suscepit; et cum régem ipsum cum fíliis interfécisset, Iolén éius fíliam captívam sécum redúxit. Antequam tamen domum vénit, návem ad Cénaeum prómunturium appulit, et in terram égressus áram cónstituit, ut Ioví sacrificáret. Dum tamen sacrificium parat, Licham comitem suum domum mísit, qui vestem albam referret; mós enim erat apud antíquós, dum sacrificia facerent, albam vestem gerere. At Déianíra verita né Herculés amórem ergá Iolén habéret, vestem priusquam Lichae dedit, sanguine Nessí ínfécit.

[Illustration: HERCULES, NESSUS, AND DEJANIRA]

56. THE DEATH OF HERCULES

Herculés nihil malí suspicáns vestem quam Lichás attulerat statim induit; pauló post tamen dolórem per omnia membra sénsit, et quae causa esset éius reí mágnopere mirábatur. Dolóre paene exanimátus vestem détrahere cónátus est; illa tamen in corpore haesit, neque úlló modó abscindí potuit. Tum démum Herculés quasi furóre impulsus in montem Octam sé contulit, et in rogam, quem summá celeritáte extrúxit, sé imposuit. Hóc cum fécisset, eós qui circumstábant óravit ut rogam quam celerrimé succenderent. Omnés diú recúsábant; tandem tamen pástor quídam ad misericordiam inductus ígnem subdidit. Tum, dum omnia fúmó obsúrantur, Herculés dénsá núbe vélátus á Iove 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. Medéa, 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, Medéa caused the death of Pelias and was expelled from the country with her husband. They removed to Corinth, and here Medéa 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 ólim in Thessaliá duo frátrés, quórum alter Aesón, Peliás alter appellábatur. Aesón primó régnum obtinuerat; at post paucós annós Peliás régní cupiditate adductus nón modo frátrem suum expulit, sed etiam in animó habébat Iásonem, Aesonis fílium, interficere. Quídam tamen ex amícis Aesonis, ubi sententiam Peliae cógnóverunt, puerum é tantó periculó éripere cóstituérunt. Noctú igitur Iásonem ex urbe abstulérunt, et cum posteró dié ad régem rediissent, eí renúntiáverunt puerum mortuum esse. Peliás cum hóc audívisset, etsí ré verá mágnus gaudium percipiébat, speciem tamen dolóris praebuit et quae causa esset mortis quae sívit. Illí autem cum bene intellexerent dolórem éius falsum esse, nesció quam fábulam dé morte puerí finxérunt.

58. *A FATEFUL ACCIDENT*

Post breve tempus Peliás, veritus né régnum suum tantá ví et fraude occupátum ámitteret, amícum quendam Delphós mísit, quí óráculum cónsuleret. Ille igitur quam celerrimé Delphós sé contulit et quam ob causam vénisset démónstrávit. Respondit óráculum nállum esse in praesentiá periculum; monuit tamen Peliam ut sí quis únus calceum geréns veníret, eum cavéret. Post paucís annís accidit ut Peliás mágnus sacrificium factúrus esset; núnctiós in omnis partís dímisérat et certam diem conveniendí díxerat. Dié cóstitutá mágnus hominum numerus undique ex agrís convénit; in hís autem vénit etiam Iásón, quí á pueritiá apud centaurum quendam habitáverat. Dum tamen iter facit, únus é calceís in tránseundó nesció quó flúmine ámisit.

59. *THE GOLDEN FLEECE*

Iásón igitur cum calceum ámissum nálló modó recipere posset, únó pede núdo in régiam pervénit. Quem cum Peliás vídisset, subitó timóre adfectus est; intelléxit enim hunc esse hominem quem óráculum démónstrávisset. Hóc igitur cónsilium iniit. Réx erat quídam Aeétés, quí régnum Colchidis illó tempore obtinébat. Huic commissum erat vellus illud aureum quod Phrixus ólim ibi relíquerat. Cóstituit igitur Peliás Iásoní negótium dare ut hóc vellere potírétur; cum enim rés esset mágní periculí, eum in itinere peritúrum esse spérábat. Iásonem igitur ad sé arcessívit, et eum cohortátus quid fierí vellet docuit. Ille etsí intellegébat rem esse difficillimam, negótium libenter suscepit.

60. *THE BUILDING OF THE GOOD SHIP ARGO*

Cum tamen Colchis multórum diérum iter ab eó locó abesset, sólus Iásón proficisci nóluit. Dímisit igitur núnctiós in omnis partís, quí causam itineris docérent et diem certam conveniendí dícerent. Interea, postquam omnia quae sunt úsuí ad armandás návis comportári iussit, negótium dedit Argó cuidam, quí summam scientiam nauticárum rérum habébat, ut návem aedificáret. In hís rébus circiter decem diés cósumptí sunt; Argus enim, quí operí praeerat, tantam díligentiam adhibébat ut né nocturnum quidem tempus ad labórem intermitteret. Ad multitudinem hominum tránspórtandam návis pauló erat látior quam quibus in nostró marí úti cónsuévimus, et ad vim tempestátum perferendam tóta é róbre facta est.

61. *THE ANCHOR IS WEIGHED*

Interea is diés appetébat quem Iásón per núnctiós édixerat, et ex omnibus regiónibus Graeciae multí, quós aut reí novitás aut spés glóriae movébat, undique conveniébant. Tráditum est autem in hóc número fuisse Herculem, dé quó suprá multa perscrípsimus, Orpheum, citharoedum praeclárrissimum, Théseum, Castorem, multósque aliós quorum nómina sunt nóttissima. Ex hís Iásón quós arbitrátus est ad omnia perícula subeunda parátissimós esse, eós ad numerum quínquágintá délégit et sociós sibi adiúnxit; tum paucós diés commorátus, ut ad omnis cásus subsidia comparáret, návem dedúxit, et tempestátem ad návigandum idóneam nactus mágnó cum plausú omnium solvit.

62. *A FATAL MISTAKE*

Haud multó post Argonautae (ita enim appellábantur quí in istá návi vehébantur) ínsulam quendam, nómine Cyzicum, attigérunt; et é návi égressí á rége illíus regiónis hospitió exceptí sunt. Paucás hórás ibi commorátí ad sólis occásus rúrsus solvérunt; sed postquam pauca mília passuum prógressí sunt, tanta tempestás subitó coorta est ut cursum tenére nón possent, et in eandem partem ínsulae unde núper profectí erant mágnó cum periculó déicerentur. Incolae tamen, cum nox esset obscura, Argonautás nón ágnóscébant, et návem inimícam vénisse arbitrátí arma rapuérunt et eós égre dí prohibébat. Ácritér in lítore púgnátum est, et réx ipse, quí cum aliís decucurrerat, ab Argonautís occísus est. Mox tamen, cum iam dílúcúsceret, sénsérunt incolae sé erráre et arma abiécérunt; Argonautae autem cum régem occísus esse vidérent, mágnus dolórem percépérunt.

63. *THE LOSS OF HYLAS*

Postrídié éius diéi Iáson tempestátem satis idóneam esse arbitrátus (summa enim tranquillitas iam cónsecúta erat), ancorás sustulit, et pauca mília passuum prógressus ante noctem Mýsiam attigit. Ibi paucás hórás in ancorís exspectávit; á nautís enim cógnóverat aquae cópiam quam sécum habérent iam déficere, quam ob causam quídam ex Argonautís in terram égressí aquam quaerébant. Hórum in número erat Hylás quídam, puer fórmá praestantíssimá. Quí dum fontem quaerit, á comitibus paulum sécesserat. Nymphae autem quae fontem colébant, cum iuvenem vídissent, eí persuádere cónatae sunt ut sécum manéret; et cum ille negáret sé hóc factúrum esse, puerum ví abstulérunt.

Comités éius postquam Hylam ámissum esse sénsérunt, mágnó dolóre adfectí diú frústrá quaerébant. Herculés autem et Polyphémus, quí vestígia puerí longius secúti erant, ubi tandem ad lítus rediérunt, Iásonem solvisse cógnóverunt.

64. DIFFICULT DINING

Post haec Argonautae ad Thráciam cursum tenuérunt, et postquam ad oppidum Salmydéssum návem appulérunt, in terram égressí sunt. Ibi cum ab incolís quaesíssent quis régnum éius regiónis obtinéret, certiórés factí sunt Phíneum quendam tum régem esse. Cógnóverunt etiam hunc caecum esse et díró quódam supplicíó adfici, quod ólim sé crúdelíssimum in filiós suos praebuisset. Cúius supplicí hóc erat genus. Missa erant á Iove mónstra quaedam specié horribilí, quae capita virginum, corpora volucrum habébant. Hae volucrés, quae Harpýiae appellábantur, Phíneó summam molestiam adferébant; quotiéns enim ille accubuerat, veniébant et cibum appositum statim auferébant. Quó factum est ut haud multum abesset quín Phíneus famé morerétur.

65. THE DELIVERANCE OF PHINEUS

Rés igitur male sé habébat cum Argonautae návem appulérunt. Phíneus autem simul atque audívit eós in suos finís égressós esse, mágnopere gávisus est. Sciébat enim quantam opíniónem virtútis Argonautae habérent, nec dubitábat quín sibi auxilium ferrent. Núntium igitur ad návem mísit, quí Iásonem sociósque ad régiám vocáret. Eó cum vénissent, Phíneus démónstrávit quantó in periculó suae rés essent, et prómisit sé mágna praemia datúrum esse, sí illí remedium repperissent. Argonautae negótium libenter suscepérunt, et ubi hóra vénit, cum rége accubuérunt; at simul ac céna apposita est, Harpýiae cénáculum intráverunt et cibum auferre cónabantur. Argonautae primum gladiís volucrés petiérunt; cum tamen víderent hóc nihil pródesse, Zétés et Calais, quí álís erant ínstrúcti, in áera sé subleváverunt, ut désuper impetum facerent. Quod cum sénsissent Harpýiae, reí novitáte perterritae statim aufúgerunt, neque posteá umquam rediérunt.

66. THE SYMPLEGADES

Hóc factó Phíneus, ut pró tantó benefició meritam grátiam referret, Iásoní démónstrávit quá ratióne Sympilégradés vítare posset. Sympilégradés autem duae erant rúpés ingentí mágnitúdine, quae á Iove positae erant eó cónsilió, né quis ad Colchida perveníret. Hae parvó interválló in marí natábant, et sí quid in medium spatium vénerat, incrédibilí celeritáte concurrébant. Postquam igitur á Phíneó doctus est quid faciendum esset, Iáson sublátis ancorís návem solvit, et léní ventó próvectus mox ad Sympilégradés appropinquávit. Tum in prórá stáns columbam quam in manú tenébat émísit. Illa réctá viá per medium spatium volávit, et priusquam rúpés cónflíxerunt, incolumis évásit caudá tantum ámissá. Tum rúpés utrimque discessérunt; antequam tamen rúrsus concurrerent, Argonautae, bene intellegentés omnem spem salutis in celeritáte positam esse, summá ví rémis contendérunt et návem incolumem perdúxerunt. Hóc factó díis grátiás máximás égerunt, quórum auxilió é tantó periculó éreptí essent; omnes enim sciébant nón sine auxilió deórum rem tam féliciter événisse.

67. A HEAVY TASK

Breví intermissó spatió Argonautae ad flúmen Phásim vénérunt, quod in fínibus Colchórum erat. Ibi cum návem appulissent et in terram égressí essent, statim ad régem Aeétem sé contulérunt et ab eó postuláverunt ut vellus aureum sibi tráderétur. Ille cum audívisset quam ob causam Argonautae vénissent, irá commótus est et diú negábat sé vellus tráditúrum esse. Tandem tamen, quod sciébat Iásonem nón sine auxilió deórum hóc negótium suscepisse, mútátá sententiá prómisit sé vellus tráditúrum, sí Iáson labóres duós difficillímós prius perfécisset; et cum Iáson díxisset sé ad omnia perícula subeunda parátum esse, quid fierí vellet ostendit. Primum iungendí erant duo taurí specié horribilí, quí flammás ex óre édébant; tum hís iúctís ager quídam arandus erat et dentés draconis serendí. Hís audítis Iáson etsí rem esse summí periculí intellegébat, tamen, né hanc occasiÓNem reí bene gerendae ámitteret, negótium suscepit.

68. THE MAGIC OINTMENT

Médéa, régis fília, Iásonem adamávit, et ubi audívit eum tantum periculum subitúrum esse, rem aegré

ferébat. Intellegébat enim patrem suum hunc labórem próposuisse eó ipsó cónsilió, ut Iásón morerétur. Quae cum ita essent, Médéa, quae summam scientiam medicinae habébat, hóc cónsiliu[m] iniit. Mediá nocte ínsciente patre ex urbe évásit, et postquam in montís fínitimós vénit, herbás quásdam carpsit; tum súcó expressó unguentum parávit quod ví suá corpus aleret nervósque cónfirmáret. Hóc factó Iásoní unguentum dedit; praecépit autem ut eó dié quó istí labóres cónficiendí essent corpus suum et arma máne oblineret. Iásón etsí paene omnibus hominibus mágnitudine et víribus corporis antecellébat (víta enim omnis in vénatió[n]ibus atque in studió reí militáris cónsumébatur), tamen hóc cónsiliu[m] nón neglegendum esse cénsébat.

69. THE SOWING OF THE DRAGON'S TEETH

Ubi is diés vénit quem réx ad arandum agrum édixerat, Iásón ortá lúce cum sociís ad locum cónstitutu[m] sé contulit. Ibi stabulum ingéns repperit, in quó taurí erant inclúsi; tum portís apertís taurós in lúcem tráxit, et summá cum difficultáte iugum imposuit. At Aeétés cum vidéret taurós nihil contrá Iásonem valére, mágnopere mirátus est; nesciébat enim filiam suam auxiliu[m] eí dedisse. Tum Iásón omnibus aspicientibus agrum aráre coepit, quá in ré tantam díligentiam praebuit ut ante merídiem tótum opus cónfécerit. Hóc factó ad locum ubi réx sedébat adiit et dentís dracónis postulávit; quós ubi accépit, in agrum quem aráverat mágná cum díligentiá sparsit. Hórum autem dentium nátúra erat tális ut in eó locó ubi sémentés factae essent virí armátí míró quódam modó gígenerentur.

70. A STRANGE CROP

Nóndum tamen Iásón tótum opus cónfécerat; imperáverat enim eí Aeétés ut armátós virós quí é dentibus gígenerentur sólus interficeret. Postquam igitur omnis dentís in agrum sparsit, Iásón lassitudine exanimátus quietí sé trádidit, dum virí istí gígenerentur. Paucás hórás dormiébat, sub vesperum tamen é somnó subitó excitátus rem ita événisse ut praedictum esset cóngnóvit; nam in omnibus agrí partibus virí ingentí mágnitudine corporis gladiís galeísque armátí mírum in modum é terrá oriébantur. Hóc cóngnitó Iásón cónsiliu[m] quod dedisset Médéa nón omittendum esse putábat. Saxum igitur ingéns (ita enim Médéa praecéperat) in mediós virós coniécit. Illí undique ad locum concurrérunt, et cum quisque sibi id saxum nesció cúr habére vellet, mágná contróversia orta est. Mox strictís gladiís inter sé púgnáre coepérunt, et cum hóc modó plúrimí occisí essent, reliquí vulneribus cónfectí á Iásone nullo negótió interfectí sunt.

71. THE FLIGHT OF MEDEA

Réx Aeétés ubi Iásonem labórem própositu[m] cónfécisse cóngnóvit, írá graviter commótu[s] est; id enim per dolum factum esse intellegébat; nec dubitábat quín Médéa eí auxiliu[m] tulisset. Médéa autem cum intellexeret sé in mágnó fore periculó sí in régiá manéret, fugá salútem petere cónstituit. Omnibus rébus igitur ad fugam parátis mediá nocte ínsciente patre cum frátre Absyrtó évásit, et quam celerrimé ad locum ubi Argó subducta erat sé contulit. Eó cum vénisset, ad pedés Iásonis sé próiécit, et multís cum lacrimís eum obsecrávit né in tantó discrimine mulierem désereret quae eí tantum prófuisset. Ille quod memoriá tenébat sé per éius auxiliu[m] é mágnó periculó évásisse, libenter eam excépit, et postquam causam veniendí audívit, hortátus est né patris íram timéret. Prómísit autem sé quam prímum eam in návi suá ávectúrum.

72. THE SEIZURE OF THE FLEECE

Postrídié éius diéi Iásón cum sociís suís ortá lúce návem dedúxit, et tempestátem idóneam nactí ad eum locum rémis contendérunt, quó in locó Médéa vellus célátum esse démónstrábat. Cum eó vénissent, Iásón in terram égressus est, et sociís ad mare relictís, quí praesidió náví essent, ipse cum Médéa in silvás sé contulit. Pauca mília passuum per silvam prógressus vellus quod quaerébat ex arbore suspénsu[m] vídit. Id tamen auferre erat summae difficultátis; nón modo enim locus ipse égregié et nátúra et arte erat múnitus, sed etiam dracó quídam specié terribilí arborem custodiébat. Tum Médéa, quae, ut suprá démónstrávimus, medicinae summam scientiam habuit, rámu[m] quem dé arbore proximá dérípuerat venénó infécit. Hóc factó ad locum appropinquávit, et dracónem, quí faucibus apertís éius adventu[m] exspectábat, venénó sparsit; deinde, dum dracó somnó oppressus dormit, Iásón vellus aureu[m] dé arbore dérípuit et cum Médéa quam celerrimé pedem rettulit.

73. THE RETURN TO THE ARGO

Dum autem ea geruntur, Argonautae, quí ad mare relictí erant, ánxio animó reditu[m] Iásonis exspectábant; id enim negótiu[m] summí esse periculí intellegébant. Postquam igitur ad occásu[m] sólis frústrá exspectáverunt, dé éius salúte despéráre coepérunt, nec dubitábant quín aliquí cásus accidisset. Quae cum ita essent, mátúrandu[m] sibi cénsuérunt, ut duci auxiliu[m] ferrent; sed dum proficiscí parant, lúmen quoddam subitó cónspiciunt mírum in modum intrá silvás refulgéns, et mágnopere mirátí quae

causa esset eius rei ad locum concurrunt. Quó cum vénissent, Iásoni et Médéae advenientibus occurrerunt, et vellus aureum lúminis eius causam esse cónovérunt. Omní timóre sublátó mágnó cum gaudió ducem suum excéperunt, et díis grátiás máximas égérunt quod res tam féliciter événisset.

74. THE PURSUIT

Hís rébus gestís omnés sine morá návem rúrsus cónscendérunt, et sublátis ancorís primá vigiliá solvérunt; neque enim satis tútum esse arbitrátí sunt in eó locó manére. At réx Aeétés, quí iam ante inimicó in eós fuerat animó, ubi cónovít filiam suam nón modo ad Argonautás sé recépissee sed etiam ad vellus auferendum auxilium tulisse, hóc dolóre gravius exársit. Návem longam quam celerrimé dedúci iussit, et mílitibus impositis fugientís ínsecútus est. Argonautae, quí rem in discrimine esse bene sciébant, omnibus víribus rémis contendébant; cum tamen návis quá vehébantur ingentí esset mágnitudine, nón eádem celeritate quá Colchí prógredi poterant. Quó factum est ut minimum abesset quín á Colchís sequentibus caperentur, neque enim longius intererat quam quó télum adicí posset. At Médéa cum vídisset quó in locó res essent, paene omní spé dépositá infandum hóc cónsiliú cepit.

75. A FEARFUL EXPEDIENT

Erat in náví Argonautárum filius quídam régis Aeétae, nómine Absyrtus, quem, ut suprá démónstrávimus, Médéa ex urbe fugiéns sécum abdúxerat. Hunc puerum Médéa interficere cónstituit eó cónsilió, ut membrís eius in mare coniectis cursum Colchórum impedíret; certó enim sciébat Aeétem, cum membra filí vídisset, nón longius prósecútúrum esse. Neque opínió Médéam fefellit, omnia enim ita événérunt ut spéráverat. Aeétés ubi primum membra vídit, ad ea conligenda návem tenéri iussit. Dum tamen ea geruntur, Argonautae nón intermissó rémigandí labóre mox é cónspectú hostium auferébantur, neque prius fugere déstitérunt quam ad flúmen Éridanum pervénérunt. Aeétés nihil sibi prófutúrum esse arbitrátus sí longius prógressus esset, animó démissó domum revertit, ut filí corpus ad sepultúram daret.

76. THE BARGAIN WITH PELIAS

Tandem post multa perícula Iásón in eundem locum pervénit unde profectus erat. Tum é náví égressus ad régem Peliam, quí régnum adhúc obtinébat, statim sé contulit, et vellere aureó mónstrátó ab eó postulávit ut régnum sibi tráderétur; Peliás enim pollicitus erat, sí Iásón vellus rettulisset, sé régnum eí tráditúrum. Postquam Iásón quid fierí vellet ostendit, Peliás primó nihil respondit, sed diú in eádem trístitiá tacitus permánsit; tandem ita locútus est: "Vidés mé aetáte iam esse cónfectum, neque dubium est quín díes suprémus mihi appropinquet. Liceat igitur mihi, dum vívam, hóc régnum obtinére; cum autem tandem décesseró, tú mihi succédés." Hác óratióne adductus Iásón respondit sé id factúrum quod ille rogásset.

77. MAGIC ARTS

Hís rébus cónnitís Médéa rem aegré tulit, et régni cupiditate adducta mortem régi per dolum ínferre cónstituit. Hóc cónstitutó ad filiás régis vénit atque ita locúta est: "Vidétis patrem vestrum aetáte iam esse cónfectum neque ad labórem régnandí perferendum satis valére. Vultisne eum rúrsus iuvenem fierí?" Tum filiae régis ita responderunt: "Num hóc fierí potest? Quis enim umquam é sene iuvenis factus est?" At Médéa respondit: "Mé medicínae summam habére scientiam scítis. Nunc igitur vóbis démónstrábó quó modó haec res fierí possit." Postquam finem loquendí fécit, arietem aetáte iam cónfectum interfécit et membra eius in váse aéneo posuit, atque igní suppositó in aquam herbás quasdam infúdit. Tum, dum aqua effervésceret, carmen magicum cantábat. Mox ariés é váse exsiluit et víribus refectis per agrós currébat.

78. A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT

Dum filiae régis hóc miráculum stupentés intuentur, Médéa ita locúta est: "Vidétis quantum valeat medicína. Vós igitur, sí vultis patrem vestrum in aduléscentiam redúcere, id quod féci ipsae faciétis. Vós patris membra in vás conicite; ego herbás magicás praebébó." Quod ubi audítum est, filiae régis cónsiliú quod dedisset Médéa nón omittendum putáverunt. Patrem igitur Peliam necáverunt et membra eius in vás aéneum coniecérunt; nihil autem dubitábant quín hóc máximé eí prófutúrum esset. At res omnínó aliter événit ac spéráverant, Médéa enim nón eásdem herbás dedit quibus ipsa úsa erat. Itaque postquam diú frústrá exspectáverunt, patrem suum ré vérá mortuum esse intelléxerunt. Hís rébus gestís Médéa sé cum coniuge suó régnum acceptúram esse spérábat; sed cívés cum intellexerent quó modó Peliás periisset, tantum scelus aegré tulérunt. Itaque Iásone et Médéá é régnó expulsus Acastum régem creáverunt.

79. A FATAL GIFT

Iásón et Médéa é Thessaliá expulsí ad urbem Corinthum vénérunt, cúius urbis Creón quídam régnum tum obtinébat. Erat autem Creontí filia úna, nómine Glaucé. Quam cum vídisset, Iásón cónstituit Médéae uxóri suae nuntium mittere eó cónsilió, ut Glaucén in mátrimónium dúceret. At Médéa ubi intelléxit quae ille in animó habéret, írá graviter commóta iúre iúrandó cónfirmávit sé tantam iniúriam ultúram. Hóc igitur cónsiliium cépit. Vestem parávit summá arte textam et variís colóribus ínfectam; hanc mortíferó quódam venénó tinxit, cúius vís tális erat ut sí quis eam vestem induisset, corpus éius quasi ígní úrerétur. Hóc factó vestem ad Glaucén mísit; illa autem nihil malí suspicáns dónum libenter accépit, et vestem novam móre féminárum statim induit.

80. MEDEA KILLS HER SONS

Vix vestem induerat Glaucé cum dolórem gravem per omnia membra sénsit, et pauló post crúdéli cruciátú adfecta é vítá excessit. Hís rébus gestís Médéa furóre atque ámentíá impulsa filiós suos necávit; tum mágnum sibi fore perículum arbitráta sí in Thessaliá manéret, ex eá regióne fugere cónstituit. Hóc cónstitútó sólem óravit ut in tantó periculó auxiliium sibi praebéret. Sól autem hís precibus commótus currum mísit cui erant iúctí dracónés álís instrúctí. Médéa nón omittendam tantam occásiónem arbitráta currum ascendit, itaque per áera vecta incolumis ad urbem Athénás pervénit. Iásón ipse breví tempore miró modó occísus est. Accidit síve cású síve cónsilió deórum ut sub umbrá návis suae, quae in lítus subducta erat, dormíret. Mox návis, quae adhúc érécta steterat, in eam partem ubi Iásón iacébat subitó délapsa virum ínfélicem 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 Polyphémus, one of the Cyclopes. 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 Tróiam á Graecís decem annós obsessam esse satis cónstat; dé hóc enim belló Homérus, máximus poétárum Graecórum, Íliadem opus nóttissimum scrípsit. Tróia tandem per ínsidiás captá, Graecí longó belló fessí domum redíre mátúráverunt. Omnibus rébus igitur ad profectiónem parátis návis dedúxerunt, et tempestátem idóneam nactí mágnó cum gaudió solvérunt. Erat inter primós Graecórum Ulixés quídam, vir summae virtútis ac prudéntiae, quem dícunt nónnúllí dolum istum excógitasse quó Tróiam captam esse cónstat. Híc régnum ínsulae Ithacae obtinuerat, et pauló antequam cum reliquís Graecís ad bellum profectus est, puellam fórmósissimam, nómine Pénélopén, in mátrimónium dúxerat. Nunc igitur cum iam decem annós quasi in exsilió cónsúmpsisset, mágná cupiditate patriae et uxóris videndae árdébat.

82. THE LOTUS-EATERS

Postquam tamen pauca mília passuum á lítore Tróiae progressí sunt, tanta tempestás subitó coorta est ut núlla návium cursum tenére posset, sed aliae aliás in partís disicerentur. Návis autem quá ipse Ulixés vehébatur ví tempestátis ad merídiem déláta decimó dié ad lítus Libyae appulsa est. Ancorís iactís Ulixés cónstituit nónnúllós é sociís in terram expónere, quí aquam ad návem referrent et quális esset nátúra éius regiónis cógnoúcerent. Hí igitur é náví égressí imperáta facere parábant. Dum tamen fontem quaerunt, quibusdam ex incolís obviam factí ab iís hospitió acceptí sunt. Accidit autem ut máior

pars victus eorum hominum in miró quódam fructú quem lórum appellábant cónsisteret. Quam cum Graecí gustássent, patriae et sociórum statim oblítí cónfirmáverunt sé semper in eá terrá mánsúros, ut dulcí illó cibó in perpetuum véscerentur.

83. THE RESCUE

Ulixés cum ab hórá septimá ad vesperum exspectáset, veritus né socií suí in periculó versárentur, nónnúllós é reliquís misit, ut quae causa esset morae cónoscerent. Hí igitur in terram exposití ad vícum quí nón longé aberat sé contulérunt; quó cum vénissent, sociós suos quasi vínó ébriós repperérunt. Tum ubi causam veniendí docuérunt, iis persuádere cónábantur ut sécum ad návem redírent. Illí tamen resistere ac manú sé défendere coepérunt, saepe clámitantes sé numquam ex eó locó abitúros. Quae cum ita essent, nuntií ré infectá ad Ulixem rediérunt. Hís rébus cónnitís ipse cum omnibus quí in náví relictí erant ad locum vénit; et sociós suos frústrá hortátus ut suá sponte redírent, manibus eórum post terga vinctís invítós ad návem reportávit. Tum ancorís sublátis quam celerrimé é portú solvit.

84. THE ONE-EYED GIANT

Postquam eá tótá nocte rémís contendérunt, postrídié ad terram ignótam návem appulérunt. Tum, quod nátúram éius regiónis ignórábat, ipse Ulixés cum duodecim é sociís in terram égressus loca explóráre cónstituit. Paulum á lítore prógressí ad spéluncam ingentem pervénérunt, quam habitári sénsérunt; éius enim introitum et nátúrá locí et manú múnitum esse animadvertérunt. Mox, etsí intellegébant sé nón sine periculó id factúros, spéluncam intráverunt; quod cum fécissent, mágnam cópiam lactis in vásís ingentibus conditam invénérunt. Dum tamen mírantur quis in eá séde habitáret, sonitum terribilem audíverunt, et oculís ad portam tortís mónstrum horribile víderunt, húmáná quidem specié et figúrá, sed ingentí mágnitúdine corporis. Cum autem animadvertissent mónstrum únium oculum tantum habére in mediá fronte positum, intelléxérunt hunc esse únium é Cyclópibus, dé quibus fámam iam accéperant.

85. THE GIANT'S SUPPER

Cyclópés autem pástóres erant quídam quí insulam Siciliam et praecipué montem Aetnam incolébant; ibi enim Volcánus, praeses fabrórum et ignis repertor, cúius serví Cyclópés erant, officínam suam habébat.

Graecí igitur simul ac mónstrum víderunt, terróre paene exanimátí in interiorem partem spéluncae refúgérunt et sé ibi abdere cónábantur. Polyphémus autem (síc enim Cyclóps appellábatur) pecus suum in spéluncam compulit; deinde, cum saxó ingentí portam obstrúxisset, ignem in mediá spéluncá fécit. Hóc factó, oculó omnia perlústrábat, et cum sénsisset hominés in interiøre parte spéluncae esse abditós, mágná vóce exclámávit: "Quí hominés estis? Mercatóres an latrónés?" Tum Ulixés respondit sé neque mercatóres esse neque praedandí causá vénisse; sed á Tróíá redeuntís ví tempestátum á réctó cursú dépulsós esse. Órávit etiam ut sibi sine iniúriá abíre licéret. Tum Polyphémus quaesívit ubi esset návis quá vectí essent; sed Ulixés cum sibi máximé praecavendum esse bene intellexeret, respondit návem suam in rúpís coniectam omnínó fráctam esse. Polyphémus autem nullo respónsó dató duo é sociís manú corripuit, et membrís eórum dívulsís carnem dévoráre coepit.

86. A DESPERATE SITUATION

Dum haec geruntur, Graecórum animós tantus terror occupávit ut né vócem quidem édere possent, sed omní spé salutis dépositá mortem praesentem exspectárent. Polyphémus, postquam famés hác tam horribilí céná depulsa est, humí próstrátus somnó sé dedit. Quod cum vídisset Ulixés, tantam occasiónem reí gerendae nón omittendam arbitrátus, in eó erat ut pectus mónstrí gladió tránsfigeret. Cum tamen nihil temeré agendum exístimáret, cónstituit explóráre, antequam hóc faceret, quá ratióne ex spéluncá évádere possent. At cum saxum animadvertisset quó introitus obstrúctus erat, nihil sibi prófutúrum intelléxit sí Polyphémum interfécisset. Tanta enim erat éius saxí mágnitúdo ut né á decem quidem hominibus ámovérí posset. Quae cum ita essent, Ulixés hóc cónátú déstitit et ad sociós rediit; quí cum intelléxissent quó in locó rés essent, nullo spé salutis oblátá dé fortúnís suís despéráre coepérunt. Ille tamen né animós démitterent vehementer hortátus est; démónstrávit sé iam antea é multís et mágnis periculis évásisse, neque dubium esse quín in tantó discrimine dí auxilium látúri essent.

87. A PLAN FOR VENGEANCE

Ortá luce Polyphémus iam é somnó excitátus idem quod hesternó dié fécit; correptís enim duóbus é reliquís virís carnem eórum sine morá dévorávit. Tum, cum saxum ámovisset, ipse cum pecore suó ex spéluncá prógressus est; quod cum Graecí víderent, mágnam in spem sé post paulum évásúros

vénérunt. Mox tamen ab hác spé repulsí sunt; nam Polyphémus, postquam omnés ovés exiérunt, saxum in locum restituit. Reliquí omní spé salutis dépositá lámentís lacrimísque sé dédidérunt; Ulixés véró, quí, ut suprá démónstrávimus, vir mágní fuit cónsilí, etsí intellegébat rem in discrímine esse, nóndum omnínó désperábat. Tandem, postquam diú haec tótó animó cógitávit, hóc cónsilium cépit. É lígnís quae in spéluncá reposita erant pálum mágnum délégit. Hunc summá cum díligentiá praeacútum fécit; tum, postquam sociís quid fierí vellet ostendit, reditum Polyphémí exspectábat.

88. A GLASS TOO MUCH

Sub vesperum Polyphémus ad spéluncam rediit, et eódem modó quó anteá cénávit. Tum Ulixés útrem víni prómptis, quem forte (id quod eí erat salutí) sécum attulerat; et postquam mágnum póculum vínó complévit, mónstrum ad bibendum próvocávit. Polyphémus, quí numquam anteá vínum gustáverat, tótum póculum statim exhausit; quod cum fécisset, tantam voluptátem percépit ut iterum et tertium póculum repléri iusserit. Tum, cum quaesívisset quó nómine Ulixés appellárétur, ille respondit sé Néminem appellari; quod cum audívisset, Polyphémus ita locútus est: "Hanc, tibi grátiam pró tantó benefició referam; té postrémum omnium dévorábó." Hóc cum díxisset, cibó vínóque gravis recubuit et breví tempore somnó oppressus est. Tum Ulixés sociís convocátís, "Habémus," inquit, "quam petiimus facultátem; né igitur tantam occásiónem reí gerendae omittámus."

89. THE BLINDING OF POLYPHEMUS

Hác óratióne habitá, postquam extrémum pálum igní calefécit, oculum Polyphémí dormientis ferventí lígnó perfódit; quó factó omnés in díversás spéluncae partís sé abdidérunt. At ille subitó illó dolóre oculí é somnó excitátus clamórem terribilem sustulit, et dum per spéluncam errat, Ulixem manú prehendere cónabátur; cum tamen iam omnínó caecus esset, nullo modó hóc efficere potuit. Intereá reliquí Cyclópés clamóre audító undique ad spéluncam convénérunt, et ad introitum adstantés quid Polyphémus ageret quaesívérunt, et quam ob causam tantum clamórem sustulisset. Ille respondit sé graviter vulnerátum esse et mágnó dolóre adfici. Cum tamen posteá quaesívissent quis eí vim intulisset, respondit ille Néminem id fécisse; quibus rébus audítis unus é Cyclópibus: "At sí némó," inquit, "té vulnerávit, haud dubium est quín cónsilíó deórum, quibus resistere nec possumus nec volumus, hóc supplició adficiáris." Hóc cum díxisset, abiérunt Cyclópés eum in insániam incidisse arbitrátí.

90. THE ESCAPE

Polyphémus ubi sociós suós abiisse sénsit, furóre atque ámentíá impulsus Ulixem iterum quaerere coepit; tandem cum portam invénisset, saxum quó obstrúcta erat ámovit, ut pecus in agrós exíret. Tum ipse in introitú cónsédit, et ut quaeque ovis ad hunc locum vénerat, éius tergum manibus tráctábat, né virí inter ovís exíre possent. Quod cum animadvertisset Ulixés, intelléxit omnem spem salutis in doló magis quam in virtúte póní. Itaque hóc cónsilium iniit. Prímum trís quás vidit pinguissímás ex ovibus délégit, quás cum inter sé viminibus coniúnxisset, unum ex sociís suís ventribus eárum ita subiécit ut omnínó latéret; deinde ovis hominem sécum ferentís ad portam égit. Id accidit quod fore suspicátus erat. Polyphémus enim postquam terga ovium manibus tráctávit, eás praeteríre passus est. Ulixés ubi rem tam féliciter évenisse vídit, omnís sociós suós ex órdine eódem modó émísit; quó factó ipse novíssimus évásit.

91. OUT OF DANGER

Iís rébus ita cónfectís, Ulixés veritus né Polyphémus fraudem sentíret, cum sociís quam celerrimé ad lítus contendit; quó cum vénissent, ab iís quí náví praesidió relictí erant mágná cum laetitiá exceptí sunt. Hí enim cum ánxiís animís iam trís diés continuós reditum eórum exspectávissent, eós in aliquod perículum mágnum incidisse (id quidem quod erat) suspicátí, ipsí auxiliandí causá égredí parábant. Tum Ulixés nón satis tútum arbitrátus in eó locó manére, quam celerrimé profisíscí cónstituit. Iussit igitur omnís návem cónscendere, et ancorís sublátís paulum á lítore in altum próvectus est. Tum mágná vóce exclámávit: "Tú, Polyphéme, quí iúra hospítí spernis, iústam et débitam poenam immánitátis tuae solvistí." Hác vóce audítá Polyphémus írá vehementer commótus ad mare sé contulit, et ubi návem paulum á lítore remótam esse intelléxit, saxum ingéns manú correptum in eam partem coniécit unde vócem veníre sénsit. Graecí autem, etsí nón multum áfuit quín submergerentur, nullo damnó acceptó cursum tenuérunt.

92. THE COUNTRY OF THE WINDS

Pauca mília passuum ab eó locó prógressus Ulixés ad insulam Aeoliam návem appulit. Haec patria erat ventórum,

"Híc vástó réx Aeolus antró luctantís ventós
tempestátésque sonórás imperió premit ac vinclís et

carcere frénat."

Ibi réx ipse Graecós hospitió excépit, atque iis persuásit ut ad recuperandás víris paucós diés in eá regione commorarentur. Septimó dié cum socii é labóribus sé recépissent, Ulixés, né anní tempore á návigatióne exclúderetur, sibi sine morá proficiscendum statuit. Tum Aeolus, qui sciébat Ulixem cupidissimum esse patriae videndae, eí iam profectúró mágnum saccum é corió cónfectum dedit, in quó ventós omnis praeter únum inclúserat. Zephyrum tantum solverat, quod ille ventus ab ínsulá Aeoliá ad Ithacam návigantí est secundus. Ulixés hóc dónum libenter accépit, et grátiis pró tantó benefició áctis saccum ad málum adligávit. Tum omnibus rébus ad profectiÓnem parátis meridiánó feré tempore é portú solvit.

93. *THE WIND-BAG*

Novem diés secundissimó ventó cursum tenuérunt, iamque in cónspectum patriae suae vénerant, cum Ulixés lassitúdine cónfectus (ipse enim gubernábat) ad quiétem capiendam recubuit. At socii, qui iam dúdum mirábantur quid in illó sacco inclúsum esset, cum ducem somnó oppressum vidérent, tantam occasiÓnem nón omittendam arbitrátí sunt; crédébant enim aurum et argentum ibi esse céláta. Itaque spé lucrí adductí saccum sine morá solvérunt, quó factó ventí

"velut ágmine factó quá data
porta ruunt, et terrás turbine
perflant."

Híc tanta tempestás subitó coorta est ut illí cursum tenére nón possent sed in eandem partem unde erant profectí referrentur. Ulixés é somnó excitátus quó in locó rés esset statim intelléxit; saccum solútum, Ithacam post tergum relictam vídit. Tum veró írá vehementer exársit sociósque obiúrgábat quod cupiditate pecúniae adductí spem patriae videndae próiécissent.

94. *A DRAWING OF LOTS*

Breví spatió intermissó Graeci ínsulae cuidam appropinquáverunt in quá Circé, filia Sólis, habitábat. Quó cum návem appulisset, Ulixés in terram frúmentandí causá égreendum esse statuit; nam cógnóverat frúmentum quod in návi habérent iam déficitere. Sociis igitur ad sé convocátis quó in locó rés esset et quid fierí vellet ostendit. Cum tamen omnes memoriá tenérent quam crúdelí morte necátí essent íi qui nuper é návi égressí essent, némó repertus est qui hóc negótium suscipere vellet. Quae cum ita essent, rés ad contróversiam déducta est. Tandem Ulixés cónsénsú omnium sociós in duás partís dívísit, quárum alterí Eurylochus, vir summae virtútis, alterí ipse praeesse. Tum hí inter sé sortítí sunt uter in terram égrederetur. Hóc factó, Eurylochó sorte événit ut cum duóbus et vígintí sociis rem susciperet.

95. *THE HOUSE OF THE ENCHANTRESS*

Hís rébus ita cóstitútis íi qui sortítí erant in interiÓrem partem ínsulae profectí sunt. Tantis tamen timor animós eórum occupáverat ut nihil dubitárent quín mortí obviam írent. Vix quidem poterant íi qui in návi relictí erant lacrimás tenére; crédébant enim sé sociós suos numquam post hóc tempus visúros. Illí autem aliquantum itineris prógressí ad víllam quandam pervénérunt summá mágnificentíá aedificátam, cúius ad óstium cum adiissent, cantum dulcissimum audívérunt. Tanta autem fuit éius vócis dulcedó ut nullo modó retinéri possent quín iánuam pulsárent. Hóc factó ipsa Circé forás exiit, et summá cum benígnitate omnis in hospitium invitávit. Eurylochus ínsidiás sibi comparári suspicátus forís exspectáre cóstituit, sed reliquí reí novitate adductí intráverunt. Cénam mágnificam omnibus rébus ínstrúctam invénérunt et iússú dominae libentissimé accubuérunt. At Circé vínum quod serví apposuérunt medicámentó quódam miscuerat; quod cum Graeci bibissent, graví somnó subitó oppressi sunt.

96. *THE CHARM*

Tum Circé, quae artis magicae summam scientiam habébat, baculó aureó quod gerébat capita eórum tetigit; quó factó omnes in porcós subitó conversi sunt. Interea Eurylochus ignárus quid in aedibus ageretur ad óstium sedébat; postquam tamen ad sólis occasum ánxio animó et sollicitó exspectávit, sólus ad návem regredí cóstituit. Eó cum vénisset, sollicitúdine ac timóre tam perturbátus fuit ut quae vídisset vix dílucidé nárrare posset. Ulixés autem satis intelléxit sociós suos in pericúlo versári, et gladió correptó Eurylochó imperávit ut sine morá viam ad istam domum démónstráret. Ille tamen multis cum lacrimis Ulixem complexus obsecráre coepit né in tantum pericúlum sé committeret; sí quid gravius eí accidisset, omnium salútem in summó discrimine futúram. Ulixés autem respondit sé neminem invítum sécum adductúrum; eí licére, sí mállet, in návi manére; sé ipsum sine úlló praesidió rem susceptúrum. Hóc cum mágná vóce díxisset, é návi désiluit et nullo sequente sólus in viam sé

dedit.

97. *THE COUNTERCHARM*

Aliquantum itineris progressus ad villam magnificam pervenit, quam cum oculis perlustrasset, statim intrare statuit; intellexit enim hanc esse eandem domum de qua Eurylochus mentionem fecisset. At cum in eo esset ut limen intraret, subito ei obviam stetit adulescens forma pulcherrima aureum baculum gerens. Hic Ulixem iam domum intrantem manu corripuit et, "Quo ruis?" inquit. "Nonne scis hanc esse Circes domum? Hic inclusi sunt amici tui ex humana specie in porcis conversi. Num vis ipse in eadem calamitatem venire?" Ulixes simul ac vocem audivit, deum Mercurium agnovit; nullis tamen precibus ab instituto consilio deterreri potuit. Quod cum Mercurius sensisset, herbam quandam ei dedit, quam contra carmina multum valere dicebat. "Hanc cape," inquit, "et ubi Circe te baculo tetigerit, tu stricto gladio impetum in eam vide ut facias." Mercurius postquam finem loquendi fecit,

"mortalis visus medio sermone reliquit, et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram."

98. *THE ENCHANTRESS IS FOILED*

Brevi intermissio spatium Ulixes ad omnia pericula subeunda paratus ianuam pulsavit, et foribus patefactis ab ipsa Circe benigne exceptus est. Omnia eodem modo atque antea facta sunt. Cenam magnifice instructam vidit et accumbere iussus est. Mox, ubi famis cibum depulsa est, Circe poculum aureum vino replatum Ulixi dedit. Ille etsi suspicatus est venenum sibi paratum esse, poculum exhausit; quo factum Circe postquam caput eius baculo tetigit, ea verba locuta est quibus socios eius antea in porcis converterat. Res tamen omnino aliter evenit atque illa speraverat. Tanta enim vis erat eius herbae quam Ulixi Mercurius dederat ut neque venenum neque verba quicquam efficere possent. Ulixes autem, ut ei praeceptum erat, gladio stricto impetum in eam fecit et mortem minitabatur. Circe cum artem suam nihil valere sensisset, multis cum lacrimis eum obsecrare coepit ne sibi vitam adimeret.

99. *MEN ONCE MORE*

Ulixes autem ubi sensit eam timore perterritam esse, postulavit ut socios suos sine mora in humanam speciem reduceret (certior enim factus erat a deo Mercurio eos in porcis conversos esse); nisi id factum esset, se debitas poenas sumpturum ostendit. Circe his rebus graviter commota ei ad pedes se proiecit, et multis cum lacrimis iure iurando confirmavit se quae ille imperasset omnia facturam. Tum porcis in atrium immitti iussit. Illi dato signo intraverunt, et cum ducem suum agnovissent, magno dolore affecti sunt quod nullo modo eum de rebus suis certiores facere poterant. Circe tamen unguento quodam corpora eorum unxit; quo factum sunt omnes statim in humanam speciem reducti. Magno cum gaudio Ulixes suos amicos agnovit, et nuntium ad litus misit, qui reliquos Graecis socios receptos esse diceret. Illi autem his rebus cognitae statim ad domum Circaeae se contulerunt; quo cum venissent, universae laetitiae se dederunt.

[Illustration: ULYSSES AND CIRCE]

100. *AFLOAT AGAIN*

Postridie eius diei Ulixes ex hac insula quam celerrime discedere in animo habebat. Circe tamen cum haec cognovisset, ex odio ad amorem conversa omnibus precibus eum orare et obtestari coepit ut paucos dies apud se moraretur; qua re tandem impetrata tanta beneficia in eum contulit ut facile ei persuasum sit ut diutius maneret. Postquam tamen totum annum apud Circeam consumpserat, Ulixes magno desiderio patriae suae motus est. Sociis igitur ad se convocatis quid in animo haberet ostendit. Ubi tamen ad litus descendit, navem suam tempestatibus tam afflictam invenit ut ad navigandum paene inutilis esset. Hac re cognita omnia quae ad navis reficiendas usui essent comparari iussit, qua in re tantam diligentiam omnes adhibebant ut ante tertium diem opus perfecerint. At Circe ubi omnia ad profectum parata esse vidit, rem aegre ferebat et Ulixem vehementer obsecrabat ut eo consilio desisteret. Ille tamen, ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, maturandum sibi existimavit, et tempestatem idoneam nactus navem solvit. Multa quidem pericula Ulixi subeunda erant antequam in patriam suam perveniret, quae tamen hoc loco longum est perscribere.

NOTES

PERSEUS

The numbers refer to the page of text and the line on the page respectively.

3.6. Danaé. 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. turbábat. Notice that this verb and dormiébat 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 addúci*, 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 dúdum 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, dúcó, fació,* and *feró* have the imperative forms *díc, dúc, 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?

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

8. Graeás. 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.

áera. *Áér* is borrowed from Greek, and keeps this Greek form for its accusative.

12. volábat. Distinguish between *voló*, *voláre*, and *voló*, *velle*.

13. céteris. *Céterí* is used to denote all not already named ('the other'), while *alií* denotes some of those who have not been already named ('other').

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

eárum. See the note on 3, 22.

15. contécta. 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. vertébantur. The imperfect here denotes customary action, one of its regular uses.

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

20. hóc modó, ablative of manner.

21. vénit, dormiébat. 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. fécit. Like *postquam*, ubi has the present or perfect indicative, where English would use the pluperfect.

5. 2. illó tempore, ablative of time.

régnábat. 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. veniébat. 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.

óráculum. 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. Cépheus. See the note on *Perseus*, 4, 4.

10. cívís suós, 'his subjects.'

13. certam. See the note on *quódam*, 3, 15. *Diés* 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. déplórábant, tenébant. 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+iació*). Translate 'inspired in all,' but the literal meaning is 'threw into all.'

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

áera. See the note on 4, 11.

6. 2. suó, éius. Distinguish carefully between these words. *Suus* is used of something belonging to the subject, *éius* 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 + feró*), 'endure.'

8. neque, here to be translated 'and ... not.' *Neque* is thus used regularly for *et nó*.

13. exanimáta, used here as a predicate adjective.

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

18. dúxit. 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 átrium. Although *inrúpit* 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 *íí*; but the nominative plural ends in *íí*, and the dative and ablative plural in *íís*.

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. Lárísam. See the note on 3, 12.

neque enim, 'for ... not,' as if simply *nón 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. cású. This is one of the ablatives of manner that do not take *cum*.

19. stábat. Notice the tense.

HERCULES

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

3. óderat. *Ódí* is perfect in form, but present in meaning; and the pluperfect has in like manner the force of an imperfect. 5. mediá 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. movébant. Contrast this tense with appropinquáverant and excitátí sunt.

13. Tálí modó = *hóc modó*, 4, 20.

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

exercébat, the imperfect of customary action, as is also cónsumébat.

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

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

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

3. é vítá. Notice that the preposition denoting separation appears both with the noun and in the verb. Compare *in átrium inrúpit*, 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. nómine. See the note on 5, 8.

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

cónsuéverat. Inceptive verbs end in *scó* 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 *cónsuéscó* = 'I am becoming accustomed,' *cónsuéví* = 'I have become accustomed' or 'am accustomed,' *cónsuéveram* = 'I had become accustomed' or 'was accustomed.'

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

ea. Why is *diés* 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 + pónó*).

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. alteró. Supply *íctú*.

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

21. Thébánís, dative with the adjective *fínitimí*.

autem, 'now.'

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

23. veniébant, postulábant, imperfect of customary action.

25. cívís suós, 'his fellow-citizens.' Compare 5, 10.

hóc stípendiό, 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. suós ipse suá. Notice how the enormity of the crime is emphasized by the use of all these words

repeating the same idea.

23. *óráculum Delphicum*. See the note on 5, 6.

hóc óráculum omnium = *hóc omnium óráculórum*.

25. *Hóc* in *templó*. 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. *Tírynthá*. This is a Greek accusative form. See the note on *áera*, 4, 11.

10. *Duodecim annós*, accusative of duration of time.

11. *Eurystheó*. The English verb 'serve' is transitive, but *servió* ('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, *prímó* (line 6) in contrasting an action or state with one that follows it.

19. *sécum*. 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 *facultás*. The gerund corresponds to the English verbal noun in *-ing*.

13. 5. *Hóc*. We might expect *haec* referring to *Hydra*, but a demonstrative pronoun is commonly attracted into the gender of the predicate noun (here *mónstrum*).

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

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

13. 8. *mágní perículí*. We say 'one of great danger.'

9. *éius*. What possessive would be used to modify *sinistrá*?

11. *hóc cónátú*, ablative of separation.

14. *comprehendérunt*. See the note on 3, 13.

unde = *ex quibus*.

16. *auxilió Hydrae*, '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, *auxilió* the dative of purpose, and *Hydrae* the dative of reference, i.e. the dative denoting the person interested.

17. *abscídít*. See the note on 4, 25.

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

18. *táli modó*. See the note on 9, 13.

interfécit. 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 *imbuit*, has *sagittás* for its object, but we must translate as if we had *eás* with *reddidit*.

22. *ad sé*. Compare this construction with the use of the dative in 4, 2. Notice that *sé* does not refer

to Herculem, the subject of *referre*, but to Eurystheus, the subject of *Iussit*. 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 audáciae*. The genitive of description, like the ablative of description, consists always of a noun with some modifying word. Compare *speciè horribilí*, 4, 14.

autem. Compare 5, 8 and 10, 21.

24. *incrédibilí celeritáte*, ablative of description.

25. *vestigíis*, ablative of means.

26. *ipsum*, contrasts *cervum* with *vestigíis*.

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

14. 1. *currébat*, 'he kept running.'

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

ad quiétem, '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. *cursú*, ablative of cause.

exanimátum = *quí exanimátus erat*. The participle is often equivalent to a relative clause.

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

8. *rem*. See the note on *rés*, 13, 8.

10. *apró*, dative of indirect object after the compound verb (*ob + curró*).

11. *tímóre perterritus*. It is not necessary to translate both words.

13. *iniécit*, i.e. upon the boar.

summá cum difficultáte. 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.

nárrávimus. 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 Arcadiá*?

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

23. *Herculés*. See the note on *Perseus*, 4, 4.

26. *quod*, conjunction, not pronoun.

reliquós centaurós, 'the rest of the centaurs,' 'the other centaurs.' Compare *mediá nocte*, 9, 5. Notice that *reliquí* means about the same as *céterí*, 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. *pervénérunt*. See the note on 4, 26.

10. *cónstitit*, from *cónsistó*, not *cónstó*.

16. *fugá*. Latin says 'by flight,' not 'in flight.'

17. *ex spéluncá*. See the note on 10, 3.

21. *locum*, the direct object of *Adiit*, which is here transitive. We might also have *ad locum* with *adeó* used intransitively.

16. 4. *Herculí*. See the note on 10, 15.

labórem. This labor is usually given as the sixth, the destruction of the Stymphalian birds as the fifth.

6. *tria mília boum*, 'three thousand cattle,' literally 'three thousands of cattle.' The partitive genitive is the regular construction with the plural *mília*, but the singular *mille* is commonly used as an adjective, like English 'thousand.' Thus 'one thousand cattle' would be *mille bovés*.

7. *ingentís mágnitúdinis*. See the note on *tantae audáciae*, 13, 23.

8. *neque enim umquam*, 'for ... never.' See the note on *neque enim*, 7, 12.

11. *multae operae*. See the note on *mágní perículí*, 13, 8.

12. *duodévigintí pedum*, i.e. in width.

dúxit. 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 *labóre*, 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. *imperáverat*. This verb takes an indirect object to express the person ordered (*eí*). The action commanded is expressed by the subjunctive in a clause introduced by *ut* and used as the object of *imperó* (*ut necáret*). Notice that this may be translated 'that he should kill' or 'to kill.' Compare now the construction with *iubeó*, 13, 22, with which the command is expressed by the accusative and infinitive (*Herculem referre*).

19. *carne*. *Véscor* is an intransitive verb and governs the ablative.

22. *appropinquandí*. See the note on 12, 26.

23. *cónstitit*, from *cónstó*. Compare 15, 10.

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

25. *consúmpsisset*. 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. *hóc cónátú*. 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. *ávolárent*. This is not subjunctive of purpose, but of result, as is indicated by *tam*.

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

Crétá. See the note on 3, 12.

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

8. *ínsulae*, dative with the compound verb (*ad + propinquó*).

appropinquáret. 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. *návigandí imperítus*, 'ignorant of navigation,' 'inexperienced in sailing.' See the note on 12, 26.

21. cum, the conjunction.

ingentí labóre. See the note on *summá cum difficultáte*, 14, 13.

25. ut redúceret. See the note on 16, 27.

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

véscébantur, imperfect of customary action.

18. 3. ut tráderentur. Notice that *postuló*, like *imperó*, 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. írá ... interfécit, '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. cadáver. 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 rérum commútatió. When a noun has both an adjective and a genitive modifier, this order of the words is common.

7. cum cruciátú, ablative of manner.

necáverat. See the note on *interfécit*, 13, 18.

10. referébant. 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. órábant. Notice that this verb, like *imperó* and *postuló*, takes *ut* and the subjunctive.

14. ad návigandum. See the note on *ad quiétem*, 14, 1.

16. post, here an adverb of time.

18. dicitur. 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 mílitáris, 'the art of war.'

25. mandávit. See the note on 16, 17.

26. Amázonibus, dative after the compound verb.

19. 1. persuásit. Notice that this verb governs the same construction that we have already found used with *imperó* and *mandó*.

2. sécum. See the note on 12, 19.

5. appulit. Supply *návem*.

6. docéret. 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. mágnó interválló, ablative of degree of difference.

16. nón mágna. 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. volébant, dedit. Consider the tenses. Each army waited for some time for the other to cross; finally Hercules gave the signal.

22. occíderint. 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. Virí. Compare this with *hominibus*, 12, 2.

24. praestábant. Compare the tense with praestitérunt, line 21.

27. neu. As *neque* or *nec* is used for 'and not,' so *néve* 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. púgnátum 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 púgnátum est = *púgna púgnáta est*.

11. aestátis, 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. specié horribilí. See the note on 4, 14.

26. timóre perterrití. See the note on 14, 11.

continébantur, '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, pecudés (line 25) of single animals, especially sheep.

28. commótus cónsuluit. See the note on 18, 4.

21. 3. líberáret. See the note on 16, 27.

óraculó. Notice that párére 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 *páreó* by intransitives, here 'to submit to.'

4. sacrifició. See the note on 10, 11.

5. ipsó temporis punctó quó, 'at the very moment when.'

8. égressus. See the note on 20, 13.

dé rébus ... 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 *sí 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 sé, 'to one another.'

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

23. Európaē. Compare *Thébánís*, 10, 21.

24. in utróque lítore, 'on each shore,' 'on both shores.'

25. columnás. 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. quó in locó. See the note on 11, 25. essent. See the note on 21, 22.

10. sibi, the indirect reflexive.

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

18. prógredí, 'from proceeding.'

19. prohibébant, '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. barbarí. 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. cecidérunt. Let the quantity of the *i* tell you whether this comes from *cadó* or *caedó*. Is *occiderint* a compound of *cadó* or *caedó*?

25. in tálibus rébus, *i.e.* when a god intervenes in behalf of his favorite.

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

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

3. Necessé, predicate adjective with *erat*, the subject being *hás tránsíre*.

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

6. perenní. 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,

téctí, used as predicate adjective.

9. cópíam. Notice carefully the meaning of this word. In what sense have we found the plural *cópíae* used?

10. rébus, 'preparations.' See the note on *rés*, 13, 8.

cónsúmpserat. See the note on 14, 3.

11. omnium opíniónem. Hitherto we have had *opíniónem 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 = *nón*. It modifies a single word, usually an adjective or adverb.

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

ingentí mágnitúdine. Compare *ingentis mágnitúdinis*, 16, 7.

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

24. né. A negative clause of purpose is introduced by *né*.

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

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

6. reliquís. See the note on *reliquós centaurós*, 14, 26.

7. é bóbus. Compare *boum*, 23, 23. With *únus* the ablative with *ex* or *dé* is commonly used instead of

the partitive genitive.

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

21. móre suó, 'according to his custom.'

turbátus, 'was confused ... and.' See the note on *íra ... interfécit*, 18, 4.

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

25. respírandí. See the note on 12, 26.

25. 2. quam quós, for *quam eós quós*.

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

12. Herculí imperáverat, 'had enjoined upon Hercules.'

17. Eurystheó. See the note on *óráculó*, 21, 3.

19. quaesíverat. With this verb the person of whom the question is asked is expressed in the ablative with *ab*, *dé*, or *ex*.

23. orbis terrárum, 'of the world,' literally 'of the circle of lands.'

26. umerís suís, ablative of means, but we say 'on his shoulders.'

né. See the note on 23, 24.

décideret. Notice the force of the prefix *dé*.

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

26. 3. Herculí, dative with *pródesse*.

ille. See the note on *Perseus*, 4, 4.

4. certó, the adverb.

6. vénisset. What would the form be in the direct question?

inquit. See the note on 14, 28.

7. filiábus. To avoid confusion with the corresponding forms of *deus* and *filius*, the dative and ablative plural of *dea* and *fília* sometimes end in *ábus*.

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

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

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

12. umerís. 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'

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

28. grátiás égit. See the note on 6, 16.

27. 2. é labóribus. See the note on 24, 7.

3. Herculí praecéperat = *Herculí imperáverat*, 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

(Negótium).

7. omnium, partitive genitive.

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

aliénium, predicate adjective, the subject of *vidétur* being *pauca ... própónere*. 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. *dédúcébantur*, customary action.

19. *Stygis flúminis*. 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 tránsveham*, 'unless you first give (shall have given), I will not carry you across.'

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

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

6. *Ut*. Compare 27, 14.

8. *quod cum fécissent*, 'and when they had done this.' See the note on *quibus*, 20, 1.

13. *Stábant*, '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 *poenás*. 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. *sé sociós*, direct object and predicate accusative respectively.

29. 3. *né*. After verbs of fearing *né* 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 *né* that we have met, for Charon wishes that the thing may not happen.

13. *fécisset*, indirect for *féceris*.

18. *refúgerit*. 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. *liberátus*. See the note on *irá ... interfécit*, 18, 4.

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

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

aetáte, 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, né,* and *num,* this is not the interrogative, but an indefinite pronoun ('any one'),

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

7. tránseant, not 'they are crossing,' but 'they are to cross.' The direct form would be *_tránseámus* ('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. revertébátur. This verb is deponent in the present, imperfect, and future.

16. humí, locative, 'on the ground.'

né. 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 (*sé 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 ... vénerit, '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. inficiés. The future indicative is sometimes used, as in English, for the imperative.

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

suspícata. See the note on 25, 27.

25. Iolén, fíliam, captívam, 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 *mós est* may have as subject either an infinitive or a clause of result.

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

né. 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 *ínfécit* as well as of *dedit*.

5. suspicáns. This does not differ appreciably in force from *suspícata,* 30, 22.

8. exanimátus, '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. régní, objective genitive, *i.e.* a genitive used to denote the object of the feeling cupiditáte.

6. ex amíciis. Quídam, like *únus*, commonly has *ex* or *dé* 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 *occídisset*, 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. nesció quam fábulam, 'some story or other.' Notice that *nesció* with the interrogative pronoun is equivalent to an indefinite pronoun.

19. óráculum. 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.

factúrus, '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. Dié cóstitútá, ablative of time.

26. á pueritiá. Compare *á pueró*, 9, 20.

34. 2. tránseundó flúmine. See the note on *suí ulcíscentí*, 30, 16.

nesció quó. See the note on 33. 14.

4. únó pede núdó, '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. démónstrávisset, subjunctive because subordinate in indirect discourse. See the note on 33, 10. Pelias thought, *Híc est homó quem óráculum démónstrávit*.

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 Aetes. Read Mr. D.O.S. Lowell's *Jason's Quest*.

11. ut ... potírétur. See the note on 27, 6.

hóc vellere. *Potior* takes the same construction as *vésco*, for which see the note on 16, 19.

16. iter, accusative of extent.

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

24. *operí* 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*, *pró*, *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. *né ... quidem*, 'not ... even.' The word emphasized must stand between *né* and *quidem*.

ad labórem. See the note on *ad quiétem*, 14, 1.

26. *Ad multitudínem tránsportándam*, used like *ad labórem*. The gerundive in this use is very common.

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

nostró marí, *i.e.* the Mediterranean.

cónsuévimus. See the note on *cónsuéverat*, 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.

Théseum, 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. *quós*, the subject of *esse*. Its antecedent is *eós*, line 11. The relative frequently precedes in Latin, but the antecedent must be translated first.

16. *Argonautae*. Notice the composition of this word.

24. *décicerentur*, part of the result clause.

26. *arbitrátí*. See the note on 25, 27.

égredí. See the note on 22, 18.

27. *púgnátum est*. See the note on 20 4.

36. 5. *Postrídié éius diéi*, 'the next day,' more literally 'on the day following that day.' This idea may be expressed by *postrídié* alone, and the fuller expression is simply more formal.

9. *in ancorís*, 'at anchor.'

10. *habérent*. See the note on 34, 6.

11. *ex Argonautís*. See the note on 33, 6.

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

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

16. *negáret*. This verb is commonly used instead of *dícó* 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. *praebuisset*, subjunctive in a subordinate clause of indirect discourse.

2. *supplicí*. 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 *exanimátum*, 14, 4.

7. *Quó ... morerétur*, '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 ... morerétur* is a form of subordinate clause with subjunctive verb used after certain negative expressions; *famé* is ablative of cause. Notice that *famés* has a fifth-declension ablative, but is otherwise of the third declension.

9. *Rés male sé habébat*, 'the situation was desperate.' What is the literal meaning?

12. *opíniónem virtútis*, 'reputation for bravery.'

13. *quín ferrent*. Negative expressions of doubt are regularly followed by *quín* and the subjunctive.

16. *quantó in perículó*. See the note on 11, 25.

suae rés, 'his affairs.' See the note on *rés*, 13, 8.

17. *repperissent*. Phineus used the future perfect indicative.

22. *nihil*, used adverbially.

23. *áera*. See the note on 4, 11.

27. *Hóc factó*, '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. *eó cónsilió*. See the note on 28, 1.

4. *né quis*, 'that no one.' 'Negative clauses of purpose and negative clauses of result may be distinguished by the negative: *né, né quis*, etc., for purpose; *ut nón, ut némó*, etc., for result.

parvó interválló, '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. *sublátis ... 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. *réctá ... spatium*, 'straight between them.'

12. *caudá tantum ámissá*, '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.

intellegentés, equivalent to *cum intellegerent*.

17. *dís*, the usual form of the dative and ablative plural of *deus*, as *dí* of the nominative plural.

quórum, equivalent to *cum eórum*. A relative clause of cause, like a *cum*-clause of cause, has its verb in the subjunctive.

27. *negábat*. See the note on 36, 16.

39. 1. *tráditúrum*. In infinitives formed with participles *esse* is often omitted,

prius. See the note on 27, 25.

3. Primum. See the note on 12, 16.
4. iungendí erant. See the note on 38, 7.
8. reí bene gerendae, 'of accomplishing his mission.' What is the literal meaning?
10. rem aegré ferébat, 'she was greatly distressed.' What is the literal meaning?
12. Quae ... essent. See the note on 29, 23.
13. medicínae, objective genitive.
14. Mediá nocte. See the note on 9, 5.
- ínsciente patre, 'without the knowledge of her father,' ablative absolute.
15. vénit. See the note on 3, 13.
17. quod ... cónfirmáret, 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. mágnitúdine et víribus, ablative of specification.
40. 2. nihil valére, 'prevailed not.'
5. quá in ré. See the note on 11, 25.
6. cónfécerit. See the note on 19, 22.
8. quós. See the note on *quíbus*, 20, 1.
9. autem. See the note on 5, 8.
10. essent, subjunctive by attraction.
11. quódam, 'some.'
16. gíngerentur, '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 = *míró modó*.
25. nesció cúr, 'for some reason.' See the note on 33, 14.
28. nullo negotiío, 'with no trouble,' 'without difficulty.'
41. 3. quín tulisset. See the note on 37, 13.
15. quam primum, 'as soon as possible.' See the note on 23, 2.
16. ávectúrum. See the note on *tráditúrum*, 39, 1.
17. Postrídié éius diéi. 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. démónstrávimus. See the note on *nárrávimus*, 14, 17.
42. 5. dormit. See the note on *fugit*, 4, 25.
12. aliquí. Learn from the vocabulary the difference between *aliquís* and *aliquí*.
- mátúrandum sibi, 'they ought to hasten,' more literally 'haste ought to be made by them';

mátúrandum (*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. *mírátí*. See the note on 25, 27.

20. *dís*. See the note on 38, 17.

21. *événisset*. See the note on *accépissent*, 26, 21.

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

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

25. *inimícó animó*, ablative of description.

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

Návem 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. *quá*, ablative of means.

7. *quá*, 'as,' but in the same construction as *eádem celeritáte*.

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. *fugiéns*, '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 *diés*.

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 vívam, '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. *tú*. 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 aegré 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. *effervésceret*. See the note on 40, 16.

45. 3. stupentés, 'in amazement.'

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

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

10. necáverunt. See the note on *interfécit*, 13, 18.

13. quíbus. For the case see the note on *quíbus*, 34, 27.

15. ré verá, 'really.'

18. aegré tulérunt, 'were indignant at.' Compare 39, 10, and 44, 15.

23. Creontí. See the note on *cui erant*, 13, 5.

25. nuntium, 'a notice of divorce.'

26. dúceret. See the note on *dúxit*, 6, 18.

28. ultúram. 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*.

áera. See the note on 4, 11.

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

ULYSSES

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

9. quem, subject of excógitásse. The English idiom is 'who, some say, devised.' Notice that excógitásse is contracted from *excógitávisse*.

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. quá. 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. gustássent, contracted from *gustávissent*.

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. hórá septimá. See the note on 42, 23.

11. docuérunt. See the note on 4, 26.

51. 6. tantum, the adverb.

23. sé, 'they,' *i.e.* himself and his companions.

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

24. á Tróiá. 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 mercátorés sumus neque praedandí causá vénimus; sed á Tróíá redeuntés ví tempestátum á réctó cursú dépulsi sumus.*

27. ubi ... essent. The question of Polyphemus was *Ubi est návis quá vectí estis?*

sibi ... esse, 'that he must be exceedingly careful.' See the note on *mátúrandum sibi*, 42, 12.

29. in ... esse, 'had been driven on the rocks and entirely dashed to pieces.' See the note on *irá ... interfécit*, 18, 4.

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

4. né ... 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.

próstrátus, 'throwing himself down.' See the note on *continébantur*, 20, 26.

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

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

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

17. hóc cónátú. See the note on 13, 11.

18. nüllá ... oblátá, 'since no hope of safety presented itself.' See the note on *continébantur*, 20, 26.

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

23. látúri 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 *fécerat*.

53. 14. quó. See the note on 43, 7.

15. id ... salútí, '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. Néminem. Why is the accusative used?

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

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

né omittámus, 'let us not neglect,' the hortatory subjunctive.

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

54. 1. extrémum pálum, 'the end of the stake.' Other adjectives denoting a part of the object named by the noun they modify are *medius*, 'the middle of'; *céterus*, '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. vénerat. We say 'came,' but the Latin by the use of the pluperfect denotes that this action preceded that of tráctábat.

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

inter sé. 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 causá. See the note on 51, 23.

26. correptum coniecit, 'seized and threw.'

27. nón ... 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. vinclís, for *vinculís*.

8. víris. Let the quantity of the first *i* tell you from what nominative this word comes.

11. sibi proficiscendum. See the note on *mátúrandum sibi*, 42, 12.

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

16. návigantí, 'to one sailing.'

25. mírábantur, 'had been wondering.' With iam dúdum 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. céláta, plural because of the plural expression aurum et argentum.

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

2. velut ágmine factó, 'as if formed in column.'

3. data. *Est* is omitted.

10. próieícissent. See the note on *accépissent*, 26, 21.

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

18. quam, an adverb modifying crúdélí.

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. déducta est, 'came.'

23. praeesset, subjunctive of purpose.

25. événit. 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 forás 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. accubuérunt. See the note on 37, 6.

25. perturbátus, 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 salús in summó discrímíne erit*; and *Néminem invítum mécum addúcam; tibi licet, sí mávís, in náví manére; ego ipse sine úlló praesidió rem suscipiam*. Notice that *ego* is not used to represent *sé* of line 2, but is used for *sé* of line 4 for the sake of the contrast with *tibi*.

6. nullo. Instead of the genitive and ablative of *némó*, *núllíus* and *núlló* are regularly used.

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

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

11. eí. Compare 49, 26, and 58, 2.

14. Circés, 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. nullo. See the note on 24, 3.

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

tú ... faciás, 'see that you draw your sword and make an attack upon her.'

24. vísús, '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. depulsa 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. sénsisset. See the note on *vidissent*, 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. timóre perterritam. See the note on 14, 11.

20. eí pedés, 'his feet.' See the note on 44, 10.

21. imperásset, contracted from *imperávisset*.

22. in átrium. See the note on 7, 3.

26. sunt, goes with reductí.

29. reliquíis 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 persuásus sit, 'he was persuaded.' See the note on 60, 11. The clause *ut ... manéret* is the subject of *persuásus sit*; if the latter were active, the clause would be its object. For the tense of *persuásus sit* see the note on 19, 22.

10. cónsúmpserat. See the note on 14, 3.

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

15. úsuí. See the note on 34, 20.

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

24. hóc 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

á 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 abdó], *hidden, concealed*. ab-dó, -dere, -didí, -ditus, *put away, hide*. ab-dúció, -dúcere, -dúxí, -ductus, *lead or take away*. ab-eó, -íre, -íí, -itúrus, *go away, depart*. abició, -icere, -iécí, -iectus [ab + iació], *throw away*. abripió, -riperere, -ripuí, -reptus [ab + rapió], *snatch away, carry off*. abscidó, -cidere, -cídí, -císus [abs = ab + caedó], *cut away or off*. ab-scindó, -scindere, -scidí, -scissus, *tear away or off*. ab-sum, abesse, áfuí, áfutúrus, *be away, be absent, be distant; be wanting*. ab-súmó, -súmere, -súmpsi, -súmpsus, *take away, consume, destroy*. Absyrtus, -í, m., *Absyrtus*. ac, see atque. Acastus, -í, m., *Acastus*. accendó, -cendere, -cendí, -census, *kindle, light*. accidó, -cidere, -cidí [ad + cadó], *fall to or upon; befall, happen*. accipió, -cipere, -cépí, -ceptus [ad + capió], *take to oneself, receive, accept; hear; suffer*. accumbó, -cumbere, -cubuí, -cubitus, *lie down (at table)*. accurró, -currere, -currí, -cursus [ad + curró], *run to, come up*. ácer, ácris, ácre, *sharp, shrill*. aciés, -éí, f., *line of battle*. Acrisius, -í, m., *Acrisius*. ácritér [ácer], adv., *sharply, fiercely*. ad, prep. with acc., *to, toward; at, near; for*. ad-amó, -amáre, -amáví, -amátus, *feel love for, fall in love with*. ad-dúció, -dúcere, -dúxí, -ductus, *lead to, bring, take; induce, influence*. ad-eó, -íre, -íí, -itus, *go to, approach*. ad-feró, adferre, attulí, adlátus, *bear to, bring*. adfició, -ficere, -fécí, -fectus [ad + fació], *do to, move, affect; visit, afflict*. ad-flígó, -flígere, -flíxí, -flíctus, *dash to, shatter*. adhibeó, -hibére, -hibuí, -hibitus [ad + habeó], *hold to, employ, show*. ad-húc, adv., *to this point, up to this time, yet, still*. adició, -icere, -iécí, -iectus [ad + iació], *throw to, throw, hurl*. adimó, -imere, -émí, -émptus [ad + emó], *take to oneself, take away*. aditus, -ús [adeó], m., *approach, entrance*. ad-iungo, -iungere, -iúnxí, -iúnctus, *join to, join*. ad-ligó, -ligáre, -ligáví, -ligátus, *bind to, bind*. Adméta, -ae, f., *Admeta*. ad-míror, -mírará, -mírátus, *wonder at, admire*. ad-mittó, -mittere, -mísí, -missus, *send to, admit; allow*. ad-stó, -stáre, -stití, *stand at or near*. aduléscéns, -entis, m., *youth, young man*. aduléscéntia, -ae [aduléscéns], f., *youth*. ad-úró, -úrere, -ússi, -ústus, *set fire to, burn, scorch, sear*. ad-venió, -veníre, -vení, -ventus, *come to or toward, approach, arrive*. adventus, -ús [advenió], m., *approach, arrival*. Aeacus, -í, m., *Aeacus*. aedificó, -áre, -áví, -átus [aedis + fació], *make a building, build*. aedis, -is, f., sing. *temple*, plur. *house*. Aeetés, -ae, m., *Aeetes*. aegré [aeger, sick], adv., *ill, with difficulty*. Aegyptií, -órum, m. pl., *Egyptians*. aéneus, -a, -um [aes], *of copper or bronze*. Aeolia, -ae [Aeolus], f., *Aeolia*. Aeolus, -í, m., *Aeolus*. áer, áeris, m., *air*. aes, aeris, n., *copper, bronze*. Aeson, -onis, m., *Aeson*. aestás, -tátis, f., *summer*. aetás, -tátis, f., *age*. Aethiopés, -um, m. plur., *Ethiopians*. Aetna, -ae, f., *Etna*. ager, agri, m., *field, land*. ágmen, -minis [ago], n., *band, column*. ágnóscó, -gnóscere, -gnóví, -gnitus [ad + (g)nóscó, *come to know*], *recognize*. agó, agere, égí, áctus, *drive; do; pass, lead; grátíás agere, see grátia*. ala, -ae, f., *wing*. albus, -a, -um, *white*. Alcmena, -ae, f., *Alcmena*. aliénus, -a, -um [alius], *belonging to another, out of place*. ali-quandó, 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*; alíi ... alíi, *some ... others*. aló, -ere, -uí, -tus, *nourish*. Alpés, -ium, f. plur., *Alps*. alter, -era, -erum, *one or the other (of two); another, second*. altus, -a, -um [part. of aló], *high, deep*; altum, -í, n., *the deep*. Amázonés, -um, f. plur., *Amazons*. ámentia, -ae [á + méns, *mind*], f., *madness*. amícus, -í, m., *friend*. á-mittó, -mittere, -mísí, -missus, *send away, lose*. amó, -áre, -áví, -átus, *love*. amor, -óris [amó], m., *love*. á-moveó, -movére, -móví, -mótus, *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*. animadvertó, -vertere, -vertí, -versus [animus + ad-vertó], *turn the mind to, observe*. animus, -í, m., *mind; heart; spirit, courage*. annus, -í, m., *year*. ante, prep, with acc. and adv., *before*. anteá [ante], adv., *before*. antecelló, -cellere, *surpass, excel*. ante-quam, conj., *before than, sooner than, before*. antiquus, -a, -um, *ancient*. antrum, -í, n., *cave*. ánxius, -a, -um, *anxious*. aper, aprí, m., *wild boar*. aperió, -íre, -uí, -tus, *open*. apertus, -a, -um [part. of aperió], *open*. Apollo, -inis, m., *Apollo*. appelló, -pelláre, -pelláví, -pellátus, *call, name*. appelló, -pellere, -pulí, -pulsus [ad + pelló], *drive to, bring to*; with or without návem, *put in*. appetó, -petere, -petíví, -petítus [ad + petó], *draw near*. appónó, -pónere, -posuí, -positus [ad + pónó], *put to or near, set before, serve*. appropinquó, -propinquáre, -propinquáví, -propinquátus [ad + propinquó], *approach to, approach*. apud, prep, with acc., *among, with*. aqua, -ae, f., *water*. ára, -ae, f., *altar*. arbitror, -árí, -átus, *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, -ús, m., *bow*. árdeó, árdére, ársí, ársus, *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, -árum [Argó + nauta], m. plur., *Argonauts*. Argus, -í, m., *Argus*. ariés, -etis, m., *ram*. arma, -órum, n. plur., *arms, weapons*. armátus, -a, -um [part. of armó], *armed*. armó, -áre, -áví, -átus [arma], *arm, equip*. aró, -áre, -áví, -átus, *plow*. ars, artis, f., *art*. ascendó, -scendere, -scendí, -scénsus [ad + scandó], *climb to, ascend, mount*. aspició, -spicere, -spéxí, -spectus [ad + speció], *look at or on, behold*. at, conj., *but*. Athénae, -árum, f. plur., *Athens*. Atlás, -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*. átrium, -í, n., *hall*. attingó, -tingere, -tígí, -táctus [ad + tango], *touch at*. audácia, -ae [audáx, *bold*], f., *boldness, audacity*. audeó, audére, ausus sum, *dare*. audió, -íre, -íví, -ítus, *hear; listen or attend to*. auferó, auferre, abstulí, ablátus [ab + feró], *bear away, carry off*. aufugió, -fugere, -fúgí [ab + fugió], *flee or run away*. Augéás, -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*. auxiliior, -árí, -átus [auxilium], *help*. auxilium, -í, n., *help, aid*. á-vehó, -vehere, -vexí, -vectus, *carry away*. avis, -is, f., *bird*. á-voló, -voláre, -voláví, -volátúrus, *fly away*. avus, -í, m., *grandfather*.

B

baculum, -í, n., *stick, wand*. balteus, -í, m., *belt, girdle*. barbarus, -a, -um, *barbarian*. beátus, -a, -um, *happy, blessed*. bellicósus, -a, -um [bellum], *war-like*. bellum, -í, n., *war*. bélua, -ae, f., *beast, monster*. bene [bonus], adv., *well; successfully*. beneficium, -í [bene + fació], n., *well-doing, kindness, service, benefit*. benígné [benígnus, *kind*], adv., *kindly*. benígnitas, -tátis [benígnus, *kind*], f., *kindness*. bibó, bibere, bibí, *drink*. biceps, -cipitis [bi- + caput], adj., *two-headed*. bonus, -a, -um, *good*. bós, bovis, gen. plur. boum, dat. and abl. plur. bóbus, m. and f., *ox, bull, cow*. brachium, -í, n., *arm*. brevis, -e, *short*. Búsíris, -idis, m., *Busiris*.

C

Cácus, -í, m., *Cacus*. cadáver, -eris, n., *dead body, corpse, carcass*. cadó, cadere, cecidí, cásúrus, *fall*. caecus, -a, -um, *blind*. caedés, -is [caedó, *cut*], f., *cutting down, killing, slaughter*. caelum, -í, n., *heaven, sky*. Calais, -is, m., *Calais*. calamitás, -tátis, f., *misfortune, calamity, disaster*. calceus, -í, m., *shoe*. calefació, -facere, -fécí, -factus [caleó, *be hot* + fació], *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, -áre, -áví, -átus [freq. of canó, *sing*], *sing*. cantus, -ús [canó, *sing*], m., *singing, song*. capió, capere, cépí, captus, *take, catch, seize; receive, suffer; adopt*. captívus, -a, -um [capió], *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*. cású [abl. of cásus], adv., *by chance, accidentally*. cásus, -ús [cadó], m., *fall; chance, accident*. caténa, -ae, f., *chain*. cauda, -ae, f., *tail*. causa, -ae, f., *cause, reason*; abl. causá, *for the sake of*. caveó, cavére, cáví, cautus, *beware, take care; be on one's guard against, beware of*. celebrer, celebris, celebre, *frequented; renowned, celebrated*. celeritás, -tátis [celer, *swift*], f., *swiftness, quickness, speed*. celeriter [celer, *swift*], adv., *swiftly, quickly*. céló, -áre, -áví, -átus, *hide, conceal*. céna, -ae, f., *dinner*. cénáculum, -í [céna], n., *dining-room*. Cénáeum, -í, n., *Cenaeum (a promontory of Euboea)*. cénó, -áre, -áví, -átus [céna], *dine*. cénseó, cénsére, cénsuí, cénsus, *think, believe, consider*. centaurus, -í, m., *centaur*. centum, indecl. adj., *one hundred*. Cépheus, -í, m., *Cepheus*. Cerberus, -í, m., *Cerberus*. Ceres, Cereris, f., *Ceres*. cernó, cernere, créví, certus or crétus, *discern, perceive, make out*. certámen, -minis [certó, *strive*], n., *struggle, contest*. certó [abl. of

certus], adv., *with certainty, for certain, certainly*. certus, -a, -um [part. of cernó], *determined, fixed, certain*; certiorem facere, *to make more certain, inform*. cervus, -í, m., *stag*. céteri, -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*. Circé, -és, f., *Circe*. Circaeus, -a, -um [Circé], *of Circe*. circiter, prep. with acc. and adv., *about*. circum, prep. with acc., *around*. circum-dó, -dare, -dedí, -datus, *put around, surround*. circum-stó, -stáre, -stetí, *stand around*. citerior, -ius [comp. from citrá, *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). civis, -is, m. and f., *citizen, fellow-citizen, subject*. civitas, -tátis [civis], f., *state*. clámító, -áre, -áví, -átus [freq. of clámó, *call out*], *call out*. clamor, -óris [clámó, *call out*], m., *shout, cry*. cláva, -ae, f., *club*. clémentia, -ae [cléméns, *merciful*], f., *mercy, kindness*. coepí, coepisse, coeptus (used in tenses of completed action), *have begun, began*. cógító, -áre, -áví, -átus, *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, coégí, coáctus [co- + agó], *drive together, collect; compel*. co-hortor, -hortári, -hortátus, *encourage, exhort*. Colchí, -órum, m. plur., *Colchians*. Colchis, -idis, f., *Colchis*. collum, -í, n., *neck*. coló, colere, coluí, cultus, *till, cultivate; inhabit; worship*. color, -óris, m., *color*. columba, -ae, f., *pigeon, dove*. columna, -ae, f., *column, pillar*. comes, -itis [com- + eó], m. and f., *companion*. commeátus, -ús, m., *supplies, provisions*. com-mittó, -mittere, -mísí, -missus, *send together; commit, intrust; expose*; proelium committere, *to join battle*. com-moror, -morári, -morátus, *tarry, linger, delay, stay*. com-moveó, -movére, -móví, -mótus, *move, rouse; disturb*. com-mútatió, -tiónis, f., *change*. com-paró, -paráre, -paráví, -parátus, *prepare, collect*. com-pelló, -pellere, -pulí, -pulsus, *drive together, drive*. complector, -plectí, -plexus, *embrace*. com-pleó, -plére, -pléví, -plétus, *fill full, fill up*. com-plúres, -plúra, plur. adj., *several, many*. com-portó, -portáre, -portáví, -portátus, *carry or bring together, collect*. com-prehendó, -prehendere, -prehendí, -prehénsus, *seize, catch*. comprimó, -primere, -pressí, -pressus [com- + premó], *press together, squeeze, compress*. cónátus, -ús [cónor], m., *attempt, effort*. con-cédó, -cédere, -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, conlátus, *bring together; grant, confer; sé cónferre, to betake oneself, make one's way*. cónfició, -ficere, -fécí, -fectus [com- + fació], *make or do completely, complete, finish, accomplish, make; wear out*. cón-firmó, -firmáre, -firmáví, -firmátus, *strengthen, establish; declare, assert*. cón-flígó, -flígere, -flíxí, -flíctus, *dash together*. conició, -icere, -iécí, -iectus [com- + iació], *throw together; throw, cast, hurl*. con-iungó, -iungere, -iúnxí, -iúnctus, *join together, join*. coniúnx, coniugis [coniungó], m. and f., *spouse, husband, wife*. conligó, -ligere, -légí, -léctus [com- + legó], *gather together, collect*. con-locó, -locáre, -locáví, -locátus, *place together, put, place*. conloquium, -í [conloquor, *talk together*], n., *conversation*. cónor, -árí, -átus, *try, attempt*. cónscendó, -scendere, -scendí, -scénsus [com- + scandó, *climb*], *climb*; návem cónscendere, *to climb the ship, go on board, embark*. cónsensus, -ús [cónsentió, *agree*], m., *agreement, consent*. cón-sequor, -sequí, -secútus, *follow up, follow; overtake*. cón-servó, -serváre, -serváví, -servátus, *preserve, keep*. cón-sídó, -sídere, -sédí, -sessus, *sit down*. cónsiliu(m), -í [cónsuló], n., *advice; plan, design, purpose; prudence*. cón-sistó, -sistere, -stití, -stitus, *station oneself, take one's stand; consist*. cónspectus, -ús [cónspició], m., *sight*. cónspició, -spicere, -spéxí, -spectus [com- + speció, *look*], *behold, perceive, see*. cónstituó, -stituere, -stituí, -stitútus [com- + statuó], *set together or up; appoint; determine*. cón-stó, -stáre, -stití, -státurus, *stand together, agree; consist*; cónstat, *it is agreed, is well known*. cón-suéscó, -suéscere, -suéví, -suétus, *become accustomed*; in tenses of completed action, *have become accustomed, be accustomed or wont*. cónsuló, -ere, -uí, -tus, *consult*. cón-súmó, -súmerere, -súmptí, -súmptus, *take completely, use up, consume, spend*. con-tegó, -tegere, -téxí, -téctus, *cover*. con-tendó, -tendere, -tendí, -tentus, *stretch, hasten*. continéns, -entis [contineó], f., *'mainland, continent*. contineó, -tinére, -tinuí, -tentus [com- + teneó], *hold together, keep within, shut up in; bound*. continuus, -a, -um [contineó], *continuous, successive*. contrá, prep. with acc., *against, contrary to*. contróversia, -ae, f., *quarrel, dispute, debate*. con-venió, -veníre, -véní, -ventus, *come together, assemble*. con-vertó, -vertere, -vertí, -versus, *turn round, turn, change*; in fugam convertere, *to put to flight*. con-vocó, -vocáre, -vocáví, -vocátus, *call together, summon, assemble*. co-orior, -orírí, -ortus, *arise*. cópia, -ae, f., *supply, abundance*; plur., *forces, troops*. Corinthus, -í, m., *Corinth*. corium, -í, n., *hide, leather*. cornú, -ús, n., *horn*. corpus, corporis, n., *body*. corripió, -ripere, -ripuí, -reptus [com- + rapió], *seize, snatch, snatch up*. cottídié, adv., *daily, every day*. crédibilis, -e [crédó], *credible*. crédó, -dere, -didí, -ditus, *believe*. creó, -áre, -áví, -átus, *elect, appoint*. Creón, -ontis, m., *Creon*. crepitus, -ús [crepó, *rattle*], m., *rattle, clatter*. crepundia, -órum [crepó, *rattle*], n. plur., *rattle*. Créta, -ae, f., *Crete*. cruciátus, -ús [crució, *torture*], m., *torture*. crúdélis, -e, *cruel*. crús, crúris, n., *leg*. cubiculum, -í [cubó], n., *bedroom*. cubó, -áre, -uí, *lie down, lie, recline*. culter, cultrí, m., *knife*. cum, prep. with abl., *with*. cum, conj., *when, while, after; since; although*. cúnae, -arum, f. plur., *cradle*. cupiditás, -tátis [cupídu(s)], f., *desire, longing, eagerness*. cupidus, -a, -um [cupió], *desirous, eager*. cupió, -ere, -íví, -ítus, *desire, long for, wish*. cúr, adv., *why*. curró, currere, cucurrí, cursus, run. cursus, -ús, m., *chariot*. cursus, -ús [curró], m., *running, course*. custódió, -íre, -íví, -ítus [custós, *guard*], *guard*. Cyclóps, -is, m., *Cyclops* Cyzicus, -í, f., *Cyzicus*.

damnum, -í, n., *harm, injury*. Danaé, -és, f., *Danae*. dé, prep, with abl., *down from, from, out of; about, concerning, of*. débeó, -ére, -uí, -itus [dé+ habeó], *owe; with infin., ought*. débitus, -a, -um [part, of débeó], *owed, due*. dé-cédó, -cédere, -cessí, -cessus, *go away, depart*. decem, indecl. adj., *ten*. decídó, -cidere, -cidí [dé + cadó], *fall down*. decimus, -a, -um [decem], *tenth*. decipió, -cipere, -cépí, -ceptus [dé + capió], *catch, deceive*. decoró, -áre, -áví, -átus [decus, *adornment*], *adorn, distinguish*. dé-curró, -currere, -cucurrí, -cursus, *run down*. dé-decus, -decoris, n., *dishonor, disgrace*. dé-dó, -dere, -didí, -ditus, *give away or up*. dé-dúcó, -dúcere, -dúxí, -ductus, *lead down or away, bring; návem dédúcere, to draw down or launch a ship*. dé-fendó, -fendere, -fendí, -fénsus, *ward off; defend*. dé-feró, -ferre, -tulí, -látus, *bear or carry away or off*. dé-fessus, -a, -um, *worn out, exhausted*. defició, -ficere, -fécí, -fectus [dé + fació], *fail*. Déianíra, -ae, f., *Dejanira*. déició, -icere, -iécí, -iectus [dé + iació], *throw down, cast, drive out of one's course*. deinde, adv., *then, next*. dé-lábor, -lábí, -lapsus, *slip or fall down*. déligó, -ligere, -légí, -léctus [dé + legó], *choose out, choose, select*. Delphí, -órum, m. plur., *Delphi*. Delphicus, -a, -um [Delphí], *of Delphi, Delphic, Delphian*. démissus, -a, -um [part. of démittó], *downcast, dejected*. dé-mittó, -mittere, -mísí, -missus, *send down, let fall; animós démittere, to lose courage*. dé-mónstró, -mónstráre, -mónstráví, -mónstrátus, *point out, show; make known*. démum, adv., *at last*. dénique, adv., *lastly, finally*. déns, dentis, m., *tooth*. dénsus, -a, -um, *thick*. dé-pelló, -pellere, -pulí, -pulsus, *drive off or away, drive*. dé-plóró, -plóráre, -plóráví, -plórátus, *lament*. dé-pónó, -pónere, -posuí, -positus, *put down, deposit; lay aside, give up; é memoria dépónere, to forget*. dérípíó, -ripere, -ripuí, -reptus [dé + rapió], *snatch away, tear off, pull down*. déscendó, -scendere, -scendí, -scénsus [dé + scandó], *climb down, descend*. dé-seró, -serere, -seruí, -sertus, *desert*. désertus, -a, -um [part. of déseró], *deserted*. désíderium, -í [désíderó, *desire*], n., *desire, longing*. désilió, -silíre, -siluí, -sultus [dé + salió], *leap down*. dé-sistó, -sistere, -stití, -stitus, *set down; leave off, desist, cease, stop*. dé-spéró, -spéráre, -spéráví, -spérátus, *despair*. dé-super, adv., *down from above*. dé-terreó, -terrere, -terruí, -territus, *frighten off, deter*. dé-trahó, -trahere, -tráxí, -tráctus, *draw or pull off*. deus, -í, m., *god*. dé-vertó, -vertere, -vertí, *turn away or aside*. dé-voró, -voráre, -voráví, -vorátus, *swallow down, swallow, devour*. dexter, -tra, -trum, *right*. dextra, -ae [dexter], f., *right hand (manus understood)*. Diána, -ae, f., *Diana*. dícó, dícere, díxí, dictus, *say, speak; diem dícere, to appoint or set a day*. diés, -éí, m. and f., *day*. difficilis, -e [dis- + facilis], *not easy, difficult*. difficultas, -tátis [difficilis], f., *difficulty*. diffundó, -fundere, -fúdí, -fúsus [dis- + fundó], *pour forth, spread or shed abroad, diffuse*. díligenter [díligéns, *careful*], adv., *carefully, diligently*. díligentia, -ae [díligéns, *careful*], f., *care, diligence, industry*. dí-lúcescó, -lúcescere, -lúxí, *grow light, dawn*. dílúcidé [dílúcidus, *distinct*], adv., *distinctly, plainly*. dí-mittó, -mittere, -mísí, -missus, *send different ways, send forth or away, despatch; let slip, lose*. Diomédés, -is, m., *Diomedes*. dírus, -a, -um, *dreadful*. dis-cédó, -cédere, -cessí, -cessus, *go apart, withdraw, depart*. discó, discere, didicí, *learn*. discrímen, -críminis, n., *crisis, peril, danger*. discus, -í, m., *discus, quoit*. disició, -icere, -iécí, -iectus [dis- + iació], *throw apart, scatter*. diú, adv., *for a long time, a long time or while, long; comp. diútius, longer*. dí-velló, -vellere, -vellí, -vulsus, *tear apart, rend asunder, tear in pieces*. díversus, -a, -um [part. of díverto], *turned different ways, opposite, contrary, different*. dívidó, -videre, -vísí, -vísus, *divide, separate*. dó, dare, dedí, datus, *give*. doceo, -ére, -uí, -tus, *teach, explain*. dolor, -óris [doleó, *be in pain*], m., *pain, grief; anger*. dolus, -í, m., *trick, craft*. domina, -ae, f., *mistress*. domus, -ús, f., *house, home*. dónum, -í [do], n., *gift*. dormió, -íre, -íví, *sleep*. dracó, -ónis, m., *dragon, serpent*. dubitó, -áre, -áví, -átus [dubius], *doubt, hesitate*. dubius, -a, -um, *doubtful, uncertain*. dúcó, dúcere, dúxí, ductus [dux], *lead; make, dig; with or without in mátrimónium, marry*. dúdum, adv., *formerly, of old; iam dúdum, this long time*. dulcédó, -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-dé-vígintí, indecl. adj., *eighteen*. dux, ducis, m. and f., *leader, commander*.

E

é, see ex. ébrius, -a, -um, *drunk*. é-dícó, -dícere, -díxí, -dictus, *declare, proclaim, appoint*. é-dó, -dere, -didí, -ditus, *put forth, give out, utter*. é-dúcó, -dúcere, -dúxí, -ductus, *lead out, draw*. effervescó, -fervescere, -ferbuí [ex + fervescó], *boil up or over, boil*. effició, -ficere, -fécí, -fectus [ex + fació], *make or work out, accomplish, effect*. effló, -fláre, -fláví, -flátus [ex + fló], *breathe out*. effugio, -fugere, -fúgí [ex + fugió], *flee out or away, escape*. effundó, -fundere, -fúdí, -fúsus [ex + fundó], *pour out*. ego, meí, pers. pron., *I*. égreior, -gredí, -gressus [é + gradior], *go out or forth, go ashore, disembark*. égregié [égregius, *excellent*], adv., *excellently, splendidly, admirably*. Élis, -idis, f., *Elis*. Elysíus, -a, -um, *Elysian*. é-mittó, -mittere, -mísí, -missus, *send out or forth*. enim, conj., *for*. é-núntiό, -núntiáre, -núntiáví, -núntiátus, *speak out, announce, make known*. eó, íre, íí, itus, *go*. eó [is], adv., *to that place, thither*. equus, -í, m., *horse*. éréctus, -a, -um [part. of érigó], *upright, erect*. ergá, prep, with acc., *toward, for*. Ergínus, -í, m., *Erginus*. Éridanus, -í, m., *Eridanus*. érigó, -rigere, -rélix, -réctus [é + regó], *raise or set up, raise, lift; cheer, encourage*. éripió, -ripere, -ripuí, -reptus [é + rapió], *snatch out or away, rescue*. erró, -áre, -áví, -átus, *wander, stray; be mistaken*. érudíó, -rudíre, -rudíví, -rudítus, *instruct*. Erymanthíus, -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*. Európa, -ae, f., *Europe*. Eurylochus, -í, m., *Eurylochus*. Eurystheus, -í, m., *Eurystheus*. Eurytiόn, -ónis, m., *Eurytion*. Eurytus, -í, m., *Eurytus*. é-vádó, -vádere, -vásí, -vásus, *go forth, get away*.

escape. é-vánescó, -vánescere, -vánúi, *vanish away.* é-veniő, -veníre, -vení, -ventus, *come out; turn out, happen, befall.* é-vocó, -vocáre, -vocávi, -vocátus, *call out, challenge.* é-vomó, -vomere, -vomúi, -vomitus, *vomit forth.* ex or é (the latter never used before words beginning with a vowel or *h*), prep. with abl., *out of, from; of.* ex-animó, -animáre, -animávi, -animátus, *put out of breath, fatigue, tire, exhaust; stupefy; kill.* ex-árdescó, -árdescere, -ársí, -ársus, *blaze out, be inflamed, rage.* ex-cédó, -cédere, -cessí, -cessus, *go out or forth, depart.* excipiő, -cipere, -cépí, -ceptus [ex + capiő], *take out or up, receive, welcome, entertain.* ex-citő, -citáre, -citávi, -citátus, *call out, arouse.* ex-clámó, -clámáre, -clámávi, -clámátus, *cry out, exclaim.* exclúdó, -clúdere, -clúsi, -clúsus [ex + claudó], *shut out, hinder, prevent.* ex-cógitő, -cógitáre, -cógitávi, -cógitátus, *think out, contrive, devise, invent.* ex-cruciő, -cruciáre, -cruciávi, -cruciátus, *torture.* ex-eó, -íre, -íi, -itus, *go out.* exerceő, -ercére, -ercuí, -ercitus, *exercise.* exercitátiő, -ónis [exerceő], f., *exercise.* exercitus, -ús, m., *army.* ex-haurio, -hauríre, -hausí, -haustus, *drink up or off, drain.* existímó, -ístimáre, -ístimávi, -ístimátus [ex + aestimo, *value*], *consider, believe, think.* ex-orior, -orírí, -ortus, *arise from, spring up, rise.* ex-pellő, -pellere, -pulí, -pulsus, *drive out, expel.* ex-piő, -piáre, -piávi, -piátus, *expiate.* explórátor, -óris [explóró], m., *explorer, scout, spy.* ex-plóró, -plóráre, -plórávi, -plórátus, *search out, explore.* ex-pónó, -pónere, -posuí, -positus, *put out, set forth; put on shore, land; explain.* exprimó, -primere, -pressí, -pressus [ex + premó], *press out.* exsiliő, -silíre, -silúi [ex + saliő], *leap out or forth.* exsilium, -í [exsul, *exile*], n., *exile.* ex-spectő, -spectáre, -spectávi, -spectátus, *look out for, wait for, await, expect; wait.* ex-spirő, -spiráre, -spirávi, -spirátus, *breathe out.* ex-struő, -struere, -strúxi, -strúctus, *pile or heap up, build, erect.* extemplő, adv., *immediately, straightway, at once.* ex-trahő, -trahere, -tráxi, -tráctus, *draw or drag out, release, rescue.* extrémus, -a, -um, *last, extreme, furthest.* exuő, -uere, -uí, -útus, *put or take off.*

F

faber, fabrí, m., *smith.* fabricor, -ári, -átus [faber], *make, fashion.* fábula, -ae [for, *speak*], f., *story.* facile [facilis, *easy*], adv., *easily.* facinus, facinoris [faciő], n., *deed, crime.* faciő, facere, féci, factus, *make, do; iter facere, see iter.* facultás, -tátis [facilis, *easy*], f., *possibility, opportunity, chance, means.* fallő, fallere, fefellí, falsus, *deceive.* falsus, -a, -um [part. of fallő], *feigned, pretended, false.* falx, falcis, f., *sickle; curved sword, falchion.* fáma, -ae [for, *speak*], f., *report, rumor.* famés, -is, abl. famé, f., *hunger.* fár, farris, n., *grain; meal.* fátum, -í [part. of for, *speak*], n., *destiny, fate.* faucés, -ium, f. plur., *throat.* fax, facis, f., *torch, firebrand.* féliciter [félix, *happy*], adv., *happily, fortunately, successfully.* fémina, -ae, f., *woman.* fera, -ae [ferus, *wild*], f., *wild animal, beast.* feré, adv., *nearly, about, almost, for the most part.* ferő, ferre, tulí, látus, *bear, bring.* ferőx, -ócis [ferus, *wild*], adj., *fierce, savage.* ferreus, -a, -um [ferrum, *iron*], *of iron, iron.* ferveő, -ére, *boil; glow, burn.* fessus, -a, -um, *exhausted, worn out, weary.* figúra, -ae, f., *form, shape, figure.* filia, -ae, f., *daughter.* filius, -í, m., *son.* fingó, fingere, finxi, fictus, *invent, make up.* finis, -is, m., *end, boundary; plur., borders, territory, country.* finitimus, -a, -um [finis], *neighboring, adjoining.* fiő, fierí, factus sum, *be done or made, become, happen.* flamma, -ae, f., *flame.* flúmen, -minis [fluő, *flow*], n., *river.* fóns, fontis, m., *fountain, spring.* forás [foris], adv., *out of doors, forth, out.* foris [foris], adv., *out of doors, without.* foris, -is, f., *door.* fórmula, -ae, f., *form, appearance; beauty.* fórmósus, -a, -um [fórma], *beautiful.* forte [fors, *chance*], adv., *by chance, accidentally.* fortis, -e, *brave.* fortiter [fortis], adv., *bravely.* fortúna, -ae [fors, *chance*], f., *fortune.* fossa, -ae [part. of fodiő, *dig*], f., *ditch, trench.* frangó, frangere, frégí, fráctus, *break; dash to pieces, wreck.* fráter, frátris, m., *brother.* fraus, fraudis, f., *deception, fraud.* fremitus, -ús [fremó, *roar*], m., *roaring, roar.* frénó, -áre, -ávi, -átus [frénum, *bridle*], *bridle, restrain.* fretum, -í, n., *strait.* fróns, frontis, f., *forehead.* frúctus, -ús [fruor, *enjoy*], m., *enjoyment; fruit.* frúmentor, -ári, -átus [frúmentum], *fetch grain, forage.* frúmentum, -í [fruor, *enjoy*], n., *grain.* frústrá, adv., *in vain.* fuga, -ae, f., *flight.* fugiő, fugere, fúgi, fugitúrus [fuga], *flee, run away.* fúmus, -í, m., *smoke.* furor, -óris [furó, *rage*], m., *rage, fury, frenzy, madness.* fúrtum, -í [fúr, *thief*], n., *theft.*

G

galea, -ae, f., *helmet.* Gallia, -ae, f., *Gaul.* gaudeő, gaudére, gávísus, *be glad, rejoice.* gaudium, -í [gaudeő], n., *gladness, joy.* géns, gentis, f., *race, nation.* genus, generis, n., *kind, nature.* gerő, gerere, gessí, gestus, *carry, wear; carry on, do.* Géryón, -onis, m., *Geryon.* gígnó, gígnere, genuí, genitus, *produce, bring forth.* gladius, -í, m., *sword.* Glaucé, -és, f., *Glauce.* glória, -ae, f., *glory.* Gorgó, -onis, f., *Gorgon.* Graeae, -árum, f. plur., *the Graeae.* Graecia, -ae [Graecus], f., *Greece.* Graecus, -a, -um, *Greek.* grátia, -ae [grátus], f., *favor; gratitude, thanks; plur., thanks; grátias agere, to give thanks, thank; grátiam referre, to return a favor, show gratitude, requite.* grátus, -a, -um, *pleasing, grateful.* gravis, -e, *heavy; severe, grievous, serious.* graviter [gravis], adv., *severely, seriously.* gubernő, -áre, -ávi, -átus, *steer.* gustő, -áre, -ávi, -átus, *taste.*

H

habeő, -ére, -uí, -itus, *have, hold; consider.* habitő, -áre, -ávi, -átus [freq. of habeő], *dwell, inhabit.* Hádés, -ae, m., *Hades.* haereő, haerére, haesí, haesúrus, *stick; hesitate.* haesitő, -áre, -ávi, -átus [freq.

of haereó], *hesitate*. Hammón, -ónis, m., *Hammon*. haréna, -ae, f., *sand; shore*. Harpýiaae, -árum, f. plur., *Harpies*. haud, adv., *not at all, by no means, not*. haudquáquam [haud + quisquam], adv., *in no wise, not at all*. haurió, hauríre, hausí, haustus, *draw*. herba, -ae, f., *herb, plant*. Herculés, -is, m., *Hercules*. Hésioné, -és, f., *Hesione*. Hesperidés, -um, f. plur., *the Hesperides*. hesternus, -a, -um [herí, *yesterday*], *of yesterday, yesterday's*, hesternus diés, *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*. Hippolyté, -és, f., *Hippolyte*. Hispánia, -ae, f., *Spain*. Homérus, -í, m., *Homer*. homó, hominis, m., *man*. honor, -óris, m., *honor*. hóra, -ae, f., *hour*. horribilis, -e [horreó, *shudder*], *dreadful, terrible, horrible*. hortor, -ári, -átus, *exhort, encourage, urge*. hortus, -í, m., *garden*. hospitium, -í [hospes, *host*], n., *hospitality*. hostis, -is, m. and f., *enemy, foe*. húc [híc], adv., *to this place, hither*. húmánus, -a, -um [homó], *of man, human*. humí [loc. of humus, *ground*], adv., *on the ground*. Hydra, -ae, f., *Hydra*. Hylás, -ae, m., *Hylas*.

I

iaceó, -ére, -uí, *lie, be prostrate*. iació, iacere, iécí, iactus, *throw, cast, hurl*. iam, adv., *now, already*. iánua, -ae, f., *door*. Iásón, -onis, m., *Jason*. ibi [is], adv., *in that place, there*. íctus, -ús [íco, *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*. ignárus, -a, -um [in-, *not* + gnárus, *knowing*], *ignorant*. ignávus, -a, -um [in-, *not* + gnávus, *active*], *lazy, cowardly*. ignis, -is, m., *fire*. ignóro, -áre, -ávi, -átus, *be ignorant of*. ignótus, -a, -um [in-, *not* + nótus], *unknown*. Ílias, -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, -bútus, *wet, soak, dip*. immánitas, -tátis [immánis, *cruel*], f., *cruelty, barbarity*. immittó, -mittere, -mísí, -missus, *send or let in*. immoló, -moláre, -molávi, -molátus [in + mola], *sacrifice* (the victim was sprinkled with consecrated meal). impedió, -pedíre, -pedíví, -pedítus [in + pés], *hinder, prevent, impede*. impelló, -pellere, -pulí, -pulsus [in + pelló], *drive or urge on, incite, urge*. imperátor, -óris [imperó], m., *commander, general*. imperátum, -í [part. of imperó], n., *command, order*. imperítus, -a, -um [in-, *not* + perítus], *inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant*. imperium, -í [imperó], n., *command; sway, rule*. imperó, -peráre, -perávi, -perátus, *command, order, enjoin*. impetró, -petráre, -petrávi, -petrátus, *gain one's end, obtain* (a request). impetus, -ús [in + petó], m., *attack*; impetum facere, *to charge*. impónó, -pónere, -posuí, -positus [in + pónó], *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 + cadó], *fall into or upon*. inclúdó, -clúdere, -clúsí, -clúsus [in + claudó, *shut*], *shut up in, inclose, imprison*. incola, -ae [incoló], m. and f., *inhabitant*. in-coló, -colere, -coluí, *inhabit*. incolumis, -e, *unhurt, safe*. in-commodum, -í, n., *inconvenience*. in-crédibilis, e, *incredible*. in-dúcó, -dúcere, dúxí, -ductus, *lead in or on, move, excite*. induó, induere, induí, indútus, *put on; clothe*. in-eó, -íre, -íi, -itus, *go into, enter; adopt*. infandus, -a, -um [in-, *not* + ger. of for, *speak*], *unspeakable, monstrous*. infáns, -fantis [in-, *not* + part. of for, *speak*], m. and f., *infant, babe*. ínfectus, -a, -um [in-, *not* + part. of fació], *not done, undone, unaccomplished*. ín-félíx, -félícis, adj., *unhappy, unfortunate*. ínferí, -órum [ínter, *below*], m. plur., *inhabitants of the underworld, the dead, the shades*. ínferó, ínferre, intulí, inlátus, *bring in or against, wage against; inflict*. ínféstus, -a, -um, *unsafe, dangerous*. ínfició, -ficere, -fécí, -fectus [in + fació], *stain, dye*. ín-fundó, -fundere, -fúdí, -fúsus, *pour in or upon*. ingéns, -gentis, adj., *huge, vast*. inició, -icere, -iécí, -iectus [in + iació], *throw in or upon; cause, inspire*. inimícus, -a, -um [in-, *not* + amícus], *unfriendly, hostile*. initium, -í [ineó], n., *beginning*. iniúria, -ae [in-, *not* + iús], f., *injury, wrong, hurt, harm*. inluviés, -éi, f., *dirt, filth*. inquam, inquis, inquit, defective verb, *I say, you say, he says*. in-rideó, -ridére, -rísí, -rísus, *laugh at, mock*. in-rumpó, -rumpere, -rúpí, -ruptus, *burst into or in*. in-ruó, -ruere, -ruí, *rush in*. ínsánia, -ae [ínsánus, *mad*], f., *madness, insanity*. ínsciéns, -scientis [in-, *not* + part. of sció], adj., *unknowing, unaware*. ín-sequor, -sequí, -secútus, *follow upon or up, pursue*. ínsidiae, -árum, f. plur., *ambush; plot, stratagem*. ínspérgó, -spérgere, -spérsí, -spersus [in + spargó], *sprinkle on or over*. ínspició, -spicere, -spéxí, -spectus [in + speció], *look into or upon*. ínstituó, -stituere, -stituí, -stitútus [in + statuó], *decide upon, determine*. ín-struo, -struere, -strúxí, -strúctus, *build in or into; draw up; equip, furnish*. ínsula, -ae, f., *island*. intellegó, -legere, -léxí, -léctus, *perceive, understand*. in-tendó, -tendere, -tendí, -tentus, *stretch out; stretch, draw, aim*. inter, prep. with acc., *among, between*. intereá [inter], adv., *in the meantime, meanwhile*. interfició, -ficere, -fécí, -fectus [inter + fació], *put out of the way, kill*. interior, -ius [comp. from inter], adj., *interior, inner*. inter-mittó, -mittere, -mísí, -míssus, *leave off, interrupt; let pass; pass., be left between, intervene, elapse*. inter-sum, -esse, -fuí, -futúrus, *be or lie between*. intervállum, -í, n., *interval, space, distance*. intrá [inter], prep. with acc., *within*. intró, -áre, -ávi, -átus [intra], *go within or into, enter*. introitus, -ús [introeó, *go within*], m., *entrance*. in-tueor, -tuérí, -tuitus, *look upon, behold*. in-úsitátus, -a, -um, *unusual, extraordinary*. in-útilis, -e, *not useful, useless*. in-venió, -veníre, -vení, -ventus, *come upon, find*. invitó, -áre, -ávi, -átus, *invite*. invítus, -a, -um, *unwilling*. Ioláus, -í, m., *Iolaus*. Iolé, -és, f., *Iole*. Iovis, gen. of Iuppiter. Íphiclés, -is, m., *Iphicles*. ipse, ipsa, ipsum, intensive pron., *self, himself, herself, itself, themselves*; often to be rendered by *very*. íra, -ae, f., *anger, wrath*. írascor, írascí, írátus [íra], *be angry*. írátus, -a, -um [part. of írascor], *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. Ítalia, -ae, f., *Italy*. ita-que, adv., *and so, accordingly, therefore*. iter, itineris [eó], n., *a going, journey, march*; iter facere, *to journey, march*. iterum, adv., *again, a second time*. Ithaca, -ae, f., *Ithaca*. iubeó, iubére, iussí, iússus, *bid, order, command*. iúcundus, -a, -um, *sweet, pleasant*. iúdex, iúdicis [iús + dícó], m., *judge*. iugum, -í [iungó], n., *yoke*. iungó, iungere, iúnxi, iúnctus, *join; yoke, harness*. Iúnó, -ónis, f., *Juno*. Iuppiter, Iovis, m., *Jupiter or Jove*. iús, iúris, n., *right, justice, law*; iús dícere, *to pronounce judgment*; iús iúrandum, iúris iúrandí [ger. of iúró, *swear*], *oath*. iússum, -í [part. of iubeó], n., *order, command*. iússus, -ús [iubeó], m., *bidding, command*. iústus, -a, -um [iús], *just*. iuvenis, -is, m., *young man, youth*.

L

lābor, lābí, lapsus, *slip, glide, fall*. labor, -óris, m., *labor, toil*. labóro, -áre, -ávi, -átus [labor], *labor, toil*. lác, lactis, n., *milk*. Lacónia, -ae, f., *Laconia*. lacrima, -ae, f., *tear*. lacus, -ús, m., *lake*. laetitia, -ae [laetus, *joyful*], f., *joy*. lámenta, -órum, n. plur., *lamentation*. Láomedón, -ontis, m., *Laomedon*. lapis, -idis, m., *stone*. laqueus, -í, m., *noose*. Lárísa, -ae, f., *Larisa*. lassitúdo, -inis [lassus, *weary*], f., *weariness*. lateó, -ére, -uí, *lie hid, be concealed*. latró, -ónis, m., *robber*. látus, -a, -um, *broad, wide*. légátus, -í [part. of légó, *depute*], m., *ambassador*. lénis, -e, *gentle*. leó, -ónis, m., *lion*. Lernaeus, -a, -um, *of Lerna, Lernean*. Léthé, -és, f., *Lethe*. levis, -e, *light, slight*. leviter [levis], adv., *slightly*. libenter [libéns, *willing*], adv., *willingly, gladly*. liberí, -órum [líber, *free*], m. plur., *children*. liberó, -áre, -ávi, -átus [líber, *free*], *set free, free, liberate, release*. libertás, -tátis [líber, *free*], f., *freedom, liberty*. Libya, -ae, f., *Libya, Africa*. licet, -ére, -uit or -itum est, impers., *is lawful or permitted*. Lichás, -ae, m., *Lichas*. lígneus, -a, -um [lígnum], *of wood, wooden*. lígnum, -í, n., *wood*. Ligurés, -um, m. plur., *Ligurians*. Liguria, -ae [Ligurés], 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*. longé [longus], adv., *far*. longinquus, -a, -um [longus], *distant, remote*. longus, -a, -um, *long; tedious*. loquor, loquí, locútus, *speak*. lótus, -í, f., *lotus*. lucrum, -í, n., *gain*. luctor, -ári, -átus, *wrestle, struggle*. lúdus, -í, m., *game, sport*. lúmen, -minis, n., *light*. lúx, lúcis, f., *light*.

M

magicus, -a, -um, *magic*. magis, comp. adv., *more, rather*. magister, -trí [magis], m., *master*. mágnificé [mágnificus], adv., *splendidly*. mágnificentia, -ae [mágnificus], f., *splendor, magnificence*. mágnificus, -a, -um [mágnus + fació], *splendid, magnificent*. mágnitúdo, -túdinis [mágnus], f., *greatness, size*. mágnopere [abl. of mágnus opus], adv., *greatly, very much, exceedingly; earnestly*. mágnus, -a, -um, *large, big, great, mighty; loud*. máior, máius, comp. of mágnus. male [malus], adv., *badly, ill*. máló, málle, málui [magis + voló], *wish rather, prefer*. malum, -í [malus], n., *evil, mischief*. malus, -a, -um, *bad*. málus, -í, m., *mast*. mandó, -dáre, -dávi, -dátus [manus + -dó, *put*], *put in hand, intrust, commit; charge, command*. máne, adv., *in the morning, early in the morning*. maneó, manére, mánsí, mánsus, *remain*. mánés, -ium, m. plur., *spirit, shade*. manus, -ús, f., *hand*. mare, maris, n., *sea*. marítus, -í, m., *husband*. Márs, Mártis, m., *Mars*. máter, mátris, f., *mother*. mátrimónium, -í [máter], n., *marriage*; in mátrimónium dúcere, *marry*. mátúro, -áre, -ávi, -átus [mátúrus, *ripe*], *ripen; hasten*. máximé [máximus], adv., *very greatly, exceedingly, especially*. máximus, -a, -um, superl. of mágnus. Médéa, -ae, f., *Medea*. medicámentum, -í [medicó, *heal*], n., *drug; poison, potion*. medicína, -ae [medicus, *physician*], f., *art of healing, medicine*. medius, -a, -um, *mid, middle*. Medúsa, -ae, f., *Medusa*. membrum, -í, n., *limb, member*. memoria, -ae [memor, *remembering*], f., *memory*. memoró, -áre, -ávi, -átus [memor, *remembering*], *remind of, mention*. mentió, -ónis, f., *mention*. mercátor, -óris [mercor, *trade*], m., *trader, merchant*. mercés, mercédis, f., *pay, reward, wages*. Mercurius, -í, m., *Mercury*. mergó, mergere, mersí, mersus, *dip, plunge, sink*. meridiánus, -a, -um [meridiés], *midday, noonday*; meridiánum tempus, *midday, noon*. meridiés, -éi [medius + diés], m., *midday, noon; south*. meritus, -a, -um [part. of mereó], *deserved, due, just*. meus, -a, -um [ego, meí], *my, mine*. miles, mílitis, m., *soldier*. militáris, -e [míles], *military, warlike*; rés militáris, *art of war, warfare*. mille, indecl. adj., *a thousand*; mília, -ium, n. plur., *thousands*; mília passuum, *thousands of paces, miles*. minae, -árum, f. plur., *threats*. Minerva, -ae, f., *Minerva*. minimé [minimus, *least*], adv., *least, very little; by no means, not at all*. minimum [minimus, *least*], adv., *very little, slightly*. mitor, -ári, -átus [minae], *threaten*. Mínós, Mínóis, m., *Minos*. minus, comp. adv., *less*. Minyae, -árum, m. plur., *Minyae*. miráculum, -í [míror], n., *wonder, marvel, miracle*. míror, -ári, -átus [mírus], *wonder, wonder at*. mírus, -a, -um, *wonderful, strange*. misceó, miscére, 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, -ére, -uí, -itus, *warn*. móns, montis, m., *mountain*. mónstró, -áre, -ávi, -átus [mónstrum], *point out, show*. mónstrum, -í, n., *wonder, monster*. mora, -ae, f., *delay*. mordeó, mordére, momordí, morsus, *bite*. morior, morí, mortuus, *die*. moror, -ári, -átus [mora], *delay, linger, stay*. mors, mortís [morio], f., *death*. mortális, -e [mors], *mortal*. mortifer, -fera, -ferum [mors + feró], *death-bringing, deadly*. mortuus, -a, -um [part. of morior], *dead*. mós, móris, m., *way, manner, habit, custom*. moveó, movére, móví, mótus, *move*. mox, adv., *soon*. múgió, -íre, -íví, *low, bellow*. múgíus, -ús [múgió], m., *lowing*.

bellowing. mulier, mulieris, f., *woman*. multitúdo, -túdinis [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*. múnió, -íre, -íví, -ítus [moenia], *fortify*. múnus, múneris, n., *service*, *office*, *duty*; *present*, *gift*. múrus, -í, m., *wall*. música, -ae, f., *music*. mútó, -áre, -áví, -átus [freq. of moveó], *change*. Mýsia, -ae, f., *Mysia*.

N

nactus, part. of nancíscor. nam, conj., *for*. nam-que, conj., *for*. nancíscor, nancíscí, nactus, *get*, *obtain*, *find*. nárró, -áre, -áví, -átus, *tell*, *relate*, *narrate*. nató, -áre, -áví, -átus [freq. of nó, *swim*], *swim*, *float*. nátura, -ae [náscor, *be born*], f., *nature*, *character*. nauta, -ae [návis], m., *sailor*. nauticus, -a, -um [nauta], *naval*, *nautical*. návigatió, -ónis [návigó], f., *sailing*, *navigation*, *voyage*. návigó, -áre, -áví, -átus [návis + agó], *sail*. návis, -is, f., *ship*. -ne, enclitic introducing a question, untranslatable. né, adv., *not*; né ... quidem, *not ... even*; conj., *that not*, *lest*. nec, see neque. necesse, indecl. adj., *necessary*. necó, -áre, -áví, -átus, *put to death*, *slay*, *kill*. neglegó, -legere, -léxí, -léctus [nec + legó], *disregard*, *neglect*. negó, -áre, -áví, -átus, *say no* or *not*, *deny*, *refuse*. negótium, -í [nec + ótium, *leisure*], n., *business*, *matter*; *task*, *trouble*, *difficulty*. Nemeaeus, -a, -um, *of Nemea*, *Nemean*. némó, néminis [ne-, *not* + homó], m. and f., *no one*, *nobody*. nepós, nepótis, m., *grandson*. Neptúnus, -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*; nesció quis, *I know not who*, *some one or other* (nesció is thus used with other interrogative words also). Nessus, -í, m., *Nessus*. neu, see néve. neuter, neutra, neutrum [ne-, *not* + uter], *neither*. néve or neu [né + -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*. noctú [nox], adv., *at* or *by night*. nocturnus, -a, -um [nox], *of night*, *nocturnal*; nocturnum tempus, *night-time*. nóló, nólle, nólúí [ne-, *not* + voló], *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-núllus, -a, -um, *not none*, *some*, *several*. nós, plur. of ego. noster, -tra, -trum [nós], *our*. nótus, -a, -um [part. of nóscó, *come to know*], known, well-known, famous. novem, indecl. adj., *nine*. novitás, -tátis [novus], f., *newness*, *novelty*. novus, -a, -um, *new*; novissimus, *last*. nox, noctis, f., *night*. núbés, -is, f., *cloud*. núdus, -a, -um, *naked*, *bare*. núllus, -a, -um [ne-, *not* + úllus], *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*. núntiío, -áre, -áví, -átus [núntius], *report*, *announce*. núntius, -í [novus], m., *messenger*; *message*. núper [novus], adv., *newly*, *lately*, *recently*. núsquam [ne-, *not* + úsquam, *anywhere*], adv., *nowhere*. nymphá, -ae, f., *nymph*.

O

ob, prep. with acc., *on account of*, *for*; in compounds, *to*, *against*. obició, -icere, -iécí, -iectus [ob + iació], *throw in the way* or *to*. ob-iúrgó, -iúrgáre, -iúrgáví, -iúrgátus, *chide*, *scold*, *reproach*. ob-linó, -linere, -léví, -litus, *daub over*, *smear*. oblítus, -a, -um [part. of oblívíscor], *forgetful*, *unmindful*. oblívíscor, -lívíscí, -lítus, *forget*. obscúró, -scúráre, -scúráví, -scúrátus [obscúrus], *darken*, *hide*, *conceal*. obscúrus, -a, -um, *dark*. obsecró, -secráre, -secráví, -secrátus, *beseech*, *entreat*. ob-seró, -serere, -séví, -situs, *sow*, *plant*; *cover*, *fill*. obsideó, -sidére, -sédí, -sessus [ob + sedeó], *beset*, *besiege*. ob-struó, -struere, -strúxí, -strúctus, *build against*, *block up*. ob-testor, -testáre, -testátus, *call to witness*; *beseech*, *implore*. obtineó, -tinére, -tinuí, -tentus [ob + teneó], *hold*. obviam [ob + via], adv., *in the way*, *opposite*, *face to face*; obviam fierí, *to meet*; obviam íre, *to go to meet*. occásió, -ónis [occidó, *fall*], f., *chance*, *opportunity*. occásus, -ús [occidó, *fall*], m. *setting*. occídó, -cídere, -cídí, -císus [ob + caedó, *cut*], *cut down*, *kill*. occupó, -cupáre, -cupáví, -cupátus [ob + capió], *seize*; *fill*. occurró, -currere, -currí, -cursus [ob + curró], *run against*, *meet*. Oceanus, -í, m., *Oceanus*, *the ocean*. oculus, -í, m., *eye*. ódí, ódisse, used only in tenses of completed action with the force of tenses of incomplete action, *hate*. odium, -í [ódí], n., *hatred*. odor, -óris, m., *smell*, *odor*. Oechalia, -ae, f., *Oechalia*. Oeneus, -í, m., *Oeneus*. Oeta, -ae, f., *Oeta*. offendó, -fendere, -fendí, -fénsus, *offend*. offeró, offerre, obtulí, oblátus [ob + feró], *bear to*, *proffer*, *offer*. officína, -ae, f., *workshop*, *smithy*. officium, -í, n., *service*; *duty*. ólim, adv., *once upon a time*, *once*, *formerly*, *of old*. Olympus, -í, m., *Olympus*. omittó, -mittere, -mísí, -missus [ob + mittó], *let go*, *neglect*, *disregard*, *throw away*, *lose*. omnínó [omnis], adv., *altogether*, *wholly*, *entirely*. omnis, -e, *all*, *every*. oneró, -áre, -áví, -átus [onus, *load*], *load*, *burden*. opera, -ae [opus], f., *effort*, *work*, *labor*. opíniío, -ónis [opínor, *think*], f., *opinion*, *expectation*; *reputation*. oppidum, -í, n., *town*. opportúnus, -a, -um, *suitable*, *seasonable*, *convenient*, *opportune*. opprimó, -primere, -pressí, -pressus [ob + premó], *press against*, *overpower*, *crush*. optimus, -a, -um, superl. of bonus. opus, operis, n., *work*, *task*. óráculum, -í [óró], n., *oracle*. óratiío, -ónis [óró], f., *speech*; óratiónem habére, *to deliver an oration*, *speak*. orbis, -is, m., *circle*; orbis terrae or terrárum, *circle of the earth* or *lands*, *earth*, *world*. Orcus, -í, m., *Orcus*, *under-world*. órdo, órdis, m., *arrangement*, *order*, *rank*; ex órdis, *in order*. orior, -írí, -tus, *arise*, *come forth*, *spring up*; ortá luce, *at dawn*. órno, -áre, -áví, -átus, *equip*, *adorn*. óró, -áre, -áví, -átus [ós], *speak*; *beg*, *pray*. Orpheus, -í, m., *Orpheus*. ós, óris, n., *mouth*. ostendó, -tendere, -tendí, -tentus

[ob + tendó], *stretch out before, show, explain*. óstium, -í [ós], n., *mouth, doorway, door*. ovis, -is, f., *sheep*.

P

pábulum, -í [páscó], n., *food, fodder*. paene, adv., *almost, nearly*. palaestra, -ae, f., *wrestling-place, gymnasium*. pálus, -í, m., *stake*. palús, -údis, f., *swamp, marsh*. parátus, -a, -um [part. of paró], *prepared, equipped, ready*. páreó, -ére, -uí, *obey*. paró, -áre, -ávi, -átus, *make ready, prepare*. pars, partis, f., *part, side, direction*. parvus, -a, -um, *little, small*. páscó, páscere, pávi, pástus, *feed*. passus, -ús [pandó, *stretch*], m., *pace*; mília passuum, see mílle. pástor, -tóris [páscó], m., *shepherd*. patefació, -facere, -fécí, -factus [pateó, *be open + fació*], *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*. pecúnia, -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*. Peliás, -ae, m., *Pelias*. pellis, -is, f., *hide, skin, pelt*. pelló, pellere, pepulí, pulsus, *drive, drive away, beat, rout*. pendó, pendere, pependí, pénsus, *weigh out, pay*. Pénélopé, -és, f., *Penelope*. per, prep, with ace., *through, by means of*. percipió, -cipere, -cépi, -ceptus [per + capió], *feel*. percutió, -cutere, -cussí, -cussus [per + quatió], *strike through, strike*. per-dúco, -dúcere, -dúxi, -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, -itúrus, *pass away, perish*. per-feró, -ferre, -tulí, -látus, *bear through, bear, endure; weather*. perfició, -ficere, -fécí, -fectus [per + fació], *do or make through, accomplish*. per-fló, -fláre, *blow through or over*. per-fodió, -fodere, -fódí, -fossus, *dig or pierce through, transfix*. perículum, -í, n., *danger, peril, risk*. per-lústró, -lústráre, -lústrávi, -lústrátus, *look over, examine, survey*. per-maneó, -manére, -mánsi, -mánsus, *remain*. perpetuus, -a, -um [per + petó], *continuous, perpetual; in perpetuum, for all time, forever*. per-rumpó, -rumpere, -rúpí, -ruptus, *break or burst through, break*. per-scribó, -scribere, -scripsí, scríptus, *write through or in full, describe fully, recount*. per-sequor, -sequí, -secútus, *follow up, pursue*. Perseus, -í, m., *Perseus*. per-solvó, -solvere, -solví, -solútus, *pay completely, pay*. per-suádeó, -suádeere, -suási, -suásus, *persuade, prevail upon, induce*. per-terreó, -terrere, -terrui, -territus, *thoroughly frighten, terrify*. per-turbó, -turbáre, -turbávi, -turbátus, *greatly disturb, disturb, agitate, throw into confusion*. per-venió, -veníre, -véní, -ventus, *come through, come, arrive, reach*. pés, pedis, m., *foot*. petó, -ere, -íví or -ií, -ítus, *seek, ask; attack*. Phásis, -idis, m., *Phasis*. Phíneus, -í, m., *Phineus*. Pholus, -í, m., *Pholus*. Phrixus, -í, m., *Phrixus*. pinguis, -e, *fat*. piscátor, -tóris [piscor, *fish*], m., *fisherman*. plausus, -ús [plaudó, *clap*], m., *applause*. plúres, -a [comp. of multus], plur. adj., *more, many, several*. plúrimus, -a, -um, superl. of multus. Plútó, -ónis, m., *Pluto*. póculum, -í [pótó, *drink*], n., *cup*. poena, -ae, f., *penalty, punishment*. poéta, -ae, m., *poet*. polliceor, -licerí, -licitus, *promise*. Polydectés, -is, m., *Polydectes*. Polyphémus, -í, m., *Polyphemus*. pómum, -í, n., *fruit, apple*. pondus, ponderis [pendó], 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, -ús, m., *harbor, haven, port*. póscó, póscere, popóscí, *ask, demand*. possideó, -sidére, -sédí, -sessus, *hold, possess*. possum, posse, potuí [potis, *able + sum*], *be able, have power, can*. post, adv., *after, later; prep. with acc., after, behind*. posteá [post], adv., *after this, afterwards*. posterus, -a, -um [post], *following, next*. post-quam, conj., *later than, after, when*. postrémus, -a, -um [superl. of posterus], *last*. postrídié [posterus + diés], adv., *the day after, the next day*. postuló, -áre, -ávi, -átus, *ask, request, demand*. potior, -írí, -ítus [potis, *able*], *become master of, get possession of*. prae-acútus, -a, -um, *sharp at the end, pointed, sharp*. prae-beó, -ére, -uí, -itus [prae, *before + habeó*], *hold forth, supply, furnish, give; show, present, exhibit*. prae-caveó, -cavére, -cáví, -cautus, *beware beforehand, beware, be on one's guard*. praecipió, -cipere, -cépi, -ceptus [prae, *before + capió*], *take beforehand, anticipate; order, charge*. praecipué [praecipuus, *especial*], adv., *especially*. prae-clárus, -clára, -clárum, *very bright; splendid, remarkable, famous*. praeda, -ae, f., *booty, spoil, plunder*. prae-dícó, -dícere, -díxi, -dictus, *say beforehand, foretell, predict*. praedor, -árá, -átus [praeda], *plunder*. praemium, -í, n., *reward*. praeséns, -sentis [part. of praesum], adj., *present, immediate, imminent*. praesentia, -ae [praeséns], f., *the present*. praeses, praesidis, m., *protector*. praesidium, -í [praeses], n., *protection; guard, escort*. praestáns, -stantis [part. of praestó], adj., *preëminent, remarkable*. prae-stó, -stáre, -stití, -stítus, *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*. praetereá [praeter], adv., *besides this, besides, moreover*. praeter-eó, -íre, -ií, -itus, *pass by*. precés, -um, f. plur., *prayer, entreaty*.prehendó, -hendere, -hendí, -hénsus, *seize*. premó, premere, pressí, pressus, *press, check, restrain*. pretium, -í, n., *price, charge*. primó [prímus], adv., *at first*. prínum [prímus], adv., *first, in the first place*. prímus, -a, -um [superl. from pró], *first, foremost*. prístinus, -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 [prófició, *make progress*], *set out, depart, start, march*. prógredior, -gredí, -

gressus [pró + gradior], *go forward, advance*. prohibeó, -hibére, -hibuí, -hibitus [pró + habeó], *hold back, prevent, hinder*. próició, -icere, -iécí, -iectus [pró + iació], *throw forth or down, cast away, throw*. pró-mittó, -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, -áre, -áví, -átus, *hasten*. pró-pónó, -pónere, -posuí, -positus, *put or set before, offer, propose; set forth, say*. propter, prep. with acc., *on account of, because of*. próra, -ae, f., *pro, bow*. pró-sequor, -sequí, -secútus, *follow forward, follow*. Próserpina, -ae, f., *Proserpina, Proserpine*. pró-sternó, -sternere, -stráví, -strátus, *strew or spread before, throw or knock down*. pró-sum, pródesse, prófuí, *be of advantage, profit, avail, assist*. pró-vehó, -vehere, -vexí, -vectus, *carry forward*. pró-vocó, -vocáre, -vocáví, -vocátus, *call forth or out, challenge*. proximus, -a, -um [superl. from prope, *near*], *nearest, next*. prúdentia, -ae [prúdens, *prudent*], f., *prudence*. puella, -ae [puer], f., *girl, maiden*. puer, puerí, m., *boy*. pueritia, -ae [puer], f., *boyhood*. púgna, -ae, f., *fighting, battle, combat*. púgnó, -áre, -áví, -átus [púgna], *fight*. pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, *beautiful*. pulsó, -áre, -áví, -átus [freq. of pelló], *push or strike against, knock, knock at*. punctum, -í [pungó, *prick*], n., *point, instant, moment*. púrgó, -áre, -áví, -átus [púrus, *clean + agó*], *make clean, clean, cleanse*. putó, -áre, -áví, -átus, *think*. Pýthia, -ae, f., *Pythia*.

Q

quá [quí], adv., *in which place, where*. quaeró, quaerere, quaesíví, quaesítus, *seek; ask, inquire*. quális, -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; né ... quidem, not ... even*. quiés, quiétis, f., *rest, repose*. quín, conj., *so that ... not, but that, but*. quínquágintá [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, quaenam, 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; quó úsque, till when? how long?* quod [quí], conj., *that, in that, because*. quoniam [cum + iam], conj., *since now, since*. quoque [quí + -que], adv., *also*. quotannis [quot, *how many + annus*], adv., *every year, yearly, annually*. quotiéns [quot, *how many*, adv., *as often as*].

R

rámus, -í, m., *branch, bough*. rapió, -ere, -uí, -tus, *seize, snatch*. ratió, -ónis [reor, *think*], f., *plan, means, method, manner*. recipió, -cipere, -cépí, -ceptus [re- + capió], *take or get back, recover; sé recipere, to betake oneself, withdraw; to collect oneself, recover*. re-creó, -creáre, -creáví, -creátus, *make anew, renew, refresh*. réctus, -a, -um [part. of regó, *direct*], *direct, straight*. re-cumbó, -cumbere, -cubuí, *lie back or down*. recuperó, -áre, -áví, -átus, *recover*. recusó, -cúsáre, -cúsáví, -cúsátus [re- + causa], *give a reason against, refuse*. reddó, -dere, -didí, -ditus [re- + dó], *give back, return, restore; render*. redeó, -íre, -íí, -itus [re- + eó], *go back, return*. redintegró, -integráre, -integráví, -integrátus [re- + integró, *make whole*], *make whole again, renew*. reditus, -ús [redeó], m., *return*. re-dúcó, -dúcere, -dúxí, -ductus, *lead or bring back; restore*. re-feró, referre, rettulí, relátus, *bring or carry back, return; pedem referre, to draw back, retire, retreat; grátiam referre, see grátia*. refició, -ficere, -fécí, -fectus [re- + fació], *make anew, renew, repair*. re-fugió, -fugere, -fúgí, *flee back, run away, retreat*. re-fulgeó, -fulgére, -fulsí, *flash back, shine*. régia, -ae [régius, *royal*], f., *palace*. régína, -ae [réx], f., *queen*. regió, -ónis [regó, *direct*], f., *direction; country, region*. régnó, -áre, -áví, -átus [régnum], *reign, rule*. régnum, -í [réx], n., *royal power, rule, throne; kingdom, realm*. regredior, -gredí, -gressus [re- + gradior], *go back, return*. re-linquó, -linquere, -líquí, -lictus, *leave behind, leave*. reliquus, -a, -um [relinquó], *left, the remaining, the other, the rest of*. remedium, -í [re- + medeor, *heal*], n., *remedy*. rémigó, -áre [rémix, *rower*], *row*. re-moveó, -movére, -móví, -mótus, *move back, remove*. rémus, -í, m., *oar*. re-núntiό, -núntiáre, -núntiáví, -núntiátus, *bring back word, report, announce*. re-pelló, repellere, reppulí, repulsus, *drive back or away, repulse, repel*. reperió, reperire, repperí, repertus, *find, discover*. repertor, -óris [reperió], m., *discoverer, inventor*. re-pleó, -plére, -pléví, -plétus, *fill again or up, fill*. re-pónó, -pónere, -posuí, -positus, *put or set back; store up or away*. re-portó, -portáre, -portáví, -portátus, *carry or bring back*. re-púgnó, -púgnáre, -púgnáví, -púgnátus, *fight against, struggle, resist*. rés, reí, f., *thing, matter, affair, circumstance, situation; ré vérá, in truth, in fact, really*. re-sistó, -sistere, -stití, *stand back, resist*. re-spiró, -spiráre, -spiráví, -spirátus, *breathe back or out, breathe*. re-spondeó, -spondére, -spondí, -spónsus, *reply, answer*. respónsum, -í [part. of respondeó], n., *reply, answer, response*. restituó, -stituerere, -stituí, -stitútus [re- + statuó], *set up again, put back, restore*. retineó, -tinére, -tinuí, -tentus [re- + teneó], *hold or keep back, keep, restrain; hold fast*. revertor, -vertí, -versus, perf. act. -vertí [re- + vertó], *turn back, return*. réx, régis [regó, *direct*], m., *king*. Rhadamanthus, -í, m.,

Rhadamanthus. rídeó, rídére, rísí, rísus, *laugh*. rípa, -ae, f., *bank*. ríte [rítus, *rite*], adv., *duly, fitly*. róbur, róboris, n., *oak*. rogó, -áre, -áví, -átus, *ask*. roqus, -í, m., *funeral pile, pyre*. Róma, -ae, f., *Rome*. róstrum, -í [ródó, *gnaw*], n., *beak*. ruó, -ere, -í, -itúrus, *rush*. rúpés, -is, f., *rock, cliff; reef*. rúrsus [for reversus, part, of revertor], adv., *again*.

S

saccus, -í, m., *bag, sack*. sacerdos, -dótis [sacer, *holy* + dó], m. and f., *priest, priestess*. sacrificium, -í [sacrifice], n., *sacrifice*. sacrificó, -áre, -áví, -átus [sacer, *holy* + fació], *sacrifice*. saepe, adv., *often, frequently*. saevus, -a, -um, *fierce, savage*. sagitta, -ae, f., *arrow*. sál, salis, m., *salt*. Salmydessus, -í, m., *Salmydessus*. salsus, -a, -um [sál], *salted, salt*. salús, salútis [salvus, *safe*], f., *safety, deliverance, escape*. sánctus, -a, -um [part, of sanció, *make sacred*], *consecrated, sacred*. sanguis, sanguinis, m., *blood*. sánítas, -tátis [sánus, *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 [sció], f., *knowledge, skill*. sció, -íre, -íví, -ítus, *know*. scribó, scribere, scrípsí, scríptus, *write*. scútum, -í, n., *shield*. sé-cédó, -cédere, -cessí, -cessus, *go apart, withdraw*. secundus, -a, -um [sequor], *following, favorable*. sed, conj., *but*. sedeó, sedére, sédí, sessus, *sit*. sédés, -is [sedeó], f., *seat, abode*. sémentis, -is [semen, *seed*], f., *seeding, sowing*. semper, adv., *always*. senex, senis, m., *old man*. sententia, -ae [sentió], f., *opinion; purpose*. sentió, sentíre, sénsí, sénsus, *perceive, feel*. sepelió, sepelíre, sepelíví, sepultus, *bury*. septimus, -a, -um [septem, *seven*], *seventh*. sepultúra, -ae [sepelió], f., *burial*. sequor, sequí, secútus, *follow*. Seríphus, -í, f., *Seriphos*. sermó, -ónis [seró, *interweave*], m., *conversation, talk, speech*. seró, serere, séví, satus, *sow, plant*. serpéns, -entis [part, of serpó, *crawl*], f., *serpent*. servió, -ire, -íví, -ítus [servus], *be subject to, serve*. servítus, -tútis [servus], f., *slavery, servitude*. servó, -áre, -áví, -átus, *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, -ús, m., *bosom, lap*. situs, -a, -um [part. of sinó], *placed, situated*. sí-ve or seu, conj., *or if*; síve ... síve, *whether ... or*. socius, -í [sequor], m., *companion, comrade, ally*. sól, sólís, m., *sun*. solium, -í [sedeó], n., *seat, throne*. sollicitúdó, -túdinis [sollicitus], f., *anxiety, care, apprehension*. sollicitus, -a, -um, *troubled, anxious*. sólus, -a, -um, *alone*. solvó, solvere, solví, solútus, *loosen, unbind, release; pay*; with or without návem, *cast off, set sail, put to sea*. somnus, -í, m., *sleep, drowsiness*. sonitus, -ús [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*. speciés, -éí [speció, *look*], f., *sight, appearance, shape*. spectátor, -óris [spectó], m., *looker-on, spectator*. spectó, -áre, -áví, -átus [freq. of speció, *look*], *look at or on*. speculum, -í [speció, *look*], n., *looking-glass, mirror*. spélunca, -ae, f., *cave, cavern*. spernó, spernere, spréví, sprétus, *despise, scorn*. spéro, -áre, -áví, -átus [spés], *hope*. spés, speí, f., *hope*. sponte, f. abl. sing., modified by meá, tuá, suá, *of one's own accord, voluntarily*. squálor, -óris [squáleó, *be dirty*], m., *dirt, filth*. stabulum, -í [stó], n., *standing-place, stall, stable, inclosure*. statim [stó], adv., *on the spot, forthwith, at once, immediately*. statuó, statuere, statuí, statútus [stó], *cause to stand; decide, resolve*. stípendium, -í, n., *tax, tribute*. stó, stáre, stetí, status, *stand*. stringó, stringere, strinxí, strictus, *draw, unsheathe*. studeó, -ére, -uí, *be eager, give attention, apply oneself*. studiósus, -a, -um [studium], *eager, diligent, studious*. studium, -í [studeó], n., *eagerness, zeal; study, pursuit*. stupeó, -ére, -uí, *be stunned, astounded, or amazed*. Stymphálus, -í, m., *Stymphalus*. Stymphális, -idis [Stymphálus], adj., *of Stymphalus, Stymphalian*. Styx, Stygis, f., *Styx*. suávis, -e, *sweet, pleasant*. sub, prep. with acc. and abl., *under*; sub vesperum, *towards evening*. sub-dó, -dere, -didí, -ditus, *put under, apply*. sub-dúcó, -dúcere, -dúxí, -ductus, *draw up, beach*. sub-eó, -íre, -íí, -itus, *go under; undergo, submit to, sustain, bear, endure*. subició, -icere, -iécí, -iectus [sub + iació], *throw or place under*. subitó [subitus, *unexpected*], adv., *unexpectedly, suddenly*. sub-levó, -leváre, -leváví, -levátus, *lift from beneath, lift, raise*. sub-mergó, -mergere, -mersí, -mersus, *plunge under, sink, overwhelm*. subsidium, -í [sub + sedeó], n., *reserve, reinforcement, support, help*. succédó, -cédere, -cessí, -cessus [sub + cédó], *go or come under, follow after, succeed*. succendó, -cendere, -cendí, -cénsus, *kindle beneath, set on fire*. succidó, -cidere, -cídí, -císus [sub + caedó], *cut below or down*. súcus, -í, m., *juice*. suí, sibi, sé or sésé, reflexive pron., *himself, herself, itself, themselves*. sum, esse, fuí, futúrus, *be*. summus, -a, -um [superl. of superus, *upper*], *uppermost, highest, greatest*. súmó, súmerere, sumpsí, sumpstus [sub + emó], *take under or up, take*; poenam súmerere, *to exact or inflict punishment*. superior, -ius [comp. of superus, *upper*], adj., *higher; former, previous, preceding*. superó, -áre, -áví, -átus [superus, *upper*], *overcome, defeat, conquer*. super-sum, -esse, -fuí, *be over or left, remain*. supplicium, -í [supplex, *kneeling*], n., *punishment, torture*. suppónó, -pónere, -posuí, -positus [sub + pónó], *place or put under*. suprá [superus, *upper*], adv. and prep. with acc., *above, before*. suprémus, -a, -um [superl. of superus, *upper*], *highest, last*. suscipió, -cipere, -cépí, -ceptus [sub + capió], *undertake*. suspendó, -pendere, -pendí, -pénsus [sub + pendó], *hang up, hang*. suspició, -ónis [suspició, *look askance at*], f., *suspicion*. suspicor, -spicárí, -spicátus [suspició, *look askance at*], *suspect*. sustineó, -tinére, -tinuí, -tentus [sub + teneó], *hold or bear up, sustain, withstand*. suus, -a, -um [suí], *his, her, its, or their own; his, her, its, their*. Symplégadés, -um, f. plur., *the Symplegades*.

T

taceó, -ére, -uí, -itus, *be silent*. tacitus, -a, -um [part. of taceó], *silent*. Taenarus, -í, m., *Taenarus*. tálaria, -ium [tálus, *ankle*], n. plur., *winged shoes*. tális, -e, *such*. tam, adv., *so*. tamen, adv., *however, yet, nevertheless*. tandem, adv., *at length or last, finally*. tangó, tangere, tetigí, táctus, *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, téxí, téctus, *cover*. télum, -í, n., *missile, spear, weapon*. temeré, adv., *rashly*. tempestás, -tátis [tempus], f., *weather; storm, tempest*. templum, -í, n., *sanctuary, temple*. temptó, -áre, -áví, -átus, *try, attempt*. tempus, temporis, n., *time, season*. teneó, -ére, -uí, -tus, *hold, keep; hold back, restrain, stop*. tenuis, -e, *thin*. tergum, -í, n., *back*. terra, -ae, f., *land, earth*. terreó, -ére, -uí, -itus, *frighten, terrify*. terribilis, -e [terreó], *dreadful, terrible*. terror, -óris [terreó], m., *terror, fright*. tertium [tertius], adv., *the or a third time*. tertius, -a, -um [trés], *third*. texó, -ere, -uí, -tus, *weave*. Thébae, -árum, f. plur., *Thebes*. Thébaní, -órum [Thébae], m. plur., *Thebans*. Thermódón, -ontis, m., *Thermodon*. Théseus, -í, m., *Theseus*. Thessalia, -ae, f., *Thessaly*. Thrácia, -ae, f., *Thrace*. Tiberis, -is, m., *Tiber*. timeó, -ére, -uí, *fear*. timor, -óris [timeó], m., *fear*. tingó, tingere, tinxí, tinctus, *wet, soak, dye*. Tíryns, Tírynthis, f., *Tiryns*. tolló, tollere, sustulí, sublátus, *lift, raise; take away, remove; ancorás tollere, to weigh anchor*. torqueó, torquére, torsí, tortus, *turn*. tótus, -a, -um, *all the, the whole or entire*. tráctó, -áre, -áví, -átus [freq. of trahó], *handle, touch, feel*. trádó, -dere, -didí, -ditus [trans + do], *give across, over, or up, deliver; hand down, relate, report*. trádúcó, -dúcere, -dúxí, -ductus [tráns + dúcó], *lead across*. trahó, trahere, tráxí, tráctus, *draw, drag*. tráició, -icere, -iecí, -iectus [tráns + iació], *throw across, strike through, pierce*. tráiectus, -ús [tráició], m., *crossing over, passage*. tránó, -náre, -náví [tráns + nó, swim], *swim across or over*. tranquillitás, -tátis [tranquillus], f., *calm*. tranquillus, -a, -um, *calm*. tráns, prep. with acc., *across, over*. tráns-eó, -íre, -íi, -itus, *go across or over, cross*. tráns-figó, -figere, -fíxí, -fixus, *thrust or pierce through, transfix*. tráns-portó, -portáre, -portáví, -portátus, *carry across or over, transport*. tráns-vehó, -vehere, -vexí, -vectus, *carry across or over*. trés, tria, plur. adj., *three*. tribútum, -í [part. of tribuó, contribute], n., *contribution, tribute*. trístitia, -ae [trístis, sad], f., *sadness*. Tróia, -ae, f., *Troy*. Tróianí, -órum [Tróia], m. plur., *Trojans*. tú, tuí, pers. pron., *thou, you*. tum, adv., *then, at that time*. turbó, -áre, -áví, -átus [turba, confusion], *confuse, throw into disorder, disturb, trouble*. turbó, turbinis [turbó], m., *whirlwind, hurricane*. turpis, -e, *disgraceful*. tútus, -a, -um [part. of tueor, watch over], *safe*. tuus, -a, -um [tú], *thy, thine, your*.

U

ubi, adv., *where*; conj., *when*. ulcíscor, ulcíscí, ultus, *avenge*. úllus, -a, -um, *any*. últerior, -ius [comp. from últrá, beyond], adj., *farther*. Ulixés, -is, m., *Ulysses*. umbra, -ae, f., *shadow, shade*. umerus, -í, m., *shoulder*. umquam, adv., *ever*. unda, -ae, f., *wave*. unde, adv., *whence*. úndecimus, -a, -um [úndecim, eleven], *eleventh*. undique [unde + -que], adv., *from or on all sides*. ungó, ungere, únxí, únctus, *smear, anoint*. unguentum, -í [ungó], n., *ointment*. úniversus, -a, -um [únus + vertó], *all together, whole, entire, all*. unus, -a, -um, *one; only, alone*. urbs, urbis, f., *city*. úró, úrere, ússí, ústus, *burn*. úsque, adv., *all the time; úsque ad, as far as, until; quó úsque, see quó*. úsus, -ús [útor], m., *use; experience*. ut, conj., *as; when; that; ita ut, as. uter, utra, utrum, which? of two. úter, útris, m., wine-skin. uter-que, utraque, utrumque, each, either, both. útor, útí, úsus, use. utrimque [uterque], adv., on either side or both sides. uxor, -óris, f., wife.*

V

vacuus, -a, -um [vacó, *be empty*], *empty*. valeó, -ére, -uí, -itúrus, *be strong or effectual, have effect, prevail*. validus, -a, -um [valeó], *strong*. vallis, -is, f., *valley*. varius, -a, -um, *various*. vás, vásis, n., plur. vása, -órum, *vessel*. vástó, -áre, -áví, -átus [vástus], *lay waste*. vástus, -a, -um, *waste, huge, enormous, vast*. vehementer [veheméns, violent], adv., *violently, vehemently; earnestly; exceedingly, greatly*. vehó, vehere, vexí, vectus, *carry*. vellus, velleris, n., *fleece*. véló, -áre, -áví, -átus [vélum, veil], *veil, cover*. velut, *even or just as, as*. vénátió, -ónis [vénor, hunt], f., *hunting*. venénium, -í, n., *poison*. venió, venire, véní, ventus, *come*. venter, ventris, m., *belly*. ventus, -í, m., *wind*. verbum, -í, n., *word*. vereor, -éri, -itus, *fear*. véró [vérus], adv., *in truth, indeed; however*. versor, -áris, -átus [freq. of vertó], *keep turning, be busy or employed, be*. vertó, vertere, vertí, versus, *turn*. vérus, -a, -um, *true; ré vérá, in truth, in fact*. véscor, -í, *feed on, eat*. vesper, vesperí, m., *evening*. vester, -tra, -trum [vós], *your*. vestígium, -í [vestígó, track], n., *track, foot-print*. vestis, -is, f., *clothing, dress, robe*. vestítus, -ús [vestió, clothe], m., *clothing*. via, -ae, f., *road, way*. viátor, -tóris [via], m., *wayfarer, traveler*. victima, -ae [vincó, overcome], f., *victim*. victória, -ae [vincó, overcome], f., *victory*. víctus, -ús [vívó], m., *sustenance, food*. vícus, -í, m., *village*. videó, vidére, vídí, vísus, *see; pass., seem*. vigilia, -ae [vigil, awake], f., *watch*. vígintí, indecl. adj., *twenty*. villa, -ae, f., *country-house, villa*. vímen, -minis, n., *osier*. vinció, vincíre, vinxí, vinctus, *bind*. vinculum, -í [vinció], n., *bond, chain*. vínium, -í, n., *wine*. vir, virí, m., *man*. virgó, virginis, f., *maiden*. virtús, -tútis [vir], f., *manliness, courage, bravery*. vís, vís, f., *violence, force; virtue, potency, efficacy; plur. vírés, -ium, strength; omnibus víribus, with all one's strength, with might and main*. vísus, -ús [videó], m., *sight*. víta, -ae [vívó], f., *life*. vító, -áre, -áví, -átus, *avoid, escape*. vívó, vívere, víxí,

víctus, *live*. vívus, -a, -um [vívó], *alive, living*. vix, adv., *with difficulty, scarcely, hardly, barely*. vocó, -áre, -ávi, -átus [vóx], *call, summon*. Volcánus, -í, m., *Vulcan*. voló, -áre, -ávi, -áturus, *fly*. voló, velle, voluí, *wish*. volucris, -is [voló], f., *bird*. voluntás, -tátis [voló], f., *wish, will*. voluptás, -tátis [voló], f., *pleasure*. vós, plur. of tú. voró, -áre, -ávi, -átus, *swallow whole, devour*. vóx, vócis, f., *voice; word*. vulneró, -áre, -ávi, -átus [vulnus], *wound*. vulnus, vulneris, n., *wound*.

Z

Zephyrus, -í, m., *Zephyrus, the west wind*.
Zétés, -ae, m., *Zetes*.

END OF VOL. I

*** END OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK RITCHIE'S FABULAE FACILES: A FIRST LATIN READER ***

Updated editions will replace the previous one—the old editions will be renamed.

Creating the works from print editions not protected by U.S. copyright law means that no one owns a United States copyright in these works, so the Foundation (and you!) can copy and distribute it in the United States without permission and without paying copyright royalties. Special rules, set forth in the General Terms of Use part of this license, apply to copying and distributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works to protect the PROJECT GUTENBERG™ concept and trademark. Project Gutenberg is a registered trademark, and may not be used if you charge for an eBook, except by following the terms of the trademark license, including paying royalties for use of the Project Gutenberg trademark. If you do not charge anything for copies of this eBook, complying with the trademark license is very easy. You may use this eBook for nearly any purpose such as creation of derivative works, reports, performances and research. Project Gutenberg eBooks may be modified and printed and given away—you may do practically ANYTHING in the United States with eBooks not protected by U.S. copyright law. Redistribution is subject to the trademark license, especially commercial redistribution.

START: FULL LICENSE
THE FULL PROJECT GUTENBERG LICENSE
PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE YOU DISTRIBUTE OR USE THIS WORK

To protect the Project Gutenberg™ mission of promoting the free distribution of electronic works, by using or distributing this work (or any other work associated in any way with the phrase “Project Gutenberg”), you agree to comply with all the terms of the Full Project Gutenberg™ License available with this file or online at www.gutenberg.org/license.

Section 1. General Terms of Use and Redistributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works

1.A. By reading or using any part of this Project Gutenberg™ electronic work, you indicate that you have read, understand, agree to and accept all the terms of this license and intellectual property (trademark/copyright) agreement. If you do not agree to abide by all the terms of this agreement, you must cease using and return or destroy all copies of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works in your possession. If you paid a fee for obtaining a copy of or access to a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work and you do not agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement, you may obtain a refund from the person or entity to whom you paid the fee as set forth in paragraph 1.E.8.

1.B. “Project Gutenberg” is a registered trademark. It may only be used on or associated in any way with an electronic work by people who agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement. There are a few things that you can do with most Project Gutenberg™ electronic works even without complying with the full terms of this agreement. See paragraph 1.C below. There are a lot of things you can do with Project Gutenberg™ electronic works if you follow the terms of this agreement and help preserve free future access to Project Gutenberg™ electronic works. See paragraph 1.E below.

1.C. The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation (“the Foundation” or PGLAF), owns a compilation copyright in the collection of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works. Nearly all the individual works in the collection are in the public domain in the United States. If an individual work is unprotected by copyright law in the United States and you are located in the United States, we do not claim a right to prevent you from copying, distributing, performing, displaying or creating derivative works based on the work as long as all references to Project Gutenberg are removed. Of course, we hope that you will support the Project Gutenberg™ mission of promoting free access to electronic works by freely sharing Project Gutenberg™ works in compliance with the terms of this agreement for keeping the Project Gutenberg™ name associated with the work. You can easily comply with the terms of this agreement by keeping this work in the same format with its attached full Project Gutenberg™ License when you share it without charge with others.

1.D. The copyright laws of the place where you are located also govern what you can do with this work. Copyright laws in most countries are in a constant state of change. If you are outside the United States, check the laws of your country in addition to the terms of this agreement before downloading, copying, displaying, performing, distributing or creating derivative works based on this work or any other Project Gutenberg™ work. The Foundation makes no representations concerning the copyright status of any work in any country other than the United States.

1.E. Unless you have removed all references to Project Gutenberg:

1.E.1. The following sentence, with active links to, or other immediate access to, the full Project Gutenberg™ License must appear prominently whenever any copy of a Project Gutenberg™ work (any work on which the phrase “Project Gutenberg” appears, or with which the phrase “Project Gutenberg” is associated) is accessed, displayed, performed, viewed, copied or distributed:

This eBook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this eBook or online at www.gutenberg.org. If you are not located in the United States, you will have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

1.E.2. If an individual Project Gutenberg™ electronic work is derived from texts not protected by U.S. copyright law (does not contain a notice indicating that it is posted with permission of the copyright holder), the work can be copied and distributed to anyone in the United States without paying any fees or charges. If you are redistributing or providing access to a work with the phrase “Project Gutenberg” associated with or appearing on the work, you must comply either with the requirements of paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 or obtain permission for the use of the work and the Project Gutenberg™ trademark as set forth in paragraphs 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.

1.E.3. If an individual Project Gutenberg™ electronic work is posted with the permission of the copyright holder, your use and distribution must comply with both paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 and any additional terms imposed by the copyright holder. Additional terms will be linked to the Project Gutenberg™ License for all works posted with the permission of the copyright holder found at the beginning of this work.

1.E.4. Do not unlink or detach or remove the full Project Gutenberg™ License terms from this work, or any files containing a part of this work or any other work associated with Project Gutenberg™.

1.E.5. Do not copy, display, perform, distribute or redistribute this electronic work, or any part of this electronic work, without prominently displaying the sentence set forth in paragraph 1.E.1 with active links or immediate access to the full terms of the Project Gutenberg™ License.

1.E.6. You may convert to and distribute this work in any binary, compressed, marked up, nonproprietary or proprietary form, including any word processing or hypertext form. However, if you provide access to or distribute copies of a Project Gutenberg™ work in a format other than “Plain Vanilla ASCII” or other format used in the official version posted on the official Project Gutenberg™ website (www.gutenberg.org), you must, at no additional cost, fee or expense to the user, provide a copy, a means of exporting a copy, or a means of obtaining a copy upon request, of the work in its original “Plain Vanilla ASCII” or other form. Any alternate format must include the full Project Gutenberg™ License as specified in paragraph 1.E.1.

1.E.7. Do not charge a fee for access to, viewing, displaying, performing, copying or distributing any Project Gutenberg™ works unless you comply with paragraph 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.

1.E.8. You may charge a reasonable fee for copies of or providing access to or distributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works provided that:

- You pay a royalty fee of 20% of the gross profits you derive from the use of Project Gutenberg™ works calculated using the method you already use to calculate your applicable taxes. The fee is owed to the owner of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark, but he has agreed to donate royalties under this paragraph to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation. Royalty payments must be paid within 60 days following each date on which you prepare (or are legally required to prepare) your periodic tax returns. Royalty payments should be clearly marked as such and sent to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation at the address specified in Section 4, “Information about donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation.”
- You provide a full refund of any money paid by a user who notifies you in writing (or by e-mail) within 30 days of receipt that s/he does not agree to the terms of the full Project Gutenberg™ License. You must require such a user to return or destroy all copies of the works possessed in a physical medium and discontinue all use of and all access to other copies of Project Gutenberg™ works.
- You provide, in accordance with paragraph 1.F.3, a full refund of any money paid for a work or a replacement copy, if a defect in the electronic work is discovered and reported to you within 90 days of receipt of the work.
- You comply with all other terms of this agreement for free distribution of Project Gutenberg™ works.

1.E.9. If you wish to charge a fee or distribute a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work or group of works on different terms than are set forth in this agreement, you must obtain permission in writing from the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the manager of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark. Contact the Foundation as set forth in Section 3 below.

1.F.

1.F.1. Project Gutenberg volunteers and employees expend considerable effort to identify, do copyright research on, transcribe and proofread works not protected by U.S. copyright law in creating the Project Gutenberg™ collection. Despite these efforts, Project Gutenberg™ electronic works, and the medium on which they may be stored, may contain “Defects,” such as, but not limited to, incomplete, inaccurate or corrupt data, transcription errors, a copyright or other intellectual property infringement, a defective or damaged disk or other medium, a computer virus, or computer codes that damage or cannot be read by your equipment.

1.F.2. LIMITED WARRANTY, DISCLAIMER OF DAMAGES - Except for the “Right of Replacement or Refund” described in paragraph 1.F.3, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the owner of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark, and any other party distributing a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work under this agreement, disclaim all liability to you for damages, costs and expenses, including legal fees. YOU AGREE THAT YOU HAVE NO REMEDIES FOR NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, BREACH OF WARRANTY OR BREACH OF CONTRACT EXCEPT THOSE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH 1.F.3. YOU AGREE THAT THE FOUNDATION, THE TRADEMARK OWNER, AND ANY DISTRIBUTOR UNDER THIS AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR ACTUAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES EVEN IF YOU GIVE NOTICE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.F.3. LIMITED RIGHT OF REPLACEMENT OR REFUND - If you discover a defect in this electronic work within 90 days of receiving it, you can receive a refund of the money (if any) you paid for it by sending a written explanation to the person you received the work from. If you received the work on a physical medium, you must return the medium with your written explanation. The person or entity that provided you with the defective work may elect to provide a replacement copy in lieu of a refund. If you received the work electronically, the person or entity providing it to you may choose to give you a second opportunity to receive the work electronically in lieu of a refund. If the second copy is also defective, you may demand a refund in writing without further opportunities to fix the problem.

1.F.4. Except for the limited right of replacement or refund set forth in paragraph 1.F.3, this work is provided to you ‘AS-IS’, WITH NO OTHER WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PURPOSE.

1.F.5. Some states do not allow disclaimers of certain implied warranties or the exclusion or limitation of certain types of damages. If any disclaimer or limitation set forth in this agreement violates the law of the state applicable to this agreement, the agreement shall be interpreted to make the maximum disclaimer or limitation permitted by the applicable state law. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this agreement shall not void the remaining provisions.

1.F.6. INDEMNITY - You agree to indemnify and hold the Foundation, the trademark owner, any agent or employee of the Foundation, anyone providing copies of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works in accordance with this agreement, and any volunteers associated with the production, promotion and distribution of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works, harmless from all liability, costs and expenses, including legal fees, that arise directly or indirectly from any of the following which you do or cause to occur: (a) distribution of this or any Project Gutenberg™ work, (b) alteration, modification, or additions or deletions to any Project Gutenberg™ work, and (c) any Defect you cause.

Section 2. Information about the Mission of Project Gutenberg™

Project Gutenberg™ is synonymous with the free distribution of electronic works in formats readable by the widest variety of computers including obsolete, old, middle-aged and new computers. It exists because of the efforts of hundreds of volunteers and donations from people in all walks of life.

Volunteers and financial support to provide volunteers with the assistance they need are critical to reaching Project Gutenberg™’s goals and ensuring that the Project Gutenberg™ collection will remain freely available for generations to come. In 2001, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation was created to provide a secure and permanent future for Project Gutenberg™ and future generations. To learn more about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation and how your efforts and donations can help, see Sections 3 and 4 and the Foundation information page at www.gutenberg.org.

Section 3. Information about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation is a non-profit 501(c)(3) educational corporation organized under the laws of the state of Mississippi and granted tax exempt status by

the Internal Revenue Service. The Foundation's EIN or federal tax identification number is 64-6221541. Contributions to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation are tax deductible to the full extent permitted by U.S. federal laws and your state's laws.

The Foundation's business office is located at 809 North 1500 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84116, (801) 596-1887. Email contact links and up to date contact information can be found at the Foundation's website and official page at www.gutenberg.org/contact

Section 4. Information about Donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

Project Gutenberg™ depends upon and cannot survive without widespread public support and donations to carry out its mission of increasing the number of public domain and licensed works that can be freely distributed in machine-readable form accessible by the widest array of equipment including outdated equipment. Many small donations (\$1 to \$5,000) are particularly important to maintaining tax exempt status with the IRS.

The Foundation is committed to complying with the laws regulating charities and charitable donations in all 50 states of the United States. Compliance requirements are not uniform and it takes a considerable effort, much paperwork and many fees to meet and keep up with these requirements. We do not solicit donations in locations where we have not received written confirmation of compliance. To SEND DONATIONS or determine the status of compliance for any particular state visit www.gutenberg.org/donate.

While we cannot and do not solicit contributions from states where we have not met the solicitation requirements, we know of no prohibition against accepting unsolicited donations from donors in such states who approach us with offers to donate.

International donations are gratefully accepted, but we cannot make any statements concerning tax treatment of donations received from outside the United States. U.S. laws alone swamp our small staff.

Please check the Project Gutenberg web pages for current donation methods and addresses. Donations are accepted in a number of other ways including checks, online payments and credit card donations. To donate, please visit: www.gutenberg.org/donate

Section 5. General Information About Project Gutenberg™ electronic works

Professor Michael S. Hart was the originator of the Project Gutenberg™ concept of a library of electronic works that could be freely shared with anyone. For forty years, he produced and distributed Project Gutenberg™ eBooks with only a loose network of volunteer support.

Project Gutenberg™ eBooks are often created from several printed editions, all of which are confirmed as not protected by copyright in the U.S. unless a copyright notice is included. Thus, we do not necessarily keep eBooks in compliance with any particular paper edition.

Most people start at our website which has the main PG search facility: www.gutenberg.org.

This website includes information about Project Gutenberg™, including how to make donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, how to help produce our new eBooks, and how to subscribe to our email newsletter to hear about new eBooks.