Elementary Classics.

/P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER X.

Edited for the Use of Schools.

By

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WITH NOTES AND VOCABULARY.

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INTRODUCTION.

Aeneas, son of Venus and Anchises, one of the chief Trojan heroes, escaped with his father Anchises and son Iulus, otherwise called Ascanius, and a considerable body of followers, from the sack of Troy. He built a fleet from timber cut on Mount Ida, and sailed away westwards to found a fresh settlement. Amongst other places he went to Delos, where he received an oracle bidding him seek the place whence his race sprung. Anchises wrongly interprets this to be Crete, and the Trojans land there, but a pestilence breaking out on their arrival terrifies them, and causes them to leave the island. The Penates now appear and say that Italy is the place intended by the oracle, as Dardanus, the founder of the Trojan race, came from Italy. Accordingly to Italy Aeneas and his followers sail, and after various wanderings, in the course of which they visit Carthage, arrive in Italy from Africa and land at Cumae. Thence Aeneas proceeds by sea to the mouth of the Tiber
and lands in Latium. The king of this country was Latinus, the hand of whose daughter Lavinia, Turnus, prince of the Rutulians, was seeking in marriage, and the queen mother Amata favoured his suit. But the alliance was forbidden by portents, while on the other hand an omen on their arrival signified that the Trojans had found the land of promise. Accordingly Latinus received them hospitably, and plighted Lavinia to Aeneas. Juno, however, who was always hostile to the Trojans, tried to prevent the marriage, and sent the Fury Allecto to instigate Turnus to make war on the strangers. This he did, and gathered the surrounding tribes to help him. Thereupon Aeneas secured the alliance of Evander, king of Pallanteum, an Arcadian settler in Italy. Evander sent him to ask the help of the Etrurians, then in armed revolt against their cruel king Mezentius, who had fled to Latinus. Aeneas went to Tarchon, the principal chieftain of the Etrurians, and was successful in securing the Etrurian alliance. Meanwhile the Trojans, who had been left under Iulus in Latium, had been attacked by Turnus, and were besieged in their camp. This book opens with the return of Aeneas from Etruria. In the subsequent two books the story is continued, and ends with the killing of Turnus by Aeneas, who then married Lavinia and settled in Latium. The chief interest of their national epic, the Aeneid, to the Romans was that it gave the history of the mythical
ancestry of their race; for they claimed to be descended from the Trojans of Aeneas, from whose son Iulus sprung the great gens Julia, to which Julius Caesar, the founder of the Empire, belonged.

Note.—In the text I have followed in the main Deuticke's revision of Ladewig's *Aeneid* (Weidmann, 1889), but in several cases have exercised my own judgment. For the notes the chief authorities have been consulted, but most help has been gained from Henry's *Aeneidea* and Forbiger's *Vergil* (ed. 3, 1875).
P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER DECIMUS.

Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi,
conciliumque vocat divom pater atque hominum rex
sideream in sedem, terras unde arduus omnis
castraque Dardanidum aspectat populosque Latinos.
considunt tectis bipatentibus, incipit ipse:

‘caelicolae magni, quianam sententia vobis
versa retro tantumque animis certatis iniquis?
abnueram bello Italianam concurrere Teucris.
quae contra vetitum discordia? quis metus aut hos
aut hos arma sequi ferrumque lacerse suasit?
adveniet iustum pugnae, ne arcessite, tempus,
cum fera Karthago Romanis arcibus olim
exitium magnum atque Alpes inmittet apertas:
tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit.
nunc sinite et placitum laeti componite foedus.’

Iuppiter haec paucis; at non Venus aurea contra
pauca refert:
'o pater, o hominum rerumque aeterna potestas!
namque aliud quid sit, quod iam inplorare queamus?
cernis ut insultent Rutuli Turnusque feratur
per medios insignis equis tumidusque secundo
Marte ruat? non clausa tegunt iam moenia Teucros:
quin intra portas atque ipsis proelia miscent
aggeribus moerorum et inundant sanguine fossas.
Aeneas ignarus abest. numquamne levari
obsidione sines? muris iterum imminet hostis
nascentis Troiae nec non exercitus alter,
atque iterum in Teucros Aetolis surgit ab Arpis
Tydides. equidem credo, mea volnera restant
et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma.
si sine pace tua atque invito numine Troes
Italiam petiere, luant peccata neque illos
iuveris auxilio; sin tot responsa securti,
quae superi manesque dabant: cur nunc tua quisquam
verte iussa potest aut cur nova condere fata?
quid repetam exustas Erycino in litore classes,
quid tempestatum regem ventosque furentis
Aeolia excitos aut actam nubibus Irim?
nunc etiam manis (haec temptata mane bat
sors rerum) movet et superis inmissa repente
Allecto, medias Italum bacchata per urbes.
nil super imperio moveor: speravimus ista,
dum fortuna fuit; vincant quos vincere mavis.
si nulla est regio, Teucris quam det tua coniunx
dura, per eversae, genitor, fumantia Troiae
excidia obtestor, liceat dimittere ab armis
cui Pilumnus avus, cui diva Venilia mater:
quid face Troianos atra vim ferre Latinis,
arva aliena iugo premere atque avertere praedas?
quid soceros legere et gremiis abducere pactas,
pacem orare manu, praefigere uppibibus arma?
tu potes Aenean manibus subducere Graium
proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanis,
et potes in totidem classem convertere nymphas:
nos aliquid Rutulos contra iuvisse nefandum est?
"Aeneas ignarus abest": ignarus et absit.
est Paphus Idaliumque tibi, sunt alta Cythera:
quid gravidam bellis urbem et corda aspera temptas?
nosne tibi fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo
conamur? nos, an miseris qui Troas Achivis
obiecit? quae causa fuit, consurgere in arma
Europamque Asiamque et foedera solvere furto?
me duce Dardanius Spartam expugnavit adulter,
aut ego tela dedi fovive cupidine bella?
tum decuit metuissse tuis: nunc sera querellis
haud iustis adsurgis et inrita iurgia iactas.'

Talibus orabat Iuno, cunctique fremebant
caelicolae adsensu vario, ceu flamina prima
cum deprensa fremunt silvis et caeca voluant
murmura, venturos nautis prodentia ventos.
tum pater omnipotens, rerum cui prima potestas, 100
infit; eo dicente deum domus alta silescit
et tremefacta solo tellus, silet arduus aether,
tum Zephyri posuere, premit placida aequora pontus:
'accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta.
AENEIDOS LIB. X.

quandoquidem Ausonios coniungi foedere Teucris haud licitum, nec vestra capi discordia finem:
quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem,
Tros Rutulusne fuat nullo discrimine habebo, seu fatis Italum castra obsidione tenetur,
sive errore malo Troiae monitisque sinistris.
nec Rutulos solvo: sua cuique exorsa laborem
fortunamque ferent. rex Iuppiter omnibus idem.
fata viam inveniet.' Stygii per flumina fratris,
per pice torrentis atraque voragine ripas
adnuit et totum nutu treme fecit Olympum.
hic finis fundi. solio tum Iuppiter aureo
surgit, caelicolae medium quem ad limina ducunt.

Interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant
sternere caede viros et moenia cingere flammis.
at legio Aeneadum vallis obsessa tenetur,
nec spes ulla fugae. miseris stant turribus altis
nequiquam et rara muros cinxere corona:
Asius Imbrasides Hicetaoniusque Thymoetes
Assaracique duo et senior cum Castore Thymbris,
prima acies; hos germani Sarpedonis ambo
et Clarus et Thaemon Lycia comitantur ab alta.
fert ingens toto conixus corpore saxum,
haud partem exiguam montis, Lyrnesius Aemon,
nec Clytio genitore minor nec fratre Menestheo.
hi iaculis, illi certant defendere saxis
molirique ignem nervoque aptare sagittas.
ipse inter medios, Veneris iustissima cura,
Dardanius caput ecce puer detectus honestum, qualis gemma, micat, fulvum quae dividit aurum, aut collo decus aut capiti; vel quale per artem inclusum buxo aut Orcia terebintho lucet ebur; fusos cervix cui lactea crinis accipit et molli subnectit circulus auro.

te quoque magnanimae viderunt, Ismare, gentes volnera derigere et calamos armare veneno, Maeonia generose domo, ubi pinguia culta exercentque viri Pactolusque inrigat auro.
adfuit et Mnestheus, quem pulsi pristina Turni aggere moerorum sublimem gloria tollit, et Capys: hinc nomen Campanae ducitur urbi.

Illi inter se se duri certamina belli contulerant: media Aeneas freta nocte secabat. namque ut ab Euandro castris ingressus Etruscis regem adit et regi memorat nomenque genusque, quidve petat quidve ipse ferat, Mezentius arma quae sibi conciliet, violentaque pectora Turni edocet, humanis quae sit fiducia rebus admonet inmiscetque preces: haud fit mora, Tarchon iungit opes foedusque ferit; tum libera fati classem conscendit iussis gens Lydia divom, externo commissa duci. Aeneia puppis prima tenet, rostro Phrygios subiuncta leones, imminet Ida super, profugis gratissima Teucris. hic Magnus sedet Aeneas secumque volutat eventus belli varios, Pallasque sinistro adfixus lateri iam quaerit sidera, opacae
noctis iter, iam quae passus terraque marique.
Pandite nunc Helicona, deae, cantusque movete,
quae manus interea Tuscis comitetur ab oris
Aenean armetque rates pelagoque vehatur.

Massicus aerata princeps secat aequora tigri:
sub quo mille manus iuvenum, qui moenia Clusi
quique urbem liquere Cosas, quis tela sagittae
gorytique leves umeris et letifer arcus.
una torvus Abas: huic totum insignibus armis
agmen et aurato fulgebat Apolline puppis.
esescentos illi dederat Populonia mater
expertos belli iuvenes, ast Ilva trecentos
insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis.
tertius ille hominum divomque interpres Asilas,
cui pecudum fibrae, caeli cui sidera parent
et linguae volucrum et praesagi fulminis ignes,
mille rapit densos acie atque horrentibus hastis.
hos parere iubent Alpheae ab origine Pisae,
urbs Etrusca solo. sequitur pulcherrimus Astur.
Astor equo fiden et versicoloribus armis.
tercentum adiciunt (mens omnibus una sequendi)
qui Caerete domo, qui sunt Minionis in arvis,
et Pyrgi veteres intemptestaque Graviscae.

Non ego te, Ligurum dctor fortissime bello,
transierim, Cinyre, et paucis comitate Cupavo,
cuius ororinae surgunt de vertice pinnae,
crimen, Amor, vestrum, formaque insigne paternae.
namque ferunt luctu Cycnum Phaethontis amati,
populeas inter frondes umbramque sororum
dum canit et maestum Musa solatur amorem, canentem molli pluma duxisse senectam, linquentem terras et sidera voce sequentem. filiius, aequalis comitatus classe catervas, ingentem remis Centaurum promovet: ille instat aquae saxumque undis immane minatur arduus et longa sulcat maria alta carina.

Ille etiam patriis agmen ciet Oenus ab oris, fatidicae Mantus et Tusci filius amnis, qui muros matrisque dedit tibi, Mantua, nomen Mantua, dives avis, sed non genus omnibus unum, gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni, ipsa caput populis, Tusco de sanguine vires. hinc quoque quingentos in se Mezentius armat, quos patre Benaco velatus harundine glauca Mincius infesta ducebat in aequora pinu. it gravis Aulestes centenaque arbore fluctum verberat adsurgens, spumant vada marmore verso. hunc vehit immanis Triton et caerula concha exterrens freta, cui laterum tenus hispida nanti frons hominem praefert, in pristim desinit alvus: spumea semifero sub pectore murmurat unda.

Tot lecti proceres ter denis navibus ibant subsidio Troiae et campos salis aere secabant.

Iamque dies caelo concesserat almaque curru noctivago Phoebe medium pulsabat Olympum: Aeneas (neque enim membris dat cura quietem) ipse sedens clavumque regit velisque ministrat. atque illi medio in spatio chorus ecce suarum
occurrit comitum: nymphae, quas alma Cybebe
numen habere maris nymphaisque e navibus esse
iusserat, innabant pariter fluctusque secabant,
quot prius aeratae steterat ad litora prorae.
adgnoscunt longe regem lustrantque choreis.
quarum quae fandi doctissima Cymodoceae
pone sequens dextra puppim tenet ipsaque dorso
eminet ac laeva tacitis subremigat undis,
tum sic ignarum adloquitur: ‘vigilasne, deum gens,
Aenea? vigila et velis inmitte rudentis.
nos sumus, Idaeeae sacro de vertice pinus,
nunc pelagi nymphae, classis tua. perfidus ut nos
praecipitis ferro Rutulus flammaque premebat,
rupimus invitae tua vincula teque per aequor
quaerimus. hanc genetrix faciem miserata refecit
et dedit esse deas aevumque agitare sub undis.
at puer Ascanius muro fossisque tenetur
tela inter media atque horrentis Marte Latinos.
iam loca iussa tenet forti permixtus Etrusco
Arcas eques: medias illis opponere turmas,
ne castris iungant, certa est sententia Turno.
surge age et Aurora socios veniente vocari
primus in arma iube et clipeum cape, quem dedit ipse
invictum Ignipotens atque oras ambit auro.
crustina lux, mea si non inrita dicta putaris,
ingentis Rutulae spectabit caedis acervos.’
dixerat, et dextra discedens inpulit altam
haud ignara modi puppim: fugit illa per undas
ocior et iaculo et ventos aequante sagitta.
inde aliae celerant cursus. stupet inscius ipse
Tros Anchisiades; animos tamen omne tollit. 250
tum breviter supera aspectans convexa precatur:
‘alma parens Idaea deum, cui Dindyma cordi
turrigeraeque urbis biugique ad frena leones,
tu mihi nunc pugnae princeps, tu rite propinques
augurium Phrygibusque adsis pede, diva, secundo.’
tantum effatus, et interea revoluta ruebat
matura iam luce dies noctemque fugarat.
principio sociis edicit signa sequantur
atque animos aptent armis pugnaeque parent se;
iamque in conspectu Teucros habet et sua castra, 260
stans celsa in puppi, clipeum cum deinde sinistra
extulit ardentem: clamorem ad sidera tollunt
Dardanidae e muris, spes addita suscitat iras,
tela manu iaciunt: quales sub nubibus atris
Strymoniae dant signa grues atque aethera tranant 265
cum sonitu fugiuntque Notos clamore secundo.
at Rutulo regi ducibusque ea mira videri
Ausoniis, donec versas ad litora puppes
respiciunt totumque adlabi classibus aequor.
ardet apex capiti cristisque a vertice flamma
funditur et vastos umbo vomit aureus ignis:
non secus ac liquida si quando nocte cometae
sanguinei lugubre rubent aut Sirius ardor,
ille sitim morbosque ferens mortalibus aegris.
nascitur et laevo contristat lumine caelum. 270

Haud tamen audaci Turno fiducia cessit
litora praecipere et venientis pellere terra.
‘quod votis optastis, adest, perfringere dextra: in manibus Mars ipse, viri. nunc coniugis esto quisque suae tectique memer, nunc magnia referto facta, patrum laudes. ultro occurramus ad undam, dum trepidi, egressisque labant vestigia prima. audentis Fortuna iuvat,’

haec ait et secum versat, quos ducere contra vel quibus obsessos possit concredere muros.

Interea Aeneas socios de puppibus altis pontibus exponit. multi servare recursus languentis pelagi et brevibus se credere saltu, per remos alii. speculatus litora Tarchon, qua vada non spirant nec fracta remurmurat unda, sed mare inoffensum crescenti adlabitur aestu, advertit subito proram sociosque precatur:

‘nunc, o lecta manus, validis incumbite remis; tollite, ferte rates; inimicam findite rostris hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina. frangere nec tali puppim statione recuso arrepta tellure semel.’ quae talia postquam effatus Tarchon, socii consurgere tonsis spumantisque rates arvis inferre Latinis, donec rostra tenent siccum et sedere carinae omnes innocuae, sed non puppis tua, Tarchon. namque inflecta vadis, dorso dum pendet iniquo anceps sustentata diu fluctusque fatigat, solvitur atque viros mediis exponit in undis; ultro animos tollit dictis atque increpat ultro.
fragmina remorum quos et fluitantia transtra impediunt retrahitque pedes simul unda relabens.

Nec Turnum segnis retinet mora, sed rapit acer totam aciem in Teucros et contra in litore sistit. signa canunt. primus turmas invasit agrestis 310 Aeneas, omen pugnae, stravitque Latinos occiso Therone, virum qui maximus ultimo Aenean petit: huic gladio perque aerea suta, per tunicam squalentem auro latus haurit apertum. inde Lichan ferit, exsectum iam matre perempta 315 et tibi, Phoebe, sacrum, casus evadere ferri quod licuit parvo. nec longe Cissea durum immanemque Gyan, sternentis agmina clava deiecit leto: nihil illos Herculis arma nec valde inuiere manus genitorque Melampus, 320 Alcidae comes usque gravis dum terra labores praebuat. ecce Pharo, voces dum iactat inertis, intorquens iaculum clamanti sistit in ore.
tu quoque, flaventem prima lanugine malas dum sequiris Clytium infelix, nova gaudia, Cydon, 325 Dardania stratus dextra, securus amorum, qui iuvenum tibi semper erant, miserande iaceres, ni fratrum stipata cohors foret obvia, Phorci progenies: septem numero, septenaque tela coniciunt; partim galea clipeoque resultant 330 inrita, deflexit partim stringentia corpus alma Venus. fidum Aeneas adfatur Achaten: 'suggere tela mihi: non ullam dextera frustra torserit in Rutulos, steterunt quae in corpore Graium
Iliacis campis. tum magnam corripit hastam et iacit: illa volans clipei transverberat aera Maeonis et thoraca simul cum pectore rumpit. huic frater subit Alcanor fratremque ruentem sustentat dextra: traiecto missa lacerto protinus hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, dexteraque ex umero nervis moribunda pependit. tum Numitor iaculo fratris de corpore rapto Aenean petiit; sed non et figere contra est licētum, magnique femur perstrinxit Achatae. hic Curibus fidens primaevō corpore Clausus advenit et rigida Dryopem ferit eminus hasta sub mentum graviter pressa pariterque loquentis vocem animamque rapit traiecto gutture; at ille fronte ferit terram et crassum vomit ore cruorem. tres quoque Threicios Boreae de gente suprema et tris, quos Idas pater et patria Ismara mittit, per varios sternit casus. accurrit Halaesus Auruncaeque manus, subit et Neptunia proles, insignis Messapus equis. expellere tendunt nunc hi, nunc illi; certatur limine in ipso Ausoniae. magno discordes aethere venti proelia eeu tollunt animis et viribus aequis; non ipsi inter se, non nubila, non mare cedit; ancesp pugna diu,stant obnixa omnia contra: haud aliter Troianae acies aciesque Latinae concurrunt, haeret pede pes densusque viro vir.

At parte ex alia, qua saxa rotantia late inpulerat torrens arbustaque diruta ripis,
Arcadas insuetos acies inferre pedestris  
ut vidit Pallas Latio dare terga sequaci (aspera quis natura loci dimittere quando 
suasit equos), unum quod rebus restat egenis, 
nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris: 
‘quo fugitis, socii? per vos et fortia facta, 
per ducis Euandri nomen devictaque bella 
spemque meam, patriae quae nunc subit aemula laudi, 
fidite ne pedibus. ferro rumpenda per hostis 
est via. qua globus ille virum densissimus urget, 
hac vos et Pallanta ducem patria alta reposcit. 
numina nulla premunt, mortali urgemur ab hoste mortales, totidem nobis animaeque manusque. 
ecce, maris magna claudit nos obice pontus, 
deest iam terra fugae: pelagus Troiamne petemus?’ 
haec ait et medius densos prorumpit in hostis. 
obvius huic primum, fatis adductus iniquis, 
fit Lagus. hunc, magno vellit dum pondere saxum, 
intorto figit telo, discrimina costis 
per medium qua spina dabat, hastamque receptat 
ossibus haerentem. quem non super occupat Hisbo, 
ille quidem hoc sperans: nam Pallas ante ruentem, dum furit, incautum crudeli morte sodalis 
excipit atque ense tumido in pulmone recondit. 
hinc Sthenium petit et Rhoeti de gente vetusta 
Anchemolum, thalamos ausum incestare novercae. 
vos etiam, gemini, Rutulis cecidistis in agris, 
Daucia, Laride Thymberque, simillima proles, 
indiscreta suis gratisque parentibus error;
at nunc dura dedit vobis discrimina Pallas:
nam tibi, Thymbre, caput Euandrius abstulit ensis;
te decisa suum, Laride, dextera quae rit
semianimesque micant digiti ferrumque retractant.
Arcadas accensos monitu et praeclara tuentis
facta viri mixtus dolor et pudor armat in hostis.
tum Pallas biiugis fugientem Rhoetea praeter
traicit. hoc spatium tantumque morae fuit Ilo; 400
Ilo namque procul validam derexerat hastam,
quam medius Rhoeteus intercipit, optime Teuthra,
te fugiens fratemque Tyren, curruque volutus
ciaedit semianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva.
ac velut optato ventis acetate coortis

dispersa inmittit silvis incendia pastor;
correptis subito mediis extenditur una
horrida per latos acies Volcania campos;
ille sedens victor flammas despectat ovantis:
non aliter socium virtus coit omnis in unum
teque iuvat, Palla. sed bellis acer Halaesus
tendit in adversos seque in sua colligit arma.
hic mactat Ladona Pheretaque Demodocumque,
Strymonio dextram fulgenti deripit ense
elatam in iugulum, saxo ferit ora Thoantis
ossaque dispersit cerebro permixta cruento.
fata canens silvis genitor celarat Halaesum:
ut senior leto canentia lumina solvit,
inieere manum Parcae telisque sacrarunt
Euandri. quem sic Pallas petit ante precatus: 420
'da nunc, Thybri pater, ferro, quod missile libro,
fortunam atque viam duri per pectus Halaesi: haec arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit.' audiit illa deus: dum texit Imaoni Halaesus, Arcadio infelix telo dat pectus inermum. at non caede viri tanta perterrita Lausus, pars ingens belli, sinit agmina: primus Abantem oppositum interimit, pugnae nodumque moramque. sternitur Arcadiae proles, sternuntur Etrusci et vos, o Grais inperdita corpora, Teucri. agmina concurrunt ducibusque et viribus aequis. extremit addensent acies nec turba moveri tela manusque sinit. hinc Pallas instat et urget, hinc contra Lausus, nec multum discrepat aetas: egregii forma, sed quis Fortuna negarat in patriam reditus. ipsos concurrere passus haud tamen inter se magni regnator Olympi: mox illos sua fata manent maiore sub hoste.

Interea soror alma monet succedere Lauso Turnum, qui volucri curru medium secat agmen. ut vidit socios, 'tempus desistere pugnae: solus ego in Pallanta feror, soli mihi Pallas debetur; cuperem ipse parens spectator adesset.' haec ait, et socii cesserunt aequore iusso. at Rutulum abscessu iuvenis tum iussa superba miratus stupet in Turno corpusque per ingens lumina volvit obitque truci procul omnia visu talibus et dictis it contra dicta tyranni: 'aut spoliis ego iam raptis laudabor opimis aut leto insigni: sorti pater aequus utrique est.
tolle minas.' fatus medium procedit in aequor.
frigidus Arcadibus coit in praecordia sanguis.
desiluit Turnus biiugis, pedes apparat ire
comminus; utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta
stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum, 455
advolat: haud alia est Turni venientis imago.
hunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae,
ire prior Pallas, siqua fors adiuvet ausum
viribus inparibus, magnumque ita ad aethera fatur:
'per patris hospitium et mensas, quas advéna adisti,
te precor, Alcide, coeptis ingentibus adsis. 460
cernat semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta
victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni.'
audiit Alcides iuvenem magnumque sub imo
corde premit gemitum lacrimasque effundit inanes. 465
tum genitor natum dictis adfatur amicis:
'stat sua cuique dies, breve et inreparabile tempus
omnibus est vitae: sed famam extendere factis,
hoc virtutis opus. Troiae sub moenibus altis
tot gnati cecidere deum; quin occidit una 470
Sarpedon, mea progenies. etiam sua Turnum
fata vocant, metasque dati pervenit ad aevi.'
sic ait atque oculos Rutulorum reicit arvis.
at Pallas magnis emittit viribus hastam
vaginaque cava fulgentem deripit ensem. 475
illa volans umeri surgunt qua tegmina summa
incidit atque viam clipei molita per oras
tandem etiam magno strinxit de corpore Turni.
hic Turnus ferro praefixum robur acuto
in Pallanta diu librans iacit atque ita fatur: 480
‘aspice, num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum.’ dixerat; at clipeum, tot ferri terga, tot aeris, quem pellis totiens obeat circumdata tauri, vibranti cuspis medium transverterat ictu loricaeque moras et pectus perforat ingens. 485
ille rapit calidum frustra de volnere telum:
una eademque via sanguis animusque secuntur.
corruit in volnus (sonitum super arma dedere) et terram hostilem moriens petit ore cruento. quem Turnus super adsistens:
490
‘Arcades, haec’ inquit ‘memores mea dicta referte Euandro: qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto. quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi est, largior. haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo hospitia.’ et laevo pressit pede talia fatus 495 exanimem, rapiens inmania pondera baltei inpressumque nefas: una sub nocte iugali caesa manus iuvenum foede thalamique cruenti, quae Clonus Eurytides multo caelaverat auro; quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio gaudetque potitus. 500 nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis!
Turno tempus erit, magno cum optaverit emptum intactum Pallanta et cum spolia ista diemque. oderit. at socii multo gemitu lacrimisque 505 inpositum scuto referunt Pallanta frequentes.
o dolor atque decus magnum reditura parenti!
haec te prima dies bello dedit, haec eadem aufert,
cum tamen ingentis Rutulorum linquis acervos.

Nec iam fama mali tanti, ced certior auctor 510 advolat Aeneae, tenui discrimine leti esse suos, versis tempus succurrere Teucris. proxima quaeque metit gladio latumque per agmen ardens limitem agit ferro, te, Turne, superbum caede nova quaerens. Pallas, Euander, in ipsis 515 omnia sunt oculis, mensae, quas advena primas tunc adiit, dextraque datae. Sulmone creatos quattuor hic iuvenes, totidem, quos educat Ufens, viventis rapit, inferias quos immolet umbris captivoque rogi perfundat sanguine flammas. 520 inde Mago procul infensam contenderat hastam. ille astu subit, at tremibunda supervolat hasta, et genua amplectens effatur talia supplex: 'per patrios manis et spes surgentis Iuli te precor hanc animam serves gnatoque patrique. 525 est domus alta, iacent penitus defossa talenta caelati argenti, sunt auri pondera facti infectique mihi. non hic victoria Teucrum vertitur aut anima una dabit discrimina tanta.' dixerat. Aeneas contra cui talia reddit: 530 'argenti atque auri memoras quae multa talenta, gnatis parce tuis. belli commercia Turnus sustulit ista prior iam tum Pallante perempto. hoc patris Anchisae manes, hoc sentit Iulus.' sic fatus galeam laeva tenet atque reflexa 535 cervice orantis capulo tenus applicat ensem. nec procul Haemonides, Phoebi Trivaeque sacerdos
infula cui sacra redimibat tempora vitta, totus conlucens veste atque insignibus albis. quem congressus agit campo lapsumque superstans immolat ingentique umbra tegit: arma Serestus lecta refert umeris, tibi, rex Gradive, tropaeum. instaurant acies Volcani stirpe creatus Caeculus et veniens Marsorum montibus Umbro: Dardanides contra furit. Anxuris ense sinistram et totum clipei ferro deiecerat orbem (dixerat ille aliquid magnum vimque adfore verbo crediderat caeloque animum fortasse ferebat canitiemque sibi et longos promiserat annos): Tarquitus exultans contra fulgentibus armis, silvicolae Fauno Dryope quem nympha crearat, obvius ardentis sese obtulit. ille reducta loricam clipeique ingens onus impedit hasta; tum caput orantis nequiquam et multa parantis dicere deturbat terrae truncumque tepentem provolvens super haec inimico pectore fatur: ˈistic nunc, metuende, iace. non te optima mater condet humi patrioque onerabit membra sepulchro: alitibus linquere feris aut gurgite mersum unda feret piscesque inpasti volnera lambent.’ protinus Antaeum et Lucam, prima agmina Turni, persequitur fortemque Numam fulvumque Camertem, magnanimo Volcente satum, ditissimus agri qui fuit Ausonidum et tacitis regnavit Amyclis. Aegaeon qualis, centum cui bracchia dicunt centenasque manus, quinquaginta oribus ignem
pectoribusque arsisse, Iovis cum fulmina contra
tot paribus streperet clipeis, tot stringeret enses: sic toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore victor,
ut semel intepuit muro. quin ecce Niphæi 570
quadrijugis in equos adversaque pectora tendit.
atque illi longe gradientem et dira frementem
ut videre, metu versi retroque ruentes
effunduntque ducem rapiuntque ad litora currus.
interea biiugis infert se Lucagus albis 575
in medios fraterque Liger; sed frater habenis
flectit equos, strictum rotat acer Lucagus ensem.
haud tulit Aeneas tanto fervore furentis:
inruit adversaque ingens apparuit hasta.
cui Liger 580
‘non Diomedis equos nec currum cernis Achillis
aut Phrygiae campos: nunc belli finis et aevi
his dabitur terris.’ vesano talia late
dicta volant Ligeri. sed non et Troïus heros
dicta parat contra, iaculum nam torquet in hostem. 585
Lucagus ut pronus pendens in verbera telo
admonuit biiugos, proiecto dum pede laevo
aptet se pugnae, subit oras hasta per imas
fulgentis clipei, tum laevum perforat inguen:
excussus currus moribundus volvitur arvis. 590
quem pius Aeneas dictis adfatur amaris:
‘Lucage, nulla tuos currus fugā segnis equorum
prodidit aut vanae vertere ex hostibus umbrae:
ipse rotis saliens iuga deseris.’ haec ita fatus
arripuit biiugos; frater tendebat inertis 595
infelix palmas, curru delapsus eodem:
'per te, per qui te talesm genuere parentes,
vir Troiane, sine hanc animam et miserere precantis.'
pluribus oranti Aeneas 'haud talia dudum
dicta dabas. morere et fratrem ne desere frater.' 600

tum latebras animae pectus mucrone recludit.
talia per campos edebat funera ductor
Dardanius, torrentis aquae vel turbinis atri
more furens. tandem erumpunt et castra relinquent
Ascanius puer et nequiquam obsessa iuventus. 605

Iunonem interea compellat Iuppiter ultro:
'o germana mihi atque eadem gratissima coniunx,
ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit)
Troianas sustentat opes, non vivida bello
dextra viris animusque ferox patiensque perici.' 610

cui Iuno summissa 'quid, o pulcherrime coniunx,
sollicitas aegram et tua tristia iussa timentem?
si mihi, quae quondam fuerat quamque esse decebat,
vis in amore foret, non hoc mihi namque negares,
omnipotens, quin et pugnae subducere Turnum 615
et Dauno possem incolumem servare parenti.
nunc pereat Teucrisque pio det sanguine poenas.
ille tamen nostra deducit origine nomen
Pilumnusque illi quartus pater, et tua larga
saepe manu multisque oneravit limina donis.' 620
cui rex aetherii breviter sic fatur Olympi:
'si mora praesentis leti tempusque caduco
oratur iuveni meque hoc ita ponere sentis,
tolle fuga Turnum atque instantibus eripe fatis.

\[\text{\emph{Iunonem interea compellat Iuppiter ultro:}}\]
\[\text{\emph{'o germana mihi atque eadem gratissima coniunx,}}\]
\[\text{\emph{ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit)}}\]
\[\text{\emph{Troianas sustentat opes, non vivida bello}}\]
\[\text{\emph{dextra viris animusque ferox patiensque perici.'}}\]
hactenus indulsisse vacat. sin altior istis 625
sub precibus venia ulla latet totumque moveri
mutarive putas bellum, spes pascis inanis.’
et Iuno adlacrimans ‘quid si, quae voce gravaris,
mente dares atque haec Turno rata vita maneret?
nunc manet insontem gravis exitus, aut ego veri 630
vana feror. quod ut o potius formidine falsa
ludar et in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas!’
haec ubi dicta dedit, caelo se protinus alto
misit, agens hiemem nimbo succincta per auras,
Iliacamque aciem et Laurentia castra petivit. 635
tum dea nube cava tenuem sine viribus umbram
in faciem Aeneae (visu mirabile monstrum)
Dardaniis ornat telis clipeumque iubasque
divini adsimulat capitis, dat inania verba,
dat sine mente sonum gressusque effingit euntis, 640
morte obita qualis fama est volitare figuras
aut quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus.
at primas laeta ante acies exultat imago
inritatque virum telis et voce lacessit.
instat cui Turnus stridentemque eminus hastam 645
conicit: illa dato vertit vestigia tergo.
tum vero Aenean aversum ut cedere Turnus
credidit atque animo spem turbidus hausit inanem,
‘quo fugis, Aenea? thalamos ne desere pactos;
hac dabitur dextra tellus quaesita per undas,’ 650
talia vociferans sequitur strictumque coruscat
mucronem nec ferre videt sua gaudia ventos.
forte ratis celsi coniuncta crepidine saxi
expositis stabat scalis et ponte parato,
qua rex Clusinis adventus Osinius oris. 655
huc sese trepida Aeneae fugientis imago
conicit in latebras; nec Turnus segnior instat
exsuperatque moras et pontis transilít altos.
vix proram attigerat: rumpit Saturnia funem
avolsamque rapit revoluta per aequora navem. 660
illum autem Aeneas absentem in proelia poscit:
obvia multa virum demittit corpora morti:
tum levis haud ultra latebras iam quaeae imago,
sed sublime volans nubi se inmiscuit atrae:
cum Turnum medio interea fert aequore turbo. 665
respecit ignarus rerum ingratusque salutis
et duplicis cum voce manus ad sidera tendit.
'omnipotens genitor, tanton me crimine dignum
duxisti et talis voluisti expendere poenas?
quo feror? unde abii? quae me fuga quemve re-
ducit? 670
Laurentisne iterum muros aut castra videbo?
quid manus illa virum, qui me meaque arma secuti?
quosne (nefas) omnis infanda in morte reliqui
et nunc palantis video gemitumque cadentum
accipio! quid ago? aut quae iam satis ima de-
hischat 675
terra mihi? vos o potius miserescite, venti:
in rupes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro)
ferte ratem saevisque vadis inmittite syrtis,
quo neque me Rutuli nec conscia fama sequatur.'
haec memorans animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat
illuc,
an sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens
induat et crudum per costas exigat ensem,
fluctibus an iaciat mediis et litora nando
curva petat Teucrumque iterum se reddat in arma.
ter conatus utramque viam, ter maxima Iuno
continuit iuvenemque animi miserata repressit.
labitur alta secans fluctuque aestuque secundo
et patris antiquam Dauni desertur ad urbem.
At Iovis interea monitis Mezentius ardens
succedit pugnae Teucrosque invadit ovantis.
concurrunt Tyrrhenae acies atque omnibus uni,
uni odiisque viro telisque frequentibus instant.
ille velut rupes, vastum quae prodit in aequor,
obvia ventorum furiis expostaque ponto,
vim cunctam atque minas perfert caelique marisque,
ipsa immota manens, prolem Dolichaonis Hebrum
sternit humi, cum quo Latagum Palmumque fugacem,
sed Latagum saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
occupat os faciemque adversam, poplite Palmum
succiso volvi segnem sinit, armaque Lauso
donat habere umeris et vertice figere cristas.
nec non Euanthen Phrygium Paridisque Mimanta
aequalem comitemque, una quem nocte Theano
in lucem genitori Amyco dedit et face praegnans
Cisseis regina Parin: Paris urbe paterna
occubat, ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta.
ac velut ille canum morsu de montibus altis
actus aper, multos Vesulus quem pinifer annos
defendit multosve palus Laurentia, siva
pastus harundinea, postquam inter retia ventum
est,
substitit infremuitque ferox et inhorruit armos,
nec cuiquam irasci propiusque accedere virtus,
secd iaculis tutisque procul clamoribus instant;
ille autem inpavidus partis cunctatur in omnis,
dentibus infrendens, et tergo decutit hastas:
haud aliter, iustae quibus est Mezentius irae,
non uulli est animus stricto concurrere ferro;
missilibus longe et vasto clamore laccessunt._
venerat antiquis Corythi de finibus Acron,
Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus hymenaeos.
hunc ubi miscentem longe media agmina vidit,

purpureum pinnis et pactae coniugis ostro:
inpastus stabula alta leo ceu saepe peragrans
(suadet enim vesana fames), si forte fugacem
conspexit capream aut surfument in cornua cervum,
gaudet, hians immane, comasque arrexit et haeret
visceribus super incumbens, lavit inproba taeter
ora cruor,
sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostis.
sternitur infelix Acron et calcibus atram
tundit humum expirans infractaque tela cruentat.
atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Oroden
sternere nec iacta caecum dare cuspide volnus:
obvius adversoquse occurrat seque viro vir
contulit, haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis.

tum super abiectum posito pede nixus et hasta
pars belli haud temnenda, viri, iacet altus Orodes.'
conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti.
ille autem expirans 'non me, quicumque es, inulto,
victor, nec longum laetabere: te quoque fata 740
prospectant paria atque eadem mox arva tenebis.'
ad quae subridens mixta Mezentius ira
'nunc morere. ast de me divom pater atque ho-

minum rex

viderit.' hoc dicens eduxit corpore telum:
ollí dura quies oculos et ferreus urget 745
somnus, in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem.

Caedicus Alcathoum obtruncat, Sacrator Hydaspen
Partheniumque Rapo et praedurum viribus Orsen,
Messapus Croniumque Lycaoniumque Erichaeten,
illum infrenis equi lapsu tellure iacentem, 750
hunc peditem pedes. et Lycius processerat Agis,
quem tamen haud expres Valerus virtutis avitae
deicit; at Thronium Salius Saliumque Nealces
insidiis, iaculo et longe fallente sagitta.

Iam gravis aequabat luctus et mutua Mavors 755
funera: caedebant pariter pariterque ruebant
victores victique, neque his fuga nota neque illis.
di Iovis in tectis iram miserantur inanem
amborum et tantos mortalibus esse labores:
hinc Venus, hinc contra spectat Saturnia Iuno, 760
pallida Tisiphone media inter milia saevit.
at vero ingentem quatiens Mezentius hastam
turbidus ingreditur campo. quam magnus Orion,
cum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei
stagna viam scindens, umero supereminet undas 765
aut summis referens annosam montibus ornum
ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila condit:
talis se vastis infert Mezentius armis.

huic contra Aeneas, speculatus in agmine longo,
obvius ire parat. manet inperterritus ille, 770
hostem magnanimum opperiens, et mole sua stat;
atque oculis spatium emensus, quantum satis hastae,
‘dextra mihi deus et telum, quod missile libro,
nunc adsint! voveo praedonis corpore raptis
indutum spolii ipsum te, Lause, tropaeum 775
Aeneae.’ dixit stridentemque eminus hastam
iecit; at illa volans clipeo est excussa proculque
egregium Antoren latus inter et ilia fit,
Herculis Antoren comitem, qui missus ab Argis
haesperat Euandro atque Itala consederat urbe. 780
stermitur infelix alieno volnere caelumque
aspicit et dulcis moriens reminiscitur Argos.
tum pius Aeneas hastam iacit: illa per orbem
aere cavum triplici, per linea terga tribusque
transiit intextum tauris opus imaque sedit 785
inguine, sed viris haud pertulit. ocius ensem
Aeneas, viso Tyrrheni sanguine laetus,
eripit a femine et trepidanti fervidus instat.
ingemuit cari graviter genitoris amore,
ut vidit, Lausus, lacrimaeque per ora volutae. 790
hic mortis durae casum tuaque optima facta,
siqua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas,
on equidem nec te, iuvenis memorande, silebo.
ille pedem referens et inutilis inque ligatus cedebat clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat: prorupit iuvenis seseque inniscuit armis iamque adsurgentis dextra plagamque ferentis Aeneae subiit mucronem ipsumque morando sustinuit. socii magno clamore secuntur, dum genitor nati parma protectus abiret, telaque coniciunt proturbantque eminus hostem missilibus. fuit Aeneas tectusque tenet se. ac velut effusa si quando grandine nimbi praecipitant, omnis campis diffugit arator omnis et agricola, et tuta latet arce viator, aut amnis ripis aut alii fornice saxi, dum pluit in terris, ut possint sole reducto exercere diem: sic obrutus undique telis Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet omnis, sustinet et Lausum increpitat Lausoque minatur: 810 'quo moriture ruis maioraque viribus audes? fallit te incautum pietas tua.' nec minus ille exultat demens; saevae iamque altius irae Dardanio surgunt ductori, extremaque Lauso Parcae fila legunt: validum namque exiguit ensem 815 per medium Aeneas iuvenem totumque recondit. transiit et parmam mucro, levia arma minacis, et tunicam, molli mater quam neverat auro, implevitque sinum sanguis; tum vita per auras concessit maesta ad manis corpusque reliquit. 820 at vero ut voltum vidit morientis et ora, ora modis Anchisiades pallentia miris,
ingenuit miserans graviter dextramque tetendit, et mentem patriae subiit pietatis imago.
'quid tibi nunc, miserande puer, pro laudibus istis, quid pius Aeneas tanta dabit indole dignum?
arma, quibus laetatus, habe tua, teque parentum manibus et cineri, siqua est ea cura, remitto. hoc tamen infelix miseram solabere mortem: Aeneae magni dextra cadis.' increpat ultro cunctantis socios et terra sublevat ipsum, sanguine turpantem comptos de more capillos.

Interea genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam volnera siccabat lymphis corpusque levabat arboris adclinis trunco. procul aerea ramis dependet galea et prato gravia arma quiescunt. stant lecti circum iuvenes: ipse aeger anhelans colla fovet, fusus propexam in pectore barbam; multa super Lauso rogitat multumque remittit qui revocent maestique ferant mandata parentis. at Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant flentes, ingentem atque ingenti volnere victum. adgnovit longe gemitum praesaga mali mens: canitiem molto deformat pulvere et ambas ad caelum tendit palmas et corpore inhaeret. 'tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas, ut pro me hostili paterer succedere dextrae, quem genui? tuane haec genitor per volnera servor, morte tua vivens? heu, nunc misero mihi demum exilium infelix, nunc alte volnus adactum! idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen,
pulsus ob invidiam solio sceptrisque paternis.
debueram patriae poenas odiisque meorum:
omnis per mortis animam suntem ipse dedissem!
nunc vivo neque adhuc homines lucemque relinquo. 855
sed linquam.' simul hoc dicens attollit in aegrum
se femur et, quamquam vis alto volnere tardat,
haud deiectus ecum duci iubet. hoc decus illi,
hoc solamen erat; bellis hoc victor abibat
omnibus. adloquitur maerentem et talibus infit: 860
'Rhaebe, diu, res siqua diu mortalibus ulla est,
viximus. aut hodie victor spolia illa cruenti
et caput Aeneae referes Lausique dolorum
ultor eris mecum aut, aperit si nulla viam vis,
occumbes pariter; neque enim, fortissime, credo, 865
iussa aliena pati et dominos dignabere Teucros.'
dixit et exceptus tergo consueta locavit
membra manusque ambas iaculis oneravit acutis,
aere caput fulgens cristaque hirsutus equina.
sic cursum in medios rapidus dedit: aestuat ingens 870
uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu.
atque hic Aenean magna ter voce vocavit.
Aeneas agnovit enim laetusque precatur:
'sic pater ille deum faciat, sic altus Apollo, 875
incipias conferre manum.'
tantum effatus et infesta subit obvius hasta.
ille autem 'quid me erepto, saevissime, nato
terres ? haec via sola fuit, qua perdere possès.

et furiis agitatus amor et conscia virtus.
nec mortem horremus nec divom parcimus ulla. 880
desine: nam venio moriturus et haec tibi porto
donae prius.' dixit telumque intorsit in hostem;
inde aliud super atque aliud figitque volatque
ingenti gyro, sed sustinet aureus umbo.
ter cirem astantem laevos equitavit in orbes 885
tela manu iaciens, ter secum Troìus heros
inmanem aerato circumfert tegmine silvam.
inde ubi tot traxisse moras, tot spicula taedet
vellere et urgetur pugna congressus iniqua,
multa movens animo iam tandem erumpit et inter 890
bellatoris equi cava tempora conicit hastam.
tollit se arrectum quadrupes et calcibus auras
verberat effusumque equitem super ipse secutus
implicat eictoque incumbit cernoos armo.
clamore incendunt caelum Troesque Latinique. 895
advolat Aeneas vaginaque eripitensem
et super haec: 'ubi nunc Mezentius acer et illa
effera vis animi?' contra Tyrrhenus, ut auras
suspiiciens hausit caelum mentemque receptit:
'hostis amare, quid increpitas mortemque minaris? 900
nullum in caede nefas, nec sic ad proelia veni,
nec tecum meus haec pepigit mihi foedera Lausus.
unum hoc per siqua est victis venia hostibus oro:
corpus humo patiare tegi. scio acerba meorum
circumstare odia: hunc, oro, defende furem 905
et me consortem nati concede sepulchro.'
haec loquitur iuguloque haud inscius accipitensem
undantique animam diffundit in arva cruore.
R = Roby’s School Latin Grammar (referred to by the Sections).

1-15. Jupiter calls a council of the gods, and urges them to defer their quarrel until the appointed time, when Carthage shall make war on Rome.

1. interea] ‘and now,’ while the events related in the last book had been going on: used loosely to express transition, as the council clearly takes place after the events.

‘The house of heaven opens’ implies the beginning of a fresh day, day (i.e., the sun who brings it) being conceived of as issuing from heaven, into which at night it is shut again (i. 374, clauso Olympo).


5. bipatentibus] cp. Eur. Med. 135, ἐπ᾽ ἀμφιπόλου μελάθρου, ‘the double-gated court.’ Heaven is regarded as a stately temple, with a gate at either end, i.e., east and west, through one of which the sun emerges in the morning, and returns through the other at night. It is through these two gates that the gods have a view down of what is going on on earth. (l. 4).

8. abnueram] ‘I had been averse to.’ Jupiter had been averse to the Italians opposing the Trojans, as is indicated by the words of Juno vii. 312, flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo; and by ix. 799-803, where it is said that Juno had withdrawn Turnus from attacking the Trojans in consequence of a message sent her from Jupiter by Iris. This is not inconsistent with the fact that in his omniscience he fore-knew that the war would take place, and in i. 263 had prophesied that Aeneas should wage war on and crush the Italians.
9. The quarrel which was the cause of the strife was between Venus, who championed her son Aeneas, and Juno, who supported Turnus. *vetitum,* 'my prohibition.' *aut hos ... aut hos,* 'the one side ... or the other side.'

10. *ferrum lacesere*] i.e. to fight, a variation on the more usual *bellum lacesere.*


13. 'wide destruction, yea and the opening of the Alps.' The Alps are the natural barriers of Italy: their crossing by the Carthaginians, under Hannibal, in the second Punic War is mentioned as the crowning point in the disasters of Rome. The line is an effective inversion for *Alpes aperiet et* (or *Alpibus apertis*) *exitium inmittet:* for it is the invading host, and not the Alps themselves, that were poured upon Rome.

14. *rapuisse*] the tense is used strictly: you will then be permitted to have plundered unmolested.

15. *placitum*] 'approved by me.'

16-62. *Venus begs Juppiter,* whatever may be the fate of Aeneas, to allow her to save Ascanius, and that the Trojans, if they must surrender Italy to Carthage, may settle again in their old fatherland. *Even their bitter past is better than this cruel struggle.*


17. The Aeneid was left unfinished: Vergil desired on his death-bed to burn it, but afterwards allowed it to be published by Varius and Tucca, on the condition that they should not add anything, and should leave the uncompleted lines as they stood. Such lines are common (see inf. 284, 580), and Vergil, no doubt, intended to finish them when he could satisfy his fastidious taste.

19. *sit*] hypothetical subj. with condition suppressed, here complicated by the proposition being stated interrogatively. 'O Father, we beseech thee, for what else to beseech could there be?' i.e. there could be none other, *if we were to consider the matter.* R. 626. 2.

20. *ut*] 'how,' followed by indirect question.
24. *aggeribus moerorum*] (archaic for *murorum*) the mounds or ramparts supporting the walls on the inside, such as may be seen at the present day in very old cities.

25. Note the rhetorical bitterness. Is the siege of Troy to last for ever?


28. The Greek Diomede, King of Aetolia, after the sack of Troy, had settled in Italy in Apulia, where he founded the town of Arpi. The Latins had sent an embassy to him, to ask him to join them in fighting the Trojans (viii. 9).

29. *equidem credo, mea volnera restant*] ‘sure indeed am I, wounds are in store for me,’ lit. ‘wounds for me yet remain.’ *Mea* is possessive, R. 518. The reference is to the wounding of Aphrodite (Venus) by Diomede, when she rescued Aeneas. Il. 5. 336.

30. *demoror*] Venus speaks ironically, as if the fighting could not begin until she had been wounded.

33. *nec ... iuveris*] perfect subj. in a prohibition. R. 668.

34. The Trojans in previous parts of the poem had frequently been ordered to go to Italy (a) by the gods, as by the Penates, who bring a message from Apollo, iii. 147 ff.; by Helenus, interpreting the will of the Gods, iii. 374 ff.; by Mercury, iv. 265: (b) by the Manes of Hector, ii. 295: of Aeneas’ lost wife Creusa, ii. 781; of Anchises, v. 729, vi. 757 ff.

35. *nova condere fata*] ‘write anew the book of destiny.’

36. Near Mount Eryx in Sicily, where the Trojans had landed, the matrons, urged by Iris, who had been sent down for that purpose by Juno, set fire to the ships, that they might not have to cross to sea again. Only four vessels were really burnt: the exaggeration is rhetorical (v. 604-699).

37. Aeolus, king of the winds, who lived in Aeolia (later Lipara), one of the Aeolian islands N.E. of Sicily, prompted by Juno, stirred up a storm, which did great damage to the fleet of Aeneas (i. 50-141).

38. Iris had been ‘sent down from the clouds’ to cause the burning of the ships (sup. 36), and to urge Turnus to attack the Trojan camp (ix. 2 ff.).

39. *manis*] the nether world, opposed to *superis*, the upper world. The fury Allecto had been sent from Hell by Juno to
stir up strife, and had prompted the queen Amata to resist the marriage, which had been arranged by her husband Latinus between her daughter Lavinia and Aeneas (vii. 323 ff.).

40. sors rerum] ‘department of the universe.’ The universe was divided by lot between the sons of Saturn; Juppiter received heaven, Neptune the sea, and Pluto the nether world: cp. i. 138 where Neptune says non illi imperium pelagi saevum-que tridentem | sed mihi sorte datum. Verg. has, no doubt, in mind the phrase sortiri provinciam, used of a Roman magistrate getting his province by lot. movet] the subject is Juno, whose hostility is the burden of the speech. Cp. vii. 312, where Juno, about to seek out Allecto, says, flectere si | nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo. inmissa] sc. est.

41. bacchata has no reference to the Bacchic frenzy feigned by Amata (vii. 383 ff.), but means simply ‘running riot.’ Cp. iv. 666, concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem.

42. imperio] Juppiter had promised that the Trojans should conquer and found an empire in Italy. i. 124 ff.

43. dum] ‘all the time that,’ usually, as here, takes the same tense as that in the main clause. R. 695.

44. det] consecutive subj.

46. excidia] synizesis.

47. nepotem] Ascanius, son of Aeneas, and so grandson of Venus.

48. sane] ‘by all means,’ concessive. ignotis in undis] exaggeration, cp. inf. 69. Aeneas had gone up the Tiber to see Evander.

52. domus] nom. sing., ‘the temple of Idalia.’ The name of the town is usually Idalium, but domus does not seem to be used in the plural for a temple: cp. aedes in sing. a temple.

54. premat] jussive subj. depending on iubeto. inde] from Ascanius.

56. Argolicos ignes] the burning of Troy by the Greeks, one of whose chief towns was Argos.

58. dum quaerunt] present after perf. exhausta (esse), as dum, ‘whilst,’ denoting continuance usually takes pres. indic., even of past time, R. 595.
60. *quo* sc. *solo*. The meaning is: give us back our Troy and the dear Trojan ruins: even to live the bitter past again is better than this wretched present.

61. *revolvere*] to repeat the tragedy of Troy.

62-95. Juno replies that the plight of Aeneas is not produced by her, but is due to his own mistakes and the interference of Venus. *If Venus helps Aeneas, she has a right to help Turnus.*

64. *obductum*] ‘healed’: the metaphor is from a scar closing over a wound.

67. *esto*] ‘I grant.’ Juno grants that Aeneas was led on by destiny of a kind: but of what kind? It was the mere ravings of Cassandra. *Esto* conceives the opponent’s case, but introduces the speaker’s comment on it. Cassandra had prophesied that the Trojans should found an empire in Italy, iii. 183.

69. *hortati sumus*] I and the other gods, hence the masc. gender. *vitam committere ventis*] similar to the exaggeration in l. 48.

70. *summam* (sc. *rem.*) *belli*] ‘the main battle,’ as in ii. 322. *quo res summam loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?* (‘Where is the main battle? what place of defence are we to occupy?’—Page).

71. *Tyrrhenam fidem agitare*] ‘to tamper with the loyalty of the Etruscans’ towards their savage king Mezentius, who had fled to Turnus for protection on his subjects rising against him. Afterwards the Etruscans allied themselves with Aeneas, which Juno, with rhetorical carelessness, misstates as if he had incited them to rebel.

75. *nascentem*] ‘your infant Troy’, Venus’ phrase in l. 27 is contemptuously repeated.

76. *avus*] used loosely, as inf. 619, he is called Turnus’ ‘quartus pater.’

77. *quid*] ‘what’ do you call it that? The elliptical use of *quid*, by which a verb is supplied according to the sense, is common. Here *quid* answers to *indignum*, and this is followed by the same construction.

78. *iugo premere*] i.e. to subjugate.
79. soceros legere et gremiis abducere pactas] the plurals are rhetorical: the reference is to Lavinia only, who was claimed by Turnus as his plighted bride, but who had been betrothed by her father to Aeneas on his landing. The reproach lies in legere, 'choose his own father-in-law,' the custom being for the father-in-law to choose his own son-in-law. (For gremiis O. Müller cleverly suggests generis.)

80. praefigere puppibus arma] 'arm their ships for war.' It appears that the arms were hung up in the sterns of the ships. The voyage up the Tiber to Evander's town Pallanteum is intended (viii. 92).

81. Juno is rhetorically inaccurate: Aphrodite saved Aeneas by throwing the fold of her garment over him; it was Apollo who hid him in a cloud (Hom. Il. 5. 315, 344).

83. The fleet of Aeneas was built of timber from Mount Ida in the Troad, which was sacred to Cybele, who besought Jupiter that the ships might have the power of resisting storms. This he refused, but promised that, when the voyage was over, they should be turned into nymphs: which promise was effected (ix. 80). Thus potes is again a rhetorical inaccuracy, as the miracle was not done by Venus.

87. gravidam bellis] 'teeming with wars.'

88. tibi] ethic dat. 'Can you say that it is I who?'

89. qui] i.e. Paris, who by stealing away Helen caused the Trojan war.

90. consurgere = consurgendi. The verb noun infinitive is rarely used as a genitive depending on a noun, though Cicero has ratio amittere (= amittendi) occasionem (Caec. 5), quoted by R. 540. The more usual genitive of the gerund is found in Ec. i. 26, quae tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi. The same variety of construction is found after cura; Ov. P. iv. 3. 18, cura tibi de quo quaerere nulla fuit: contrasted with M. xiii. 764, iamque est tibi cura placendi.

91. foedera solvere furto] 'to loose the bonds of hospitality by the theft' of Helen.

92. expugnavit] 'stormed the Spartan home.' The act of Paris is spoken of with rhetorical exaggeration.

93. cupidine] 'with passion,' the passion of Paris for Helen.
NOTES.

94. tuis] dat., as we say 'to fear for,' R. 474. querellis] abl. of circumstance, 'with groundless complaints.'

96-117. A tumult follows Juno's words; then Jupmitter speaks. Since the strife between the gods is endless, he will not interfere, but will let destiny take its course.

97. adsensu vario] some agreeing with Venus, some with Juno. fiamina prima] 'rising gusts of wind.'

98. The noise is compared to the moaning of the wind before a storm, hence fremunt contains the point of the simile. caeca] 'stifled,' of sound confined. The word, properly applicable to sight, is transferred with poetic force to sound.

101. eo] the forms eum, eam, eo, eā, eos from is are not common in the Augustan poets, eas and eius are rare, ei, eorum, earum, eis are avoided (see my note on Ov. T. iii. 4. 27).

102. solo] 'in respect of its foundation': both domus and tellus are nom. to silescit.

103. Zephyri] The name of one wind is put for the winds in general. posuere] 'fell.' Intrans. as in vii. 27, cum venti posuere. premit placida] 'hushes to rest.' The adj. placida is proleptic, i.e. denotes the result brought about upon the waters: so iii. 237, scuta latentia condunt = 'they hide their shields out of sight.'

107. quam quisque secat spem] 'whatever path of hope each one carves out for himself.' The metaphor in secat is probably taken from cutting out a road: cp. vi. 898, ille viam secat ad naves; xii. 368, sic Turno, quacumque viam secat, agmina cedunt.

108. fui] = sit, archaic form from same stem as fui, frequent in Plautus, found in this place only in Verg. The subjunctive is due to the indirect question, for the double form of which see Bradley's Arnold, § 168. nullo discrimine] abl. of circumstance. 'I will make no distinction whether he be Trojan or Rutulian.'

109. fatis Italum] 'in accordance with the destiny of the Italians.'

110. Whether the plight of the Trojans is due to a mistake on their part, as Venus had said (31-33), or is due, as Juno had suggested (68-73), to their following oracles blindly misconstrued.
111. *solvo*] 'release' from the trouble in store for them. *sua cuique*] 'his own undertakings shall allot to each man the amount of his toil and his success.'

112. *rex*] 'as king.'

113. Stygii ... *fratris*] Pluto, king of the nether world, one of the rivers of which was the Styx. The oath by Styx was the most binding that could be taken by the gods (Hom. Od. 5. 185).

116. *aureo*] synizesis.

118-145. *The battle continues.* The Rutuli attack the rampart; the small band of Trojans, with Iulus conspicuous in their midst, line their walls and defend them.

118. *circum*] adverb. *instant* governs *sternere*: 'are forward to slay.' The infin. expresses purpose, in place of the supine in *-um*, a use confined to poets; R. 540. Cp. on 277.

120. *vallis*] 'within their stockade.'

122. *corona*] used metaphorically of a ring or circle surrounding anything, e.g. the spectators in a theatre; in military language means (1) the circle of the besiegers, (2) as here, the circle of the besieged lining the walls.

125. *prima acies*] 'form the front rank.'

126. *alta*] Lycia was an eminently mountainous country.

128. *haud partem exiguum montis*] 'no tiny fragment of a mountain,' a large stone.


131. *moliri ignem*] 'to wield the fire-brand.' *Moliri* means to do anything with effort (*moles*); the work of defence is toilsome. So Juppiter is said *moliri fulmina*, G. i. 329; and Turnus in his chariot *manibus molitur habenas*, Aen. xii. 327. Here Verg. has in view both fire-brands thrown by the hand (*malleoli*, cp. viii. 694), and those by the huge engine called *phalarica*, Aen. ix. 705.

132. Iulus is 'Venus' fittest care' because he was her grandson, and because he was the last hope of the race.

133. *caput detectus honestum*] 'his comely head uncovered': he was unarmed because Apollo had appeared and forbidden him to take part in the fight (ix. 656). *caput*
honestum is the acc. of direct object proper to the active (caput detego), which is retained in poets in the passive (R. 471), possibly in imitation of the Greek usage, e.g. ἐπιτετραμ-μένος τὴν ἄρχην (quoted by Sidgwick); and must be carefully distinguished from the acc. of the part concerned (acc. of respect), R. 462. A good example of this use is Horace’s line describing boys going to school, laevo suspensi loculos tabul-amque lacerto, ‘with satchels and slate slung from their left arm.’ Cp. inf. 157, 838.

134. Ascanius is compared to a jewel set in gold, or to ivory set in wood.

136. Notice the prosody: (1) the hiatus, the o of buxo being unelided, (2) the four-syllabled word at the end of the line. Both points are imitations of the Greek use, and are often employed by Verg. to impart variety to his verse. Box-wood is of a deep yellow-brown, terebinth of a rich black colour, thus both are well adapted for inlaying with ivory.

138. molli auro] abl. of means constructed with subnectit (R. 499), ‘a band confines them with pliant gold.’ (Ribbeck from many mss. reads subnectens, cp. 210.)

139. magnanimae (μεγάθυμοι) gentes] the Lydian clans which followed Ismarus.

140. volnera derigere] ‘aiming wounds,’ a variation on the usual phrase spicula or tela derigere.

141. domo ubi] hiatus. domo is abl. of origin.

143. pristina] Mnestheus drove back Turnus, ix. 778 ff. pulsi Turni gloria] ‘the glory consisting in the rout of Turnus.’ The participle pulsi refers not so much to the person acted on as to the act itself, and is to be rendered by a substantive in English: it means not ‘Turnus having been routed,’ but ‘the rout of Turnus’ (R. 560). Cp. inf. 504, intactum Pallanta, ‘the leaving alone of Pallas’; ii. 413, ereptae virginis ira, ‘wrath at the rescue of the maid’; ii. 643, captae urbi, ‘the capture of the city.’ The gen. is of definition (R. 523).

144. aggere moerorum] sup. 24.

145. urbi] Capua.

146-162. Aeneas meantime had concluded an alliance with Tarchon, and during the night was sailing back to help his followers.
147. contulerant] The plupf. indicates that the battle, which went on by day, is now over. Aeneas is returning during the night. The story is continued from viii. 607. Aeneas had gone to visit Tarchon, prince of Caere (who was acting as leader of the Etruscans in revolt against their king Mezentius), and had secured their alliance.

148. ab Euandro] 'leaving Evander.' ingressus is participle, and the apodosis to ut begins at haud fit mora, l. 153. castris] dat., where prose would require acc., cp. inf. 763. This construction seems to have been first used by Vergil.

150. The disjunctive conjunctions (-ve -ve) are used because Verg. is thinking of the series of questions as put by Tarchon.

151. The violent passionate nature of Turnus is the point in his character specially emphasized by Virgil. See Nettle-ship's Essays, pp. 113, 131.

152. quae sit] 'how little confidence human fortunes can command.' Tarchon himself may some day be in need of help, as he, Aeneas, now is.

154. foedusque ferit] Liv. i. 24 explains this phrase. The official who formally concluded the treaty symbolized it by the slaughter of a pig, with the words, 'If the Roman people break the treaty, then Juppiter strike them (tum illo die, Diespiter, populum Romanum sic ferito), as I to-day strike this pig.' fati] gen. in imitation of the Greek use after ἐλευθερός; cp. Hor. A. P. 212, liber laborum, Liv. v. 28. 1, voti liberari. The gen. of the 'thing in point of which' is freely used by poets, R. 526. The Etruscans were now 'quit of destiny,' free from the obligation they owed to destiny, as they had chosen a foreign leader according to the oracle given to them, viii. 503, externos optate duces. This is explained by l. 156.

155. gens Lydia] The Etruscans of Caere, supposed to be of Lydian origin.

156. puppis] synecdoche for the whole ship.

157. subiuncta] governs leones, sup. 133 n., 'having a pair of lions joined to its beak beneath.' A lion (the animal sacred to Cybele, under whose special patronage the Trojans were) is painted or carved on each side of the lower part of the prow, immediately below the beak, and above
(super) is a figure of Ida (represented as a goddess), the mountain specially connected with the worship of Cybele. The figure of Ida forms the figure-head (insulae, παράσημον).

161. The stars are loosely called 'their pathway through the shadowy night,' because they are the roadmarks which direct their course.

162. passus] sc. sit. The poets frequently omit the auxiliary verb sum: cp. inf. 827, 877.

163-214. After an invocation to the Muses there follows a catalogue of the Etruscan chiefs sailing with Aeneas.

164. interea] while they are sailing
165. armet] 'equips' with crews.

166. The ship has a tiger for its insigne, 'figure-head,' at the prow, and thus is named the Tiger, as ships were named after the insigne, cp. 195. In 171 Apollo is the tutela of the ship, which is the image of the guardian god at the stern.

168. quis]=quibus.
175. ille refers to cui, 176.

176. fibrae] the extremities of the liver of sheep. The inspection of these and of the stars formed two of the chief modes of augury practised.

179. Pisae is Alphean (i.e. Elean) in origin, because it was reported to be a colony of Pisa in Elis.

180. solo] in situation.

183. Caerete] abl. of place from which (origin), R. 512: domo] abl. of respect, R. 497. 'Who are from Caere in respect of their home' = 'qui patria sunt Caeretani' (Forb.). Cp. viii. 113, quo tenditis, inquit, | qui genus? unde domo? 'Whither are ye bound, what your race? Whence are ye in respect of home?'

184. intempestae] 'unhealthy' from its situation in a marshy district. The word occurs here alone in this sense: it generally means 'unpropitious, unseasonable.'

185-188. Next are mentioned two Ligurians, Cinyrus, of whom Verg. merely says that he was a brave chief, who shall not go unmentioned, and Cupavo, son of Cycnus, who wears a device of swan-plumes in memory of the fact that his father, Cycnus, through excessive grief for the death of Phaethon, was transformed into a swan.
186. *transierim*] hypothetical subj. with suppressed condition, ‘I could not have passed over’ (R. 626. 2). *et paucis*] copendious for *et te paucis*; cp. G. ii. 101, *non ego te, dis et mensis accepta secundis*, | *transierim*, *Rhodia, et tumidis, Bumaste, racemis*. Here *paucis* is instrum. abl. because the followers are not regarded as agents: cp. i. 312, *ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate*. This abl. with *comitor* is found even in prose. *comitate*] notice the deponent perf. participle in passive sense, R. 340.

188. *crimen*] ‘a reproach,’ as in Prop. I. xi. 30, *a pereant Baiae, crimen amoris, aquae!* (‘Perish the baths of Baiae, a reproach to love.’) The swan-feathers on Cupavo’s crest are a reproach to love, because excessive love caused his father to be transformed from a man into a swan. *vestrum*] = *tuum et matris tuae*. *Vester* is occasionally thus used where, though one person alone is addressed, the writer has more than one in his mind: cp. i. 140 where Neptune says to Eurus, *vestras, Eure, domos, ‘the homes of you winds, Enurus’; ix. 525, *vos, o Calliope, precor, adspirate canenti, ‘you and your sister Muses.’* *insigne*] subst.; ‘the device’ which Cupavo wears is taken from the swan, into which his father was transformed. Translate:—‘I could not have passed thee by, Cinyrus, of the Ligurians bravest chief in war, and thee too, Cupavo, with thy scanty following, from whose head rise swan’s feathers, a reproach, O Love, to thee and thine, and emblem of the shape his father wore.’

189. *namque*] The mention of Cupavo’s crest leads Verg. to tell the story of how Cycnus, in excessive grief for Phaethon, pined away, and became a swan. The sisters of Phaethon had been turned into poplar trees after his death (*umbram sororum*). Cp. Ov. M. ii. 333 ff.

192. *duxisse*] = *induxisse*, ‘put on a white old-age of plumage soft,’ i.e. white swan’s feathers in place of the white hairs of old-age.

193. *sidera*] ‘heaven’ wherein the stars are set: thus *sidera sequi* = ‘to soar aloft’: cp. xii. 892, *opta ardua pinnis* | *astra sequi*. *voce*] is instr. abl.

194. *filius*] Cupavo. *aequalis catervas*] ‘the bands of his peers in age.’

195. *Centaurum*] the ship so named from its *insigne. ille*] the figure of the Centaur at the prow.
196. **minatur**] 'threatens the waves with a huge rock.' **Minatur** here takes abl. of the thing with which, and dative of the person threatened, as in xi. 348, *licet arma mihi mortemque minetur*.

198. **ille**] demonstrative, inf. 274, 707. 'There, too, Ocnus.' The poet now gives a tradition about the origin of Mantua, in the territory of which, at Andes, he was born.

199. **Tusci amnis**] the Tiber, as in viii. 473, xi. 316. The Tiber forms the western boundary of Etruria.

201. 'Mantua, rich in forefathers, yet not of one blood they all; threefold is her race, with four townships ranged under each; she herself chief among those townships, of Tuscan blood her strength.' The Etruscans lived originally north of the Po, as is attested by the fact that Mantua remained Etruscan down to a late period (Mommsen R. H. i. 130). She is the head of a confederacy of twelve townships (*populi, πόλεως*), four of which (*quaterni* distributive) are comprised in each of the three races (*gentes, οἴνη*) of which this confederacy consists. These races were probably Greek, Etruscan, and Umbrian. **Tusco de sanguine vires** seems to mean that the inhabitants of Mantua itself were chiefly, though not necessarily entirely, Etruscan.

205. **patre Benaco ... Mincius.**] A figure of the river-god Mincius is the *insigne* of the ship, as is Triton in 209, cp. 157. The Mincius flows from the Benacus (Lago di Garda), thus called its father (*patre B.*, abl. of circumstance), past Mantua into the Po.

206. **infesta pinu**] ship of war.

207. **gravis**] 'massive,' refers rather to the ship than the man, as does **adsurgens** 'rising to the stroke.' **centena** has no distributive force. **arbore**] 'spar,' i.e. oar made from a tree. *Arbor* is used for *remus*, as *Aulestes* for *navis Aulestae* (Metonymia, R. 949).

210. 'down to his waist his shaggy front shows the human form before him (*praefert*) as he swims.'

212. The sibilation expresses the hissing of the water as the ship shoots through it.

215-275. *The Nymphs, into whom his ships had been transformed, meet Aeneas, and one of them tells him to hasten on, as his followers are hard pressed, and prophesies success.* Aeneas
prays Cybele to make the omen propitious, and sails for the shore. His approach and the blaze of his helmet cause wonder among the Rutulians.

218. velis] dat., 'attends to (is minister to) the sails,' as in vi. 302, ipse ratem contro subigit velisque ministrat ('he pushes the boat along with a pole and tends the sails'). Cp. Prop. II. xxii. 35, aspie uti caelo modo sol modo luna ministret, which illustrates lines 215, 216, where the Moon is represented as riding through the sky in a chariot like the Sun.

219. atque] 'and now': a subordinate clause with cum would have been used in the more logical prose, but the simpler poetic style prefers to connect the sequence of events by a series of co-ordinate simple clauses. During the absence of Aeneas, Turnus had attacked the Trojan ships. By the intervention of Cybele, under whose care they were, as they had been built from wood cut on Mount Ida sacred to her, they were saved by being transformed into sea-nymphs, ix. 107 ff.

221. numen maris] 'divine power over the sea.' e originating from: cp. Ov. M. ii. 653, teque ex aeterno patientem numina mortis (=mortalem) | efficient.

223. See on 268.

224. regem] is the object of lustrant as well as of adgnoscent: vii. 391, te lustrare choro, 'to circle round thee in the dance.'

225. fandi doctissima] 'most accomplished in speaking.' fandi is objective gen. after the participial doctissima, corresponding to an infin. after the verb (doceo te fari): cp. Hor. A. P. 380, indoctusque pilae discive trochive quiescit, R. 525.

227. ipsa] her body, as opposed to her hand.

229. rudentis] the ropes or sheets attached to the two corners at the bottom of the sail. Before sailing they lay coiled up on the deck, but on sailing were let out, or 'slacked' (inmitte).

230. 'It is we, pines of Ida from her sacred summit'; an inversion for Idae de vertice.

231. perfidus] as he had broken the treaty.

232. praecipitis] proleptic, 'was driving us to headlong flight.'
NOTES.

234. Hanc faciem refecit] 'gave us this new shape.'

236. at] introduces a new train of thought, as at the beginning of Book IV. it introduces a new book.

238. While the Etruscan infantry went on board ship with Aeneas, the Arcadian and Etruscan cavalry had apparently been sent on by land.

239. medias] intervening between the Arcadians and the Trojan camp.

240. iungant] sc. se: absolute, a poetic use.

242. primus] 'at once,' first, before anyone else (viz. Turnus) anticipates you.

243. Venus had furnished Aeneas with arms made by Vulcan, viii. 608 ff.

247. modi] the measure of force requisite: this she would know, as having once herself been a ship: 'with well-adjusted skill.'

249. aliae] 'the other ships.'

250. The omen afforded by the sudden speed of the ships raises the spirits of Aeneas.

252. cordi is explained by Roby (482 (a), Lat. Gram. ii. p. xxxvi. ff.) as a predicative dat.; though the similar use of corde, Plaut. Most. i. 4. 10, si tibi corde est facere, makes it possible that it may be locative, as we say 'at heart.'

253. Cybele was represented with a muralis corona shaped to imitate walls with turrets, and her car was drawn by two lions (sup. 157).

254. pugnae princeps] 'as my leader in the fight.' pro-pinques] 'bring near the omen,' i.e. bring its result near, accomplish it.

255. revoluta ruebat] The heaven was regarded as two hemispheres, one light, the other dark; thus forming a hollow sphere, which revolved round the earth, and brought alternately day and night. Cp. ii. 250, vertitur interea caelum, et ruat oceano nox.

258. sequantur] (dependent jussive subj.), do whatever the signals might direct them to do. The order to the men to obey orders might seem superfluous, but only means that they were to be on the alert: cp. Liv. xxi. 49. 7, edicto
proposito, ut socii navales (the sailors) decem dierum cocta cibaria ad naves deferrent, et ubi signum datum esset, ne quis moram conscendendi faceret. The signal he gives, l. 261, thus deinde, 'next,' answers to principio: the giving of the signal was the next step to ordering the men to watch for it. (I have altered the stopping in this sentence, which has not been clearly understood.)

262. extulit] perf. of momentary action (R. 608. 2 (b)), 'he suddenly raised his shield' as the signal.

264. The simile is condensed from Hom. Il. iii. 3. The noise of the Trojan cries is compared to the noise of cranes (clamorem 262, clamore 266); and their joy to the joy of cranes returning from southern lands (fugiuntque Notos, 'flee before the south-winds') to their northern homes on the Strymon.

266. clamore secundo] 'with clamour in their train': secundus here used in its original sense as a participial from sequor: noise accompanies them as they go.

268. puppes] literal, because the ships were brought to land stern first, as the stern was easier to disembark from than the prow, and as they were thus ready to put to sea again. (The prorae pointing sea-wards are mentioned 223). Cp. 287.

269. adlabi] 'the whole water floating towards them with vessels.' Poetic exaggeration.

270. capiti] dat. of relation closely connected with apex, where a gen. might have been expected: 'the summit of his head is ablaze.' See R. 480, who quotes Livy i. 39, puero dormienti caput arsisse ferunt, 'the boy's head is reported to have blazed.' a vertice] 'from above.'

271. umbo] the whole shield. Synecdoche, as 884.

272. The superstition that comets portend evil is general.

273. lugubre] acc. of extent, R. 461, used adverbially: 'glare with gloomy red.'

274. ille] 'the star that.' Cp. sup. 198.

275. contristat] by bringing drought. Claudian Idyll vi. 92, nec laevo Sirius igne nocet.

276-286. Turnus undismayed urges his men to prevent the landing of the Trojans.
277. *praecipere* depends on the verbal noun *fiducia*, 'confidence so as to seize beforehand.' This extension of the use of the infin. is poetical: a gen. of the gerund would have been used in prose. R. 540. 1. Cp. on 118.

278. This line being omitted in most of the best mss., and being identical with ix. 127, has probably been introduced here from that passage.

280. *in manibus*] 'the battle is actually in your hands, my men.' Mars, the war-god, is used for that of which he is the god. The meaning is: you have the opportunity of that hand-to-hand fight which you desired; so that the words are an expansion of 1. 279. For *in manibus* cp. Sall. Iug. 57. 4, *cupere proelium in manibus facere*; Caes. B. G. ii. 19, *ad flumen decucurrerunt*, *ut paene uno tempore et ad silvas et in flumine et iam in manibus nostris hostes viderentur.* (In manibus *Mars ipse viris*, the reading of most mss., will mean, 'brave men have the war itself in their hands'; but the *s* in *viris* is due no doubt to the *s* at the end of *manibus.*)

281. *magna facta*] 'the mighty deeds that brought glory to your fathers.' Ec. iv. 26, *heroum laudes et facta parentis.*

283. *trepidii* sc. *sunt.* (With *egressique*, the reading of some mss. and edd., *vestigia* is acc. of part concerned, R. 463: 'totter as to their foot-steps."


287-307. The Trojans land: Tarchon in doing so shatters his ship on a reef.

287. *puppibus*] sup. 268.

288. *pontibus*] instr. abl. Cp. 654. *recursus languentis pelagi*] 'the ebb of the spent wave.'

290. *per remos*] they slide down the oars, which were large galley oars, probably worked by two men.

291. 'spying out a place where the waters are not heaving.' *spirant*] the heaving and panting of the waves is compared to human breathing. *fracta unda*] breaker.

292. The sea creeps in with the gradual rise of the tide. *inoffensum*] 'without let' (Conington).

295. *tollite*] 'lift' your ships through the waters by hard rowing.
297. ‘nor do I shrink from wrecking my ship on a roadstead like this (i.e. the land that is our goal), if once she take the land.’

298. quaetalia] pleonastic. ‘These words to this effect.’

299. tonsis] so remis insursumis, iii. 207, v. 189. The case is abl. of instr. as is seen by comparing Rutil. itin. i. 399, remis surgere certamis, where the simple verb is used.

301. sedere] pf. of sedeo used for the pf. of sido, which is uncommon.

303. dorso] a bank of sand, so called from its resemblance to a back; compare our names, The Hog’s Back, Saddleback.

304. fatigat] buffets the waves as they beat against it.

308-361. The fight begins. Aeneas kills Theron, Lichas, Cisseus, Gyas, and Pharus; Cydon is saved by his brothers who attack Aeneas. Maeon falls. The battle becomes general and obstinate.

310. signa] subject to canunt; ‘the trumpets sound.’

311. omen pugnae] a clause in the nom. in apposition to the sentence. The fact that Aeneas takes the offensive augurs success. Cp. Liv. xxi. 29. 4, hoc principium simul omenque belli victoriam Romanis portendit.

313. perque ... per] = per suta et per tunicam, the repetition of per is equivalent to the repetition of the copula. Cp. xii. 548, totae adeo conversae acies omnesque Latini, omnes Dardanidae.

314. squalentem] his ‘tunica’ is stiff with gold, being worked with cloth of gold. The commentators explain tunicam as a shirt of mail or corselet, but (1) such a meaning of tunica seems unsupported, (2) and then the aerea suta will refer to the same, i.e. ‘per tunicam aereis sutis et auro squalenti consertam.’ But the emphatic repetition of per is against this, and rather indicates that the sword passes first through the corselet, then through the shirt embroidered with gold thread worn beneath, and lastly wounds his side thus laid bare (apertum). haurit] we speak of a sword drinking blood.

316. Children ripped from the dead mother’s womb were sacred to Phoebus ‘the healer’ (παυώνιος), as having been saved from death.
NOTES.

319. leto] dat. : though deicio is not elsewhere in Verg. found with dat., we have praedam proiectit fluvio, xii. 256; and support is given by the expressions sternere morti (xii. 464), demittere neci (ii. 85). R. 475. Verg. is translating the Homeric Αἰδί προίαψεν : cp. inf. 555, 662, 683.

321. usque] goes closely with dum, 'constantly all the time that.'

323. Join Pharo ... clamanti.

326. securus amorum] 'thinking no more of loves.'

331. stringentia] proleptic, 'turned aside so that they grazed.'

334. quae] = eorum quae. 'None shall my hand have hurled in vain of all those darts which have been planted in the bodies of Greeks.' Corpore is sing. because the idea is collective: cp. v. 558, pars levis humero pharetras (ferunt), 'some bear quivers on their shoulders.' Ov. A. A. iii. 808 has in vestro corpore = 'in the bodies of you women.'

339. The spear goes right through Maeon's breast, severs the hand from the arm of his brother Alcanor who is supporting him behind, and then continues its bloody course. This is one of those feats of superhuman strength of which poets love to tell.

341. nervis] 'by the tendons.'

343. figere contra] 'strike him fairly' in front. The spear turns aside.


347. graviter pressa] 'with heavy impact.'

350. suprema] 'most exalted,' as in vii. 220, rex ipse Iovis de gente suprema. The Thracians were allies of the Trojans, and Thrace was the fabled home of the north wind.

359. stant obnixa omnia contra] 'all forces stand battling against all.'

361. pede] local abl. with haeret, like inf. 845, corpore inhaeret ; Ov. M. xii. 95, haesurum clipei curvamine telum. densus belongs both to pes and vir : 'foot clings fast on foot, and closely man on man.' Hom. II. 16. 215, ἀσπίς ἄρ' ἀσπίδον ἐρείδε, κόρυς κόρυν, ἀνέρα δ'ἀνήρ.
362-438. In another place the Arcadian horsemen, fighting in the dry bed of a torrent, are compelled to dismount. They begin to give way, and are rallied by Pallas, who, after other slaughter, at last kills Halaesus, who had himself done some destruction. Lausus rallies the Rutulians. He and Pallas meet, but do not fight.

363. diruta ripis] 'torn from its banks.'

365. Latio] = Latinis, the country for the people.

366. quis (= quibus) quando] is usually explained as a pleonasm for quando eis, cp. Greek αὐθις αὐ τὰλων. But it is simpler to take quando as equivalent to aliquando (Priscian), 'since the rough nature of the ground had at length led them to discard their horses.'

369. per vos] 'by yourselves and your brave deeds.' There is a similar personal appeal inf. 597. (The usual view which makes vos governed by oro understood, vos oro per et fortia facta, per ducis etc. = vos oro per et f. f. et ducis, like the Greek πρὸς σὲ γονάτῳ, is intolerably harsh.)

370. devicta bella] 'the wars that you have won.'

371. 'and by my promise that now aspires to rival my father's glory.'

374. alta] 'noble.' reposcit] 'bids us return' (re-).

378. dēst] synizesis. pelagus Troiamne petamus?] a rhetorical double question, to which the answer is no. Shall we throw ourselves into the sea, where is no escape for us, or shall we flee for refuge to that very camp, New Troy, which we have come to relieve? No, we must fight; and suit the action to the word densos prorumpit in hostis. For the rarer form of double question, where -ne introduces the second question, and no particle the first, see Bradley's Arnold, § 159.

379. medius] transferred from hostis to Pallas, 'into the serried ranks of the foe.'

382. discrimina] 'where the spine made the division between the ribs running down the back.' Notice dabāt: the lengthening of the final syllable is not a poetic licence, but a return to the original quantity -āt in impf. indic. Virg. uses it so only in arsis.

384. super] 'above him.' Pallas stoops to draw out his spear, and Hisbo tries to take him at an advantage from above.
387. tumido] swollen with excitement.

389. Anchemolus, son of Rhoetus, fled after the crime here related to Daunus, the father of Turnus. Hence he appears fighting with Turnus.

391. ‘Larides and Thymber, children of Daucus, most like each to each, whom their parents knew not apart, a sweet perplexity: but now Pallas has made cruel distinction between you.’ Daucia simillima proles = proles Dauci simillima. Two epithets are regular when one of them is equivalent to a gen.: cp. 408.

394. capūt] the final syllable is lengthened by a license in arsis. Euandrius ensis] the sword of Pallas, Evander’s son; so telis Euandri, 420.

395. ‘Thy hand, Larides, clutches at thee, its master, and thy fingers, half alive, still quiver and grasp the sword again.’ Vergil’s realism is in the manner of Homer: cp. e.g. Il. 20. 469 ff.

399. praeter] ‘past,’ adverbial.

400. morae] gen. depending on tantum: ‘such respite and so much delay had Ilus.’

402. medius] coming between the spear and the object at which it is aimed.

404. semianimis] synizesis.

405-410. In this simile the way in which the flames spread in a forest which has been ignited is compared to the way in which the courage of the Arcadians spreads along their lines when they see the feats of their leader Pallas.

405. optato] ‘at his wish,’ lit. ‘it having been wished,’ abl. of circumstance.

407. The shepherd applies fire ‘at different points’ (dispersa); then suddenly all that lies between those points, ‘the heart of the forest,’ catches, and ‘one jagged line of fire stretches over the broad plains.’ una] adj., not adv. horrida acies Volcania] = horrida Volcani acies: sup. 391 n. horrida suggests the irregular shape of the tongues of fire.

412. seque in sua colligit arma] ‘gathers himself up into his armour,’ screens himself behind his shield.

415. elatam in iugulum] ‘raised against his (Halaesus’) throat’ to strike him.
417. *fata canens*] a variation for *fatidicus*.

418. *canentia*] 'growing gray.' In the eyes, with advancing age, not only the iris becomes lighter coloured, and often actually gray, but the whole cornea often becomes gray too (Henry).

419. *iniecere manum*] a legal phrase. *Manus iniectio* was the outward form by which a claim to property in dispute was set up: Ov. Am. I. iv. 40, *et dicam ‘mea sunt’ iniciamque manum.* telis Euanđri, sup. 394.

421-423 *da*] is the protasis (= *si dabis*) of the conditional sentence of which *habebit* is the apodosis. R. 651.

422. *fortunam atque viam*] 'success even a straight course through.' This is not a case of hendiadys, but the more general term *fortunam* is defined more closely by *atque viam per pectus.* You could not have said *fortunam per pectus.* For *viam* cp. inf. 477.

424. Note the force of the change of tense from perf. with *dum,* to pres. in the main clause (*dat*): 'all the time that he was protecting with his shield ... he is exposing his breast undefended.'

427. *pars*] 'a mighty factor in the war.' *sinit perterrīta*] poetic variation for *sinit perterrēri,* 'suffers them not to be scared.'

428. *nodum*] a knot that is difficult to untie.

430. *Grais*] dat. of agent.

433. *sinit*] The -it of the pres. of 3rd conjugation, though constantly short, was often scanned long by the older poets; Verg. revives this prosody.

439-509. *Turnus advances to attack Pallas.* *Pallas prays Hercules to aid him, but this he may not do. Juppiter consoles Hercules. Turnus kills Pallas; he allows his body to be buried, but spoils him of his belt. Well had it been for him that he had not done so; the hour will come when he will wish that he had never attacked Pallas.*

439. *soror*] Iuturna, a nymph.

443. *cuperem*] 'I could have wished (if it had been possible, which it is not) that his father himself had been here to see.' *cuperem* is hypothetical subj. with suppressed protasis (R. 644). As the imperf. subj. regularly refers to some-
thing in the past, it should always be translated by ‘could have,’ ‘should have,’ ‘would have,’ not by ‘could,’ ‘should,’ ‘would,’ which are the proper translations of pres. subj. The savage wish is in keeping with the brutality of the character of Turnus. adesset jussive subj. depending closely on cuperem, R. 672.

444. aequore iusso] ‘from the space they are ordered by him to clear.’ Ov. P. IV. ix. 8, praestet amici | officium iusso littera nostra die (‘perform the part of a friend, and arrive on the day on which I instruct it to arrive’).

446. in] local: ‘gazes astonished upon Turnus.’

447. obit omnia] ‘scans his whole frame.’

449. The spolia opima strictly were the spoils won in single fight from the general of one army by the general of another, but are sometimes used (as here) loosely for spoils taken from a general.

452. coit] ‘the blood curdles in the breasts of the Arcadians.’

454. The simile is from Hom. II. 16. 823 ff. meditantem in proelia] ‘practising with a view to the fight’: cp. ii. 347, ardere in proelia.

458. adiuvet] subj. because it is the thought of Pallas, ‘in the hope that chance may assist.’ ausum] sc. se.

460. Hercules, in the course of his wanderings, stayed with Evander, and became his friend.

463. ferant] ‘brook.’

465. inanis] ‘idle,’ because Pallas must die.

466. genitor] Juppiter.

471. The slaying of Sarpedon, son of Zeus, is told in Hom. II. 16. 477 ff. etiam sua] ‘Turnus, too, is summoned by his own destiny.’ Ov. H. vi. 28, ‘vivit, an’ exclamo ‘me quoque fata vocant?’

473. arvis] dat., ‘from the fields,’ so as not to see the slaughter.

477. viam molita] ‘having forced its way through.’

478. strinxit de] ‘grazed a part of’: probably intended to represent the Greek partitive gen., tov σώματος ἐπέγραψε.
481. *penetrabile*] Verbal adjectives in -bilis have: (1) usually a passive meaning, e.g. *inreparabilis* (467), but (2) in the poets often have an active force. So *penetrabilis*, ‘piercing,’ here and G. i. 93, *penetrabile frigus*; Hor. C. I. iii. 22, *oceanus dissociabilis* = ‘dividing ocean’; Lucr. i. 11, *genetabilis aura* = ‘life-giving breeze.’

*nun*] in indirect does not, as in direct questions, imply the answer no. Bradley’s Arnold, § 167.

482. *terga*] ‘coatings,’ a bold use on which he ventures, because shields were generally covered with coatings of bull’s hide. Cp. inf. 784.

483. *obeat*] subj. of attendant circumstance, expressing here a circumstance (the thickness of the shield) in spite of which the spear pierces. R. 716, 718, ‘Though the bull’s hide wound round so many times wraps it about.’

485. *loricae moras*] the delay caused by the corselet.

487. *Scan—*

*uña eā|dēmquē vi|ā sān|guīs ānī|mūsquē sē|cūntūr.*

*eademque*] is trisyllabic by synizesis. In *sanguis* the *i* is lengthened, though usually short. This is an archaism, found in Lucretius, and among the Augustan poets in Vergil (3 times), Tibullus, and Ovid.

488. *volnus*] i.e. his wounded breast.

490. *super adsistens*] ‘standing by (ad) and towering above him (super).’

492. *qualem meruit*] = *talem Pallantā remitto qualem se remitti meruit.* Pallas is the subject of *meruit.* Pallas by his bravery had earned a soldier’s death. “I send him back in the condition into which by his brave and fearless fighting he brought himself. He died a soldier death, and I send him back to his father, a soldier who has fallen bravely in battle” (Henry).


496. *baltei*] dissyllable by synizesis. *pondera*] poetic pl.

497. *impressumque nefas*] ‘the tale of crime graven on the belt’ is the story of the fifty daughters of Danaus. Danaus and Aegyptus were sons of Belus, king of Aegypt. Aegyptus had fifty sons, whom he wished to marry to the
fifty daughters of Danaus; but as Danaus had been warned in an oracle that he would be killed by his own son-in-law, he fled with his family to Argos, whither the sons of Aegyptus pursued him. Here Danaus at last consented to the marriage, but gave to each of his daughters a sword, with orders to kill their respective husbands on the bridal night. All obeyed except Hypermnestra, who spared her husband, Lynceus. At una sub nocte the construction is changed; instead of caesam manum thalamosque cruentos, which would have been regular, for the sake of greater vividness the poet passes into the nom. case as if he were relating the crime ‘how that band of youths was foully slain all on one wedding night, and the nuptial chambers stained with gore.’

502. servare modum] ‘to keep within bounds.’ Turnus elated with success goes too far in spoiling the slain prince, and consequently incurs the vengeance of heaven (νεμεσις).

503. magno] the poet’s answer to the proud words of Turnus, haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo hospitia. ‘The day will come when Turnus will have wished that he might have paid a great price to have left Pallas unharmed,’ lit. ‘will have wished the unharmed Pallas bought for a great price.’

On intactum Pallanta, see on 143. The reference is to the death of Turnus related in Book XII.; then when Aeneas was hesitating whether to spare him, he suddenly caught sight of the belt of Pallas, and in anger slew him.

504. ista] ‘these present spoils.’

505. On the metre see on sup. 136. Here the harshness of the ending suggests the loud discord of lamentation that arises over the fallen chief.

509. tamen] ‘while yet thou leavest behind thee,’ as a consolation. Tamen is often used to contrast with a misfortune some consoling consideration: Aen. iv. 328, Dido complaining of being deserted by Aeneas says si quis mihi parvulus aula luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret, non equidem omnino capta ac deserta videre, (‘If some baby Aeneas had been playing in my hall, whose face might yet in spite of all recall thee, I should not have thought myself so utterly ensnared and deserted’).

510-605. News of what has happened reaches Aeneas. He is enraged at the death of Pallas, and comes to relieve the Arcadians. He deals wide carnage, and bursts through, and releases the beleaguered Trojans, and thus raises the siege of the camp.
511. *tenui discrimine* abl. of description: ‘that his men are separated from death by a tiny space.’ The acc. with infin. is used because this is the reported speech containing the message, depending on *auctor*.

514. *limitem agit*] marks a line where he slaughters as a reaper does where he reaps (Nettleship).

518. *hic* ‘hereat,’ *educat* ‘reared by Ufens.’ Verbs which relate to birth or early rearing are by Verg. often used in the pres. where a perf. would be expected, because those acts are looked upon as enduring at the present time. Thus this expression means ‘of whom Ufens is the parent.’ Cp. viii. 141, *Maiam ... idem Atlas generat,* ‘of Maia that same Atlas is the father.’

519. *immolet*] Verg. follows Homer, who makes Achilles select twelve prisoners to slay as a propitiatory offering at the tomb of Patroclus (Il. 21. 27-28). *umbris*] is poetic pl.

522. *ille astu subit*] ‘he deftly runs beneath it.’

525. *serves*] jussive subj. depending on *precor.* *gnatoque patrique*] ‘for my son and father.’

526. *talenta*] here of weight, not sums of money. ‘Deep in it lie buried talents of chased silver: I have masses of gold wrought and unwrought.’ *aurum infectum*] gold in bullion.

528. *hic*] ‘not on my life turns the victory of the Trojans.’ The idea is of the point on which the balance turns.

529. *dabit*] ‘will cause.’

532. *parce*] ‘those many talents of which you speak save for your children.’ *Parco,* which generally takes a dat., is here used with an acc. in imitation of the usage in older writers. Plaut. *Curc.* iii. 10, *qui mature quaesivit pecuniam.* | *nisi eam mature parsit, mature esurit.* Sidgwick compares the use of *parsimonia.* *belli commercia ... ista*] ‘this trafficking in war which you propose.’

533. *iam tum*] properly means ‘even at that previous time,’ ‘even then when Pallas was slain.’ Cp. i. 18, *hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,* | *si qua fata sinant, iam tum tenditque foventque* (‘that this might be the ruler of the nations—if perchance the fates would suffer it—was even then her cherished purpose’).

534. *hoc sentit*] ‘this is the feeling of.’ ‘*Magus had appealed to Aeneas’ tenderness for Anchises and Iulus. Aeneas undertakes to interpret their feelings*’ (Conington).
NOTES.

537. procul] sc. est.

538. redimibat] archaism for redimiebat. Such forms in the fourth conjugation are common in the poets on account of the inconvenience of the longer forms for the verse.

539. 'All glittering in white robes and white accoutrements.' Haemonides as a priest is dressed in white; albis really belongs to both veste and insignibus, cp. 361. Insignibus here subst.: cp. ii. 392, clipei insigne decorum, 'the beautiful device on the shield.' (For albis most MSS. read armis.)

541. ingentique umbra tegit] 'and covers him with the huge shadow of his body.' The dark shadow of the hero's huge body stands in sharply defined contrast to the gay brightness of the accoutrements of Haemonides (539); it is a darkness suggestive of death.

546. deiecerat] 'had hewn off.' Liv. xxii. 37. 2, arboribus circa inmanibus deiectis ('having been felled').

547. 'He had uttered some proud boast, and had imagined that his might would second his word, and it chanced was lifting up his spirit to the sky, and had promised himself hoary age and length of years.' caelo] dat. of recipient, where in the prose of Cicero and Caesar ad caelum would have been required. The poets and Livy whose style is poetical, often use a dat. to express place to which; this may be due, as Sidgwick suggests, to the poet's personifying instinct which regards the thing as the person, and so constructs it with dat. of recipient. Cp. sup. 319. R. 475.

552. obvius] a Vergilian variety for obvium. reducta] drawing back his spear (and hurling it, as is implied in that act) he hampers, or renders useless (impedit) with it the breastplate and shield of Tarquitus, which he transfixed; and holding him thus strikes off his head with his sword.

555. terrae] 319 note.

556. super] over him.

558. numi] here 'in the ground,' more generally means 'on the ground.' onerabit] 'will load your limbs with the tomb piled above them,' a Vergilian variety for 'will load the tomb with your limbs.'

564 Amyclae was said to have been called 'the silent,' because on account of a number of false alarms no one was
allowed to announce the approach of an enemy, in consequence of which it was taken. It is said to have been a colony of Amyclae in Laconia.

565. Aegaeon, a monster with 100 arms and 50 heads, in Homer fights on the side of Zeus against the giants; but here seems by Vergil to be numbered with the giants in their attack on heaven. He is generally called Briareus, which is, according to Homer, his name among the gods, Aegaeon being his name among men.

568. tot paribus] 'as many shields (i.e. 50) and as many swords to match his heads.' Each head had a pair of arms allotted to it.

574. currus] poetical pl.

581. Aeneas, in the Iliad, was rescued from Diomede and Achilles. Now, says Liger, you will find no escape.

583. vesano Ligeri] possessive dat., where a gen. might have been expected, R. 480. "Thus fly mad Liger's random words" (Mackail).

586. pendens in verbera] 'leaning to smite': a Vergilian stretch of meaning (Sidgwick).

587. proiecto] 'advanced' in order to get a firm stand.

592. Your horses have not betrayed you by flying like those of Niphaeus (sup. 572); it is you that leave your own chariot.

597. per te] see on 369.

600. Probably a reference to the proverb ἄδελφος ἄνδρι παρέσι, 'let brother help brother,' quoted by Plato Rep. 362 D.

601. pectus explains latebras animae, 'where lurks the life.'

606-688. Juno induces Juppiter to allow her to put off for a time the death of Turnus. She deludes Turnus with a phantom in the shape of Aeneas, which flees before him till it jumps into the ship of Osinius. Turnus rushes on board after it, and is carried out to sea, and brought to land at Ardea.

606. ultro] 'unaddressed by her.'

609. opes] the forces.

610. viris] sc. est, 'their warriors have not.'
NOTES.

613. *si ... foret*] a wish introduced by *si*, R. 662. Fuerat is plupf. where we should rather have expected imperf., but the poets often use the plupf. to indicate time long past (see my note on Ov. T. I. i. 80). *quin* follows *negares* in the sense of ‘refuse.’ Translate:—‘Oh! had I but had that power in love which once was mine, and which I ought to have had! for then you would not, almighty as you are, have refused me this request, to be able to rescue Turnus from the fight, and save him alive for his father Daunus.’

617. *pio det sanguine poenas*] ‘make atonement with his affectionate blood,’ affectionate because shed on behalf of his father and his country.

618. *nostra*] the stock of us gods.

619. *quartus pater*] ‘grandsire’s grandsire’: cp. 76.

623. *meque hoc ita ponere sentis*] ‘if you understand that so I ordain this matter,’ i.e. I permit you to give Turnus a respite from death on condition that it is a respite merely, and that he must die soon (*caduco*).

625. *altior*] ‘deeper.’

626. *moveri*] that the course of the war is being changed.

630. *aut ego veri vana feror*] ‘or else I wander in delusion as to the truth.’ *veri*] gen. of the thing in point of which, a use mainly confined to poets, R. 526.

631. *quod*] which strictly means ‘in regard to which,’ is adverbial, as in the phrase *quod si*, and means little more than ‘but.’ *ut* in poets is often used instead of *utinam* to introduce a wish, R. 666 (b).

632. *qui potes*] = *omnipotens* 615, ‘you who have the power.’

634. *agens hiemem nimbo succincta*] ‘driving storm before her, and girt with mist.’

636. *nube cava*] descriptive abl., ‘of unsubstantial cloud.’

637. *in faciem*] with *ornat*: ‘tricks out so as to resemble Aeneas,’ lit. ‘into the likeness of Aeneas.’ *in* denotes the result.

639. *inanía*] ‘purposeless,’ explained by *sine mente sonum*, ‘sounds prompted by no guiding mind.’ The *umbra* has no mind, but says only what Juno dictates.

641. ‘Like the spectres that men say flit about after death.’
650. Cp. the message of King Harold of England to King Harold of Norway. The English king will give the Norseman “seven feet of the ground of England, or more perchance, seeing he is taller than other men” (Freeman, Old English History, p. 313).

653. crepidine] abl. of means: the simple abl. with coniungo is not uncommon (see e.g. Cic. p. Cluent., § 13): ‘moored by means of a projection of rock,’ i.e. to a projecting rock.

654. The pons is the gangway or landing-stage, which runs across from the shore to the ship: the scalae are the ship’s ladder, by which the high side is mounted from the pons. Thus in 658, moras pl. is used with reference to these two hindrances.

660. revoluta per aequora] ‘on the retiring wave’ (Nettle-ship).

661. But the real Aeneas in the meanwhile is searching for Turnus, and slaying as he searches. This is parenthetical; at 663 Verg. returns to the description of Turnus and the phantom.

662. morti] 319 note.

666. salutis] objective gen. depending on ingratus, which is not elsewhere found with a gen., though gratia with a gen. occurs in Livy. The construction was no doubt suggested to Verg. by ignarus rerum, which ingratus salutis balances, and which is perfectly regular. R. 525.

668. tanton] = tantone. Notice the elision of e before a consonant; it was probably colloquial in its origin, and is common in the older poets. Vergil uses Pyrrhin = Pyrrhine (iii. 319), and mortalin = mortaline (xii. 797).

672. quid] ‘what will become of?’ The language of Turnus is abrupt owing to excitement, hence the verb is suppressed, or not clearly conceived. So vii. 365, quid tua sancta fides? = ‘what has become of your solemn pledge?’

673. quosne] the interrogative particle, which properly should stand in a principal clause, is placed in the interrogative clause. This negligence is also significant of the excitement of Turnus, and similarly appears in excited passages in
other authors. The full construction would be *eine sunt quos?* ‘Are they not those whom I left?’ Cp. Catull. 64. 180, *an patris auxilium sperem, quemne ipsa reliqui?* (‘of that father whom I left’).

675. *quid ago*] ‘what am I to do?’ The indic. in questions of this kind is more vivid than the subj.: cp. ii. 322, *quam prendimus arcem?* ‘what citadel are we to seize?’ *ima*] belongs to *dehiscebat*: ‘how can earth yawn deep enough for me?’

679. *sequatur*] final subj.

682. *induat*] indirect jussive subj.: ‘is he to throw himself on his sword?’

683. *fluctibus*] 319 note.


688. *urbem*] Ardea in Latium.

689-754. Mezentius, the exiled king of the Etruscans, enters the battle. His deeds of prowess are related. He slays one man after another. With the death of Orodes the slaughter becomes fierce.

691. *omnibus uni*] emphatically contrasted: ‘a nation against one,’ their hated king.

698. *atque*] explanatory; ‘a stone even a huge mass rent from a mountain.’ *Latagum* is the direct object of *occupat*, but the way in which he strikes him is more clearly defined by *os faciemque*, accusatives of extent, R. 462. *occupat* means he strikes him suddenly before he can retaliate.


701. *habere ... figere*] ‘gives him to wear and fix.’ The infinitives are explanatory, in imitation of the Greek idiom. This is a poetical use, R. 540 (3): a prose writer would have said *habenda* or *ut habeat*.

703. *una quem*, etc. ‘Mimas whom Theano bore to Amycus, his sire, on the self-same night that (*et*) the queen, Cisseus’ daughter, big with a fire-brand, bore Paris: Paris lies dead in the city of his fathers, while Mimas is buried on the shore of Laurentum, though he knows it not.’ *Et* closely joins *Mimanta* and *Parin*. *Paris* is Bentley’s emendation for
crea\texttildelow t, the reading of the \textit{mss.}, which is very harsh, as it leaves \textit{occubat} without a subject, and to supply \textit{Paris} is awkward. Probably \textit{crea\texttildelow t} is a gloss or explanation written over the line by someone who fancied that a fresh verb was required to govern \textit{Parin}, thus:

\begin{quote}
\textit{crea\texttildelow t}
\end{quote}

\begin{center}
\textit{Cisseis regina Parin; Paris urbe paterna.}
\end{center}

\textit{Creat} must early have supplanted \textit{Paris}, through the error of some scribe, who mistook it for a correction of \textit{Paris. ignarum]} in its usual active sense: "Mimas is in possession of that so-much-desired, the so-long-promised land, but, alas! knows nothing about it" (Henry). Some understood it as passive 'unknown' i.e. a stranger, which is an unusual though not impossible meaning.

707. \textit{ille} 'the boar.' Sup. 198 note. \textit{morsu] 'fangs.}'

711. \textit{substitit]} perf. of instantaneous act, R. 608 \textit{(b)}: cp. inf. 804.

714, 715 in all important \textit{mss.} stand after \textit{clamore laecessunt, l. 718}, but as they refer much more naturally to the boar than to Mezentius, they are placed here by Scaliger, followed by Ribbeck, who supposes that the perverted order arose from the lines having been added by Verg. in the margin of his autograph copy as an afterthought, and that the editors after his death inserted them in the wrong place. \textit{cunctatur]} 'turns in doubt every way.'

716. \textit{irae}] dat.

720. Notice the prosody: (1) the license by which the final syllable of \textit{profugus} is lengthened in \textit{arsis}, (2) the quadri-syllable at the close of the line, a Greek rhythm.

721. \textit{miscentem]} throwing into confusion.

722. 'in pride of crimson plumes and the purple of (i.e. scarf given him by) his plighted love' (Conington).

723. \textit{stabula alta peragrans]} 'ranging the tall forest': cp. vi. 179, \textit{itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum.}

725. \textit{surgentem in cornua]} 'rising in the direction of his horns,' i.e. with towering antlers. Ovid imitates the expression, M. x. 538, \textit{celsum in cornua cervum.}

726. \textit{haeret]} 'clings there crouching over the flesh.'
727. *inproba*] ‘insatiate.’ *Inprobus*, a favourite word with Verg., expresses the absence of moderation, as *probus* denotes moderation and propriety. Cp. ii. 356, *lupi ceu ... quos inproba ventris | exegit caecos rabies*; iv. 412 (of insatiate love), *inproba Amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?* G. i. 146 (of incessant toil), *labor omnia vicit | inprobus.*

734. *obvius adversoque occurrit*] Here *-que* joins two expressions not grammatically co-ordinate; the second word *adverso*, differently constructed, explains the first: by *-que* the two are enabled to form one idea. Cp. v. 498, *extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes.* Translate:—‘he ran to meet and face him.’

738. The construction is *laetum paeana secuti, socii conclamant.* The *paean, ‘song of triumph,’* is contained in l. 737.


744. *viderit*] fut. pf. indic., as in the common phrase, *dixerit quispiam.*

754. *longe fallente*] ‘that surprises from far’ (Conington).

755-832. Mezentius and Aeneas meet in combat. Mezentius throws his spear and misses Aeneas. Aeneas is on the point of killing Mezentius with his sword, when Lausus receives the blow on his shield, and thus saves his father. Aeneas kills Lausus, and gives back his body for burial.

758. *inanem*] ‘idle.’ Human quarrels are trivial in the eyes of the gods.

764. *Nerēī* synizesis.

766. *referens*] ‘carrying away from the mountains’ an ash tree to use as his club. Orion is represented (1) as wading through the sea, (2) as stalking down from the mountains carrying a whole ash tree as his club.

768. *armis*] probably from *arma*, not *armus*: descriptive abl.

773. ‘Now let my right hand, the god I own, and the weapon I poise for hurling befriend me.’ The words are characteristic of Mezentius the ‘scorner of the gods’ (vii. 648, *contemptor divom*); cp. inf. 880.

774. I vow you Lausus, clothed in Aeneas’ armour, to be my living trophy.
781. alieno] 'meant for another.' caelumque] the hypermetric *que* is elided before the initial vowel of the next line: cp. 895. Such elision is uncommon.

784. aere tripli[cl] descriptive abl.: 'the hollow disk of triple-plated bronze.' For *terga* see on 482. The layer of flax seems to come between the bronze and the bull's hide; possibly its use was to compact these two together.

785. ima] 'low down.'

786. vires haud pertulit] 'did not carry its force home' (Nettleship).

792. 'If any antiquity can ever gain belief for so great a deed.' Mere antiquity from a poet's point of view is one of the strongest grounds for believing in ancient legends. So Ovid, speaking of the stones thrown by Deucalion and Pyrrha being changed into human beings, says (M. i. 400) *quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas?*

794. inutilis inque ligatus] 'powerless and hampered' by his spear. The two parts of *inligatus* are separated (tmesis, R. 945): this is common in Greek, and not infrequent in old Latin, and especially in Lucretius, whom Verg. often imitates. Elsewhere Verg. has *septem subiecta trioni = septemtrioni* (G. iii. 381); *hac celebrata tenus = hactenus* (Aen. v. 603); *inque salutatam* (xi. 288).

796. armis] 'the fight.'

798. morando sustinuit] 'stayed him with the check'; the *mora* or check which Lausus' bravery interposed held back (sustinuit) Aeneas' charge (Sidgwick).

800. dum abiret] 'until he should retire': *dum,* 'until,' regularly takes subj. when it refers not to time merely, but to time as purposed in the mind of somebody. Here it is their purpose to cover his retreat: R. 692. Cp. inf. 809. Note the change of sequence in *abiret after secuntur*: the past tense is used because the poet throws himself back into the past, to the time of the event.

802. tectus] reflexive: 'covering himself (with his shield) holds himself in.'

804 diffugit] pf. of instantaneous act: cp. sup. 711. Notice the rhyme *arator,* *viator* (Homoeoteleutou, R. 948): Verg. is not averse to such rhymes, e.g. ii. 124, 125, *carebant, videbant;*
iv. 256, 257, volabat, secabat. These vestiges of rhyme are interesting as foreshadowing the later development of poetical structure.

805. arce] place of defence, of what kind is specified in the next line.

806. amnis ripis] many Italian rivers are mere torrents, with high steep banks, and in summer usually dry. The Arcadian horsemen were in the bed of such a torrent, sup. 362.

808. exercere diem] 'spend the day in toil.'

811. moriture] is predicate, and is attracted into the vocative, like ii. 283, quibus Hector ab oris | expectate venis? 'Whither dost thou rush to certain death?'

812. fallit te incautum] 'your love betrays you into rashness.'

815. legunt] 'gather up the last threads of his life.'

817. levia arma minacis] 'light arms for one so threatening.'

818. molli auro] it was embroidered with gold thread.

822. modis pallentia miris] 'wondrous pale,' an expression borrowed from Lucretius i. 123. The patronymic Anchisiades suggests Aeneas' filial love (pietas) for his own father.

823. graviter] goes with miserans, but stands out of its proper order for the sake of emphasis: 'groaned in pity deep.' dextramque tetendit] 'stretched forth his hand' to express by a gesture his pity (Henry).

824. imago] φαντασία, a presentation to the mind: 'the thought how great is a son's love for his sire.'

827. laetatus] sc. es: the auxiliary verb is omitted as in sup. 162 note.

828. ea cura] (ea objective) = eius rei cura: 'if you care at all for that.' Cp. ii. 171, ea signa dedit = eius rei signa. iv. 237, hic nostri nuntius esto = de hac re.

830. cadis] the intransitive verb takes the construction of a passive, and is equivalent to 'you are killed.' ultro] properly an adverb of place, is used of acts which go beyond what is absolutely necessary: 'not only pities Lausus but even chides his followers.' Cp. ii. 145, his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro.
832. de more] 'regularly.'

833-908. Mezentius grieves bitterly for the death of his son, and addresses his favourite horse Rhaebus. He then fights with Aeneas, and is killed.

838. colla fovet.] The word fovere, properly 'to keep warm,' is often used in medical writers of fomenting; hence, as here, it sometimes means 'to wash' or 'bathe.' Cp. G. iv. 230, prius haustu sparsus aquarum | ora fove ('rinse'). Aen. xii. 420, fovit ea vulnus lympha grandaevus lapis. fusus barbam] on the construction see 133 note.

839. multum] = saepe.

841. arma] his shield.


844. He puts dust on his head as a sign of mourning.

845. corpore] 361 note.

850. exilium] 'now at length is the misery of exile brought home to me in my wretchedness,' i.e. before with Lausus to comfort me I did not find exile so bitter. Most mss. and editors read exitium, which cannot be right as (1) it is the opposite of what Mezentius would naturally say. Having lost all, death to him would now be felix, rather than infelix: (2) demum seems to indicate that something is spoken of which existed before the death of Lausus, the bitterness of which, i.e. of exile, Mezentius now fully realises in his lonely misery. volnus adactum] 'now is the wound driven deep.' I did not care for the wound inflicted by Aeneas on myself; but this wound, my son's death, I do feel.

853. debueram] 'I long ago had owed retribution.'

854. dedissem] past jussive subj. used of advice applicable to circumstances no longer existing; R. 670. Cp. xi. 162, Troum socia arma secutum | obruerent (‘ought to have overwhelmed’) Rutuli telis: animam ipse dedissem (‘I ought to have yielded up’), | atque haec pompa domum me, non Pallanta, referret (‘ought to have been bearing back’).

857. quamquam vis alto volnere tardat] 'although his strength flags on account of his deep wound.' Tardare is usually transitive, but here must be intransitive, a use supported by a few passages, e.g. Cic. (?) ad Brut. i. 18, an
tardare et commorari te melius esset? (The conjecture tarda est adopted by Deuticke is very plausible.)

858. hoc] i.e. the horse, attracted to the gender of decus. The affection of Mezentius, the cruel tyrant, for his horse is striking. Vergil, with a great writer's truth to nature, does not paint his bad characters without redeeming features.

867. consueta locavit membra] 'took his wonted seat.'

872. This line, as well as l. 871, occurs again xii. 667-668, where both lines are suitable. Here, though the former comes in well, the latter is not applicable to Mezentius, and furthermore is omitted here in the best mss., from which it is clear that it was inserted here by some scribe from xii. 668. It should therefore be rejected.

874. enim is here an emphasising particle: 'Aeneas recognised him full well.' Cp. vi. 317, Aeneas miratus enim motus-que tumultu.

875. sic] regular in adjurations, implies a condition, as we might say, 'so may Juppiter bring it about, (as I hope for success), that you may begin.' incipias] is jussive subj. depending on facias.

877. effatus] sc. est, 162 note.

880. nec divom parcimus ulli] is in keeping with the ferocity of the character of Mezentius, 'scorner of the gods': he says, 'I give quarter to no god,' not even if Juppiter and Apollo, whom you invoke, come to aid you in the fight.

885. He rides round Aeneas, facing towards his left, so as to keep his left hand, which is protected by his shield, towards Aeneas.


889. iniqua] because Aeneas is on foot, Mezentius on horseback.

892. calcibus, etc.] 'paws the air with its feet, and throwing its rider, falls over him itself, and hampers him, and with head bowed forwards, lies upon him with its own shoulder dislocated.' Henry compares Silius x. 255, cum
Poenus, propere collecto corpore, quamquam cernuus inflexo sonipes effuderat armo, where he explains inflexo armo ‘his fore-leg being bent under him.’

895. incendunt] poetical exaggeration: ‘kindle the sky.’
Latinique] On the elision of que, see 781 note.

899. hausit caelum] ‘drank in the sky,’ a fine expression for the straining gaze of the dying man.

901. sic] on such terms, i.e. to be spared.

902. Your killing of Lausus sealed the covenant between us that one or the other of us must die.

903. per siqua est venia] = per veniam, siqua est.

907. haud inscius] deliberately.
VOCABULARY.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a. = active.
abl. = ablative.
acc. = accusative.
adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
c. = common.
comp. = comparative.
conj. = conjunction.
dat. = dative.
defect. = defective.
dem. = demonstrative.
dep. = deponent.
f. = feminine.
g. = genitive.
indecl. = indeclinable.
 indef. = indefinite.

inf. = infinitive.
interj. = interjection.
intens. = intensive.
m. = masculine.
n. = neuter.
nom. = nominative.
num. = numeral.
part. = participle.
perf. = perfect.
pl. and plur. = plural.
prop. = preposition.
pron. = pronoun.
sing. = singular.
sup. = supine.
superl. = superlative.
v. = verb.

The words in brackets either indicate the derivation of a word or are closely akin to it.

(I have been assisted in drawing up the Vocabulary by my sister Miss Adelaide Owen.)

a (ab), prep. with abl. from, by (ἀπό)
Abas, antis, m. an Etruscan
abdūco, ēre, duxi, ductum, v. a. carry off
ab eo, ēre, ivi or ii, ētum, v. n. go away
abicio, ēre, iecti, ictum, v. a. throw down
ab nūo, ēre, nūi, nūtum, v. a.
  nod away, refuse, am averse to
abscessus, ūs, m. departure
absum, esse, fui, am away, absent.

accēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, v. n. approach
accendo, ēre, di, sum, v. a. inflame
accipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, v. a. receive, catch up, hear
accurre, ēre, curri and cócurri, cursum, v. n. run up
ācer, cris, cre, adj. bold
ācerbus, a, um, adj. bitter
ācervus, i, m. heap
Achātes, ae, m. a trusty companion of Aeneas.
Achilles, is and ei, m. son of Peleus, King of Thessaly,
and Thetis: the chief Greek hero at the siege of Troy
Achīvi, čōrum, m. plur. the Greeks
ācies, ēī, f. host, line of battle, battle
Aclon, onis, m. a follower of Aeneas
Acrón, onis, m. a Greek of Cortona, follower of Aeneas
acutus, a, um, adj. sharp, pointed
ad, prep. with acc. to, at, by; in reply to
adclinis, e, adj. leaning against
addenseo, ēre, no perf. nor sup. v. a. make close, close up
addo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, v. a. add
addūco, ēre, duxi, ductum, v. a. lead on
ādeo, ēre, īvi or ī, ītum, v. a. go to, approach
adfigo, ēre, fixi, fixum, v. a. fix to, attach
adfor, āri, fātus sum, v. dep. address
adgnosco, ēre, gnōvi, gnītum, v. a. recognize
ādhuc, adv. up to this time, as yet
adicio, ēre, iēci, iectum, v. a. add
adigo, ēre, īgi, actum, v. a. drive in
adiuvo, ēre, īūvi, īūtum, v. a. help
adlabor, lábi, lapsus sum, v. dep. glide up
adlacrimo, ēre, āvi, ātum, v. n. weep at
adloquor, lōqui, locūtus sum, v. dep. speak to, address
admoneo, ēre, īui, ītum, v. a. remind, urge on
adnūo, ēre, īui, ītum, v. n. nod assent
adoro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. entreat
adsensus, ūs, m. approbation, assent
adsimulo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. counterfeit
adsisto, ēre, stīti, no sup. v. n. stand
adsum, esse, fūi, v. n. am present or here, am near; assist
adsurgo, ēre, surrexi, surrectum, v. n. rise up, rise
adulter, ēri, m. adulterer, paramour
advēho, ēre, vexi, vectum, v. a. carry to
advēna, ae, c. stranger
advēnio, īre, vēni, ventum, v. n. come up, come on, arrive
adversus, a, um, adj. turned towards, opposite, facing one
adverto, ēre, ti, sum, v. a. turn (a ship) towards a place
advōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. fly up
Aegaeon, onis, m. a giant
aeger, gra, grum, adj. feeble, ill, wretched
aemūlus, a, um, adj. emulous of, rivalling
Aenēas, ae, m. Aeneas.
Aenēādes, adae, m. the son of Aeneas; plur. the men of Aeneas.
VOCABULARY.

Aenēius, ia, ium, adj. of or belonging to Aeneas

Aeōlia, ae, f. one of the Lipari islands N.E. of Sicily, the home of the winds

aequālis, e, adj. of the same age

aequo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. equal, make equal

aequor, āris, n. level surface, plain, the waters of the sea, sea

aequus, a, um, adj. equal

aerātus, a, um, adj. made of bronze, brazen

aereus, ēa, ēum, adj. brazen

aestus, ātis, f. summer

aestuo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. am hot, glow

aestus, ūs, m. surge, tide

aetas, atis, f. age

aeternus, a, um, adj. everlasting

aether, ēris, m. upper air, sky (ἡθόπ)

aetherius, ia, ium, adj. heavenly

Aetolus, a, um, of Aetolia, Aetolian

aevum, i, n. life

āger, agri, m. field, land

agger, ēris, m. mound

Āgis, ēdis, m. a Lycian, follower of Aeneas

āgito, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. trouble, tamper with

agmen, ēnis, n. column of troops, host

ago, ēre, ēgi, actum, v. a. do, impel, drive, make, imperat. come!

agrestis, e, adj. of the country, rustic

agricola, ae, m. husbandman

ail, v. defect. say

ālācer, cris, cre, adj. eager

albus, a, um, adj. white

Alcānor, ēris, m. a Rutulian

Alcāthōs, i, m. a Trojan

Alcides, ae, m. descendant

Alceus, Hercules

ālēs, ītis, adj. with wings

subst. a bird

āliēnus, a, um, adj. belonging to another, or to others foreign

aliquis, quid, indef. pron. subst. someone, something

aliter, adv. otherwise

alius, a, ud, adj. another, else, other

Allecto, ūs, f. one of the three Furies; the names of the other two were Megaera and Tisiphōnē

almus, a, um, adj. nourishing, kindly

Alpes, īum, f. plur. the Alps

Alpheus, a, um, adj. of the Alpheus, a river flowing through Elis

alte, adv. deeply

alter, tēra, tērum, another, a second

altus, a, um, adj. high, deep great, noble

alvus, i, m. belly

āmārus, a, um, adj. bitter

Āmāthus, untis, f. a city of Cyprus, centre of the worship of Venus

ambió, ïre, ivi or īti, ītum, v. a. surround

ambō, ae, o, adj. both
āmens, entis, adj. mad
āmīcus, a, um, adj. loving, friendly
amnis, is, m. river
āmo, ärē, āvi, ātum, v. a. love
āmor, āris, m. love; personified, the god of love
amplector, ītī, plexus sum, v. dep. embrace
Amyclae, ārum, f. plur. a city of Latium on the coast of Campania, in the S.W. of Italy, between Tarracina and Caiaeta
Amylcus, i, m. a Trojan
an, conj. introducing the second half of a disjunctive interrogation; or
aniceps, īpisīs, adj. that has a head on both sides; doubtful [caput]
Anchémōlus, i, m. a son of Rhoetus
Anchises, ae, father of Aeneas
Anchisiades, ae, m. son of Anchises
anhēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. pant
ānima, ae, f. life
ānīmus, i, m. mind, spirit, courage, heart, spirits, feeling, life
annōsus, a, um, adj. full of years, old
annus, i, m. year
Antaeus, i, m. a Rutulian
ante, adv. and prep. before
antiquus, a, um, adj. ancient
Antōres, ae, a companion of Hercules
Anxur, āris, m. a Rutulian
āpērio, īre, īūi, apertum, v. a. uncover, open
āpex, īcis, m. top of helmet in which the crest is inserted; cone
Apollo, īnis, m. the sun-god; son of Juppiter and Latōna
appāreo, īre, pārūi, pāritum, v. n. come in sight, show one's self
appāro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. prepare
applico, āre, plīcāvi or plīcūi, plīcātum or plīcitum, v. a. thrust in
apto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. fit to, adjust, prepare
āqua, ae, f. water
ārātor, āris, m. ploughman
arbor, āris, f. tree
arbus tum, i. n. tree, shrub
Arcādia, ae, f. the central state of S. Greece or the Peloponnesus
Arcās, ādis, adj. of Arcadia, Arcadian; Arcādēs, plur. the men of Pallanteum
arcessō, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. send for, hasten on
arcus, ūs, m. bow
ardeo, īre, arsi, arsum, v. n. burn, blaze, flash; burn with excitement
ardor, āris, m. heat
arduus, a, um, adj. high, aloft
argentum, i, n. silver
Argi, ōrum, m. plur. Argos, the capital of Argolis in the Peloponnesus
Argōlicus, a, um, adj. of Argos; Greek
arma, ōrum, n. plur. arms, weapons; forces
VOCABULARY.

armo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. arm, equip
armus, i, m. shoulder
Arpi, orum, m. a town of Apulia in Italy
arrigo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, v. a. raise up, erect
arrípio, ĕre, ūi, reptum, v. a. seize upon
ars, tis, f. art, skill
arvum, i, n. ploughed land, field
arx, arcis, f. stronghold, hill, place of defence (arceo)
Ascanius, ii, m. called also Iulus, the son of Aeneas
Asia, ae, f. Asia, Asia Minor
Asdras, ae, m. a Tuscan prince and seer
aspecto, ĕre, avi, atum, v. a. intens. look at attentively, gaze at
asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. rough, rugged, violent, fierce
aspicio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, v. a. behold, see, gaze at
Assaracus, i, m. a Trojan
asto, ĕre, stiti, stítum, v. n. stand up, face
Astur, ūris, m. a Tuscan warrior
astus, ūs, m. craft
ast = at,
at, conj. but
āter, tra, trum, adj. black, dark
atque, conj. and also, and besides, even, and, as, than
atingo, ĕre, tīgi, tactum, v. a. touch
attollo, ĕre, no perf. nor sup. v. a. lift up
auctor, ōris, m. counsellor, authority
audax, ācis, adj. bold
audeo, ĕre, ausus sum, v. semi-dep. be bold, dare
audio, ĕre, ivi or īi, itum, v. a. hear
aufero, auferre, abstūli, ablātum, v. a. take away
augūrium, ii, n. omen
Aulestes, ae, m. an Etrurian ally of Aeneas
aura, ae, f. breeze, the air
aurātus, a, um, adj. gilded
aurēus, a, um, adj. golden
Aurora, ae, f. the goddess of dawn
aurum, i, n. gold
Auruncus, a, um, adj. of Aurunca, a town of Campania
Ausōnica, ae, the country of the Ausones, an ancient name of Italy
Ausonidae, ārum, and um, m. plur. ancient people of Lower Italy
Ausonius, a, um, adj. of the Ausōnes, Italian.
aut, conj. or, or else; aut... aut, either... or
autem, conj. but, however
auxilium, ii, n. aid, help
avello, ĕre, elli or ulsi, ulsum, v. a. tear away
averto, ĕre, ti, sum, v. a. turn away, carry off
avītus, a, um, adj. ancestral
āvus, i, m. grandfather, ancestor
bacchor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. celebrate the festival
of Bacchus, rage, revel
(bakhe
teuw)

baltēus, ch, m. belt
barba, ae, f. beard
bellātor, oris, m. warrior
bellum, i, n. war
Benācus, i, n. a lake near Verona

bipātens, patentis, adj. doubly open, with double gates (bis + pateo)
biugus, a, um, adj. yoked two together; as subst. biugi, orum, m. plur. two horses yoked abreast; a two-horse chariot
bōnus, a, um, adj. good
Bōrēas, ae, m. the North wind, the North

bracchium, ii, n. an arm
brēvis, e, adj. short; brēvia, tum, n. plur. shallows
brēviter, adv. shortly, briefly
buxum, i, n. boxwood

cādo, ēre, cēcīdi, cāsum, fall
cadūcus, a, um, adj. destined to die, doomed to die (cado)
Caecūlus, i, m. founder of Praeneste
caecus, a, um, adj. hidden, obscure, unseen
caedēs, is, f. slaughter
Caedicus, i, m. a Latin
caedo, ēre, cēcīdi, caesum, v. a. kill, strike
caelicōla, ae, c. one who dwells in heaven, a denizen of heaven (caelum + colo)
caelo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. engrave in relief, chase
caelum, i, n. heaven, the sky

Caere, n. abl. Caerēte, a city of Etruria
cærulūs, a, um, adj. deep blue
cālāmus, i, m. reed; arrow
cālīdus, a, um, adj. hot
calx, calcis, f. heel
Cāmers, rtis, m. an Ausonian prince

Campānus, a, um, adj. of Campania, in Central Italy
campus, i, m. field, plain
cānēo, ēre, ui, no sup. am grey or hoary
cānis, is, c. dog
cānitīes, f. hoary hairs
cano, ēre, cēcīni, no sup. v. n. and a. sing, sound; foretell
cantus, ūs, m. song
capillus, i, m. hair
cāpio, ēre, cēpi, captum, take, admit of
caprēa, ae, f. wild goat
captivus, a, um, adj. of a captive or prisoner
cāpūlus, i, m. hilt
cāput, itis, n. head
Cāpy, yōs, m. a Trojan

cārīna, ae, f. hull of ship, ship. (Same base as careo, caries. Radical idea ‘emptiness.’)
cārus, a, um, adj. dear

Cassandra, ae, f. a daughter of Priam. Apollo gave her the gift of prophecy, but her predictions were not believed.

Castor, oris, m. a Trojan
castrum, orum, n. plur. camp
cāsus, ūs, m. chance, misfortune, calamity
CATARVA, AE, F. Troop, band

CAUSA, AE, F. Cause, reason

CAVUS, A, UM, Adj. Hollow

CÉDO, ÉRE, CESSI, CESSUM, WITHDRAW, DEPART, LEAVE, YIELD

CÉLETO, ÉRE, AVI, ATUM, HASTEN

CÉLO, ÉRE, AVI, ATUM, HIDE

CELSUS, A, UM, Adj. High

CENTAURUS, I, M. AND F. A CENTAUR. The Centaurs were a people in Thessaly, the upper part of whose bodies was that of a man, the lower that of a horse

CENTENUS, A, UM, NUM. Distrib. Adj. A Hundred Each, A Hundred

CENTUM, NUM. Adj. Indecl. Hundred

CÉREBRUM, I, N. Brain

CÉRNO, ÉRE, CRÉVI, CRÉTUM, V. A. Distinguish, See

CERNUUS, A, UM, Adj. Head-Foremost

CERTAMEN, ÍNIS, N. Contest, Struggle

CERTO, ÉRE, AVI, ATUM, V. N. Fight, Struggle, Strive

CERTUS, A, UM, Adj. Certain, Fixed

CERVIX, ÍCIS, F. Neck

CERVUS, I, M. Stag

CEU, ADV. AS, LIKE AS

CHÁLÝBES, UM, M. Plur. A People of Pontus Renowned for Their Iron-Mines

CHÓREA, AE, F. Dance

CHÓRUS, I, M. Dance, Crowd, Band

CÉO, ÉRE, CIVI, CITUM, V. A. Rouse, Stir Up

CINGO, ÉRE, CINXI, CINCTUM, Surround
cōhors, tis, f. band, body
collīgo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, v. a. gather together, collect
collum, i, m. neck
cōma, ae, f. hair, the mane
cōmes, itis, c. companion
comētes, ae, m. a comet
cōmītor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. accompany
commercium, iī, n. traffic
commīnus, adv. hand to hand
committo, ēre, mīsi, missum, v. a. entrust
cōmo, ēre, mpsi, mptum, v. a. comb, arrange
compello, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. address
compōno, ēre, pōsūi, pōsītum, v. a. settle, agree upon
concēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, v. a. and n. depart, grant, allow
concha, ae, f. shell, trumpet formed of a sea-shell
concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. make friendly
concīlium, ii, n. meeting
conclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. cry together, shout in unison
concrēdo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, v. a. entrust
concurro, ēre, curri, cursum, v. n. run together, join battle
condo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, hide, put together, compose
confēro, ferre, tūli, collātum, v. a. join, engage in
congrēdior, grēdi, gressus sum, v. dep. step together, engage, meet in fight
conicio, ēre, iēci, lectum, v. a. hurl, throw
conītor, ti, nīsus or nīxus sum, v. dep. exert one's self greatly, strain
coniungo, ēre, iunxi, iunctum, join together, unite, join to
coniunx, ugis, c. husband, wife
conōr, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. attempt, try
conscendo, ēre, di, scensum, mount, embark
consicius, a, um, adj. privy to, knowing of, conscious
consido, ēre, sēdi, sessum, v. n. sit down, settle
consisto, ēre, stīti, stītum, v. n. stand
consors, tis, adj. having an equal share with, partner
conspectus, ūs, m. sight
conspicio, ēre, spexi, spectum, v. a. see
consuesco, ēre, suevi, suetum, v. n. and a, accustom, accustom oneself to
consuetus, a, um, adj. accustomed
consurgo, ēre, surrexi, surrectum, v. n. rise
contento, ēre, di, tentum, v. a. stretch, launch
contiguus, a, um, adj. with dat. of thing, within reach of
contineo, ēre, tīnui, tentum, v. a. check
contrā, adv. and prep., adv. over against, on the opposite
side, on the other hand; prep. against
crista, ae, f. crest
Cronius, i, m. a Trojan
crudélis, e, adj. cruel
crudus, a, um, adj. bloody
cruento, ære, āvi, ātum, v. a. stain with blood
cruentus, a, um, adj. bloody
cruor, āris, m. spilt blood, gore, blood
culta, orum, n. pl. tilled lands, fields
cum, prep. with abl. with
cum, adv. and conj. when, since
cuncitor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. delay, turn slowly
cunctus, a, um, adj. all
Cūpāvo, m. a Ligurian leader
cūpido, īnis, m. passion, desire
cūpio, ēre, īvi or ī, ītūm, desire, wish
cur, adv. why?
cūra, ae, f. care, anxiety, object of care
Cūres, īum, m. plur. a town of the Sabines
currus, īus, m. chariot
cursus, īus, m. course
curvus, a, um, adj. winding
cuspis, īdis, f. spear's point
Cybēbē, es or ae, f. (otherwise called Cybēlé), mother of the gods
Cydnus, i, m. a king of the Ligurians
Cydon, ōnis, m. a Latin
Cymōdōcēa, ae, f. a sea-nymph
Cythēra, orum, n. plur. an island off the S. point of Greece, where Venus was worshipped
Verg. Aen. X.

Dardanidēs, m. gen. pl. Dardanidum, a descendant of Dardanus, an ancestor of the royal house of Troy, a Trojan
Dardanius, a, um. adj. of Dardanus, Trojan
Daucius, a, um, adj. of Daucus
Daunus, i, m. father of Turnus, king of the Rutuli
de, prep. with abl. from, of, concerning, according to
dēa, ae, f. goddess
dēbeo, ēre, ētū, ētum, v. a. owe, am due, am under an obligation to
dēcet, ēre, ētūt, no sup. v. n. imper. is becoming, proper, it besmears
decido, ēre, cīdi, cīsium, v. a. cut off.
dēcus, ōris, n. ornament, honour, glory
decūtio, ēre, cussi, cussum, v. a. shake off
dēdēcus, décōris, n. disgrace
dedūco, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a. derive
defendo, ēre, di, sum, v. a. ward off, defend, shelter
defēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, v. a. carry down
defecto, ēre, xi, xum, v. a. turn aside
defōdio, ēre, fōdi, fossum, v. a. dig down, bury
deformo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. defile
dēhisco, ēre, hivi (?), no sup. v. n. yawn, gape
deinde, adv. secondly, in the next place
deicio, ēre, ieci, iectum, v. a. cast or hurl down, fell, strike off
delābor, i, lapsus sum, v. dep. glide down
delūdo, ēre, si, sum, v. a. deceive
dēmens, entis, adj. beside one's self, mad
demitto, ēre, misi, missum, v. a. send down
Dēmōdōcus, i, m. a Trojan
demōror, āri, ātus sum, delay, keep waiting
dēmum, adv. at length
dēni, ae, a, num. adj. plur. ten each, ten
dens, tis, m. tooth
densus, a, um, adj. thick, crowded
dependeo, ēre, no perf. nor sup. v. n. hang down
deprendo, ēre, di, sum, v. a. catch
derigo, ēre, rexi, rectum, v. a. send straight, aim
deripio, ēre, ui, reptum, v. a. tear off, tear out
desaevio, īre, saevī, no sup. v. n. rage violently
desēro, ēre, ītū, sertum, v. a. abandon
desīlio, īre, ītū, sultum, v. n. leap down
desino, īre, sīvi or sīi, sītum, v. n. leave off, end
desisto, ēre, stīti, stītum, v. n. with dat. cease from
despecto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. intens. look down upon
desum, esse, fūi, v. n. am wanting
detego, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a.
uncover
detōno, āre, ui, no sup. v. n.
cease thundering, or storming
deturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a.
hurl down
dēus, i, m. god
devinco, ēre, vīci, victum, v.
a. conquer completely
dexter, tēra or tra, tērum or
trum, adj. the right side (dēcios)
dextera, and dextra, ae, f. the right hand
dicco, onis, f. dominion, rule
dīco, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a. say,
speak
dictum, i, n. word
dies, ei, m. day
dīficlio, ēre, fūgi, no sup. v.
n. flee in different directions
diffundō, ēre, fudi, fūsum, v.
a. pour in different direc-
tions, pour out
digitus, i, m. finger
dignor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep.
think fit, submit to do
dignus, a, um, adj. worthy of
dimittō, ēre, mīsi, missum,
v. a. send away, discard
Dīndyma, orum, n. plur. a
mountain of Mysia in Asia Minor sacred to Cybele
Dīōmēdes, is, m. a Greek hero; see Tydidēs
dīrōo, ēre, ūi, ūtum, v. a.
uproot
dīrus, a, um, adj. fearful,
terrible
discendo, ēre, cessi, cessum,
v. n. depart
discordia, ae, f. strife
discors, dis, adj. discordant,
hostile
discrēpo, āre, ūi, no sup. v.
n. differ
discrimēn, īnis, n. separation,
division, difference
dispergo, ēre, si, sum, v. a.
scatter about
dīu, adv. for a long time
dīva, ae, f. goddess
dīves, ītis, adj. rich
dīvido, ēre, si, sum, v. a.
divide, separate
dīvīnus, a, um, adj. divine
dīvus, g. pl. divom. m. god
do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, v. a.
give, present, grant, give up
doceo, ēre, ui, tum, v. a. teach
doctus, a, um, adj. skilful,
accomplished
Dōlichāon, īnis, m. the father
of Hebrus.
dolor, ėris, m. pain, grief,
resentment
dominus, i, m. master
dōmus, īs, f. abode, house,
home
dōnec, adv. until
dōno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a.
give
dōnum, i, n. gift
dorsum, i, n. the back, a ridge
Dryōpe, es, f. a wood nymph
Dryops, ēpis, m. a follower
of Aeneas
dūco, ēre, duxi, ctum, v. a.
lead, consider, derive, draw
on
ductor, ēris, m. leader
dūdum, adv. not long since
dulcis, e, adj. dear
dum, conj. while, so long
as
duo, ae, o, num. adj. plur. two
duplex, plícis, adj. two-fold, both
dūrus, a, um, adj. hard, handy, harsh, cruel
dux, dúcis, c. leader
ēbur, ēris, n. ivory
eece, interj. lo! see!
ēcus (equus), i, m. horse
ēdīco, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a. order
ēdo, ēre, dīdī, dītum, bring about, cause
ēdōceo, ēre, dōcūi, ctum, v. a. teach thoroughly, inform
ēdūco, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a. draw out
ēdūco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. rear
effero, ferre, extūli, ēlàtum, v. a. raise
effērus, a, um, adj. wild, savage
effingō, ēre, nxi, fictum, v. a. fashion, represent
effor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. speak, utter
effundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum, v. a. pour forth, throw out or off.
egenus, a, um, adj. poor, distressed
ego, pron. I
ēgredior, grēdi, gressus sum, v. dep. step out, disembark
egrēgius, a, um, adj. noble, excellent
eiciō, ēre, ieci, iectum, v. a. throw out, dislocate
ēmetior, īri, mensus sum, v. dep. measure out
ēmineo, ēre, üi, no sup. v. n. stand forth
ēminus, adv. from afar.
ēmitto, ēre, misi, missum, v. a. discharge
ēmo, ēre, ēmi, emptum, v. a. buy
ēnim, conj. certainly, indeed, for
ensiis, is, m. sword
ēo, īre, īvi or ī, itum, go
ēques, ītīs, c. horseman, rider
ēquidem, adv. indeed, verily, truly
ēquīnus, a, um, adj. of a horse, of horse-hair (ecus)
ēquīto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. ride (ecus)
ergo, adv. therefore
Erichaetes, ae, m. a Trojan
ēripio, ēre, üi, reptum, v. a. snatch away or forth
error, ēris, m. mistake, error, source of mistake
erumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, v. n. break out, rush out
Ērycīnus, a, um, adj. of Eryx, a mountain on the west coast of Sicily
et, conj. and
etiam, conj. also, moreover, even
Etruscus, a, um, adj. of Etruria, a country of Central Italy, now Tuscany; an Etrurian
Euander, ri, m, born at Pallanteum in Arcadia. Before the Trojan war he emigrated to Italy, and founded a city which he called Pallanteum
Euandrius, a, um, adj. of Evander
VOOABULARY.

Euanthes, ae, m. a Trojan
Europa, ae, f. Europe
Eurytides, ae, m. the son of Eurytus

evado, ēre, vāsi, vāsum, v. a. escape from
eventus, ūs, m. issue, result.

everto, ēre, ti, versum, v. a. overthrow

ex (ē), prep. with abl. from, out of
exanimis, e, adj. lifeless
excidium, ii, n. destruction (excīdo)
excio, ēre, īvi and ii, itum, v. a. call out, bring out
excipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, v. a. receive, catch
excutio, ēre, cussi, cussum, v. a. shake out or off
exerceo, ēre, cūi, cītum, v. a. work at, till, task
exercitus, ūs, m. army
exhaustio, ēre, housei, haustum, v. a. drain to the bottom, exhaust

exigo, ēre, ēgi, actum, v. a. spend, drive, thrust
exiguus, a, um, adj. small
exilium, ii, n. exile
exitium, ii, n. destruction
exitus, ūs, m. end of life
exorsa, orum, n. plur. beginnings, undertakings

expello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, v. a. drive out
expendo, ēre, di, pensum, v. a. pay

expers, ertis, adj. destitute of (pars).
expertus, a, um, part. of experior, ‘try,’ experienced

expiro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. breathe forth

expōno, ēre, pōsūi, pōsitum, v. a. put out, land, disembark, expose to

expugno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. take by assault, storm
exseco, āre, cūi, ctum, v. a. cut out

exsupero, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. surmount
extendo, ēre, di, tensum and tentum, v. a. spread far, widen
externus, a, um, adj. foreign
exterreo, ēre, ūi, itum, v. a. frighten greatly
extrēmus, a, um, adj. the last
exulto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. intens. leap, spring up, am proud

exuro, ēre, ussi, ustum, v. a. burn up
exuviae, arum, f. plur. things put off, spoils

facies, ei, f. shape, face
facio, ēre, fēci, factum, v. a. and n. work up, manufacture, bring to pass
factum, i, n. deed.

falvo, ēre, fēfelli, falsum, v. a. deceive, surprise
falsus, a, um, adj. groundless
fāma, ae, f. report, rumour, renown
fāmes, is, f. hunger

fatidicus, a, um, adj. that predicts fate, prophetic
fātigo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. weary, buffet
fātum, i, n. destiny, fate

Faunus, i, m. a rustic god
fax, facis, f. torch, fire-brand
fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, v. a. bring, bear, carry, carry away; report, say; endure. Pass. am carried, or reflexive, carry myself, rush, move
ferox, őcis, adj. spirited, bold, savage
ferreus, a, um, adj. of iron, iron
ferrum, i, n. iron, sword
fereus, a, um, adj. wild, fierce
fervidus, a, um, adj. hot, fiery
fervor, ēris, m. fury
fibra, ae, f. in pl. filaments, the extremities of the liver
fides, ēi, f. credence, fidelity, loyalty
fido, ēre, fisus sum, v. semi-dep. trust
fīducia, ae, f. trust, confidence
fidus, a, um, adj. trusty
flgo, ēre, fīxi, fixum, v. a. fix, pierce
figūra, ae, f. form, shape
filius, ii, m. son
filum, i, n. thread
findo, ēre, fīdi, fissum, v. a. cleave
finis, is, m. end, territory
flō, fieri, factus sum, v. irregular, I become, am made
flāmen, ēnis, n. blast, gale
flamma, ae, f. flame
flaveo, ēre, no perf. nor sup. v. n. am yellow
flecto, ēre, flexi, flexum, v. a. turn
fleco, ēre, evi, etum, v. n. weep
fluctuo, ēre, āvi, atum, v. a. float, am driven
fluctus, ūs, m. wave
fluito, ēre, āvi, ātum, v. n. intens. float about
flumen, ēnis, n. stream
fluo, ēre, fluxi, fluxum, flow
fluxus, part. perf. pass. of flue: unstable, weak
foede, adv. foully
foedus, ēris, n. treaty, compact
(for) fāri, fātus sum, v. dep. speak
forma, ae, f. form, shape, beauty
formīdo, ēnis, f. dread
fornix, ictis, m. arch, vault, grotto
fors, tis, f. chance. Forte, abl. by chance.
fortasse, adv. by chance
forte; see fors
fortis, e, adj. brave, bold
fortūna, ae, f. fortune, good fortune
fossa, ae, f. ditch, trench
fōvēo, ēre, fōvi, fōtum, v. a. stir, foment
fragmen, ēnis, n. piece, fragment
frango, ēre, frēgi, fractum, break
frater, ris, m. brother
fraus, dis, f. harm, deceit
fremo, ēre, ūi, ītum, v. n. murmur, roar
frenum, i, n. bit, bridle
frequens, entis, adj. assembled in a crowd, numerous
fretum, i, n. strait, sea
frigidus, a, um, adj. cold
frons, dis, f. leaf
frons, tis, f. forehead, brow
frustra, adv. in vain
fuat (=sit), 3rd pers. sing. of fueam, old pres. subj. of sum
fuga, ae, f. flight, escape
fugax, a, um, adj. fleeing, coward
fugio, ere, fugi, fugitum, v. n.
and a. flee, fly
fugo, are, avi, atum, v. a.
put to flight
fulgeo, ere, fulsi, no sup., v.
and a. glitter, gleam
fulmen, inis, n. thunder-bolt
fulvus, a, um, adj. tawny, swarthy, yellow
fumo, are, no perf. nor sup.,
smoke
fundo, ere, füdi, füsum, v. a.
pour, spread out
fundus, i, m. bottom
funis, is, m. rope
funus, deris, n. a dead body, death
furiae, arum, f. plur. madness, rage
furo, ere, üi, no sup., v. n.
rage
furor, oris, m. rage, passion
furtum, i, n. theft, stratagem, artifice, deceit
galea, ae, f. helmet
gaudeo, ere, gáveis sum, v.
n. semi-dep. rejoice
gaudium, ii, n. joy, delight
geminus, a, um, adj. twin-born, twin
gemitus, üs, m. groaning, groan
gemma, ae, f. jewel
generosus, a, um, adj. high-born; rich in
genetrīx, ricis, f. mother
genitor, oris, m. father
gens, tis, f. clan, race, nation, offspring
genus, èris, n. birth, descent
germanus, a, um, adj. brother, sister
gigno, ere, genůi, gěnitum, v. a. bring forth, genitum,
and a. bring forth, produce, beget
gladius, üi, m. sword
glaucus, a, um, adj. grey,
bluish-green
globus, i, m. close body
gloria, ae, f. glory, renown,
fame
gnatus: see natus
gōrýtos, i, m. a quiver
gradior, di, gressus sum, v.
dep. step, walk
Gradivus, i, m. a name of Mars
Graius, a, um, adj. Greek
grando, inis, f. hail
gratus, a, um, adj. dear, pleasing
gravidus, a, um, adj. heavy
with, teeming with
gravis, e, adj. heavy, massive,
hard, violent
Graviscae, arum, f. plur. a
town of Etruria
graviter, adv. heavily
gravor, ari, atus sum, v. dep.
grudge, am loth
gressus, üs, m. step
grus, üis, f. crane
gurges, itis, m. whirlpool,
deep pool
guttur, ðris, n. throat
Gyas, ae, m. a Latin
gyrus, i, m. circle

habena, ae, f., in plur. the reins
habeo, ère, ùi, ètum, v. a. have, hold, keep
hac, adv. this way
hactenus, adv. up to this, thus much

Haemonides, ae, m. a Latin
haereo, ère, haesi, haesum, v. n. am fixed, stick, cling, cleave to
Halaesus, i, m. follower of Turnus
harundineus, a, um, adj. reedy (harundo)
harundo, ïnis, f. reed
hasta, ae, f. spear
hastile, is, n. spear
haud, adv. not
haurio, ère, hausi, haustum, v. a. drink in, tear open
Hebrus, i, m. a follower of Aeneas
Helicon, ïnis, m. a mountain of Boeotia
Hercules, is, m. a hero of gigantic strength, son of Juppiter and Alemæna, celebrated on account of the twelve labours imposed on him by Eurystheus, king of Mycënae, whom he was forced by the fates to serve for twelve years
heros, ðis, m. a hero
heu, interj. alas!
hic, haec, hoc, pron. dem. this. Hi...III, these...those
hic, adv. at this point, here, hereupon
Hicetaonius, a, um, adj. of Hicetaon, son of Hicetaon
hiemps, is, f. storm
hinc, adv. hence, on this side, next
hio, ère, àvi, ètum, v. a. open the mouth
hirsutus, a, um, adj. rough, shaggy
Hisbo, ïnis, m. a Latin
hispidus, a, um, adj. shaggy, hairy
hodie, adv. to-day
homo, ïnis, c. human being, man
honestus, a, um, adj. noble, beautiful
honor, ðris, m. honour
honos=honor
horreo, ère, no perf. nor sup. v. n. and a. bristle, dread
horridus, a, um, adj. rough, shaggy
hortor, äri, ätus sum, v. dep. urge, advise
hospitium, ii, n. hospitality
hostilis, e, adj. of an enemy, hostile
hostis, is, c. enemy
huc, adv. hither
hûmanus, a, um, adj. belonging to man, human
humo, ère, àvi, ètum, v. a. bury
humus, i, f. ground. humi, on or in the ground
Hydaspes, is, m. a Trojan
hymenaeus, i, m. marriage
ictus, ðis, m. stroke
Ida, ae, f. a mountain of Phrygia, near Troy
Idaeus, a, um, adj. of Ida
Idalia, another form of Idalium
Idalium, ii, n. a city of Cyprus, sacred to Venus
Idas, ae, m. a Thracian
idcirco, adv. on that account
idem, éadem, idem, pron. dem. the same
ignarus, a, um, adj. ignorant, not knowing, i.e. wondering
Ignipotens, entis, adj. powerful over fire; an epithet of Vulcan
Ignis, is, m. fire
ignotus, a, um, adj. unknown
ilia, n. pl. the groin
Iliacus, a, um, adj. of Ilium, a name of Troy; Trojan
ille, illa, illud, pron. dem. that, that person, he
illuc, adv. thither
Ilus, i, m. a Rutulian
Ilva, ae, f. now Elba, an island in the Mediterranean Sea
Imago, ínis, f. sight, phantom, the thought
Imáon, onis, m. a follower of Turnus
Imbrasides, ae, m. son of Imbrasus
Immanis, e, adj. huge
Immíneo, ère, no perf. nor sup. v. n. overhang, threaten
Immísceo, ère, miscui, mis-tum, v. a. intermingle, join, mix
Immítto, ère, misi, missum, v. a. let loose, hurl against
Immolo, ère, ávi, átum, v. a. sacrifice, slaughter
Immotus, a, um, adj. unmoved
Impedio, íre, ívi or ii, ítum, v. a. obstruct, hamper
Impello, ère, púli, pulsum, v. a. drive on, urge
Impérium, ii, n. dominion, empire
Impleo, ère, plévi, plëtum, v. a. fill
Implico, ère, ùi, ùtum, v. a. entangle
Imus, a, um, superl. adj. lowest, deep down, very deep
In, prep. with abl. and acc. with abl. in, on, upon.
With acc. into, on to, towards, against, for
Inanus, e, adj. empty, vain, idle
Incautus, a, um, off one's guard, unawares
Incedo, ère, cessi, cessum, v. n. advance
Incendium, ii, n. burning, fire
Incendo, ère, di, sum, v. a. set on fire
Incesto, åre, ávi, átum, v. a. defile
Incido, ère, cídi, cásum, v. n. alight
Incipio, ère, cepi, ceptum, v. a. begin
Includo, ère, clusi, clusum, v. a. shut in, enclose
Incolumnis, e, adj. safe
Increpito, åre, ávi, átum, v. a. and n. intens. upbraid
Increpo, åre, ùi, ùtum, v. a. upbraid, chide
Incumbo, ère, cubúi, no sup. v. n. lean upon, lie upon, ply
Inde, adv. from that place, thence, after this, next
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>indignus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>unworthy, intolerable, shameful</td>
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<tr>
<td>indiscretus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>undistinguished, undistinguishable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indolent, is, f.</td>
<td>natural qualities, nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indulge, ére, si, dultum,</td>
<td>indulge, gratify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indue, ere, si, dultum,</td>
<td>put on, thrust one's self through with, array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inermis, e, adj.</td>
<td>unarmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inermus = inermis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>iners, ertis, adj.</td>
<td>empty, idle, helpless</td>
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<tr>
<td>inexactus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>unexhausted</td>
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<tr>
<td>infamus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>unspeakable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infectus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>unwrought, unfinished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infelix, icis, adj.</td>
<td>unhappy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infensus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>hostile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inferiae, arum, f. plur. things</td>
<td>pertaining to the inferi, offerings to the dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inféro, ferre, túli, illátum, v. a.</td>
<td>bring to, into, against; betake one's self, proceed, lead on</td>
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<tr>
<td>infestus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>hostile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infit, v.</td>
<td>defective, begins to speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infringó, ère, flíxi, fíctum, v. a</td>
<td>break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infura, ae, f.</td>
<td>fillet</td>
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<td>ingemé, ère, ui, ìtum, v. n.</td>
<td>groan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ingens, tis, adj.</td>
<td>huge, great, mighty</td>
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<td>ingloriósus, a, um, adj. without glory, inglorious</td>
<td></td>
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<td>ingratus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>unthankful</td>
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<tr>
<td>ingredior, di, gressus sum, v. dep. with abl. enter</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>inguen, ínis, n.</td>
<td>groin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inhaereó, ère, haesi, haesum, v. n. cling to</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>inhorreó, ère, úi, no sup. v. n. and a. cause to bristle up</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>inició, ère, iéci, iectum, v. a.</td>
<td>cast on, lay on</td>
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<tr>
<td>inimicus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>unfriendly, hostile</td>
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<tr>
<td>iniquus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>uneven, unkindly, hostile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inligó, ére, avi, atum, v. a.</td>
<td>entangle, fetter</td>
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<tr>
<td>inn-, see imm-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>innó, ère, ávi, átum, v. a.</td>
<td>swim upon</td>
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<tr>
<td>innocuus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>unharmed</td>
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<tr>
<td>inoffensus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>(pass. part.) with no hindrance, unimpeded, not struck upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inpar, pariés, adj.</td>
<td>unequal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inpastus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>unsed, hungry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inpavídus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>fearless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inperditus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>not destroyed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
inperterritus, a, um, adj. un-daunted
inploro, are, avi, atum, v. a. invoke, beseech
inpono, ere, posui, positum, v. a. place upon
inprimo, ere, pressi, pressum, v. a. press upon, emboss
inprobus, a, um, adj. in-satiate
inquam, v. defective, I say
inreparabilis, e, adj. irre-trievable
inrigo, are, avi, atum, v. a. water
inrito, are, avi, atum, exas-perate
inruo, ere, uni, no sup. v. n. rush on
insania, ae, f. madness, frenzy
inscius, a, um, adj. not know-ing, ignorant
insidia, arum, f. plur. am-bush, treachery
insido, ere, sedi, sessum, v. n. settle upon, cling to
insignis, e, adj. distinguished, conspicuous; as subst. in neut. emblem, plur. accou-trements
insons, tis, adj. guiltless
instauro, are, avi, atum, v. a. renew
insto, are, no perf. nor sup. stand upon, press upon, assault, assail, threaten, press on
insuetus, a, um, adj. unac-customed
insula, ae, f. island
insulto, are, avi, atum, v. n. leap upon, am insolent, taunt
intactus, a, um, adj. un-touched, unharmed
intempestus, a, um, adj. un-healthy
intemptatus, a, um, adj. un-tried
intepeo, ere, un, no sup. v. n. am warm
inter, prep. with acc. be-tween, among, amidst, in the midst of
intercipio, ere, cepi, ceptum, v. a. take what is intended for another, intercept
interea, adv. meanwhile
interimo, ere, emi, emptum, v. a. kill
interpres, etis, c. go-between, agent, interpreter
intexo, ere, uni, textum, v. a. weave into, form by weaving
intorqueo, ere, torsi, tortum, v. a. hurl, fling
intra, prep. with acc. within
inultus, a, um, adj. un-avenged
inundo, are, avi, atum, v. a. flood
inutilis, e, adj. unserviceable
invado, ere, vsi, vsum, v. n. attack
invenio, ire, veni, ventum, v. a. find
invictus, a, um, adj. uncon-quered, unconquerable
invidia, ae, f. unpopularity, ill-will
invitus, a, um, adj. unwill-ing
ipse, a, um, pron. self, very, himself
ira, ae, f. anger, passion, object of anger
**Irascor, asci, atus sum, v. dep. am wrathful, show fury**

**Iris, idis, f. daughter of Thaumas and Electra, messenger of the gods**

**Is, èa, íd, pron. this, that, he**

**Ismara, orum, n. plur. the country round the city Ismara, in Thrace**

**Ismarus, i, m. a follower of Aeneas**

**Iste, a, ud, pron. this, that near me**

**Istic, adv. in this place, here**

**Ita, adv. thus**

**Itali, orum, pl. the Italians**

**Italia, ae, f. Italy**

**Iter, tinèris, n. way, road**

**Iterum, adv. a second time**

**Iūlus, i, m. another name for Ascanius, the son of Aeneas**

**Iaceo, ère, üi, itum, v. n. lie, lie low**

**Iacio, ère, ièci, iactum, v. a. throw, hurl**

**Iacto, ère, àvi, àtum, v. a. intens.: toss about, hurl, hurl forth**

**Iaculum, i, n. javelin, dart**

**Iam, adv. now, already**

**Iuba, ae, f. the horse-hair crest of a helmet**

**Iubeo, ère, iussi, iussum, v. a. order, command**

**Iugalis, e, adj. nuptial (iugum, 'bond of matrimony')**

**Iugulum, i, n. throat**

**Iugum, i, n. yoke, pair of horses yoked, team**

**Iungo, ère, iunxi, iunctum, v. a. join**

**Iuno, onis, f. wife of Juppiter and queen of heaven**

**Iuppiter, Iovis, m. the greatest of the gods, the god of the clear sky. ( = Dio- pater: gen. = Diovis of Zeus, Διός, Δίος)**

**Iurgium, ìi, n. dispute, reproof**

**Iussum, i, n. order, command**

**Iustus, a, um, adj. just, right, proper, merited, rightful**

**Iuvenis, is, adj. c. a man of military age between seventeen and forty-five, a warrior, youth**

**Iventus, tutis, f. the youth**

**Iuvo, ère, iivi, iitum, v. a. and n. act. help, aid; neut. benefit**

**Karthaigo, inis, f. Carthage, a city in the north of Africa**

**Labó, ère, àvi, àtum, v. n. totter, am unsteady**

**Labor, öris, m. labour, toil, suffering**

**Labor, bi, lapsus sum, v. dep. fall, glide on**

**Lactertus, i, m. arm.**

**Lacesso, ère, ivi and ìi, itum, v. a. provoke, call forth from the scabbard**

**Lacrima, ae, f. tear (δάκρυον)**

**Lacteus, a, um, adj. milk-white**

**Ladon, onis, m. an Arcadian**

**Laetor, àri, àtus sum, v. dep. n. rejoice**

**Laetus, a, um, adj. joyful**
laevus, a, um, adj. left, unlucky, unpropitious; subst. 
laeva, ae, f. the left-hand 
Lāgus, i, m. a Rutulian 
lambo, ēre, i, ētum, v. a. lick 
languéo, ēre, ēni, no sup. am weak 
lanūgo, ēnis, f. down 
lapsus, ēs, m. slip, fall 
largior, ēri, ētus sum, v. dep. grant freely 
largus, a, um, adj. abundant 
Lārides, ae, m. a Rutulian 
Lātāgus, i, a follower of Aeneas 
late, adv. widely afar 
latebra, ae, f. lurking-place 
lato, ēre, ēni, no sup. lurk, lie hid 
Latīni, orum, m. the Latins 
Latinus, i, m. king of Latium 
Latinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Latium 
Lātium, ī, n. the country in Italy where Rome was 
lātus, a, um, adj. broad 
lātus, ēris, n. side 
laudo, āre, āvi, ētum, v. a. praise 
Laurens, ntis, adj. = Laurentius 
Laurentius, a, um, of or belonging to Laurentum 
laus, dis, f. praise, fame, noble deed, exploit 
Lausus, i, m. son of Mezentius 
lāvo, āre and ēre, lavāvi and lāvi, lavātum and lautum and ētum, v. a. wash, bathe 
legio, ōnis, f. troops, army 
lego, ēre, lēgi, lectum, v. a. collect, gather together, choose, select 
leo, ōnis, m. lion 
lētifer, ēra, ērum, adj. death-bringing, deadly 
lētum, i, n. death 
lēvis, e, adj. light 
lēvo, āre, āvi, ētum, v. a. ease, relieve 
līber, era, erum, adj. free 
lībro, āre, āvi, ētum, v. a. balance, poise 
līcet, ēre, ūit or licitum est, v. imper. it is lawful 
Līchas, ae, m. a Latin 
Līger, eris, m. a Latin 
Līgūres, um, m. plur. Ligurians, a people in the North of Italy now called Piedmont 
līmen, ēnis, n. threshold 
līmes, ētis, m. path, passage 
līneus, a, um, adj. made of flax or linen (linum) 
līngua, ae, f. tongue 
līnquo, ēre, liqui, līctum, v. a. leave 
līquīdus, a, um, adj. clear 
lītus, ōris, n. shore 
līco, āre, āvi, ētum, v. a. place 
līcus, i, m. (plur. loci and loca) place 
longē, adv. far off from, afar 
longus, a, um, adj. long 
lōquor, qui, cutus sum, v. dep. speak 
lōrica, ae, f. corslet 
Lucagus, i, m. a Latin 
Lucas, ae, m. a Rutulian 
luceo, ēre, luxi, no sup., v. n. shine, am brilliant
luctus, õs, m. grief, agony
ludo, ëre, si, sum, v. a. make
  sport of; mock
lugubris, e, adj. mournful, gloomy
lumen, inis, n. light, eye
luo, ëre, lüti, lüttum and lüttum, v. a. atone for, expiate
lustro, ëre, ávi, átum, v. a. encircle
lux, lüci, f. light, day-light
Lycáonius, a, um, adj. son of Lycaon
Lycia, ae, f. a mountainous district in Asia Minor
Lycius, a, um, adj. of Lycia, Lycian
Lydius, a, um, adj. of Lydia, Lydian
lympba, ae, f. water
Lyrmnesius, a, um, adj. of Lyrmnesus, a town of Troas in Asia Minor
macto, ëre, ávi, átum, v. a. sacrifice, slay
maculo, ëre, ávi, átum, v. a. bring a spot upon, dishonour
Maeon, õnis, m. a Rutulian
Maeonius, a, um, adj. Lydian
(Maeonia, a district of Lydia)
maereo, ëre, no perf. nor sup., v. n. am sad, mourn
maestus, a, um, adj. sad, mournful
mage: see magis
magis (old form mage), comp. adv. more
magnanimus, a, um, adj. great-souled, high-spirited
magnus, a, um, great, huge, vast, loud
Magus, i, m. a Latin
mala, ae, f. in plur. the cheeks
mållo, malle, malüi, v. a. prefer
mälum, i, n. misfortune
malus, a, um, adj. evil
mandâtum, i, n. charge, command
mâneo, ëre, si, sum, v. n. and a., neut. remain, act. await
mânes, ium, m. plur. spirits of the dead
Manto, õs, f. an Italian nymph
Mantua, ae, f. a city of Northern Italy on the Minus. Virgil’s birth-place.
Andes, was near Mantua
mânus, õs, f. hand, band, company
mare, is, n. sea
marmor, õris, n. the gleaming thing, sea
Mars, tis, m. god of war, war
Marsi, orum, m. a people of Latium
Massicus, i, m. an Etrurian chief
mater, tris, f. mother
maturus, a, um, adj. full
Mavors, tis, m. name for Mars
meditor, ãri, atus sum, v. dep. practice, prepare for
medius, a, um, adj. middle, midst
Melampus, õdis, m. father of Gyas
membrum, i, n. limb
memor, õris, adj. mindful
memorandus, a, um, adj. worthy of record
memoro, ëre, ávi, átum, v. a. mention, tell, say
VOCABULARY.

Menestheus, ei and eos, m. a Trojan
mens, tis, f. mind, feeling, sense
mensa, ae, f. table
mentum, i, n. chin
mereo, ere, ui, itum, v. a. and mereor, eri, itus sum, v. dep. deserve, merit
mergo, ere, si, sum, v. a. plunge
Messapus, i, m. a warrior who fought on the side of Turnus
meta, ae, f. turning-point, goal
metallum, i, n. mine
meto, ere, messui, messum, v. a. move, cut down
metuo, ere, ui, utum, v. a. and n. fear
metus, us, m. fear
meus, a, um, pron. my, mine
Mezentius, ii, m. a despot in Etruria, and father of Lausus. He had been exiled on account of his tyranny, and had joined Turnus
mico, are, ui, no sup. v. n. sparkle, glitter, quiver
mille, num. adj. indecl. thousand
Mimas, antis, a Trojan
minae, arum, f. plur. threats
minax, acis, adj. threatening
Mincius, ii, m. a river flowing by Mantua
Minio, onis, m. a river of Etruria
ministro, are, avi, atum, v. n. attend to

minor, ari, atus sum, v. dep. n. and a. threaten
minor, comparative of parvus
minus, comp. adv. less
mirabilis, e, adj. wonderful
miror, ari, atus sum, v. dep. wonder at
mirus, a, um, adj. wonderful
miscéo, ere, ui, mixtum and mixtum, v. a. mingle, mix, join, throw into confusion
miser, era, erum, adj. wretched
misereor, eri, itus sum, v. dep. compassionate
misericórdia, ari, atus sum, v. dep. pity
missilis, e, adj. that may be hurled, to be hurled
mitto, ere, misi, missum, v. a. send, cast, hurl
Mnestheus, ei and eos, m. a Trojan
módus, i, m. measure, moderation, manner
moenia, ium, n. plur. walls, fortifications
moles, is, f. mass, bulk
molior, iri, itus sum, v. dep. a. use effort, wield, force (moles)
mollis, e, adj. soft, pliant
moneo, ere, ui, itum, v. a. warn
monitum, i, n. counsel, advice, prediction
monitus, us, m. exhortation, rebuke
mons, tis, m. mountain
monstrum, i, n. marvel
mora, ae, f. delay, marvel
morbus, i, m. disease
moribundus, a, um, adj. dying
morior, i, tuus sum, v. dep. 
n. die
moror, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. delay.
mors, tis, f. death
morsus, ës, m. bite
mortalis, e, adj. mortal; as subst. a mortal
mos, õris, m. custom, manner
moveo, ēre, vi, mōtum, v. a. move, revolve, stir up, rouse up
mox, adv. soon
mucro, ōnis, m. point of a sword
multus, a, um, adj. much many
murmur, ūris, n. murmur
murmuro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. murmur
murus (old form moerus), i, m. wall
Musa, ae, f. a Muse; one of the nine goddesses of the liberal arts, music and poetry; song
muto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. intens. change
mutuus, a, um, adj. interchanged, mutual, reciprocal
nam, namque, conj. for
nascor, i, natus sum, v. dep. am born, rise
natura, ae, f. nature, character
nātus, i, m. (gnatus) son
nauta, ae, m. sailor
navis, is, f. ship
né, adv. and conj. no, not; in prohibitions do not -né, enclitic and interrogative suffix, which marks a ques-
tion: in direct questions not translated: in indirect questions, whether
Nealces, is, m. a Trojan
c: see neque
nec non: see neque
nefandus, a, um, adj., unutterable, impious
nēfas, n. indecl. crime
nego, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. deny
néo, ēre, nēvi, nētum, v. a. spin, embroider
népos, ōtis, m. grandson
Neptunius, a, um, adj. of Neptune, Neptune's
neque, (nec), conj. nor. nec
non, nor not, i.e. und also nequiquam, adv. in vain
Nēreus, ēi and ēos, m. a sea-god
nervus, i, m. sinew, string, bow-string
nescius, a, um, adj. ignorant of
neu, (neve), conj. and not, nor
ni, conj. if not, unless
nihil and nil, n. indecl. nothing
nimbus, i, m. cloud, mist
Niphaeus, i, m. a Rutulian
nitor, ti, nīsus and nīxus sum, v. dep. lean upon
no, āre, āvi, no sup. v. n. swim
noctivagus, a, um, adj. night-wandering
nodus, i, m. knot, hindrance
nomen, inis, n. name
non, adv. not
nonne, interrog. particle, is not?
VOCABULARY.

nos, nostrum or nostri, plur. of ego
noster, ra, rum, pron. our.
For meus, my
Nōtus, i, m, south wind (Nōros)
nōtus, a, um, known. Part.
perf. pass. of nosco
noverca, ae, f. step-mother
novus, a, um, adj. new, fresh
nox, noctis, f. night
nubes, is, f. cloud
nubila, orum, n. plur. clouds
nullus, a, um, adj. none, no
num, in direct questions,
expects answer no, surely not; in indirect questions, whether
Numa, ae, m. a Rutulian
numen, īnis, n. nod, divine will, deity, divine power
numerus, i, m. number
Numitor, ōris, m. a Rutulian
numquam, adv. never
nunc, adv. now
nusquam, adv. nowhere
nympha, ae, f. nymph

O! interj. O! not elided before a vowel
ob, prep. with acc. on account of
obduco, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a. draw over, cover
obeo, ēre, īvi or ī, ītum, v. a. irreg. go round, surround, survey. With mortem, meet one’s death
obex, ícis, c. barrier
obicio, ēre, ieci, iectum, v. a. expose to
obliviscor, i, litus sum, v. dep. a. forget
obnitor, ti, nisus or nixus sum, v. dep. lean against, struggle
oborior, iri, ortus sum, v. dep. rise, spring up
obruo, ēre, rui, rūtum, v. a. overwhelm
obsideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, v. a. besiege
obsidio, ōnis, f. siege
obsto, are, stīti, stātum, v. n. hurt, harm
obtendo, ēre, di, tum, v. a. stretch before, extend
obtestor, āri, tatus sum, v. dep. entreat, implore
obtrunco, ēre, āvi, ātum, v. a. slaughter
obvius, a, um, adj. in the path, meeting, opposite (via)
occido, ēre, cīdi, cāsum, v. n. fall, perish
occido, ēre, cīdi, cīsum, v. a. kill
occūbo, ēre, no perf. nor sup. v. n. rest
occumbo, ēre, cūbūi, cūbitum, v. n. lie down, fall
occupo, ēre, āvi, ātum, v. a. fall upon, surprise, attack
occurreo, ēre, currī and currī, cursum, v. n. go to meet, meet
ocior, ius, comp. adj. swifter
ocius, comp. adv. more swiftly
Ocnus, i, m. the founder of Mantua; an ally of Aeneas
oculus, i, m. eye
ōdi, isse, v. defect. hate
ōdium, īi, n. hatred, hate
offero, ferre, obtuli, oblatum, v. a. bring towards. With personal pronoun in reflexive force, meet

olim, adv. some day (for ollim, from ollus = ille)

ollī, old form of illī, dat. sing. of ille

olorinus, a, um, adj. of a swan, swan's

Olympus, i, m. a mountain in Thessaly, the abode of the gods; heaven ("Ολυμπός)

omen, inis, n. omen

omnipotens, tis, adj. all-powerful, all-mighty

omnis, e, adj. all

onero, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. load with, load

onus, ēris, n. burden

opācus, a, um, adj. dark

opimus, a, um, adj. rich

opperior, īri, peritus and pertus sum, v. dep. wait for

oppono, ēre, posuī, positum, v. a. station opposite, oppose

ops, is, f. means, resources, help, forces

opto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. wish for, pray for

opus, ēris, n. work, deed

ōra, ae, f. edge, rim, coast, country

orbis, is, m. circle, disk

Oricius, a, um, adj. of Oricum, a sea-port in Epirus

origo, inis, f. descent, origin, source

Orion, ōnis and ōnis, m. a mighty hunter, who was changed into a constellation, whose rising and setting is attended by storms ("Όριον")

orno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. equip

ornus, i, f. mountain-ash

ōro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. and n. beg, ask for, entreat, plead

Orodes, is, m. a Trojan

orsa, orum, n. plur. beginnings

Orses, ae, m. a Trojan

os, āris, n. mouth, face

os, ossis, n. bone

Osinius, ūi, m. an Etrurian

ostrum, i, n. purple

ovo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. exult, triumph

pacisco (and paciscor, dep.), ēre and ci, tum, v. a. covenant, stipulate

Pactōlus, i, m. a river of Lydia, said to bring down golden sands

pactus, a, um, part. perf. pass. of pacisco, betrothed

paean, ānis, m. song of triumph

Pallas, antis, m. son of Evander

palleo, ēre, ūi, no sup. am pale

pallidus, a, um, adj. pale

palma, ae, f. palm of the hand, hand

Palmus, i, m. a follower of Aeneas

pālor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. wander, am scattered

pālūs, ūdis, f. marsh

pando, ēre, di, pansum and passum, v. a. open
VOCABULARY.

pango, ēre, pepīgi, pactum, v. a. covenant, contract, plight
Paphus and Paphos, i, f. a city of Cyprus, where was a celebrated temple of Venus
par, pāris, adj. equal, like
Parca, ae, f. one of the three goddesses of fate. Plur. The Fates
parco, ēre, peperti (less often parsi), parctum or parsum, v. n. and a. spare
pares, ntis, c. parent
pāreo, ēre, ūi, ītum, v. n. obey
Paris, ēdis, m. a son of Priam, king of Troy. His abduction of Helen, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, caused the Trojan war
pariter, adv. equally, in like manner, alike, side by side
parma, ae, f. small round shield, target
paro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. make or get ready, prepare
pars, tis, f. part, piece, direction
Parthenius, īi, m. a Trojan partim, adv. partly
parvus, a, um, adj. small, little
pasco, ēre, pāvi, pastum, v. a. feed
pastor, āris, m. shepherd
pāter, ris, m. father, ancestor
paternus, a, um, adj. of a father
patior, pati, passus sum, v. dep. suffer, endure, allow
patria, ae f. fatherland, country
patrius, a, um, adj. of a father
paucus, a, um, adj. small, few
pax, pacis, f. peace
peccatum, i, n. fault, transgression
pectus, ēris, n. breast, heart
pēkus, udlis, f. cattle
pedes, ītis, m. on foot
pedester, ris, re, adj. on foot.
pelagus, i, n. the open sea (πέλαγος)
pellis, is, f. skin, hide
pello, ēre, pépūli, pulsum, v. a. drive away, rout
pendeo, ēre, pependi, no sup. v. n. hang
penetrabilis, e, adj. penetrating
penitus, adv. deeply, far within
per, prep. with acc. through, across, by, over
peragro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. traverse, range
perdo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, v. a. destroy
pereo, īre, īvi or īi, ītum, v. n. perish, die
perfero, ferre, tūli, latum, v. a. keep up to the end, hold on, endure
perfīdus, a, um, adj. faithless
perfōro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. penetrate
perfringo, ēre, frēgi, fractum, break through
perfundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum, v. a. wet, moisten
Pergama, orum, n. plur. the citadel of Troy.
periculum (periculum), i, n. danger
perimo, ĕre, ĕmi, emptum, v. a. kill
permisceo, ĕre, miscūi, mixtum and mixtum, v. a. mingle together, mix
persequor, sequi, secūtus sum, v. dep. follow up, hunt down
perstringo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, v. a. graze
perterreo, ĕre, ụi, ītum, v. a. frighten
pervenio, ĭre, vēni, ventum, v. n. reach
pes, pedis, m. foot
pestis, īs, f. ruin, pest, bane
peto, ĕre, īvi or īi, ītum, v. a. seek, assail
Phaethon, ontis, m. a son of Apollo, who got leave from his father to drive the Sun's chariot, and, being unable to manage the horses, came too near the earth and nearly set it on fire. So Juppiter killed him with lightning, and he fell into the river Eridanus or Padus, the Po in Northern Italy
Pharus, i, m. a Latin
Pheres, ētis, m. an Arcadian
Phoebe, es, f. the Moon-goddess
Phoebus, i, m. a name of Apollo
Phorcus, i, m. a Latin
Phryges, um, m. plur. the Phrygians, the Trojans
Phrygia, ae, f. the country of the Phrygians in Asia Minor
Phrygus, a, um, adj. of the Phrygians
pietas, tatis, f. filial affection, love
Pilumnus, i, m. a rustic Latin deity, ancestor of Turnus
pinguis, e, adj. fat, rich
pinifer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. pine-bearing
pinna, ac, f. feather, plume
pinus, ūs, f. ēr, pine
Pisae, ārum, f. plur. a city of Etruria, now Pisa
piscis, is, m. fish
plus, a, um, adj. affectionate, dutiful, good
pix, ācis, f. pitch
placeo, ĕre, ụi and placitus sum, ītum, v. n. am willed, or determined, please
placidus, a, um, adj. calm
plāga, ae, f. blow
plūma, ae, f. ēr, plumage
pluo, ĕre, plūi or plūvi, v. n. rain
plus, neut. comparative of multus
poena, ae, f. punishment, penalty
pondus, ēris, n. weight, mass
pōnē, adv. behind
pono, ĕre, posūi, positum, v. a. place, lay aside, ordain; n. fall, abate
pons, tis, m. bridge, gangway
pontus, i, m. sea (πόντος)
poples, ītis, m. the ham of the knee
populeus, a, um, adj. of a poplar
Populonia, ae, f. a town of Etruria
populus, i, m. people, township, community
porta, ae, f. gate
porto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. carry, bring
posco, ēre, posposci, no sup., v. a. demand
possum, possē, potui, v. am able, can
post, prep. with acc. after
postquam, conj. after that, when
potentia, ae, f. power
potestas, ātis, f. power
potlor, īrī, ītum, v. dep. get possession of
potius, comp. adv. rather
praebō, ēre, ūī, ītum, v. a. give, provide
praecipios, cēpitis, adj. headlong (prae, caput)
praecipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, v. a. seize beforehand or first
praecipito, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. fall headlong, fall violently
praedarius, a, um, adj. splendid
praecordia, orum, n. plur. the things before the heart, the diaphragm, heart
praedā, ae, f. booty, spoil
praedō, ōnis, m. robber
praedurum, a, um, adj. very strong
praefero, ferri, tūli, latum, v. a. bear before, exhibit
praefigo, ēre, fixi, fixūm, v. a. fix before or in front of
praeagnans, antis, adj. with child, pregnant
praesagus, a, um, adj. foreboding
praesens, entis, present
praeter, adv. and prep. past
praeterea, adv. besides
prātum, i, n. meadow
precem, defective noun, no nom. and gen. sing. f. prayer
precor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. a. and n. beseech, pray
premo, ēre, pressi, pressum, v. a. press, form by pressing, press hard, suppress, oppress, quiet
primevus, a, um, adj. youthful
primus, a, um, superl. adj. first, chief
princeps, cipis, adj. first, foremost
principium, iī, n. beginning
prior, us, comp. adj. former, first
pristinus, a, um, adj. former, previous
pristis, is, f. a sea-monster, probably the saw-fish
prītus, comp. adv. before
pro, prep. with abl. for, instead of
procūdo, ēre, cessī, cessum, v. n. advance
procerus, ēris, m. chief, noble
procūl, adv. far off from, afar
prodeo, ēre, īvi or iī, ītum, v. n. go forwards, jut out
prodo, ēre, didi, ditum, v. a. make known, disclose, betray
proelium, iī, n. battle
prōfāgus, a, um, adj. exiled, fleeing from one's country
progenies, ēi, f. offspring
proicio, ēre, ieci, iectum, v. a. throw forwards
proles, is, f. offspring
promitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, v. a. promise
promoveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, v. a. move forwards
prōnus, a, um, adj. leaning forwards
propexus, a, um, adj. combed forwards, hanging down
propinquō, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. bring near
propius, comp. adv. nearer (prope)
prora, ae, f. prow of a ship (πρῶπα)
prorumpō, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, v. n. burst forth
prospectō, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. intens. watch for, await
protego, ēre, textī, tectum, v. a. cover, protect
protinus, adv. forthwith
proturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. drive forwards or off
provolvo, ēre, volvi, volūtum, v. a. roll forwards
proximus, a, um, superl. adj. nearest, next
puer, ēri, m. boy
pugna, ae, f. fight
pulcher, chra, chrum, adj. beautiful
pulmo, ōnis, m. lung
pulso, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. strike
pulvis, ēris, m. dust
puppīs, is, f. stern of a ship, ship
purpureus, a, um, adj. purple, crimson
pyrgi, ōrum, m. plur. a town of Etruria (Πυργοῦ, ‘Towers’)
quae, adv. where
quadriūngis, e, adj. four yoked together
quadrūpes, pedis, adj. having four feet, a four-footed animal
quaero, ēre, quaesīvi, quaesītum, seek, search for, ask about
quālis, e, adj. such as, as quam, adv. as
quamquam, conj. although quando, adv. and conj. at some time, at length, since quandōquidem, adv. since indeed, seeing that quantus, a, um, adj. as much as quartus, a, um, adj. fourth quaterni, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. plur. four each quattuor, num. adj. indecl. four
quo, ēre, no perf. quassum, shake
quattuor, num. adj. indecl. four
quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, pron. who- ever, whatsoever
quiō, ire, ivi and ii, ītum, v. n. am able
quercus, ūs, f. oak
querella, ae, f. complaint qui, quae, quod, pron. who, which, what
quianam, conj. wherefore?
quicumque, quaeque, quodcumque, pron. who-
ever, whatsoever
quidem, adv. indeed
quies, ētis, f. rest
quiesco, escēre, ēvi, ētum, v. n. rest
quietus, a, um, adj. quiet, peaceful
quin, conj. but that; to corroborate, even, nay more
vingenti, ae, a, num. adj. five hundred
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<td>quinquaginta, num.</td>
<td>adj. in-decl. fifty</td>
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<tr>
<td>quinque, num.</td>
<td>adj. indecl. five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quis, quid, pron.</td>
<td>interrog. who? what? neut. quid, why?</td>
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<tr>
<td>quis = quibus.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>quisquam, quaequam,</td>
<td>quidquam, pron. any, any one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quid or quicquam,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>quisque, quaeque,</td>
<td>quodque, pron. each</td>
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<tr>
<td>quid or quicquid,</td>
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<tr>
<td>quo, adv.</td>
<td>whither.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quod, conj.</td>
<td>because</td>
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<tr>
<td>quondam, adv.</td>
<td>once upon a time, formerly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quoque, conj.</td>
<td>also, too</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quot, num.</td>
<td>plur. indecl. as many as</td>
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<tr>
<td>ramus, i, m.</td>
<td>branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rapidus, a, um, adj.</td>
<td>hurying, swift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rapio, ere, ui, tum,</td>
<td>v. a. seize, carry off, snatch away, hurry along</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regina, ae, f. queen</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Regio, onis, f. tract, region</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regius, a, um, adj. of a king, royal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regnator, oris, m. ruler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regno, ere, avi, atum, v. n. reign</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rego, ere, rexi, rectum, v. a. direct</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Recicio, ere, ieci, iectum, v. a. with dat. turn away from</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Relabor, bi, lapsus sum, v. dep. glide back, retire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relinquuo, ere, liqui, lictum, v. a. leave</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reminiscor, isci, no perf. v. dep. call back to mind</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Remitto, ere, misi, missum, v. a. send back or again</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Remurmuro, are, no perf. nor sup. murmur back</td>
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remus, i, m. a king
reor, no inf. ratus sum, v. dep. suppose
repente, adv. suddenly
repeto, ĕre, ĕvi or ĕi, ĕtum, v. a. recount
reposco, ĕre, no perf. nor sup. claim
reprimō, ĕre, pressi, pressum, v. a. hold back
res, reĭ, f. thing, property; plur. things, affairs, the facts, fortunes, the world
respicio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, v. n. and a. look back, see behind
responsum, i, n. answer, oracle
resto, ĕre, stiti, no sup. v. n. remain, am left
resulto, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, v. n. rebound
rēte, is, n. net
retineo, ĕre, tinui, tentum, v. a. hold back
retracto, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, v. a. clutch again
retraho, ĕre, traxi, tractum, v. a. drag back
retro, adv. backwards, back
revoco, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, v. a. call back
revolvo, ĕre, vi, volūtum, v. a. roll a second time, repeat, roll back. Reflexive return
rex, regis, m. a king
Rhaebus, i, m. horse of Mezentius.
Rhoeteus, ēī and ēōs, m. a Rutulian.
Rhoetus, i, m. an ancient king of the Marruvii
rigidus, a, um, adj. stiff, inflexible
ripa, ae, f. bank
ritē, adv. duly
robur, ōris, n. any hard tree or wood, oak: hence (as made of oak) a lance
rogito, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. keep asking
rōgus, i, m. funeral pile, pyre
Roma, ae, f. Rome
Romanus, a, um, adj. Roman
rostrum, i, n. beak of a ship
rōta, ae, f. wheel; plur. chariot
roto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. whirl round
rubeo, ĕre, ūi, nc sup. v. n. am red
rūdens, entis, m. rope
rumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, v. a. break, burst, rend
ruo, ĕre, i, tum, v. n. fall, rush, rush up
rūpes, is, f. cliff
Rutuli, ōrum, m. plur, the Rutulians; an ancient people of Latium.
sacer, cra, crum, adj. sacred, holy, sacred to
sacerdos, otis, c. priest
Sacrātor, ōris, m. a Latin
sacro, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, v. a. consecrate
saepe, adv. often
saevio, ĕre, ūi, ĕtum, v. n. rage.
saevus, a, um, adj. fierce, cruel.
sagitta, ae, f. arrow.
sal, sālis, m. salt, the salt sea
salio, ĕre, ūi, tum, v. n. leap
VOCABULARY.

Salius, i, m. a Latin saltus, üs, m. leap salüs, ütis, f. safety sane, adv. indeed, by all means sanguineus, a, um, adj. blood-red sanguis, um, m. blood Sarpédon, ònis, m. son of Jupiter, king of Lycia, and an ally of Priam in the Trojan war satis, adv. enough satius, more sufficient, better Saturnius, a, um, adj. of Saturn. Hence Saturnia, Saturn’s daughter, i.e. Juno saxum, i, n. stone, rock scála, ae, f. ladder sceptrum, i, n. royal staff, sceptre scindo, ère, scidi, scissum, v. a. cleave scio, ère, sciiv and sci, scitum, v. a. know scutum, i, n. shield secio, ëre, ēvi and sci, scitum, v. a. cut secundus, a, um, adj. following, favourable, prosperous (for sequendus, participial form from sequor) secundus, a, um, adj. without care, heedless secus, adv. otherwise sed, conj. but sedeo, ère, sedi, sessum, v. n. sit, stick fast sēdes, is, f. seat, abode segnis, e, adj. slow, craven semel, adv. once semianimis, e, adj. half alive semifer, ēra, ērum, adj. half-beast, half-beastial seminecisc, adj. half-dead semper, adv. always senecta, ae, f. old age senior, is, comparative adj. used as subst. elder, old man sensus, üs, m. feeling, senses sententia, ae, f. opinion, intention sentio, ère, sensi, sensum, v. a. perceive, feel septem, num. adj. indecl. seven septeni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. plur. seven each, seven sepulchrum, i, n. tomb sequax, ãcis, adj. following, pursuing sequor, i, secütûs sum, v. dep. follow Serestus, i, m. a Trojan sero, ère, sëvi, sàtum, v. a. beget sërus, a, um, adj. late, too late servo, ère, ävi, ätum, v. a. keep, preserve, watch sescenti, ae, a, num. adj. plur. six hundred seu : see sive sic, adv. so, thus, on such terms sicco, ère, ävi, ätum, v. a. dry, staunch siccus, a, um, adj. dry sidereus, a, um, adj. of the stars, starry sidus, éris, n. star signum, i, n. standard, signal silentium, ì, n. silence
sileo, ēre, ĩ, no sup. v. n. and a. am silent or still, am silent about
silesco, ēre, no perf. nor sup. v. n. become silent or still
silva, ae, f. forest
silvicola, ae, adj. inhabiting forests
similis, e, adj. like
Simo:s, entis, m. a river near Troy
simul, adv. at the same time
sin, conj. if however, but if
sine, prep. with abl. without
sinister, ra, rum, adj. left, on the left hand, unlucky, unfavourable. Hence sinistra, ae, f. subst. the left hand
sino, ēre, sivi, sītum, v. a. allow, suffer, spare, let alone, desist
sinus, ūs, m. curve, fold of a garment, bosom
siquā, adv. if by any means
siqui, qua, quid or quod, indef. pron. if any
Sirius, a, um, adj. of Sirius, the Dog-star (Σελπός from σελψώ, 'I scorch')
sisto, ēre, stītī, stātum, v. a. station, plant
sītis, is, f. thirst, drought
sive, (seu), conj. or if, sive (seu) ... (sive) seu, whether ... or
socer, ēri, m. father-in-law
socius, īi, m. companion
sodalis, is, c. companion
sol, solis, m. sun
solamen, īnis, n. comfort
solium, īi, n. seat, throne
sollicito, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. disquiet
solor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. comfort, solace
sōlum, i, n. that on which a thing rests, soil, ground, land
sōlus, a, um, adj. alone, only
solvo, ēre, vi, ātum, v. a. break up, loosen, relax, break, release
somnius, īi, n. dream
somnus, i, m. sleep
sonitus, ūs, m. noise, din
sons, sōtis, adj. guilty
sonus, i, m. sound
sōpio, īre, īvi or īi, ātum, v. a. lull to sleep
soror, ōris, f. sister
sors, tis, f. lot, division, event
Sparta, ae, f. the capital of Laconia
spatium, īi, n. lap in a race course, course, space, distance
spectator, ōris, m. beholder
specto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. behold, see, look on
specula, ae, f. look-out place, eminence
speculor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. spy out
spēro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. hope for, expect
spes, ēi, f. hope
spiculum, i, n. dart
spina, ae, f. spine
spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. boil, seethe
spolium, īi, n. spoil, plunder
spumeus, a, um, adj. foaming
spūmo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. foam
squateo, ĕre, ĕi, no sup. am stiff
stabulum, i, n. pasturage
stagnum, i, n. still water, the waters
statio, onis, f. roadstead, anchorage
sterno, ĕre, strāvi, ātum, v. a. throw down, fell, hew down
Sthenius, ĕi, m. a Rutulian
stipo, ĕre, āvi, ātum, v. a. crowd together
stirps, is, f. stock, race
sto, stāre, stēti, stātum, v. n. stand, stick fast, stand fixed, am appointed, stand in at, i.e. cost
strēpo, ĕre, ūi, ītum, v. n. roar
stringo, ĕre, nxi, ctum, v. a. draw, graze
Strymonius, a, um, adj. of the Strymon, a river of Thrace
Strymonius, ĕi, m. an Arcadian
stupeo, ĕre, ūi, no sup. v. n. am amazed
Stygius, a, um, adj. of the Styx, the river of Hāte in the lower world
suadeo, ĕre, suāsi, suāsum, v. n. and a. advise, urge
sub, prep. with abl. under, beneath, at, on, with acc. under
subduco, ĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. withdraw
subeo, ĕre, īvi or ūi, ītum, v. n. and a. go up, come up, follow, approach, go under, come into
subigo, ĕre, ĕgi, actum, v. a. compel, force
subito, adv. suddenly
subiungo, ĕre, iunxi, iunctum, v. a. join under or to
sublevō, ĕre, āvi, ātum, v. a. lift
sublimis, e, adj. high, aloft
subnecto, ĕre, no perf., nexum, v. a. fasten below, bind up
subremigo, ĕre, no perf. nor sup. row under
subrideo, ĕre, si, sum, v. a. smile
subsidiōn, ĕi, n. aid
subsistō, ĕre, stīti, stītum, v. n. stand, stop
succedō, ĕre, cessi, cessum, v. n. come up to, meet, come to aid
succido, ĕre, cīdi, cīsum, v. a. cut through
succingo, ĕre, cīnxi, cinctum, v. a. gird from below
succurrō, ĕre, curri and cu-curri, cursum, v. n. run up to, help
suggere, ĕre, gessi, gestum, v. a. supply, hand to
sui, sibi, se, pron. reflexive, him-, her-, it-self
sulco, ĕre, āvi, ātum, v. a. furrow, plough
sulcus, i, m. furrow, applied to the trough a ship makes in the shore
Sulmo, onis, m. a Latin
sum, esse, fui, v. n. I am
summus: see superus
summissus, a, um, participle used as adj. submissive, meek
super, adv. and prep. with acc. and abl. above, upon, besides, about, concerning
superbus, a, um, adj. proud, imperious
superemineo, ēre, no perf. nor sup. v. a. rise above
supersto, ēre, no perf. nor sup. v. n. and a. stand over
supersum, esse, fui, v. n. survive
superus, a, um, adj. that is above; pl. superi, those above, the gods above; superlative, summus, highest, top of, chief. supremus, highest, last
supervolo, ēre, no perf. nor sup. v. n. fly above
supplex, ēcis, adj. supplicant
surgo, ēre, rexi, rectum, v. n. rise, arise, grow up
suscepto, ēre, āvi, ātum, v. a. rouse
suspicio, ēre, spexi, spectum, v. a. look up to
sustento, ēre, āvi, ātum, v. a. hold up, support
sustineo, ēre, tinui, tentum, v. a. support, sustain
sutum, i, n. joint or link of armour
suus, a, um, pron. poss. his, her, its, their
syrtis, is, f. sandbank
tacitus, a, um, adj. silent, quiet
taedet, ēre, ēnit, v. n. impers. it wearies
taeter, ra, rum, adj. foul
talentum, i, n. a talent, a weight equal to £243 15s.
talis, e, adj. of such a kind, such
tam, adv. so
tamen, adv. nevertheless, yet, but
tandem, adv. at length
tantum, adv. so much
tantus, a, um, adj. so much, so great
Tarchon, ōnis, m. a Lydian prince who settled in Etruria
tardo, ēre, āvi, ātum, v. a. am slow
Tarquitus, i, m. a Rutulian
taurus, i, m. bull, bull’s hide
tectum, i, n. roof, house, hall
tegmen, īnis, n. covering, i.e. shield
tego, ēre, texi, tectum, v. a. cover, shelter, protect
tellus, ūris, f. earth, land
telum, i, n. missile, weapon, dart
temno, ēre, tempsi, temptum, v. a. despise
tempestas, ātis, f. storm
tempo, ēre, āvi, ātum, v. a. try, make trial of
tempus, ōris, n. time; plur. the temples of the head
tendo, ēre, tetendi, tensum or tentum, v. a. and n. stretch out, go, endeavour
teneo, ēre, ūi, tum, v. a. hold, keep, reach
tenor, ōris, m. an uninterupted course
tenuis, e, adj. thin, slight
tenus, prep. with gen. and abl. as far as
tepeo, ēre, ūi, no sup. am warm
ter, num. adv. thrice
tercentum, num. adj. indecl.
  thrice a hundred, three hundred
terebinthus, i, f. turpentine-tree
tergum, i, n. back, layer, fold
terra, ae, f. earth, land; pl. the world
terreo, ere, ui, itum, v. a.
frighten
tertius, a, um, adj. the third
Teucri, ērum, m. plur. the Trojans
Teuthras, ae, m. a Trojan
Thaemon, ōnis, m. a follower of Aeneas
thalamus, i, m. marriage-bed, marriage
Theāno, ūs, f. the wife of Amycus, a Trojan
Theron, ōnis, m. a Latin warrior
Thoas, antis, m. an Arcadian thorax, acis, m. breast-plate
Threicius, a, um, adj. of Thrace, Thracian
Thronius, ī, m. a Trojan
Thybris, is or ēdis, m. the Tiber, a river of Italy, on the banks of which Rome was built
Thymer, ri, m. a Rutulian
Thymbris, is, m. a Trojan
Thymoetes, ae, m. a Trojan
Tiberinus, a, um, adj. of the Tiber
tigris, is or ēdis, c. tiger
timeo, ēre, ūi, no sup. v. a.
fear
Tisiphone, es, f. one of the three Furies
tollo, ēre, sustūli, sublātum,
v. a. lift up, raise, rouse, put an end to, take away
tonsa, ae, f. oar
torqueo, ēre, torsi, tortum, v. a. twist, hurl
torrens, nitis, part. (of streams) boiling, roaring; as subs., mountain-stream, torrent
torvus, a, um, adj. fierce
tot, adj. indecl. so many
totidem, adj. indecl. just so many, as many
totiens, num. adv. so many times
totus, a, um, adj. the whole, all
traho, ēre, traxi, tractum,
v. a. drag, draw, draw out
traicio, ēre, ieci, iectum, v. a. pierce
trano, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. swim across, sweep through
transaeo, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, v. a. pass over, pass through
transilvio, īre, īvi, ī or ii, sultum, v. leap across
transstrum, i, n. cross-bench
transverbero, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. pierce
trecenti, ae, a, num. adj. plur. three hundred
tremefacio, ēre, feci, factum,
v. a. make to tremble
tremibundus, a, um, adj. trembling, quivering
trepidus, a, um, adj. alarmed, trembling
tres, tria, num. adj. plur. three
triplex, ícis, adj. three-fold
tristis, e, adj. sad, mournful
Triton, ōnis, m. a sea-god
Trivia, ae, f. a name of Diana, she of the three ways, Diana of the cross-ways, because her temples were often built where three roads met
Troes, um, m. Trojan
Trois, a, um, adj. of Troy, Trojan
Troia, ae, f. Troy, the story of the siege of which by the Greeks is told by Homer
Troianus, a, um, adj. = Troius
tropæum, i, n. trophy (τρόπαιον, ‘a thing pertaining to τρόπον,’ rout)
Tros, is, m. a Trojan
truncus, i, m. trunk of a tree, the headless body, trunk
trux, trúcis, adj. fierce
tu, tui, pers. pron. thou
tueor, ēri, itus sum, v. dep. behold
tum, adv. then
tumidus, a, um, adj. swelling, swollen
tumulus, i, m. sepulchral mound, barrow, tomb
tunc = tum
tundo, ēre, tutudi, tunsūm and tūsum, v. a. strike
tunica, ae, f. shirt
turba, ae, f. crowd
turbidus, a, um, adj. bewildered, violent	urbo, ínis, m. whirlwind
turma, ae, f. troop, squadron of horse
Turnus, i, m. prince of the Rutulians, killed by Aeneas
turpo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. disfigure
turriger, ēra, ērum, adj. tower-bearing, turreted	turris, is, f. tower
Tuscus, a, um, adj. of the Tusci, Etrurian
tutus, a, um, adj. safe
tuus, a, um, pron. poss. thy, thine
Tydides, ae, m. son of Tydeus, i.e. Diomedes
tyrannus, i, m. monarch, despot (τυράννος)
Tyres, ae, m. a Trojan
Tyrius, a, um, adj. of Tyre, Carthaginian
Tyrrhenus, a, um, adj. Greek word for Tuscus, of the Etrurians, Etrurian, Tuscan
ubi, adv. when, where
Ufens, ntis, m. a Latin ullus, a, um, adj. any
ultor, ēris, m. avenger
ultrā, adv. further
ultrō, adv. of one’s own accord, spontaneously
umbo, ōnis, m. the boss of a shield
umbra, ae, f. shade, spirit
Umbro, ōnis, m. a Marsian umerus, i, m. shoulder
umquam, adv. ever
una, adv. at the same time, together
unda, ae, f. wave, water
unde, adv. whence
undique, adv. on all sides
undo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. flow in streams, stream
unus, a, um, adj. one
urbs, is, f. city
urgeo, ère, ursi, no sup. v. a. press hard, weigh down
usquam, adv. anywhere
usque, adv. constantly
ut, adv. and conj. when, how, as; conj. In wishes = utinam: Oh! that
uterque, utraque, utrumque, pron. adj. each of two

vaco, äre, avi, åtum, v. n. it is permitted, open to
vadum, i, n. a shallow; plur. the waters of the sea
vagina, ae, f. sheath
Valerus, i, m. a Latin
validus, a, um, adj. strong, stout
vallus, i, m. stake
vanus, a, um, adj. empty, deluded
varius, a, um, adj. various, different
vastus, a, um, adj. huge, vast, desolate
ve, enclitic conj. or
vaho, ère, vexi, vectum, v. a. carry
vel, conj. or if you will, or; used when the difference between the two propositions is unimportant. vel ... vel, either ... or (akin to volo)
vello, ère, velli, vulsum, v. a. tear up, pluck out
vèlo, äre, avi, åtum, v. a. cover
vèlum, i, n. sail
vèlut, adv. even as
venènum, i, n. poison
venia, ae, f. indulgence, allowance

Venilia, ae, f. the mother of Turnus
venio, ère, vēni, ventum, v. n. come
ventus, i, m. wind
Venus, èris, f. the goddess of Love, mother of Aeneas
verber, èris, n. stripe
verbero, äre, avi, åtum, v. a. lash, beat, strike
verbum, i, n. word
vero, adv. in truth
versicolor, òris, adj. of diverse colours, party-coloured
verso, äre, avi, åtum, v. a. turn over, ponder
vertex, icis, m. top of the head, or of a mountain
verto, ère, ti, sum, v. turn, rout, turn up, overthrow, change, depend
verus, a, um, adj. true; as subst. verum, i, n. the truth
vēsanus, a, um, adj. mad, fierce, furious
vestera, tra, trum, pron. poss. your
vestigium, ìi, n. foot-step, step
vestis, is, f. dress
Vesulus, i, m. a mountain in Liguria, in the Cottian Alps
vetitum, i, n. prohibition
vētus, èris, adj. old, ancient
vētustas, atis, f. long duration, antiquity
vētustus, a, um, old, ancient
via, ae, f. way, road
viātor, òris, m. wayfarer
vibro, äre, avi, åtum, v. n. quiver
victor, òris, m. conqueror
victoria, ae, f. victory
video, ère, vidi, visum, see; pass. seem
vigilo, âre, âvi, âtum, v. n. am awake
vinco, ère, vici, victum, v. a. and n. conquer
vinculum, i, n. rope, fastening
violentus, a, um, adj. impetu- ous, fierce
vir, viri, m. man, hero
virtus, tâtis, f. courage
vis, vis, strength, effect, force, violence
viscus, âris, n. what is under- neath the skin, the flesh
visus, ës, n. glance
vita, ae, f. life
vitta, ae, f. band or riband which tied the infula
vividus, a, um, adj. full of life, lively
vivo, ère, vixi, victum, v. n. live
vix, adv. scarcely
vociferor, âri, âtus sum, v. dep. a. cry out
voco, âre, âvi, âtum, v. a. call
Volcanus, a, um, adj. of Vulcan
Volcanus, i, m. the fire god, Vulcan
Volcens, ntis, m. the father of Camers
volgo, âre, âvi, âtum, v. a. spread abroad, publish
volito, âre, âvi, âtum, v. n. flit about
volinus, âris, n. wound
volo, velle, volvi, no sup. v. irreg. wish, am willing
volo, âre, âvi, âtum, v. n. fly
voltus, ës, m. expression of countenance, look
volucer, cris, cre, adj. winged, flying; as subst. volucris, is, f. bird
vôluptas, tâtis, f. pleasure, delight
volûto, âre, âvi, âtum, v. a. cause to roll, roll, ponder
volvo, ère, vi, volutum, v. a. roll
vomo, ère, ëni, âtum, v. a. vomit forth
vorâgo, ânis, f. whirlpool, depth
vos, plur. of tu, you
vôtum, i, n. prayer
voveo, ère, vövi, vôtum, v. a. vow
vox, vócis, f. voice, word
Xanthus, i, m. a river near Troy
Zephyrus, i, m. West-wind
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