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CHAMBERS'S EDUCATIONAL COURSE

PH A E D R I

(AUGUSTI LIBERTI)

F A B U L A E S E L E C T A E



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P R E F A C E.

As an initiatory class-book, the Fables of PHAEDRUS are known to present a combination of advantages not to be found in any other Latin classic. The nature of the subject is well suited to youthful minds. The narrative arrests their attention without wearying it by undue prolixity. Few difficulties can occur in comprehending the meaning, for the style is in general simple and perspicuous. The moral is calculated to lead to habits of reflection, not the less determinate, perhaps, that the mind is unconscious of the impulse. The text adopted in the present edition, is that of Dressler (Leipsic, 1850)—undoubtedly the best that has yet appeared. Such fables are of course omitted as seemed unfit for the perusal of youth. The assistance derived from many valuable editions of Phaedrus, but particularly those of Burmann and Schwabe, is here gratefully acknowledged. In the notes, the object aimed at, and it is hoped, attained, was to remove the difficulties which experience in teaching pointed out to us as being the most likely to retard the progress of the learner. Inverted sentences have generally been construed; particular attention has been paid to prevent confusion regarding the characters in the dialogue; the mythological and historical notes have been made as full as space would admit, with the hope of exciting a desire for further knowledge; and if it be objected that philological points and other matters have been incidentally glanced at, which are not strictly required for the pupil at this stage of his progress, it is hoped that such details may not prove altogether unacceptable to the teacher.

A copious Vocabulary, including proper names and adjectives, has been appended to the present edition of Phaedrus, in order

to facilitate the progress of the pupil by preventing the tedium and discouragement so often experienced by beginners in consulting a general dictionary. In completeness, as respects original and derivative words, and also copiousness of signification, care has been taken to render this Vocabulary as satisfactory as possible, without affording too much assistance to the youthful student.

INTRODUCTION.

ALL our authentic information regarding the life of Phaedrus, consists of incidental notices collected from his own writings. As these notices are chiefly allusions to his social character and condition, they necessarily furnish few data for a detailed and regular memoir. From these materials, however, meagre as they are, his editors have from time to time drawn some ingenious inferences; but deductions of this nature, however high their probability, must in every case fall short of the certainty of fact. The title of his fables, PHAEDRI, AUGUSTI LIBERTI, FABULAE AESOPIAE, shews not only that he was originally a slave, but also that Augustus had granted him manumission. In the prologue to the third book, he mentions Mount Pierus as his birthplace, which, in the time of this emperor, belonged to Macedonia; and from the same prologue, it appears that he did not consider himself a Greek, for in speaking of Aesop and Anacharsis, the former a Phrygian, and the latter a Scythian, he merely claims the distinction of being nearer to 'lettered Greece' than they. The question, whether he was a slave by birth, or had become so by circumstances, is one which we have no means of determining. A like uncertainty attaches not only to his age at the time of his arrival in Rome, but also to the particular period itself. It is clear, however, from his own statement in the POETA, Book Third, and from a quotation which he there makes from the *Telephus* of Ennius, that to whatever country he owes his birth, he had directed his attention to Roman literature from his boyhood. His study of the Latin language may have been commenced in his own country, and afterwards completed in the imperial city; but in any case, the elegance of his diction, and his knowledge of idiom, bear ample testimony to his perseverance and success. Of the circumstances of his introduction into the slave retinue of Augustus, we can affirm nothing either from fact or conjecture; but it may be safely assumed, that his attachment to letters, his great mental endowments, and the integrity of his life, appeared to this prominent patron of literature sufficient grounds for granting him his freedom.

After the death of Augustus, 14 B.C., and the accession of

Tiberius, Phædrus was visited with serious calamities. These were, to a certain extent, no doubt self-incurred, but the penalty was disproportionate to the offence. Augustus patronised, but Tiberius, the new emperor, disliked men of genius, and for this there were obvious reasons. The inhuman deeds which commenced with his assumption of the purple, were but faint indications of the atrocities which afterwards characterised his reign. Despots have ever been averse to all who either exposed their barbarities or ridiculed their actions; and whether the poet, in any of his fables, had pointed personal reference or not to Tiberius, or any of his minions, suspicion was excited against him, and what would have passed under a milder and more liberal sway as the effusion of sportive wit, was construed into expressions of intentional and malevolent defamation. Among the first who took this view of the writings of Phædrus was Aelius Scianus, the friend and confidant of the emperor, and for many years the real governor of the state. The first two books of our author's fables were published, but without a dedication, while this profligate individual was in the height of his power. This we should deem an imprudent step on the part of Phædrus, if, in the circumstances of the period, they contained allusions which could be construed in no other light than as animalversions on the conduct either of Tiberius or his *protégé*. The fable which may be supposed to have first given offence, is the sixth of the Second Book, in which a slave, one of the inner-hall keepers of Tiberius, is humorously and satirically portrayed, and the emperor himself mentioned in terms scarcely consistent with the courtesy due to imperial power. To persons disposed to criminate, the second fable of the First Book about Jupiter and the frogs, would readily appear to be an unpardonable caricature of Tiberius and his government; while the sixth fable of the same book might be regarded as having unmistakable reference to the expected marriage of Scianus with the unscrupulous Livia. Phædrus himself admits, indeed, in the prologue to the Third Book, that he was the cause of his own misfortunes; but he at the same time emphatically asserts, that the object of his fables was not to unmask particular individuals, but to depict the lives and characters of men in general. His intention, however, was differently viewed by others, for from the same prologue it appears that Scianus, in the threefold character of accuser, witness, and judge, had strained every nerve to convict him of treason. In this, indeed, his arraigner failed; for the only fables on which an impeachment could be founded, were only Latinised versions of productions already existing; still, Tiberius yielded so far to the solicitations of his favourite, as to sanction the poet's incarceration.

During his confinement, he privately dedicated to Eutychus, his personal friend and patron, the Third Book of his Fables. This book seems to have been written before his imprisonment; but before sending it to Eutychus, he introduced into the prologue

lines 33-50; into the ninth fable, lines 3 and 4; and added an epilogue. Eutyclus at this time held the office of judge, and in the epilogue Phaedrus importunes him, so far as consistent with the duties imposed on him by his official oath, to exert his influence for his liberation. The date of his imprisonment is unknown; but that its duration must have been considerable, is evident from his stating, in his application to Eutyclus, that those who had held office before him had not interfered in his behalf, and that, in the order of appointments, his place would soon be occupied by a successor. The friendly aid of Eutyclus was probably not required, for about this time Seianus was put to death, together with many of his relatives and confederates, and Phaedrus may be supposed to have easily regained his wished-for liberty. Freed from confinement and peril, and being already an old man, he resolved on terminating his poetic labours. He no longer required such a pastime as a source of solace for his private wrongs. Covetous of praise, however, and finding that his fame was in the ascendant, he resumed his favourite occupation, and published a Fourth and a Fifth Book, dedicating the former to Particulo, and the latter to Philetus. Of these patrons of the fabulist we know nothing, except what we learn from these dedications; but from their names, they, as well as Eutyclus, seem to have been either Greeks, or of Greek extraction.

Various conjectures have been hazarded regarding the probable period of the death of Phaedrus, but all are equally unworthy of reliance. That he lived to an advanced age is manifest, however, from his own statements. The casual hints furnished by his Fables present his character in an amiable light. He had no desire for the acquisition of wealth. The leading aim of his literary labours, was to correct the errors and promote the good-humour of mankind. He was passionately devoted to literature, and fond of the approbation of the discriminating. He bore his confinement with patience and fortitude, and relieved its irksomeness by converse with the Muses.

The works of Phaedrus are comprised in five books of Fables, which he professes partly to have invented, and partly to have translated from Greek originals. These Greek originals passed under the name of Aesop, of whom scarcely anything is known. He appears to have lived about 570 B.C.; but whether he left written works or not, is matter of dispute. It is certain, that fables bearing his name were current at Athens in its most intellectual age. Socrates, who died 399 B.C., is said to have turned some of them into verse as a means of beguiling the tedium of his imprisonment. At a later period, 320 B.C., Demetrius Phalereus busied himself with the same task. Many of these fables have been lost. Only in the case of thirty have we the means of comparing Phaedrus with his originals; and although, in one or two instances, there is a manifest improvement, yet, on the whole, it must be allowed that he suffers by the comparison. How many

are to be ascribed exclusively to his own invention, it is now impossible to say. Those only can with certainty be considered as such, which refer to incidents that happened in his own time. His chief merit lies in a certain clearness and conciseness of style, peculiarly adapted to the kind of composition he has chosen. His language, too, with some few exceptions, is as pure and correct as could be expected even from a writer of the Augustan age.

The kind of verse employed by Phaedrus is what is called the *iambic trimeter*, consisting of a combination of six iambs, whence it is termed in Latin *senarius*, and in Greek *trimeter*, two united feet forming a *metrum* or *dipodia*. To relieve the monotony of pure iambic feet, however, the place of an *iambus* $\cup -$ may be supplied by a *tribrachys* $\cup \cup \cup$, a *spondee* $--$, a *dactyl* $- \cup \cup$, or an *anapaest* $\cup \cup -$, in every place except the last, which must always be an iambus, or, as the last syllable of all verses is *anceps*—that is, long or short—a *pyrrhic*, $\cup \cup$. To exemplify this, we subjoin four lines of the first fable of Phaedrus, divided into single feet and metres.

SINGLE FEET.

Ad riv | um eun | dem lupus | et ag | nus ven | erant |
 Siti | compul | si: supe | rior | stabat | lupus, |
 Longe | que inferi | or ag | nus. Tunc | fauce im | proba |
 Latro in | cita | tus jur | gii | causam in | tulit. |

METRES OR DIPODIAE.

Ad rivum eun | dem lupus et ag | nus venerant |
 Siti compul | si: superior | stabat lupus, |
 Longeque inferi | or agnus. Tunc | fauce improba |
 Latro incita | tus jurgii | causam intulit. |

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PH A E D R I

F A B U L A E A E S O P I A E.

LIBER PRIMUS.

PROLOGUS.

AESOPUS auctor quam materiam repperit,
Hanc ego polivi versibus senariis.
Duplex libelli dos est : quod risum movet,
Et quod prudentis vitam consilio monet.
Calumniari si quis autem voluerit,
Quod arbores loquantur, non tantum ferae,
Fictis jocari nos meminerit fabulis.

5

1, 2. Construe thus: *Ego polivi versibus senariis hanc materiam, quam auctor Aesopus repperit. Materia*, 'the subject,' literally, the stuff or material out of which anything is made. See iv. 25, 7. *Versibus* (*verto*, I turn), a turning from the end of one line to the commencement of the next. *Senariis*. For the class of numerals to which this word belongs, see *Gram.* § 106, n. 5; and for the structure of iambic trimeters, see *Introd.*—3. *Duplex*, 'twofold;' *Dos* (*do*), 'advantage' or 'benefit,' literally, dowry or marriage-portion.—4. *Prudentis* (*providentis*), 'wise,' literally, foreseeing. The contraction accounts for the long quantity of the first syllable. *Vitam monet* 'directs' or 'regulates men.' *Vita*, in the sense of *homines* or *viventes*, was a common usage in the time of Phaedrus.—5. *Calumniari*, 'to cavil,' literally, to misrepresent to the prejudice of another in a question of law. It is used here figuratively. *Voluerit*. For this use of the future perfect see *Gram.* § 338, n. 3.—6. *Arbores*. See i. 14. *Loquantur*. The subjunctive indicates that this is a part of the objection taken by the cavillers. *Elem. Gram.* 353.—7. *Fictis*, used here to denote that the matter of the fables is fictitious, because *fabula* signifies primarily a plot or narrative either real or imaginary; so ii. 6, 6, we have *vera fabella*.

FABULA I.

LUPUS ET AGNUS.

Ad rivum eundem lupus et agnus venerant
 Siti compulsi : superior stabat lupus,
 Longeque inferior agnus. Tunc fauce improba
 Latro incitatus jurgii causam intulit.
 Cur, inquit, turbulentam fecisti mihi
 Aquam bibenti ? Laniger contra timens, 5
 Qui possum, quaeso, facere, quod quereris, lupo ?
 A te decurrit ad meos haustus liquor.
 Repulsus ille veritatis viribus,
 Ante hos sex menses male, ait, dixisti mihi. 10
 Respondit agnus : Equidem natus non eram.

2. *Siti*, one of the class of nouns of the third declension which make their ablative in *i* invariably. *Elem. Gram.*, 45. *Superior* stands here, as is frequently the case with Latin adjectives, not merely as a predicate, but also in apposition to *lupus*. From difference of idiom, we render such adjectives by adverbial expressions as here, 'further up' the stream. The same remark applies to *inferior*, next line. *Elem. Gram.*, 325.—3. *Incitatus*, 'greedy,' 'insatiable.' This notion enters almost always into the meaning of this word; see i. 5, 11, where *impulsus* is used in the sense of *ardens*. *Haustus* is the only case in the singular, the plural is complete. *Elem. Gram.*, 57, 4.—4. *Laniger*, 'the wool-bearing;' that is, the wolf. The word primarily means a mercenary soldier out of employment; the signification robber or prowler arose out of the predatory habits of such men. *Jurgii causam intulit*, 'advanced a pretext for a quarrel.' For this meaning of *causa*, see also line 15, below.—5. *Turbulentam*, 'muddy;' used passively here, and equivalent to *turbatus*.—6. *Laniger (lana pexo)*, the 'wool-bearing;' that is, the lamb, one of a class of names founded on a particular property; so *asinus*, an ass, i. 11, 6; *equus*, a horse, iv. 4, 3, *et passim*.—7. Construct thus: *Lupo, qui possum, quaeso, facere, quod quereris. Quis*, 'how,' is a singular ablative form for all the genders of the Interrogative pronoun, and occurs only in the sense of how, or in what manner, as *quis est?* 'how does it happen?' *Elem. Gram.*, 109. *Quaeso*, 'I pray,' is another form of *quare*. *Elem. Gram.*, 197. *Quod quereris*, 'that of which you complain.' *Queror* is more commonly construed with *ab*. *Gram.*, § 249, n. 1.—8. *Ad meos haustus*, 'to my draughts,' or to the place where I am drinking. *Haustus (haurio, I draw water)*, primarily signifies the quantity of water drawn from a well in a bucket (*theriacum*).—9. *Repulsus veritatis viribus*, 'confuted by the power of truth.' *Veris* means power, authority, &c., but the singular (*veris*) usually denotes force or violence, as below, *Fab.* 3, 12, and iii. 6, 3.—10. *Ante hos sex menses*, 'six months ago.' *Male*, separated from *dixisti*

Pater Hercule tuus, inquit, male dixit mihi.

Atque ita correptum lacerat injusta nece.

Haec propter illos scripta est homines fabula,
Qui fictis causis innocentes opprimunt. 15

by the figure of speech called *tnesis*.—12. *Hercule*, by Hercules! in very truth! Other forms are *Hiercle*, *Mehereule*, *Meherete*, *Mehercules*—an oath among the Romans exclusively used by men, as *Meeastor* was by women.—13. *Correptum lacerat*; that is, *corripit et lacerat*, ‘seizes and tears him to pieces.’ For this use of the participle, see *Gram.* § 404.—14. *Propter illos*, ‘for the sake’ or ‘benefit of those.’—15. *Fictis causis*, ‘by false pretexts.’

FABULA II.

RANAE REGEM PETIERUNT.

ATHENAE quum florent aquis legibus,

Procox libertas civitatem miscuit,

Frenumque solvit pristinum licentia.

Hic, conspiratis factionum partibus,

Arcem tyrannus occupat Pisistratus. 5

1. *Athenae*; that is, *Athenienses*. *Quum*, ‘when.’ *Florent*. The subjunctive is used after *quum*, meaning when, in historical narrative, where a preceding event may be regarded as the cause of a subsequent one. *Elem. Gram.* 354, note. *Aquis legibus*, ‘republican laws.’ The laws referred to here are those of Solon. Athens was the capital of Attica, situated on the south-west slope of Mount Lycabettus, between the small rivers Cephissus on the west and Illissus on the east, about thirty stadia, or nearly three and a half miles, from the sea.—2. *Procox* (*proco* or *procor*, I demand), ‘unsatisfied,’ denotes a restless craving after something more than one possesses. *Civitatem*; that is, *cives*. *Miscuit*, ‘embroided;’ used here figuratively.—3. *Frenum*, pl. *freni* or *frena*, *Elem. Gram.* 59, ‘restraint;’ literally, a ‘bit’ or ‘bridle.’ *Solvit*, ‘broke through.’ *Pristinum*, ‘former,’ in strict signification, refers to what has happened within the memory of those who are now alive. See below, Fab. 21, l. and iii. 12, 5. *Licentia*, ‘licentiousness,’ arising out of abuse of liberty.—4. *Conspiratis*, used actively for *conspirantibus*. *Factionum*. At the period referred to, Athens was divided into three factions (*factiones*); namely, those of the Plain, comprising chiefly the nobles or landed proprietors; the Coast, consisting of the wealthier classes not belonging to the nobles; and the Highlands, which aimed at more of political freedom than either of the other two. *Partibus*. *Pars* signifies ‘a party’ or ‘faction,’ either in the singular or plural, but more frequently in the latter.—5. *Tyrannus*, ‘usurper,’ primarily signified a monarch exercising a power not limited by the constitutional laws of his country, but not necessarily implying cruelty. During the decline of the Roman language, this word became synonymous with our

Quum tristem servitutem flerent Attici,
 (Non quia crudelis ille, sed quoniam gravo
 Omne insuētis onus) et coepissent queri,
 Aesopus talem tum fabellam rettulit.
 Ranae, vagantes liberis paludibus, 10
 Clamore magno regem petiere a Jove,
 Qui dissolutos mores vi compesceret.
 Pater deorum risit, atque illis dedit
 Parvum tigillum, missum quod subito vadi
 Motu sonoque terruit pavidum genus. 15
 Hoc mersum limo quum jaceret diutius,
 Forte una tacite profert e stagno caput,
 Et, explorato rege, cunctas evocat.
 Illae, timore posito, certatim adnatae,
 Lignumque supra turba petulans insilit, 20
 Quod quum inquinassent omni contumelia,
 Alium rogantes regem misere ad Jovem,
 Inutilis quoniam esset qui fuerat datus.
 Tum misit illis hydram, qui dente aspero
 Corripere coepit singulas. Frustra necem 25
 Fugitant inertes, vocem praeccludit metus.

word *tyrant*. So the English words *knave*, *villain*, conveyed no idea of depravity at first, as they now do. *Pisistratus*. A celebrated Athenian, the son of Hippocrates, who flourished in the time of Solon. His seizure of the Athenian citadel, aided by the faction of the Highlands, took place B.C. 560. *Coepit*. The historic present. *Elem. Gram.* 337, note.—6. *Tristem servitutem flerent*, 'bewailed their sad bondage.' For the construction of *flu* with an accusative, see *Gram.* § 249, n. 1. *Attici*, because the bondage was not confined to the citizens of Athens alone.—8. *Insuetis* supply *onere*, 'to those unaccustomed to a burden' or restraint. *Coepit et queri* for *quereretur*, a form of expression very common in Phaedrus.—9. *Talem fabellam*, 'some such fable as the following'—10. Refer *idcirco* to *ranae*.—12. *Compesceret*. The subjunctive, because it expresses the purpose contained in *qui*, which is here equal to *ut* v. *Elem. Gram.* 340, l.—14. *Parvum tigillum*, 'a very little log,' carrying out the humour expressed in *risit*.—15. *Pavidum genus*; that is, *probris ranae*.—16. *Mersum*, understand (*in*) *limo*, 'sunk in the mud.' *Evocat*. For the subjunctive, see note, line 1.—18. *Evocat*, 'calls them out of' their lurking-places. *Cunctas*, understand *ranae*. See below, Fab. 11, 11.—19. *Adnatae*, understand *tyllum*, 'swim to the log'—21. *Contumelia* (*con tumeo*, I swell), not only signifies an insult in word, but frequently in deed, as here.—23. *Inutilis*, negative, equivalent to *qui repugnat*.—24. *Fugant*. The subjunctive, because it expresses the reason urged by the frogs. *Elem. Gram.* 353.—26. *Inertes*, 'run hither and thither,' but cannot escape. *Vocem praeccludit metus*, 'terror silences their croaking.'—

Furtim igitur dant Mercurio mandata ad Jovem,
 Afflictis ut succurrat. Tunc contra deus :
 Quia nolulistis vestrum ferre, inquit, bonum,
 Malum perferte. Vos quoque, o cives, ait, 30
 Hoc sustinete, majus ne veniat malum.

27. *Mercurio*. Mercury is here applied to as the messenger of the gods. *Mandata* may be rendered by the singular 'a commission.'—28. *Succurrat*. The subjunctive is used in subordinate clauses, introduced by *ut*, in the sense of 'in order that.' *Elem. Gram.* 351.—29. *Ferre* and *pateri* are both applied to good as well as to bad fortune.—30. *Perferte*, 'endure without hope of mitigation.' Observe the intensive force of *per*.

FABULA III.

GRACULUS SUPERBUS ET PAVO.

NE gloriari libeat alienis bonis,
 Suoque potius habitu vitam degere.
 Aesopus nobis hoc exemplum prodidit.
 Tumens inani graculus superbia
 Pennas, pavoni quae deciderant, sustulit, 5
 Seque exornavit. Deinde contemnens suos
 Immiscuit se pavonum formoso gregi.
 Illi impudenti pennas eripiunt avi,
 Fugantque rostris. Male mulcatus graculus
 Redire maerens coepit ad proprium genus ; 10
 A quo repulsus tristem sustinuit notam.

1, 2. Construe thus:—*Ne libeat (cuquam) gloriari bonis alienis, et (ut) potius (libeat) degere vitam suo habitu. Habitu*, 'situation in life.' Instead of *et*, we should here expect *sed*.—3. *Exemplum (ex amo)*, primarily a sample, in which sense it corresponds to *δειγμα*. Generally it signifies example, conduct. In this passage, and in iv. 3, 6, it may be translated 'fable.'—5. *Pavoni quae deciderant*, 'which had fallen from the peacock.' The dative in Latin generally expresses the person or thing in regard to which something is done. *Elem. Gram.* 279.—6. *Exornavit*. The preposition here denotes thoroughness or excess of decoration. *Suos*, understand *graculos*, or *amicos*.—8. *Illi*; that is, *pavones*.—9. *Mulcatus*, 'being mauled.' *Mulcare* signifies to bruise or maul, without any substantive to denote the instrument, whereas with some such substantive as *pecunia*, *vinculis*, *morte*, &c., it signifies to fine or punish in general.—10. *Redire coepit*, for *rediit*. *Proprium genus*, 'his own kind.'—11. *Tristem sustinuit notam*, 'suffered a sad mark of disgrace.' *Nota* has reference to the *Nota censoria*,

Tum quidam: ex illis, quos prius despexerat :
 Contentus nostris si fuisses sedibus,
 Et quod natura dederat voluisses pati,
 Nec illam expertus esses contumeliam, 15
 Nec hanc repulsam tua sentiret calamitas.

which, when attached to a name on the register, was regarded as a brand of dishonour.—12. *Quidam*, understand *inquit*.—16. *Sentiret*. Mark the change from the pluperfect to the imperfect. ‘You would neither have experienced (at a past time) nor (now) feel.’ *Elem. Gram.* 347.

FABULA IV.

CANIS PER FLUVIUM CARNEM FERENS.

AMITTIT merito proprium, qui alienum appetit.
 Canis per flumen carnem dum ferret natans,
 Lympharum in speculo vidit simulacrum suum,
 Aliamque praedam ab alio ferrier putans
 Eripere voluit: verum decepta aviditas, 5
 Et, quem tenebat ore, dimisit cibum,
 Nec, quem petebat, potuit dente attingere.

1. *Proprium*, understand *bonum*.—2. *Per*, ‘across.’ *Ferret*. Here we should expect *ferre*. *Natans*. See Fab. I. 13.—3. *Lympharum in speculo*, ‘in the mirror of the water.’—4. *Ferrier*. For this form of the infinitive, see *Gram.* § 146, 1.—5. *Decepta*, understand *est*. *Aviditas*, the abstract for the concrete expression, *avidus canis*.—6. *Dimisit*, ‘let slip.’

FABULA V.

VACCA ET CAPRELLA, OVIS ET LEO.

NUMQUAM est fidelis cum potente societas:
 Testatur haec fabella propositum meum.
 Vacca et capella et patiens ovis injuriae

1. *Potente*, ac. *hominis*. *Societas* (*amicitia*), ‘partnership.’—2. *Propositum*, ‘opinion’—3. *Patiens injuriae*, ‘patient under wrong.’ *Patiens*, with the genitive, is an adjective denoting capability of endurance; but

Socii fuere cum leone in saltibus,
 Hi quum cepissent cervum vasti corporis, 5
 Sic est locutus, partibus factis, leo :
 Ego primam tollo, nominor quoniam leo ;
 Secundam, quia sum fortis, tribuetis mihi ;
 Tum, quia plus valeo, me sequetur tertia ;
 Malo afficietur, si quis quartam tetigerit. 10
 Sic totam praedam sola improbitas abstulit.

with the accusative, it is a participle, 'enduring.'—4. *Socii*, 'partners.' *Socius* is a companion in the same fortune or enterprise; *comes* (*con eo*), a fellow-traveller; *sodalis*, a companion in amusement or pleasure. *Saltibus*, 'forests.'—6. *Partibus factis*, 'the prey being divided into shares.'—9. *Me sequetur*, shall follow me; that is, shall be mine.—11. *Improbitas*. Equivalent to *aviditas*. See Fab. 1, 3.

FABULA VI.

RANAE AD SOLEM.

VICINI furis celebres vidit nuptias
 Aesopus, et continuo narrare incipit :
 Uxorem quondam Sol quum vellet ducere,
 Clamorem ranae sustulere ad sidera.
 Convicio permotus quaerit Jupiter 5
 Causam querelae. Quaedam tum stagni incolae,
 Nunc, inquit, omnes unus exurit lacus,
 Cogitque miseram arida sede emori.
 Quidnam futurum est, si crearit liberos ?

1. *Vicini*, 'neighbouring;' that is, in Aesop's neighbourhood. *Celebres*, 'thronged' with guests. It has always this meaning when applied to places of resort, such as *via*, *locus*, &c.—2. *Narrare*, understand *fabulam*, 'to tell a story;' that is, the following story.—3. *Quondam*, 'once on a time.' *Uxorem ducere*, 'to marry.' This was properly said of the man, because it was his part to lead the bride; but *nubere viro* of the woman, because she met her husband covered with a veil, *flammeum*.—5. *Convicio*, 'by the discordant noise.' This word signifies the union of many voices, as if compounded of *con* and *voce*. See also iii. 16, 3. *Permotus*, 'startled.'—6. *Incolae*, feminine, as implying *rana*.—7. *Nunc*, 'as the case now is.' *Unus*, 'one sun alone.' *Esurit*, 'burns up.'—8. *Arida*, ' parched.' *Emori*, 'to die a cruel death.' Observe the force of *e* carrying out the idea implied in *exurit* and *arida*.—9. *Quidnam futurum est?* 'What will become of us?' This form is frequently used in expressing a fearful presentiment.

FABULA VII.

VULPES AD PERSONAM TRAGICAM.

PERSONAM tragicam forte vulpes viderat :
 O quanta species, inquit, cerebrum non habet !
 Hoc illis dictum est, quibus honorem et gloriam
 Fortuna tribuit, sensum communem abstulit.

1. *Personam tragicam*, 'a traze-lian's mask.' *Personam* was a mask worn by the ancient actors which concealed their features, and hence character, individual person, &c.

FABULA VIII.

LUPUS ET GRUIS.

QUI pretium meriti ab improbis desiderat,
 Bis peccat : primum quoniam indignos adjuvat ;
 Impune abire deinde quia jam non potest.
 Os devoratum fauce quum haereret lupi,
 Magna dolore victus coepit singulos 5
 Illucere pretio, ut illud extraherent malum.
 Tandem persuasa est jure jurando gruis,
 Gulaeque credens colli longitudinem,
 Periculosam fecit medicinam lupo.
 A quo quum pactum flagitaret praemium : 10

1, 2, 3. Construe thus:—*Qui desiderat praemium meriti ab improbis, primum* *peccat*, *praemium quoniam adhibet indignis, deinde quia jam non potest abire impune.* *Merito*, 'of a favour.' *Peccat bis*, 'blunders doubly.' *Quum* *gruis*, 'because now,' that is, when he has done so.—*Injuria*, 'without injury to himself.'—4. *Os*, supply *os*, *ab.* *Os*, 'pain.' *Singulos*, 'the hunters one by one.'—5. *Morsus*; that is, *os*.—7. *Jure jurando*. For this form of the verb, see *Lat. Gram.*, III. *Grus*, an old form of the postpositive for *gruis*.—8. *Colli longitudinem*; that is, *neck length*, 'her long neck.' This form of expression is common in Phaedrus. See I. P. 6, *arsens humilitatem*; that is, *neck*, *arsens*, *neck*, *arsens*, *neck*, I. 13, 12.—9. *Periculosam*, 'dangerous to herself' (the crane). *Jure jurando*, 'performed a cure (an operation, in the surgical sense) upon the wolf.' *Jure jurando* simply means to practise physic. See I. 13, 2.—10. *A quo*, *sc.* *lupo*. *Pactum*, 'stipulated,' used passively. *Grus*, § 133, n. 2. *Ingratus*, 'dunned.'

Ingrata es, inquit, ore quae nostro caput
Incolume abstuleris, et mercedem postules.

—12. *Abstuleris*. Relative clauses have the verb in the subjunctive when they introduce a reason for what is contained in the leading clause. *Elem. Gram.* 360. 6. *Mercedem*, 'fee,' technically. *Postules*, *Postulare*, in contradistinction to *petere* and *rogare*, means to demand as a right.

FABULA IX.

PASSER AD LEPOREM CONSILIATOR.

SIBI non cavere, et aliis consilium dare,
Stultum esse, paucis ostendamus versibus.

Oppressum ab aquila et fletus edentem graves
Leporem objurgabat passer: Ubi pernicitas
Nota, inquit, illa est? Quid ita cessarunt pedes? 5
Dum loquitur, ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit,
Questuque vano clamitantem interficit.
Lepus semianimus: Mortis en solatium!
Qui modo securus nostra irridebas mala,
Simili querela fata deploras tua. 10

1, 2. Construe, *Ostendamus paucis versibus stultum esse, non cavere sibi et dare consilium aliis*. *Cavere sibi*, 'to take care of one's self.' *Cavere* has different meanings when construed with a dative and with an accusative. *Cavere alicui*, to take care on behalf of another person; *cavere aliquem*, to beware of another person. *Gram.* § 264, n. 2.—4. *Ubi pernicitas nota illa?* 'Where is that famed swiftness of yours?'—6. *Ipsum*, sc. *passerem*. *Accipiter (ad capio)*, 'a (bird) catcher,' 'a hawk.' *Necopinum*, 'never dreaming of such a thing.'—8. *Semianimus* or *is*, 'half dead.' For the adjectives, which have double forms of declension, see *Elem. Gram.* 66, note. *Mortis en solatium*, 'behold the consolation of my death.' *Gram.* § 258, n. 2.—9. *Qui*, 'you who.' *Securus*, 'in safety,' is compounded of *se* or *sine* and *cura*; so also *sincerus (sine cera)*, 'unmixed,' 'pure;' and *sudus (se ulus)*, 'without moisture,' 'clear,' 'dry.'

FABULA X.

LUPUS ET VULPES JUDICE SIMIO.

QUICUNQUE turpi fraude semel innotuit,
Etiam si verum dicit, amittit fidem.
Hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula.

1, 2. Construe, *Quicumque semel innotuit turpi fraude, amittit fidem etiam si dicit verum turpi fraude; that is, propter turpem fraudem. Innotuit.*

Lupus arguebat vulpem furti crimine ;
 Negabat illa se esse culpæ proximam. 5
 Tunc iudex inter illos sedit simius.
 Uterque causam quin perorassent suam.
 Dixisse fertur simius sententiam :
 Tu non videris perdidisse quod petis ;
 Te credo subripuisse, quod pulchre negas. 10

'has been braided.' *Even si*, 'even if.'—4. *Arguebat*, 'was accusing.' *Immo*, in the sense 'to convict,' implies the accusation, the proof, and the conviction.—5. *Illa*; that is, *vulpes*. *Culpæ proximam*, nearest to the fault, that is, concerned in it, therefore 'guilty.' An opposite phrase is, *vulpem non esse proximam*.—6. *Sedit*, 'sat in judgment;' borrowed from the language of the Forum.—7. *Uterque*, &c. As we say, 'when both parties had finished their case.'—8. *Sententiam*. Technically, the 'opinion' of a judge.—9. *Te*, understand *lupus*. *Videris*. Used also technically, as denoting the possibility of the judge being in error even in matters of fact.—10. *Id hęc*, 'with a fair shew of argument.'

FABULA XI.

ASINUS ET LEO VENANTIS.

VIRIUS expertus verbis jactans gloriam
 Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui.

Venari anello comite quum vellet leo,
 Contexit illum frutice, et admonuit simul,
 Ut insueta voce terreret foras, 5
 Fugientes ipse exciperet. Hic auritulus
 Clamorem subito totis tollit viribus,
 Novoque turbat bestias miraculo.
 Quæ dum paventes exitus notos petunt,

1, 2. *Construxit*: *Lupus occidit, verum gloriæ emble, fallit postea, et derisus notis*. *Impertit verbum*, 'a person void of valour.' *Verbis gloriam*, that is, *verbo gloriam*. *Immo* and *notis*, used actively. *Est derisus*, 'a laughing-stock.' For this construction of the dative, see *Them. Gram.* 224—3. *Comite*, in the sense of *comis*. See l. 5, 4.—4. *Construxit*, 'completely hid him.' *Frutice*; that is, *fruticibus*, 'among the bushes.'—5. *Immo* denotes that the animals were unaccustomed to the voice.—6. *Impertit*. The language of the elvish. *Auritulus*. See l. 1, 6. This is the only passage in which this word occurs.—8. *Turbat* denotes the confusion and consternation preceding their flight.—9. *Exitus notos*, 'the familiar outlets' from the wood.—

Leonis affliguntur horrendo impetu. 10
 Qui, postquam caede fessus est, asinum evocat,
 Jubetque vocem premere. Tunc ille insolens :
 Qualis videtur opera tibi vocis meae ?
 Insignis, inquit, sic ut, nisi nossem tuum
 Animum genusque, simili fugissem metu. 15

11. *Evocat*, understand *ex fruticeto*.—12. *Jubet*. The language of command, as being king of the animals. *Vocem premere*, ‘to cease braying.’ *Ille*; that is, *asinus*. *Insolens*, ‘with an air of vanity.’—13. *Qualis videtur tibi opera?* ‘what think you of the performance?’ *Opera* might mean assistance here, but performance is in keeping with *insolens*.—14. *Insignis sic*, ‘it is remarkable to such a degree.’ Ironically. *Nossem, fugissem*. The pluperfect subjunctive is used in both clauses if the supposition as well as the inference is not true, and belongs to past time. *Elem. Gram.* 347.

FABULA XII.

CERVUS AD FONTEM.

LAUDATIS utiliora, quae contempseris,
 Saepe inveniri, haec testis erit narratio.
 Ad fontem cervus, quum bibisset, restitit,
 Et in liquore vidit effigiem suam.
 Ibi dum ramosa mirans laudat cornua, 5
 Crurumque nimiam tenuitatem vituperat,
 Venantum subito vocibus conterritus
 Per campum fugere coepit, et cursu levi
 Canes elusit. Silva tum exceptit ferum,
 In qua retentis impeditus cornibus 10
 Lacerari coepit morsibus saevis canum.
 Tunc moriens vocem hanc edidisse dicitur :
 O me infelicem ! qui nunc demum intelligo,

1, 2. Construc: *Haec narratio erit testis (ea), quae contempseris, saepe inveniri utiliora laudatis*. *Laudatis*, ‘than the things commended.’ *Contempseris*. The subjunctive is used in all clauses introduced into a dependent clause either by a relative pronoun or a conjunction, provided they form an integral part of it. *Elem. Gram.* 361.—4. *Liquore*, ‘in the clear water.’ See i. 23, 4. *Effigiem*, ‘reflection.’—5. *Ibi*, ‘in the water.’—6. *Tenuitatem*, ‘slenderness.’ See i. 8, 8.—7. *Venantum*, for *venatorum*.—9. *Elusit*. An expression borrowed from the arena.—13. *Me*. The accusative in these and similar expressions may be explained by supplying some suitable verb, as *aspice*, ‘behold.’

Utilia mihi quam fuerint, quae despexeram,
Et, quae laudaram, quantum luctus habuerint. 15

Gram. § 253, n. 1.—14, 15. Construe: *Quam utilia (ei), quae despexeram, fuerint mihi, et quantum luctus (ei) habuerint, quae laudaveram.* For the subjunctives *fuerint* and *habuerint*, see *Illeg. Gram.* 352.

FABULA XIII.

VULPES ET CORVUS.

QUI se laudari gaudet verbis subdolis,
Sero dat poenas turpi poenitentia.
Quum de fenestra corvus raptum caseum
Comesse vellet, celsa residens arbore,
Vulpes hunc vidit, deinde sic coepit loqui : 5
O qui tuarum, corve, pennarum est nitor !
Quantum decoris corpore et vultu geris !
Si vocem haberes, nulla prior ales foret.
At ille stultus, dum vult vocem ostendere,
Emisit ore caseum, quem celeriter 10
Dolosa vulpes avidis rapuit dentibus.
Tum demum ingemuit corvi deceptus stupor.

1, 2. Construe: *Qui gaudet se laudari verbis subdolis, dat poenas turpi poenitentia sero.* *Subdolis*, 'whispering,' denotes an aptitude in the crafty person to suit himself to the foibles of his dupe. *Dat poenas*, 'gives satisfaction,' 'is punished.' The Greeks called *εσοῖ* the fine which a murderer gave to the relatives of the murdered person, that he might not be sued in an action for murder. *Sero*, 'when too late.'—3. *Fenestra*, literally, any aperture which admits light, 'a window.'—4. *Comesse*, another form is *comedere*. For *elo* and its compounds, see *Illeg. Gram.* 185. *Celsa arbore*, 'upon the top of a tree.' So also li. 4, 1, *subdolis quæstus*; li. 13, 1, *subdolis quæstus*.—5. *Hunc*; that is, *corvum*.—6. *Qui*, in the sense of *quæ*.—7. *Haberes*—*loquitur*. The imperfect subjunctive is used in the protasis and apodosis, to denote that the supposition, as well as the conclusion, is not, or cannot be true. *Illeg. Gram.* 345. *Prior*, supply *est*, 'preferable to you.'—9. *Id est*, that is, *corvum*. *Comedere*, for *comedit*, 'to shew off.'—12. *Ingemuit*, 'at length,' but when too late, in keeping with *corvi stupor*, for *stupida corvus*. See i. li. 8, *Deceptus*, 'duped.'

FABULA XIV.

HOMO ET ARBORES.

PEREUNT auxilium qui suis dant hostibus.
 Facta securi quidam ab arboribus petít,
 E ligno firmo ut sibi manubrium darent.
 Homini jusserunt omnes oleastrum dari.
 Accepit munus, aptata et manubrio 5
 Bipenni coepit magna excidere robora.
 Hic dum, quae vellet, eligebat, fraxino
 Dixisse fertur quercus : Merito caedimur.

1. Construe: (*Illi*) *pereunt qui dant consilium suis hostibus.*—2, 3. Construe: *Securi facta quidam petít ab arboribus. ut darent sibi manubrium e firmo ligno. Securi. Elem. Gram. 44 (b), 1. Petít, for petiit. Elem. Gram. 135, 2.*—4. *Omnes*, supply *arbores. Oleastrum.* The wood of the wild olive was in great repute with carpenters on account of its hardness.—5. Construe: *Bipenni aptata manubrio. Bipenni (bis pinna), 'two-edged.'*—6. *Coepit*, supply *homo.*—7. *Vellet.* For the subjunctive, see *Elem. Gram. 360, 3. Eligebat.* For the imperfect with *dum*, see *Gram. § 332, note.*

FABULA XV.

CORNIX ASTUTA.

AD urnam cornix sitiens semiplenam aquae
 Accessit, atque conata est evertere.
 Sed quum videret stare fortem, calculos
 In urnam misit, quorum multitudine
 Aqua est porrecta sursum, et satiavit sitim. 5
 Hac re probatur, quantum ingenium polleat ;
 Virtute semper praevallet sapientia.

1. *Semiplenam. Elem. Gram. 295, 3.*—3. *Fortem*, firm. See i. 1, 2.
 5. *Sitim. Elem. Gram. 44 (a), 1.*—7. *Virtute*, used in its primary meaning, 'physical strength,' as opposed to mental power.

FABULA XVI.

EX SUTORE MEDICUS.

MATI S QUUM SUTOR INOPIA DEPERDITUS
 MEDICINAM IGNOTO FACERE COEPISSET LOCO,
 ET VENDITARET FALSO ANTIDOTUM NOMINE,
 VERBOSIS ACQUISIVIT SIBI FAMAM STROPHIS,
 HIC QUUM JACERET MORBO CONFECTUS GRAVI, 5
 REX URBIS, EJUS EXPERIENDI GRATIA,
 SCYPHUM POPOSEIT: FUSA DEIN SIMULANS AQUA
 ILLIUS MISCERE ANTIDOTO SE TOXICUM,
 EBIBERE JUSSIT IPSUM POSITO PRAEMIO.
 TIMORE MORTIS ILLE TUM CONFESSUS EST 10
 NON ARTIS ULLA MEDICAE SE PRUDENTIA,
 VERUM STUPORE VULGI FACTUM NOBILEM.
 REX, ADVOCATA CONCIONE, HAEC EDIDIT:
 QUANTAE PUTATIS ESSE VOS DEMENTIAE,
 QUI CAPITA VESTRA NON DUBITATIS CREDERE, 15
 CUI CALECANDOS NEMO COMMISIT PEDES?
 HOC PERTINERE VERE AD ILLOS DIXERIM,
 QUORUM STULTITIA QUAESTUS IMPUDENTIAE EST.

1. *Malus*, 'bungling.' *Inopia*. This word and *opestas* both imply the absence not only of the comforts, but also of the necessities of life; *paupertas* merely denotes the absence of the comforts, and corresponds exactly to what we call 'stinted means.'—2. *Medicinam facere*, 'to practise physic.' See i. B, 9. *Ignoto loco*, 'in a place where he was not known.'—3. *Et*, etc. And was forcing the sale of a specific (falsely so named) against poison. Observe the force of *ventitare*.—4. *Verbosis strophis*, 'by putting,' as we say.—5. *Hic*, 'in this town.'—6. *Ejus experiendi gratia*, 'with the view of testing him.'—7. *Fusa aqua*, supply *in scyphum*, 'water being poured into the cup.' *Simulans*, 'pretending.' *Simulans* differs from *dissimulare* in this, that the former means 'to pretend to be what one is not;' and the latter, 'to pretend not to be what one really is;' that is, to dissemble.—8. *Plus*; that is, *vitioris*. See that is, *reputa*. *Toxicum* (*τοξικὸν ζαχαρῶν*, a drug), 'poison,' so called from dipping the tips of the arrows in a poisonous fluid.—9. *Ebiber*, 'to drink it off.' *Ipsus*, that is, *sutor*.—11, 12. Construe: *Se factum esse nobilem non ulla prudentia medicinae artis, verum stupore vulgi*. *Prudentia*, for *sententia*.—13. *Haec edidit*, 'spoke as follows.'—15, 16. Construe: *Qui non dubitatis credere vestra capita (dixi), cui nemo commisit pedes calecandos*, 'who do not hesitate to intrust your lives to one to whom no one has intrusted his feet to be shod.'—17. *Dixerim*, corresponding to our phrase, 'I should say.' The potential subjunctive is used with definite subjects to express an opinion modestly. *Gram.* § 346.—18. Construe: *Quorum stultitia est quaestus impudentiae*; that is, *impudentibus*.

FABULA XVII.

ASINUS AD SENEM PASTOREM.

IN principatu commutando saepius
 Nil praeter domini nomen mutant pauperes.
 Id esse verum parva haec fabella indicat.

Asellum in prato timidus pascebat senex. 5
 Is hostium clamore subito territus
 Suadebat asino fugere, ne possent capi.
 At ille lentus: Quaeso, num binas mihi
 Clitellas impositurum victorem putas?
 Senex negavit. Ergo quid refert mea,
 Cui serviam? clitellas dum portem meas. 10

1, 2. Construe: *In commutando principatu pauperes saepius mutant nil praeter nomen domini.* *Commutando principatu*, 'in a change of government or governors.' *Saepius*, 'more frequently than otherwise.' *Domini*, properly, the master of a slave.—5. *Is*; that is, *senex*.—7. *Ille*; that is, *asinus*. *Lentus*, 'jogging on slowly.' *Num*, expects the answer, 'No.' *Gram.* § 197, 10, n. 1. *Binas clitellas*, 'two pair of panniers' (he carried one pair already). Distributives are used instead of cardinals when joined to substantives which have no singular. *Elem. Gram.* 90.—9. *Senex negavit*, supply *victorem impositurum esse binas clitellas*. *Ergo*, 'then,' 'if that is the case.' *Refert mea.* *Elem. Gram.* 301.—10. *Dum*, for *dummodo*, 'if but.'

FABULA XVIII.

OVIS, CERVUS, LUPUS.

FRAUDATOR homines quum advocat sponsum
 improbos,
 Non rem expedire, sed mala vitare expedit.
 Ovem rogabat cervus modium tritici,
 Lupo sponsore. At illa praemetuens dolum:

1, 2. Construe: *Quum fraudator advocat improbos homines sponsum, non expedit expedire rem, sed vitare mala*, 'when a knave brings forward knaves to be surety for him, it is not for the interest of any one to expedite the business, but rather to avoid loss.'—3. *Ovem rogabat modium.* *Elem. Gram.* 273, 2. *Modium.* The *modius* was a measure of capacity containing one-third of an *amphora*; that is, rather more than one imperial gallon.—4. *Lupo sponsore.* *Gram.* § 405, 2. *Praemetuens*,

Rapere atque abire semper adsuevit lupus, 5
 Tu de conspectu fugere veloci impetu;
 Ubi vos requiram, quum dies advenerit ?

'fearing beforehand,' with reference to the day of settlement. After *dolum* supply *inquit*.—7. *Dies*, 'the day of payment.'

FABULA XIX.

OVIS, CANIS, LUPUS.

SOLENT mendaces luere poenas malefici.
 Calumniator ab ove quum peteret canis,
 Quem commodasse panem se contenderet,
 Lupus citatus testis, non unum modo
 Deberi, dixit, verum affirmavit decem. 5
 Ovis damnata falso testimonio,
 Quod non debebat, solvit. Post paucos dies
 Videns jacentem in fovea conspexit lupum:
 Haec, inquit, merces fraudis a superis datur.

1. *Malefici*, contracted for *malefici*. *Gram.* § 58, n. 2.—2, 3. Con-
 strue: *Quem canis calumniator peteret panem ab ove, quem contenderet se
 commodasse*, supply *ovi*. *Calumniator*, acc. Pr. l. 5.—4. *Unum*, supply
panem, 'one loaf.'—5. *Videns (bis annos)*, 'the sheep;' properly, a
 sheep two years old, and fit for sacrifice.

FABULA XXI.

CANIS PARTURIENS.

HABENT insidias hominis blanditiae mali:
 Quas ut vitemus, versus subjecti monent.
 Canis parturiens quum rogasset alteram,
 Ut fetum in ejus tugurio deponeret,
 Facile impetravit: deinde reposcenti locum 5
 Proce, aduovit, tempus exorans breve,

1, 2. Construe: *Blanditiae mali, hominis blanditiae mali, subjecti versus
 monent, ut vitemus opus*, supply *locum*.—3. *Parturiens*. *Elem. Gram.* 180,
1st ed., 'the other bitch,' implying that there were but two. *Elem.*
Gram. 111—6. *Exorans*, 'obtaining by entreaty.' Mark the force of *et*

Dum firmiores catulos posset ducere.
 Hoc quoque consumpto, flagitare validius
 Cubile coepit. Si mihi et turbae meae
 Par, inquit, esse potueris, eedam loco. 10

—7. *Dum* has the subjunctive here, because a purpose is implied. *Elem. Gram.* 355.—8. *Hoc*, supply *tempore*. *Validius*, comparative of *valde*. *Gram.* § 191, n. 1.

FABULA XXII.

CANES FAMELICI.

STULTUM consilium non modo effectu caret,
 Sed ad perniciem quoque mortales devocat.
 Corium depressum in fluvio viderunt canes.
 Id ut comesse extractum possent facilius,
 Aquam coepere ebibere: sed rupti prius 5
 Periere, quam, quod petierant, contingerent.

2. *Devocat*, a word seldom used. It is commonly applied in speaking of something evil. So iii. 5, 1, *successus ad perniciem devocat*.—5. *Ebibere*, to exhaust by drinking.—6. *Contingerent*. The subjunctive, because they did not actually reach the skin before bursting. *Elem. Gram.* 356.

FABULA XXIII.

LEO SENEX, APER, TAURUS, ASINUS.

QUICUNQUE amisit dignitatem pristinam,
 Ignavis etiam jocus est in casu gravi.
 Defectus annis et desertus viribus
 Leo quum jaceret spiritum extremum trahens,
 Aper fulmineis ad eum venit dentibus, 5
 Et vindicavit ictu veterem injuriam.
 Infestis taurus mox confodit cornibus
 Hostile corpus. Asinus ut vidit ferum

1. *Pristinam*. See i. 2, 3.—3. *Defectus annis*, equivalent to *defectus senectute*, 'worn out by age.'—4. *Jaceret*, properly said of those who are sick. *Trahens* indicates the difficulty of respiration.—5. *Fulmineis*, 'swift and destructive as lightning.'—8. *Hostile corpus*.

Impune laedi, calcibus frontem extudit.
 At ille expirans : Fortes indigne tuli 10
 Mihi insultare : te, naturae dedecus,
 Quod ferre morte cogor, bis videor mori.

'the body of his enemy,' the lion.—11. *Naturae dedecus*, 'thou disgrace of nature,' is here said of the ass.

FABULA XXIV.

MUSTELA ET HOMO.

MUSTELA, ab homine presa, quum instantem
 necem
 Effugere vellet : Quaeso, parce, inquit, mihi,
 Quae tibi molestis muribus purgo domum.
 Respondit ille : Faceres si causa mea,
 Gratum esset, et dedissem veniam supplici. 5
 Nunc quia laboras, ut fruaris reliquiis,
 Quas sunt rosuri, simul et ipsos devores,
 Noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi.
 Atque ita locutus improbam lelo dedit.
 Hoc in se dictum debent illi agnoscere, 10
 Quorum privata servit utilitas sibi,
 Et meritum inane jactant imprudentibus.

3. *Tibi*, 'for your advantage.' It is elegantly opposed to the preceding *mihi*.—4. *Faceres*. Observe the force of the subjunctive, 'if you did it,' or, 'had done it,' as you did not. *Item Gram.*, 346.—7. *Sunt rosuri*, 'they will gnaw.' For the periphrastic conjugation, see *Item Gram.*, 136. *Ipsos*, 'that is, *muris*.—8. *Noli imputare*, literally, 'do not bring into the reckoning,' or, 'do not place to my debit.' A negative command is often expressed by a paraphrase with *noli* or *nolo*. *Gram.*, § 39, n. 2. *Vanum*, 'that has nothing in it.'—9. *Improbam*, supply *mustela*.—10, 11. *Construe*: *Illi debent agnoscere hoc dictum esse in se, quorum privata utilitas servit sibi. In se*, 'against themselves.' *Privata*, 'narrow,' 'limited.'—12. Before *improbam*, understand *eam*, which is taken out of *querum*.

FABULA XXV.

CANIS FIDELIS.

REPENTE liberalis stultis gratus est,
Verum peritis irritos tendit dolos.

Nocturnus quum fur panem misisset cani,
Objecto tentans an cibo posset capi:
Heus ! inquit : linguam vis meam praecludere, 5
Ne latrem pro re domini ! Multum falleris ;
Namque ista subita me jubet benignitas
Vigilare, facias ne mea culpa lucrum.

1, 2. Construe : (*Vir*) *repente liberalis est gratus stultis, verum tendit irritos dolos peritis. Peritis*, 'the expericneed.'—3. *Nocturnus fur*, 'a thief in the night-time.'—4. *Objecto cibo*, 'by the morsel thrown to him.' *Posset capi*; that is, *caperetur*.—6. *Pro re domini*, 'for my master's interest.'—7. *Ista*, 'of yours.' *Elem. Gram.* 103.—8. *Mea culpa. Elem. Gram.* 305.

FABULA XXVI.

RANA RUPTA ET BOS.

INOPS, potentem dum vult imitari, perit.
In prato quondam rana conspexit bovem,
Et tacta invidia tantae magnitudinis,
Rugosam inflavit pellem : tum natos suos
Interrogavit, an bove esset latior. 6
Illi negarunt. Rursus intendit eutem
Majore nisu, et simili quaesivit modo,
Quis major esset. Illi dixerunt bovem.
Novissime indignata, dum vult validius
Inflare sese, rupto jacuit corpore. 10

1. *Perit*, 'is undone.'—3. *Magnitudinis. Elem. Gram.* 292.—6. *Illi negarunt*, supply *eum latiore esse*.—8. *Bovem*, supply *esse majorem*.—9. *Novissime*, 'at last,' the superlative of *novus* (*novus*).

FABULA XXVII.

CANES ET CROCODILI.

CONSILIA qui dant prava cantis hominibus,
 Et peribunt operam, et deridentur turpiter,
 Canes currentes bibere in Nilo flumine,
 A crocodilis ne rapiantur, traditum est.
 Igitur quum currens bibere coepisset canis, 5
 Sic crocodilus : Quamlibet lambe otio,
 Potatum accede ; noli tenere de dolo,
 Ait, vereri. At ille : Facerem, me Hercule,
 Nisi esse scirem carnis te cupidum meae.

3, 4. Construe: *traditum est canes currentes bibere in flumine Nilo, se capturos a crocodilis. Currentes bibere, 'run as they drink.'*—
 5. *Quamlibet, as much as you please. Oth. Gram. § 213, 2—3. Me Hercule, or Mehercule. See i 1, 12—9. Scire. For the subjunctive, see L'Ess. Gram. 346.*

FABULA XXVIII.

VULPES ET CICONIA.

NILI nocendum : si quis vero laeserit,
 Multandum summi jure, tabella admonet.
 Vulpes ad coenam dicitur ciconiam
 Prior invitasse, et illi in patena liquidam
 Pecuissse sorbitionem, quam nullo modo 5
 Gustare esuriens potuerit ciconia,
 Quae vulpem quum revocasset, intrito cibo
 Plenam lagonam potuit : lucie rostrum inserens

1, 2. Construe: *nocendum est nulli; cura si quis laeserit alium, tabella ulcernet multandum simili jure. Nocendum nulli, 'we must injure no one.' Multandum. See §. 3, 9—4. Prior, 'first of the two;'* that is, gave the first invitation. *Pecussit, 'a shallow dish.'* Other forms are *passiva, passim, and passus.* *Liquidam, 'thin;'* *liquidus, when applied to fluids, means either 'thin' or 'clear.'*—5. *Sorbitionem* *Diodes, I suck; 'drink;'* *'suck.'*—*C. Lagona. Flou. Gram. 259. Potuit. For the subjunctive, see Gram. § 259, 3—7. Revocavit, 'had invited in turn.'*—6. *Potuit. More frequently construed with the genitive. Flou. Gram. 259, 5. Lagona, 'a bottle,' or long-necked vessel; another form is lagona (λαγονη). Hoc; that is, lagonae.—*

Satiatur ipsa, et torquet convivam fame.
 Quæ quum lagonæ collum frustra lamberet, 10
 Peregrinam sic locutam volucrem accepimus :
 Sua quisque exempla debet aequo animo pati.

9. *Torget*, 'torments.'—11. *Peregrinam*, 'the foreign bird;' that is, 'the bird of passage.'

FABULA XXIX.

CANIS ET THESAURUS ET VULTURIUS.

HAEC res avaris esse conveniens potest,
 Et, qui humiles nati, dici locupletes student.
 Humana effodiens ossa thesaurum canis
 Invenit, et violarat quia Manes deos,
 Injecta est illi divitiarum cupiditas, 5
 Poenas ut sanctae religioni penderet.
 Itaque aurum dum custodit, oblitus cibi,
 Fame est consumptus ; quem stans vulturius super
 Fertur locutus : O canis, merito jaces,
 Qui concupisti subito regales opes, 10
 Trivio conceptus, et educatus stercore.

1. *Res* is here used in the sense of *fabula*.—2. *Humiles*, 'poor,' as contrasted with *locupletes*.—6. *Religio*, 'whatever ought to be regarded with awe and veneration.' Here it is equivalent to *sepulchrum*.—8. *Super* denotes that the vulture was standing over the dog, ready to devour him.

FABULA XXX.

VULPES ET AQUILA.

QUAMVIS sublimes debent humiles metuere,
 Vindicta docili quia patet sollertiae.
 Vulpinos catulos aquila quondam sustulit,
 Nidoque posuit pullis, escam ut carperent.

1, 2. Construe thus: (*Homines*) *quamvis sublimes debent metuere humiles, quia vindicta patet docili sollertiae, Docili sollertiae*, 'to quick invention;' that is, on the part of those who are watching an opportunity

Hanc persecuta mater orare incipit, 5
 Ne tantum miserae luctum importaret sibi,
 Contempsit illa, tuta quippe ipso loco.
 Vulpes ab ara rapuit ardentem facem,
 Totamque flammis arborem circumdedit,
 Hosti dolorem damno miscens sanguinis. 10
 Aquila ut periculo mortis eriperet suos,
 Incolumes natos supplex vulpi tradidit.

to be revenged.—5. *Persecuta* is a stronger expression than *secuta*, and implies the solicitude of the mother fox.—7. *Illa*; that is, the eagle. *Ippo loco*, by the very place; namely, 'its height.'—9. *Circumdedit*. For the different construction of this verb, see *Gram.* § 243, n. 4.—10. *Sanguinis* for *pulorum*.

 FABULA XXXII.

RANAE METUENTES TAURORUM PROELIA.

HUMILES laborant, ubi potentes dissident.
 Rana in palude pugnam taurorum intuens :
 Heu, quanta nobis instat perniciēs ! ait,
 Interrogata ab alia, cur hoc diceret,
 De principatu quum illi certarent gregis, 5
 Longeque ab ipsis degerent vitam boves :
 Est statio separata, ac diversum genus ;
 Sed pulsus regno nemoris qui profugerit,
 Paludis in secreta veniet latibula,
 Et proculcatas obteret duro pede. 10
 Ita caput ad nostrum furor illorum pertinet.

4. *Alia*, supply *rana*.—6. *Ipsa*, supply *rana*.—8. *Regno*. See *Elem. Gram.* 311. *Profugerit*. See *Gram.* § 333, n. 3.—10. *Proculcatas*, supply *nos rana*.—11. *Caput* here means 'life,' or 'safety.'

FABULA XXXIII.

MILVUS ET COLUMBAE.

QUI se committit homini tutandum improbo,
Auxilia dum requirit, exitium invenit.

Columbae saepe quum fugissent miluum,
Et celeritate pennae vitassent necem,
Consilium raptor vertit ad fallaciam, 5
Et genus inerme tali decepti dolo :
Quare sollicitum potius aevum ducitis,
Quam regem me creatis icto foedere,
Qui vos ab omni tutas praestem injuria ?
Illae credentes tradunt sese miluo ; 10
Qui, regnum adeptus, coepit vesci singulas,
Et exercere imperium saevis unguibus.
Tunc de reliquis una : Merito plectimur.

1, 2. Construe thus: *Qui committit se tutandum improbo homini, invenit exitium, dum requirit auxilia. Tutandum. See Gram. § 399.*—5. *Raptor* for *milvus*, or *miluus*, ‘the bird of prey.’—6. *Genus inerme*, ‘the defenceless pigeons.’ *Inermis* has also the form *inermus*. *Elem. Gram.* 66.—9. *Praestem*. For the subjunctive, see *Elem. Gram.* 360. 1.—11. *Vesci singulas*. A more common construction is with the ablative. See *Gram.* 300, note.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

AUCTOR.

EXEMPLIS continetur Aesopi genus ;
 Nec aliud quidquam per fabellas quaeritur,
 Quam corrigatur error ut mortalium,
 Acuatque sese diligens industria.
 Quicumque fuerit ergo narrandi jocus, 5
 Dum capiat aurem, et servet propositum suum,
 Re commendatur, non auctoris nomine.
 Equidem omni cura morem servabo senis ;
 Sed si libuerit aliquid interponere,
 Dictorum sensus ut delectet varietas, 10
 Bonas in partes, lector, accipias velim.
 Ita, si rependet illam brevitatis gratiam,

1. *Exemplis*, 'apologues;' that is, pure fictions. *Genus*, 'the kind or species of writing,' referring to the *matter*, not to the *form*.—2. *As to per*, denoting instrumentality, see *Gram.* § 290, n. 2.—4. *Acuat*, 'may whet itself' by the act, namely, which it receives from perusing this kind of writing. *Diligens*. This word would seem superfluous, but instances of the same kind are found in the best authors; for example, *pariter labor, deusque furor, non hic somnus, &c.*—5. *Quicumque fuerit jocus*, 'whatever shall be the pleasantry.'—6. *Quod servet*. As to the subjunctive after *dum* in the sense of *dummodo*, 'if but,' see *Gram.* § 350, n. 2.—7. *Re*, 'by its intrinsic value'—8. *Morem servabo senis*, 'I will follow the method of the old man,' namely, Aesop; or, as we say, 'I will take my cue,' &c. *Senis* here denotes honour or respect.—9. *Libuerit*. Compare l. Prol. 5. *Aliquid interponere*, 'to introduce anything of my own,' whether fiction or truth.—10. *Sensus*, 'the tastes of different persons.' *Varietas*, 'variety,' arising of course from what is delineated by *aliquis interponere*.—11. *Bonas in partes*, 'in good part;' that is, if you do not admit the merit of my performance, acknowledge at least my good intention. *Accipias velim*. As to this combination, see *Gram.* § 349, note.—12. *Ita*, 'on this condition.' *Illam*

Cujus verbosa ne sit commendatio,
 Attende, cur negare cupidis debeas,
 Modestis etiam offerre, quod non petierint. 15

gratiam, 'that favour;' namely, the favour of taking it in good part.—13. Construe thus:—*Ne commendatio cujus (brevitatis) sit verbosa, attende, cur debeas negare cupidis, (sed) etiam offerre modestis quod non petierint. Verbosa*, 'long-winded.' *Etiam*, 'even.' Mark the opposition in *cupidis* and *modestis*.

FABULA I.

JUVENCUS, LEO, PRAEDATOR.

SUPER juvencum stabat dejectum leo.
 Praedator intervenit, partem postulans.
 Darem, inquit, nisi soleres per te sumere :
 Et improbum rejecit. Forte innoxius
 Viator est deductus in eundem locum, 5
 Feroque viso, retulit retro pedem.
 Cui placidus ille : Non est quod timeas, ait ;
 Et, quae debetur pars tuae modestiae,
 Audacter tolle. Tunc, diviso tergore,
 Silvas petivit, homini ut accessum daret. 10
 Exemplum egregium prorsus et laudabile ;
 Verum est aviditas dives et pauper pudor.

1. *Stabat*. Denoting the attitude of a victor. *Dejectum*, 'prostrate.'
 —2. *Praedator*, 'a freebooter.' *Intervenit*, 'came up in the meantime.'
 Mark the force of the preposition. *Postulans*, 'demanding as a right.'
 See i. 8, 12.—3. *Darem*, supply *partem*.—4. *Improbum*; that is, *praedatorum*. As to the meaning of *improbus*, see i. 1, 3.
Innoxius, used actively, 'doing no harm,' and opposed to *praedator*.—
 5. *Viator*, 'a wayfarer.' *Deductus*, 'led in the course of his journey.'—
 6. *Fero*; that is, *leone*. *Retulit retro pedem*, 'drew back,' as we say.—
 7. *Placidus*. Compare i. 1, 2. *Ille*; namely, *leo*. *Timeas*. As to the subjunctive, see *Elem. Gram.* 359, 4.—8. *Quae pars*. The substantive is here drawn into the relative clause. See *Gram.* § 320.—
 11, 12. Construe thus:—*Exemplum prorsus egregium et laudabile; verum aviditas est dives et pudor (est) pauper. Exemplum*, 'an instance.'
Prorsus, 'altogether.' *Verum*, 'nevertheless.'

FABULA II.

ANUS DILIGENS JUVENEM, ITEM PUELLA.

A FEMINIS utcumque spoliari viros,
 Ament, amentur, nempe exemplis discimus.
 Aetatis mediæ quendam mulier non rudis
 Tenebat, annos eclaus elegantia :
 Animosque ejusdem pulchra juvenis ceperat. 5
 Ambae, videri dum volunt illi pares,
 Capillos homini legere coepere invicem.
 Qui se putaret fingi cura mulierum,
 Calvus repente factus est ; nam funditus
 Canos puella, nigros anus evellerat. 10

1, 2. Construo thus :—*Discimus nempe exemplis viros spoliari a feminis, utcumque (viro) ament (vire) amentur.* *Nempe exemplis*, 'even by fables.' *Exemplis* is used here in contradistinction to true stories. *Utcumque*, 'in either case.'—3. *Aetatis mediæ*, 'of a certain age,' as we say. *Non rudis*, 'not ignorant of the effect of appearances.'—4. *Elegantia*, 'by attention to personal decoration.'—5. *Animos*, 'the affections.' *Ejusdem*, supply *erit*. *Juvenis*, understand *se-cum*.—6. *Pares*, 'fit matches.'—7. *Legere*, 'to pick,' which is its primary signification.—8. *Qui*, 'the man who.' *Putaret*. As to the subjunctive, see *Læm. Gram.* 360, 6. *Funditus*, 'improved in appearance.'—9. *Evellerat*. As to adverbs with the suffix *iter*, see *Gram.* § 220.—10. *Canos*—*nigros*, supply *capillos*.

FABULA III.

ÆSOPUS AD QUENDAM DE SUCCESSU IMPROBORUM.

LACERATUS quidam morsu vehementis canis
 Trinctum cruore panem misit malefico,
 Audierat esse quod remedium vulneris.
 Tunc sic Æsopus : Noli coram pluribus
 Hoc facere cambus, ne nos vivos devorent, 5
 Quum scierint esse tale culpæ præmium.
 Successus improborum plures allicit.

2. *Misit*, 'throw.' *Malefico*, supply *cani*.—3. *Audierat esse quod*, 'a thing which he had heard to be.' *Vulneris*, 'of the bite.' The objective genitive. See *Gram.* § 273.

FABULA IV.

AQUILA, FELES, APER.

AQUILA in sublimi quercu nidum fecerat :
 Feles cavernam nacta in media pepererat :
 Sus nemoris cultrix fetum ad imam posuerat.
 Tum fortuitum feles contubernium
 Fraude et scelesta sic evertit malitia. 5
 Ad nidum scandit volueris : Pernicies, ait,
 Tibi paratur, forsan et miseræ mihi ;
 Nam fodere terram quod vides quotidie
 Aprum insidiosum, quercum vult evertere,
 Ut nostram in plano facile progeniem opprimat. 10
 Terrore offuso et perturbatis sensibus,
 Derepit ad cubile setosæ suis :
 Magno, inquit, in periculo sunt nati tui ;
 Nam, simul exieris pastum cum tenero grege,
 Aquila est parata rapere porcellos tibi. 15
 Hunc quoque timore postquam complevit locum,
 Dolosa tuto condidit sese cavo.
 Inde evagata noctu suspensæ pede,
 Ubi esca se replevit et prolem suam,
 Pavorem simulans prospicit toto die. 20
 Ruinam metuens aquila ramis desidet ;
 Aper rapinam vitans non prodit foras.

2. *Feles*. Other forms are *felles* and *felis*. *Media*, supply *arbore*, 'midway up the tree.—3. *Fetum*. Another form is *foetus*, 'her litter of young ones.' *Imam*, understand *arborem*, 'at the foot of the tree.'—4. *Fortuitum contubernium*, 'accidental neighbourhood.' *Contubernium* (*con taberna*) properly signifies a tent common to ten soldiers. *Fortuitum* must be read here as four syllables.—5. *Sic*, 'in the following manner.'—6. Supply *feles* as nominative to *scandit*. *Volueris*, namely, the eagle.—7. *Forsan et miseræ mihi*, 'perhaps to wretched me too.'—8. *Quod vides*, 'inasmuch as you see.'—9. *Insidiosum*, 'plotting.'—10. *Nostram progeniem*, 'your and my offspring;' namely, that of the cat and eagle. *Plano*; that is, *solo*, 'on the ground.'—11. *Terrore offuso*, etc. This is said with reference to the consternation of the eagle.—12. Understand *feles*, as the nominative to *derepit*.—14. *Simul*, equivalent here to *simul ac*, 'as soon as.'—16. *Locum*; that is, the lair of the sow. As to the plural *loci* and *loca*, see *Elem. Gram.* 59.—17. *Dolosa*, understand *feles*.—18. *Inde*, 'thence;' that is, from the cavity in which she was lurking. *Noctu*, see *Gram.* § 190. *Suspensæ pede*, 'on tiptoe,' as we say.—20. *Simulans*. Compare i. 16, 7. *Prospicit*, 'keeps a look-out.'—22. *Rapinam*, 'the robbing or carrying off her young ones.'—

Quid multa? Inedia sunt consumpti cum suis,
Felisque catulis largam praeberunt dapem.

Quantum homo bilinguis saepe concinnet mali, 25
Documentum habere stulta credulitas potest.

23. *Quid multa?* 'why should I say much?' or, 'in short.' Understand *Aquila* and *Alper* as joint nominatives to *consumpti sunt* and *praeberunt*.

FABULA VI.

CAESAR AD ATRIENSEM.

Est ardelionum quaedam Romae natio,
Trepide concursans, occupata in otio,
Gratis anhelans, multa agendo nihil agens,
Sibi molesta, et aliis odiosissima.

Hanc emendare, si tamen possum, volo 5
Vera fabella: pretium est operae attendere.

Caesar Tiberius quum petens Neapolim
In Misenensem villam venisset suam—
Quae monte summo, posita Luculli manu,
Prospectat Siculum, et respicit Tuscum mare— 10

1. *Ardelionum*. *Ardelio* means 'a bustling person;' probably connected with *ardere*, and corresponding to the Greek *αδελειονισμος*. *Natio*, 'a class.'—2. *Occupata in otio*, 'apparently busy, though doing nothing.'—3. *Gratis*, 'to no purpose.'—5. After *hanc* supply *nationem*, in the same sense as above.—6. *Vera fabella*, 'by a true story.' In contradistinction to *facta fabella*. Compare i. 1, 14. *Pretium est operae*, 'it is worth while.'—7. *Petens Neapolim*, 'on his way to Neapolis.' *Neapolis* (Naples) a maritime town of Campania, in Italy, on the west slope of Mount Vesuvius, and on the river Sclæthos. It was founded by a colony from Chalcis and Eretria, in Eubœa, on the site of an old city called Parthenope.—8. *Misenensis*. Misenum, a promontory in Campania, south of Cumæ, said to have derived its name from Misenus, the companion and trumpeter of Aeneas. The villa here mentioned belonged originally to Caius Marcius; it was purchased by Lucullus, and passed afterwards into the hands of Tiberius.—9. *Monte summo*, 'on the top of a mountain.' *Lucullus*. *Lucius Lucullus*, born B.C. 110, died B.C. 56, an able and successful Roman general, but chiefly celebrated as the conqueror of Mithridates, king of Pontus.—10. *Prospectat, etc.*, 'commands a front view of the Sicilian and a back view of the Tuscan Sea.' *Siculum mare*, the sea on the east and north of the island of Sicily. *Tuscum mare*, part of the Mediterranean west of Etruria.—

Ex alticinctis unus atriensibus,
 Cui tunica ab humeris linteo Pelusio
 Erat dstricta, cirris dependentibus,
 Perambulante laeta domino viridia,
 Alveolo coepit ligneo conspergere 15
 Humum aestuantem, jactans officio comam ;
 Sed deridetur. Inde notis flexibus
 Praeaurrit alium in xystum, sedans pulverem.
 Agnoscit hominem Caesar, remque intelligit.
 Id ut putavit esse nescio quid boni : 20
 Heus ! inquit dominus. Ille enimvero adsilit,
 Donationis alacer certae gaudio.
 Tum sic jocata est tanta majestas ducis :
 Non multum egisti et opera nequidquam perit :
 Multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt. 25

11. *Alticinctis (altus cinctus)*, 'with his clothes tucked high up.' *Atriensibus*. The *Atrienses* were slaves who had charge of the *Atrium*.—12. *Linteo Pelusio*, 'with a girdle of Pelusian lincn.' Pelusium was a celebrated city of Lower Egypt, on the east side of the east mouth of the Nile, twenty stadia (two geographical miles) from the sea.—13. *Erat dstricta*, 'was drawn close to his body.' *Cirris*, 'fringes. This word primarily signifies a curl of hair.—14. *Domino* ; that is, *Tiberio*.—15. *Alveolo ligneo*, 'with water from a wooden vessel.'—17. *Flexibus*, the turnings or windings of the walks.—18. *Xystum (ξυστός)*, 'a walk skirted with trees.' With the Greeks, it signified a broad gallery where the athletes exercised in winter.—19. *Agnoscit*, 'recognised.' *Remque intelligit*, 'and understands his drift.'—20. *Id*, 'that ;' namely, his being observed by Tiberius. Understand *Atriensis* as nominative to *putavit*.—21. *Ille* ; that is, the slave.—23. *Tanta majestas ducis*, 'his imperial majesty,' as we say.—25. *Multo, etc.* Freedom is sold by me at a much higher rate. *Multo majoris*. See *Elem. Gram.* 300. *Alapae*. *Alapa* properly signifies a slight blow received by a slave on the cheek when in the act of being made free, under the earlier form of manumission called *Vindicta*, but by metonymy it is used here for freedom itself.

FABULA VII.

AQUILA ET CORNIX.

CONTRA potentes nemo est munitus satis ;
 Si vero accessit consiliator inaleficus,
 Vis et nequitia quidquid oppugnant, ruit.

2. *Accessit*, 'has been added to the powerful.'—3. Construe thus : *Quidquid vis et nequitia oppugnant, ruit*, 'whatever thing violence and

Aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem :
 Quae quum abdidisset cornea corpus domo, 5
 Nec ullo pacto laedi posset condita,
 Venit per auras cornix, et propter volans :
 Opimam sane praedam rapuisti unguibus ;
 Sed, nisi monstraro, quid sit faciendum tibi,
 Gravi nequidquam te lassabit pondere. 10
 Promissa parte suadet, ut scopulum super
 Altis ab astris duram illidat corticem,
 Qua comminuta facile veseatur cibo.
 Inducta verbis aquila, monitis paruit,
 Simul et magistrae large divisit dapem. 15
 Sic tuta quae naturae fuerat munere,
 Impar duabus occidit tristi nece.

villainy assail, soon to ruin.' Refer *tas* to *potestas*, and *nequitia* to *consiliator malitiosus*.—5. Refer *quae* to *testudinem* as its antecedent. *Cornea domo*, 'in the shell covering her body.'—6. With *condita*, understand *testudo*, 'hid in her shell.'—7. *Propter*, 'close by,' used adverbially.—10. Understand *praeda* as nominative to *lassabit*.—12. *Duram illidat corticem*, 'dash the hard shell against.'—17. *Duabus*: that is, the eagle and the crow.

FABULA VIII

MULI DUD ET VECTORES.

MULI gravati sarcinis ibant duo :
 Unus ferebat liscos cum pecunia,
 Alter tumentes multo saccos hordeo,
 Ille onere dives, celsa cervice cernit,
 Clarumque collo jactat tintinnabulum, 5
 Comos quieto sequitur et plaendo gradu.
 Subito latrones ex insidiis advolant,
 Interque caedem ferro mulum sauciant,
 Diripiunt nummos, negligunt vile hordeum.
 Spoliatus igitur crevus quum fleret suos, 10

4. *Ille*, 'the former.'—5. *Comos*, 'loud' or 'clear sounding.' This word, like the Greek *σαυρα*, is applied either to sound or light (the primary meaning, confusion, being alike common to both).—6. *Comos*. *Onepert* i 3, 4—7. *Liscos*. *Ser* i 1, 4.—9. *Vile*, 'of no value,' that is, in comparison with the money.—10. *Spoliatus*, supply

Equidem, inquit alter, me contemptum gaudeo,
Nam nil amisi, nec sum laesus vulnere.

Hoc argumento tuta est hominum tenuitas :
Magnae periculo sunt opes obnoxiae.

mucus.—13. *Argumento*, 'by this case in point.' This word occurs in the same sense in iv. 3, 2; 11. 14; v. 3, 11. *Hominum tenuitas*; that is, *tenuis homines*. Compare i. 3, 8.

FABULA IX.

CERVUS AD BOVES.

CERVUS, nemorosis excitatus latibulis,
Ut venatorum fugeret instantem necem,
Caeco timore proximam villam petit,
Et opportuno se bovili condidit.
Hic bos latenti : Quidnam voluisti tibi, 5
Infelix, ultro qui ad necem cucurreris,
Hominumque tecto spiritum commiseris ?
At ille supplex : Vos modo, inquit, pareite ;
Occasione rursus erumpam data. 10
Spatium dici noctis excipiunt vices.
Frondem bubuleus affert, nec ideo videt.
Eunt subinde et redeunt omnes rustici,
Nemo animal advertit : transit etiam vilicus,
Nec ille quidquam sentit. Tuin gaudens ferus
Bubus quietis agere coepit gratias, 15
Hospitium adverso quod praestiterint tempore.
Respondit unus : Salvum te cupimus quidem ;
Sed ille, qui oculos centum habet, si venerit,
Magno in periculo vita vertetur tua.
Haec inter ipse dominus a coena redit : 20
Et, quia corruptos viderat nuper boves,

5. *Hic bos (inquit) latenti (cerro)*.—6. *Qui cucurreris*, who art so foolish as to run.' As to the subjunctive, see *Elem. Gram.* 360, 3.—10. Construe thus: *Vices noctis excipiunt spatium dici*.—11. *Nec ideo*, 'nor for all that.'—15. *Quietis*, 'who had kept the secret of his lurking there.'—16. *Praestiterint*. The subjunctive, as denoting that which the stag said. *Elem. Gram.* 367.—18. *Ille*; that is, the master. *Oculos centum*. In allusion to Argus.—21. *Corruptos*, 'lean.'—

LIBER TERTIUS.

PHAEDRUS AD EUTYCHUM.

PHAEDRI libellos legere si desideras,
 Vaces oportet, Eutyche, a negotiis,
 Ut liber animus sentiat vim carminis.
 Verum, inquis, tanti non est ingenium tuum,
 Momentum ut horae pereat officii mei. 6
 Non ergo causa est manibus id tangi tuis,
 Quod occupatis auribus non convenit.
 Fortasse dices: Aliquæ venient feriae,
 Quæ me soluto pectore ad studium vocent.
 Legesne, quaeso, potius viles nenias, 10
 Impendas curam quam rei domesticæ,
 Reddas amicis tempora, uxori vaces,
 Animum relaxes, otium des corpori,
 Ut adsuetam fortius praestes vicem?
 Mutandum tibi propositum est et vitae genus, 15
 Intrare si Musarum limen cogitas.
 Ego, quem Pierio mater enixa est jugo—

Eutychem. See Introduction.—2. *Vaces oportet.* See *Gram.* § 352, n. 1.
 —4. *Ingenium tuum.* The wit of Phaedrus.—5. *Mei officii,* ‘of my charge’ or ‘business.’—6. *Manibus tuis.* Of Eutychem.—14. *Adsuetam vicem.* ‘your ordinary routine.’ *Adsuetam* must be read as four syllables.—15. *Vitæ genus.* ‘your way of living;’ namely, with regard to mental occupations.—16. *Musarum.* The Muses, according to the earliest writers, were the inspiring goddesses of song; but in later times they were viewed as divinities presiding over the various kinds of poetry, and also over the arts and sciences. Accounts differ as to their genealogy, names, and number. The notion ultimately received was, that they were the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, and born in Pieria, at the foot of Mount Olympus. From the days of Hesiod, who first stated their names and number, the following nomenclature has been universally adopted: *Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato Polynnîa, or Polyhymnia, Urania, and Calliope.*—17. *Pierio.* Pierus was one of the offshoots of Mount Olympus, lying

- In quo tonanti sancta Mnemosyne Jovi,
 Fecunda novies, artium peperit chorum—
 Quamvis in ipsa pæne natus sim schola, 20
 Curamque habendi penitus corde eraserim,
 Et laude invieta vitam in hæc incubuerim,
 Fastidiose tamen in cœtum recipior.
 Quid credis illi accidere, qui magnas opes
 Exaggerare quaerit omni vigilia, 25
 Docto labori dulce præponens lucrum ?
 Sed jam, quodcumque fuerit (ut dixit Sinon,
 Ad regem quum Dardaniæ perductus foret)
 Librum exarabo tertium Aesopi stilo,
 Honori et meritis dedicans illum tuis. 30
 Quam si leges, lætabor ; sin autem minus,
 Hæbent certe, quo se oblectent posteri.
 Nunc, fabularum cur sit inventum genus,
 Brevi docebo. Servitus obnoxia,
 Quia, quæ volebat, non audebat dicere, 35
 Affectus proprios in fabellas transtulit,
 Calumniamque fictis elusit jocis.
 Illius porro ego semita feci viam,
 Et cogitavi plura quam reliquerat,
 In calamitatem deligens quaedam meam. 40
 Quod si accusator alius Sciano foret,

between Thessaly and Macedonia.—19. *Fecunda novies*, bringing forth nine at a birth.—20. As to the subjunctives *natus sim*—*eraserim*—*incubuerim*, see *Elem. Gram.* 357.—21. *Curam habendi*, 'anxiety for amassing wealth.' *Penitus*. See ii. 2, 9.—22. *Laude invieta*, 'with praise that cannot be gainsaid.'—23. *In cœtum*, 'into the society of the muses.'—27. *Quodcumque fuerit*, 'whatever shall betide.' *Sinon*, a Greek, through whose artifices the Trojans were induced to bring the wooden horse within their walls.—28. *Reges*; that is, Priam.—29. *Exarabo*, 'I will write.' There is an allusion in this word, as may be seen from its etymology, to the ancient method of writing with a sharp-pointed instrument on waxen tablets. *Stilo*. The instrument used was called *stylus*, but it is merely introduced here to support the metaphor, and must be understood in the sense of *morem sensus*: li. ΑΥΤΟΥ Η.—32. After *hæbent* supply *librum*.—34. *Servitus*; that is, *servi*, the abstract for the concrete. *Obnoxia*, 'at the mercy of others.'—36. *Affectus proprios*, 'their own sentiments or thoughts.'—37. *Calumniam*, 'misrepresentation.'—38. *Semita*, a 'footpath.' *Viam*, 'a way.' Both used metaphorically, and pointing out by contrast the wider range of the fables of Phædrus as compared with those of Aesop.—40. *In calamitatem*, &c., 'choosing certain subjects to my own ruin.'—41. *Alius Scipio*, 'another than Scianus.' Aelius Scianus was the son of Selus

Si testis alius, iudex alius denique,
 Dignum faterer esse me tantis malis,
 Nec his dolorem delenirem remediis.
 Suspicionem si quis errabit sua, 45
 Et rapiet ad se, quod erit commune omnium,
 Stulte nudabit animi conscientiam.
 Huic excusatum me velim nihilominus :
 Neque enim notare singulos mens est mihi,
 Verum ipsam vitam et mores hominum ostendere. 50
 Rem me professum dicet fors aliquis gravem.
 Si Phryx Aesopus potuit, si Anacharsis Scythia
 Aeternam famam condere ingenio suo :
 Ego, litteratae qui sum propior Graeciae,
 Cur somno inertis deseram patriae decus ? 55
 Threïssa quum gens numeret auctores suos,
 Linoque Apollo sit parens, Musa Orphico,

Strabo, who was commander of the praetorian troops at the close of the reign of Augustus, A. D. 14. In the same year he became his father's colleague in the command of those troops; and upon the latter being sent as governor to Egypt, he obtained the sole command. Taking advantage of his high position, he ultimately gained a complete ascendancy over Tiberius, and privately aimed at the imperial power, having full scope for his machinations after the emperor had abandoned himself to luxury and debauchery at Capreae. Phaedrus appears to have been one of the victims of his oppression. The apprehensions of Tiberius were at length, however, excited; the former favourite was superseded by another in the command of the praetorian bands, and soon after put to death by a decree of the senate. See Introduction.—45. *Suspicionem sua*, 'from a suspicion that these fables have reference to himself.' *Errabit*, 'shall err;' namely, from not understanding my design.—47. *Animi conscientiam*, 'his private conviction.'—48. *Velim*. As to the subjunctive, see *Gram.* § 348, note.—49. *Singulos*, 'particular individuals.'—50. *Ipsam vitam*, 'life in general.'—52. *Phryx Aesopus*. See Introduction. *Anacharsis*, a Scythian of princely origin, who came to Athens about B. C. 594, and became acquainted with Solon. From his wisdom he was reckoned by some among the seven sages. On his return to his native country, he was murdered by his brother Saulius.—54. *Propior*, 'nearer by my birthplace.'—56. *Threïssa*. Thrace originally comprised the space of country bounded on the north by the Danube, on the south by the Propontis and the Aegean, on the east by the Pontus Euxinus, and on the west by the river Strymon and the east-most of the Illyrian tribes; but at a later period the name Thrace was applied to a more limited extent of country. *Numeret*. As to the subjunctive, see *Gram.* § 355.—57. *Lino*. Linus, said to be the son of Apollo by a muse, is merely a personification of *λύσις*, a dirge or lamentation. The personification readily accounts for the supposed parentage *Orphico*. Orpheus was a mythical personage, but as the

Qui saxa cantu movit, et domuit feras,
 Hebrique tenuit impetus dulci mora,
 Ergo hinc abesto, livor, ne frustra gemas, 60
 Quoniam sollemnis mihi debetur gloria.
 Induxi te ad legendum ; sincerum mihi
 Candore noto reddas iudicium peto.

common story ran, the son of Oeagrus and the Muse Calliope.—59. *Hebrus* (modern, Maritza), the principal river of Thrace, rises in the mountains of Secania and Rhodope, and falls into the Aegean. *Impetus*, 'the current.'—62. *Sincerum*, 'unbiased.' Consult i. 9, 9.

FABULA I.

ANUS AD AMPHORAM.

Anus jacere vidit epotam amphoram,
 Adhuc, Falerna faece et testa nobili,
 Odorem quae jucundum late spargeret.
 Hunc postquam totis avida traxit naribus :
 O suavis anima ! quale in te dicam bonum 6
 Antehac fuisse, tales quum sint reliquiae ?
 Hoc quo pertineat, dicet, qui me noverit.

1. *Jacere*, 'lying about.' *Amphoram* (*ἀμφωρεῖα*, contracted form of *ἀμφωρεῖα, ἀμφι, φορεῖα*). The amphora was a two-eared jar, used especially for wine ; it was also a measure of liquids, containing about 5·687 imperial gallons.—2, 3. Construe thus : *quae adhuc spargeret jucundum odorem, Falerna faece et testa nobili*. *Falerna faece*, 'from the dregs of Falernian wine.' Falernus was the name of a mountain and district in Campania, in Italy, the former celebrated for its vines, the latter for its fertility.—4. *Traxit*. Indicating the avidity with which she inhaled the odour.—5. *O suavis anima !* This may be considered either as an ejaculation prompted by the sweetness of the odour, or as a term of endearment applied to the amphora, such as 'O my dear life !'—7. *Hoc in hoc exemplum*. *Qui me (Phœdrius) noverit*, 'who may have known me in my younger and more prosperous days.'

FABULA II.

PANTHERA ET PASTORES.

SOLET a despectis par referri gratia.
 Panthera imprudens olim in foveam decedit.
 Videre agrestes : alii fustes congerunt,
 Alii onerant saxis : quidam contra miseriti,
 Periturae quippe, quamvis nemo laederet, 5
 Misere panem, ut sustineret spiritum.
 Nox insecuta est : abeunt securi domum,
 Quasi inventuri mortuam postridie.
 At illa, vires ut refecit languidas,
 Veloci saltu fovea sese liberat, 10
 Et in cubile concito properat gradu.
 Paucis diebus interpositis provolat,
 Pecus trucidat, ipsos pastores necat,
 Et cuncta vastans saevit irato impetu.
 Tum sibi timentes, qui ferae pepercerant, 15
 Damnum haud recusant, tantum pro vita rogant.
 At illa : Memini, qui me saxo petierit,
 Qui panem dederit : vos timere abssistite ;
 Illis revertor hostis, qui me læserunt.

1. *Par gratia*, 'a similar requital.'—2. *Imprudens*, 'unwary.' *Olim*, 'once on a time,' is derived from *ollus*, the old form of *ille*, primarily signifying, 'at that time,' and may consequently refer either to time past or future.—5. *Periturae quippe*, &c., 'inasmuch as she must perish (from being in the pit), although no one should injure her.'—8. *Quasi inventuri*, 'as if expecting to find her.'—10. *Veloci saltu*, 'with a spring.'—15. *Sibi timentes*, 'trembling for their personal safety.'—16. *Damnum haud recusant*, 'do not grudge the loss of their cattle.' *Pro vita*. An unusual construction with *rogo*. We should expect the accusative. See *Elem. Gram.* 273, 2.—17. *Petierit—dederit*. As to the subjunctive, see *Elem. Gram.* 360, 3.—18. *Vos*, 'you who threw bread to me.'

FABULA IV.

LANIUS ET SIMIUS.

PENDERE ad lanium quidam vidit simium,
 Inter reliquias merces atque opsonia ;
 Quaesivit, quidnam saperet ? Tum lanius jocosus :
 Quale, inquit, caput est, talis praestatur sapor.

Ridicule magis hoc dictum quam vere aestimo ; 5
 Quando et formosos saepe inveni pessimos,
 Et turpi facie multos cognovi optimos.

1. *Pendere ad lanium*, 'hanging for sale at a butcher's stall.'—
 2. *Reliquias* (= *reliquias*), must be read as four syllables.—4. Construe thus: *talis sapor praestatur, inquit, quale caput est*, 'the taste is such as is warranted by the (ugly) appearance of the head.'—5. *Ridicule*, 'jestingly.' *Aestimo*, 'I reckon.'—6. *Quando*, 'seeing that.'—7. *Turpi facie multos*, 'many persons with ugly faces.'

FABULA V.

AESOPUS ET PETULANS.

SUCCESSUS ad perniciem multos devocat.
 Aesopo quidam petulans lapidem impegerat.
 Tanto, inquit, melior ! Assen deinde illi dedit,
 Sic prosecutus : Plus non habeo me Hercule ; 5
 Sed, unde accipere possis, monstrabo tibi.
 Venit ecce dives et potens ; huic similiter
 Impinge lapidem, et dignum accipies praemium.
 Persuasus ille fecit, quod monitus fuit ;
 Sed spes fefellit impudentem audaciam :
 Comprensus namque poenas persolvit cruce. 10

1. *Devocat*. Compare L. 22, 2.—3. *Impit* : namely, *Aesopus*, *Assen*. The *as* was a Roman coin, worth about one half penny.

FABULA VI.

MUSCA ET MULA.

MUSCA in temone sedit, et mulam increpans,
 Quam tarda es! inquit: non vis citius progredi?
 Vide, ne dolone collum compungam tibi.
 Respondit illa: Verbis non moveor tuis;
 Sed istum timeo, sella qui prima sedens 5
 Jugum flagello temperat lento meum,
 Et ora frenis continet spumantibus.
 Quapropter aufer frivolum insolentiam;
 Ubi sit tardandum, et ultro currendum, scio.
 Hac derideri fabula merito potest, 10
 Qui sine virtute vanas exeret minas.

3. *Dolone*, 'a goad.' Hyperbolically applied by the fly to its sting.—5. *Sella prima*, 'on the seat in front of the wagon.'—6. *Jugum temperat meum*, 'regulates the swiftness or slowness of my pace.'—7. *Frenis*. See *Eleu. Gram.* 59.—8. *Aufer*, 'away with.'—11. *Sine virtute*, 'without power to execute.'

FABULA VII.

LUPUS AD CANEM.

QUAM dulcis sit libertas, breviter proloquar.
 Cani perpasto macie confectus lupus
 Forte occucurrit: dein salutatum invicem
 Ut resisterunt: Unde sic, quaeso, nites?
 Aut quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis? 5
 Ego, qui sum longo fortior, pereo fame.
 Canis simpliciter. Eadem est conditio tibi,
 Praestare domino si par officium potes.
 Quod? inquit ille. Custos ut sis liminis,
 A furibus tuearis et noctu domum. 10
 Ego vero sum paratus: nunc patior nives
 Imbreque, in silvis asperam vitam trahens:

8. *Si potes*. Observe the force of the indicative, 'if thou art able, as thou art.' See *Eleu. Gram.* 337.—9. After *quod*, supply *officium*.—10. Construe thus: *et noctu tuearis domum a furibus*.—12. *Trahens*, 'dragging out.'

Quanto est facilius mihi sub tecto vivere,
 Et otiosum largo satiari cibo !
 Veni ergo mecum. Dum procedunt, aspicit 1
 Lupus a catena collum detritum cani.
 Unde hoc, amice ? Nihil est. Dic, quaeso, tamen.
 Quia videor acer, alligant me interdium,
 Luce ut quiescam et vigilem, nox quum venerit :
 Crepusculo solutus, qua visum est, vagor. 20
 Affertur ultro panis ; de mensa sua
 Dat ossa dominus ; frustra jactant familia
 Et, quod fastidit quisque, pulmentarium.
 Sic sine labore venter impletur mens.
 Age, si quo abire est animus, est licentia ? 25
 Non plane est, inquit. Fruere, quae laudas, canis.
 Regnare nolo, liber ut non sim mihi.

—16. *A catena*. An unusual construction. See *Gram.* § 290, n. 1.
 —17. *Unde hoc*, 'whence arises this?' referring to the bare appearance of the dog's neck.—20. *Crepusculo* (from the Sabine word *crēper*, *ēra*, *ēcum*, dusky, dark); the evening twilight, in contradistinction to *diluculum* (*dilucore*), dawn, the morning twilight. *Qua visum est*, 'wherever I think fit.'—25. The wolf takes up the dialogue.—26. Understand *canis* as the subject to *inquit*.—27. *Ut non*. As to the distinction between *ut non* and *ne*, see *Elem. Gram.* 351.

FABULA VIII.

SOROR ET FRATER.

PRÆCEPTO monitus, saepe te considera.
 Habelat quidam filiam turpisimam,
 Idemque insignem pulchra facie filium.
 Hi, speculum in cathedra matris ut positum fuit,
 Pueriliter ludentes, forte inspexerunt. 5
 Hic se formosum jactat ; illa irascitur,
 Nec gloriantis sustinet fratris jocos,
 Accipiens quippe cuncta in contumeliam,
 Ergo ad patrem decurrit, lacura invicem,

2. *Turpissimam*, 'very plain-looking,' as we say. *Turpis* may apply either to physical or moral deformity.—4. *Speculum*, strictly speaking, is a mirror made of polished metal. *Cathedra*. An easy-chair used by the Roman matrons. *In cathedra*. As to this construction, see *Elem. Gram.* 323.—9. *Lacura*, 'with the intention of abusing him.'—

Magnaue invidia eriminatur filium, 10
 Vir natus quod rem feminarum tetigerit.
 Amplexus ille utrumque, et carpens oscula,
 Dulcemque in ambos caritatem partiens,
 Quotidie, inquit, speculo vos uti volo :
 Tu formam ne corrumpas nequitiae malis ; 15
 Tu faciem ut istam moribus viueas bonis.

11. *Tetigerit.* The subjunctive, because expressing a part of what the sister said. See *Elem. Gram.* 353.

FABULA IX.

SOCRATES AD AMICOS.

VULGARE amici nomen, sed rara est fides.
 QUUM parvas aedes sibi fundasset Socrates,
 (Cujus non fugio mortem, si famam assequar,
 Et cedo invidiae, dummodo absolvar cinis),
 Ex populo sic nescio quis, ut fieri solet: 5
 Quaeso, tam angustam talis vir ponis domum ?
 Utinam, inquit, veris hanc amicis impleam !

2. *Aedes.* In the singular, a 'temple;' in the plural, 'temples;' or as here, 'a house.' See *Lat. Dict.*, and *Elem. Gram.* 55. *Socrates.* A celebrated Athenian philosopher, the son of Sophroniscus, born 469 B. C. In early life he followed his father's profession—that of a sculptor—which he relinquished, however, at an after-period, devoting himself exclusively to the study and teaching of ethical philosophy, and disregarding the acquisition of private fortune. His teaching had a twofold object; namely, to shew the worthlessness of false appearance and conceit of learning in young and old, and to awaken desire for self-knowledge respecting the end and value of human actions. He was at last impeached, and condemned to death in the seventieth year of his age, 399 B. C., principally on the charges of corrupting the minds of the youth by the nature of his teaching, and of despising the tutelary deities of Athens.—4. *Dummodo absolvar cinis.* 'provided I may be acquitted after my death.'—5. Supply thus: (*quidam*) *ex populo* (*ait*).—6. *Talis vir ponis,* 'do you so great a man build.' Mark the antithesis between *talis* and *angustam*.

FABULA XII.

PULLUS AD MARGARITAM.

IN sterquilino pullus gallinaceus
 Dum quaerit escam, margaritam repperit.
 Jaces indigno, quanta res, inquit, loco!
 Hoc si quis pretii cupidus vidisset tui,
 Olim redisses ad splendorem pristinum. 5
 Ego quod te inveni, potior cui multo est cibus,
 Nec tibi prodesse nec mihi quidquam potest.
 Hoc illis narro, qui me non intelligunt.

3. *Jaces*, Ac., 'what a valuable thing to be lying in a place so unworthy of you.'—5. *Olim*, 'long since.' Consult 2, 2, above.—6, 7. Construe thus: *quod ego, cui cibus est multo pretiosus, inveni te, potest prodesse quidquam nec tibi nec mihi*, 'the circumstance that I, to whom food is of more importance, have found thee, can be of no advantage either to thee or to me.'

FABULA XIII.

APES ET FUCI, VESPA JUDICE.

APES in alta queren fecerant favos:
 Hos fuci inertes esse dicebant suos.
 Litis ad forum deducta est, vespa iudice.
 Quae genus utrumque nosset quum pulcherrime,
 Legem duabus hanc proposuit partibus: 5
 Non inconveniens corpus et par est color,
 In dubium plane res ut merito venerit.
 Sed, ne religio peccet imprudens mea,
 Alvos accipite, et ceris opus infundite,
 Ut ex sapore mellis et forma favi, 10
 De quibus nunc agitur, auctor horum appareat.
 Fuci recusant: apibus conditio placet.

2. *Hae*, supply *aves*.—3. *Litis ad forum deducta est*, 'the suit is brought into court.' *Vespa iudice*. As to this construction, see *Flacc.* *Grac.*, 322.—4. *Quae*, that is, the wasp.—5. *Legem*, 'test,' in the same sense as *conditio* in line 12. *Duabus partibus*, 'to plaintiff and defendant.'—8. *Religio mea*, 'I bound by oath to do justice.' Compare 1, 29, 6.—9. *Ceris opus infundite*, 'pour the honey into the cells'—11. *Quibus* for

Tunc illa talem protulit sententiam :
 Apertum est, quis non possit, et quis fecerit.
 Quapropter apibus fructum restituo suum. 15
 Hanc praeterissem fabulam silentio,
 Si pactam fuci non recusassent fidem.

quibus. See *Gram.* § 117, note.—13. *Illā*; that is, *vespa*.—15. *Fructum*, 'the fruit of their labour.'—17. *Pactam.* Used passively. See *Gram.* § 139. n. 2.

FABULA XIV.

DE LUSU ET SEVERITATE.

PUERORUM in turba quidam ludentem Atticus
 Aesopum nucibus quum vidisset, restitit,
 Et quasi delirum risit. Quod sensit simul
 Derisor potius quam deridendus senex,
 Arcum retensum posuit in media via ; 5
 Heus ! inquit, sapiens, expedi, quid fecerim.
 Concurrit populus. Ille se torquet diu,
 Nec quaestionis positae causam intelligit.
 Novissime succumbit. Tum victor sophus :
 Cito rumpes arcum, semper si tensum habueris ; 10
 At si laxaris, quum voles, erit utilis.
 Sic ludus animo debet aliquando dari,
 Ad cogitandum melior ut redeat tibi.

3. After *delirum* understand *Aesopum*. As to the construction of *risit* with the accusative, see *Gram.* § 249, n. 1. Construe thus: *simul (ac) senex (Aesopus), derisor potius quam deridendus, sensit quod.*—6. *Sapiens.* Used here ironically. *Expedi*, 'unriddle the meaning.'—7. *Torquet*, 'puzzles himself.'—9. *Sophus*; that is, *Aesopus*.—13. *Melior*, 'with increased vigour.'

FABULA XVI.

CICADA ET NOCTUA.

HUMANITATI qui se non accommodat,
 Plerumque poenas appetit superbiae.
 Cicada acerbum noctuae convicium
 Faciebat, solitae victum in tenebris quaerere,
 Cavoque ramo capere somnum interdii. 5
 Rogata est, ut taceret. Multo validius
 Clamare coepit. Rursus admota prece,
 Accensa magis est. Noctua, ut vidit sibi
 Nullum esse auxilium, et verba contemni sua,
 Hac est aggressa garrulam fallacia : 10
 Dormire quia me non sinunt cantus tui,
 Sonare cithara quos putes Apollinis,
 Potare est animus nectar, quod Pallas mihi
 Nuper donavit ; si non fastidis, veni ;
 Una bibamus. Illa, quae arebat siti, 15
 Simul cognovit vocem laudari suam,
 Cupide advolavit. Noctua egressa e cavo,
 Trepidantem consecrata est, et leto dedit.
 Sic, viva quod negarat, tribuit mortua.

1. *Humanitati*, 'to a courteous request.'—2. *Appetit*. An unusual expression, but applicable here, as death was the punishment the cicada underwent.—3. *Convicium*. Compare i. 6, 5.—6. *Rogata est*, supply *cicada*.—10. *Garrulam*; that is, *cicadam*.—12. *Sonare, etc.*, 'which you, or any one would say, sound from the lyre of Apollo.'—13. After *animus* supply *mihi*. *Pallas*. The owl was the bird sacred to Pallas.—16. *Simul*, equivalent to *simulac*.—18. *Consecrata est*, 'seized her.'

FABULA XVII.

ARBORES IN DEORUM TUTELA.

OLIM, quas vellent esse in tutela sua,
 Divi legerunt arbores. Quercus Jovi,

2. *Jovi*. Jupiter was originally merely a personification of the elements; and his name, being a contraction for *Diovis pater* or

Et myrtus Veneri placuit, Phoebos laurea,
 Pinus Cybebae, populus celsa Herculi.
 Minerva admirans, quare steriles sumerent, 5
 Interrogavit. Causam dixit Jupiter :

Diespiter, signifies father or lord of heaven. Under this character, he was worshipped as the god of rain, storms, thunder, and lightning. He was further regarded as the guardian of law, and the protector of justice and virtue. As prince of light, the white colour was sacred to him: white animals were sacrificed to him, his priests wore white caps, and the consuls were attired in white when they sacrificed to him on entering upon their office. His temple stood on the Capitoline Hill, and his worship was under the special care of the *Flamen Dialis*, the highest in rank of all the priests. His great festival, the *Feriae Latinae*, was celebrated annually on the Alban Mount. He was called Ζεύς by the Greeks; and the Romans, in their representations of him, adopted the type of the Greek divinity.—3. *Veneri*. Venus is the goddess of love among the Romans. Her worship was established at Rome at a very early period, but she was considered as one of the least important among Roman divinities until she became identified with the Greek *Aphrodite*. *Phoebos*. *Phoebus* (Φοῖβος), 'bright' or 'pure,' occurs in Homer as an epithet of Apollo, expressive of the purity of youth. At a later time, when Apollo became connected with the sun, the term Phoebus was also applied to him as the sun-god. 4. *Cybebae* (Κυβέβη); the more common name is *Cybele* (Κυβέλη). The quantity of the second syllable in both names follows that of the Greek forms. CYBELE was the great goddess of the eastern world, and was known under the names of the 'Great Mother,' or the 'Mother of the gods.' Under the name Cybele, her worship was universal in Phrygia. *Pessinus*, in Galatia, was the principal seat of her rites, where she was worshipped under the name of Agdistis. She was also called Dindymene, &c. During the war with Hannibal, the Romans brought the image of the mother of the gods from Pessinus, and built a temple for her on the Palatine. In Rome, her priests were called *Galli*. The lion was sacred to her. *Hercules*, the most celebrated of all the heroes of antiquity, was, according to Homer, the son of Zeus and Alcmena of Thebes, in Bœotia. In the earliest Greek legends, Hercules appears purely as a human hero, a conqueror of men and cities, but he afterwards is described as a subduer of monsters, and is connected in a variety of ways with astronomical phenomena. After his death, he was worshipped as a hero and a god.—5. *Minerva*, the daughter of Jupiter, was one of the great Roman divinities. Being a virgin goddess, the Romans readily identified her with the Greek Athena, and accordingly she became gradually invested with all the attributes of the Grecian divinity. Her sacrifices consisted of calves which had not borne the yoke. She was worshipped as the patroness of all the arts and trades, and at her great festival (*Quinquatria*), which continued from the 19th to the 23d of March, she was particularly invoked by all who desired to distinguish themselves in painting, poetry, the art of teaching medicine, dyeing, spinning, weaving, &c. She was also supposed to guide men in the dangers of war, where victory was gained by cunning, prudence, courage, and perseverance. In the number of the Capitoline divinities she ranked third, Jupiter being

Honorem fructu ne videamur vendere.
 At, me Hercules, narrabit, quod quis voluerit,
 Oliva nobis propter fructum est gratior.
 Tunc sic deorum genitor atque hominum sator : 10
 O nata, merito sapiens dicere omnibus !
 Nisi utile est, quod facimus, stulta est gloria.
 Nihil agere, quod non prosit, fabella admonet.

first, and Juno second.—7. *Honorem*, 'the honour we do the trees by selecting them.'—8. *Narrabit, quod quis voluerit*, 'let people say what they will.'—11. *Dicere*. Another form of *diceris*.

FABULA XVIII.

PAVO AD JUNONEM DE VOCE SUA.

PAVO ad Junonem venit, indigne ferens,
 Cantus luscini quod sibi non tribuerit :
 Illum esse cunctis auribus admirabilem ;
 Se derideri, simul ac vocem miserit.
 Tunc consolandi gratia dixit dea : 5
 Sed forma vineis, vineis magnitudine ;
 Nitor smaragdi collo praefulget tuo,
 Pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas.
 Quo mi, inquit, mutam speciem, si vincor sono ?
 Fatorum arbitrio partes sunt vobis datae : 10
 Tibi forma, vires aquilae, luscini melos,
 Augurium corvo, laeva cornici omnia,
 Omnesque propriis sunt contentae dotibus.
 Noli affectare, quod tibi non est datum,
 Delusa ne spes ad querelam recidat. 15

2. *Luscini*. *Luscinta* is the more common form. We have here a dactyle in the second place, instead of an iambus or tribrach, as we should expect.—3. *Illum*, supply *luscini*.—4. *Miserit*. As to the subjunctive, see *Elem. Gram.* 361.—9. *Quo*, 'for what purpose.' *Mi*, contracted for *mihi*. *Speciem* is governed by *dedisti*, understood.—10. *Vobis*, 'to you and other birds.'—12. Omens on the right hand were considered favourable in the case of the raven, and on the left in the case of the crow.

FABULA XIX.

AESOPUS RESPONDET GARRULO.

AESOPUS domino solus quum esset familia,
 Parare coenam jussus est maturius.
 Ignem ergo quaerens, aliquot lustravit domus ;
 Tandemque invenit, ubi lucernam accenderet.
 Tum circueunti fuerat quod iter longius, 5
 Effecit brevius : nanque recta per forum
 Coepit redire. Et quidam e turba garrulus :
 Aesope, medio sole, quid cum lumine ?
 Hominem, inquit, quaero ; et abiit festinans domum
 Hoc si molestus ille ad animum retulit, 10
 Sensit profecto, se hominem non visum seni,
 Intempestive qui occupato alluserit.

2. *Maturius*, 'earlier than usual.' See *Elem. Gram.* 337.—3. *Ignem quaerens*. It was considered by the ancients almost an act of impiety to refuse fire.—5. Construe thus: *Tum effecit iter brevius, quod fuerat longius circueunti*.—8. *Medio sole*, used here for *medio die*, 'in broad daylight.'—10. *Hoc ad animum retulit*, 'took the matter home to himself.'

P O Ë T A.

SUPERSUNT mihi quae scribam, sed parco sciens ;
 Primum esse ne tibi videar molestior,
 Distringit quem multarum rerum varietas ;
 Dein, si quis eadem forte conari velit,
 Habere ut possit aliquid operis residui ; 5
 Quamvis materiae tanta abundet copia,
 Labori faber ut desit, non fabro labor.
 Brevitati nostrae praemium ut reddas, peto,
 Quod es pollicitus : exhibe vocis fidem.
 Nam vita morti propior est quotidie, 10
 Et hoc minus perveniet ad me muneris,
 Quo plus consumet temporis dilatio.

1. After *parco* supply *scribere*.—5. *Aliquid operis residui*, 'some work left him to do.'—9. *Exhibe fidem vocis*, 'perform your promise.'—10. The quantity of the antepenult in *quotidie* is long.—11. *Hoc minus—quo*

Si cito rem perages, usus fiet longior :	
Fruar diutius, si celerius cepero.	
Languentis aevi dum sunt aliquae reliquae,	15
Auxilio locus est : olim senio debilem	
Frustra adjuvare bonitas nitetur tua,	
Quum jam desierit esse beneficio utilis,	
Et mors vicina flagitabit debitum.	
Stultum admovere tibi preces existimo,	20
Proclivis ultro quum sit misericordia.	
Saepe impetravit veniam confessus reus :	
Quanto innocenti justius debet dari ?	
Tuae sunt partes, fuerunt aliorum prius :	
Dein simili gyro venient aliorum vices.	25
Decerne quod religio, quod patitur fides,	
Et graviter me tutare iudicio tuo.	
Exceedit animus, quem proposuit, terminum ;	
Sed difficulter continetur spiritus,	
Integritatis qui sinceræ conscius,	30
A noxiorum premitur insolentiis.	
Qui sint, requires : apparebunt tempore.	
Ego, quondam legi quam puer sententiam.	
'Palam mutire plebeio piaculum est,'	
Dum sanitas constabit, pulchre meminero.	35

plus, 'the less'—'the more.'—20. Understand *vie* before *admovere*. See *Gram.* § 345, n. 1.—24. *Tuae sunt partes*, 'the function of judge is now yours.' See Introduction.—28. *Anxius* for *epo*.—29. *Sed*, &c., 'but a man's feelings are restrained with difficulty, if, conscious of unsullied honour, he is crushed by the arrogance of his oppressors.'—32. *Tempore*, 'at the proper time.'—33, 35. Construe thus: *Ego pulchre meminero, dum sanitas constabit, sententiam, quam quondam puer legi 'paciulum est plebeio mutire palam.'* This quotation is from the *Telephus* of Ennius.

LIBER QUARTUS.

POËTA AD PARTICULONEM.

QUUM destinassem terminum operi statuere
 In hoc, ut aliis esset materiae satis,
 Consilium tacito corde damnavi meum.
 Nam si quis talis est etiam tituli appetens, 5
 Quo pacto demonstrabit, quidnam omiserim,
 Ut illud ipsum cupiat famae tradere,
 Sua cuique quum sit animi cogitatio
 Colorque proprius? Ergo non levitas mihi,
 Sed certa ratio, causam scribendi dedit.
 Quare, Particulo, quoniam caperis fabulis, 10
 (Quas Aesopias, non Aesopi, nomino;
 Pauca ostendit ille, ego plures dissero,
 Usus vetustō genere, sed rebus novis);
 Quartum libellum, quum vacarit, perleges. 15
 Hunc obtrectare si volet malignitas,
 Imitari dum non possit, obtrectet licet.
 Mihi parta laus est, quod tu, quod similes tui
 Vestras in chartas verba transfertis mea,
 Dignumque longa iudicatis memoria.
 Illitteratum plausum cur desidero? 20

Particulonem. See Intro-1.—2. *In hoc*, 'with this view.'—3. *Consilium*, 'my design of not writing more.'—4. *Talis tituli*, 'of similar distinction.'—5. *Idem operis*, 'the omitted matter.'—7. *Sua animi cogitatio colorque proprius*, 'his own way of thinking and peculiar style of expression.'—8. *Levitas*, 'inconstancy;' namely, in changing my former design. Mark the contrast with *destinassen*.—16. *Dum*, equivalent to *dammodo*.—17. *Similes tui*, 'like you.' *Similis*, with the genitive, generally indicates resemblance in character; but with the dative, resemblance in outward appearance. See *Gram.* § 267, n. 2.

FABULA I.

ASINUS ET GALLI.

QUI natus est infelix, non vitam modo
Tristem decurrit, verum post obitum quoque
Persequitur illum dura fati miseria.

Galli Cybebes circum in quaestus ducere
Asinum solebant, bajulantem sarcinas. 5
Is quum labore et plagis esset mortuus,
Detracta pelle sibi fecerunt tympana.
Rogati mox a quodam, delicio suo
Quidnam fecissent, hoc locuti sunt modo :
Putabat se post mortem securum fore : 10
Ecce aliae plagae congeruntur mortuo.

4. *Galli Cybebes*. See iii. 17, 4.—7. *Tympana*. The priests used drums in the worship of the goddess as one of the accompaniments to their noisy proceedings.—8. *Delicio*. Another form is *delicue*. See *Elem. Gram.* 54.

FABULA II.

POËTA.

JOCULARI tibi videmur : et sane levi,
Dum nihil habemus majus, calamo ludimus.
Sed diligenter intueri has nencias :
Quantam sub illis utilitatem reperies !
Non semper ea sunt, quae videntur : decipit 5
Frons prima multos ; rara mens intelligit,
Quod interiore condidit cura angulo.
Hoc ne locutus sine mercede existimer,
Fabellam adjiciam de mustela et muribus
Mustela, quum annis et senecta debilis, 10
Mures veloces non valeret atsequi,
Involvit se farina, et obscuro loco
Abiecit negligenter. Mus escam putans

2. *Ludere* *calamo ludimus*, 'we employ our pen on sportive subjects.'—
6. *Rara mens*. Literally, 'a rare,' or 'a superior intellect.'—8. *Sine mercede*, 'to no purpose.'—13. After *obscuro* supply *se*.

Adsiluit, et compressus oecubuit neci :
 Alter similiter perii, deinde et tertius. 15
 Aliquot secutis venit et retorridus,
 Qui saepe laqueos, et muscipula effugerat ;
 Proculque insidias cernens hostis callidi,
 Sic valeas, inquit, ut farina es, quae jaces !

FABULA III.

DE VULPE ET UVA.

FAME coacta vulpes alta in vinca
 Uvam appetebat, summis saliens viribus :
 Quam tangere ut non potuit, discedens ait :
 Nondum matura est : nolo acerbam sumere.
 Qui, facere quae non possunt, verbis elevant, 5
 Adscribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi.

5. Construe thus : (*I'li*), qui elevant verbis (*ea*), quae non possunt facere, debebunt adscribere hoc exemplum sibi. Elevant verbis, 'disparage.'

FABULA IV.

EQUUS ET APER.

EQUUS sedare solitus quo fuerat sitim,
 Dum sese aper volutat, turbavit vadum.
 Hinc orta lis est. Sonipes, iratus fero,
 Auxilium petiit hominis, quem dorso levans,
 Rediit ad hostem. Jactis hunc telis eques 5
 Postquam interfecit, sic locutus traditur :
 Laetor, tulisse auxilium me precibus tuis ;
 Nam praedam cepi et didici, quam sis utilis.
 Atque ita colligit frenos invitum pati.
 Tum maestus ille : Parvae vindictam rei 10
 Dum quaero demens, servitutem repperi.

1, 2. Construe thus : *Aper dum volutat sese, turbavit vadum, quo equus solitus fuerat sedare sitim.*—5. *Hostem* ; that is, the boar.—9. *Invitum*.

Haec iracundos admonebit fabula,
Inpune potius laedi, quam dedi alteri.

Understand *equum*.—13. *Inpune*, &c., 'that it is better to suffer injury without redress, than to be delivered up to the discretion of another.'

FABULA VI.

PUGNA MURIUM ET MUSTELARUM.

QUUM victi mures mustelarum exercitu
(Historia ejus in tabernis pingitur)
Fugerent, et artos circum trepidarent cavos,
Aegre recepti, tamen evaserunt necem.
Duces eorum, qui capitibus cornua 5
Suis ligarant, ut conspicuum in proelio
Haberent signum, quod sequerentur milites,
Haesere in portis, suntque capti ab hostibus;
Quos immolatos victor avidis dentibus
Capacis alvi mersit tartareo specu. 10
Quemcunque populum tristis eventus premit,
Periclitatur magnitudo principum;
Minuta plebes facili praesidio latet.

6. *Ligarant*, contracted for *Unverrent*. See *Elem. Gram.* 135, 1.—
12. *Magnitudo principum*, 'the leading men.'—13. *Plebes*. As to this form, see *Elem. Gram.* 53, 5.

FABULA VII.

PHAEDRUS.

Tu, qui, nasute, scripta destringis mea,
Et hoc jocorum legere fastidis genus,
Parva libellum sustine patientia,
Severitatem frontis dum placō tuae,
Et in colthurnis prodit Aesopus novis. 5

1. *Tu, qui*, &c., 'you who, turning up your nose at them, censure my writings.'—5. *Colthurnis* *novis*, 'a new and loftier style.' *Colthurnus*, literally signifies the buskin worn by tragedians on the stage as the

Utinam nec unquam Pelii nemoris jugo
 Pinus bipenni concidisset Thessala !
 Nec ad professae mortis audacem viam
 Fabricasset Argus opere Palladio ratem,
 Inhospitális priña quae Ponti sinus 10
 Patefecit in perniciem Graiũm et Barbarũm !
 Namque et superbi luget Aetæe domus,
 Et regna Peliae scelere Medæe jacent,

soccus was by comedians.—6. *Pelii*. Pelion was a lofty range of mountains in Thessaly, in the district of Magnesia, between the lake Boebœis and the Pagasean Gulf. From this mountain the timber was taken of which the ship *Argo* was constructed.—8. *Professae*. Used passively. See *Gram.* § 139, 2.—9. *Argus opere Palladio*. Argus was the builder of the ship *Argo*, in which Jason and the Argonautæ sailed in search of the golden fleece. In constructing it, he is said to have acted under the direction of Pallas.—10. *Inhospitális Ponti*. The Euxene was at first called Ἀξίως (*inhospitable*), from the imaginary savage character of the people on its coasts, and the supposed dangers of its navigation; afterwards, when it became better known, its name was changed into Εξίως, in the Ionic dialect, Εὐξίως (*hospitable*).—11. *Graiũm—Barbarũm*. Contracted for *Graiorum—Barbarorum*.—12. *Aetæe—Peliae—Medæe*. Aetes was king of Colchis, in Asia, and father of the sorceress Medea. During his reign, Phrixus, brother of Helle, arrived in Colchis, having been borne through the air on the ram with the golden fleece furnished by Hermes to save him from being sacrificed to Zeus. Phrixus having obtained Chaleiopo, the daughter of Aetes, in marriage, sacrificed the ram, and gave its fleece to Aetes, who suspended it on an oak-tree in the grove of Ares, where it was guarded day and night by a dragon. When Jason, the son of Aeson, came to Ioleos, in Thessaly, to claim as his right the kingdom over which Pelias then ruled, the latter, with the hope of getting rid of him, sent him to bring the golden fleece from Colchis. Jason readily undertook the expedition, and accompanied by the Argonautæ, the chief heroes of Greece, and as some say, fifty in number, set sail for Colchis in the ship *Argo*. On their arrival, Medea became enamoured of Jason, who through her aid defeated all the schemes of Aetes, and having obtained possession of the treasure, set sail by night, carrying with him Medea and her younger brother Absyrtus. Aetes pursued them, but ineffectually; for Medea, having murdered Absyrtus, threw his limbs overboard, that her father's slight might be retarded in collecting them. On the return of the Argonautæ, Jason found that, during his absence, his father, Aeson, had been put to death by Pelias; whereupon Medea, to avenge her paramour's wrongs, persuaded the daughters of Pelias (*Peliades*) to cut their father in pieces, and boil him, as a means of restoring him again to youth and vigour. After the death of Pelias, his son Acastus drove Jason and Medea from Ioleos. Such is the common tradition; but the story probably arose out of accounts of commercial enterprises made by the wealthy merchants who lived in the neighbourhood of Ioleos to the coasts of the Euxine. *Luget*. He

Quæ sævum ingenium variis involvens modis
 Illic per artus fratris explicuit fugam ; 15
 Hic caede patris Peliadum infecit manus.
 Quid tibi videtur ? Hoc quoque insulsum est, ais,
 Falsoque dictum ; longe quia vetustior
 Aegæa Minos classe perdomuit freta,
 Justoque vindicavit exemplo impetum. 20
 Quid ergo possum facere tibi, lector Cato,
 Si nec fabellæ te juvant, nec fabulæ ?
 Noli molestus esse omnino litteris,
 Majorem exhibeant ne tibi molestiam.
 Hoc illis dictum est, qui stultitia nauseant, 25
 Et, ut putentur sapere, coelum vituperant.

had to lament the loss of the fleece, of his daughter, and son.—15. *Illic* ; that is, in Colchis. *Fratris* ; namely, Absyrtus.—16. *Hic* ; that is, in Thessaly.—19. *Aegæa*. *Aegæum mare* was that part of the Mediterranean now called the Archipelago. It was bounded on the north by Thrace and Macedonia, on the west by Greece, and on the east by Asia Minor. *Minos* was a celebrated king of Crete, who after his death became one of the judges of the shades in Hades. In his time, Crete was a powerful maritime state ; and he not only checked the piratical pursuits of his contemporaries, but made himself master of the Greek islands of the Aegæan.—21. *Lector Cato*, ‘austere reader ;’ in allusion to the proverbial austerity of the great Roman of this name.

FABULA VIII.

SERPENS AD FABRUM FERRARIUM.

MORDACIOREM qui improbo dente appetit,
 Hoc argumento se describi sentiat.
 In officinam fabri venit vipera.
 Hæc quum tentaret, si qua res esset cibi,
 Limam momordit. Illa contra contumax, 5
 Quid me, inquit, stulta, dente captas laedere,
 Omne assuevi ferrum quæe corrudere ?

1, 2. Construe thus : (*Ille*) *sentiat se describi hoc argumento, qui appetit mordaciorum ut præda dente*.—4. *Si qua res esset cibi* ; in imitation of a Greek mode of expression for *si quis cibum esset*.—5. *Illa* ; that is, the file.—7. *Assuevi*, must here be read as four syllables.

FABULA IX.

VULPES ET CAPER.

HOMO in periculum simul ac venit callidus,
 Reperire effugium quaerit alterius malo.
 Quum decidisset vulpes in puteum inscia,
 Et altiore clauderetur margine,
 Devenit hircus sitiens in eundem locum : 5
 Simul rogavit, esset an dulcis liquor
 Et copiosus. Illa fraudem moliens :
 Descende, amice ! tanta bonitas est aquae,
 Voluptas ut satiari non possit mea.
 Immisit se barbatus. Tum vulpecula 10
 Evasit puteo, nixa celsis cornibus,
 Hircumque clauso liquit haerentem vado.

4. *Altiore*, 'higher than it was possible for her to leap over.'—
 7. *Illa* ; that is, the fox.—10. *Barbatus*, 'the bearded animal ;' that is,
 the goat. Consult i, 1, 6.—11. *Nixa*, 'leaning upon,' for the purpose,
 namely, of making a higher leap. 'To lean upon' is the primary
 meaning of *nitor*.

FABULA X.

DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

PERAS imposuit Jupiter nobis duas :
 Propriis repletam vitiis post tergum dedit,
 Alienis ante pectus suspendit gravem.
 Hac re videre nostra mala non possumus ;
 Alii simul delinquant, censores sumus. 5

2. With *repletam* understand *peram*.—3. *Alienis*, understand *vitiis*.—
 5. *Simul* for *simul ac*, 'as soon as.'

FABULA XI.

FUR ET LUCERNA.

LUCERNAM fur accendit ex ara Jovis
 Ipsumque compilavit ad lumen suum.
 Onustus qui sacrilegio quum discederet,
 Repente vocem sancta misit Religio :
 Malorum quamvis ista fuerint munera, 5
 Mihique invisâ, ut non offender subripi :
 Tamen, sceleste, spiritu culpam lues,
 Olim quum adscriptus venerit poenae dies.
 Sed ne ignis noster facinori praeluceat,
 Per quem verendos excolit pietas deos, 10
 Veto esse tale luminis commercium.
 Ita hodie nec lucernam de flamma deûm,
 Nec de lucerna fas est accendi sacrum.
 Quot res contineat hoc argumentum utiles,
 Non explicabit alius, quam qui repperit. 15
 Significat primo saepe, quos ipse alueris,
 Tibi inveniri maxime contrarios :
 Secundo ostendit, scelera non ira deûm,
 Fatorum dicto sed puniri tempore ;
 Novissime interdicit, ne cum malefico 20
 Usus bonus consociet ullius rei.

2. *Ipsumque compilavit ad lumen suum*, 'and robbed the temple of Jupiter by the light taken from his own altar.' Instead of *suum*, we should expect *ejus*.—4. *Sancta Religio*. The voice may be supposed to have issued from the statue of the god.—6. Before *subripi* understand *illa munera*.—7. *Spiritu*, 'with thy life.'—12, 13. Construe thus: *Ita hodie nec fas est lucernam accendi de flamma deûm, nec (fas est) sacrum (accendi) de lucerna. Sacrum*, 'the sacrifice.'—17. *Maxime*, 'above all others.'

FABULA XII.

MALAS ESSE DIVITIAS.

OPES invisae merito sunt forti viro,
 Quia dives arca veram laudem intercipit.
 Caelo receptus propter virtutem Hercules,
 Quum gratulantes persalutasset deos ;
 Veniente Pluto, qui Fortunae est filius, 5
 Avertit oculos. Causam quaesivit pater.
 Odi, inquit, illum, quia malis amicus est,
 Simulque objecto cuncta corrumpit lucro.

3. For an account of Hercules, see iii. 17, 4.—5. *Pluto*. Plutus, the personification of wealth (*πλοῦτος*), is described as a son of Iasion and Demeter. Zeus (Jupiter) is said to have deprived him of sight, that he might not bestow his favours on good men exclusively. He seems to have been commonly represented as a boy with a cornucopia. *Fortunae filius*. At Thebes there was a statue of Tyche (*Τύχη*) or Fortune, where Plutus was represented as the child of this divinity, symbolically representing the source of wealth.—6. *Pater*; that is, Jove, who is called the father of gods and men.

FABULA XIII.

DE LEONE REGNANTE.

UTILIUS homini nihil est quam recte loqui :
 Probanda cunctis est quidem sententia,
 Sed ad perniciem solet agi sinceritas.
 Quum se ferarum regem fecisset leo,
 Et aequitatis vellet famam consequi, 5
 A pristina deflexit consuetudine,
 Atque, inter illas tenui contentus cibo,
 Sancta incorrupta jura reddebat fide.
 Postquam labare coepit poenitentia,
 Mutare quum non posset naturam suam, 10

1. *Recte loqui*, 'to speak in a straightforward manner.'—2. *Sententia*, 'this sentiment;' that is, the sentiment expressed in the previous line.—3. *Sinceritas*, for *sinceri homines*, the abstract for the concrete, a common usage in Phaedrus. Consult i. 9, 9.—6. *Pristina*. See i. 2, 3.—7. *Illas*, supply *feras*.

Aliquas seduxit in secretum, ut falleret.
 Ibi quaesivit, os an foeteret sibi.
 Quae dixerant putere, et quae negaverant,
 Laniavit omnes, et carne saturatus est.
 Hoc quum fecisset multis, ad se simium 15
 Vocatum interrogavit, os an putidum
 Haberet. Ille cinnamomo suavius
 Olere dixit et deorum altaribus.
 Erubuit laudatorem rex, ut parceret.
 At mox, ut posset laedere, mutavit fidem, 20
 Et fraudem quaerens languorem finxit. Statim
 Medici venerunt, venarum qui pulsibus
 Consideratis ut valere viderunt,
 Ei suaserunt, aliquem sumeret cibum,
 Levis qui foret et tolleret fastidium. 25
 Leo deinde, cuncta ut regibus licent,
 Ignota est, inquit, simii carō mihi ;
 Illam gustabo. Sic locutus simium
 Statim necavit, escam ut sumeret, improbus.

19. *Erubuit laudatorem.* For this construction, see *Gram.* § 352, n. 1.
 —26. *Licent.* See *Elem. Gram.* 203.

FABULA XVI.

DE CAPRIS BARBATIS.

BARBAM capellae quum impetrassent ab Jove,
 Hirca maerentes indignari coeperunt,
 Quod dignitatem feminae aequassent suam.
 Sinite, inquit, illas gloria vana frui,
 Et usurpare vestri ornatum muneris, 5
 Pares dum non sint vestrae fortitudini.
 Hoc argumentum monet, ut sustineas tibi
 Habitu esse similes, qui sint virtute impares.

3. *Aequassent.* The subjunctive intimates, that this was the reason assigned by the he-goats for their indignation. See *Elem. Gram.* 353.
 —5. *Vestri ornatum muneris,* 'the badge of your office.' This refers to the beard.—7. Construe thus: *Ut similes (homines) esse similes tibi habitu, qui sint impares virtute.* For *similis*, with the dative, see above (*Poeta ad Particularem*), iv. 17. *Sint.* As to this subjunctive after *qui*, see *Elem. Gram.* 361.

FABULA XVII.

DE FORTUNIS HOMINUM.

QUUM de fortunis quidam quereretur suis,
 Aesopus finxit consolandi gratia :
 Vexata saevis navis tempestatibus,
 Inter vectorum lacrimas et mortis metum,
 Faciem ad serenam subito ut mutatur dies, 5
 Ferri secundis tuta coepit flatibus,
 Nimiaque nautas hilaritate extollere.
 Factus periculis tum gubernator sophus :
 Parce gaudere oportet et sensim queri,
 Totam quia vitam miscet dolor et gaudium. 10

2. After *finxit*, understand *hanc fabulam*.—6. *Tuta*, supply *navis*.—8. *Factus sophus*, ‘rendered wise.’ With *gubernator*, understand *inquit*.

FABULA XIX.

SERPENS.—MISERICORDIA NOCIVA.

QUI fert malis auxilium, post tempus dolet.
 Gelu rigentem quidam colubram sustulit
 Sinuque fovit, contra se ipse misericors ;
 Namque ut refecta est, necuit hominem protinus.
 Hanc alia quum rogaret causam facinoris, 5
 Respondit : Ne quis discat prodesse improbis.

1. *Post tempus*, ‘after a time;’ that is, ‘when too late.’—3. *Contra se*, ‘to his own injury.’—5. Construe thus: *Quum alia (colubra) rogaret hanc (colubram)*.

FABULA XX.

VULPES ET DRACO.

VULPES, cubile fodiens, dum terram eruit,
 Agitque plures altius cuniculos,
 Pervenit ad draconis speluncam ultimam,
 Custodiebat qui thesauros abditos.
 Huuc simul aspexit : Oro, ut imprudentiae 5

Des primum veniam ; deinde, si pulchre vides,
 Quam non conveniens aurum sit vitae meae,
 Respondeas elementer. Quem fructum capis
 Hoc ex labore, quodve tantum est praemium,
 Ut careas somno, et aevum in tenebris exigas ? 10
 Nullum, inquit ille ; verum hoc a summo mihi
 Jove attributum est. Ergo nec sumis tibi
 Nec ulli donas quidquam ? Sic fatis placet.
 Nolo irascaris, libere si dixero :
 Dis est iratis natus, qui est similis tibi. 15
 Abiturus illuc, quo priores abierunt,
 Quid mente caeca miserum torques spiritum ?
 Tibi dico, avare, gaudium heredis tui,
 Qui ture superos, ipsum te fraudas cibo,
 Qui tristis audis musicum citharae sonum, 20
 Quem tibi arum macerat jucunditas,
 Opsoniorum pretia cui genitum expriment,
 Qui, dum quadrantes aggeras patrimonio,
 Coelum fatigas sordido perjurio ;
 Qui circumeidis omnem impensam funeri, 25
 Libitina ne quid de tuo faciat lucri.

6. *Si pulchre vides.* Observe the force of the indicative, 'if thou seest clearly as thou dost.' See *Elem. Gram.* 337.—11. *Nullum*, supply *praemium*. *Hoc*, 'this charge.'—15. *Dis*. As to this form, see *Elem. Gram.* 40.—16. *Abiturus illic, quo priores abierunt*, 'since you must go to that place whither your ancestors have already gone.' *Abierunt*. The penult is here short. *Elem. Gram.* 135, 3.—18. *Tibi dico*. This formula implies something indignant and chiding in the tone of the speaker. *Gaudium heredis*, 'thou joy of thy heir;' that is, because he expects thy wealth at thy death.—26. *Ne Libitina faciat quid lucri de tuo*, 'lest the undertaker should gain aught by thee.' *Libitina* was the goddess who presided over funerals.

FABULA XXI.

PHAEDRUS.

QUID IUDICARE COGITET LIVOR MODO,
 LICET DISSIMULET, PULCHRE TAMEN INTELLIGO.

1, 2. Construe thus: *Licet livor dissimulet, quid cogitet judicare modo, pulchre tamen intelligo.* *Modo*, 'immediately on reading these fables.'

Quidquid putabit esse dignum memoria,
 Aesopi dicet: si quid minus arriserit,
 A me contendet fictum quovis pignore. 5
 Quem volo refelli jam nunc responso meo:
 Sive hoc ineptum, sive laudandum est opus,
 Invenit ille, nostra perfecit manus.
 Sed exsequamur coeptum propositi ordinem.

Modo not only refers to time just now past, but also to that which is immediately to come.—4. *Dicet (esse) Aesopi*, 'will ascribe it to Aesop.' For this construction, see *Elem. Gram.* 296. *Si quid minus arriserit*, 'if anything is less (not) pleasing.'—5. Understand *livor* as nominative to *contendet*. *Quovis pignore*, 'taking a bet to any amount.'—8. *Ille*; that is, Aesop.

FABULA XXII.

DE SIMONIDE.

Homo doctus in se semper divitias habet.
 Simonides, qui scripsit egregium melos,
 Quo paupertatem sustineret facilius,
 Circuire coepit urbes Asiae nobiles,
 Mercede accepta laudem victorum canens. 5
 Hoc genere quaestus postquam locuples factus est,
 Redire in patriam voluit cursu pelagio;
 (Erat autem natus, ut aiunt, in Cea insula):
 Ascendit navem, quam tempestas horrida
 Simul et vetustas medio dissolvit mari. 10
 Ibi zonas, illi res pretiosas colligunt,
 Subsidium vitae. Quidam curiosior,
 Simonide, tu ex opibus nil sumis tuis?
 Mecum, inquit, mea sunt cuncta. Tunc pauci enatant,
 Quia plures onere degravati perierant. 15
 Praedones adsunt, rapiunt, quod quisque extulit,
 Nudos relinquunt. Forte Clazomenae prope

2. *Simonides*, one of the most celebrated poets of antiquity, born at Iulis, in Ceos, B.C. 556. He is said to have been the first who received money for his poems.—4. *Circuire*, must here be read as a trisyllable.—12. *Subsidium vitae*, 'as a means of supporting life.' These costly articles could be carried with least difficulty, and most readily converted into money. After *curiosior*, understand *rogavit*.—17. *Clazomenae*, an important city of Asia Minor, situated on the Gulf of Smyrna.

Antiqua fuit urbs, quam petierunt naufragi.
 Hic litterarum quidam studio deditus,
 Simonidis qui saepe versus legerat, 20
 Eratque absentis admirator maximus,
 Sermone ab ipso cognitum cupidissime
 Ad se recepit; veste, nummis, familia
 Hominem exornavit. Ceteri tabulam suam
 Portant rogantes victum. Quos casu obvios 25
 Simonides ut vidit: Dixi, inquit, mea
 Mecum esse cuncta; vos quod rapuistis, perit.

—24. *Tabulam suam portant*, 'carry about a representation of the shipwreck.' Those who had suffered shipwreck, were in the habit of carrying about a representation of it, for the purpose of exciting charity.

FABULA XXIII.

MONS PARTURIENS.

Mons parturibat, gemitus immanes ciens,
 Eratque in terris maxima expectatio.
 At ille murem peperit. Hoc scriptum est tibi,
 Qui, magna quum minaris, extricas nihil.

FABULA XXIV.

FORMICA ET MUSCA.

FORMICA et musca contendebant acriter,
 Quae pluris esset. Musca sic coepit prior:
 Conferre nostris tu potes te laudibus?
 Ubi immolatur, exta praegusto deum;
 Moror inter aras, templa perlustro omnia. 5
 In capite regis sedeo, quum visum est mihi,
 Et matronarum casta delibo oscula.
 Laboro nihil, atque optimis rebus fruor.
 Quid horum simile tibi contingit, rustica?

2. *Quae pluris esset*, 'which was of the greater consequence.' As to the construction of *pluris*, see *Elem. Gram.* 300.—9. For *similis* with

Est gloriosus sane convictus deum, 10
 Sed illi, qui invitatur, non qui invisus est.
 Reges commemoras et matronarum oscula.
 Ego granum in hiemem quum studiose congero,
 Te circa murum pasci video stercore.
 Aras frequentas : nempe abigeris, quo venis. 15
 Nihil laboras : ideo quum opus est, nil habes.
 Super etiam jactas, tegere quod debet pudor.
 Aestate me lacessis ; quum bruma est, siles.
 Mori contractam quum te cogunt frigora,
 Me copiosa recipit incolumem domus. 20
 Satis profecto rettudi superbiam.
 Fabella talis hominum discernit notas
 Eorum, qui se falsis ornant laudibus,
 Et quorum virtus exhibet solidum decus.

the genitive, see above (*Ad Particulonem*), iv. 17. *Iusticia*, 'thou clodpole ;' applied contemptuously to the ant.—10. The reply of the ant. *Convictus deum*, 'sharing the food of the gods.'—15. *Nempe abigeris, quo venis*, 'but surely you are driven away wherever you go.'—21. *Rettudi superbiam*, 'I have knocked your pride on the head.'—22. *Discernit notas*, 'distinguishes the characteristics.'

FABULA XXV.

POËTA.

QUANTUM valerent inter homines litterae,
 Dixi superius : quantus nunc illis honos
 A superis sit tributus, tradam memoriae.
 Simonides idem ille, de quo rettuli,
 Victori laudem cuidam pyetae ut scriberet, 5
 Certo conductus pretio, secretum petit.
 Exigua quum frenaret materia impetum,
 Usus poëtae more est et licentia,

4. *Simonides*. See above, fab. 22, note.—6. *Conductus*. The person undertaking a piece of work at a certain rate of payment was said *conducere*; and the person giving it out was said *locare*. *Secretum petit*, 'he went into a retired place.' *Petit*, contracted for *petivit*. See *Elem. Gram.* 135, 2—7. *Lingua, etc.*, 'as the barrenness of the subject fettered

Atque interposuit gemina Ladae sidera,
 Auctoritatem similis referens gloriae. 10
 Opus approbavit: sed mercedis tertiam
 Accepit partem. Quum reliquam posceret,
 Illi, inquit, reddent, quorum sunt laudis duae.
 Verum, ut ne irate te dimissum sentiant,
 Ad coenam mihi promitte: cognatos volo 15
 Hodie invitare, quorum es in numero mihi.
 Fraudatus quamvis et dolens injuria,
 Ne male dimissus gratiam corrumpere,
 Promisit. Rediit hora dicta, reenbuit.
 Splendebat hilare poculis convivium; 20
 Magno apparatu laeta resonabat domus:
 Repente duo quum juvenes, sparsi pulvere,
 Sudore multo diffluentes, corpore
 Humanam supra formam, cuidam servulo
 Mandant, ut ad se provocet Simonidem; 25
 Illius interesse, ne faciat moram.
 Homo perturbatus excitat Simonidem.
 Unum promorat vix pedem triclinio,
 Ruina camerae subito oppressit ceteros;
 Nec ulli juvenes sunt reperti ad januam. 30
 Ut est vulgatus ordo narratae rei,
 Omnes scierunt numinum praesentiam
 Vati dedisse vitam mercedis loco.

his fancy.'—9, 10. *Atque, etc.*, 'and introduced the praises of the twin sons of Leda, quoting them as a noble proof of glory similarly acquired.' Castor and Pollux were the sons of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leda. Castor was famous for skill in taming and managing horses, Pollux for his dexterity in boxing. After their death, they were placed among the stars, under the name of the constellation *Gemini*.—12. *Reliquam* (for *reliquam*), to be read here as four syllables.—13. Construe thus: *Illi, inquit, reddent (reliquam partem), quorum sunt duae (partes) laudis.*—14. For the distinction between *ut ne* and *ut non*, see *Elem. Gram.* 351.—15. After *promittit*, supply *te venturum esse*. This is the proper form of invitation.—18. *Gratiam corrumpere*, 'he should slight the civility of being invited.'—28. *Promorat*, contracted for *promoverat*. See *Elem. Gram.* 135, 1.—31. *Ut est, etc.*, 'when the particulars of the story became generally known.'

POËTA AD PARTICULONEM.

Adhuc supersunt multa, quae possim loqui,
Et copiosa abundat rerum varietas ;
Sed temperatae suaves sunt argutiae,
Immodicae offendunt. Quare, vir sanctissime,
Particulo, chartis nomen victurum meis, 5
Latinis dum manebit pretium litteris,
Si non ingenium, certe brevitatem approba,
Quae commendari tanto debet justius,
Quanto poëtae sunt molesti validius.

LIBER QUINTUS.

IDEM POËTA.

AESOP nomen sicubi interposuero,
Cui reddidi jam pridem quidquid debui,
Auctoritatis esse scito gratia :
Ut quidam artifices nostro faciunt seculo,
Qui pretium operibus majus inveniunt, novo 5
Si marmori adscripserunt Praxitelen suo,
Trito Myronem argento, tabulae Zeuxidem.
Adeo fucatae plus vetustati favet
Invidia mordax quam bonis praesentibus.
Sed jam ad fabellam talis exempli feror. 10

3. *Auctoritatis gratia*, 'on account of the influence of his great reputation.'—6. *Praxiteles*, one of the most distinguished artists of ancient Greece, was both a statuary in bronze and a sculptor in marble. He flourished at Athens about B.C. 364.—7. *Myron*, another celebrated Greek statuary, who flourished about B.C. 431, the time of the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. *Zeuxis*, a Greek painter, who excelled all his contemporaries except Parrhasius. He flourished B.C. 424-400.—8. *Fucatae vetustati*, 'works of pretended antiquity.'

FABULA I.

DEMETRIUS REX ET MENANDER POËTA.

DEMETRIUS, qui dictus est Phalerëus,
Athenas occupavit imperio improbo.

1. *Demetrius*, called *Phaleræus*, from his birthplace, the Attic demos of Phaleræ, was born B.C. 345. He was educated, together with the poet Menander, in the school of Theophrastus. In B.C. 317, the government of Athens was intrusted to him by Cassander, son of Antipater, who succeeded Alexander on the throne of Macedonia.—2. *Athenas*.

Ut mos est vulgi, passim et certatim ruit
 'Feliciter!' succlamans. Ipsi principes
 Illam osculantur, qua sunt oppressi, manum, 5
 Tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem.
 Quin etiam resides et sequentes otium,
 Ne defuisse noceat, repunt ultimi;
 In quis Menander, nobilis comoediis,
 Quas ipsum ignorans legerat Demetrius, 10
 Et admiratus fuerat ingenium viri,
 Unguento delibutus, vestitu fluens,
 Veniebat gressu delicato et languido.
 Hunc ubi tyrannus vidit extremo agmine:
 Quisnam cinaedus ille in conspectu meo 15
 Audet venire? Responderunt proximi:
 Illic est Menander scriptor. Mutatus statim,
 Homo, inquit, fieri non potest formosior.
 Humanum saepe sic iudicium fallitur.

See i. 2, 1, note. *Improbo imperio*, 'with unconstitutional power. The writer does not refer to any abuse of power on the part of Demetrius, but only to the unconstitutional method of obtaining it. See note on *Tyrannus*, i. 2, 5.—6. *Vicem*. See *Elem. Gram.* 57, 3.—9. *Menander*, the most distinguished poet of the new comedy, was born at Athens B.C. 342. He enjoyed the friendship of Demetrius, whose attention was first drawn to him from admiration of his works. He died B.C. 291.—10. *Ipsum*; that is, Menander.—15. *Cinaedus* (*κίαιδος*), 'a lewd, effeminate person.'

FABULA II.

VIATORIS ET LATRO.

Duo quum incidissent in latronem milites,
 Unus profugit, alter autem restitit,
 Et vindicavit sese forti dextera.
 Latrone occiso, timidus accurrit comes,
 Stringitque gladium; dein, rejecta paenula, 5
 Cedo, inquit, illum; jam curabo sentiat,
 Quos attentarit. Tunc, qui depugnaverat.
 Vellem istis verbis saltem adjuvisses modo;

6. *Cedo*. See *Elem. Gram.* 196. Before *sentiat*, understand *ut*. See *Gram.* § 352 n. 1.—8. Construe thus: *Vellem, (ut) modo adjuvisses istis*

Constantior fuisset vera existimans,
 Nunc conde ferrum et linguam pariter fulem, 10
 Ut possis alios ignorantes fallere.
 Ego, qui sum expertus, quantis fugias viribus,
 Scio, quam virtuti non sit credendum tuæ.
 Illi assignari debet hæc narratio,
 Qui re secunda fortis est, dubia fugax. 15

verbis saltem, 'I could wish you had just now assisted me with these words at least.'—9. *Vera*, understand *verba esse*.

FABULA III.

CALVUS ET MUSCA.

CALVI momordit musca nudatum caput ;
 Quam opprimere captans, alapam sibi duxit gravem,
 Tunc illa irridens : Punctum volueris parvulae
 Voluisti morte ulcisci : quid facies tibi,
 Injuriae qui addideris contumeliam ? 5
 Respondit : Mecum facile redeo in gratiam,
 Quia non fui e mentem laedendi scio.
 Sed te, contempti generis animal improbum,
 Quae delectaris bibere humanum sanguinem,
 Optem necare vel majore incommodo. 10
 Hoc argumentum veniam ei dari docet,
 Qui casu peccat. Nam qui consilio est nocuus,
 Illum esse quamvis dignum poena judico.

10. *Optem*. As to this subjunctive, see *Gram.* § 343, note. *Vel majore incommodo*, 'even at a greater inconvenience to myself.'—13. *Illum*, &c., 'him I deem worthy of any (the severest) punishment.'

FABULA IV.

ASINI ET PORCELLI.

QUIDAM immolasset verrum quum sancto Herculi,
 Cui pro salutis votum debebat sua,

Asello jussit reliquias poni hordei.
 Quas aspernatus ille sic locutus est :
 Libenter istum prorsus appeterem cibum, 5
 Nisi, qui nutritus illo est, jugulatus foret.
 Hujus respectu fabulae deterritus,
 Periculosum semper vitavi lucrum.
 Sed dicis : Qui rapuere divitias, habent.
 Numeremus agedum, qui deprensi perierunt. 10
 Majorem turbam punitorum reperies.
 Paucis temeritas est bono, multis malo.

3. *Reliquias hordei*, 'the remains of the barley' with which the boar-pig had been fed.—7. *Hujus respectu fabulae*, 'from reflecting on this story.'—10. *Perierunt*. The penult is here short. See *Elem. Gram.* 135, 3.—12. *Paucis est bono*. As to *esse* with two datives, see *Elem. Gram.* 289.

FABULA V.

SCURRA RUSTICUS.

PRAVO favore labi mortales solent,
 Et, pro judicio dum stant erroris sui,
 Ad poenitendum rebus manifestis agi.
 Facturus ludos quidam dives nobiles
 Proposito cunctos invitavit praemio, 5
 Quam quisque posset, ut novitatem ostenderet.
 Venere artifices laudis ad certamina ;
 Quos inter scurra, notus urbano sale,
 Habere dixit se genus spectaculai,
 Quod in theatro nunquam prolatum foret. 10
 Dispersus rumor civitatem concitat.
 Paulo ante vacua turbam deficiunt loca.
 In scena vero postquam solus constitit
 Sine apparatu, nullis adjutoribus,
 Silentium ipsa fecit expectatio. 15
 Ille in sinum repente demisit caput,

1. *Pravo*, &c., 'men are usually misled by perverse prepossessions in favour of some one.'—2. *Pro judicio erroris sui*. A singular expression instead of *pro errore judicii sui*.—6. Construe thus: *ut quisque ostenderet novitatem, quam posset*.—7. *Artifices*, 'play-actors.'—8. *Notus urbano sale*, 'famed for elegant wit.'—12. *Turbam deficiunt*, 'cannot hold the

Et sic porcelli vocem est imitatus sua,
 Verum ut subesse pallio contenderent,
 Et excuti juberent. Quo facto simul
 Nihil est repertum, multis onerant laudibus, 20
 Hominemque plausu prosequuntur maximo.
 Hoc vidit fieri rustiens. Non me Hercule
 Me vincet, inquit : et statim professus est,
 Idem facturum melius se postridie.
 Fit turba major. Jam favor mentes tenet 25
 Et derisurus, non spectaturus, silet.
 Uterque prodit. Scurra degrunnit prior,
 Movetque plausus, et clamores suscitatur.
 Tunc simulans sese vestimentis rusticus
 Porcellum obtegere (quod faciebat scilicet, 30
 Sed, in priore quia nil compererant, latens) :
 Pervellit aurem vero, quem celaverat,
 Et cum dolore vocem naturae exprimit.
 Acclamat populus scurram multo similis
 Imitatum, et cogit rusticum trudi foras. 35
 At ille profert ipsum porcellum e sinu,
 Turpemque aperto pignore errorem probans :
 En ! hic declarat, quales sitis iudices !

crowd.'—17. *Sua*, supply *voce*.—18. With *verum* understand *porcellum*, 'a real pig.'—30. *Quod faciebat scilicet*, 'which, in fact, he did.'—31. *In priore*, in the case of the former ; that is, in the case of the *scurra*. *Latens*, 'escaping observation.'—32. *Vero*, supply *porcello*.—34. *Multo similis*, 'much more like a pig.'

 FABULA VI.

CALVUS ET QUIDAM PILIS DEFECTUS.

INVENIT calvus forte in trivio pectinem.
 Accessit alter, aequo defectus pilis.
 Heia ! inquit, in commune quodcumque est lucri.
 Ostendit ille praedam et adjecit simul :
 Superum voluntas favit ; sed fato invido 5
 Carbonem, ut aiunt, pro thesauro invenimus.
 Quem spes delusit, huic querela convenit.

3. *In commune*, supply *confer*, 'let us go halves.'

FABULA VII.

PRINCEPS TIBICEN.

UBI vanus animus aura captus frivola
 Arripuit insolentem sibi fiduciam,
 Facile ad derisum stulta levitas ducitur.

Princeps tibicen notior paullo fuit,
 Operam Bathyllo solitus in scena dare. 5
 Is forte ludis (non satis memini quibus)
 Dum pegma rapitur, concidit casu gravi
 Nec opinans, et sinistram fregit tibiam,
 Duas quum dextras maluisset perdere.
 Inter manus sublatus, et multum gemens 10
 Domum refertur. Aliquot menses transeunt,
 Ad sanitatem dum venit curatio.
 Ut spectatorum mos est, et lepidum genus,
 Desiderari coepit, cujus flatibus
 Solebat excitari saltantis vigor. 15

Erat facturus ludos quidam nobilis ;
 Et incipiebat Princeps a duce ingredi.
 Reductum pressit precibus, ut tantummodo
 Ipso ludorum ostenderet sese die.
 Qui simul advenit, rumor de tibicine 20
 Fremit in theatro. Quidam affirmant mortuum,
 Quidam in conspectum proditurum sine mora.
 Aulaco misso, devolutis tonitribus,

1. *Aura captus frivola*, 'tickled with unsubstantial applause.'—
 4. *Princeps* is the name of the *tibicen*, and hence the ambiguity. See 27.
 —5. *Bathylus*, the freed man and favourite of Mæcenas, was a
 native of Alexandria. He brought to perfection the imitative dance
 or ballet called *Pantomimus*.—7. *Pegma* (πέγμα) was a structure of
 wood used in the Roman amphitheatres, consisting of two or more
 stages (*tabulata*), which were raised or depressed at pleasure by means
 of balance-weights. They were supported by wheels, so as to be drawn
 into the circus. The gladiators who fought upon them were called
Pegmares.—8. *Sinistram tibiam*, 'his left shin-bone.'—9. *Duas dexas*
(tibias), 'two flutes suited for the right hand.' The *tibia dextra* was
 used to lead or commence a piece of music, and the *tibia sinistra*
 followed it as an accompaniment. There is a play here on the word
tibia.—13. *Et lepidum genus*, 'and as this class of people are fond of
 amusement.'—23. *Aulaco*, otherwise called *siparium*. It was
 a piece of tapestry stretched on a frame which concealed the stage from
 the spectators before a play commenced, or in the interval between

Dī sunt locuti more translaticio.
 Tunc chorus ignotum modo reducto canticum 25
 Insonuit, ejus hæc fuit sententia :
 'Laetare, incolumis Roma, salvo Principe !'
 In plausu consurrectum est. Jactat basia
 Tibicen ; gratulari fautores putat.
 Equester ordo stultum errorem intelligit, 30
 Magnoque risu canticum repeti jubet.
 Iteratur illud. Homo meus se in pulpito
 Totum prosternit. Plaudit illudens eques ;
 Rogare populus hunc coronam existimat.

two pieces. Contrary to our practice, it was depressed when the play began, so as to go below the stage, and was raised again when the performance was concluded. *Devolutis tonitribus*. The thunder, or rather the imitation of thunder, was produced by rolling bladders full of pebbles over sheets of copper, and preceded the introduction of the gods.—24. *Dī*; that is, persons representing the gods. *Translaticio*, 'customary.' *Translaticius* or *tralaticius* was technically applied to passages transferred by a praetor into his own edict from that of the praetor who preceded him. Such a passage was called *Caput Tralaticium*.—25. *Chorus*, connected with $\chi\omega\rho\sigma$, $\chi\omega\rho\sigma\alpha$, 'a place,' primarily denoted the market place, where a band of singers and dancers, engaged in the public worship of some divinity, were in the habit of meeting. As here used, *chorus* ($\chi\omega\rho\sigma$), in a secondary sense, came to signify the persons engaged, not the place. In the oldest times, the chorus consisted of the whole population of the city, offering thanksgivings to their country's god, by singing hymns and performing corresponding dances. Some poet or musician sang or played the hymn, the dancers being regulated in their movements by the poem or the time. The chorus received its first full development in the Doric states. The Doric deity was Apollo. When introduced into æneic representations, the chorus, which formed such a conspicuous feature in Greek tragedy, and in the old comedy of Athens, occupied the *orchestra* ($\delta\epsilon\chi\alpha\sigma\tau\eta\sigma$, to dance), a semicircular area bounding the stage in front. Here those composing the *chorus* performed their dances and chanted their song. While the different characters were engaged in dialogue, the *Coryphaeus*, or leader of the *chorus*, stood upon the altar ($\theta\upsilon\mu\iota\lambda\eta$), observing the progress of the action, and ready, as the representative of the *chorus*, to take a part in the dialogue. In the Roman Comedy, which was derived from the New Comedy of Athens, there was no *chorus*; and in Roman tragedies, both the *chorus* and the musicians were placed upon the stage itself, the whole *orchestra* being left vacant for the spectators. With *reductis* understand *tibicini*.—28. *Consurrectum est*. See *Dem. Gram.* 205. *Jactat basia*, 'he kisses his hand, and stretches it out in token of his high satisfaction.'—30. *Equester ordo*. In the year B. C. 68, by the *Lex Roscia*, fourteen rows of benches, immediately behind the *orchestra*, were set apart for the *equestes*. The common spectators do not seem to have been aware of the mistake of the *Tibicen*, because they sat at a greater distance from the stage. The *orchestra* was occupied by the senators.—32. *Homo meus*, 'my gentleman,' said

Ut vero cuneis notuit res omnibus, 35
 Princeps, ligato crure nivea fascia,
 Niveisque tunicis, niveis etiam calceis,
 Superbiens honore divinac domus,
 Ab universis capite est protrusus foras.

of the *Tylicen*.—35. *Cuneis*. The theatre was divided into parts—the *scena*, occupied by the actors; the *cavea*, occupied by the spectators. The *cavea* was semicircular, and consisted of steps (*gradus*), each higher than that before it, as they receded from the stage. The rows of steps or seats were divided at intervals by broad passages called *praccinctiones* running round the whole semicircle. The *praccinctiones* were again divided into smaller spaces by staircases (*scalae*) converging towards the centre, and the subdivisions thus made, from being wedge-shaped, were termed *cunei*.

FABULA VIII.

TEMPUS.

Cursu volucris, pendens in novacula,
 Calvus, comosa fronte, nudo corpore,
 (Quem si occuparis, teneas; elapsum semel
 Non ipse possit Jupiter reprehendere),
 Occasionem rerum significat brevem. 5
 Effectus impediret ne segnis mora,
 Finxere antiqui talem effigiem Temporis.

1. Construe thus: *Calvus, volucris cursu, pendens in novacula*.—5. *Significat* has *calvus* for its nominative.—6. *Effectus*, 'success.'

FABULA IX.

TAURUS ET VITULUS.

Angusto in aditu taurus luctans cornibus,
 Quin vix intrare possët ad praesepia,
 Monstrabat vitulus, quo se pacto plecteret.
 Tace, inquit, ante hoc novi, quam tu natus es.
 Qui doctiorem emendat, sibi dici putet. 5

1. *Taurus luctans*. A more usual construction would be the dative dependent on *monstrabat*.—5. Construe thus: (*Ille*) *putet (hoc) dici sibi, qui emendat doctiorem*.

FABULA X.

CANIS ET SUS ET VENATOR.

ADVERSUS omnes fortis veloces feras
 Canis quum domino semper fecisset satis,
 Languere coepit annis ingravantibus.
 Aliquando objectus hispidi pugnae suis,
 Arripuit aurem : sed cariosis dentibus 5
 Praedam dimisit. Hic tunc venator dolens
 Canem objurgabat. Cui latrans contra senex :
 Non te destituit animus, sed vires meae.
 Quod fuimus, laudasti ; jam damnas, quod sumus.
 Hoc cur, Philetæ, scripserim, pulchre vides. 10

5. After *aurem* understand *suis*.—7. *Latrans senex* (*inquit*), ‘the old dog replies.’

To render the VOCABULARY as complete as possible, a few *Addenda* are given at page 112.

VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or act. = active; abl. = ablative; acc. = accusative; adj. = adjective; adv. = adverb; c. = cum (*with*); cf. = confer (*compare*); c. g. = common gender; comp. = comparative; conj. = conjunction; constr. = construed; contr. = contracted; dat. = dative; def. = defective; dep. = deponent; desid. = desiderative; dim. = diminutive; esp. = especially; etc. or &c. = et cetera; f. = feminine; fig. = figurative; freq. = frequentative; gen. = genitive; GRAM. = GRAMMAR; l. e. = id est (*that is*); impers. = impersonal; inch. = inchoative; indecl. = indeclinable; indef. = indefinite; inf. = infinitive; intens. = intensive; Interj. = interjection; irreg. = irregular; lit. = literal; m. = masculine; n. or neut. = neuter; obj. = objective; onomatop. = onomatopœtic; pa. = participle; pass. = passive; perf. = perfect; pers. = person, personal; pl. = plural; pron. = pronoun; prp. = preposition; rar. = rare, rarely; rel. = relative; sc. = scilicet (*namely*); sing. = singular; sup. = supine; superl. = superlative; transf. = transferred; usu. = usual, usually; v. = verb; voc. = vocative; words in small capitals, as TRO, are obsolete Latin radicals still found in compounds. The asterisk (*) denotes words not classical; and ∴ = therefore or consequently.

A, ab, abs, prp. c. abl. from; by; after.

Ab-do, didi, ditum, dēre, 3, v. a. I put out of the way, hide; *abdere corpus*, to hide one's self.

Āb-eo, ii (seldom *abīvi*), *itum, īre*, v. irreg. I go away, depart; I escape.

Āb-igo, ēgi, actum, igēre, 3, v. a. (*ago*), I drive away.

Ab-jicio, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3, v. a. (*jacio*), I throw away, cast from; *se abjicere negligenter*, to throw one's self carelessly down.

Ab-sisto, stēti, no sup., sistēre, 3, v. n. I cease, desist; *absistite timēre*, banish fear.

Ab-solvo, solvi, solūtum, solvēre, 3, v. a. I loose from, acquit; *dummodo absolvat cinis*, on condition that I be judged innocent after death.

Ab-sum, sus, esse, pres. part. *sens*, v. irreg. I am absent; *abesto hinc*, begone; *absentis admirātor*, an admirer of one he had never seen.

Ab-undo, ūvi, ūtum, ūre, 1, v. n. I overflow, abound; to present itself in abundance.

Ac- as a prefix = *ad-*.

Āc (Celt. *agus*, Icel. *oc*), conj. = *atque*, and.

Ac-cēdo, cēssi, cēssum, cēdēre, 3, v. a. I advance towards, approach, go forward to; I join, unite with.

Ac-cendo, cēndi, cēssum, cēdēre, 3, v. a. (*candeo*), I kindle, set on fire, inflame; *accendere lucernam*, to light a lamp; *accensa est*, was inflamed, made even a louder noise.

Ac-cessus, ūs, m. (accēdo), access, power of approaching, liberty of approach; *accessum dare*, to give access, to allow freely to approach.

Ac-cidit, 3, v. Impers. (*cādo*), it happens.

Ac-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cēpēre, 3, v. a. (*capio*), I take what is offered, I receive, accept; *accepimus*, we are informed, *unde accipere possis*, from whom or whence you may get some; *bonas in partes accipias velim*, that you may receive in a friendly manner; *accipiens cuncta in contumeliam*, taking everything as an insult.

Ac-cipiter, tris, m. (id.), a hawk.

Ac-clāmo, ūvi, ūtum, ūre, 1, v. a. I cry out, I shout or bellow out.

Ac-commódo, ári, átum, áre, 1, v. a. I suit, fit.

Ac-cúsator, úris, m. (accuso), an accuser, informer.

Ac-cúso, ári, átum, áre, 1, v. a. I accuse in judgment.

Ácer, ácris, ácre, adj. (ácri); sharp; fierce; surly; lively; brisk.

Ácerbus, a, um, adj. (acer), sour; *nolo acerbam [sc. uicam] sumere,* I wont take a sour one.

Ac-quiró, quisíci, quisítum, quirere, 3, v. a. I gain gradually, I acquire.

Ácriter, adv. sharply, smartly, hotly.

Ácúo, acúí, acútum, acúere, 3, v. a. (ácus), I whet, sharpen.

Ácus, ús, f. needle, bodkin.

Ad, prp. c. acc. to; at; melior ad cogitandum ut redent, may return better qualified for study; *ad lumen suum,* by his own light.

Ad-do, dúdi, dútum, dère, 3, v. a. I add.

Ad-dico, dúxi, dúctum, dúcere, 3, v. a. I bring or lead to; *adducit eum pretio, precibus,* he entices him not only by money, but by entreaties.

Ad-eó, adv. so much, to such a degree; *nec adeo potuit attingere,* and even after all he could not reach.

Ad húc, adv. yet, still, until now.

Ad-ápscor, eptus, ápsici, 3, v. dep. (ad, ápscor), I procure, obtain fairly.

Ad-átus, ús, m. (co, áre), a passage, access.

Ad-ficio, féci, féctum, fécere, 3, v. a. (jacio), I throw to, throw in order to strike something; I add.

Ad-jutor, úris, m. (juro), an assistant; *nullis adjutoribus,* without assistants.

Ad-júeo, júci, jútum, júcare, 1, v. a. I help, aid, assist.

Ad-mirábilis, e, adj. admirable, wonderful.

Ad-míror, úris, m. (admiror), an admirer.

Ad-mír-r, mirátus, mirávi, 1, v. dep. a. I admire, wonder at.

Ad-móneo, monui, monítum, monere, 2, v. a. I warn, charge, admonish.

Ad-móeo, móvi, mótum, móere, 2, v. a. I bring or move near to; *cursum admóta preee,* being again entreated.

Ad-náto, ávi, átum, áre, 1, v. a. I swim nagerly to.

Ad-sum, fui, esse, v. Irreg. I am present, am near, at hand.

Ad-venió, véni, ventum, vénire, 4, v. a. I come to, I arrive.

I. *Ad-versus, a, um, adj.* adverse; *advectio tempore,* in the time of adversity, distress, need.

II. *Ad-versus, prp. c. acc. against.* *Ad-versus, certis, versus, vertere, 3, v. a.* I turn to or towards.

Ad-vóco, ávi, átum, áre, 1, v. a. I call to one, I call, summon.

Ad-rólo, ári, átum, áre, 1, v. a. I fly to, I spring or dart upon.

Aedes, is, f.; sing., a temple or church; *pl.,* a house, a dwelling.

Aeetes, ae, m. Aetes, a king of Colchis.

Aegaeus, a, um, adj. of the Aegean Sea.

Aegre, adv. with difficulty or much ado.

Aemulatio, únis, f. emulation, competition.

Aequé, adv. (nequus), equally.

Aequo, ávi, átum, áre, 1, v. a. I equal, I reduce or rulse to a level with; *aequare dignitatem suam,* to attain a dignity equal to theirs, to look as masculine as they.

Aequus, a, um, adj. equal, equitable, impartial; *aequo animo,* patiently.

Aes, aeris, n. ore, copper, brass.

Aesopiæus, a, um, adj. Esopian; *Aesopiae fabulae,* fables written in imitation of, or in the manner of Esop.

Aesopus, í, m. Esop, the fabulist.

Aestas, átis, f. summer, summer season.

Aestimo, ávi, átum, áre, 1, v. n. (aes), I estimate, account, reckon, consider.

Aestuo, ávi, átum, áre, 1, v. n. I am very hot, am parched, dry, dusty.

Actas, átis, f. age; *actatis mediae quemdam,* a certain middle aged person.

Aeternus, a, um, adj. eternal, everlasting, lasting, ever-during, permanent.

Aeternum, í, n. (aet), an age, a lifetime.

Af as a prefix — *ad-*.

Af-fecto, ávi, átum, áre, 1, v. n. (ad, facio), I aim at, aspire to.

Af-fectus, ús, m. (id.), an affection; *affectus proprius,* his secret feelings, private resentments.

Af-féro, at túli, af-látum, af-ferre, v. Irreg. (ad, fero), I bring to, fetch.

Af-ficio, féci, féctum, fécere, 3, v. a. (ad, facio), I make an impression upon, I produce a change upon, affect in a particular way; *afficitur mala,* he shall suffer for it.

Af-firmo, ávi, átum, áre, 1, v. a. (ad, firmo), I affirm, assert.

Af-fligo, flúxi, flúctum, flúgere, 3, v. a. I strike or dash one object against another; *afflictus ut succurrat,* to succour them in their affliction;

affliguntur, are dashed down, are struck to the ground.

Ágá dum, adv. come I come on I well I

Áger, agrí, m. (áger), a field, farm.

Ágger, áris, m. a heap or pile of earth.

Ággero, ávi, átum, áre, 1, v. a. (agger), I heap up, accumulate;

aggerere quadrantes patrimonio, to add a few farthings to one's fortune, to increase one's wealth by sordid savings.

Ágredior, gressus, gredi, 3, v. dep.

(*ad, gradior*), I go up to, I accost; I attack.

Ag-nosco, nōci, nītum, noscere, 3, v. a. (*ad, n-*), I recognise; I acknowledge.

Agnus, i, m. (akin to *ἀμνός*), a lamb.

Ago, ēgi, actum, āgere, 3, v. a. (*ἀγω*), I am actively engaged in; I do; *multa agendo nihil agens*, engaged busily, yet doing nothing; *age*, come, tell me; *agere gratias*, to thank; *agi ad poenitentium manifestis rebus*, to be compelled to recant by evident facts; *agere cuniculos*, to make or carry forward a mine, to burrow in the earth; *de quis nunc agitur*, concerning which the dispute now is.

Agrestis, is, c. g. (*ager, a field*), a peasant, country man.

Āio, v. def. I say. See GRAM.

Ālācer, cris, cre, adj. brisk, joyful.

Ālāpa, ae, f. (onomatop.), a slap on the head with the hand open; *multo mijōris alapae mecum veneunt*, the slaps that set a slave free are, i. e., liberty is sold in my family at a much higher price; *alapam sibi duxit*, he gave himself a blow.

Āles, itis, c. g. a bird (properly—one of the largest kinds).

Āliēnus, a, um, adj. (*alius*), of or belonging to another, another man's.

Āli-quando, adv. sometimes; once, upon a particular occasion.

Āli-quis, qua, quod or quid, pron. indef. some person or thing.

Āli-quot, adj. indecl. some, several.

Ālius, a, ud, adj. another of many, another; *alii*, others; *alii—alii*, some—others; *aliud quidquam*, anything else; *alius Sejanō*, any other than Sejanus.

Al-lacio, lexi, lectum, llicere, 3, v. a. (*ad, lacio*), I entice, allure.

Al-ligo, āvi, ātum, āre, l, v. a. I bind to, tie up.

Al-lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, 3, v. a. I mock or insult, I banter, rally.

Ālo, āvūi, altum or ālītum, ālēre, 3, v. a. I feed; I support, maintain.

Alter, ēra, ērum, adj. another of two, another; the other, the second.

Ālū-cinctus, a, um, adj. high-girt; having flowing robes bound high with the girdle; hence—very active.

Altus, adv. comp. (*ultus*), more deeply, deeper than usual.

Altus, a, um, adj. comp. *altior*, superl. *altissimus*), high or deep; *altiore margine*, by the brink which was too high.

Alcedūlus, i, m. (*alceus*), a watering-pot, a scoop, bucket.

Alceus, i, m. a belly-shaped or hollow vessel; a bee-hive (= *alrus*).

I. *Alrus or alceus, i, m.* a hive.

II. *Alrus, i, f.* the belly.

Am- as a prefix in compounds = *amb*, *amphi*, around.

Ambo, ae, o, adj. (*ἄμφω*), both, the two.

Āmīcus, i, m. (*amo*), a friend.

Ā-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3, v. a. (*ab, mitto*), I lose by accident; *amittit fidem*, is not credited.

Āmo, āri, ātum, āre, l, v. a. I love.

Amphōra, ae, f. a vessel for wine, an earthen pot or jar.

Am-plector, plexus, plecti, 3, v. dep. a. I embrace.

Amplus, a, um, adj. large, spacious.

Ān, adv. or conj. whether or not; whether, or, if.

Anācharsis, is, m. The Philosopher.

Āngo, anxi, 3, v. a. I make narrow.

Āngūlus, i, m. (*ἀγκύλος*), a corner.

Āngustus, a, um, adj. (*ἄρχω*), narrow, strait; small.

An-hīlo, āri, ātum, āre, l, v. n. (*hālo*), I breathe with difficulty or strongly, I pant; I take a deal of trouble.

Ānīma, ae, f. (*animus*), the principle of life; a soul; breath; flavour, odour, scent.

Ānīm-ad-vertō, verti, versum, vertēre, 3, v. a. (*anima, adverto*), I observe.

Ānīmal, ālis, n. (*anima*), a living being, creature, animal.

Ānīmus, i, m. (*ἄνιμος*), the rational soul, the mind; *conscientia animi*, his guilt; spirit, courage; the affections; an inclination, wish; (*ironically*)—cowardice, dastardly spirit.

An-nāto, āre, v. a. = *ad-nato*, wh. see.

Annus, i, m. a year; *defectus annis*, worn out, much enfeebled by age; *ingrantibus annis*, weighed down by a load of years.

Ante, prp. c. ace. (*ἄντι*), before; *ante hos sex menses*, more than six months ago; *ante hoc notū quam = antē-quam*, before (the words being disjoined by tmesis), also used as an *adv.*, before.

Antē-hāc, adv. formerly, before this.

Antē-quam, adv. sooner than, before.

Antidotus, i, f.; and *antidotum, i, n.* (*ἀντιδοτον*), an antidote.

Antiquus, a, um, adj. (*ante*), ancient; *pl.*, the ancients.

Ānus, ūe, f. an old woman.

Ap- = *ad-*, as a prefix.

Āper, pri, m. (akin to *ἀπέρος*), a wild boar; the gender is *EPICENE*, in 2, 4, 9, and 22, where it signifies a sow.

Ā-pēru, pēvui, pērtum, pērvire, 4, v. a. (*ab, parvo*), I open; *apertum est*, it is plain, evident; *aperto pignōre*, by an incontrovertible, convincing proof.

Āpis, apis, f. (akin to *ἀπο, ἄπτω*), a bee.

Apiscor, aptus sum, 3, v. dep. a. I get.
Āpo and *āpō*, 3, v. a. (Sansc. *āp*, seize).
 I seize, cling. It is used only in the
 pa. *aptus*.
Apollo, inis, m. the god of music,
 medicine, archery, botany.
Ap-parātus, ūs, m. splendid equipage;
 stage-machinery; magnificent pre-
 parations.
Ap-pāreo, parui, parūtum, parēre, 2,
 v. n. I am clearly seen, am evident;
 I am perfectly known.
Ap-pēto, petivi or *petii, petītum, petēre*,
 3, v. a. I catch at, I snap at, I at-
 tack, assail; *appetere urum*, to leap
 at, try to reach a bunch of grapes.
Ap-prōbo, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I
 approve; I finish as stipulated.
Aptus, a, um, pa. seized, fastened.
Āqua, ae, f. water.
Āquila, ae, f. (Celt. *achil*), an eagle.
Ar- as a prefix = *ad*.
Āra, ae, f. altar; *ex ara*, at the altar.
Āranea, ae, f.; and *āraneum, i, n.*
 (ἀράχνη), a cobweb, spider's web.
Arbiter, tri, m. an umpire, judge.
Arbitrium, i, n. (*arbiter*), will or plea-
 sure, when free and uncontrolled by
 any law; an arbitrary opinion, an
 unalterable decree.
Arbor and *arbo*, *āris, f.* a tree.
Arca, ae, f. a strong box, a chest;
diues arca = *diuitiae*, a full chest,
 great riches.
Arceo, arcui, 2, v. a. I cover, keep.
Arcus, ūs, m. a bow; *arcus retensus*,
 unbent, unstrung; *arcum tendere*, to
 bend, and *laxare*, to unbend a bow.
Ardeō, āris, m. a busybody, meddler.
Ardeo, āris, arsum, ardere, 2, v. n. I
 burn or blaze; *ardere sili*, to be
 parched with thirst.
Āreo, arui, 2, v. n. I am dry, grow dry.
Argentum, i, n. (ἀργός, white), silver; a
 silver lineage or statue.
Argūmentum, i, n. (*arguo*), an argu-
 ment; a fable.
Arguo, argui, argūtum, arguere, 3, v. a.
 I accuse, convict, arraign.
Argus, i, m. (Ἄργος), the builder of
 the ship *Argo*.
Argūtiae, ārum, f. pl. witticisms, wit.
Āridus, a, um, adj. (*areo*), dry, parched.
Armā, ōrum, n. pl. tools for labouring
 the ground.
Ar-rideo, risi, risum, ridere, 2, v. a.
 I smile upon one, approve by a
 smile, I smile to exult pleasure; *si*
quid minus arriuerit, should anything
 fail to give pleasure.
Ar-ripiō, rīpi, rīptum, rīpēre, 3, v. a.
 (*rapio*), I seize hastily and violently,
 I snatch; I assume arrogantly.

Ars, artis, f. art; abl. *arte*, as adv.,
 artificially; ingeniously, with skill.
Arti-fex, icis, e. g. (*ars, facio*), an artist,
 artificer; the author; a performer.
Artus, um, m. pl. the joints, limbs.
Arx, arcis, f. a tower, a citadel.
As, assis, m. a small Roman coin;
 anything divisible into 12 equal parts.
A-scendo, scendi, seensum, scendēre,
 3, v. a. (*ad, seando*), I ascend; *ascen-*
dere navem, to embark.
A-scribō, scripsi, scriptum, scribēre, 3,
 v. a. (*ad, scribo*), I write in addition
 to what has been already written;
 I ascribe; *ascribere exemplum sibi*,
 to apply the fable to themselves;
ascribere Praxitelem, to engrave the
 name of Praxiteles; *ascriptus poenae*
dies, the day appointed by fate for
 punishment.
Āsellus, i, m. a little ass, a donkey.
Āsia, ae, f. Asia, one of the divisions
 of the globe.
Āsimus, i, m. (Norse, *asni*), an ass.
Asper, ēra, erum, adj. rough; miser-
 able; savage; sharp; cruel.
A-spernor, spernātus, spernāri, 1, v.
 dep. (*ab, s-*), I despise, reject disdain-
 fully.
A-spicio, spexi, spectrum, spicere, 3,
 v. a. (*ad, specio*), I fix the eye upon
 any object; I behold, observe.
As-sēquor, sēcūtus, sēqui, 3, v. dep. a.
 (*ad, s-*), I overtake, catch; I attain.
As-silio, silui or *silvi, sultum, silire*,
 4, v. a. (*ad, salio*), I leap to, or on;
 I come up skipping.
As-suesco, suēri, suētum, suescere, 3,
 v. n. (*ad, s-*), I am accustomed; *as-*
suētam vicem, usual occupation.
Astrum, i, n. (ἀστρον), a star.
At- as a prefix = *ad*.
At or *ast*, conj. (*ata*, Sansc. *atha*), but.
Athēnae, ōrum, f. pl. Athens.
At-que, conj. and; nevertheless.
Ātrien-sis, is, m. a servant [to whom
 the care of the hall (*atrium*) of a
 Roman house was committed].
Atrium, i, n. porch, hall.
At-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendere, 3,
 v. n. I attend, take heed.
At-testor, testātus, testāri, 1, v. dep. I
 attest, vouch for, bear witness to the
 truth of, etc.
Atticus, ei, m. (Ἀττικός), an Athenian.
At-tingo, tigi, tactum, tingere, 3, v. a.
 (*tango*), I touch with difficulty, I
 reach.
At-tribuo, tribui, tribūtum, tribuere, 3,
 v. a. I give up to one what is his
 due; I allot, appoint.
Auctor, ōris, m. an author; the origi-
 nal inventor; the maker.
Auctoritas, ātus, f. (*auctor*), authority;

auctoritatis gratiá, on account of the influence of his reputation.

Audácia, *ae*, *f.* boldness; presumption.

Audacter, *adv.* (*audax*), boldly.

Audax, *ácis*, *adj.* (*audeo*), bold; *audacem viam*, an adventurous voyage.

Audeo, *ausus*, *audēre*, *2*, *v. n.* I dare, venture; *non audēbat*, durst not.

Audio, *audívi*, *audítum*, *audíre*, *4*, *v. a.* (*auris*), I hear.

Au-fero, *abs-túli*, *ab-látum*, *au-ferre*, *v. irreg.* I take away, carry off; *abs-túlit*, has refused, denied, withheld; *aufer*, away with!

Augeo, *auxi*, *auctum*, *2*, *v. a.* I make grow, increase, amplify, augment.

Augúrium, *ii*, *n.* augury, divination.

Aulaeum, *i*, *n.* tapestry, the curtain.

Aura, *ae*, *f.* (*αὔρα*), the air (gently agitated); applause, popularity.

Auris, *auris*, *f.* (Germ. *Ohr*; Norse, *eyr*), the ear.

Aurítulus, *i*, *m.* the long-eared animal.

Aurum, *i*, *n.* (*αὔρον*), gold.

Aut, *conj.* (*αὐτῷ*, *αὐτίς*), or.

Autem, *conj.* but.

Auxílium, *ii*, *n.* (*augeo*), aid, assistance, help; *nullum auxílium*, no remedy left, no relief.

Ávārus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*aveo*), avaricious, greedy; as a *subst.*, *ávārus*, *i*, *m.* a miser.

Áveo or *háveo*, *2*, *v. n.* I increase.

A-vertō, *verti*, *versum*, *vertēre*, *3*, *v. a.* I turn away, I avert.

Aviditas, *átis*, *f.* (*avidus*), greediness; *decepta aviditas* = *avidus canis deceptus*, the greedy cur being duped; *est aviditas dives* = *avidí sunt divites*, the grasping are rich.

Ávidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*aveo*), desirous, greedy; = *avide*, greedily, *3*, *1*, *4*.

Ávis, *avis*, *f.* a bird (of any kind or size).

B

Bājūlo, *ávi*, *átum*, *áre*, *1*, *v. a.* (*bājūlus*), a porter, I bear a burden.

Bājūlus, *i*, *m.* a carrier, porter.

Barba, *ae*, *f.* a beard.

Barbārus, *i*, *m.* (*barba*), a barbarian.

Barhātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*id.*), bearded; as *subst.*, the long-bearded; the goat.

Bāsis, *is*, *f.* (*βάσις*), a base or pedestal.

Bāsium, *ii*, *n.* a kiss; *basia jactat*, he kisses his hand, and stretches it out, by gestures offers warmest thanks.

Bathyllus, *i*, *m.* Bathyllus, an actor.

Bēnē-ficiūm, *ii*, *n.* (*beneficus*), a benefit, a kindness; *vanum beneficiūm*, a pretended favour.

Bēnē-ficus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* doing good.

Bēnignitas, *átis*, *f.* (*benignus*), kindness, liberality, generosity.

Bēnignus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* kind, liberal.

Bestia, *ae*, *f.* a beast, irrational being.

Bībo, *bībi*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, *3*, *v. a.* I drink.

Bī-dens, *tis*, *f.* (*bis*), a sheep; (*properly* —one about two years old, having two teeth longer than the rest).

Bī-linguis, *e*, *adj.* (*id.*), speaking two languages; double-tongued, deceitful.

Bīni, *ac*, *a*, *adj. pl.* two apiece, two to each; or with a *pl. substantive*—two.

Bī-pennis, *is*, *f.* an axe or hatchet with a double head, a pole-axe.

Bis, *adv.* twice.

Blanditia, *ae*, oftener *blandítiae*, *arum*, *f. pl.* (*blandus*), flatteries, caresses, blandishments, fair speeches.

Blandus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* smooth, gentle.

Bōnitas, *átis*, *f.* (*bonus*), goodness.

Bōnum, *i*, *n.* (*id.*), a good or excellent thing, good-fortune; *bona*, good things; an advantage; *nescio quid boni*, some good, I know not what, some mark of imperial favour.

Bōnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*; *comp.* *melior*, superl. *optimus*, good, better, best.

Bos, *bōvis*, *c. g.* (*βοῦς*), an ox or cow.

Brēvis, *e*, *adj.* (*comp.* *brēvior*, superl. *brēvissimus*), short, brief, momentary; *brevis*, briefly.

Brēvitas, *átis*, *f.* shortness, conciseness.

Brēviter, *adv.* (*comp.* *brēvius*, superl. *brēvissime*), (*brēvis*), briefly.

Brūna, *ae*, *f.* the winter-solstice; also —the winter season.

Būbile, *is*, *n.* an ox-stall, cattle-shed.

Būbulcus, *i*, *m.* a cow-herd, a herd.

C

Cādo, *cēcīdi*, *cāsum*, *3*, *v. n.* I fall.

Caecus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* blind.

Cuedes, *is*, *f.* (*caedo*), slaughter; blood; skirmish, combat.

Cuedo, *cecīdi*, *caesum*, *3*, *v. a.* I cut.

Cuesar, *ūris*, *m.* Caesar.

Cālāmitas, *átis*, *f.* a calamity, misfortune, detriment.

Cālāmus, *i*, *m.* a stalk of corn, a reed, a pipe or flute; a pen; *calamo ludere*, to amuse one's self with scribbling.

Calceo, *ávi*, *átum*, *áre*, *1*, *v. a.* I shoe.

Calceus, *i*, *m.* (*calx*), a shoe.

Callidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* cunning, expert.

Calūnnia, *ae*, *f.* calumny, slander.

Calūnniātor, *ōris*, *m.* a slanderer; *calūnniātor canis*, a litigious cur.

Calūnniōr, *calūnniātus*, *calūnniāri*, *1*, *v. dep.* a. I slander, calumniate; I eavil, am captious, take offence.

Calvus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* bald.

Calx, *calcis*, *f.* or *m.* the heel.

Cāmāra, *ae*, *f.* vault; room, chamber.

Campus, *i*, *m.* a field, a plain.

Candeo, *ēre*, *2*, *v. n.* (*καίω*, Icel. *kinda*, to kindle), I glow, burn.

Candor, *ōris*, *m.* whiteness; candour

- good nature; *noto candore*, with unreserved candour.
- Canis*, *is*, m. or f. a dog or bitch.
- Cāno*, *cēcīni*, *cantum*, *candere*, 3, v. a. I sing, I perform music (in any way); I celebrate.
- Canticum*, *i*, n. (*cāno*), a song.
- Cantus*, *ūs*, m. (*id.*), a performing of music; a song, singing; the musical powers; melodious notes.
- Cānus*, *a*, *um*, adj. hoary, gray.
- Cāpax*, *ācis*, adj. (*cāpio*), roomy, capacious, ample, large.
- Cāpella*, *ae*, f. dim. (*caper*), a young or delicate she-goat, a she-goat, or kid.
- Cāper*, *pri*, m. a he-goat.
- Capillus*, *i*, m. a hair; hair of the head.
- Cāpio*, *cāpi*, *captum*, *cāpere*, 3, v. a. I take; I captivate, delight, charm; I win, gain over; I enslave, captivate; *captus*, dazzled; *cāpere somnum*, to sleep; *cāpere fructum*, to enjoy the benefit of; *si celerius cēpero*, should I receive it soon.
- Cāpto*, *āri*, *dtum*, *āre*, 1, v. freq. a. (*cāpio*), I catch at keenly, attempt, endeavour earnestly.
- Cāput*, *ūtis*, n. the head; life; *cāpite*, head foremost, headlong.
- Carbo*, *ōnis*, m. a coal.
- Cāreo*, *cārui*, *cārītum*, *cārēre*, 2, v. n. I have not, I want, am without, fail of.
- Cāries*, *ei*, f. burntiness, dryness.
- Cārīōsus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*cāries*), worm-eaten, rotten; decayed.
- Cāritas*, *ātis*, f. dearness, love, affection, charity.
- Carmen*, *īnis*, n. (Sansk. *kārmān*, a work, invention = *कर्मणः*), a lyric ode, a song; *carminis* *vis*, the force of the verse, or the poetry.
- Cārō*, *carnis*, f. flesh, a piece of flesh.
- Cārpo*, *carpi*, *carptum*, *carpēre*, 3, v. a. I pluck (selecting what is fittest, or most agreeable); *carpere escam*, to tear in pieces the food; *carpere oscula*, to kiss fondly; *carpere meliores*, to carp at.
- Cāstus*, *i*, m. a cheese.
- Cāstus*, *a*, *um*, adj. chaste.
- Cāsus*, *ūs*, m. (*caedo*), a fall; a misfortune, *in casu graui*, in his sad condition, in misfortune; *casu*, by chance, accidentally.
- Cāthēna*, *ae*, f. a chain (*ut metal*); fetter.
- Cāthēdra* or *cāthēdra*, *ae*, f. (*καθῆδρα*), a chair, a sofa, arm chair.
- Cato*, *ōnis*, m. Cato (an inflexible Roman); hence—*lector Cato*, stern, austere, severe, critical reader.
- Cātulus*, *i*, m. dim. (*catus*, yelping), lit., the yelp, a puppy, a whelp; *cātulus felis*, a kitten.
- Cātus*, *a*, *um*, adj. shrill, acute, yelping.
- Cāuda*, *ae*, f. a tail.
- Causa*, *ae*, f. a cause; a reason, motive, *mei causā*, on my account, for my sake; *causa iurgii*, a pretext for a quarrel; *causam dare*, to cause, to occasion; *causa questionis*, the meaning, purport; *fictae causae*, pretexts.
- Cautus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*caueo*) cautious, wary, prudent, circumspect.
- Cāueo*, *cāri*, *cautum*, *cāuēre*, 2, v. a. I take care; *cāuēre sibi*, to attend to one's own affairs, provide for one's self.
- Cāuerna*, *ae*, f. (*caueo*), a hole; cavern.
- I. *Cāuus*, *a*, *um*, adj. hollow, cave-like.
- II. *Cāuus* or *carum*, *i*, m. or n. a hole.
- Cēa*, *ae*, f.; and *Cēos*, *i*, f. an island (one of the Cyclades) in the Aegean Sea.
- Cēdo*, *cessi*, *cessum*, *cēdēre*, 3, v. a. I yield; *cedere loco*, to resign the place; *cedere invidiae*, to be content.
- Cēleber*, *bris*, *bre*, adj. (euphon. access. form of *creber*), throng, crowded; famous, celebrated; *celebres nuptiae*, a large marriage-party.
- Cēler*, *ēris*, *e*, adj. swift, speedy, fleet.
- Cēleritas*, *ātis*, f. (*celer*), swiftness.
- Cēlērīter*, *adv.* (*id.*), swiftly, nimbly; comp. *celerius*, sooner.
- Cēlo*, *āri*, *dtum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I conceal.
- Cēlus*, *a*, *um*, adj. high, tall, lofty.
- Cēnseo*, *cēnsui*, *censum*, *cēnsēre*, 2, v. a. I speak, judge, think.
- Cēnsor*, *ōris*, m. (*censeo*), a Roman magistrate, whose duty was to inspect and regulate the morals of the people; a censor, censorer.
- Cēntum*, *adj.* indēcl. a hundred.
- Cēra*, *ae*, f. wax; *pl.*, waxen cells.
- Cērēbrum*, *i*, n. the brain.
- Cērno*, *erēvi*, *cērtum*, *cērnēre*, 3, v. a. (*κέρνω*), I sift; I see clearly, distinctly.
- Cērtamen*, *īnis*, n. (*certo*), a contest, a trial of skill.
- Cērtatim*, *adv.* (*id.*), emulously, vying with each other.
- Cērtū*, *adv.* certainly; even; at least.
- Cērtū*, *āre*, 1, v. *litens*. n. I contend.
- Cērtus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*cerno*), certain, fixed, stated; *cērtā ratio*, solid reason, matured reflection.
- Cēreus*, *leis*, f. the neck.
- Cēreus*, *i*, m. a stag.
- Cēssa*, *āri*, *dtum*, *āre*, 1, v. n. (*cedo*), I shrink from duty, shrink from labour; I loiter, idle.
- Cēthra*, *um*, adj. pl. the rest.
- Chāsta*, *ae*, f. (*χαρτεσι*), paper; a writing.
- Chōrus*, *i*, m. a choir, band; company.
- Cibus*, *i*, m. food; *siquis esset cibi*, for *siquis esset cibus*, if there was any food, anything eatable; *cibus intritus*, minced meat.
- Cicāda*, *ae*, f. (onom.), a balm-cricket.

Cleōnia, ae, f. a stork.

Cleo, ciei, cĭtum, ciĕre, 2, v. a.; or *cio, cĭci, cĭtum, cĭre, 4, v. a.* I rouse; *ciĕre gemitus*, to make loud cries.

Cinis, ĕris, m. or *f.* ashes.

Circa and circum, prp. c. acc. about.

Circũdo, ĩci or ii, ĩtum, ĩre, v. irreg (*arcum, eo*), I go about, I go round to, I visit successively.

Circum-cido, cĭdi, cĭsum, cidĕre, 3, v. a. (*caedo*), I circumsise; I restrict, pinch, or stint.

Circum-do, dĕdi, dĕtum, dĕre, 1, v. a. I surround, encompass.

Cirrus, i, m. curled hair; a fringe.

Cithāra, ae, f. (*κίθάρα*), a harp.

I. *Cito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.* I cite, summon.

II. *Cito, adv.* (comp. *citius*, superl. *citissime*), quickly, soon.

Civis, is, c. g. a citizen.

Civitas, ātis, f. a city, a state.

Clāmīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I cry or bawl aloud.

Clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I cry, am clamorous, bawl.

Clāmor, ōris, m. (*clamo*), a cry, clamour; a shout; applause.

Clārus, a, ūa, adj. clear, loud, shrill.

Classis, is, f. a fleet.

Claudo, clausi, clausum, claudĕre, 3, v. a. I shut, hem in, enclose.

Clazomēnae, ārum, f. pl. Clazomenae.

Clēmens, entis, adj. clear, serene.

Clēmēter, adv. (*clēmens*), kindly, calmly, mildly, gently.

Clitellae, ārum, f. pl. a pack-saddle.

Coelum, i, n.; pl. *coeli, m.* (*κοῖλος*, hollow), heaven, the vault above.

Coena, ae, f. (*κοῖνη*, common), supper; a coena, after supper; *ad coenam mihi promitte*, promise to sup with me.

Coepi, coepisse, perf. I begin. See *GRAM.*

Coetus, us, m. a crowd, a company.

Cogitatio, ōnis, f. (*cogito*), a way of thinking, thought.

Cogito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. freq. a. (*cogo*), I meditate deeply, I think; *cogitari — excogitari*, I have invented; I intend, propose.

Co-gnātus, i, m. a relation, a kinsman.

Co-gnosco, gnovi, gnitum, gnoscere, 3, v. a. I know.

Cōgo, cōegi, cōactum, cōgĕre, 3, v. a. (*con, ago*), I force, compel.

Col-ĭgo, ĩegi, ĩectum, ĩgĕre, 3, v. a. (*con, lego*), I gather, collect.

Col-lōco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I place.

Collum, i, n. the neck; neck and shoulders.

I. *Cōlo, āre, 1, v. a.* I strain liquor through a cloth or sieve.

II. *Cōlo, colui, cultum, 3, v. a.* (*κλάω*, I break; Sansc. *kal*, to subdue), I break.

Cōlor or cōlos, ōris, m. colour; *colorque*

proprius, his own peculiar fancy or style; *his*, peculiar character.

Cōlūbra, ae, f. a snake.

Cōlumba, ae, f. a pigeon, a dove.

Com- and com- = cum.

Coma, ae, f. the hair of the head.

Cōm-ĕdo, ĕdi, ĕsum or *estum, ĕdĕre* or *esse, 3, v. a.* I eat up, devour.

Cōmes, ĩtis, c. g. (*com, eo*), a companion.

Cōmis, is, e, adj. courteous, civil; *come officium*, officious civility, services.

Com-mēmōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I talk of, mention.

Com-mendatio, ōnis, f. a recommendation; *cujus verbosa ne sit commendatio*, that I may not be long-winded while I promise to be brief.

Com-mendo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I commend, recommend.

Com-mercium, ii, n. (*merx*), intercourse.

Com-minuo, minui, minūtum, minuĕre, 3, v. a. I break into small pieces.

Com-mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3, v. a. I commit, intrust.

Com-mōdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I lend.

Com-mūnis, e, adj. (*munus*), common.

Com-mūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I exchange, I make a thorough change.

Cōmōsus, a, um, adj. (*coma*), hairy, having much hair, shaggy.

Com-pello, pūli, pūsum, pellĕre, 3, v. a. I force, compel, press.

Com-pĕrio, pĕri, pĕrtum, pĕrĭre, 4, v. a. I discover, find.

Com-pesco, pescui, no sup., pescĕre, 3, v. a. I restrain, control, curb, repress.

Com-pilo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I pilfer, steal, plunder.

Com-pleo, plĕvi, plĕtum, plĕre, 2, v. a. I fill, fill up, complete.

Com-prĕhendo, prĕhendi, prĕhensum, prĕhendĕre, 3, v. a. I seize, apprehend.

Com-primō, pĕcasi, pĕssum, primĕre, 3, v. a. I squeeze hard, I press much.

Com-pungo, pūxi, pūctum, pūgĕre, 3, v. a. I sting, prick.

Com- and com- = cum.

Con-cido, cidi, no sup., cidĕre, 3, v. n. (*cādo*), I fall down, am felled.

Con-cito, cĭvi, cĭtum, cĭrĕ, 2, v. a. I rouse; *concito gradu*, with a nimble or quick pace.

Con-cinno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I devise, contrive.

Con-cio, ōnis, f. an assembly.

Con-cito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I move, excite, rouse; I cause a sensation in, put in motion.

Con-curro, curri, cursum, currĕre, 3, v. a. to run together.

Con-curso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I run briskly up and down.

Con-ditio, ōnis, f. (*do*), condition, terms.

Con-do, didi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3, v. a. I

- bring things together; hence—I build, rear; I earn, acquire; I hide, conceal.
- Con-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere*, 3, v. a. I bring together; I hire, engage to perform (for money); *conducere pretio*, to undertake for hire, stipulate for a set price.
- Con-fēro, con-tūli, col-lātum, con-ferre*, v. irreg. I bring together, compare; *conferre te nostris laudibus*, to compare yourself with one of my reputation.
- Con-ficio, feci, factum, ficere*, 3, v. a. (*facio*), I finish; *confectus macie*, wasted with leanness, famished, starved; *confectus morbo*, enfeebled by disease.
- Con-fiteor, fessus, fitēri*, 2, v. dep. (*fa-teor*), I confess, acknowledge, avow.
- Con-fodio, fodii, fossum, fodere*, 3, v. a. I dig; I stab, gore.
- Con-gēro, gessi, gestum, gēre*, 3, v. a. I mass, lay up, accumulate; *con-gērunt fustis*, sling clubs in piles upon him; *congerunt plagae*, many blows are heaped upon him.
- Cōnor, cōntus, cōnāri*, 1, v. dep. n. I endeavour, attempt.
- Con-scientia, ae, f. (scio)*, conscience; consciousness; *conscientia animi*, guilt; *conscientia laudis*, consciousness of one's own worth.
- Con-scious, a, um, adj. (scio)*, conscious.
- Con-secor, secutus, secutari*, 1, v. dep. n. I pur sue with great eagerness.
- Con-sidēro, āri, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I contemplate, examine carefully.
- Con-silīator, āris, m.* a counsellor.
- Con-silium, ii, n.* counsel, advice; an undertaking, enterprise; *consilio*, designedly, intentionally; *consilium evertre*, to turn one's thoughts to, have recourse to; also—a design, resolution, determination.
- Con-sisto, silti, siltum, sistere*, 3, v. n. I stop, stand up; *solus constitit*, presented himself, appeared alone.
- Con-socio, socii, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I unite, join; *consociare usum ullius rei*, to hold intercourse; to be a partner, share equally.
- Con-solōr, solutus, solāri*, 1, v. dep. n. I console, cheer, comfort.
- Con-spectus, ūs, m. (conspicio)*, the sight.
- Con-spergo, sperai, spersum, spergere*, 3, v. a. (*spargo*), I sprinkle.
- Con-spicio, spexi, spectum, spicere*, 3, v. a. (*specio*), I behold.
- Con-spicor, spicatus, spicari*, 1, v. dep. I spy, behold.
- Con-spicuus, a, um, adj. (conspicio)*, conspicuous.
- Con-spire, āri, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I conspire.
- Con-sto, silti, siltum* or *statum, stare*, 1, v. n. to stand together; to last, continue.
- Con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sumere*, 3, v. a. I consume; I expire.
- Con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, surgere*, 3, v. a. I rise up; in *plausus consur-rectum est*, they all started up to applaud.
- Con-tego, texi, tectum, tēgere*, 3, v. a. I cover, conceal, hide.
- Con-temno, tempsi, temptum, temnere*, 3, v. a. I contemn, despise.
- Con-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendere*, 3, v. a. I contend; I assert, affirm, insist.
- Con-tentus, a, um, adj. (contineo)*, content.
- Con-terreo, terrui, territum, terrere*, 2, v. a. I terrify, affright.
- Con-tinēo, tinnii, tentum, tinere*, 2, v. a. I contain, hold tightly, curb; I hold in, restrain; *continetur*, consists in, is confined to.
- Con-tingit*, v. impers. It happens.
- Con-tingo, tigi, tactum, tingere*, 3, v. a. (*tango*), I touch, reach.
- Con-tinuo, adv.* forthwith, presently.
- Con-tra*, prp. c. acc. [*con, tra* from *TRAHE*, to cross; see (*intro, āre*), *intra, ultra*], against; adv. on the other hand, on the contrary, on his part.
- Con-trāho, trāxi, trāctum, trāhēre*, 3, v. n. I contract, shrivel.
- Con-trārius, a, um, adj. (contra)*, contrary, hostile or unfriendly to one.
- Con-tubernium, ii, n.* a family, society, neighbourhood, company.
- Con-tūmāx, ācia, adj. (tumeo)*, obstinate; saucy; impracticable, unmanageable.
- Con-tūmēlia, ae, f. (id.)*, an affront, reproach, abuse, insult; in *contumeliam*, as an insult, affront.
- Con-veniens, tis, adj. (venio)*, suitable, agreeable, convenient.
- Con-venio, vēni, ventum, venire*, 4, v. n. I agree, suit.
- Con-viceium, ii, n. (vox)*, a hawling, a shrill loud noise.
- Con-victus, ūs, m. (vico)*, an eating with, a living with.
- Con-vena, ae, e. g. (id.)*, a guest.
- Con-vivium, ii, n. (id.)*, a feast, a banquet.
- Con-voce, āri, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I call together, summon.
- Cōpia, ae, f. (con, opes)*, plenty, abundance.
- Cōpiosus, a, um, adj. (copia)*, plentiful, abundant; rich, plentifully furnished, well-stored.
- Cōr, cordis, ii. (akin to καρ, καρδιά)*, the heart; *corde durato*, resolutely.
- Cōrum*, prp. c. abl. (*contra, eum*), before, in presence of.

Cōrium, *ii*, n. (χόριον), a hide, leather.
Corneus, *a, um*, adj. (*cornu*), horny, made of horn, hard as horn.
Cornix, *icis*, f. (onomatop.), a crow.
Cornu, *ūs* and *ū*, n. (akin to Teut. *horn*), a horn.
Cōrōna, *ae*, f. (κορώνη), a crown, a chaplet.
Corpus, *ōris*, n. (Sansc. *kravyam*, flesh), body; *cervus rasti corporis*, a stag of huge size; *fecisti tantum corporis?* have you become so corpulent? *hostile corpus*, the body of the enemy.
Cor-rigo, *rexi*, *rectum*, *rīgēre*, 3, v. a. (*rego*), I correct, amend.
Cor-rīpio, *ripui*, *reptum*, *rīpēre*, 3, v. a. (*rapio*), I seize upon, eat greedily; I snatch up hastily, snap up.
Cor-rōdo, *rōsi*, *rōsum*, *rōdēre*, 3, v. a. I gnaw in pieces, consume.
Cor-rumpo, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, *rumpēre*, 3, v. a. I destroy, corrupt, spoil, disfigure; *ne male dimissam gratiam corrumperet*, lest by spurning the favour (invitation) he should occasion a rupture; *boves corruptos*, the oxen (were) in a bad condition.
Corlex, *icis*, m. rar. f. bark; a shell.
Corvus, *i*, m. (onomatop.), a raven; *corvi stupor* = *corvus stupidus*, the stupid raven.
Cōthurnus, *i*, m. (κόθουρος), the buskin, a high-heeled shoe worn by tragedians; *notus cothurnis*, in a more sublime style, in an entirely new dress.
Crē-do, *dīdi*, *dītum*, *dēre*, 3, v. a. [*cerno* (*crē-ci*, *crē-tum*) and *do*]; *lit.*, I make a division, distinction; hence — I believe, trust; *credens*, trusting, venturing.
Crēdūlitas, *ātis*, f. (*credo*), credulity.
Creo, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I create; I beget.
Crēpusculum, *i*, n. dim. (κρηπυλ, a Sabine word meaning dark), evening twilight.
Crīmen, *inis*, n. (*cerno*, κρίμα), an accusation, a charge; a crime, a fault, injustice.
Criminor, *crimīnātus*, *crimīndri*, 1, v. dep. I accuse, or am accused.
Crōcōdīlus, *i*, m. a crocodile.
Crūdēlis, *e*, adj. (*crudus*), cruel.
Crūdus, *a, um*, adj. grown; cruel, savage.
Cruor, *ōris*, m. blood, gore.
Crus, *crūris*, n. the leg.
Cruz, *crūcis*, f. a cross.
Cūbile, *is*, n. a kennel, den, hole, sty.
Culpa, *ae*, f. a fault; *culpa proxima*, concerned in the crime alleged.
I. Cum = *quum*, conj. when.
II. Cum, prp. c. abl. with. In composition, it takes the older form of *con* (*com*).

Cunctus, *a, um*, adj. all, whole.
Cūncus, *i*, m. a wedge; a wedge-shaped division of the seats in a theatre; the spectators in a theatre.
Cūnicūlus, *i*, m. a rabbit, a burrow.
Cūpīdē, adv. (comp. *eupīdīus*, superl. *eupīdīssīme*), (*eupīdus*), desirously, eagerly.
Cūpīdus, *a, um*, adj. (*cupio*), covetous, desirous; forward, presumptuous.
Cūpio, *cupīvi*, *cupītum*, *cupēre*, 3, v. a. I covet, desire, wish.
Cūr, adv. (*quare* = *qua re*), why.
Cūra, *ae*, f. care; *cura habendī*, the desire of accumulating wealth.
Cūrātīo, *ōnis*, f. (*cura*), an application with a view to effect a cure, means employed for obtaining a cure.
Cūrīosus, *a, um*, adj. (*id.*), that on which care has been bestowed, curious, inquisitive; comp. = *curiosior*, more inquisitive than others.
Curro, *cūcurri*, *cursum*, *currēre*, 3, v. a. I run; *canes currentes bibere*, dogs run while they lap.
Cursus, *ūs*, m. (*curro*), a course, a race; *cursu levī*, by nimble running; a voyage; *cursu volueri*, with winged speed.
Custōdīo, *custōdīvi*, *custōdītum*, *custōdīre*, 4, v. a. (*custos*), I guard, keep.
Custos, *ōdis*, c. g. a keeper; *custos liminis*, a door-keeper.
Cūtis, *is*, f. the skin.
Cybēba, *Cybēla*, *Cybēbe*, *Cybēle*, or *Cybēle*, *ēs*, f. Cybele, a goddess, daughter of Coelus and Terra, and wife of Saturn.

D

Damno, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. (δαμάω), I condemn.
Dammum, *i*, n. damage; a partial loss. (*Daps*, very rare), *dāpis*, *i*, *em*, *e*, f.; pl. *dapes* (no gen. pl.), delicious or dainty meats, dainties, good cheer.
Dardānia, *ae*, f. the province around Troy; Troy itself.
Dē, prp. c. abl. from, out of, about, concerning; *de conspectu*, out of sight.
Dea, *ae*, f. (*deus*), a goddess.
Dēbeo, *debui*, *debitum*, *debēre*, 2, v. a. I owe, am indebted; *debebat rotum*, he had to pay a vow.
Dēbīlis, *is*, *e*, adj. weak, feeble, enfeebled.
Dēbītum, *i*, n. (*debeo*), a debt.
Dēcem, adj. indecl. num. (δέκα), ten.
Dē-cerno, *crēvi*, *crētum*, *cernēre*, 3, v. a. I decree, determine, distinguish.
Dē-certo, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I contend, struggle hard for.
Dēcet, *dēcūt*, 2, v. impers. n. it seems; it becomes.

- Dē-cido, cīdi, no sup., cīdere, 3, v. n.*
cādo, I fall down, drop from.
- Dē-capio, cēpi, captum, capere, 3, v. a.*
(capio), I deceive, I overreach by cunning.
- Dē-clār, dēci, dclam, drc, 1, v. n. I*
make void or manifest; I declare, shew clearly, demonstrate.
- Dē-cōr, drc, n. (dēcor), beauty, excellence, grace.*
- Dē-curr, cūri or cūcurri, cursum, currere, 3, v. a. I run or flow down;*
decurrere riuum, to run through, to spend, to lead a life; I run to.
- Dē-dūs, drc, n. (dēdū), gaily, leisure.*
- Dē-dēus, drc, n. a disgrace, a blot.*
- Dē-dicō, dēci, dīcam, drc, 1, v. a. I dedicate, consecrate.*
- De do, didi, ditum, dēre, 3, v. a. I give up quite; dedi dōri, to be given up to the rule of another, to be brought under subjection to; litterarius studio deditus, devoted to literary pursuits.*
- Dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3, v. a. I lead, conduct; est dēductus, happened to come, *Is ad forum deduc a est, the case was brought into court.**
- Dē-ficio, feci, factum, fectere, 3, v. a. I fail, am deficient; turbati deficient, are not able to contain the multitude; defectus annis, worn out with age; defectus pibis, bald.*
- Dē-go, dēgi, no sup., dēgere, 3, v. a. (de, ago), I live, I lead or spend life.*
- Dē-grāro, drc, dīcam, drc, 1, v. a. I overpower, weigh down.*
- Dē-grunno, grē, 4, v. a. I grunt hard, squeak like a pig. This is the only passage in which this word occurs.*
- Dē-hinc, adv. then; after that.*
- Dein, adv. dē, m), after that, then.*
- Dē-undē, adv. (de, undē), then; in the next place.*
- Dē-jecō, jēci, jectum, jectere, 3, v. a. (jacio), I cast down.*
- Dē-lecto, dēci, dīcam, drc, 1, v. a. I delight.*
- Dē-lēnio, lēni, lēnitum, lēnīre, 4, v. a. I mitigate, allay, ease.*
- Dē-libo, dēci, dīcam, drc, 1, v. a. I taste; I touch gently; delibare comam, to kiss gently.*
- Dē-licium, n. n. (licia); deliciae, drcum, f. pl. a darling, a delight.*
- Dē-ligō, lēgi, lectum, lēgere, 3, v. a. (ligo), I choose.*
- Dē-linguo, lēgi, lēctum, lēngere, 3, v. a. I transgress, commit a fault.*
- Dē-lūs, a, um, adj. dotting, delirious.*
- Dē-lūdō, dēci, dīcam, lēdere, 3, v. a. I mock, delude, disappoint.*
- Dē-mens, tū, a } mad, frantic.*
- Dē-mētia, ōe, f (dēmēns), madness;*
quantae putatis esse eos dementiae, what simpletons!
- Dē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mīttere, 3, v. a. I let fall; demittere caput, to hang down the head.*
- Dē-nūc, adv. at last, at length; nunc dēmum, now when it is too late.*
- Dē-nūq, adv. finally; in short.*
- Dēns, tū, m. (dēns, dēntus), a tooth; a task.*
- Dē-pēdo, pēdi, pensum, pēdere, 2, v. n. I hang down.*
- Dē-perdo, perdidī, perditum, pēdere, 3, v. a. I lose; inopia dēperditus, ruined, in the utmost distress.*
- Dē-plōrō, dēci, dīcam, drc, 1, v. a. I lament, deplore.*
- Dē-pōno, pōsi, pōitum, pōnere, 3, v. a. I lay down, disburden myself of anything, I bring forth.*
- Dē-prēhēdo or dē-prendo, pēndi, pēnum, pēndere, 3, v. a. I catch in the act, I detect.*
- Dē-primō, pēsi, pēssum, pēmēre, 3, v. a. I press down, depress, bear hard or heavily upon; dēprimi, to sink deep down, to lie at the bottom.*
- Dē-rēpo, rēpsi, rēptum, rēpere, 3, v. a. I creep down.*
- Dē-ridē, rīsi, rīsum, rīdere, 2, v. a. I mock, deride.*
- Dē-rīsor, drc, m. a mocker, a scoffer.*
- Dē-rīsus, drc, m. mockery, derision.*
- Dē-scēdo, scēdi, scēsum, scēdere, 3, v. a. (scēdo), I go or come down, I descend.*
- Dē-serībo, serīpsi, scriptum, scribēre, 3, v. a. I describe.*
- Dē-sēro, serui, sertum, serere, 3, v. a. I abandon, desert.*
- Dē-sīdeo, sīdi, no sup., sīdere, 2, v. n. I sit still, I sit down.*
- Dē-sīdēro, dēci, dīcam, drc, 1, v. a. I desire, long for; I look for, expect.*
- Dē-sīno, sīci or sī, sītum, sīnere, 3, v. a. I cease, leave off.*
- Dē-spicō, spēxi, spectum, spicere, 3, v. a. I look down upon; hence— I despise, I slight.*
- Dē-stīno, dēci, dīcam, drc, 1, v. a. I design, determine.*
- Dē-stīto, stīti, stīctum, stītūre, 3, v. a. (stīto), I forsake, abandon, disappoist.*
- Dē-strīgo, strīxi, strīctum, strīngēre, 3, v. a. I bind fast or close; I criticize severely; I censure.*
- Dē-sum, fui, esse, v. irreg. I am want-
 ing.*
- Dē-tēro, trēci, trētum, tēdere, 3, v. a. I rub bare, I wear off completely.*
- Dē-terreo, terrui, territum, terrere, 2, v. a. I affright, deter.*
- Dē-trāho, trāxi, trāctum, trāhēre, 3, v. a. I draw off, pull off, flay off.*

- Deus, i, m.* (θεός; Sansc. *dēvas*), a god; *exta Deorum*, the entrails of the victims consecrated to the gods.
- Dē-rēno, rēni, ventum, rēnīre, 4, v. a.* I come to, arrive at, come down to.
- Dē-rōco, rōci, rōtum, rōre, 1, v. a.* I call down; allure, entice; lead on to.
- Dē-rolco, rolci, rōlūtum, rolvère, 3, v. a.* I roll down.
- Dē-rōro, rōri, rōtum, rōre, 1, v. a.* I devour, I swallow greedily, bolt.
- Dexter, ēra, ērum, or ra, rum, adj.* right; on the right hand.
- Dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3, v. a.* I tell, say; I speak; I pronounce; I depose, declare upon oath; *dicta hora*, at the appointed hour; so also *dicto tempore*, at the appointed time.
- Dictum, i, n.* (*dico*), a saying; an amusing story.
- Dies, ēi, m. or f.* (pl. always m.), a day; pay-day, or day of payment; the state of the air, the weather.
- Dif-fēro, dis-tūli, dī-lātum, dif-ferre, v. a.* I carry hither and thither.
- Dif-ficulter*, adv. with difficulty.
- Dif-fluo, fluxi, fluxum, fluere, 3, v. a.* I flow down, I run down; *diffluentes sudore*, all dripping with perspiration.
- Dignitas, ātis, f.* (*dignus*), dignity; *dignitatem suam*, their masculine appearance.
- Dignus, a, um, adj.* worthy; deserved, merited; suitable.
- Dī-lātio, ōnis, f.* (*differo*), a delay.
- Dī-ligens, tis, adj.* (*diligo*), diligent, loving the task.
- Dī-ligenter*, adv. (comp. *diligentius*, superl. *diligentissime*), diligently.
- Dī-ligo, lexi, lectum, ligere, 3, v. a.* I love, esteem; I choose, select.
- Dī-mitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3, v. a.* I send away, dismiss; drop, let go.
- Dī-ripio, ripui, reptum, ripere, 3, v. a.* (*rapio*), I plunder.
- Dis cedo, cessi, cessum, cedere, 3, v. a.* I depart.
- Dis-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernere, 3, v. a.* I see the difference between one thing and another clearly; I distinguish; I point out clearly.
- Disco, didici, nō sup., discere, 3, v. a.* I learn.
- Dī-spergo, spersi, spersum, spergere, 3, v. a.* (*spargo*), I scatter, scatter, spread abroad.
- Dis-sero, serui, seritum, serere, 3, v. a.* I unravel intricacies; discuss; explain; publish.
- Dis-sideo, sedi, sessum, sidere, 2, v. a.* I am at variance, I disagree.
- Dis-simūlo, āci, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.* I dissemble, conceal the truth, I pretend.
- Dis-solvo, solvi, solūtum, solvere, 3, v. a.* I dissolve; I break, shatter; *dissoluti mores*, licentious or profligate manners.
- Dī-stringo, strinxi, strictum, stringere, 3, v. a.* I bind fast; I engage very much; I encumber, embarrass.
- Diū, adv.* (comp. *diūtius*, superl. *diūtissimē*), long, a long while.
- Dī-versus, a, um, adj.* diverse, different.
- Dives, itis, adj.* rich.
- Dī-rīdo, rīsi, rīsum, ridere, 3, v. a.* I divide.
- Dī-vīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.* (*divinus*), I divine, guess, conjecture.
- Divinus, a, um, adj.* (*divus*), divine.
- Dīvitiæ, ārum, f. pl.* (*dives*), riches.
- Dīvus, i, m.* a god, a deity.
- Do, dedi, datum, dare, 1, v. a.* I give; *dare malum*, to do an injury, to commit an act of injustice; *dare leto*, to kill; *dare animo*, to allow, to grant; *dare opēram alicui*, to assist one; *dare veniam*, to pardon; indulge; excuse; *dare poenas*, to be punished, to suffer punishment; *data occasione*, when an opportunity offers; *quod tibi non datum est*, what nature has denied you.
- Docco, docui, doctum, docere, 2, v. a.* I teach, shew, inform.
- Dōcīlis, is, e, adj.* (*doceo*), docile; inventive; quick of apprehension.
- Doctus, a, um, adj.* (*id.*), learned, skilled.
- Dōcūmentum, i, n.* (*id.*), a proof, warning.
- Dōleo, dolui, dolitum, dolere, 2, v. n.* and *a.* I grieve, am sorry, I smart for anything, I repent or regret what I have done; I am displeased, angry.
- Dōlo or dolon, ōnis, a*, a sting.
- Dolor, ōris, m.* grief, pain.
- Dolus, a, um, adj.* (*dolus*), deceitful, sly, cunning.
- Dolus, i, m.* deceit, a trick, cheat, deception.
- Domesticus, a, um, adj.* (*domus*), domestic; *domestica res*, family concerns.
- Domīnus, i, m.* (*domo*), a lord, a master; the emperor.
- Dōmo, domui, domitum, domare, 1, v. a.* I tame, I subdue.
- Domus, ōris, f.* a house, a habitation, a home; a family.
- Donatio, ōnis, f.* (*dono*), a giving liberally; a gift, a present.
- Dōn-ē, adv.* [*don* (= *dum*) and *ac*], until.
- Dono, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.* I bestow, I give (from generosity).
- Dormio, dormivi, dormitum, dormire, 4, v. n.* I sleep.
- Dorsum, i, n.* [*de, torsum* (= *versum*)], the back.
- Dos, dotis, f.* (*do*), an accomplishment,

a qualification, a quality; advantage, use; an endowment; talent.

Draeco, draco, m. (δρακων), a dragon.

Dubito, dicit, dtum, dicit, 1, v. a. I doubt, hesitate.

Dubius, a, um, adj. duo, ris), doubtful; res in dubium venerit, may be a subject of dispute.

Duco, duci, ductum, ducere, 3, v. a. I lead, guide, conduct; ducere uxorem, to marry; ducere secum), to take or carry along with her; ducere aerum, to live, to lead or spend life; ducere animum sibi, to give one's self a slap; dicitur ad derisionem, is brought into, or exposed to derision.

Dulcis, e, adj. sweet; dulca lucrum, the sweets, charms of gain.

Dum, adv. while, whilst.

Dummodo, conj. if only; provided.

Duos, ae, o, adj. (duo), two; quorum sunt laudis duae, who have got two-thirds of the glory.

Duplex, icis, adj. (duo, plico), double, twofold.

Duro, ari, dtum, are, 1, v. a. and n. (durus), act., I harden; neut., to last, endure, continue; durato corde, with invincible fortitude.

Durus, a, um, adj. hard; cruel, inflexible.

Dux, ducis, c. g. (duco), a leader, a general.

E

E or *ex*, prp. e. abl. (ex), out of.

E bibo, bibi, bibitum, bibere, 3, v. a. I drink out, or drink up the whole.

Ece, adv. lo! see! behold!

I. *E do, dedi, datum, edere or esse, 3, v. a.* (erm. essen), I eat, devour.

II. *E do, dedi, datum, dedit, 3, v. a.* I give out, I utter.

Eff- = *ex*, as a prefix.

Effectus, us, m. (effluo), effect, efficacy, power, success, the execution of an undertaking; effectu caret, does not prosper.

Effero, ex-tuli, dlatum, ef-ferre, v. irreg. *ex, fero*, I bring out, I save; *efferre in lucem*, to bring to light; bring into the world.

Efficio, feci, factum, facere, 3, v. a. (*ex, facio*), I effect, accomplish, render, make; effect brevius, he shortened it.

Effigies, ei, f. effigies, an effigy, image.

Effingo, finxi, factum, 3, v. a. I form.

Effugio, fugi, fugitum, fugere, 3, v. a. (*ex, fugio*), I escape.

Effugium, ii, n. (effugio), escape.

Ego, mei, pron. (ego), I, me, ego, I.

Egredivor, gredivus, gredivi, 3, v. dep. (*gradior*), I go or come out.

Egregius, a, um, adj. (grex); lit., out of the herd; remarkable; excellent.

Eh, interj. ho there! See *Heu*.

E labor, lapsus, lapsi, 3, v. dep. I escape, I slip away.

Elegans, antis, adj. elegant, select.

Elegantia, ae, f. (elegans), elegance, neatness in dress.

Elevo, avi, dtum, are, 1, v. a. I lift up; I disparage, slight; I undervalue.

Elo, lavi, laum, ludere, 3, v. a. I elude, escape; I baffle.

Emendo, dicit, dtum, are, 1, v. a. I amend, correct; qui doctorem emendat, he who pretends to instruct one wiser than himself.

Emineo, minus, minere, 2, v. n. I rise up, I am raised high; eminet celsa cerisee, proudly raises his lofty neck.

Emitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3, v. a. I send forth; I let fall, drop.

Emorior, mortuus, mori, 3, v. dep. I die.

En, interj. lo! behold!

Enato, ari, dtum, are, 1, v. a. I swim out, swim ashore.

Enim, conj. (e, nam), for.

Enimvero, adv. truly; indeed; to be sure.

Enitor, nisus or nixus, niti, 3, v. dep. I struggle; I bring forth.

Eo, irei, itum, ire, v. irreg. (Sanse. I, go), I go; ibant, were travelling.

Epo, potui, potum, potare, 1, v. n. I drink of the wine.

Eques, itis, c. g. (equus), a horseman, a rider; a Roman knight.

Equester, tris, tre, adj. (eques), equestrian.

Equidem, adv. indeed! in very deed!

Equis, i, m. (equus = *erec*), a horse.

Erado, rasi, rasum, radere, 3, v. a. I scratch out; I erase.

Ergo, conj. (ergo), therefore.

Eripio, ripui, reptum, riperre, 3, v. a. I snatch from; I deliver, rescue.

Erro, dicit, dtum, are, 1, v. a. I wander, mistake, err.

Error, error, m. (erro), an error, mistake.

Erumpo, rupi, ruptum, rumpere, 3, v. a. I break out, sail forth.

Eruo, rui, rutum, rudere, 3, v. a. I turn up, dig up.

Euro, ar, f. Euro, meat, food.

*Esurio, no petii, esurition, esurire, 4, v. desid. n. at 1 a. *peto*), I am about to eat, I design to eat, I wish to eat; I am hungry.*

Et, conj. and; *et-et*, both—and; also, likewise.

Etiam, conj. (et, jam), also; even.

Etiamque, conj. although.

Eutýchus, *s*, *m*. *Eutyebus*.

Ē-cādo, *rāsi*, *rāsum*, *cādere*, 3, *v. a.* I escape.

Ē-rāgor, *ragātus*, *ragāri*, 1, *v. dep.* I wander from the right way, I stray; I wander out.

Ē-cello, *celli* or *culsi*, *culsum*, *cellere*, 3, *v. a.* I pluck, pull.

Ē-rēnio, *rēni*, *rentum*, *renire*, 4, *v. n.* I come out, come forth.

Ē-centus, *ūs*, *m*. *ecenio*, an event.

Ē-vertō, *verti*, *versum*, *vertere*, 3, *v. a.* I overturn.

Ē-rōco, *rōci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, *v. a.* I call forth or out.

Ex = e, which see.

Ex-aggēro, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, *v. a.* I heap up, I accumulate.

Ex-āro, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, *v. a.* I write hastily; I compose.

Ex-audio, *audīci*, *audītum*, *audire*, 4, *v. a.* I listen attentively.

Ex-cēdo, *cessi*, *crasum*, *cedere*, 3, *v. a.* I exceed, go beyond.

Ex-cipio, *cīpi*, *ceptum*, *cipere*, 3, *v. a.* (*cipio*), I catch; I receive, I shelter; I follow or succeed.

Ex-cito, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, *v. a.* I rouse, stir up, excite; I start game; I call forth.

Ex-cōlo, *colui*, *cultum*, *cōlere*, 3, *v. a.* I worship.

Ex-cūso, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, *v. a.* (*causa*), I excuse; *huic excusatum me colui*, I should wish to justify my conduct.

Ex-cūto, *cūsi*, *cūsum*, *cutere*, 3, *v. a.* I shake out; I examine or search thoroughly.

Ex-emplum, *i*, *n.* (*amplius*), an example; *sua exempla*, the examples which have been set by himself; *in many passages*—a fable; an instance, an action; conduct, exemplary conduct; *justo exemplo*, with exemplary punishment.

Ex-ēo, *īci* or *īi*, *itum*, *īre*, *v. irreg.* I go out.

Ex-ērcito, *ercui*, *ercitum*, *ercire*, 2, *v. a.* (*arceo*), I exercise; I utter; I employ; I vent.

Ex-ērcitus, *ūs*, *m.* (*exercēo*), an army.

Ex-hībeo, *hībi*, *hībitum*, *hībere*, 2, *v. a.* (*habeo*), I exhibit, shew; I produce, occasion; *exhibe cocis fidelem*, fulfil your promise, keep your word, prove your sincerity; *quorum virtus exhibet solidum dēvici*, whose reputation for virtue is founded on substantial merit.

Ex-īgo, *ēgi*, *actum*, *īgere*, 3, *v. a.* (*ago*), I drive out; *exigere actum*, to live, to spend or pass life.

Ex-īguus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*exigo*), small, scanty, requiring economy; *exigua*

materia, the scantiness, barrenness of the subject.

Ex-īstīmo, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, *v. a.* (*aestimo*), I think, imagine, suppose.

Ex-ītium, *īi*, *n.* (*eo*, *itum*), destruction; *fatale exitium*, my hapless destiny.

Ex-ītus, *ūs*, *m.* (*īd.*), an outlet, a passage, a place of egress.

Ex-ōrno, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, *v. a.* I adorn, deck; I fit out, furnish liberally.

Ex-ōro, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, *v. a.* I entreat earnestly, or obtain by entreaty.

Ex-pēdio, *pedīci*, *pedītum*, *pedire*, 4, *v. a.* I extricate, disentangle, explain; *expedire rem*, to act sincerely, to leave no room for future controversy.

Ex-pērior, *pertus*, *perire*, 4, *v. dep. a.* I try, prove, experience, make the experiment.

Ex-pers, *tis*, *adj.* (*pars*), having no part in, void of, destitute of; *expers virtutis*, *terbis jactans gloriam*, a boasting coward.

Ex-pēto, *petīci*, *petītum*, *petere*, 3, *v. a.* I desire, I aim at.

Ex-plico, *plīci* or *plīcāci*, *plīcītum* or *plīcātum*, *plīcāre*, 1, *v. a.* I unfold, display, expand, explain; *explicit fugam*, facilitated her escape.

Ex-plōro, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, *v. a.* I search, explore, examine.

Ex-presso, *pressi*, *pressum*, *primere*, 3, *v. a.* I press out, extort.

Ex-sēquor, *sēquutus* or *sēcūtus*, *sēqui*, 3, *v. dep.* I execute; I pursue.

Ex-sēro, *serui*, *sertum*, *serere*, 3, *v. a.* I shew, evince.

Ex-spectātio, *ōnis*, *f.* expectation; *ipsa expectatio*, the mere expectation, the suspense of expectation.

Ex-spiro, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, *v. a.* I breathe my last, I expire.

Exta, *ōrum*, *n. pl.* the entrails.

Exter or *exterus*, *a*, *um* (*ex*), *adj.* (comp. *exterior*, superl. *extrēmus* and *extimus*), being without.

Ex-tollo, *tollere*, 3, *v. a.* I raise up, elevate. See *Effero*.

Ex-trāho, *trāxi*, *tractum*, *trahere*, 3, *v. a.* I drag out; I extract.

Extrēmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*exter*), last.

Ex-trico, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, *v. a.* I extricate; I effect, accomplish completely.

Ex-tundo, *tūdi*, *tūsūm*, *tundere*, 3, *v. a.* I beat or hammer out; *extundere frontem calcibus*, to strike or kick on the forehead.

Ex-ūro, *ussi*, *ustum*, *ūre*, 3, *v. a.* I burn up; I parch or dry up.

F

Fābella, *ae*, *f. dim.* (*fatula*), a little fable, an apologue.

Faber, bri, m. a workman, an artist or mechanic.

Fabrico, ari, aturn, are, I, v. a. I construct, build.

Fabula, ae, f. (*farā*), a fable; a tragedy.

Facies, ōis, f. (*facio*); *lit.*, make, form, shape; a face; an appearance, aspect.

Facile, adv. (comp. *facilius*, superl. *facilime*), easily.

Facilis, e, adj. (comp. *facilior*, superl. *facilimus*), easy.

Factus, ōris, n. facio, a deed; a bad action; a crime, guilt.

Facio, feci, factum, facere, 3, v. a. I do, make; *facere medicinam*, to practise physic, but *facere medicinam alicui*, to perform a cure upon one; *fecit medicinam tupe periculosam*, performed upon the wolf an operation dangerous to herself; *facere lucrum*, to profit, gain; *facere nam*, to build a nest or an eyry; *fac*, make or cause; *ne faciat moram*, not to delay; *fecit silentium*, imposed silence; *facere ludos*, to exhibit shows, plays, or spectacles; *facio satis* = *satisfacio*, which see.

Factio, ōnis, f. (*facio*), a faction, a party.

Factum, i, n. (*id.*), a deed, an action.

Fæx, eis, f. (no gen. pl.), lees, dregs, scum; *Falernā fæce* = *Falerni* (sc. *vini*) *fæce*, of the lees of Falernian.

Falernus, a, um, adj. Falernian, belonging to Falernus Ager, a tract of Campania, at the foot of Mons Massicus, and famous for its wine.

Fallacia, ae, f. (*fallax*), fallacy, deception, deceit, a deceitful stratagem.

Fallax, ari, adj. (*fallō*), deceitful.

Fallo, fefelli, fufum, fallere, 3, v. a. I deceive, mislead, impose upon; *multum falleris*, you are very much mistaken.

Falsō, adv. (*falsus*), falsely.

Falsus, a, um, adj. (*fallō*), false; *falsō nomine*, falsely so called.

Fama, ae, f. (*for, fari*), fame, rumour, good name; *ut illud ipsum cupiat famae tradere*, that he may desire to transmit that very thing to posterity.

Fames, is, f. famine, hunger.

Familia, ae, f. a household, family servants, domestics; *familia exornata*, furnished him liberally with attendants, domestics; *Aspexat domina quum alius esset familia*, when heep was the only servant his master had.

Far, farria, n. corn, grain of any kind; meal, flour.

Farina, ae, f. (*far*), meal.

Fas, indecl. (*fari*), right, according to the laws of God and nature; *fas est*, it is lawful, consistent with the religious ideas of the country.

Fascio, ae, f. a fust, a bundle.

Fastidio, fastidiv, fastidium, fastidire, 4, v. a. (*fastidium*), I disdain haughtily; *si non fastidus*, if you are not too nice, if you do not think it beneath you, unworthy of you.

Fastidiosē, adv. (*id.*), scornfully, disdainfully, with fastidious niceness.

Fastidium, ii, n. loathing, fatigue.

Fatālis, e, adj. (*fatum*), fatal, decreed by the Fates.

Fateor, fassus, fatēri, 2, v. dep. a. (*id.*), I confess, acknowledge.

Fatigo, ari, aturn, are, 1, v. a. I weary, fatigue; *fatigare coelum*, to tire out heaven's patience.

Fatisco, ere, 3, v. n. I open, gape.

Fatum, i, n. (*for, fari*), fate, destiny; *fatum dicto tempore*, at the time determined by the Fates.

Fautor, oris, m. (*faceo*), favourer, friend.

Fauz (occurs not, abl. *fauce*, pl. *fauces*, *faucium*, f. the jaws, the throat; *fauce improba*, by his insatiable appetite.

Favco, fāri, fautum, favēre, 2, v. a. I favour, approve.

Favōr, ōris, m. (*favco*), favour, partiality, prejudice.

Fævus, i, m. a honey-comb.

Fax, eis, f. a torch, flambeau, firebrand.

Fecundus, a, um, adj. fruitful; *fecunda novies*, bringing forth nine times.

Felis or felis, is, f. (onomatop., akin to *geli*), a cat.

Felicitas, atis, f. (*felix*), felicity, happiness; good fortune.

Felix, icis, adj. happy, felicitous.

Femina, ae, f. a woman, a female.

Feruo, ere, 3, v. a. I ward off. This verb is found only in *defendo*, *offendo*, and *confendo*.

Fenestra, ae, f. an aperture; a window; any opening in the wall.

Fera, ae, f. (*ferus*), a wild beast.

Ferre, adv. almost, generally, commonly.

Feruae, arum, f. pl. holidays.

Fero, tedi, fērum, ferre, v. irreg. (*fero*), I bear, carry, suffer, bring, I am content with; *indigne ferre*, to take a thing highly amiss, to bear with indignation; *ferri secundis flatibus*, to be wafted by propitious gales; *ferre auxilium*, to aid, help; *ferat*, it said, is reported.

Ferrium, i, n. iron; a sword.

Ferus, i, m. (*Βολο φερε = βέρε*), a wild beast.

Fessus, a, um, adj. (*fatisco*), wearied.

Festino, ari, aturn, are, 1, v. a. (*festinus*, hasty, quick), I hasten.

Fetus, us, m. young, offspring, brood; a litter.

Fidēlis, e, adj. (*fidēs*), faithful, trustworthy, that may be relied on.

Fides, ei, f. faith, credit; sincerity, friendship; honesty, integrity; *pactam fidem*, the terms agreed to, the test.

Fiducia, ae, f. confidence, presumption.

Filia, ae, f. (*filius*), a daughter.

Filius, ii, m. a son.

Fingo, finxi, fictum, fingere, 3, v. a. I form, devise, invent; I trim, adorn; *arte fictas*, artificially, ingeniously contrived; *fictis causis*, pretences; *fictis fabulis*, fictions.

Fio, factus, fieri, v. irreg. (used as passive of *facio*), I am made, I become, happen; *sit turba major*, the crowd is still greater than before; *quo facto*, upon which, hereupon.

Firmo, are, 1, v. a. I make firm or fast.

Firmus, a, um, adj. firm, strong, robust.

Flagellum, i, n. dim. (*flagrum*), a whip, a lash.

Flagito, aei, atum, are, 1, v. a. I demand, I insist upon.

Flagrum, i, n. a whip, scourge.

Flamma, ae, f. a flame; *flamma deum*, the flame from the altars of the gods.

Flatus, us, m. (*flo*), a blast.

Fleo, flevi, fletum, flere, 2, v. a. I shed tears, I weep, bewail, deplore.

Flētus, us, m. (*fleo*), tears, lamentations.

Flexus, us, m. a turn, a winding; *flextibus notis*, by well-known walks or by-ways.

Flo, are, 1 (Icel. *blaca*, Sansc. *phal*, to blow up, burst), v. n. and a. I blow.

Floro, florui, no sup., florere, 2, v. n. (*flos*), I flourish; *Athenae quum florērent aequis legibus*, when Athens was flourishing under a free government, or the protection of equal laws.

Flumen, inis, n. (*fluo*), a river, a stream.

Fluo, fluxi, fluxum, 3, v. n. to flow.

Fluvius, ii, m. (*fluo*), a river.

Fodio, fodi, fossum, fodere, 3, v. a. I dig.

Foedus, eris, n. a league, a covenant.

Fons, tis, m. a fountain, spring, source.

For, futus, fari, v. dep. n. and a. I say, speak.

Foras, adv. out, outward.

Fore = futurum esse, forem = essem, v. def. to be hereafter, to be about to be; *se fore*, that he would be; *ne primus forem*, from being the first.

Forma, ae, f. form, shape, stature; beauty; *humanam supra formam*, of more than mortal stature.

Formica, ae, f. an ant.

Formosa, a, ua, adj. (*forma*), handsome, beautiful.

Fors, forsan, fortasse, adv. perhaps.

Fortē, adv. by chance.

Fortis, e, adj. brave, valiant, strong.

Fortiter, adv. (comp. *fortius*, superl. *fortissime*), (*fortis*), bravely, valiantly.

Fortitudo, inis, f. (*fortis*), fortitude; *pares dum non sint vestrae fortitudini*, so long as they are not your equals in courage.

Fortuitus, a, um, adj. (*fors*), fortuitous, casual, accidental.

Fortūno, ae, f. (*id.*), fortune; the goddess of Fortune; *de fortunis suis*, of his misfortunes.

Fōrum, i, n. a forum; a market place; a court of law.

Fōcea, ae, f. a pit.

Fōceo, fari, fatum, fovere, 2, v. a. I cherish; I warm.

Frango, frangi, fractum, frangere, 3, v. a. I break.

Frāter, tris, m. a brother.

Fraudator, oris, m. (*fraudo*), a defrauder, a cheat.

Fraudo, aei, atum, are, 1, v. a. (*fraus*), I cheat, defraud.

Fraus, dis, f. fraud, deceit.

Frēmo, fremui, fremitum, fremere, 3, v. a. I make a noise; *rumor fremit*, a confused rumour is spread.

Frēno, ari, atum, are, 1, v. a. I bridle; I check.

Frēnum, i, n. (pl. *freni* or *frena*), a bridle, a bit; *frenum solvit pristinum licentia*, licentiousness broke through ancient restraints.

Frēquens, entis, adj. frequent.

Frēquēto, aei, atum, are, 1, v. a. (*frequens*), I frequent.

Frētum, i, n. a firth, a sea.

Frigus, oris, n. cold; *pl.*, cold days, cold weather.

Fricolus, a, um, adj. trifling, frivolous; *aura frivola*, with vain applause.

I. *Frons, dis, f.* a leaf.

II. *Frons, tis, f.* the brow, forehead; *frons prima*, the first appearance, view, glance.

Fructus, us, m. fruit or produce; *quem fructum capis?* what benefit do you derive?

Fruor, fructus or *fruitus, frui, 3, v.* dep. a. I enjoy.

Frustrā, adv. in vain.

Frustum, i, n. a bit, morsel, crumb, scrap.

Fruitez, teis, m. (akin to *βρύον*, I sprout), a shrub.

Fucus, i, m. a drone-bee.

Fuga, ae, f. (*φυγέ*), flight.

Fugio, fugi, fugitum, fugere, 3, v. a. (*fuga*), I flee, escape; *cujus non fugio mortem*, a death like his I refuse not to suffer.

Fūgito, aei, atum, are, 1, v. a. (*fugio*), I flee eagerly or anxiously from.

Fūgo, aei, atum, are, 1, v. a. (*fuga*), I put to flight, I drive away.

Fulmen, inis, m. a flash of lightning.

Fulmineus, a, um, adj. (*fulmen*), like

thunder or lightning; *fulminei dentes*, the terrible tusks of the boar, shivering objects as does lightning.

Funditus, adv. (*fundus*), utterly, entirely, completely.

I. *Fundo*, *ā*, *utrum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I found, lay the foundations of.

II. *Fundo*, *fūdi*, *fūsum*, *fundere*, 3, v. a. I pour out.

Fundus, *i*, m. (πῶδος, πῶδαξ, Germ. **podum*), the bottom.

Funus, *fris*, n. a funeral.

Fūr, *fūris*, m. (φῶρ), a thief.

Fūror, *ōris*, m. fury, madness.

Furtum, adv. by stealth, clandestinely, secretly.

Furtum, *i*, n. (*fur*), theft.

Fustis, *is*, m. a club, a cudgel.

G

Galli, *ōrum*, m. pl. the priests of Cybele.

Gallināceus, *a*, *um*, adj. belonging to a hen or chicken; *gallinaceus pullus*, a young dunghill cock.

Garrus, *ire*, 4, v. n. and a. (γάρρῶ), I prate.

Garrulus, *a*, *um*, adj. [*garrus*], prattling; a prattler.

Gaudeo, *gāucisus*, *gaudēre*, 2, v. n. I rejoice, I delight in.

Gaudium, *ii*, n. (*gaudeo*), joy, gladness.

Gelus, n. (abl. only, no pl.), the coldness of the air, frost.

Geminius, *a*, *um*, adj. double; *gemina sidera Iedae*, the twin stars, Castor and Pollux, sons of Leda.

Gemitus, *us*, m. (*gemo*), a sigh, a groan.

Gemma, *ae*, f. (lecl. *gustem*, Sansc. *chuma*, splendid, from *chum*, to shine), a gem, jewel, precious stone.

Gemmis, *is*, m. adj. (*gemma*), set with gems or precious stones; *pectusque plumis gemmeum caudam explicas*, and when you expand your tail with its variegated plumage, it displays a blaze of gems.

Gēmo, *gemus*, *gemitum*, *gemere*, 3, v. a. I sigh, groan.

Gēnitor, *ōris*, m. (*gigno* = *gigno*), a father.

Gens, *is*, f. (*id.*), a nation.

Gēnus, *fris*, n. (*id.*), a race, a kind; birth, rank, descent; *Aesopi genus*, *Ἄεσος*'s manner of writing or *Ἄεσος*'s fables; *genus fabularum*, the way or custom of writing fables; *hoc genus jocorum*, this kind of jests; *genus lepidum*, the band of spectators or frequenters of the theatre (*are*) mirthful, fond of amusement; *genus vitae*, way or manner of living.

Gēro, *gessi*, *gestum*, *gerere*, 3, v. a. I carry; *quantum decoris geris!* how comely you are!

Gigno, *gēni*, *gēnitum*, 3, v. a. I generate, engender, beget, produce.

Gladius, *ii*, m. a sword.

Gloria, *ae*, f. glory.

Glorior, *gloriatus*, *gloridri*, 1, v. dep. n.

I glory, boast, plume myself upon.

Gloriosus, *a*, *um*, adj. (*gloria*), glorious.

Gnāvus, *a*, *um*, adj. (Sansc. *gunavat*, able, from *guna*, quality), able.

Gnotus, the archaic form of *notus*.

Grādulus, *i*, m. (onomatop.), a jackdaw.

Grādior, *gressus*, *gradi*, 3, v. dep. n.

(*gradus*), I step, take steps; I walk, go.

Grādus, *us*, m. a pace, a step.

Græcia, *ae*, f. Greece.

Grævus, *ii*, oftener *Græii*, *orum*, m. pl. the Greeks.

Grānum, *i*, n. a grain of corn, grain.

Grātia, *ae*, f. a favour; *pl.*, thanks; abl. *gratū*, for the sake of; *par gratia*, a suitable return; *redeo in gratiam*, I am reconciled; *ager gratias*, to give or return thanks.

Grātis, adv. (contr. for *gratus*), vainly, to no purpose; for nought, gratis.

Grātūlor, *gratūlitus*, *gratūlāri*, 1, v. dep. a. I congratulate.

Grātus, *a*, *um*, adj. grateful, agreeable, acceptable; *esset gratum (mihi)*, I would feel obliged to you.

Grāvis, *e*, adj. heavy; *gravis res*, a weighty or difficult matter, task; dreadful, grievous; oppressive, severe; doleful.

Grāvo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. (*gravis*), I weigh down, I oppress.

Grex, *grēpis*, m. rar. f. a collection of animals; a flock, herd; oxen.

Grus and *grus*, *is*, m. or f. a crane.

Gūbernātor, *ōris*, m. (*gubernō*), a pilot.

Gūberno, *āre*, 1, v. a. (κυβερνάω), I guide, steer, or pilot a ship.

Gūla, *ae*, f. the gullet, the throat.

Gustus, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I taste.

Gyrus, *i*, m. a circle, *simili gyro*, by a similar revolution.

H

Hābeo, *habui*, *habitum*, *habere*, 2, v. a.

I have; *cura habendi*, the desire of getting an estate, of becoming rich;

habent insidias, are treacherous.

Hābitus, *us*, m. (*habes*), a habit, outward appearance, exterior; *suo habitu*, in his own natural way, in accordance with his circumstances.

Hæreo, *hæsi*, *hæsum*, *hæerere*, 2, v. a. I stick, stick fast.

Hālo, *āre*, 1, v. n. and a. I breathe.

Hūmīd, adv. not.

Haurio, *hausi*, *haustum* and *hausum*, 4, v. a. (ἄρω, ἄρωσθαι), I draw.

Hausus, *us*, m. (*haurio*), a draught; *ad meos hausus*, to the place where I drink.

Hebrus, *i*, m. a river of Thraee.
Heiö! interj. = *hejäl* = *ejä*, which see.
Hercules, *is*, m. Hercules, a deified hero of antiquity, remarkable for his strength. He was son of Jupiter and Alcmæna; *Hercule*, adv. by Hercules!
Hæres, *ædis*, c. g. an heir or heiress!
Heu, interj. alas!
Heus, interj. hark ye! ho there!
 I. *Hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, pron. this; *in hoc*, with this view, for this purpose.
 II. *Hic*, adv. upon this, hereupon; here, in this place.
Hiems, *hiemis*, f. (*χιμῶν*, *χιμα*; Sansc. *hima*, snow), winter; *in hiemem*, for the winter season.
Hilaris, *e*, adj. gay, cheerful, joyous.
Hilaritas, *ätis*, f. (*hilaris*), cheerful-ness; *nimia hilaritate*, with excessive joy.
Hinc, adv. (*hic*), hence; after this.
Hircus, *i*, m. a he-goat.
Hispidus, *a*, *um*, adj. rough, bristly.
Historia, *ae*, f. (*ιστορία*), a history, a story.
Hodie, adv. (*hoc die*), to-day; at this day.
Homo, *inis*, c. g. a man, woman; a human being; *contemptuously*—a fellow; *homo meus*, my gentleman, the poor fellow; *hominem quaero*, I am inquiring for, in search of a man of sensibility and intelligence.
Honor or *hōnos*, *ōris*, m. honour, pre-ferment.
Hōra, *ae*, f. (*ώρα*), an hour; *hora dicta*, at the hour appointed; *momentum ut horae pereat officii meis*, that an instant taken from my public charge should be lost.
Hordeum, *i*, n. barley.
Horrendus, *a*, *um*, adj. (*horreo*), dreadful.
Horreo, *horruï*, 2, v. n. and a. I tremble.
Horridus, *a*, *um*, adj. (*horreo*), horrid, terrible, tremendous.
Hospes, *itis*, m. and f. (akin to *hostis* and *gusto*, from *γῆσθαι*), a host or guest.
Hospitium, *ii*, n. (*hospes*), a lodging, a safe and hospitable retreat.
Hostilis, *e*, adj. (*hostis*), hostile; be-longing to an enemy.
Hostis, *is*, c. g. a public enemy.
Hūmānitas, *ätis*, f. (*humanus*), hu-manity, politeness, courtesy.
Hūmānus, *a*, *um*, adj. (akin to *homo*; *humus*), human.
Hūmērus, *i*, m. a shoulder.
Hūmilis, *e*, adj. low, humble; weak, feeble.
Hūmus, *i*, f. (*χμααι*), the ground.
Hydrus, *i*, m. (*ὕδρεος*), a water-serpent.

I

Ībi, adv. (old dat. form of *is*), there.
Īco, *īci*, *ictum*, *icēre*, 3, v. a. I strike; *icō foedere*, making a league or covenant.
Ictus, *ūs*, m. (*ico*), a blow, a stroke.
Īdem, *eūdem*, *īdem*, pron. (*is*), the same.
Īdeo, adv. therefore; *nec ideo videt*, and yet he does not observe him.
Īgitur, conj. (*agitur*), therefore.
Ignāvus, *a*, *um*, adj. (*in*, *gnāvus*), sloth-ful, cowardly, dastardly.
Ignis, *is*, m. (Sansc. *agnis*), fire.
Ignōtus, *a*, *um*, adj. (*in*, *gnōtus* = *notus*), unknown; *ignoto loco*, in a place where he was not known; *ignotos fallit*, imposes upon those who do not know him.
Il- as a prefix = *in-*.
Ille, *illa*, *illud*, pron. he, she, that; *pl.*, they, those.
Illic, adv. there.
Il-līcio, *lezī*, *lectum*, *licēre*, 3, v. a. (*lacio*), I allure, entice; *illicere pre-bio*, to tempt by offering a reward.
Il-lido, *līsi*, *līsum*, *lidēre*, 3, v. a. I dash against.
Il-litteratus, *a*, *um*, adj. (*littera*), illi-terate, unlearned.
Illuc, adv. thither, to that place.
Il-lūdo, *lūsi*, *lūsum*, *lūdēre*, 3, v. a. I deride, I mock, I ridicule.
Im- as a prefix = *in-*.
Imber, *bris*, m. (*ὄμβρος*), a shower.
Imitor, *imitātus*, *imitāri*, 1, v. dep. a. I imitate.
Im-mūnis, *e*, adj. [*ma(g)nus*], great, huge, monstrous.
Im-misceo, *miscui*, *mistum* or *mixtum*, *miscēre*, 2, v. a. (*in*, *misceo*), I mingle, mix; *immiscuī se*, intruded himself into the company of.
Im-mitto, *mīsi*, *missum*, *mittēre*, 3, v. a. I send in, I cast or throw at or in.
Im-mōdicus, *a*, *um*, adj. Immoderate, excessive.
Im-mōlo, *ūvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I sacrifice, immolate; *ubi immolatur*, when a victim is offered in sacrifice.
Im-par, *āris*, adj. unequal, unequally matched; not a match, inferior.
Im-pēdio, *pedi*, *peditum*, *pedire*, 4, v. a. I entangle; I interrupt, prevent.
Im-pendo, *pendi*, *pensum*, *pendēre*, 3, v. a. I lay out, expend; *impendere curam*, to bestow care upon, to at-tend to.
Im-pensa, *ae*, f. expense, cost, charge.
Im-pērium, *ii*, n. (*im-pero*), command, authority, kingly power.
Im-pēro, *āre*, 1, v. a. I order.
Im-peto, *ēre*, 3, v. a. I assail.
Im-pētro, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. (*in*,

- patro*), I obtain by entreaty; *impetare veniam*, to obtain pardon, *facile impetravit*, readily got permission.
- Im-petūs, ūs, m.* (*impeto*), an assault, attack, onset; *impetuositas*; *veloci impetu*, with a nimble pace; *irato impetu*, with impetuous fury; violence; *frenare impetum*, checked the vehemence; *tenuit impetus*, stopped the current.
- Im-pingo, pēgi, pactum, pingere, 3, v. a.* I strike against, *impinge lapidem huic*, strike him with a stone.
- Im-pleo, plēri, plētum, plere, 2, v. a. I fill.*
- Im-pōnō, pōnī, positum, pōnere, 3, v. a.* I place upon, I lay or put upon; I impose upon, deceive.
- Im-porto, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I import; I cause or occasion.*
- Im-prōbitas, ātis, f.* *improbus*, wickedness; *sola improbitas*, his insatiable violence alone, the insatiable lion alone.
- Im-prōbus, a, um, adj.* Immoral, wicked; *improba fauce*, by his rapacious or insatiable appetite; *improbus homo*, a knave, a dishonest fellow; *improbo dente*, with a mischievous or a sharp tooth; *impertinent, presumptuosus; a ruffian.*
- Im-prudens, tis, adj.* imprudent, inconsiderate; *inexperientel, simple, no religio peccet imperitus mea*, lest my oath to do justice should be violated.
- Im-prūdētis, ae, f.* imprudence; *oro ut imprudentiae deserviam veniam*, I beg you first to pardon my inconsiderate intrusion.
- Im-pulsus, tis, adj.* impudent.
- Im-pudentia, ae, f.* impudence; *paucitas impudente est, imperiti populo enrich themselves.*
- Im-punē, adv.* *im, poena*, without punishment, with impunity, unpunished.
- Im-puto, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.* I put down to one's account, I impute, ascribe; *ut imputare eam beneficium mihi*, don't hold me indebted to you for a favour only pretended.
- Imix, a, um, adj.* the lowest; *ad imam queream*, at the root of the oak.
- In* (*in, ā, Sans. an, loc. Inel. and Germ. in-1*, inseparable particle, prefixed to adjectives; answers to *un-* in English, adding a negation to or expressing the opposite of the simple word to which it is prefixed — *in-ars*, not speaking; *in-ferus*, not learned; *immitis*, not mild, *in-herens*, not libere), &c.
- In*, prep. with *an* after verbs of motion — into; against; but (with *abl.* after a word expressing motion or rest in a place — in.
- Inānis, e, adj.* (*inān, inā, 1 empty*), empty, fruitless, vain; *inane meritum*, a worthless service.
- In-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cipere, 3, v. a.* (*capio*), I begin.
- In-cito, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I incite, instigate, impel.*
- In-cōla, ae, c. g.* (*colo*), an inhabitant.
- In-cōlūmis, e, adj.* safe.
- In-cōmmodum, i, n.* inconvenience, loss, damage.
- In-cōtēniens, tis, adj.* unlike, different; *non incōnveniens corpus*, not very different in size.
- In-crēpo, crepi, crepitum, crepare, 1, v. a. I upbraid, reprimand.*
- In-cumbo, cubui, cubitum, cumbere, 3, v. a.* I fall upon; *incubuerim in hanc ritum*, I have followed this way of living.
- Indē, adv.* thence.
- In-dēco, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.* I shew, demonstrate.
- In-dignē, adv.* unworthily; *indignus ferre*, to take highly amiss.
- In-dignor, dignatus, dignāri, 1, v. dep.* I am indignant.
- In-dignus, a, um, adj.* unworthy, base.
- *Indū = in.*
- In-duco, duxi, ductum, ducere, 3, v. a.* I induce, persuade.
- Indu-stria, ae, f.* (*INDU* or *IND = in, struo*), assiduity, industry.
- In-ētia, ae, f.* (*ētia*), want of food, hunger.
- In-ēptus, a, um, adj.* (*aptus*), silly, impertinent, unseasonable, insipid.
- In-ermis, e, adj.* (*arma*), unarmed, defenceless.
- In-ers, tis, adj.* (*ars*), lazy, indolent, slothful; spiritless, dejected.
- In-ferre, feris, adj.* unhappy, unfortunate.
- In-fērior, us, adj.* comp. (*infra*), lower, further down.
- In-fero, m. to, d-lātum, m. ferre, v.* irreg. I bring in; *inferre causam juris*, to seek a pretence of quarrel.
- In-festus, a, um, adj.* (*fero*), hostile; merciless, cruel.
- In-ficō, feci, factum, ficere, 3, v. a.* (*facio*), I stain, dye, imbue.
- In-flō, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.* I blow into, I swell or puff up.
- In-fus, adv.* (*for infra*, sc. *parte*), under the earth.
- In-fundō, fudi, fuxum, fundere, 3, v. a.* I pour into; *cere opus infundite*, pour the fruit of your labour into your waxes cells.
- In-gemo, genui, genitum, gemere, 3, v. a.* I sigh deeply, heave deep sighs.
- In-gēnium, n, n.* (*GENO = gigno*), genius, natural talents or abilities; *disposition, character; Aesop ingenio*, in

- honour of Esop's genius; *ingenium tuum*, the productions of your genius.
- In-grātus*, *a*, *um*, adj. ungrateful.
- In-grāco*, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I weigh down; *ingrāvātibus annis*, oppressed by the load of years.
- In-grēdior*, *gressus*, *grēdi*, 3, v. dep. n. (*gradior*), I enter, walk, recover the use of my legs.
- In-hospitālis*, *e*, adj. inhospitable.
- In-jūria*, *ae*, f. (*jus*), injustice; an injustice.
- In-justus*, *a*, *um*, adj. unjust; *corruptum lacerat injusta nece*, seizing him, he un-justly worries him to death.
- In-nocens*, *tis*, adj. innocent.
- In-nōtesco*, *notui*, *notescere*, 3, v. n. I become known or notorious.
- In-noxius*, *a*, *um*, adj. innocent, harmless.
- In-ōpia*, *ae*, f. (*inops*), want, poverty; *inopia deperditus*, quite ruined by poverty.
- In-ops*, *ōpis*, adj. needy, destitute, poor; weak, feeble, infirm.
- Inquam*, v. def. I say. See GRAM.
- In-quino*, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I defile, pollute.
- In-scius*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*scio*), unwary, imprudent, inadvertent.
- In-sēquor*, *sēcutus*, *sequi*, 3, v. dep. n. I follow after, ensue.
- In-sēro*, *sēruī*, *sertum*, *serere*, 3, v. a. I put into, I insert.
- In-sēdo*, *sēdi*, *sessum*, 2, v. n. and a. I sit or rest in or upon.
- In-sīdiae*, *ārum*, f. pl. (*insideo*), a snare, treachery; *habent insidias*, have a treacherous intention; *ex insidiis*, out of the ambush.
- In-sīdiōsus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*insidiae*), insidious, treacherous.
- In signis*, *e*, adj. (*signum*), notable, extraordinary; excellent, very fine.
- In-silio*, *silus*, *sultum*, *silire*, 4, v. a. (*salio*), I leap upon.
- In-solens*, *tis*, adj. insolent, proud, conceited; *insolentem fiduciam*, a conceited self-confidence.
- In-solentia*, *ae*, f. insolence; *a noxiorum insolentis*, by the insolent attacks of the gull-y.
- In-sono*, *sonui*, *sonitum*, *sonare*, 1, v. a. I sound loudly, strike up a tune, begin to play.
- In-spicio*, *spezi*, *spectum*, *spicere*, 3, v. a. (*specio*), I look into.
- In-sto*, *stīti*, *stitum* or *stātum*, *stāre*, 1, v. a. I press on, I urge on, I am at the heels of, I am near; *quanta nobis instat pernicies!* what great and immediate destruction threatens us! *instantem necem*, instant death.
- In-suētus*, *a*, *um*, adj. unusual, unaccustomed; *as subst.*, one not accus-
- toned to anything, an inexperienced person.
- Insula*, *ae*, f. (Germ. *Insel*), an island.
- In-sulsus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*sulsus*), insipid; foolish, silly.
- In-sulto*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. freq. n. and a. (*insilio*), I insult.
- In-tēger*, *gra*, *grum*, adj. untouched.
- Integritas*, *ātis*, f. (*integer*), uprightness, integrity.
- Intel-ligo*, *lexi*, *lectum*, *līgere*, 3, v. a. (*inter*, *līgo*), I understand; *nec quaestionis positae cousam intelligit*, without being able to solve or understand the purport of.
- In-tempestīve*, adv. unseasonably.
- In-tendo*, *tendi*, *tensum* or *tentum*, *tendere*, 3, v. a. I stretch, strain much.
- Inter*, prp. e. acc. [Sansc. *antar*, Germ. *unter*, Goth. *undar*], between; among; *inter caedem*, in the scuffle; *inter haec (verba)*, meanwhile as he was speaking; *inter lacrimas et metum*, amidst their tears and terror; *inter manus sublatus*, being taken up in their arms.
- Inter-cipio*, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, *cēpere*, 3, v. a. (*capio*), I intercept, I hinder, prevent; *veram laudem intercipit*, steals the glory due to true merit.
- Inter-dico*, *dixi*, *dietum*, *dīcere*, 3, v. a. I forbid; *interdicit ne bonus*, &c., it warns, or charges a good man not to, &c.
- Inter-diu*, adv. in the daytime, during the day.
- Inter-ficio*, *fēci*, *sectum*, *fīcere*, 3, v. a. (*facio*), I slay, I kill.
- Intērior*, *us*, adj. comp. (*intra* or *inter*), inner; superl. *intimus*, innermost; *spelunca intima*, the deepest part of his den.
- In-tero*, *trīvi*, *tritum*, *terere*, 3, v. a. I crumble into pieces; *intritus cibis*, minced meat.
- Inter-pōno*, *pōsui*, *positum*, *ponere*, 3, v. a. I put in or between, I interpose, I insert, I introduce; *paucis diebus interpositis*, a few days having intervened.
- Inter-rōgo*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I interrogate, ask, question.
- Inter-sum*, *fui*, *esse*, v. irreg. I am of importance; *inasse illius*, that it was his interest.
- Inter-rēnio*, *rēni*, *ventum*, *rēnīre*, 4, v. a. I intervene, I come in in the meantime.
- Intrā*, adv. within, on the inside.
- In-tro*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. (TRO, Sansc. *trī*, I pass), I enter.
- In-tueor*, *tuitus*, *tuēri*, 2, v. dep. I behold, I contemplate.
- In-venio*, *rēni*, *ventum*, *venīre*, 4, v. a. I find; I find out, I invent.

In-icem, adv. (*icis*), each in turn; mutually; in turn.

In-ideō, *idī*, *īsum*, *idēre*, 2, v. n. and a., e. dat. I envy, grudge.

In-īdia, ae, f. (*in-īdus*), envy; anger, wrath, indignation.

In-īdus, a, um, adj. (*in-ideō*), envious.

In-īsus, a, um, adj. (*id.*), hated, odious, detested.

In-īto, *āri*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I invite.

In-ītus, a, um, adj. unwilling, reluctant.

In-īcolō, *colri*, *colūtum*, *colēre*, 3, v. a. I involve, wrap up or in; *involtrēns*, concealing, disguising.

In-ūtilis, e, adj. useless, good for nothing.

Ipsē, a, um, a conj. (= *is-ipsē*, *επι*), pron. he himself, she herself, itself; *ipsa expectatio*, the very suspense of expectation; *ipso loco*, by the very situation; *sermone ab ipso*, from his very conversation; *ipso die*, on the very day.

Ira, ae, f. (akin to *īris*, *uro*), anger, wrath.

Irācundus, a, um, adj. (*ira*), passionate.

Irascor, *irātus*, *irasci*, 3, v. dep. n. I am angry; *nolo irascaris*, don't be angry, take offence.

Irātē, adv. (*irātus*), angrily, in anger.

Irātus, a, um, adj. (*irascor*), angry, enraged; *iratus Dīs*, under the displeasure of the gods.

Ir-īdeo, *risi*, *risum*, *ridēre*, 2, v. a. I mock, I ridicule, I make a jest of.

Ir-ītus, a, um, adj. (*in*, *ratus*), vain, unavailing.

Is, ea, *id*, adj. pron. he, she, it, that.

Iste, *ista*, *istud*, adj. pron. (*is*, *te*), that.

Ita, adv. (*Sanse. illi*, thus; *iri*, yet, still), so, thus; on this condition only.

Iter, *itineris*, n. (*eo*, *ire*), a journey, a way.

Itero, *āri*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. (*iterum*), again, I repeat.

J

Jāceo, *jacui*, *jacitum*, *jacēre*, 2, v. n. I lie; *rupto jacuit corpore*, her body having burst asunder, she fell down dead; *regna Pelusae jacent*, the empire of Pelusae lies in ruins.

Jācio, *jāci*, *jacitum*, *jacēre*, 3, v. a. (akin to *ico*), I throw.

Jāctō, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. freq. n. (*jacio*), I make an ostentatious show or parade.

Jācto, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. freq. n. (*jacio*), I throw often; I toss backwards and forwards, I toss; I boast.

Jam, adv. now; *jam nunc*, even now; *jam non*, no longer, not now.

Jan-prīdem, adv. now for a long time, long since.

Jānuā, ae, f. a gate, a door.

Jācor, *jocātus*, *jocāri*, 1, v. dep. (*jocus*), I jest, I joke.

Jōcūlaris, e, adj. (*id.*), comical, jocular, laughable.

Jōcunditas, *ātis*, f. (*jocundus*), pleasantness, agreeableness, mirthful or cheerful sound.

Jōcundus, a, um, adj. = *jocundus*.

Jocus, i, m. (pl. *joci* or *jocæ*), a joke, a jest, merry story; *fictis jociis*, with comical stories which he invented.

Jubeo, *jussi*, *jussum*, *jubēre*, 2, v. a. I bid, I order.

Jūcundus, a, um, adj. (*jueo*), agreeable, pleasant, delightful.

Jūdex, *icis*, e. g. (*jus*, *dico*), a judge.

Jūdicium, n, n. (*judex*), judgment; *pro judicio erroris sui*, in defence of their mistaken judgment.

Jūdico, *āri*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. (*id.*), I judge; I pronounce sentence.

Jūgūlo, *āri*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. (*jugulum*), I cut the throat; I butcher.

Jūgūm, i, n.; and *jugūlus*, i, m. the collar-bone.

Jūgum, i, n. (*jungo*), a yoke; the top or ridge of a range of mountains; *temperat jugum*, guides me under the yoke.

Jungo, *junxi*, *junctum*, 3, v. a. (*Sanse. yuj*, to yoke, join), I join.

Jūno, *ōnis*, f. Juno, queen of the gods, the sister and wife of Jupiter.

Jupiter, *Jovis*, m. Jupiter, the king of the gods.

Jurgum, ii, n. (*jurgo*), a strife, a quarrel.

Jurgo, *āre*, 1, v. n. and a. (for *jure*, *ago*), I quarrel, brawl, chide, scold.

Jus, *juris*, n. justice, right, law; *multandum simili jure*, that he ought to be punished with like justice.

Jurjurandum, *jurisjurandi*, n. an oath.

Juste, adv. (*comp. justius*, superl. *justissime*), justly; *tanto justius*, so much the more justly.

Justus, a, um, adj. (*jus*), just.

Jūvencus, i, m. a bullock, a steer.

Jūvēnis, is, e. g. (*Sanse. yuvan*, young), a young person.

Jūto, *āvī* var. *ūtum*], *jūcēre*, 1, v. a. I assist, I delight, I please.

I.

I. *Lābor*, *ōris*, m. labour; production.

II. *Lābor*, *lāpūs*, *lābi*, 3, v. dep. I slide; I move up or down; I fall into a mistake, I err, I am misled or deceived by.

Lābōro, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. n. I labour; I am distressed, oppressed, I suffer.

Lācēr, *ēra*, *ērum*, adj. hewn; torn.

Lacerō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. (lacer),
I lacerate, I tear.

Lacesso, lacessiri, lacessitum, lacessere,
3, v. a. (*id.*), I provoke, harass, vex
or tease.

Lacio, ēre, 3, v. a. I entice, allure.

Lacrīma, lacrima, lacruma, ae, f. a
tear.

Lacus, ūs, m. a lake.

Laedo, laesi, laesum, laedere, 3, v. a. I
hurt, I do harm; *laesura invicem*,
to be revenged on in turn; *impune*
potius laedi, it is better to submit
to an injury than seek to avenge it.

Laetor, laetatus, laetari, 1, v. dep.
(*laetus*), I am glad, I rejoice.

Laetus, a, um, adj. glad, joyful, gay;
laeta viridia, pleasant green walks.

Laevus, a, um, adj. (λαίος), left, on the
left hand; *laeva omina*, lucky omens.

Lagēna, ae, f. (λάγνη), a flagon.

Lambo, lambi, no sup., lambere, 3, v. a.
I lick, I lap.

Lana, ae, f. wool.

Languo, langui, no sup., languere, 2,
v. n. I languish, droop.

Languidus, a, um, adj. faint, languid.

Lani-ger, era, erum, adj. (lana, gero),
wool-bearing; as *subst.*, the sheep,
the lamb.

Laniō, āre, 1, v. a. I tear, cut up.

Lanius, ii, m. (lanio), a butcher; ad
lanium, at a butcher's shop, stall.

Lapis, idis, m. a stone.

Laqueus, i, m. a noose, a snare.

Largē, adv. (largus), largely, liberally.

Largus, a, um, adj. large; largam
dapem, a large or plentiful repast;
largo cibo, with plenty of food.

Lasso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. (lassus),
I weary, tire, fatigue.

Lassus, a, um, adj. (λάσσω, Gael.
leasg, Icel. *losk*, Eng. *lazy*), fatigued.

Lātē, adv. widely; a great way round.

Lāteo, latui, latitum, latere, 2, v. n. I
lurk, I lie hid; *latens*, unnoticed,
unobserved, escaping notice.

Latibulum, i, n. (latco), a lurking-
place, a den.

Lātīnus, a, um, adj. Latin.

Lātium, ii, n. Latium, a district of Italy.

I. *Latro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I*
bark; *cui latrans contra senex* (*re-*
spondet), the old dog answers him;
ne latrem, lest I bark.

II. *Latro, ōnis, m. a highwayman, a*
robber.

Lātus, a, um, adj. broad, wide, large.

Laudābilis, e, adj. laudable, praise-
worthy.

Laudo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. (laus),
I commend, I praise; *sive laudandum*
est, or it ought to be commended.

Laurea, ae, f. a laurel.

Laus, dis, f. praise; laude multa, with

no small glory; *nostris laudibus*, one
of my high reputation; *victori laudem*
cuidam pyctae ut scriberet, to write
a panegyric upon a boxer who had
been victorious; *laudis ad certamina*,
to these contests for honour.

Laxo, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I loose,
unbend, unbrace.

Lector, ōris, m. (lēgo), a reader.

Lēda, ae, f. Leda, the mother of Castor
and Pollux.

Lēgo, lēgi, lectum, lēgere, 3, v. a. I
gather, I pluck; I choose; I read.

Lentus, a, um, adj. pliant, supple;
slow, in his ordinary dull pace.

Leo, leōnis, m. (λέων), a lion.

Lēpidus, a, um, adj. mirthful, pleasant,
witty.

Lēpus, ōris, m. a hare.

Lētum, i, n. death.

Lēvis, e, adj. light; swift, nimble;
levi calamo, with a light pen, *i. e.*,
with a trivial subject.

Lēcitas, ātis, f. lightness, levity, vanity.

Lēvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I lighten;
I lift, take up.

Lex, lēgis, f. (lēgo), a law; a proposal.

Libellus, i, m. (liber), a little book.

Libenter, adv. (libet), willingly, freely;
libenter prorsus, quite willingly,
most heartily.

I. *Liber, bri, m. a book.*

II. *Liber, era, erum, adj. free; liber*
animus, your mind at ease; *liber ut*
non sim mihi, at the expense of my
liberty.

Liberalis, e, adj. liberal; repente libe-
ralis, generous all at once.

Libērē, adv. (liber), freely, frankly.

Libēri, ōrum, m. pl. children (with re-
ference to some particular parent).

Libēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I de-
liver, I free; *liberat se fovea*, jumps
out of the pit.

Libertas, ātis, f. liberty.

Libet, libuit or libitum est, libere, 2,
v. impers. it pleases; *ne gloriari*
libeat, that no one may be disposed
to boast of.

Libitina, ae, f. (the goddess of funerals,
put here for) the undertakers of
funerals.

Licentia, ae, f. (licet), liberty; licen-
tiousness; *usus poetae licentia*, took
advantage of poetic licence.

I. *Licet*, conj. although.

II. *Licet, licuit or licitum est, licere,*
2, v. impers. it is lawful, he may.

Ligneus, a, um, adj. (lignum), wooden.

Lignum, i, n. wood, timber, a log of
wood.

Ligo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I bind.

Līma, ae, f. a file.

Līmen, inis, n. a threshold.

Līmus, i, m. mud.

Lingua, ae, f. the tongue; the mouth.
Linguo, liqui, no sup., linguere, 3, v. a.
 I leave, abandon.
Linteum, i, n. a linen cloth, sash, or girdle.
Linus, i, m. Linus, a poet, son of Apollo.
Liquidus, a, um, adj. liquid, thin.
Liquor, oris, m. liquor, water; crystal surface.
Lis, litis, f. strife, a law-suit, a cause in a court of justice; a quarrel or contention.
Littera, ae, f. a letter; *pl.*, learning; literature.
Litteratus, a, um, adj. learned.
Litor, oris, m. spite, envy, malevolence.
Locuples, etis, adj. (locus, pleo), rich, wealthy, opulent.
Locus, i, m. (pl. loci or loca), a place; *ignoto loco,* in a place where he was unknown; *ipso loco,* by her very situation; *mercedis loco,* instead of, as a reward for his verses; *auxilio locus est,* there is room or occasion for assistance; *locus narrandi,* the subject of the fable.
Longe, adv. (longus), far; *longe inferior,* far, or much lower down; *longe retustior,* at a time greatly more remote.
Longitudo, inis, f. length; *longitudinem colli = longum collum,* long neck.
Longus, a, um, adj. long; lasting.
Loquor, loquutus or locutus, loqui, 3, v. dep. I speak.
Lorum, i, n. a thong; *pl.*, the reins of a bridle.
Luceerna, ae, f. a lamp, a candle, torch.
Lucrum, i, n. gain.
Luctor, luctatus, luctari, 1, v. dep. I wrestle, I struggle.
Luctus, us, m. grief, mourning; *quantum luctus habuerint,* how much sorrow they have been attended with.
Lucullus, i, m. Lucullus, a celebrated Roman general.
Ludo, lusi, lusum, ludere, 3, v. a. I sport, I play.
Ludus, i, m. play, sport, relaxation; *pl.*, public games or spectacles.
Lugeo, luri, luctum, lugere, 2, v. a. I mourn, I bewail, lament; I dress in mourning.
Lumen, inis, n. light; *reto lumen commercium,* I forbid the borrowing of light from my altar; *ad lumen suum,* by his own light, by the light of his own altar; a candle, a light.
Luo, lui, lutum or lutum, luere, 3, v. a. (λύω, λούω), I wash, I purify by washing; *luere poenas,* to suffer punishment; *luere culpam,* to expiate, make atonement for.
Lupus, i, m. (λύκος), a wolf.
Luscinus, ii, m. a nightingale.

Lustro, avi, atum, are, 1, v. a. I review, survey, search.
Lusus, us, m. amusement, sport, recreation.
Lux, lucis, f. light; *luce,* during the day, in the daytime.
Lympha, ae, f. clear water.

M

Macerro, avi, atum, are, 1, v. a. I soak, macerate; I cause to pine away; I fret, render peevish.
Macies, ei, f. leanness; *macie confectus,* half-starved.
Mage or magis, adv. more, rather.
Magistra, ae, f. (magister, master), a mistress, directress; an instructress.
Magnitudo, inis, f. (magnus), greatness, size; *magnitudo principum,* the grandeur, dignity of the great; or = *magni principes,* great princes.
Magnus, a, um, adj. (comp. major, superl. maximus), great; *multo majoris,* at a much higher rate.
Majestas, atis, f. majesty; *majestas Incis,* his imperial majesty.
Major, us, comp. of magnus, which see.
Male, adv. boldly, unhandsoinely; *male mulcatus,* being thus maltreated.
Male-dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3, v. a. I revile, slander; I use scurrilous language.
Male-ficium, ii, n. (maleficus), mischief; *poenas maleficii,* the punishment due to their villainy.
Male-ficus, a, um, adj. (fio), hurtful, mischievous.
Malignitas, atis, f. malice; malicious men.
Mallitia, ae, f. ill-will, mallee.
Malo, malui, malle, v. irreg. (magis, volo), I choose rather, I am more willing.
Malum, i, n. an evil, a mischief, misfortune; a deformity, blemish; *malo officii,* to suffer for anything; *ut illud extraherent malum,* to pull out that plague; a fault, an imperfection.
Malus, a, um, adj. (comp. pejor, superl. pessimus), bad; unskilful, wretched, bungling; evil, wicked.
Mandatum, i, n. (mando), a command, a commandment.
Mando, avi, atum, are, 1, v. a. I command, charge.
Maneo, mansi, mansum, manere, 2, v. a. I stay, remain; *Latinis dum manebit pretium litteris,* whilst Roman literature shall continue to be valued.
Manifestus, a, um, adj. manifest, evident; *manifestus rebus,* by the undeniable evidences.
Manus, us, f. the hand; *Luculli manu,* under the superintendence of Lucul-

- lms; or rather, by the band of workmen employed by Lucullus.
- Māre, is, n.* the sea.
- Margārita, ae, f.* a pearl.
- Margo, inis, m. rar. f.* margin, brink.
- Marmor, ōris, n.* marble.
- Māter, tris, f.* (μῆτηρ, Sansc. matrī), a mother.
- Mātēria, ae, f.* matter, materials; subject.
- Matrōna, ae, f.* a matron.
- Mātūrius, adv. comp. (maturus),* earlier than usual.
- Mātūrus, a, um, adj.* ripe.
- Maximē, adv.* most of all, more than anything else.
- Mēdēa, ae, f.* Medea, a celebrated enchantress.
- Mēdere, 2, v. dep., c. dat.* (μῆδω, μῆδιω), I heal, cure, remedy, help.
- Mēdicīna, ae, f.* medicine; *medicinam facere*, to practise physic; *fecit medicinam lupo*, she performed an operation upon the wolf.
- Mēdicus, a, um, adj.* belonging to medicine, or to a physician, medical; *medica ars*, the medical art.
- Mēdius, a, um, adj.* middle; *in media* (sc. *arbore* or *quercu*), in the middle of the oak; *in media via*, in the middle of the road; *medio sole*, at mid-day; *aetatis mediae quemdam*, a middle-aged man.
- Mehercule* and *mehercūles*, adv. by Hercules! indeed! truly! assuredly!
- Mel, mellis, n.* (μέλι), honey.
- Mēlior.* See *Bonus*.
- Mēlius, adv.* better (comp. of *bene*).
- Mēlos, n.* [has only the nom., acc., and voc. sing., pl. *mele*, nom., acc., and voc.], a song, poem, melody; *egregium melos*, excellent lyric poetry.
- Mēmīni, meminisse, v. def.* I remember.
- Mēmōria, ae, f.* memory, remembrance, recollection; *tradere memoriae*, to transmit to posterity, put upon record, shew; *dignum memoriae*, worthy of being transmitted to posterity.
- Mendax, ācis, m.* a liar.
- Mens, tis, f.* (Sanse. *mnās*; μῆνος), the mind, understanding, intellect; *mens est mihi*, I have an intention or design, my design is; *rara mens intelligit*, few have sufficient capacity to comprehend; *caeca mente*, blindly.
- Mensa, ae, f.* a table.
- Mēns, is, m.* (μῆσις), a month.
- Merces, cēdis, f.* (*mereo*), hire or wages, the reward of labour, a doctor's fee; *sine mercede*, in vain, at random; *accepta mercede*, in consideration of a recompense.
- Mercūrius, ii, m.* Mercury, the messenger of the gods.
- Mēreo, merui, meritum, 2;* and *mēreor, meritus, 2, v. dep. a.* I deserve, merit.
- Mergo, mersi, mersum, mergere, 3, v. a.* I plunge, I drown, I sink.
- Mēritō, adv. (mereo),* deservedly.
- Mēritum, i, n. (id.),* merit, desert; a service, an act of kindness.
- Mērx, mercis, f.* merchandise, goods.
- Mētuo, metui, metūtum, metuere, 3, v. a. (metus),* I dread, fear.
- Mētus, ūs, m.* fear, dread.
- Meus, a, ūm, adj. (ego, mei),* pron. my, mine; *mea causa*, for my sake, on my account; *quid refert mea!* what care I? *meus homo*, my gentleman, my simpleton.
- Miles, itis, c. g.* a soldier.
- Milivus, ui, m.* a kite, a glede. The prose form is *milvus*.
- Minae, ārum, f. pl.* threats.
- Minerva, ae, f.* Minerva, daughter of Jupiter.
- I. *Minor, minātus, mināri, 1, v. dep. a.* I threaten, I raise high expectations, I promise.
- II. *Minor, less.* See *Parvus*.
- Mīnos, ōis, m.* Minos, a son of Jupiter.
- Mīnus, adv.* less; not; *siquid minus arriserit*, if anything do not please.
- Minūtus, a, um, adj.* little; *minuta plebes*, the populace, commonalty.
- Miraculum, i, n. (miror),* a miracle, wonder, prodigy.
- Mīror, mirātus, mirāri, 1, v. dep. n.* and *a.* I wonder, I admire.
- Misceo, miscui, mistum or mixtum, miscere, 2, v. a.* I mix, mingle; I confound, embroil; I chequer.
- Misēnensis, e, adj.* belonging to Misenum (Miseno), a promontory and mountain in Italy; *Misenensis villa*, country-seat at Misenum.
- Mīser, ēra, ērum, adj.* wretched, miserable.
- Misēreo, misertus* or *mīsērītus, ēri, 2, v. dep. (miser),* I pity.
- Misēria, ae, f.* misery, hardship; rigour.
- Misēricordiā, ae, f. (misericos),* pity, compassion, merey.
- Misēricos, dis, adj. (miser, cor),* merciful, compassionate.
- Mitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3, v. a.* I send, despatch; I cast or throw; *mittere vocem*, to raise or let one's voice be heard; to utter a speech, words; *misso aulaeo*, when the curtain dropped.
- Mnēmōsijne, es, f.* Mnemosyne, mother of the nine Muses.
- Mōdestia, ae, f.* modesty.
- Mōdestus, a, um, adj.* modest.
- Mōdius, ii, m.* a bushel, a peck.
- Mōdō, adv.* just now; only.
- Mōdus, i, m.* a manner; *variis modis*, several ways, various artifices, quirks.

Mœreo, no sup. or perf., *êre*, 2, v. n. I grieve, I am sorrowful.

Mœstus, *a, um*, adj. sad, disconsolate, sorrowful.

Moles, *is*, *f.* a mass.

Molestia, *ae, f.* *molestus*), trouble, sorrow, vexation.

Molestus, *a, um*, adj. (*moles*), troublesome.

Molior, *molitus, moliri*, 4, v. dep. I contrive, devise, invent.

Momentum, *i*, n. a moment.

Moneo, *monui, monitum, monere*, 2, v. a. I advise, admonish, warn, *monet vitam*, instructs men how to live.

Mönitum, *i*, n. an advice, admonition.

Mons, *tis*, m. a mountain.

Monstro, *âri, âtum, âre*, 1, v. a. I shew.

Mors, *ae, f.* delay.

Morbus, *i*, m. a disease, malady.

Mordax, *âcis*, adj. biting; *mordacior*, one that bites more keenly than himself.

Mordeo, *mómordi, morsum, mordere*, 2, v. a. I bite.

Mórior, *mórtuus, móri*, 3, v. dep. (*mors*), I die; *bis mori*, to feel death doubly bitter.

Móror, *morâtus, morâri*, 1, v. dep. n. I delay, linger; live; spend my time.

Mors, *tis*, *f.* death.

Morsus, *ûs*, m. a bite.

Mortâlis, *e*, adj. (*mors*), mortal, subject to death; as *subst.*, a mortal.

Mos, *môris*, m. a manner, custom; *ut mos* or *moris est*, as the custom is; *more translativo*, in the customary manner; *moribus bonis*, by your good conduct.

Motus, *ûs*, m. (*moveo*), motion.

Móveo, *móvi, mótum, movêre*, 2, v. a. I move; *verbis non moveor tuis*, I don't care for, I don't regard your threats; *movere risum*, to excite laughter, to amuse; *movere plausus*, to call forth applause.

Mox, adv. presently, by and by.

Mula, *ae, f.* a she-mule.

Mulco, *âri, âtum, âre*, 1, v. a. I beat, insult, maltreat, handle roughly.

Mulier, *âris, f.* a woman.

I. *Multo* or *multo*, *âri, âtum, âre*, 1, v. a. I punish, injure.

II. *Multo*, adv. by much, *potior multo*, much better, greatly preferable.

Multum, adv. much; *multo fieris*, you are possibly mistaken; *multo gemens*, groaning aloud.

Multus, *a, um, adj.* (comp. *plus*, more, superl. *plurimus*, most), much; in the plural—many; *quid multus?* what farther I in short, in a word.

Mulus, *i*, m. a mule.

Mûno, *mûnui, mûntum, mûnere*, 4, v. a. I fortify, defend, secure, protect.

Mûnus, *êris*, n. an office, dignity, bounty, munificence, gifts, presents, offerings, oblations; benefit, advantage.

Mûrus, *i*, m. a wall of any kind.

Mûs, *mûris*, m. a mouse.

Mûsa, *ae, f.* a muse.

Mûsa, *ae, f.* a fly.

Mûscipula, *ae, f.*; and *mûscipulum*, *i*, n. a mouse-trap.

Mûsteus, *a, um*, adj. musical.

Mûstula, *ae, f.* a weasel.

Mûti, *mutiri, mûfitum, mûfire*, 4, v. a. I mutter, grumble.

Mûto, *âri, âtum, âre*, 1, v. a. I change.

Mûtus, *a, um*, adj. mute, dumb, silent, speechless.

Myro or *Myron*, *ônus*, m. Myro, a renowned sculptor.

Myrtus, *i, f.* a myrtle-tree.

N

Nam, conj. for.

Nam-que, conj. for indeed, for truly, for.

Nasciscor, *nactus, nascisci*, 3, v. dep. I get or obtain by accident, without exertion.

Nâris, *is, f.* the nostril; usually in pl. *nâres*, *ium*, nostrils.

Narrâtio, *ônis, f.* a tale, a story.

Norro, *âri, âtum, âre*, 1, v. a. I recount, relate, tell a story; *ut est vulgatus ordo narratae rei*, when the details of what had transpired were published.

Nascor, *natus, nasci*, 3, v. dep. I am born.

Nâsatus, *a, um*, adj. satirical, censorious, hypercritical; as an *adverb*—scornfully.

Nâta, *ae, f.* (*natus*), a daughter.

Nâtio, *ônis, f.* a nation, race; set.

Nâto, *âri, âtum, âre*, 1, v. a. I swim.

Nâtûra, *ae, f.* nature; *sinistra natura*, perverse, malicious nature; *vox naturae*, his natural voice.

Nâtus, *i*, m. a son; *natus suos*, her (the frog's) brood.

Nau-fragus, *i*, m. a shipwrecked person.

Nauseo, *âri, âtum, âre*, 1, v. n. I am sea-sick; I nauseate, loathe, I affect to be disgusted with; *qui stultitio natus est*, fools who affect to be disgustful.

Nâvus, *ae, m.* a sailor, a mariner.

Nâvis, *is, f.* a ship.

Nec, conj. lest, that not.

Nepes, *is, f.* Naples, a city of Southern Italy.

Nec, conj. (*ne, ae, n. r.*, neither).

Neco, *âri* or *cui, âtum, âre*, 1, v. a. (*nox*), I kill.

Neco-ôpinus. See *Opinus*.

Nectar, *âris*, n. nectar.

Neg-igenter, adv. (*nece*), negligently

Neg-ligo, lexi, lectum, ligère, 3, v. a.
nec, lego, I neglect.
Nego, ari, atum, are, 1, v. a. I deny; I
refuse, give a refusal.
Neg-otium, ii, n. nec-1, a thing, business.
Nemo, inis, e. g. (ne, homo), nobody,
no one.
Nemoralis, is, f. an inhabitant of
the woods.
Nemorosus, a, ua, adj. nemus,
woody; nemorosus latibulis, from the
woody coverts.
Nempè, conj. surely, truly, that is to
say, true! but; nempè d'scimus, we
even learn by fables.
Nemus, oris, n. trees planted for orna-
ment, a grove.
Nenia, a, f. a funeral-song, a dirge;
a trashy ballad; trines.
Nēque, conj. neither.
Ne-quid-quam, adv. in vain, uselessly.
Nē-quis, ne-qua, ne-quid or ne-quid,
pron. lest any.
Ne-quitia, ae, f. profligacy, vice.
Ne-scio, sciri, scitum, scire, 4, v. a. not
to know; e populo, nescio quis, one
of the multitude, of whom I know
nothing; a plebian, obscure person.
Nex, necis, f. violent death.
Nodus, i, m. a knot.
Niger, gra, grum, a. j. black.
Nihil, indecl. nothing; laboro nihil, I
do not labour at all.
Nihilominus, adv. nevertheless.
Nil, indecl. nothing = nihil.
Nilus, i, n. the Nile.
Nimius, a, um, adj. excessive, too
much, immoderate.
Nisi, conj. (ne, si), unless, except.
Nisus, us, m. (II. nitor), endeavour,
effort.
Nitēo, nitui, no sup., nitēre, 2, v. n. I
shine; I am neat, tidy; unde sic
nitēs? how come you to be so sleek!
 I. *Nitor, tris, m. neatness, beauty,*
neatness; brightness, splendour.
 II. *Nitor, nisus or nixus, niti, 3, v. dep.*
n. I endeavour, attempt, strive; I
mount, ascend, rise from.
Niveus, a, ua, adj. snowy, snow-white.
Nix, nivis, f. nivis, nix, snow.
Nobilis, e, adj. famous, noble, cele-
brated; magnificēt, splendid.
Nocens, tus, adj. mischievous, hurtful.
Nocui, nocui, nocitum, nocere, 2, v. a.
I hurt.
Noctu (in Abl. only), in the night-time.
Noctua, ae, f. a night-owl.
Nocturnus, a, um, adj. in the night,
nocturnal; nocturnus flus, a thicket in
the night.
Nolo, nōla, nolle, v. irreg. non, nolui.
I am unwilling; nolo regnare, I would
not be a king; nolo sumere, I do not
choose to take; noli, do not, beware.

Nomen, inis, n. (Sansc. nāman), a
name; falso nomine, falsely so called.
Nomino, ari, atum, are, 1, v. a. (no-
men), I name.
Non, adv. not.
Non-dum, adv. not yet.
Nosce, nōri, nōtum, noscere, 3, v. a. I
know, I am acquainted with.
Noster, tra, trum, a. j. pron. ego, pl.
nos, our, ours.
Nota, ae, f. a mark; a brand; dis-
tinctive character.
Notico, nōta, notescere, 3, v. inch.
notus, I become known; notuit,
began to be known or understood.
Noto, ari, atum, are, 1, v. a. (nota),
I mark out; I censure.
Notus, a, um, adj. (nosco), known;
well-known; noted, vaunted; notior
pauo, pretty well known.
Novācūa, ae, f. (novo, I renew), a
renewal.
Novies, adv. nine times.
Novissime, adv. (novus), lastly, last of
all, at last.
Novitas, atis, f. a novelty; a new in-
vention, a new play or amusement.
Novo, are, 1, v. a. I introduce as new.
Novus, a, um, adj. new, strange; rebus
novis, new matter, new subjects.
Nox, noctis, f. nox, night.
Noxius, a, um, adj. hurtful, guilty.
Nudo, ari, atum, are, 1, v. a. (nudus),
I strip, lay bare; nudatum caput,
the bare head; I lay open, discover,
shew, expose.
Nudus, a, um, adj. bare, naked.
Nullus, a, um, adj. (gen. nullius), not
any, none, no; nullo modo, by no
means.
Num? adv. whether or not? num...?
putas? you don't suppose, do you?
Nūmen, inis, n. a god, a deity.
Nūmero, ari, atum, are, 1, v. a. I num-
ber, count, reckon up.
Nūmerus, i, m. a number; quorum es
in numero mihi, of whom I account
you one.
Nūmmus, i, m. (more correctly nūmus,
from Sicilian novus, silver coin), a
coin, money.
Nunc, adv. now, already; but now.
Nunquam, adv. (ne, unquam), never.
Nūper, adv. lately.
Nuptiae, arum, f. pl. a marriage, nup-
tials.
Nutrio, nutrici, nutritum, nutrire, 4,
v. a. I nourish, I feed, take care of.
Nux, nūcis, f. a nut.

O

O! interj. O!
Ob, prp. c. acc. (i-ri, Sansc. āsi, upa,
on), n, upon, against.

Ūb-eo, ūci or ūl, ūtum, ūre, v. n. and a.
I fall, perish; I go or come to.

Ūb-ūtus, ūs, m. (obuo), death.

Ob-ŭcio, ŭci, ŭctum, ŭcere, 3, v. a.
(*jacio*), I cast before, or in the way of; I expose; *obŭcto lucro*, by throwing gain in the way.

Ob-ŭrgo, ŭci, ŭtum, ŭre, 1, v. a. I chide, reprimand, prove.

Ob-ŭlecto, ŭci, ŭtum, ŭre, 1, v. a. I delight, amuse.

Ob-norius, a, um, adj. liable, subject, exposed to; *ŭrcitus obnoxia* = *ŭrci obnoxii*, slaves at the mercy of others, exposed to oppression.

Obŭcūrus, a, um, adj. obscure, dark.

Ob-tēgo, tēci, tectum, tēgere, 3, v. a. I cover up, hide, conceal.

Ob-tēro, tēci, tērum, tēgere, 3, v. a. I crush, bruise; *proculcatus obteret*, trampling on us, will crush us to death.

Ob-trecto, ŭci, ŭtum, ŭre, 1, v. a. (*tracto*), I slander, disparage, treat with contempt; *obtrectare curam*, to depreciate this kind of study.

Ob-vius, a, um, adj. (via), in the way of, meeting; *quos eam obvios Simonides*, whom Simonides meeting accidentally.

Ob- in compounds = *ob-*.

Ob-cāsis, ŭsus, f. (eado), an occasion, opportunity, a favourable opportunity; *occasione data*, as soon as an opportunity presents itself.

I. Ob-cido, cidi, cisum, cidere, 3, v. n. (caedo), I kill.

II. Ob-cido, cidi, cāsum, cidere, 3, v. n. (eado), I die, perish.

Ob-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cēpere, 3, v. a. (capio), I begin.

Ob-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum, cumbere, 3, v. n. I fall down; *occubuit neci*, was killed.

Ob-cūpo, ŭci, ŭtum, ŭre, 1, v. a. I occupy, seize upon; I anticipate; *occuparat ne forem*, by anticipating me; *occupatus*, occupied, busily employed.

Ob-curro, curri or cūcurri, cursum, currere, 3, v. a. I run against or towards, I meet; *sin autem doctus illis occurret labor, . . .* but if my learned productions fall into the hands of those whom. . .

Ūcūlus, ū, m. an eye.

Ūdi, ūdisse, v. def. I hate.

Ūdūsus, a, um, adj. odious, detestable.

Ūdor, ūris, m. the natural smell, whether agreeable or not; a flavour.

Of = *ob-* as a prefix.

Of-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendere, 3, v. a. I dash against, I offend; *ut non*

offendar suūripi, so that I am not displeased at their being stolen.

Of-fēro, ob-tūli, ob-lātum, of-ferre, v. irreg. I offer.

Of-ficina, ae, f. (contr. for *opificina*, from *opifex*), a workshop; manufactory.

Of-ficium, ū, n. (ob, facio), duty, office; a public charge or duty; *comis officium*, officious civility.

Of-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundere, 3, v. a. I spread over; *ofuso terrore*, having overwhelmed her with terror.

Ūlim, adv. (for *ollum*, adv. form of *ollus*, archaic form of *ille*), formerly, long ago, long since; at a future time; once upon a time.

Ūlīva, ae, f. the olive-tree.

Ūmen, inis, n. an omen, a presage.

Ū-mitto, mīsi, mīsum, mittere, 3, v. a. (ob, mitto), I omit.

Ūmnino, adv. (omnis), altogether, wholly, entirely.

Ūmnis, e, adj. every, all; *omni vigilia*, with all possible care and watchfulness.

Ūnēro, ŭci, ŭtum, ŭre, 1, v. a. I load.

Ūnus, ŭris, n. a load, a burden.

Ūnustus, a, um, adj. laden, loaded.

Ūpēra, ae, f. labour, service, assistance; *pretium est operae*, it is worth while; *operam Bathyllo dare*, to assist Bathyllos; *perdere operam*, to labour in vain.

Ūpi ŭex, icis, m. and f. one who makes a work.

Ūpīnus, a, um, adj. (ops), fat, rich.

Ūpīnor, opinātus, opināri, 1, v. dep. n. I imagine, think; *nec opinans*, unexpectedly.

Ūpinus, a, um, adj. always preceded by *nec*, *ne opinus*, unthought of, unexpected. See *Necopinus*.

Ūpis, gen.; opem, acc.; ope, abl.; power, help; pl. *opes, opum, opibus*, wealth, resources, riches.

Ūportet, v. impers. (I. opus), it behoves, it is fit.

Op-pēto, pēti, petitum, petere, 3, v. a. I go against, I meet or encounter; *oppetere poenas*, to be punished for.

Op-pōno, pōnui, pōnitum, pōnere, 3, v. a. I oppose; I match with.

Op-portūnus, a, um, adj. (ob, portus), reasonable, convenient, suiting the exigency.

Op-prīmo, pressi, pressum, primere, 3, v. n. I oppress, I crush to death; I catch, surprise.

Op-pugno, ŭci, ŭtum, ŭre, 1, v. a. I attack, assail.

(*Ops*, *opis*, f. strength, force. See *Opis*.)

Op-sonium, ū, n. victuals, food.

Ūptīmus, a, um, adj. (opto), best (superl. of *banus*).

Opto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. (ὀπτομαι),
I desire, I wish.

I. *Ōpus, indecl. nee.*

II. *Ōpus, ēris, n. work; opere Palladio,*
by the art of Minerva; *opus appro-*
bavit, he completed the work in the
manner agreed upon; *aliquid operis*
residui, some work left to be done.

Ordo, inis, m. an order, arrangement;
ordo narratae rei, the particulars of
the story.

Ōriōr, ortus, ōriri, 3, v. dep. I arise,
rise.

Ornātus, ūs, m. an ornament, a badge,
fincery.

Orno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I deck, I
adorn.

Ōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I beg, I
entreat.

Orpheus, ēi and eos, m. Orpheus.

I. *Ōs, ōris, n. a mouth; a bill, a beak.*

II. *Ōs, ossis, n. a bone.*

Oscūlum, i, n. dim. (I. ōs), a kiss.

Os-tendo, tendi, tensum or tentum, ten-
dēre, 3, v. a. (obs = ob), I shew;
ostendere racem, to display the
powers of his voice; to publish.

Ōtiōsus, a, um, adj. at ease, at leisure.

Ōtium, ii, n. idleness, rest, repose;
occupata in otio, always in a bustle,
though really idle; *otio,* at leisure.

Ōris, is, f. (ōis), a sheep.

P

Pāciscor, pactus, pācisci, 3, v. dep. I
agree, bargain, stipulate; *si pactam*
non recusasset fidem, had not re-
fused to fulfil the compact; *pactum*
praemium, the stipulated reward;
pactus is passive in 3, 13, 17, and
1, 8, 10.

Pactum, i, n. (paciscor), a bargain,
agreement; *ullo pacto,* by any means;
quo pacto! in what manner!

Pālam, adv. openly, publicly.

Pallādus, a, um, adj. (Pallas), belong-
ing to Minerva.

Pallas, ādis, f. Pallas or Minerva.

Pallium, ii, n. a cloak.

Pālus, ūdis, f. a marsh, morass, fen.

Pānis, is, m. bread, a piece of bread.

Panthēra, ae, f. a panther.

Par, pāris, adj. equal; par color, the
colour of each is like that of the
other; *par esse,* to be a match; *par*
gratia, a snitable return; *par officium,*
a similar service; *parcs,* matches;
parcs castrae fortitudini, your equals
in courage.

Parcē, adv. sparingly, not lavishly.

Parco, pēperci, parsum (rar. pārsi,
pārsitum), parcēre, 3, v. a. I spare;
I refrain, forbear, decline doing.

Pārens, tis, c. g. (pareo), a parent.

Pāreo, parui, paritum, parēre, 2, v. a.
I obey.

Pārio, pēpēri, partum or paritum, ēre,
3, v. a. I get, procure; I bring
forth; *peperat,* had kitteded, 2, 4, 2.

Pāro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I prepare,
I make ready; *paratus,* ready.

Pars, tis, f. a part; a party at law;
bonas in partes, in a friendly way;
peculiar properties; *tuae sunt partes,*
you must now act your part; *con-*
spiratis factionum partibus, the fac-
tious parties having conspired; *parti-*
bis factis, having divided the shares.

Particūla, ōnis, m. a friend of Phae-
drus, to whom he dedicates his fifth
book of fables.

Partio, partivi, partitum, partire, 4,
v. a.; or *partior, partitus, partiri,*
v. dep. I divide, share.

Parturio, parturivi, parturitum, par-
turire, 4, v. a. I am about to bring
forth, I desire to bring forth; I am
in labour.

Pārum, adv. little, too little, rather
little, not enough.

Parvulus, a, um, adj. very small.

Parvus, a, um, adj. (comp. minor,
superl. minimus), little, small; *hoc*
minus muneris percipiet ad me, so
much the less advantage shall I
derive from it.

Pasco, pāvi, pastum, pascere, 3, v. a. I
pasture, feed.

Passer, ēris, m. a sparrow.

Pastor, ōris, m. a shepherd.

Pātē-fācio, feci, factum, fācere, 3, v. a.
(pateo), I open, lay open, discover.

Pātēna, ae; or pātina, ae, f. a plate,
a dish, a broad dish.

Pāteo, patui, patēre, 2, v. n. I lie
open; I am easy.

Pāter, tris, m. (πατήρ; Sansc. pitri;
Norse, fader), a father.

Pātiens, tis, adj. (patior), capable of
enduring, able to endure; *patiens*
injuriae, patient under injury.

Pātiētia, ae, f. (patiens), patience.

Pātiōr, passus, pāti, 3, v. dep. I suffer,
submit to; I allow, permit, admit
of; *sua exempla pati,* one ought not
to complain of treatment similar to
that with which he has treated
others.

Patria, ae, f. one's native country.

Patrīmōnium, ii, n. a patrimony, a
paternal inheritance.

Pātro, āre, 1, v. a. I effect.

Pauci, cae, ca, rar. paucus, a, um, adj.
few, not many.

Paulo, adv. by a little, a little.

Pauper, ēris, adj. poor.

Paupertus, ātis, f. (pauper), poverty,
mediocrity of fortune.

- Paveo, pavē, pavēre*, 2, v. n. I am in great fear, I lose all presence of mind.
- Pavidus, a, um, adj.* (*pavor*), fearful, overcome with fear.
- Pavo, ōnis, m.* (*παῶς*), a peacock.
- Pavor, ōris, m.* fear, terror.
- Pecco, ari, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I sin, I offend; I mistake, blunder, err.
- Pecten, īnis, m.* a comb.
- Pectus, ōris, n.* the breast; *soluto pectore*, with mind unoccupied.
- Pecunia, ae, f.* money.
- Pecus, ōris, n.* cattle.
- Pegna, ātis, n.* a mæhne. See note to 5, 7, 7; page 71.
- Pelāgius, a, um, adj.* (*πῆλαγος*), belonging to the sea; *pelagio cursu*, by sea.
- Peliādes, um, f. pl.* the daughters of Pelias.
- Pelias, ae, m.* Pelias, the son of Neptune.
- Pelius, a, um, adj.* Pelian, belonging to Mount Pelion.
- Pellis, is, f.* the hide; the skin; *pelle detracta*, having flayed.
- Pello, pēpūli, pulsum, pellere*, 3, v. a. I drive.
- Pelāsus, a, um, adj.* belonging to Pelusium.
- Pendeo, pēpendi, pensum, pendere*, 2, v. n. I hang; *pendens*, suspended upon, resting lightly upon the edge.
- Pend, adv.* almost; not reaching the point exactly.
- Penitus, adv.* wholly, completely, thoroughly.
- Penna, ae, f.* a feather, a wing.
- Per, prp. e. acc.* through, by; *per te*, of yourself, of your own accord; *per artus fratris*, by (scattering) the limbs of her brother Absyrtus).
- Pera, ae, f.* a wallet, a bag.
- Per-ago, egi, actum, āgere*, 3, v. n. I perform, finish.
- Per-ambulo, āvi, ātum, āre*, 1, v. n. I walk through.
- Per-do, didi, ditum, dere*, 3, v. a. I lose.
- Per-domo, domui, domitum, domire*, 1, v. a. I tame, subdue, conquer.
- Per-duco, duxi, ductum, ducere*, 3, v. n. I lead through, conduct.
- Per-egrē, adv.* in the country, abroad.
- Per-egrinus, a, um, adj.* (*peregre*), foreign.
- Per-eo, ii, itum, ire*, v. irreg. I perish; I am lost or wastel, *perit*, is ruined, is unborne.
- Per-fero, tuli, lātum, ferre*, v. irreg. I carry through; I bear with patience.
- Per-ficio, feci, factum, ficere*, 3, v. n. (*facio*), I finish, perfect, give the last polish.
- Periclitor, ātus, āri*, 1, v. dep. (*periculum*), I am exposed to danger.
- Periculosus, a, um, adj.* (*id.*), dan-
- gerous; *periculosa medicina*, a cure fraught with danger.
- Periculum, i, n.* risk, chance of danger.
- Peritus, a, um, adj.* (*peritor*), I gain experience), skilful, knowing, experienced.
- Per-jūrium, ii, n.* perjury.
- Per-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, legere*, 3, v. a. I read through, or over.
- Per-lustro, āvi, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I survey, range, roam over.
- Per-moveo, mōvi, mōtum, movere*, 2, v. a. I move greatly, disturb.
- Per-nicies, ei, f.* (*per*), destruction, ruin.
- Per-nicitas, ātis, f.* swiftness, fleetness.
- Per-oro, āvi, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I finish an oration; *causam quum perorasset suam*, when they had done pleading their cause.
- Per-pastus, a, um, adj.* (*paseo*), well fed, very fat.
- Per-salūto, āvi, ātum, āre*, 1, v. n. (*salus*), I salute all around; I finish saluting.
- Per-sēquor, sēquutus or secutus, sequi*, 3, v. dep. I pursue, follow, run after.
- Per-solvo, solvi, solūtum, solvere*, 3, v. a. I pay the uttermost farthing, suffer all the rigour of the law.
- Per-sōna, ae, f.* (*sono*), a mask, a vizard.
- Per-suādeo, suasi, suasum, suadere*, 2, v. n. I persuade.
- Per-tineo, timi, tinere*, 2, v. n. (*teneo*), I belong, apply to, concern; *hoc quo pertinet*, what is the design of this fable, *caput ad nostrum pertinet*, concerns our life.
- Per-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre*, 1, v. n. I disturb greatly, I disorder.
- Per-vello, velli, cūsum, vellere*, 3, v. a. I pinch, twitch.
- Per-venio, veni, ventum, venire*, 1, v. n. I arrive, reach; I accrue to.
- Pes, pedis, m.* a foot; *referre pedem*, to start back; *suspensio pede*, with noiseless tread, stealthy step.
- Pessimus, a, um, adj.* worst. See *Malus*.
- Peto, petivi, petitum, petere*, 3, v. n. I seek, ask, request; I go to, make for; I assail, attack, strike; I covet.
- Petulant, tis, adj.* petulant, saucy, insolent.
- Phaedrus, i, m.* Phaedrus, the author of these fables.
- Philetus, i, m.* Philetus, a person to whom Phaedrus dedicated some of his fables.
- Phoebus, i, m.* Phoebus, Apollo.
- Phryx, gis, c. g.* a Phrygian.
- Piaculum, i, n.* a crime that demands an atonement, dangerous crime.
- Pierius, a, um, adj.* Pierian, belonging to Pierus, a mountain in Thessaly sacred to the Muses.

- Piſtas, ātis, f. (pius), piety; the pious.*
Pignus, ōris, n. a pledge; contendet quovis pignore, he will lay any wager; aperto pignore, by a convincing proof.
Pīlus, ī, m. a hair.
Pingo, pinxi, pictum, pingere, 3, v. a. I paint; I trim, adorn; pictis plumis, with variegated plumage.
Pīnus, ī or ūs, f. a pine-tree.
Pīstrātus, ī, m. Pisistratus, a tyrant of Athens.
Pīus, a, um, adj. filial, devoted.
Plāceo, placui, placitum, placere, 2, v. a. I please, I am preferred or chosen by.
Plācet, placuit, placere, 2, v. impers. it pleases.
Plācīdus, a, um, adj. (placco), gentle, calm, composed, mild.
Plāco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I appease, pacify.
Plāga, ae, f. a stripe, a stroke, a blow.
Plānē, adv. (planus), clearly, evidently; non plane est, not exactly so.
Plānus, a, um, adj. plain, level; in plano, on the level ground.
Plaudo, plausi, plausum, plaudere, 3, v. a. I make a noise by clapping hands, clap hands.
Plausus, ūs, m. applause, plaudits; illitteratum plausum, the applause of the illiterate.
Plēbeius, a, um, adj. plebeian, vulgar, common, of the common people.
Plēbes, ei, f.; or plebs, plebis, f. the common people, plebeians.
Plecto, plexi or plexui, plexum, plectere, 3, v. a. I twist, plait; plecti, to be punished; quo se pacto plecteret, how he might turn and twist himself, writhe.
Plēnus, a, um, adj. full.
Plērunque, adv. for the most part.
Plīco, āre, 1, v. a. (πλίξω), I fold.
Plūma, ae, f. plumage, the downy feathers.
Plūrimum, adv. most; videre plurimum, is most sharp-sighted.
Plūrīmus, a, um, adj. See Multus.
Plus, plūris, n. adj. more (pl. plures, plura or pluria, gen. plurium); quia plus valeo, because I am stronger; quae pluris esset, of most repute, the more respected, which was entitled to the superiority.
Plūtus, ī, m. Plutus, the god of riches.
Pōcūlum, ī, n. a cup.
Poenā, ae, f. punishment.
Poenitentia, ae, f. repentance.
Poenitet, poenituit, poenitere, 2, v. impers. it repents, it recants.
Pōcta, ae, m. (ποιητής), a poet.
Pōtio, polūvi, politum, polire, 4, v. a. I polish.
- Pollīceor, pollicētus, pollicēri, 2, v. dep. I promise.*
Pondus, ēris, n. weight.
Pōno, posui, positum, ponere, 3, v. a. I put, place; I serve up; poni asello, to be thrown before his ass; ponere domum, to lay the foundation, to build a house; posuere, erected; posita Luculli manu, built by Lucullus; quaestionis positae, of the question proposed; posito praemio, with the offer of a reward; timore posito, laying aside, banishing fear.
Pontus, ī, m. the Euxine Sea.
 I. *Pōpūlus, ī, m. the people.*
 II. *Pōpūlus, ī, f. the poplar-tree.*
Porcellus, ī, m. (porcus), a little pig.
*Poreus, ī, m. (Att. *πέριος, Varro; Germ. *barch, parh), a hog, boar.*
Porro, adv. moreover.
Porta, ae, f. a gate, an entrance.
Porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I carry.
Portus, ūs, m. a port, harbour, haven.
Posco, pōposci, no sup., poscere, 3, v. a. I demand, call for.
Pos-sum, pōtūi, posse, v. irreg. (potis, sum), I am able; ne possent capi, lest they should be taken; quae possim loqui, that I could say, add.
Post, prp. c. acc. after; post tempus, after some time, soon; post tergum, behind our back.
Posteri, ōrum, m. pl. (post), posterity.
Post-quam, adv. after, afterwards.
Postri-die, adv. the day after.
Postūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I make a reasonable request, I demand.
Pōt-ens, entis, adj. (possum), powerful; mighty; rich.
Pōtior, us, adj. better, preferable, more precious.
Pōtis, pōte, adv. able; possible.
Pōtius, adv. rather.
Pōto, potāvi, potātum or pōtum, potāre, 1, v. a. I drink.
Prae-beo, praebui, praebitum, praebere, 2, v. a. I afford.
Praeceptum, ī, n. a precept, maxim, direction.
Prae-clūdo, clusi, clusum, cludere, 3, v. a. (claudo), I shut up against; vocem praeccludit metus, fear makes them dumb, stops their croaking; linguam praeccludere, to stop one's mouth.
Prae-curro, curri or cūcurri, cursum, currere, 3, v. a. I run before.
Praeda, ae, f. prey, plunder, booty; the prize.
Praedātor, ōris, m. (praeda), a plunderer, a robber.
Praedo, ōnis, m. a freebooter, a pirate.
Prae-fulgeo, fulsi, no sup., fulgere, 2, v. n. I shine forth brightly.
Prae-gusto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I taste before, I am the first to taste

- Prae-lūco, luri*, no sup., *lucēre*, 2, v. n. I shine before; *praelucere facinori*, to be a light to the impious.
- Prae-mētuo, metui*, no sup., *metūre*, 3, v. a. I fear beforehand, I anticipate with dread.
- Praemium, ii*, n. a reward.
- Prae-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, pōnere*, 3, v. a. I prefer.
- Prae-sens, tis*, adj. (*praesum*), present.
- Proe-sentia, ae*, f. presence, a visible interposition.
- Prae-sepe, is*, n. a manger, a stall.
- Prae-ses, sidis*, m. and f. one who sits before, guards, takes care of.
- Prae-sidium, ii*, n. (*praeses*), guard, protection, defence; *facili praesidio*, under a protection easily found.
- Prae-sto, stiti, stitum or statum, stāre*, 1, v. a. I perform, resume my ordinary routine of business; *talis praestatur sapor*, such is the taste warranted to be; *praestem vos tutas*, can secure you; *quod praestiterint*, because they had afforded.
- Prae-sum, fui, esse*, v. n., c. dat. I am before; I am set over, preside over.
- Praeter*, pp. c. acc. except.
- Praeter-eo, iri or ii, itum, ire*, v. irreg. I pass by, omit.
- Prae-rāleo, valui, rālere*, 2, v. n. I am of more value or worth, I excel, surpass, am better.
- Prātum, i*, n. a meadow.
- Prāvus, a, um*, adj. wicked, insidious; *pravo favore*, by improper prepossession in favour of one.
- Praxitēles, is*, m. Praxiteles, a famous sculptor.
- Prēcīs, i, em, e*, f. (pl. *preces, precum, precibus*), a prayer, entreaty; *preces admovere*, to entreat earnestly.
- Prēmo, pressi, pressum, prēmere*, 3, v. a. I press; I oppress, afflict; *premere vocem*, to cease braying.
- Prendo* = *pre-hendo, hendi, hensum, hendere*, 3, v. a. I seize, catch.
- Prētiosus, a, um*, adj. precious, valuable.
- Prētium, ii*, n. the price; a reward; *ulicere pretio*, to tempt them by a reward; *pretium est operae*, it is worth while; *pretu cupidus*, ambitious of possessing a thing of thy value; *Latinis dum manebat pretium litteris*, as long as Roman literature shall be held in esteem.
- Primo*, adv. In the first place.
- Primum*, adv. first of all.
- Primus, a, um*, adj. first.
- I. *Princeps, cipis*, m. Princeps, a proper name; but, in order to comprehend the pun, it ought to be translated Prince in 3, 7, 4 and 17.
- II. *Princeps, cipis, c. g.* a prince or princess.
- Principatus, ūs*, m. dominion; *de principatu*, for the superiority or government; *in principatu commutando*, in changing the form of government, or of the governors.
- Prior, us*, adj. former, first; *priores*, ancestors, predecessors.
- Pristinus, a, um*, adj. ancient, former.
- Prius*, adv. before, formerly.
- Privātus, a, um*, adj. private; confined, narrow, limited, contracted; *privata utilitas*, selfishness.
- Privus, a, um*, adj. proper, peculiar; *colorque privus*, his peculiar way or fancy.
- Pro*, pp. c. abl. (*πρός*, Sansc. *pra*), for; *pro re domini*, for my master's interest; *pro judicio erroris sui*, in vindication of their erroneous judgment.
- Prōbo, āvi, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I prove.
- Prōcax, ācis*, adj. saucy, petulant.
- Prō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere*, 3, v. a. I advance, proceed.
- Pro-clivis, e*, adj. prone, sufficiently forward.
- Prō-cul, adv.* (*oculus*), afar, at a distance.
- Prō-culco, āvi, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I trample upon.
- Prōd-eo, iri or ii, itum, ire*, v. irreg. [*pro(d)eo*], I go or come forth.
- Prō-do, didi, ditum, dēre*, 3, v. n. I deliver, hand down; I publish.
- Proelium, ii*, n. a battle.
- Prō-fecto, adv.* (*proficere*), indeed, truly, undoubtedly.
- Prō-fēro, tāli, lātum, ferre*, v. irreg. I bring out, produce, exhibit; I raise; I put forth; I bring forward, I publish, I announce publicly.
- Prō-ficere, feci, factum*, 3, v. a. I advance, make progress.
- Prō-fiteor, fessus, fiteri*, 2, v. dep. a. I declare openly; I promise, undertake.
- Pro-fugio, fugi, fugitum, fugere*, 3, v. a. I run away, I escape.
- Prō-gēnies, ēi, f.* (*genus*), race, offspring, progeny, brood.
- Pro-grādior, gressus, grēdi*, 3, v. dep. (*gradior*), I advance, proceed.
- Prōles, is, f.* offspring.
- Prō-lōquor, lōquutus or locūtus, lōqui*, 3, v. dep. I declare, I utter freely.
- Prō-mitto, misi, missum, mittere*, 3, v. a. I promise.
- Pro-mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, movēre*, 2, v. a. I advance.
- Prōpē*, adv. nigh, hard by.
- Prōpēro, āvi, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I hasten.
- Prōpior, us*, adj. nearer.
- Pro-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, pōnere*, 3, v. a. I propose.
- Prō-pōsitum, i*, n. (*propono*), a purpose, design; a proposition, opinion.
- Proprius, a, um*, adj. proper, peculiar, one's own.

I. *Propter*, prp. c. acc. for, because of, on account of.

II. *Propter*, adv. near, close by, at hand.

Prorsus, adv. altogether, quite, entirely.

Prō-sēquor, *sēquūtus* or *secūtus*, *sēqui*, 3, v. dep. I follow; I proceed; I address.

Pro-specto, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I look at.

Pro-spicio, *spexi*, *spectum*, *spicere*, 3, v. a. I have a view of; I look out, watch.

Pro-sterno, *strāvi*, *strātum*, *sternere*, 3, v. a.; *se prosternere*, to fall prostrate.

Pro-sum, *prō-fui*, *prōd-esse*, v. irreg. I do good.

Prō-tinus, adv. instantly, at once.

Pro-trādo, *trāsi*, *trāsum*, *trādere*, 3, v. a. I thrust forward, push headlong.

Prō-vōco, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I call forth, call out.

Prō-volo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I fly forth or out.

Proximus, *a*, *um*, adj. nearest, next.

Prūdēns, *tis*, adj. prudent, wise, discreet.

Prūdētia, *ae*, f. skill, art.

Pūdet, *pūdiit* or *puđitum est*, *pudere*, 2, v. impers. it ashamed.

Pūdor, *ōris*, m. modesty; the modest.

Puella, *ae*, f. (*puer*), a girl, maiden.

Puer, *i*, m. a boy.

Puēriliter, adv. childishly, as children.

Pugna, *ae*, f. a fight, a contest, a battle.

Pulcher, *chra*, *chrum*, adj. fair, beautiful.

Pulchrē, adv. (comp. *pulchrūs*, superl. *puleherrimē*), finely; *nosset quum pulcherrime*, as it (the wasp) very well knew.

Pullus, *i*, m. the young (of any animal).

Pulmentārium, *ii*, n. dainties, scraps.

Pulpitum, *i*, n. the stage (in a theatre).

Pulvis, *eris*, m. rar. f., dust.

Punctum, *i*, n. a prick or sting, a point.

Pungo, *pūpūgi*, *punctum*, *pungere*, 3, v. a. I prick, sting.

Pūnio, *pūnivi*, *pūnitum*, *pūnire*, 4, v. a.; and *pūnior*, *pūnitus*, *pūniri*, 4, v. dep. I punish.

Purgo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I rid, I clear.

Pūteus, *i*, m. a well, a pit.

Pūto, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I think.

Pyceta or *pyctes*, *ae*, m. a boxer.

Q

Quā, adv. wherever, which way, as far as.

Quadrans, *tis*, m. a farthing.

Quaero, *quaesivi*, *quaesitum*, *quaerere*, 3, v. a. I seek; I ask, inquire; *quaeritur*, is attempted.

Quaeso, v. def. I pray.

Quaestio, *ōnis*, f. a question.

Quaestus, *ūs*, m. gain.

Quālis, *e*, adj. of what kind.

Quam, conj. and adv. than; how.

Quam-libet, adv. as you will or please.

Quam-vis, conj. although; *quamvis sublimēs*, people however high; *quamvis dignum*, very deserving.

Quando, adj. when; since.

Quanto, adv. how much, by how much.

Quantus, *a*, *um*, adj. how great, how much; *quanta res!* what a jewel! what a precious article!

Qua-propter, adv. wherefore.

Quā-rē, adv. why, wherefore.

Quartus, *a*, *um*, adj. fourth.

Quā-si, adv. as if, as though.

Quercus, *ūs*, f. an oak.

Quērēla, *ae*, f. a complaint; *ad quērēlam recidat*, end in complaint.

Quērōr, *questus*, *quēri*, 3, v. dep. I complain.

Questus, *ūs*, m. a complaint.

I. *Qui*, *quae*, *quod*, pron. rel. who, which, that.

II. *Quī*, adv. how.

Quia, conj. because.

Qui-cunque, *quae-cunque*, *quod-cunque*, pron. whosoever, whatsoever.

Qui-dam, *quae-dam*, *quod-dam* or *quid-dam*, pron. a certain one, some.

Quī-dem, adv. indeed, truly.

Quiesco, *quievi*, *quietum*, *quiescere*, 3, v. n. I rest, I am quiet.

Quiētus, *a*, *um*, adj. quiet, at peace.

Quipe, adv. as being, because.

Quis, *quae*, *quod* or *quid*, interrog. pron. who? which? what? *quid?* why?

Quis-nam, *quae-nam*, *quod-nam* or *quid-quam*, pron. who? what?

Quis-quam, *quae-quam*, *quid-quam* or *quic-quam*, pron. any one, anything; *quidquam*, in any respect.

Quis-que, *quae-que*, *quod-que* or *quid-que*, pron. every.

Quis-quis, no f., *quid-quid* or *quic-quid*, pron. whoever, whatever.

Quī-vis, *quae-vis*, *quod-vis* or *quid-vis*, pron. any one you please.

I. *Quo*, conj. that, to the end that.

II. *Quo*, adv. whither, to what place; anywhere; to what end.

Quod, conj. because, whereas; *quod si*, but if.

Quon-dam, adv. formerly, once before.

Quōn-iam, conj. because that, since.

Quō-que, conj. also.

Quot, indecl. how many.

Quotī-die, adv. daily.

Quum, conj. when.

R

Rāmōsus, *a*, *um*, adj. (*ramus*), branchy.

Rāmus, *i*, m. a bough, a branch.

Rāna, *ae*, f. a frog.

- Rāpīna*, ae, f. rapine; *rapinam citans*, avoiding being robbed.
- Rāpio*, *rapui*, *raptum*, *rapere*, 3, v. a. I snatch, I carry away by force; I steal; to raise, elevate hastily; *rapere ad se*, to apply to himself.
- Raptor*, *ōris*, m. plunderer, bird of prey.
- Rārus*, a, um, adj. rare, scarce, few.
- Rātio*, *ōnis*, f. *reor*, reason; *certa ratio*, mature reflection.
- Rātus*, is, f. a ship, raft.
- Rātus*, a, um, pa.; adj. reckoned.
- Rē-*, insep. prp. down, back, in return.
- Rē-cido*, *cīdi*, *cōsum*, *cīdere*, 3, v. n. (*cado*), I fall back.
- Rē-cipio*, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, *cēpere*, 3, v. a. (*capio*), I receive, take back; I take, admit into.
- Rectā*, adv. directly, in a straight line.
- Rē-cumbo*, *cūbui*, *cūbūtum*, *cumbere*, 3, v. a. I recline.
- Rē-cūso*, *āri*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. (*causa*), I refuse; *damnum haud recusant*, do not regret the loss.
- Red-do*, *didi*, *dātum*, *dere*, 3, v. a. (*re(d)do*), I render, restore, pay; *reddas amicis tempora*, return the visits of friends; *praemium ut reddas*, that you would grant the reward.
- Rēd-co*, *ici* or *ii*, *ītum*, *ire*, v. irreg. I return; *redire in gratium*, to be reconciled.
- Rē-ducō*, *duxi*, *ductum*, *ducere*, 3, v. a. I bring back.
- Rē-fello*, *feli*, no sup., *fellere*, 3, v. a. (*fallo*), I refute, confute.
- Rē-fero*, *tūli*, *lātum*, *ferre*, v. irreg. I bring back, I requite; I mention; I relate.
- Rē-feri*, v. Impers. (*fero*), It concerns.
- Rē-ficio*, *feci*, *factum*, *ficere*, 3, v. a. (*facio*), I refresh, recruit, recover.
- Regno*, *āri*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I reign, I am king.
- Regnum*, i, n. a kingdom.
- Rē-pono*, *rexi*, *rectum*, 3, v. a. (*pono*, *ponere*, I do; Sansc. *ra*, to erect, direct, rule), I set right, correct; I direct.
- Rē-pono*, *rexi*, *jectum*, *jacere*, 3, v. a. (*icio*), I throw back, reject; I dismiss unceremoniously.
- Rē-laxo*, *āxi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I relax, unbind.
- Rē-sequo*, *legi*, *lectum*, *legere*, 3, v. a. I take back again piece by piece.
- Rē-sigio*, *nis*, f. *re-sigio*, religion; *mea religio*, my binding oath.
- Rē-linguo*, *liqui*, *luctum*, *linguere*, 3, v. a. I leave.
- Rē-linguae*, *arum*, f. pl. remnants, remains.
- Rē-linguis*, a, um, adj. remaining, the rest; other.
- Rē-mēdium*, *ii*, n. (*medeor*), a remedy, a cure.
- Reor*, *ratus sum*, 2, v. dep. n. (*scio*, Sansc. *ru*, to sound), I speak, say.
- Rē-pello*, *pūli*, *pulsum*, *pellere*, 3, v. a. I repel, repulse, confute.
- Rē-pendo*, *pendi*, *pensum*, *pendere*, 3, v. a. I repay, I requite, I recompense.
- Rē-pens*, *tis*, adj. (*rēpo*, I creep), creeping, unexpected.
- Rē-pentē*, adv. (*repens*), suddenly and unexpectedly.
- Rē-perio*, *pēri*, *pertum*, *perire*, 4, v. a. (*pario*), I find; I invent.
- Rē-pēto*, *petūri*, *petitum*, *petere*, 3, v. a. I repeat.
- Rē-pleo*, *plēri*, *plētum*, *plere*, 2, v. a. I fill.
- Rē-posco*, *pōposci*, no sup., *poscere*, 3, v. a. I require, I demand back.
- Rē-prehendo*, *prehendi*, *prehensum*, *prehendere*, 3, v. a. I seize again, recover.
- Rē-pulsa*, ae, f. a repulse.
- Rē-quirō*, *quiseri*, *quisitum*, *quirere*, 3, v. a. I ask for, I inquire for.
- Res*, *rēi*, f. a thing; lesson, instruction; *pro re*, for the interest; *re*, for its own sake; *res domestica*, family concerns; *quanta res!* how precious!
- Rē-sideo*, *sēdi*, no sup., *sidere*, 2, v. a. (*sedeo*), I sit down, perch upon.
- Rē-siduus*, a, um, adj. remaining.
- Rē-sisto*, *stēti*, *sistum*, *sistere*, 3, v. a. I stand still.
- Rē-sōno*, *sōnui*, *sōnāre*, 1, v. a. I resound.
- Respectus*, *ūs*, m. (*specio*), a looking back.
- Respondeo*, *spondi*, *sponsum*, *spondere*, 2, v. a. I answer.
- Responsum*, i, n. (*respondeo*), a reply.
- Rē-stituo*, *stūti*, *stūtum*, *stituere*, 3, v. a. (*statuo*), I restore.
- Rē-tendo*, *tēdi*, *tensum* or *tentum*, *tendere*, 3, v. a. I unbend.
- Rē-tineo*, *tinui*, *tentum*, *tinere*, 2, v. a. I hold back, retain.
- Rē-terridus*, a, um, adj. shrivelled, withered; crafty; old, wizened.
- Rē-trō*, adv. back, backwards.
- Rē-tundō*, *tūdi*, *tēsum*, *tundere*, 3, v. a. I check, repress, humble.
- Reus*, i, m. accused, a criminal.
- Rē-vertō*, *verti*, *vertis*, 3, v. dep. I return.
- Rē-vo-co*, *vi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I call to, invite back.
- Rez*, *regis*, m. (*rego*), a king.
- Rid-eo*, *risi*, *risum*, *ridere*, 2, v. a. I laugh.
- Ridicule*, adv. (*rideo*), ridiculously; *ridicule magis quam serio*, more in jest than in earnest.
- Rīgeo*, *rigui*, no sup., *rigere*, 2, v. n. I am stiff, rigid.
- Rīsus*, *ūs*, m. (*rideo*), a laugh.
- Rīvus*, i, m. a river, a rivulet.

Rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, rodere, 3, v. a. I gnaw.
Rōgo, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I ask, I request, beg.
Rōma, ae, f. Rome, the capital of Italy.
Rostrum, i, n. a bill, a beak.
Rūdis, e, adj. rude, ignorant; *non rudis*, not inexperienced.
Rūga, ae, f. (*ῥυτίς*, from **ῥύω, ἔϋω*, I draw together), a wrinkle.
Rūgōsus, a, um, adj. (*ruga*), wrinkled.
Rūina, ae, f. a fall, downfall, ruin.
Rūmor, ōris, m. a rumour, a report.
Rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3, v. a. I burst. break.
Ruo, rui, ruitum, ruere, 3, v. a. I fall, I tumble down, 2, 6, 3.
Rursus, adv. again.
Rūs, rūris, n. the field, fields, country.
 I. *Rusticus, a, um, adj.* (*rus*), homely, clownish, rustic.
 II. *Rusticus, i, m.* a countryman, a peasant, a rustic.

S

Saccus, i, m. (*σάκος*), a sack.
Sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. (*ἅγιος*), holy.
Saceri-lēgium, ii, n. (*sacer, lego*), sacri-lege.
Sacrūm, i, n. (*sacer*), a sacrifice, a thing consecrated.
Saepē, adv. (comp. *saepius*, superl. *saepissime*), often.
Saevio, saevivi, saevitum, saevire, 4, v. a. I am angry, I rage.
Saevus, a, um, adj. cruel, fierce.
Sal, sālis, m. rar. n. salt; wit.
Sālto, sālii and sālii, saltum, salire, 4, v. n. I leap.
Salsus, a, um, adj. salted, salt, brackish.
Salto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I dance.
Saltus, ūs, m. a leap; a forest.
Sālus, ūtis, f. health, safety; the recovery of one's health.
Sālūtō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I salute.
Salvus, a, um, adj. safe, well.
Sacustus, a, um, adj. holy, august, sacred.
Sānē, adv. (*sanus*), indeed, truly.
Sanguis, inis, m. blood.
Sānitas, ātis, f. soundness; understanding, sanity.
Sānus, a, um, adj. (*σάος*), sound in health, healthy, well, whole; sanc.
Sāpiens, tis, adj. (*sapio*), wise.
Sāpientia, ae, f. wisdom.
Sāpio, sapui, no sup., sapere, 3, v. n. I taste.
Sāpor, ōris, m. taste, relish.
Sārclna, ae, f. a bundle, burden.
Sātio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I satiate, satisfy.
Sātis, adv. (Sansc. *sadhu*, full), enough, sufficiently.

Sātis-fācio, fēci, factum, facere, 3, v. a. I discharge my duty; I satisfy.
Sātor, ōris, m. (*sero*), a father; creator, maker.
Saucio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I wound, cut, I inflict a wound.
Saxum, i, n. a large stone, a rock.
Scando, scandi, scansum, scandere, 3, v. a. I climb.
Scēlestus, a, um, adj. profligate, wicked; *scēlesta malitia*, with accursed malice.
Scēlus, ēris, n. profligacy, villainy.
Scēna, ae, f. the stage, the theatre.
Schōla, ae, f. (*σχολή*), a school.
Scī-fīcet, adv. truly, indeed, forsooth.
Scio, scīvi, scītum, scire, 4, v. a. I know, design, intend.
Scōpūlus, i, m. a rugged rock, a cliff.
Scrībo, scrīpsi, scrīptum, scrībere, 3, v. a. I write.
Scrīptum, i, n. (*scribo*), a writing.
Scrātōr, scrutātus, scrutāri, 1, v. dep. I search, I rummage, explore.
Scurra, ae, m. a buffoon, a mimic.
Scyphus, i, m. a cup, a bowl.
Scythia, ae, m. a Scythian.
Secrētum, i, n. a secret place.
Secrētus, a, um, adj. secret, private, solitary.
Sēcūlum, i, n. an age.
Sēcundo, adv. secondly.
Sēcundus, a, um, adj. second; prosperous; favourable.
Sēcūrus, a, um, adj. secure; unconcerned, easy, composed.
Sed, conj. but.
Sēdeo, sēdi, sessum, sedere, 2, v. n. I sit.
Sēdes, is, f. a seat, a habitation.
Sēdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I mitigate, allay; I quench; I lay.
Segnis, e, adj. slothful, slow.
Sejanus, i, m. Sejanus, prime minister of Tiberius.
Sella, ae, f. a seat; *sella prima*, on the front seat.
Sēmel, adv. once.
Sēmi-ānimus, a, um; or *sēmi-ānimis, e, adj.* half-dead.
Sēmīta, ae, f. a by- or foot-path.
Semper, adv. always.
Sēnārius, a, um, adj. of six; *senarius versus*, a line consisting of six feet.
Sēnecta, ae, f. old age.
Sēnex, sēnis, adj. old; subst. an old man.
Sēnius, ii, n. (*senex*), old age; peevishness, feebleness, distress.
Sensim, adv. imperceptibly, moderately.
Sensus, ūs, m. sense; feeling, taste.
Sententia, ae, f. (*sentio*), an opinion, sentence, judgment; the chorus of a song; *dixisse sententiam*, to have pronounced sentence.

Sentio, sensi, sensum, sentire, 4, v. a. I feel, perceive.
Sæquor, æquutus or *secutus, æqui*, 3, v. dep. I follow, belong to.
Serenus, a, um, adj. serene, calm, settled.
Sermo, ñnis, m. speech, conversation.
Sero, serui, sertum, serere, 3, v. a. (*serw*), I bind, join together, connect.
Serus, a, um, adj. late.
Seruo, seruei, sertitum, seruire, 4, v. a. I serve, am a slave.
Seruitus, ñtis, f. (*seruus*), slavery; a being dependent.
Servo, ñvi, ñtum, ñre, 1, v. a. I save, preserve, watch, take care of; I observe faithfully, keep, maintain.
Servulus, i, m. a little or contemptible slave.
Servus, i, m. a slave.
Sese, acc. and *abl.* of *sui*, which *acc.*
Sstiosus, a, um, adj. bristly.
Seritas, ñtis, f. severity, rigour.
Sex, indecl. num. *adj.* six.
Sex-centies, adv. six hundred times.
Si, conj. if; since, since indeed.
Sic, adv. so, thus, in this or such a manner.
Sic-ubi, adv. if in any place.
Siculus, a, um, adj. Sicilian.
Sidus, ñris, n. a star.
Significo, ñvi, ñtum, ñre, 1, v. a. (*signum, facio*), I give a hint of, signify, intimate, imply.
Signum, i, n. a sign, standard, signal; an ensign.
Silentium, i, n. silence.
Sileo, ñlus, no sup., silere, 2, v. n. I am silent.
Silea, æ, f. a wood, forest.
Similis, e, adj. like, similar.
Similiter, adv. (comp. *similius*, superl. *simillime*), in like manner; *multo similius*, much more accurately.
Simius, i, m. a monkey, an ape.
Simontides, is, m. Simonides, an eminent lyric poet.
Simplex, teus, adj. simple.
Simpliçiter, adv. (*simplex*), simply, sincerely, candidly.
Simul, adv. at the same time, together, as soon as, whenever.
Simul-que, adv. as soon as, whenever.
Simulacrum, i, n. an image, a shadow.
Simulo, ñvi, ñtum, ñre, 1, v. a. I pretend, feign, simulate.
Sin, conj. but if; *sin autem*, but if, *sin autem minus*, but if not, but if otherwise.
Sincerus, a, um, adj. (*sine cera*, without wax), pure, unadulterated, sincere; impartial.
Sine, prp. e. *abl.* (*sino*), without.
Singulus, a, um, adj. more commonly

used in the plural, *singuli, æ, a*, one by one, each, every.
Sinister, tra, trum, adj. left, on the left; unlucky, malicious.
Sino, ñvi and ñi, situm, sinere, 3, v. a. I suffer, permit, allow, I leave.
Sinou, ñnis, m. Sinon, the name of a treacherous Greek.
Sinus, ñs, m. the bosom; the fold which the toga or pallium formed upon the wearer's breast; a bay.
Siquis, qua, quod or *quid*, pron. if any.
Sitio, sitrei, sititum, sitire, 4, v. n. (*sitis*), I am thirsty.
Sitis, is, f. (*acc. im, abl. i*), thirst.
Si-ee, conj. or; *sive* — *sive*, whether — or.
Societas, ñtis, f. partnership, alliance.
Socius, i, m. a partner, an associate.
Socrates, is, m. Socrates, an eminent and celebrated Athenian philosopher.
Sol, solis, m. the sun; *medio sole*, at noon.
Solacium, ii, n. comfort, consolation.
Soles, solitus, solere, 2, v. n. I am wont, I am accustomed; *ut fieri solet*, as usually happens.
Solertia, æ, f. sagacity, ingenuity, tact, address.
Solidus, a, um, adj. solid, complete, entire.
Sollemnis, e, adj. usual, common.
Sollicitus, a, um, adj. careful, solicitous, anxious.
Solus, a, um, adj. alone.
Solve, solvi, solutum, solvere, 3, v. a. I loose, untie; I break loose; I pay.
Somnus, i, m. sleep, slumber.
Soni-pes, pëdis, m. a horse, a courser.
Sono, sonui, sonitum, sonare, 1, v. a. I sound.
Sonus, i, m. a sound.
Sophus, i, m. a wise man, a philosopher.
Sorbeo, sorbui, 2, v. a. (*σώβειω, σοβειω*, from Sansc. *ru*, to sound), I swallow anything fluid, *supi*, suck in, drink up.
Sorbitus, ñtis, f. (*sorbeo*), broth.
Sordidus, a, um, adj. sordid, mean, base.
Spargo, sparsi, sparsum, spargere, 3, v. a. I scatter, diffuse; exhale, sprinkle.
Spatium, ii, n. space; space of time.
Spectes, ñi, f. beauty.
Specto, spexi, spectum, 3, v. a. I spy, see.
Spectaculum, i, n. a show, an exhibition.
Spectator, ñris, m. a spectator.
Specto, ñvi, ñtum, ñre, 1, v. a. I view, behold, contemplate.
Spëculum, i, n. a mirror.
Spëcus, us, m. or *f.* a den, cave, lurking-place.
Spëlunca, æ, f. a cave, a den.
Spes, ñi, f. hope, expectation.

- Spiritus, ūs*, m. breath; life; existence; spirit, soul.
- Splendo, splendui*, no sup., *splendēre*, 2, v. n. I shine.
- Splendor, ōris*, m. splendour, dignity.
- Spōlio, āvi, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I spoil, plunder.
- Spondeo, spōpondi, sponsum, spondēre*, 2, v. a. I make a solemn promise; I become surety for one; *vocare sponsum* = *ad spondendum*, to ask one to become security for, or to bail us.
- Sponsor, ōris*, m. a surety.
- Spūmo, āvi, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I foam.
- Stagnum, i*, n. standing-water, a pool.
- Statim*, adv. immediately, soon.
- Statio, ōnis*, f. a station, abode.
- Stātua, ae*, f. a statue.
- Statuo, statui, statutum, statuēre*, 3, v. a. I fix, set, put.
- Stercūlinum, stercūlinium* or *sterquālinium, ii*, n. a dunghill.
- Stercus, ōris*, n. dung.
- Stērilis, e*, adj. barren, unfruitful.
- Stilus, i*, m. style.
- Sto, stēti, stātum, stāre*, 1, v. n. I stand; I approach, come out boldly.
- Strāmentum, i*, n. straw, litter.
- Strigo, āvi, ātum, āre*, 1, v. n. I take breath, rest.
- Strōpha, ae*, f. a sly evasion, quackery; *verbosis strophis*, by deceitful harangues.
- Struo, struxi, structum, struēre*, 3, v. a. I join together; I raise.
- Stūdeo, studui, no sup., studēre*, 2, v. a. I study, desire, endeavour.
- Stūdiosē*, adv. diligently.
- Stūdium, ii*, n. study; the fruit of study.
- Stultē*, adv. foolishly.
- Stultitia, ae*, f. folly, credulity.
- Stultus, a, um*, adj. foolish; *stulta credulitas*, the weakly credulous.
- Stūpor, ōris*, m. stupidity, dulness.
- Suādeo, suasi, suasum, suadēre*, 2, v. a. I advise.
- Suāvis, e*, adj. sweet.
- Sub*, prp. e. abl. and c. acc. under.
- Sub-dōlus, a, um*, adj. deceitful, crafty.
- Sub-īndē*, adv. frequently, now and then.
- Sub-ito*, adv. suddenly.
- Sūb-ītus, a, um*, adj. sudden.
- Sub-jicio, jēci, jectum, jicēre*, 3, v. a. (*jacio*), I put below; *subjecti versus*, the following verses.
- Sublīmis, e*, adj. high, lofty; *in sublime*, on high.
- Sub-mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre*, 2, v. a. I remove.
- Sub-rīpio, rīpui, reptum, rīpēre*, 3, v. a. (*rapio*), I steal.
- Sub-sīdium, ii*, n. help, support, aid.
- Sub-sum*, no perf., *esse*, v. irreg. I am under.
- Suc-cessus, ūs*, m. success.
- Suc-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum, cumbēre*, 3, v. a. I sink under, yield, confess weakness.
- Suc-curro, curri, cursum, currēre*, 3, v. a. I run to one's assistance, succour, help.
- Sūdor, ōris*, m. sweat, perspiration.
- Sui, sibi, se* or *sese*, pron. of himself, herself, itself, themselves; *ad se*, to his own house.
- Sum, fui, esse*, v. irreg. I am; *quorum sunt duae laudis*, whose are two-thirds of the glory; *quidnam futurum est?* what shall become of us?
- Summus, a, um*, adj. (superl. of *superus*), highest, greatest, utmost, supreme; *summo monte*, on the top of the mountain.
- Sūmo, sumpsī, sumptum, sumēre*, 3, v. a. I take.
- Sūper*, prp. e. acc. and e. abl. on, upon; above; moreover.
- Sūperbia, ae*, f. pride.
- Sūperbio, superbīvi, superbītum, superbire*, 4, v. n. I am proud.
- Sūperbus, a, um*, adj. haughty, proud.
- Sūpēri, ōrum*, m. pl. the gods.
- Sūpērior, us*, adj. (comp. of *superus*), higher.
- Sūpērius*, adv. above, further up.
- Sūper-sum, fui, esse*, v. irreg. I remain; *quod superfuit*, the only alternative.
- Sūpērus, a, um*, adj. (*super*), higher.
- Sūp-plex, icis*, adj. (*sub, plico*), suppliant.
- Supra*, prp. e. acc. beyond, above.
- Sus, suis, e*, g. a boar, a sow.
- Suscito, āvi, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I set up, raise.
- Sus-pendo, pendi, pensum, pendēre*, 3, v. a. I hang up; *suspensio pede*, with a soft or gentle step, on tiptoe.
- Sus-pīcio, ōnis*, f. suspicion.
- Sus-tīneo, tīnui, tentum, tīnēre*, 2, v. a. I sustain, support, bear, endure, suffer; *sustinere spiritum*, to support life; *sustine*, have patience.
- Sūtor, ōris*, m. a shoemaker.
- Suus, a, um*, adj. pron. his own, her own, its or their own; *cum suis*, with their young.

T

- Tāberna, ae*, f. a shop; an inn, a tavern.
- Tābūla, ae*, f. a table; a picture.
- Tāceo, tacui, tacitum, tacēre*, 2, v. n. I hold my peace, I am silent.
- Tācītē*, adv. silently.
- Tācītus, a, um*, adj. silent; private.
- Tālis, e*, adj. such, such like.
- Tam*, adv. so.
- Tāmen*, adv. and conj. nevertheless, yet, however.
- Tādem*, adv. at length.
- Tāngo, tēligi, tactum, tangēre*, 3, v. a.

- I touch; *tacta invidia*, jealous or envious of.
- Tantum*, adv. only.
- Tantum-modo*, adv. only.
- Tantus*, *a*, *um*, adj. so much, so great; *non est tanti*, is not of such importance.
- Tardus*, *a*, *um*, adj. slow, lazy.
- Tartareus*, *a*, *um*, adj. Tartarean, infernal.
- Taurus*, *i*, *m*. a bull.
- Tectum*, *i*, *n*. (*tego*), a roof, a house, dwelling, habitation.
- Tego*, *texi*, *tectum*, *tegere*, 3, *v*. *a*. I cover, conceal.
- Telum*, *i*, *n*. a missile, a dart, javelin.
- Témérité*, *átis*, *f*. foolhardiness, rashness.
- Teno*, *ónis*, *m*. the pole of a chariot.
- Temperátus*, *a*, *um*, adj. moderate temperate.
- Tempéro*, *ávi*, *átum*, *áre*, 1, *v*. *a*. I temper, govern, guide, manage.
- Tempestas*, *átis*, *f*. a storm, a tempest.
- Templum*, *i*, *n*. a temple.
- Tempus*, *óris*, *n*. time; *adverso tempore*, in distress; *dato tempore factorum*, at the time determined or decreed by the Fates.
- Tendo*, *téndendi*, *tensum* or *tentum*, *tendere*, 3, *v*. *a*. I bend, stretch; *tendere dolos*, to lay snares.
- Ténébræ*, *árum*, *f*. pl. darkness.
- Téneo*, *tenui*, *tentum*, *tenere*, 2, *v*. *a*. I hold; I suspend; *favor mentes tenet*, prejudice lays hold of their minds.
- Téner*, *era*, *erum*, adj. tender.
- Tento*, *ávi*, *átum*, *áre*, 1, *v*. *a*. I feel; I try.
- Ténúitas*, *átis*, *f*. slenderness; poverty, indigence; the poor.
- Tergum*, *i*, *n*. the back.
- Tergus*, *óris*, *n*. the hide; the carcass; *diviso tergo*, having divided the carcass.
- Terminus*, *i*, *m*. a limit, a bound; *statuere terminum*, to conclude.
- Tero*, *trici*, *tritum*, *terere*, 3, *v*. *a*. I rub, wear away; *tritum*, much worn, old.
- Terra*, *ae*, *f*. the earth, the ground.
- Terro*, *terrui*, *territum*, *terrere*, 2, *v*. *a*. terrify, I affright.
- Terror*, *óris*, *m*. terror.
- Tertius*, *a*, *um*, adj. the third.
- Testa*, *ae*, *f*. earthen vessel, pot, jar.
- Testimonium*, *ii*, *n*. evidence, testimony.
- Testis*, *is*, *c*. *g*. a witness.
- Testor*, *testatus*, *testari*, 1, *v*. *dep*. I bear witness to, I testify.
- Tortado*, *ónis*, *f*. a tortoise.
- Theatrum*, *i*, *n*. a theatre.
- Thésaurus*, *i*, *m*. a treasure.
- Thesaurus*, *a*, *um*, adj. Thesauran.
- Threissa*, *ae*, *f*. a female Thracian.
- Tiberius*, *ii*, *m*. Tiberius, the emperor.
- Tibia*, *ae*, *f*. the shin-bone; the leg; a flute, a pipe.
- Tibicen*, *icinis*, *m*. a piper.
- Tigillum*, *i*, *n*. a small beam, a rafter, a log of wood.
- Timeo*, *timui*, no sup., *timere*, 2, *v*. *a*. I fear; *non est quod timeas*, you have nothing to fear; *sibi timentes*, apprehending harm to themselves.
- Timidus*, *a*, *um*, adj. timid, timorous.
- Timor*, *óris*, *m*. fear; *caeco timore*, blinded by fear.
- Tingo*, *tinxi*, *tinctum*, *tingere*, 3, *v*. *a*. I dip, I tincture.
- Tintinnábulum*, *i*, *n*. a bell.
- Titulus*, *i*, *m*. a title; *tituli artificis*, author of a book of a title similar to that of mine.
- Tollo*, *sustáli*, *sublátum*, *tollere*, 3, *v*. *a*. I lift up, I take away; I raise.
- Tónitru*, *ús*, *n*. thunder.
- Tóno*, *tonui*, *tonitum*, *tondre*, 1, *v*. *a*. I thunder.
- Torqueo*, *torvi*, *tortum*, *torquere*, 2, *v*. *a*. I throw with violence; I twist, torment, perplex.
- Tótus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (gen. *totius*, dat. *toti*), all, whole; *totis viribus*, with all the might.
- Toxicum*, *i*, *n*. poison.
- Tracto*, *áre*, 1, *v*. freq. *a*. I drag.
- Trá-do*, *didí*, *dítum*, *dere*, 3, *v*. *a*. (*trans* or *truo*, *do*), I deliver; I hand down, I transmit; *traditum est*, there is a tradition; *traditur*, is reported.
- Trágicus*, *a*, *um*, adj. tragic, of a tragedian.
- Tráho*, *traxi*, *tractum*, *trahere*, 3, *v*. *a*. I drag, draw in, inhale; I spend, pass; *trahens extremum spiritum*, breathing his last, gasping.
- Trans-eo*, *ivi* or *ii*, *ítum*, *ire*, *v*. Irreg. I elapse, pass by.
- Trans-fero*, *féli*, *látum*, *ferre*, *v*. Irreg. I transfer.
- Transláticus*, *a*, *um*, adj. ordinary, usual.
- Trápido*, adv. hastily, in confusion, irresolutely.
- Trépido*, *ávi*, *átum*, *áre*, 1, *v*. *a*. I tremble, I am anxious to escape; I run about in great fear.
- Tribus*, *tribui*, *tributum*, *tribuere*, 3, *v*. *a*. I give one his due; I am the reward of; I attribute; I bestow.
- Triclinium*, *ii*, *n*. a dining-room.
- Tristis*, *e*, adj. dismal, sad, gloomy; ignominious; doleful.
- Triticum*, *i*, *n*. wheat.
- Tritium*, *ii*, *n*. a place where three ways meet, a public place; a street.
- Trúcido*, *ávi*, *átum*, *áre*, 1, *v*. *a*. I slaughter.

Trado, trāsī, trāsūm, trūdēre, 3, v. a. I thrust, push, shove.
Tu, tūi, tibi, te, pron. thou.
Tueor, tūtus or *tūtus, tuēri*, 2, v. dep. I defend by watching, I guard.
Tūgūrium, ii, n. a cottage, hut; a kennel.
Tum, adv. then.
Tūmeo, tumui, no sup., *tumēre*, 2, v. n. I swell; *tumens*, proud, puffed up.
Tunc, adv. then.
Tūnica, ae, f. a coat, a tunic.
Turba, ae, f. a crowd, a confused multitude; *turba mea*, my litter.
Turbo, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I disturb, disarrange, confound; I make muddy.
Turbulentus, a, um, adj. muddy.
Turpis, e, adj. base, shameful; ugly, deformed.
Turpiter, adv. (*turpis*), shamefully, disgracefully.
Tus, tūris, n. frankincense.
Tuscus, a, um, adj. Tuscan.
Tūtēla, ae, f. patronage, protection.
Tutor, tutātus, tutāri, 1, v. dep. I protect, defend.
Tūtus, a, um, adj. safe, protected.
Tuus, a, um, adj. (*tu*), pron. thy, thine.
Tympānum, i, n. a tabour, a drum.
Tyrannus, i, m. a monarch; a tyrant.

U

Ūbi, adv. where; when.
Ulcisor, ultus, ulcisci, 3, v. dep. a. I avenge, I inflict a punishment.
Ullus, a, um, adj. (gen. *ullius*, dat. *ulli*), any.
Ultrā, adv. on the other side, beyond.
Utro, adv. voluntarily, willingly.
Ūnā, adv. (*unus*), together.
Undē, adv. whence.
Unguis, is, m. a nail, a claw, a talon.
Ūniversus, a, um, adj. (*unus, verto*), universal, all, without exception.
Unquam, adv. ever; *nec unquam*, never.
Ūnus, a, um, adj. (gen. *unius*, dat. *uni*), one.
Urbānus, a, um, adj. (*urbs*), of the city, polite; *notus urbano sale*, noted for polished humour, wit.
Urbs, urbis, f. a city.
Ūsurpo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I use often, I use.
Ūsus, ūs, m. (*utor*), use, benefit, advantage; *usum consociare*, to have a common use, to have connection or intercourse with.
Ūt, adv. as, when, how much; conj. as, that.
Ūt-cunque, adv. howsoever.
Ūter-que, ūtrā-que, ūtrum-que, adj. both, each, the one and the other.
Ūtilis, e, adj. (*utor*). useful, profitable.

Ūtilitas, ātis, f. (*utilis*), usefulness, profit, service.
Ūti-nam, conj. I wish.
Ūtor, ūsus, ūti, 3, v. dep. I use (c. abl.).
Ūva, ae, f. a grape, bunch of grapes.
Uxor, uzōris, f. a wife.

V

Vacca, ae, f. a cow.
Vācivē, adv. at leisure, leisure time.
Vāco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. n. and a. I am disengaged, attend to, entertain.
Vācuus, a, um, adj. void, destitute of.
Vādum, i, n. a ford, a shallow; *clauso vado*, in the enclosed bottom.
Vāgor, vagātus, vagāri, 1, v. dep. n. I wander, I stroll about.
Valdē, adv. strongly.
Vāleo, valui, valitum, valēre, 2, v. n. I am strong, in health, powerful; *quia plus valeo*, because I possess greater strength; to avail, be efficacious; to be able; to be valued, esteemed; *sic valeas*, thus may you prosper.
Vālidius, adv. (comp. of *valde*), more powerfully, importunately, vehemently.
Vānus, a, um, adj. empty, vain; *vanum beneficium*, a seeming kindness, one not genuine.
Vāriētās, ātis, f. variety.
Vārius, a, um, adj. various; crafty.
Vasto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I ravage.
Vastus, a, um, adj. vast, large, huge.
Vātes, is, e. g. a poet; a prophet.
Vector, ōris, m. a passenger.
Vehēmēns, tis, adj. fierce, mad, furious.
Vel, conj. or; even.
Vēlox, ōcis, adj. fleet, swift, nimble.
Vēnātor, ōris, m. a hunter; *nequem venatorum*, death inflicted by hunters.
Vēn-dito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I display, exhibit ostentatiously.
Vēn-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3, v. a. (*renum, do*), I sell; *honorem fructu vendere*, to sell the honour for the sake of the fruit.
Vēn-co, ii, ire, 4, v. n. I am sold.
Vēnia, ae, f. pardon, leave; *dare veniam*, to grant pardon, to excuse.
Vēnio, vēni, ventum, venīre, 4, v. a. I come; I befall.
Vēnor, venātus, venāri, 1, v. dep. 1 hunt; *venantum = venantium*.
Venter, tris, m. the belly.
Vēnum, i, n. sale.
Vēnus, ēris, f. Venus, goddess of love.
Verbōsus, a, um, adj. verbose, tedious.
Verbum, i, n. a word.
Vēre, adv., indeed, truly.
Vērcendus, a, um, adj. (*recreor*), adorable, venerable.
Vērcor, verītus, rerēri, 2, v. dep. I fear.
Vēritās, ātis, f. (*verus*), truth.

V̄ero, conj. but.
V̄erres, *is*, m. a boar-plg.
V̄ersum or *corsum*, adv. towards.
V̄ersus, *us*, m. a line, a verse.
V̄erto, *verti*, *versum*, *vertēre*, 3, v. a. I turn, I become, I am.
 I. *V̄erum*, conj. but.
 II. *V̄erum*, *i*, n. the truth.
V̄erus, *a*, *um*, adj. true.
V̄escor, no sup., *vesci*, 3, v. dep. I eat, I feed, enjoy food.
V̄espa, *ae*, f. a wasp.
V̄ester, *tra*, *trum*, poss. pron. your.
V̄estimentum, *i*, n. clothing, a garment.
V̄estis, *is*, f. a garment, a robe.
V̄ēta, *retui*, *retitum*, *retāre*, 1, v. a. I forbid.
V̄ētus, *eris*, adj. old, ancient.
V̄ētustas, *ātis*, f. age, craziness.
V̄ētustus, *a*, *um*, adj. ancient, old; *minos longō vetustior*, much longer ago.
V̄exo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I vex, agitate, tease.
V̄ia, *ae*, f. a way, a road.
V̄iator, *ōris*, m. a traveller.
 I. *V̄icinus*, *a*, *um*, adj. neighbouring; approaching.
 II. *V̄icinus*, *i*, m. a neighbour.
V̄icus, *ci*, *cem*, *ce*, f. (pl. only nom., acc., and abl., *vices*, *vicibus*), a change, turn, vicissitude.
V̄ictor, *ōris*, m. a victor, conqueror.
V̄ictus, *us*, m. food, sustenance; *victum rogantes*, asking charity.
V̄ideo, *vidi*, *visum*, *vidēre*, 2, v. a. I see; pass. *videor*, *eris*, *videri*, I seem.
V̄igilia, *ae*, f. watchfulness, care, vigilance, diligence.
V̄igila, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I watch, I am watchful.
V̄igor, *ōris*, m. force, liveliness, agility.
V̄ilus, *e*, adj. worthless; contemptible.
V̄illa, *ae*, f. farmhouse; country-seat.
V̄illicus, *i*, m. a steward, a bailiff.
V̄inco, *vici*, *victum*, *vincēre*, 3, v. a. I conquer, vanquish, surpass.
V̄indico, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. n. I avenge, I inflict punishment.
V̄indieta, *ae*, f. vengeance, revenge.
V̄inea, *ae*, f. a vineyard; a vine.
V̄ipera, *ae*, f. a viper.
V̄ir, *etri*, m. a man.
V̄iridia, *um*, n. pl. a pleasure-garden.

Virtus, *ātis*, f. virtue; ability; strength; bravery, courage.
Vis, *rim*, *ri*, f. (pl. *vires*, *virum*, *viribus*), violence, energy; *vis et nequitia*, the might and the villainy, craft.
Vita, *ae*, f. life; *vitam in hanc*, to this way of living; *degere vitam*, to live.
Vitium, *ii*, n. a flaw, vice, defect.
Vito, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I avoid.
Vitulus, *i*, m. a calf.
Vitupero, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I blame, I disparage.
Vivo, *vixi*, *victum*, *vivēre*, 3, v. a. I live.
Vivus, *a*, *um*, adj. alive.
Vix, adv. scarcely, with difficulty.
Voco, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I call, allure, invite, ask, request.
 I. *Volo*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I fly.
 II. *Volo*, *vōlum*, *velle*, v. irreg. I will. am willing, I wish; *quidnam voluisti tibi?* what did you mean?
Volucer or *eris*, *ere*, adj. swift.
Volucris, *is*, f. a bird; a fly, an insect; *peregrina volucris*, the stork.
Voluntas, *ātis*, f. will; meaning; bounty; favour.
Voluptas, *ātis*, f. appetite, pleasure.
Volutio, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I roll often.
Votum, *i*, n. a vow.
Vox, *vōcis*, f. a voice; shout; *preinere vocem*, to be silent.

Fulgāris, *e*, adj. common.
Fulgo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I publish, divulge.
Fulgus, *i*, n. (sometimes m.), the vulgar, the populace, the common people.
Fulvus, *eris*, n. a wound.
Fulpēcula, *ae*, f. a little or young fox, a fox of any kind.
Fulpes or *is*, *is*, f. a fox.
Fulpinus, *a*, *um*, adj. belonging to a fox; *fulpini catuli*, fox whelps.
Fultus, *us*, m. expression, countenance.

X

Xystum, *i*, n.; or *xystus*, *i*, m. a gravel-walk (lined or bordered) with trees.

Z

Zmaragdus, *i*, m. an emerald.
Zōna, *ae*, f. a girdle; a purse.

ADDENDA.

Accurro, *urri*, *rsum*, *rere*, 3, v. n. to run to.
Aequitas, *ātis*, f. equity.
Agnōs, *minis*, n. an army, a herd.
Altāre, *is*, n. an altar.
Ap̄to, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. to fit, join.
Assigno, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. to assign.
Astutus, *a*, *um*, adj. subtle, wily.
Attento, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. to assail.
Calculus, *i*, m. a pebble, a small stone.
Cōnaedus, *i*, m. a lewd person.
Cinnamōmum, *i*, n. a cinnamon tree.

- Cōmoediā, ae, f.* comedy.
Conceptus, a, um, adj. conceived.
Concupisco, īvi, itum, cēre, 3, v. a. to covet.
Constans, antis, adj. ready
Consuetudo, dinis, f. custom.
Cultrix, icis, f. an inhabitant.
Cupīditas, tātis, f. desire.
Curo, avi, atum, are, 1, v. a. to take care of.
Dēflecto, xi, ectum, ěre, 3, v. a. to bend down.
Dēlibūtus, a, um, adj. smeared over.
Dēlicātus, a, um, adj. delicate.
Demetrius, ii, m. Demetrius.
Ēdūco, avi, atum, are, 1, v. a. to maintain.
Effodō, di, sum, ěre, 3, v. a. to dig up.
Eligo, ēgi, ectum, ěre, 3, v. a. to choose.
Ērūbesco, bui, ěre, 3, v. n. and a. to be red; blush.
Excido, di, sum, dēre, 3, v. a. to cut down.
Fāmēlicus, a, um, adj. hungry.
Fēliciter, adv. happily, prosperously.
Ferrārius, a, um, adj. pertaining to iron.
Fiscus, ci, m. a money-bag.
Foetō, ěre, 2, v. n. to smell ill, stink.
Frazinus, i, f. an ash-tree.
Fūcātus, a, um, adj. counterfeited.
Fūgaz, ācis, adj. swift in flight.
Fūtilis, is, e, adj. silly, inconsiderate.
Gressus, ūs, m. a step, a pacc.
Īnus, a, um, adj. lowest.
Incido, cidi, cāsum, ěre, 3, v. n. to fall upon.
Incorruptus, a, um, adj. incorrupt.
Injicio, ēci, ectum, ěre, 3, v. a. to throw to.
Lābo, avi, atum, are, 1, v. n. to totter, flag.
Languor, ōris, m. faintness.
Laudātor, ōris, m. a praiser.
Mānūbrīum, ii, n. the handle.
Menander, dri, m. Menander.
Multitudo, dinis, f. a multitude.
Nōcīvus, a, um, adj. hurtful.
Oblīviscor, litus, sci, 3, v. dep. to forget.
Ōlēaster, tri, m. a wild olive-tree.
Ōlō, lūi, ěre, 2, v. n. and a. to smell.
Oscūlor, latus, ari, 1, v. dep. to kiss.
Paenūla, ae, f. a short coat.
Pārīter, adv. even as, in like manner.
Passim, adv. everywhere, all over.
Pendo, pēpendi, sum, ěre, 3, v. a. and n. to weigh.
Phālēreus, ei, m. Phalereus.
Pollō, ěre, 2, v. n. to be better.
Porrectus, a, um, adj. stretched.
Pridem, adv. lately, long ago.
Prōlōgus, i, m. a prologue.
Pulsus, ūs, m. a beating.
Pūtō, ui, ěre, 2, v. n. to stink.
Pūtīdus, a, um, adj. stinking.
Quin, conj. why not, ay more, &c.
Rēgālis, is, e, adj. royal, kingly.
Rēpo, psi, plum, ěre, 3, v. n. to creep.
Rēses, idis, adj. slothful.
Rēspicō, eri, ctum, ěre, 3, v. n. and a. to look back.
Rōbur, ōris, n. strength, the oak.
Saltem, adv. at least.
Sātūro, avi, atum, are, 1, v. a. to fill, glut.
Scriptor, ōris, m. a writer.
Sēcūris, is, f. an axe.
Sēdūco, xi, ctum, ěre, 3, v. a. to separate.
Sēmīplēnus, a, um, adj. half-full.
Sēpārātus, a, um, adj. separated.
Sincērītas, tātis, f. clearness.
Smāragdus, i, c. g. an emerald.
Stringo, nzi, ctum, ěre, 3, v. a. to grasp.
Succlāmo, avi, atum, are, 1, v. a. to shout.
Sursum, adv. upwards.
Tēmēre, adv. rashly.
Ultīmus, a, um, adj. last.
Unguentum, i, n. a perfume.
Urna, ae, f. a water pitcher.
Vēna, ae, f. vein, pulse
Vestītus, ūs, m. apparel, raiment.
Vīolo, are, 1, v. a. to force, violate.
Vultūrīus, ii, m. a vulture.

THE END.

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