VERGIL'S AENEID

BOOK IV
Dido's Pyre. (From the Vatican Vergil and other sources.)
(P. Vergili Maronis)

Aeneidos

Liber Quartus

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For the notes to this edition I have relied mainly on Forbiger, Conington, and Sidgwick. It will be noticed that I have quoted several of Mr. Sidgwick's happy translations: though his edition is intended for older boys, its notes have a clearness and power of stimulating interest, of which I can only hope some trace may be found in my own.
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INTRODUCTION

VERGIL'S LIFE.

PUBLIUS VERGILIUS MARO was born in B.C. 70, near Mantua in Northern Italy, then called Gallia Cisalpina. His home was a country one, his father owning a small estate and farm, and his fondness for the country never left him. He received a very good education, first at Cremona and Mediolanum (now Milan), afterwards at Naples and probably Rome. Then we may suppose he went back to his father's farm, but we know nothing certain about him till B.C. 42. In that year Octavianus, afterwards the Emperor Augustus, defeated Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, and on returning to Italy proceeded to reward his soldiers by giving them presents of land. Vergil's home was to have been seized for this purpose, but Vergil appealed to Octavianus and saved it.

This led to his introduction to the court of Augustus, where he soon became a favourite, for Augustus and his chief adviser Maecenas were very attentive to all well-educated and literary men who came under their notice. Maecenas induced him to write the Georgics, and it was at the request of Augustus that he undertook the Aeneid. One of his best friends (and he had many) was the poet Horace, whom he introduced to Maecenas. He lived mainly at Rome and Naples, but in B.C. 20 he went for a short visit to Greece. On returning to Italy his health,
which was never good, broke down, and he died towards the end of B.C. 19. He was buried close to Naples.

In character he was gentle, modest, and generous. That he was modest is shown by the story of his desiring his friends on his death-bed to burn the Aeneid, as being an imperfect work.

**Vergil's Works.**

The three works which gained for Vergil his reputation as a poet are (1) *The Bucolics*, (2) *The Georgics*, (3) *The Aeneid*.

*The Bucolics*, or *Eclogues*, are ten short poems on country life, largely in the form of dialogues or conversations between shepherds. They are imitated from a Greek poet, and do not give a real account of country life in Italy; but they have a charm of their own, and the versification was smoother and more musical than that of previous Latin poetry. The fourth Eclogue was long supposed to contain a prophecy of the Messiah.

*The Georgics* are four books on country occupations, namely the cultivation of land, breeding of cattle, cultivation of trees, and bee-keeping. All these Vergil was well fitted to discuss owing to his early surroundings; and the language in which he has expressed himself is more finished and beautiful than that of the Bucolics or even the Aeneid itself.

*The Aeneid* was his last and is his most famous work. Like Homer's *Iliad*, which it imitates in many ways, it is an epic poem, or poem of adventures. But it has a 'moral,' which the *Iliad* has not, and the moral is the glory of Rome. It is a deliberate attempt, due partly to the suggestion of Augustus, partly no doubt to Vergil's own patriotism, to make the Roman proud of his empire.
by connecting its history with the heroes of old. With this purpose Vergil dwells much on the antiquity of his country's religion and customs; and in the sixth book he makes Aeneas meet Anchises in the under-world and hear him prophetically rehearse the deeds that were to win the empire. Throughout the story of Aeneas' adventures the pomp and majesty of Rome is constantly alluded to, and the triumph of the nation shown to be secure through the protection and favour of the gods. Shakespeare's historical plays did the same for English patriotism. Compare for instance John of Gaunt's famous speech in Richard II, ii. 1, with such lines as 229-231 in the fourth book of the Aeneid.

Vergil's Fame.

While he was alive Vergil was recognized by his contemporaries as the greatest of all Latin poets, and he has always been so regarded by the world. But he is generally admitted to hold a high position among the poets of all ages and countries; and this reputation is due mainly to two qualities, firstly his wide sympathy with the feelings and troubles of mankind, secondly the perfection of his language. He can be either simple or elaborate, but in each case his phrases are such as only a true poet could have written; they are not merely neat, but appeal to the imagination as well as the heart and intellect. Our own poet Tennyson speaks of his work as containing

All the chosen coin of fancy
Flashing out from many a golden phrase.

and,

All the charm of all the Muses
Often flowering in a lonely word.
Before the end of the reign of Augustus Vergil's works were regularly read in Roman schools; and no education was considered complete without a close study of the greatest Latin poet. In the Middle Ages he was commonly regarded as a magician, owing perhaps, it has been suggested, to his powerful account of the mysteries of the under-world; and it was long the custom to regard the chance opening of a book of Vergil as a means of foretelling the future (see the instance in this book II. 615–620 and note). The Italian poet Dante represents Vergil as accompanying and protecting him in his visit to the infernal regions.

**Story of the Aeneid.**

Aeneas was the son of Anchises and Venus, goddess of love (called by the Greeks Aphrodite). He was a nephew of Priam, king of Troy, and fought for the Trojans against the Greeks in the war which Homer tells of in the *Iliad*. When Troy was captured and burnt by the Greeks, Aeneas escaped with his father and son, and wandered about the sea till he was cast on the African coast at Carthage. With this the story of the Aeneid opens. Dido, queen of Carthage entertains Aeneas hospitably, and he relates to her (Books II and III) his adventures at the taking of Troy and afterwards. Dido falls in love with him, and Aeneas at first returns her love, but being warned by the gods that he must proceed to Italy abandons her, and she commits suicide.

After stopping in Sicily for a while, Aeneas and his company reach the coast of Italy, near Naples, and here Aeneas descends to the under-world, where he meets the shades of Dido and Anchises (Book VI). The latter foretells the future greatness of Rome. The Trojans then
come to the mouth of the Tiber in Latium, and are told by a sign from heaven that this is the end of their wanderings. Aeneas gets betrothed to Lavinia, daughter of Latinus, king of Latium; but Juno stirs up Turnus, who also claims Lavinia, to fight against the foreign intruders. Books VIII to XII are occupied with the war between the two foes. Finally Aeneas kills Turnus in single combat.

The Fourth Book of the Aeneid.

This and the sixth book are generally considered the best of the twelve; the sixth because it contains the weird and imaginative account of the visit to the infernal regions, and the proud prophecy of Anchises; the fourth because of the human interest of Dido's unhappy story. Not everybody can feel sustained interest in the doings of Aeneas, who is 'so regulated by fate, visions, and superintending deities' that his character and fortunes are hardly exciting. We know that he will be strictly obedient to Jupiter's orders, will be always 'pius,' and be rewarded by success. But the picture of Dido's alternate despair and indignation is one to affect readers of all times, and the fourth book has always been the most 'popular.'

Aeneas is not so interesting then as Homer's heroes, Achilles and Odysseus. But worse must be said of him with regard to his doings in this book. Vergil has drawn the picture of Dido's sorrows with such sympathy that he has unavoidably represented his hero as a mean and traitorous man, who on being taxed with his perfidy makes a shuffling and ungenerous reply (ll. 333–362), and is only anxious to get away without a 'scene.' The attractiveness of the book is thus due to the wonderful
speeches of Dido, first pathetic, then furiously threatening; also to the description of her growing love, and to the narration of the horrors which urge her to her miserable end. There is also the fatal part played by the gentle Anna in hastening the catastrophe: it is she who induces Dido to yield to her love, and who prepares the pyre for her sister’s death; and she has to endure the reproaches and jealousy of Dido, and to perform the thankless task of trying to make Aeneas relent.

**Specimens of Translation.**

Dryden, who wrote in the seventeenth century, and William Morris, who is only recently dead, are perhaps the most well-known poets who have translated the Aeneid. Dryden is so free as to be frequently incorrect; Morris so literal and old-fashioned in language as to be often cramped and unmusical. The following are their respective translations of ll. 615-629:—

Yet let a race untam’d, and haughty foes,
His peaceful entrance with dire arms oppose;
Oppress’d with numbers in th’ unequal field,
His men discourag’d, and himself expell’d;
Let him for succour fly from place to place,
Torn from his subjects and his son’s embrace:
First let him see his friends in battle slain,
And their untimely fate lament in vain:
And when, at length, the cruel war shall cease,
On hard conditions may he buy his peace.
Nor let him then enjoy supreme command,
But fall untimely by some hostile hand,
And lie unbury’d on the barren sand.
These are my prayers, and this my dying will:
And you, my Tyrians, every curse fulfil;
Perpetual hate, and mortal wars proclaim
Against the prince, the people, and the name.
INTRODUCTION

These grateful offerings on my grave bestow,
Nor league, nor love, the hostile nations know:
Now, and from hence in every future age,
When rage excites your arms, and strength supplies
the rage,
Rise some avenger of our Libyan blood;
With fire and sword pursue the perjur’d brood:
Our arms, our seas, our shores oppos’d to theirs,
And the same hate descend on all our heirs.

Yet let him faint mid weapon-strife and hardy folk of war!
And let him, exiled from his house, torn from Iulus, wend,
Beseeching help mid wretched death of many and many
a friend.
And when at last he yieldeth him to pact of grinding peace,
Then short-lived let his lordship be, and loved life’s increase.
And let him fall before his day, unburied on the shore!
Lo this I pray, this last of words forth with my blood I pour.
And ye, O Tyrians, ’gainst his race that is, and is to be,
Feed full your hate! When I am dead send down this gift
to me:
No love between the peoples twain, no troth for anything!
And thou, Avenger of my wrongs, from my dead bones out-
spring,
To bear the fire and the sword o’er Dardan-peopled earth
Now or hereafter; whensoe’er the day brings might to birth.
I pray the shore against the shore, the sea against the sea,
The sword ’gainst sword—fight ye that are, and ye that are
to be!

METRE.

(1) The Aeneid is written in hexameters, that is, lines
of six feet; and each foot must consist of a dactyl or
a spondee, that is, a long syllable followed by two short
(−o−), or two long syllables (−−). The sixth foot however
must be either a spondee or a long and a short syllable (−− or −−); and the fifth foot is practically always a dactyl.

(2) There must be a break between two words in the third or (rarely) the fourth foot: this is called the caesura.

(3) The last syllable of a word that ends in a vowel or m is cut off or 'elided' before a word beginning with a vowel or h.

The following is a regular line:—

Āt rēgīnā grāvī || iām|dūdūm | sāucīā | ērā. (l. 1.)

The following is an example of elision:—

Hīs dic|tis īn|cēns(um) || ānīm(um) | īnflāmm|āvit ēm|ōrē. (l. 54.)

Vergil is very fond of elision; and it is only occasionally that he lets the sentence end with the end of a line, for that would produce monotony if done very frequently, and Vergil is always aiming at variety both in phrase and metre.
Dido passes a restless night in thinking of Aeneas. In the morning she addresses her sister; 'What a hero this stranger is! never since Sychaeus' death has anyone awakened love in my heart, yet I feel it for Aeneas. But I will ever be faithful to my dead husband.'

At regina gravi iamudum saucia cura
volnus alit venis, et caeco carpitur igni.
multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat
gentis honos; haerent infixi pectore voltus
verbaque, nec placidam membris dat cura quietem. 5
postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras,
umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,
cum sic unanimam adloquitur male sana sororem:
'Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent?
quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes!
quem sese ore ferens! quam forti pectore et armis!
credo equidem, nec vana fides; genus esse deorum:
degeneres animos timor arguit. heu, quibus ille iactatus fatis! quae bella exhausta canebat!
si mihi non animo fixum inmotumque sederet ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare ingali,
postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit;
si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset,
huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpae. Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychaei coniugis et sparsos fraterna caede penates, solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem
impulit: adgnosco veteris vestigia flammae.
sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,
vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad um-
bras,
pallentes umbras Erebi noctemque profundam,
ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua iura resolvo.
ille meos, primus qui me sibi iunxit, amores
abstulit; ille habeat secum servetque sepulcro.'
sic effata sinum lacrimis inplevit obortis.

Anna answers: 'Why still grieve for Sychaeus? You are
yet young; you need a defender; heaven may intend
you to marry Aeneas: pray to the gods, and detain
Aeneas here.'

Anna refert: 'O luce magis dilecta sorori,
solane perpetua maerens carpere iuventa,
nec dulces natos, Veneris nec praemia noris?
id cinerem aut manes credis curare sepultos?
esto. aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti,
non Libyae, non ante Tyro; despectus Iarbas,
ductoresque alii. quos Africa terra triumphis
dives alit: placitone etiam pugnabis amori?
nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis?
hinc Gaetulae urbes, genus insuperabile bello, 40
et Numidae infreni cingunt, et inhospita Syrtis:
hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes
Barcae. quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam
germanique minas?
dis equidem auspiciis reor et Iunone secunda
hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.
quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quae surgere
regna
coniugio tali! Teucrum comitantibus armis,
Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus!
tu modo posce deos veniam, sacrificisque litatis
indulge hospitio, causasque innecte morandi,
dum pelago desaevit hiemps et aquosus Orion,
quassataeque rates, dum non tractabile caelum.

Dido yields to her passion and her sister's arguments. They offer sacrifice and seek a sign from heaven. But it does not soothe Dido, whose case is as wretched as that of a fatally stricken deer. Her whole time is spent with Aeneas or in thinking of him. All the affairs of her new city are at a standstill.

His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore,
spemque dedit dubiae menti, solvitque pudorem. 55
principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras
exquirunt: maectant lectas de more bidentes
legiferae Cereri Phoebiisque patrique Lyaeo,
Iunoni ante omnes, cui vinela iugalia curae.
ipsa, tenens dextra pateram, pulcherrima Dido 60
candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit: aut ante ora deum pingues spatiatur ad aras, instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit extra. heu vatum ignarae mentes! quid vota furentem, 65

quid delubra iuvant? est molles flamma medullas interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore volnus. uritur infelix Dido totaque vagatur urbe furens, qualis coniecta cerva sagitta, quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit 70 pastor agens telis, liquitque volatil ferrum
nescius: illa fuga silvas saltusque peragratus
Dictaeos; haeret lateri letalis arundo,
nunc media Aenean secum per moenia ducit,
Sidoniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam;
incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit:
nunc eadem labente die convivia quaeunt,
Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.

post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim
luna premit, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,
sola domo maeret vacua, stratisque relictis
incubat: illum absens absentem auditque videtque
aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,
detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem.

non coeptae adsurgunt turres; non arma iuventus
exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello
tuta parant: pendent opera interrupta, minaeque
murorum ingentes, aequataque machina caelo.

Juno sees Dido's plight and reproaches Venus for it. She
proposes that Aeneas should marry Dido and found
a kingdom at Carthage protected by both goddesses.

Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri
cara Io vis coniunx, nec famam obstare furori,
talibus adgreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis:
'egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis
tuque puerque tuus, magnum et memorabile nomen.
una dolo divum si femina victa duorum est.
nec me adeo fallit, veritam te moenia nostra
suspectas habuisse domos Carthaginis altae.
sed quis erit modus? aut quo nunc certamine tanto?
quin potius pacem aeternam pactosque hymenaeos
exercemus? habes, tota quod mente petisti:
arret amans Dido traxitque per ossa furem.
communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus
auspiciis; liceat Phrygio servire marito,
dotalesque tuae Tyrios permittere dextrae.'

Venus perceives that Juno really wants to baulk Aeneas
of his promised kingdom in Italy. She suggests that
Jupiter may not approve of the plan. Juno undertakes
to sound him, and proposes meanwhile a scheme to
bring about a union between Aeneas and Dido. Venus
assents.

Olli—sensit enim simulata mente locutam, quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras—
sic contra est ingessa Venus: ‘quis talia demens
abnuat, aut tecum malit contendere bello,
si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur?
sed fatis incerta feror, si Iuppiter unam
esse velit Tyriis urbem Troiaque proiectis,
miscerive probet populos, aut foedera iungi.
tu coniunx; tibi fas animum temptare precando.
perge; sequar.’ tum sic excepit regia Iuno:
‘mecum erit iste labor. nunc qua ratione, quod
instat,
conferi possit, paucis, adverte, docebo.
venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido
in nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
extulerit Titan radiisque retexerit orbem.
his ego nigrantem commixta grandine nimbum,
A Boar-Hunt. (From a bas-relief.)
dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt,
desuper infundam, et tonitru caelum omne ciebo.
diffugient comites, et nocte tegentur opaca:
speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem
devenient. adero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas,
conubio iungam stabili propriamque dicabo.
‘hic Hymenaeus erit.’ non adversata petenti
adnuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea revertis.

*Dido and Aeneas go out hunting, splendidly attended.*
*Dido is in rich attire, and Aeneas is equal to Apollo
in comely grace. The young Ascanius distinguishes
himself by his ardour.*

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
it *portis, iubare, exorto, delecta, iuventus*:

*Hunting with Nets. (From a silver vase.)*

*retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,*
*Massylique ruunt equites, et odora canum vis.*
reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
Poenorum exspectant, ostroque insignis et auro
stat sonipes, ac frena ferox spumantia mandit.
tandem progreditur magna stipante caterva

Statue of Apollo. (In the Vatican.)

Sidonianam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo:
cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,
aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.
nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus
incedunt. ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes

AEN. IV
infert se socium Aeneas, atque agmina iungit. qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta deserit, ac Delum maternam invitis Apollo, instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi: ipse iugis Cynthi graditum, mollique fluentem fronde premit crinem, atque implicat auro tela sonant umeris: haud illo segnior ibat. Aeneas; tantum egregio decus enitet ore. postquam altos ventum in montes atque in via lustra, ecce ferae, saxi deiectae vertice, caprae decurrere iugis; alia de parte patentes transmitunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi pulverulenta fuga glomerant montesque relinquunt. at puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri gaudet equo, iamque hos cursu, iam praeterit illos, spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis optat aprum, aut fulvom descendere monte leonem.

A storm comes on: all fly for shelter. Aeneas and Dido take refuge in a cave, where they are secretly united.

Interea magno misceri murmure caelum incipit; insequitur commixta grandine nimbus. et Tyrii comites passim et Troiana iuventus Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros tecta metu petiere: ruunt de montibus amnes. speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem deveniunt. prima et Tellus et pronuba Iuno dant signum: fulsere ignes, et conscius aether
conubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae.
ille dies primus leti primusque malorum
causa fuit. neque enim specie famave movetur. 170
nec iam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem:
coniugium vocat; hoc praetexit nomine culpam.

The secret is speedily known far and wide owing to Rumour,
a never-resting demon, all ears and eyes. Tarbas, a
rejected suitor for Dido's hand, hears the tale.

Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,
Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius  ullam:
mobilitate viget, viresque adquirit eundo:
175
parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras,
ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
illam Terra parens, ira inritata deorum,
extremam, ut perhibent, Cneo Enceladoque sororem
progenuit, pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis:

monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui quot sunt corpore
plumae,
tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu,
tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.
nocte volat caeli medio terraeque per umbram
stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno.
185
luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,
turribus aut altis. et magnas territat urbes,
tam ficti pravique tenax quam nuntia veri.
haec tum multiplices populos sermone replebat
gaudens et pariter factaque infecta canebat:
190
venisse Aenean, Troiano sanguine creatum,
cui se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido:
nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere, regnorum inmemores turpique cupidine captos. haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ora. 

prosimus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban, incenditque animum dictis, atque aggerat iras.

Iarbas prays to his father Jupiter, and taunts him with his failure to support his pious son’s cause. Dido owed her city’s security to Iarbas, and now was she to be given to a womanish foreigner?

Hic Hammone satus, rapta Garamantide Nympha. templu Iovi centum latis inmania regnis, centum aras posuit, vigillemque sacraverat ignem, excubias divom aeternas, pecudumque cruore pingue solum, et variis florentia limina sertis. isque amens animi, et rumore accensus amaro, dicitur ante aras, media inter numina divom, multa Iovem manibus supplex orasse supinis: 

‘Iuppiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis gens epulata toris Leneaeum libat honorem, adspicis haec? an te, genitor, cum fulmina torques, nequiquam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes terrificant animos, et inania murmura miscent? femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem exiguum pretio posuit, cui litus arandum, cuique loci leges dedimus, conubia nostra reppulit, ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit. et nunc ille Paris, cum semiviro comitatu, Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem subnexus, rapto potitur: nos munera templis quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem.’
Jupiter hears his son's prayer, and sends Mercury with a message to Aeneas. Aeneas is bidden to remember that Italy is his destined home: let him at any rate not ruin the prospects of Ascanius: he must set sail at once.
regia, et oblitos famae melioris amantes.
tum sic Mercurium adloquitur, ac talia mandat:
'vade age, nate, voca Zephyros, et labere pinnis.
Dardaniiunc ducem, Tyria Carthagine qui nunc
exspectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes, 225
adloquere, et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.

non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem
promisit. Graiumque ideo bis vindicat armis:
sed fore, qui gravidam imperiiis belloque frementem
Italian regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucri 230
proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.
si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum.

An Altar. (From a Temple at Pompeii.)
nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem, Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces? quid struit? aut qua spe mimica in gente moratur, nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arya? naviget: haec summa est: hic nostri nuntius esto.'

Mercury takes his rod and winged sandals, and flies first to mount Atlas. Thence he goes to Carthage, skimming the sea like a cormorant.

Dixerat. ille patris magni parere parabat imperio: et primum pedibus talaria nectit aurea, quae sublimem alis sive aequora supra seu terram rapido pariter cum flamine portant. tum virgam capit (hac animas ille evocat Orco pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit; dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat); illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat nubila. iamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit, Atlantis, cinctum adsidue cui nubibus atris piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri; nix humeros infusa tegit: tum flumina mento praecipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba. hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis constitit; hinc toto praeceps se corpore ad undas misit, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum piscosos scopulos, humilis volat aequora iuxta: haud aliter terras inter caelumque volabat litus arenosum Libyae ventosque secabat—materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.
Mercury finds Aeneas occupied in the building of Dido's city, gives him Jupiter's message, and vanishes.

Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
Aenean fundantem arces ac-pecta novantem conspicit: atque illi stellatus inside fulva ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebit murice laena, demissa ex umeris, dives quae munera Dido fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro.

continuo invadit: 'tu nunc Carthaginis altae fundamenta locas? pulchramque uxorius urbem extruis, heu regni rerumque oblité tuarum?
ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet,
ipse haec ferre iubet celeres mandata per auras?

quid struis? aut qua spe Libycis teris otta terris?
si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum, [nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem,]
Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus debentur.' tali Cylenius ore locutas mortales visus medio sermone reliquit, et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.

Aeneas, awed by the divine command, is at a loss what to do. Finally he orders the ships to be secretly made ready for sailing, while he endeavours to smooth things over to Dido.

At vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens, arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit. ardet abire fuga, dulcesque relinquere terras, attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.

heu, quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem audeat adfatu? quae prima exordia sumat?
atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc,
in partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat.  
haec alternanti potior sententia visa est: 
Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat, fortemque Serestum:  
classem aptent taciti, sociosque ad litora cogant;

Roman Galleys. (From a bas-relief and the Vatican Vergil.)

arma parent, et, quae rebus sit causa novandis,  
dissimulent: se se interea, quando optima Dido  
nesciat, et tantos rumpi non speret amores,  
temptaturum aditus, et quae mollissima fandi  
tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. oclus omnes\  
imperio laeti parent, ac iussa facessunt.
Dido, through Rumour, gets wind of the intended flight. She rages like a Bacchante, and attacks Aeneas: 'Traitor! your plan is known: have you no pity? will even the stormy weather not keep you in my hated presence? by our past happiness I pray you to relent: I am defenceless; I have sacrificed everything for you: I have no child even to comfort me.'

At regina dolos (quis fallere possit amantem?) praesensit, motusque exceptit prima futuros, omnia tuta timens. eadem impia Fama furenti
detulit armari classem cursumque parari. saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem bacchatur; qualis commotis excita sacris Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho orgia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron. tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ul tuo:_

\textquotesingle\textquotesingle dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum posse nefas, tacitusque mea decedere terra? nec te noster amor, nec te data dextra quondam, nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido? quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem, et mediis properas aquilonibus ire per altum, crudelis? quid? si non arva aliena domosque ignotas peters, et Troia antiqua maneret, Troia per undosum petersetur classibus aequor? mene fugis? per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te,—

quando aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reli-

qui—

per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos, si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quiequam dulce meum: miserere domus labentis. et istam, oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem. te propter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni odere, infensi Tyrii; te propter eundem extinctus pudor, et, qua sola sidera adibam. fama prior. cui me moribundam deseris, hospes? hoc solum nomen quoniam de coniuge restat. quid moror? an mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater
Aeneas impassively replies: 'It is true you have done much for me: but I never regarded our marriage as a real one. If I were free to arrange my own future, Troy would be my first care: but heaven has decreed that my home is to be Italy. You have settled in a strange land, why should not I? I have received unmistakeable commands from the gods, and I must think of Ascanius. You must take it calmly, therefore.

Dixerat. ille Iouis monitis inmota tenebat lumina, et obnixas curam sub corde premebat. tandem pauca refert: 'ego te, quae plurima fando enumerare vales, numquam, regina, negabo promeritam; nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae, dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus. pro re pauca loquar. neque ego hanc abscondere furto speravi, ne finge, fugam; nec coniugis unquam praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni. me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam auspiciis, et sponte mea componere curas, urbem Troianam primum dulcesque meorum reliquias colerem; Priami tecta alta manerent, et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis. sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo, Italiam Lyciae iussere capessere sortes. hic amor, haec patria est. si te Carthaginis arces, Phoenissam. Libycaequi aspectus detinet urbis,
quae tandem, Ausonia Teucros considere terra, invidia est? et nos fas extera quaeere regna. me patris Anchisae, quoties uementibus umbris nox operit terras, quoties astra ignea surgunt, admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago; me puer Ascanius, capitisque iniuria cari, quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis. nunc etiam interpres divom, Iove missus ab ipso, (testor utrumque caput) celeres mandata per auras detulit. ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi intrantem muros, vocemque his auribus hausi. desine meque tuis incendere teque querellis; Italiam non sponte sequor.'

Dido indignantly replies; 'Unfeeling, inhuman deceiver! what worse can befall me? he shows no trace of remorse; even heaven is against me. Yet I rescued him from the sea and shared my kingdom with him. Go then; of course the gods are greatly concerned with your future. Yet you shall suffer; alive or dead I shall ever haunt you.' She leaves him and swoons away.

Talia dicentem iamdudum aversa tuetur, huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur: 'nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor, perfide; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens Caucasus, Hycranaeque admorunt ubera tigres. nam quid dissimulo? aut quae me ad maiora reservo? num fletu ingenuit nostro? num lumina flexit? num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem est?
Aeneas, much disturbed, proceeds to his ships, which are hurriedly launched. The Trojans on the shore are astir like busy ants.

At pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem solando cupid et dictis avertere curas, multa gemens, magnoque animum labefactus amore.
iuessa tamen divom exsequitur, classemque revisitum vero Teucric umbunt, et litore celsas deducunt toto naves. natat uncta carina; frondentesque ferunt remos et robora silvis infabricata, fugae studio.
migrantes cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentes;

An Embarkation. (From the Tabula IIiaca.)

ac velut ingentem formicæ ferris acervom cum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt: it nigrum campis agmen, praedamque per herbas convectant calle angusto; pars grandia trudunt obnixae frumenta umeris: pars agmina cogunt castigantque moras; opere omnis semita feryet.
Dido sees the bustle of departure, and in her misery asks her sister to make a last appeal. 'Tell him I was never the enemy of his race or kindred. Let him stay but a little while, that my sorrow may have a respite; then let him go.'

Quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus, quosve dabas gemitus, cum litora fervere late prospiceres arce ex summa, totumque videres misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus aequor? improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis? ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum temptare precando cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amori, ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat. 415

'Anna, vides toto properari litore: circum undique convenere; vocat iam carbasus auras, puppiibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas. hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, et perferre, soror, potero. miserae hoc tamen unum exsequere, Anna, mihi; solam nam perfidus ille te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus; sola viri molles aditus et tempora noras. i, soror, atque hostem supplex adfære superbum: non ego cum Danais Troianam exscindere gentem 425 Aulide iuravi, classemve ad Pergama misi: nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesve revelli, cur mea dicta neget duras demittere in aures. quo ruit? extremum hoc miserae det munus amanti: exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes. 430 non iam coniugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro,
nec pulchro ut Latio careat regnumque reliquat:
tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori,
dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere.
externam hanc oramen,—miserere sororis; 435
quam mihi cum dederis, cumulatam morte remittam.'

Anna bears her entreaty to Aeneas more than once: but
he is as inflexible as an oak that is buffeted by gales.

Talibus orabat, talesque miserrima fletus
fertque refertque soror. sed nullis ille movetur
fletibus, aut voces uallas tractabilis audit;
fata obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit aures. 440
ac velut annoso validam cum robore quercum
Alpini Boreae nunc hunc nunc flatibus illinc
eruere inter se certant; it stridor, et altae-
consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes:
ipsa haeret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras 445
aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit:
haud secus adsiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
funditur, et magno persentit pectore curas:
mens inmota manet; lacrimae volvuntur inanes.

Dido's thoughts turn towards death. Her desperation is
increased by portents, supernatural voices, predictions,
and fearful dreams. She is like Pentheus or Orestes
driven by furies.

Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido 450
mortem orat; taedet caeli convexa tueri,
quo magis inceptum peragat, lucemque reliquat,
vidit, turicremis cum dona inponeret aris,
horrendum dictu, latices nigrescere sacros,
fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem. hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori. praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum coniugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat, velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum: hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis

Woollen Fillet. (From the medal-portrait of a vestal.)

visa viri, nox cum terras obscura teneret: solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo saepe queri, et longas in fletum ducere voces. multaque praeterea vatum praedicta piorum terribili monitu horrificant. agit ipse furentem in somnis ferus Aeneas; semperque relinquui
sola sibi, semper longam in-comitata videtur
ire viam, et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,

et solem geminum, et duplex se ostendere Thebas:
aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes
armatam facibus matrem et serpenti-bus atris
 cum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.

*Dido, determined to die, would disguise her purpose from
 her sister: *I know a way to settle my sorrow. A*
priestess from the far west, whose incantations have
wonderful power, tells me what to do. Build a funeral
pyre within the palace, and let all relics of Aeneas be
put thereon to be destroyed.* Anna unsuspectingly
obeys.
AENEIDOS LIB. IV

Ergo ubi concepit furias evicta dolore
decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque

exigit, et maestam dictis adgressa sororem
consilium voltu tegit. ac spem fronte serenat:
‘inveni, germana, viam—gratam sororit—qua mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem. Oceani finem iuxta solemque cadentem ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum: hinc mihi Massylae gentis monstrata sacerdos, Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi quae dabat, et sacros servabat in arbore ramos, spargens umida mella soporiferumque papaver. haec se carminibus promittit solvere mentes, quas velit. ast alis duras inmittere curas; sistere aquam fluviis, et vertere sidera retro; nocturnosque ciet manes; mugire videbis sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos. testor, cara, deos, et te, germana, tuumque dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artes. tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras erige, et arma viri, thalamo quae fixa reliquit impius, exuviasque omnes, lectumque iugalem, quo perii, superinponant: abolere nefandi cuncta viri monimenta inbet monsstratque sacerdos.’ haec effata silet; pallor simul occupat ora. non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores concipit, aut graviora timet, quam morte Sychaei. ergo iussa parat.

*Dido* wreathes the pyre with garlands, places an image of Aeneas upon it, and strews it with charms. The priestess utters her incantations. *Dido* calls on the gods.

At regina, pyra penetrati in sede sub auras
erecta, ingenti taedis atque ilice secta,
inintexitque locum certis, et frondes coronat
funerea; super exuvias ensemque relictum
effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri
stant araee circum, et crines effusa sacerdos
ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque
tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianae.
sparerat et latices simulatos fontis Averni;
falcibus et messae ad lunam quae rentur aenis
pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni;
queritur et nascentis equi de fronte revolsus
et matri praereptus amor.
ipsa mola manibusque piis altaria iuxta,
unum exuta pedem vinculis, in veste recincta,
testatur moritura deos et conscia fati
sidera; tum. si quod non aequo foedere amantes
curae numen habet iustumque memorque, precatur.

Peaceful night follows; but Dido finds no rest; wretched
thoughts assail her: 'What can I do? Shall I humble
myself before my rejected suitors? Shall I follow the
Trojans and beg them to take me with them? Shall I
try to make my people emigrate once more? Nay,
death is the only way. Troubled and sinful has been
my life.'

Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem
corpora per terras, silvaeque et saeva quierant
aequora, cum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu,
cum tacet omnis ager, pecudes, pictaeque volucres.
quaeque lacus late liquidos, quaeque aspera dumis-
rura tenent, somno positae sub nocte silenti
lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum.

at non infelix animi Phoenissa, neque umquam

solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem

accipit: ingeminant curae, rursusque resurgens

saevit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu.

sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat:
‘en, quid ago? rursusne procos inrisa priores

experiar, Nomadumque petam conubia supplex,

quos ego sim totiens iam dedignata maritos?

Iliacas igitur classes atque ultima Teucrum

iussa sequar? quiane auxilio iuvat ante levatos,

et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti?

quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusve superbis

invisam accipiet? nescis heu, perdit, necdum

Laomedontae sentis periuria gentis?

quid tum? sola fuga nautas comitabor ovantes?

an Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum

inferar, et, quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli,

rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela iubebo?

quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque avertere dolorem.

tu lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima furentem

his, germana, malis oferas, atque obiciis hosti.

non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam

degere, more ferae, tales nec tangere curas!

non servata fides, cineri promissa Sychaeo!

tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

Mercury appears in a vision to Aeneas, and bids him sail
at once for trouble is brewing.

Aeneas celsa in puppi, iam certus eundi.
carpebat somnos, rebus iam rite paratis.

huic se forma dei voltu redeuntis eodem

obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est,

omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque

et crines flavos et membra decora iuventa:

'nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos?
nec, quae te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis, demens, nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos? illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat, certa mori, variosque irarum concitat aestus. non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecepitare potestas? iam mare turbari trabibus, saevasque videbis 566 conlucere faces, iam fervere litora flammis, si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem. heia age, rumpe moras. varium et mutabile semper femina.' sic fatus nocti se inmiscuit atrae. 570

Aeneas wakes from sleep, and rouses his followers; all put to sea in haste.

Tum vero Aeneas subitis exterritus umbris corripit et somno corpus, sociosque fatigat: 'praecipites vigilate, viri, et considite transtris; solvite vela citi. deus aethere missus ab alto festinare fugam tortosque incidere funes 575 ecce iterum instimulat. sequimur te, sancte deorum, quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes. adsis o placidusque iuves, et sidera caelo dextra feras.' dixit, vaginaque eripit ensen fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro. 580 idem omnes simul ardor habet; rapiuntque ruuntque: litora deseruere; latet sub classibus aequor; adnixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.

At dawn Dido espies the departing fleet, and is maddened at the sight. 'Shall he get away unsathed? launch and pursue him! Nay, it is too late: I should have realized his perfidy sooner: I should have destroyed
him and his fleet. Gods above and below, hear my prayer: may he meet with unending disaster in Italy: may Tyrians and Trojans, Carthage and Rome, for ever be at strife. Appear, my avenger, whose thou art, to pursue them with inveterate hatred."

Et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile.
regina e speculis ut primum albscre lucem
vidit, et aequatis classem procedere velis,
litoraque et vacuos sensit sine remige portus,
terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum
flaventesque abscissa comas, 'pro Iuppiter! ibit hic,' ait, 'et nostris inluserit advena regnis?
non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequentur,
deripientque rates alii navalibus? ite,
ferte citi flammas, date vela, inpellite remos.
quid loquor? aut ubi sum? quae mentem insania mutat?
infelix Dido! nunc te facta impia tangunt tum decuit, cum sceptra dabas. en dextra fidesque,
 quem secum patrios aiunt portare penates,
quem subiisse umeris confectum aetate parentem!
non potui abruptum divellere corpus, et undis
spargeré? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro
Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis?
verum aniceps pugnae fuerat fortuna.—fuisset;
quem metui moritura? faces in castra tulissem,
inplessemque foros flammis, natumque patrem-
quem cum genere exstinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem.
sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras,
tuque harum interpres curarum et conscia Iuno, nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes, et Dirae ultrices, et di morientis Elissae, accipite haec, meritumque malis advertite numen, et nostras audite preces. si tangere portus infandum caput ac terris adnare necesse est, et sic fata Io vis poscunt, hic terminus haeret:
at bello audacis populi vexatus et armis, finibus extorris, complexu avolsus Iuli, auxilium inploret, videatque indigna suorum funera; nec, cum se sub leges pacis iniquae tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur, sed cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus arena. haec precor; hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo.
tum vos, o Tyrrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro munera. nullus amor populis, nec foedera sunt. exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos, nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires. litora litoribus contraria. fluctibus undas inprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque.'

Dido tells a nurse to send Anna, then mounts the pyre, bids farewell to life, and stabs herself.

Haec ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes, invisam quaecens quam primum abrumpere lucem. tum breviter Barcen nutricem adfata Sychaei; namque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat:
Annam cara mihi nutrix huc siste sororem: dic, corpus properet fluviali spargere lympha, et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat: sic veniat, tuque ipsa pia tege tempora vitta. sacra Iovi Stygio, quae rite incepta paravi, perficere est animus, finemque inponere curis; Dardaniique rogum capitis permittere flammae. sic ait. illa gradum studio celerabat anili, at trepida et coeptis inmanibus efferat Dido, sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementes interfusa genas, et pallida morte futura, interiora domus inrumpit limina, et altos conscendit furibunda rogos, ensemque recludit Dardanium, non hos quaesitum munus in usus. hic postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata, incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba: 

'dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebant, accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolvite curis. vixi, et, quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi; et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago. urcem praeclaram statui; mea moenia vidi: ulta virum, poenas inimico a fratre recepi: felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae! dixit: et os impressa toro, 'moriemur inultae, sed moriamur,' ait. 'sic, sic iuvat ire sub umbras. hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis.'
Her attendants find her dying. The city is in an uproar. 
Anna arrives, bewails her sister's deception of herself, 
and strives to revive her.

Dixerat: atque illam media inter talia ferro 
conlapsem aspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore 
spumantem, sparsasque manus. it clamor ad alta 665 
atria; concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem. 
lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu 
tecta fremunt; resonat magnis plangoribus aether. 
on aliter quam si inmissis ruat hostibus omnis 
Carthago, aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentes 670 
culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum 
audiit examinis, tremidoque exterrita cursu 
unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis 
per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat: 
hoc illud, germana, fuit? me fraude petebas? 675 
hoc rogus iste mihi, hoc ignes araeque parabant? 
quid primum deserta querar? comitemne sororem 
sprevisti moriens? eadem me ad fata vocasses? 
idem ambas ferro dolor, atque eadem hora tulisset. 

his etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi 680 
voce deos, sic te ut posita crudelis abessem? 
exstintxi te meque, soror, populumque patresque 
Sidonios, urbemque tuam. date volnera lymphis 
abluam, et extremus si quis super halitus errat, 
ore legam: sic fata gradus evaserat altos, 685 
semianimemque sinus germanam amplexa fovebat 
cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruores. 
illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus 
deficit; infixum stridit sub pectore volnus.
ter sese attollens cubitoque adnixa levavit:

ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto
quaesivit caelo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.

Juno sends Iris to release Dido from her suffering.

Tum Iuno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem

difficilesque obitus, Irim demisit Olympe,
quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus

Iris. (From the Vatican Vergil.)
nam, quia nec fato merita nec morte peribat, sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore, nondum illi flavom Proserpina vertice crinem abstulerat. Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco. ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscida pennis, mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, devolat, et supra caput adstitit: 'hunc ego Diti sacrum iussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo.' sic ait, et dextra crinem secat. omnis et una dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit.
NOTES

line 1. Queen Dido had spent the previous evening in listening to Aeneas’ account of his adventures, which excited her admiration and love, just as in Shakespeare those of Othello fascinated Desdemona.

at is used to resume the story; ‘now.’
cura here and in l. 5 means anxiety or trouble caused by love.

2. volnus and ignis are used metaphorically of the effects of love. In the same way we say, ‘the stings of conscience,’ ‘burning with anger,’ &c.
alit venis, ‘nourishes by her veins,’ literally; but Vergil constantly uses phrases which must not be put straight into English, and left as nonsense. Having found out the exact meaning of each word, we must see what the whole phrase means. Here, for instance, the meaning is that Dido lets love poison her blood, or exhaust her strength; ‘lets the hurt thrive on her life-blood.’

3. multa...multus go closely with the verb and have the sense of an adverb; ‘often.’

6. What does postera agree with? What is the subject of lustrabat?

8. male with adjectives has the force of a negative; e.g. male fidus = unfaithful.

9. me suspensam. Here again a literal translation will give awkward English, for we do not usually use adjectives and participles with pronouns in this way. ‘Affright my anxious heart.’—Sidgwick.

10. quis...hic, ‘what a man is this... who.’ Quis = qualis, an exclamation, not a question.

11. quem sese ore ferens: short for qualis est et quali or
se fere! 'What a dignified bearing he has!' lit. 'bearing himself what a man!'

pectore... armis: ablatives of quality. It is perhaps best to take the phrase as meaning, 'with what a strong heart and sword.' Another possible translation is, 'with what a mighty breast and shoulders.' Taken the first way armis is from arma, in the other from armus.

12. nec vana fides. est understood.

14. iactatus. est understood.

15. The subject of sederet in sense is the sentence that follows, expressing her resolve. si with the imperfect subjunctive implies that the fact is just the opposite.

16. cui: indefinite pronoun, used chiefly after ne, si, etc.

17. deceitam morte fefellit: me understood; see note, l. 9. A participle and a verb can often be translated by two verbs coupled by 'and.' Thus urbem captam incendunt = 'they take and burn the city'; lit. 'they burn the taken city.' Dido's first husband, Sychaeus, had been killed by her brother Pygmalion.

19. culpae: she felt it would be a fault to forget her husband through love for Aeneas.

20. fata: poetic use of plural for singular.

21. fraterna: not 'of a brother' (the usual sense), but 'done by a brother.'

post sparsos penates: i.e. the breaking up of her family ties by the crime. The construction is like that of post urbem conditam = 'since the founding of the city.'

22. labantem expresses the result of inpulit: 'so that it wavered.'

24. optem. This is called potential subjunctive. 'I could wish.' See l. 108.

dehiscat depends on optem as if there was an ut before it: a dependent command. Cf. l. 635 dic properet. Such a subjunctive is common with volo.

ima goes with the predicate, and qualifies dehiscat like an adverb.

27. ante: as we have had prior in l. 24 and both mean the same, one is 'redundant,' i.e. superfluous, and need not be translated.

prior quam and antequam are each often written as one word and are conjunctions. A subjunctive would more usually follow in this kind of sentence.

29. sepulcro: ablative of place (local ablative); very
common in Vergil (see Grammatical Appendix, for other instances): in prose there would have to be a preposition with it.

31. sorori: i.e. mihi.
32. Parse carpere. You can tell from the scansion of the verse whether the middle syllable is long or short. For the meaning see l. 2.

perpetua... iuventa: an instance of the way in which Vergil uses an ablative which cannot be explained by the ordinary grammar rules. As far as strict grammar goes, Shakespeare himself may be accused of writing bad English! The more ordinary expression would be per totam iuventam, or perpetuo in iuventa.

33. noris: contracted for noveris.
34. cinerem... manes: the dead Sychaeus.
35. esto: to be taken almost as a conjunction with what follows: 'granted that,' 'although.' What is the literal meaning?
aegram is emphatic. She suggests that Dido is no longer aegra over her husband's death.
36. Libyae: locative.
Tyro: see l. 29, note.
38. dives triumphis: i.e. where victories, or battles, are common.
39. consederis. Why subjunctive?
40. Anna goes on to give reasons why Dido should seek the consolation and protection of another husband.

genus: in apposition to urbes grammatically, though in sense to 'people' understood. See l. 201.
42. siti: either causal ablative or ablative of quality equivalent to an adjective.
45. Ablatives absolute. Inuo was the protecting goddess of Carthage, and was also specially interested in marriages.
46. vento: instrumental ablative; 'with. the wind' or 'before the wind.'
47. For the use of quis, see ll. 10, 11.
48. coniugio: ablative of attendant circumstances, or ablative absolute, = si talem coniugem habeabis.
52. desaevit: de with verbs gives them a stronger force.
aquosus Orion: understand est. The setting in November of the constellation Orion was supposed to be always accompanied by rain-storms.
56. pacem has the sense of 'pardon' (for Dido's abandoning herself to her love).

per aras: i.e. going from altar to altar.
58. These gods were supposed to have especial power with regard to marriages.

59. curae (sunt understood): predicative dative; see l. 521.

61. The object of fundit is strictly pateram, but in sense it is the wine contained in it.

62. pingues: i.e. with offerings.

63. instauratque diem donis. The most usual meaning of instaurare is 'renew,' 'restore,' especially of an interrupted ceremony. The day had begun miserably for Dido owing to her troubled heart: she tries by her offerings to 'repair' the day, to begin it as it were afresh.

64. What peculiarity of scansion is there in this line? Vergil uses it in imitation of the rougher style of previous poets. See Appendix for other examples of irregular scansion.

65. The seers who, we may imagine, were comforting her by smooth prophecies are called 'unwitting' or ignorant for not understanding that their art was useless to a woman as madly in love as Dido.

66. est: short form of ed. 

67. Cf. l. 2.

69. conicere is used of a throw that finds its mark, takes effect. 'Translate, 'when the arrow has struck home.'

71. agens: intransitive here.

telis: instrumental, with agens.

72. nescius: the word is meant to add to our pity, for the 'unwitting' hunter cannot even give her the coup de grace, thinking he has missed.

74. moenia here means the city, not merely its ramparts: see l. 96.

75. paratam: implying that Aeneas need not wander any longer in search of a home.

77. eadem, with convivia: i.e. the same as the day before, 'again.' Dido is represented as doing all this not on one day but several.

80. lumen ... premit: i.e. is setting.

obscura vicissim: i.e. like the sun at the end of the day.

82. stratis: i.e. in the banqueting hall.

83-85. This does not mean after the banquet, but whenever Aeneas is absent.

84. capta: our nearest word is 'captivated,' but 'smitten' is better.

87. bello, with tuta: ablative of time.

88. minae murorum = muri minaces; a Vergilian way of putting the attribute of a thing instead of the thing itself,
a substantive where an adjective would be more natural. Cf. l. 132 *odora canum vis.* This is called 'abstract for concrete.'

90. What is the omitted antecedent of *quam*?
91. *famam*: i.e. the fear of open shame.
93. *vero* is sarcastic.
94. *puer tuus*: i.e. Cupid.
96. *adeo* emphasizes *me.* The subject of *fallit* is the accusative and infinitive clause.
97. Venus, she thinks, was jealous of Carthage (Juno's city), because it seemed that Aeneas might set up a kingdom there instead of Rome.

98. *quo nunc certamine tanto?* some verb like *progredieris* ('will you go on?') must be understood; *quo* being adverb = whither, and *certamine* ablative of manner.
100. *exercemus*: not quite the same meaning as in l. 87. Here it means 'busy ourselves with.'
101. *traxit*: the idea of the word is that of drinking in a (poisonous) liquid, or inhaling infectious air.
102. *communem . . . paribus* are emphatic: the former must be taken closely with *regamus.*
103. *auspicis*: see note, l. 341.
104. *dotales*: to be taken with the verb, like *communem* above: 'as a dower.' The subject of *servire* and *permittere* is of course Dido. If Aeneas married Dido, Venus (his mother) would get power over Carthage.
105. *ollii*: old form of *illii*; remoter object to *ingressa est.*
108. *abnuat . . . malit*, 'who would be so mad as to,' &c.; this is called *potential* subjunctive, some 'if' clause being understood, such as 'if he were asked, or, had to choose.'
109. *factum, quod memoras* refers to ll. 102-104, i.e. 'provided that your plan proved successful.'
110. *fatis*: ablative of instrument with *feror*; see l. 376.
114. *mecum*, 'in my hands,' 'my business.'
115. *iste* refers to l. 113, 'that you mention.'
116. *paucis*: understand *verbis*; see ll. 333, 337.
117. **venatum**: supine; used with verbs of motion only, to express purpose.

118. **ubi primos . . . ortus extulerit**: a poetical way of saying *ubi primum ortus erit* (*ubi primum* = 'as soon as').

120. **his**: i.e. Aeneas and Dido, dative of remoter object depending on *infundam*, l. 122.

121. **alae**, 'beaters,' thrown out like skirmishers or cavalry on the wings of an army.

**indagine**: lit. 'encircling,' i.e. nets to stop the game getting away, as in rabbiting you net some of the holes.

124. See note on l. 106.

126. **conubio**. In scanning this word the *i* must be reckoned as a consonant: see l. 168.

**propriam**: agreeing with *Dido* understood, *Dido* being the object of both *iungam* and *dicabo*. 'I will unite her to Aeneas and set her apart as his own.'

127. **hic Hymenaeus erit**, 'here shall their marriage be'; Hymen, the god of marriage, is used for the marriage itself.

**adversata**. The past participle is here used without a past sense, and may be translated by the present; see ll. 207, 589.

**petenti**: understand *Iunoni*. The pronoun or noun with which a participle agrees is often left out in Latin.

128. **dolis . . . repertis**: ablative absolute. Venus saw through Juno's proposal, and knew it would fail: see l. 106.

130. **portis**: ablative of motion from.

131. **retia . . . plagae**: no difference in meaning; but different words must of course be used in translation.

**rara**: i.e. with knots far apart; as they were going to hunt big game, they did not need closely knitted nets.

**lato . . . ferro**: ablative of quality: see l. 137.

132. **ruunt**: rather a peculiar verb to use of the hunting implements as well as the riders and dogs; but the sense is quite clear.

**odora canum vis**: either (1) 'the scenting power of dogs,' i.e. keen-scented dogs; see l. 88 and note; or (2) 'a pack of keen-scented dogs,' *vis* being used in the sense of a large number, as it is sometimes in Latin, and *odora* put for *odororum*. There is a third way, which it requires a knowledge of Greek to understand. This is the only instance in Latin of *odorus* having this meaning.

133. **thalamo**: see l. 29, note.

137. **picto . . . limbo**: ablative of quality or description.

with **chlamydem**: see l. 131.

**chlamydem circumdata**, 'having girt about her her
cloak.' The accusative is frequently thus used in Vergil with a passive verb (especially participles) in imitation of a Greek construction. The idea is usually of doing something to oneself, reflexive; mostly of putting on or off clothes. &c. See ll. 493, 518. For other examples see Appendix.

138. cui: possessive dative; est understood.

in aurum, 'are tied into a golden knot,' i.e. fastened with a gold clasp.

142. socium: predicative = 'as a comrade'; cf. dotales, l. 104.

agmina iungit: understand sibi. The ordinary expression would be se agmini iungit. An instance of the way in which Vergil varies common phrases.

143. The Lycian town of Patara was one of the places at which Apollo received especial worship, and where he was supposed to foretell the future. See Lyciae sortes, l. 346. Apparently he did not reside there in winter.

hibernam almost = 'in winter': cf. nocturnus, ll. 303, 490, 609.

144. Delos is called materna because it was sacred to his mother Latona.

145. circum. Where would the word be placed in prose?

146. Notice the lengthening of -que; this is one of the exceptions in scansion which must not be imitated until you have written as much as and as well as Vergil.

picti: i.e. with their skins stained like ancient Britons. People from all nations were said to assemble yearly at Delos to do honour to Apollo.

147. iugis: ablative of place; so also umonis, l. 149. 148. premit . . . fingens: both governing crinem: 'trims and binds.'—Sidgwick.

149. tela. Apollo was noted as an archer. 150. tantum: i.e. no less than that of Apollo. Aeneas is as lithe and handsome.

151. ventum: est understood; impersonal use.

153. iugis: ablative of way by which; 'along the ridges.' 158. votis may be either dative with dari or ablative with optat.

159. fulvom: see note on l. 201.

160. misceri: see l. 411; the word is used of confused motion and noise.

163. nepos Veneris: i.e. Ascanius. 164. petiere. What is the full prose form of this?

165. speluncam. For omission of preposition, see ll. 106, 124.
167. ignes: i.e. lightning.
conscius, 'which was aware of.'
168. conubiis: dative depending on conscius. For scansion, see l. 126.
169. primus . . . causa fuit, 'was the first which brought about.'
175. mobilitate . . . eundo: ablatives of cause.
176. metu: ablative of cause.
primo: adverbial.
178. deorum: objective genitive, 'anger against the gods'; an unusual example, because ira is not derived from a transitive verb. Earth was the mother of the Titans and the giants. Both were punished for rebellion against the gods. Coeus was a Titan, Enceladus a giant.
181. cui: possessive dative (see l. 138), 'who for every feather . . . has.' In the next line sunt is understood with oculi; and then Vergil, aiming as usual at variety, uses different verbs with ora and aures, instead of merely repeating sunt.
182. subter: i.e. there was an eye under every feather.
mirabile dictu: a common use of supine with neuter adjective in apposition to the sentence: see horrendum dictu, l. 454.
184. medio: adjective used as substantive, 'in the part between,' 'between'; not an ordinary use of medius.
186. luce = die, contrasted with nocte above.
custos: part of the predicate; 'as sentinel,' i.e. nothing escapes her notice.
188. ficti pravique . . . veri: used as substantives, and to be translated as such.
tam . . . quam: lit. 'as much . . . as,' so 'equally . . . and,' or 'both . . . and.'
190. For this use of cano see l. 14.
191. venisse Aenean, &c., depends on canebat.
192. viro, 'to whom as a husband.'
dignetur is subjunctive because the relative clause comes in an indirect statement.
193. hiemem . . . quam longa: lit. 'the winter as long as it is' (est understood), so = the whole winter. Vergil may have been thinking of Antony and Cleopatra.
luxu: adverbial ablative of manner: see fuga l. 155, metu l. 164.
196. cursus: objective. Note the common poetic use of plural for singular; see l. 199.
198. hic: i.e. Iarbas.
satus has the same sense as cretus, l. 191.
199. latis...regnis: ablative of place; see note, l. 196.
200. vigilem...ignem: i.e. a fire always alight, like that of the Vestal virgins at Rome.
201. excubias: in apposition to ignem. excubiae means really the act of watching; so the apposition is not exact in sense (see l. 40). It expresses the purpose of the consecration.

divom: possessive genitive. Notice how o is used instead of u after a v in Latin, u and v being really the same letter. Cf. volvus, voltus, acervom, fulvom.

202. solum and limina are governed by sacraverat: pingue and florentia express the result of the dedication.

203. animi: locative 'distraught mind;' in prose the ablative would be used. See inops animi, l. 300.

204. numina: i.e. statues: 'amid the presence of the gods.'—Sidgwick.

205. supplex orasse: the adjective must be translated by an adverbial phrase, 'in prayer'; see note, l. 289.

206. nunc. Iarbas means that it was owing to himself that the worship of Hammon or Jupiter had been introduced into Africa.

207. epulata: see note on adversata, l. 127.

Lenaeum...honorem: i.e. wine; honor is here used of the offering by which a god is honoured. Translate, 'the sacrifice of wine.'

209, 210. nequiquam...caeci...inania are emphatic. 'Is it for nothing that...are the lightnings aimless which...and their thunders ineffectual?'

murmura: objective. Vergil, in saying that the lightnings 'cause a troubled din,' follows the ancient idea that the thunder was caused by, because it followed, the lightning.

212. pretio: ablative of price. Iarbas had made Dido pay for the privilege of building a city.

litus: not 'sea-shore' (which would be rather a mean present!) but 'coast-land.'

213. leges here means the right of making laws, 'rule.'

215. Paris. Iarbas sneeringly gives Aeneas this name, because Paris carried off another man's wife, viz. Helen of Sparta. In the Trojan War which resulted Paris did not show much manliness. Besides this, the inhabitants of Western Asia Minor were in Vergil's time noted for luxury and effeminacy.

216. mentum...crinemque...subnexus: see l. 137, note. 'With his chin and hair bound beneath.'

Maeonia strictly = Lydian, whereas Paris and Aeneas
came from Phrygia, which bordered on Lydia: but Vergil simply means ‘Asian,’ and in the same way uses various names for ‘African,’ which strictly apply to a particular part. Notice the alliteration, i.e. many words beginning with the same letter, also in l. 218 below. Here perhaps it expresses scorn. Iarbas’ contempt for Aeneas’ spruceness is like that of the Roundheads for the Cavaliers and their lovlocks.

‘And the man of blood was there,
With his long essenced hair.—Battle of Naseby.

217. rapto: used as a substantive. Dido is of course meant.

nos: contrasted with ille, l. 215; ‘meanwhile we.’ Poetic plural for singular.

218. quippe: emphasizing tuis, ironical, ‘to thy temples, look thou!’ Iarbas means that Jupiter Hammon, who might be expected to help his son even if other gods failed, seems unable to do anything; sacrifices being useless, Iarbas tries taunts, and with success.

famam: i.e. Jupiter’s reputation as the most powerful of the gods.

222. What peculiarity of scansion is there in this line? see l. 64 and note.

225. exspectat: intransitive; in prose it is used only transitively; see l. 251.

urbes: i.e. Rome. Poetic plural for singular.

227. genetrix: i.e. Venus.

talem: complement after fore understood.

228. Venus rescued Aeneas when he was being beaten in single combat by Diomede, and again at the final storming of Troy.

vindicat: poetical use of present for past.

229. ‘Pregnant with empire and clamorous with war.’—Sidgwick. Cf. Shakespeare, Richard II, ii. 1. 51:—

‘This teeming womb of royal kings.’

fore: subject eum understood, depending on promisit.

230, 231. regeret ... proderet ... mitteret: consecutive subjunctives: ‘he should be a man such as should rule,’ &c.

232. nulla: adverbial in sense; = ‘not at all.’

233. ipse and suus are usually placed together in Latin, even when, as here, a preposition is separated from its case. The same is true of quisque and suus.

235. spe inimica. Notice the hiatus, i.e. a vowel at the end of a word not cut off before a following vowel. See note on l. 64.

inimica . . . gente. Carthage is called hostile, partly
because it was surrounded by unfriendly and jealous rivals for the hand of Dido, partly because the city itself was afterwards to become Rome's most deadly foe.

237. Notice the short decisive sentences.

**summa**: i.e. the main point, 'our final decision.'

**nuntius** strictly means a man who carries a message, here = the message itself.

240. **alis**: instrumental ablative with **sublimem**.

242. **virgam.** Mercury's staff (called **caduceus**) was both the sign of his office as messenger of the gods and also a kind of magician's rod. The next three lines describe the wonders which he works with it.

244. **lumina morte resignat**, 'unseals the eyes at death.' It was a Roman custom to open a dead man's eyes when he was laid on the funeral pile, in order that he might see his way to the under world. Vergil ascribes the act to **Mercury**, because Mercury was supposed to escort the souls of the dead (see the previous line).

**morte**: ablative of time.

245. **illa**: i.e. **virga**, depending on **fretus**.

247. Atlas was a giant who was supposed to support the arch of the sky (which the ancients thought was solid). His name was given to the lofty mountain range in the north-west of Africa; and poets treated giant and mountain as being the same, the fable being that Atlas was turned into a mountain.

248. **cui**: possessive, 'whose,' as in ll. 138, 181.

249. **piniferum**: a common epithet of mountains in poetry, but not really true of this particular one.

250. **mento**: ablative of motion from.

251. **praecipitant**: usually transitive, here intransitive: see ll. 225, 565.

254. Mercury is compared to a gull or cormorant swooping down.

257. **litus**: possibly depending on **volabat**, the latter meaning 'flew along.'

258. **materno...avo**: i.e. Atlas.

It is very possible that ll. 256–258 were not written by Vergil at all.

259. **magalia**: i.e. the poorer dwellings on the outskirts of Carthage.

263. **quae munera**: plural for singular, referring to **laena**, 'a gift which.'


274. **spes...Iuli**: i.e. the hopes felt by Iulus, not those
felt by other people about him. In grammatical language, the genitive is not ‘objective,’ but ‘subjective.’

277. **medio sermone** expresses the abruptness of his disappearance, ‘whilst yet speaking’: see l. 388.

283, 284. **agat . . . audeat . . . sumat**: deliberative subjunctives: cf. l. 371. ‘What is he to do?’ &c.

285. Tennyson uses this expression in *The Passing of Arthur*. Sir Bedivere, in doubt whether to throw away the sword Excalibur, stands ‘this way and that dividing the swift mind.’

**animum** is object also to *rapit* and *versat* in the next line.

286. **per omnia**, ‘every way’; i.e. he thinks of every possible device.

287. **haec**: nominative feminine with *sententia*; **alternanti** is here used intransitively.

289. **aptent** and the following subjunctives are indirect commands with *ut* omitted (see l. 24), depending on the idea of commanding in the word *vocat*.

**taciti**: an example of an adjective going closely with a verb, to be translated in English by an adverb or adverbial phrase. See ll. 205, 293.

291. **sese** with * temptaturum (esse)* below; indirect statement, verb of saying understood.

**quando** here = ‘since.’

292. **speret** here simply = ‘expects’; see l. 419. It would take future infinitive in prose.

**amores**: poetic plural.

293, 294. **quae . . . tempora . . . quis . . . modus**: understand *sint* and *sit*; indirect questions depending on *temptaturum*, joined to *aditus*, which also depends on it.

293. **mollissima fandi tempora**, ‘the most favourable moments for speech.’ Aeneas wishes to get off without a ‘scene’ if he can, and hopes that Dido will be *mollis*.

295. **laeti**: see note, l. 289.

**parent**. How can you tell that this is a different word to **parent** in l. 290?

296. **possit** : see note on l. 108.

298. **omnia tuta timens**, ‘fearing everything, however safe,’ ‘afraid where no fear was.’

**eadem**: i.e. the same rumour as the one mentioned l. 173.

300. **animi**: see note l. 203.

301. **commotis . . . sacris**, ‘by the shaking aloft of the sacred emblems,’ i.e. the vessels of the temple of Bacchus and especially his statue.
NOTES

302. **Thyias**: two syllables; another name for a Bacchante or female worshipper of Bacchus.

**ubi audito** ... **Baccho**, 'when the shout of Bacchus is heard, and when.'

**stimulant**: *eam* must be understood as object, also with *vocat*.

**trieterica**. Every three years there was a great festival at Thebes in Greece in honour of Bacchus.

303. **nocturnus**, 'throughout the night:' adverbial; see ll. 143, 490, 609.

**Cithaeron**. The Bacchic worshippers held revels on the mountains at night during the festival.

306. **tacitus**: see note, l. 289. In prose this would have to be *te tacitum discersum esse*.

307. **data dextera**, 'the hand you gave me,' i.e. your plighted troth. With *amor* and *dextera*, *tenet* must be supplied.

308. **funere**: ablative of manner with *moritura*; 'who will die a cruel death.'

312. **peteres** ... **maneret**: see note, l. 15. Dido's argument is that Aeneas must be in a great hurry to get away, since he does not think about the weather or the uncertainty of his destination: even if he were going to his lost home, Troy, he would not be so eager as that: so the cause must be that he wants to get off unnoticed.

313. **undosum** is emphatic.

314. The order is peculiar: *per* governs *lacrimas*.

**dextram**: see l. 307. *te* is object of *oro* understood.

316. **per inceptos hymenaeos**, 'by our wedded life just begun.'

317. **quid**: accusative of respect; 'in any way.'

**quiquam meum**, 'anything in me.' *dulce* is complement.

318. **istam** agrees with *mentem*.

319. **si quis**: understand *est*.

321. **odere**: the object is *me* understood. The African tribes round Carthage were angry at her marrying Aeneas instead of one of their princes, and the Carthaginians (*Tyrr*) at her setting up a stranger to rule over them.

**eundem**, 'also.'

322. **qua sola**: instrumental ablative.

**sidera adibam**: lit. 'I was on the way to the stars.' To become a constellation after death was in ancient fables the reward of a distinguished life, and poets talked of 'reaching the stars,' i.e. winning everlasting fame, by their poems. Dido means that her reputation for loyalty to her dead
husband was the only virtue through which she was ‘on her way to undying glory’; and now that had gone.

323. Vergil, when reading this part of the poem to the Emperor Augustus, is said to have read the lines which follow with very great emotion. The last line of the speech has a particularly broken-hearted sound about it.

me moribundam: see note, l. 9. ‘Thy dying friend.’—Morris.

hospes. She can no longer give him any dearer name.

325. quid moror? i.e. why not kill myself at once?
Pygmalion: see l. 17, note.

326. Larbas: see ll. 36, 198, &c.

327. This alludes to the Roman custom by which a father took up his newly born child in his arms (suscepit) in token that it was his.

mihi: possessive dative with fuisset.

329. tamen, ‘after all,’ i.e. in spite of her losing Aeneas.
referret: consecutive; see l. 230.

330. capta: here almost = decepta, ‘tricked,’ ‘betrayed.’

331. monitis: causal ablative.

332. obnixus: see note on adversata, l. 127. The word is generally used of physical struggle; see l. 406. ‘Kept down with an effort.’

333. quae plurima, ‘all the many kindnesses which.’

promereti alicui de alicuiu means to deserve something from somebody, to have done someone a service or kindness. The full construction here would be, nunquam negabo te tot de me promeritam esse quod, &c. See l. 317 si bene quid de te merui.

336. memor: understand sum.

337. pro re: lit. ‘in accordance with the circumstances,’ so ‘as the case requires.’ ‘Little will I say, little is needed’—a most cruel remark. Wrote: …furte! …furto: ablative of manner, best translated by an adverb.

339. praetendi: lit. ‘I did not hold out the marriage torch of a husband’; i.e. I did not mean you to understand that I was really your husband.

haec . . . foedera: i.e. marriage; haec is emphatic.

341. meis . . . auspiciis. In a Roman army the commanding officer alone had the right of taking the auspices, and to have this power was called habere auspicium. Then the word came to be used for his authority in other matters too, and then for any power or authority: see l. 103. Here it means ‘on my own authority,’ ‘according to my own will,’ practically the same as sponte mea.

342. meorum, ‘of my kindred.’
344. **victis**: dative of advantage, 'for the conquered,' i.e. the Trojans.

345. **Gryneus.** Apollo is called 'of Grynium,' because he had a temple there.

346. **Lyciae**: see l. 143, note.

347. **hic**: i.e. Italy, attracted into the gender of the complement.

347-349. Aeneas' argument is that Dido ought not to object to his settling in a strange land as she has done just the same thing—a very poor excuse.

349. **quae ... invidia,** 'what reason is there to be vexed at'; the complement is *Teucros consideré, &c.*

354. **me**: object to some verb to be supplied from the previous sentence, such as, 'weighs on my mind.'

**capitis**: objective.

355. See l. 274.

357. **utrumque**: i.e. mine and thine.

364. **luminibus tacitis.** *tacitus* has here the sense of 'concealed' rather than 'silent'; see l. 67. It means that she did not allow her eyes to show her feelings. 'With veiled glances.'

366. **durus ... cautibus**: ablative of description or quality with *horrens*.

367. **admorunt** = *admoverunt*.

368. **quae ... ad maíora,** 'for what greater insults'; i.e. she needs no further proof of his faithlessness.

369. She no longer speaks to him, but *at* him, in the third person.

371. **quae quibus antefaram,** 'what am I to place before what?' i.e. 'which of my wrongs shall I dwell upon first?' The subjunctive is deliberative.

373. **nusquam**: because even the gods are unfair.

**litore**: ablative of place.

375. As a *morte redux* cannot strictly be said of the fleet, some verb like 'I have restored' may be supplied with *classem*. Yet the hurried language is purposely meant to show Dido's agitation. Similarly in the following lines with *Apollo* and *sortes* some verb like 'order you to depart' is to be understood.

376-377. Dido tauntingly repeats Aeneas' own words; see ll. 345, 356.

**nunc**: emphatic—as if Aeneas could not wait just a little longer.

379. The sense is, 'do you really imagine the peace of the gods is disturbed on your account?'
is... ea = talis.
381. ventis: see vento, l. 46.
382, 383. mediis... scopulis: ablative of place.
383. hausurum = te hausurum esse: with the meaning of the
word compare that of exhausta in l. 14.
Dido: accusative.
384. She threatens to haunt his conscience like a Fury
while alive, and to send her ghost after him when dead.
The Furies carried torches (ignes).
387. haec... fama: i.e. the report of his sufferings.
388. medium... sermonem: see l. 277, note.
auras... fugit: i.e. hastens within her palace.
390. multa: (1) adverbial accusative with cunctantem:
(2) object of dicere.
392. thalamo... stratis: datives; in prose they would
be accusative with preposition.
395. multa: adverbial accusative; see l. 390.
animum: accusative of respect or part affected, 'in mind,'
see l. 558; not the same use as in l. 137.
398. uncta: i.e. with pitch.
399. silvis: ablative of separation or motion from.
400. studio: causal.
401. cernas: potential (see abnuat, l. 108), 'you might see
them.' In prose it would be imperfect, cerneres, 'you might
have seen' (if you had been there).
402. acervom: see note on divom, l. 201.
403. tecto: see l. 392, note.
404. campis: ablative of place.
406. obnixae: see l. 332, note.
agmina cogunt: the regular military expression for
bringing up the rear of an army and urging on stragglers.
407. moras = morantes, i.e. stragglers: cf. minae, l. 88. This
is called putting abstract for concrete.
409. fervere: old form for fervère, third instead of second
conjugation; cf. stridit for stridet, l. 689. fervere occurs again
l. 567.
411. misceri: see l. 160.
412. quid... pectora: double accusative like that after
verbs of asking, concealing, &c.
414. cogitur. Dido is of course the subject.
415. frustra moritura expresses the result of inexprer-
tum relinquat; 'and so die in vain'; i.e. she must make
sure that there is no hope, or her death would be un-
necessary.
416. properari: impersonal, 'there is hurrying.'
It was the custom for sailors to adorn the vessel at starting so that the voyage might begin cheerfully. *laeti* however has perhaps here a special emphasis: Dido feels that *one* at any rate should be sorry.

419. *sperare*: see l. 292, note. Dido pretends that she had guessed what would happen and is therefore equal to the occasion.

422. *colere ... credere*. This is called the *historic infinitive*. It is used instead of the indicative in relating quick, hurried, or (as here) repeated actions or feelings.

423. See l. 293, 'how to approach him favourably and when.'

426. *Aulide*: here the Greek fleet assembled for the expedition against Troy. Dido means that she was not a foe to Aeneas and his people as the Greeks were.

427. One of the Greeks was said to have taken up the bones of Anchises. To desecrate a grave, or prevent proper burial, was considered by the ancients as a most horrible crime, because it was supposed to prevent the spirit of the dead man finding rest anywhere. Compare in modern times the hanging of the corpses of the men who had had Charles I killed, and in 1899 the destruction of the Mahdi's body at Omdurman (though with a different object).

428. *cur*: consecutive, = 'that he should therefore.'

433. *tempus inane*: i.e. a period of leisure before Aeneas finally started.

434. *me victam*: see l. 9, note. 'My crushed heart.'—Sidgwick.

436. The meaning of this line is vague, and perhaps Vergil meant it to be so, as Dido is in a distracted state and not yet fully determined on killing herself. The simplest sense is, 'If you will do me this favour (of taking the message to Aeneas) I will repay it you abundantly at my death,' *morte* being temporal as in l. 502. The question is *how* she could repay it.

438. *fertque refertque*: i.e. she goes again and again to Aeneas.

440. *placidas*: i.e. he was usually good-natured, but the gods had hardened his heart.

442. *Boreae*: used here of cold winds generally, not merely of the north wind.

443. *it stridor*, 'the roaring sound travels on.'

444. *concusso stipite*: ablative absolute; translate with 'when' or 'as.'
446. *in Tartara*, 'towards the underworld'; i.e. it reaches as far below the ground as it does above it.

449. *lacrimae*: i.e. Dido's. *Aeneas*

452. * quo magis*: final. It expresses the purpose of the gods.

457. *in tectis . . . templum*: i.e. a small shrine or chapel sacred to the memory of Sychaeus.

460. 461. * voces . . . verba . . . visa* (*sunt*): notice that the participle, though one of the two subjects is feminine, is put in the neuter because the subjects are abstract inanimate things. Or you may say that *visae sunt* is understood with *voces*. Notice the alliteration; see l. 216 and Appendix.

462. *culminibus*: ablative of place.

463. *queri . . . ducere* either depend on *visa est understood*, or are historic infinitives (see l. 422).

465. *in fletum*: this would be *cum fletu* in prose; it may be translated by an adverb.

468. She dreams that she is abandoned, not only by Aeneas, but by her Carthaginian subjects also.

469. Pentheus, King of Thebes, was driven mad by Dionysus or Bacchus for refusing to allow his worship at Thebes, and was torn in pieces by his mother and some bacchantes who were inspired with frenzy by Bacchus. His madness made him see double.

470. *solem . . . se ostendere Thebas*: accusative with infinitive depending on *videt*.

471. Orestes killed his mother Clytaemnestra because she had murdered his father Agamemnon. For this he was pursued by the Furies and (according to Vergil here) by his mother herself in the guise of a Fury.

477. * spem fronte serenat*. The natural expression would be *spe frontem serenat*, but Vergil changes it for the sake of variety. Instead of 'clears her brow with hope,' we must say 'wears calm hope on her brow.'

479. * quae . . . reddat . . . solvat*: consecutive, 'such as may': see II. 229, 329.

480. * me . . . amantem*: translate by a relative.
480. The ancients thought that the inhabited world was surrounded by a great circular river which they called the Ocean.

481. **ultimus . . . locus**, 'the remote abode.' So the Shetland Isles were called *ultima Thule.*

482. **aptum** has here the meaning of a participle.

483. **hinc monstrata** (*est*), 'from here witness was brought me of.'

484. The Hesperides dwelt in a garden, in which were some golden apples guarded by a dragon. They were the daughters of Atlas.

484, 485. -**que . . . et**, 'both . . . and.'

486. **soporiferum.** This looks as though the priestess was trying to make the dragon harmless, whereas it was meant to be very watchful. Possibly a slip on Vergil's part.

487. **carminibus**: instrumental, not separative like *eo* in l. 479.

490. **nocturnos**: used adverbially, 'at night': see l. 303.

493. **accingier**: old form of *accingi*, present infinitive passive. *me* is understood.

494. **artes**: see note, l. 137.

494. **secreta**: used adverbially.

500. **praetexere**: see l. 172.

502. **concipit**: the word has a different sense from that which it has in l. 474. **graviora**, 'more serious trouble.' Anna has no idea that Dido's is anything more than a passing sorrow, such as she alludes to in l. 35.

503. **mortae**: ablative of time.

504. **sub auras**: see l. 494, note.

505. **taedis . . . ilice**: ablatives of description with *ingenti*, which agrees with *pyra*. Why is *pyra* ablative?

506. **fronde . . . funerea**: i.e. cypress or yew.

508. **haud ignara futuri**, 'well witting what was to come': i.e. others thought the burning of the image was her object, she knew too well it was not.

509. **crines effusa**: see l. 137, note.
\[510. \text{ter centum: simply a large number is meant; poetical} \]
\[\text{exaggeration.} \]

\underline{Erebum, &c.: in apposition to deos.}

\[511. \text{Hecate: a goddess who was worshipped under three} \]
\[\text{aspects. Hecate was her name as goddess of the under-world} \]
\[\text{(see l. 609), as goddess of hunting she was known as Diana,} \]
\[\text{and she was also the moon-goddess.} \]

\[512. \text{et } \text{etiam.} \]

\textbf{Averni. Avernus was a lake near Naples, which was} \]
\text{supposed to be the entrance to the under-world.}

\[513. \text{messae ad lunam. Charms gathered by moonlight} \]
\text{were supposed to be specially powerful. Cf. the ingredients} \]
\text{of the witches' caldron in Macbeth.}

\[514. \text{cum lacte} \text{qualifies } \text{herbae like an adjective.} \]

\[515. \text{Foals when newly born were supposed to have a lump} \]
\text{on their forehead which the mother bit off. If it was taken} \]
\text{before she could do so, she went mad. The lump was} \]
\text{considered a powerful love-charm (amor).}

\[517. \text{mola } \ldots \text{manibus: ablative of means or manner} \]
\text{qualifying } \text{testatur below.}

\[518. \text{exuta pedem: see l. 137, note. Cf. also mentum} \]
\text{subnexus, l. 216.}

\textbf{Vinciis: ablative of separation.}

\[519. \text{conscia } \ldots \text{sidera: cf. conscius aether, l. 167.} \]

\[520. \text{non aequo foedere amantes: lit. 'lovers with an} \]
\text{unequal union,' i.e. those whose love is unrequited. } \text{Foedere} \]
\text{is ablative of quality; } \text{amantes object of habet.}

\[521. \text{curae } \ldots \text{habet: lit. 'has for a care,' i.e. 'cares for';} \]
\text{the dative is called predicative or dative of purpose.}

\textbf{Precatur. The object is } \text{id numen understood from si quod} \]
\text{numen.}

\[523. \text{quierant } = \text{quererant.} \]

\[525. \text{pecudes and volucres are subjects of lenibant below.} \]

\[528. \text{lenibant: poetical form for leniebant.} \]

\[529. \text{animi: see l. 203, note.} \]

\textbf{Phoenissa: understand lenibat curam.}

\[530. \text{noctem: i.e. the quiet peace of night.} \]

\[532. \text{fluctuat: the subject is Dido.} \]

\[535. \text{experiar } \ldots \text{petam: deliberative subjunctive: see} \]
\text{ll. 283, 371.}

\textbf{Supplex: see note on taciti, l. 289.}

\[536. \text{quos } \ldots \text{sim } \ldots \text{designata: concessive subjunctive,} \]
\text{although.'}

\[537. \text{ultima } \ldots \text{iusa, 'the extreme commands,' i.e. am} \]
\text{I to be an absolute slave.} \]
538. quiane: i.e. sequar-ne quia.
auxilio: instrumental, meo understood.
iuvat: understand eos (i.e. Teucros).
levatos: understand esse.

539. Take bene with facti = 'a kindness.' Dido means, is she to follow the Trojans in the hope that they will remember what she had done for them in their time of trouble.

540. fac velle, 'suppose that I was willing.'

542. Laomedon got the gods Poseidon and Apollo to build the walls of Troy for a certain price, and never paid them. This breach of faith caused the enemies of Troy to accuse the whole subsequent Trojan race of faithlessness.

543. fuga: ablative of manner, used adverbially; see ll. 155, 281, and Appendix.

544. Tyriis: this would require a in prose.

545. Dido debates in her mind whether, instead of following the Trojans humbly and alone, she might not join them with her whole Carthaginian force; but then she thinks her Phoenician subjects will refuse to wander on the sea any more.

546. pelago: local ablative, 'over the sea.'

547. Here she is of course addressing herself, as in ll. 541, 542.

548. She accuses her sister of being the cause of all her trouble, as indeed she partly was; see ll. 31-55.

552. A heart-broken self-accusation.

Sychaeo is here an adjective.

556. volu . . . eodem: ablative of quality. See ll. 260, &c., for Mercury's previous appearance.

558. omnia and the accusatives that follow are accusatives of respect; see 1. 395: 'resembling in all things.' Before, Mercury himself appeared in broad daylight, now his figure appears in a dream and is less real.

coloremque: the extra syllable is cut off before et in the next line: see l. 629.

560. hoc sub casu, 'at a time like this.'

ducere: see l. 463.

564. This is a good example of Vergil's short, powerful phrases, for which it is so hard to find a close rendering in English without spoiling them.

'Stirs the diverse tumult of her wrath.'—Sidgwick.

565. non = nonne, as often in poetry.

praecipitatere: see l. 251 and note.

566. iam with the future means 'presently,' 'very soon.'
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567. _fervere_: see l. 409, note. Notice the alliteration. The whole line expresses _urgency_ by sound and metre.

569. _varium_: understand _est_. The neuter expresses contempt.

571. _umbris_: poetic plural for singular; = the apparition. _praecipites_, and _citi_ in the next line, are used adverbially (see l. 289, note): ‘instantly . . . quickly.’

577. _quisquis es_. This does not mean that Aeneas had not recognised Mercury; he merely avoids calling him by a particular name, for the gods were supposed to be rather touchy on this point.

578. _adsis . . . inves_. The subjunctive expresses a wish or prayer.

581. _rapiunt_: intransitive here, though not usually so. The idea of haste is increased by the omission of an object, also by the short sentences.


587. _aequatis . . . velis_: i.e. ‘the sails of each ship were equally filled’; ‘with level array of sails.’

588. _remige_: singular for plural.

589, 590. _pectus percussa . . . abscissa comas_: for the cases see l. 137, note, and for the tenses see note on _adversata_, l. 127.

591. _inluserit_: notice the future perfect tense, which expresses the prospect of an action being completed which might have been prevented: ‘shall it be that he has,’ &c.

592. _non_: see l. 565. Understand _alii_ in this line, to correspond with _alii_ in the next; ‘some . . . others.’

594. _citi_: see l. 574.

596, 597. The best sense is: ‘Is it only _now_ that you realise Aeneas’ wickedness? You should have perceived it at the time when you offered him a share in your kingdom.’ Some such verb as _sentire_ must be understood with _decuit._

597. _en dextra fidesque_. She is sneering at Aeneas’ boasted loyalty. _eius_ must be understood as antecedent to _quem._

599. At the burning of Troy Aeneas rescued his father Anchises in this manner.

600. _non_: see l. 565.

602. _epulandum ponere_, ‘to lay as a feast’; lit. (to lay) ‘fit for feasting upon’; gerundive. There are several
instances in old legends of one person thus taking vengeance on another by trapping him into cannibalism.

603. verum: conjunction. A possible objection occurs to her mind.

fuerat. The full construction would be, si pugnavisset, fortuna anceps fuisse; but instead of the last subjunctive, as often in Latin, the indicative is put to make the result appear more real and possible.

fuisse, 'suppose it had been,' 'even if it had been'; concessive.

604. metui: the indicative is like fuerat above, and =metuissem: the perfect instead of pluperfect makes the supposed case even more real to the speaker: she argues as if it had actually happened.

in castra: i.e. the fleet, a military term put for a naval one.

tulissem and the following subjunctives go in sense with some phrase like si pugnavisset, as does fuerat above.

605. inplessem =inplevissem.

606. exstinxem =exstinxissem.

super: adverb.

608. interpres means one who acts for another, and is used of Mercury as the gods' messenger, l. 356. Juno as the goddess of marriage was the 'go-between' of lovers, and might settle their differences and decide their disputes. 'Who arranges and art privy to such woes as these.'

curarum depends on both interpres and conscia; objective genitive.

609. nocturnis: adverbial use of adjective; see ll. 303, 490.

Hecate: see l. 511, note. It was as queen of the underworld that she was worshipped at cross-roads and is here addressed.

triviis: ablative of place.

ululata: here transitive, usually intransitive.

611. accipite haec may mean either 'attend to these my prayers' or 'notice these doings.'

meritum: passive; 'deserved,' i.e. 'just,' 'as is right.'

malis: neuter; dative of secondary object depending on advertite numen.

613. infandum caput: i.e. Aeneas. caput is frequently thus used in Latin instead of vir, &c.; see l. 354. So also 'magister, invisum pucris virginibusque caput.'

614. si... hic terminus haeret: i.e. if this is definitely decreed.

615-620. This curse of Dido was afterwards fulfilled,
according to the story in the later books of the Aeneid. Aeneas had to fight hard and lose many of his comrades before he got a secure footing in Italy, and even then he had to abandon the Trojan for the Latin name, reigned only a short time, and did not receive a proper burial. Yet his object of founding a kingdom was after all accomplished. When Charles I tried to discover his future at Oxford by opening a Vergil at random (sortes Vergiliana), he lighted on these terrible lines.

617. inploret and the following subjunctives express a wish or prayer.

619. optata = desired, not merely by Aeneas, but by everybody; so, 'precious.'

620. ante diem: see l. 697. 'Before his time,' i.e. may he die an early death.

inhumatus: see note, l. 427.

623. cineri ... nostro, 'my dust'; it depends on munera; dative of advantage.

haec . . . munera: i.e. the fulfilment of my vengeance.

625. exoriare aliquis: the second person instead of the third makes the prayer more vivid and confident. 'Arise, thou unknown avenger.'—Sidgwick. The words are a prophetic allusion to Hannibal, who was to make the name of Carthage terrible to Italy.

626. sequare: final.

627. dabunt se . . . vires, 'whenever strength shall be supplied.'

629. nepotesque: see l. 558. The extra syllable here is very likely meant to express Dido's uncontrolable, unending hate. The close of this speech is as magnificently vengeful as that in ll. 314-330 is pathetic.

633. suam: i.e. Dido's own nurse.

patria antiqua: ablative of place. Tyre is meant.

635. dic . . . properet: dependent command with ut omitted: see dehisceat, l. 24.

corpus: i.e. Anna's own. It was customary to wash before performing religious ceremonies.

636. monstrata: bidden by the priestess: see monstrat, l. 498. She pretends she is going to burn the image of Aeneas.

640. capitis: see l. 613.

642. coeptis: causal ablative.
NOTES

644. *interfusa genas*: accusative of respect or part affected; see l. 395. 'Her cheeks stained here and there with a dark flush.'

*morte*: causal ablative.

647. *munus*: in apposition to *ensem*: apparently Dido had asked Aeneas to give her a sword as a present, though at the time she had no thought of using it thus.

649. *lacrimis et mente*: an example of Vergil's free use of the ablative (see note, l. 32). 'In tears and thought.'

651. *munus* is qualified by *dmnfata*, i.e. Dido here supposed to stab herself twice.

655. *mea* is emphatic.

659. *os impressa*: see l. 137, note.

660. *sic, sic*. Dido is here supposed to stab herself twice.

665. *mea* is emphatic.

665. *os impressa*: see l. 137, note.

669. *sic, sic*. Dido is here supposed to stab herself twice.

661. *munus* is qualified by *dmnfata*, i.e. the burning of the funeral pyre, which would be an unlucky omen for Aeneas to see as he started on his voyage.

664. *ferro*: ablative of place, 'on the sword.'

666. *bacchatur*: see l. 301.

667. *femineo ululatu*: see note l. 235.

670. Carthage was stormed by the Romans in 146 B.C., and its capture, as well as that of Tyre by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C., was attended by frightful slaughter. So also was the storming of Jerusalem by Titus in 70 A.D., of Drogheda by Cromwell, of Magdeburg by Tilly, of Badajoz by Wellington.

671. *culmina* is of course governed by *per*, and goes with both *hominum* and *deorum*.

675. *hoc illud*, 'was this thy purpose.'

676. *femineo ululatu*: see note l. 235.

677. *femineo ululatu*: see note l. 235.

678. *vocasses* expresses a wish; 'would that you had': so also *tulisset*.


680. *struxi*: *rogum* understood.

681. *sic te... posita*, 'whilst thou didst lie in such plight.'

682. *exstinxti* = *exstinxisti*; see l. 606.

683. *date... ablueam... legam*: indirect command with *ut* omitted; 'grant that I may'; see l. 635.

689. *stridit... volnus*. It is best to take *volnus* as meaning the sword, for, as Mr. Sidgwick points out, *strideo* or *strido* (each form is common) is used of harsh grating sounds.

690. *sese* is object both of *attollens* and *levavit*. 
692. caelo: ablative of place.
reperta: understand luce, ablative absolute.
693. miserata: see note on adversata, l. 127.
694. obitus: poetic plural for singular.
695. resolveret: final.
697. ante diem: see l. 620.
698. It was the custom to offer a lock of a dead person's
hair to Proserpina, the queen of the under-world. But she
did not expect Dido so soon.
illi: dative of remoter object, as usual with compound
verbs.
701. adverso sole: lit. 'the sun being opposite,' so,
'against the sun.' Iris was identified with the rainbow.
702. hunc: understand crinem.
Diti depends on sacrum.
APPENDIX OF GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES

In Latin poetry you will find many variations from the common language of prose, and also a more frequent use of such variations as prose itself admits.

I. For instance, the following will be found in any prose author, but far more frequently in poetry:

(a) Omission of sum, est, &c., especially in the past tenses, passive and deponent (see l. 151).
(b) Short forms of verbs, especially the third plural of the perfect indicative active. (Cf. also exstinxem, exstinti, inplessem, admorunt.)
(c) Use of participle agreeing with substantive or pronoun understood (cf. non adversata petenti, l. 127).
(d) Adjective qualifying a verb like an adverb (see l. 289).

II. The following peculiarities again are more strictly confined to poetry:

(a) Use of plural for singular, especially nos and noster for ego and meus. This is very frequent, and there are many instances in this book, which are easily discoverable by common sense. Thus there are three in ll. 196, 197, 199.
(b) Prepositions put after their case: see ll. 240, 255, 671.
(c) Cases used without a preposition: see ll. 32, 106, 124.
(d) Transitive verbs used intransitively: see ll. 225, 251, 565.

III. Vergil is particularly fond of varying ordinary phrases (see ll. 142, 463, &c.); and above all of using the cases, especially the ablative, in peculiar ways. Instances will be found in the following list.
Ablative of cause. ll. 175, 176, 331, 400, 642.
of manner (without preposition or adjective), ll. 155, 164, 193, 281, 337, 543.
of place (without preposition), ll. 133, 153, 373, 404, 471, 578, &c.
of time (without preposition), ll. 32, 87, 186, 244, 436, 502.
Abstract for concrete, ll. 88, 132, 407.
Accusative, depending on passive, ll. 137, 216, 493, 509, 518, 589, 659.
double, l. 412.
of motion to (without preposition), ll. 106, 124, 165.
of respect, ll. 317, 395, 558, 644.
Adjective, predicative, ll. 24, 104, 142, 449.
Apposition, peculiar, ll. 40, 201.
Dative, predicative, ll. 59, 521.
instead of accusative and preposition, ll. 392, 403.
Genitive, objective, ll. 178, 354, 608.
Infinitive, historic, l. 422.
Non, for nomine, ll. 565, 592, 600.
Past participle, with present meaning, ll. 127, 207, 589, 693.
Qui, consecutive, ll. 229, 329; final, l. 479.
Scansion, peculiar, ll. 64, 146, 222, 235, 558, 629, 667.
Subjunctive, deliberative, ll. 283, 371, 535.
indirect command with ut omitted, ll. 24, 289, 635, 683.
potential, ll. 24, 108, 401.
of wish, ll. 617, 678.
INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Aeneas, -eae, son of Anchises and Venus; one of the princes who fought for Troy against the Greeks; afterwards founder of the Roman kingdom.

Aethiops, -ôpis, m., an Ethiopian.

Africus, -a, -um, adj., African.

Ägämemnônius, -a, -um, adj., of Agamemnon, epithet of Orestes his son, l. 471.

Ägäthyrsi, -orum, a Scythian people, worshippers of Apollo.

Alpinus, -a, -um, adj., of the Alps; of mountains, 'mountain.'

Anchises, -ae, father of Aeneas.

Anna, -ae, sister of Dido.

Apollo, -inis, god of light, hunting, music, and prophecy.

Äquilo, -ônis, m., the north wind.

Ascânius, -ii, son of Aeneas; also called Iûlus.

Ätlâs, -ntis, a giant who supported the sky on his shoulders; identified with a mountain range in N.W. Africa.

Aulis, -idis, f., a harbour on the east of Greece, whence the Greek fleet started against Troy.

Auróra, -ae, goddess of the dawn, wife of Tithonus.

Ausônius, -a, -um, adj., Aulosian, Italian.

Ävernus, -a, -um, adj., of Avernus, a lake near Puteoli in Italy, which was supposed to be near the entrance to the infernal regions. Now Lago Averno.

Bacchus, -i, god of wine.

Barcaei, -orum, people of Barce, a town in North Africa; enemies of Dido.

Barcê, -ês, f., nurse of Sychaeus.

Bôrëas, -ae, m., the north wind; any cold wind.

Carthâgo, -inis, f., Carthage.

Caucásus, -i, m., a mountain range between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, regarded by the ancients as a most wild and awful region.
Cērēs, -ēris, goddess of agriculture and civilization.
Chāos, n., empty darkness; a god of the lower world, father of Night.
Cithaeron, -ōnis, m., a mountain south of Thebes in Boeotia.
Cōeus, -i, a Titan, son of Heaven and Earth.
Crēs, -ēris, m., a Cretan.
Crēsius, -a -um, adj, Cretan.
Cyllēnius, -a, -um, adj., of Cyllene, a mountain in Southern Greece; epithet of Mercury, who was born there.
Cynthus, -i, m., a mountain in Delos, where Apollo was born.
Cythērēa, -ae, a name of Venus, because she rose out of the sea at the island of Cythera in the Aegean.
Dānāi, -um, m., Greeks.
Dardānius, -a, -um } Trojan.
Dardānus, -a, -um } Trojan.
Dardānus, -i, founder of Troy.
Dēlos, -i, f., a small island in the Aegean Sea; birthplace of Apollo and Diana.
Diāna, -ae, sister of Apollo, goddess of hunting and of the moon; also the same as Hecate, queen of the under-world. See l. 511.
Dictaeus, -a, -um, adj., Cretan; from Dicte, a mountain in Crete.
Dido (accus. same; other cases not found in Vergil), Queen of Carthage.
Dirae, -arum, f., the Furies.
Dis, -ītis, m., god of the infernal regions.
Drūpes, -um, m., a people of Northern Greece.
Élissa, -ae, another name for Dido.
Encēlādus, -i, a giant, buried underneath Mount Aetna by Jupiter.
Ērēbus, -i, son of Chaos; the under-world.
Eumēnides, -um, f., the Furies.
Fāma, -ae, f., Rumour, daughter of Earth.
Gaetūlus, -a, -um, adj., Gaetulian, African. The Gaetuli lived south of Numidia.
Gāramantis, -idis, adj., of the Garamantes, a people of North Africa.
Grāius, -a, -um, adj. (gen. pl. Graium), Greek.
Grỳneus, -a, -um, adj., of Grynium, a town in Asia Minor sacred to Apollo.
Hammon, -ōnis, m., the African Jupiter.
Hēcāte, -ēs, f., goddess of the under-world, same as Diana and Proserpina.
Hespēria, -ae, f. (the western land), Italy.
Hespērides, -um, daughters of Atlas, keepers of the golden apples in a garden somewhere in N.W. Africa.
Hymēnaeus, -i, god of marriage; marriage.
Hyrcaeus, -a, -um, adj., of
INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Hyrcania, a wild country near the Caspian Sea.

İarbas, -ae, King of the Gætulians, a rejected suitor for Dido's hand.

İliacus, -a, -um, adj., Trojan, Ilium being another name for Troy.

İris, -idis, f., goddess of the rainbow, messenger of the gods.

İtália, -ae, f., Italy.

İtálus, -a, -um, adj., Italian, Iulus, -i, son of Aeneas; also called Ascanius.

İuno, -onis, wife of Jupiter, queen of the gods; patron-ness of Carthage.

İuppiter, Lövis, Jupiter, ruler of the gods.

Laomédontēus, -a, -um, adj., of Laomedon, a king of Troy; hence, Trojan.

Lätium, -ii, n., a country of Central Italy, in which Rome was founded.

Lavinius, -a, -um, adj., Latin, Italian.

Lēnaeus, -a, -um, adj., of Bacchus; Lēnaeus honos = wine.

Libya, -ae, f., country of North Africa.

Libyceus, -a, -um, adj., Libyan, African.

Lyæus, -i, m., another name for Bacchus.

Lycia, -ae, f., a country of Asia Minor.

Lycius, -a, -um, adj., Lycian.

Mæönius, -a, -um, adj., Lydian, Asian.

Mars, -tis, the god of war.

Massylus, -a, -um, adj., Numidian, African.

Maurūsius, -a, -um, adj., Moorish, African.

Mercūrius, -i, m., the messenger of the gods, and escorter of the dead to the underworld.

Mnesthēus, -ēi, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

Nomādes, -um, m. (= the wandering people), Numidians.

Nūmidae, -arum, m., Numidians, a people of North Africa, near the modern Algiers.

Oceānus, -i, m., Ocean, supposed to be a broad river encircling the world.

Olympus, -i, m., the mountain on which the gods were supposed to live.

Orcus, -i, m., the underworld.

Orestes, -is, son of Agamemnon.

Orion, -onis, m., a constellation, whose rising and setting are attended by bad weather.

Pāris, -idis, son of Priam; carried off Helen of Sparta, and so brought on the Trojan war.

Pentheūs, -ēi, King of Thebes, driven mad by Bacchus.

Pergāma, -orum, n., Troy.

Phōebēus, -a, -um, adj., of Phoebus; Phoebēa lampus = the sun.
Phœbus, -i, another name for Apollo.
Phœnissus, -a, -um, adj., Phoenician; in fem. = Dido.
Phrygius, -a, -um, adj., Phrygian, Trojan.
Pœnus, -a, -um, adj., Carthaginian.
Priâmus, -i, Priam, King of Troy, killed by the Greeks at its capture.
Pröserpîna, -ae, wife of Dis, queen of the under-world.
Pôdor, -ōris, m., Modesty (personified).
Pûnicus, -a, -um, adj., Carthaginian.
Pygmâlon, -ōnis, brother of Dido, murderer of Sychaeus.
Rômânus, -a, -um, adj., Roman.
Săturnius, -a,-um, adj., (child) of Saturn; epithet of Jupiter and Juno.
Sërestus, -i, m., comrade of Aeneas.
Sergestus, -i, m., comrade of Aeneas.
Sidônius, -a, -um, adj., of Sidon, Phoenician.
Stygius, -a, -um, adj., of the Styx, a river of the underworld; hence infernal.
Sychaeus, -i (adj. in l. 552), first husband of Dido, killed by her brother.
Syrtis, -is, f., a sandbank off the north coast of Africa, very dangerous to ships.
Tartâra, -orum, n., the underworld, infernal regions.
Teucri, -orum or -um, m., Trojans.
Thîias, -ādis, f., a Bacchante, female worshipper of Bacchus.
Tîtan, -ānis, m., the sun.
Tîthônus, -i, husband of Aurora.
Trōia, -ae, f., Troy, a city in N.W. Asia Minor, captured by the Greeks after a famous siege of ten years.
Trôiânus, -a, -um, adj., Trojan.
Tîrius, -a, -um, adj., of Tyre.
Tîros, -i, f., Tyre, chief city of the Phoenician race.
Vĕnus, -ēris, goddess of love; protectress of Aeneas, whose mother she was.
Xanthus, -i, m., a river of Lycia.
Zêphyrus, -i, m., the west wind; any gentle breeze.
a, ab, prep., by, from.
a béo, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. n., go away, depart.
ablūo, -ère, -ui, -útum, v. a., bathe, wash.
abnūo, -ère, -ui, -útum, v. a., refuse.
abōleo, -ère, -èvi, -ètum, v. a., destroy.
abripio, -ère, -ui, -reptum, v. a., seize from, tear away from.
abrumpo, -ère, -rūpi, -ruptum, v. a., break off, cut short.
abscondo, -ère, -scidi, -scissum, v. a., tear away.
abscondo, -ère, -condidi or -condi, -conditum, v. a., hide, conceal.
abstūli, perf. of aufero.
absum, -esse, -fui, pres. part.
-absens, v. n., be absent.
absūmo, -ère, -sumpsi, -sumptum, v. a., take away, destroy.
ac, conj., and (ac velut = just as).
accendo, -ère, -cendi, -censum, v. a., set fire to, kindle, inflame (of things and feelings).
accingo, -ère, -cinki, -cing-
tum, v. a., put on, assume as weapon; (pass. used reflectively, l. 493, 'to arm oneself with').
accipio, -ère, -cepi, -ceptum, v. a., receive, listen to.
acer, -cris, -cre, adj., keen, eager, vigorous.
ācervus, -i, m., heap.
ācies, -ei, f., line, line of vision, eye.
ad, prep., to, by, near: ad lunam, 'by the light of the moon.'
ādeo, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. n., approach.
ādeo, adv., so, to such a degree; indeed, verily (emphasizing the previous word).
adfātus, -ūs, m., a speaking to, address.
adfor, -fari, -fatus, v. a., speak to, address.
adgnosco, -ère, -gnovi, -gnitum, v. a., recognize.
adgredior, -gredi, -gressus, v. a., approach, attack, accost.
adhuc, adv., yet, still.
adīgo, -ère, -egi, -actum, v. a., drive towards, hurl to.
adimo, -ère, -ëmi, -emptum, v. a., take away.
aditus, -ús, m., approach, access, way of addressing.
adloquor, -i, -locutus, v. a. and n., speak to, address.
admoneo, -ère, -ui, -itum, v. a., warn.
admoveo, -ere, -movi, -motum, v.a., move to, tender, offer to.
admítor, -i, -nixus, v. n., lean upon, strive, use effort.
adno, -äre, v. n., to swim to, come to land (with dat.).
adnuo, -ère, -stiti, v.n., stand near.
adsum, -esse, -fui, v. n., be present.
adsurgo, -ère, -surrexi, -surrectum, v. n., rise up.
advéna, -ae, c., stranger.
adversor, -ari, -atus, v. a. and n., oppose (with dat.).
adversus, -a, -um, adj., opposite.
advero, -ère, -verti, -versum, v.a., turn to; (with animus understood) pay attention to, notice.
aeger, -gra, -grum, adj., sick, faint, in distress.
ãenus, -a, -um, adj., of bronze.
aequo, -are, v. a., make equal, level, or as high as.
aequor, -ōris, n., sea (pl. has meaning of sing.).
aequus, -a, -um, adj., equal, fair, favourable, just.
aestus, -ūs, m., tide, surge; (of the feelings) tumult.
aetas, -tātis, f., age.
aeternus, -a, -um, adj., eternal, everlasting.
aethérius, -a, -um, adj., of the air, heavenly.
äger, -gri, m., field, land, country.
aggéro, -are, v.a. (agger), pile up, increase.
ägito, -are, v. a., arouse, excite, hunt.
agmen, -inis, n., column, a body of men, &c., on the march.
ägo, -ère, ēgi, actum, v. a., do, act (age, come now!); drive, pursue, hunt (neuter use, l. 71).
äio, āis, āit, v. a. defect., say, affirm.
ala, -ae, f., feather, wing; pl. beaters, l. 121.
alátus, -a, -um, adj., winged.
albesco, -ère, v. n., grow white.
aliënum, -a, -um, adj. (alius), belonging to another, strange, foreign.
alìquis, -quid, pron., some one, something. Adjectival form, aliquis or -qui, -qua, -quod, some.
alìter, adv., otherwise.
alius, -a, -ud, pronom. adj., other, different; alii . . . alli, some . . . others.
älo, -ère, alui, allotum or alternative, v. a., nourish, cherish, foster.
altāria, -ium, plur., n., altar.

alte, adv., deeply.

alter, -a, -um, pronom. adj., one of two, the other, second.

alterno, -äre, v. a. and n. (alter), alternate, hesitate, waver.

altus, -a, -um, adj., high, lofty, noble: altum as subst., the deep, the sea.

āmāns, -tis, c., lover.

āmārus, -a, -um, adj., bitter.

āmbo, -ae, -o, num. adj., both.

āmens, -tis, adj. (mens), mad, bewildered, distracted.

āmitto, -ère, -misi, -missum, v. a., lose.

amnis, -is, m., river.

āmor, -ōris, m., love, object of love; love-charm.

amplector, -i, -plexus, v. a., embrace.

amplus, -a, -um, adj., great, magnificent.

an, conj., or? either begins second of two questions, or a single question with a previous alternative understood.

aniceps, -cipitis, adj. (caput), two-headed, doubtful.

angustus, -a, -um, adj., narrow.

ānilis, -e, adj.* (anus), of an old woman.

ānima, -ae, f., breath, spirit, life.

ānimus, -i, m., mind, heart; intention; in plur., courage, spirit.

annōsus, -a-um, adj. (annus), full of years, ancient, aged.

antē, prep. and adv., before:

ante... quam, before that (conj.).

antēfēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, v. a., place before.

antiquus, -a, -um, adj., ancient, old, former, past.

āper, -pri, m., boar.

āpex, -īcis, m., top, head, crest.

aptus, -a, -um, adj., fit, suitable; fitted with, studded.

ā pud, prep., by, near, among.

āqua, -ae, f., water.

āquōsus, -a, -um, adj., full of water, rainy.

āra, -ae, f., altar.

arbōs, -ōris, f., tree.

arcānus, -a, -um, adj., hidden, secret.

ardeo, -ēre, arsi, arsum, v. n., burn; be eager, excited.

ardor, -ōris, m., heat, eagerness, ardour.

arduus, -a, -um, adj., steep, lofty.

ārēna, -ae, f., sand.

ārēnōsus, -a, -um, adj., sandy.

arguo, -guère, -gui, -gūtum, v. a., prove, show.

arma, -orum, pl. n., arms, weapons; forces.

armo, -are, v. a., arm, equip.

armus, -i, m., shoulder.

āro, are, v. a., plough.

arrigo, -ēre, -rexi, -rectum, v. a., make to stand on end, erect.

ars, artis, f., art, skill, method.

artus, -ūs, m., limb.

ārundo, -dīnis, f., reed, dart.
arvum, -i, n., field, land.
arx, -cis, f., citadel, tower.
aspectus, -ús, m., sight, vision.
asper, -a, -um, adj., rough.
aspiécio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, v. a., look upon, see.
ast, conj. (= at), but.
astrum, -i, n., star.
at, conj., but, meanwhile, now.
ärter, -tra, -trum, adj., black, murky.
atque, conj., and.
áttrium, -ii, n., hall, court.
attingo, -ère, -tigi, -tactum, v. a., touch, reach, come upon.
attollo, -ère, v. a., raise, lift up.
attonitus, -a, -um, participial adj., astounded, amazed.
auctor, -ōris, m., author, originator, founder.
audax, -ācis, adj., bold.
audeo, -ère, ausus, v. n., dare.
audio, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum, hear, listen to.
aufēro, -ferre, abstūli, ablātum, v. a., take away, carry off, remove.
augur, -ūris, m. (avis), one who told the future by the flight of birds; so, a soothsayer, diviner, prophet.
aula, -ae, f., court, hall, palace.
aura, -ae, f., air (esp. the open air), breeze.
aurēus, -a, -um, adj., golden.
auris, -is, f., ear.
aurum, -i, n., gold.
auspex, -picis, m. (avis + spec-, root of verbs of seeing),

(1) a watcher of birds, soothsayer, prophet; (2) leader, director.
auspícium, -i, n. (see above), power of taking the auspices; power, authority, will. (See note, I. 341.)
aut, conj., either, or.
autem, conj., but, however.
auxilium, -ii, n., aid, help.
āvello, -ēre, -vellī, -volsum, v. a., tear away.
āverto, -ere, -vertī, -versum, v. a., turn away, avert, transfer to; aversa tueri, look askance at.
āvis, -is, f., bird.
āvus, -i, m., grandfather, ancestor.
axis, -is, m., the axis of the earth; the heavens, sky.
bacchor, -ari, -atus, v. n., act like a bacchant, rush wildly or frenziedly.
barba, -ae, f., beard.
bellum, -i, n., war.
bēnē, adv., well.
bīdens, -tis, f., sheep.
bis, adv., twice.
brēviter, adv., briefly, shortly.
būbo, -ōnis, f., owl.
cādo, -ère, cēcīdī, cāsum, v. n., sink, fall, perish.
caecus, -a, -um, adj., blind; secret, hidden.
caedes, -is, f., slaughter, murder.
caelum, -i, n., sky, heaven; weather.
caerūlus, -a, -um, adj., dark, dark blue; in neut. pl. as subst., the sea.
callis, -is, m., path, track.
cälor, -ōris, m., heat, warmth.
campus, -i, m., plain.
candeo, -ēre, -ui, v.n., be white, bright; pres. part., white, shining.
cānis, -is, c., dog, hound.
cano, -ere, cecini, cantum, v.a.j

capesso, -ēre, -ivi, -itum, v.a., (1) snatch at, lay hold of; (2) aim at, make for.
capio, -ere, cepi, captum, v.a., (1) take, take hold of; (2) attract, captivate; (3) deceive, betray.
caput, -itis, 71., head; life; person. (See 1. 613, note.)
carbasus, -ae, /., canvas; neut. pl. carbasas, sails.
cāreo, -ēre, -ui, v.n., be without, lack (with abl.).
cārina, -ae, j., keel; ship.
carmen, -inis, n., song, charm, incantation.
carlo, -ere, -psi, -ptum, v.a., (1) pluck; (2) wear away; (3) enjoy.
cārus, -a, -um, adj., dear.
castigo, -are, v.a., chastise, correct, control.
castra, -orum, n. pl., camp; used of a fleet, l. 604.
cāsus, -ūs, m. (cado), chance, occasion, crisis.
caterva, -ae, f., troop, band.
causa, -ae, f., reason, excus

cautes, -is, f., rock, crag.
cēler, -is, -e, adj., swift.
cēlēro, -are, v.a., make to hasten, hasten, urge on.
celsus, -a, -um, adj., high, lofty.

centum, indecl., hundred.
cerno, -ēre, crēvi, crētum, v.a., see, perceive.
certāmen, -inis, n., rivalry, strife.
certo, -are, v.n., contend, strive emulously.
certus, -a, -um, adj., fixed, sure; resolved on (with gen. l. 554. with infin. l. 564).
cerva, -ae, f., doe.
cervus, -i, m., stag.
chlamys, -ydis, f., cloak, mantle.
chōrus, -i, m., dance, band of dancers.
ccēo, -ēre, cīvi, cītum, v.a., waken, rouse, excite.
cingo, -ēre, cinxī, cinctum, v.a., surround, gird.
cīnis, -ēris, m., dust, ash; remains of dead; departed spirit.
circum, prep. and adv., around.
circumdo, -dāre, -dēdi, -dātum, v.a., surround, place round, gird about.
cītus, -a, -um, adj., quick.
clāmo, -are, v.n. and a., shout; call upon.
clāmor, -ōris, m., shouting, noise.
clārus, -a, -um, adj., clear, bright.
classis, -is, f., fleet.
coepi, -isse, coeptus, v.n., begin.
coceptum, -i, n. (coepi), undertaking, purpose.
cogō, -ēre, coēgi, coactum, v.a., (1) drive together; (2) compel; cogere agmina, to bring up the rear.
cōlo, -ēre, cōlui, cultum, v.a., (1) cultivate; (2) pay honour to, worship.
cōlōnus, -i, m., farmer, settler.
cōlor, -ōris, m., colour, hue.
cōma, -ae, f., hair, locks.
cōmes, -ītis, c., companion, fellow.
cōmitātus, -ūs, m., band of comrades, train, band.
cōmitor, -āri, -ātus, v. a. and n., try, endeavour.
conscendo, -ēre, -scendi, -scensum, v. a., climb up, mount.
consciēns, -a, -um, adj., having knowledge of, aware of, privy to.
consido, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, v. n., settle in or upon, sit (with abl.).
consilium, -i, n., counsel, advice, plan.
consisto, -ēre, -stīti, -stītum, v. n., stand, stop still.
consipicio, -ēre, -spexī, -spectum, v. a., see, perceive, behold.
•consterno, -ēre, -strāvi, -strātum, v. a., strew, scatter over.
consīlo, -ēre, -ui, -sultum, v. a., consult.
contendo, -ēre, -tendi, -tentum, v. n., strive, contend.
continuo, adv., immediately, forthwith.
contrā, prep. and adv., against, in reply.
contrārius, -a, -um, adj., opposed to, opposite.
cōnūbium, -ii, n., marriage (the i often counts as a consonant in scansion; see ll. 126. 168).
convecto, -āre, v. a., (frequ. of convelho), carry often, keep carrying.
convĕnio, -ire, -vēni, -venītum, v. n. come together, assemble.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>convexus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., hollow; neut. pl. as subst., vault, dome.</td>
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<tr>
<td>convivium</td>
<td>-i, n., banquet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cor</td>
<td>cordis, n., heart, mind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cornu</td>
<td>-ús, n., horn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>corōna</td>
<td>-ae, f., wreath, garnland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>corōno</td>
<td>-are, v.a., crown.</td>
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<tr>
<td>corpus</td>
<td>-oris, n., body.</td>
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<tr>
<td>corripio</td>
<td>-ere, -ui, -reptum, v. a., seize, snatch up.</td>
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<tr>
<td>crastinus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., of tomorrow, tomorrow's.</td>
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<tr>
<td>crēdo</td>
<td>-ère, -didi, -ditum, v. a. and n., believe, trust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cresco</td>
<td>-ère, crēvi, crētum, v. n., grow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>crētus</td>
<td>-a, -um, p. p. of cresco, descended from, born of.</td>
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<tr>
<td>crimen</td>
<td>-inis, n., charge, accusation, reproach; crime.</td>
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<tr>
<td>crinis</td>
<td>-is, m., hair.</td>
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<tr>
<td>crōceus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., saffron, yellow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>crūdēlis</td>
<td>-e, adj., cruel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>crūor</td>
<td>-ōris, m., blood (from a wound).</td>
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<tr>
<td>cūbile</td>
<td>-is, n., couch, bed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cūbitus</td>
<td>-ūs, m., elbow, arm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>culmen</td>
<td>-inis, n., top, roof; building.</td>
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<tr>
<td>culpa</td>
<td>-ae, f., blame; fault.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cum</td>
<td>prep., with.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cūmulo</td>
<td>-are, v. a., heap up, add to, increase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cunctor</td>
<td>-ari, -atus, v. n., hesitate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cunctus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., every, all.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cupidio</td>
<td>-inis, f., desire, passionate love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cúpio</td>
<td>-ère, -ivi, -itum, v. a., wish for, desire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cur</td>
<td>conj. or adv., why, wherefore.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cura</td>
<td>-ae, f., care, sorrow, trouble: curae esse, be cared for; curae habere, care for, have regard to.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cúro</td>
<td>-are, v. a., care for.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cursus</td>
<td>-ūs, m., running; course, way; cursum tenere, keep a straight course.</td>
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<tr>
<td>custos</td>
<td>-ōdis, c., guardian.</td>
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<tr>
<td>damno</td>
<td>-are, v. a., condemn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>prep., from, concerning, according to, (made) of.</td>
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<tr>
<td>dea</td>
<td>-ae, f., goddess.</td>
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<tr>
<td>dédeo</td>
<td>-ère, -ui, -itum, v. a., owe, ought.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>décēdo</td>
<td>-ère, -cessi, -cessum, v. n., depart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>déceo</td>
<td>-ère, -ui, v. a., suit, become; decet, impers., it is fitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>décerno</td>
<td>-ère, -crēvi, -crētum, v. a. and n., determine, decree, resolve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>décīpio</td>
<td>-ère, -cēpi, -ceptum, v. a., deceive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>déclino</td>
<td>-are, v. a., let down, lower.</td>
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<tr>
<td>décōrus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., becoming, comely, beautiful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>décurre</td>
<td>-ère, -curri, -cursum, v. n., run down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>décus</td>
<td>-ōris, n., beauty, grace, ornament.</td>
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<tr>
<td>dedignor</td>
<td>-ari, -atus, v. a., disdain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dedúco</td>
<td>-ère, -duxi, -ductum, v. a., lead down, launch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>défendo</td>
<td>-ère, -di, -sum, v. a., defend.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
déféro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, v. a., carry down, inform, report.
dēficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum, v. a., be wanting to, fail.
dēgēner, -is, adj., degenerate, ignoble, base.
dēgo, -ere, dēgi, v. a., spend, pass.
dēhisco, -ere, v. n., yawn, open wide.
dēcio, -ere, -īeci, -iectum, v. a., cast down, drive down.
dēinde, adv., thereupon, next, afterwards.
dēlīgo, -ere, -legi, -lectum, v. a., choose.
dēlūbrum, -i, n., temple, shrine.
dēmens, -tis, adj., foolish, mad, frenzied.
dēmitto, -ere, -misi, -missum, v. a., send down, lower, let sink into.
dēripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum, v. a., tear down.
dēsaevio, -ire, -ii, -ītum, v. n., rage furiously.
descendo, -ere, -di, -sum, v. n., descend.
dēsēco, -āre, -secui, -sectum, v. a., cut off.
dēsēro, -ere, -ui, -sertum, v. a., desert, abandon, leave.
dēsīno, -ere, dēsi, v. a. and n., cease.
dēspicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, v. a., look down on, despise, slight.
dēstrūo, -ere, -struxi, -structum, v. a., pull down, destroy.
dēsūper, adv., from above.
dētīneo, -ere, -tinui, -ten-
discerno, -ère, -crèvi, -crētum, v.a., separate; interweave with.

dissimulo, -are, v.a., disguise, conceal.
divello, -ère, -velli, -volsum, v.a., tear asunder.

diversus, -a, -um, adj., in different directions, different.
divēs, -ītis, adj., rich.
divīdo, -ère, -visi, -visum, v.a., divide; turn different ways.
divisus, -a, -um, adj., divine: as subst., god, goddess (gen. pl., divom).
do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, v.a., give, grant, provide: dare se, 'to fling oneself' (l. 606); 'to be supplied' (l. 627): d. lacrimas, shed tears: d. gemitus, utter groans: d. poenas, pay penalty.
dōceo, -ère, -ui, doctum, v.a., teach.
dōleo, -ère, -ui, v.n., grieve, be vexed.
dōlor, -ōris, m., pain, grief, indignation.
dōlus, -i, m., deceit, craft.
dōminus, -i, m., lord, master.
dōmus, -ūs, f., house, home.
dōnum, -i, n., gift.
dōtālis, -e, adj., belonging to a dower, as a dower.
drāco, -ōnis, m., dragon.
dūbius, -a, -um, adj., doubtful, hesitating.
dūco, -ère, duxi, ductum, v.a., lead; draw out, prolong, extend.
ductor, -ōris, m., leader.
dulcis,-e,adj.,sweet,pleasant, dear.
dum, conj., while (with indic.), until (with subj., of a purpose).
dūmus, -i, m., thorn-bush, thicket.
dūo, -ae, -o, num. adj., two.
dūplex, -icis, adj., double, two.
dūrus, -a, -um, adj., (1) hard; (2) enduring, patient; relentless, stubborn.
dux, dūcis, m., leader.
e, ex, prep., out of, from, (made) of.
ecce, interj., lo! behold!
ēdo, -ère, ēsi, ēsum, v.a., eat, consume.
ēffero, -ferre, extūli, ēlātum, v.a., bring out, raise up, uplift.
ēffērus, -a, -um, adj., wild, frenzied.
effigies, -ei, f., image, likeness, effigy.
effor, -āri, -ātus, v.a., speak out, utter.
effundo, -ère, -fūsi, -fūsum, v.a., pour out, scatter, let loose; p.p., dishevelled.
ēgeo, -ère, -ui, v.n., be in want, need.
ēgo, méi, pers. pron., I.
egrēgius, -a, -um, adj., distinguished, noble.
ēicio, -ère, -iēci, -iectum, v.a., cast out, cast on shore.
ēn, interj., lo! behold!
ēnim, conj., for.
enīteo, -ère, -ui, v.n., shine forth.
ensis, -is, m., sword.
enūmēro, -are, v.a., number, count.
erexeo, -ere, -cui, -citum, v. a., (1) work at, practise; (2) press forward; (3) pursue, harass.

exhaurio, -ire, -hausi, -haustum, v. a., drain to the dregs, endure to the end.

exigo, -ere, -égi, -actum, v. a., deliberate, plan; carry through, accomplish.

exiguus, -a, -um, adj., small, scanty.

exordium, -ii, n., beginning, opening.

exórior, -oriri, -ortus, v. n., rise.

expédio, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -ítum, v. a., get clear, make ready.

expérior, -riri, -pertus, v. a., make trial of, try, test.

expers, -tis, adj. (pars), without a share in, devoid of, ignorant of.

exposco, -ère, -poposei, v. a., demand, beg.

exquiro, -ere, -quisivi, -quisitum, v. a., seek for.

exscindo, -ère, -scidi, -scissum, v. a., root out, destroy, extirpate.

exséquor, -i, -sécútus, v. a., carry out, accomplish.

exsolvó, -ère, -solvi, -sólutum, v. a., set free from, release.

exspecto, -are, v. a., wait for, wait (intrans., l. 225).

exstinguo, -ere, -stinxi, -stinctum, v. a., quench, abolish, destroy.

exstruo, -ère, -struxi, -structum, v. a., build up, raise.

exta, -orum n.pl., entrails.

extemplo, adv., at once. straightforward.
exterreo, -ere, -ui, -itum, v.a., terrify.
extērus, -a, -um, adj., from outside, strange, foreign.
extorrīs, -e, adj., exiled from (with abl.).
extrēmus, -a, -um, (superl. of exterus), farthest, uttermost; last, final.
exūs, -ēre, -uī, -ūtum, v. a., uncover, put away, put off.
exūviae, -arum, f. pl., clothing, arms; relics.
fācesso, -ere, -cessi, -cessītum, v.a. (facio), do eagerly, execute, accomplish.
fācilis, -e, adj., easy.
fācio, -ēre, fēci, factum, v.a., do, make; fac, grant that. suppose.
factum, -i, n., deed.
fallō, -ēre. fēselli, falsum, v. a., deceive.
falx, -cis, f., sickle, knife.
fāma, -ae, f., rumour, report; good or bad reputation, fair fame.
fāmūla, -ae, f., handmaid, attendant.
fāmūlus, -i, m., man-servant, attendant.
far, farris, n. grain.
fās, n. indecl., that which is lawful in the eyes of heaven, right.
fātālis, -e, adj., fixed by fate, destined, fated.
fāteor, -erī, fassus, v.a., own, confess.
fātīgo, -āre, v. a., torment, harass, urge, arouse.
fātum, -i, n., fate; death (l. 20).
fauces, -ium, f. pl., jaw, throat.
fax, fācis, f., torch.
fēlix, -icis, adj., happy, prosperous, fortunate.
fēmina, -ae, f., woman.
fēminēus, -a, -um, adj., of women, womanish, effeminate.
fēra, -ae, f., wild beast.
fērālis, -e, adj., of the dead, funereal.
fērio, -ire (perf. and sup. borrowed from percutio), v. a., strike.
fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, v.a., bring, bear; carry off, away; report: venti ferentes, favourable winds.
fērox, -ōcis, adj., high-spirited; haughty.
ferrum, -i, n., iron; sword.
fertilis, -e, adj., fertile.
fērus, -a, -um, adj., wild, savage, fierce.
ferveō, -ere and -ēre, -vui or -bui, v.n., (1) be hot; (2) be astir, busy.
fessus, -a, -um, adj., tired, weary.
festino, -are, v. a. and n., make to hasten, hasten.
festus, -a, -um, adj., of a festival, festal.
fībūla, -ae, f., clasp, buckle, pin.
fictum, -i, n. (fingo), falsehood.
fīdes, -ei, f., faith, belief, trust, confidence.
fīgo, -ēre, fīxi, fīxum, v. a., fix, hang up; pierce: p. p. fīxus, settled, unalterable.
fingo, -ēre, finxi, fictum, v. a.,
shape, arrange; invent, imagine.

**finis**, -is, m., end, limit, boundary: in pl., country, land.

**flämen**, -inis, n., gust of wind, blast, wind.

**flamma**, -ae, f., flame, fire; ray.

**fläütus**, -üs, m., breath; blast.

**fläveo**, -ère, v. n., be yellow, golden.

**flävus**, -a, -um, adj., yellow, golden.

**flecto**, -ere, flexi, flectum, T. a., bend, turn, move, influence.

**fletus**, -iis, on., weeping, lament:
in Jleium, mournfully: l. 437, tearful prayers or message.

**flöreo**, -ere, -ui, v. n., flourish, bloom.

**flos**, flöris, m., flower.

**fluctuo**, -are, v. n., move like a wave; heave, swell, surge.

**fluctus**, -üs, m., wave.

**flüventum**, -i, n., stream.

**flümen**, -inis, n., river.

**flüo**, -ère, fluxi, fluxum, v. n., flow.

**flüviälis**, -e, adj., of a river.

**flüvius**, -i, m., river.

**foedo**, -are, v. a., make foul, disfigure, mar.

**foëdus**, -a, -um, adj., foul, ugly, loathsome.

**foëdus**, -ēris, n., treaty, agreement, union.

**fons**, -tis, m., spring, fount; water.

for, färi, fäütus, v. a., speak, say.

**forma**, -ae, f., shape, figure; beauty.

**formica**, -ae, f., ant.

**forsan**, adv., perhaps.

**fortis**, -e, adj., brave, strong.

**fortüna**, -ae, f., fortune (either good or bad).

**förus**, -i, m., deck.

**foëveo**, -ère, fövi, fötum, v. a., keep warm, cherish, have a fond regard for: foecere hiemem, l. 193, pass idly, fondly.

**fräter**, -tris, m., brother.

**fräternus**, -a, -um, adj., of a brother, done by a brother.

**fraudo**, -are, v. a., cheat, rob (takes acc. of person and abl. of thing).

**fraus**, -dis, f., deceit, guile.

**främo**, -ère, -ui, -itum, v. n., shout, roar, resound.

**frënum**, -i, n., bit, bridle.

**frëtus**, -a, -um, adj., relying on (with abl.).

**frigidus**, -a, -um, adj., cold.

**frondeo**, -ère, v. n., be leafy.

**frons**, -dis, f., leaf.

**frons**, -tis, f., forehead, brow.

**frümentum**, -i, n., corn.

**frūnor**, frui, fructus, v. n., enjoy, delight in.

**frusträ**, adv., in vain.

**fūga**, -ae, f., flight.

**fūgio**, -ère, fugi, fügitum, v. n. and a., flee; fly from, shun.

**fulcio**, -ire, fulsi, fultum, v. a., prop up, support.

**fulgeo**, -ère, fulsi, fügitum, v. n. and a., flee; fly from, shun.

**fulmen**, -inis, n., lightning.

**fulminēus**, -a, -um, adj., bright as lightning, flashing.

**fulvus**, -a, -um, adj., deep yellow, tawny.
fundamentum, -i, n., foundation.

fundo, -are, v. a., found.

fundo, -ère, fūdi, fīsum, v. a., pour out, scatter; put to rout, overthrow.

fūnērēus, -a, -um, adj., of death, funereal.

fūnis, -is, m., rope, cable.

fūnus, -ēris, n., funeral, death.

fūria, -ae, f., fury, demon; madness.

fūrībulus, -a, -um, adj., mad, frenzied.

fūro, -ère, v. n., rage, be frenzied, rush wildly.

fūrīr, -ōris, m., madness, frenzy, passion.

furtīvus, -a, -um, adj., secret, stealthy.

furtum, -i, n., theft, theft.

fūtūrus, -a, -um, fut. part. of sum: neut. as subst., the future.

gaudeo, -ère, gāvisus, v. n., rejoice, rejoice in (with abl.).

gēlu, -ūs, n., frost, cold.

gēminus, -a, -um, adj., twofold, double.

gēmitus, -ūs, m., groan, moaning, sigh.

gēmo, -ère, genui, gemitum, v. n., groan, moan, sigh.

gēna, -ae, f., cheek.

gēnitōr, -ōris, m. (gigno), father.

gēnētrix, -trīcis, f. (gigno), mother.

gēns, -tis, f. (gigno), family, race, nation.

gēnus, -ēris (gigno), n., race, kindred; kind.
winter, in winter; cold, stormy.

hic, haec, hoc, pron., this; he, she, it.

hic, adv., here, hereupon.

hiemps, hiemis, f., winter, rough weather, storm.

hine, adv., hence, on this side, from this direction.

hōna, -ae, f., hour; season, time.

horrendus, -a, -um, adj., awful, horrible.

horreo, -ere, -ue, v., and, (i) be rough with; (2) shudder at, regard with horror.

horridus, -a, -um, adj., (1) rough; (2) awful, terrible.

horrifico, -are, v. a., horrify, terrify.

horrīco, -are, v. a., horrific, terrify.

horrors, -oris, m., horror, terror.

hospēs, -itis, c., guest.

hospitality.

hostis, -is, c., enemy, foe.

hūc, adv., hither, this way.

hūmilis,-e, adj., low, humble.

hūmēnaeus, -i, m., wedding.

iacto, -are, v. a. (freq. of iacio), hurl, toss.

iam, adv., now, already, by this time: non iam, no longer: iam iam, now indeed.

iamdūdum, adv., for a long time past, long since.

iaspis, -idis, f., jasper.

iēdem, ēadem, idem, pron., the same.

īdeo, adv., for that reason, therefore.

īgitur, adv., therefore, then.

ignārus, -a, -um, adj., not knowing, unaware, ignorant.

ignēus, -a, -um, adj., fiery.

ignis, -is, m., fire; passion.

ignōtus, -a, -um, adj., unknown.

ilex, -icis, f., mountain oak.

ille, illa, illud, pron., that; he, she, it.

illinc, adv., thence, on that side, from that direction.

illuc, adv., thither, that way.

imagō, -inis, f., likeness, shape; shade, phantom.

imber, -bris, m., rain, rain-storm.

imperium, -iī, n., command; power, rule; empire.

impius, -a, -um, adj., unholy, godless, wicked.

imprōbus, -a, -um, adj., wicked, ruthless.

imus, -a, -um, adj., lowest, deepest.

in, prep., with abl., in; with acc., into, for the purpose of.

innānis, -e, adj., empty, vacant; idle; useless, in vain.

incæetus, -a, -um, adj., unaware, off one's guard.

incēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, v. n., walk, step, march on (in a stately manner).

incendo, -ēre, -cendi, -censum, v. a., set on fire, kindle; excite.

inceptum, -i, n., undertaking, purpose.

incertus, -a, -um, adj., uncertain.

incido, -ere, -cidi, -cīsum, v. a., cut.
incipio, -ère, -cēpi, -ceptum, v. a., begin.
incōmītatus, -a, -um, adj., unaccompanied, solitary.
inctūbo, -are, -cubui, -cubitum, v. n., lie down, recline.
incumbo, -ère, -cubui, -cubitum, v. n., lean upon, press on, set to work.
indago, -inis, an encircling; stop-nets (to prevent game getting away).
indignus, -a, -um, adj., unworthy; wretched, vile.
indulgeo, -ere, -dulsi, -dul tum, V. a., indulge in, give oneself up to.
iners, -tis, «(7?., inactive, idle; timid, unresisting.
inexpertus, -a, -um, adj., untried.
infabricatus, -a, -um, adj., unshaped, unfashioned.
infundus, -a, -um, adj., (fari), unspeakable, horrible, hateful.
infectus, -a, -um, adj., not done; imaginary, false.
inflexus, -a, -um, adj., unhappy.
inflammo, -are, v. a., kindle, inflame, excite.
inflēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, v. a., carry into: se inferre, present oneself: in pass., attack, advance against.
infligo, -ère, -fixi, -fixum, v. a., fix in or on.
inflammo, -are, v. a., kindle, inflame, excite.
inflēcto, -ère, -flexi, -flexum, v. a., bend, influence.
infrēnus, -a, -um, adj. (frēnum), not using a bridle, riding furiously.
infundc, -ère, -fūdi, -fūsum, v. a., pour upon, shed over.
ingēmīnus, -a, -um, adj., be redoubled, increase.
ingēmō, -ère, -gemui, v. n., groan, moan, sigh (with dat., 369).
ingens, -tis, adj., huge, mighty, vast.
ingrēdiōr, -gredi, -gressus, v. a. and n., march on, walk; enter; begin (to speak).
inhibo, -arc, v. n., gape; gaze eagerly at.
in hospitus, -a, -um, adj., inhospitable, forbidding.
inhi umatus, -a, -um, adj. (humus), unburied.
inimicus, -a, -um, adj., unfriendly, hostile.
iniquus, -a, -um, adj., uneven, unfair, one-sided.
inīuria, -ae, f., harm, wrong.
inclūdo, -ère, -lūsi, -lūsum, v. n. and a., make sport of, mock at (with dat.).
inmānis, -e, adj., huge, enormous; dreadful.
inmēmōr, -ōris, adj., unmindful, regardless.
inmiscelo, -ère, -miscui, -mixtum, v. a., mingle with.
inmitto, -ère, -misi, -missum, v. a., send into, let in, let loose upon.
inmotus, -a, -um, adj., unmoved, immovable, steadfast, firm.
innecto, -ère, -nexui, -nexum, v. a., weave together, contrive.
inops, -ōpis, adj., helpless.
ipello, -ère, -puli, -pulsum, v. a., drive on, drive in.
inpleo, -ère, -ēvi, -ētum, v. a., fill.
inplīco, -are, -plīciui, -plīcitum, v. a., entwine, wreathe.
inplōro, -are, v. a., beseech, implore.
inpōno, -ère, -pōsui, -posītum, v. a., place upon.
inprēcor, -ari, -atus, v. a., pray for, invoke (against a person).
inprimō, -ère, -pressi, -pressum, v. a., press upon, against.
inrideo, -ère, -risi, -risum, v. a., laugh at, mock.
inrīto, -are, v. a., vex, make wrathful, irritate.
inrumpo, -ère, -rūpi, -ruptum, v. a., burst into.
insānia, -ae, f., madness, frenzy.
insēquor, -sequi, -sēcūtus, v. a., follow; pursue.
insignis, -e, adj., noticeable, eminent, conspicuous.
insisto, -ère, -stiti, v. n., set foot on; begin; dwell upon, brood.
insomnium, -iī, n., dream.
instauro, -are, v. a., begin again, hold anew (of a ceremony).
instīmulo, -are, v. a., goad, urge on.
insto, -are, -stiti, v. n., be urgent, pressing, be at hand.
isūpērābilis, -e, adj., unconquerable, invincible.
intendo, -ère, -di, -sum or -tum, v. a., stretch on, cover.
inter, prep., between, among:

inter se, in each other's company, together.
intērēā, adv., meanwhile.
interfundo, -ère, -fūdi, -fūsum, v. a., pour upon here and there, stain.
interior, -ius, adj., inner.
interpres, -ētis, c., go-between, negotiator, messenger.
interrumpo, -ère, -rūpi, -ruptum, v. a., break off, interrupt.
intro, -are, v. a., enter.
intus, adv., within.
inultus, -a, -um, adj., unavenged.
invādo, -ère, -vāsi, -vāsum, v. a., attack; address, accost.
invēnio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, v. a., discover, find.
invīdeo, -ère, -vīdi, -visum, v. a., envy, grudge.
invidia, -ae, f., envy, ill-will, dislike; cause for jealousy.
inviso, -ère, -visi, -visum, v. a., visit.
invisus, -a, -um, adj., hated.
invitus, -a, -um, adj., unwilling.
invius, -a, -um, adj., trackless.
ipse, -a, -um, pron., self, very.
īra, -ae, f., anger, wrath.
is, ēa, id, pron., he, she, it; that.
iste, -a, -ud, pron., that of yours, that you mention.
itā, adv., so, thus.
it, itineris, n., journey, way.
itērum, adv., a second time, again.
iūbar, āris, n., sunbeam, ray, sunlight.
VOCABULARY

iūbeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum, v. a., command.
iūgālis, -e, adj., of marriage.
iūgum, -i, n., (1) yoke, bond; (2) ridge, hill.
iungo, -ēre, iunxi, iunctum, v. a., join, unite:

labefacio, -ere, -feci, -factum, r. «., make to totter, shake.
lābo, -āre, v. n., totter, tremble; waver, hesitate.
lābor, -ōris, m., toil, trouble, task.
lābor, labi, lapsus, v. n., glide, fall, sink, pass away.
lācrīma, -ae, f., tear.
lac, lactis, m., milk, juice.
lācus, -ūs, m., lake.
laena, -ae, f., cloak, mantle.
lātus, -a, -um, adj., glad, rejoicing.
lamentum, -i, n., lamentation, mourning.
lampās, -pādis, f., torch; light, brightness.
lapsus, -ūs, m. (lābor), a gliding, course.
latē, adv., far and wide.
lāteo, -ēre, -ui, v. n., lie hid, be covered.
lātex, -icis, m., water.
lātus, -ēris, n., side, flank.
lātus, -a, -um, adj., broad, wide.
lauo, -ēre, -ivi, -ītum, v. a.,

lector, -i, m., couch.
lēgīfer, -era, -erum, adj., law-bringing, law-giving.
lēgo, -ēre, lēgi, lectum, v. a.,

lēnio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, v. a.,

lex, légis, f., law, rule; in pl., terms, conditions.
lībo, -āre, v. a., pour out (as sacrifice), make libation of.
līcet, -ēre, -uit, impers. v., it is lawful, permitted.
limbus, -i, m., border, edge.
limbus, -i, m., border, edge.

limen, -inis, n., threshold, doorway.
lingua, -ae, f., tongue.
linquo, -ēre, liqui, v. a., leave, abandon.
līquīdus, -a, -um, adj., liquid.
līto, -āre, v. a. and n., sacrifice, offer.
lītus, -ōris, n., shore, coast, coast-land.
lōco, -āre, v. a., place, station, found, lay: locare in parte, give a share of.
lōcus, -i, m. (pl. loci, n.), (1) place, district; (2) room, opportunity, time.
longus, -a, -um, adj., long, prolonged, tedious.
lōquor, -qui, lōcūtus, v.n. and
a., speak, say.
luctor, -āri, v.n., struggle.
lūdo, -ēre, lūsi, lūsum, v.n.,
play, sport.
lūmen, -inis, n., (1) light;
(2) eye.
lūna, -ae, f., moon.
lustro, -āre, v.a., pass over,
traverse, survey.
lustrum, -i, n., lair (of beast),
thicket.
lux, lūcis, f., light; day.
luxus, -ūs, m., luxury.
lympha, -ae, f., water.
machina, -ae, f., engine,
scaffolding.
macto, -āre, v.a., slay, sacri-
fice.
mācūla, -ae, f., spot, stain.
mādeo, -ēre, -ui, v.n., be wet,
drip; (of hair) be essenced.
maeréo, -ēre, -ui, v.n., mourn.
maestus, -a, -um, adj.,
mournful, sorrowing.
māgālia, -ium, n.pl., huts.
māgicus, -a, -um, adj., magic.
māgis, adv., more.
magnus, -a, -um, great,
mighty.
mālē, adv., badly, scarcely: 
with adjectives = non.
mālo, malle, mālui, v.a.,
prefere, choose.
mālum, -i, n., evil, ill, mis-
fortune.
mālus, -a, -um, adj., bad.
mandātum, -i, n., command.
mando, -āre, v.a., (1) en-
trust to; (2) command.
mando, -ēre, mandi, man-
sum, v.a., bite, champ.
māneo, -ēre, mansi, man-
sum, v.a. and n., await;
remain.
mānes, -ium, m.pl., (1) spirits
of the dead (used of a single
person, l. 427); (2) the
underworld.
mānifestus, -a, -um, adj.,
evident, clear.
mānus, -ūs, f., (1) hand; (2)
troop, band.
mārē, maris, n., sea.
māritus, -i, m., husband.
marmor, -ōris, n., marble.
marmōrēus, -a, -um, adj., of
marble, marble.
māternus, -a, -um, adj.,
mother's, maternal.
mēdition, -āri, -ātus, v.a.,
think about, plan; practise.
mēdius, -a,-um, adj., middle:
used as subst., l. 184.
mēdualla, -ae, f., marrow.
mel, mellis, n., honey.
mēlior, -ōris, adj., better.
membrum, -i, n., limb.
mēmet, pron., = me, acc. of
ego.
mēmīnī, -isse, v.n. defect., re-
member, be mindful of.
mēmor, -ōris, adj., remem-
bering, mindful of.
mēmōrābilis, -e, adj., worth
remembering, notable.
mēmōro, -āre, v.a., relate,
mention.
mens, -tis, f., mind, heart;
thought, purpose.
mensa, -ae, f., table.
mentum, -i, n., chin.
mēreō, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v.a.,
deserve: bene merere de
aliquo, to deserve well of a
person; so, to do a person
a service or kindness.
mēreor, -ēri, -ētus, v. a. (same as preceding).
mēritum, -i, n., service.
messus; -a, -um, p. p. of meto.
mēto, -ēre, messui, messum, v. a., reap, cut, gather.
mētuo, -ēre, -ui, v. a., fear.
mētus, -ūs, m., fear.
meus, -a, -um, pron., my, mine.
mīgro, -are, v. n., move off, remove, shift one's abode.
mīla, num, adj., a thousand.
mīna, -ae, f., threat.
mīrābilis, -e, adj., wonderful.
mīrus, -a, -um, adj., wonderful, strange.
misceo, -ēre, -ui, mixtum or mistum, v. a., mingle, confuse, confound: in pass., to be in a tumult, be disturbed = turbari.
miser, -era, -erum, adj., wretched, unhappy.
misērābilis, -e, adj., pitiable.
misēror, -ēri, -ītus, v. a., pity (with gen.).
misēror, -āri, -ātus, v. a., pity (with acc.).
mītra, -ae, f., head-band, ribbon, turban.
mitto, -ēre, mīsi, missum, v. a., send: mittere sub, to impose upon.
mōbīlitas, -ātis, f., quick motion, quickness, rapidity.
mōdō, adv., (1) only; (2) now.
mōdus, -i, m., (1) manner, method; (2) limit, bound.
mōenia, -ium, n. pl., walls, battlements: city.
mōla, -ae, f., coarse flour, meal (used in sacrifices).
mōlior, -iri, molitus, v. a. and n., toil at, work hard, strive.
mollis, -e, adj., soft; gracious, favourable.
mōneo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, v. a., advise, warn.
mōnimentum, -i, n., memorial, remembrance.
mōnitum, -i, n., warning, advice.
mōnitus, -ūs, m., warning, advice.
mōnstrum, -i, n., monster, portent.
mōra, -ae, f., delay (pl. concrete, l. 407 = morantes).
mōribundus, -a, -um, adj., dying, like to die.
mōrior, mori, mortuus (fut. part., moriturus), v. n., die.
mōror, -āri, morātus, v. n. and a., delay, linger.
mors, -tis, m., death.
mortalis, -e, adj., mortal, human.
mōs, mōris, m., manner, custom: pl., character: more, with gen. = after the manner of, like.
mōtus, -ūs, m., movement, departure.
mōveo, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, v. a., move, affect, influence.
mox, adv., soon.
mūgio, -ire, -īvi, -ītum, v. n., roar, rumble.
multiplex, -plicis, adj., manifold, various.
multus, -a, -um, adj., much, many.
münus, -ūris, n., gift, service
(esp. the last service to the dead).
mürex, -īcis, m., purple dye, purple.
murmur, -ūris, n., murmum, noise.
mūrus, -i, m., wall.
mūtābilis, -e, adj., changeable, fickle.
muto, -are, r.o., change, alter.
nam or namque, conj., for.
narro, -āre, v. a., tell, relate.
nasco, nasci, nātus, v. n., be born, descended from (with abl.): nascens, just born.
nāto, -āre, v. n., swim, float.
nātus, -i, m., child, son.
nauta or nāvīta, -ae, m., sailor.
nāvāle, -is, n., dockyard, dock.
nāvigo, -āre, v. n., sail, put to sea.
nāvis, -is, f., ship.
-nē, interro. particle, introducing either single or double question.
nē, conj. lest; do not.
nec, conj. (=nēque), neither, nor.
necdum, conj., and not yet, not yet.
nēcessa, neut. adj., necessary. unavoidable.
necnōn, conj., moreover, and also.
necto, -ēre. nexui, nexum, v. a., bind, fasten; knit, entwine.
nēfandus, -a, -um, adj. (nē + farī), abominable, wicked.
nēfas, n. indeclin., sinful; sin, crime, wrong.
nēgo, -āre, v. a., deny, refuse.
nēmo, c., no one.
nēmus, -ūris, n., wood, grove.
nēpos, -ōtis, m., grandson, descendant.
nēque, conj., neither, nor, and not; nec iam, and no longer.
nēquiquam, adv., in vain, for nothing.
nescio, -āre, -ivi or -ii, -ītum, v. a., be ignorant of, not know.
nescius, -a, -um, adj., ignorant, unaware.
ṅger, nīgra, -um, adj., black.
nīgresco, -ēre, -grui, v. n. incept., grow black.
nīgro, -āre, v. n., be black; pres. part., black, dark.
nīhil or nil, n., nothing.
nimbus, -i, m., cloud, rain-storm.
nīmium, adv., too much, too.
nitor, niti, nīxus or nīsus, v. n., rest upon, be poised upon (with abl.); strive.
nīvēus, -a, -um, adj., snowy, snow-white.
nix, nīvis, f., snow.
nocturnus, -a, -um, adj., nightly, by night.
nōdo, -āre, v. a., knot, tie.
nōmen, -ēnis, n., name; fame, reputation.
nōn, adv., not; often = nonne, interrog.
nondum, adv., not yet.
nos, pron., we, I.
nosco, -ēre, nōvi, nōtum (fut. perf. nōro, plupr. nōram).
v. a., become acquainted with, know, recognize; in
pref., know (present meaning).
noster, -tra, -trum, poss. pron., our; my.
nótus, -a, -um, p. p. of nosco, well known.
ñovo, -äre, v a., make new; rebuild; res n vocare, alter plans.
nóvus, -a, -um, adj., new, strange; in superl., last.
nox, noctis, f., night, darkness.
nubes, -is, f., cloud.
núbilus, -a, -um (nubes), adj., cloudy, dark; neut. pl., clouds.
nullus, -a, -um, adj., none, no; no one.
num, interrog. particle, expecting answer in negative; in indirect question = whether.
núnem, -inis, n., divine power, majesty; a deity, god, goddess.
nunquam, adv., never.
nunce, adv., now.
nuntius, -i, m., and nuntia, -ae, f., messenger; message.
nusquam, adv., nowhere.
nútrix, -ícis, f., nurse.
nympha, -ae, f., nymph.
obicio, -ère, obiécì, objectum, v a., throw in the way of, offer, expose.
obitus, -ús, m., death.
obliviscor, -i, oblitus, v a., forget (with gen.).
obmütesco, -ère, -mutuí, v.n., be dumb, speechless.
obnítor, -i, -nixus, v.n., press upon; use effort, strive, struggle.
obórior, -iri, -ortus, v. n., rise in front of, spring up.
obscénus, -a, -um, adj., foul, loathsome, horrible, ill-omened.
obscúrus, -a, -um, adj., dark.
lim, dusky.
obsto, -äre, -stiti, v. n., stand in the way, prevent (with dat.).
obstruuo, -ère, -struxi, -structum, v. a., stop up, stop, impede.
occúpo, -äre, v. a., seize, take possession of; fill.
ócius, adv., swiftly.
óculus, -i, m., eye; glance.
ódi, -isse. osus, v. a., hate.
ódiom, -ìi, n., hatred.
ódórus, -a, -um, adj., strong smelling; keen scented.
offero, -ferre, obtiili, oblatum, v. a., present, offer.
ólim, adv., at some time, once, hereafter.
ólle, old form of ille.
ómen, -inis, n., omen, portent, sign, token.
omnino, adv., altogether, utterly.
omnipótens, -entis, adj., all-powerful, almighty.
omnis, -e, adj., all, every.
ónëro, -äre, v. a., load, burden, overwhelm.
opácus, -a, -um, adj., dense, dark.
opem, -is (nom. wanting), f., aid, help; pl., wealth, power.
opério, -ire, -ui, opertum, v. a., cover, conceal.
opto, -äre, v. a., desire, pray for.
opús, -érís, n., work, task.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>óra, -ae, f.</td>
<td>edge, shore; country.</td>
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<tr>
<td>orbis, -ís, m.</td>
<td>a circle; the world; firmament.</td>
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<tr>
<td>orgia, -orum, n., pl.</td>
<td>wild revels (in honour of Bacchus).</td>
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<tr>
<td>ornus, -i, f.</td>
<td>ash-tree.</td>
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<tr>
<td>óro, -äre, v., a.</td>
<td>beseech, pray for.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ortus, -ús, m.</td>
<td>rising.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os, òris, n.</td>
<td>(1) face, mien; (2) mouth; speech, language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ossis, n.</td>
<td>bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ostendo, -ère, -di, -tum, v., a.</td>
<td>show, point out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ostento, -äre, (frequentative of above), v., a.</td>
<td>show repeatedly, display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ostrum, -i, n.</td>
<td>purple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ótium, -ii, n.</td>
<td>ease, leisure; idle time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>óvo, -äre, -átum, v., n.</td>
<td>triumph, rejoice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pactus, -a, -um, perf. part. from pácisco, settled, agreed upon.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pallens, -tis, adj.</td>
<td>pale, colourless.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pallidus, -a, -um, adj.</td>
<td>pale.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pállor, -ràis, m.</td>
<td>paleness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>papaver, -eris, n.</td>
<td>poppy, poppy-seed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>páleri, adv. (par, equally. together; paraire cum, l. 241, 'as fast as'.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pàreó, -ère, -uī, -itum, v., a.</td>
<td>obey (with dat.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paúr, pàris, adj.</td>
<td>equal, level.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pàrens, -tis, c.</td>
<td>parent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàréo, -ère, -uī, -itum, v., a.</td>
<td>obey (with dat.).</td>
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<tr>
<td>paúríter, adv.</td>
<td>equally. together; paraire cum, l. 241, 'as fast as'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàro, -äre, v., a.</td>
<td>prepare. get ready; contrive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pars, -tis, f.</td>
<td>part; side, quarter, direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvús, -a, -um, adj.</td>
<td>very small, tiny, little.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvus, -a, -um, adj.</td>
<td>small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passim, adv.</td>
<td>far and wide, in all directions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pastor, -òris, m.</td>
<td>shepherd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàteo, -ère, -uī, v., n.</td>
<td>be open, lie open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàter, -tris, m.</td>
<td>father (as proper name = Jupiter); pl., chiefs, elders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàtera, -ae, f.</td>
<td>saucer, dish, bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàtior, pati, passus, v., a.</td>
<td>endure, suffer, allow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàtria, -ae, f.</td>
<td>fatherland, country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàtrius, -a, -um, adj.</td>
<td>of one’s forefathers or country; of one’s father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pauci, -ae, -a, pl.</td>
<td>few.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàulum, adv.</td>
<td>a little while; somewhat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pàx, pàcis, f.</td>
<td>peace, quiet; favour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pectus, -òris, n.</td>
<td>breast; heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pècus, -òris, n.</td>
<td>herd. flock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pècìs, -udis, f.</td>
<td>beast, animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pèlagus, -i, n.</td>
<td>sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pènàtes, -um, m., pl.</td>
<td>family gods; home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pendeo, -ère, pèpendi, v., n.</td>
<td>(1) hang; pendère ab ore, listen attentively to; (2) be suspended, discontinued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pènétèrâlis, -e, adj.</td>
<td>innermost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penna, -ae, f.</td>
<td>feather; wing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per, prep.</td>
<td>through, across; by means of, owing to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pèràgo, -ère, -ègi, -actum, v., a.</td>
<td>carry out, accomplish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pèrâgro, -äre, v., a.</td>
<td>wander through, traverse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY

percūtio, -ère, -cussi, -cussum, v. a., strike, smite.
perdo, -ère, -didi, -ditum, v. a., lose; destroy; perditus, hopeless, ruined.
pēreo, -ître, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. n., perish, be ruined.
pērerro, -āre, v. a., wander over; survey.
perficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum, v. a., accomplish, carry out, complete.
perfidus, -ā, -um, adj. (fides). faithless, treacherous.
pergo, -ere, perrexī, perrectum, v. n., go on, proceed.
pērhibeo, -ère, -uit, -itum, v. n., tell. relate.
periculum or periclum, -ī, n., danger, peril.
perīrium, -īi, n. (-iuro), falsehood, faithlessness.
permittō, -ère, -misi, -missum, v. a., entrust, commit.
pernix, -icis, adj., swift.
perpētuus, -a, -um, adj., continual.
persentio, -ire, -sensi, -sensus, v. a., (1) perceive; (2) feel keenly.
pertaeādet, -taesum est, v. a. impers., utterly weary of (acc. of person, gen. of thing).
pes, pēdis, m., foot.
pestis, -is, f., plague, curse, bane.
pēto, -ère, -ivi or -ii, -itum, v. a., seek, ask for; aim at, make for.
phāretra, -ae, f., quiver.
piāculum, -i, n. (pio. to appease). sin-offering, victim.
piget, -ère, -uit, v. a. impers., vex, displease. annoy (acc. of person, infin. of thing).
pingo, -ère, pinxi, pictum, v. a., paint, adorn; picti, l. 146, 'tattooed.'
pinguis, -e, adj., fat; rich, richly laden; fertile.
pinifer, -ēra, -ērum, adj. (pinus + fero), pine-bearing.
pinna, -ae, f., feather, wing (another form of penna).
piscōsus, -a, -um, adj. (piscis), thronged with fish.
pius, -a, -um, adj., good, dutiful; holy.
plāceo, -ère, -ui, -itum, v. n., be pleasing, please.
plācidus, -a, -um, adj., peaceful, gentle, quiet.
plācitus, -a, -um, part. of placeō, pleasing, agreeable, pleasant.
plāga, -ae, f., net, snare.
plangor, -onis, m. (plango, strike), beating of the breast, loud lament.
planta, -ae, f., sole of the foot.
plūma, -ae, f., feather.
poea, -ae, f., penalty, punishment.
pōlus, -i, m., sky, heaven.
pōno, -ère, pōsui, positum, v. a., place, lay; erect, build.
pōpūlo, -āre, v. a., plunder, ravage.
pōpūlus, -i, m., people, nation.
porta, -ae, f., gate.
porto, -āre, v. a., carry.
portus, -īs, m., harbour.
posco, -ère, pōposci, v. a., ask. demand (with two accus.).
possum, posse, pótui, v. n., can, am able.
post, prep. and adv., after, afterwards, behind.
postquam, conj., after, after that.
postcrus, -a, -um, adj. (post), next after, next.
pótestas, -átis, f. (possum), power; opportunity.
pótió, -óris, compar. adj., preferable, better.
pótió, -óri, potitus, v. a., get possession of, possess (with gen. or abl.).
pótia, adv., rather.
praeceptis, -épitís, adj. (caput), headlong; in hot haste.
praecipíto, -áre, v. a. and n., rush down; hurry, hasten.
praeclarus, -a, -um, adj., famous, renowned.
presarda, -ae, f., booty, plunder.
predictum, -i, n., prediction, prophecy.
preum, -ii, n., reward, prize.
priepio, -ére, -ripui, -repidum, v. a., seize beforehand, snatch away.
presentio, -ire, -sensi, -sensum, v. a., perceive beforehand, presage.
preatendo, -ére, -tendi, -tentum, v. a., stretch in front of; put forward, allege (of an excuse).
preatéréa, adv., besides, moreover.
preatéreo, -íre, -ívi or -ii, -itum, v. a., go before, pass.
praeteritus, -a, -um, part. of above, past, former.
prætexpo, -ére, -ui, -textum, v. a., cover; hide, screen.
prágus, -a, -um, adj., crooked; wrong, wicked.
pričem, -is, f. (nom. wanting), prayer.
précor, -ári, -átus, v. a., pray.
prémó, -ére, pressi, pressum, v. a., press, keep down, hide.
péstium, -ii, n., price.
primum, adv., firstly; quam primum, as soon as possible; ut primum, as soon as.
primus, -a, -um, adj., first; primi, l. 133, 'leaders.'
principium, -ii, n., beginning; in abl., firstly.
pior, -óris, adj. compar., former.
prius, adv., before, sooner.
pro, prep., on behalf of; according to; considering.
pro, interj., ah! alas!
probo, -áre, v. a., approve.
proceto, -ére, -cessi, -cessum, v. n., go on, advance.
prócul, adv., afar, far off, from afar.
prócus, -i, m., suitor.
pródo, -ére, -didi, -ditum, v. a., give forth; hand down (of descendants, tradition, etc.); betray, give up.
profíciscor, -i. profectus, v.n., set out, start.
pro for, -fari, -fatus, v. n., speak.
profundus, -a, -um, adj., deep; dense, dark.
progigno, -ére, -genui, -gêniitum, v. a., give birth to, produce.
progrédior, -gredi, -gressus.
praetexo, -ére, -ui, -textum, v. a., cover; hide, screen.
VOCABULARY

proles, -is, f., offspring, child; race.
prômêrêor, -êri, -îtus, v. a., deserve; do a service to (see mereo).
prômitto, -êrei, -îtus, v. a., put forward, promise, assume.
pronûbus, -a, -um, adj., promoting marriage (of Juno, attending a bride).
prôpêro, -are, v. n., hasten.
prôprîus, -a, -um, adj., one's own.
propter, prep., on account of.
prôpugnâcûlum, -i, n., rampart, battlement.
prospicio, -êre, -spexi, -spectum, v. a., look out upon, espy.
prôtînus, adv., forthwith, thereupon.
proxîmus, -a, -um, adj. (prope), nearest, next.
pûbens, -tis, adj., full grown, flourishing.
pûdor, -bris, m., shame, modesty.
pûer, -i, m., boy, son.
pugna, -ae, f., fight, battle.
pugno, -are, v. n., fight.
pugnus, -i, m., fist.
pulcher, -chra, -chrum, adj., beautiful.
pulso, -are, v. a., beat, smite.
pûßvûrûtûntus, -a, -um, adj. (pulvis), dusty.
puppis, -is, f., stern of a ship; ship.
pûrpûrêus, -a, -um, adj., purple.
pûra, -ae, f., funeral-pile, pyre.
quaero, -ere, quaesivi, quae-situm, v. a., seek, look for, ask for.
quâlis, -e, adj., of what kind; such as, like.
quam, adv., (1) as; (2) than; (3) how; ante quam, before that (conj.).
quando, adv. and conj., (1) when; (2) since.
quantus, -a, -um, adj., how great, as great as; neut., how much, as much as.
quasso, -âre, v. a. (frequent. of quatio), shake, toss, batter.
-que, conj. and, both.
quercus, -ûs, f., oak.
quêrella, -ae, f., complaint.
quêrîor, -i, questus, v. a. and n., complain of, bewail, lament.
questus, -ûs, m., complaint, mourning.
qui, quae, quod, relat. pron., who, which.
qui, quae, quod, interrog. adj., what?
quicunque, quaeque, quodquâque, quodquod, pron., whoever, whatever.
quîês, -ûtis, f., rest, calm. repose.
quiesco, -ere, quiëvi, quiëtum, v. n., rest, repose.
quiëtus, -a, -um, adj., calm, quiet, at rest.
quîn, conj., why not? nay indeed, rather.
quîppe, adv., surely; indeed, forsooth (used ironically, l. 218).
quîs, quid. interrog. pron., who? what? neut., also — why?
quis, quâ. quid, indef. pron., anyone, anything, any.
quisquam, quidquam or quicquam, pron., anyone (or anything) at all.
quisquis, quidquid, pron., whoever, whatever.
quo, adv. and conj., whither, for what purpose; in order that.
quondam, adv., once, formerly.
quóniam, adv., since.
quóque, conj., also, too.
quot, adj. indecl., how many, as many as.
quóties, adv., how often. as often as.
rábīes, -ei, f., madness, rage.
rādīus, -i, m., ray, beam.
rādīx, -icis, f., root.
rāmus, -i, m., branch.
rāpīdus, -a, -um, adj., rapid, swift.
rāpio, -ēre, rāpui, raptum, v. a., seize, carry off; hurry (intrans., l. 581).
ruptum, -i, n., booty, plunder, theft.
rārus, -a, -um, adj., at intervals, here and there; wide-meshed (of nets).
rātio, -ōnis, f. (reor), a thinking; plan, method.
rātis, -is, f., ship.
récēdo, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, v. n., depart, retire, withdraw.
récidīvus, -a, -um, adj., renewed, restored.
rēcingo, -ēre, -cinxi, -cinctum, v. a., ungirdle, loosen.
rēcipio, -ēre, -cépi, -ceptum, v. a., get back, recover; receive.
rēclūdo, -ēre, -clūsi, -clūsum, v. a., uncover, open; un-sheath.
rēcurso, -āre, v. n., come back (frequentative).
reddo, -ēre, -didi, -ditum, v. a., give back, restore.
rēducō, -ēre, -duxi, -ductum, v. a., bring back; rescue.
rēfello, -ēre, -fellī, v. a., dis-prove, deny.
rēfēro, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, v. a., bring back, recall to mind; answer; win.
rēgina, -ae, f., queen.
rēgio, -ōnis, f., region, district, country.
rēgius, -a, -um, adj., royal.
regnātor, -ōris, m., ruler.
regnum, -i, n., kingdom.
rēgo, -ēre, rēxi, rectum, v. a., rule; guide.
rēlinquō, -ēre, -lāqui, -lāctum, v. a., leave, abandon.
rēliquiae, -arum, f. pl., remains, relics.
rēmex, -igis, m., rower (used collectively, l. 588).
rēmitto, -ēre, -mīsi, -missum, v. a., send back; repay.
rēmus, -i, m., oar.
rēor, rēri, rātus, v. a., think.
rēpello, -ēre, reppūli, repulsum, v. a., drive back; reject.
rēpērio, -ēre, -ui. repertum, v. a., discover, find.
rēplēo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, v. a., fill.
rēpōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -positum, v. a., replace, lay upon.
rēquies, -ētis (acc. requiem), f., rest, repose.
res, rei, f., a thing, matter.
affair; inpl., circumstances, events; power, interests.
reservo, -are, v. a., keep back.
resigno, -are, v. a., unseal, open.
resistō, -ère, -stiti, v. n., stand, stop; resist.
resolvo, -ère, -solvī, -sōlūtum, v. a., loosen, release.
resōno, -are, -avi, v. n., resound, re-echo.
respicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, v. a., look away at, have regard to.
resto, -are, -stiti, v. n., remain.
resurgo, -ère, -surrexi, -surrectum, v. n., rise again.
rete, -is, n., net, snare.
retēgo, -are, -stiti, r. n., remain.
resolvo, -ere, -solvī, -solutum, v. a., loosen, release.
revello, -ere, -velli, -volsum, v. a., tear away, tear up.
revincio, -ire, -vinxi, -victum, r. n., bind, wreathe.
revīsco, -ère, v. a., revisit.
revōco, -are, v. a., recall.
revolvo, -ère, -volvi, -volutum, v. a., roll back; in pass., fall or sink back.
rex, rēgis. m., king.
rideo, -ère, rīsi, rīsum, v. n., smile, laugh.
rīgeo, -ère, v. n., be stiff.
rītē, adv., duly, properly.
rōbur, -ōris, n., oak, timber.
rōgus, -i, m., funeral-pile, pyre.
roscedus, -a, -um, adj., dewy.
rūmor, -ōris, m., rumour.
rumpo, -ère, rūpi, ruptum.
v. a., break, break off, end; give vent to.
himself, herself, itself, themselves.
sēco, -āre, secūi, sectum, v. a., cut, cleave.
sērētus, -a,-um, adj., secret, hidden; (used adverbially, l. 494).
sēcundus, -a,-um, adj. (sequor), following; favourable.
sēcus, adv., otherwise: haud secus, just so.
sed, conj., but.
sēdeo, -ere, sedi, sessum, v.n., sit; be settled: sedet animo, it is resolved.
sēdes, -is, f., seat; dwelling, abode.
sēdūco, -ēre, -duxi, -ductum, v. a., withdraw, separate.
segnis,-e, adj., slow, inactive: haud segnior, as nimble as.
sēmiānimis, -e (four syllables), adj., half-dead. swooning.
sēmīta, -ae, f., path.
sēmīvir, -viri, m. adj., half-man. unmanly, womanish.
semper, adv., always, ever.
sēnex, -is, adj., old; as subst., old man.
sensus, -ús, m., feeling, emotion, affection.
sententia, -ae, f., opinion, decision, resolve.
sentio, -ire, sensi, sensum, v. a., feel, perceive, think.
sēpēlio, -ire, sepelīvi, sepul- tum, v. a., bury.
sēpulerum, -i, n. (sepelio), grave, tomb.
sēquor, sequi, sēcūtus, v. a., follow, pursue, seek for.
sērēno,-āre, v. a., make bright, calm, clear; see note l. 477.
sollícítō, -āre, v. a., disturb, trouble.
sōlor, -āri, -ātus, v. a., console, appease.
sōlum, -i, n., ground, soil.
sōlus, -a, -um, adj., alone, only.
solvo, -ēre, solvi, solútum, v. a., loosen, release, relax; do away with, remove: solvi in somnos, find release in sleep, l. 530.
sommus, -i, m., sleep.
sōnīpes, -pēdis, m., horse, steed (lit. noisy-footed).
sōno, -āre, soniūtum.
v. n., sound, ring, rattle.
sōnus, -i or -ūs, m., sound.
sōpor, -ōris, m., sleep, slumber.
sōpōrīfer, -fēra, -fērum, adj., sleep-giving, drowsy.
sōr, -ōris, f., sister.
sōrs, -tis, f., lot; oracle.
spargo, -ēre, sparsi, sparsum, v. a., scatter; sprinkle, bedabble.
spātior, -āri, v. n., walk about, pace.
spātium, -ii, n., space; interval; time; pause, respite.
spēcies, -ei, f., appearance, figure.
spēcūla, -ae, f., watch-tower.
spēlunca, -ae, f., cave.
sperno, -ēre, sprevi, spretum, v. a., scorn, despise, reject.
spēro, -āre, v. a., hope; look for, expect.
spēs, -ei, f., hope.
spiritus, -īs, m., breath, life.
spīro, -āre, v. n., breathe; quiver, palpitate.
spōlium, -īi, n., spoil, prize.
spontē, adv. (abl. of extinct word), of one's own accord, willingly: with posses.
pron., sponte mea, of my own free will.
spūma, -ae, f., foam, spray.
spūmo, -āre, v. n., foam.
stābilis, -e, adj. (sto), firm-standing, lasting.
stātuo, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, v. a., set up, found; determine.
stella, -ae, f., star.
stellātus,-a,-um, adj., starred, sparkling.
stimūlo, -āre, v. a., spur on; excite.
stipēs, -itis, m., trunk, stem.
stipo, -āre, v. a., throng round, surround.
stirps, -is, f., race, family; offspring.
sto, stāre, stetī, stātum, v. n., stand; be firmly fixed, remain.
strātum, -i, n., couch.
strīdo, -ēre (or strīdeo, -ēre), v. n., make a harsh sound, grate.
strīdor, -ōris, m., noise (of a loud harsh kind), loud creaking.
stringo, -ēre, strinxi, stric-tum, v. a., draw tight; draw, unsheathe.
strūo, -ēre, struxi, structum, v. a., (1) build, erect; (2) devise, plan.
stūdium, -ii, n., eagerness, desire, zeal, haste.
suādeo, -ēre, suāsi, suāsum, v. a., recommend, advise, suggest, invite.
sub, prep., under, beneath, down in; (with acc.) down to; up towards; l. 560, at, at the time of.
sūbeo, -ire, -ii, -itum, v. a.,
go under. enter; lift (on one's shoulders).
sūbitus, -a, -um, adj., sudden.
sūlimis, -e, adj., raised up,
a loft, on high.
submitto, -ère, -mīsi, -mis-
sum, v. a., let down, lower, submit.
subnecēto, -ère, -nexuī, -nex-
um, v. a., bind beneath.
sūbōles, -is, f., offspring.
subrigo, -ère, v. a. (act of surgo), raise, erect.
subter, adv. and prep., beneath, under.
succēdo, -ère, -cessi, -cessum,
v. n., come to, enter.
succumbo, -ère, -cubuī, -cubī-
tum, v. n., lie down; give in, yield.
sum, esse, fūi, v. n., be.
summa, -ae, f., main point;
final decision.
summus, -a, -um, superl. adj.,
highest, topmost.
sūmo, -ère, sumpsi, sump-
tum, v. a., take; choose, select.
sūper, adv. and prep., above;
concerning, on behalf of.
sūperbus, -a, -um, adj., proud,
haughty.
sūperīmpono, -ère, -pōsui,
-postum, v. a., place or lay upon.
sūpērus, -a, -um, adj., upper,
above: m. pl., superi, the gods above.
sūpinus, -a, -um, adj., bent
backwards; uplifted (of hands with the palms upper-
most).
supplex, -licos, adj., suppliant:
often adverbially, humbly.
supplēciūm, -ii, n., punish-
ment, torture.
sūpra, adv. and prep., above.
surgo, -ère, surrexi, surrec-
tum, v. n., rise; grow.
susciπio, -ère, -cēpi, -cēptum,
v. a., undertake; take up.
suspectus, -a, -um, p. p. of
suspicio, mistrusted, sus-
ppected.
suspensus, -a, -um, p. p. of suspendo, hung up; in
suspense, anxious.
sūus, -a, -um, possess. pron.,
his, her, its, their own.
tāceo, -ère, -ui, -itum, v. n.,
be silent.
tācitus, -a, -um, adj., silent, hidden, secret.
taeda, -ae, f., fir-wood; torch,
marrige-torch.
taedet, -ère, -uit or taesium
est, v. n., impers., it wearies.
tālāria, -ium, n. pl., winged
sandals.
tālis, -e, adj., of such a kind,
such.
tam, adv., so, such, as.
tāmen, adv., nevertheless, yet,
still, after all.
tandem, adv., at length, at
last: in questions, pray, e.g.
cur tandem, pray why?
tango, -ère, tētiī, tactum,
v. a., touch; affect; reach;
have to do with.
tantum, adv., so much;
only.
tantus, -a, -um, adj., so great,
so much.
tectum, -i, n. (tego), shelter,
roof, house.
tēgo, -ère, texī, tectum, v. a.,
cover; hide.
tēla, -ae, f., web, threads (of cloth, etc.).
tellus, -ūris, f., earth.
tēlum, -i, n., spear, dart, javelin.
templum, -i, n., temple, shrine.
tempo, -āre, v. a., try, test, sound.
tempus, -ōris, n., (1) time, opportunity; (2) temple (of the head), brow.
tēnax, -ācis, adj., holding fast, cleaving to, tenacious.
tendo, -ēre, tetendi, tentum or tensum, v. a. and n., stretch, reach, extend.
tēneo, -ēre, tenui, tentum, v. a., hold; inhabit.
tēnus, -e, adj., thin, rare, fine.
ter, adv., three times, thrice.
tērgēminus, -a, -um, adj., threefold, triple.
termīnus, -i, m., boundary, limit, end.
tēro, -ēre, trivi, tritum, v. a., rub, wear away; spend, waste: terrēre oitū, to spend time idly.
terra, -ae, f., land.
terreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. a., frighten, alarm, terrify.
terribilis, -e, adj., terrible, fearful.
terrifico, -āre, v. a., frighten, terrify.
terrītio, -āre, v. a. (frequent. of terreo), alarm, terrify.
testor, -āri, -ātus, v. a., call to witness, swear by.
thallāmus, -i, m., chamber; marriage-bed; marriage.
tigris, -is, m. or f., tiger, tigress.
tīmeo, -ēre, -ui, v. a., fear, be afraid of.
timor, -ōris, m., fear.
tōnītrus, -ūs, m. and n., thunder.
tōnō, -āre, -ui, -itum, v. a. and n., thunder; call loudly.
torqueo, -ēre, torsi, tortum, v. a., twist, turn; wield, control; whirl, hurl.
tortus, -a, -um, p. p. of above, twisted.
tōt, indecl. adj., so many, as many.
tōtīdem, indecl. adj., just so many, just as many.
tōtiens, adv., so often.
tōtus, -a, -um, adj., whole, all.
trabes, trabis, f., timber; ship.
tractābilis, -e, adj., easily handled; yielding, pliant; (of weather) favourable, clement.
trādo, -ēre, -didī, -ditum, v. a., hand over to, surrender: tradere se sub, submit to.
trāho, -ēre, traxi, tractum, v. a., draw; draw in, imbibe; drag, trail.
trāno, -āre, v. a., swim across, float through.
transmittō, -ēre, -misi, -missum, v. a., go across, run over.
transtrum, -i, n., cross-bench (for rovers).
trēmo, -ēre, -ui, v. n., tremble, quiver.
trēpido, -āre, v. n., hurry in alarm; be astir.
trēpidus, -a, -um, adj., alarmed, excited.
trēs, trīa, num. adj., three.
triētēricus, -a, -um, adj., re-
curring every three years, triennial.

tristis, -e, adj., sad, melancholy, gloomy.

triumphus, -i, m., possession of victory, triumph; victory.

trivium, -ii, n. (tres + via), cross-roads.

trudo, -ere, trusi, trusum, v. a., push.

tui, tui, pers. pron., thou.

tueor, -eri, tuitus, i. a., look at.

tum, adv., then, next.

tundo, -ere, tutudi, tunsun or tusum, v. a., beat, smite, buffet.

turbidus, -a, -um, adj., disturbed, troubled, stormy.

turbo, -äre, v. a., disturb; in pass., to be in a tumult (cf. misceo).

tūricrēmus, -a, -um, adj. (tus + cremo), incense-burning.

turpis, -e, adj., base, vile, shameful.

turris, -is, f., tower.

tūtus, -a, -um, adj., safe; protecting.

tūus, -a, -um, possess. pron., thy, thine.

tyrannus, -i, m., ruler, sovereign.

über, ĕris, n., breast, pap,udder.

übī, adv., (1) where; (2) when.

ulciscor, -i, ultus, v. a., avenge, requite, punish.

ultimus, -a, -um, superl. adj., last, uttermost; furthest, most distant.

ultor, -ōris, m., avenger.

ultrix, -īcis, f. adj., avenging.

ultro, adv., beyond, moreover; of one's own accord.

ūlūlatus, -ūs, m., howling, wailing.

ūlūlo, -āre, v. n. and a., (1) howl, cry aloud, wail; (2) call loudly upon, invoke with yells.

umbra, -ae, ĕ., shade, gloom (of death, &c.); ghost, apparition.

ūmens, -īs, pr. p. of ūmeo, damp, wet, moist.

ūmērus, -i, m., shoulder.

ūmīdus, -a, -um, adj., wet, liquid.

umquam, adv., ever.

únā, adv., together, at the same time.

ūnānimus, -a, -um, adj., of one heart, sympathetic, darling.

unda, -ae, ĭ., water, wave.

undīque, adv., from all sides, on all sides.

undōsus, -a, -um, adj., full of waves, billowy.

unguis, -is, m. (two syllables), nail.

unctus, -a, -um, p. p. of ūnguo ( = anoint), smeared with pitch, pitchy (of ships).

ūnus, -a, -um, adj., one.

urbs, urbis, f., city.

ūro, -ère, ussi, ustum. v. a., burn; in pass., be on fire.

ūsus, -ūs, m., use, service.

ut, conj., as; when; in order that.

ūterque, ūtraque, ūtrumque, pron., each of two, both.

uxōrius, -a, -um, adj., enslaved by a woman.
vacca, -ae, f., cow.
vācūus, -a, -um, adj., empty.
vādō, -ère, v. n., go.
vāgīna, -ae, f., sheath.
vāleō, -ère, -ui, v. n., be strong; be able.
vālīdus, -a, -um, adj., strong.
vallis, -is, f., valley.
vānus, -a, -um, adj., empty; vain, fruitless.
vārius, -a, -um, adj., different, shifting, varying, fickle.
vales, -is, c., priest, prophet.
vēl, conj. and adv., either... or; even.
vellus, -eris, n., fleece; in pl., woollen fillets or garlands.
vēlox, -ōcis, adj., swift.
vēlum, -i, n., sail.
vēlŭt, adv., as, like: ac velŭt, just as.
vēna, -ae, f., vein.
vēnābŭlum, -i, n. (vena*), hunting-spear.
vēnēnum, -i, n., poison.
vēnia, -ae, f., pardon; favour.
vēnīo, -ire, venī, ventum, v.n., come: venire in, l. 339, enter into.
vēnōr, -āri, -ātus, v. n., hunt.
vēntus, -i, m., wind.
verbum, -i, n., word.
vērōr, -ēri, veritus, v. a., fear.
vēro, adv., truly, indeed.
verro, -ère, verri, versum, v. a., sweep, scour.
verso, -äre, v. a. (frequent. of verto), turn often, shift, turn over in the mind, meditate.
vertex, -icis, m., top, summit, head.
vertō, -ere, verti, versum, v. a., turn.
verum, adv., but, indeed.
vestigium, -ii, n., footprint, trace.
vestis, -is, f., robe, garment.
vētus, -ēris, adj., old.
vexo, -āre, v. a., vex, harass, trouble.
vīa, -ae, f., way, path, road.
vīcissim, adv., in turn.
video, -ère, vidi, visum, v. a., see; in pass., seem.
vīgeo, -ère, -ui, v. n., flourish, thrive.
vīgil, -ilis, adj., watchful; (of a fire), ever burning.
vīgilō, -āre, v. n., be awake, alert.
vinco, -ère, vici, victum, v. a., conquer, overcome.
vīcŭlum or vincīlum, -i, n., chain, bond: in pl., sandals (l. 518).
vindico, -āre, v. a., claim; rescue.
vīnum, -i, n., wine.
vīōlo, -āre, v. a., violate, profane, dishonour.
vir, viri, m., man; husband.
virga, -ae, f., rod, wand.
virgo, -inis, f., virgin, maiden.
virtus, -ītis, f., valour, merit.
vis, gen. wanting, f., force, power, number: in pl., strength.
visum, -i, n., sight, portent.
visus, -ūs, m., sight, vision.
vita, -ae, f., life.
vitta, -ae, f., garland, ribbon, fillet.
vīvo, -ère, vixi, victum, v. n., live.
vōco, -āre, v. a., call, call upon, invite.
vōlātilis, -e, adj., flying.
vollnus, -ēris, n., wound, hurt: l. 689, sword.
vōlo, -āre, v. n., fly.

vōlo, velle, vōlui, v. a., wish, be willing.

voltus, -ūs, m., countenance, face, look.

vōlūcris, -is, f., bird.

vōluntas, -ātis, f., will, inclination; goodwill, disposition.

vōlūto, -āre, v. a. (frequent. of volvo), brood upon, ponder restlessly.

volvo, -ēre, volvi, vōlūtum, v. a., roll, revolve: in pass., flow (l. 449).

vōtum, -i, n., vow, prayer.

vox, vōcis, f., voice, words, utterance.
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