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WILLIAM C. COLLAR AND JOHN TETLOW

THE NINTH BOOK
OF
VERGIL'S AENEID

VERGILIVS MARO PUBLIVS
EDITED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS

BY
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PREFACE.

In the preparation of the present work the effort has been made to follow as closely as possible the methods proposed by the editors-in-chief of the series of School Classics to which it belongs. In pursuance of this course personal opinions on points comparatively unimportant have yielded cheerfully, as they should, to uniformity of treatment. For instance, the editor of this work would not otherwise have listed together in the Vocabulary words beginning with i vowel, and those beginning with i consonant.

Although in an elementary text-book it would have been inappropriate to emphasize matters of purely linguistic interest, attention has been called occasionally in the Notes to the coördinate use of the passive voice as middle, and of the active with a reflexive object. The Romance languages in their numerous reflexive verbs furnish, in analytic form, perfect illustration of the development of the middle voice, both direct and indirect, and of the relation of the middle voice to the passive. A few suggestive examples from the French have been given in the Notes.
Dr. Tetlow's Vocabulary to the eighth book of the Aeneid is probably the only work embodying the most recent views in etymology, in which the derivation of verbals in -us has been treated systematically and consistently. Some he refers to roots, and others to verbs, but in every case for a definite reason. In the Vocabulary of the present work the editor has been permitted, in the exercise of his own judgment, to refer all such nouns to the verbs.

The complete conjugation of a verb is made up of forms derived from the same root or stem at different periods and in different ways, but for convenience grouped together. In referring to the verb the verbal in -us, it is meant simply that the word belongs closely to the same group. It is believed by the editor to be identical with the supine, a noun often found in other forms than the accusative and the ablative (locative) singular. Since the supine is now universally recognized as a noun, it seems reasonable that nouns like auditus and visus, for instance, should not be considered different words when in the ablative, and when in the nominative with identical meaning. Nor should it be an objection that such nouns have often become concrete, or even collective, and that they are more commonly used as such than as pure abstract verbals. A similar change of meaning, or union of such meanings in one word, is common in all languages.

The traditional treatment of the supine as a special form of the verb appears ascribable to two causes. First,
the accusative form is sometimes followed by the same case as the verb. But a like construction is found with other words whose intimate connection was felt with the verb-group, — with verbal adjectives in -bundus and with verbal nouns in -tiō. Second, it is used in the accusative to denote purpose. But this is a survival of the accusative of limit, or goal of motion, a construction familiar in Homer, and in Latin persisting in the names of towns and in a few other words in common use, as rūs and domum.

It may possibly be said that the view here presented should lead to abolishing the supine entirely. The editor would have no objection to such a step; but the regular use of the word in forming the future infinitive passive would still justify recognizing it as in its derivation belonging to the verb-group.¹

Except in the instance mentioned derivation has been given, with few exceptions, as in Lewis's Elementary

¹ In the Notes on line 241, —

... si fortuna permittitis uti,
quaesitum Aenean ...

in order not to confuse the pupil by any novel view, quaesitum is called a supine. It would seem more reasonable to consider it a verbal noun in apposition with fortuna uti: "if . . . , that is, if you accord me the going-to-seek . . . ." If it were not one of the comparatively few instances extant in which the 'supine' takes an object, this view would probably be accepted.

Some of the verbals in question are found in supine constructions only, but these are probably less numerous than recognized verbal nouns which are found in the ablative only, or in the accusative and the ablative.
Latin Dictionary. The above statement in reference to -us nouns is made to relieve of responsibility on this point the editors of the series, Messrs. Collar and Tettlew, whose courtesy and whose valuable suggestions the writer gratefully acknowledges.

EDWARD H. CUTLER.

NEWTON, November, 1896.
I. — The Aeneid opens with the events of the seventh summer after the fall of Troy. Aeneas, who, as the chosen instrument of the Fates, is to found a mighty nation in Italy, is still seeking his future home, and has just departed with his fleet from the shores of Sicily. The successful termination of his voyage seems almost assured, when Juno, who has pursued him through his seven years’ wanderings with relentless hostility, and who is now roused to a fever of jealous hatred at the prospect of his final triumph, again appears, determined to thwart his plans and blast his hopes. By flattering promises she prevails upon Aeolus, king of the winds, to raise a tempest for the destruction of the Trojan fleet. The tempest is at its height and the Trojans are in imminent peril, when Neptune interposes to rebuke the winds and calm the troubled waters. At length, spent with toil, Aeneas and his followers find refuge in a sheltered harbor and effect a landing.

The shore which the Trojans have reached is the coast of Africa, where Queen Dido, driven from Tyre by the monstrous crimes of her brother, is founding the city of Carthage. At the intercession of Venus, the mother of Aeneas, Jupiter implants in the heart of Dido a kindly feeling toward the strangers who have arrived on her coast, and thus prepares the way for their hospitable reception. On the following day, the queen graciously receives Aeneas in the presence of her nobles, and soon is inspired with passionate love for him through the secret machinations of Venus. At a banquet
celebrated in his honor, she invites him to tell the story of the siege of Troy and of his seven years’ wanderings.

II. — To an audience hushed in breathless silence Aeneas tells his story. At the close of the ten years’ siege of Troy, the Greeks, under pretense of propitiating Pallas by a votive offering, built a huge wooden horse and filled it with warriors. Beguiled by the cunning lies of a pretended deserter from the Greek force, the Trojans dragged this horse into their city. Under cover of the night, the armed men descended from the horse, the gates of the city were opened, and the whole army of the Greeks rushed in. The citizens, now buried in sleep and incapable of resistance, were ruthlessly butchered; Priam’s palace was stormed and sacked, and Priam himself slain; and Aeneas, after vainly endeavoring with a devoted band of followers to stem the tide of murderous slaughter, took refuge, with his father Anchises, his son Iulus, and a crowd of fugitives, on the neighboring hills. Here, under comforting assurances from the gods of a brighter future, they made preparations for a voyage to the distant and unknown western land, Hesperia, where the Fates had decreed that their descendants should become a mighty nation.

III. — At the opening of the following summer, the Trojans, having now built and equipped their fleet, embarked for their long voyage. Having no definite knowledge of the situation of the land to which they were to direct their course, they first sailed to the coast of Thrace, but were there warned to depart by a voice from the grave of the murdered Polydorus. They therefore consulted the oracle of Apollo at Delos; but, misinterpreting the response, they next proceeded to Crete, whence they were soon driven by the outbreak of a pestilence. They were on the point of sending messengers to Delos to find how they had offended the gods, when the Penates appeared to Aeneas in a vision to inform him that Italy, not Crete, was
their destined home. Accordingly they next set sail for Italy, but were driven on the shores of the Strophades. Here the malignant Celaeno, queen of the Harpies, filled them with dismay by the prediction that, before they should succeed in founding the city promised by the Fates, they would be compelled by hunger to gnaw their very tables. Their next landing-place was Bathrotum, on the coast of Epirus. Here Helenus, the seer, told them that the shore on which they should find a white sow, with a litter of thirty young, lying in the shade of the trees, would be the limit of their wanderings and the site of their permanent abode. Avoiding Scylla and Charybdis, as they continued their voyage, and escaping the giant Cyclopes, they finally reached the harbor of Drepanum on the western coast of Sicily. "I had just departed from Sicily," says Aeneas in conclusion, "when Heaven drove me on your shores."

IV.—As Aeneas tells his story, Dido’s admiration and love for the hero of such perilous adventures mount higher. She makes a confidante of her sister Anna, who fans the flame by warm expressions of approval and sympathy. Juno, too, seeing in a union between Aeneas and Dido a possible means of overreaching Destiny and securing for Carthage the gift of universal sway that has been awarded by the Fates to Rome, joins with Venus in a plot for promoting such a union. This purpose they accomplish, and the royal pair are united.

Forthwith the mischievous consequences are seen in the infatuation of the royal lovers. Aeneas forgets in Dido’s society the high destiny that awaits him, and Dido no longer finds pleasure in watching over her newly established government. In the midst of this idle dalliance, Mercury, despatched by Jupiter, rudely awakens Aeneas from his dreamy self-indulgence and rouses him to action. Aeneas, restored to a sense of responsibility for the future of his race, gives orders to his men
to prepare the fleet for sailing. Tearful messages from the queen and stormy interviews follow; but neither entreaties nor reproaches can move the Trojan leader from his purpose. At last the fleet sets sail, and Dido, overcome by grief and shame, falls on her sword and expires on the funeral pile which she has erected.

V. — Hardly is the fleet of Aeneas out of sight of land, when a storm arises, which drives the ships on the coast of Sicily. It is the anniversary of Anchises' death, and by providential guidance, as it would seem, the Trojans have on this date reached the spot which will forever be hallowed as the final resting-place of their revered counsellor. What can be more fitting than that they should make sacrifices and celebrate funeral games in his honor? Accordingly, after appropriate sacrifices, Aeneas institutes a series of contests. The first is a spirited boat-race, in which Cloanthus is the winner; the second is a foot-race, in which Euryalus, through the questionable generosity of his friend Nisus, gains the first prize; the third is a boxing-match, in which the braggart champion Dares is severely punished by the sturdy old Entellus; the fourth is a contest in archery, in which the shaft of the aged Acestes bursts into flame in mid-air. Finally, the youth, under the leadership of Iulus, execute certain equestrian movements known as the "game of Troy."

At this point, the joy of the spectators is turned into dismay by a calamity that had well-nigh proved fatal. Through the instigation of Juno, the Trojan women, who have been left by themselves on the sea-shore during the progress of the games, seized with an uncontrollable longing for release from further wanderings, set fire to the ships of the fleet. Four ships are thus destroyed, so that it becomes necessary for Aeneas to leave behind a part of his followers in Sicily. At night the spirit of Anchises appears to him in a vision and bids him
undertake a journey to the lower world on his arrival at Cumae, that father and son may confer together there, and that Aeneas may learn what Fate has in store for him and his descendants. The remaining ships, with the hardier spirits on board, at length set sail once more for Italy.

VI. — On reaching the shores of Cumae, Aeneas makes his way to the temple of Apollo to consult the sibyl Deiphobe. In response to his appeal for aid, she gives him directions for finding the golden bough which is to be his passport in the under-world, and, when he has found it, accompanies him on his journey thither. Having offered due sacrifices to the gods of the lower world, they enter together the mouth of the cavernous passage which leads to the realms of Pluto. Passing on their way the shadowy forms of many monsters of appalling aspect, they reach at length the river Styx, and are ferried over its waters by the grisly Charon. Beyond the Styx they find three distinct areas or enclosures: a neutral region including the Fields of Mourning, Tartarus the place of torment, and Elysium the abode of the blest. In Elysium Anchises dwells. Here the sight of the river Lethe and of the vast multitude of spirits that are thronging to drink of its waters leads Anchises to unfold to Aeneas the mysteries of expiation and the transmigration of souls. They go on and ascend an eminence overlooking the moving host, and here Anchises points out to Aeneas his future descendants, as they pass in review, and acquaints him with their destiny. The long line of distinguished Romans includes Augustus Caesar, and closes with the young Marcellus, whose early promise and recent death were fresh in the memories of Vergil’s contemporaries. At length, by the ivory gate of exit, Aeneas returns to the upper world and rejoins his companions.

VII. — Skirting the shores of Italy, the fleet of Aeneas at length reaches the mouth of the Tiber. The Trojans land,
gather some native fruits, which they heap up on broad wheaten cakes, and refresh themselves with this food under the hospitable shade of a lofty tree. After eating the fruits, they are about to break and eat the wheaten cakes also, when Iulus exclaims: "Why, we are eating our tables!" This is at once recognized as the harmless fulfilment of the dread prophecy of Celaeno; and for the first time the weary Trojans rejoice in the assurance that their wanderings are at an end. They have reached the promised Hesperia.

At the time of Aeneas's arrival, Latinus is king in Latium. His daughter Lavinia is betrothed to Turnus, king of the Rutuli, a suitor favored by the queen Amata. But Latinus has a misgiving, for the oracle of Faunus, his prophetic sire, has declared that Lavinia is to wed a foreigner and become the mother of a posterity that shall rule the world. Accordingly, when Aeneas sends an embassy with overtures of friendship, Latinus graciously receives the envoys and cordially accepts the proffered alliance.

At this point, Juno again interposes to wreck the fortunes of the hated Trojans. She sends Alecto, one of the Furies, who incites Amata to stir up the matrons of Latium, and afterward goads Turnus to vengeance. Iulus, too, while hunting, kills a favorite stag, and thereby rouses to fury Tyrrhus, keeper of the royal herds. At the instigation of Tyrrhus, the peasantry take up arms. A conflict is precipitated in which two shepherds are slain by the Trojans. The whole country is instantly in arms, and Latinus is urged on every hand to declare war against the strangers. Remonstrance is unavailing, and the aged king shuts himself up in his palace and lays down the reins of government.

The book closes with a long account of the mustering of the Italian tribes for war against the Trojans.

VIII. — Turnus, assuming charge of the war with the Trojans, sends an envoy to seek the aid of Diomed, who since
the fall of Troy has founded the city of Argyripa in Apulia. Meanwhile at the Trojan camp the river god Tiber appears to Aeneas in a dream, and, predicting the ultimate success of his enterprise, directs him to proceed up the river and seek the alliance of the Arcadian king Evander at Pallanteum, the future site of Rome. The following evening Aeneas sails up the river, and reaches Pallanteum the next day at noon. He finds Evander engaged in a festival in honor of Hercules. He is welcomed as a distant relative, a renowned hero, and the son of the distinguished Anchises, and accepts the invitation of Evander to participate in the feast. In explanation of the origin of the festival Evander recites the story of Cacus. At night Aeneas sleeps in the humble abode of Evander. Meanwhile his mother Venus visits Vulcan, and succeeds in persuading him to forge armor for her son. Under the superintendence of Vulcan the Cyclopes begin the task.

On the morrow Evander, promising from his own feeble resources a band of cavalry under the command of his son Pallas, informs Aeneas of the opportunity presented him by the Fates to become the leader of a large and already organized army. He tells him that the Etruscans have rebelled against the tyrant Mezentius, and are encamped on the sea-coast awaiting the foreign leader, without whose aid, as they are warned by the gods, their enterprise cannot succeed. Aeneas is doubtless the leader intended by the Fates. Encouraged by a favorable portent in the sky, Aeneas sends back his vessels, and sets out on his march across the country with Pallas and his horsemen for the camp of the Etruscans at Caere. At night-fall the band encamps, and while Aeneas is engaged in meditation apart from his companions, he is visited by his mother Venus, who presents him the splendid helmet, coat-of-mail, greaves, spear, and shield that have been wrought for him by Vulcan. The remainder of the book is devoted to a description of the elaborate historical and symbolical ornamentation of the shield.

Dixit, et in caelum paribus se sustulit alis, ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.
Agnovit iuvenis, duplicisque ad sidera palmas sustulit, ac tali fugientem est voce secutus:
'Iri, decus caeli, quis te mihi nubibus actam detulit in terras? Unde haec tam clara repente tempestas? Medium video discedere caelum palantisque polo stellas. Sequor omina tanta, quisquis in arma vocas.' Et sic effatus ad undam processit summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas, multa deos orans, oneravitque aethera votis.
Iamque omnis campis exercitus ibat apertis, dives equum, dives pictai vestis et auri;
Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent Tyrhrhae iuvenes, medio dux agmine Turnus vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est; ceu septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus per tacitum Ganges, aut pingui flumine Nilus cum refluit campis et iam se condidit alveo.
Hic subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem prospeciunt Teuci, ac tenebras insurgere campis. Primus ab adversa conclamat mole Caicus:
'Quis globus, o cives, caligine volvitur atra?
Ferte citi ferrum, date tela, ascendite muros,
hostis adest, heia!,'
Ingenti clamore per omnis

condunt se Teucrì portas et moenia complent.  
Namque ita discedens praeceperat optimus armis  40
Aeneas: si qua interea fortuna fuisset,  
neu struere auderent aciem neu credere campo;  
castra modo et tutos servarent aggere muros.  
Ergo etsi conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat,  
obiciunt portas tamen, et praecepta facessunt,  45
armatique cavis exspectant turribus hostem.  
Turnus, ut ante volans tardum praecesserat agmen,  
viginti lectis equitum comitatus et urbi  
improvisus adest; maculis quem Thracius albis  
portat equus, cristaque tigit galea aurea rubra.  50
‘Ecquis erit, mecum, iuvenes, qui primus in hostem—  
en,’ ait, et iaculum attorquens emittit in auras,  
principium pugnae, et campo sese arduus infert.  
Clamore excipiunt socii fremituque sequuntur  
horrisono: Teurcum mirantur inertia corda,  55
non aequo dare se campo, non obvia ferre  
arma viros, sed castra fovere. Huc turbidus atque huc  
lustrat equo muros aditumque per avia quaerit.  
Ac veluti pleno lupus insidiatu ovili  
cum fremit ad caulas, ventos perpessus et imbris,  60
nocte super media; tuti sub matribus agni  
balatum exercent; illae asper et improbus ira  
saevit in absentis, collecta fatigat edendi  
ex longo rabies et siccae sanguine fauces:  
haud alter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti  65
ignescunt irae, duris dolor ossibus ardet.

qua temptet ratione aditus, et qua via clausos
excutiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum.
Classem, quae lateri castrorum adiuncta latebat,
aggeribus saeptam circum et fluvialibus undis,
invadit, sociosque incendia poscit ovantis,
atque manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet.
Tum vero incumbunt, urget praesentia Turni,
atque omnis facibus pubes accingitur atris.
Diripuere focos; piceum fert fumida lumen
taeda et commixtam Volcanus ad astra favillam.

Quis deus, o Musae, tam saeva incendia Teucris
avertit? Tantos ratibus quis depulit ignes?
Dicite. Prisca fides facto, sed fama perennis.
Tempore quo primum Phrygia formabat in Ida
Aeneas classem, et pelagi petere alta parabat,
ipsa deum fertur genetrix Berecyntia magnum
vocibus his adfata Iovem: 'Da, nate, petenti,
quod tua cara parens domito te poscit Olympo.
Pinea Silva mihi, multos dilecta per annos;
lucus in arce fuit summa, quo sacra ferebant,
nigranti picea trabibusque obscurus acernis:
has ego Dardanio iuveni, cum classis egeret,
laeta dedi; nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit.
Solve metus atque hoc precibus sine posse parentem: neu
cursu quassatae ullo neu turbine venti
vincantur; prosit nostris in montibus ortas.'

Filius huic contra, torquet qui sidera mundi:
'O genetrix, quo fata vocas, aut quid petis istis?
Mortaline manu factae immortale carinae
fas habeant, certusque incerta pericula lustret
Aeneas? Cui tanta deo permissa potestas?
Immo ubi defunctae finem portusque tenebunt
Ausonios olim, quaecumque evaserit undis,
Dardaniumque ducem Laurentia vexerit arva,
mortalem eripiam formam magnique iubebo
aequoris esse deas, qualis Nereia Doto
et Galatea secant spumantem pectore pontum.'
Dixerat idque ratum Stygii per flumina fratris,
per pice torrentisatraque voragine ripas
adnuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.

Ergo aderat promissa dies et tempora Parcae
debita complerant, cum Turni iniuria Matrem
admonuit ratibus sacris depellere taedas.
Hic primum nova lux oculis offulsit, et ingens
visus ab Aurora caelum transcurrere nimbus
Idaeique chori; tum vox horrenda per auras
excidit, et Troum Rutulorumque agmina complet:
'Ne trepidate meas, Teubri, defendere navis,
neve armate manus: maria ante exurere Turno
quam sacras dabitur pinus. Vos ite solutae,
ite deae pelagi: genetrix iubet.' Et suo quaeque

93. Cf. IV. 268: deum . . . regnator, caelum ac terras qui numine
torquet; Ciris, 520: deum rex, omnia qui imperio, terras, mare, sidera,
versat. — 103. Cf. V. 594: per maria umida nando Carpathium
Libycumque secant. — 104. Cf. VI. 323: Cocytia stagna alta vides
Stygiamque paludem, di cuius iurare timent et fallere numen.
continuo puppes abruptrunt vincula ripis,
delphinumque modo demersis aequora rostris
ima petunt. Hinc virgineae — mirabile monstrum — quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae
reddunt se totidem facies pontoque feruntur.

Obstipuere animis Rutuli, conterritus ipse
urbatis Messapus equis, cunctatur et amnis
rauca sonans revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto.
At non audaci Turno fiducia cessit;
ultrro animos tollit dictis atque increpat ultro:
‘Troianos haec monstra petunt, his Iuppiter ipse
auxilium solitum eripuit, non tela neque ignes
exspectant Rutulos. Ergo maria invia Teucris,
nec spesulla fugae: rerum pars altera adempta est.
Terra autem in nostris manibus, tot milia gentes
arma ferunt Italae. Nil me fatalia terrent,
si qua Phryges prae se iactant, responsa deorum:
sat fatis Venerique datum, tetigere quod arva
fertilis Ausoniae Troes. Sunt et mea contra
fata mihi, ferro sceleratam exscindere gentem,
coniuge praerepta: nec solos tangit Atridas
iste dolor, solisque licet capere arma Mycenis.
— Sed periisse semel satis est.— Peccare fuisset
ante satis, penitus modo non genus omne perosos
femineum: quibus haec medii fiducia valli
fossarumque morae, leti discrimina parva,
dant animos. At non viderunt moenia Troiae

118. Cf. VI. 4: litora curvae praetexunt puppes. — 121. Repeated
in X. 223.— 143, leti discrimina parva. Cf. III. 685: inter utram-
ue viam leti discrimine parvo.
Neptuni fabricata manu considere in ignis?
Sed vos, o lecti, ferro quis scindere vallum
apparat, et mecum invadit trepidantia castra?
Non armis mihi Volcani, non mille carinis
est opus in Teucros; addant se protinus omnes
Etrusci socios; tenebras et inertia furta
Palladii, caesis summae custodibus arcis,
ne timeant, nec equi caeca condemur in alvo:
luce palam certum est igni circumdare muros.
Haud sibi cum Danais rem faxo et pube Pelasga
esse putent, decimum quos distulit Hector in annum.
Nunc adeo, melior quoniam pars acta diei,
quod superest, laeti bene gestis corpora rebus
procurate, viri, et pugnam sperate parari.'
Interea vigilum excubiis obsidere portas
cura datur Messapo et moenia cingere flammis.
Bis septem Rutuli, muros qui milite servent,
delecti; ast illos centeni quemque sequuntur
purpurei cristas iuvenes auroque corusci.
Discurrunt variantque vices, fusique per herbam
indulgent vino et vertunt crateras aënos.
Conlucent ignes, noctem custodia ducit
insomnem ludo.

145, considere in ignis. Cf. II. 624: mihi visum considere in
ignis IIium. — 151. Cf. II. 165: avellere templo Palladium, caesis
summae custodibus arcis. — 152, equi caeca condemur in alvo. Cf.
II. 18: delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim includunt caeco lateri,
penitusque cavernas ingensis uterumque armato milite complent. —
155. Cf. XI. 289: Hectoris . . . manu victoria Graium . . . in deci-
mum vestigia reftulit annum. — 164, 165, fusique per herbam indul-
Haec super e vallo prospectant Troes et armis alta tenent, nec non trepidi formidine portas explorant, pontisque et propugnacula iungunt, tela gerunt. Instant Mnestheus acerque Serestus, quos pater Aeneas, si quando adversa vocarent, rectores iuuenum et rerum dedit esse magistros. Omnis per muros legio sortita periculum excubat exercetque vices, quod cuique tuendum est.


fama sat est—tumulo videor reperire sub illo
posse viam ad muros et moenia Pallantea.’
Obstipuit magno laudum percussus amore
Euryalus; simul his ardentem adfatur amicum:
‘Mene igitur socium summis adiungere rebus,
Nise, fugis? Solum te in tanta pericula mittam?
Non ita me genitor, bellis adsuetus Opheltes,
Argolicum terrorem inter Troiaeque labores
sublatum erudiit, nec tecum talia gessi,
magnanimum Aenean et fata extrema secutus:
est hic, est animus lucis contemptor, et istum
qui vita bene credat emi quo tendis honorem.’
Nisus ad haec: ‘Equidem de te nil tale verebar,
 nec fas; non: ita me referat tibi magnus ovantem
Iuppiter aut quicumque oculis haec aspicit aequis.
Sed si quis, quae multa vides discrimine tali,
si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve,
te superesse velim; tua vita dignior aetas.
Sit qui me raptum pugna pretiove redemptum
mandet humo, solita aut si qua id Fortuna vetabit,
absenti ferat inferias decoretque sepulcro.
Neu matri miserae tanti sim causa doloris,
quae te sola, puer, multis e matribus ausa
persequitur, magni nec moenia curat Acestae.’
Ille autem: ‘Causas nequiquam nectis inanis,
nec mea iam mutata loco sententia cedit:
acceleremus,’ ait. Vigiles simul excitat: illi

197, laudum amore. Cf. V. 138: laudumque adrecta cupidó.—
209. Cf. IV. 372: nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.—
succeedunt servantque vices; statione relictà
ipse comes Niso graditur, regemque requirunt.
Cetera per terras omnis animalia somno
laxabant curas et corda oblita laborum:
ductores Teucrum prumi, delecta iuventus,
consilium summis regni de rebus habebant,
quid facerent, quisve Aeneae iam nuntius esset.
Stant longis adnixi hastis et scuta tenentes
castrorum et campi medio. Tum Nisus et una
Euryalus confestim alacres admittier orant:
rem magnam, pretiumque morae fore. Primus Iulus
acceptit trepidos ac Nisum dicere iussit.
Tum sic Hyrtaeides: Audite o mentibus aequis,
Aeneadæ, neve haec nostris spectentur ab annis
quaer ferimus. Rutuli somno vinoque soluti
continuere; locum insidiis conspicimus ipsi,
qui patet in bivio portae quae proxima ponto;
interrupti ignes, aterque ad sidera fumus
erigitur: si fortuna permittitis uti,
quaesitum Aenean et moenia Pallantea,
mox hic cum spoliis, ingenti caede peracta,
adfore cerneris. Nec nos via fallit euntis:
vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem
venatu adsiduo, et totum cognovimus annem.’
Hic annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes:
‘Di patrii, quorum semper sub numine Troia est,
non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis,

224. Cf. III. 147: terris animalia somnus habebat.—246, annis
702: di patrii . . . vestroque in numine Troia est.
cum talis animos iuvenum et tam certa tulistis pectora.' Sic memorans umeros dextrasque tenebat amborum, et voltum lacrimis atque ora rigabat. 'Quae vobis, quae digna, viri, pro laudibus istis praemia posse rear solvi? Pulcherrima primum di moresque dabunt vestri; tum cetera reddet actutum pius Aeneas atque integer aevi Ascanius, meriti tanti non immemor umquam.' 'Immo ego vos, cui sola salus genitore reducto,' excipit Ascanius, 'per magnos, Nise, penatis Assaracique laarem et canae penetralia Vestae obtestor; quaecumque mihi fortuna fidesque est, in vestris pono gremiis: revocate parentem, reddite conspectum; nihil illo triste recepto. Bina dabo argento perfecta atque aspera signis pocula, devicta genitor quae cepit Arisba, et tripodas geminos, auri duo magna talenta, cratera antiquum quem dat Sidonia Dido. Si vero capere Italiam sceptrisque potiri contigerit victori et praedae dicere sortem, — vidisti quo Turnus equo, quibus ibat in armis aureus: — ipsum illum, clipeum cristasque rubentis excipiam sorti, iam nunc tua praemia, Nise. Praeterea bis sex genitor lectissima matrum corpora captivosque dabit suaque omnibus arma, insuper his campi quod rex habet ipse Latinus. Te vero, mea quem spatiis propriis aetas insequitur, venerande puer, iam pectore toto

accipio et comitem casus comector in omnis. Nulla meis sine te quaeretur gloria rebus; seu pacem seu bella geram, tibi maxima rerum verborumque fides.’ Contra quem talia fatur Euryalus: ‘Me nulla dies tam fortibus ausis dissimilem arguerit; tantum fortuna secunda haud adversa cadat. Sed te super omnia dona unum oro: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta est mihi, quam miseram tenuit non Ilia tellus mecum excedentem, non moenia regis Acestae. Hanc ego nunc ignaram huius quodcumque pericli est inque salutatam linquo: nox et tua testis dextera quod nequeam lacrimas perferre parentis. At tu, oro, solare inopem et succurre relictae. Hanc sine me spem ferre tui: audentior ibo in casus omnis.’ Percussa mente dedere Dardanidae lacrimas; ante omnis pulcher Iulus, atque animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago. Tum sic effatur:

‘Sponde digna tuis ingentibus omnia coeptis. Namque erit ista mihi genetrix nomenque Creusae solum defuerit, nec partum gratia talem parva manet. Casus factum quicumque sequetur, per caput hoc iuro, per quod pater ante solebat: quae tibi polliceor reduci rebusque secundis, haec eadem matrice tuae generique manebunt.’ Sic ait inlacrimans; umero simul exuit ensem

auratum, mira quem fecerat arte Lycaon
Gnosius atque habilem vagina aptarat eburna. 305
Dat Niso Mnestheus pellem horrentisque leonis exuvias; galeam fidus permutat Aletes.
Protinus armati incedunt; quos omnis euntis
primorum manus ad portas iuvenumque senumque
prosequitur votis. Nec non et pulcher Iulus,
ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem,
multa patri mandata dabat portanda: sed aurae
omnia discerpunt et nubibus inrita donant.

Egressi superant fossas noctisque per umbram
castra inimica petunt, multis tamen ante futuri
exitio. Passim somno vinoque per herbam
corpora fusa vident, adrectos litore currus,
inter lora rotasque viros, simul arma iacere,
vina simul. Prior Hyrtacides sic ore locutus:
‘Euryale, audendum dextra; nunc ipsa vocat res. 320
Hac iter est. Tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis
a tergo possit, custodi et consule longe;
haec ego vasta dabo et lato te limite ducam.’
Sic memorat vocemque premit; simul ense superbum
Rhamnetem aggreditur, qui forte tapetibus altis
exstructus toto proflabat pectore somnum,
rex idem et regi Turno gratissimus augur,
sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem.
Tris iuxta famulos temere inter tela iacentis

306, pellem horrentisque leonis exuvias. Cf. V. 351: tergum
Gaetuli immane leonis . . . villis onerosum. — 316, somno vinoque
non Dardaniae medicari cuspidis ictum evaluit.
armigerumque Remi premit aurigamque sub ipsis nancus equis, ferroque secat pendentia colla; tum caput ipsi aufert domino, truncumque relinquit sanguine singulantatem; atro tepefacta cruore terra torique madent. Nec non Lamyrumque Lamumque et iuvenem Serranum, illa qui plurima nocte luserat, insignis facie, multoque iacebat membra deo victus: felix, si protinus illum aequasset nocti ludum in lucemque tulisset. Impastus ceu plena leo per ovilia turbans — suadet enim vesana fames — manditque trahitque molle pecus mutumque metu, fremit ore cruento: nec minor Euryali caedes; incensus et ipse perfurit ac multam in medio sine nomine plebem, Fadumque Herbesumque subit Rhoetumque Abarimque, ignaros, Rhoetum vigilantem et cuncta videntem, sed magnum metuens se post cratera tegebant; pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ensem condidit adsurgenti, et multa morte recepit. Purpuream vomit ille animam, et cum sanguine mixta vina refert moriens; hic furto fervidus instat. Iamque ad Messapi socios tendebat; ibi ignem deficere extremum et religatos rite videbat carpere gramen equos: breviter cum talia Nisus, sensit enim nimia caede atque cupidine ferri: ‘Absistamus,’ ait, ‘nam lux inimica propinquat. Poenarum exhaustum satis est, via facta per hostis.’


364, umeris nequiquam fortibus aptat. Cf. II. 509: *trementibus aevo circumdat nequiquam umeris.*
impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum. 385
Nisus abit; iamque imprudens evaserat hostis
atque locos qui post Albae de nomine dicti
Albani, tum rex stabula alta Latinus habebat;
ut stetit et frustra absentem respexit amicum:
‘Euryale infelix, qua te regione reliqui?
quave sequar, rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens
fallacis silvae?’ Simul et vestigia retro
observata legit dumisque silentibus errat.
Audit equos, audit strepitus et signa sequentum.
Nec longum in medio tempus cum clamor ad auris 395
pervenit ac videt Euryalum, quem iam manus omnis
fraude loci et noctis, subito turbante tumultu,
oppressum rapit et conantem plurima frustra.
Quid faciat? Qua vi iuvenem, quibus audeat armis
eripere? An sese medios moriturus in hostis
inferat, et pulchram properet per volnera mortem?
Ocius adducto torquens hastile lacerto,
suspiciens altam Lunam et sic voce precatur:
‘Tu, dea, tu praesens nostro succurre labori,
asterorum decus et nemorum Latonia custos. 400
Si qua tuis umquam pro me pater Hyrtacus aris
dona tulit, si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi
suspendive tholo aut sacra ad fastigia fixi,
hunc sine me turbare globum et rege tela per auras.’

385. Cf. VII. 215: nec sidus regione viae litusve sefellit.—
388, stabula alta. Cf. VI. 179: in antiquam silvam, stabula alta
ferarum; X. 723: stabula alta leo . . . peragrans — 392, 393, vesti-
gia retro observata legit. Cf. II. 753: vestigia retro observata
sequor. — 400. Cf. II. 408: sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen.
Dixerat, et toto conixus corpore ferrum
conicit: hasta volans noctis diveserat umbras,
et venit adversi in tegum Sulmonis, ibique
frangit ac fixo transit praeordia ligno.
Volvitur ille womens calidum de pectore flumen
frigidus, et longis singultibus ilia pulsat.
Diversi circumspiciunt. 'Hoc acrior idem'
ecce aliud summa telum librabat ab aure.
Dum trepidant, it hasta Tago per tempus utrumque
stridens, traiectoque haesit tepefacta cerebro.
Saevit atrox Volcens, nec teli conspicit usquam
auctorem, nec quo se ardens immittere possit.
'Tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas
persolves amborum,' inquit; simul ense recluso
ibat in Euryalam. Tum vero exterritus, amens
conclamat Nisus, nec se celare tenebris
amplius aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem.
'Me, me — adsum qui feci — in me convertite ferrum,
o Rutuli, mea fraus omnis; nihil iste nec ausus
nec potuit, caelum hoc et conscia sidera testor;
tantum infeliciem nimium dilexit amicum.'
Talia dicta dabat; sed viribus ensis adactus
transabiit costas et candida pectora rumpit.
Volvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus
it crur, inque umeros cervix conlapsa recumbit:
purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro
languescit moriens, lasso vene papavera collo

Ovid. *Met.* X. 190: *Ut si quis violas riguove papaver in horto lilia-
que infringat fulvis haerentia virgis, marcida demittant subito caput*
demisere caput, pluvia cum forte gravantur. 
At Nisus ruit in medios solumque per omnis 
Volcentem petit, in solo Volcente moratur.
Quem circum glomerati hostes hinc comminus atque 
hinc
proturbant. Instat non setius ac rotat ensem
fulmineum, donec Rutuli clamantis in ore
condidit adverso, et moriens animam abstulit hosti.
Tum super examinum sese proiecit amicum
confossus, placidaque ibi demum morte quievit.

Fortunati ambo! Si quid mea carmina possunt,
nulla dies umquam memori vos eximet aevo,
dum domus Aeneae Capitolii immobile saxum
accolet, imperiumque pater Romanus habebit.

Victores praeda Rutuli spoliisque potiti
Volcentem examinum flentes in castra ferebant.
Nec minor in castris luctus Rhamnete reperto
exsangui et primis una tot caede peremptis,
Serranoque Numaque. Ingens concursus ad ipsa
corpora seminecisque viros tepidaque recentem
ciaede locum et plenos spumanti sanguine rivos.
Agnoscunt spolia inter se galeamque nitentem
Messapi et multo phaleras sudore receptas.
Et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras.

*illa gravatum, nec se sustineant, spectentque cacumine terram: sic
volitus moriens tacet, et defecta vigore ipsa sibi est oneri cervix ume-
roque recumbit* — 453, *caede peremptis*. Cf. VI. 163: *morte peremp-
tum*.—459, 460. Repeated from IV. 584, 585; *spargebat lumine terras* . . . *Aurora*. Cf. XII. 113: *spargebat lumine montes orta
dies.*
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile:
iam sole infuso, iam rebus luce retectis
Turnus in arma viros, armis circumdatus ipse,
suscitat, aeratasque acies in proelia cogit
quisque suas, variisque acuunt rumoribus iras.
Quin ipsa adrectis — visu miserabili — in hastis
praefigunt capita et multo clamore sequuntur
Euryali et Nisi.
Aeneadæ duri murorum in parte sinistra
opposuere aciem, nam dextra cingitur amni,
ingentisque tenent fossas et turribus altis
stant maesti; simul ora virum praefixa movebant
nota nimis miseric atroque fluentia tabo.

Interea pavidiam volitans pinnata per urbem
nuntia Fama ruit, matrisque adlabitur auris
Euryali. At subitus miserae calor ossa reliquit,
excussi manibus radii revolutaque pensa.
Evolat infelix et femineo ululatu
scissa comam muros amens atque agmina cursu
prima petit, non illa virum, non illa pericli
telorumque memor; caelum dehinc questibus implet:
'Hunc ego te, Euryale, aspicio? Tune, ille senectae
sera meae requies, potuisti linquere solam
crudelis? Nec te sub tanta pericula missum
adfari extremum miserae data copia matri?
Heu, terra ignota canibus data praedia Latinis

Cf. III. 626: vidi atro cum membra fluentia tabo manderet. — 475.
Cf. III. 308: derogit visu in medio, calor ossa reliquit. — 477, femi-
alitibusque iaces, nec te, tua funera mater
produxi pressive oculos aut volnera lavi,
veste tegens tibi quam noctes festina diesque
urgebam, et tela curas solabar anilis.
Quo sequar, aut quae nunc artus avolsaque membra
et funus lacerum tellus habet? Hoc mihi de te,
nate, refers? Hoc sum terraque marique secuta?
Figite me, si qua est pietas, in me omnia tela
conicite, o Rutuli, me primam assumite ferro:
aut tu, magne pater divum, miserere tuoque
invisum hoc detrude caput sub Tartara telo,
quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumpere vitam.'
Hoc fletu concussi animi, maestusque per omnis
it gemitus: torpent infractae ad proelia vires.
Illam incendentem luctus Idaeus et Actor
Ilionei monitu et multum lacrimantis Iuli
corripiunt, interque manus sub tecta reponunt.

At tuba terribilem sonitum procul aere canoro
increpuit; sequitur clamor caelumque remugit.
Accelerant acta pariter testudine Volsci,
et fossas implere parant ac vellere vallum.
Quaerunt pars aditum et scalis ascendere muros
qua rara est acies interlucetque corona
non tam spissa viris. Telorum effundere contra
omne genus Teucri ac duris detrudere contis,
adsueti longo muros defendere bello.
Saxa quoque infesto volvebant pondere, si qua

497. Cf. IV. 631: *invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere
lucem*; VIII. 579: *liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam.* — 498. Cf. II.
73: *quo gemitu conversi animi.*
possent tectam aciem perrumpere: cum tamen omnis
ferre libet subter densa testudine casus;
nec iam sufficiunt. Nam qua globus imminet ingens
immanem Teucric molem volvuntque ruuntque,
quae stravit Rutulos late armorumque resolvit
tegmina. Nec curant caeco contendere Marte
amplius audaces Rutuli, sed pellere vallo
missilibus certant.
Parte alia horrendus visu quassabat Etruscam
pinum et fumíferos infert Mezentius ignis;
at Messapus, equum domitor, Neptunia proles,
rescindit vallum et scalas in moenia poscit.

Vos, o Calliope, precor, aspirate canenti,
quas ibi tum ferro strages, quae funera Turnus
ediderit, quem quisque virum demiserit Orco,
et mecum ingentis oras evolvite belli,
et meministis enim, divae, et memorare potestis.

Turris erat vasto suspectu et pontibus altis,
opportuna loco, summis quam viribus omnes
expugnare Itali summaque evertere opum vi
certabant, Troes contra defendere saxis
perque cavas densi tela intorquere fenestras.
Princeps ardentem coniecit lampada Turnus
etflammam adfixit lateri, quae plurima vento
corripuit tabulas et postibus haesit adesis.
Turbati trepidare intus frustraque malorum
velle fugam. Dum se glomerant retroque residunt

523. Repeated from VII. 691.—527. Cf. II. 398: multos Da-
naum demittimus Orco.—529. Repeated from VII. 645; divae.
Cf. II. II. 485: ὑμεῖς γὰρ θεά ἔστε.
in partem quae peste caret, tum pondere turris procubuit subito, et caelum tonat omne fragore. Semineces ad terram, immani mole secuta, confixique suis telis et pectora duro transfossi ligno veniunt. Vix unus Helenor et Lycus elapsi. Quorum primaevus Helenor, Maeonio regi quem serva Licymnia furtim sustulerat, vetitisque ad Troiam miserat armis, ense levis nudo parmaque inglorius alba; — isque ubi se Turni media inter milia vidit, hinc acies atque hinc acies astare Latinas: ut fera, quae densa venantum saepa corona contra tela furit, seseque haud nescia morti inicit, et saltu supra venabula fertur, haud aliter iuvenis medios moriturus in hostis inruit, et qua tela videt densissima tendit. At pedibus longe melior Lycus inter et hostis inter et arma fuga muros tenet, altaque certat prendere tecta manu sociumque attingere dextras. Quem Turnus, pariter cursu teloque secutus, increpat his victor: ‘Nostrasne evadere, demens, sperasti te posse manus?’ Simul adripit ipsum pendentem et magna muri cum parte revellit. Qualis ubi aut leporem aut candenti corpore cynecum sustulit alta petens pedibus Iovis armiger uncis, quaesitum aut matri multis balatibus agnum

Martius a stabulis rapuit lupus. Undique clamor
tollitur: invadunt et fossas aggere compleunt;
ardentis taedas alii ad fastigia iactant.
Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
Lucetium portae subeuntem ignisque ferebantem,
Emathiona Liger, Corynaeum sternit Asilas,
hic iaculo bonus, hic longe fallente sagitta,
Ortygium Caeneus, victorem Caenea Turnus,
Turnus Ityn Cloniumque, Dioxippum Promolumque
et Sagarim et summis stantem pro turribus Idan,
Privennum Capys. Hunc primo levis hasta Themillae
strinxerat: ille manum proiecto tegmine demens
ad volnus tuit; ergo alis adlapsa sagitta —
et laevo infixa est lateri manus — abditaque intus
spiramenta animae letali volnere rupit.
Stabat in egregiis Arcenti filius armis,
pictus acu chlamydem et ferrugine clarus Hibera,
insignis facie, genitor quem miserat Arcens,
eductum matris luco Symaesthesia circum
flumina, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Palici:
stridentem fundam positis Mezentius hastis
ipse ter adducta circum caput egit habena,
et media adversi liquefacto tempora plumbo
diffidit, ac multa porrectum extendit harena.

Tum primum bello celerem intendisse sagittam
dicitur, ante feras solitus terrere fugaces,
Ascanius, fortemque manu fudisse Numanum

582, pictus acu chlamydem. Cf. XI. 777: pictus acu tunicas;
ferrugine clarus Hibera. Cf. XI. 772: peregrina ferrugine clarus.
cui Remulo cognomen erat, Turnique minorem
germanam nuper thalamo sociatus habebat.
Is primam ante aciem digna atque indigna relatu
voçiferans, tumidusque novo praecordia regno,
ibat et ingentem sese clamore ferebat:
'Non pudet obsidione iterum valloque teneri,
bis capti Phryges, et morti praetendere muros?
En qui nostra sibi bello conubia poscunt!
Quis deus Italiam, quae vos dementia adegit?
Non hic Atridae nec fandi fitcor Ulixes:
durum a stirpe genus, natos ad flumina primum
deferimus saevoque gelu duramus et undis;
venatu invigilant pueri silvasque fatigant;
fectere ludus equos et spicula tendere cornu.
At patiens operum parvoque adsueta iuventus
aut rastris terram domat aut quatit oppida bello.
Omne aevum ferro teritur, versaque iuvenum
terga fatigamus hasta; nec tarda senectus
debilitat vires animi mutatque vigorem:
canitiem galea premimus, semperque recentis
comportare iuvat praedas et vivere rapto.
Vobis picta croco et fulgenti murice vestis,
desidiae cordi, iuvat indulgere choreis,
et tunicae manicas et habent redimicula mitrae.
O vere Phrygiae, neque enim Phryges, ite per alta
Dindyma ubi adsuetis biforem dat tibia cantum!

— 612, 613. Cf. VII. 748: semperque recentis convectare iuvat praedas
et vivere rapto.— 616, habent redimicula mitrae. Cf. IV. 216: men-
tum mitra crinemque madentem subnexus.
Tympana vos buxusque vocat Berecyntia Matris Idaeae: sinite arma viris et cedite ferro.

Talia iactantem dictis ac dira canentem non tultit Ascanius, nervoque obversus equino contendit telum, diversaque brachia ducens constitit, ante Iovem supplex per vota precatus:

‘Iuppiter omnipotens, audacibus adnue coeptis. Ipse tibi ad tua tempora feram sollemnia dona, et statuam ante aras aurata fronte iuvencum candentem pariterque caput cum matre ferentem, iam cornu petat et pedibus qui spargat harenam.’

Audiit et caeli Genitor de parte serena intonuit laevum, sonat una fatifer arcus:

effugit horrendum stridens adducta sagitta, perque caput Remuli venit et cava tempora ferro traicit. ‘I, verbis virtutem inlude superbis!

Bis capti Phryges haec Rutulis responsa remittunt.’

Hoc tantum Ascanius. Teucri clamore sequuntur laetitiaque fremunt animosque ad sidera tollunt.

Aetheria tum forte plaga crinitus Apollo desuper Ausonias acies urbemque videbat, nube sedens, atque his victorem adfatur Iulum:

‘Macte nova virtute, puer: sic itur ad astra, dis genite et geniture deos. Iure omnia bella gente sub Assaraci fato ventura resident, nec te Troia capit.’

Simul haec effatus ab alto

aethere se mittit, spirantis dimovet auras
Ascaniumque petit. Formam tum vertitur oris antiquum in Buten; hic Dardanio Anchisae armiger ante fuit fidusque ad limina custos, tum comitem Ascanio pater addidit. Ibat Apollo omnia longaevo similis, vocemque coloremque et crinis albos et saeva sonoribus arma, atque his ardentem dictis adfatur Iulum: 
‘Sit satis, Aenide, telis impune Numanum oppetiisse tuis; primam hanc tibi magnus Apollo concedit laudem, et paribus non invidet armis:
cetera parce, puer, bello.’ Sic orsus Apollo mortalis medio aspectus sermone reliquit, et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.
Agnovere deum proceres divinaque tela Dardanidae, pharetramque fuga sensere sonantem.
Ergo avidum pugnae dictis ac numine Phoebi Ascanium prohibent; ipsi in certamina rursus succedunt animasque in aperta pericula mittunt.
It clamor totis per propnacula muris, intendunt acris arcus amentaque torquent.
Sternitur omne solum telis, tum scuta cavaeque dant sonitum flictu galeae, pugna aspera surgit: quantus ab occasu veniens pluvialibus Haedis verberat imber humum, quam multa grandine nimbi

in vada praecipitant, cum Iuppiter horridus austris
torquet aquosam hiemem, et caelo cava nubila rumpit.

Pandarum et Bitias, Idaeo Alcanore creti,
quos Iovis eduxit luco silvestris Iaera
abietibus iuvenes patriis et montibus aequos,
portam quae ducis imperio commissa recludunt,
freti armis, ultroque invitant moenibus hostem.
Ipsi intus dextra ac laeva pro turribus astant,
armati ferro et cristiis capita alta coruscii:
quales aëriae liquentia flumina circum,
sive Padi ripis Athesim seu propter amoenum,
consurgit geminae quercus intonsaque caelo
attollunt capita et sublimi vertice nutant.
Inrumpunt, aditus Rutuli ut videre patentis,
continuo Quercens et pulcher Aquiculus armis
et praeceps animi Marus et Mavortius Haemon
agminibus totis: aut versi terga dedere
aut ipso portae posuere in limine vitam.
Tum magis increscunt animis discordibus irae;
et iam collecti Troes glomerantur eodem,
et conferre manum et procurrere longius audent.

Ductori Turno diversa in parte furenti
turbantique viros perfertur nuntius hostem
fervere caede nova et portas praebere patentis.
Deserit inceptum atque immani concitus ira
Dardaniam ruit ad portam fratresque superbos.

Et primum Antiphaten, is enim se primus agebat,

676, invitant moenibus. Cf. VIII. 178: solioque invitat acerno.
Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, coniecto sternit iaculo; volat Itala cornus aëra per tenerum, stomachoque inixa sub altum pectus abit: reddit specus atri volneris undam spumantem, et fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit. Tum Meropem atque Erymanta manu, tum sternit Aphidnum, tum Bitian ardentem oculis animisque frementem: non iaculo, neque enim iaculo vitam ille dedisset, sed magnum stridens contorta falarica venit, fulminis acta modo, quam nec duo taurea terga nec duplici squama lorica fidelis et auro sustinuit: conlapsa ruunt immania membra. Dat tellus gemitum, et clipeum super intonat ingens. Talis in Euboico Baiarum litore quondam saxea pila cadit magnis quam molibus ante constructam ponto iaciunt; sic illa ruinam prona trahit, penitusque vadis inlisa recumbit: miscent se maria, et nigrae attolluntur harenae; tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremit durumque cubile Inarime Iovis imperiis imposta Typhoeo.

Hic Mars armipotens animum viresque Latinis addidit, et stimulos acris sub pectore vertit, immisitque Fugam Teucris atrumque Timorem. Undique conveniunt, quoniam data copia pugnae bellatorque animo deus incidit.

AENEIDOS LIB. IX.

Pandarus ut fuso germanum corpore cernit et quo sit fortuna loco, qui casus agat res, portam vi magna converso cardine torquet, obnixus latis umeris, multoque suorum moenibus exclusos duro in certamine linquit; ast alios secum includit recipitque ruentis, demens, qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem viderit inrumpentem ultroque incluserit urbi, immanem veluti pecora inter inertia tigrim. Continuo nova lux oculis effulsit, et arma horrendum sonuere; tremunt in vertice cristae sanguineae, clipeoque micantia fulmina mittit: agnoscent faciem invisam atque immania membra turbati subito Aeneadae. Tum Pandarus ingens emicat, et mortis fraternae fervidus ira effatur: 'Non haec dotalis regia Amatae, nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum. Castra inimica vides; nulla hinc exire potestas.' Olli subridens sedato pectore Turnus:

'Incipe, si qua animo virtus, et consere dextram: hic etiam inventum Priamo narrabis Achillem.' Dixerat. Ille rudem nodis et cortice crudo intorquet summis adnixus viribus hastam: exccepere aurae; volnus Saturnia Iuno detorsit veniens, portaeque insigitur hasta. 'At non hoc telum mea quod vi dextra versat effugies; neque enim is teli nec volneris auctor.'

AENEIDOS LIB. IX.

Sic ait, et sublatum alte consurgit inensem,
et medium ferro gemina inter tempora frontem
dividit impubesque immani volnere malas.
Fit sonus, ingenti concussa est pondere tellus:
conlapsos artus atque arma cruenta cerebro
sternit humi moriens, atque illi partibus aequis
huc caput atque illuc umero ex utroque pependit.
Diffugiunt versi trepida formidine Troes:
et si continuo victorem ea cura subisset,
rumpere claustra manu sociosque immittere portis,
ultimus ille dies bello gentique fuisset.
Sed furor ardentem caedisque insana cupido
egit in adversos.
Principio Phalerim et succiso poplite Gygen
excipit; hinc raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas
in tergum, Iuno vires animumque ministrat;
adgit Halym comitem et confixa Phegea parma,
ignaros deinde in muris Martemque cientes
Alcandrumque Haliumque Noemonaque Prytanimque.
Lyncea tendentem contra sociosque vocantem
vibranti gladio conixus ab aggere dexter
occupat—huic uno deiectum comminus ictu
cum galea longe iacuit caput—ininde ferarum
vastatorem Amycum, quo non felicior alter
ungere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno,
et Clytium Aeoliden et amicum Crethea Musis,
Crethea Musarum comitem, cui carmina semper

767. Transferred from II. V. 678: "Ἀλκανδρόν θ᾽ Ἀλῖν τε Νοὶμονά
tε Πρὼτανίῳ τε."
et citharae cordi numerosque intendere nervis;
semper equos atque arma virum pugnasque canebat.

Tandem ductores audita caede suorum
conveniunt Teucri, Mnestheus acerque Serestus,
palantisque vident socios hostemque receptum.

Et Mnestheus: ‘Quo deinde fugam, quo tenditis?’
inquit.

‘Quos alios muros, quae iam ultra moenia habetis?
Unus homo et vestris, o cives, undique saeptus
aggeribus tantas strages impune per urbem-
ediderit, iuvenum primos tot miserit Orco?

Non infelicis patriae veterumque deorum
et magni Aeneae, segnes, miseretque pudetque?’

Talibus accensi firmantur et agmine denso
consistunt. Turnus paulatim excedere pugna,
et fluvium petere ac partem quae cingitur unda;
acrius hoc Teucri clamore incumbere magno
et glomerare manum. Ceu saevum turba leonem
cum telis premit infensis, at territus ille,
asper, acerba tuens, retro reedit, et neque terga
ira dare aut virtus patitur, nec tendere contra

ille quidem hoc cupiens potis est per tela virosque:—
haud alter retro dubius vestigia Turnus
improperata refert, et mens exaestuat ira.
Quin etiam bis tum medios invaserat hostis,
bis confusa fuga per muros agmina vertit;
sed manus e castris propere coit omnis in unum,

779, Mnestheus acerque Serestus; these words also close line
line 527: quem quisque virum demiserit Orco.
nec contra vires audet Saturnia Iuno
sufficere; aëriam caelo nam Iuppiter Irim
demisit, germanae haud mollia iussa ferentem
ni Turnus cedat Teucrorum moenibus altis.
Ergo nec clipeo iuvenis subsistere tantum
nec dextra valet: iniectis sic undique telis
obruitur. Strepit adsiduo cava tempora circum
tinnitu galea, et saxis solida aera fatiscunt,
discussaeque iubae capiti, nec sufficit umbo
ictibus: ingeminant hastis et Troes et ipse
fulmineus Mnestheus. Tum toto corpore sudor
liquitur et piceum — nec respirare potestas —
flumen agit; fessos quotit aeger anhelitus artus.
Tum demum praeceps saltu sese omnibus armis
in fluvium dedit: ille suo cum gurgite flavo
accept venientem ac mollibus extulit undis,
et laetum sociis abluta caede remisit.

807, telis obruitur. Cf. II. 410: telis nostrorum obruimur. —
812, 813, sudor liquitur et piceum ... flumen agit. Cf. V. 200:
sudor fluit undique rivis. — 814. Cf. V. 199: creber anhelitus artus
... quatit.
NOTES.

1–24 Iris, sent by Juno, arouses Turnus to immediate attack on the Trojan camp in the absence of Aeneas.

1 ea: the occurrences described in the previous book; the journey of Aeneas to Pallanteum and Caere. *dīversā penitus parte*: *in a quite different quarter*. *geruntur*: present, as usual with *dum = while*, but to be translated as an imperfect.

3 Lūcō — Pilumnī: in his responsible position as leader of the campaign against the Trojans, Turnus had doubtless resorted to the shrine of his deified ancestor with the desire of obtaining the counsel of the gods. He is therefore not startled by the visit of Iris. In like manner Latinus had visited the oracle of his prophetic ancestor Faunus. See VII. 81. *parentis*: here = *ancestor*. Pilumnus was the great-grandfather of Turnus, and as the son of Faunus was worshipped as a rustic deity.

4 sacrātā: *hallowed* by the grove of Pilumnus. Observe the prosody of 2–4. It is unusual to find three successive lines with but one dactyl to a verse.

5 Thaumantias: Iris was the daughter of Thaumas. *locūta est*: the elision prevents the objectionable effect of a monosyllable at the end of a line.

6 optantī: sc. *tibi*; the participle supplies the condition of which *audēret* is the conclusion; *were you asking it*.

7 volvenda diēs: *the lapse of time*, but also (*volvō = to roll*) suggesting the importance of taking prompt advantage of the passing moment. For a similar use of the gerundive of *volvō* see I. 269. *diēs*: as usual, fem. in this sense. *ultrō*: *without effort on your part*. 
NOTES.

8 urbe: in VII. 158, called simply sēdēs: *the settlement* of Aeneas near the mouth of the Tiber.

9 sēptrā sēdemque: *hendiadys, = scēptrōrum (imperī) sēdem: seat of power. Palātīnī: an anachronism, unless regarded as = Pallantēi: on the Palatine. petit: contracted from petiit, and therefore not petit. It is usually regarded, however, as present, the ultimate being lengthened by the ictus, or according to Ladewig by the slight pause inevitable before a molossus at the end of a line. Observe that the line is spondaic.

10 extrēmās Corythī urbēs: not *to the farthest cities of Etruria,* as Caere or Agylla was in southern Etruria, but *to most distant cities,* those of Etruria. Corythī = of Etruria. Corythus was a city of Etruria.

11 Lydōrum: according to tradition the Etruscans were immigrants from Lydia.

12 dubitās: possibly with reference to sedēbat, line 4. poscere depends on tempus, the construction being identical with the English. The usual prose construction would be the genitive of the gerund or of the gerundive.

13 turbāta adripe: *surprise and seize.*

16 invenis: in the Aeneid usually = *warrior.* ad: note the difference between ad and in, line 14, after sustulit. palmās = supīnas manūs, as in III. 176 and elsewhere, the proper position of the hands in addressing the di superī.

18 decus caelī: *jewel of heaven,* strictly appropriate to the rainbow rather than to Iris as a goddess. A similar confusion or alternation of conception is common; see VIII. 62–4. nūbibus āctam: borne on the clouds, ablative of means, although many prefer to regard it as ablative of separation.

19 tam clāra tempestās: *so clear an atmosphere.*

20 Medium discēdere caelum: *the sky part in the middle,* like a curtain that had hidden the stars from view.

21 -que: and *I see;* one object of videō is an infinitive, the other a noun. Vergil often thus combines objects of different form.

22 quisquis = quisquis es qui; the uncertainty, however, is not as to the personality of the goddess, but as to the sender of her message.
23 **hausit lymphās**: as the customary symbolical ceremony of purification before engaging in a religious act; compare II. 718–20.

24 **multa**: cognate accusative; not “praying for many things.”

25–76 Turnus attacks the Trojan camp, and, not succeeding in forcing an entrance, or in tempting the Trojans outside of the walls, undertakes by hurling firebrands to burn the ships, which are drawn up on the river bank within the camp.

26 **pictāi**: archaic form for *pictae*; *pictāi vestis et aurī*: hind-diadys: raiment embroidered with gold.

28 **Tyrrhīdae**: the wounding by Ascanius of a pet stag belonging to the family of Tyrrhus, royal herdsman of king Latinus, was the first occasion of hostilities against the Trojans. See VII. 475, seq.

29 This verse is not found in the best manuscripts, and was doubtless taken from VII. 784.

30 **ceu**: the comparison is, *omnis exercitus ibat ceu Gangēs aut Nilus it*. The silent advance of the well-ordered troops to surprise the Trojan camp is compared to the deep, steady flow of the Ganges, swelled by its seven tributaries, or to the uniform current of the Nile when it has returned to its regular channel after an inundation. *septem surgēns sēdātis amnibus altus*: swelling to its full depth with its seven calm tributary streams; some take *sēdātis* in the sense of now made calm, in their union in the plain, in distinction from their boisterous flow in the upper part of their course, supposing that here, as well as in the mention of the Nile, the poet intends to contrast the present military order with the previous untrained and irregular movements of the soldiers.

31 **per tacitum = tacitē**. The use of adverbial phrases like this in place of the adverb is especially common in Sallust.

32 **campīs**: ablative of separation. *alveō*: here a dissyllable by synizesis.

33 **subitam = suddenly appearing.**

35 **adversā mōle**: the fortification facing the foe.

40 **optimus armīs**: an imitation of the constant use of similar epithets by Homer; but Vergil does not imitate Homer’s uniformity in their use.
41. *fuisset* would be future perfect in the direct admonition: *si fuerit, nē audēatis.*

42 *struere*: *instruere aciem* is the usual prose.

43 *tūtōs aggere mūrōs*: *walls made strong with earthworks.*

44 *cōnferre manum*: see Vocabulary.

45 *obiciunt portās*: *present their closed gates to the foe.*

48 *urbi depends on adest*: *attended . . . and, when unexpected, is before the camp.*

49 *Thrācius*: Thrace produced the finest horses.

50 *cristā galea aurea rubrā*: the annexed cut represents helmets adorned with crests or plumes.

51 *mēcum*: render *qui prīmus mēcum (sē īnserat).* In his eagerness to begin the assault he leaves his speech unfinished.

52 *attorquēns*: *brandishing toward the camp.*

53 *principium pūgnae*: Vergil apparently has in mind the formal declaration of war employed by Rome, in which after other ceremonies a spear was hurled by the fateful priest within the boundary of the enemies’ territory. See Liv. I. 32, ad fin. *arduus*: *towering on horseback*; compare line 29; a hero, i.e., a man one of whose parents was a god or a goddess, while the other was a human being, surpassed other mortals in stature and in strength.

54 *Clāmōre excipiunt*: cheer, “receive (the summons) with a shout”; the object is often thus omitted, especially when in English it would be a personal pronoun, as ‘it, him.’

56 *aequō*: fair for both parties. *dare*: they wonder that, if men, they do not, etc.; the infinitives depend on *mirantur*; see note on line 21.

57 *virōs*: *if men.* *castra fovēre*: *hug the camp.* This use of *fovēre* indicates the contempt of the Rutulians for the Trojans.

62 *bālātum exercent*: utter or keep up their bleating.

63 *absentis*: inaccessible, beyond his reach. *conlēcta fatigat*
NOTES.

edendi ex longō rabiēs et sicca sanguine faucēs: long-accumulated greed for food and jaws unsaked with blood distress him.

65 Rutulō: Turnus; dative of reference, a construction common also in French and in German where the English uses a possessive.

66 ignēscunt: more poetical and spirited than exārdēscunt; compare the English fire up. dūris ossibus: in his hardy frame. The common use of ossa in such expressions is intended to show how deeply the emotion penetrates; compare the English to his very marrow. dolor: indignation, resentment, a very frequent meaning of dolor, which includes all pain, mental or physical.

67 quā temptet — excutiatur — effundat: these indirect questions depend on dolor; we may render: (as he ponders) with what plan to attempt. viā in scanning must be made a monosyllable by synizesis; the line is therefore spondaic, although Ladewig asserts that Vergil never ends a spondaic line with a spondaic word, and prefers the reading quae via.

70 fluvialibus: of the river Tiber. The vessels were drawn up on the shore of the Tiber within the intrenchments.

71 sociōs incendia poscit: poscō is often used with two accusatives. See line 84. incendia: means of starting a conflagration; firebrands. ovantis: exultant, who exult at the suggestion.

72 fervidus: with expressive juxtaposition to flagrantī; impetuously. See note on line 475.

73 incumbunt: they fall to work.

74 accingitur: equip themselves, a middle voice; sē accingit; s'equipent.

75 focōs: the fires; we are not told where; possibly their own camp fires. piceum: with the same force as ātris above; murky. piceum — favillam: the smoky firebrand gives a murky light, and the flame throws up (fert ad astra) scattered sparks; commixtam: mingled with the smoke; Volcānus: the clear flame; ad astra, as often ad sidera, means simply up, upward. Compare the German in die Höhe.

77–122 Cybele transforms the ships into sea-nymphs.

77 Quis deus: the emergency is beyond any human help.
79 Prísca: from the point of view of the poet. Prísca—perennis: belief in the occurrence belonged to antiquity, but, however that may be, the story has survived throughout the ages.

80 Phrygiā Ídā: there was also a range of mountains of the same name in Crete.

82 genetrīx Berecyntia: Cybele, called Berecyntian from Berecyntus, a mountain of Phrygia sacred to her.

83 adfāta: sc. esse.

84 domītō Olympō: now that Olympus has been won by you, as you are the king of the gods, who can fulfil all requests. Jupiter had made himself master of Olympus by banishing from the throne his father Saturn.

86 lūcus: not the same as silva; the sacred grove was on the summit of a height encompassed by a forest of pine. fuit: I had; why she has no longer is explained by line 88, ḥās—dedī. ferē-bant: they used to bring, while Troy was standing.

87 trabibus: by metonymy for arboribus.

88 ḥās: sc. trabēs = arborēs. Dardaniō iuvenī: Aeneas. classis: egeō even in prose takes the genitive often instead of the ablative.

89 laeta: see note on line 475. sollicitam: me in my anxiety. timor anxius angit: distressing fear distresses. Such a collocation of words connected by etymology, though a blemish to style in English, was a grace in Latin.

90 hoc is a cognate accusative. hoc—parentem: let your mother accomplish this by her entreaties.

92 ortās esse is the subject of prōsit.

93 torquet: more commonly vertō or versō, as Ciris 521, qui sīdera versat.

94 quō fāta vocās: whither are you calling destiny; although Jupiter guides the stars of the universe, he cannot control the fates. istīs: sc. nāvibus.

95 immortāle fās: the right of immortality. Observe the contrast in mortāli—immortāle, certus—incerta.

96 habeant and lūstret depend through ut omitted on petis above. certus: with assurance that his ships will be safe.

97 tanta: so great as to oppose destiny.
NOTES.

98 Immō: nay, rather than attempt to oppose the fates, I will grant what is within my power. dēfunctae: having finished their service.

99 quaecumque: the antecedent is a dative to be supplied with ēripiam; from every one that. Aeneas had brought to the mouth of the Tiber fifteen of the twenty ships with which he started. One was lost in the storm off the coast of Africa, I. 116, and four had perished by fire on the shore of Sicily, V. 699.

100 arva: accusative of limit of motion without preposition; a poetic archaism; the early construction survives in prose in names of towns.

101 iubēbō esse deās: I will bid them be; the indefinite pronoun quaecumque, every one, suggests all, hence the plural.

102 quālis: a predicate adjective after secant agreeing with Dōtō, and involving the correlative tālis with deās, but best rendered simply as, or in this instance more fully: like the daughters of Nereus, Doto and Galatea, who.

104 id ratum adnuit: he ratified it and confirmed it by a nod, lit. he confirmed it by a nod, ratified. Stygiī frātris: Pluto. An oath by the rivers of the underworld even the gods would fear to violate. Compare VI. 323, 324.

105 pīce — rīpās: the banks seething with a pitch-black whirlpool. pīce ātrāque vorāgine: hendiadys.

106 adnuit: In Iliad I. 524, Zeus tells Thetis: “I’ll nod my head for thee, that thou mayst trust; for this from me among immortal beings is the strongest pledge; for naught from me, what-e’er with nod of head I do confirm, may be revoked, or prove deceptive, or fulfilment lack.” tōtum tremefēcit Olympon: Homer’s μέγαν δ’ ἐλέγετο Ὠλυμπον, as in II. I. 530.

107 Ergō: and thus, with reference to Jupiter’s promise.

108 dēbita: sc. fātō; allotted. Mātre: sc. deōrum, Cybele.

110 Hic primum: now at length, when aderat prōmissa diēs. nova: strange, because supernatural. oculīs: the eyes of the contending armies.

111 ab Aurōrā: because Mount Ida was east of Italy.

112 Ídaeī chori: the Corybantes, the priests of Cybele on Mount
Ida; her worship involved boisterous and noisy ceremonies in which the Corybantes engaged in violent leaping and dancing accompanied by the sound of cymbals and wind instruments.

114 Nē trepidāte: struggle not, the form for poetry or elevated style, as nōlit trepidāre, and in English do not struggle, is the ordinary prose form. défendere: the infinitive with trepidō is poetical only.

116 Vōs: expressed with the emphasis of contrast, the address turning from Teucrī to the ships.

117 deae: as goddesses; predicate nominative. sua quaeque: these words are regularly placed together; compare lines 185 and 464. quaeque: nominative singular in distributive apposition with puppēs, a common construction for this pronoun; see also line 162.

118 puppēs: the sterns of the ships were drawn up on the shore and fastened by hawsers to trees or other objects; the prows were often left in the water, steadied in position by anchors.

121 The line is erroneously inserted here, belonging in X. 223.

122 reddunt sē: virtually the analytic form for redduntur = revertuntur: they return; so feruntur = sē ferunt.

123–167 Turnus reassures his men, who are startled at sight of the prodigy. He bids them rest, and prepare for a renewal of the contest on the morrow, and encompasses the Trojan camp for the night with fourteen posts of a hundred men each.

123 animis: locative ablative. conterritus: sc. est; observe the intensive force of the com-.

124 et: here an adverb.

125 rauca: cognate accusative. altō: the deep = the sea.

126 Turnō: see note on line 65.

127 ultrō: even also; not only is he not daunted, but, more than this, he encourages his men. The repetition of the initial word at the end of the verse is called epanalepsis.

128 his: i.e., Trōiānīs.

129 auxilium solitum: contemptuously; their ships as a means of flight.

130 exspectant: sc. nāvēs Trōiānae = auxilium solitum above.
NOTES.

But some annotators make Trōiānī the subject, explaining: the Trojans do not have to wait for Rutulian darts or fires to destroy their ships.

131 rērum pars altera: their resort on one side, i.e., the sea.

132 mīlia and gentēs are in apposition: so many thousands, Italian nations too, not despicable immigrants. The asyndeton between (est) and fērunt corresponds exactly to the English idiom.

133 Nil — deōrum: we may render best as if fātālia and respōnsa were in the relative clause: whatever decrees of destiny, oracular responses of the gods, the Trojans vaunt, terrify me not at all.

134 Phryges: a contemptuous appellation for the Trojans; compare the other instances in which it occurs, lines 599, 617, and 635. Turnus refuses to recognize the world-renowned prowess of the Trojans (see I. 457, 460) which has given such distinction to a little corner of Phrygia; he knows them only as foreigners from a district of Asia.

135 sat — quod: enough has been granted to the fates and to Venus, in that.

136 Sunt — mihi: I too, on the other hand, have my destiny. See lines 6–13, also VII. 421–34.

138 coniuge praereptā: now that my bride has been snatched from me. Before the arrival of Aeneas, Lavinia, daughter of king Latinus, had been betrothed to Turnus; but Latinus, warned by an oracle that she must have a foreign husband, had promised her to Aeneas. nec — Mycēnīs: nor does resentment for such an outrage touch the Atridae alone, and not Mycenae only may take up arms for such a cause. Atrīdās: The sons of Atreus, — Menelaus, whose wife, Helen, had been carried off by the Trojan prince, Paris; and the elder brother of Menelaus, Agamemnon, who commanded the confederate Greek host in the war against Troy thus occasioned.

139 iste dolor: Turnus compares his own resentment at the loss of Lavinia with that of Menelaus at the loss of Helen. Mycēnīs: the home of Agamemnon.

140 Sed — est: a supposed objection to the claim of Turnus that it is fated for him fērō scelerātām exscindere gentem. But it is
enough that they perished once, in the fall of Troy and the extinction of the Trojan kingdom. Peccāre — fémineum: the reply to the objection. No surviving Trojan should have committed a similar offence: Their previous offence (peccāre ante) should have been enough for them, thoroughly detesting all but the whole (modo nōn omne) female sex.

141 perōsōs: in agreement with the omitted subject of peccāre.

142 quibus — animōs: a contemptuous characterization of the subject of peccāre; men, as they are, who feel courage only when behind ramparts and ditches; men, as they are, to whom. vālli: an objective genitive; this confidence they feel in.

143 fossārum: an appositional genitive. lōtī — parva: but slight barriers to ward off death.

144 moenia — manū: Neptune was fabled to have built the walls of Troy, while serving, at the command of Jupiter, Laomedon, father of Priam, the last king of Troy. “In truth I for the Trojans round their town a wall did build both thick and very seemly, that the town might be impregnable.” II. XXI. 446.

145 fabricāta: concessive.

146 Not a summons to immediate attack, but an encouragement to confident valor.

148 Nōn — Volcānī: like those of Achilles, the Greek champion. nōn — carīnīs: like those that conveyed the Greeks to Troy.

150 Etruscī: see lines 10, 11. tenebrās — timeant: Turnus would disdain methods like those employed against Troy by the Greeks, who stole by night the Palladium, the talisman on which the existence of Troy depended. See II. 164.

152 equī — alvō: the Greeks had thus secured an entrance into Troy. See the full narrative in Book II., beginning with line 13.

153 lūce is contrasted with tenebrās, palam with caecā in alvō.

154 Haud — putent: I will make them believe that they have not to do with, etc. faxō for fēcerō, with the force of the same tense in Greek, an immediate or positive future.

155 Hector: the son of king Priam and champion of the Trojans, under whose leadership they sustained the siege for ten years.
156 Nunc adeō: at present; adeō is often thus appended to pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs, like the Greek ḍh, to emphasize them. The force of it may then be expressed in English by the emphasis, without translating it by a separate word.

157 quod superest: for what remains of it, i.e., of the day. laetī — rēbus: glad at our successful achievements, inspiring the Trojans with alarm and depriving them of their ships.

159 obsīdere, cingere, depend on cūra. See note on poscere, line 12. portās, moenia: of the camp of the Rutulians, which we are to assume has been pitched around the camp of the Trojans.

161 mūrōs: of the Trojans.

162 quemque: in distributive apposition with illōs.

164 Discurrunt: they hasten off to their posts. variant vicēs: they take their turns in succession on guard. fūsī — lūdō: so far as they are not at the time on guard.

168-223 While the Trojans are anxiously guarding their camp, two friends who are on guard, Nisus and Euryalus, resolve to make their way through the enemies' lines, and carry tidings to Aeneas of the dangerous state of affairs at his camp.

168 super ō vāllō: from above, on the rampart. Trōes: Greek ending. armīs — tenent: occupy under arms the summit of the walls.

170 pontīs: the bridges connecting the walls with prōpuignācula, the outworks or towers erected outside the walls.

171 gerunt: to the places where they will be needed.

172 quōs Aenēās dedit esse: whom Aeneas assigned to be. adversa vocārent: hostilities should call them to the task.

175 excubat — est: take their turns in watching over what each has to guard; excubat exercetque vicēs: hendiadys.

177 mīserat: at the departure from Troy. Ída vēnātrīx: a mountain nymph, who as such could not herself leave Phrygia.

179 quō — arma: and no other of the followers of Aeneas was more comely than he, no other more comely wore Trojan arms.

180 Aeneadum: a patronymic, but used in the Aeneid with the meaning followers of Aeneas.
181 òra — iuventà: a lad whose unshaven face was marked with the down of youth.

182 ūnus: mutual; Nius had signalized his affection for Euryalus by securing for the latter the prize in the foot-race, at the funeral games in honor of Anchises. See V. 294–338.

183 tum quoque: at present too; they always managed to be together. commùni stâtione: on a watch they were keeping in company.

184 Dine addunt: is it the gods who infuse? hunc: this that I now feel.

186 iam dúdam mèns agitât mihi: my mind has long been considering; the present, as in French and German, where the English uses the perfect; Êtes-vous ici depuis longtemps? Sind Sie schon lange hier? = Have you been, etc.

189 solùti: unnerved, languid; the words somnò vînòque solùti are repeated in line 236.

190 prócubùère in connection with the presents micant and silent emphasizes the state resulting from the completed act: lie. porrò: then; let me go on and explain myself fully. Observe the alliteration in this line.

192 populusque patrèsaque: Vergil applies to this early period an expression belonging to the later organization of the Roman state.

193 qui certa reportent: to carry him a trustworthy report of the critical condition of his followers; the compounds of re- often denote the performance of something due or promised.

194 prómittunt: sc. the Trojan leaders.

195 videòr: I think, like the personal use of òokéω. This is not the logical apodosis of sì prómittunt, which would be I will go to Aeneas, for I think, but such ellipses are common in English also. illò: yonder, with a gesture.

196 múròs et moenia: pleonastic; the walls and battlements.

199 Mè socium — rèbus: to take me as your associate in your most momentous enterprise.

200 tè mittam: am I to let you go?

203 sublátum: born as I was amid, etc.; lit. taken up, and thus acknowledged as a son. If Euryalus was born at the beginning of
the Trojan war, he would have been now about eighteen. tālia: such that you should disdain my companionship.

204 māgnanimum: the Homeric μεγάθυμος, μεγαλήτωρ; the latter is the standing epithet of Alcidas. fāta extrēma: his fortunes to the last extremity.

205 hīc: the speaker lays his hand upon his breast; the English would repeat some other word than est; this heart, this heart of mine. lūcis = vitae. et connects contemtor and the antecedent of qui; and one that.

206 bene emī: to be purchased cheaply. quō: this adverb here = ad quem; to which you aspire.

207 Equidem — fās: I did not doubt your courage, nor should I have right to doubt it; equidem is found in Cicero and Vergil almost, if not quite, invariably with the first person, as if equivalent to ego quidem.

208 ita: i.e., on condition only that what I say is true; the regular form for an asseveration of this kind, and not to be rendered literally in English; No! as I hope that great Jupiter or whatever god views this enterprise with favorable eyes may bring me back to you exulting with success.

210 sī — deusve: if any mischance, and you see that there are many such things in an undertaking so perilous, if any mischance or any deity bring me to disaster.

213 raptum pūgnā: rescued by fighting. Such was the importance of burial to the repose of the spirit after death, that it was the sacred duty of a friend to rescue his comrade's body from the enemy, or if this was impossible, to obtain it by the payment of ransom.

214 solita — vetābit: if in any way Fortune, as is her wont, shall forbid this. Fortune deals arbitrarily with mortals; quā is sometimes taken as qua, in agreement with Fortūna, but the word is probably quā, as in line 512.

215 absentī — sepulcrō: if the body could not be recovered funeral rites were performed, and a cenotaph was erected to the memory of the deceased. See VI. 505–508.

217 quae — persequitur: when the opportunity was presented
for the older and feeble followers of Aeneas to remain with Acetes in Sicily, she had preferred to follow her son. See V. 711–718; 749–751.

220 locō cēdit: yields its ground; properly used of persons only.
222 succēdent servāntque vicēs: come up and take their turn on guard.
223 rēgem: the prince Ascanius, who is regarded as at their head in the absence of his father.
224–313 The leaders of the Trojans approve the plan of the young men, and promise them rich rewards.

224 ĉēterā animālia: all other living beings.
225 laxābant — labōrum: were finding respite in slumber from their cares and calming their hearts in forgetting their troubles. We have a virtual zeugma in this use of cūrās and corda as objects of the same verb. So Cic. de Or. III. 62; animōs cūramque laxēmus.
226 dēlēcta iuventas: picked warriors; iuventus is either an abstract noun, or as here, collective.
230 castrōrum — mediō: in the open space in the centre of the camp; hendiadys.
231 admittēr: archaic for admittē; instead of the infinitive we should expect in prose ut admittantur.
232 pretium — fore: and that it will repay the delay of the deliberations of the council; -que connects fore to esse understood with rem; we may supply in rendering saying for this indirect discourse to depend upon.
233 accēpit trepidōs: admitted them, excited as they were with eagerness and with the importance of the proposition they had to make.
235 Aeneaadē: see note on line 120. nostrīs — annīs: be viewed with regard to our years.
238 quī — portae: which is open to us where the road parts at the gate.
240 ērigitur = sē ērigit; rises; s'élève; the rising of the murky smoke shows that the watch-fires are neglected and are smouldering away.
241 quaeśītum: in the older Latin the use of the supine to
express purpose was not confined to dependence on verbs of motion; the construction with such verbs is probably to be regarded as originally the accusative of limit of motion; in the present instance it appears to be in apposition with fortūnā ātī, the object of permittsit.

243 adfōre: Aeneas with the two youths. That this is what was meant is shown by the words of Ascanius, line 257.

244 obscūrīs sub vallibus: while they were hunting in the valleys they had caught glimpses of the distant city on the height where it was situated. primam urbem: the outskirts of the city.

245 cognōvimus: this tense of cognōscō generally emphasizes the continued state, the result of the completed act, but here it is the proper present perfect of the inceptive verb: we have become acquainted with. amnem: the Tiber.

248 nōn tamen... parātis, cum... tulistis: after all you are not preparing... at a time when you have furnished us.

249 animōs et pectora: animā involves courage and boldness, pectora disposition and character: spirits and hearts.

252 vōbīs is the indirect object of solvī. prō laudibus istīs: for such deserts.

254 mōrēs vestrī: your own hearts.

255 pius: Vergil's standing epithet of Aeneas, but used, as here, only when the context renders it appropriate; 'he who always fulfils conscientiously every obligation.' integer aevī: in the flower of his age.

257 Immō ego vōs obtestor: nay, I myself adjure you; immō in reference to immemor. vōs: plural, although he addresses by name Nisus only as the spokesman of the two.

259 Assaraci: Assaracus was the brother of the fifth king of Troy and the great-grandfather of Aeneas. larem: more commonly in the plural, denoting the tutelary deities of the family; here the guardian genius of the family.

260 quaecumque—est, pōnō: all my fortune and all my reliance I repose.

262 reddite cōnspectum: "restore me the sight of him"; render: restore him to my sight.
264 Arisba: mentioned in the Iliad as in alliance with Troy; its capture by Aeneas must therefore have been before the Trojan War.

265 tripodas: see the annexed cut, and for description see Vocabulary. māgna: probably simply a poetical epithet; as a monetary term māgnun talentum is the great talent of eighty minae, the ordinary talent containing sixty.

266 dat: the present tense emphasises the present character of the bowl: that is a present from. It was bestowed while Aeneas was Dido's guest at Carthage. For the appearance of a crāter see the annexed cut.

268 victōri: in apposition with mīhi to be supplied with contigerit. praeāe dīcere sōrem: to direct the allotment of the booty.

269 vīdisti: this clause is interposed parenthetically between sī contigerit and excipiām.

270 ipsum illum: sc. equum.

271 excipiām sorti: I will withdraw from allotment. sorti: excipiō usually takes the ablative. This is said to be the earliest instance of its use with the dative.

272 bis sex mātrum corpora captīvōsque: apparently twelve. Rutulian warriors with their wives. mātrum corpora = mātrēs.

273 suaque omnibus arma: and for them all, the arms belonging to them, thus increasing the value of the prize.

274 insuper: here a preposition.

275 quem: for cūius aetātem, but a similar confusion is common in prose.

276 venerande: so worthy of respect for a devotedness and courage beyond his years. pectore — accipiō: I take to my heart.

278 meas rebus = for my own account, for myself.

279 seu pācem seu bella geram: so Sallust, Jug. 46, pācem an bellum gerēns; whether I am enjoying peace or am waging war; compare also VII. 444. tibī — fidēs: I shall have the greatest reliance on your deeds and your words of counsel.
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282 arguerit: see note on faxō, line 154. tantum—cadat: only may fortune, now propitious, not turn out unfavorable.
283 super—ūnum: one thing beyond all gifts.
285 quam—excēdentem: whom in her sorrow the Ilian land did not retain, but who came forth with me. miseram: in her sorrow at the fall of Troy her affection for her son gave her strength to undertake the toilsome emigration.
286 moenia Acestae: see note on line 217.
287 hūius—est: this peril, whatever it is, great or little.
288 inque salūtātam: by tnesis for insalūtātamque, which could not stand in an hexameter.
289 quod nequeam: it is because I should not be able; the reason for hanc...linguō. nequeam: potential.
291 spem tuī: reliance on you. The final vowel of tuī is not elided, the pause of the caesura, which is naturally placed here, relieving the hiatus.
294 patriae pietātis imāgō: this picture of affection between parent and son, by its likeness to the feelings between Ascanius and Aeneas.
296 Spondē: assure yourself of.
297 nōmen—dēfuerit: she shall be as much a mother to me as Creusa was; she shall lack naught but the name Creusa.
298 dēfuerit: see note on faxō, line 154. nec—manet: and no little favor awaits the mother of such a son; brachylogy for illam quae tālem peperit manet.
301 -que connects reducī and rēbus secundīs, the latter ablative absolute, both being virtual conditions: if you return and are successful.
302 manēbunt: sc. rēbus adversīs.
303 umerō exuit: the sword was suspended by a strap passing over the shoulder.
305 Gnōsiaus: weapons made in Crete were highly esteemed.
306 -que often, as here, introduces a fuller or more exact statement; atque is also thus used; it may then be omitted in translation, the word introduced having the force of an appositive.
307 galeam permūtāt: exchanges helmets with him.
309 ad portās: connect with prósequitur.
311 gerōns: with nearly the same force as the Greek ἔχων; with.
312 dabat: was giving, while accompanying them to the gate. sed — dōnant: anticipating the failure of the enterprise.

314–366 Nisus and Euryalus make their way through the Rutulian camp, slaying as they proceed many of the sleeping foe.

315 inimīca, multīs tamen ante futūri exitō: woful to them, yet before their end they are destined to prove the destruction of many. inimīca, as shown by tamen ante, is not the same as hostium.

316 Passim: the word brings out the disorder in the camp.

317 adrēctōs: tilted up, the position of the two-wheeled chariot when the horses were unspanned; see the annexed cut.

318 arma iacēre, like corpora, currūs, and vīrōs, is object of vident; we may render as if it were arma iacentia.

319 vīna: vessels with the remnants of the wine.

320 ipsa vocat rēs: the situation itself invites us.

321 sē attollere = attollī; the passive would be the English idiom.

322 cōnsule longē: keep wide look-out.

323 haec: with a gesture. vāsta dabō = vāstābō. lātō: made broad by the slaughter of the foe he would effect.

324 vōcem premit: checks his words.

325 tapētibus — exstrūctus: pillowed high on rugs.

326 tōtō — somnum: poetical for stertēbat; we may render literally, or, was breathing deeply and heavily in sleep.

327 rēx idem et: at once king, and.

328 sed — pestem: compare II. II. 859: “but by his auspices he kept not from him his dark doom.”

329 iūxtā temerē iacentis: carelessly lying near him.

330 premit = opprimit; he takes by surprise. sub ipsīs equīs—pendentia colla: the place where they have dropped asleep, and their drooping necks indicate how deeply they have indulged in wine.

331 nanctus: finding them.
332 dominō: Remus.
333 singulantem: poetical and graphic.
334 Nec nōn: sc. premīt.
335 plūrīma: cognate accusative.
337 membrā: accusative of specification with victus. deō = Bacchō = vinō. illum — lūdum: he had made that revelry as long as the night.
339 turbāns: intransitive; making havoc.
342 Euryali: subjective genitive. et ipse: he too.
343 in mediō: directly in his way. sine nōmine: nameless, i.e., unimportant.
345 vigilantem: contrasted with ignārōs: the rest unconscious, Rhoettus awake.
346 māgnum sē post crātēra tegēbat: see the cut annexed to note on line 266.
348 adsurgentī: as he was rising to see whether the danger was past. But Nisus was so close, comminus; that the result was to make the sword penetrate the deeper. multā morte recēpit: withdrew it reeking with blood. morte is an ablative of manner.
349 Purpuream animam: crimson life-blood.
350 fūrtō: his stealthy task; dative with īnstat. fervidus: see note on line 475.
351 ignem — equōs: the waning camp-fire and the grazing horses present a scene here finely contrasted with the deeds of bloodshed just described. ignem extrēmum: see Vocabulary, extrēmus.
352 rīte: fitly, that they might not roam through the camp.
354 caede atque cupīdine: hendiadys. ferrī: we cannot be certain whether we should supply eum or sē for the subject. A Frenchman might imitate the Latin by rendering: qu’on était entrainé.
355 inimīca: as in line 315; unfriendly, because their success depended on the shelter of the darkness.
358 que — que — que: correlative; it is not necessary to imitate in such cases the closeness of connection of the Latin.
359 Euryalus: sc. rapit. phalerās: probably identical with the bullīs; they were attached to a belt which was worn over the
breast; see the annexed cut. **aurea bullīs—aureīs bullīs**, with golden bosses.

360 Tiburtī is probably an adjective; of Tibur, an ancient town of Latium. *dītissimus—Caedicus*: a gift which once the opulent Caedicus, when he was forming a league, without meeting his ally, sent as a token of proffered friendship.

361 *hospitiō* is dative of purpose after *mittit*; we may supply from it a word like *hospitium* with *jungeret*.

362 *ille*: Remulus. *habēre*: the infinitive in this construction retains its original character as a verbal noun in the dative, and is here the second dative after *dat*.

363 *mortem*: of the grandson.

364 *nēquīquam*: because he was so soon to lose it with his life.

366 *tūta capessunt*: aim to secure their safety.

367–449 Nisus and Euryalus are discovered by a detachment of cavalry on its way from Laurentum to the Rutulian camp, and are both slain while fighting bravely, after Nisus has killed the leader of the horsemen.

367 *praemissī equītēs*: we are to infer that the Latin legion had not yet joined Turnus, but was just mustered in the fields adjacent to Laurentum. The cavalry, *ter centum*, the regular number of *equītēs* attached to a Roman legion, are sent in advance to report to Turnus and to receive his orders. *urbe Latinā*: Laurentum.

371 *castrīs*: of the Rutulians. *mūrō subībant*: were coming near the wall; *mūrōs subīre* would mean "to enter the walls."

372 *hōs*: the two Trojans. *flectentīs*: sc. *iter*; or intransitive.

373 *et*: almost = *nam*. *sublūstrī in umbrā*: in the dimly lighted gloom. It was moonlight, as we learn from line 403.

374 *immemorem*: thoughtless, forgetting that the polished helmet would be a conspicuous object in the moonlight.

377 *Nihil tendere contrā*: offered no reply, or made no attempt to offer resistance; compare line 795. The infinitives are historical.
379 *Obiciunt sēsē*: turn toward them; = in French: *se dirigent*. Such expressions bring out the superiority of the English, which escapes the clumsiness of the Latin and the French by the simple device of using the same verb either as transitive or as intransitive.

*ad divortia nōta*: along the by-paths familiar to them.

380 *abitum*: there is but one other example extant of the use of this word in the sense of *outlet, egress*. *corōnant*: poetical for *cingunt*.

383 rāra — *callēs*: here and there glimpses of a path were had along indistinct tracks; *sēmita* = footpath, *callis* = cattle-path, cow-path. *occultōs*: overgrown with the brushwood.

385 *fallit regiōne*: misleads him in respect to the direction.

386 *imprūdēns*: heedless of everything but escape, but with special reference to his forgetfulness of Euryalus.

387 *locōs*: poetical for *loca*; another reading is *āc lūcōs*.

388 *stabula alta*: high pasture-grounds.

389 *ut*: connect with *ēvēserat*, line 386: he had left behind him the enemy, etc., *when he halted*, etc. *respēxit*: looked back for; we may supply *et clāmāvit* for the direct discourse following to depend upon.

391 *quāve sequar*: or in what direction shall I seek you.

392 *fallācis*: the gloom of the forest prevents him from determining his course with any certainty. *Simul*: at once, lit. at the same time. *vestīgia — legit*: he traces back and follows his footprints.

393 *silentibus*: he is thus at first so far as to be out of hearing of Euryalus, but soon he hears sounds which give him the right direction.

394 *sīgna sequentum*: indications of men in pursuit.

397 *fraude — rāpit*: is hurrying off, for he had been overpowered through the treachery of the place and the darkness, while the sudden onslaught bewildered him.

398 *plūrima*: cognate accusative.

403 *suspectīens . . . et*: looking up to . . . he also; he appeals to Luna or Diana not only by a look, but by an uttered prayer. *vōce*: aloud; *ōre* is often used with the same force. *precātur*: an imitation of Homer, who represents his heroes as invoking the aid of the
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gods before making some momentous effort. Thus Pandarus, II. IV. 119, prays to Apollo before shooting the arrow which wounds Mene-
laus; and Diomed, II. V. 115, beseeches the aid of Athena when seek-
ing to wreak vengeance on Pandarus. Compare also the prayer of
Ascanius, line 625; see also X. 420.

404 præseēns—labōri: standing by us, help us in our distress;
alicui labōrantī succurrere is so common a combination that nostrō
labōri must doubtless be taken as = nōbīs labōrantibus.

405 astrōrum decus et nemorum cūstōs: see note on line 18.
Lātōnia: Diana was daughter of Latona.

407 sī qua ipse auxī: if I have at all myself added to your
 offerings.

408 suspendī—fixī: offerings were often suspended in the inte-
rior of temples, or attached to the entrances and gables. A similar
usage is still extant to some extent in Christian temples, especially
in Italy. See III. 286; V. 360.

409 hunc—aurās: hysteron proteron: guide my weapon and
let me throw into confusion; he hopes thus to give Euryalus an
opportunity to escape.

412 adversī: who is directly before him.

414 Volvitūr = sē volvīt; se roule; rolls over, falls prostrate.
ille: as for Sulmo, he.

415 frigidus: with the chill of death upon him, contrasted with
calidum. Iīla pulsāt: his lungs are convulsed; the English scarcely
admits a literal rendering.

416 Diversī: turning in all directions. Hōc ācīror: i.e., at seeing
the bewilderment he has caused. īdem: he also.

417 librābat: was aiming.

418 ēt: contracted for ēit; hence ēt, not ēt. Tagō: see note on
line 65.

419 haesit tepefacta: stuck fast and grew warm; the cold metal
grew warm from the heat of the body in which it was fastened.

421 nec connects auctōrem and quō — possit as objects of
cōspicit; see note on line 21.

422 Tū tamen interēā: sc. if I cannot at once discover the hurler
of the weapon.
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423 ambōrum: Sulmo and Tagus.

427 Mē: sc. petite; interficite.

428 Rutulī: Nīsus does not know that they are Latins; but throughout the narrative the names of the allies are used somewhat promiscuously.

429 nec potuit: sc. audēre; nor could he have, etc.; he was too young.

433 Volvitur lētō: falls dead. lētō is probably dative, lit. to death; see note on line 414. For a similar use of the dative see dēmisēre necī, II. 85; lētō sternendus, VIII. 566; dēict lētō, X. 319; compare also mortī inicīt, line 552.

434 conlāpsa: for the force of com- in such compounds compare the German zusammen as in zusammenfallen, zusammenstürzen, etc.

437 dēmisēre: the gnomic perfect, to be rendered by the present; always did, and hence do.

439 in—morātur: concerns himself with.

440 circum: adverb with glomerātī.

441 próturbant: conative present. nōn sētius: in spite of their efforts.

442 Rutulī: see note on line 428. So in line 450.

444 Tum ... placidā ... ibi dēmum: his death can be peaceful only when he can expire embracing the body of his friend after avenging his death.

445 morte quiēvit: observe how this differs in meaning from in morte quiēscere, as in VI. 371.

447 memori aevō: probably ablative.

448 domus Aenēae: the house of Aeneas = the Julian family.

449 pater Rōmānus: Rome's sire. The appellation pater patriae was regularly given to the ruling emperor; thus the passage means: as long as the Roman Empire shall endure. Some, however, consider pater Rōmānus as = Juppiter Capitōlinus.

450–472 Mourning in the Rutulian camp. At dawn Turnus leads his men to the assault. The heads of Nīsus and Euryalus are displayed on lances to the dismay and grief of the Trojans.

450 praedā spoliisque: see note on line 306; they have won as
their prize the spoils which Nisus and Euryalus had taken from the Rutulian camp.

453 prīmis: supply repertīs.
454 Numā: not mentioned before; but we are not to consider the list of the slain chieftains as complete.
457 inter sē: in the words they exchange they express their recognition.
459 prīma spargēbat Aurōra: the first part of (= the beginning of) dawn was sprinkling = Aurora was beginning to sprinkle.
460 Tithōnī: the spouse of Aurora.
461 sōle = sunlight, as in English. lūce retēctīs: revealed to view by light.
464 rūmōribus: stories of the havoc in the camp by the Trojan emissaries.
469 dextera: sc. pars.
472 nōta nimis: only too well known to them; had the features been less familiar their grief would have been less intense.

473-502 Grief of the mother of Euryalus.

474 aurīs: Vergil here makes addābor transitive; in III. 131 and 569, it takes the dative.
475 subitus: adjective limiting a noun in the sentence where the English uses an adverb limiting the verb; prīma Aurōra (see note on line 459) illustrates the same usage. miserae: see note on line 65.
476 radiī: plural for singular; the shuttle; she was weaving when the tidings reached her. revolūta pēnsa: pēnsum was used for the stent or allotment of material to be worked up in a day; here the material itself; the thread was unrolled from the spool in the shuttle.
477 fēmineō: the final vowel is not elided here.
478 comam: object of scissa as a middle participle; s'arrachant les cheveux.

479 prīma: connect with agmina. illa: a redundant appositive with the subject which it emphasizes; so I. 3; it may be omitted in rendering, although a similar usage occurs in English in poetry: "heedless she of men, of perils heedless she and of the spears." virum: forgetting that this was no place for a woman.
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480 dehinc: a monosyllable by synizesis.
481 Hunc: pointing to the head; predicate accusative after aspiciō; render thus. ille in apposition with tū has a like demonstrative force; “you, whose head is now yonder before me”; you now thus mutilated, you whom I see yonder.
483 crūdēlis: doubly emphasized, at the end of the sentence, and at the beginning of the line.
484 adfāri: see note on poscere, line 12. extrēmum: cognate accusative.
486 nec tē, tua fūnera māter prōdūxi: nor did I, your mother, take you forth for burial, conduct your funeral rites; prōdūcō and prósequor are often used in the special sense “to conduct to burial.”
488 veste: the Romans adorned the bodies of their dead with fine and costly shrouds; see VI. 221. festīna: this is said to be the earliest instance of this adjective.
489 et tēlā sōlābar: an illustration of the occasional parataxis of a principal with a subordinate clause; other examples are found in III. 382 and IV. 264. It may be explained, however, as an imitation of the Greek usage of expressing the relative pronoun but once, even when the construction would require a different case with the second verb, as in Xen. Anab. I. 1. 2; quam urgēbam et cūius tēlā sōlābar: and in weaving which I was comforting. For the appearance of the tēlā see the annexed cut.

490 Quō sequar: whither shall I go to seek you?
491 fūnus: corpse, as in VI. 510. Hōc: pointing to the head of her son. Hōc — refers: is this the tidings you bring me of yourself?
492 Hōc: object of sum secūta: is this what I have attained by following you?
493 sī — pietās: i.e., sī qua vōbīs est pietās; if you have any humanity. For the sentiment compare II. 645; to kill me will be a deed of humanity.
496 invisum hōc caput: this being whom you hate, as she infers from the distress sent upon her.
497 crūdēlem: because it has brought her such sorrow.
499 torpent ínfrāctae vírēs: their energies are shattered and benumbed.
501 Ilionei: the last two syllables are united by synizesis.
502 inter manús: taking each an arm. manús, of Idaeus and Actor.

503–524 The assault of the Rutulians upon the camp of the Trojans.

503 At: but the sorrowful scene just described is interrupted by the trumpet-blast of the enemy. At — canórō: the collocation and choice of words imitate the peal of the trumpet. Vergil here improves on the verse of Ennius: at tua terribili sonitū taratantara dixī.

505 testūdine: the appearance of the testūdō is illustrated in the annexed cut. For description see Vocabulary. Volsī: see note on line 428.

507 et: see note on line 21.

509 spissa: precisely the opposite of rāra, 508.

511 longō bellō: the siege of Troy.
512 sī quā possent: an indirect question; “to see if they could”; to break, if in any way they could.

513 tēctam: sc. testūdine. cum tamen libet: while yet they are content, but not with concessive force, and hence not subjunctive; another reading, however, is: quōs tamen omnīs . . . cāsūs; “and yet all these assaults.”

515 sufficiunt: sc. hostēs sub testūdīne. globus: sc. hominum.

518 Nec cūrant: the opposite of libet above. caecō Marte: in masked conflict beneath the testūdō.

520 certant: they strive; so in V. 194, vincere certō, and line 533 below.

521 Etruscam: hypallage, transferred epithet; limiting pīnum instead of Mezentius.
NOTES.

523 equum domitor: the Homeric ἵππος; the repetition of the entire line from VII. 691 is also Homeric.

524 rescindit: conative or inceptive.


525 Vōs, ὅ Calliopē: the poet invokes the Muses in general, addressing individually their leader, the Epic Muse. aspirāte: properly of a favorable wind in navigation; hence: be propitious.

529 et—potestis: the line probably does not belong here, but is repeated from VII. 645. divae: goddesses that you are.

533 défendere is here used in its original though less common meaning; see Vocabulary; the object is hostis or Italōs to be supplied. The object is omitted in the same way with détrūdere, line 510, and with pellere, line 519; the style is thus made to correspond with the haste and energy of the acts described; the use of the infinitive for the finite verb in lines 509, 510 has the same effect.

534 cavās fenestrās: open loopholes. dēnsī tēla: the collocation and position of the words suggest that this may be poetical for dēnsa tēla; compare horridus austrīs, line 670; crēber procellīs, I. 85; gravis ictū, V. 274. These are not precisely parallel with the present case, however, as tēla does not limit dēnsī.

535 Prīnceps = prīmus. lampāda: Greek form of accusative.

536 plūrīma ventō: fanned to intensity by the wind.

537 postibus haecīt adēsis: fastened upon the posts and consumed them.

538 trepidāre, velle: historical infinitives.

539 sē glomerant: crowd together; se serrent.

540 peste caret: is spared by the havoc; pestis is used in the same way in V. 683. pondere: the equilibrium was destroyed by the burning of one side of the tower and the crowding of the occupants to the other side.

543 pectora: accusative of specification.

546 Maeoniō rēgī fūrtim sustulerat: had secretly born to the king of Maeonia and had reared.

547 vetitās armās: in spite of the father’s prohibition.
548 ēnse levis nūdō: lightly armed with barely a sword; compare nūdum grānum, bare grain, 1 Cor. XV. 37. parmā inglorius albā: undistinguished with a plain buckler; his buckler bore no device showing his ancestry or his own achievements. The annexed cut illustrates a parma not bearing a device.

549 isque: anaculthon; on account of the long parenthesis the sentence begins anew, and Helēnor in line 545 is left without construction. is is subject of vidit; -que introduces inruit, line 555; some editors, however, put a period at the end of line 548, and take Helēnor as subject of est to be supplied, with primaevus as a predicate adjective.

sē . . . astāre: see note on line 21.
550 Latīnās: see note on line 428.
552 haud nescia: litotes; purposely.
553 fertur = sē fert; rushes; se jette, s'élance.
557 tenet, -que certat: reaches, and is striving. alta tēcta: the high pinnacles of the walls; literally, the roofs or tiling at the top of a permanent wall to protect it from the weather. Specimens of such construction are to be seen in Franklin Park, Boston.
558 dextrās: stretched down to him by his comrades.
559 pariter — secūtus: pursuing alike with chase and with weapon aimed.

560 ēvādere manūs is to escape falling into the hands; manibus ēvādere, to escape out of the hands. dēmēns = Homeric ῥήριος, foolish, infatuated, denoting generally a characteristic trait; ēmēns is “mad,” “frantic,” as the result of temporary passion or emotion.
562 pendentem: from the wall to which he is clinging.
563 Quālis: see note on line 102.
564 Jovis armiger: the eagle, which carries the thunderbolts in its claws.
565 quaesītum: after it has been seized by the wolf. mātrī: dative of agent.
566 Mārtius lupus: the wolf was sacred to Mars.
567 aggere: with a mass of earth.

569 Ilioneus — Themillae. This enumeration of not especially conspicuous individual warriors is in imitation of similar passages in Homer. Observe the alternation of the slayers and the slain. The names of the Trojans are of course all Greek, and here in many cases distinguished as such by the Greek inflections. Three of them only, Ilioneus, Caeneus, and Capys are borrowed from Homer, but the personages are not the same. Lūcetium, Liger, Aslās, Ortygium, Turnus, Prīvern,um, and Themillae are names of Italians, two of them apparently not of the Italian dialects kindred with the Latin, but showing the influence of the Greek colonies in Italy. Of the Trojans most are not mentioned elsewhere. Ilioneus was an aged warrior, the spokesman of the Trojans at the court of Dido. Corynaeus took an important part in the ceremonies at the cremation of Misēnus. Capys was prominent at Troy, and commanded one of the ships of the fleet of Aeneas. Sagaris, if the same as in V. 263, is there called a famulus, but possibly nothing more is meant by this appellation than that he assisted in the arrangements at the funeral games. For similar enumerations of names see lines 684, 685; 696–703; 762–774. atque: omit in rendering; see note on line 306.

570 portae subeuntem: see note on mūrō subibant, line 371.

572 laculō bonus: Homeric δούρκλευρος. longē fallente: hitting by surprise from afar.

575 summis — turribus: in front at the top of a tower; on the highest of its different stories.

576 Hunc and ille both refer to Prīvern,um, hunc with demonstrative force, ille to emphasize the change of subject; the spear of Themillae had grazed Prīvernus; as for him, he. levis: lightly, slightly; see note on line 475.

577 tegmine: the shield that sheltered him. dēmēns: thoughtlessly; see note on line 475.

579 laevō laterī: the location of the wound. —que connects adlāpsa and abdita, et — manus being parenthetical.

580 spīrāmenta animae: the passage of his breath.

581 armīs: equipments; the cloak only is specified.
582 chlamydēm: accusative of specification. For the shape of the chlamys see the annexed cut.

584 mātris: nymph of the riverSymaethus; some, however, understandmātris deōrum, Cybele.

585 placābilis: easily propitiated; in primitive times human sacrifices were offered at this altar, but these were no longer required. Palīcī: twin Palici were worshipped in Sicily, but Vergil here speaks of one only.

586 hastīs: a warrior carried two spears; see I. 313.

588 liquefactō: melted by the velocity with which it passed through the air; this appears from many other passages to have been considered possible.

589 multā: on account of the gigantic size of the hero.

590–671 Ascanius performs his first deed of actual warfare and slays the brother-in-law of Turnus. Apollo congratulates him on the achievement, and the Trojans take renewed courage.

590 bellō: dative; for warfare; he had used his weapons before in hunting only.

592 manū: by his expertness.

593 cui Remulō cognōmen: a common prose expression for cui cognōmen Remulus.

595 digna — relātū: words fit, and words unfit to repeat. It is very unusual for a line to contain four elisions.

596 novō rēgnō: his recent princely alliance. praecordia: accusative of specification.

597 sēsē ferōbat: se pavanait.

599 captī: he assumes that they cannot now get away. Phryges: Greek ending; so in line 617.

600 Ėn qui: with contemptuous sarcasm. nostra cōnūbia: our brides.

601 Įtalian: accusative of limit of motion.
NOTES.

602 fandi fictor: *inventor of deceitful words*; ἐπικλωτος μύθων, II. XXII. 281.

603 dūrum à stirpe genus: *a race hardy by inheritance*; so ab stirpe socius et amicus, Sall. Iug. 14. genus: in apposition with the subject of dēferimus. primum: at once; as soon as they are born.

604 saevō: *harsh for a new-born child.*

605 vēnātū: dative. puerī: observe the succession of the words nātōs — puerī — iuventūs — omne aevum — senectūs.

609 Omne — teritur: *our whole life is spent in wielding the steel.* versā — hastā: when driving cattle they used an inverted spear for a goad.

610 fatīgāmūs has its ultimate long, an archaism not uncommon in Vergil.

613 vivere raptō: *to live on plunder.*

615 cordī: dear; dative of purpose. indulgēre chōrēs: among the Romans dancing might be viewed as a spectacle, but not be engaged in. It was as disgraceful as drunkenness. See Cic. Deiot. IX.; Diōtorum saltantem quisquam aut ebrium vidit unquam?

616 manicās . . . redimicula mitrae: long sleeves, and caps with ear-pieces or strings were tokens of excessive effeminacy. The Romans wore no covering for the head except when travelling or in stormy weather. The annexed cut illustrates the cap with lappets.

617 Phrygiae — neque enim Phryges: compare the reproachful words of Thersites, II. II. 235, 'Ἀξαυλδε, οὐκέτ' Ἀξαυλ. per alta Diūdyme: where the boisterous rites of Cybele were celebrated; such rites, Remulus means, are more suitable for the Trojans than war.

618 adsuētis — cantum: *the flute produces its twofold melody for you who are familiar with it.* biform, lit. "with two openings," probably refers to the two pipes, one for each hand, which were connected with a common mouth-piece fastened over the per-
former's mouth, so that he furnished wind for both pipes simultaneously. Of the annexed cuts, Fig. 11 illustrates a pair of *tibiae* blown through a common mouth-band of leather (*capistrum*; *fopšela*) fastened over the face; Fig. 12 shows a pair branching from the portion held between the lips.

619 **buxus**

Berecyntia:

the Berecyntian boxwood pipe; see note on line 82; for the shape of the *buxus* see Fig. 13.

620 **ferrō**: ablative.

621 **dira**: the *indigna relātū* of line 595. **canentem**: compare the English "to sing out."

622 **nervō**: dative.

627 **aurātā fronte**: the horns of animals offered in sacrifice were often gilded.

628 **cum mātre** for **cum mātris capite**; the bullock shall be as large as its mother.

629 **iam quī** with subjunctive of result; **one that already**; this also shows that the animal is full-grown.

630 **dē parte serēnā . . . laevum**: that the thunder came from a clear sky and that it sounded on the left, were both favorable omens; in watching for omens the augur faced the south, and thus the east, the propitious quarter, was on his left.

631 **laevum**: adverbial accusative.

632 **horrendum**: cognate accusative.

635 **Bis captī Phryges**: see line 599.

639 **urbem**: *the settlement* of the Trojans.

640 **adfātur**: not however heard by Ascanius, as we may infer from what follows. **İūlum**: see I. 267.

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1 It is somewhat curious that this use of *capistrum* is not mentioned in the Latin lexicons. Even Forcellini does not note it.
NOTES.

641 Mācte virtūte: success to your new energy! mācte is
attracted from the nominative to the vocative; lit. be thou in-
creased; estō, which is often expressed with mācte, is here to be
supplied. sic ītur ad astra: such is the path to the stars; ītur = on va.

642 genitūre deōs: the emperors of the Julian family were deified.
iūre: with special emphasis at the beginning of the sentence: with good
reason is it that, since the gēns Assaracī is divine. omnia: referring
to space, not to time; all, throughout the world; a divine ruler shall
achieve universal peace like that which prevailed when Saturn ruled.
See VI. 792.

643 Assaracī: see note on line 259.

644 nec tē Tōla capīt: the empire whose foundations you are
to lay shall transcend the limits of either the original Troy or the
Troy founded by your father on Laurentian soil.

646 Fōrmam: object of the indirect middle vertitur; il se trans-
forme le visage.

647 antiquum in Būtēn for antiquī Būtae in fōrmam ēris. Dar-
daniō: the final vowel is not elided; the line is spondaic.

650 omnia, with which vōcem, etc., are in apposition, is accusa-
tive of specification. The line is hypermetric by one syllable, which
may, however, be elided before the beginning of the next line by
synapheia.

654 Apollō: he thus reveals his real personality.

655 paribus — armīs: equal to Apollo’s; Apollo was the
archer-god.

656 parce, puer: refrain from, boy that you are.

660 pharetrim sonantem: the arrows rattled in his quiver as he
departed; so ἐκλαγὲαν ὀτρ' ὀτρ' ὀτρ' . . . αὐτοῦ κυνηγέντον, II. I. 46:
"his arrows rattled as he moved."

661 dictis āc nūmine: in accordance with the words and will,
or by hendiadys, with the utterance of the will.

664 tōtis — mūrīs: through the outworks all along the walls.

665 āmenta torment: twist the javelin-thongs in preparation for
discharging the weapon, corresponding with intundunt arcūs. The
thong was attached to the javelin, and when the weapon was used
the thong was wound a few times around the shaft, so that on freeing
itself from the finger inserted in the looped end of the thong, the javelin would receive a rotatory motion; the object being, as with the rifle bullet, to prevent deflection of the missile from the direction with which it started. The words are usually rendered, however, they whirl the javelin thongs; but as intendere arcūs means to strain or stretch the bows, not "to discharge," it would seem proper to take torquēre here in its original meaning as illustrated in Ovid's capillōs or comam torquēre, "to curl the hair"; tēlum torquēre doubtless means to whirl or hurl the weapon.

668 quantus — quam multā grandine: the correlatives are implied with the preceding verbs; e.g.: tantā tēlōrum cópiā, tam multīs tēlis. As a literal translation would be awkward we may render: like a pouring rain that lashes—like storms of copious hail that plunge. ab occāsū: the rainy quarter in Italy. pluviālibus Haedīs: ablative of time; in the season of the rainy Kids, a group of three small stars in the constellation Auriga or the Wagoner, a short distance southwest of the bright star Capella (she-goat), called by astronomers ε, ζ, and η in this constellation. The two farthest south are quite near each other. They are nearly opposite the sun about the time of the autumnal equinox, when severe storms usually occur. Although the mother-goat, Capella, is a conspicuous star, the Kids are too faint to be seen readily, especially in moonlight unless in a clear sky when well above the horizon.

670 horridus austrīs: poetical for horridīs austrīs; with dreadful blasts.

671 aquōsam hiemem: a tempest of rain. rumpit: with thunderbolts.

672–690 Pandarus and Bitias open the gate of the camp and defy the enemy to enter. The Rutulians accept the challenge, but at first are discomfited.

674 abietibus: the second and third syllables are united by synizesis, and, the i having then the force of a consonant, the first syllable is lengthened by position; without these changes the word would be inadmissible in hexameter. aequōs: as tall as; poetical hyperbole.
676 ultrō: even; they not only open the gates, but, more than this, they invite the enemy to enter. moenibus: dative, a construction found with invitō in prose also.

677 prō turribus: like towers; compare the French preposition en, as agir en roi; for an entirely different meaning see line 575.

678 crístis coruscī: the Homeric κορυφαλός. capita: accusative of specification.

679 quālēs: see note on line 102. liquentia: both liqueō and liquor occur in the Aeneid with the same meaning, either being used according to the exigency of the metre; compare line 813.

681 intōnsa: a distinct litotes; full-leaved. caelō: dative.

684 pulcher armīs = pulchrīs armīs.

686 agminibus: ablative of accompaniment. versī — dedēre; translate by two finite verbs; turned and, etc.

687 vitam: observe the use of the singular where the English requires the plural; thus Cicero habitually: vitam omnium civium, etc.

688 animīs discordibus: "in the opposing hearts" — in the hearts of the opponents; dative case. iāe: plural, because ascribed to both parties.

691–777 Turnus forces his way into the camp and creates great havoc among the Trojans.

693 fervere: serveō is the usual form; but fervō is found in Vergil also in G. I. 456; Aen. IV. 409; VIII. 677. novā: thus far they had effected slaughter only by shooting from the wall.

697 Thēbānā: of Thebe or Thebes in Mysia. nothum: untitled son, base-born son, the Greek ἄδος, for which the English like the Latin has no adequate word; it does not involve the reproach of the English bastard or illegitimate, but merely denotes the son of a slave or concubine in distinction from a child of the wedded wife, yet one honorably recognized as belonging to the family. Thus Ishmael was a nothus. altī: exalted, as being a son of Jupiter (and yet, as not the child of Juno, a nothus).

699 sub — abit: lodged deep down in his breast.

701 tepēscit: see note on line 419.
702 Erymanta: Greek accusative. manū: with a blow of his sword, in distinction from the throw of the javelin.

704 neque—dedisset: a javelin could not have penetrated the two thicknesses of bullock’s hide, and the double layer of gilded scales. iaculō: dative.

705 māgnūm: cognate accusative. contorta: sc. ā Turnō; the falārica was a massive spear usually discharged from a catapult; see the annexed cut.

707 squāmā et aurō: hendiadys for squāmā aureā; the annexed cut illustrates a lūrica made of scale armor.

709 Dat—ingēns: thus Homer regularly describes the fall of a warrior: δούνησεν δὲ πεσὼν, ἀράβησεν δὲ τεῦχε ἐπ᾽ αὐτῷ: “but with a thud he fell, while rang the armor on him.” clīpeum: observe the rare neuter form in place of the usual clīpeus. For the shape of the clīpeus see the annexed cut.

710 Tālis: “such”; translate so. Euboicō Bāiārum lītore: the Italian coast in the vicinity of Baiae was supposed to have been settled by a colony from Euboea. See VI. 42. Baiae was a luxurious watering-place, with magnificent villas that in many cases were built out into the sea on artificial foundations.

711 saxea pīla, quam ante cōnstrīctam: a large block of concrete or artificial stone was prepared, and after it had set, or hardened, it was dropped into the water where it was to serve as the foundation for the building or breakwater to be constructed it.
NOTES.

712 pontō: dative, poetical for in pontum. iaciunt: the subject is indefinite, they throw, i.e., the workmen employed; on jette. ruīnam prōna trahit: plunges down with a crash; ruīnam trahere is more properly used of what falls and crashes to pieces, as in II. 465; compare also ruīnam dare, II. 310.

714 miscent sē, attolluntur: the forms are manifestly coördinate; we might equally well have miscentur, attollunt sē; se mūlent, s’élèvent; compare I. 124, miscērī pontum.

715 Prochyta, Ínarimē: small islands in the vicinity of Baiae. dūrum cūbīle Ínarimē imposta Typhōēō: Typhoeus was one of the giants struck down by the thunderbolts of Jove for attempting to scale heaven. Inarime was a volcanic island, and earthquakes and volcanic disturbances were fabled to be occasioned by the uneasy throes of one of these giants imprisoned beneath the ground. See III. 578–582.

716 Typhōēō: not Ty-phoe-ō, but Ty-phō-e-ō; the last two syllables are, however, united here by synizesis.

717 Hic—Timōrem: see II. IV. 439: “those Ares roused, bright-eyed Athena these, and with her Fear and Flight.” In Homer the two latter are war deities who add to the violence of the battle; in Vergil the warriors to whom they come are thereby discouraged and dispirited. We are not, however, in the present instance to conceive of the personal intervention of Mars. The language is to be taken as metaphorical.

718 stimulōs — vertit: sharply spurred their souls, i.e., plied them with keen incentives to energy.

720 conveniunt: sc. Rutuli.

723 et: see note on line 421.

726 moenibus: ablative of separation.

727 allōs: sc. suōrum.

728 quī viderit — inlūserit: since he did not see; a relative clause giving the reason for calling him dēmēns, and therefore taking the subjunctive. in mediō agmine: the band of his comrades.

729 ultrōque: and even; see note on line 676.

731 nova: unwonted, such as had never flashed from his eyes before.
732 horrendum: cognate accusative.
733 sanguineae: blood-red; see lines 50, 270. micantia fulmina: gleaming flashes, by the quick, repeated movement of his shield.
734 agnoscunt turbati subito: recognize with sudden dismay.
737 Nön — Amatae: this is not Amata's palace, brought you as your bride's dowry. Amata was the wife of Latinus. She was still desirous to wed her daughter to Turnus, notwithstanding the decision of Latinus that Aeneas was the husband intended by the fates.
738 Ardea: the home and capital of Turnus.
739 exire: see note on poscere, line 12.
740 Olli: archaic for illī after subridēns. subridēns: with a confident smile of scornful pity for Pandarus.
741 consere dextram: close with me in combat.
742 hic—Achilleum: i.e., I shall soon slay you, and in the underworld you may tell the shade of King Priam, that here in Italy you encountered a hero as formidable as Achilles proved before the walls of Troy. See VI. 89, and compare II. 547.
743 Ille: changes the subject.
745 volnus veniēns: the coming blow. Thus, II. IV. 128, Athena averts from Menelaus the arrow of Pandarus; V. 853, from Diomed the spear of Ares; XX. 438, from Achilles the spear of Hector.
747 tēlum: weapon; in this instance a sword.
748 neque — auctor: for not so (i.e., like you) do I wield my weapon and inflict a wound.
749 sublātum — ēnsem: rose to his full height as he lifted his sword.
754 illī: see note on line 65.
756 versī: see note on versī, line 686.
757 si ea cūra subisset: if this thought had come to.
758 rumpere, immittere: explanatory of ea cūra, with which they are in apposition, instead of cūra rumpendi, etc. manū: by force.
761 adversōs: those before him; he was not calm enough to think of the expediency of turning back to the gate and admitting his followers.
NOTES.

762 Phalerim—Crēthea. Most of the warriors here enumerated are not mentioned elsewhere in the Aeneid. The names are nearly all borrowed from Homer, but they do not designate the same persons; e.g., the four in line 767 are killed by Ulysses in the Iliad, and Homer's Clytius is a son of Laomedon. Phoegus was associated with Sagaris as a famulus in V. 263 (see note on line 569), but we cannot with any confidence identify these subordinate personages, as in Book XII. we find Turnus killing again a Phoegus (371, seq.), an Amycus (509), and a Cretheus (538), while a Clytius who is a mere lad is found in Book X. (325). Amycus is mentioned in Book I. 221 as a friend especially esteemed by Aeneas, and the name is also applied to a Bithynian prince in V. 373.

763 hinc: from them. fugientibus: those who were still fleeing before him; see line 756; he first caught and disabled with his sword Phaleris and Gyges, and then, snatching their spears, he hurled them at the backs of the fleeing Trojans.

765 comitem: to those whom he has already slain.

766 ignarōs in, mūris Mārtemque cientes: on the walls, unaware of his nearness, and carrying on the contest. deinde: disyllable; so in line 781 below.

767 Noēmonaque: the final syllable is here lengthened because of the two consonants at the beginning of the next word; an irregular usage in Latin, although common in Greek, as in the line of Homer which Vergil has here almost exactly transliterated.

769 ab aggere dexter: on the right of Lyceus as the latter approached from the rampart; Lyceus came toward Turnus from the wall on the left hand of Turnus.

772 fēlicior ungere: more successful at smearing with poison; ungere and armāre depend on fēlicior, a poetical construction instead of the ablative of the gerund or the gerundive.

773 manū: with expertness, skilfully. -que: see note on line 306.

776 cordi: see note on line 615. numerōsque intendere nervis: and accompanying his poetry with the lyre, lit. 'adapting his poetic numbers to stringed instruments.' The sequence of thought is: he liked poetry and the lyre, and liked to chant verses to the accompaniment of the lyre; he was always singing of, etc. Ladewig
regards nervis as ablative, and explains “to mark the rhythm of his verses by the music of the strings.” Kappes gives virtually the same interpretation, but regards numerös intendere nervis as hypallage for intendere nervös ad numerös. With this use of numeri = versus compare: “I lisped in numbers, for the numbers came.” “Tell me not in mournful numbers,” etc. intendere is in the same construction as carmina and citherae.

778–818 Mnestheus and Serestus rally the Trojans, who unite in attacking Turnus. Turnus escapes by plunging into the Tiber, and rejoins his followers.

780 receptum: see line 727.
781 Quō deinde: whither next, how much further, where else; deinde as in IV. 561.
783 Ûnus homō et: a single human being, and that too; Turnus is after all but a man; he has no supernatural power.
785 Orcō: poetical dative for in Orcum.
787 miseretque pudetque: feel pity and shame for.
789 excèdere: historical infinitive; so the three infinitives following.
792 glomerāre manum: close up their ranks.
793 cum: armed with. at — rēdit: but, as for him, he draws back in alarm, yet fierce, with furious looks.
794 acerba: cognate accusative; compare horrendum, line 732.
796 ille quidem hóc cupiēns: though indeed he longs so to do; see note on illa, line 479.
797 dubius: undecided whether to continue the contest or to seek escape from the camp.
798 improperāta: without haste; see note on line 475; the word is a ὅμως λεγομένον. mēns — irā: at the impossibility of prolonging the contest.
799 Quīn — tum: nay, even then, twice; even when he saw that he must retreat. invāserat: completed action in reference to the perfect vertit in the next line.
800 per mūrōs: throughout the camp.
801 in ūnum: sc. Turnum; against him alone.
NOTES.

804 germānae: see I. 47.
805 cēdat: we may explain the tense by regarding dēmīsit as present perfect: has sent down... should not Turnus withdraw; the apodosis is implied in haud mollia.
806 Ergō: no longer aided by Juno. tantum: so effectively as before.
808 cava: a standing epithet of tempora; see line 633, and X. 891.
809 aera: sc. galeae.
811 ingeminant hastis: hurl their spears with redoubled ardor.
Trōes: Greek ending.
812 fulmineus: impetuous; compare VI. 842.
813 piceum flūmen agit: runs in a grimy stream, blackened with the dust of the conflict. respirāre: see note on poscere, line 12.
814 aeger: painful, i.e., an unhealthy panting, not the respiration of health and fresh vigor.
815 praeceps: see note on line 475.
816 ille—accēpit—remīsit: the river-god is thought of in a somewhat confused way in connection with the conception of the actual river itself. In translating we may regard the latter only. See note on line 18. suō cum gurgite flāvō: cum gurgite is used in the same way as in the expressions cum togā, "clad in a toga," cum gladiō, "armed with a sword," and belongs to the conception of Tiber as the river-god. suō: emphasized by position; with its own, or, characteristic yellow flood. flāvō: the color is imparted by the earthy matter in suspension; compare Cat. V. 23; Horace, C. I. 2, 13; I. 8, 8; II. 3, 18, etc.; see also VII. 30.
WORD-GROUPS.

1

1 AC-, ANC-, bend.
annus (for acnus), year (circle of the months).
perennis, lasting.
sollemnis, yearly.
uncus, bent.

2

2 AC-, sharp, pierce.
acus, needle.
ācer, sharp.
ācrīter, sharply.
aciēs, edge.
acuō, sharpen.
acerbus, bitter.

oculus, eye.

3

3 AC-, swift.
aquōsus, full of water, rainy.
equus, horse.
equīnus, pertaining to horses.
eques, horseman.
ōcius, swifter.

4

4 AG-, drive.
agō, drive, lead.
agmen, army (on the march).
agītō, drive about.
adīgō, drive to.
cōgō (for coīgō), drive together, collect.
peragō, lead through, accomplish.
fatīgō, make weary.
ācūtum, quickly.

ager, field (to which cattle are driven).
agrestis, rustic.

ignis, fire.
ignēscō, burn.

5

AIS-, metal.
aes, bronze.
aerātus, of bronze, bronze-clad.
aēnus, of bronze.

6

1 AL-, ARDH-, feed, grow; raise.
alō, nourish.
altus, high, deep.
altum, height.
altē, highly.
alacer, quick.
alvus, belly (that which nourishes); hollow, channel.
alveus, channel.
arduus, steep; high.

2 AL-, ALI-, other, some or other.
alius, another, other.
aliter, otherwise.
alter, the other (of two).
aliquis, some one.

8
AM-, love.
Amāta, Amata (loved one).
amor, love.
amicus, friendly.
amicus, friend.
inimicus, unfriendly.
amoenus, agreeable.

9
AN-, breathe.
anima, breath; life.
exanimus, lifeless.
aminus, soul; mind.
māgnanimus, great-souled.
animal, living being.

10
AP-, OP-, lay hold, work, help.
aptō, fit, adjust.
coeptum (for coaptum), beginning; enterprise.
opus, work.
opus, need (the necessary work).
optō, choose; ask.
optimus, best.
(opis), help; (pl.) efforts.
inops, without resources.
cōpia, abundance; opportunity.

11
1 AR-, fit.
ars, skill.
iners, unskilful; listless, feeble, spiritless.
artūs (pl.), joints.
arma (pl.), implements; arms.
armiger, armor-bearer.
armīpetēns, powerful in arms.
armō, furnish; arm.
armātus, armed.

12
2 AR-, RA-, plough, sow.
arvum, ploughed land.
arātrum, plough.
ratis, raft; ship.
rota, wheel.
rotō, whirl.

13
3 AR-, burn.
ārdeō, burn, glow; be eager.
WORD-GROUPS.

ārdēns, eager.
ārdor, ārdor, eagerness.

14
ARC-, make secure, shut in, keep off.

arx, fortress, citadel.
arcus, bow.
coerceō, shut in; control.
exerceō (drive out of confinement), exercise, practise.
exercitus, trained troops, army.
Orcus, Orcus, the underworld, where the wicked are confined.

15

1 AV-, mark, delight, desire.
avidus, eager.
audeō, dare (do with eagerness).
audēns, daring.
audāx, daring, valiant.
ausum, daring enterprise.

20

CAD-, fall.
cadō, fall.
cāsus, fall; chance.
excidō, fall from.
incidō, fall into.
occāsus, fall; setting; west.
cēdō, give place, go.
concēdō, concede.
discēdō, go apart.
excēdō, go forth.
incēdō, advance.
praecēdō, go before.
prōcēdō, go forward, proceed.
succēdō, go under; approach; enter.

17

3 AV-, put.

induō, put on.
exuō, put off.
exuviae, spoils (stripped off).

18

AVG-, grow.
augeō, make grow, increase.
auctor, promoter, author.
auxilium, help, reliance.

19

AVS-, VS-, bright, burn.
Auster, south wind.
aurōra (for ausōsa), dawn.
aurum (for ausum), gold.
aureus, golden.
aurātus, gilded.
ūrō (for ūsō), burn.
exūrō, burn up.

21

1 CAL-, call.
clāmō, shout.
clāmor, shouting.
conclámō, shout loudly.
clārus, clear, bright.

22
a CAL-, cover.
cālīgō, darkness.
cēlō, hide.
occulō, hide.
occultus, hidden.
galea (for calea), helmet.

23
CAN-, sound.
canō, sing.
cantus, song.
canōrus, melodious.

24
CAND-, glow.
candēns, glistening.
candidus, white.
accendō, set fire to.
incendō, burn.
incendium, conflagration.

25
CAP-, take, hold.
capiō, take.
captīvus, captive.
caüssō, take eagerly.
acciπīo, take to one’s self.
exciπīo, take from, except.
inciπīo, begin.
inceptūm, beginning; undertaking.
perciπīo, take through; perceive, observe.
praecipiō, take beforehand; enjoin.
praecceptum, injunction.
recipiō, take back, recover; admit.
principium, beginning.
principiō, at first.
occupō, take, catch; meet.
caput, head.
Capitōlium, Capitol.
praecipitō, fall headlong, fall.

26
CAR-, hard, scrape.
carīna, keel.
cornū, horn; bow.
cornus, cornel tree; spear.
cortex, bark.

27
CARD-, leap.
cardō, hinge.
cor (for cord), heart.
discors, discordant.
praecordia (pl.), diaphragm; vitals; heart, mind.

28
1 CAV-, watch, guard.
causa, cause.
cūra (for cavira), care (subst.).
cūrō, care (vb.).
prōcūrō, care for.
29

2 CAV-, hollow.
cavus, hollow.
caulae (pl.) opening, entrance.
caelum (for cavilum), heaven.

discrimen, separation, obstacle;
critical position.
certō, struggle.
certāmen, contest.

30

CEL-, CER-, drive, run.
celer, swift.
celerō, quicken.
accelerō, hasten to.
callis, path.
currō, run.
cursus, course; speed.
currus, chariot.
concursus, running together; con-
course.
discurrō, run apart.
succurrō, run under; succor.
transcurrō, run across.

cieō, rouse.
citus, roused; quick, prompt.
sollicitus, wholly roused, anxious.
acciō, summon.
conciō, thoroughly rouse, excite.
excitō, rouse up.
suscitō, rouse, spur on.

31

1 CER-, rise, tower.
cerebrum, brain.
cervix, neck.
crīnis, hair.
crīnitus, long-haired.
crista, crest.
procerēs, chiefs.

32

2 CER-, part.
cernō, distinguish; see.
certus, settled, certain.
incertus, uncertain.

33

1 CI-, rouse.
ciēō, rouse.
citus, roused; quick, prompt.
sollicitus, wholly roused, anxious.
acciō, summon.
conciō, thoroughly rouse, excite.
excitō, rouse up.
suscitō, rouse, spur on.

34

2 CI-, lie.
cĪvis, citizen.
quiēs, rest, quiet.
quiēscō, rest, be quiet.
requiēs, repose.

35

CLAV-, lock.
claudō, shut.
clastra (pl.), bolt, bar.
exclūdō, shut out.
inclūdō, shut in.
reclūdō, unclose, open; unsheathe.

36

CLV-, hear.
laus (for claus), praise.
glōria, glory.
inglōrius, undistinguished.
37

CRV-, raw.
cruor, blood, gore.
cruentus, bloody.
crudus, raw.
crūdelis, cruel.

38

CVB-, bend, lie.
cubile, bed.
excubō, lie out of doors, watch.
excubiae (pl.), watch.
inecumbō, bend to, set to work.
prōcumbō, fall forward; lie down.
recumbō, fall back, sink down.

39

1 DA-, give.
dō, give.
dōnum, gift.
dōnō, give, present.
dōtālis, given as dowry.
reddō, give back.

40

2 DA-, put.
abdō, put away, hide, bury.
addō, put to, add.
circumdō, put around.
condō, put together; hide, bury.
cēdō, put forth.
prōdō, put forth.
crēdō, put faith in; believe.
mandō, put into the hands of; consign.
mandātum, commission, message.

41

DEC-, beseem.
decus, grace, ornament.
decorō, honor.
decōrus, seemly, adorned.
dignus (for decus), worthy.
indignus, unworthy.

42

DIV-, DI-, DIAV-, shine.
divus, god.
dīva, goddess.
dīvinus, divine.
dīves, rich.
ditissimus, very rich, opulent.
Iūnō (for Dīvōna), Juno.
diēs, day.
dēs, god.
dēa, goddess.
Iuppiter (for Diaupater), Jupiter.
iuba (for diuba), mane.
iuvō, help; please.

iuvenis, young.
iuvenis, youth.
iuventa, youth.
iuventūs, youth.

43

DOM-, build; tame, subdue.
domus, house.
domo, subdue.
domītor, tamer.
dominus, master; owner.

44

DVA-, DVI-, apart, two.
duo, two.
dubius, doubtful.
dubitō, doubt.
duplex, double.

bis (for dūiēs), twice.
bīnī, by twos; a pair, two.
bīforis, with two openings.
bīvium, branching path.
bēllum (for duellum), war.
bēllātor, warrior.

45
DVC-, lead.
dux, leader.
dūcō, lead.
dūctor, leader, commander.
addūcō, lead to; draw up.
ēdūcō, lead out; rear.
prōdūcō, lead forth; conduct to burial.
reducō, lead back.
redux, led back, returned.

46
EM-, take.
emō, buy.
adimō, take (to one's self); take away.
eximō, take from; deprive of.
perimō, take thoroughly; remove, destroy.
rēdimō, take back; ransom.
redimiculum, string, ear-piece.
preamium, what is taken first, booty; reward.
absūmō (for absūbimō), take away, destroy.

47
ES-, be, live.
sum, be.
absēns, absent.
adsum, be at hand.
dēsum, be wanting.
praeśēns, at hand, present.
praesentia, presence.
prōsum, be for, benefit.
superāsum, be left, survive.
possum (potis sum), be able.

48
1 FA-, shine, show.
(for), speak.
fātum, what is spoken, fate.
fātālis, decreed by fate.
fātīfer, doom-bringing.
fāma, report.
fās, divine law.
(adfor), speak to.
(effor), speak out.

fenestra, window.

49
2 FA-, yawn.
famēs, hunger.
fatigō, exhaust; goad.
fatiscō, gape.
fessus, exhausted, weary.

50
1 FAC-, shine.
fax, torch, fire-brand.
faciēs, appearance, form.
focus, fire-place.
WORD-GROUPS.

51
2 FAC-, make, do.
facēō, make, do.
factum, deed.
facessō, do with energy.
fiō, be made; become.
dēficiō, fail.
perfectus, thoroughly made, finished.
sufficiō, put under, furnish; suffice, be adequate.
liquefactus, melted.
tepesfaciō, make warm.
tremefaciō, cause to tremble.
fabricō, construct.
famulus, servant.

52
FAV-, FOV-, FV-, glow, smoke.
favilla, ashes; spark.
foveō, warm; fondle, hug.
fūmus, smoke.
fūmidus, smoky.
fūmifer, smoky.
fūnus, funeral rites; corpse.

53
1 FE-, FI-, nurse.
fēmina, woman.
fēmineus, female.
filius, son.

54
2 FE-, FV-, breed.
fēlix, productive; happy.
infēlix, unhappy.

fui, have been, was.
futūrus, destined to be.
fore, to be in future.

55
FEND-, strike.
dēfendō, ward off; defend.
inflēnsus (for infenditus), assaulting, hostile.
inflēstus (for infenditus), assaulting, hostile.
cōnfēstim (for cōnfendtim), immediately.
fēstīnus (for fendūtinus), hurriedly.

56
1 FER-, bear.
ferō, bear.
fertilis, productive, fertile.
adferō, bring to.
auerō, take away.
cōnferō, bear together.
dēferō, bear away; bring, carry.
differō, bear apart; delay.
efferō, bear out, bear up.
infērō, bear on.
inferiae (pl.), funeral rites.
perferō, bring through; bear, endure.
referō, bear back; repeat.
vōciferō, cry aloud, shout.
fātifer, doom-bringing.
fūmifer, smoky.

forte, by chance.
fortūna, fortune.
fortūnātus, fortunate.
fūrtum, theft; stealthy effort.
fūrtim, stealthily.
57
2 FER-, FRVD-, wild, strike.
fera, wild animal.
fraus, deceit, treachery; offence.
früstrā, in vain.

58
3 FER-, FOR-, FRE-, hold, fix.
firmō, strengthen.
fōrma, shape.
fōrmō, construct.
fortis, bold, brave.
frētus, sustained; relying.

59
FERV-, FVR-, rage, swell.
fervō, seethe; be excited.
fervidus, eager, excited.
(furō), rage.
furor, rage, passion.
perfurō, rage furiously.

60
FID-, bind, trust.
fidēs, faith.
fidēlis, faithful.
fidūcia, confidence.
fidus, trustworthy.
fidō, trust.

61
FIG-, handle, fix.
figō, fasten.
fictor, fabricator.
adfigō, fasten to.
cōnfigō, pierce, transfix.
infīgō, fasten in or on.
praefīgō, fasten before, on the tip.

62
FLAG-, FVLG-, blaze.
flamma (for flagma), flame.
flagrō, burn, blaze.
flāvus, yellow.
fulgēns, gleaming, bright.
fulmen, thunderbolt.
fulmineus, flashing; impetuous.
effulgeō, shine forth.
offulgeō, shine upon.
refulgeō, flash back, reflect.

63
FLV-, flow.
fluō, flow.
flūmen, stream, river.
fluvius, river.
fluvialis, of a river.
refluō, flow back.
fleō (for flevō), weep.
flētus, weeping.

64
FRAG-, break.
frangō, break.
infrāctus, broken.
fragor, crash.
fragment.

65
FVD-, pour.
fundō, pour.
cōnfūsus, confused.
effundō, pour forth.
infundō, pour upon.

66

FVG-, flee.
fuga, flight.
fugāx, prone to flight, timid.
fugiō, flee.
diffugiō, flee apart.
effugiō, flee from, escape.

67

GEN-, GNA-, beget.
gignō (for gigenō), beget.
genitor, father.
genetrīx, mother.
gēns, race.
ingēns, beyond nature, huge.
genus, birth; race; kind; family.
(g)nātus, son.

68

GES-, carry.
gerō (for gesō), carry.
ingerō, bear against; hurl.
agger, what is brought up; mass of earth.
armiger, armor-bearer.

69

GLOB-, round.
globus, mass.
glomus (for globmus), ball; gathering.
gloserō, gather.

70

GNA-, GNO-, know.
ignārus, ignorant.
nārrō (for gnārigō), make known, narrate.

(g)nōscō, learn; know.
nōtus, known.
ignōtus, unknown.
nōmen, name.
cognōmen, additional name.
agnōscō, recognize.
cognōscō, become acquainted with.

nam, for.
namque, for.

71

GVOR-, GVL-, swallow.
gurges (for guorges), whirlpool, flood.
vorāgō (for guorāgō), whirlpool.
singultō, sob, gasp.
singultus, sobbing, gasping.

72

HAB-, have, hold.
habeō, have, hold.
habilis, convenient; well-fitting.
dēbilitō, weaken.
habēna, holder, rein.
cohībeō, hold in, confine.
dēbitus (from dēbeō for dehībeō),
due, allotted.
praebēō (for praehībeō), hold in front; offer, proffer.
prohibeō, hold forward; debar.
WORD-GROUPS.

73
HAS-, hurt.
hasta, spear.
hastile, spear-shaft, spear.
hostis, enemy.

74
HORS-, bristle.
horrēns, bristling.
horrendus, terrible, fearful.
horridus, bristling, rough.
horrisonus, of fearful sound.

75
I-, Al-, go.
eō, go.
iter, journey.
abeō, go from, get away; lodge.
abitus, departure.
aditus, access, approach.
coēō, assemble.
exeō, go out.
exitium, destruction.
pereō, go to ruin, perish.
redeō, go back.
subeō, go under; approach.
subitus, sudden.
subitō, suddenly.
trānseō, go through.
trānsabeō, go through.
comes, companion.
comitō, accompany.
aevum, age.
longaevus, aged.
primaevus, youthful.
aetās, lifetime.

76
IAC-, throw.
iacō, throw.
iaculum, javelin.
ictō, throw in profusion; throw out boastfully.
laceō (be thrown), lie.
coniciō (for coniciō), throw together; throw.
dēiciō (for dēiciō), throw off.
inciō (for inciō), throw upon.
obiciō (for obiciō), throw against or in the way.
proiciō (for proiciō), throw forward, throw away.
trāiciō (for trāiciō), throw across.

77
IC-, AIC-, like.
imāgō, image, picture.
aequus, fair.
aequum, plain.
aequō, make equal.
aequor, level surface; sea.

78
IV-, IVG-, bind, yoke.
īūs, that which is binding, right.
iūria, wrong.
iūrō, bind by oath, swear.
iumgō, join.
adiungō, join to.
cūnctus (for coniūnctus), all together.
coniūnūx, spouse.
iūxtā, at the side, next.
aurīga (for auriūgā), (horse-yoker, *aurus=runner, horse) charioteer.
WORD-GROUPS.

79

LAC-, LIC-, crook.
lacertus, upper arm.

limes, path.
limen, threshold.
sublimis, uplifted.

80

LEG-, gather.
leggō, gather; choose; trace.
lēctus, select, picked, choice.
legiō, levy; legion.
consin, collect, accumulate.
dēlēctus, chosen.
diligō, choose apart; love.
lignum (gathered fuel), wood.

81

LI-, LE-, pour, smear.
lītus, shore.
lētum, death.
lētālis, fatal.
dēlō, destroy.

82

LIC-, LIQV-, let, leave.
licet, it is lawful.
polliceor, promise.
linquō, leave.
relinquō, leave behind.
líquor, flow.
líquefactus, melted.

83

LV-, LAV-, wash.
ablūō, wash off.
lūstrō, make bright; survey; traverse.
lavō, wash.

84

LVC-, shine.
lūx, light.
lūceō, shine.
lūmen, light.
lūcus, grove.
lūna, moon.
coniūceō, shine brightly.
interlüceō, shine between; offer glimpses.
Lūcetius (light-bringer), Lucetius.
sublūstris, dimly lighted.

85

LVD-, play.
lūdō, play; revel.
lūdus, play; revelry.
inclūdō, make sport of, mock at.

86

MA-, MAN-, measure.
manus, hand.
comminus, close at hand.
manicae, sleeves.
mandō, put into the hands; consign.
mandātum, message.
immānis, immense.
nimius (not to be measured), excessive.
nimium, too much, too.
nimis, too much, too.
mōs, custom, character.
WORD-GROUPS.

87
MAC-, MAG-, big.
māctus, magnified; successful.
māgnus, great.
māgnanimus, great-souled.
magis, more.
māximus, greatest.
magister, master.
mōlēs, mass.

88
MAN-, MEN-, stay, think.
maneō, await.
mēns, mind.
āmēns, frantic.
dēmēns, foolish.
dēmentia, folly.
memini, remember.
monitus, admonition.
mōnstrum, portent.
mōnstrō, show.
admoneō, warn.

89
1 MAR-, weak, die.
mare, sea.
morior, die.
mors, death.
mortālis, mortal.
immortālis, immortal.

90
2 MAR-, think.
memor, heedful.
immemor, heedless.
memorō, mention.
mora, delay.
moror, delay, remain.

91
MIR-, wonder.
mirus, wonderful.
mīrōr, wonder.
mīrābilis, wonderful.

92
MIS-, wretched.
miser, wretched.
misereor, have pity.
miseret, it distresses.
miserābilis, pitiable.
maestus, sad.

93
MIT-, throw, send.
mittō, send.
missilia, missiles.
admittō, admit.
committō, send together; intrust.
dēmittō, send from; lower, droop.
ēmittō, throw forth.
immittō, send upon.
permittō, permit.
praemittō, send ahead.
prōmittō, send forth; promise.
remittō, send back.

94
1 MV-, MOV-, move.
moveō, move.
dimoveō, move apart.
immōbilis, immovable.
mātō (for movitō), change.
permātō, make a complete change.

95
2 NV-, shut, fasten.
mārūs, wall.
mōenia, city walls, fortifications.
commānīs (bound together), common.

96
NA-, no.
nē, not; that not, lest.
-ne, interrogative particle.
nī, if not, unless.
nēque or nec, and not, nor, neither.
nēve or neu, and not, nor.
nōn, not.
nēquīquam, to no purpose.
nescius, not knowing.
nimīus, unmeasured, excessive.
nīmium, too much, too.
nimis, too much, too.
nūllus (for neūllus), not any, no.
nēmō (for nehōmō), no one.
nihil or nīl (for nehilum), nothing.
nēqueō, be unable.

97
NEB-, NVB-, cloud, veil.
Neptūnus, Neptune.
Neptuнийus, of Neptune.
nimbus, storm-cloud.
nūbēs, cloud.
nūbīla (pl.), clouds.
cōnūbium (taking the marriage veil), marriage; bride.

98
1 NV-, now.
nunc, now.
novus, new.
nūper (for novper), newly, recently.
nūntius, bearing tidings.
nūntius, messenger; tidings.

99
2 NV-, nod.
nūtus, nod.
nūmen, nod, divine intimation; divinity.
nūtō, nod, sway.
adnuō, nod to, ratify.

100
OL-, OR-, grow, rise.
prōlēs, offspring.
orīor, rise.
ōrdior, begin.

101
OS-, mouth, face.
ōs, mouth; face, feature.
ōrō; speak; beseech.
ōra, margin; coast.

102
PA-, feed.
pater, father.
patrius, paternal.
patria, native land.
patrius, of one’s native land.
Iuppiter, Jupiter.
impāstus, unfed.

Penātēs, Penates, household gods.
penitus, far within; entirely.
penetrō, penetrate.
penetrāle, inner apartment.

periculum or periclum, trial; danger.
porta, gate.
portus, harbor.
opportūnus, fitting.

103

PAC-, PAG-, fix, make fast.
pāx, compact; peace.
pecus, cattle.
pectus, breast.
pūgna, fight.
expūgnō, take by assault.
prōpūgnāculum, outwork, fortification.

pālor, wander; flee.
pellō, drive.
pulsō, beat.
pulvis, dust.
dēpellō, drive away, avert.

104

PAL-, PEL-, PVL-, drive.
pālor, wander; flee.
pellō, drive.
pulsō, beat.
pulvis, dust.
dēpellō, drive away, avert.

PAND-, jerk, swing.
pendeō, be suspended, hang.
suspendō, suspend.
pēnsum (what is weighed out),
stent, task.
pondus, weight.

105

PAR-, PER-, through, far, reach, try.
pār, equal.
pariter, equally; side by side.
per, through.

2 PAR-, part, bring forth.
pars, part.
parō, prepare.
apparē, prepare for.
imperium, command.
parēns, parent.
partus, birth; offspring.
reperīō, reproduce; find.

107

properē, hastily.
properō, hasten.
improperātus, without haste.

108

PAT-, spread, open.
pateō, lie open.
patēns, open.
passim (for pattim), scattered, everywhere.

109

PED-, tread.
pēs, foot.
impediō, entangle.

110

PI-, PIC-, swell, flat.
pīnus, pine.
pīneus, of pine.
plix, pitch.
piceus, pitchy.
picea, pitch-pine.

III
PLE-, PLV-, fill.
plēnus, full.
compleō, fill completely.
impleō, fill up, fill.
plūrimus, most, very much.
plēbs, common people.
populus, people.

112
PLEC-, braid, fold.
complector, embrace.
perplexus, entangled, confused.
supplex (kneeling), supplicant.
duplex, double.

113
POT-, master.
potis, able.
potior, be master of, possess.
possum (for potsum), be able.
armipotēns, powerful in arms.
omnipotēns, omnipotent.
potestās, power.

114
PREC-, PLAC-, pray, soothe.
(prex), prayer.
precor, pray.
poscō (for porcscō), demand.
exposcō, demand from; demand.
placidus, calm, peaceful.
placābilis, readily propitiated.

115
PRO-, PRI-, PRAE-, before.
prō, before.
porrō, forth; then.
procul, at or to a distance.
prōtinus, right onward.
prōnus, inclined; falling forward.
procerēs, chiefs.
prōlēs, offspring.
prior, former.
prius, formerly, before.
prīmus, first.
prīmi, leaders.
prīnum, first.
prīmō, at first.
prīmaevus, youthful.
princeps, first.
principium, beginning.
principiō, at first.
priscus, ancient.
prae, before.
praetereā, besides.

116
PV-, beget.
pūbēs, young men.
impūbis, immature, youthful.
puer, boy.

117
RA-, join, reckon.
reor, think.
ratus, ratified.
inritus, ineffectice, useless.
ratiō, reckoning; manner, way.
inruō, rush upon.

118
RAP-, RVP-, snatch, break.
rapīō, seize; hurry; rescue.
raptum, plunder.
adripīō, seize upon.
corripīō, seize firmly.
diripīō, tear apart.
ēripīō, wrest from; rescue.
praeripīō, snatch from before, snatch from.
rumpō, break.
abrumpō, break off.
inrumpō, break in.
interruptō, break asunder, break up.

119
REG-, stretch, guide.
rex, king.
rēgia, palace.
rēgnum, rule; realm.
regiō, direction; region.
regō, direct, rule.
rector, ruler.
adrigō, stretch up; tilt up.
ērigō, raise up.
portrigō, stretch forth.
surgō, rise.
adsurgō, rise toward.
cōnsurgō, rise together; rise.
insurgō, rise on or over.

120
RV-, fall.
ruō, fall; rush; overthrow.
ruina, downfall, destruction.

121
RVB-, RVDH-, red.
ruber, red.
rubēns, red.
Rutulus (red-haired), Rutulian.

122
1 SAC-, fasten.
sacer, sacred.
sacra (pl.), sacrifices.
sacrātus, hallowed.

123
2 SAC-, SCI-, SCID-, split, distinguish.
saxum, rocky fragment, stone; rock.
saxeus, of stone.
cōnscius, knowing in common; conscious.
nescius, not knowing.
scindō, cleave; tear.
exscindō, cut off, destroy.
rescindō, cut away.
caedō (for scaedō), cut down, kill.
caedes, slaughter.
succidō, cut down, cut.

124
SAL-, SER-, save.
salūs, safety.
salūtātus, saluted.
insalūtātus, unsaluted; not bidden farewell.
solidus, solid.
sōlōr, console.
sōlus, alone.
serva, female slave.
servō, save, protect; observe.
observō, observe.

125
SCV-, CV-, cover, hide.
scūtum, shield.
scūtātus, armed with a shield.
cūstōs, keeper.
cūstōdiō, keep.
cūstōdia, keeping.

126
SEC-, follow.
sētius (for sectius), less.
sequor, follow.
sequēns, pursuer.
secundus, following; favorable.
inesequor, follow close upon.
persequor, follow throughout.
prōsequor, follow on.
socius, associate, comrade; ally.
sociātus, allied.

127
SED-, SID-, sit.
sēdēs, seat, abode.
sēdātus, calm.
sēdeō, sit.
adsiduus, constant, incessant.
dēsidia, sitting down; sloth, inactivity.
obsidio, sitting against; siege.
insidior, lie in wait.
insidiae (pl.), ambush; device, plot.
cōnsidō, settle down.
obsidō, beset.
residō, settle back; subside.

128
SEM-, SIM-, together, like.
semper, always.
semel, once.
similis, like.
dissimilis, unlike.
simul, at the same time.

129
SEN-, old.
senex, old.
senecta, old age.
senectūs, old age.

130
SER-, SVAR-, tie, bind.
sērmō, speech.
cōnsērō, bind together.
dēserō, abandon.
sors, lot.
sortior, assign by lot.

131
SON-, sound.
sōnus, sound, noise.
sōnō, sound, resound.
sonitus, sound, ringing.
sonor, sound, noise.
horrisonus, of dreadful sound.

instō, press on.
absistō, stand back, withdraw.
cōnsistō, stand together; stand.
subsistō, withstand.

132
SPA-, draw, stretch.
spatium, space.
spēs, hope.
spērō, hope, anticipate.

135
STER-, STRV-, strew, spread.
sternō, strew; lay prostrate.
stella (for sterula), star.

struō, place together.
cōnstruō, heap together.
exstruō, heap up.
instruō, draw up.

133
SPEC-, see, spy.
specus, cavern; deep wound.
spectō, look at attentively, view, regard.
aspiciō, look at, behold.
aspectus, sight, vision.
circumspiciō, look around.
cōnspiciō, behold, descry.
cōnspectus, sight.
exspectō, look for; await.
prōspiciō, look forth upon, behold.
prōspectō, look forth upon, behold.
respiciō, look back for.
suspectō, look up to.
suspectus, height.

136
TA-, that.
tam, so.
tamen, for all that, yet.
tandem, at length.

tot, so many.
totidem, just as many.
tālis, such.
tantus, so great.
tantum, so much; only.

134
STA-, stand.
stō, stand.
statiō, station, post.
stabulum, stall, fold; feeding-ground.
statuō, place.
astō, stand by, stand near.

tellūs, earth.
tuli, I have borne, I bore.
tollō, lift.
sublātus (for -tulātus), taken up:
atollō, lift toward or against, lift.
138
TARC-, turn, twist.
torqueō, turn, twist.
attorqueō, hurl toward.
contorqueō, hurl.
dētorqueō, turn aside.
intorqueō, hurl against.

139
TEG-, cover.
tegō, cover, shelter.
tēctum, roofed structure, house; roof.
tegumen, covering, protection.
retegō, uncover, reveal.

140
1 TEM-, TAN-, cut.
templum, temple (cut off from profane use).
contemptor, scouter.

intōnsus, unshorn.

141
2 TEM-, TIM-, stun.
temerē, rashly; with indifference.

timeō, fear.
timor, fear (subst.).

142
TEN-, stretch.
tener, tender, thin.
tenumis, thin.
tendō, stretch.
temptō, stretch at; try.
contendō, strain; strive.
extendō, stretch out.
intendō, strain.
praetendō, stretch in front of, interpose.
teneō, hold.
contentus, content.
continuō, without interruption, immediately.
prōtinus, right onward; at once.
sustineō, withstand.

143
TERS-, dry.
terra, (dry) land.
testūdō, tortoise; testudo.
torrens, parching; boiling, rushing, roaring.

144
TREM-, TERS-, shake, scare.
tremō, tremble, quiver.
tremefaciō, cause to tremble.
terreō, (for terreo), frighten.
terror, terror.
terribilis, frightful.
conterreō, greatly terrify, daunt.
exterreō, thoroughly terrify.

145
TV-, TVM-, protect; swell.
tueor, watch, guard.
tūtus, protected, safe.
tumidus, swollen, puffed up.
tumulus, mound.
tumultus, tumult.

146
TVR-, hurry, crowd.
turba, crowd, band.
turbō, agitate, confuse.
turbō, whirl; whirlwind.
prōturbō, press forward upon.
turbidus, excited.

147
VA-, VEN-, go, come.
vadum, shoal; water.
ēvādō, come out, escape.
inēvādō, go against, assail.
veniō, come.
conveniō, come together.
inveniō, come upon, find.
perveniō, come through.

148
VAL-, VER-, cover, protect.
vallēs, vallis, valley.
vāllum, wall.
vereor (be on one's guard against), fear.

149
VEH-, move, carry.
vehō, carry.
via (for vehia), way.
āvius, out of the way.
āvia (pl.), by-paths.
invius, pathless, impassable.

obvius, in the way; against.
bivium, forking road.

150
VERT-, turn.
vertō, turn.
versus, turned, inverted.
vertex, whirl; summīt, head.
versō, whirl, hurl.
āvertō, turn away, avert.
adversus, turned toward, facing; in front, before.
adversum, disaster.
convertō, turn completely.
diversus, different, apart.
divortium, by-path.
ēvertō, overturn.
obvertō, turn toward.
rūrsus (for revorōs), back again, again.

151
VET-, year, old.
vētō, forbid.
vētītus, forbidden.
vetus, old.
vētustus, ancient.

152
VIC-, conquer.
vincō, conquer.
victor, conqueror; victorious.
dēvincō, conquer completely.
vix, scarcely.

153
VID-, see.
vīdeo, see.
invīdeo, look askance at, envy.
invīsus, hated.
imprōvisus, unforeseen, unexpected.
imprūdēns (for imprōvidēns), thoughtless, forgetful.

154

VIG-, VIV-, wake, strong.
vigor, strength, vigor.
vigil, watchman.
vigilāns, awake.
invigilō, be watchful for; be intent upon.

vīta, life.
vīvō, live.

155

VIR-, man.
vīr, man.
vīrīlis, manly.
virtūs, manhood, courage.

156

VOC-, call.
vōx, voice; utterance, word.
vocō, call.
vōciferō, shout.
revocō, call back.

157

1 VOL-, will, wish.
volō, will, wish.
voltus, expression of countenance; face.
-ve, or.

2 VOL-, fly.
volō, fly.
volitō, fly to and fro.
ēvolō, fly out.

158

159

VOLV-, wind, roll.
volvō, roll.
ēvolvō, unroll, set forth.
revalor, unroll; retrace.
VOCABULARY.

Note. — An asterisk (*) designates forms which are not actually found in extant Latin, but which are assumed, to account for existing derived forms. The Word-Groups are referred to by the initial G. with the number of the group.

A

ā, ab (ā before consonants only), prep. w. abl., from, 35, 111, 125, 375, etc.; with regard to, in view of, 235; ā stirpe, by descent or inheritance, 603; ā tergo, in the rear, 322.

Abaris, -is, m., Abaris, a Rutulian warrior, 344.

abdō, 3, -dīdī, -ditus [ab, from; *ādō, put], put away; bury, sink, 579. G. 40.

abeō, -dre, -dī, -itūrus [ab, from; eō, go], go from; escape, get away, 386; lodge, 700. G. 75.

abiēs, -ētis, f., fir-tree, 674.

abitus, -ūs, m. [abeō, go from], going away; egress, passage, outlet, 380. G. 75.

abluō, 3, -uī, -ūitus [ab, off; luō, wash], wash off, wash away, 818. G. 83.

abrumpō, 3, -rūpī, -rūptus [ab, from; rumpō, break], break off, break away, break, 118; break off, end, 497. G. 118.

absēns, -entis, adj. [pres. part. of absum, be absent], absent, 215, 389; away, beyond the reach, 63; absent, without a personal interview, 361. G. 47.

absistō, 3, -stītī, — [ab, off; sistō, stand], withdraw, depart, 355. G. 134.

absūmō, 3, -sūmpsī, -sūmpitus [ab, away; sūmō, take], take away; destroy, slay, 494. G. 46.

āc, conj. [see atque], and also, and, 34, 59, 233, 343, etc.

accelerō (adv-), i [ad, to; celerō, hasten], hasten up, 505; hasten, 221. G. 30.
accendō (adc-), 3, -cendī, -census [ad, to; *canō, set fire], set fire to; excite, inflame, 788. G. 24.

accingō, 3, -cīnxī, -cīntus [ad, to; cingō, gird], gird to; (pass. as middle) equip one's self, provide one's self, 74.

acciō (adc-), 4 [ad, to; *ciō, rouse, summon], summon, 192. G. 33.

accipīō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus [ad, to; capīō, take], take to one's self, take, 277; admit, receive, 233, 817. G. 25.

accolō (adc-), 3, -coluī, -cultus [ad, near; colō, dwell], dwell near, inhabit, occupy, 449.

ācer, ācris, ācre, adj. [āc-, sharp], sharp, keen, 718; eager, 416; active, vigorous, energetic, 171, 176, 779; stout, strong, elastic, 665. G. 2.

acerbus, -a, -um, adj. [āc-, sharp], bitter; acerba tuēns (cog. acc.), with fierce looks or glances, 794. G. 2.

acernus, -a, -um, adj. [acer, maple-tree], of maple, maple, 87.

Acestēs, -ae, m. [Άκεστῆς], Acestes, a Sicilian prince of Trojan lineage who entertained Aeneas on the visit of the latter to Sicily, and received among his people those older and feeble followers of Aeneas who did not desire to keep on to Italy, 218, 286.

aciēs, -ēī, f. [āc-, sharp], edge; line of battle, line, 27, 42, 463, 469, etc. G. 2.

ācrior, comp. of ācer.

ācriter, ācrius, ācerrimē, adv. [ācer, sharp], sharply; vigorously, energetically, fiercely, 791. G. 2.

Actor, -oris, m. [”Ακτωρ], Actor, a Trojan warrior, 500.

āctūtum, adv. [neut. acc. of perf. part. of *āctō, accomplish], at once, immediately, forthwith, 255. G. 4.

acuō, 3, -ūi, -ūtus [āc-, sharp], sharpen; excite, arouse, 464. G. 2.

acus, -ūs, F. [āc-, sharp], needle, 582. G. 2.

ad, prep. w. acc. [cf. Eng. at], to, toward, 3, 5, 10, 16, etc.; at, near, by, on, 60, 121, 379, 648; for, 499.

addō, 3, -didī, -ditus [ad, to; *dō, put], put to, add, join, assign, 149, 649, 765; confer, impart, lend, infuse, 184, 718. G. 40.

addūcō, 3, -düxi, -ductus [ad, to; dūcō, lead], lead to, draw up, bend, 402; strain, 587; pull to the head (of an arrow), 632. G. 45.

adeō, adv. [ad, to; eō, thither], to that degree; indeed; nunc adeō, at present, for the present, 156.

adēsus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of adēdō, eat into], eaten away, consumed, 537.

adferō (aff-), -ferre, attulī (adt-),
VOCABULARY. 99

adlātus (all-) [ad, to; ferō, bear], bear to, bring, 7. G. 56.
adfigō (aff-), 3, -fixī, -fixus [ad, to; figō, fasten], fasten to, 536. G. 61.
(adfor) (aff-), 1, defect. [ad, to; (for), speak], speak to, address, 83, 198, 484, 640, 652. G. 48.
adfore, see adsum.
adigō, 3, -ēgī, -āctus [ad, to; agō, drive], drive to, impel, urge, 601; drive, impel, strike, 431. G. 4.
adimō, 3, -ēmī, -ēmpus [ad, to; emō, take], take (to one’s self); take away, remove, 131. G. 46.
adītus, -ūs, m. [adeō, go to], approach, entrance, access, 58, 67, 507; way of approach, entrance, 683. G. 75.
adīungō, 3, -iūnxī, -iūnculus [ad, to; iungō, join], join to, join, connect, 69; join, take, associate, 199. G. 78.
adībōr (all-), 3, -lāpsus [ad, to; lābor, glide], glide to, reach, glide, 474, 578.
adīmittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus [ad, to; mittō, send], send to; admit, 231. G. 93.
adīmoneō, 2, -ūi, -itus [ad, to; moneō, advise], admonish, warn, 109. G. 88.
adīnitor (ann-) 3, -nixus or -nīsus [ad, to; nītor, lean], lean to; lean on, rest on, 229.
adīnuō (ann-), 3, -uī, — [ad, to; nuō, nod], nod to, confirm or ratify by a nod, 106; favor, help, 625. G. 99.
adrigō (arr-), 3, -rēxi, -rēctus [ad, to; regō, direct], set up, erect, expose, display, 465; tilt up, 317. G. 119.
adripō (arr-), 3, -ripū, -reptus [ad, to; rapīō, seize], seize, capture, 13; seize, snatch, grasp, 561. G. 118.
adśiduus (ass-), -a, -um, adj. [ad, at; sid-, sit], sitting by; constant, incessant, unceasing, 245, 808. G. 127.
adśuētus (ass-), -a, -um, adj. [perf. part of adśuēscō, accusō, accustomed, trained, habi- tuated, inured, familiar, 201, 511, 607, 618.
adsum (ass-), -esse, -fui, -futūrus (fut. infin. adfore, 243) [ad, near; sum, be], be near, be at hand, be present, 38, 49, 107, 427; be present, hence, arrive, 243. G. 47.
adśurgō (ass-), 3, -surrēxi, -surrēctus [ad, toward; surgō, rise], rise toward, 348. G. 119.
adversum, -i, n. [neut. of adver- sus, adverse], misfortune, disaster, 211; adversa (pl.), circumstances of peril, hostilities, 172. G. 150.
adversus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of advertō, turn to], turned toward, confronting, opposite, directly in front, directly before, 35, 347, 374, 412, etc.; adverse, unfavorable, 283. G. 150.
aeger, -gra, -grum, adj., ill; heavy, violent, painful, 814.
Aeneadēs, -ae, m. [Aenēās], descendant of Aeneas; follower of Aeneas, 180, 235, 468, 735.
Aenēās, -ae, m. [Aenēās], Aeneas, son of Venus and Anchises, leader of the Trojan emigrants to Italy, hero of the Aeneid, 8, 41, 81, 97, etc.
Aenidēs, -ae, m. [Aenēās], son of Aeneas, 653.
aēnus (ahēnus), -a, -um, adj. [aes, copper], of copper or bronze, 165. G. 5.
Aeolidēs, -ae, m. [Aeolus], son of Aeolus, Clytius, a Trojan warrior, 774.
aequō, 1 [aequus, equal], make equal; make as long as, continue throughout, 338. G. 77.
aequor, -oris, n. [Aic, like], level expanse; sea, 102, 119. G. 77.
aequum, -i, n. [neut. of aequus, level], plain, 68. G. 77.
aequus, -a, -um, adj. [Aic, like], like, equal, 754; equal, as tall as, 674; favorable, friendly, kind, 209; just, unprejudiced, 234; equal, fair for both parties, 56. G. 77.
äer, äeris, m. (acc. āera) [dūp], air, 699.
aerātus, -a, -um, adj.[perf. part. of * aerō, equip with bronze], made of or fitted with bronze, 121; armed with bronze, 463. G. 5.
äerius, -a, -um, adj. [läer, air], aërial, heavenly, 803; high in the air, lofty, high, 679.
aes, æris, n. [Ais, metal], copper, bronze, 503; aera (pl.), bronze armor, 809. G. 5.
aetās, -ātis, f. [for *aevitās; al-go], age, time of life, 212, 275. (Cf. aevum.) G. 75.
aethēr, -eris, m. [alōhp], upper air, sky, heaven, 645; air, 24. (Cf. caelum; äër.)
aetherius, -a, -um, adj. [alōhpous], celestial, heavenly, 638.
aevum, -i, n. [al-go], eternity; age, 255; period of time, age, 447. (Cf. aetās.) G. 75.
agger, -eris, m. [ad, to; ges, carry], mass, heap; mass of earth, 567; embankment, earthwork, intrenchment, 43, 70, 769, 784. G. 68.
aggreōtor (adv-), 3, -gressus [ad, to; gradior, step], approach; assail, attack, 325.
agitō, 1 [freq. of agō, drive], set in motion; consider, ponder, 187. G. 4.
agmen, -inis, m. [agō, drive], what is led; army on the march, army, column, 28, 47; band, troop, battalion, line, 113, 375, 478, 686, etc. G. 4.
agnōscō (adv-), 3, -nōvī, -nitus [ad, to; gnōscō, become acquainted with], recognize, 16, 457, 659, 734. G. 70.
agnus, -i, m., lamb, 61, 565.
agō, 3, égi, æctus [ag-, drive], put in motion, move, push forward,
505; propel, drive, urge, 706, 761; lead on, direct, control, 723; swing, 587; convey, carry, bear, 18; spend, expend, pass, consume, exhaust, 156; se agere, present one’s self, approach, 696; flumen agere, run in a stream, 814. G. 4.

Agrestis, -is, m. [masc. of agrestis, rustic], rustic, peasant, 11. G. 4.

Aiō, defect. [for *agīō; AG-, say], say yes, assent; say, speak, 52, 184, 221, 303, etc.

Ala, -ae, f. [for *axla; AG-, drive], wing, 14; (fig.) with speed, in rapid flight, 578.

Alacer, -cris, -cre, adj. [AL-, feed, grow], quick, eager, excited, 231. G. 6.

Alba, -ae, f. [albus, white], Alba, Alba Longa, the town built by Ascanius on Mt. Albanus, 387.

Albānus, -a, -um, adj. [Alba], Alban, 388.

Albus, -a, -um, adj., dull white, (opposite of Āter), 49; white, gray, 651; plain, unornamented, without device, 548. (Cf. candidus.)

Alcander, -drī, m. ["Alkandros], Alcander, a Trojan warrior, 767.

Alcānōr, -oris, m., Alcanor, a Trojan who dwelt on Mt. Ida, 672.

Aēs, -itis, m. and f. [aēa, wing], bird, 486. [The word belongs chiefly to poetry, and to the language of augury.]

Alētēs, -ae, m. ["Alētēs], Aletes, a Trojan chieftain, 246, 307.

Aliquis, -qua, -quid, indef. pron. [AL-, some or other; quis, some one], some one, something, 186. G. 7.

Aliter, adv. [alius, other], otherwise, in any other way, 497; haud aliter, not otherwise, just so, 65, 554, 797. G. 7.

Alius, -a, -ud, adj. [AL-, other], other, another, 417, 521, 782; alii (pl. as subst.), others, 568, 727. G. 7.

Altē, adv. [altus, high], high; altē consurgere, rise to one’s full height, 749. G. 6.

Alter, -era, -erum (gen. -ius, but in hexam. verse, -ius), pronom. adj. [AL-, other], one (of two), 131; another, other, 179, 772. G. 7.

Altum, -i, n. [neut. of altus, high], height, summit, 169; sky, heaven, 403; alta petēns, flying on high, 564; deep, sea, 125; alta (pl.), deeps, depths, 81. G. 6.

Altus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of alō, nourish], nourished, grown great; high, lofty, tall, 325, 388, 470, 530, etc.; high or deep, 30; deep, 699; exalted, noble, great, 697. G. 6.

Alveus, -i, m. [alvus, belly], hollow; channel, bed, 32. G. 6.

Alvus, -i, f. [AL-, nourish], belly, hollow, interior, 152. G. 6.

Amāta, -ae, f. (perf. part. of amō, love), Amata, wife of King Latinus, 737. G. 8.
animal, -ālis, n. [anima, life], living being, 224.  G. 9.

animus, -ī, m. [AN-], mind, thoughts, 123, 191, 246, 310, etc.; soul, heart, 205, 294, 721, 741; soul, heart, feeling, 498; spirit, courage, 127, 144, 249, 703, etc.; animōs ad sidera tollere, be inspired with boundless courage, 637: G. 9.

annus, -ī, m. [AC-], bend], year, 85, 155, 235, 246, etc.  G. 1.

ante, adv., and prep. with acc. [ANT-, before]: 1. adv. (of space), before, ahead, in advance, 47; (of time), before, sooner, previously, 115, 141, 300, 315, etc.; 2. prep. (of space), before, in front of, 595, 627; (in comparison) above, beyond, 311; before, above, beyond, more than, 293.

antequam, conj. [ante, sooner; quam, than], before, sooner than; (with parts separated) 115.

Antiphates, -ae, m. [Ἀντιφάτης], Antiphates, a Trojan warrior, 696.

antiquus (-icus), -ā, -um, adj. [ante, before], ancient, old, 266, 647.  (Cf. vetus.)

anxius, -ā, -um, adj. [ANG-, squeeze], distressing, troubling, 89.

apertus, -ā, -um, adj. [perf. part. of aperiō, open], open, unobstructed, 25; open, manifest, unmistakable, 663.
Aphidnus, -i, m. ["Ἀφιδνός"], Aphidnus, a Trojan warrior, 702.

Apollo, -inis, m. ['Ἀπόλλων'], Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, god of the sun, of archery, etc., 638, 649, 654, 656.

apparō (adv.), x [ad, for; parō, prepare], prepare for; prepare, make ready, 147. G. 107.

aptō, ἄπτω, x [aptus, fitted], adapt, fit, adjust, 364; fit, 305. G. 10.

Aquilicus, -i, m., Aquilicus, a Rutulian warrior, 684.

aquōsus, -a, -um, adj. [aqua, water], full of water; rainy, of rain, 671. G. 3.

āra, -ae, F. [as, sit], altar, 406, 585, 627.

arātrum, -i, n. [arō, plough], plough, 435. G. 12.

Arcēna, -entis, m., Arcens, a Sicilian prince, 581, 583.

arcus, -ūs, m. [arc-, secure], bow, 631, 665; rainbow, 15. G. 14.

Ardea, -ae, F. Ardea, capital of the Rutuli, abode of Turnus, 738.

ārdeō, 2, ārski, ārsus [ar-, burn], burn, blaze, 535, 568; (fig.) glow, blaze up, burn, 66; glow, flash, 703; glow, be eager, be excited, be ardent, 198, 421, 652, 760. G. 13.

ārdor, -ōris, m. [ar-, burn], burning; passion, eagerness, zeal, ardent, 184. G. 13.

arduus, -ā, -um, adj. [ardh-, raise], steep; high, towering, conspicuous, 53. G. 6.

argentum, -i, n. [arg-, bright], silver, 263, 357.

Argolicus, -a, -um, adj. ['Ἀργολικός'], of Argolis; Greek, of the Greeks, 202.

argūō, 3, -ūi, -ūtus [arg-, bright], show, prove, 282.

Arisba, -ae, F. ['Ἀρίσβη'], Arisba, a city in the Troad captured by Aeneas, 264.

arma, -orum, n. pl. [ar-, fit], implements; arms, armor, weapons, 29, 57, 133, 139, etc.; arms, battle, war, 22, 40, 176; deeds of arms, martial deeds, 777. G. 11.

armātus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of armō, arm], armed, 678. G. 11.

armiger, -erī, m. [arma, arms; ges-, carry], armor-bearer, shield-bearer, 330, 648; Iovis armiger, the eagle, which carries in its talons the thunderbolts of Jupiter, 564. G. 11, 68.

armipotēns, -entis, adj. [arma, arms; potēns, powerful], powerful in arms, warlike, 717. G. 11, 113.

armō, 1 [arma, arms], arm, equip, 11, 46, 115, 308; prepare, anoint, 773. G. 11.

ars, artis, F. [ar-, fit], skill, 304. G. 11.

artūs, -ūum, m. pl. [ar-, fit], joints, limbs, frame, form, 433, 490, 753, 814. G. 11.

arvum, -i, n. [neut. of arvus, ploughed], ploughed land; (pl.)
lands, fields, territory, 100, 135. G. 12.

arx, arcis, F. [arc-, secure], citadel, 151; height, summit, eminence, 86. G. 14.

Ascanius, -i, M. [Ἀσκάνιος], Ascanius (also called Iulus), son of Aeneas and Creusa, 256, 258, 592, 622, etc.

ascendō (adsc-), 3, -dī, -densus [ad, to; scandō, climb], ascend, mount, 37; climb, scale, 507.

Asilās, -ae, M. Asilas, an Italian warrior, 571.

aspectus, -iis, M. [aspeciō, look at], looking at; sight, vision, 657. G. 133.

asper, -era, -erum, adj. [ab, from; spēs, hope], without hope; fierce, savage, cruel, violent, 62, 667, 794; rough, 263.

aspeciō (adsp-), 3, -spēxi, -spectus [ad, to; * speciō, look], look at; view, see, behold, 209, 481. G. 133.

aspirō (adsp-), 1 [ad, on; spirō, breathe], breathe on; favor, help, inspire, 525.

Assaracus, -i, M. [Ἀσσαράκος], Assaracus, a Trojan prince, great-grandfather of Aeneas, 259, 643.

ast, conj. (used in poetry for at when a long syllable is needed), but, 162, 727.

astō (adstō), astāre, astītī, - [ad, near; stō, stand], stand near, 550, 677. G. 134.

astrum, -i, N. [ἀστρον], star, heavenly body, 405; ad astra, up, upward, 76; to the stars, to heaven, to immortality, 641.

at, conj., but, 126, 144, 290, 438, etc.

äter, -tra, -trum, adj. [aé-, burn], dull black (opposite of albus), black, dark, murky, 36, 74, 105, 239, etc.; dark, gloomy, dismal, 719. (Cf. niger.)

Athesia, -is, M., the Athesis, now Adige, a river of northeastern Italy, rising in the Alps and flowing into the Adriatic, 680.

atque or (before consonants only) àc, conj. [ad, to; -que, and], and also, and (emphasizing what it introduces), 1, 57, 68, 72, etc.

Atridēs, -ae, M. [Ἀτριδῆς], son of Atreus; (pl.) sons of Atreus, Agamemnon and Menelaus, 138, 602.

atrōx, -ōcis, adj. [ätér, black], savage, fierce, 420.

attingō (adt-), 3, -tigī, -tāctus [ad, to; tangō, touch], touch, reach, 558.

attollō (adt-), 3, —, — [ad, to; tollō, lift], lift against, raise against, 321; lift, raise, 682; raise, stir up, 714. G. 137.

attorqueō (adt-), 2, —, — [ad, to; torqueō, hurl], hurl toward, 52. G. 138.

attuli, see adferō.

auctor, -ōris, M. [aug-, grow], producer, cause, 748; (tōlī) thrower, hurler, 421, 748. G. 18.
audacix, -acis, adj. [AV-, desire], daring, bold, valiant, 3, 126, 519, 625. G. 15.

audens, -entis, adj. [pres. part. of auděo, dare], bold, confident, resolute, 291. G. 15.

audēo, 2. ausus [AV-, desire], dare, venture, have the courage or resolution, 7, 42, 217, 320, etc. G. 15.

audiō, 4 [AV-, notice], hear, 394; hear of, learn, 778; listen, give ear, hear, 234, 630. G. 16.

auferō, -fere, abstulī, ablāitus [ab, from; fere, bear], take away, deprive, 443; remove, strike off, 332. G. 56.

augur, uris, m. [avis, bird; gar-, sound], soothsayer, diviner, augur, 327.

augurium, -i, n. [augur, soothsayer], augury, divination, prophetic power, 328.

aura, -ae, f. [aipā], breeze, air, 52, 112, 312, 409, etc.

aurātus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of *aurō, gild, from aurum, gold], gilded, adorned with gold, 304, 627. G. 19.

aureus, -a, -um, adj. [aurum, gold], gilded, adorned with gold, 50, 270, 359. G. 19.

auriga, -ae, m., charioteer, driver, 330. G. 78.

auris, -is, f. [AV-, notice], ear, 395, 417, 474. G. 16.

Aurōra, -ae, f. [AV-, burn], Aurora, goddess of the dawn, 460; (meton.) the East, 111. G. 19.

aurum, -i, n. [AVS-, burn], gold, 26, 163, 265, 707. G. 19.

Ausonia, -ae, f. [Advoria], Ausonia, the country of the Ausones, middle and lower Italy, Italy, 136.

Asonius, -a, -um, adj. [Ausonia], Ausonian, Italian, 99, 639.

auster, -tri, m. [AVS-, burn], south wind, 670. G. 19.

austum, -i, n. [perf. part. of audēo, dare], deed of daring, enterprise of danger, 281. G. 15.

aut, conj., or, 31, 94, 209, 214, etc.; aut . . . aut, either . . . or, 186, 563, 608, 686.

autem, conj. (postpositive), but, 132, 219.

auxilium, -i, n. [AUG-, grow], help, reliance, 129. G. 18.

ävellō, 3, —, -volsus or -vulsus [ab, off; vellō, tear], tear off; tear asunder, rend, dismember, 490.

ävertō, 3, -ti, -sus [ab, away; vertō, turn], turn away, avert, 78. G. 150.

avidus, -a, -um, adj. [AV-, desire], desirous, eager, 661. G. 15.

avius, -a, -um, adj. [ab, from; via, way], out of the way; (n. pl. as subst.) per āvia, away from the trodden paths, across the pathless intervening ground, 58. G. 149.
VOCABULARY.

B

Bāiae (dissyl.), -ārum, f. pl. [Bāia], Baiæ, a favorite watering-place of the Romans situated on the coast of Campania, 710.

bālātus, -ūs, m. [bālō, bleat], bleat, bleating, 62, 565.

bellātor, -ōris, m. [bellō, make war], warrior; (in appositive with force of adj.) warlike, 721. G. 44.

bellum, -ī, n. [for duellum; dvā-, two], war, 201, 279, 363, 511, etc.; bellia (pl.), warfare, battle, 182. G. 44.

bene, adv. [for *bone; bonus, good], well; bene gestae rēs, successful achievements, 157; bene emere, buy or purchase cheaply, 206.

Berecyntius, -a, -um, adj. [Bepēkōnīos], Berecyntian, pertaining to Berecyntus, a mountain in Phrygia sacred to Cybele, 82, 619.

biforis, -e, adj. [bī-, double; foris, door], with two doors; biforis cantus, music of the double flute, 618. See cut annexed to note on 618. G. 44.

binī, -ae, -a, distr. num. adj. [bī-, for dvī-, two], two each; a pair, two, 263. G. 44.

bis, num. adv. [dvī-, two], twice, 161, 272, 599, 635. G. 44.

Bitiās, -ae, m., Biias, a Trojan warrior, 672, 703.

bivium, -ī, n. [neut. of bivius, of two ways], place where the road forks, 238. G. 44, 149.

bonus, -a, -um, adj., comp. melior, sup. optimus, good, expert, skilful, 572.

bracchium (brāch-), -ī, n., arm, 623.

breverter, adv. [brevis, brief], briefly, 353.

bulla, -ae, f., bubble; knob, stud, 359.

Būtēs, -ae, m. [Bovrēs], Butes, a Trojan, armor-bearer of Anchises, afterward attendant of Ascanius, 647.

buxus, -ī, f., box-tree; box-wood pipe, pipe, flute, 619. See cut annexed to note on 619.

C

cadō, 3, cecidi, cāsūrus [cad-, fall], fall, 711; fall out, prove, 283. G. 20.

cæcus, -a, -um, adj. [sca-, dark], blind; dark, 152; obscure, masked, 518.

cædēs, -is, f. [for *scaeđēs; scid-, cut], cutting down;
slaughter, carnage, bloodshed, 242, 342, 354, 453, etc.; (meton.)
blood, gore, 456, 818. G. 123.
Caedicius, -i, m., Caedicius, an
Italian prince, 362.
caedō, 3, cecidī, caesus [for
*scædō; scid-, cut], cut down,
hill, slay, 151. G. 123.
caelum, -i, n. [for *cavilum; cav-, 
hollow], sky, heaven, 2, 14, 18,
20, etc.; heaven, air, 480. (Cf.
aethēr.) G. 29.
Caeneus (dissyl.), -ei, m. (acc.
Caenea) [Kainēs], Caeneus, a
Trojan warrior, 573.
Caicus, -i, m. [Kaiōs], Caicus, a
Trojan chieftain, 35.
calidus, -a, -um, adj. [cal-, 
warm], warm, 414, 422.
cāligō, -inis, f. [cal-, cover], fog;
darkness, gloom, 36. G. 22.
Calloo, -ēs, f. [Kallōn], Cal-
lope, the Epic Muse, leader of
the nine Muses, 525.
callis, -is, m. [cel-, drive], foot-
path, path, track, 383. G. 30.
color, -ōris, m. [cal-, warm],
heat; vital heat, vital warmth,
475.
campus, -i, m. [scamp-, dig],
plain, 25, 32, 34, 42, etc.; level 
field, land, 274; open space in 
the centre of a camp, 230. (Cf.
arvum.)
candēns, -entis, adj. [pres. part. 
of candeō, glisten], gleaming, 
white, 563, 628. G. 24.
candidus, -a, -um, adj. [cand-, 
glow], shining white (opposite 
of niger), white, 432. (Cf. al-
bus.) G. 24.
canis, -is, m. or f., dog, 485.
cānitiēs, acc. -em, abl. -ē, f. 
[cānus, gray], grayness; gray 
hair, 612.
cano, 3, cecinī, — [can-, sound],
sing, describe in verse, 525, 777; 
sing out, cry out, utter, 621. 
G. 23.
canōrus, -a, -um, adj. [canor, 
tune], tuneful, sonorous, 503.
G. 23.
cantus, -ūs, m. [canō, sing], 
music, 618. G. 23.
cānus, -a, -um, adj. [for *casus;
cas-, white], gray, hoary, vener-
able, 259. (Cf. albus.)
capessō, 3, -ivi or -īi, -īturus [in-
tens. of capiō, take], take 
eagerly; strive to reach or 
secure, 366. G. 25.
capiō, 3, cēpi, captus [cap-, take], 
take, seize, capture, 264, 267,
599, 635; take up, 139; con-
tain, hold within its limits,
suffice for, 644. G. 25.
Capitolium, -i, n. [caput, head],
Capitol, temple of Jupiter on 
the Capitoline Hill at Rome; 
the Capitoline Hill, 448. G. 
25.
captivus, -i, m. [masc. of capti-

vus, captured], captive, 273.
G. 25.
caput, -itis, n. [cap-, take], head,
332, 437, 466, 587, etc.; head, 
top, 682; head, person, being, 
life, 300, 496. G. 25.
VOCABULARY.

Capys, -yos, m. [Kárus], Capys, a Trojan warrior, 576.
cardó, -inis, m. [CARD-; LEAP], hinge, 724. G. 27.
careō, 2, -ui, -itūrus, be without, be free from, be spared by, 540.
carīna, -ae, f. [CAR-; SCRAPE], keel; ship, vessel, 95, 148. G. 26.
carmen, -inis, n. [for *casmen; CAS-, sing], song; poem, verse, 446, 775.
carpō, 3, -psi, -ptus [CARP-, pluck], pluck; graze, browse, eat, 353.
cārus, -a, -um, adj., dear, beloved, 84.
castrum, -i, n. [CAD-; COVER], fortress; (pl.) camp, 13, 43, 57, 65, etc.
cāsus, -ūs, m. [CAD-; FALL], fall; chance, event, vicissitude, danger, 277, 292, 299, 514, 723; mischance, misfortune, disaster, 211. G. 20.
caulae, -ārum, f. pl. [for *cavilae; CAV-, hollow], entrance, 60. G. 29.
causa (caussa), -ae, f. [CAV-, watch], cause, occasion, reason, motive, argument, 216, 219, 376. G. 28.
cavus, -a, -um, adj. [CAV-, hollow], hollow, 46, 633, 666, 671, 808; open, 534. G. 29.
cēdō, 3, cessi, cessus [CAD-; FALL], go away, depart, withdraw, abandon, 126, 805; yield, 620; locō cēdere, yield, give way, surrender, 220. G. 20.
celer, -eris, -ere, adj. [CEL-; DRIVE], swift, quick, 178, 590. (Cf. alacer.) G. 30.
celerō, 1 [celer, swift], hasten, speed, 378. G. 30.
cēlō, 1 [CAL-; COVER], hide, conceal, 425. G. 22.
centēnī, -ae, -a, distrib. num. adj. [centum, hundred], a hundred each, 162.
cerebrum, -i, n. [CER-; RISE], brain, 419, 753. G. 31.
cernō, 3, crēvi, certus [CER-, CRE-, part], separate; discern, see, 188, 243, 372, 722. (Cf. videō.) G. 32.
certāmen, -inis, n. [certō, contend], contest, struggle, fray, conflict, 662, 726. (Cf. pāguna.) G. 32.
certō, 1 [certus, resolved], struggle, strive, endeavor, 520, 533, 557. G. 32.
certus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part of cernō, discern], certain, assured, resolved, determined, 96, 249; sure, positive, trustworthy, 193; certum est, one has resolved or determined, it is one’s purpose or determination, 153. G. 32.
cervix, -īcis, f. [CER-; RISE; VIC-, twine], neck, 434. G. 31.
cētera, adv. [neut. acc. pl. of (cēterus), the other], for the rest, in all else, 656.
(cēterus), -a, -um, adj., the other, the rest of, 224, 254, 368.
ceu, adv. [for ceve; ce, demonstrative particle; -ve, or], as, just as, 30, 339, 792.
chlamys, -ydis, F. [χλαμύς], horseman's cape, mantle, cloak, 582. See cut annexed to note on 582.
chorēa, -ae, F. [χορεία], dance in a ring, dance, 615.
chorus, -i, M. [χορός], choral dance; band, chorus, choir, 112.
cieō, 2, civi, citus [ci-, rouse], rouse, excite, urge, 766. G. 33.
cingō, 3, cinxi, cinctus, surround, encompass, 160, 469, 790.
cingula, -orum, N. pl. (cingō, surround], belt, girdle, 360.
circum, adv., and prep. w. acc. [acc. of circus, circle]: 1. adv., around, about, 70; 2. prep., around, about, 587; around, about, near, 584, (following its object) 440, 679, 808.
circumdō, -are, -dedi, -datus [circum, around; *dō, put], surround, encompass, 153, 462. (Cf. cingō.) G. 40.
circumspicīō, 3, -spēxi, -spectus [circum, around; *specīō, look], look around, 416. G. 133.
cithara, -ae, F. [κιθάρα], cithara, guitar, lute, 776.
citus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of cieō, rouse], incited; quick, speedy, 37. G. 33.
civis, -is, M. [ci-, lie], citizen; fellow countryman, 36, 783. G. 34.
clāmō, 1 [cal-, call], cry out, shout, 442. G. 21.
clāmor, -ōris, M. [cal-, call], shout, shouting, outcry, 38, 54, 395, 466, etc. G. 21.
clārus, -a, -um, adj. [cal-, call], clear, 19; bright, brilliant, 582. G. 21.
classis, -is, F. [cal-, call], class; fleet, 8, 69, 81, 88.
claudō, 3, -si, -sus [for *clāvidō; CLAV-, lock], shut in, enclose, 67. G. 35.
claŭstra, -orum, N. pl. [claudō, shut], lock; barrier, gate, 758. G. 35.
cliepeus (clup-), ī, M., or clipeum, -ī, N. [CLEP-, hide], round shield, shield, 270, 709, 733, 806. See cut annexed to note on 709. (Cf. scūtum.)
Clonius, -ī, M. Clonius, a Trojan warrior, 574.
Clytius, -ī, M. Clytius, a Trojan warrior, 774.
coēō, -ire, -ii, -itus [com-, together; eō, go], come together, gather, assemble, 801. G. 75.
coemptum, -i, N. [perf. part. of (coepīō), begin], beginning; undertaking, enterprise, endeavor, 296, 625. G. 10.
coerceō, 2, -uī, -itus [com-, together; arceō, shut in], hold together; command, control, 27. G. 14.
cognōmen, -inis, N. [com-, with; (g)nōmen, name], additional name, surname, 593. G. 70.
cognoscō, 3, -nōvī, -nitus [com-, with; (gnōscō, know], become acquainted with, 245. G. 70.
cōgō, 3, coēgī, coāctus [com-, together; agō, drive], drive together, collect, muster, 463. G. 4.
collum, -i, n., neck, 436; (pl. for sing.) 331.
color, -ōris, m. [CAL-, cover], color, complexion, 650.
coma, -ae, f. [kōmy], hair, 478. (Cf. crīnia.)
comes, -itis, m. or f. [com-, with; i-, go], companion, 179, 223, 277, 765; companion, follower, 177, 775; attendant, 649. G. 75.
comitō, 1 [comes, companion], accompany, attend, 48. G. 75.
commíminus, adv. [com-, with; manus, hand], hand to hand, at close quarters, 347, 440, 770. G. 86.
commiscēō (comm-), 2, -miscui, -mixtus (-mistus) [com-, together; misceō, mix], commingle, mingle, 76.
committō (comm-), 3, -mīsī, -misssus [com-, together; mittē, send], send together; commit, intrust, 675. G. 93.
commūnis (comm-), -e, adj. [com-, together; mv-, fasten], common, held together, held in company, 183. G. 95.
complector (conpl-), 3, -plexus [com-, together; plectō, braid], embrace, 277. G. 112.
compleō (comp-), 2, -ēvi, -ētus [com-, together; pleō, fill], fill completely, fill, fill up, 382, 567; fill, line, man, 39; fulfil, complete, 108; fill, resound throughout, 113. G. 113.
comportō (comp-), 1 [com-, together; portō, carry], bring together, gather, collect, 613.
concēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus [com-, completely; cēdō, go], go away; (transf.) concede, yield, grant, 655. G. 20.
concīō, 4, or concieō, 2, -cīvī, -citus [com-, completely; cīvē, rouse], rouse completely, excite, stir, incite, 694. G. 33.
conclāmō, 1 [com-, together; clāmō, shout], shout together; shout, cry out, 35, 375, 425. G. 21.
concursus, -ūs, m. [concurrō, run together], running together; concourse, throng, 454. G. 30.
concutiō, 3, -cussī, -cussus [com-, completely; quatiō, shake], shake completely or violently, shake, 752; shake, agitate, shock, overwhelm, 498.
condō, 3, -didī, -ditus [com-, together; *dō, put], put together; hide, bury, plunge, 348, 443; hide, 32, 39; (pass. as mid.) hide, 152. G. 40.
conferō, -ferre, contulī, conlātus (coll-) [com-, together; ferō, bear], bring together; conferre manum, fight hand to hand, engage at close quarters, 44, 690. G. 56.
cōnfēstim, adv. [com-, together; fend-, strike], immediately, without delay, forthwith, 231.
G. 55.
cōnfigō, 3, -fixī, -fixus [com-, together; figō, fasten], fasten together; pierce through and through, pierce, transfix, 543, 765. G. 61.
cōnfōdiō, 3, -fōdī, -fōsuss [com-, completely; fōdiō, dig], stab through and through, stab, pierce through and through, 445.
cōnfūsus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of cōnfundō, confuse], confused, disorderly, 800. G. 65.
coniciō (coiciō), 3, -iēcī, -iectus [for coniciō; com-, together; iaciō, throw], throw together; throw, hurl, 411, 494, 535, 698. G. 76.
cōnītor, 3, -nīsus or -nixus [com-, completely; nītor, strive], exert one's self, act with energy, strain every nerve, do one's utmost, 410, 769.
coniūnxs (-iuxt), -ugis, M. or F. [com-, together; lvg-, bind], spouse, 138. G. 78.
coniābor (coll-), 3, -lāpsus [com-, together; lābor, fall], fall together, fall, sink, 434, 708, 753.
conligō (coll-), 3, -lēgī, -lēctus [com-, together; legō, gather], collect, gather, 11, 689; incur, accumulate, 63. G. 80.
coniūceō (coll-), 2, —, — [com-, completely; lūceō, shine], shine brightly, shine, glow, 166. G. 84.
cōnor, 1, undertake, attempt, try, 398.
cōsciōus, -a, -um, adj. [com-, with; *sciō, knowing], conscious, witnessing, 429. G. 123.
cōnserō, 3, -serū, -sertus [com-, together; serō, bind], bind together; cōnserere dextram, fight hand to hand, close with one in combat, 741. G. 130.
cōnsīdō, 3, -sēdī, -sessus [com-, together; sīdō, sit], sit together; sink, subside, 145. G. 127.
cōnsiliōm, -i, N. [com-, together; sal-, leap], council; deliberation, consultation, counsel, 227.
cōnsistō, 3, -stītī, -stitus [com-, completely; stītō, stand], take a stand, take a position, stand, 624, 789. G. 134.
cōnspectus, -ūs, M. [cōnspiciō, see], sight, view, 262. G. 133.
cōnspiciō, 3, -spēxī, -spectus [com-, together; *spēxiō, look], observe, descri, see, 237, 420. G. 133.
cōnstruō, 3, -struxī, -strūctus, [com-, together; struō, heap], heap together; construct, make, 712. G. 135.
cōnsulō, 3, -sulū, -sultus [com-, together; sal-, leap], consider, have care; cōnsulēre longē, keep wide lookout, 322.
cōnsurgō, 3, -surrēxī, -surrēctus [com-, together; surgō, rise], rise together, rise, 681; altē
cōnsurgere, rise to one's full height, 749. G. 119.
contemptor (-tempt-), -ōris, m. [contemnō, despise], despiser; (in apposition with force of adj.) careless of, indifferent to, that values little, that esteems lightly, 205. G. 140.
contendō, 3, -tendi, -tentus [com-, completely; tendō, stretch], stretch completely, stretch, bend, draw, 623; strive, fight, contend, 518. G. 142.
contentus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of contineō, hold together], contented, content, satisfied, 187. G. 142.
conterreō, 2, -uí, -itus [com-, completely; terreō, terrify], completely terrify, terrify, daunt, 123. G. 144.
conticēscō (-ciscō), 3, -ticui, — [com-, completely; tacēō, be silent], become silent or still, 237.
contingō, 3, -tigī, -tactus [com-, completely; tangō, touch], touch; (fig.) befall, be one's fortune, 268.
continuō, adv. [continuus, continuous], continuously with what precedes; immediately, at once, forthwith, straightforward, 118, 684, 731, 757. G. 142.
contorqueō, 2, -torsi, -tortus [com-, completely; torqueō, twist], whirl, hurl, 705. (Cf. coniceō.) G. 138.
contrā, adv., and prep. w. acc. [comp. of com-, with]: 1. adv., on the other hand, in opposition, in return, in resistance, 136, 509, 533, 766, etc.; in answer, in reply, 93; tendere contrā, offer or attempt answer, make effort to resist, 377; 2. prep., against, 552; in answer to, in reply to, 280.
contus, -ī, m. [corvōs], pole, pike, 510.
cōnūbium [com-, together; nūbō, assume the marriage veil], marriage; (meton.) bride, 600. G. 97.
conveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus [com-, together; veniō, come], come together, assemble, gather, 720, 779. (Cf. coēs.) G. 147.
convertō (-vortō), 3, -ti, -sus [com-, completely; vertō, turn], turn completely, turn, 724; turn, direct, 427. G. 150.
cōpia, -ae, f. [com-, completely; (ops), aid], abundance; opportunity, 484, 720. G. 10.
cor, cordis, n. [card-, leap; cf. Eng. heart], heart; (fig.) heart, mind, soul, 55, 225; cordē esse, be an object of affection, be dear, 615, 776. G. 27.
corōna, -ae, f. [corōnā], wreath; circle, ring, 508, 551.
VOCABULARY.

Corōnō, 1 [corōna, circle], encircle, surround, encompass, 380.
corpus, -oris, N. [cer-, make], body, 157, 317, 563, 722, 812; body, corpse, 455; tōtō corpore, with all one's might, 410; person, individual, 273.
corripiō (conr-), 3, -uī, -eptus [com-, completely; rapiō, seize], seize, lay hold of, catch, 502, 537. G. 118.
cortex, -īcis, m. or f. [car-, hard], bark, rind, 743. G. 26.
coruscus, -a, -um, adj., waving, 678; flashing, glittering, gleaming, 163.
Corynaeus, -i, m., Corynæus, a Trojan warrior, 571.
Corythus, -i, f. [Kṓrpuos], Corythus, a city in northeastern Etruria, subsequently called Cortona; (meton.) Etruria, 10.
costa, -ae, f., rib, 432.
crātēr, -ēris, m. [kparth], mixing bowl, bowl, 165, 266, 346, 358. See cut annexed to note on 266.
crōdō, 3, -dīi, -ditus [crat-, faith; *dō, put], put faith in, trust, risk, 42; believe, think, regard, 206. G. 40.
crēscō, 3, crēvī, crētus [cre-, make], come into being, 672. See crētus.
Crētheus (dissyl.), -eos, m. [Kōphēs], Crētheus, a Trojan warrior, 774, 775.
crētus, -a, -um, perf. part. of crēscō, born of, child of, 672.

Creūsa, -ae, f. [Kpēvousa], Creusa, daughter of King Priam, wife of Aeneas, mother of Ascanius; she perished at the fall of Troy, 297.
crīnis, -is, m. [cer-, rise], hair, locks, 651. (Cf. coma.) G. 31.
Crīnītus, -a, -um, adj. [crīnis, hair], long-haired, with flowing locks, 638. G. 31.
crīsta, -ae, f. [cer-, rise], tuft, crest, plume, 50, 163, 270, 365, etc. See cut annexed to note on 50. G. 31.
croceus, -a, -um, adj. [crocus, saffron], saffron-colored, saffron, 460.
crocus, -i, m., or crocum, -i, n. [kphōkos], saffron; saffron-color, saffron, 614.
Crūdēlis, -e, adj. [crūdus, bloody], cruel, unfeeling, unmerciful, hard-hearted, 483; cruel, bitter, odious, 497. G. 37.
Crūdus, -a, -um, adj. [crv-, raw], raw; crude, undressed, untrimmed, green, 743. G. 37.
Cruentus, -a, -um [crv-, raw], blood-stained, bloody, gory, stained, 341, 753. G. 37.
Crūor, -ōris, m. [crv-, raw], blood (when shed), gore, 333, 434. (Cf. sanguis.) G. 37.
Cubile, -is, n. [cvb-, lie], bed, couch, resting-place, 460, 715. G. 38.

i. cum, prep. w. abl. [for *scom; sec-, follow], with, 154, 242, 349, 562, etc.; pariter cum
mātre (caput ferēns), as high as its mother's, 628; cum (tēlis), armed with, 793; (w. abl. of pers. pron.) -cum, 51, 147, 203, 286.

2. cum, conj., when, 32, 60, 88, 108, etc.; when, while, 513.
cunctor (cont-), i, hesitate, pause, 124.
cūncus, -a, -um, adj. [for con-
junctus, perf. part. of coniungō, join together], all together, all, 345. G. 78.
cupidō, -inis, f. [CVP-, wish], desire, longing, eagerness, passion, 185, 354, 760.
cūra, -ae, f. [CAV-, watch], care, charge, office, 160; care, heed-
fulness, thoughtfulness, discretion, forethought, 311; care, thought, suggestion, 757; care, trouble, 225, 489. G. 28.
cūro, I [cūra, care], take care of; care, care for, long for, desire, covet, yearn for, 218, 518. G. 28.
currus, -ūs, m. [CER-, run], chariot, 12, 317. See cut annexed to note on 317. G. 30.
cursus, -us, m. [currō, run], course, voyage, 91; chase, pur-
suit, 559; cursū, at a run, swiftly, at full speed, 478. (Cf. iter.) G. 30.
cūstōdia, -ae, f. [cūstōs, guard], guard; guard, watch, sentinels, 166. G. 125.
cūstōdio, 4 [cūstōs, guard], watch, give heed, 322. G. 125.
cūstōs, -ōdis, m. or f. [scv-, cover], guard, guardian, keeper, sentinel, 151, 176, 405; (collective) guard, watch, encompasses line, 380. G. 125.
cygnus (cēgnus), -i, m. [kōkros], swan, 563.

D

Danai, -ōrum, m. pl. [masc. pl. of Danaus, of Danaus], descendants or followers of Danaus, mythical founder and king of Argos, Danai; Greeks, 154.
Dardanidae, -ārum, m. pl. [Darda-
nus, founder of the royal family of Troy], descendants of Darda-
nus, Dardanidae, Trojans, 293, 660.
Dardanius, -a, -um, adj. [Darda-
nus; see Dardanidae], de-
scended from Dardanus, Dar-
danian, Trojan, 88, 100, 647, 695.
dē, prep. w. abl., down from, from, 2, 23, 387, 414, 630; of, de-
scended from, belonging to, born of, 284, 697; about, concerning, of, 207, 227, 491.
dēa, -ae, f. [deus, god], goddess, 102, 117, 404. G. 42.
dēbilitō, I [dēbilia, weak], weaken, impair, 611. G. 72.
débitus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of débeo, owe], due, destined, appointed, allotted, 108. G. 72.
décimus, decumus, -a, -um, ord. num. adj. [decem, ten], tenth, 155.
decorō, 1 [decus, grace], grace; honor, 215. G. 41.
decōrūs, -a, -um, adj. [decor, beauty], beautiful, comely, 365. G. 41.
decus, -oris, n. [dec-, beseem], grace; ornament, glory, jewel, 18, 405. G. 41.
défendō, 3, -fendī, -fensus [dē, from; *fendō, strike], repel, keep off, drive off, 533; defend, protect, 114, 511. G. 55.
dēferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus [dē, away; ferō, bear], bring away, bring, carry, 19, 604. G. 56.
dēficīō, 3, -ficī, -fectus [dē, away; faciō, make], withdraw; die out, go out, 352. G. 51.
defungor, 3, -funicus [dē, out; fungor, perform], fulfil or complete one’s duty or service, 98.
dehinc, adv. [dē, from; hinc, hence], from this time; then, 480.
dēlicīō, 3, -licī, -lectus [for dēlicīō; dē, from; iacīō, throw], strike off, 770. G. 76.
deināe, adv. [dē, from; inde, thence], then, next, 766, 781.
delēctus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of delīgō, choose], chosen, picked, select, 162, 226. G. 80.
dēleō, 2, -ēvi, -ētus [dē, from; LI-, smear], destroy, annihilate, 248. G. 81.
delphin, -inis, m. [poet. for delphinus], dolphin, 119.
dēmēns, -entis, adj. [dē, from; mēns, mind], out of one’s senses, foolish, senseless, mad, imprudent, 560, 577, 728. (Cf. amēns.) G. 88.
démentia, -ae, f. [dēmēns, foolish], folly, insanity, madness, imprudence, 601. G. 88.
dēmergō, 3, -rīsī, -rsus [dē, down; mergō, dip], submerge, plunge, 119.
dēmittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus [dē, down; mittō, send], send down, 527, 804; hang down, sink, bend, droop, 437. G. 93.
dēmum, adv. [dē, from, with sup. ending], at length, at last, then only, 445, 815.
dēnsus, -a, -um, adj., thick, crowded, close together, 382, 534, 555; close, compact, 514, 551, 788.
dēpellō, 3, -pulī, -pulsus [dē, away; pellō, drive], drive away, avert, turn aside, 78, 109, 328. G. 104.
dēserō, 3, -serūl, -sertus [dē, un-; serō, bind], forsake, abandon, give up, 694. G. 130.
dēsidia, -ae, f. [(dēseas), inactive], (pl.) inactivity, sloth, indolence, 615. G. 127.
dēsum, -esse, -futūrus [dē, away; sum, be], be wanting, be lacking, 298. (Cf. absūm.) G. 47.
désuper, adv. [dé, from; super, above], from above, from on high, 639.
détorqueō, 2, -torsī, -tortus [dé, aside; torqueō, turn], turn aside, 746. G. 138.
détrūdō, 3, -trūsī, trūsus [dé, off; trūdō, thrust], push off, push away, 510; thrust down, thrust away, send, consign, 496.
détulī, see déferō.
deus, i (nom. and voc. pl. di, 184, 247, 254; gen. pl. deum, 82, 495; abl. pl. dis, 642), M. [DIV-, shine], god, 24, 77, 97, 134, etc.; the wine-god, Bacchus; (meton.) wine, 337. G. 42.
dëvincō, 3, -vici, -victus [dē, out; vincō, conquer], conquer completely, vanquish, subdue, 264. G. 152.
dexter, -tera, -terum, or -tra, -trum, adj., on the right hand, on the right, 469, 769.
dextera or dextra, -ae, F. [fem. of dexter, right, sc. manus], right hand, 250, 289, 320, 741; dextrā, on the right hand, 677.
dīcō, 3, dīxi, dictus [dic-, show], say, speak, declare, tell, 14, 79, 104, 233, etc.; call, name, 387; pronounce, determine, decide, 268.
dictum, -i, N. [perf. part. of dīcō, say], word, utterance, 127, 431, 621, 652, 661.
Dīdō, -ūs or -ōnis, F. [Διδώ], Dido, queen of Carthage, who entered Aeneas when his fleet was driven on the coast of Africa, 266.
dīēs, dīē or dīē, m., sometimes in sing. F. [DI-, shine], day, 107, 156, 488, 759; day, period, 281, 447; time, 7. G. 42.
differō, -ferre, distulī, dilātus [dis-, apart; ferō, bear], carry apart; put off, delay, 155. G. 56.
dīfindō, 3, -fīdī, -fissus [dis-, apart; findō, cleave], cleave asunder, 589.
diffugiō, 3, -fugi, — [dis-, apart; fugīō, flee], flee in all directions, scatter, 756. G. 66.
dignus, -a, -um, adj. [for *decnus; dec-, becum], worthy, deserving, suitable, fit, 212, 252, 296, 595. G. 41.
dīligō, 3, -lēxi, -lēctus [dis-, apart; legō, choose], single out; esteem, prize, love, 85, 430. G. 80.
dīmoveō, 2, -mōvī, -móitus [dis-, apart; moveō, move], move apart, part, cleave, 645. G. 94.
Dindyma, -ōrum, n. pl. [Δινδύμα], Dindymus or Dindyma, a mountain in northeastern Mysia sacred to Cybele, 618.
Diōxippus, -i, M. [Διόξιππος], Dioxippus, a Trojan warrior, 574.
dīripīō, 3, -ripui, -reptus [dis-, apart; rapiō, seize], tear apart, pillage, despoil, 75. G. 118.
dīrus, -a, -um, adj., dire, fierce,
dread, overmastering, 185; shameful, 621.
discēō, 3, -cessī, -cessus [dis-, apart; cēō, go], go apart, part, open, 20; go away, depart, 40. (Cf. abeō.) G. 20.
discerpō, 3, -psī, -ptus [dis-, apart; carpē, pluck], scatter, 313.
discors, -cordis, adj. [dis-, apart; cor, heart], at variance, warring, opposing, 688. G. 27.
discrimen, -inis, n. [dis-, apart; cer-, part], separation, barrier, 143; crisis, critical moment, 210. G. 32.
discurrō, 3, -currī or -cucurrī, -cussus [dis-, apart; currō, run], run apart, run in different directions, 164. G. 30.
discutiō, 3, -cussī, -cussus [dis-, apart; quattiō, strike], strike asunder, strike off, scatter, 810.
dissimilis, -e, adj. [dis-, un-; similis, like], unlike; inadequate, a stranger to, 282. G. 128.
dītissimus, -a, -um, adj. [sup. of dīves, rich], very wealthy, opulent, 360. G. 42.
dīva, -ae, f. [fem. of dīvus, divine], goddess, 529. (Cf. dea.) G. 42.
dīverberō, 1,—ātus [dis-, apart; verberō, strike], strike asunder, cut, cleave, divide, 411. (Cf. dimoveō.)
diversus (divorsus), -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of divertō, turn apart], different, 1; in different directions, 416; apart, 623; remote, 691. G. 150.
dīves, -itis, adj. [div-, shine], rich, richly equipped, richly provided, 26, 360. G. 42.
dividō, 3, -visī, -visus [dis-, apart; vid-, split], divide, cleave, 751. (Cf. dīverberō.)
dīvinus, -a, -um, adj. [dīvus, god], divine, of a deity, 659. G. 42.
dīvortium (divert-), -i, n. [dis-, apart; vert-, turn], parting; side path, by-path, 379. G. 150.
dīvus, -i, m. (gen. pl. dīvum), [masc. of dīvus, divine], god, 6, 495. (Cf. deus.) G. 42.
dō, dare, dedī, datūs [dā-, give], give, hand, deliver, 37, 485; give, grant, vouchsafe, bestow, impart, impose, 83, 89, 116, 135, etc.; assign, 173; give, produce, give forth, emit, 618, 667, 709; give, resign, yield, 704; (lacrīmās) dare, shed, let fall, 292; sē dare, commit or consign one’s self, 816; dare sē campō, intrust one’s self to the plain, i.e., array one’s self on, 56; (dicta) dare, utter, speak, 431; terga dare, turn the back, flee, 686, 795; vāsta dare, devastate, make havoc of, 323. G. 39.
dolor, -ōris, m. [dol-, cut], pain, distress, grief, sorrow, 216, 426; indignation, resentment, wrath, anger, 66, 139.
dominus, -i, m. [dom-, subdue], master; owner, 332. G. 43.
domitor, -ōris, m. [DOM-, subduce],
  subduer, tamer, 523. G. 43.
domō, i, -uī, -itus [DOM-, subdue],
  subdue, conquer, 84; work, till,
  cultivate, 608. G. 43.
domus, -ūs or -i, f. [DOM-, build],
  house; house; family, 448. G. 43.
dōne, conj., until, 442.
dōnō, i [dōnum, gift], give, give
  up, consign, 313. G. 39.
dōnum, -i, n. [DA-, give], gift,
  present, 283, 361; gift, offering,
dōtālis, -e, adj. [dōs, dowry],
  given as dowry, given as a marriage
  portion, 737. G. 39.
Dōtō, -ūs, F. [Δωτώ], Doto, a sea-
  nymph, daughter of the sea
  deity Nereus, 102.
dubītō, i [dubius, doubtful],
  waver, doubt, hesitate, 12; de-
  liberate, consider, ponder, 191.
  G. 44.
dubius, -a, -um, adj. [DVA-, two],
  uncertain, undecided, 797. G. 44.
dūcō, 3, dūxī, ductus [DVC-, lead],
  lead, conduct, guide, 323; pass,
  spend, 166. (Cf. agō.) G. 45.
ductor, -ōris, m. [DVC-, lead],
  leader, commander, general,
  chieftain, 226, 691, 778. (Cf.
  dux.) G. 45.
dum, conj., while, as long as, 1,
  368, 418, 448, 539.
dūmī, -ōrum, m. pl., brushwood,
  undergrowth, thicket, 381, 393.
duo, -ae, -o, card. num. adj. [DVA-
  two], two, 265, 706. G. 44.
duplex, -icis, adj. [duo, two;
  PLEC-, fold], twofold, double,
  707; both, 16. G. 44; 112.
dūrō, i [dūrus, hard], harden,
  toughen, render hardy, 604.
dūrus, -a, -um, adj., hard, unyield-
  ing, stout, tough, 510, 543, 715;
  hardy, stout, vigorous, 66, 468,
  603; hard, severe, toilsome, 726.
dux, ducis, m. or f. [DVC-, lead],
  leader, commander, 28, 100,
  675. (Cf. ductor.) G. 45.

E

ē (before consonants only) or ex,
  prep. w. abl., out of, from, 168,
  217, 801.
eburnus, -a, -um, adj. [ebur,
  ivory], of ivory, ivory, 305.
eece, interj. [ec-, indef. part.; -ce,
  demonstr. suff.], lo, behold, 417.
  (Cf. ūn.)
ecquis, -quid, inter. pron. [ec-
  indep. part.; quia, who ?], (is)
  there any one? 51.
ēdō, 3, -dīdī, -ditus [ex, forth;
  * dō, put], put forth; occasion,
  cause, commit, 527, 785. G. 40.
ēdūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus [ex, out;
  dūcō, lead], lead out; bring up,
  rear, 584, 673. G. 45.
efferō (ecferō), -ferre, extuli,
VOCABULARY.

ĕlatŭs [ex, out; ferō, bear], bear out; bear up, 817. G. 56.

(effor) (ecfor), i, -fătus, defect. [ex, out; (for), speak], speak forth, speak, say, 22, 295, 644, 737. G. 48.

effugiō (ecf-), 3, -fūgī, — [ex, from; fugīō, flee], flee from, escape, 748; flee forth, escape, 632. (Cf. ēlābor.) G. 66.

effulgeō, 2, -sī, — [ex, forth; fulges, shine], shine forth, flash, gleam, 731.

effundō (ecf-), 3, -fūdī, -fūsus [ex, out; fundō, pour], pour forth, send forth, 509; drive out or forth, bring forth, 68. (Cf. excuttīō.) G. 65.

ego (egō), meī, pers. pron. [cf. ēgo and Eng. I, me], I, me, we, us, 85, 88, 133, 137, etc.; mihi (dat. of ref.), my, 187.

egredior, 3, -gressus [ex, out; gradior, walk], go forth, 314.

egregius, -a, -um, adj. [ex, out of; grex, herd], distinguished, surpassing, excellent, of preeminent beauty, peerless, 581.

ēlābor, 3, -lāpus [ex, away; lābor, slip], slip away, get off, escape, 545. (Cf. effugiō.)

Ēmathiōn, -onis, m. [Hymathōn], Emathion, a Trojan warrior, 571.

ēmicō, 1, -cuī, -cātus [ex, forth, micō, spring], spring forth, dart forth, 736.

ēmittō, 3, -mīsi, -missus [ex, forth; mittō, send], send forth, discharge, throw, 52. G. 93.

ēmō, 3, ēmi, ēmpitus [ēm-, take], buy, purchase, 206. G. 46.

ēn, interj., lo! behold! see! 7, 52, 600. (Cf. ecce.)

enim, conj. (postpos.), for, 340, 354, 529, 617, etc.

ēnsis, -is, m., (two-edged) sword, 303, 324, 347, 423, etc. (Cf. gladius.)

ēō, ēre, ēvi or ii, itūrus [ir., go], go, march, walk, move, pass, depart, 25, 116, 117, 243, etc.; go, run, flow, 434; go forth, arise, pass, 499, 664; sic itūr (impers.), such is the way or path, 641. G. 75.

ēōdem, adv. [old dat. of idem, same], to the same place, to the same point, thither, 689.

eques, -itis, m. [equus, horse], horseman; (pl.) horsemen, cavalry, 48, 367, 379. G. 3.

equidem, adv. [*e, interj.; quidem, indeed], indeed, certainly, of course, 207.

equinus, -a, -um, adj. [equus, horse], of a horse; of horse-hair, 622. G. 3.

equus, -i, m. [AC., swift], horse, steed, 12, 26, 50, 124, etc.; equō, on horseback, 58. G. 3.

ergō (ergo), adv., therefore, accordingly, 44, 107, 130, 578, etc.
ērigō, 3, -rēxī, -rēctus [ex, from; regō, direct], raise up, lift up; (pass. as mid.) rise, 240. G. 119.
ēripō, 3, -ripui, -reptus [ex, from; rapiō, snatch], take away, remove, take, 101, 129; rescue, deliver, 400. G. 118.
errō, 1, roam, wander, stray, 393.
ērudiō, 4 [ex, from; rudis, rough], teach, instruct, train, 203.
Erymās, -antis, m. [Ἐρυμας], Erymas, a Trojan warrior, 702.
et, adv. and conj.: 1. adv., too, also, even, 124, 136, 342, 392, 403; 2. conj., and, 13, 14, 17, 22, etc.; et . . . et, both . . . and, 8, 529, 556, 811. (Cf. -que.)
etiam, adv. [et, too; iam, now], too, also, 742; even, 799.
Etrūscī, -ōrum, m. pl. [masc. of Etrūscus, Etruscan], Etrurians, Etruscans, 150.
Etrūscus, -a, -um, adj., of Etruria, a country on the western coast of central Italy, Etrurian, Etruscan, Tuscan, 521.
etsī, conj. [et, even; sī, if], although, 44.
Euandrus, -i, and Euander, -dri, m. [Εὐανδρος], Evander, a mythical hero, son of Mercury. He led a colony from Pallanteum in Arcadia to Italy, and founded Pallanteum on the Palatine hill, where he became the host and ally of Aeneas, 9.
Euboicus, -a, -um, adj. [Εὔβοικός], of Euboea, a large island near the eastern coast of central Greece, now Negropont, Euboean, 710.
Euryalus, -i, m. [Εύρυαλος], Euryalus, a valiant youth of the Trojans of remarkable beauty, friend of Nisus, 179, 185, 198, 231, etc.
ēvādō, 3, -vāsī, -vāsus [ex, from; vādō, go], go from, pass beyond, leave behind, 386; escape, 99, 560. G. 147.
ēvānēscō, 3, -vānui, — [ex, from; vānēscō, pass away], vanish, disappear, 658.
ēvertō (ēvortō), 3, -tī, -sus [ex, from; vertō, turn], overturn, overthrow, 532. G. 159.
ēvolō, 1 [ex, forth; volō, fly], fly forth, rush forth, 477. G. 158.
ēvolvō, 3, -volvi, -volvūs [ex, un-; volvō, roll], unroll, unfold, set forth, reveal, 528. G. 159.
ex or (before consonants only) ē, prep. w. abl., out of, from, 755; ex oculis, out of sight, 658; ex longō, long ago, long since, long, 64. (Cf. ab.)
exaestuō, 1 [ex, forth; aestuō, boil], boil up; (fig.) boil, fume, rage, blase, 798.
exanimus, -a, -um, adj. [ex, from; anima, life], lifeless, 444, 451. G. 9.
excēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus [ex, forth; cēdō, go], go or come
forth or out, depart, withdraw, 286, 366, 789. G. 20.
excidō, 3, -cidi,—(ex, from; cadō, fall), fall down, fall, 113. G. 20.
exciplō, 3, -cépi, -ceptus [ex, from; capiō, take], take out, except, 271; receive, catch, take, 745; overtake, catch, 763; receive, follow, answer, 54, 258. G. 25.
excitō, 1 [intens. of excīō, rouse], call out, wake, rouse, 221. G. 33.
exclūdō, 3, -clūsī, -clusus [ex, out, claudō, shut], shut out, 726. G. 35.
excubiae, -ārum, F. pl. [ex, out; cumbē, lie], lying out; guard, watch, 159. (Cf. custōdia.) G. 38.
excubō, 1, -cubuī, -cubitus [ex, out; cubō, lie], lie out of doors; keep watch, keep guard, watch, guard, 175. G. 38.
excutiō, 3, -cussī, -cussum [ex, out; quattūrō, strike], shake out, 476; drive out, force out, 68. (Cf. effundō.)
exeō, -ire, -iī, -itus [ex, out; eō, go], go forth, go out, withdraw, escape, 739. G. 75.
exerceō, 2, -cuī, -citus [ex, out; arceō, confine], exercise; utter, 62; exercēre vicēs, take one's turn, 175. G. 14.
exercitus, -ūs, m. [exerceō, exercise], army, 25. (Cf. agmen.) G. 14.
exhauriō, 4, -hausī, -haustus [ex, out; hauriō, draw], draw out; exact, inflict, 356.
eximō, 3, -ēmi, -emptus [ex, from; emō, take], take from; deprive, rob, 447. G. 46.
exitium, -i, N. [ex, from; i, go], destruction, perdition, 316. G. 75.
explōrō, 1, cause to flow forth; examine, inspect, 170.
exposcō, 3, -poscī, -possum [ex, from; poscō, demand], ask, beg, demand, 193. G. 114.
expūgnō, 1 [ex, out; pugnā, fight], carry by assault, capture, 532. G. 103.
exsanguis (exang-), e (no genit. or dat.; in pl., nom. only), adj. [ex, without; sanguis, blood], bloodless; lifeless, 453. (Cf. exanimus.)
exscindō (exc-), 3, -scidī, -scissus [ex, off; scindō, cut], cut off, destroy, extirpate, 137. G. 123.
exspectō (exp-), 1 [ex, out; spectō, look], look for; wait for, await, 46, 130. G. 133.
exstruō (ext-), 3, -struxī, -struxus [ex, out; struō, heap], heap up; raise, lift up, support, 326. G. 135.
extendō, 3, -tendi, -tentus or -tensus [ex, out; tendō, stretch], stretch out, stretch, extend, stretch, prostrate, 589. G. 142.
exterreō, 2, -ui, -itus [ex, out; terreō, frighten], strike with
terror, affright, dismay, 424.  
G. 144.
extrémus, -a, -um, adj. [sup. of (exter), outward], outermost, most distant, 10; fāta extrēma, destiny or fortunes to the end, 204; īgnis extrēmus, last sparks or embers of the fire, 352; extrēmum (cog. acc.), for the last time, in last farewell, 484.
exuō, 3, -ūs, -ūtus [ex, off; AV, put], take off, take, 303.  
G. 17.
exūrō, 3, -ussī, -ūstus [ex, out; ārō, burn], burn up, burn, 115.  
G. 19.
exuviae, -ārum, F. pl. [ex, off; AV, put], what is stripped off; pellis leonis exuviae, hide or pelt stripped from a lion, 307.  
G. 17.

F

fabricō, 1 [fabrica, workshop], build, construct, erect, 145.  
G. 51.
facesō, 3, -cessī, -cessĭtus [intens. of faciō, make], do with diligence, perform, execute, fulfill, 45.  
G. 51.
faciēs, acc. -em, nom. and acc. pl. -ēs, F. [FAC-, shine], form, 122, 734; face, features, 336, 583.  
G. 50.
faciō, 3, fēcī, factus [FAC-, make, do], make, build, construct, form, fashion, 95, 304, 356; make, occasion, bring about, 154; do, 228, 399; be the doer, actor, the one responsible, 427.  
G. 51.

factum, -i, N. [perf. part. of faciō, do], deed, exploit, act, 194, 299; fact, event, occurrence, 79.  
G. 51.
Fādus, -i, M., Fadus, a Rutulian warrior, 344.
fālārica (phal-), -ae, F. [fala, movable tower], massive spear with heavy iron point, a missile discharged by a catapult, 705.  
See cut annexed to note on 705.
fallāx, -ācis, adj. [FAL-, trip], deceitful, treacherous, untrustworthy, 392.
fallō, 3, fefellī, falsus [FAL-, trip], deceive, mislead, lead astray, 385; fail, elude, escape; via fallit, acquaintance with the way fails one, 243; hit or strike unforeseen, 572.
fāma, -ae, F. [FA-, show], report, rumor, words passing from mouth to mouth, 474; fame, renown, 79, 195. (Cf. gloria.)  
G. 48.
famēs, -is (abl. famē), F. [FA-, yawn], hunger, 340.  
G. 49.
famulus, -i, M. [FAC-, do], manservant, servant, 329.  
G. 51.
fās (nom. and acc. sing. only), N.
**Vocabulary.**

[FA-, show], divine law; fás (est), (it is) right, proper, 208; immortálé fás, right to immortality, 96. (Cf. iús.) G. 48.

**Fastigium**, -i, N., gable end, gable, pediment, 408; roof, 568. (Cf. tectum.)

fátális, -e, adj. [fátum, fate], of fate; fátália (neut. pl. as subst.), decrees of fate or destiny, 133. G. 48.

fátifer, -era, -erum, adj. [fátum, fate; FÉR-, bear], doom-bringing, death-dealing, 631. G. 48; 56.

fatigó, 1 [*fatis, weary; AG-, make*], make weary; exhaust, distress, 63; goad, drive, 610; scour, explore, 605. G. 4; 49.

fatiscó, 3, —, —[*fatis, weary], gape, crack open, 809. G. 49.

fátum, -i, N. [perf. part. of (for), speak], what is spoken; fate, destiny, 94, 135, 137, 204, 643. G. 48.

faucés, -ium, F. pl., throat, jaws, 64.

favilla, -ae, F. [FAV-, glow], cinder, spark, 76. G. 52.

fax, facis, F. [FAC-, shine], torch, firebrand, 74. G. 50.

faxó, for fécéró from fació, 154.

félícis, adj. [FÉR-, breed], fruitful; happy, fortunate, 337; successful, expert, 772. G. 54.

fémineus, -a, -um, adj. [fémina, female], female, 142; feminine, womanish, a woman’s, 477. G. 53.

fenestra, -ae, F. [FA-, shine], window, loophole, 534. G. 48.

fera, -ae, F. [fem. of ferus, wild], wild beast, 551, 591, 771. G. 57.

feró, ferre, tulí, látus [FER-, bear; cf. Eng. bear], bear, bring, carry, lift, put, present, offer, propose, carry on, 37, 56, 86, 133, etc.; sê ferre, advance, move on, stride along, 597; (pass. as mid.), proceed, move on, rush, 122, 553; bear, furnish, give, 249; produce, give out, 75; carry on, continue, 338; report, say, 82; bear, endure, submit to, 514, 622. G. 56.

ferrugó, -inis, F. [ferrum, iron], iron-rust; dark red, purple, 582.

ferrum, -i, N., iron; (meton.) the steel, steel, sword, weapon, 37, 137, 146, 331, etc.

fertilis, -e, adj. [FER-, bear], productive, fertile, 136. G. 56.

fervidus, -a, -um, adj. [FVR-, rage], glowing; (fig.) inflamed, enraged, 736; impetuous, eager, 72, 350.

fervó, 3, —, —[FVR-, rage], glow; (fig.) rage, be flushed, be furious, 693.

fessus, -a, -um, adj. [FA-, yawn], wearied, fatigued, exhausted, 814. G. 49.

festínus, -a, -um, adj. [FEND-, strike], in haste, with speed, 488. G. 55.
flamma, -ae, f. [flag-, blaze],
flame, fire, 160, 536. (Cf.
ignis.) G. 62.
flāvus, -a, -um, adj. [flag-, blaze],
yellow, 816. (Cf. croceus.) G. 62.
flectō, 3, flēxi, flexus [flec-
crok], bend, guide, drive, 606;
turn, pass, move, wend one's
way, 372.
fleō, 2, flēvi, fētus [fla-, blow],
weep, shed tears, 451.
fētus, -ūs, m. [fleō, weep], weep-
ing; lamentation, 498.
(flectus, -ūs), abl. only, m. [flīgō,
strike], blow, impact, concussion, 667.
fūs, fōris, m. [flos, blow], flower,
blossom, 435.
fūmen, -inis, n. [flv-, flow], flow,
flood, waters, stream, 31, 414,
585, 679, 814; river, stream,
104, 603. (Cf. fluvius.) G. 63.
fluō, 3, fluxī, fluxus [flv-, flow],
flow, stream, run, drift, 472.
G. 63.
fluviālis, -e, adj. [fluvius, river],
of a river, river's, 70. G. 63.
fluvius, -i, m. [flv-, flow], river,
790, 816. (Cf. amnis.) G. 63.
focus, -i, m. [fac-, shine], fire-
place; fire, 75. G. 50.
(for), 1, defect. [fa-, show], say,
fore, fut. infin. of sum. G. 54.
fōrma, -ae, f. [for-, fix], form,
shape, appearance, 101, 646.
G. 58.
formīdō, -inis, f., alarm, dread,
terror, consternation, 169, 756.
förmö, 1 [förma, form], form, build, construct, 80. G. 58.

forte, adv. [abl. of fors, chance], 
by chance, 3, 325, 638; perhaps, perchance, 437. G. 56.

fortis, -e, adj. [FER-, hold], strong, 364; brave, valiant, courageous, 281, 592. G. 58.

fortuna, -ae, F. [fors, chance], fortune, fate, 282; (pers.) Fortune, the goddess of fortune, 214; chance, emergency, 41; chance, opportunity, 240; fortunes, circumstances, 723; fortune, good fortune, 260. G. 56.

fortunatus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of fortunō, prosper], fortunate, happy, 446. (Cf. felix.) G. 56.

fossa, -ae, F. [perf. part. of fodō, dig], ditch, trench, 143, 314, 470, 506, 567.

foveō, 2, fovē, fōtus [FOV-, glow], warm; (fig.) cling to, hug, 57: G. 52.

fragmen, -inis, N. [FRAG-, break], fragment, piece, 569. G. 64.

fragor, -ōris, M. [FRAG-, break], crash, 541. G. 64.

frangō, 3, frēgī, frāctus [FRAG-, break; cf. Eng. break], break, snap, 413. G. 64.

frāter, -tris, M. [cf. Eng. brother], brother, 104, 695. (Cf. germanus.)

frāternus, -a, -um, adj. [frāter, brother], of a brother, brother’s, 736.

fраus, fraudis, F. [FER-, wild], deceit, deception, treachery, 397; offence, fault, blame, 428. G. 57.

fremitus, -ūs, M. [fremō, roar], roar, shout, din, 54.

fremō, 3, -ui, — [FREM-, roar], roar, howl, 60, 341; cheer, 637; rage, rave, be wild, 703.

frētus, -a, -um, adj. [FER-, hold], relying, trusting, 676. G. 58.

frigidus, -a, -um, adj. [FRIG-, freeze], cold; with vital heat departed, 415.

frōns, frontis, F., forehead, 627, 750.

frustrā, adv. [FER-, wild], without effect, in vain, 389, 398, 538. (Cf. nēquīquam.) G. 57.

fuga, -ae, F. [FVG-, flee], fleeing, flight, escape, 131, 378, 539, 557, etc.; (pers.) Fuga, Flight, the goddess of flight, 719; flight, departure, 15, 660. G. 66.

fugāx, -ācis, adj. [FVG-, flee], fleeing, timid, 591. G. 66.

fugiō, 3, fūgī, — [FVG-, flee], flee, 763; avoid, refuse, forbear, 200; fly away, depart, 17. G. 66.

fulgēns, -entis, adj. [pres. part. of fulgeō, shine], shining, gleaming, bright, 614. G. 62.

fulmen, -inis, N. [FVLG-, blaze], thunderbolt, 706; lightning, flash, 733. G. 62.

fulmineus, -a, -um, adj. [fulmen, lightning], flashing, 442; fierce, impetuous, 812. G. 62.
VOCABULARY.

fūmidus, -a, -um, adj. [fūmus, smoke], smoky, smoking; 75. G. 52.
fūmifer, -era, -erum, adj. [fūmus, smoke; FER-, bear], smoky, smoking, 522. G. 52; 56.
fūmus, -i, m. [FV-, smoke], smoke, 239. G. 52.
funda, -ae, f., sing, 586.
fundō, 3, fūdi, fūsus [FVD-, pour], pour; lay low, prostrate, overthrow, 592, 722; stretch, extend, 164, 317. G. 65.
fūnus, -eris, n. [FV-, smoke], funeral rites, funeral, burial; 486; corpse, 491; death, slaughter, 526. G. 52.
(furō), 3, —, — [FVR-, rage], rage, be furious, 552, 691.
furor, -ōris, m. [FVR-, rage], fury, frenzy, passion, 760.
fūrīm, adv. [fūrtum, theft], secretly, clandestinely, 546. G. 56.
fūrtum, -i, n. [FER-, bear], theft, (pl. for sing.) 150; stealthy enterprise, 350. G. 56.
futūrus, fut. part. of sum, 315. G. 54.

G

Galatēa, -ae, F. [Γαλάτεα], Gala-
tea, a sea-nymph, daughter of the sea deity Nereus, 103.
galea, -ae, f. [CAL-, cover], hel-
met, 50, 307, 365, 373, etc.
See cut annexed to note on 50. G. 22.
Ganges, -is, m. [Γάγγης], the Ganges, a celebrated river of India, 31.
(gelū), abl. gelū, n., frost, cold, ice, 604.
geminus, -a, -um, adj., twin; two, 265, 681, 750.
genitus, -ūs, m. [gemō, groan],
groaning, groan, 499; groan, jarring sound, 709.
genetrix, -icis, F. [genitor, father],
mother, 82, 94, 284, 297; the mother of the gods, Cybele, 117. (Cf. mätēr.) G. 67.
genitor, -ōris, m. [GEN-, beget],
father, 201, 257, 264, 272, 583; the father of gods and of men, Jupiter, 630. (Cf. pater.) G. 67.
geniturus, genitus, fut. and perf.
part. of gignō, 642.
gēns, gentis, F. [GEN-, beget],
stock, family, 284, 643; tribe, people, nation, 132, 137, 759. G. 67.
genus, -eris, n. [GEN-, beget], race,
603; family, 302; kind, class, sort, 510; kind, sex, 141. G. 67.
gerμāna, -ae, F. [fem. of germānus, of the same parents], own sister, sister, 594, 804.
gerμānus, -i, m. [masc. of germānus, of the same parents], own
brother, brother, 722. (Cf. frāter.)
VOCABULARY.

gerō, 3, gessē, gestus [ges-, carry], bear, bring, carry, 171; exhibit, display, manifest, 311; do, achieve, accomplish, perform, 1, 157, 203; wage, carry on, 279; enjoy, experience, 279. G. 68.

gignō, 3, genuī, genitus [gen-, beget], beget, 642. G. 67.

gladius, -i, m., sword, 769. (Cf. ēnsis.)

globus, -i, m. [glob-, round], ball; gathering, throng, mass, body (of men), 36, 409, 515. (Cf. turba.) G. 69.

glomerō, i [glomus, ball], roll together; gather, collect, assemble, 792; (w. reflex. obj., or in pass. as mid.) roll up, gather, accumulate, collect, assemble, crowd together, 33, 440, 539, 689. G. 69.

glōria, -ae, f. [clv-, hear], glory, distinction, fame, renown, 278. (Cf. fāma.) G. 36.

Gnōsius (Gnōssius), -a, -um, adj. [Gnōsus, Gnōsus, now Cnasson, the ancient capital of Crete], Gnosian; Cretan, of Crete, a large island in the Mediterranean, southeast of Greece, 305.

gradior, 3, gressus [gradus, step], go, go on, proceed, walk on, 223.

grāmen, -inis, n. [gra-, wear away], grass, 353. (Cf. herba.)

grandō, -inis, f., hail, 669.

grātia, -ae, f. [grātus, dear], favor, esteem, regard, 298.

grātus, -a, -um, adj. [gra-, favor], dear, acceptable, pleasing, 327.

gravis, -e, adj. [grav-, heavy], heavy; grave, venerable, 246.

gravō, i [gravis, heavy], load, burden, weigh down, 437.

gremium, -i, n., bosom, heart, 261.

gurses, -itis, m. [gvor-, swallow], whirlpool; water, stream, 23, 816. G. 71.

Gygēs, -ae or -is, m. [Γύγης], Gyges, a Trojan warrior, 762.

H

habēna, -ae, f. [hab-, have], holder; strap, thong, 587. (Cf. lōrum.) G. 72.

habēō, 2, -ui, -itus [hab-, have], have, hold, possess, 96, 188, 227, 274, etc. G. 72.

habilitas, -e, adj. [hab-, have], handy; well-fitting, serviceable, 365; habilem aptāre (prolep.), fit serviceably, 305. G. 72.

hāc, adv. [abl. fem. sing. of hīc, this, sc. viā], this way, 321.

haedus, -i, m., kid; Haedī (pl.), the Kids, a group of stars, 668; see note.

Haemon, -onis, m. [Ἀμων], Haeemon, a Rutulian warrior, 685.

haereō, 2, haēsi, haēsūrus [haēs-, stick], stick, stick fast, remain, attach one's self, 419, 537.
VOCABULARY.

Halius, -i, m. ["Ἀλίος"]; Halius, a Trojan warrior, 767.

Halys, -yos, m. ["Ἀλύς"]; Halys, a Trojan warrior, 765.

harēna (arēna), -ae, f. [has-, crush], sand, dust, earth, 629, 714; ground, 589.

hastæ (haste), -ae, f. [has-, hurt], staff; spear, lance, 229, 411, 418, 465, etc. (Cf. iaculum.) G. 73.

hastile, -is, n. [hasta, spear], spear, lance, 402. (Cf. iaculum.) G. 73.

haud (haut), adv., not at all, not, 65, 154, 283, 375, etc. (Often used in litotes, haud aliter, etc.) (Cf. non.)

hauriō, 4, hausi, haustus [havus-, exhaust], draw, take up, 23.

Hector, -oris, m. ["Εκτόρ"]; Hector, son of King Priam, champion of the Trojans during the siege of Troy, 155.

hēia (śia), interj., quick! ho! ho there! 38.

Helēnor, -oris, m., Helenor, a Maeonian (Lybian) serving in the Trojan army, 544, 545.

herba, -ae, f. [fer-, bear], grass, turf, 164, 316. (Cf. grāmen.)

Herbēsus, -ī, m., Herbēsus, a Rutulian warrior, 344.

heu, interj., alas! 485.

Hibērus (Ibērus), -a, -um, adj. [Hibēres, Iberians]; Iberian, Spanish, 582.

hīc, haec, hoc, dem. pron.: 1. adj., this, these, 19, 128, 142, 184, etc.; these, the following, 83; this, this of mine, 300, 496; 2. subst., this, these, this thing, these things, these words, etc.; this, the following, 90, 640; (as pers. pron.), he, she, etc., 93, 182, 287, 576, etc.; hic, the former, 350; hunc (as pred. acc.), thus, such, in this condition, 481; hic ... hic, the one ... the other, 572.

hīc, adv., here, in this place, 205, 242, 602, 742; hereupon, at this, at this time, then, now, 33, 110, 246, 717.

hiems (hiemps), -emis, f. [cf. χειμών], winter; storm, tempest, 671.

hinc, adv., from this place, hence, 120, 739; hence, from there, 763; hinc ... hinc, on this side ... on this, on either side, 380, 440, 550.

homō, -inis, m. and f., human being, 783. (Cf. vir.)

honōs or honor, -ōris, m., honor, distinction, 206.

horrendus, -a, -um, adj. [gerundive of horreō, shudder at], horrible, fearful, terrible, 521; awe-inspiring, 112; horrendum (cog. acc.), fearfully, terribly, 632, 732. G. 74.

horrēns, -entis, adj. [pres. part. of horreō, bristle], shaggy, 306. G. 74.

horridus, -a, -um, adj. [hors-, bristle], bristling, thick-grown, 382; rough, violent, sending in quick succession, 670. G. 74.
VOCABULARY.

horrisonus, -a, -um, adj. [horror, terror; son-, sound], resounding terribly, frightful, 55. G. 74; 131.

hospitium, -i, n. [hospes, host], hospitality; alliance, friendly relations, friendship, 361.

hostis, -is, m. or f. [has-, hurt], stranger; public enemy, foe, 38, 46, 51, 356, etc. (Cf. inimicus.) G. 73.

húc, adv., hither; húc . . . húc, húc . . . illúc, this way . . . that, on this side . . . on that, 57, 755.

humus, -i, f., earth, ground, 214, 754.

Hyrtacidès, -ae, m. ['Țrakidhs], Hyrtacides, son of Hyrtacus, Nisus, 177, 234, 319.

Hyrtacus, -i, m. ['Țrakos], Hyrtacus, a Trojan, father of Nisus, 406.

iaceō, 2, -cuī, — [iac-, send; cf. iaciō, throw], lie, 318, 329, 336, 486, 771. G. 76.

iaciō, 3, iēci, iactus [iac-, send; cf. iaceō, lie], throw, cast, let fall, 712. G. 76.

iactō, 1 [freq. of iaciō, throw], throw, cast, hurl, 568; throw out, utter, 621; prae sē iactāre, flourish, boast, vaunt, 134. G. 76.

iaculum, -i, n. [iac-, send], javelin, dart, spear, 52, 178, 572, 698, 704. (Cf. hasta.) G. 76.

Iaera, -ae, f. ['Iaera], Iaera, a mountain nymph of Mt. Ida near Troy, 673.

iam, adv., now, at this time, 220, 228, 351, 515, etc.; at once, even now, 276; already, 25, 32, 271, 371, etc.

iamdīduum, adv. [iam, now; dūdum, a while ago], for a long time, long, 186.

iām, iōb, imperf. and fut. indicat. of ēō.

ībi, adv., there, in that place, 351, 412, 445, 526.

ictus, -ūs, m. [(icē), strike], blow, stroke, 770, 811.

I. Ida, -ae, f. ['Ida], Ida, a high mountain in Phrygia, near Troy, 80.

2. Ida, -ae, f. ['Ida], Ida, a mountain nymph, 177.

1. Idaeus, -a, -um, adj. ['Ida, Mt. Ida], of Mt. Ida, Idaean, 112, 672; Māter Idaea, the Idaean mother, Cybele, mother of the gods, worshipped on Mt. Ida, 620.

2. Idaeus, -i, m. ['Idaīos], Idaeus, a Trojan warrior, 500.

Īdās, -ae, m. ['Īdas], Idas, a Trojan warrior, 575.

idem, eadem, idem, dem. pron., the same; haec eadem, these same things, 302; idem, (the
same one) *he also*, 416; *rex*
*idem et* (augur), *at once king*
and . . . , 327.

*igitur*, adv. [agitur; *agō*, *drive*],
*therefore, then*, 199. (Cf. *ergō*.)

*ignārus*, -a, -um, adj. [in-, un-; *gnārus*, *knowing*], ignorant, un-
acquainted, unaware, not know-
ing, 287, 345, 766. G. 70.

*ignēscō*, 3, —, — [ignis, *fire*],
burn; (fig.) blaze up, kindle,

*ignis*, -is, M. [ag-, *drive*], *fire*,
flame, 78, 129, 145, 153; *fire*;
watch-fire, camp-fire, 166, 239,
351; fire-brand, fire, 522, 570.
(Cf. *flamma.*) G. 4.

*ignōtus*, -a, -um, adj. [in-, un-;
(g)nōtus, *known*], unknown,
strange, 485. G. 70.

*ilex*, -icis, F., *holm-oak, oak*, 381.

*ilia*, -ōrum, N. pl., flanks, sides;
lungs, 415.

*Ilioneus* (four syllables), gen.
*Ilionei* (four syllables), M.
["Iliōnei"], *Ilioneus*, a promi-
nent Trojan chieftain, 501, 569.

*Ilius*, -a, -um, adj. [Ilium, *Ilium*,
*Troy*], of Ilium, a poetic name
of the celebrated city Troy in
the northwestern part of Asia
Minor; *Ilian, Trojan*, 285.

*ille*, illa, illud (dat. sing. ollī,
740), dem. pron.: 1. adj., that,
those, yonder, 195, 270, 335, 337,
etc.; 2. subst., the former, 219,
743; (as pers. pron. with em-
phasis) *he, as for him, he*, etc.,
often best rendered by repeat-
ing the anteced., 62, 221, 262,
349, etc.; (explet. in appositi-
with subject) 479, 796 (see
note).

*illūc*, adv., *thither, to that place*;
hūc . . . *illūc*, *this way and
that, on either side*, 755.

*imāgo*, -inis, F. [IC-, *like*], picture,
instance, example, 294. G.
77.

*imber*, -bris, M. [AMB-, *gush*], rain,
60, 669.

*immānia* (inm-), -e, adj. [in-, un-
*MAN-, measure*], immense, enor-
mous, vast, huge, giant, savage,
516, 542, 694, 708, 730. (Cf.
ingēns.) G. 86.

*immemor* (inm-), -oris, adj. [in-,
un-; memor, *mindful*], unmind-
ful, forgetful, heedless, 256, 374.
G. 90.

*immineō* (inm-), 2, —, — [in,
onup; mineō, project], project
over; be near, threaten, menace,
threaten approach, 515.

*immittō* (inm-), 3, -misi, missus
[in, into; mittō, send], let in,
admit, 758; send upon, let
loose upon, send against, 719;
*sē immittere, throw one's self,
rush, advance*, 421. G. 93.

*immō*, adv. [for *ipsīmō; ipsē,
self*], on the other hand, nay,
but indeed, 98; nay more, yes
indeed, 257.

*immōbilis* (inm-), -e, adj. [in-,
un-; mōbilis, movable], immov-
able, 448. G. 94.

*immortalis* (inm-), -e, adj. [in-,
un-; mortālis, mortal], immortal, 95. G. 89.

impāstus (inp-), -a, -um, adj. [in-, un-; pāstus, fed], unfed, hungry, famished, 339. G. 102.

impediō (inp-), 4 [in, upon; ped-, tread], hamper, impede, embarrass, 385. G. 109.

imperium (inp-), -i, n. [imperō, command], command, order, direction, 675, 716; control, power; sway, dominion, empire, 449. (Cf. potestās.) G. 107.

impleō (inp-), 2, ἐν, ἐτος [in, into; ple-, fill], fill up, fill, 480, 506; manum implēre, grasp, 72. G. 111.

impōnō (inp-), 3, -posui, -positus [in, on; pōnō, place], place on or over, 716.

improbus (inp-), -a, -um, adj. [in-, un-; probus, good], not good; insatiable, violent, voracious, 62.

improperātus (inp-), -a, -um, adj. [in-, un-; properātus, hurried], unhurried, without haste, reluctant, 798. G. 107.

imprōvīsus (inp-), -a, -um, adj. [in-, un-; prōvīsus, foreseen], unforeseen, unexpected, 49. G. 153.

imprūdēns (inp-), -entis, adj. [in-, un-; prūdēns, careful], heedless, thoughtless, careless, forgetful, 386. G. 153.

impūbēs (inp-), -eris and impūbis, -is, adj. [in-, un-; pūbēs, adult], youthful, beardless, 751. G. 116.

impūne (inp-), adv. [impūnis, unpunished], with impunity, 653, 784.

in, prep. w. acc. or abl.: i (w. acc.), into, to, against, on, upon, for, in, 14, 19, 22, 63, etc.; to, until, 155, 338; 2 (w. abl.), in, within, on, at, 80, 86, 92, 132, etc.; in (armis), clad in, 269, 376, 381; morāri in, be concerned with, concern one's self with, 439.

in-, insep. prefix, un-, not; inque, salūtātam, by thesis for insalūtātamque, 288.

inānis, -e, adj., empty, idle, useless, vain, 219.

Inarimē, -ēs, f. [poet. word, said to be formed from eiv 'Apollos, II. II. 783], Inarime, now Ischia, a small island near the coast of Campania, 716.

incēdō, 3, -cessi, -cessus [in, on; cēdō, go], go on, proceed, start forth, 308. G. 20.

incendium, -i, n. [in, to; cand-, glow], fire, conflagration, 77; fire, fire-brand, 71. (Cf. Ignis.) G. 24.

incendō, 3, -cendi, -census [in, to; cand-, glow], set fire to; (fig.) kindle, inflame, rouse, excite, 342, 500. G. 24.

inceptum, -i, n. [perf. part. of incipiō, begin], beginning; undertaking, what one is engaged in, 694. (Cf. coeptum.) G. 25.

incertus, -a, -um, adj. [in-, un-;
certus, certain], uncertain, of uncertain issue, 96. G. 32.

incidō, 3, -di,—[in, upon; cadō, fall], fall upon; affect, stimulate, stir, impress, 721. G. 20.

incipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus [in, upon; capiō, lay hold], begin, 741. G. 25.

inclusō, 3, -sī, -sus [in, into; claudō, shut], shut in, 727, 729. G. 35.

increpō, 1, -ul, -itus [in, against; crepō, sound], resound; sonitum increpāre, send forth a sound, 504; cry out, shout forth, 127; reproach, taunt, scoff, 560.

incrēscō, 3, -crēvī,—[in, upon; crēscō, grow], grow upon; increase, swell, 688.

incumbō, 3, -cubui, -cubitus [in, upon; cvb-, lie], lean upon; set to work, exert one's self, 73, 791. G. 38.

inde, adv., thence; then, after this, 771.

indignus, -a, -um, adj. [in-, un-; dignus, worthy], unworthy, unfit, 595. G. 41.

indulgeō, 2, -ulsī, -ultus, indulge, 165, 615.

induō, 3, -duī, -dūtus [*indu for in, on; AV-, put], put on, down, 180, 366. G. 17.

inerā, -ertis, adj. [in-, un-; ares, skill], unskilful; unmanly, petty, scurvy, paltry, 150; listless, uncourageous, spiritless, 55; helpless, weak, feeble, unresisting, 730. G. 11.

infelīx, -icus, adj. [in-, un-; felix, happy], unhappy, unfortunate, wretched, hapless, inconsolable, broken-hearted, 390, 430, 477, 786. G. 54.

infensus, -a, -um, adj. [in, against; fend, strike], hostile, deadly, 793. (Cf. inimicus.) G. 55.

inferiae, -ārum, F. pl. [inferus, nether], sacrifices in honor of the dead, funeral rites, commemorative rites, 215.

inferō, -ferre, intuli, inlātus (ill-) [in, against; ferō, bear], bring against, bring, carry, 522; sē inferre, advance, rush, 53, 401. G. 56.

infestus, -a, -um, adj. [in, against; fend, strike], hostile; destructive, crushing, 512. (Cf. inimicus.) G. 55.

infigō, 3, -fixō, -fixus [in, in; figō, fix], fix in, fasten in, 579, 699, 746. G. 61.

infractus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of infringō, break], broken, shattered, weakened, unnerved, 499. G. 64.

infundō, 3, -fūdī, -fūsus [in, upon; fundō, pour], pour upon, pour forth, spread abroad, 461. G. 65.

ingemīō, 1 [in, intensive; gemīō, double], redouble; manifest (exert, display, employ, redouble) energy, 811.
VOCABULARY.

ingenäs, -entis, adj. [in-, un-; gen-, beger], not natural; huge, vast, mighty, great, momentous, stupidulous, 15, 38, 110, 242, etc.; (of persons) with gigantic form, mighty, 597, 735. (Cf. immáníae; mágnav.) G. 67.

ingerö, 3, -gessi, -gestus [in, against; gerö, bear], bear against; hurl, cast, throw, 763. G. 68.

inglórius, -a, -um [in-, un-; glória, glory], inglorious; inconspicuous, undistinguished, 548. G. 36.

iníció, 3, iëci, -iectus [for iníció; in, against; iacíö, throw], throw (hurl, cast) upon or against, 553, 807. G. 76.

inímicus, -a, -um, adj. [in-, un-; amicus, friendly], unfriendly, dangerous, unfavorable, hostile, whence is to come one’s doom or ruin, baleful, 315, 355, 739. (Cf. infestus.) G. 8.

iniúria, -ae, F. [iniúrius, unjust], outrage, violence, assault, 108. G. 78.

inlacrímō (ill-), 1 [in, upon; lacrímō, weep], weep over, weep, shed tears, 303.

inlúdō (ill-), 3, -si, -sus [in, against; lúdō, play], mock, jeer, 634. G. 85.

inops, -opis, adj. [in-, without; (ops), resources], without re-

sources; in need, destitute, helpless, feeble, 290. G. 10.

inquam, defect., say, 423, 781.

inritus (irit-), -a, -um, adj. [in-, un-; ratus, decided], undecided; useless, of no avail, without result, 313. G. 117.

inrumpō (irr-), 3, -rūpi, -ruptus [in, in; rumpō, break], break in, press or rush in, 683, 729. (Cf. invādō.) G. 118.

inruō (irr-), 3, -ruī, — [in, into; ruō, rush], rush, 555. G. 120.

insalútātus, -a, -um, adj. [in-, un-; salútātus, saluted], un-greeted; not bidden farewell, 288. G. 124.

insánus, -a, -um, adj. [in-, un-; sánus, sound], unsound; insane, mad, wild, excessive, reckless, 760. (Cf. ãmëns; dëmëns.)

insequor, 3, -secūtus [in, upon; sequor, follow], follow close upon, follow, approach, 276. G. 126.

insidiae, -ärum, F. pl. [in, in; sed-, sit], ambush; plot, scheme, stealthy enterprise, 237. G. 127.

insidior, 1 [insidiae, ambush], lie in wait; plot, against, seek an opportunity to assault, 59. G. 127.

insignis, -e, adj. [in, on; signum, mark], distinguished; insignis facié, with conspicuously handsome features, 336, 583.

insomnii, -e, adj. [in-, without; somnus, sleep], sleepless, wake-

ful, 167.
instō, i, -stī, -statūrus [in, upon; stō, stand], stand upon; press on, 171, 441; follow up eagerly, pursue, be intent upon, urge forward, 350. (Cf. insequor.) G. 134.

instruō, 3, -strūxi, -structus [in, on; struō, build], build on; draw up, array, marshal, muster, 368. G. 135.

insuper, prep. w. abl. [in, in addition; super, above], besides, in addition to, 274.

insurgō, 3, -surrēxi, -surrēctus [in, on; surgō, rise], rise on, rise, gather, 34. G. 119.

integer, -gra, -grum, adj. [in-, un-; tag-, touch], untouched; unimpaired, sound, vigorous, 255.

intendō, 3, -dī, -tus [in, to; tendō, stretch], bend, strain, 665; aim, direct, 590; adapt, 776 (see note). G. 142.

inter, prep. w. acc., between, 750; between, amid, among, in the midst of, 202, 318, 329, 549, etc.; inter sē, in company, together, 457; inter manūs, taking each an arm, 502.

intereā, adv. [inter, among; ea, those things], meanwhile, in the meantime, 41, 159, 367, 422, 473.

interlūceō, 2, -lūxi, — [inter, between; lūceō, shine], shine between; present (show, offer) gaps, 508. G. 84.

interruptūs, 3, -rūpi, -ruptus [inter, in the midst; rumpō, break], break apart; interrupt; (ignēs) interruptūrunt, burn but at intervals, burn but dimly, 239. G. 118.

intonō, i, -ui, -ātus [in, at; tomō, thunder], thunder, answer or respond by thunder, 631; crash (resound, rattle) over, 709.

intōnsus, a, -um [in-, un-, tōnsus, thorn], unshorn; unshaven, 181; full-leaved, 681.

intorqueō, 2, -torsi, -tortus [in, against; torqueō, hurl], hurl, cast, throw, 534. G. 138.

intus, adv., on the inside, within, 538, 579, 677.

invādō, 3, -vāsi, -vāsus [in, into; vādō, go], go into, enter, enter upon, engage in, 186; rush on, assault, attack, assail, 71, 147, 567, 799. (Cf. inrumpō.) G. 147.

inveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus [in, upon; veniō, come], come upon, meet, find, 742. G. 147.

invideō, 2, -vidi, -visus [in, at; videō, look], look at (with envy), envy, begrudge, 655. G. 153.

involgō, 1 [in, over; vigilō, watch], keep watch over; be vigilant in, be intent upon, be devoted to, 605. G. 154.

invisus, a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of invideō, look askance at], hated, detested, odious, 496, 734. G. 153.

invitō, i [for *invocitō, freq. of invocō, call upon], summon, invite, 676.

invius, a, -um, adj. [in-, without; via, way], impassable, not to be traversed, 130. G. 149.
ipse, -sa, -sum, intens. demon. pron., myself, ourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, self; very, 82, 123, 128, 270, etc.; I myself, he himself, him himself, they themselves, 223, 237, 342, 407, etc.

ira, -ae, f., anger, wrath, rage, indignation, passion, 44, 62, 66, 464, etc.

is, ea, id, demon. pron.: 1. adj., that, this, 757; 2. subst., that, this, those things, these things, 1, 104, 214; (as pers. pron.) he, 549, 595, 696; (pred.) such, of such sort or character, 748.

iste, -a, -ud, demon. pron.: 1. adj., that or this of yours, that, this, 139, 205; such, 252; 2. subst., that or those of yours, that, those, 94; (as pers. pron.) he, she, 297, 428.

ita, adv., thus, so, 40, 201; so, on this condition, 208 (see note).

Italiā, -ae, f. [for *Vitaliā, from vitulās, yearling bullock; vit-, year] (the land rich in cattle) Italy, 267, 601.

1. Italus, -a, -um, adj. [Italiā, Italy], of Italy, Italian, 133, 698.

2. Italus, -i, m. [masc. of Italus, Italian], an Italian, 532.

iter, itineris, n. [i-, go], way, path, course, 321, 377, 391. (Cf. via.) G. 75.

iterum, adv., again, a second time, 598.

Itys, -yos, m. [*Itys], Itys, a Trojan warrior, 574.

iuba, -ae, f., mane; plume (of horsehair), 810.

iubeō, 2, iussi, iussus, bid, order, direct, command, 101, 117, 233. (Cf. imperō.)

Iūlus, -ī, m. [*Ioulos], Iulus, son of Aeneas, also called Ascanius, 232, 293, 310, 501, etc.

iungō, 3, iūnxī, iūinctus [IVG-, yoke], join together, join, connect, unite, 170; hospitium iungere, form an alliance, 361. G. 78.

Iūnō, -onis, f. [for *Diūnō; div-, shine], Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, 2, 745, 764, 802. G. 42.

Iuppiter (Iūpi-), Iovis, m. [DIAV-, shine, heaven; pater, father], Jupiter, Jove, corresponding to the Greek Zeōs, the supreme deity, son of Saturn, husband and brother of Juno, 83, 128, 209, 564, etc.; as controller of the weather, 670. G. 42; 102.

iūrō, 1 [iūs, obligation], bind one’s self (by oath), swear, 300. G. 78.

iūs, iūris, n. [IV-, bind], what is binding, right; iūre, by right, rightly, with good reason, 642. (Cf. fās.) G. 78.

iussum, -i, n. [perf. part. of iubeō, order], order, command, 804.

iuvenēs, -ēs, m. [iuvenis, young], bullock, 609, 627.

iuvenis, -is, m. [masc. of iuvenis,
young], youth, young man, 28, 309, 335, 399, etc.; (man in the prime of life) warrior, 16, 51, 88, 163, etc. G. 42.

iuventa, -ae, F. [iuvenis, young], youth; prima iuventa, beginning of manhood, 181. G. 42.
iuventūs, -ūtis, F. [iuvenis, young], age of youth; youth, young men, 607; warriors, 226. G. 42.

iuvō, i, iūvi, iūtus. [DIV., shine], help, delight, gratify, please, 613, 615. G. 42.
iūxtā, adv. [abl. fem. superl. of iūgis, joined together], near, by the side of, near by, 179, 329. G. 78.

labor or labōs, -ōris, M. [LAB-, take], toil; hardship, trial, suffering, trouble, 202, 225, 404.
lacer, -era, -erum, adj. [LAC-, tear], mangled, mutilated, 491.
lacertus, -ī, M. [LAC-, crook], upper arm, arm, 402. (Cf. brachium.) G. 79.
lacrima, -ae, F. [cf. Eng. tear], tear, 251, 289, 293.
lacrimō, i [lacrima, tear], shed tears, weep, 501.
lætitia, -ae, F. [laetus, glad], gladness, joy, exultation, delight, 637. (Cf. gaudium.)
lætus, -ā, -um, adj., glad, cheerful, pleased, joyful, happy, rejoicing, 89, 157, 818.
læva, -ae, F. [fem. of laevus, left, sc. manus], left hand; lævā, on the left, 677.
lævus, -ā, -um, adj. [lāvōs], on the left hand, left, 372, 579; lævum (cog. acc.) on the left, 631. (Cf. sinister.)
lampas, -adis, F. [lāmardis], torch, fire-brand, 535. (Cf. fax.)
lamus, -ī, M. [Αδμος], Lamus, a Rutulian warrior, 334.
lamyrus, -ī, M. [Αδμυρος], Lamyrus, a Rutulian warrior, 334.
languēscō, 3, -gui, — [incept. of languēo, be languid], become languid; droop, wilt, 436.
lār, Laris, M. [Las, desire], Lar, local tutelary deity, or household god of the family, 259 (see note).
lassus, -a, -um, adj. [LAC-, loose], faint, drooping, flagging, yielding, sinking, 436.
lātē, adv. [lātus, wide], widely, far and wide, on all sides, 190, 381, 517.
lateō, 2, -uī, — [LAT-, hide], be hidden, sheltered, or concealed, 69.
latinī, -ōrum, M. pl. [masc. of Latinus, Latin], Latini, Latins, 717.
latinus, -a, -um, adj. [Latium, Latium], of Latium, Latin, 367, 485, 550.

*Látōnius*, -a, -um, adj. [Látōna (*Αθώ*), *Latona*, Latonian, of *Latona*, mother of Apollo and Diana, 405.

*latus*, -eris, n. [PLAT-, spread, flat], side, 69, 536, 579.

*lātus*, -a, -um, adj. [for *stlātus*; STLA-, spread], wide, broad, 323, 725.

*Laurentius*, -a, -um, adj. [Laurentum, Laurentum], Laurentian, of Laurentum, a city on the coast of Latium, capital of King Latinus, now Torre di Paterno, 100.

*laus*, laudis, F. [CLV-, hear], praise, glory, renown, distinction, 197; praiseworthy deed, merit, service, exploit, 252, 655. (Cf. glória.) G. 36.

lavō, 3 or 1, lävi, lautus or lōtus [LAV-, wash], wash, bathe, 487. G. 83.

laxō, 1 [laxus, open], open; still, calm, quiet, hush, lull, 225.

lēctus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of legō, choose], chosen, picked, choice, 272; lēctī (subst.) picked men, chosen warriors, 48, 146. (Cf. dēlēctus.) G. 80.

legiō, -ōnis, F. [LEG-, gather], legion, army, force, 174, 368. (Cf. exercitus.) G. 80.

legō, 3, légī, lēctus [LEG-, gather], gather; trace, follow, 393. G. 80.

leō, -ōnis, M. [λέων], lion, 306, 339, 792.

lepus, -oris, M. [LAP-, shine], hare, 563.

lētālis, -e, adj. [lētum, death], deadly, fatal, mortal, 580. G. 81.

lētum, -i, N. [LI-, pour], death, 143, 433. (Cf. mora.) G. 81.

levis, -e, adj. [for *levis*; LEG-, spring], light, swift, 178, 576; lightly armed, 548.

libet (lubet), 2, libuit or libitum est, imper. [LIB-, desire], it pleases, one is pleased or content, 514.

librō, 1 [libra, balance], poise, 417.

licet, 2, -cuit or licitum est, imper. [LIC-, let], it is permitted, one may, 139. G. 82.

Licymnia, -ae, F. [Licymnia], Licymnia, a Lydian slave, 546.

Liger, -erī, M., Liger, an Etruscan warrior, 571.

lignum, -i, N. [LEG-, gather], gathered wood; wood, shaft, 413, 544. G. 80.

limen, -inis, N. [LIC-, crook], cross-piece; threshold, 687; door, gate, 648. G. 79.

limes, -itis, M. [LIC-, crook], path, passage, road, 323, 372. (Cf. iter; via.) G. 79.

linquō, 3, liqui, — [LIQV-, leave], leave, abandon, forsake, 288, 460, 482, 726. G. 82.

liquefactus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of liquefaciō, melt], melted, fused, 588. G. 82.
liquor, 3, — [LIQV-, let], flow, run, 679, 813. (Cf. fluō.) G. 82.

lūtus, -oris, N. [LI-, pour], shore, bank, 121, 317, 710. G. 81.

locus, -i, m. (pl. usually loca, n.), place, spot, 190, 237, 387, 397, 456; position, situation, 531, 723; ground, position, 220.

longaevus, -a, -um, adj. [longus, long; aevum, age], aged; longaevus (subst.), old man, aged man, 650. (Cf. senex.) G. 75.

longē, adv. [longus, long], at a distance, far off, 771; to a distance, widely, wide, 322; from afar, 572; by far, far, 556.

longius, adv. [comp. of longē, far], further, to a greater distance, 690.

longus, -a, -um, adj. [LEG-, run], (of space) long, 229; (of time) long, prolonged, 395, 415, 511; ex longō (neut. as subst.), since long ago, long, 64.

loquor, 3, locútus [LOQV-, speak], speak, 5, 319. (Cf. dicō.)

lorica, -ae, F. [lōrum, thong], leather corselet; corselet, coat of mail, 707. See cut annexed to note on 707.

lōrum, -i, N. [for viōrum; vol-, twist], thong, strap, rein, 318. (Cf. habēna.)

lücéō, 2, lúxi, — [LVC-, shine], shine; be visible, appear, 383. G. 84.

Lūcetius, -i, m. [LVC-, shine], (light-bringer) Lucetius, a Rutulian warrior, 570. G. 84.

lūctus, -ūs, m. [lūgeō, mourn], sorrow, mourning, grief, lamentation, 452, 500. (Cf. dolor.)

lūcus, -i, m. [LVC-, shine], sacred grove, grove, 3, 86, 584, 673. G. 84.

lūdō, 3, -sī, -sus [LVD-, play], play; revel, 336. G. 85.

lūdus, -i, m. [LVD-, play], play, diversion, sport, pastime, 606; diversion, revelry, 167, 338. G. 85.

lūmen, -inis, N. [LVC-, shine], light, 75, 459; source of light, a light, 189. (Cf. lūx.) G. 84.

lūna, -ae, F. [LVC-, shine], moon; Lūna, the Moon-goddess (Diana), Moon, 403. G. 84.

lupus, -i, m., wolf, 59, 566.

lūstrō, 1 [lūstrum, expiatory sacrifice], light up; survey, observe, examine, 58; traverse, pass through, 96. G. 83.

lūx, lūcis, F. [LVC-, shine], light, 110, 461, 731; daylight, day, 153, 338; light of life, life, 205. (Cf. lūmen.) G. 84.

Lycōn, -onis, M. [Λυκῶν], Lycaon, a Cretan artisan, 304.

Lycus, -i, M. [Λῦκος], Lycus, a Trojan warrior, 545, 556.

Lýdī, -ōrum, M. pl. [Λυδοὶ], Lydians; Etruscans, said to be descended from the inhabitants of Lydia in Asia Minor, 11.
VOCABULARY.

lympha, -ae, f. [LAMP-, shine], spring water, clear water, water, 23. (Cf. aqua.)

Lynceus (dissyl.), -i or -eos, m. [Λυνκεύς], Lyceus, a Trojan warrior, 768.

M

māctus, -a, -um (rare except in voc. sing. masc.), adj. [perf. part. of *magō, magnify], honored; mācte virtūte (estō), be increased in your merit! go on in your prowess! well done! 641. G. 87.

macula, -ae, f., spot, mark, 49.

madeō, 2, -ui, — [MAD-, drip], be wet, drenched, or saturated, run, flow, 334.

Maeonius, -a, -um, adj. [Mææonus], of Maenia or Lydia, a country on the western coast of Asia Minor, Maenian, Lydian, 546.

maestus, -a, -um, adj. [MIS-, wretched], sad, sorrowful, dejected, mournful, 471, 498. (Cf. tristis.) G. 92.

magis, adv. comp. [MAG-, big], more, 688. G. 87.

magister, -trī, m. [MAG-, big], master, director, leader, commander, 173, 370. (Cf. dux; dicator.) G. 87.

māgnanimus, -a, -um, adj. [māgnus, great; animus, soul], great-souled, noble, gallant, 204. G. 87; 9.

māgnus, -a, -um, adj. [MAG-, big], great, large, wide, vast, spacious, huge, heavy, loud, 101, 197, 265, 346, etc.; great, important, grand, noble, 186, 232; great, mighty, powerful, 82, 208, 218, 258, etc. (Cf. ingēns.) G. 87.

māla, -ae, f. [MAC-, crush], jaw; cheek, 751.

malum, -i, n. [neut. of malus, bad], distress, trouble, evil, evil plight, 538.

mandātum, -i, n. [perf. part. of mandō, commit], commission, message, 312. G. 86; 40.

1. mandō, 1 [manus, hand; *dō, put], put into one’s hands; commit, consign, 214. G. 86; 40.

2. mandō, 3, -dī, mānsus [MAD-, chew], bite, devour, 340.

manēō, 2, mānsī, mānsus [MAN-, stay], stay; await, 299, 302. G. 88.

manicæ, -arum, f. pl. [manus, hand], sleeves, 616. G. 86.

manus, -ūs, f. [MAN-, measure], hand, 72, 95, 115, 145, etc.; manū, by skill, by expertise, 592; with sword in hand, 702; by force, 758; in manibus, in one’s hands, in one’s power or control, 132; inter manūs, taking each an arm, 502; con-ferre manum, fight hand to hand, engage at close quarters, 44, 690; hand, host, force, 11, 309, 396, 792, 801. G. 86.
mare, -is, n. [Mar-, weak; cf. Eng. mere], sea, 115, 130, 492;
maria, waters of the sea, waters, 714. (Cf. pontus.) G. 89.
Mār, Mārtis, m. [Mar-, glimmer],
Mars, the god of war, 717;
(meton.) battle, conflict, strife,
518, 766.
Mārtius, -a, -um, adj. [Mār, Mars], sacred to Mars, 566.
(Cf. Māvortius.)
Marus, -i, m., Marus, a Rutulian warrior, 685.
māter, -tris, f. [Ma-, shape; cf. Eng. mother], mother, 216, 217,
302, 474, etc.; mother, matron, 272; mother, dam, 61, 565,
628; Māter, mother of the gods, Cybele, 108, 619. (Cf. gene-
trix.)
mātīrus, -a, -um, adj., ripe, ma-
ture, 246.
Māvortius, -a, -um, adj. [Māvors, Mars], of Mars; martial, war-
like, 685. (Cf. Mārtius.)
māximus (mārum-), superl. of māgnus, 279. G. 87.
medium, -i, n. [neut. of medius, middle], middle, midst, centre,
230; in mediū, intervening, in the interval, 395; in one's way, as one meets or comes upon
them, 343.
medius, -a, -um, adj. [Med-, middle], in the middle, middle of, intervening, midst of, thick of, mid, 20, 28, 61, 142, etc.
melior, -ius, adj. (comp. of bonus)
[cf. μᾶλλον], better, superior,
flēcter, 556; better, larger, greater, 156.
membrum, -i, n. [Man-, small],
limb; (pl.) limbs, frame, body,
337, 490, 708, 734.
memini, -isse, defect. [Men-, mind],
remember, 529. G. 88.
memor, -oris, adj. [Smar-, think],
mindful, remembering, heedful,
that remembers, 447, 480. G.
90.
memorū, i [memor, mindful],
bring to remembrance, recount,
relate, tell, 529; say, speak,
250, 324. (Cf. nārrō; loquor;
dicō.) G. 90.
mēns, mentis, f. [Men-, mind],
mind, heart, soul, 184, 187, 234,
292, 798. (Cf. animus.) G.
88.
meritum, -i, n. [perf. part. of mereor, deserve], merit, service,
256.
Merops, -opis, m. [Mērops], Mer-
ops, a Trojan warrior, 702.
Messāpus, -i, m., Messapus, a
prince of Messapia in southern
Italy, 27, 124, 160, 351, etc.
metuō, 3, -uī, — [metus, fear],
fear, 346. (Cf. timeō.)
metus, -ūs, m., fear, dread, 90,
341. (Cf. timor.)
meus, -a, -um, poss. adj. [mē,
me; cf. Eng. my], my, mine,
my own, 114, 136, 220, 275,
etc.
Mezentius, -i, m., Mezentius, an
Etruscan prince serving in the
army of Turnus, 522, 586.
micō, 1, -uī, —, vibrate; flash, gleam, shine, 189, 733.
miles, -itis, M. [MIL-, associate], soldier; (collect.) soliery, 161.
mille, num. adj. indecl. [MIL-, associate], a thousand, 148; mīlia (pl. subst.), thousands, 132, 549.
ministrō, 1 [minister, servant], serve; furnish, supply, provide, 764.
minor, -us, adj. (comp. of parvus, small) [MAN-, less], less, 342, 452; (sc. nātū) younger, 593.
mīrabilis, -e, adj. [miror, wonder], wonderful, marvellous, amazing, 120. (Cf. mīrō.) G. 91.
miror, 1 [mīrus, wonderful], wonder at, be surprised or astonished at, 55. G. 91.
mīrus, -a, -um, adj. [MIR-, wonder], wondrous, marvellous, admirable, 304. (Cf. mīrabilis.) G. 91.
misceō, 2, -cui, mixtus, mix, mingle, 349; miscēre sē, be thrown into confusion, disturbed, stirred up, 714.
miser, -era, -erum, adj. [MISER, wretched], wretched, unfortunate, pitiable, in distress, unhappy, 216, 285, 472, 475, 484. (Cf. infēlix.) G. 92.
miserābilis, -e, adj. [miseror, lament], pitiable, lamentable, sad, 465. G. 92.
misererōr, 2, -itus [miser, wretched], show pity, have compassion, 495. G. 92.
miseret, 2, -uit, impers. [miser, wretched], it distresses; one pities, 787. G. 92.
missilia, -ium, n. pl. [neut. of missilis, hurled], missiles, missile weapons, 520. (Cf. tēla.) G. 93.
mitra, -ae, F. [ultra], mitre, turban, cap, 616. See cut annexed to note on 616.
mittō, 3, mīsī, missus [MIT-, send], let go, send, despatch, 2, 177, 193, 200, etc.; send forth, emit, 733; expose, 663; sē mittere, throw one’s self, plunge, 645. G. 93.
modo, adv. [abl. of modus, measure], by measure; only, merely, but, 43; modo nōn omnis, all but the whole, 141.
modus, -ī, M. [MAD-, measure], measure; manner, way; modō w. gen., in the manner of, like, 119, 706.
moenia, -ium, n. pl. [MV-, shut], walls, ramparts, 39, 144, 160, 196, etc.; city walls; city, 218, 241, 286. (Cf. mīrus.) G. 95.
mōlēs, -is, F. [MAC-, big], shapeless, mass, 542, 711; massive stone, 516; embankment, earthwork, 35. G. 87.
mollis, -e, adj. [MAL-, crush], yielding, soft, 817; gentle, mild, weak, unresisting, 341, 804.
mōns, montis, M. [MAN-, project], hill, mountain, 92, 569, 674.
mōnstrō, i [mōnstrum, portent],
point out, advise, prompt, 44.
G. 88.
mōnstrum, -ī, n. [man-, mind],
miracle, portent, omen, prodigy,
120, 128. G. 88.
mōra, -ae, f. [smar-, think], de-
lay, hesitation, 13; delay, in-
terruption, 232; check, obstacle,
143. G. 90.
mōror, 3, mortuus [mar-, weak,
die], die, perish, 350, 362, 400,
436, etc. G. 89.
mōror, i [mora, delay], delay,
tarry, wait, remain, 368;
morārī in w. abl., be concerned
with, concern one’s self with,
439. G. 90.
mōra, mortis, f. [mar-, weak, die],
death, 348, 363, 401, 445, etc.
G. 89.
mortālia, -e, adj. [mors, death],
subject to death, mortal, 95, 101,
657. G. 86.
mōs, mōris, m. [ma-, measure],
way; (pl.) character, heart, 254.
G. 86.
movēō, 2, mōvi, mōtus [mov-,
move], move; affect, trouble,
dishearten, 471. G. 94.
mox, adv. [mac-, big], soon, ere
long, 242.
multus, -a, -um, adj., much, great,
abundant, copious, ample,
numerous, 336, 343, 348, 455,
etc.; great, loud, 466; great
expanse of, 589; (pl.) many,
85, 210, 217, 312, etc.; multi
(substant.) many, 315, 725;
multa ὤρα (cog. acc.), utter
many prayers to, 24.
mundus, -ī, m., universe, heavens, 93.
mūrex, -icis, m., purple-fish, the
source of a purple dye; purple,
scarlet, 614.
mūrus, -ī, m. [mv-, shut], wall,
rampart, 37, 43, 58, 65, etc.;
per mūros, tōtis mūris,
throughout the camp, 174, 664,
800. (Cf. moenia.) G. 95.
Mūsa, -ae, f. [Mōura], Muse, one
of the nine muses, goddesses
of all the arts, 77, 774, 775.
mūtō, i [for *movitō, freq. of
movēō, move], remove; alter,
change, 220; change, impair,
611. G. 94.
mūtus, -a, -um, adj. [mv-,
mumble], mute, dumb, 341.
Mycēnae, -ārum, f. pl. [Mukēnai],
Mycenae or Mycēnē, a cele-
brated city in Argolis in the
Peloponnesus, the capital of
King Agamemnon, 139.

N

nam, conj. [gna-, know], for,
194, 355, 469, 515, 803. (Cf.
emim.) G. 70.
namque, conj. [nam, for; -que,
and], (stronger than nam) for
in fact, for, 40, 297. G. 70.
nanciscor, 3, nactus or nactus [NAC-, get], get; meet, light upon, find, 331.
nārrō, 1 [for *gnārigō; gnārus, knowing], make known, tell, relate, report, 742. (Cf. memor.) G. 70.
nātus, -i, m. [perf. part. of nāscor, be born], son, 83, 492, 603. (Cf. fillus.) G. 67.
nāvis, -is, f. [NAV-, swim; cf. vānī], ship, vessel, 114.
-ne, enclit. interrog. part. [weak form of nē, not], appended to the first word of a question to indicate the interrogative character of the sentence, and not to be translated by any word, 95, 184, 199, 481, 560. G. 96.
nē, adv. and conj. [NA-, no; cf. Eng. no, nay]: 1. adv., not, 114, 152; 2. conj., that not, lest, 321. G. 96.
ne or neque, conj. [nē, not; -que, and], and not, nor, 10, 131, 138, 152, etc.; nec . . . nec (neque . . . nec, 748, 794), neither . . . nor, 420, 428, 706, 806; nec nōn (emphatic assertion), and besides, moreover, too, also, 169, 310, 334. G. 96.
nectō, 3, nexū, nexus [NEC-, bind], bind; contrive, devise, 219.
nēmō, dat. nēminī, acc. nēminem, pl. and gen. and abl. sing. supplied by nūllus, m. or f. [nē, not; homō, man], no one, 6. G. 96.
nemus, -oris, n. [NEM-, allot], forest-pasture; wood, grove, forest, 405. (Cf. lācus.)
nepōs, -ōtis, m., grandson, 362.
Neptūnus, -a, -um, adj. [Neptūnus, Neptune], of Neptune, god of the sea, Neptunian, 523. G. 97.
Neptūnus, -i, m. [NEB-, cloud], Neptune, god of the sea, 145. G. 97.
neque or nec, conj. [nē, not; -que, and], and not, nor, 129, 180; neque . . . nec, neither . . . nor, 748, 794; neque enim, for not, 617, 704. G. 96.
nequeō, -ire, -ivī, — [nē, not; queō, be able], be unable, cannot, 289, 497. G. 96.
nēquīquam (nēquicquam, nēquidquam), adv. [nē, not; quīquam, abl. of quidquam, anything], in vain, without effect, to no purpose, 219, 364. (Cf. frūstrā.) G. 96.
Nērēius, -a, -um, adj. [Nēreus, Nereus], of Nereus, a sea-god, father of the Nereids, 102.
nervus, -ī, m. [Cf. reōpōr], sinew; chord, string, of a musical instrument, 776; bow-string, 622.
nescius, -a, -um, adj. [nē, not; *scius, knowing], unknowing, ignorant, unaware, 552. G. 96; 123.
neu or nève, adv. and conj. [nē, not; -ve, or], and not, nor, 91, 115, 216, 235; neu . . . neu, neither . . . nor, 42. G. 96.
Vocabulary.

nî, conj. [NA-, no], if not, unless, 805. G. 96.
niger, -gra, -grum, adj. [NEC-, kill] (opposite of candidus), glossy black; black, dark, 33, 381, 714. (Cf. âter.)
nigrâna, -antis, adj. [pres. part. of *nigrô, be black], dark, sombre, 87.
nihil or nîl, indecl., N. [nē, not; hilum, a whir], nothing, 207, 262; (cog. acc.) nothing, not at all, 133, 377, 428. G. 96.
Nilus, -i, m. [Nêlos], Nile, the famous river of Egypt, 31.
nimbus, -i, m. [NEB-, cloud], rain-storm; storm, 669; storm-cloud, cloud, 111. (Cf. nûbês ; imber.) G. 97.
nimis, adv. [nē, not; MA-, measure], beyond measure; too, too well, 472. G. 96; 86.
nimum, adv. [neut. acc. sing. of nimius, excessive], too much, too well, 430. G. 96; 86.
nimius, -a, -um, adj. [nimiis, too], excessive, too great, undue, 354. G. 96; 86.
Nîsus, -î, m. [Nûos], Nîsus, a Trojan warrior, celebrated for his friendship with Euryalus, 176, 184, 200, 207, etc.
nîtēns, -entis, adj. [pres. part. of niteô, shine], shining, gleaming, 457.
nôdus, -î, m., knot, 743.
Noêmôn, -onis, m. [Noêmov], Noëmon, a Trojan warrior, 767.
nômen, -inis, n. [GNO-, know], name, 297, 387; sine nômine, nameless, obscure, of humble rank, 343. G. 70.
nôn, adv. [for *noenum; nē, not, *oenum for ònum, one], not, 56, 129, 141, 144, etc.; nec nôn, and also, besides, 169, 310, 334; (ellip.) no ! 208. G. 96.
nôster, -tra, -trum, poss. adj. [nôs, we], our, 132, 235, 404, 600; (for meus) my, 92, 560.
nothus, -a, -um, adj. [ôdoûs], base-born, child of a concubine, and not of the legal wife, but holding a recognized position in the family, 697.
nôtus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of nôscô, become acquainted with], known, well-known, familiar, 379, 472. G. 70.
novus, -a, -um, adj. [NV-, now; cf. vîos, Eng. new], new, fresh, recent, recently acquired, 459, 596, 693; new, strange, 110, 731. G. 98.
nox, noctis, f. [NOC-, kill; cf. vîk, Eng. night], night, 61, 166, 288, 335, etc.
nûbês, -is, f. [NVB-, cloud], cloud, 15, 18, 33, 313, 640. (Cf. nimbus.) G. 97.
nûbîla, -ôrum, n. pl. [neut. of nûbîlus, cloudy], clouds, 671. G. 97.
nûdus, -a, -um, adj. [for *nugdus; NAG-, strip; cf. Eng. naked], bare; bare, mere, simple, alone, only, barely, 548.
VOCABULARY.

nūllus, -a, -um, adj. [nē, not; ullus, any], not any, no, 278, 281, 447, 739. G. 96.

Numa, -ae, m., Numa, a Rutulian warrior, 454.

Numānus, -ī, m., Numanus, a Rutulian prince, also called Remulus, 592, 653.

nūmen, -inis, n. [NV, nod], command, will, authority, 661; divine power, divine protection, 247. G. 99.

numerus, -ī, m. [NVm, allot], number; (pl.) poetic numbers, verses, 776.

nunc, adv. [num, now; -ce, de-

mon. suff.], now, at present, 12, 89, 156, 191, etc. (Cf.lam.) G.98.

1. nūntius, -a, -um, adj. [novus, new], carrying tidings or news, 474. G. 98.

2. nūntius, -ī, m. [masc. of nāntius, bearing tidings], bearer of tidings, messenger, 228; tidings, report, 692. G. 98.

nūper, adv. [NV, now], newly, recently, 594. G. 98.

nūtō, 1 [freq. of nūd, nod], nod, sway, 682. G. 99.

nūtus, acc. nūtum, abl. nūtū, pl. acc. nūtūs, abl. nūtibus, m. [nuo, nod], nod, 106. G. 99.

O

ō, interj., O, generally introducing a vocat., but not necessarily translated, 36, 94, 146, 234, etc.

obiciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus [for obiciō; ob, before; iaciō, throw], throw before, throw in the way of, present, oppose, 45, 379. G. 76.

oblītus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of obliviscor, forget], forgetful, unmindful, forgetting, 225.

obnītor, 3, nīxus [ob, against; nītor, lean], lean or press against, 725.

obruō, 3, -ui, -utus [ob, against, ruō, rush], rush against, overwhelm, 808. G. 120.

obscūrus, -a, -um, adj. [ob, before; scv., cover], dark, shady, 87, 244.

observō, 1 [ob, before; servō, guard], note, observe, trace, follow, 393. G. 124.

obsidīō, -onis, F. [ob, before; sid-, sit], siege, 598. G. 127.

obsidēō, 3, —, — [ob, before; sidē, sit], invest, beset, blockade, 159. G. 127.

obstipēscō (obstup-), 3, -pūi, — [ob, before; stupēscō, become astonished], be astounded, amazed, daunted, 123.

obtestor, 1 [ob, before; testor, make appeal], call as witness, call to witness, 260.

obvertō, 3, -ti, -sus [ob, toward; vertō, turn], turn toward, (pass. as mid.) 622. G. 150.

obvīus, -a, -um, adj. [ob, before; via, way], in the way, meeting;
obvium ferre, bear against, 56. G. 149.

occāsus, -ūs, m. [occidō, fall],
falling, setting; sunset, west, 668. G. 20.

occultus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part
of occultō, hide], hidden, dim, indistinct, 383. G. 22.

occupō, i [ob, before; cap-, take],
take; fall upon, attack, strike, 770. G. 25.

ōcius, adv. comp. [neut. acc.
sing. of ōcior, quicker], more quickly; very quickly, quickly,
speedily, 402. G. 3.

occus, -i, m. [ac-, pierce], eye,
110, 487, 703, 731; eye, sight, view, regard, 209, 658. G. 2.

offulgeō, 2, -sī, — [ob, before;
fulleō, shine], shine upon, appear, 110. G. 62.

ōlim, adv., once upon a time, once,
formerly, 360; once, some day, hereafter, 99. (Cf. quondam.)

ollī, archaic and poet. for illī, from ille, to him, 740.

Olympus, -i, m. [Ὀλύμπος],
Olympus, a mountain on the borders of Thessaly and Macedo-
donia, regarded as the abode of the gods, heaven, 84, 106.

ōmen, -inis, n. [from ōmen for
*ausmen; av-, notice], omen, token, 21. G. 16.

omnīnō, adv. [omnis, all], alto-
gether, wholly, entirely, utterly, 248.

omnipotēns, -entis, adj. [omnis,
all; potēns, powerful], all-

powerful, omnipotent, 625. G. 113.

omnis, -e, adj., all, the whole, 13,
25, 38, 74, etc.; every, 380, 510; omnēs (subst.) all, 192,
293, 370; omnia (subst.) all
things; (adv. acc.) in all re-
spects, 650. (Cf. totus.)

onerō, i [onus, load], load, fill, 24.

onerōsus, -a, -um, adj. [onus,
load], burdensome, heavy, 384.
(Cf. gravis.)

Opheltēs, -ae, m. [Ὀφελτῆς],
Opheltēs, a Trojan, father of Euryalus, 201.

oppetō (obp-), 3, -ivī, -ītus [ob,
toward; petō, seek], encounter, assail, 654.

oppidum, -ī, n. [ob, on; * pedum
(cf. πέδων), ground], town, city, 608. G. 109.

oppōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus [ob,
against; pōnē, place], place
against, set in array in defence, 469.

opportūnus (opor-), -a, -um, adj.
well or advantageously situated, 531.

opprimō, 3, -essī, -essus [ob,
against; premō, press], press
against, overpower, overcome, 398.

(ops), opis, f. [op-, help], help;
power, might, strength, 532.
G. 10.

optimus (optumus), -a, -um, adj.
(superl. of bonus, good) [op-,
lay hold], best, most expert, 40.
G. 10.
OPTO, I [OP-, lay hold'], choose; wish, desire, pray, ask, 6. G. 10.
opus, -eris, N. [OP-, lay hold'], work, toil, labor, 607; (the necessary work) need; est opus, w. dat. of poss., one needs, 149. G. 10.
öra, -ae, F. [os-, mouth], boundary; ingentēs örae, the stupendous boundaries, i.e., the entire or complete stupendous picture, 529. G. 101.
Orcus, -i, m. [arc-, secure'], Orcus, the underworld, abode of the departed, the next world, 527, 785. G. 14.
ördior, 4, örsus [OR-, rise], begin, 656. (Cf. incipit.) G. 100.
orior, 4, ortus [OR-, rise], rise, grow, 92. (Cf. créscō.) G. 100.
öro, I [os-, mouth], speak; pray, utter prayers to, beg, entreat, ask, 24, 231, 284, 290. G. 101.
Ortygius, -i, m., Ortygius, a Rutulian warrior, 573.
ös, öris, N., mouth, lips, 5, 341, 442; face, features, countenance, 181, 251, 471, 646; öre, aloud, 319. (Cf. voluit.) G. 101.
ös, ossis, N., bone; (pl.) bones, frame, 66, 475.
övāns, -antis, adj. [pres. part. of övē, exult'], exulting, triumphant, 71, 208.
övile, -is, N. [ovis, sheep], sheepfold, 59, 339.

Padus, -i, m., the Padus or Po, the largest river of Italy, emptying into the northwestern part of the Adriatic, 680.

palam, adv., openly, 153.
Palatinus, -a, -um, adj. [Palātium, the Palatium or Palatine Hill], on the Palatine, of the seven hills of Rome the one first built upon, the legendary site of the city of Pallanteum built by Evander, 9.

Palicus, -i, m., Palicus, one of the Palici, twin sons of Jupiter and Thalia, worshipped in Sicily, 585.
Palladium, -i, N. [Παλλάδιον], the Palladium, an image of Pallas fabled to have fallen from heaven at Troy, and cherished as the talisman on which the existence of the city depended. It was stolen by night during the Trojan War by Ulysses and Diomed, 151.
Pallantēus, -a, -um, adj. [Pallantēum, Pallanteum], of Pallanteum, a town founded by Evander on the Palatine Hill, 196, 241.
palma, -ae, F. [παλάμη], palm, hand, 16.
palor, I [PAL-, scatter], move, move on, wend one's way, 21; be dispersed or scattered, flee in disorder, 780. G. 104.
papäver, -eris, n., poppy, 436.
pär, paris, adj. [par-, try], equal, even, 14, 655. G. 106.
Parca, -ae, F. [parc-, weave], goddess of fate, Fate; (pl.) the Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, 107.
parcō, 3, peperci (parsī), parsus [par-, scatter], spare; refrain or abstain from, 656.
parēns, -entis, m. or f. [part. of pariō, give birth], parent, father, mother, 84, 90, 261, 289; ancestor, 3. G. 107.
pariter, adv. [pār, equal], equally, alike, at the same time, 559; equally, as high as, 628; side by side, together, 182, 505. G. 106.
parma, -ae, F. [πάρμη] small round shield, 548, 765. See cut annexed to note on 548. (Cf. clipeus.)
parō, 1 [par-, breed], make ready, prepare, 81, 158, 506; prepare, purpose, intend, 248. G. 107.
paris, partis, F. [par-, part], part, portion, 131, 156, 507, 540, etc.; part, side, quarter, direction, 1, 468, 521, 691. G. 107.
partus, -ūs, m. [pariō, give birth], bearing, bringing forth, delivery, 298 (see note). G. 107.
parvum, -ī, N. [neut. of parvus, little], little, scanty fare, frugality, 607.
parvus, -a, -um, adj. [for *pa-A Maurus (cf. παύρος); Pav-, little], little, small, slight, 143, 299.
passim, adv. [pāsus, outspread], in every direction, all about, everywhere, 316. G. 108.
patēns, -entis, adj. [pres. part. of pateō, be open], open, 683, 693. G. 108.
pateō, 2, -uī, — [pāt-, spread], lie open, be presented, be open, 238. G. 108.
pater, -tris, m. [pa-, feed; cf. Eng. father], father, 172, 300, 312, 406, etc.; father, elder, sire, 192; pater Rōmānus, Rome’s sire, ruler of Rome, 449 (see note). G. 102.
patiēns, -entis, adj. [pres. part. of patiōr, bear], bearing, enduring, patient, 607.
patiōr, 3, passus, suffer, allow, permit, 795.
patria, -ae, F. [fem. of pātrius, ancestral, sc. terra], native country, one’s country, 786. G. 102.
1. pātrius, -a, -um, adj. [pater, father], of one’s fathers or ancestors, 247; patria pietās, affection between parent and son, 294. G. 102.
2. pātrius, -a, -um, adj. [patria, native country], of one’s native country, native, of one’s native city, 674, 738. G. 102.
paulātim, adv. [paulus, little], little by little, gradually, 789.
pavidus, -a, -um, adj. [pavesō, be overcome with fear], trembling, alarmed, dismayed, 473.
pāx, pācis, F. [pac-, fix], peace, 279. G. 103.
peccō, 1, transgress, offend; pec-
cäre ante, previous offence, 140.
pectus, -oris, N. [PAC, fix], breast,
chest, 103, 326, 347, 414, etc.;
(pl. for sing.) 432; (met.) heart,
spirit, 250, 276, 718, 740. (Cf.
cor.) G. 103.
pecus, -oris, N. [PAC, fix], cattle,
flock, 341, 730. G. 103.
pelagus, -i, N. [Ἐλαγος], open
sea, sea, 81, 117. (Cf. mare;
pontus.)
Pelasgus, -a, -um, adj. [Pelaconi,
Pelasgians], of the Pelasgi, Pe-
lasgian, Greek, 154.
pellis, -is, F., skin, hide, pelt, 306.
pellō, 3, pepulī, pulsum [PEL,
Penātēs, -ium, M. pl. [PA, feed],
the Penates, household gods,
guardian deities of the family,
258. G. 102.
pendedō, 2, pependī, — [PAND,
jerk], hang, hang down, bend,
331, 755. G. 105.
penityralēs, -is, N. [neut. of pene-
trālis, interior], inner apart-
ment, shrine, 259. G. 102.
penetrō, 1 [penus, store; T ER,
bore], penetrate, 10. G. 102.
pelinus, adv. [PA, feed], deeply,
deep down, 713; thoroughly,
completely, utterly, quite, far;
1, 141. G. 102.
pēnsum, -i, N. [perf. part. of
pêndō, weigh], material weighed
out, stent, allotment, task;
thread, yarn, 476. G. 105.
per, prep. w. acc. [PER, through],
through, across, along, over, 38,
58, 112, 314, etc.; along, over,
on, 164, 316, 433; throughout,
174, 224, 339, 664, 784;
through, throughout, during,
for, 85; through, by means of,
by, 401, 624; (in oaths and
asseverations) by, 104, 105,
258, 300; per tacitum, in
silence, noiselessly, 31. G. 106.
peragō, 3, -ēgī, -actus [per,
through; agō, drive], drive
through; accomplish, execute,
242. (Cf. perficiō.) G. 4.
percipiō, 3, -cēpi, -ceptus [per,
through; capiō, take], take
thoroughly; observe, hear,
learn, 190. G. 25.
percutiō, 3, -cussi, -cussus [per,
through; quattō, strike], strike
through and through; strike,
impress, affect deeply, 197, 292.
peremō, see perimō.
perennis, -e, adj. [per, through;
annus, year], everlasting, per-
petual, unending, 79. G. 1.
pereō, -ire, -i, -itūrus [per,
through; eō, go], pass away, be
destroyed, perish, 140. G. 75.
perfectus, -a, -um, adj. [perf.
part of perficiō, accomplish],
finished, highly wrought, 263,
357. G. 51.
perferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus [per,
through, ferō, bear], bear
through, bring, carry, 692;
bear, support, endure, 289, 426.
G. 56.
pervūrō, 3, —, — [per, through;
furō, rage], rage furiously, rage on, 343.
periculum or periculum, -ī, n. [PER-, try], trial; danger, peril, 96, 174, 200, 287, etc. G. 106.
perimō or peremō, 3, -ēmi, -ēmpetus or -ēmtus [per, through; emō, take], take away entirely; destroy, kill, slay, 453. G. 46.
permittō, 3, -misi, -missus [per, through; mittō, send], let go; yield, grant, allow, permit, 97, 240. G. 93.
permittō, 1 [per, through; mittō, change], change thoroughly; change, exchange, 307. G. 94.
perōsus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of perōdi, hate greatly], hating utterly, detesting, 141.
perpetior, 3, -pessus [per, through; patior, suffer], bear steadfastly, suffer, endure, 60.
perplexus, -a, -um, adj. [per, through; plexus, plaited], entangled, involved, intricate, 391. G. 112.
perrumpō, 3, -rūpi,-ruptus [per, through; rumpō, break], break through, break down, crush, 513.
persequor, 3, -secútus [per, through; sequor, follow], follow perseveringly, follow, accompany, 218. G. 126.
persolvō, 3, -solvi, -solútus [per, thoroughly; solvō, loosen], disentangle; pay, render, suffer, 423.
perveniō, 4, -vēni, -ventus [per, through; veniō, come], come through, come, arrive, reach, 396. G. 147.
pēs, pedis, m. [PED-, tread; cf. τοῦς and Eng. foot], foot, 564, 629,(pl.) speed of foot, running, 556; revocāre pedem, recede, draw back, shrink back, 125. G. 109.
pestia, -is, f., plague; destruction, death, 328; havoc, 540.
pētā, 3, -i vi or -i, -itus [PET-, fly], fly to; seek, make for, repair to, make one's way to, 9, 81, 120, 315, etc.; seek, aim at, have in view, 128; thrust, 629; alta petere, soar high, 564; seek, request, ask, 83, 94.
phalerae, -ārum, F. pl. [φάλερα], badges, decorations of honor, worn upon the breast, 359, 458. See cut annexed to note on 359.
Phaleris, -is, m., Phaleris, a Trojan warrior, 762.
pharetra, -ae, F. [φαρέτρα], quiver, 660.
Phēgeus (dissyll.), -eos or -ei, m. [Φῆγεως], Phegeus, a Trojan warrior, 765.
Phoebus, -i, m. [Φοίβος, shining one], Phoebus, appellation of Apollo as the god of the sun, 661.
Phryges, -um, m. pl. [Φρύγες], Phrygians, inhabitants of Phrygia in Asia Minor; as Troy was situated in Phrygia, Trojans, 134, 599, 617, 635.
Phrygia, -ae, f. [fem. of Phrygius, Phrygian], Phrygian woman, 617. (See Phryges.)
Phrygius, -a, -um, adj. [Φρυγος], Phrygian, belonging to Phrygia, the northwestern district of Asia Minor, 80.
picea, -ae, f. [pīx, pitch], pitch pine, pine, 87. (Cf. pinus.)
G. 110.
piceus, -a, -um, adj. [pīx, pitch], pitch-black, dark, grimy, 813; murky, 75.
G. 110.
pīctus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of pingō, paint], painted; ornamented, embroidered, 26, 582, 614.
pītēs, -ātis, f. [pius, dutiful], dutiful conduct; affection, love, 294; humanity, 493.
Pīla, -ae, f. [PAC- fixed], pillar; foundation-block, 711.
Pilumnus, -i, m., Pilumnus, the great-grandfather of Turnus, worshipped as a local deity, 4.
pīneus, -a, -um, adj. [pinus, pine], of pine, pine, 85.
G. 110.
pinguis, -e, adj. [PAC- fixed], fat; enriching, fertilizing, 31; richly loaded, with fat offerings, 585.
pinnātus, -a, -um, adj. [pinna, feather], feathered, winged, 473.
pīnus, abl. pīnū, pl. nom. pīnūs, acc. pīnūs or pīnūs, f. [PI-, PIC-, swell, flat], pine, fir; torch of pine, 72, 522; ship built of pine; sacrae pīnūs, ships built of sacred pine, 116.
G. 110.
pius, -a, -um, adj., dutiful, 255.
pīx, pīcis, f. [PI-, PIC-, swell, flat], pitch; pitch-darkness, pitchy blackness, 105 (see note).
G. 110.
plācābilis, -e, adj. [placō, appease], easily or readily propitiated, requiring no cruel sacrifice, 585.
G. 114.
placītus, -a, -um, adj. [PLAC-, please], calm, unruffled, peaceful, 187, 445.
G. 114.
plaga, -ae, f. [PLEC-, fold], tract, expanse, 638.
plēbs (plēbis), plēbis, or plēbēs, -ēi(-ei) or -ēs, f. [PLE-, fill; cf. Eng. folk], common people, plebeians; common soldiers, 343.
G. 111.
plēnus, -a, -um, adj. [PLE-, full; cf. Eng. full, fill], full, 59, 339, 456.
G. 111.
plumbum, ī, n., lead, 388.
plūrimus, -a, -um, adj. (superl. of multus, much) [plūs, more], most; (flamma) plūrima (ventō), fanned to full intensity, 536; plūrima (cog. acc.), most, very greatly, 335; cōnāri plūrima, make very many efforts, 398.
G. 111.
pluvia, -ae, f. [PLV-, flow], rain, 437.
pluviālis, -e, adj. [pluvia, rain], rainy, rain-bringing, 668.
pōculum, -i, n. [PO-, drink], cup, goblet, 264.
poena, -ae, f. [pouē], satisfaction, vengeance, punishment, penalty, 356, 422.
VOCABULARY.

polliceor, 2, pollicitus [prō, for ; liceor, bid], offer, promise, 301. (Cf. prōmittō.) G. 82.
pulus, -ī, m. [πόλος], pole; heavens, sky, 21.
pondus, -eris, n. [pand-, pull], weight, 512, 540, 752. G. 105.
pōnō, 3, posuī, positus [for * posinō; por-, forth; sinō, set], set down; place, put, repose, deposit, fix, 261; put down, lay aside, lay down, 586 ; lay down, relinquish, yield up, lose, 687.
pōns, pontis, m. [pat-, go], bridge; connecting plank, extending from one of the stories of a tower to the wall of the camp, 530.
pontus, -ī, m. [πόντος], sea, 103, 122, 238, 712. (Cf. mare; pelagius.)
poples, -itis, m. [pel-, drive], hollow of the knee; knee; knee-sinew, 762.
populus, -ī, m. [plv-, fill; cf. Eng. folk], people; at Rome, the people of Rome, cf. senātus populusque; soldiers, army, 192. G. 111.
porrigō, 3, -rexī, -rectus [por-, forth; regō, guide], stretch out, stretch, extend, 589. G. 119.
porrō, adv. [pro-, before], farther on; then, furthermore, 190. G. 115.
porta, -ae, f. [por-, through; cf. τόπος, and Eng. fare, ford, ferry], gate, 39, 45, 159, 169, etc. G. 106.
portō, 1, bear, carry, convey, 50, 312. (Cf. ferō.)
portus, -ūs, m. [par-, reach], harbor, haven, port, 98. G. 106.
possum, posse, potuī, — [potis, able; sum, be], be able, can, 196, 253, 322, 328, etc.; (w. cog. acc.) hoc posse, be efficacious in this, accomplish this, 90; quid posse, have any influence or effect, avail at all, 446. G. 113; 47.
post, adv., and prep. w. acc. [pos-, behind]: 1. adv., afterward, later, subsequently, 387; 2. prep., behind, 346; after, 363.
postis, -īs, m., post, beam, timber, 537.
postrēmus, -a, -um, adj., superl. of (posterus), following [post, behind], hindmost; postrēma (neut. pl. as subst.), rear, 27.
potestās, -ātis, f. [potis, able], power, ability, 97, 739, 813. G. 113.
potior, -iri, -itus [potis, able], become master of, obtain possession of, acquire, receive, win, 267, 363, 450. G. 113.
potis or pote, adv. indecl. [pot-, master], able; potis esse, be able, can, 796. G. 113.
prae, prep. w. abl. [praē, before], before; prae sē iactāre, parade, boast, vaunt, 134. G. 115.
praebē, 2, -uī, -itus [praē, before, habeō, hold], hold forth; offer, present, show, 693. G. 72.
praeceptum, -ī, n. [perf. part. of
praeciπiō, enjoins], injunction, order, command, direction, 45. G. 25.
praeципīō, 3, -cēpi, -ceptus [praet, before; capiō, take], take beforehand; admonish, enjoin, direct, order, command, 40. G. 25.
praeципītō, i [praecipa, headlong], rush down, fall, 670. G. 25.
praecordia, -ōrum, N. pl. [praet, before; cor, heart], diaphragm; heart, vitals, 413; (meton.) heart, mind, 596. G. 27.
praedā, -ae, F. [for *praehēda; prae, before; HED, seize], booty, spoil, plunder, 268, 384, 450, 485, 613.
praefigō, 3, -fixī, -fxus [praet, before; figō, fasten], fasten before, emplace, expose, 466, 471. G. 61.
praemittō, 3, -mīsi, -missus [praet, before; mittō, send], send ahead or in advance, 367. G. 93.
praemiūm, -i, N. [praet, before; EM, take], advantage; reward, prise, 253, 271. G. 46.
praeripiō, 3, -ripūi, -ruptus [praet, before; rapiō, seize], snatch away, snatch from, carry off, 138. G. 118.
praesēns, -entis, adj. [pres. part. of praesum, be before], present, standing by one, aiding, favoring, propitious, 404. G. 47.
praesentia, -ae, F. [praesēns, present], presence, 73. G. 47.
praetendō, 3, -di, -tus [praet, before; tendō, stretch], stretch before one, present as a protection, interpose as a barrier, 599. G. 142.
praetereā, adv. [praetet, beside; ea, these things], besides, too, moreover, 272.
precōr, i [prec, prayer], pray, pray to, 403, 525, 624. G. 114.
premō, 3, -essī, -essus [PREM, press], press, cover, hide, 612; press hard, attack, 793; surprise, take by surprise, come upon, 330; close, 487; check, arrest, 324.
(prex, precis), rare except in pl., F. [PREC, pray], prayer, entreaty, 90. G. 114.
Primūs, -ī, M. [Πριαμος, Priam], the last king of Troy, slain at the capture of the city by the Greeks, 284, 742.
primāevus, -a, -um, adj. [primus, first; aevum, age], in early life, young, 545. G. 115; 75.
primī, -ōrum, M. pl. [masc. of primus, foremost], leaders, chieftains, 309, 453, 785. G. 115.
primō, adv. [abl. sing. neut. of primus, first], at first, first, 576. G. 115.
primūm, adv. [acc. sing. neut. of primus, first], first, 80, 110, 253, 590, 696; at first, at once, first of all, 603. G. 115.
primus, -a, -um, adj. superl. [PRI, before], first, foremost, 27, 226,
479. 494. etc.; first part of, outskirts of, opening, early, 181, 244, 459; (in connection w. verb) take the lead in, be the first to, 35, 51, 232, 696. (Cf. princeps.) G. 115.

princeps, -ipis, adj. [primus, first; cap., take], first; (w. verb) be the first to, 535. (Cf. primus.) G. 115.

principio, adv. [abl. of principium, beginning], at the outset, first, 762. (Cf. primum; primō.) G. 115.

principium, -i, n. [princeps, first], beginning, initial act, 53. (Cf. initium.) G. 115.

prior, prius, adj. comp. [pri- before], former, first, 319. G. 115.

priscus, -a, -um, adj. [for *prius-, prior, former], of early times, of old, ancient, 79. (Cf. antiquus.) G. 115.

prius, adv. comp. [neut. acc. sing. of prior, former], before, first, previously, 121. G. 115.

Privernus, -i, m., Privernus, a Rutulian warrior, 576.

prō, prep. w. abl. [pro-, before; cf. Eng. for], in front of, 575; for, in behalf of, 406; for, in return for, 252; just as, as, like, 677. G. 115.

prōcēdō, 3, -cessi, — [prō, forward; cēdō, go], go forward, go, proceed, 23. G. 20.

procerēs, -um, m. pl. [pro-, before; cer-, rise], chieftains, leaders, 659. (Cf. primi; principis.) G. 115; 31.

Prochyta, -ae, f. [Prōkhōryn], Prochyta, now Procida, a small island near the coast of Campania, 715.

procul, adv. [pro-, forward; cel., strike], in the distance, at a distance, afar off, 372; to a distance, far, afar, far away, 503, 658.

prōcumbō, 3, -cubui, -cubitus [prō, forward; *cumbō, lie], fall forward, fall prostrate, lie at length, fall, 190, 541. G. 38.

prōcūrō (proc-), 1 [prō, for; cūrō, care], care for, attend to, rest, refresh, 158. G. 28.

prōcurrō, 3, -cucurri or -curri, -cursūrus [prō, forward; currō, run], run forward, charge, advance, 690.

prōdī, 3, -didī, -dītus [prō, forth; *dī, put], put forth; reveal, betray, 374. G. 40.

prōdūcō, 3, -dūxi, -ductus [prō, forth; dūcō lead], lead forth; perform, conduct, 487. G. 45.

proelium, -i, n., battle, conflict, combat, fight, 463, 499. (Cf. pugna.)

prōfē, 1, -āvi, — [prō, forth; fō, blow; cf. Eng. blow], blow forth, breathe forth or out, 326.

prohibēō, 2, -ui, -itus [prō, before; habēō, hold], hold before; keep back, keep from, 662. G. 72.

prōlēs, -is, f. [prō, forth; ol-,
grow], offspring, child, son, 523. G. 100.

prōmittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus [prō, forth; mittō, send], send forth; promise, 6, 107, 194. (Cf. pollicear.) G. 93.

Promolus, -ī, m., Promolus, a Trojan warrior, 574.

prōnus, -a, -um, adj. [prō, before], leaning; rushing down, sinking, 713. G. 115.

properē, adv. [properus, quick], quickly, speedily, hastily, 801. G. 107.

properō, 1 [properus, quick], quicken, hasten, speedily incur, 401. G. 107.

propinquō, 1, —, — [propinquus, near], draw near, approach, 355, 371.

propior, -us, adj. comp., nearer, closer, 275.

propter, prep. w. acc. [prope, near], near by, 680.

prōpūgnāculum, -i, n. [prōpūgnō, fight in defence], rampart, 170, 664. G. 103.

prōra, -ae, f. [prōopa], prow; ship, 121. (Cf. pippa.)

prōsequor, 3, -secūtus [prō, forward; sequor, follow], follow, accompany, attend, escort, 310. G. 126.

prōspectō, 1 [freq. of prōspiciō, look forward], view, behold, see at a distance, 168. G. 133.

prōspiciō, 3, -spēxi, -spectus [prō, before; *speciō, see], see in the distance, discern, descry, observe, see, 34. G. 133.

prōsum, prōdesse, prōfuī [prō, for; sum, be], benefit, profit, avail, 92. G. 47.

prōtinus (-tenus), adv. [prō, forward; tenus, all the way to], still farther, even, 149; without pause, without interruption, keeping on, 337; forthwith, immediately, at once, 308.

prōturbō, 1 [prō, forth; turbō, drive], drive away, repulse, push off, 441. G. 146.

proximus (-umus), -a, -um, adj. superl. [prope, near], nearest, 238.

Prytanis, -is, m. [Πρύτανις], Prytanis, a Trojan warrior, 767.

pūbēs, -is, f. [Pv-, beget], youth, young men; warriors, 74, 154. G. 116.

pudet, 2, puduit or puditum est, impers. [Pv-, cast down], make ashamed, one is ashamed, one feels shame, 598, 787.

pudor, -ōris, m. [Pv-, cast down], shame, 44.

puer, -erē, m. [Pv-, beget], boy, lad, youth, 181, 217, 276, 641, etc. G. 116.

pūgna, -ae, f. [PAG-, make fast], hand-to-hand fight, fight, battle, conflict, fighting, struggle, 53, 158, 186, 213, etc. (Cf. proelium.) G. 103.

pulcher (-cer), -chra, -chrum, adj., beautiful, beauteous, fair, handsome, comely, 179, 293, 310,
VOCABULARY.

358, etc.; fair, fine, excellent, noble, glorious, 253, 401.
pulmo, -ōnis, m. [πληθωμ], lung, 701.
pulsō, i [freq. of pellō, drive], strike; agitate, move; illia pulsāre, pant, gasp, one's lungs are convulsed, 415. G. 104.
pulvis, -eris, m., rarely F. [PVL- scatter], dust, 33. G. 104.
puppis, -is, f., stern; ship, 118. (Cf. prōra.)
purpureus, -a, -um, adj. [πορφύρεος], purple, crimson, red, 163, 349; bright, beautiful, 435. (Cf. ruber.)
putō, i [putus, clean], clean; adjust, reckon; deem, consider, think, 155 (cf. dialectic Eng. "reckon").

Q

1. quā, rel. adv. [abl. fem. sing. of qui, which], where, 508, 515, 555.
3. quā, indef. adv. [abl. fem. sing. of quis, any one, anything], in some way, in any way, 214, 512.
quaeō, 3, -sīvī, -sītus [QVAES-, seek], look for, seek, search for, 58, 507, 565; seek, strive for, 278; seek, endeavor to reach, 241.
quālis, -e, relat. adj., of which kind, as, 102, 563, 679 (see notes).
quam, adv. and conj. [case form of qui, which]: 1. relat. adv., in which way, how, 669; 2. conj. after compar., than, 116.
quandō, adv. and conj.: 1. indef. adv., at any time, ever, 172; 2. conj., since, as, 497.
quantus, -a, -um, relat. adj., of what size, how great, as, 668 (see note).
quassō, i [freq. of quatiō, shake], shake violently, shake, brandish, wave, 521; shake, toss, batter, 91.
quatiō, 3, —, quassus, shake, agitate, 814; shake, harass, harry, assail, appall, 608.
-que, coörd. conj. enclit., and, 9, 11, 15, 16, etc.; -que . . . -que, both . . . and, and, 192, 340, 358, 516, etc.
Quercēns, -entis, m., Quercens, a Rutulian warrior, 684.
quercus, -ūs, F. [CAR-, hard], oak-tree, oak, 681. (Cf. ilex.)
questus, -ūs, m. [queror, lament], lamentation, 480.
qui, quae, quod, pron.: I. interrog. adj., what? what kind of? 188, 252, 269, 390, etc.; II. relat.: 1. adj., which, 80; 2. subst., who, which, 69, 93, 142, 155, etc.; (equivalent to pers. or demon. pron.) he, she, it, they,
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this, that, these, those, 5, 49, 210, 280, etc.; (antecedent omitted) he (she, they) who, that (those) which, what, 6, 84, 157, 175, etc.; (in purpose clause) in order that, that, in order to, to, who, 51, 161, 193, 213; (in result clause) such as to, to, who, that, 206, 629; (in causal clause) since he, 728; III. indef. adj. (after si, nom. sing. fem. and nom. and acc. neut. pl. qua), any, 41, 406, 407, 493, 741.

quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, indef. rel. pron. [qui, who; -cumque, indef. suff.]: 1. subst., whoever, whatever, every one that, all that, 99, 209, 287; 2. adj., whatever, 260, 299.


quës, -ëtis, p. [cl, lie], repose, peace, inaction, 187. (Cf. requies.) G. 34.

quëscò, 3, -ëvi, -ëtus [quiës, rest], rest, be at peace, 445. G. 34.

quin, adv. [qui, why; -ne, not], why not? nay even, nay, yes still further, 465, 799.

1. quis, quae, quid, inter. pron.: 1. adj., what? 36, 77, 78, 601;

2. subst., who? what? 18, 94, 146, 191, etc.

2. quis, quae (qua), quid, indef. pron.: 1. adj., any, 210, 211; 2. subst. (after si, neut. nom. and acc. pl. qua), whatever, 134; quid posse (cog. acc.), have any influence or effect, avail at all, 446.

quisque, quaeque, quidque, indef. pron. [quis, any one; -que, indef. suff.], every one, each one, each, 117, 162, 175, 185, etc.

quisquis, quicquid (quidquid), indef. rel. pron. [quis, any one, doubled], whoever, 22.


quod, conj. [neut. acc. sing. of qui, who], as to which; in that, that, 135; because, 289.

quondam, adv. [quom, when; -dam, demon. suff.], at times, sometimes, 710.

quoniam, conj. [quom, since; iam, now], since, because, 156, 720. (Cf. quod.)

quoque, adv. (following the word it emphasizes), also, too, 183, 512.

quot, rel. adj. indecl., how many, as many, as many as, 121.
R

rabiša, acc. -em, abl. -ë, F. [rab-, seise], frenzy, eagerness, greed, 64.

radius, -i, M. [rad-, sprout], rod; (pl.) shuttle, 476; ray or beam of light, 374.

rāmus, -i, M. [for *radmus; rad-, sprout], branch, bough, 384.

rapiō, 3, rapui, raptus [rap-, snatch], snatch, seize, drag off, 364, 398, 566, 763; rescue, 213; hurry away, impel, drive, 211. G. 118.

raptum, -i, N. [perf. part. of rapiō, seize], spoil, booty, plunder, 613. (Cf. praeda.) G. 118.

rārus, -a, -um, adj., thin, broken, with gaps, 508; scattered, here and there, far apart, few, at intervals, 189, 383.

rāstrum, -i, N. [rad-, scrape], toothed hoe, mattock, 608.

ratiō, -ōnis, F. [ra-, count], account; manner, method, way, 67. G. 117.

ratia, -is, F. [ra-, row], raft; ship, vessel, 78, 109. (Cf. nāvia.)

ratus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of reor, reckon], reckoned; confirmed, ratified, 104. G. 117.

raucus, -a, -um, adj. [rav-, roar], hoarse; rauca (cog. acc.), hoarsely, 125.

recēns, -entis, adj., not long in existence, fresh, new, recent, 455, 612. (Cf. novus.)

recipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus [re-, back; capiō, take], take back, bring back, recover, return, re- take, regain, 262, 458; take back, draw out, withdraw, 348; receive, admit, 727, 780. G. 25.

reclūdō, 3, -si, -sus [re-, un-; claudō, close], unclose, open, throw open, 675; unsheathe, draw, 423. G. 35.

rēctor, -ōris, M. [reg-, guide], ruler, director, commander, 173. (Cf. dux; dux; magister.) G. 119.

recumbō, 3, -cubui, — [re-, again; *cumbō, lie], lie down again; fall, sink down, sink, rest, 434, 713. G. 38.

reddō, 3, -didi, -ditus [red-, back; dō, give], give back, return, restore, 262; reddere sē, return, reappear, 122; pay, give, bestow, 254; give forth, pour forth, discharge, 700. G. 39.

redeō, -ire, -ī, -itus [red-, back; ō, go], go back, turn back, return, 794. G. 75.

redimiculum, -i, N. [redimō, bind around], ear-flap, lappet, or ear-piece, with strings fastening under the chin, string, 616. See cut annexed to note on 616.

redimō, 3, ĕmī, -emptus [red-, back; emō, buy], buy back, ransom, 213. G. 46.

redūcō, 3, -düxi, -ductus [re-,
back; dūcō, lead], lead back, bring back, 257. G. 45.

redux, -ducis, adj. [re-, back; duc-, lead], returned, come back, 301. G. 45.

referō, referre, rettuli, relātus [re-, back; ferō, bear], bring back, 208; vēstīgia referre, draw back, retire, withdraw, retreat, 798; repeat, report, 595; hōc referre, bring this news or tidings, 492; spit out, throw up, eject, 350. G. 56.

refluō, 3, —, — [re-, back; fluō, flow], flow back, 32. G. 63.

refulgeō, 2, -sī, — [re-, back; fulgeō, flash], flash back, gleam, shine, 374. G. 62.

rēgia, -ae, F. [fem. of rēgius, royal, sc. domus], royal abode, palace, 737. G. 119.

regiō, -onis, F. [reg-, guide], direction, 385; direction, quarter, place, 390. G. 119.

rēgnum, -i, N. [reg-, guide], regal or princely rank, 596; kingdom, realm, state, 227. G. 119.


religō, 1 [re-, back; ligō, bind], bind back; fasten, tether, 352.

relinquō, 3, -liquī, lictus [re-, behind; linquō, leave], leave behind, leave, depart from, forsake, 8, 222, 290, 332, etc. G. 82.

remitto, 3, -mīsi, -missus [re-, back; mittō, send], send back, return, 635, 818. G. 93.

remūgiō, 4, —, — [re-, back; mūgiō, bellow], bellow back, rebellow, resound, reëcho, 504.

Remulus, -i, m., Remulus: 1. an Italian prince dwelling at Tibur, an ancient town of Latium, 360; 2. a Rutulian warrior, also called Numanus, brother-in-law of Turnus, 593, 633.

Remus, -i, m., Remus, a Rutulian warrior, 330.

reor, 2, ratus [ra-, reckon], reckon, think, deem, judge, 253. (Cf. putō.) G. 117.

repente, adv. [repēns, sudden], suddenly, 19. (Cf. subitō.)

reperīō, 4, repperī (reperī), repertus [re-, again; par-, breed], find again; find, 195, 452. (Cf. inveniō.) G. 107.

repōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus [re-, back; pōnō, place], place back, return, 502.

reportō, 1 [re-, back; portō, bring], bring back, 193. (Cf. referō.)

requiēs, -ētis, F. [re-, again; quiēs, rest], rest after toil; repose, comfort, 482. (Cf. quiēs.) G. 34.

requīrō, 3, -sīvī, -situs [re-, again; quaerō, seek], seek again, seek, proceed to, 223.

rēs, reī, F. [ra-, count], thing, affair, circumstance, matter, subject, deed, object, 173, 232, 279, 461, 723; ipsa rēs, the situation itself, 320; bene gestae rēs, successful achievements, 157; summae rēs, most
importance enterprises, 199; vital interests, 227; meae réś, my account or myself, 278; réś secundae, success, 301; fíduścia rérum, confidence in one's position, 188; resource; rérum pars altera, resort in one direction or on one side, 131; réś est w. dat., one has to do, 154.

reścindo, 3, -sciđi, -scissus [re-, back; scindō, cut], cut back; tear away, tear down, 524. G. 123.

reśōdō, 3, -sōdī, — [re-, back; sidō, sit], settle back, draw back, retire, 539; subside, cease, 643. G. 127.

reśolvō, 3, -sole, -solūtus [re-, back; solvō, loose], loosen; break up, shatter, 517.

reśpiciō, 3, -spēxi, -spectus [re-, back; *speciō, look], look back for, look around for, 389. G. 133.

reśpirō, 1 [re-, again; spirō, breathe], breathe again, recover one's breath, 813.

reśpondōrum, -i, N. [perf. part. of respondēō, answer], answer, reply, 635; answer, response, message in response, 369; oracular response, oracle, 134.

reśtegō, 3, -tēxi, -tēctus [re-, back, un-; tegō, cover], uncover, disclose, reveal, 461. G. 139.

reśtrō, adv., backward, back, 392, 539, 794, 797.

reśvellō, 3, -vellī, -volsus or -vulsus [re-, back;vellō, pull], pull back, pull away, 562.

reśvocō, 1 [re-, back; vocō, call], call back, recall, 261; revocāre pedem, recede, draw back, 125. G. 156.

reśvolvō, 3, -volvī, -volūtus [re-, back; volvō, roll], roll back, unroll, unwind, 476; go over, retrace, 391. G. 159.

reś, rēgis, m. [rég-, guide], king, 274, 286, 327, 369, etc.; prince, 223. G. 119.

Rhamnēs, -ēsis, m., Rhamnes, a Rutulian prince, augur of Turnus, 325, 359, 452.

Rhōetus, -i, m., Rhōetus, a Rutulian warrior, 344, 345.

rigō, 1, wet, water, flood, 251.

ripa, -ae, F. [rip-, tear; cf. Eng. rive], river-bank, bank, 105, 118, 680.

rite, adv. [old abl. of ritus, rite], duly, fitly, aright, 352.

rivus, -i, m. [rí-, flow], brook; stream, 456.

Rōmānus, -a, -um, adj. [Rōma, Rome], Rome's, of Rome, the celebrated capital of the Roman empire, situated on the Tiber in central Italy, 449.

roseus, -a, -um, adj. [rosa, rose], rosy, rose-red, lovely, beauteous, 5.

röstrum, -i, N. [rödō, gnaw], beak; prow, beak, 119.

rotā, -ae, F. [ra-, plough], wheel, 318. G. 12.

roto, 1 [rota, wheel], whirl, swing, 441. G. 12.

rubēns, -entis, adj. [pres. part. of
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*rubeō, be red* [red, ruddy, 270. (Cf. ruber.) G. 121. 

*ruber, -bra, -brum, adj. [rvb-, red], ruddy, 50. (Cf. rubēna.) G. 121.

*rudis, -e, adj. unwrought, rough, 743.

*ruīna, -ae, f. [rv-, fall, ] fall, ruin; ruīnam trahere, fall with a crash, 712. G. 120.

*rūmor, -ōris, m. [rv-, sound, ] sound; report, story, statement, 464. (Cf. fāma.)

*rumpō, 3, rūpī, ruptus [rvp-, break, ] break, burst, force open, 671, 758; break, break up, dispel, 13; rend, pierce, 432, 580. G. 118.

*ruō, 3, rūi, rutus [rv-, fall, ] fall down; rush, dart, speed, 182, 438, 474, 695; let fall, push over, 516. G. 120.

*rūrsus, adv. [for reversus, perf. part. of revertō, turn back, ] back, backward, back again, again, anew, 391, 662. (Cf. iterum.) G. 150.

1. Rutulus, -i, m. [rvdh-, red, ] (redhaired) a Rutulian, one of the Rutuli, a tribe of Latium whose capital was Ardea, 65, 113, 123, 161, etc. G. 121.

2. Rutulus, -a, -um, adj. [Rutulus, a Rutulian, ] Rutulian, of the Rutuli or Rutulians, 130, 728. G. 121.

**S**


*sacra, -ōrum, N. pl. [neut. of sacer, sacred, ] sacrifices, offerings, 86. G. 122.

*sacrātus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of sacrō, hallow, ] hallowed, 4. G. 122.

*saeptus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of saepiō, enclose, ] enclosed, surrounded, encircled, 70, 551, 783.

*saeviō, 4, -ii, -ītus [saevus, fierce, ] be furious, rage, be wild with fury, be infuriated, 63, 420. (Cf. furō.)

*saevus, -a, -um, adj. [sav-, unlucky, ] fierce, savage, 792; dire, dreadful, terrible, harsh, 77, 604; saevus sonōribus, fiercely clanking, 651. (Cf. ferōx.)

*Sagaris, -is, M.[Σαγαρις, ] Sagaris, a Trojan warrior, 575.

*sagitta, -ae, f. [sag-, fasten, ] arrow, 178, 572, 578, 590.

*(saltus, ) acc. saltum, abl. saltū, pl. saltūs, -uum, m. [saliō, leap, ] leap, bound, spring, 553, 815.


sanguineus, -a, -um, adj. [sanguis, blood], bloody; blood-red, 733.

sanguis, -inis, m., blood, 64, 333, 349, 422, 456. (Cf. cruor.)

Sarpēdōn, -onis, m. [Σαρπηδόν], Sarpedon, king of Lycia, an ally of Troy in the Trojan War, 697.

sat (nom. and acc. sing. only), n., enough, 135, 195.

satis, adj. (neut. nom. and acc. sing. only), enough, 10, 140, 141, 653; (subst.) enough, 356.

Sāturnius, -a, -um, adj. [Sātūnus, Saturn], Saturnian, daughter of Saturn, 2, 745, 802.

saxeus, -a, -um, adj. [saxum, rock], of rock, of stone, 711. G. 123.

saxum, -i, n. [sac-, split], rock, stone, 512, 533, 569, 809; rocky height, rock, 448. G. 123.

scalae, -arum, f. pl. [scand-, climb], ladder, 507, 524.

scelerātus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of scelerō, pollute], polluting, impious, accursed, infamous, 137.

scēptrum, -i, n. [σχῆμα, sceptre; (pl.) kingdom, rule, authority, 267; scēptra sēdēisque (hendiadis), seat of power, 9.

scindō, 3, scidi, scissus [scid-, split], tear, rend, 478; tear down, 146. G. 123.

scūtātus, -a, -um, adj. [scūtum, shield], armed with an oblong shield, 370. G. 125.

scūtum, -i, n. [scū-, cover; cf. exōros, dressed hide], oblong shield, 229, 666. (Cf. cīpēs; parma.) G. 125.

secō, 1, -cuī, -ctus [sec-, split], cut, cut through, sever, 331; cut, cut through, part, 103; traverse, trace, 15.

secundus, -a, -um, adj. [gerundive of sequor, follow], following; favorable, propitious, 282; rēs secundae, success, 301. G. 126.

sed, conj. [abl. of sui, of itself], (by itself) but on the contrary, but, 57, 210, 312, 378, etc.; but yet, but, 79, 140, 283, 328, etc. (Cf. at.)

sēdātus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of sēdō, calm], calm, 30, 740. G. 127.

sedeō, 2, sēdi, sessus [sed-, sit], sit, 4, 640. G. 127.

sēdēs, -is, f. [sed-, sit], seat; seat, abode, 9. G. 127.

sēgnis, -ē, adj. [sag-, fasten], (clinging) slow; cowardly; (subst.) coward, 787.

semel, num. adv. [sem-, like], once, 140. G. 128.

sēminex-, necis, adj. [sēmi-, half-; nec-, kill], half-dead, expiring, 455, 542.

sēmita, -ae, f., path, footpath, 383.

sempere, adv. [sem-, together; -per, intens. suff.], always, ever, forever, perpetually, 247, 612, 775, 777. G. 128.
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senecta, -ae, F. [senex, old'], old age, 481. G. 129.
senectus, -ūtis, F. [senex, old'], old age, 610. G. 129.
senex, senis, adj. [sen-, old'], old, 309. G. 129.
sententia, -ae, F. [sent-, feel'], thought, impulse, desire, determination, purpose, 191, 220.
sentēs, -ium, m. pl., thorns, briars, brambles, 382.
sentiō, 4, sēnsi, sēnsus [sent-, feel'], perceive by the senses, perceive, see, hear, 354, 660.
septem, num. adj. indecl. [cf. ērā and Eng. seven], seven, 30, 161.
sepulcrum (-chrum), -cri, N. [cf. sepelīō, bury'], tomb; cenotaph, memorial monument, 215.
sequēns, -entis, M. [masc. of sequēns, pursuimg'], pursuer, soldier in pursuit, 394. G. 126.
sequor, 3, secūtus [sec-, follow], follow, 17, 54, 162, 204, etc.; follow, pursue, 559; follow, obey, yield to, 21; seek, 391; go to seek, 490. G. 126.
sērēnus, -a, -um, adj. [sēr-, bright], clear, cloudless, 630.
Sērestus, -i, M., Sērestus, a Trojan chieftain, 171, 779.
Serrānus, -i, M., Serranus, a youthful and handsome Rutulian warrior, 335, 454.
sērus, -a, -um, adj., late; sēra requiēs, last comfort, 482.
serva, -ae, F. [fem. of servus, serving'], female slave, 546. G. 124.
servō, 1 [ser-, save'], save, protect, watch, guard, 43, 161; servāre vicēs, take one's turn on duty, 222. G. 124.
sēscē, see sui.
sētius (sēc-'), adv. comp. [for *sectius; sec-, follow'], less; nōn sētius, none the less, still, 441. G. 126.
seu, see sive.
sex, num. adj. indecl. [cf. ēx and Eng. six'], six, 272.
sī, conj., if, 41, 134, 172, 194, etc.; (in indirect question) if, whether; sī possīt, to try if one can, 512.
sīc, adv., thus (in the way pointed out), in this way, 641, 712; so (as precedes), thus, in this way, 22, 250, 303, 324, etc.; thus (as follows), as follows, 5, 234, 295, 319, 403.
siccus, -a, -um, adj., dry, unslaked, 64.
Sīdōnīus, -a, -um, adj. [Sīdōn, Sidon'], Sidonian, of Sidon, an ancient city of Phoenicia, the original abode of Dido, Phoenician, 266.
sīdus, -eris, N., constellation, heavenly body, star, 93, 429; ad sidera, toward the stars, up, upward, 16, 239.
sīgnō, 1 [sīgnum, mark'], mark,
make noticeable; ōra signāre iuventā, have features bearing the impress of youth, 181.

sīgnun, -i, n., mark, sign, indication, 394; figure, device (engraved or embossed), 263.

sīlēns, -entis, adj. [pres. part. of sīleō, be still], still, silent, 393.

(Cf. tacitus.)

sīleō, a, -uī, —, be noiseless, still, silent, 190.

sīlva, -ae, f. [sval-], bright, wood, forest, 85, 378, 381, 392, 605.

sīlvestris, -e, adj. [sīlva, woōa], of the forest; forest nymph, 673.

sīmilitas, -e, adj. [sīm-, like], like, resembling, 650. G. 128.

sīmul, adv. [sīm-, together], at the same time, simultaneously, 198, 221, 303, 318, etc. G. 128.

sīne, prep. w. abl. [cf. sē-, without], without, not in company with, 278; sine nōmine, nameless, obscure, of humble rank, 343.

sīngultō, i, —, -ātus [(sīngultus), gāsp], gāsp, gurgle, spirit, 333. G. 71.

(sīngultus), abl. singultū, pl. acc. singultūs, abl. singultibus, m. [sīm-, together; gvl-], swallow], gāsp, throb, 415. G. 71.

sīnister, -tra, -trum, adj., left hand, left, 468. (Cf. laevus.)

sīnō, 3, sīvī, situs, let, suffer, allow, permit, 90, 291, 409; leave, give over, 620. (Cf. patiōn.)

sīve or seu, conj. [sī, if; -ve, or], or if; seu ... seu, whether ... or, 279; sīve ... seu, either ... or, 680.

sociātus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of sociō, associate], associated, allied, connected, 594. G. 126.

socius, -i, m. [masc. of socius, associated], associate, companion, follower, 8, 54, 71, 199, etc.; ally, 150. G. 126.

sōl, sōlis, m. [sval-, bright; cf. Eng. swelter, sultry], sun; sunlight, 461.

sōleō, 2, solitus sum, be accustomed or wont, 300.

sōlīdus, -a, -um, adj. [sāl-, save], entire; sōlid, massive, 357, 809. G. 124.

sōlītus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of sōleō, be accustomed], accustomed, 591; accustomed, habitual, wonted, usual, 129, 214.

sōllemnus, -e, adj. [sollus, whole; annus, year], yearly, annual, 626. G. 1.

sōllicitus, -a, -um, adj. [sollus, whole; citus, roused], thoroughly moved, disturbed, disquieted, anxious, 89.

sōlor, i [sāl-, save], comfort, console, solace, 290; ease, lighten, relieve, 489. G. 124.

sōlum, -i, n., bottom; ground, 666.

sōlus, -a, -um, adj. [sāl-, save], alone, only, sole, 138, 139, 200, 217, etc.; alone, lonely, solitary, forsaken, deserted, 482. G. 124.
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solvō, 3, solvī, solūtus [se-, apart; luō, loose], unfetter, release, set free, 116; relax, unnerve, weaken, overcome, 189, 236; dismiss, dispel, 90; pay, bestow, 253.

somnus, -ī, M. [for *sōpnum; sop-, sleep; cf. tēvos], sleep, slumber, 189, 224, 236, 316; prōflāre somnum, breathe heavily in sleep, 326.

sonitus, -ūs, M. [sonō, sound], sound, loud noise, din, 667, 715; sound, peal, 503. (Cf. sonor; sonus.) G. 131.


sonor, -ōris, M. [sonō, sound], sound; saevus sonōribus, fiercely clanking, 651. (Cf. sonitus; sonus.) G. 131.

sonus, -ī, M. [sonus, sound], sound, noise, 752. (Cf. sonitus; sonor.) G. 131.

sors, sortis, F. [svar-, bind], lot; allotment, division by lot, 268, 271. G. 130.

sortior, 4 [sors, lot], assign by lot, share, divide, 174. G. 130.

spargō, 3, sparsi, sparsus [sparc-, sprinkle], scatter, throw about, 629; besprinkle, sprinkle, strewn, 459.

spatum, -ū, N. [spa-, stretch], space, distance, interval, 275. G. 132.

spectō, 1 [intens. of *speciō, look], look at, view, regard, consider, 235. G. 133.

specus, -ūs, M. or N. [spec-, spy], cave; opening, cavity, 700. G. 133.

spērō, 1 [spēs, hope], hope, trust, expect, 561; assume, be assured, 158. G. 132.

spēs, speī, F. [spa-, stretch], hope, 131; trust, confidence, reliance, 291. G. 132.

spiculum, -ī, N. [spicum, spike], sharp point; arrow, 606.

spirāmenta, -ōrum, N. pl. [spirō, breathe], means of breathing; spirāmenta animae, organs of breathing, lungs, 580.

spirāns, -antis, adj. [pres. part. of spirō, breathe], moving, wafting, blowing, 645.

spissus, -a, -um, adj., thick, close, compact, full, 509.

spolum, -ī, N. [spol-, scrape], skin; (pl.) arms stripped from an enemy, spoils, booty, 242, 450, 457.

spondō, 2, spoondondi, spōnsus [cf. σωvdo], promise; promise one's self, anticipate, expect, be assured of, 296.

spūmāns, -antis, adj. [pres. part. of spūmō, foam], foaming, frothing, 103, 456, 701.

squāmA, -ae, F. [for *scadma; scad-, cover], scale, 707. See cut annexed to note on 707.

stabulum, -ī, N. [sta-, stand], stall, stable, fold, 566; feeding-ground, 388. G. 134.
statio, -onis, F. [sta-, stand], standing; station, post, 183, 222. G. 134.

statuō, 3, -uī, ātus [status, station], station, place, 627. G. 134.

stella, -ae, F. [for *sterula; ster-, strew; cf. Eng. star], star, 21. (Cf. astrum.) G. 135.

sternō, 3, strāvī, strātus [ster-, strew], spread, stretch out, let fall, 754; strewn, spread, scatter, 666; prostrate, lay low, strike down, 517, 571, 698, 702. G. 135.

stimulus, -ī, M. [stig-, goad], goad; (fig.) goad, spur, incentive, 718.

stirps, stirpis, F. or M. [ster-, strew], trunk, stock; race, descent, lineage, 603.

stō, stāre, stetī, status [sta-, stand], stand, 121, 229, 471, 575, 581; stand, halt, stand still, 376, 389. G. 134.

stomachus, -ī, M. [στόμαχος], gullet; throat, 699.

strāgēs, -is, F. [strag-, spread], (pl.) slaughter, carnage, 526, 784.

streptius, -ūs, M. [strepto, make a noise], noise; sound of voices, voices, outcry, 394.

streptō, 3, -uī, —, rattle, resound, sound, ring, 808.

strīdens, -entis, adj. [pres. part. of stridēs, whiz], whizzing, whistling, 419, 586; as part. w. cog. acc., 632, 705.

stringō, 3, -inxī, -ictus [strig-, spread], draw tight; graze, 577; touch, move, affect, 294.

struō, 3, strūxī, strūctus [struv-, spread], place together; arrange, draw up, 42. G. 135.

Stygian, of the Styx, a river of the underworld, of the underworld, 104.

suādeō, 2, suāsī, suāsus [svad-, sweet], advise; urge, impel, 340.

sub, prep. w. abl. and acc.: 1 (of position), w. abl., under, beneath, below, in, 15, 61, 195, 718; under, beneath, under the rule of, 247, 643; down in, in the depths of, 244; under, by, near, 330; 2 (of motion), w. acc., below, under, beneath, within, 502, 699; down to, 496; up to, to encounter, to, 483.

subeō, -ire, -iī, -itus [sub, under; eō, go], go under; (w. dat.) approach, draw near, 371, 570; come upon, attack, assail, 344; come to, enter, occur to, 757. G. 75.

subitō, adv. [abl. sing. neut. of subitus, sudden], suddenly, at once, 541, 735. (Cf. repente.) G. 75.

subitus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of subeō, go up to], sudden, suddenly appearing, 33, 397, 475. G. 75.

sublātus, see tolō.

sublimis, -e, adj. [sub, up to; lic-, crook], uplifted, high, lofty, on high, 682. G. 79.
sublústris, -e, adj. [sub, somewhat; LVC., shine], somewhat light; dimly lighted, 373. G. 84.
subrídeō (surr-), 2, -sī, — [sub, somewhat; rideō, laugh], smile, 740.
subsístō, 3, -stíti, — [sub, under; stítō, stand], take a stand; withstand, 806. G. 134.
subter, prep. w. acc. and abl. [comp. of sub, under], beneath, under, 514.
succédō, 3, -cessi, -cessus [sub, under; cédō, go], go under; enter, 663; take the place of, come up, 222. (Cf. subeō.) G. 20.
succidō, 3, -cidi, -cisis [sub, down; caedō, cut], cut down, cut off, cut, sever, 435, 762. G. 123.
succurrō (subc-), 3, -currī, -cursus, [sub, under; currō, run], run under, run to help; help, aid, assist, succor, 290, 404. G. 30.
súdor, -ōris, m. [SVD., sweat; cf. òðωπ and Eng. sweat], sweat, 812; sweat, toil, exertion, 458.
sufficiō, 3, -fēci, -fectus [sub, under; faciō, make], put under; supply, furnish, give, 803; be sufficient, resist, hold out against, 810; suffice, hold out, be able to hold one's ground, 515. G. 51.
suí, sibi, sê or sêsê, sê, pers. pron. reflex., himself, herself, itself, one's self, themselves, 14, 32, 39, 53, etc.
Sulmō, -ōnis, m., Sulmo, an Italian warrior, 412.
sum, esse, fuī, futūrus (fut. infin. fore, 232) [es-, be; cf. eíl and Eng. is; fv-, breed; cf. φῶ and Eng. be], be, exist, be found, stand, 51, 86, 102, 140, etc.; (w. dat. of possessor) be, have, 136, 149, 182, 216, etc.; arrive, come, present one's self, occur, 41. G. 47.
summus, -a, -um, adj. [superl. of superus, upper], uppermost; utmost, greatest, 531, 532; most important, vital, 199, 227; highest part of, summit of, top of, surface of, 23, 86, 151, 417, 575.
super, adv. and prep. (cf. ùrpēp): 1. adv., above, over, 168, 709; 2. prep. w. acc. and abl.; (acc.) above, over, upon, on, 444; above, beyond, more than, 283; (abl.) during, in, at, 61.
superbus, -a, -um, adj. [super, above], haughty, proud, arrogant, imperious, insolent, self-confident, 324, 634, 695.
superō, r [superus, above], go over, pass, cross, 314.
supersum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus [super, over; sum, be], be over, remain, be left, 157; survive, remain alive, 212. G. 47.
supplices, -icis, adj. [sub, under; PLEC-, fold], (kneeling) in supplication, in entreaty, 624. G. 112.
suprā, adv., and prep. w. acc.
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[for superā, abl. -fem. of superus, upper, sc. parte]: 1. adv., above, taller, 29; 2. prep., above, upon, 553.

surgō, 3, surrēxi or surbrēxi,— [sub, up to; regō, guide], rise, arise, come up, occur, 191, 667; rise, swell, 30. G. 119.
suscitō, i [subs (= sub), up to; citō, rouse], rouse up, rouse, incite, urge on, 463. G. 33.
suspectus, -ús, m. [suspiciō, look up], looking up; height, 530. G. 133.
suspendō, 3, -pendi, -pensus [subs (= sub), up to; pendō, hang], hang up, hang, suspend, 408. G. 105.
suspiciō, 3, -spēxi, -spectus [sub, up to; * speciō, look], look up to, 403. G. 133.
sustineō, 2, -tinui, -tentus [subs (= sub), up to; teneō, hold], hold up; withstand, sustain, 708. G. 142.
sustulī, see tollō.

suus, -a, -um, poss. adj. [cf. suī, of one’s self], his, her, its, their, his (her, its, their) own, 117, 185, 273, 362, etc.; suī (masc. pl. as subst.), one’s friends, comrades, men, companions, soldiers, 725, 778.

Symaethius, -a, -um, adj. [Συμαθος], of the Symaethus, a river in the eastern part of Sicily, 584.

T

tabula, -ae, f. [TA-, stretch], board, plank, 537.
(tābum), abl. tābō, n. [TA-, melt; cf. Eng. thaw], corrupt moisture; gore, 472. (Cf. cruror.)
tactus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of taceō, be silent], silent; tacitum (neut. as subst.), silence; per tacitum, in silence, silently, quietly, noiselessly, 31. (Cf. silēns.)
taeda, -ae, f. [for *tavida; TAV-, swell], pitch-pine, pine, pine-torch, torch, fire-brand, 76, 109, 568.

Tagus, -i, m., Tagus, an Italian warrior, 418.

um, -i, n. [tālantov], talent, a Greek standard of weight (about 58 pounds), and of value, usually equal to about $1100, but varying somewhat in different states, 265.
tālis, -e, adj., of such kind, such, 203, 207, 210, 249, etc.; such, like this, the following, 17, 280, 353. G. 136.
tandem, adv. [tam, so; -dem, demon. suff.], at length, at last, 778. G. 136.
tangō, 3, tetigī, tāctus [TAG-, touch], touch, reach, arrive at,
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come to, 135; touch, move, affect, 138.
tantum, adv. [neut. acc. sing. of tantus, so great], so greatly, so effectively, 806; only, but, 282, 430, 636. G. 136.
tantus, -a, -um, adj., so great, so extensive, so important, so eminent, such, 21, 78, 97, 200, etc. G. 136.
(tapēs), pl. acc. tapētas, abl. tapētibus, m. [τάπεσι], carpet, rug, 325, 358.
tardus, -a, -um, adj., slow, 47; slow, inactive, enfeebling, 610.
Tartara, -orum, n. pl. [Τάρταρα], Tartarus, the underworld, the abode of the departed, 496.
taureus, -a, -um, adj. [taurus, bull], of a bull or bullock, bull’s bullock’s, 706.
tēctum, -i, n. [perf. part. of tegō, cover], covered structure; house, dwelling, abode, (pl. for sing.) 502; roof, coping, top, 558. G. 139.
tegmen, see tegumen.
tegō, 3, téxī, téctus [TEG-, cover; cf. Eng. deck and thatch], cover, cover over, protect, 50, 488, 513; cover, hide, conceal, 346. (Cf. cēlō.) G. 139.
tegumen (tegimen), in oblique cases tegmin-, -inis, n. [TEG-, cover], cover, shelter, protection, 518, 577. G. 139.
tēla, -ae, f. [TEC-, weave], web; loom; act of weaving, 489. See cut annexed to note on 489.
tellūs, -ūris, f. [TAL-, lift], earth, ground, 709, 752; land, country, 285, 491. (Cf. terra.) G. 137.
tēlum, -i, n. [for *teclum; TEC-, arrange], missile weapon, weapon, 37, 129, 171, 329, etc.; weapon, spear, javelin, dart, 417, 420, 534, 747, 748; arrow, shaft, 623, 653, 659; weapon, thunderbolt, 496.
temerē, adv. [TEM-, stun], heedlessly, thoughtlessly, indifferently, carelessly, 329; with indifference, without result, 375. G. 141.
tempestās,-ātis, f. [tempus, time], time, season; weather, atmosphere, 20.
templum, -i, n. [TEM-, cut; cf. τεμπέως], consecrated place, temple, 626. G. 140.
temptō (tentō), i [intens. of tendō, stretch], handle; try, attempt, 67. (Cf. cōnor.) G. 142.
t. tempus, -oris, n., time, period, interval, 80, 107, 395; fitting time, proper period, time, 12.
t. tempus, -oris, n. [tempus, fitting time], (vital place) temple, 418, 588, 633, 750.
tendō, 3, tetendi, tentus or tensus [TEN-, stretch], stretch; aim, direct, shoot, 606; hold one’s course, aim, go, proceed, 206, 351, 555, 768, 781; exert one’s self, strive, struggle, 795; nihil tendere (cog. acc.), make no effort, 377. G. 142.
tenebrae, -ārum, f. pl., darkness,
blackness, gloom, shade, 34, 150, 384, 425.
teneō, 2, tenui, — [TEN-, stretch],
hold, grasp, 29, 229, 250; hold,
keep, guard, 169, 183, 470;
hold, direct, 377; reach, arrive
at, occupy, 98, 557; hold, keep,
detain, retain, stay, 285; hold,
confine, 598. G. 142.
tener, -era, -erum, adj. [TEN-, stretch], soft, yielding; 699. G. 142.
tenuis, -e, adj. [TEN-, stretch; cf. Eng. thin], thin, 658. G. 142.
tepēfaciō, 3, -fēci, -factus [tepeō,
be warm; faciō, make], make
warm, warm, 333, 419.
tepēscō, 3, —, — [incept. of
tepēō, be warm], become warm,
be warmed, 701.
tepidus, -a, -um, adj. [TEP-, warm],
warm, 455.
ter, num. adv. [cf. τρις, trēs, Eng.
thrice], three times, thrice, 370,
587.
tergum, -i, n. [TRAG-, drag], back,
412, 610, 686, 764, 794; a
tergō, behind, in the rear, 322;
hide, 706.
terō, 3, trīvī, trītus [TER-, rub],
rub; pass, spend, 609.
terra, -ae, F. [for *terea; TERS-
parch; cf. Eng. thirst], the
earth; (pl.) earth, 19, 459;
per terrās omnis, in all lands,
throughout the earth, 224; land,
132, 492; earth, ground, 334,
542, 608; land, country, 485.
(Cf. tellūs.) G. 143.
terreō, 2, -ui, -itus [for *terseō;
ters-, scare], frighten, terrify,
alarm, dismay, 133, 591, 793.
G. 144.
terribilis, -e, adj. [TERS-, scare],
frightful, terrible, dreadful,
503. G. 144.
terror, -ōris, m. [TERS-, scare],
terror, alarm, dread, 202.
(Cf. formidō.) G. 144.
testis, -is, m. or f., witness, 288.
testor, i [testis, witness], call to
witness, appeal to as witness,
429.
testūdō, -inis, f. [testa, shell],
tortoise; testudo, overlapping
shields, a shelter under which
an attacking party approached
a fortification; the soldiers held
above their heads their shields
overlapping one another in suc-
cession and forming a continu-
ous covering, 505, 514. See
cut annexed to note on 505.
Teurī, -orum, m. pl. [masc. of
Teurūs, Teurician, belonging to
Teucer, an ancient king of
Troy], Teuricans, Trojans, 34,
39, 55, 68, etc.
thalamus, -i, m. [θαλάμος], cham-
ber; bridal chamber; (meton.)
marrige, 594.
Thaumantias, -adis, F. [Θαυμας,
Thaumas], daughter of Thau-
mas, Iris, 5.
Thēbānus, -a, -um, adj. [Thēbē,
Thebe, Thebes], Theban, of
Thebe or Thebes, a town in My-
sia, 697.
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Themīlās, -ae, m., Themillas, a Trojan warrior, 576.

thulus, -i, m. [θὸλος], dome; temple, 408.

Thrācīus, -a, -um, adj. [Θρᾴκως], Thracian, of Thrace, a country.

• in the southeastern part of Europe, now Turkey, 49.

Tiberīnus, -a, -um, adj. [Tibēris, Tiber], of the Tiber, the river in central Italy flowing between Latium and Etruria, on which Rome was situated, now the Tevere; amnis Tiberīnus, the river Tiber, 125.

 Tibia, -ae, f., skin bone; pipe, flute, 618. See cut annexed to note on 618.

Tīburs, -urtis, adj. [Tībur, Tibur], Tiburtine, of Tibur, an ancient town of Latium on the Anio, now Tivoli, 360.

tigris, -idis (acc. tigrīm), m. or f., tiger, tigress, 730.

timēō, 2, -ūi, — [TIM-, stun], fear, apprehend, 152. (Cf. metūō.) G. 141.

timor, -ōris, m. [TIM-, stun], fear, alarm, apprehension, anxiety, dread, terror, 89, 385; Timor (person.), the god of fear, Fear, 719. (Cf. metus.) G. 141.

 tinnītus, -ūs, m. [tinnīō, ring], ringing, 809. G. 142.

Tīthōnus, ī, m. [Tīthōnōs], Tithonus, husband of Aurora, 460.

tollō, 3, sustuī, sublātus [TOL, lift; perf. and perf. part. from sufferō], lift, lift up, raise, 14, 17, 567, 637, 749; take up, acknowledge as one's child, rear; bear, 203, 547; lift, encourage, cheer, 127; carry off, 564.

tonō, 1, -ūi, — [TEN-, stretch], resound, thunder, re-echo, 541. G. 142.

torpeō, 2, —, — [Torp-, stiff], be benumbed, be paralyzed, 499.

torquēō, 2, torsī, tortus [TARC-, twist], twist, turn, wind, 665; whirl around, fling open, open, 724; turn, whir, move, direct, ply, 93, 671; whirl, brandish, 402. G. 138.

torrēna, -entis, adj. [pres. part. of torrēō, burn], burning; rushing, roaring, boiling, seething, 105. G. 143.

torus, -ī, m. [for *storus; ster-, spread], swelling; couch, bed, resting-place, (pl. for sing.) 334. (Cf. cubile.)


totidem, adj. indecl. [tot, so many; -dem, demonstr. suff.], just as many, as many, 122. G. 136.

tōtus, -a, -um, adj. [to-, swell], whole, whole of, entire, all, every part of, 29, 106, 245, 276, etc. (Cf. omnis.)

trabs, trabis, F. [TREP-, twist], beam; tree, 87.

trahō, 3, trāxi, trāctus [TRAG-, drag; cf. Eng. draw, drag], draw, drag, drag away, 340;
ruinam trahere, fall with a crash, 713.

træicki (træic-) or trænsiciō (trænsiic-), 3, -iēcci, -iectus [træns, across; iaciō, throw], throw across; strike through, pierce, penetrate, 419, 634. G. 76.

trænsabeō, -ère, -ii, — [træns, through; abeō, come forth], go through, penetrate, pierce, 432. G. 75.

trænscurrō, 3, -curri or -cucurrī, -cursus [træns, across; currō, run], run across, traverse, 111. G. 30.

træneō, -ère, -ii, -itus [trans, through; eō, go], go through, pierce, transfix, penetrate, 413. G. 75.

trænsfodiō, 3, -fōdi, -fossus [træns, through; fodiō, pierce], pierce through, pierce, transfix, 544.

tremefaciō, 3, -fēcī, -factus [tremō, tremble; faciō, make], make or cause to tremble (quiver, shake), shake, 106. G. 144; 51.

tremō, 3, -uī, — [trem-, shake; cf. τρέμω], tremble, shake, quiver, 715, 732. G. 144.

trepidō, 1 [trepidus, agitated], be agitated or disquieted, be in confusion, 147, 418, 538; struggle, 114.

trepidus, -a, -um, adj. [Trep-, turn], restless, agitated, anxious, hurried, in trepidation, in haste, 169, 233, 756.

très, tria, num. adj. [cf. τρεῖς and Eng. three], three, 329.

tripus, -pdiōs, m. [τριπόνως], tripod, any article with three legs or feet, but especially a piece of house ornamentation of bronze, supporting a basin used in religious ceremonies, and often given as a prize or reward, 265. See cut annexed to note on 265.

tristis, -e, adj. [Ters-, scare], sad, unhappy, disquieting, 262. (Cf. maestus.)

Tröia, -ae, f. [fem. of Tröius, of Tros, sc. urbs]. Troy, a famous city of Mysia, 144, 202, 247, 547, 644.

Tröiānī, -ōrum, m. pl. [masc. of Tröiānus, Trojan], Trojans, 128.

Tröiānus, -a, -um, adj. [Tröia, Troy], Trojan, 180.

Trōs, -ōis, m. [Trōs, Tros, a king of Phrygia after whom Troy was named], Trojan, 113, 136, 168, 533, etc.

truncus, -ī, m. [masc. of truncus, mutilated], trunk of a tree; trunk, body, 332.

tū, tuī, pers. pron. [cf. σο and Eng. thou, thee], thou, you, 18, 84, 116, 146, etc.; (reflex.) thyself, yourself, 491.

tuba, -ae, f. [cf. tubus, tube], trumpet, 503.

tueor, 2, tūtus [TV-, watch, protect], look at, behold, view, 65; look; acerba tūēns (cog. acc.), emitting fierce glances, with
VOCABULARY.

fierce looks, 794 ; guard, defend, protect, 175. (Cf. cūstōdiō.) G. 145.
tulī, see ferō.
tum, adv., then, at that time, on that occasion, at the time referred to, 3, 183, 230, 388, etc.; then, thereupon, at this, at this time, 73, 234, 424, 540, etc.; then, next, thereupon, 112, 254, 295, 332, etc.
tumidus, -a, -um, adj. [tvm-, swell], swelled up, inflated, vain, arrogant, 596. G. 145.
tumultus, -ūs, m. [tvm-, swell], tumult, turmoil, tumultuous attack, onslaught, 397. G. 145.
tumulus, -ī, m. [tvm-, swell], rising ground, hillock, 195. G. 145.
tunica, -ae, F., undergarment, skirt, tunic, 616.
turba, -ae, F. [tvr-, hurry, crowd], disorder; throng, large number, multitude, 792. G. 146.
turbidus, -a, -um, adj. [turba, turmoil], in confusion or excitement, wild, 57. G. 146.
turbō, x [turba, uproar], make an uproar; make havoc, commit devastation, ravage, 339; disturb, trouble, agitate, confuse, bewilder, throw into confusion or disorder, surprise, 13, 124, 397, 409, etc. G. 146.
2. turbō, -inis, m. [turbō, move confusedly], whirlwind, storm, 91. G. 146.
Turnus, -i, m., Turnus, king of the Rutuli, a people of Latium whose capital was Ardea, commander of the Italians against the Trojans, 3, 4, 6, 28, etc.
turris, -is, F., high building, tower, 677; tower, a wooden structure of several stories, from the different floors of which the besieged could discharge missiles against their assailants, 46, 470, 530, 540, 575.
tūtus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of tueor, watch over], protected, made secure, strengthened, 43; secure, safe, 61; tūta (neut. pl. as subst.), safety, 366. G. 145.
tuus, -a, -um, poss. adj. [tā, thou], thy, thy own, your. your own, 84, 212, 271, 288, etc.
tympanum, -ī, n. [tūmpanov], drum, tambourine, 619.
Typhōeus (trisyl.), -eos, m. [Typhō-eos], Typhoeus, a giant vanquished by Jupiter, and buried, according to Vergil, under Inarime, 716.
Tyrrhidae, -ārum, m. pl. [Tyr- rhus, Tyrrhus], sons of Tyrrhus, the herdsman of King Latinus, 28.
ubi, rel. adv. [for * cubi or * quoib, locat. of qui, which], where, 585, 618; when, 98, 549, 563.
Ulithis, -is, m., the Latin name of the celebrated Greek hero 'Odvseos, Odysseus, Ulysses, 602.
Ullus, -a, -um, adj. [for * unulus, dim. of unus, one] (after a neg.), any, 91, 131.
ultimus (ultumus), -a, -um, adj. superl. [cf. ulterior, farther], last, 759.
ultra, adv. [abl. fem. sing. of uter, beyond; cf. ulterior, farther], beyond, more, besides, 782.
ultrō, adv. [abl. sing. of uter, beyond, sc. loco], farther, still farther, still more, besides, even, 127; unasked, spontaneously, without request, of one's own accord, 7, 676, 729.
ululatus, sing. acc. -um, abl. -ū, pl. acc. -ūs, abl. -ibus, m. [ululō, howl; cf. Eng. howl], wailing, wail, shriek, 477.
ūmbō, -onis, m., [AMB-, swell], boss; shield, 810.
umbra, -ae, F., shade, shadow, gloom, darkness, 314, 373, 411.
umerus, -i, m. [cf. ōmos], shoulder, 250, 303, 364, 434, etc.
unquam or unquam, adv. [quom (cum), when; -quam, indef. suff.], at any time, ever, 256, 406, 447.
ūnā, adv. [abl. fem. sing. of unus, one], at the same time, together, 230, 631.
uncus, -a, -um, adj. [ANC-, bend], bent, crooked, talloned, 564. G. 1.
unda, -ae, F. [VD, spring; cf. ûwp and Eng. wet, water], wave, billow, 99; wave, water, 22, 70, 604, 790, 817; current, stream, 700.
unde, adv. interrog., whence? 19.
undique, adv. [unde, whence; -que, indef. suff.], from all sides, from every quarter, on all sides, 382, 566, 720.
ungō or unguō, 3, ūnīxī, ūncitus, smear, besmear, 773.
ūnus, -a, -um, num. adj. [cf. Eng. one], one, single, 453, 770, 783; ūnum (neut. as subst.), one thing, 284; alone, only, 544, 801; common, mutual, 182.
urbs, urbis, F., city, town, 10, 244, 367; of the intrenched settlement of Aeneas near the mouth of the Tiber, town, settlement, 8, 48, 473, 639, etc.
urgo or urgeō, 2, ursī, - [VRG-, press], impel, urge, stimulate, 73; carry to completion, 489.
ūsquam, adv., anywhere, 420.
ut, adv. and conj.: 1. adv., as, 551; 2. conj., as, when, 389, 683, 722; as, since, 47.
uterque, utraque, utrumque, adj. [uter, which of two? -que, in-
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def. suff.], each, either, both, 418, 755.
ütor, 3, unus, use, make use of, profit by, take advantage of, 240.

V

vadum, -i, N. [va-, go], shoal, ford; (pl.) water, waters, sea, 670; (pl.) depths, bottom (poet.), 713. G. 147.
vagina, -ae, f. [cf. vâs, vessel], scabbard, sheath, 305.
valeo, 2, -ui, -iturus [val-, strong], have strength, be able, 807.
vallis or val lis, -is, F. [val-, cover], valley, vale, 4, 244. G. 148.
vallum, -i, N. [val-, cover], intrenchment, wall, rampart, fortification, 68, 142, 146, 168, etc. (Cf. mûrus; moenia.) G. 148.
vari, I [varius, various], change; variare vicès, take turns on duty, 164.
varius, -a, -um, adj., various, manifold, 464.
vâstator, -ôris, M. [vâsto, destroy], destroyer, hunter, slayer, 772.
vâstus, -a, -um, adj. [vâc-, hollow; cf. Eng. waste], waste, devastated; vâsta dare, lay waste, destroy, 323; vast, immense, enormous, 530.
-ve, conj. enclit. [vol-, will], (or if you will) or, 213, 228, 376, 377, etc.; -ve . . . -ve, either . . . or, 211. G. 157.
vehô, 3, vexi, vectus [veh-, vag-, carry; cf. Eng. way, wagon, wain], carry, convey, 100. (Cf. portô.) G. 149.
vellô, 3, — — [vel-, tear], tear away, tear down, destroy, 506.
veluti (velut), adv. [vel, even; uti (ut), as], even as, just as, as, like, 59, 435, 730.
vênabulum, -i, N. [vénor, hunt], hunting-spear, 553.
vênâns, -antis, M. or F. [pres. part. of vénor, hunt], hunter, 551.
vênâtrix, -âcis, F. [vênâtor, hunter], huntress, 178.
vênâtus, -âs, M. [vénor, hunt], hunting, 245, 407, 605.
venênum, -i, N., poison, 773.
venerandus, -a, -um, adj. [gerundive of venero, reverence], to be revered, worthy of respect, 276.
veniô, 4, vénî, ventus [ven-, come], come, 668, 746, 817; come, go, 705; come, fall, 544; come, go, enter, pass, 412, 633; come, come to pass, occur, 643. G. 147.
ventus, -i, M., wind, 60, 91, 536.
Venus, -eris, F. [ven-, desire; cf. Eng. win], Venus, goddess of love and beauty, mother of Aeneas, 135.
verberô, 1 [verber, lash], lash, beat, strike, 669.
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verbum, -ī, n. [cf. Eng. word], word, 280, 634. (Cf. vōx.)
vērē, adv. [vērus, true], truly, really, in reality, in fact, 617.
vereor, 2, -itus [VER-, guard], revere; fear, apprehend, 207.
(Cf. timeō; metuō.) G. 148.
vērō, adv. and conj. [abl. sing. neut. of vērus, true]: 1. adv., in truth, truly, indeed, 73, 424; 2. conj. (postpos.), but indeed, however, but, 267, 275. (Cf. sed.)
versō (vorsō), 1 [freq. of vertō, turn], turn; handle, wield, 747.
vertex (vortex), -icis, m. [VERT-, turn], whirl; top, summit, 682; head, 29, 732.
vertō, 3, -ti, -sus [VERT-, turn], turn, ply, 718; turn, upturn, empty, 165; turn, invert, 609; turn back, drive, 800; (pass. as middle) move, move about, 29; turn, turn in flight, flee, 686, 756; turn, change, 646.
vēsānus (vaes-), -a, -um, adj. [vē- (vaes-), not; sānus, sound, sane], mad, raging, fierce, 340.
(Cf. āmēns.)
Vesta, -ae, F. [VAS-, burn; cf. Eng. East], Vesta, goddess of the household, 250.
vester (voster), -tra, -trum, poss. adj. [vōs, you], your, 254, 261, 783.
vēstigium, -i, n., sole; foot-step; vēstigia referre, draw back, retire, withdraw, retreat, 797.
vēstis, -is, f. [VAS-, cover], raiment, garb, attire, clothing, vesture, 26, 614; garment, shroud, 488.
vētitus, -a, -um, adj. [perf. part. of vētō, forbid], prohibited, forbidden, 547. G. 151.
vētō, 1, -uī, -itus [VET-, old], forbid, 214. G. 151.
vetus, -eris, adj. [VET-, old; cf. ēros, year], old, ancient, 786.
(Cf. antiquus.) G. 151.
vētustus, -a, -um, adj. [vētus, old], ancient, 284. G. 151.
via, -ae, F. [VEH-, carry; cf. Eng. way], way, road, path, 196, 243, 356, 385; coming, going, journey, 376; way, method, manner, course, 67. (Cf. iter; sēmita.) G. 149.
vibrāns, -antis, adj. [pres. part. of vibrō, quiver], quivering, glittering, gleaming, 769.
(vicis), vicis, F. (not found in dat. sing. or gen. pl.) [VIC-, change], change, alternation; vicēs variāre, exercēre, servāre, take one’s turn on duty, 164, 175, 222.
victor, -ōris, m. [VIC-, conquer], conqueror, victor, 268, 757; (as adj.) victorious, triumphant, successful, 450, 560, 573, 640. G. 152.
vīdeo, 2, vīdi, vīsus [VID-, see; cf. Eng. wit], see, behold, 20, 111, 144, 210, etc.; pass., be regarded, seem; seem to one’s self, think, 195. G. 153.
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vigil, -ilis, m. [masc. of vigil, awake], watchman, sentinel, 159, 221. G. 154.
vigilâns, -antis, adj. [pres. part. of vigilō, be awake], awake, 345. G. 154.
viginti, num. adj., indecl., twenty, 48.
vigor, -ōris, m. [vig-, vigor], activity, force, energy, vigor, 611. G. 154.
vincō, 3, vici, victus [vic-, conquer], conquer, vanquish, overcome, 92, 337. G. 152.
vinculum (vinculum), -i, n. [vincō, bind], fastening, rope, hawser, 118.
vīnum, -i, n. [vi-, twine; cf. olivos], wine, 165, 189, 236, 316, 319; pl. for sing. 350.
vīr, virī, m. [cf. Eng. were (wolf)], man, as distinguished from woman, 57, 479, 620; man, warrior, 158, 193, 252, 318, etc. (Cf. homō.) G. 155.
virginēus, -a, -um, adj. [virgō, maiden], of a maiden, of maidens, 120.
vīrīlis, -e, adj. [vir, man], manly, mature, 311. G. 155.
virtūs, -ūtis, f. [vir, man], manliness, courage, valor, prowess, 634, 641, 741, 795. G. 155.
vis, vis (gen. and dat. sing. rare), pl. virēs, virīum, f. [cf. fis], strength, force, power, violence, 399, 431, 499, 531, etc.; effort, exertion, 532, 724.
vīta, -ae, f. [vig-, live], life, 206, 212, 497, 687, 704. (Cf. anima.) G. 154.
vīx, adv. [vic-, conquer], scarcely, hardly, 544. G. 152.
vōcīferōr, i [vōcīferus, shouting; vōx, voice; fēr-, bear], cry out, cry aloud, shout, 596. G. 156; 56.
vōcō, 1 [vōc-, call], call, summon, invoke, invite, call upon, 94, 172, 320, 619, 768; call, summon, exhort, urge, 22. G. 156.
Vulcānus (Vulc-), -ī, m., Vulcan, god of fire, husband of Venus, 148; (meton.) fire, flame, blaze, 76.
Volcēns, -entis, m., Volcens, a Laurentian chieftain, 370, 375, 420, 439, 451.
vōlitō, i [intens. of vōlō, fly], flit, fly to and fro, fly, 473. G. 158.
vōlnus (vul-), -eris, n. [vōl-, tear], wound, 401, 487, 578, 580, etc.; blow, stroke, 745.
1. vōlō, velle, volui, — [vōl-, will; cf. Eng. will], wish, desire, 212, 539. G. 157.
2. vōlō, 1, āvī, ātūrus [vōl-, fly], fly, 411, 698; fly, hasten, 47. G. 158.
Volsci, -ōrum, m. pl., Volsci, Volsciens, the largest tribe of Latium, 505.
vōltus (vul-), -ūs, m. [vōlō, will],
expression of countenance; face, features, 251. G. 157.

volutūs, 3, volvī, volvōs [volv-, roll], roll, roll along, roll up, 36, 512, 516; (pass. as mid.) roll, revolve, elapse, 7; roll prostrate, fall, 414, 433. G. 159.

vomōs, 3, -utis [vom-, vomit], vomit, vomit forth, emit, disgorge, discharge, 349, 414. (Cf. verbum.) G. 156.

vōrāgō, -inis, f. [vorō, swallow up], gulf, whirlpool, 105. G. 71.

vōtum, -i, n. [perf. part. of vōveō, vow], vow, solemn pledge, prayer, 24, 310, 624.

vōx, vōcis, f. [voc-, call; cf. ὕψ], voice, utterance, 112, 324, 650; utterance, words, language, 17, 83.