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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.

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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.

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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 Aclius Scaurus, 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 animadversions 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 unpalatable 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 Scaurus 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 Scaurus, in the threepart character of accuser, witness, and judge, had strained every nerve to convict him of treason. In this, indeed, his arranger 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 Eutyclus, 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 Eutyclus, 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 *ductyl*  $- \cup \cup$ , 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 in itatus jurgii causam intulit.  
 Cūr, inquit, turbavit tam fecisti mihi  
 5 Aquam bibenti? Laniger contra timeus,  
 Qui possum, quaeso, tacere, 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, 8, 9, one of the class of nouns of the third declension which make their ablative invariable. *Item, 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. *Item, Gram.*, 322. 3. *Jurgii causa*, 'quarrel,' 'insatiable.' This notion enters almost always into the meaning of this word; see i. 5, 11, where *impudicus* is used in the sense of *audax*. *Fauce* is the only case in the singular, the plural is complete. *Item, Gram.*, 57, 3-4. *Latro*, 'the robber,' 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. *Laniger enim*, 'muddy,' used passively here, and equivalent to *mutabilis*. 6. *Qui possum tacere*, the 'wood bearer;' that is, the lamb, one of a class of names founded on a particular property; so *asinus*, 'an ass, i. 11, 1, *equus*, 'a horse, iv. 4, 3, *et possum*.—7. Construe thus, *Tunc, inquit, turbavit tam, quod quereris. Cūr*, '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 *Quōmodo*, 'how does it happen?' *Item, Gram.*, 109. *Quaeso*, 'I pray,' is another form of *precor*. *Item, Gram.*, 197. *Quod quereris*, 'that of which you complain.' *Querit* is more commonly construed with *ibi*. *Gram.*, § 249, n. 1. 3. *Ad mea 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 *Gram.*, 209. *Repulsus veritate viribus*, 'confuted by the power of truth.' *Vir* means power, authority, &c., but the singular (*vir*) usually denotes force or violence, as below, *Fab.*, 2, 12, and iii. 6, 3-10. *At sex menses ago*, 'six months ago.' *Male*, separated from *disrui*

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 *Herce*, *Mehercule*, *Meherce*, *Mehercules*—an oath among the Romans exclusively used by men, as *Mecastor* 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 pretexs.'

## FABULA II.

### RANAE REGEM PETIERUNT.

ATHENAE quum florent aquis legibus,

Procox libertas civitatem miscuit,

Frenunque 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 Illyssus on the east, about thirty stadia, or nearly three and a half miles, from the sea.—2. *Procox* (*proco* or *procox*, 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 (*factions*); 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

Quam tristem servitutem ferebant Attici,  
 (Non quia crudelis ille, sed quoniam grave  
 Onne insuetis omnis, et coepissent queri,  
 Aesopus tabernum tum tabellam rettulit,  
 Ranae, vagantes liberis paludibus, 10  
 Clamore magno regem petiere a Jove,  
 Qui dissolutos mores vi compesceret,  
 Pater deorum r. sit, atque illis dedit  
 Parvum tigillum, missum quod subito vadi  
 Motu sonopie terruit pavidum genus, 15  
 Hocmersum limo quam jaceret duntius,  
 Forte una tacite profert e stagno caput,  
 Et, explorato rege, cunctas evocat.  
 Illae, timoreposito, certatim adnatant,  
 Liguamque supra turba petulans insidit, 20  
 Quod quum inquinassent omni contumelia,  
 Alium rogantes regem misere ad Jovem,  
 Inutilis quoniam esset qui fuerat datus,  
 Tum misit illis hydrum, 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. *Prostratus*. 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. *Dei erat*. The historic present. *Elem. Gram.*, 337, note, —3. *Insuetis servitute ferebant*, 'he wailed their sad bondage.' For the construction of *de* with an accusative, see *Gram.*, § 219, n. 1. *Attici*, because the bondage was not confined to the citizens of Athens alone. —3. *Insuetis* supply *erat*, 'to those unaccustomed to a burden' or restraint. *Quae sunt quae* for *quae ventur*, a form of expression very common in Phaedrus. —9. *Tigillum tabernum*, 'some such fable as the following'. —10. Refer *reges* to *regem*. —12. *Coepit* *secret*. The subjunctive, because it expresses the purpose contained in *qui*, which is here equal to *ut*. —13. *Parvum tigillum*, 'a very little rod,' carrying out the humour expressed in *cast*. —15. *Pavidum genus*, 'the race of frogs'. —16. *Mersum*, understand (*in*) *limo*, 'sunk in the mud'. —17. *Evocat*. For the subjunctive, see note, line 1. —18. *Evocat*, 'calls them out of' their lurking-places. *Cunctas*, understand *reges*. See below, l. 26, 11, 11. —19. *Adnatant*, understand *reges*, 'swam to the l.' —21. *Coepit* (*et* *con* *tumescit*, I swell), not only qualifies an infinitive word, but frequently in deed, as here. —23. *Invocatas*, accusative, equivalent to *qui vocarent*. —24. *Esset*. The subjunctive, because it expresses the reason urged by the frogs. —25. *Coepit*, 353. —26. *Fugitant*, 'run hither and thither,' but cannot cope. —*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 *pate* 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 muleatus graculus  
 Redire maerens coepit ad proprium genus ; 10  
 A quo repulsus tristem sustinuit notam.

1, 2. Construe thus:—*Ne libeat (cuicumque) 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 cunctis)*, primarily a sample, in which sense it corresponds to *ἕγγρα*. 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 *amieos*.—8. *Illi*; that is, *pavones*.—9. *Muleatus*, 'being mauled.' *Mulcare* signifies to bruise or maul, without any substantive to denote the instrument, whereas with some such substantive as *percutit, vinculis, morte*, &c., it signifies to fine or punish in general.—10. *Redire coepit*, for *restitit*. *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.

AMITIT merito proprium, qui alienum appetit.  
 Canis per flumen carnem dum ferret natans,  
 Lympharum in speculo vidit simulaerum suum,  
 Aliamque praedam ab alio ferrier putans  
 Erripere 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 *fert*. *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.* § 116, 1—5. *Decepto*, understand *est*. *Aviditas*, the abstract for the concrete expression, *avidus canis*.—6. *Dimisit*, 'let slip.'

## FABULA V.

VACCA ET CAPRELLA, OVIS ET LEO.

NE SQUAM est fidelis cum potente societas.  
 Testatur haec tabella propositum memm.  
 Vacca et caprella et patiens ovis injuriae

1. *Potente*, see *h. g. ne*. *Societas (socius)*, '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,  
 Illi 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.

## RANA E 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.' *Exurit*, '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 tragedian's mask.' *Persona* 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 adire deinde quia jam non potest.  
 Os devoratum tance quum haereret lupi,  
 Magnos fore victus coepit singulos 5  
 Illi esse pretio, ut illud extraherent malum.  
 Tandem persuasit esse jure jurando gruis,  
 Quod se que credens colli longitudinem,  
 Periculosam se esse medicinam lupo,  
 A quo equum pactum flagitare praemium : 10

1, 2, 3. Constructive *Clavis*.—*Qui dicitur esse non meriti ab improbis, peccat* (*1*); *primum quoniam indignos adjuvat, deinde quia jam non potest adire* (*2*); *Os devoratum*, 'Gruis devour.' *Bis peccat*, 'blunders doubly.' *Quum haereret lupi*, 'The case is such that as, when he has done so.' *Injune*, 'without injury to herself.' 4. *Impune*, 'safely.' 5. *Magnos*, 'many.' 6. *Malum*, 'that is, os.'—7. *Adire jurando*, 'to go to the wolf's den.' See *Lexicon Graecolatinum*. *Gravis*, an old form of *gravitas*, 'weight, gravity.' 8. *Colli longitudo*, 'that is, *collum longum*, the length of the neck.' This term of expression is common in Phaedrus. See *Lexicon Graecolatinum*. 9. *Periculosam se esse medicinam lupo*, 'dangerous to herself' (the *crux* of *Lexicon Graecolatinum*). *Periculosam se esse* (an operation, in the *crux* of *Lexicon Graecolatinum*) upon the wolf? *Medicinam* simply means 'practice, physic.' See *Lexicon Graecolatinum*. 10. *A quo equum pactum flagitare praemium*, 'at present I, used passively.' See *Lexicon Graecolatinum*, u. 2. *Flagitare*, '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.* 300, 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 interfecit.  
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 *sulcus (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 culpae proximam, 5  
 Tunc iudex inter illos scdit simius,  
 Uterque causam quam petorassent suam,  
 Dixisse fertur simius sententiam ;  
 Tu non videns perdidisse quod petis ;  
 Te credo subripuisse, quod pulchre negas, 10

'It is torn by a wolf.' *I*, *con*, 'even if.' 3. *Arguebat*, 'was accusing.' *Tunc*, 'in the sense, 'to convict,' implies the accusation, the proof, and the conviction.—5. *I*, 'I'; that is, *simius*, *Culpae proximam*, 'nearest to the truth'; that is, concerned in it, therefore 'guilty.' An opposite phrase is, *culpa remota*—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. *Tu*, understand *lape*, *Videns*. Used also technically, as denoting the possibility of the judge being in error even in matters of fact. 10. *I*, *con*, 'with a fair shew of argument.'

## FABULA XI.

### ASINUS ET LEO VENANTES.

Virtutis expetis verbis jactans gloriam  
 Ignotos fallit, notis est derisus.

Venari asello comite quum vellet leo  
 Contextit illum trutice, et admonuit simul,  
 Ut insueta voce terreret bestas, 5  
 Fugientes ipse exasperet. Hic auritulus  
 Clamoribus subito totis tollit viribus,  
 Novaque turbat bestias miraculo,  
 Quae dum paventes exitus notos petunt,

1. — 6. *Strabo*; *Expetis* = *persequor*. *Virtutis* = *virtus*, *asellus*, *est* = *asellus*. 2. *Expetis*, 'you aim at'; *verbis*, 'with words.' *Jactans gloriam*, 'that is, "boasting." 3. *Trutice*, 'with a rind,' used actively. *Ist* = *derisus*, 'the laughing at.' 4. For the substitution of the dative, see *Elem. Gram.*, 2. 6. 5. *Insuetas*, 'unfamiliar'; in the sense of *novas*. See i. 3, 4—4. *Comitatus*, 'company; retinue.' 6. *Tollit*, 'that is, "ferret," 'among the bushes.' 7. *Turbat* denotes that the animals were unaccustomed to the voice. 8. *Fugientes*. The language of the chase. *Auritulus*. See i. 1, 6. This is the only passage in which this word occurs. 9. *Turbat* denotes the confusion and consternation preceding their flight. 10. *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. *Erocat*, 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 excepit 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. Construe: *Haec narratio erit testis (et), 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. *Liquorem*, '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.'

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

*Gram.*, § 256, n. 1.—14, 15. Construct: *Quam ut illa (et), quae despexeram, fuerint mihi, et, ut illa (et) quae laudaram, quae laudaveram.* For the subjunctives *fuerint* and *laudaverint*, see *Lex. 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. Construct: *Qui se laudari gaudet verbis subdolis, dat poenas turpi poenitentia.*—3. *Subdolis*, 'who flung,' denotes an aptitude in the crafty person to suit himself to the fables of his dupe. *Dat poenas*, 'gives satisfaction,' 'is punished.' The Greeks called *εὐνοίη* 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. *Celsa*, another form of *excelsa*. For *elo* and its compounds, see *Lex. Gram.*, 185. *Celsa arbore*, 'upon the top of a tree.' So also in 4, 1, *sublimis arboribus*, 13, 1, *subter quercum*.—5. *Hunc*; that is, *corvum*.—6. *Qui*, in the sense of *quis*.—7. *Ille* is *corvus*. The imperfect verb *ingemuit* is used in the protasis and apodosis, to denote that the supposition, as well as the conclusion, is not, or cannot be true. *Lex. Gram.*, 345. *Pro*, supply, 'I preferred to you'—9. *Ile*; that is, *corvus*. *Ostendere*, *ostendit*, for *ostendit*, 'to show off.'—12. *Demum*, 'at length,' 'too late,' in keeping with *corvi deceptus stupor*, for *stupidus* means. See also in *Theophr.*, 'deipod.'

## 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 : (*Illí*) *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 petít. 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 praevalet 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.

MALIS quum sutor inopia deperditus  
 Medicinam ignoto facere coepisset loco,  
 Et venditaret falso antidotum nomine,  
 Verboris acquisivit sibi famam strophis,  
 Hic quum jaceret morbo confectus gravi, 5  
 Rex urbis, ejus experiendi gratia,  
 Scyphum poposcit: 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 calcandos 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 tacere*, 'to practise physic.' See i. 3, 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 *venditaret*.—4. *Verboris strophis*, 'by puffing,' as we say.—5. *Hic*, 'in this town.'—6. *Scyphum poposcit*, 'with the view of testing him'—7. *Fusa aqua*, supply *in scyphum*, 'water being poured into the cup.' *Simulans*, 'pretending.' See how it differs from *assimulare* 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, *venena*. See that is, *venena*. *Toxicum* (*τραξικον* *φαρμακον*, a drug), 'poison,' so called from dipping the tips of the arrows in a poisonous fluid.—9. *Ebibere*, 'to drink it off.' *Ipsum*—that is, *sutorem*.—10, 12. Construe: *Se fatentem se rubeo non uti proclama meheret caritas*, *verum stupore concito*. *Proclama*, for *sententia*.—13. *Haec edidit*, 'spoke as follows.'—15, 16. Construe: *Quantae putatis esse vos dementiae vestra capita (ill), cui nemo commisit pedes, non dubitatis credere*, '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.* § 243.—18. Construe: *Quorum stultitia est quaestus impudentiae*, that is, *proclama illi*.

## 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 pascibat senex. 5  
 Is hostium clamore subito territus  
 Suadebat asino fugere, ne possent capi.  
 At ille lentus: Quaesio, 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 *in pat.*—7. *Dies*, 'the day of payment.'

## FABULA XIX.

## OVIS, CANIS, LUPUS.

SOLENT mendaces hinc 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.* § 53, n. 2.—2, 3. *Con-true*: *Quoniam canis calumniator peteret panem ab ove, quem contenderet se commodasse*, supply *ovi*. *Calumniator*, see *Pro* l. 5.—4. *Unum*, supply *panem*, 'one loaf.'—5. *Idem* (*de canibus*), '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                   6  
 Proces admovit, tempus exorans breve,

1, 2. *Construe*. *Revelat* *insidias*—*insidias habent insidias*; *subjecti versus monent*, ut *videmus* *quas*, supply *monent*.—3. *Parturiens*, *Flem. Gram.* III. 1. 100, 'the other bitch,' implying that there were but two. *Flem. Gram.* l. c. 1. *Exorans*, 'obtaining by entreaty.' Mark the force of *et*



Dum firmiores catulos posset ducere,  
 Hoc quoque consumpto, flagitare validius  
 Cubile coepit. Si mihi et turbæ meæ  
 Par, inquit, esse potueris, cedam 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 effectū 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 ietu 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.'—6. *Hostile corpus*.

Impune laedi, calcibus frontem extudit.  
 At tunc exspirans : Fortes indigne tuli  
 Mihi insultare : te, naturae dedecus,  
 Quod ferre morte cogor, his viscerum mori.

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

## FABULA XXIV.

## MUSTELA ET HOMO.

MUSTELA, ab homine presa, quum instantem  
 necem

Effugere vellet : Quæso, parce, inquit, mihi.  
 Quæ tibi molestis muribus purgo domum.  
 Respondit ille : Faceres si causa mea,  
 Gratum esset, et debissem veniam supplici.  
 Nunc quia laboras, ut fruaris reliquiis,  
 Quas sunt rosuri, simul et ipsos devores,  
 Noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi.  
 Atque ita locutus improbam leto dedit.  
 Hoc in se dictum debent illi agnoscere,  
 Quorum privata servat utilitas sibi,  
 Et meritum mane jactant imprudentibus.

3. *Te*, 'for your advantage.' It is elegantly opposed to the preceding *mihi*.—4. *Te*, 'Observe the force of the subjunctive, 'if you did it,' or, 'had done it,' as you do not.'—*Tem Gram.*, 346.—7. *Sunt rosuri*, 'they will gnaw.'—1. or the periphrastic conjugation, see *Elem. Gram.*, 153.—*Ipsi*, 'that is, *rosuri*.—3. *Noli imputare*, literally, 'do not bring into the reckoning,' or, 'do not place to my debit.' A negative command is often expressed by a periphrase with *noli* or *nolito*.—*Gram.*, § 39, n. 2.—*Te*, 'that has nothing in it.'—9. *Improbam*, supply *mustelam*.—10, 11. Construct: *Te debent agnoscere hoc dictum esse in se, quorum privata servat utilitas sibi*.—12. *Te*, 'against themselves.'—*Privata*, 'narrow,' 'limited.'—12. Behold *quæ*, understand *quæ*, which is taken out of *quorum*.

## 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 experienced.'—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.      5  
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.'—2. *Magnitudinis. Elem. Gram.* 292.—6. *Illi negarunt*, supply *eam latiore* esse.—8. *Bovem*, supply *esse majorem*.—9. *Novissime*, 'at last,' the superlative of *novus* (*novus*).

## FABULA XXVII.

## CANES ET CROCODILI.

CONSITIA qui dant prava caulis hominibus,  
Et perdunt 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 lambes otio,

Est enim accede: noli tenere de dolo,

Aut vereri. At ille: Facerem, me Hercule,

Nisi esse solem carnis te cupidum meae.

3, 4. Construe: *traditum est a se, currentes bibere in flumine Nilo, se cupere a crocodilis, Canes bibere, 'run as they drink.'*—*6, Quamlibet, as much as you please, Otio, 'at ease,' § 213, 2.—3, Me Hercule, or Me Hercule, § 141, 12.—9, Solum: For the subjunctive, see *Lectiones*, p. 40.*

## FABULA XXVIII.

## VULPES ET CICONIA.

NATI nocendum: si quis vero laeserit,  
Multandum simili jure, fabella admonet.

Vulpes ad cocenam dicitur ciconiam

Prior invitasse, et illi in patena liquidam

Posuisse orbitationem, quam nullo modo

5

Gustate esuriens potuerit ciconia.

Quae vulpem quum revocasset, intrito cibo

Poenam lazonam posuit, laque rostrum inserens

1, 2. Construe: *nocendum est nulli; vero si quis laeserit alium, fabella adhibet 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.—*Patena, 'a shallow dish.'* Other forms are *patena, patena, and patina.*—*Liquidam, 'thin,' liquidus, when applied to food, means either 'thin' or 'clear.'*—5, *Sorbitationem, 'soup,' I know, 'Anthy,' 'soup.' 6, Lazonam, Elem. Gram. 239, P. 105. For the subjunctive, see *Gram.* § 359, 3—7. *Revocasset, 'he had invited in turn.'* 8, *Poenam.* More frequently construed with the genitive, *Lectiones Gram.* 295, 5. *Lazonam, 'a bottle,' or long-necked vessel, in the form of a snake, see, *viz.*, *Thuc.* that is, *lygonae,***

Satiatur ipsa, et torquet convivam fame.  
 Quæ quum lagonæ collum frustra lambere, 16  
 Peregrinam sic locutam volucrem accepimus :  
 Sua quisque exempla debet aequo animo pati.

9. *Torquet*, '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,  
 Injeeta est illi divitiarum cupiditas, 5  
 Poenas ut sanctæ 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 oves, 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 periclo 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. *Ipso 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 *pulv. em.*

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 FABULA XXXII.

## RANAE MEFUENTES TAURORUM PROELIA.

HUMILIS 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 proculcatus obteret duro pede, 10  
 Ita caput ad nostrum furor illorum pertinet.

4. *Alia*, supply *rana*. 6. *Ips*, supply *rana*. 8. *Regno*. See *Elem. Gram.* 311. *Profugerit*. See *Gram.* § 330, n. 3.—10. *Proculcatus*, supply *no. 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 iceto 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.  
 Equalem 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 brevis 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 see*, denoting instrumentality, see *Gram.* § 290, n. 2—4. *Acuat*, 'may whet itself' by the ad., namely, which it receives from perusing this kind of writing. *Dum*, *senis*. This word would seem superfluous, but instances of the same kind are found in the best authors; for example, *per libellum, de non tutor, son tus ionans, etc.*—3. *Quicumque fuerit jocus*, 'whatever shall be the pleasantry.'—4. *Capiat servet*. As to the subjunctive after *is*, in the sense of *dummodo*, 'if but,' see *Gram.* § 259, n. 2—7. *Is*, 'by its intrinsic value.'—5. *Morem servabo senis*, 'I will follow the method of the old man,' namely, Aesop; or, as we may say, 'I will take my cue,' &c. *Senis* here denotes honour or respect. 6. *Libuerit*. Compare *l. ProL* 5. *Aliquid interponere*, 'to introduce anything of my own,' whether fiction or truth.—7. *Sensus*, 'the tastes of different persons.' *Varietas*, 'variety,' arising of course from what is indicated by *libuerit* in *re*.—8. *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.* § 34, note. 9. *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, *praedator m.* 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, *leo*. *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 mediae quendam mulier non rudis  
 Tenebat, annos celans elegantia :  
 Animosque ejusdem palehra juvenis ceperat,                   5  
 Ambae, videri dum volunt illi pares,  
 Capillos homini legere coepere invicem.  
 Qui se putaret lingi cura mulierum,  
 Calvus repente factus est ; nam funditus  
 Canos puella, nigros anus evellerat.                               10

1, 2. Construe thus:—*Discimus nempe exemplis viros spoliari a femina, utcumque amentur et amentur.* *Nempe exemplis*, 'even by fables.' *Femina* is used here in contradistinction to true stories. *Utrumque*, 'in either case.' 3. *Aetatis mediae*, '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.' *Tjpsidē*, supply *capillos*.—6. *Pares*, 'fit matches.'—7. *Legere*, 'to pick,' which is its primary signification.—8. *Qui*, 'the man who.' *Pareat*. As to the subjunctive, see *Elem. Gram.* 360, 6. *Unus*, 'improved in appearance.' 9. *Funditus*. As to adverbs with the suffix *tu*, see *Gram.* § 229. 10. *Canos*—*nigros*, supply *capillos*.

## FABULA III.

## AESOPUS AD QUENDAM DE SUCCESSU IMPROBORUM.

LACRIVIS quidam morsu vehementis canis  
 Tinctum cruore panem misit malefico,  
 Audierat esse quod remedium vulneris.  
 Tunc sic Aesopus : Noli coram pluribus  
 Hoc facere canibus, ne nos vivos devorent,                   5  
 Quam scierint esse tunc culpaee praemium.  
 Successus improborum plures allicit.

2. *Misit*, 'threw.' *Misit* too, supply *panem*. 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, forsam 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 suspenso 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 *factus*, '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. *Forsam 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 eat 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.* § 199. *Suspenso 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 *Aqui's* and *Aj-r* 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*. *Ardel'o* means 'a bustling person'; probably connected with *ardens*, and corresponding to the Greek *αδελφονομος*. *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 *ficta 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 Euboea, on the site of an old city called Parthenope).—8. *Misenensem*. 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 Cæsar Marius; it was purchased by Lucullus, and passed afterwards into the hands of Tiberius.—9. *Monte summo*, 'on the top of a mountain.' *Luculli*. *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, &c.*, 'commands a front view of the Sicilian and a back view of the Tuscum 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 alticinetis unus atriensibus,  
 Cui tunica ab humeris linteo Pelusio  
 Erat destrieta, cirris dependentibus,  
 Perambulante lacta domino viridia,  
 Alveolo coepit ligneo conspergere 15  
 Humum aestuantem, jactans officio comam ;  
 Sed deridetur. Inde notis flexibus  
 Praecurrit 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 linen.' 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 destrieta*, '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* (*ἔυστος*), '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 maleficus,  
 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 testulinem :	
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 nequibquam te lassabit pondere,	10
Promissa parte suadet, ut scopulum super	
Altis ab astris duram illudat corticem,	
Qua comminuta facile vescatur cibo,	
Inducta verbis aquila, monitis parant,	
Simul et magistrae large divisit dapem.	15
Sic tuta quae naturae fuerat munere,	
Impar duabus occidit tristi nece.	

villainy assad, goes to ruin.' Refer *eis* to *potentes*, and *nequitia* to *consulatio* *in* *habeas*.—5. Refer *quae* to *testulinem* 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 *lassabat*.—12. *Duram illudat corticem*, 'dash the hard shell against.'—17. *Duabus*: that is, the eagle and the crow.

## FABULA VIII

## MULTI SED ET VICTORES.

MULTI gravati sarcinis ibant duo :	
Unus ferebat fiscos cum pecunia,	
Alter tumentes multo saccos hordeo,	
Ille onere dives, celsa cervice eminet,	
Clarumque collo jactat tintinnabulum,	5
Comes quieto sequitur et plaendo gradu,	
Subito latrones ex insidis advolant,	
Interque caedem terro mulum sauciant,	
Piripum' mimmos, negligunt vile hordeum,	
Spolia'ntur casus quum fleret suos,	10

1. *Tintinnabulum*, 'the tinner's bell.'—2. *Clarum*, 'loud' or 'clear sounding.' This word, like the Greek *σαρρα*, is applied either to sound or light (the primary meaning, omission, being alike common to both).—3. *Comes*, 'companion.' Compare 1. 1. 7. *Latrones*. See 1. 1. 4.—9. *Fleat*, 'of no value,' the case, in comparison with the money.—10. *Spolia'ntur*, 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, 3.

## 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.  
Spatium dici noctis excipiunt vices, 10  
Frondem bubuleus affert, nec ideo videt.  
Eunt subinde et redeunt omnes rustici,  
Nemo animalverit : transit etiam vilicus,  
Nec ille quidquam sentit. Tum 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 (cervo).*—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.'—

Accedit ad praesepe : Cur frondis parum est |  
 Stramenta desunt | Tollere haec aranea  
 Quantum est laboris | Dum scrutatur singula,  
 Cervi quoque alta conspiciatur cornua ;                     25  
 Quem convocata jubet occidi familia,  
 Praedamque tollit. Haec significat fabula,  
 Dominum videre plurimum in rebus suis.

22. *Praesepe*. For other forms, see *Vlem. Gram.* 58, 5.—26. *Familia* must not be confounded with our English word *family*; it meant originally a man's retinue of slaves, a household establishment, domestics.—27. *P. u. lina*; that is, the stag.

— — —  
 A U C T O R.

AESOPi ingenio statuanu posuere Attici,  
 Servunq; collocarunt aeterna in basi,  
 Patere honori scirent ut cuncti viam,  
 Nec generi tribui, sed virtuti, gloriam.  
 Quoniam occuparat alter, ne prius forem,                     5  
 Ne solus esset, studii ; quod superfuit,  
 Nec haec invidia, verum est aemulatio.  
 Quod si labori faverit Latium meo,  
 Plures habebit, quos opponat Graeciae.  
 Si livor obtrectare curam voluerit,                     10  
 Non tamen eripiet laudis conscientiam.  
 Si nostrum studium pervenit ad aures tuas,  
 Et arte fictas animus sentit fabulas,  
 Omnem querelam submovet felicitas.  
 Sin autem doctus illis occurrit labor,                     15  
 Sinistra quos in lucem natura extulit,  
 Nec quidquam possunt nisi meliores carpere,  
 Fatale exitium corde durato feram,  
 Donec fortunam criminis pudeat sui.

5. *Occuparat*, 'ant. other (Aesop) had anticipated me.'—6. *Solus*, 'the only one.'—7. *Quod superfuit*, 'all that was left me to do.'—10. *Consciam*, 'the stolid of none.'—11. *Felicitas conscientiam*, 'my conviction of de-crying praise.'—13. *Arte*, 'artistically.'—14. *Felicitas*, 'the good fortune of their being appreciated.'



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. 5  
 Non ergo causa est manibus id tangi tuis,  
 Quod occupatis auribus non convenit.  
 Fortasse dices: Aliquae venient feriae,  
 Quae me soluto pectore ad studium vocent.  
 Legesne, quaeso, potius viles nenias, 10  
 Impendas curam quam rei domesticae,  
 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. *Vitae 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, Polyhymnia, 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 hanc incubuerim,  
 Fastidiose tamen in coetum recipior.  
 Quid credis illi accidere, qui magnas opes  
 Exaggerate quaerit omni vigilia, 25  
 Docto labori dulces 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  
 Quom si lege, lætabor; sin autem minus,  
 Habebunt 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 *L. & S. 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 coetum*, '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. *Regem*; 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 sentis*; in *Arcton B.* 32. After *habebunt* supply *librum*. 31. *Servitus*; that is, *seruus*, 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, Ac.*, 'choosing certain subjects to my own ruin.—41. *Alius Sciano*, 'another than Scianus.' Achus Scianus was the son of Scius

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 dicit 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 Orpheo,

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 *λύρος*, a dirge or lamentation. The personification readily accounts for the supposed parentage *Orpheo*. 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, *Martza*, the principal river of Thrace, rises in  
 the mountains of Scymnus and Rhodope, and falls into the Aegean.  
*Impetus*, 'the current.'—62. *Suavem*, 'unbiased.' Consult i. 9, 9.

## FABULA I.

### ANIS AD AMPHORAM.

ANIS jacere vidit epotam amphoram,  
 Adhuc, Faleria facce et testa nobili,  
 Odorem quae jucundum late spargeret.  
 Hunc postquam totis avida traxit naribus;  
 O suavis anima! quale in te dicam bonum 5  
 Antehae fuisse, tales quum sint reliquiae!  
 Hoc quo pertineat, dicet, qui me noverit.

1. *Jacere*, 'lying about.' *Amphoram* (*ἀμφίρετα*, contracted form of  
*ἀμφίτετρα, ἀμφοτέρωθεν*). The amphora was a two-eared jar, used espe-  
 cially for wine; it was also a measure of liquids, containing about 5.607  
 imperial gallons. 2, 3. Construe thus; *quae adhuc spargeret jucundum*  
*odorem, Faleria facce et testa nobili*. *Faleria facce*, 'from the dregs of  
 Falerian wine.' Falerinus 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 quo pertineat, dicet, qui me 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 decidit.  
 Videre agrestes : alii fustes congerunt,  
 Alii onerant saxis : quidam contra miseriti,  
 Perituræ 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 absistite ;  
 Illis revertor hostis, qui me læserunt.

1. *Par gratia*, 'a similar requital.'—2. *Imprudens*, 'unwary.' *Olim*, 'once on a time,' is derived from *illius*, the old form of *ille*, primarily signifying, 'at that time,' and may consequently refer either to time past or future.—5. *Perituræ 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 jocos :  
 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* 's. i. e.', '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.'—6. *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 impeggerat.  
 Tanto, inquit, melior! — Assen deinde illi dedit,  
 Sic prosecutus: Plus non habeo me Hercule ; 5  
 Sed, male 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 fecellit impudentem audaciam ;  
 Compensus namque poenas persolvit cruce. 10

1. *Devocat*. Compare i. 27, 2. — 3. *Assen*: 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 exerceat 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 *Elem. 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 occurrit: dein salutatum invicem  
 Ut restiterunt: Unde sic, quaeso, nites?  
 Aut quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis? 5  
 Ego, qui sum longe fortior, pareo 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  
 Imbresque, in silvis asperam vitam trahens;

8. *Si potes*. Observe the force of the indicative, 'if thou art able, as thou art.' See *Elem. 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 5  
 Lupus a catena collum detritum canis.  
 Unde hoc, amice ? Nihil est. Dic, quaeso, tamen.  
 Quia videor acer, alligant me interdum,  
 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 jaectant familia  
 Et, quod fastidit quisque, pulmentarium.  
 Sic sine labore venter impletur meus.  
 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. abici.* 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 *cr̄per*, *era*, *zeam*, dusky, dark; the evening twilight, in contradistinction to *dabulium* (*Albae*), 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 n. n.* and *ne*, see *Elem. Gram.* 351.

## FABULA VIII.

## SOROR ET FRATER.

PRÆCIPITO monitus, saepe te considera.  
 Habebat quidam filiam turpissimam,  
 Idemque insignem pulchra facie filium.  
 Hi, speculum in cathedra matris ut positum fuit,  
 Pueriliter ludentes, forte inspexerunt. 5  
 Hic se formosum jaectat ; illa irascitur,  
 Nec gloriantis sustinet fratris jocos,  
 Accipiens quippe cuncta in contumeliam.  
 Ergo ad patrem decurrit, laesura 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. *Laesura*, '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 vineas 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 gallinæus  
 Dum quaerit escam, margaritam repperit,  
 Jaces indigno, quanta res, inquit, loco!  
 Hoc si quis pretiū 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.

*1. a. d. . . .* Xca. 'what a valuable thing to be lying in a place so unworthy of you.' 3. *O . . .* 'long since.' Consult 2, 2, above.—*4, 7.* Construe thus: *quod si quis cupidus vidisset tui, potior tui invenit te, potest prodesse tui, potest tui nocere tui.* '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 quæren fecerant favos;  
 Hos fuci merces esse dicebant suos,  
 Fas ad forum deducta est, vespa judice,  
 Quæ genus utrumque nosset quum pulcherrime,  
 Latem dualibus hæc proposuit partibus: 5  
 Non inconveniens corpus et par est color,  
 In dubium plane res ut merito venerit,  
 Sed, ne religio peccet imprudens mea,  
 Alyos a capite, et ceris opus infundite,  
 Ut ex sapore mellis et forma favi, 10  
 De quibus nunc a citur, auctor horum appareat,  
 Fuci recusant: apibus conditio placet.

*2. Hæc,* supply *quæ*.—*3. Fas ad forum deducta est,* 'the suit is brought into court.'—*Vespa judice.*—As to this construction, see *Elem. Gram.* 322.—*4. Quæ,* that is, the wasp.—*5. Latem,* 'test,' in the same sense as *in latum* line 12.—*De dualibus partibus,* 'to plaintiff and defendant'.—*8. Religio mea,* 'I bound by oath to do justice.'—Compare *l. 29, 6.*—*9. Ceris quæ infundite,* 'pour the honey into the cells.'—*11. Quæ* 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. *Illa*; that is, *v. spet.*—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 posnit 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 (v. opus), derisor potius quam deridendus, sensit quod.*—6. *Sapiens.* Used here ironically. *Torquet*, 'unriddle the meaning.'—7. *Torque!*, '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 interdum. 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,  
 Ilac 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.

## ARBORIS 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 *Diavis pater* or

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

*Jupiter*, 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 was 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*. *Phoebæ*, *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* (Κυβέβα); 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 Boeotia. 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 (*Quinquatrus*), 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 Heracles, 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 *dicens*.

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 vincis, vincis magnitudine ;  
 Nitior 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 omina,  
 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.* 364.—9. *Quo*, 'for what purpose.' *Mi*, contracted for *mihi*. *Speciem* is governed by *dedisti*, understood.—10. *Corvo*, '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: namque 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.* 327.—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 numeris,  
 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*

Stulto rem perages, usus fiet longior :	
Fruar diutius, si celerius cepero.	
Languentis aevi dum sunt aliquae reliquiae,	15
Auxilio locus est : olim senio debilem	
Frustra adjuvare bonitas nitetur tua,	
Quum jam desierit esse beneficio utilis,	
Et mors vicina flagitabit debitum.	
Stultum admoovere 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 :	
Dem simili gyro venient aliorum vices.	25
Decerne quod religio, quod patitur fides,	
Et graviter me tutare iudicio tuo.	
Excedit animus, quem proposuit, terminum ;	
Sed difficulter continetur spiritus,	
Integritatis qui sinceræ conscius,	30
A noxiarum 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 *me* before *admoovere*. See *Gram.* § 355, n. 1.—21. *Tuae sunt partes*, 'the function of judge is now yours.' See Introduction.—23. *Anxius* for *æqui*.—29. *Sed, &c.*, 'but 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 'pacificum est plebeo mutire palam.'* This quotation is from the *Telephus* of Ennius.



LIBER QUARTUS.

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POËTA AD PARTICULONEM.

QUUM destinassem terminum operi statnere  
 In hoc, ut aliis esset materiae satis,  
 Consilium tacito corde daunavi 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 vetusto genere, sed rebus novis);  
 Quartum libellum, quum vacarit, perleges,  
 Hunc obtrectare si volet malignitas, 15  
 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 IntroI.—2. *I. hoc*, 'with this view.'—3. *Consilium*, 'my design of not writing more.'—4. *Talis tibi*, 'of similar distinction.'—5. *Quo pacto*, 'the omitted matter.'—7. *Sua suam 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 *destinasse*.—16. *Tuis*, equivalent to *dummodo*.—17. *Similes tui*, 'like you.' *Scandis*, with the genitive, generally indicates resemblance in character; but with the dative, resemblance in outward appearance. See *Gram.* § 297, 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. *Gall. Cybe.* 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.* 53.

## FABULA II.

## FOELIX.

JOCLARI tibi videmur, et sane levi,  
Dum nihil habemus majus, edamo ludimus,  
Sed diligenter intueri has nemas:  
Quantam sub illis utilitatem reperies?  
Non semper ea sunt, quae videntur: decipit 5  
Frons prima multos; rara mens intelligit,  
Quod int' ore condedit cura angulo,  
Hoc ne locutus sane mercede existimer,  
Labellum adperam de murela et muribus  
Murela, quam animi cuncta debilis, 10  
Mures veloces non vaferet assequi,  
Involvit se farina, et obscuro loco  
Algeat negligenter. Mus eam putans

2. *Levi* = *modicum*, 'we employ our pen on sportive subjects.'—  
6. *Rara mens*. Literally, 'rare intellect,' or 'an superior intellect.'—8. *Sine  
cure*, 'to no purpose.'—10. After *de* supply *se*.

Adsiluit, et compressus occubuit neci :  
 Alter similiter periit, deinde et tertius. 15  
 Aliquot seentis 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 vinea  
 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: (*Idi*), 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 :  
 Lactor, tulisse auxilium me precibus tuis ;  
 Nam praedam cepi et didici, quam sis utilis.  
 Atque ita coegit 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 admonēbit fabula,  
Impune potius laedi, quam dedi alteri.

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

## FABULA VI.

## PUGNA MURUM 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  
Quemcumque populum tristis eventus premit,  
Periclitatur magnitudo principum;  
Muta plebes facili praesidio latet.

6. *Ligant*, contracted for *ligantur*. See *Elem. Gram.* 135, 1.—  
12. *Magnitudo principum*, 'the leading men.' 13. *Plebes*. As to this form, see *Elem. Gram.* 56, 5.

## FABULA VII.

## PHAEDRUS.

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

1. *Tu, qui*, Ac., 'you who, turning up your nose at them, censure my writings.' 5. *Cothurnus cothurnus*, 'a new and loftier style.' *Cothurnus*, literally signified the buskin worn by tragedians on the stage as the

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

*socus* 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. *Professæe*. 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 Αἰθῶς (*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 Εἰθῶς, in the Ionic dialect, Εὐθῶς (*hospitable*).—11. *Graiúm—Barbarúm*. Contracted for *Graecorum—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 Chalciope, 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 Iolcos, 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 flight 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 (*Peloniæ*) 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 Iolcos. 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 Iolcos to the coasts of the Euxine. *Luget*. He

Quae saevum 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  
 Aegaea Minos classe perdomuit freta,  
 Justoque vindicavit exemplo impetum.   20  
 Quid ergo possum facere tibi, lector Cato,  
 Si nec fabellae te juvant, nec fabulae?  
 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, Absyrus.—16. *Hic*; that is, in Thessaly.—17. *Aegaea*. *Aegaeum mare* was that part of the Mediterranean now called the Archipelago. It was bounded on the north by Thracia 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 Aegean.—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,  
 Haec quum tentaret, si qua res esset cibi,  
 Lincam momordit. Illa contra contumax,   5  
 Quid me, inquit, stulta, dente captas laedere,  
 Omne assuevi ferrum quae corrodere?

1, 2. Construe thus: *(I)c) sentiat se describi hoc argumento, qui appetit mordaciora a se prode dente*.—4. *Si qua res esset cibi*; in imitation of a Greek mode of expression for *si quis cibum esset*.—5. *Ille*; 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 hircens 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. *Altore*, '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  
 Mihi que invisâ, ut non offendar subripi :  
 Tamen, sceleste, spiritu culpam lues,  
 Olim quum adscriptus venerit poenae dies.  
 Sed ne ignis noster facinori praeleceat,  
 Per quem verendos excolit pietas deos, 10  
 Veto esse tale luminis commercium.  
 Ita hodie nec lucernam de flamma deum,  
 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 deum,  
 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 *eius*.—4. *Sancta Religio*. The voice may be supposed to have issued from the statue of the god.—6. Before *subripi* understand *ista munera*.—7. *Spiritu*, 'with thy life.'—12, 13. Construe thus: *Ita hodie nec fas est lucernam accendi de flamma deum, 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.  
 Coelo 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 linguorem 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 caro mihi ;  
 Illam gustabo. Sic locutus simium  
 Statim necavit, escam ut sumeret, improbus.

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

## FABULA XVI.

### DE CAPRIS BARBATIS.

BARRAM capellae quum impetrassent ab Jove,  
 Hirci 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 mouet, ut sustineas tibi  
 Habitu esse similes, qui sint virtute impares.

3. *Te, a. c.* The subjunctive intimates, that this was the reason assigned by the he-goats for their indignation. See *Elem. Gram.* 353. — 5. *Vestri ornatum muneri,* 'the badge of your office.' This refers to the beards. — 7. Construe thus: *Ut sustineas (homines) esse similes tibi habitu, qui sint impares virtute.* For *similis*, with the dative, see above (*Poeta ad Particularium*), iv. 17. *Sint.* As to this subjunctive after *qu*, 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 fati placet.  
 Nolo irascaris, libere si dixerō:  
 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 gemitum expriment,  
 Qui, dum quadrantes aggeras patrimonio,  
 Coelum fatigas sordido perjurio;  
 Qui circumcidis 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 ought by thee.' *Libitina* was the goddess who presided over funerals.

## FABULA XXI.

PRAEDRUS.

Quid judicare cogitet livor modo,  
 Licet dissimulet, pulchre tamen intelligo.

1, 2. Construe thus: *Livet 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  
 Hi zonas, illi res pretiosas colligunt,  
 Subsidium vitae. Quidam curiosior,  
 Simonide, tu ex opibus nil sumis tuis?  
 Mecum, inquit, mea sunt cuncta. Tunc pauci enantant,  
 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, munus, 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 eiens,  
 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, extra 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 *L. em. 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 laccessis ; 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 clod-pole;' 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. *Rettuli superbum*, '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 euidam pyctae ut scriberet,	5
Certo conductus pretio, secretum petit.	
Exigua quum frenaret materia impetum.	
Uusus poëtae more est et licentia,	

4. *Simonides*. See above, tab. 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.' *Picta*, contracted for *poëta*. See *Éléon. Gram.* 135, 2—7. *Lingua, etc.*, 'as the barrenness of the sulky et fettered

Atque interposuit gemina Ladae sidera,  
 Auctoritatem similis referens gloriae. 10  
 Opus approbavit : sed mercedis tertiam  
 Accepit partem. Quam 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, euidam 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 nimum 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 *promitte*, supply *te venturum esse*. This is the proper form of invitation.—16. *Coram corrumpere*, 'he should slight the civility of being invited.' 20. *Promorat*, contracted for *promoveat*. See *Elem. Gram.* 135, l. 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.

Arsori 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. 394. 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 Phaleræus,  
 Athenas occupavit impetio 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 fortunæ vicem.  
 Quin etiam resides et sequentes otium,  
 Ne defuisse noceat, repunt ultimi;  
 In quis Menander, nobilis comœdiis,  
 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:  
 Hic 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 *Tyrinnus*, 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* (*κίναδος*), 'a lewd, effeminate person.'

## FABULA II.

## VIATORIS ET LATRO.

Deo 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 eurabo 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.—3. Construe thus: *Vellem, (ut) modo adjuvisses isto*

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

*verba 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, aliam 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 fuisse mentem laedendi scio,  
 Sed te, contempti generis animal improbum,  
 Quae delectaris habere humanum sanguinem,  
 Optem necare vel majore incommodo. 10  
 Hoc argumentum veniam ei dari docet,  
 Qui casu peccat. Nam qui consilio est nocens,  
 Illum esse quamvis dignum poena iudico.

10. *Optem*. As to this subjunctive, see *Gram.* § 340, note. *Tei muscae 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 verrem quum sancto Herculi,  
 Cui pro saluti votum debebat sua,

Asello jussit reliquias poni hordei.  
 Quas aspernatus ille sic locutus est :  
 Libenter istum prorsus appetereim cibum, 5  
 Nisi, qui nutritus illo est, jugulatus foret.  
 Hujus respectu fabulae deterritus,  
 Periculosum semper vitavi luerum.  
 Sed dicis : Qui rapuere divitias, habent.  
 Numeremus agedum, qui deprenti 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 porculli 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 rusticus. 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 degrumit prior,  
 Movetque plausus, et clamores suscitatur.  
 Tunc simulans sese vestimentis rusticus  
 Porcellum obtegere (quod faciebat scilicet, 30  
 Sed, in priore quia nil compererat, latens) :  
 Pervellit aurem vero, quem eclaverat,  
 Et cum dolore vocem naturæ exprimit.  
 Acclamat populus scurræ 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, aequè defectus pilis.  
 Heia ! inquit, in commune quodcumque est lucri,  
 Ostendit ille prædā et adjecit simul :  
 Superiū voluntas favit ; sed fato invidio 6  
 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 inanus 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

Ipsa 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* ( $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\mu\alpha$ ) was a structure of  
 wood used in the Roman amphitheatres, consisting of two or more  
 stages (*tabulati*), 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 dextras*  
*(tibia)*, '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*. The *aulacum*, otherwise called *scenarum*, 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, incolūnis Roma, salvo Principe !'  
 In plausus 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. *Devolūtis 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. *D'*; that is, persons representing the gods. *Translaticio*, 'customary.' *Translaticius* or *trabaticus* 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 Trabaticum*. 25. *Chorus*, connected with  $\chi\omega\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ ,  $\chi\omega\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , '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,  $\chi\omega\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$  ( $\chi\omega\rho\acute{o}\rho\iota$ ), 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* ( $\text{ὄρχηστρα}$ , 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 *Coryphæus*, or leader of the *chorus*, stood upon the altar ( $\text{βωμιάνα}$ ), 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 *reducto* understand *tbluini*.—28. *Consurrectum est*. See *Form. Gram.*, 205. *Jactat basia*, 'he tosses his hand, and stretches it out in token of his high satisfaction.'—30. *Equester ordo*. In the year b.c. 60, by the *Lex Roscia*, fourteen rows of benches, immediately behind the *orchestra*, were set apart for the *equites*. 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,  
 Princeps, ligato crure nivea fascia,  
 Niveisque tunicis, niveis etiam calceis,  
 Superbiens honore divinae domus,  
 Ab universis capite est protrusus foras. 35

of the *Thicen*.—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 *præcinctio-nes* running round the whole semicircle. The *præcinctio-nes* were again divided into smaller spaces by staircases (*scalæ*) converging towards the centre, and the subdivisions thus made, from being wedge-shaped, were termed *cunei*.

## FABULA VIII.

## T E M P U S.

Cursu volueri, 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, volueri cursu, pendens in novacula*.—5. *Significat* has *calvus* for its nominative.—6. *Effectus*, 'success.'

## FABULA IX.

## T A U R U S E T V I T U L U S.

Angusto in aditu taurus luctans cornibus,  
 Quam vix intrare posset ad præsepia,  
 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 fuius, laudasti ; jam damnas, quod sumus  
 Hoc cur, Philete, 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.

# V O C A B U L A R Y.

## 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.** = dependent; **desid.** = desiderative; **dim.** = diminutive; **esp.** = especially; **etc.** or **&c.** = et cetera; **f.** = feminine; **fig.** = figurative; **freq.** = frequentative; **gen.** = genitive; **GRAM.** = GRAMMAR; **i. 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; **voe.** = 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-ēo, u** (seldom *abīri*), *itum, īre, v.* irreg. I go away, depart; I escape.

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

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

**Ab-sisto, stiti, no sup., sistere, 3, v. n.** I cease, desist; *absistite timore*, banish fear.

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

**Ab-sum, sui, esse, pres. part. ens, 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, cendi, censum, cendēre, 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. (accedo),** 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, cipere, 3, v. a. (capio),** I take what is offered, I receive, accept; *accipimus*, we are informed, *unde accipere possis*, from whom or whence you may get some; *bonas in partes accipias relin*, that you may receive in a friendly manner; *accipiens cuncta in contumelium*, 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.

*Accommodo*, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I suit, fit.  
*Accusator*, *āci*, m. (*accuso*), an accuser, informer.  
*Accuso*, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I accuse in judgment.  
*Acris*, *āci*, *āre*, adj. (ἀκρῆς), sharp; fierce; surly; lively; brisk.  
*Acribus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*acer*), sour; *uolō acerbam* - sc. *uiam*, *sumēre*, I want take a sour one.  
*Acquiro*, *quāiri*, *quāritum*, *quāirere*, 3, v. a. I gain gradually, I acquire.  
*Acriter*, adv. sharply, smartly, hotly.  
*Acio*, *aciō*, *acūtum*, *acūtē*, 3, v. a. *Acio*, I whet, sharpen.  
*Acis*, *āci*, f. needle, bodkin.  
*Ad*, prep. e. acc. to; at; *melior a l cogitationem ut redeat*, may return better qualified for study; *ad lumen suum*, by his own light.  
*Ad dū*, *dūci*, *dūctum*, *dūcere*, 3, v. a. I add.  
*Ad dūcō*, *dūxi*, *ductum*, *dūcere*, 3, v. a. I bring or lead to; *adducit eum precibus*, he entices him not only by money, but by entreaties.  
*Ad eō*, adv. so much, to such a degree; *nee adeo potuit attingere*, and even after all, he could not reach.  
*Ad hūc*, adv. yet, still, until now.  
*Ad ipso*, *quō*, *quō*, *quō*, 3, v. dep. *ad ipso*, I procure, obtain fairly.  
*Ad itas*, *us*, m. (*iter*), a passage, access.  
*Ad iuu*, *iuu*, *iuu*, *iuuere*, 3, v. a. *iuuere*, I help, with the *v* in order to strike - nothing; I add.  
*Ad iutor*, *iuu*, m. (*iuu*), an assistant; *inditis adiutoribus*, without assistants.  
*Ad iuio*, *iuu*, *iuu*, *iuuere*, 1, v. n. I help, aid, assist.  
*Ad mirābilis*, *e*, adj. admirable, wonderful.  
*Ad mirator*, *āci*, m. (*admiror*), an admirer.  
*Ad mirer*, *e*, *miraror*, *mirari*, 1, v. dep. a. I admire, wonder at.  
*Ad moner*, *moner*, *monitum*, *monere*, 2, v. a. I warn, charge, admonish.  
*Ad moter*, *moter*, *motum*, *motere*, 2, v. a. I bring or move near to; *euasit ad mala prece*, being again entreated.  
*Ad nāto*, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I swim vigorously to.  
*Ad nūm*, *hūc*, *esse*, v. Irreg. I am present, am near, at hand.  
*Ad uenir*, *uenir*, *uentum*, *uenire*, 1, v. a. I come to, I arrive.  
 I. *Ad uerit*, *a*, *um*, adj. aduerser; *aduerso tempore*, in the time of aduersity, distress, need.  
 II. *Ad uerit*, prep. e. acc., against.  
*Ad uertō*, *uertō*, *uertum*, *uertere*, 3, v. a. I turn to or towards.

*Ad uocō*, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I call to one, I call, summon.  
*Ad uolō*, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 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*, *āci*, m. Aeetes, a king of Colchis.  
*Aegaeus*, *a*, *um*, adj. of the Aegæan Sea.  
*Aegre*, adv. with difficulty or much ado.  
*Aemulatio*, *ōnis*, f. emulation, competition.  
*Aequē*, adv. (*aequus*), equally.  
*Aequo*, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I equal, I reduce or raise 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*, *āci*, n. ore, copper, brass.  
*Aes piæus*, *a*, *um*, adj. Esopian; *Aesopie fabulae*, fables written in imitation of, or in the manner of Esop.  
*Aesopus*, *i*, m. Esop, the fabulist.  
*Aestas*, *āci*, f. summer, summer season.  
*Aestimō*, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. (*ues*), I estimate, account, reckon, consider.  
*Aestuo*, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. n. I am very hot, am parched, dry, dusty.  
*Aetas*, *āci*, f. age; *aetatis mediæ quemdam*, a certain middle aged person.  
*Aeternus*, *a*, *um*, adj. eternal, everlasting, lasting, ever-during, permanent.  
*Aeterni*, *i*, n. (æter), an age, a lifetime.  
*Af* as a prefix *ad*.  
*Af factō*, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. (*ad*, *facio*), I aim at, aspire to.  
*Affectus*, *us*, m. (*ad*), an affection; *affectus proprios*, his secret feelings, private resentments.  
*Af fero*, *at tubi*, *al-lātum*, *af-ferre*, v. irr. g. *ad*, *fero*, I bring to, fetch.  
*Af ficio*, *feci*, *fectum*, *ficere*, 3, v. a. *ad*, *facio*, I make an impression upon, I produce a change upon, affect in a particular way; *afficietur mala*, he shall suffer for it.  
*Af firmo*, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. (*ad*, *firmo*), I affirm, assert.  
*Af fugo*, *fugō*, *fugum*, *fugere*, 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.  
*Af fūm*, adv. come! come on! well!  
*Ager*, *agrī*, m. (ἀγρῆ), a field, farm.  
*Agger*, *āci*, m. a heap or pile of earth.  
*Aggerō*, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. (*agger*), I heap up, accumulate; *aggerare quadrantes patrimonio*, to add a few farthings to one's fortune, to increase one's wealth by sordid savings.  
*Agrēdior*, *gressus*, *gressi*, 3, v. dep.

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

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

*Agnus, ī, m.* (akin to *ἀγνός*), a lamb.

*Ago, ēgi, actum, āgēre*, 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 poenitendum 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, e. g.* (*ager*, a field), a peasant, country man.

*Āio, v. def.* I say. See GRAM.

*Ālācer, eris, cre, adj.* brisk, joyful.

*Ālāpa, ae, f.* (onomatop.), a slap on the head with the hand open; *multo majoris 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.

*Ālex, itis, e. 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 Sejanus*, any other than Sejanus.

*Al-licio, lēxi, lectum, licēre*, 3, v. a. (*ad, lacio*), I entice, allure.

*Al-ligo, āri, ātum, āre, ī, v. a.* I bind to, tie up.

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

*Allo, ālūi, altum or ālitum, ālre, 3, v. a.* I feed; I support, maintain.

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

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

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

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

*Alveolus, ī, m.* (*alveus*), a watering-pot, a scoop, bucket.

*Alveus, ī, m.* a belly-shaped or hollow vessel; a bee-hive (= *alvus*).

I. *Alvus or alveus, ī, m.* a hive.

II. *Alvus, ī, f.* the belly.

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

*Ambo, ac, o, adj.* (*ἀμῶ*), both, the two.

*Āmīcus, ī, m.* (*amo*), a friend.

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

*Āmo, āvi, ātum, āre, ī, v. a.* I love.

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

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

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

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

*Ānācharsis, is, m.* The Philosopher.

*Āngo, auxi, 3, v. a.* I make narrow.

*Āngulus, ī, m.* (*ἀγγυλος*), a corner.

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

*Ān-ālō, āvi, ātum, āre, ī, v. n.* (*hālo*), I breathe with difficulty or strongly, I pant; I take a deal of trouble.

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

*Ānim-ad-vertō, verti, verisum, vertēre*, 3, v. a. *anima, adverto*, I observe.

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

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

*Ān-nātō, āri, v. a. = ad-nato*, wh. sec.

*Ānnus, ī, m.* a year; *defectus annis*, worn out, much enfeebled by age;

*ingravantibus annis*, weighed down by a load of years.

*Ānte, prp. e. acc.* (*ἀντὶ*), before; *ante hos sex menses*, more than six months ago; *ante hoc nori quam = antequam*, before (the words being disjoined by tmesis, also used as an adv., before).

*Ānti-hāc, adv.* formerly, before this.

*Ānti-quum, adv.* sooner than, before.

*Āntidotum, ī, f.*; and *antidotum, ī, n.* (*ἀντιδοτον*), an antidote.

*Āntiquus, a, um, adj.* *ante*, ancient; *pl.*, the ancient-.

*Ānos, ōr, f.* an old woman.

*Āp-* = *ad-*, as a prefix.

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

*Āp-erō, p-erui, pertum, perire, ī, v. a.* (*ab, p-erui*), I open; *apertum est*, it is plain, evident; *aperto pectore*, by an incontrovertible, convincing proof.

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

- Apiscor, aptus sum*, 3, v. dep. a. I get.  
*Āpio* and *āpio*, 3, v. a. Sansc. *āp*, seize.  
 I seize, cling. It is used only in the pa. *ap'us*.
- Apollō, ius*, m. the god of music, medicine, archery, botany.
- Apparatus, ūs*, m. splendid equipage; stage-machinery; magnificent preparations.
- Appareo, parāi, paritum, parere*, 2, v. n. I am clearly seen, am evident; I am perfectly known.
- Appeto, petis* or *petis, petitum, petere*, 3, v. a. I catch at, I snap at, I attack, assault; *appetere uiam*, to leap at, try to reach a bunch of grapes.
- Approbo, āri, ārum, āre*, 1, v. a. I approve; I finish as stipulated.
- Apus, a, um*, pa. seized, fastened.
- Aqua, ae, f.* water.
- Āquila, ae, f.* Celt. *achil*, an eagle.
- Ar-* as a prefix = *ad*.
- Āra, ae, f.* altar; *ex ara*, at the altar.
- Āreolā, ae, f.*; and *āreolam, i, n.* *ἀράχνη*, a cobweb, spider's web.
- Arbitr, tra, m.* an umpire, judge.
- Arbitrium, i, n.* (*arbitro*) will or pleasure, when free and uncontrolled by any law; an arbitrary opinion, an unalterable decree.
- Arbor* and *arbor, aris, f.* a tree.
- Arca, ae, f.* a strong box, a chest; *dux arca = dux arce*, a full chest, great riches.
- Arceo, arcui*, 2, v. a. I cover, keep.
- Arceus, us, m.* a bow; *arcus retensus*, unbent, unstrung; *arcum tendere*, to bend, and *laxare*, to unbend a bow.
- Ardeō, ens, m.* a busybody, meddler.
- Ardeo, ars, arsum, ardere*, 2, v. n. I burn or blaze; *ardere siti*, to be parched with thirst.
- Āreo, arui*, 2, v. n. I am dry, grow dry.
- Argentum, i, n.* *ἀργεῖον*, white, silver; a silver image or statue.
- Argumentum, i, n.* (*arguo*), an argument; a fable.
- Arguo, argui, argutum, arguere*, 3, v. n. I accuse, convict, arraign.
- Argus, i, m.* Ἄργος, the builder of the ship *Argo*.
- Argutus, ūrum, f. pl.* witticisms, wit.
- Aridus, a, um, ad.* *arid*, dry, parched.
- Arat, arum, n. pl.* tools for labouring the ground.
- Ar ridere, risi, risum, ridere*, 2, v. a. I smile upon one, approve by a smile, I smile to excite pleasure, *si quid minus ariserit*, should anything fail to give pleasure.
- Ar ripo, ripo, riptum, riperere*, 3, v. n. (*rapio*), I seize hastily and violently, I snatch, I assume arrogantly.
- Ar, artis, f.* art; abl. *arte*, as adv., articially; ingeniously, with skill.
- Artifex, 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.
- Ascendo, scendi, scensum, scendere*, 3, v. a. (*ad, scando*), I ascend; *ascendere navem*, to embark.
- Ascribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere*, 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.
- Āsinus, i, m.* (Norse, *asin*), an ass.
- Asper, ěra, ěrum, adj.* rough; miserable; savage; sharp; cruel.
- Aspernor, spernatus, spernari*, 1, v. dep. (*ab, s*), I despise, reject disdainfully.
- Aspicio, spexi, spectrum, spicere*, 3, v. n. (*ad, specio*), I fix the eye upon any object; I behold, observe.
- Assequor, secutus, sequi*, 3, v. dep. n. *ad, s*, I overtake, catch; I attain.
- Assilio, silus* or *silvi, sultum, silire*, 1, v. a. (*ad, salio*), I leap to, or on; I come up skipping.
- As suesco, succo, suatum, suescere*, 3, v. n. *ad, s*, I am accustomed; *as suam vicem*, usual occupation.
- Astrum, i, n.* ἄστρον, a star.
- At* as a prefix = *ad*.
- At or ast*, conj. (*ata*, Sansc. *atha*), but.
- Athinae, ūrum, f. pl.* Athens.
- At que*, conj. and; nevertheless.
- Ātrienus, 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, testatus, testari*, 1, v. dep. I attest, vouch for, bear witness to the truth of.
- Athenis, ei, m.* Ἀθηναῖος, an Athenian.
- Attingo, tigi, tactum, tingere*, 3, v. n. (*tingo*), I touch with difficulty, I reach.
- At tribuo, tribui, tributum, tribuere*, 3, v. a. I give up to one what is his due; I allot, appoint.
- Auctor, oris, m.* an author; the original inventor; the maker.
- Auctoritas, atus, f.* (*auctor*), authority;

*auctoritatis gratiā*, on account of the influence of his reputation.

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

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

*Audax*, *ācis*, *adj.* (*audio*), bold; *audacem viam*, an adventurous voyage.

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

*Audio*, *audīvi*, *audītum*, *audīre*, *4*, *v. a.* (*auris*), I hear.

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

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

*Augūrium*, *ii*, *n.* augury, divination.

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

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

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

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

*Aurum*, *i*, *n.* (αὔρεο), gold.

*Aut*, *conj.* (αὐτῷ, αὐτίς), or.

*Autem*, *conj.* but.

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

*Ārārus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*arceo*), avaricious, greedy; as a *subst.*, *āvārus*, *i*, *m.* a miser.

*Āveo* or *hāveo*, *2*, *v. n.* I increase.

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

*Ariditas*, *ātis*, *f.* (*avidus*), greediness; *decepta ariditas* = *avidus canis deceptus*, the greedy cur being duped; *est ariditas dives* = *avidi sunt divites*, the grasping are rich.

*Ācidus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*arceo*), desirous, greedy; = *aride*, greedily, *3*, *1*, *4*.

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

## B

*Bājūlo*, *āri*, *ātum*, *āre*, *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.

*Barbātus*, *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; *basiā 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; *tanum beneficiūm*, a pretended favour.

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

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

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

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

*Bibo*, *bibi*, *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*, *ae*, *a*, *adj.* pl. two apiece, two to each; or with a pl. substantive — two.

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

*Bis*, *adv.* twice.

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

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

*Bōnitas*, *ātis*, *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*, *bōris*, *e*, *g.* (βῶς), an ox or cow.

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

*Brēvitas*, *ātis*, *f.* shortness, conciseness.

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

*Brūma*, *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*, *cēcidi*, *cāsum*, *3*, *v. n.* I fall.

*Cæcus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* blind.

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

*Cædo*, *cēcidi*, *cæsum*, *3*, *v. a.* I cut.

*Cæsar*, *āris*, *m.* Cæsar.

*Cālāmitas*, *ātis*, *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.

*Calceō*, *āri*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1*, *v. a.* I shoe.

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

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

*Calumniā*, *ae*, *f.* calumny, slander.

*Calumniātor*, *ōris*, *m.* a slanderer; *calumniātor canis*, a litigious cur.

*Calumniōr*, *calumniātus*, *calumniāri*, *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*, *ire*, *2*, *v. n.* (καίω, Icel. *kinda*), to kindle, I glow, burn.

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

- good nature; *note candore*, with unreserved candour.
- Canis, is, m.** or **f.** a dog or bitch.
- Cano, cāna, cantum, cānere, 3, v. a.** I sing, I perform music (in any way), I celebrate.
- Canticum, i, n.** (*canō*), a song.
- Cantus, ō, m.** (*id.*), a performing of music; a song, singing; the musical powers; melodious notes.
- Cānus, a, um, adj.** hoary, gray.
- Capax, as, s, adj.** (*capax*), roomy, capacious, ample, large.
- Capella, ae, f.** dim. (*capra*), a young or delicate she-goat, a she-goat, or kid.
- Capra, pra, m.** a he-goat.
- Capillus, i, m.** a hair; hair of the head.
- Capio, epi, captum, cāpere, 3, v. a.** I take; I captivate, delight, charm; I win, gain over; I enslave, captivate, *captus*, dazzled; *capere somnum*, to sleep; *capere fructum*, to enjoy the benefit of; *si celerius capere*, should I receive it soon.
- Capio, āti, ātum, āre, 1, v.** freq. a. (*capio*), I catch at keenly, attempt, endeavour earnestly.
- Caput, itis, n.** the head, life; *capite*, head foremost, headlong.
- Carbo, onis, m.** a coal.
- Careo, eam, caritum, cārere, 2, v. n.** I have not, I want, am without, fail of.
- Carus, ei, f.** burntiness, dryness.
- Cārulus, a, um, adj.** (*carus*), worm-eaten, rotten, decayed.
- Cāritas, atis, f.** dearness, love, affection, charity.
- Carmina, tias, n.** (*Sansc. karmān*, a work, invention; *κάρμια*), a lyric ode, a song; *carminibus*, the force of the verse, or the poetry.
- Carnis, carnis, f.** flesh, a piece of flesh.
- Carpo, carpa, carptum, carpere, 3, v. a.** I pluck, I snatch what is fittest, or most agreeable; *carpere escam*, to tear in pieces the food; *carpere oscula*, to kiss fondly, *carpere meliores*, to carp at.
- Cāsius, i, m.** a cheese.
- Castus, a, um, adj.** chaste.
- Casus, ut, m.** (*caudo*), a fall; a misfortune; *in casu graui*, in his sad condition, in misfortune; *casu*, by chance, accidentally.
- Catena, ae, f.** a chain (of metal); fetter.
- Cathedra, e cathedra, ae, f.** (*καθῆδρα*), a chair, a sofa, arm chair.
- Cato, onis, m.** Cato (an inflexible Roman); hence *lectio Cato*, stern, austere, severe, strict reader.
- Catulus, i, m.** dim. *catula*, yelping, lit., the yelping, a puppy, a whelp, *catulus leui*, a kitten.
- Catula, a, um, adj.** shrill, acute, yelping.
- Cecida, 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; *factae causae*, pretexts.
- Cautus, a, um, adj.** (*caereo*) cautious, wary, prudent, circumspect.
- Cāreo, cāri, cantum, cārere, 2, v. a.** I take care; *carere sibi*, to attend to one's own affairs, provide for one's self.
- Caverna, ae, f.** (*cauus*), a hole; cavern.
- I. Cāvus, a, um, adj.** hollow, cave-like.
- II. Cāvus or cauum, i, m.** or **n.** a hole.
- Cea, ae, f.**; and **Ceos, i, f.** an island (one of the Cyclades) in the Aegean Sea.
- Cedo, cessi, cessum, cedere, 3, v. a.** I yield, *cedere loco*, to resign the place; *cedere invidiae*, to be content.
- Ceber, bris, bre, adj.** (euphon. access. form of *ereber*), throng, crowded; famous, celebrated; *cebres nuptiae*, a large marriage-party.
- Celer, eris, e, adj.** swift, speedy, fleet.
- Celeritas, atis, f.** (*celer*), swiftness.
- Celeriter, adv.** (*id.*), swiftly, nimbly; comp. *celerius*, sooner.
- Celo, avi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.** I conceal.
- Celsus, a, um, adj.** high, tall, lofty.
- Censeo, censui, censum, censere, 2, v. a.** I speak, judge, think.
- Censor, oris, m.** (*censeo*), a Roman magistrate, whose duty was to inspect and regulate the morals of the people; a censor, censurer.
- Centum, adj.** indeed, a hundred.
- Cera, ae, f.** wax; *pl.*, waxen cells.
- Cerebrum, i, n.** the brain.
- Cerno, cerni, cernum, cernere, 3, v. a.** (*κέρω*), I sift; I see clearly, distinctly.
- Certamen, tamin, n.** (*certo*), a contest, a trial of skill.
- Certatum, adv.** (*id.*), emulously, vying with each other.
- Certe, adv.** certainly; even; at least.
- Certo, are, 1, v.** Intens. **n.** I contend.
- Certus, a, um, adj.** (*cerno*), certain, fixed, stated; *certa ratio*, solid reason, matured reflection.
- Cereus, teis, f.** the neck.
- Cereus, i, m.** a stag.
- Cedo, det, ātum, āre, 1, v. n.** (*cedo*), I flinch from duty, shrink from labour; I flatter, idle.
- Cetera, um, adj.** pl. the rest.
- Charta, ae, f.** (*χαρτίς*), paper; a writing.
- Chorus, i, m.** a choir, band; company.
- Cibus, i, m.** food; *siquis esset cibus*, if there was any food, anything eatable; *cibus intritus*, minced meat.
- Cicada, ae, f.** (onom.), a balm cricket.



*Cleōnia, ae, f.* a stork.

*Cleo, cici, cītum, cīere, 2, v. a.;* or *cio, cici, cītum, cīre, 4, v. a.* I rouse; *cīere gemitus*, to make loud cries.

*Cineus, ēus, m.* or *f.* ashes.

*Circus and circum,* prep. c. acc. about.

*Circū ēo, iri or ii, itum, ire, v.* irreg (*circum, eo*), I go about, I go round to, I visit successively.

*Circum-cido, ciat, cīsum, cidēo, 3, v. a.* (*caedo*), I circumscribe; I restrict, pinch, or stint.

*Circum-do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1, v. a.* I surround, encompass.

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

*Cithāra, ae, f.* (κίθάρα), a harp.

I. *Cito, āri, 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, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.* I cry or bawl aloud.

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

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

*Clārus, a, um, adj.* clear, loud, shrill.

*Classis, is, f.* a fleet.

*Claudo, clausi, clausum, claudere, 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. *caeli, m.* (καῖλος, hollow), heaven, the vault above.

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

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

*Coetus, ūs, m.* a crowd, a company.

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

*Cogito, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. freq. a.* (*cogo*), I meditate deeply, I think; *cogitavi = excogitavi*, I have invented; I intend, purpose.

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

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

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

*Col-ligo, lēgi, lectum, ligere, 3, v. a.* (*con, lego*), I gather, collect.

*Col-loco, āri, 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.* (καλέω, I break; Sansc. *kal*, to subdue), I break.

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

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

*Colūbra, ae, f.* a snake.

*Columba, ae, f.* a pigeon, a dove.

*Com- and com- = cum.*

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

*Com-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum or estum, ēdēre or esse, 3, v. a.* I eat up, devour.

*Comes, itis, c. g.* *com, eo*, a companion.

*Cōmōs, is, e, adj.* courteous, civil; *comē officium*, officious civility, services.

*Com mēmore, āri, 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, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.* I commend, recommend.

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

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

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

*Com-mob, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.* I lend.

*Com-mūnis, e, adj.* (*munus*), common.

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

*Com-ōsus, a, um, adj.* (*coma*), hairy, having much hair, shaggy.

*Com-pello, puls, pulsus, pellere, 3, v. a.* I force, compel, press.

*Com-perto, pēri, pertum, perire, 4, v. a.* I discover, find.

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

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

*Com-pleo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2, v. a.* I fill, fill up, complete.

*Com-prehendo, prehendi, prehensum, prehendere, 3, v. a.* I seize, apprehend.

*Com-presso, pressi, pressum, primere, 3, v. a.* I squeeze hard, I press much.

*Com-pungo, punxi, punctum, pungere, 3, v. a.* I sting, prick.

*Com- and com- = cum.*

*Com-cedo, cedi, no sup., cidere, 3, v. n.* (*cado*), I fall down, am felled.

*Com-curo, curi, curum, curere, 2, v. a.* I rouse; *com-cito gradu*, with a nimble or quick pace.

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

*Con-cio, ōnis, f.* an assembly.

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

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

*Con-curvo, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.* I run briskly up and down.

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

*Con-do, didi, ditum, dēre, 3, v. a.* I

- bring things together; hence - I build, rear; I earn, acquire; I hide, conceal.
- Con-ducō, duxi, ductum, dūcere*, 3, v. n. I bring together; I hire, engage to perform for money; *conducere prelo*, to undertake for hire, stipulate for a set price.
- Con-fēro, con-tuli, 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. (*ficio*, I finish; *confectus macie*, wasted with leanness, famished, starved; *confectus morbo*, enfeebled by disease).
- Con-fiteor, fessi, fiteari*, 2, v. dep. *fiteor*, I confess, acknowledge, vow.
- Con-fodio, fodii, fossum, fodere*, 3, v. a. I dig; I stab, gore.
- Con-gēra, gessi, gestum, gēre*, 3, v. a. I mass, lay up, accumulate; *congerunt fustes*, sling clubs in piles upon him; *congruuntur igne*, many blows are heaped upon him.
- Cōnor, conātus, conāri*, 1, v. dep. n. I endeavour, attempt.
- Con-scientia, ac, f. scio*, conscience; consciousness; *conscientia animi*, guilt; *conscientia hominis*, consciousness of one's own worth.
- Con-scius, a, um, adj. (scio)*, conscious.
- Con-secor, secatus, sectari*, 1, v. dep. a. I pursue with great eagerness.
- Con-sidēo, arā, atum, arē*, 1, v. a. I contemplate, examine carefully.
- Con-sulator, oris*, n. a counsellor.
- Con-silium, n.* n. counsel, advice; an undertaking, enterprise; *consilio*, designedly, intentionally, *consilium certare*, to turn one's thoughts to, have recourse to; also - a design, resolution, determination.
- Con-stito, stiti, stitum, stitēre*, 3, v. n. I stop, stand up; *solus constitit*, presented himself, appeared alone.
- Con-socio, socii, atum, soci*, 1, v. a. I unite, join; *consociare unum ullius rei*, to hold intercourse, to be a partner, share equally.
- Con-solator, solatus, solati*, 1, v. dep. a. I console, cheer, comfort.
- Con-spectus, us, m. (conspicuo)*, the sight.
- Con-spergo, sperxi, spersum, spargere*, 3, v. a. *con-spergo*, I sprinkle.
- Con-spicio, spexi, spectum, spicere*, 3, v. a. *con-spicio*, I behold.
- Con-spectus, a, um, adj. (conspicuo)*, conspicuous.
- Con-spicio, con, atum, are*, 1, v. a. I conspire.
- Con-sto, stiti, stitum or statum, stare*, 1, v. n. to stand together; to last, continue.
- Con-sumo, 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-tēgo, tēxi, tectum, tēgere*, 3, v. a. I cover, conceal, hide.
- Con-temno, tempti, 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-tinco, tenui, tentum, finire*, 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, are*), *intra, ultra*, against; adv. on the other hand, on the contrary, on his part.
- Con-trahō, trāxi, trāctum, trāhēre*, 3, v. a. I contract, shrivel.
- Con-trārius, a, um, adj. (contra)*, contrary, hostile or unfriendly to one.
- Con-tubernium, n.* n. a family, society, neighbourhood, company.
- Con-tūmāx, acis, adj. (tumeo)*, obstinate; saucy; impracticable, unmanageable.
- Con-tumēlia, ac, f. (id.)*, an affront, reproach, abuse, insult, in *contumēliam*, as an insult, affront.
- Con-temens, tis, adj. (tenio)*, suitable, agreeable, convenient.
- Con-venio, veni, ventum, venire*, 4, v. n. I agree, suit.
- Con-ricium, n.* n. (*roar*), a brawling, a shrill loud noise.
- Con-ricus, us, m. (vivo)*, an eating with, a living with.
- Con-vena, ac, c. g. (id.)*, a guest.
- Con-vivium, n.* n. (*id.*), a feast, a banquet.
- Con-voco, voco, atum, are*, 1, v. a. I call together, summon.
- Copia, ac, f. (con, opes)*, plenty, abundance.
- Copiosus, a, um, adj. (copia)*, plentiful, abundant; rich, plentifully furnished, well-stored.
- Cor, cordis*, n. (*akin to καρ, καρδία*), the heart; *corde durato*, resolutely.
- Contra*, prp. c. abl. (*contra, cum*), before, in presence of.

**Cōrium, ii, n.** (χορίον), a hide, leather.  
**Corneus, a, um, adj.** (cornu), horny, made of horn, hard as horn.  
**Cornix, icis, f.** (onomatop.), a crow.  
**Coruus, 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 vasti corporis*, a stag of huge size; *fecisti tantum corporis* 'have you become so corpulent? *hostile corpus*, the body of the enemy.  
**Cor-rigo, xeri, rectum, rigère, 3, v. a.** (*rego*), I correct, amend.  
**Cor-rīpio, rīpius, reptum, rīpère, 3, v. a.** (*rapio*), I seize upon, eat greedily; I snatch up hastily, snap up.  
**Cor-rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, rōdere, 3, v. a.** I gnaw in pieces, consume.  
**Cor-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpère, 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.  
**Cortex, icis, m. rar. f.** bark; a shell.  
**Corvus, i, m.** (onomatop.), a raven; *corvi stupor* = *corvus stupidus*, the stupid raven.  
**Cōthurnus, i, m.** (κοθῦρος), the buskin, a high-heeled shoe worn by tragedians; *notis cothurnis*, in a more sublime style, in an entirely new dress.  
**Crē-do, didi, ditum, dēre, 3, v. a.** [*cerno* (*crē-ri, crē-tum*) and *do*]; *lit.*, I make a division, distinction; hence —I believe, trust; *credens*, trusting, venturing.  
**Crēdūlitas, ōtis, f.** (*credo*), credulity.  
**Creo, aci, atum, are, 1, v. a.** I create; I beget.  
**Crēpusculum, i, n.** dim. (CRIPER, a Sabine word meaning dark, evening twilight.  
**Crīmen, inis, n.** (*cerno, xῆμα*), an accusation, a charge; a crime, a fault, injustice.  
**Crīmīnor, crimīnātus, crimīnārī, 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, cruris, 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.  
**Cūneus, i, m.** a wedge; a wedge-shaped division of the seats in a theatre; the spectators in a theatre.  
**Cūncūlus, i, m.** a rabbit, a burrow.  
**Cūpidē, adv.** (comp. *cupidius*, superl. *cupidissime*), (*cupidus*), desirously, eagerly.  
**Cūpidus, a, um, adj.** (*cupio*), covetous, desirous; forward, presumptuous.  
**Cūpio, cupīri, cupītum, cupēre, 3, v. a.** I covet, desire, wish.  
**Cūr, adv.** (*quare = qua re*), why.  
**Cūra, ae, f.** care; *cura habendi*, the desire of accumulating wealth.  
**Cūrātio, ōnis, f.** (*curo*), 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, cucurrī, cursum, currere, 3, v. a.** I run; *canes currentes bibere*, dogs run while they lap.  
**Cursus, ūs, m.** (*curro*), a course, a race; *cursu levi*, by nimble running; a voyage; *cursu volueri*, with winged speed.  
**Custōdio, custodīri, custodītum, custodire, 4, v. a.** (*custos*), I guard, keep.  
**Custos, ōdis, c. g.** a keeper; *custos liminis*, a door-keeper.  
**Cūtis, is, f.** the skin.  
**Cybele, Cybēla, Cybēbe, Cybēle, or Cybēle, ūs, f.** Cybele, a goddess, daughter of Coelus and Terra, and wife of Saturn.

D

**Damno, āri, atum, āre, 1, v. a.** (δαμαζω), I condemn.  
**Dammum, i, n.** damage; a partial loss. *Daps*, very rare; *dāpis, i, em, e, f.*; pl. *dāpes* no gen. pl.), delicious or dainty meats, dainties, good cheer.  
**Dardania, ae, f.** the province around Troy; Troy itself.  
**De, prp. c. abl. from, out of, about, concerning; de conspectu**, out of sight.  
**Dea, ae, f.** *deus*, a goddess.  
**Debeo, debui, debitum, debere, 2, v. a.** I owe, am indebted; *debebat votum*, he had to pay a vow.  
**Debilis, is, e, adj.** weak, feeble, enfeebled.  
**Debitum, i, n.** (*debeo*), a debt.  
**Dēcem, adj.** indecl. num. (δέκα), ten.  
**De-cerno, crēti, crētum, crēnere, 3, v. a.** I decree, determine, distinguish.  
**Dē-certo, āri, atum, āre, 1, v. a.** I contend, struggle hard for.  
**Dēcet, decēt, 2, v. impers. n.** it seems; it becomes.

- Dē-cēdo, cēdi, no sup., cēdere, 3, v. n.*  
*cēdo, I fall down, drop from.*
- Dē-cipio, cepi, captum, capere, 3, v. a.*  
*(capio), I deceive, I overtake by cunning.*
- Dē-clare, clari, clarum, 1, v. a. I*  
*make visible or manifest, I declare, shew clearly, demonstrate.*
- Dē-clare, clari, clarum, 1, v. a. I*  
*beauty, splendour.*
- Dē-curre, curre, currens, currens, 3, v. a.*  
*curre, I run or flow down; decurrere est, to run together, to spend, to hold a feast, I run by.*
- Dē-co, co, no sup., 2, v. a. I*  
*co, I ruin, I disorganise, I beat.*
- Dē-co, co, no sup., 2, v. a. I*  
*co, I beat, I consider.*
- Dē-co, do, datum, dāre, 3, v. a. I*  
*give up, put; dāre est, to be given up to the rule of another, to be brought under a rule, to be subjected to a studium ad-ditus, devoted to a study, pursuits.*
- Dē-co, dāri, datum, dāre, 3, v. a. I*  
*lead, conduct; est dāre, happened to come, a dāre tunc ad hāc est, the case was being at that point.*
- Dē-ficio, feci, factum, fieri, 3, v. a. I*  
*fail, am deficient; defectus dicitur, are not able to contain the material, defectus annis, worn out with age; defectus pūis, bald.*
- Dē-go, dēgi, no sup., dēgere, 3, v. a. 'de,*  
*ago, I live, I live or spend life.*
- Dē-grāvo, ar, atum, are, 1, v. a. I*  
*overpower, weigh down.*
- Dē-grunno, gree, 1, 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.*
- Dēin, adv. de, in, after that, then.*
- Dēinde, adv. de, inde, then; in the*  
*next place.*
- Dē-icio, jeci, jectum, jicere, 3, v. a.*  
*icio, I cast down.*
- Dē-lecto, ar, atum, are, 1, v. a. I*  
*delight.*
- Dē-leno, leno, lenitum, lenire, 1, v. a.*  
*I mitigate, allay, ease.*
- Dē-licio, dā, datum, dāre, 1, v. a. I*  
*touch gently, delicias dāre, to kiss gently.*
- Dē-licium, n. n. Licium; deliciae,*  
*arum, f. pl. a darling, a delight.*
- Dē-liqui, liqui, lectum, liquere, 3, v. a.*  
*liq., I liquefy.*
- Dē-liquo, liqui, lictum, liquere, 3, v. a.*  
*I transgress, commit a fault.*
- Dē-licio, ar, um, adj. dotting, delirious.*
- Dē-licio, hui, lictum, delere, 3, v. a. I*  
*mock, delude, disappoint.*
- Dē-mens, tes, adj. mad, frantic.*
- Dē-mentia, ae, f. (dementia), madness;*  
*quantae putatus esse ros dementiae,*  
*what simpletons!*
- Dē-mitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3, v. a.*  
*I let fall, demittere caput, to hang down the head.*
- Dē-mum, adv. at last, at length; nunc*  
*atantum, now when it is too late.*
- Dē-nique, adv. finally; in short.*
- Dēns, us, m. (Sansc. dantas), a tooth;*  
*a task.*
- Dē-pendo, pendi, pensum, pendere, 2,*  
*v. n. I hang down.*
- Dē-perdo, perdidit, perditum, perdere,*  
*3, v. a. I lose; inopia deperditus,*  
*ruined, in the utmost distress.*
- Dē-ploro, ar, atum, are, 1, v. a. I*  
*lament, deplore.*
- Dē-pno, pno, positum, pōnere, 3, v. a.*  
*I lay down, disburden myself of anything, I bring forth.*
- Dē-prehendo or de-prendo, prehendi,*  
*prehensum,prehendere, 3, v. a. I*  
*catch in the act, I detect.*
- Dē-presso, pressi, pressum, premere, 3,*  
*v. a. I press down, depress, bear hard or heavily upon; depnui, to sink deep down, to lie at the bottom.*
- Dē-ripi, rēpi, reptum, rēpere, 3, v. a.*  
*I creep down.*
- Dē-rido, risi, risum, ridere, 2, v. a. I*  
*mock, deride.*
- Dē-risor, oris, m. a mocker, a scoffer.*
- Dē-risio, ōis, m. mockery, derision.*
- Dē-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendere, 3,*  
*v. a. scando, I go or come down, I*  
*descend.*
- Dē-seribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3,*  
*v. a. I describe.*
- Dē-sero, arui, sertum, serere, 3, v. a.*  
*I abandon, desert.*
- Dē-sido, sedi, no sup., sidere, 2, v. n.*  
*I sit still, I sit down.*
- Dē-sidero, ar, atum, are, 1, v. a. I*  
*desire, long for; I look for, expect.*
- Dē-sino, sivi or sui, situm, sinere, 3,*  
*v. a. I cease, leave off.*
- Dē-specto, spexi, spectrum, spectare, 3,*  
*v. a. I look down upon; hence I*  
*despise, I slight.*
- Dē-stans, ar, atum, are, 1, v. a. I*  
*design, determine.*
- Dē-stituo, stitui, stitulum, stituere, 3,*  
*v. a. stitui, I forsake, abandon,*  
*disappoint.*
- Dē-stringo, strinxit, structum, stringere,*  
*3, v. a. I bind fast or close; I criticise severely; I censure.*
- Dē-sum, fui, esse, v. irreg. I am want*  
*it.*
- Dē-tero, trivi, tritum, terere, 3, v. n. I*  
*rub bare, I wear off completely.*
- Dē-terreo, terrui, territum, terere, 2,*  
*v. a. I affright, deter.*
- Dē-traho, traxi, tractum, trahere, 3,*  
*v. a. I draw off, pull off, flay off.*

- Deus*, *i*, m. (*theos*; Sansc. *dēvas*), a god; *ex*ta *Deorum*, the entrails of the victims consecrated to the gods.
- Dē-vento*, *vēni*, *ventum*, *vēnire*, 4, v. a. I come to, arrive at, come down to.
- Dē-rōco*, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I call down; allure, entice; lead on to.
- Dē-rollo*, *rolci*, *rolūtum*, *roltere*, 3, v. a. I roll down.
- Dē-rōro*, *āri*, *ātum*, *āre*, 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.
- Inctum*, *i*, n. (*dico*), a saying; an amusing story.
- Dies*, *ēs*, 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-lūtum*, *dif-fēre*, 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; *diffluentis 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 cēdo*, *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*, no sup., *discere*, 3, v. a. I learn.
- Dispergo*, *spersi*, *spersum*, *spargere*, 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*, *sēdi*, *sedum*, *sēdere*, 2, v. a. I am at variance, I disagree.
- Dis-simūlo*, *āci*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I disassemble, conceal the truth, I pretend.
- Dis-solvo*, *solci*, *sōlūtum*, *soltere*, 3, v. a. I dissolve; I break, shatter; *dissoluti mores*, licentious or profligate manners.
- Dis-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. diver-e, different.
- Dives*, *itis*, adj. rich.
- Dī-vido*, *rīsi*, *rīsum*, *videre*, 3, v. a. I divide.
- Divino*, *āri*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. (*divinus*), I divine, guess, conjecture.
- Divinus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*divus*), divine.
- Divitias*, *arum*, f. pl. (*dives*), riches.
- Divus*, *i*, m. a god, a deity.
- Do*, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *dāre*, 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 opem alicui*, to assist one; *dare veniam*, to pardon; indulge; excuse; *dare pœnas*, to be punished, to suffer punishment; *dato 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.
- Docilis*, *is*, *e*, adj. (*docui*), docile; inventive; quick of apprehension.
- Doctus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*idi.*), learned, skilled.
- Documentum*, *i*, n. (*idi.*), a proof, warning.
- Dolco*, *dolui*, *dolūtum*, *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.
- Dolo* or *dolui*, *ōnis*, a sting.
- Dolor*, *ōris*, m. grief, pain.
- Dolus*, *us*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*dolui*), deceitful, sly, cunning.
- Dolus*, *i*, m. deceit, a trick, cheat, deception.
- Domesticus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*domus*), domestic; *domestica res*, family concerns.
- Dominus*, *i*, m. (*domo*), a lord, a master; the emperor.
- Domō*, *domui*, *domitum*, *domare*, 1, v. a. I tame, I subdue.
- Domus*, *us* or *f*. a house, a habitation, a home; a family.
- Donatio*, *ōnis*, f. (*donō*), a giving liberally; a gift, a present.
- Doncē*, adv. (*doncē = dum*) and *ac*], until.
- Dono*, *āri*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I bestow, I give (from generosity).
- Dormio*, *dormivi*, *dormitum*, *dormire*, 3, v. n. I sleep.
- Forsum*, *i*, n. (*idi.*, *forsum = versum*), the back.
- Do*, *dotis*, f. (*idi.*), an accomplishment,

- a qualification, a quality; advantage; use; an endowment; talent.
- Dracon*, *dracon*, m. δράκων, a dragon.
- Dubito*, *ari*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. I doubt, hesitate.
- Dubius*, *a*, *um*, adj. *dub*, *er*, doubtful; *res in dubium venient*, may be a subject of dispute.
- Duco*, *duri*, *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 a spendthrift life; *ducere in apertis*, to give one a slap; *de cubito in dextram*, is brought into, or expressed a diversion.
- Dulcis*, *e*, adj. sweet; *dulce lucrum*, the sweets, charms of gain.
- Dum*, adv. while, whilst.
- Dum modo*, conj. if only, provided.
- Duo*, *ae*, *a*, adj. δύο, two, *quorum sunt laudes duae*, who have got two-thirds of the glory.
- Duplex*, *lex*, adj. *duo*, *plura*, double, twofold.
- Durus*, *ari*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. and n. (*durus*), *ari*, I harden, *durat*, to last, endure, continue; *durato corde*, with invincible fortitude.
- Durus*, *a*, *um*, adj. hard; cruel, inflexible.
- Dux*, *ducis*, c. g. *dux*, a leader, a general.
- E
- E* or *ex*, prep. c. Abl. εἰς, out of.
- E bibo*, *bibi*, *bibitum*, *bibe*, 3, v. a. I drink out, or drink up the whole.
- Ecce*, adv. ἰδοὺ, behold!
- I. *E do*, *edi*, *eram*, *edere*, *edunt*, 3, v. a. to eat, devour, I eat, devour.
- II. *E do*, *dedit*, *deditum*, *dare*, 3, v. a. I give out, I utter.
- Ef* *ex*, is a preffix.
- Efficax*, *ax*, m. *effica*, *effe*, efficacy, power, success, the execution of an undertaking, *effica caelestis*, does not prosper.
- Effertur*, *ertur*, *eratum*, *effere*, v. irreg. *er*, *ertur*, I bring out, I carry, *effere in orbem*, to bring to orbit, bring into the world.
- Effugio*, *fugio*, *fugium*, *fugere*, 3, v. a. *er*, *ertur*, I effect, do, I produce, render, make; *effugit beccant*, he shortens it.
- Effigies*, *effigies*, an effigy, image.
- Efformo*, *formo*, *formam*, 3, v. a. I form.
- Effugio*, *fugio*, *fugium*, *fugere*, 3, v. a. *er*, *ertur*, I escape.
- Effugium*, n. n. *effugi*, escape.
- Egy*, *mei*, pron. ἑγώ, Norse, *eg*, I.
- Egrebor*, *grebor*, *grebri*, 3, v. dep. (*gradior*), I go or come out.
- Egregius*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*grex*); *lit.*, out of the herd; remarkable; excellent.
- Eh*, interj. ἦ, there! See *Heia*.
- Ehibor*, *lapsus*, *hibi*, 3, v. dep. I escape, I slip away.
- Elegans*, *antis*, adj. elegant, select.
- Elegantia*, *ae*, f. (*elegans*), elegance, neatness in dress.
- Elevo*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. I lift up; I disparage, slight; I undervalue.
- Ecludo*, *cludo*, *clisum*, *cludere*, 3, v. a. I elude, escape, I battle.
- Emend*, *ari*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. I amend, correct; *qui doctorem emendat*, he who pretends to instruct one wiser than himself.
- Emineo*, *minui*, *minere*, 2, v. n. I rise up, I am raised high; *eminet celsa ceruice*, proudly raises his lofty neck.
- Emitto*, *missi*, *missum*, *mittere*, 3, v. a. I send forth; I let fall, drop.
- Emorior*, *mortuus*, *mor*, 3, v. dep. I die.
- En*, interj. ἰδοὺ, behold!
- Enato*, *ari*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. I swim out, swim ashore.
- Enim*, conj. *e*, *nam*, for.
- Enimvero*, adv. truly; indeed; to be sure.
- Entor*, *nitor*, *nigui*, *nitii*, 3, v. dep. I struggle; I bring forth.
- E*, *er*, *atum*, *ere*, v. irreg. (Sansc. I, *eu*), I go; *ibant*, were travelling.
- Epot*, *poti*, *potum*, *potere*, 1, v. a. I drink to the dregs.
- Eques*, *itis*, c. g. (*equus*), a horseman, a rider; a Roman knight.
- Equestris*, *tris*, *tre*, adj. (*equus*), equestrian.
- Equidem*, adv. indeed! in very deed!
- Equus*, *a*, m. ἵππος = ἑππος, a horse.
- Erado*, *edi*, *eratum*, *erare*, 3, v. a. I scratch out; I erase.
- Ergo*, conj. ἕρως, therefore.
- Eripo*, *rupi*, *ruptum*, *ripere*, 3, v. a. I snatch from; I deliver, rescue.
- Ero*, *ari*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. I wander, mistake, err.
- Error*, *oris*, m. *erro*, an error, mistake.
- Erupto*, *rupi*, *ruptum*, *rumper*, 3, v. a. I break out, sally forth.
- Eruo*, *avi*, *atum*, *erare*, 3, v. a. I turn up, dig up.
- Eruo*, *er*, I bark, meat, food.
- Eurio*, no part., *erurionem*, *erurire*, 4, v. desid. n. and a. (*edo*), 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.
- Etenim*, conj. (*et*, *nam*), also; even.
- Etiam*, conj. although.

*Eutychus*, *i*, *m*. *Eutychus*.

*Ē-rādo*, *rāsi*, *rāsum*, *rādīre*, 3, *v. a.* I escape.

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

*Ē-rello*, *relli* or *cu'si*, *vulsum*, *rellere*, 3, *v. a.* I pluck, pull.

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

*Ē-ventus*, *ūs*, *m.* *evenio*, an event.

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

*Ē-rōco*, *āci*, *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*, *audīre*, 4, *v. a.* I listen attentively.

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

*Ex-cipio*, *cēpi*, *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*, *colere*, 3, *v. a.* I worship.

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

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

*Ex-emplum*, *i*, *n.* (*amplis*), 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-ero*, *ici* or *ii*, *itum*, *ire*, 1, *v. a.* I go out.

*Ex-erceo*, *ercei*, *erctum*, *erere*, 2, *v. a.* (*arceo*), I exercise; I enter, I employ; I vent.

*Ex-ercitus*, *ūs*, *m.* (*exercito*), an army.

*Ex-hibeo*, *hibui*, *hibitum*, *hibere*, 2, *v. a.* (*habeo*), I exhibit, show; I produce, occasion; *exhibe tuis fidei*, fulfil your promise, keep your word, prove your sincerity; *quorum virtus exhibet solidum decus*, whose reputation for virtue is founded on substantial merit.

*Ex-igo*, *ēgi*, *actum*, *igere*, 3, *v. a.* (*ago*), I drive out; *exigere aetum*, to live to spend or pass it.

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

*materia*, the scantiness, barrenness of the subject.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Ex-pētor*, *portus*, *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*, *verbis jactans gloriam*, a boasting coward.

*Ex-petō*, *peti*, *petītum*, *petere*, 3, *v. a.* I desire, I aim at.

*Ex-pone*, *poni*, *positum*, *ponere*, 4, *v. a.* I unfold, display, expand, explain; *explicuit 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-sēpō*, *sequi*, *sequitum*, *sequi*, 3, *v. d. p.* I execute; I pursue.

*Ex-sēro*, *serui*, *sortum*, *serere*, 3, *v. a.* I shew, convince.

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

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

*Extra*, *ōrum*, *n. pl.* the entrails.

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

*Ex-ēlo*, *ēxi*, *ēxi*, 3, *v. a.* I raise up, elevate. See *Efferō*.

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

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

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

*Ex-ūso*, *ūsi*, *ustum*, *ūre*, 3, *v. a.* I burn up, I parch or dry up.

I

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

**Faber, bri, m.** a workman, an artist or mechanic.  
**Fabrico, ari, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.** I construct, build.  
**Fabula, ae, f.** (*fabri*), a fable; a tragedy.  
**Facies, is, f.** (*facio*); *lit.*, make, form, shape; a face; an appearance, aspect.  
**Facile, adv.** comp. *facilius*, superl. *facilissime*, easily.  
**Facilis, e, abt.** imp. *facilior*, superl. *faciliorum*, easy.  
**Factus, us, m.** (*facio*), a deed; a bad action; a crime, guilt.  
**Facere, fero, factum, facere, 3, v. a.** I do, make; *facere medicinam*, to practise physic, but *facere medicinam alicui*, to perform a cure upon one; *facit medicinam lupi periculosam*, performed upon the wolf an operation dangerous to herself; *facere lucrum*, to profit, gain; *facere iudicium*, to hold a court; *facere iudicium, ut*, to delay; *facit silentium*, imposed silence; *facere ludis*, to exhibit shows, plays, or spectacles; *facio vitæ = vitosticium*, which see.  
**Factio, onis, f.** (*facio*), a faction, a party.  
**Factum, i, n.** (*facio*), a deed, an action.  
**Facies, cis, f.** no gen. pl., *hæc, diæss, scum*; *Falernæ facies = Falernæ* (sc. *vinæ*) *facies*, of the lees of Falernian.  
**Falernus, a, um, adj.** Falernian, belonging to Falernus Ager, a tract of Campania, at the foot of Mount Marsicæ, and famous for its wine.  
**Fallacia, ae, f.** (*fallax*), fallacy, deception, deceit, a deceitful stratagem.  
**Fallax, acis, adj.** (*fallax*), deceitful.  
**Fallo, f. falli, fallam, fallere, 3, v. a.** I deceive, mislead, impose upon; *multum falleris*, you are very much mistaken.  
**Falso, adv.** (*fallens*), falsely.  
**Falsus, a, um, adj.** (*fallax*), false; *falsi nomine*, falsely so called.  
**Fama, ae, f.** (*fero, ferre*), fame, rumour, good name; *ut a se ipsum cupiat famam trahere*, that he may desire to transmit that very thing to posterity.  
**Fames, is, f.** famine, hunger.  
**Familia, ae, f.** (*familia*), a family, servants, domestics, *familia* or *familiares*, *familia* I hold liberally with attendants, domestics, *Ab ipso domino quum servus erit familia*, when I was the only servant his master had.  
**Fer, familia, n.** com. ground of any kind; no pl., *ferre*.  
**Ferax, acis, f.** (*fero*), cruel.  
**Ferax, acis, f.** (*fero*), according to the laws of God and Nature, *ferax*, it is lawful, consistent with the religious laws of the country.  
**Ferax, acis, f.** (*fero*), a wild beast.

**Fasidio, fastidire, fastidium, fastidire, 4, v. a.** (*fastidium*), I disdain haughtily; *si non fastidis*, if you are not too nice, if you do not think it beneath you, unworthy of you.  
**Fastidiosè, adv.** (*id.*), scornfully, disdainfully, with fastidious niceness.  
**Fastidium, i, n.** loathing, fatigue.  
**Fatális, e, adj.** (*fatum*), fatal, decreed by the Fates.  
**Fator, fassus, fatēri, 2, v. dep. a.** (*id.*), I confess, acknowledge.  
**Fatigo, ari, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.** I weary, fatigue; *fatigare eorum*, to tire out heaven's patience.  
**Fatiscio, ere, 3, v. n.** I open, gape.  
**Fatum, i, n.** (*fero, ferre*), fate, destiny; *fatum dicto tempore*, at the time determined by the Fates.  
**Fautor, oris, m.** (*favere*), favourer, friend.  
**Faux** (oculus not), abl. *fauce*, pl. *fauces*, *faucium*, f. the jaws, the throat; *fauce improba*, by his insatiable appetite.  
**Faveo, fāri, fāturum, fācere, 2, v. a.** I favour, approve.  
**Favor, oris, m.** (*favere*), favour, partiality, prejudice.  
**Favus, i, m.** a honey-comb.  
**Fax, acis, f.** a torch, flambeau, firebrand.  
**Fecundus, a, um, adj.** fruitful; *fecunda voces*, bringing forth nine times.  
**Felix or felix, is, f.** (onomatop., akin to *gell*), a cat.  
**Felicitas, atis, f.** (*felix*), felicity, happiness; good fortune.  
**Felix, acis, adj.** happy, felicitous.  
**Femina, ae, f.** a woman, a female.  
**Ferreo, ere, 3, v. a.** I ward off. This verb is found only in *defendo, offendo, and refendo*.  
**Ferrea, ae, f.** an aperture; a window; any opening in the wall.  
**Ferri, acis, f.** (*ferus*), a wild beast.  
**Ferre, adv.** almost, generally, commonly.  
**Ferrie, orum, f.** pl. holidays.  
**Ferre, tubi, ātum, ferre, v. irreg.** (*ferre*), I bear, carry, suffer, bring, I am content with; *indigne ferre*, to take a thing too highly amiss, to bear with indignation; *ferre secundis flatibus*, to be wafted by propitious gales; *ferre auxilium*, to aid, help; *feritur*, is said, is reported.  
**Ferrom, i, n.** iron; a sword.  
**Ferus, i, m.** (*ferre*), a wild beast.  
**Fessus, a, um, adj.** (*fatigo*), wearied.  
**Festinus, ari, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.** (*festus*), hasty, quick, I hasten.  
**Fetus, us, m.** young, offspring, brood; a litter.  
**Fidelis, e, adj.** (*fides*), 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, aci, 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. (flos)**, 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; *flexibus notis*, by well-known walks or by-ways.

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

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

**Flūmen, inis, n. (fluō)**, a river, a stream.

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

**Flūrius, ii, m.** *fluō*, a river.

**Fōdiō, fodi, fossum, fodere, 3, v. a. I** dig.

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

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

**Fōr, fatus, fari, v. dep. n. and a. I** say, speak.

**Foras, adv.** out, outward.

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

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

**Formica, ae, f.** an ant.

**Formosus, a, um, adj.** (*forma*), handsome, beautiful.

**Fors, forsam, fortasse, adv.** perhaps.

**Forte, 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.

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

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

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

**Fōrea, ae, f.** a pit.

**Fōreo, fovi, fatum, fovere, 2, v. a. I** cherish; I warm.

**Frango, frēgi, fractum, frangere, 3, v. a. I** break.

**Frāter, tris, m.** a brother.

**Fraudātor, ōris, m.** (*fraudo*), a defrauder, a cheat.

**Fraudo, avi, atum, are, 1, v. a.** *fraus*, I cheat, defraud.

**Fraus, dis, f.** fraud, deceit.

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

**Freno, avi, atum, are, 1, v. a. I** bridle; I check.

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

**Frequens, entis, adj.** frequent.

**Frequento, avi, atum, are, 1, v. a. (frequens)**, I frequent.

**Fretum, i, n.** a firth, a sea.

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

**Frivōlus, a, um, adj.** trifling, frivolous; *avca frivola*, with vain applause.

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

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

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

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

**Frustrā, adv.** in vain.

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

**Fūdex, ōris, m.** (akin to *βέβαιον*, I sprout), a shrub.

**Fucus, i, m.** a drone-bee.

**Fuga, ae, f.** *βέβαιον*, flight.

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

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

**Fūgo, avi, 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 dentis*, the terrible tasks of the boar, shivering objects as does lightning.

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

I. *Fundo, a, utem, are*, 1, v. a. I found, lay the foundations of.

II. *Fundo, fidi, fasum, fundere*, 3, v. a. I pour out.

*Fundus, i, m.* *φῶδος, φῶδαξ*, Germ. *\*fuban*, the bottom.

*Funus, tris, n.* a funeral.

*Fur, furis, m.* *ῥῆξ*, a thief.

*Furo, oris, m.* fury, madness.

*Furtim*, adv. by stealth, clandestinely, secretly.

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

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

## G

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

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

*Garrus, us, 3, v. n.* and a. (*γάρρος*), I prate.

*Garrulus, a, um, adj.* *garrus*, prating; a prattler.

*Gaudeo, gavisus, gaudere*, 2, v. n. I rejoice, I delight in.

*Gaudium, n.* *γαῖδα*, joy, gladness.

*Gelus, n.* (*ἄβλῳ*), no pl., the coldness of the air, frost.

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

*Gemitus, us, m.* *γέμο*, a sigh, a groan.

*Gemma, ae, f.* *τέλλ. γραῖρα*, Sansc. *chama*, splendid, from *chum*, to shine; a gem, jewel, precious stone.

*Gemma, ae, a, um, adj.* (*gemma*), set with gems or precious stones; *prætyque plumis gemmeam caudam explicat*, and when you expand your tail with its variegated plumage, it displays a blaze of gems.

*Gemo, gemis, gemitum, gemitus*, 3, v. a. I sigh, groan.

*Genitor, oris, m.* *γενετορ = γίγνη*, a father.

*Genus, tris, f.* *γένος*, a nation.

*Genus, tris, n.* *γένος*, a race, a kind; birth, rank, descent. *Accipit genus*, Esop's motto of writing, or Esop's fable; *genus fabularum*, the way or custom of writing fables; *hoc genus pivorum*, this kind of jests; *genus lepidum*, the band of spectators or frequenters of the theatre; are mirthful, fond of amusement; *genus vitæ*, way or manner of living.

*Gero, genu, gestum, gerere*, 3, v. a. I carry, *quantum decoris geris!* how comely you are!

*Gigno, genui, gèntum*, 3, v. a. I generate, engender, beget, produce.

*Gilivus, n, m.* a sword.

*Gloria, ae, f.* glory.

*Gloriosus, gloriosus, gloriari*, 1, v. dep. n. I glory, boast, plume myself upon.

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

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

*Græcolus, the archaic form of notus.*

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

*Grædior, gressus, gradi*, 3, v. dep. n. *gratus*, I step, take steps; I walk, go.

*Grædus, us, m.* a pace, a step.

*Græcæ, ae, f.* Greece.

*Grævus, n.* oftener *Grævi, orum*, m. pl. the Greeks.

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

*Grætia, ae, f.* a favour; pl., thanks; abl. *gratui*, for the sake of; *par gratui*, a suitable return; *vedeo in gratiam*, I am reconciled; *agere gratias*, to give or return thanks.

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

*Gratulor, gratulatus, gratulari*, 1, v. dep. a. I congratulate.

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

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

*Grævo, avi, atum, are*, 1, v. a. (*gravis*), I weigh down, I oppress.

*Græx, græpis, m.* rar. f. a collection of animals; a flock, herd; oxen.

*Græus and græx, is, m.* or f. a crane.

*Gubernator, oris, m.* (*gubernor*), a pilot.

*Guberno, are*, 1, v. a. (*κυβερνάω*), I guide, steer, or pilot a ship.

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

*Gustus, avi, atum, are*, 1, v. a. I taste.

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

## H

*Habeo, habui, habitum, habere*, 2, v. a. I have, *cura habendi*, the desire of getting an estate, of becoming rich; *habent insidias*, are treacherous.

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

*Haerco, haesi, haesum, haerere*, 2, v. a. I stick, stick fast.

*Habo, are*, 1, v. n. and a. I breathe.

*Haud*, adv. not.

*Haurio, hauri, haurum and haurum*, 1, v. a. (*ἄγω, ἄγωμαι*), I draw.

*Haurus, us, m.* (*ἄνω*), a draught; *ad meos haurus*, to the place where I drink.

*Hebrus*, *i*, m. a river of Thraee.  
*Heiä!* interj. = *hejü* = *ejü*, which see.  
*Hercüles*, *is*, m. Hercules, a deified hero of antiquity, remarkable for his strength. He was son of Jupiter and Alcmena; *Hercüle*, adv. by Hercules!  
*Hères*, *ädis*, 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. ( $\chi\eta\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\chi\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ; Sansc. *hima*, snow), winter; *in hiemem*, for the winter season.  
*Hiläris*, *e*, adj. gay, cheerful, joyous.  
*Hiläritas*, *ätis*, f. (*hilaris*), cheerfulness; *nimia hilaritate*, with excessive joy.  
*Hinc*, adv. (*hic*), hence; after this.  
*Hircus*, *i*, m. a he-goat.  
*Hispidus*, *a*, *um*, adj. rough, bristly.  
*Histöria*, *ae*, f. ( $\eta\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\rho\iota\alpha$ ), a history, a story.  
*Hödie*, adv. (*hoc die*), to-day; at this day.  
*Hömo*, *inäs*, e. 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.  
*Hönor* or *hönos*, *öris*, m. honour, preference.  
*Höra*, *ae*, f. ( $\omega\rho\alpha$ ), 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*, *horruä*, 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  $\eta\sigma\tau\omega$ , a host or guest).  
*Hospitium*, *ii*, n. (*hospes*), a lodging, a safe and hospitable retreat.  
*Hostilis*, *e*, adj. (*hostis*), hostile; belonging to an enemy.  
*Hostis*, *is*, e. g. a public enemy.  
*Hümänität*, *ätis*, f. (*humanus*), humanity, politeness, courtesy.  
*Hümänus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (akin to *homo*; *humus*), human.  
*Hümérus*, *i*, m. a shoulder.  
*Hümilis*, *e*, adj. low, humble; weak, feeble.  
*Hümus*, *i*, f. ( $\chi\alpha\upsilon\alpha\iota$ ), the ground.  
*Hydrus*, *i*, m. ( $\eta\delta\rho\sigma$ ), a water-serpent.

## I

*İbi*, adv. (old dat. form of *is*), there.  
*İco*, *ici*, *ictum*, *icere*, 3, v. a. I strike; *icto foedere*, making a league or covenant.  
*Ictus*, *üs*, m. (*ico*), a blow, a stroke.  
*İdem*, *cädem*, *İdem*, pron. (*is*), the same.  
*Ideo*, adv. therefore; *nec ideo videt*, and yet he does not observe him.  
*İgitur*, conj. (*agitur*), therefore.  
*İgnävus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*in*, *gnävus*), slothful, cowardly, dastardly.  
*İgnis*, *is*, m. (Sansc. *agnis*), fire.  
*İgnötus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*in*, *gnötus* = *notus*), unknown; *ignoto loco*, in a place where he was not known; *ignotos fallit*, imposes upon those who do not know him.  
*İ-* as a prefix = *in*.  
*İlle*, *illa*, *illud*, pron. he, she, that; *pl.*, they, those.  
*İllic*, adv. there.  
*İ-licio*, *lexi*, *lectum*, *İcere*, 3, v. a. (*lacio*), I allure, entice; *illicere pretio*, to tempt by offering a reward.  
*İ-lido*, *lisi*, *lisum*, *İdere*, 3, v. a. I dash against.  
*İ-litteratus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*littera*), illiterate, unlearned.  
*İlluc*, adv. thither, to that place.  
*İ-lüdo*, *lusi*, *lusum*, *İdere*, 3, v. a. I deride, I mock, I ridicule.  
*İm-* as a prefix = *in*.  
*İmber*, *bris*, m. ( $\delta\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\rho\sigma$ ), a shower.  
*İmator*, *imitätus*, *imitäri*, 1, v. dep. a. I imitate.  
*İm-mänis*, *e*, adj. [*ma(g)nus*], great, huge, monstrous.  
*İm-misceo*, *miscui*, *mistum* or *mixtum*, *miscere*, 2, v. a. (*in*, *miscere*), I mingle, mix; *immiscuit se*, intruded himself into the company of.  
*İm-mitto*, *missi*, *missum*, *İmittere*, 3, v. a. I send in, I cast or throw at or in.  
*İm-modericus*, *a*, *um*, adj. immoderate, excessive.  
*İm-molo*, *avi*, *ätum*, *äre*, 1, v. a. I sacrifice, immolate; *ubi immolatur*, when a victim is offered in sacrifice.  
*İm-par*, *äris*, adj. unequal, unequally matched; not a match, inferior.  
*İm-pedio*, *pedavi*, *peditum*, *pedere*, 4, v. a. I entangle; I interrupt, prevent.  
*İm-pendo*, *pendi*, *pensum*, *pendere*, 3, v. a. I lay out, expend; *impendere curam*, to bestow care upon, to attend to.  
*İm-pensa*, *ae*, f. expense, cost, charge.  
*İm-perium*, *ii*, n. (*impero*), command, authority, kingly power.  
*İm-petro*, *äre*, 1, v. a. I order.  
*İm-peto*, *ere*, 3, v. a. I assail.  
*İm-petro*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, 1, v. a. (*in*,



- honour of Esop's genius; *ingenium tuum*, the productions of your genius.
- In-grātus*, *a*, *um*, adj. ungrateful.
- In-grāvo*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I weigh down; *ingravatibus annis*, oppressed by the load of years.
- In-grēdior*, *gressus*, *grēdi*, 3, v. dep. n. (*grador*), 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 necē*, seizing him, he unjustly worries him to death.
- In-nocens*, *tis*, adj. innocent.
- In-notescō*, *notus*, *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 *GR. V.*
- In-quano*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I defile, pollute.
- In-scus*, *a*, *um*, adj. ('*scio*'), unwary, imprudent, inadvertent.
- In-sēquor*, *sēcutus*, *sēqui*, 3, v. dep. n. I follow after, ensue.
- In-sēro*, *sēruī*, *sertum*, *serere*, 3, v. a. I put into, I insert.
- In-sēdo*, *sēdī*, *sessum*, 2, v. n. and a. I sit or rest in or upon.
- In-sīdiāe*, *ārum*, f. pl. (*insideo*), a snare, treachery; *habent insidias*, have a treacherous intention; *ex insidiis*, out of the ambush.
- In-sīdiōsus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*insidiar*), insidious, treacherous.
- In-signis*, *e*, adj. (*signum*), notable, extraordinary; excellent, very fine.
- In-silio*, *siliū*, *saltum*, *silire*, 4, v. a. (*salio*), I leap upon.
- In-solens*, *tis*, adj. insolent, proud, conceited; *insolentem fiducia*, a conceited self-confidence.
- In-solentia*, *ae*, f. insolence; *a noxiorum insolentia*, by the insolent attacks of the guilty.
- In-sōna*, *sonūī*, *sonitum*, *sonare*, 1, v. a. I sound loudly, strike up a tune, begin to play.
- In-spicio*, *spexi*, *spectum*, *spicere*, 3, v. a. (*specio*), I look into.
- In-sto*, *stīti*, *statum* or *stārum*, *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-suetus*, *a*, *um*, adj. unusual, unaccustomed; *as subst.*, one not accus-
- tomed to anything, an inexperienced person.
- In-sula*, *ae*, f. (Germ. *Insel*), an island.
- In-sulsus*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*salsus*), insipid; foolish, silly.
- In-sulto*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. freq. n. and a. (*insultor*), I insult.
- In-tēger*, *grā*, *grum*, 2o, untouched.
- Integrus*, *ātis*, f. (*integer*), uprightness, integrity.
- Intel-ligo*, *lexi*, *lectum*, *tingere*, 3, v. a. (*inter*, *lego*), I understand; *nec questionis positae causam intelligit*, without being able to solve or understand the purport of.
- In-tempēsticē*, adv. unseasonably.
- In-tendō*, *tendi*, *tensum* or *tentum*, *tendēre*, 3, v. a. I stretch, strain much.
- Inter*, prep. c. acc. Sansc. *antar*, Germ. *unter*, Goth. *undur*, between; among; *inter eadē*, 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; *eram laudem intercept*, steals the glory due to true merit.
- Inter-dico*, *dixi*, *dictum*, *dicere*, 3, v. a. I forbid; *interdicit ne bonus*, &c., it warns, or charges a good man not to, &c.
- Inter-diū*, adv. in the daytime, during the day.
- Inter-ficio*, *fēci*, *fectum*, *fēcere*, 3, v. a. (*facio*), I slay, I kill.
- Interior*, *us*, adj. comp. (*intra* or *inter*), inner; superl. *intimus*, innermost; *spelunca intima*, the deepest part of his den.
- In-terō*, *tēri*, *tritum*, *terere*, 3, v. a. I crumble into pieces; *intritus cibus*, minced meat.
- Inter-pono*, *posui*, *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-rogō*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I interrogate, ask, question.
- Inter-sum*,  *fui*, *esse*, v. irreg. I am of importance; *inesso illius*, that it was his interest.
- Inter-venio*, *rēni*, *ventum*, *venire*, 4, v. a. I intervene, I come in in the meantime.
- Intrā*, adv. within, on the inside.
- In-trō*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. (180, Sansc. *trā*), I pass, I enter.
- In-tuor*, *intus*, *intēri*, 2, v. dep. I behold, I contemplate.
- In-venio*, *rēni*, *ventum*, *venire*, 4, v. a. I find; I find out, I invent.

*In-eicem*, adv. (ricis), each in turn; mutually; in turn.

*In-eideo*, (idi, eium, ridere, 2, v. n. and a., c. dat. I envy, grudge.

*In-vidia*, ae, f. (invidia), envy, anger, wrath, indignation.

*In-vidus*, a, um, adj. (invidiosus), envious.

*In-vidus*, a, um, adj. (invidiosus), hateful, odious, detested.

*In-vito*, (viti, vitum, are, 1, v. a. I invite.

*In-vitum*, a, um, adj. unwilling, reluctant.

*In-velo*, (velo, velum, velare, 3, v. a. I involve, wrap up or in; *invelens*, concealing, disguising.

*In-utulus*, e, adj. useless, good for nothing.

*Ipe*, a, um, any *ipse*, *ipsa*, pron. he himself, she herself, itself; *ipsa expectatio*, the very suspense of expectation; *ipso loco*, by the very situation; *sermo ab ipso*, from his very conversation; *ipso die*, on the very day.

*Ira*, ae, f. (akin to *ira*, *uro*), anger, wrath.

*Iracundus*, a, um, adj. (iracundus), passionate.

*Irascor*, (iratus, irasci, 3, v. dep. n. I am angry; *nolo irasci*, don't be angry, take offence.

*Iratis*, adv. (iratus), angrily, in anger.

*Iratus*, a, um, adj. (irascor), angry, enraged; *iratus Deus*, under the displeasure of the gods.

*Ir-rideo*, (ridi, risum, ridere, 2, v. a. I mock, I ridicule, I make a jest of.

*Ir-ratus*, 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. Sane *ita*, thus; *ita*, yet, still, so, thus; on this condition only.

*Iter*, (itineris, n. eo, ire), a journey, a way.

*Itero*, (iter, iterum, are, 1, v. a. (iterum), again, I repeat.

## J

*Jaceo*, (jacui, jacitum, jacere, 2, v. n. I lie, *rupto jacuit corpore*, her body having burst asunder, she fell down dead; *regni Peliae jacuit*, the empire of Pelias lies in ruins.

*Jacio*, (jeci, jactum, jacere, 3, v. a. (akin to *ico*), I throw.

*Jactito*, (jacti, actum, are, 1, v. freq. n. (jactio), I make an ostentatious show or parade.

*Jacto*, (jaci, actum, are, 1, v. freq. n. (jactio), I throw often, I toss backwards and forwards, I toss; I boast.

*Jam*, adv. now; *jam ante*, even now, *jam non*, no longer, not now.

*Jam-pridem*, adv. now for a long time, long since.

*Janna*, ae, f. a gate, a door.

*Jacor*, (jocatus, jacari, 1, v. dep. (jocus), I jest, I joke.

*Jocularis*, e, adj. (id.), comical, jocular, laughable.

*Jocundus*, (atus, f. (jocundus), pleasantness, agreeableness, mirthful or cheerful sound.

*Jocundus*, a, um, adj. = *jocundus*.

*Jocus*, i, m. (pl. *joci* or *joca*), a joke, a jest, merry story; *fictus jocus*, with comical stories which he invented.

*Juboo*, (jussi, jussum, jubere, 2, v. a. I bid, I order.

*Jucundus*, a, um, adj. (juro), agreeable, pleasant, delightful.

*Judex*, (icis, e. g. (jus, dico), a judge.

*Judicium*, n. (judex), judgment; *pro judicio erroris sui*, in defence of their mistaken judgment.

*Judico*, (avi, atum, are, 1, v. a. (id.), I judge; I pronounce sentence.

*Jugulo*, (avi, atum, are, 1, v. a. (jugu-lum), I cut the throat; I butcher.

*Jugulum*, i, n.; and *jugulus*, i, m. the collar-bone.

*Jugum*, i, n. (jungo), a yoke; the top or ridge of a range of mountains; *temperat jugum*, guides me under the yoke.

*Jungo*, (juxi, junctum, 3, v. a. (jungo), Sance. *jux*, to yoke, join), I join.

*Juno*, (onis, f. Juno, queen of the gods, the sister and wife of Jupiter.

*Jupiter*, (Jovis, m. Jupiter, the king of the gods.

*Jurgium*, ii, n. (jurgo), a strife, a quarrel.

*Jurgo*, (are, 1, v. n. and a. (for *jure*, ago), I quarrel, brawl, chide, scold.

*Jus*, (juris, n. justice, right, law; *multandum somni 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.

*Juvenus*, i, m. a bullock, a steer.

*Juvenis*, is, e. g. Sance. *juven*, young), a young person.

*Juro*, (juri, car, juratum), (juro), I assist, I delight, I please.

## L

I. *Labor*, (oris, m. labour; production.

II. *Labor*, (lapius, labi, 3, v. dep. I slide; I move up or down; I fall into a mistake, I err, I am misled or deceived by.

*Laboro*, (avi, atum, are, 1, v. a. I labour; I am distressed, oppressed, I suffer.

*Lacete*, (eta, lacum, adj. hewn; torn.

**Lacero, āri, 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. (λαεός), left, on the**  
left hand; *laeva omina*, lucky omens.

**Lagēna, ae, f. (λαγνη), 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, eat 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, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. (lassus),**  
I weary, tire, fatigue.

**Lassus, a, um, adj. (λάσος), Gael.**  
*leasg*, Icel. *lask*, 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. (lateo), a lurking-**  
place, a den.

**Lātīnus, a, um, adj. Latin.**

**Lātium, ii, n. Latium, a district of Italy.**

**I. Latro, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I**  
hark; *cui latrans contra senex* (*re-*  
*spondet*), the old dog answers him;  
*ne latrum*, 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, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. (laus),**  
I commend, I praise; *sic 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, legi, lectum, legere, 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;**  
*leci calamo*, with a light pen, i. e.,  
with a trivial subject.

**Lēvitas, ātis, f. lightness, levity, vanity.**

**Lēvo, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I lighten;**  
I lift, take up.

**Lex, legis, f. (lēgo), a law; a proposal.**

**Libellus, i, m. (liber), a little book.**

**Lībenter, 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 sum mihi*, at the expense of my  
liberty.

**Lībēralis, e, adj. liberal; repente libe-**  
*ralis*, generous all at once.

**Lībērē, adv. (liber), freely, frankly.**

**Lībēri, ōrum, m. pl. children (with re-**  
ference to some particular parent).

**Lībēro, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I de-**  
liver, I free; *liberat se forcea*, jumps  
out of the pit.

**Lībērtas, ātis, f. liberty.**

**Libet, libat 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, licet 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, āri, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I bind.**

**Limna, ae, f. a file.**

**Limna, mus, n. a three-hold.**

**Limus, i, m. mud.**

*Lingua, ae, f.* the tongue; the mouth.  
*Linguis, lingui, no sup., loquere, 3, v. a.*  
 I leave, abandon.  
*Linteum, i, n.* a linen cloth, sash, or girdle.  
*Linus, i, m.* Linus, a poet, son of Apollo.  
*Liquetus, a, um, adj.* liquid, thin.  
*Liquor, oris, m.* liquor, water; crystal surface.  
*L. s. 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.  
*Livor, oris, m.* spite, envy, malevolence.  
*Locuples, itis, adj.* (*locus, pleo*), rich, wealthy, opulent.  
*Locus, i, m.* *pl. loci or loca*, a place; *ipso 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 tale.  
*Longe, adv.* (*longus*, far; *longe inferior*, far, or much lower down; *longe ceteris*, at a time greatly more remote.  
*Longitudo, inis, f.* length; *longitudinem collis = 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.  
*Lucerna, 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 habuerunt*, 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.  
*Lugens, luri, luctum, lugere, 2, v. a.* I mourn, I bewail, lament: I dress in mourning.  
*Lumen, inis, n.* light;  *veto 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, lavi, lutum or lutum, luere, 3, v. a.* (*λυω, λωω*), I wash, I purify by washing; *luere poenam*, to suffer punishment; *luere culpam*, to expiate, make atonement for.  
*Lupus, i, m.* (*λύκος*), a wolf.  
*Luscinna, ae, 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.  
*Lymphæ, ae, f.* clear water.

## M

*Macerō, avi, atum, are, 1, v. a.* I soak, macerate; I cause to pine away; I fret, render peevish.  
*Macies, iis, 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 lucis*, his imperial majesty.  
*Major, us, comp.* of *magnus*, which see.  
*Male, adv.* boldly, unhandsomely; *male mulctatus*, being thus maltreated.  
*Maledico, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3, v. a.* I revile, slander; I use scurrilous language.  
*Maleficium, ii, n.* (*maleficus*), mischief; *poenas maleficii*, the punishment due to their villainy.  
*Maleficus, a, um, adj.* (*fio*), hurtful, mischievous.  
*Malignitas, atis, f.* malice; malicious men.  
*Maligna, ae, f.* ill-will, malice.  
*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 affere*, to suffer for anything; *ut illud extraherent malum*, to pull out that plague; a fault, an imperfection.  
*Malus, a, um, adj.* (comp. *pejor*, superl. *peissimus*), bad; unskilful, wretched, bungling; evil, wicked.  
*Mandatum, i, n.* (*mando*), a command, a commission.  
*Mando, avi, atum, are, 1, v. a.* I command, charge.  
*Maneo, mansi, mansum, manere, 2, v. a.* I stay, remain; *Latius 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, ae, f.* the hand; *Luculli manu*, under the superintendence of Lucul-



lus; or rather, by the band of workmen employed by Lucullus.

*Mare, is, n.* the sea.

*Margārita, ae, f.* a pearl.

*Margo, inis, m. rar. f.* margin, brink.

*Marmor, ōris, n.* marble.

*Māter, tris, f.* (μαῖτρα, 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.

*Mēdear, 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 *mehercules*, 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. *mānās*: μένος), 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.* (μῆς), a month.

*Mercēs, cēdis, f.* (*moreo*), 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.

*Mērcō, merui, meritum, 2;* and *mērcor, meritus, 2, v. dep. a.* I deserve, merit.

*Mergo, mersi, mersum, mergere, 3, v. a.* I plunge, I drown, I sink.

*Mēritō, adv. (merco),* 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.

*Milius, 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.

*Minus, 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.

*Miror, mirātus, mirāri, 1, v. dep. n.* and *a.* I wonder, I admire.

*Misco, miscui, mistum or mixtum, miscere, 2, v. a.* I mix, mingle; I confound, embroil; I checker.

*Misēnensis, e, adj.* belonging to Misenum (Miseno), a promontory and mountain in Italy; *Misenensis villa*, country-seat at Misenum.

*Miser, ēra, ērum, adj.* wretched, miserable.

*Misereor, misertus* or *miseritus, eri, 2, v. dep. (miser),* I pity.

*Miseria, ae, f.* misery, hardship; rigour.

*Misericordia, ae, f. (misericos),* pity, compassion, mercy.

*Misericors, 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.

*Mnēmōsŷne, es, f.* Mnemosyne, mother of the nine Muses.

*Modēstia, ae, f.* modesty.

*Modestus, a, um, adj.* modest.

*Modius, ii, m.* a bushel, a peck.

*Modō, adv.* just now; only.

*Modus, i, m.* a manner; *variis modis*, several ways, various artifices, quirks.

*Miserere*, no sup. or perf., *erere*, 2, v. n. I grieve, I am sorrowful.  
*Mestus, 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. n. I advise, admonish, warn; *monenturam*, instructs men how to live.  
*Montium, i, n.* an advice, admonition.  
*Mons, tis, m.* a mountain.  
*Monstro, astro, atum, are*, 1, v. a. I shew.  
*Mora, ae, f.* delay.  
*Morbus, i, m.* a disease, malady.  
*Mordax, acis*, adj. biting; *mordacior*, one that bites more keenly than himself.  
*Mordeo, moror, i, morsum, mordere*, 2, v. a. I bite.  
*Moror, moratus, morari*, 3, v. dep. (*mors*, I die; *hæc mori*, to feel death doubly bitter).  
*Moror, moratus, morari*, 1, v. dep. n. I delay, linger; live; spend my time.  
*Mors, tis, f.* death.  
*Morsus, us, m.* a bite.  
*Mortalis, e, adj.* [*mors*], mortal, subject to death; as *subst.*, a mortal.  
*Mors, moris, m.* a manner, custom; *ut mors* or *moris est*, as the custom is; *mors translativa*, in the customary manner; *morsus bonus*, by your good conduct.  
*Motus, us, m.* [*movent*], motion.  
*Moveo, movi, motum, movere*, 2, v. a. I move; *non habeo moteorum*, I don't care for, I don't regard your threats; *moveo risum*, to excite laughter, to amuse; *moveo plausum*, to call forth applause.  
*Movet*, adv. presently, by and by.  
*Mula, ae, f.* a she mule.  
*Multa, a, atum, are*, 1, v. a. I beat, maul, maltreat, handle roughly.  
*Mulier, ius, f.* a woman.  
 I. *Multa* or *multa, a, atum, are*, 1, v. a. I count, compute.  
 II. *Multa*, adv. by much, *postea multa*, much better, *multa est preferable*.  
*Multum, adv.* much; *multa est illorum*, you are much mistaken; *multum gemis*, you are grieving aloud.  
*Mulus, a, um, adj.* comp. *plures, mares*, superl. *plurimos*, most, much, in the phrase 'many, *quid multa*' what further! in short, in a word.  
*Mulus, i, m.* a mule.  
*Munus, muneri, munitum, munere*, 4, v. a. I fortify, defend, secure, protect

*Munus, eris, n.* an office, dignity, bounty, munificence, gifts, presents, offerings, oblations; benefit, advantage.  
*Murus, i, m.* a wall of any kind.  
*Mus, muris, m.* a mouse.  
*Musa, ae, f.* a muse.  
*Musca, ae, f.* a fly.  
*Muscipula, ae, f.*; and *muscipulum, i, n.* a mouse-trap.  
*Musicus, a, um*, adj. musical.  
*Muscula, ae, f.* a weasel.  
*Mutis, mutiri, mutitum, mutire*, 4, v. a. I mutter, grumble.  
*Mutis, a, atum, are*, 1, v. a. I change.  
*Mutus, a, um*, adj. mute, dumb, silent, speechless.  
*Myro* or *Myron, onis, m.* Myro, a renowned sculptor.  
*Myrtus, i, f.* a myrtle-tree.

## N

*Nam*, conj. for.  
*Namque*, conj. for indeed, for truly, for.  
*Nasciscor, nactus, nascisci*, 3, v. dep. I get or obtain by accident, without exertion.  
*Naris, is, f.* the nostril; usually in pl. *nares, um*, nostrils.  
*Narratio, onis, f.* a tale, a story.  
*Narro, avi, atum, are*, 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.  
*Nasutus, a, um*, adj. satirical, censorious, hypercritical; as an *ascerb* scornfully.  
*Nata, ae, f.* (*natus*), a daughter.  
*Natio, onis, f.* a nation, race; set.  
*Nato, avi, atum, are*, 1, v. n. I swim.  
*Natura, ae, f.* nature; *sinistra natura*, perverse, malicious nature; *vox naturalis*, his natural voice.  
*Natus, a, m.* a son; *natos suos*, her (the frog's) brood.  
*Naufragus, i, m.* a shipwrecked person.  
*Nauseo, avi, atum, are*, 1, v. n. I am sea sick; I nauseate, loathe, I affect to be disgusted with; *qui stultitia natus est*, Ieds who affect to be disgusted.  
*Nauta, ae, m.* a sailor, a mariner.  
*Nauta, is, f.* a ship.  
*Nec*, conj. best, that not.  
*Nepesina, is, f.* Naples, a city of Southern Italy.  
*Nec*, conj. (*ne, ac*), nor, neither.  
*Neco, avi* or *cut, atum, are*, 1, v. a. (*nox*), I kill.  
*Nec opinus*. See *Opinus*.  
*Nectar, aris, n.* nectar.  
*Negligenter*, adv. (*ne*), negligently



*Ūb eo, ūi or ūi, ūtum, ūre, v. n. and a.*  
I fall, perish; I go or come to.

*Ūb-itus, ūs, m. (obeo), death.*

*Ūb-jicio, jeci, jectum, jicere, 3, v. a.*  
(*jicio*), I cast before, or in the way of. I expose; *ob-jecto lucro*, by throwing gain in the way.

*Ūb-jurgo, ūri, ūtum, ūre, 1, v. a.* I chide, reprimand, reprove.

*Ūb-lecto, ūri, ūtum, ūre, 1, v. a.* I delight, amuse.

*Ūb-nexus, a, um, adj.* liable, subject, exposed to; *servitus obnoxia* = *servi obnoxii*, slaves at the mercy of others, exposed to oppression.

*Ūb-ūrus, a, um, adj.* obscure, dark.

*Ūb-tēpo, tēxi, tectum, tegere, 3, v. a.* I cover up, hide, conceal.

*Ūb-tēro, triti, tritum, trere, 3, v. a.* I crush, bruise; *proculcatas obteret*, trampling on us, will crush us to death.

*Ūb-trecto, ūri, ūtum, ūre, 1, v. a.*  
(*tracto*), I slander, disparage, treat with contempt; *ob-trectare curam*, to deprecate this kind of study.

*Ūb-tus, a, um, adj. (via), in the way of, meeting; quos casu obitus Simonides*, whom Simonides meeting accidentally.

*Ūc-* in compounds — *ob-*.

*Ūc-cisno, ūnis, f. (ado), an occasion, opportunity, a favourable opportunity; occasione data*, as soon as an opportunity presents itself.

I. *Ūc-cido, cidi, cisum, cedere, 3, v. a.*  
(*caedo*), I kill.

II. *Ūc-cido, cidi, cāsum, cidere, 3, v. n.*  
(*caedo*), I die, perish.

*Ūc-cipio, cepi, ceptum, cipere, 3, v. a.*  
(*capio*), I begin.

*Ūc-cumbo, cubui, cūbitum, cumbere, 3, v. n.* I fall down; *occubuit neci*, was killed.

*Ūc-cupo, ūri, ūtum, ūre, 1, v. a.* I occupy, seize upon; I anticipate; *occuparat ne forem*, by anticipating me; *occupatus*, occupied, busily employed.

*Ūc-curre, curri or cūcurri, cursum, currere, 3, v. a.* I run against or towards, I meet; *sed autem doctus illa occurret labor*, . . . but if my learned productions fall into the hands of those whom . . .

*Ūcilus, i, m.* an eye.

*Ūdi, odiſſe, v. def.* I hate.

*Ūdiſſus, a, um, adj.* odious, detestable.

*Ūdo, ovis, m.* the natural smell, whether agreeable or not, a flavour.

*Ū-* as a prefix.

*Ūf-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendere, 3, v. a.* I dash against, I offend; *ut non*

*offendar subripi*, so that I am not displeased at their being stolen.

*Ūf-fero, ob-tūli, ob-lātum, of-ferre, v.*  
irreg. I offer.

*Ūf-ficina, ae, f. (contr. for opificina, from opifex), a workshop; manufactory.*

*Ūf-ficium, ii, n. (ob, facio), duty, office; a public charge or duty; come officium, officious civility.*

*Ūf-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundere, 3, v. a.*  
I spread over; *offuso terrore*, having overwhelmed her with terror.

*Ūllm, adv. for ollm, adv. form of ollus, archaic form of ille), formerly, long ago, long since; at a future time; once upon a time.*

*Ūlva, ae, f.* the olive-tree.

*Ūmen, inis, n.* an omen, a presage.

*Ū-mitto, misi, missum, 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, ūri, ūtum, ūre, 1, v. a.* I load.

*Ūnus, ūris, n.* a load, a burden.

*Ūnustus, a, um, adj.* laden, loaded.

*Ūp-era, ae, f.* labour, service, assistance; *pretium est operae*, it is worth while; *operam Bathyllo dare*, to assist Bathyllos; *perdere operam*, to labour in vain.

*Ūp-fer, icis, m. and f.* one who makes a work.

*Ūp-ūnus, a, um, adj. (ops), fat, rich.*

*Ūp-ūnor, opinātus, opināri, 1, v. dep. n.*  
I imagine, think; *nec opinans*, unexpectedly.

*Ūp-ūnus, 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.*

*Ūp-peto, petivi, petitum, petere, 3, v. a.*  
I go against, I meet or encounter; *oppetere poenas*, to be punished for.

*Ūp-pono, pōsi, pōsitum, pōnere, 3, v. a.*  
I oppose; I match with.

*Ūp-portuus, a, um, adj. (ob, portus),*  
reasonable, convenient, suiting the exigency.

*Ūp-presso, pressi, pressum, primere, 3, v. n.* I oppress, I crush to death; I catch, surprise.

*Ūp-pugno, ūri, ūtum, ūre, 1, v. a.* I attack, assail.

(*Ops, opus, f.* strength, force. See *Ūpis*.)

*Ūp-vinum, a, n.* victuals, food.

*Ūp-timus, a, um, adj. (opto), best (superl. of bonus).*

*Opto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. (ὀπτομαι),*  
I desire, I wish.

I. *Ōpus, indecl. neecl.*

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.

*Ōrior, ortus, ōriri, 3, v. dep. I arise,*  
rise.

*Ornātus, ūs, m. an ornament, a badge,*  
finery.

*Orno, āvi, ātum, ēre, 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 vocem*, to display the  
powers of his voice; to publi-h.

*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.

*Ōvis, 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.*

*Pāllādus, a, um, adj. (Pallas), belong-*  
ing to Minerva.

*Pallas, ādis, f. Pallas or Minerva.*

*Pāllium, 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 suitable return; *par officium*,  
a similar service; *pares*, matches;  
*pares castrae fortitudini*, your equals  
in courage.

*Parcē, adv. sparingly, not lavishly.*

*Parco, pēperci, parsum (rar. pāsi,*  
*pārsitum), parcēre, 3, v. a. I spare;*  
I refrain, forbear, decline doing.

*Pārens, tis, c. g. (parco), 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 kitteden, 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; *tae 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.

*Particūlo, 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.

*Partūrio, 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 perreunt 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, fēci, factum, fācēre, 3, v. a.*  
(pateo), I open, lay open, discover.

*Pātēna, ae; or pātina, ae, f. a plate,*  
a dish, a broad dish.

*Pātvo, putui, patvre, 2, v. n. I lie*  
open; I am easy.

*Pāter, tris, m. (πατήρ; Sansc. pitri;*  
Norse, fader, a father.

*Pātiens, tis, adj. (patvor), capable of*  
enduring, able to endure; *patiens*  
*injuriae*, patient under injury.

*Pātentia, ae, f. (patiens), patience.*

*Pātior, 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.

*Patru, ae, f. one's native country.*

*Patrimōnium, ii, n. a patrimony, a*  
paternal inheritance.

*Patro, āre, 1, v. a. I effect.*

*Pāuci, cae, ea, rar. paucus, a, um, adj.*  
few, not many.

*Paulo, adv. by a little, a little.*

*Pauper, ēris, adj. poor.*

*Paupertas, ātis, f. (pauper), poverty,*  
mediocrity of fortune.

- Pæco, pari, parere*, 2, v. n. I am in great fear, I see all presence of mind.
- Pavidus, a, um, adj.* (*pavor*), fearful, overcome with fear.
- Pavo, avis, m.* a peacock.
- Pavor, oris, m.* fear, terror.
- Pecco, ari, atum, are*, 1, v. a. I sin, I offend; I mistake, blunder, err.
- Pecten, inis, m.* a comb.
- Pectus, oris, n.* the breast; *solutio peccatorum*, with mind unoccupied.
- Pecunia, ae, f.* money.
- Pecus, oris, n.* cattle.
- Pegma, atis, n.* a machine. See note to 5, 7, 7; page 71.
- Pelagius, a, um, adj.* πηλαγος, belonging to the sea; *pelagus enca*, by sea.
- Pelades, um, f. pl.* the daughters of Pelias.
- Pelias, ae, m.* Pelias, the son of Neptune.
- Pelias, a, um, adj.* Pelian, belonging to Mount Pelion.
- Pellis, is, f.* the hide; the skin; *pelle detracta*, having flayed.
- Pello, populi, pulsum, pellere*, 3, v. a. I drive.
- Pelivius, a, um, adj.* belonging to Pelusium.
- Pendo, penditi, pensum, pendere*, 2, v. n. I hang; *pendens*, suspended upon, resting lightly upon the edge.
- Pere, adv.* admodum; not reaching the point exactly.
- Pertus, adv.* wholly, completely, thoroughly.
- Penna, ae, f.* a feather, a wing.
- Per*, prep. e. ace. through, by; *per te*, of yourself, of your own accord; *per artus fratris*, by scattering the limbs of her brother. Absyrus.
- Pera, ae, f.* a wallet, a bag.
- Perago, egi, actum, agere*, 3, v. n. I perform, finish.
- Perambulo, ari, atum, are*, 1, v. n. I walk through.
- Perdis, didi, ditum, aeri*, 3, v. a. I lose.
- Perdisco, domini, ditatum, doctus*, 1, v. n. I tame, subdue, conquer.
- Perdisco, d. ei, ditatum, doctus*, 1, v. a. I lead the way, conduct.
- Perdisco, adv.* in the contrary, abroad.
- Perdisquis, a, um, adj.* *perdisquis* is foreign.
- Perdisco, a, atum, are, v. n. 2.* I lose; I am lost of what I have, I am ruined, I am gone.
- Perdisco, ari, latum, ferre*, v. l. 2. I carry through; I bear with patience.
- Perdisco, ari, actum, ferre*, 3, v. a. I finish, I finish, perfect, give the last polish.
- Petriculus, abis, ari*, 1, v. dep. *periculum*, I am exposed to danger.
- Perducatas, a, um, adj.* *cul*, dan-
- gerous; *periculosa medicina*, a cure fraught with danger.
- Periculum, i, n.* risk, chance of danger.
- Pervetus, a, um, adj.* (*peritor*, I gain experience), skilful, knowing, experienced.
- Perjurium, ii, n.* perjury.
- Perlego, legi, lectum, legere*, 3, v. a. I read through, or over.
- Perlustro, ari, atum, are*, 1, v. a. I survey, range, roam over.
- Permoveo, moveri, motum, movere*, 2, v. a. I move greatly, disturb.
- Pernicus, ei, f.* (*per*), destruction, ruin.
- Pernicitas, atis, f.* swiftness, fleetness.
- Peroro, ari, atum, are*, 1, v. a. I finish an oration; *causam quom perorasset suam*, when they had done pleading their cause.
- Perpastus, a, um, adj.* (*pasco*), well fed, very fat.
- Per salute, ari, atum, are*, 1, v. a. (*salus*), I salute all around; I finish saluting.
- Persequor, sequutus or secutus, sequi*, 3, v. dep. I pursue, follow, run after.
- Per solco, solvi, solutum, solvere*, 3, v. a. I pay the uttermost farthing, suffer all the rigour of the law.
- Persona, ae, f.* *sonus*, a mask, a vizard.
- Per-suadeo, suasi, suatum, suadere*, 2, v. a. I persuade.
- Per-tineo, tui, 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, ari, atum, are*, 1, v. a. I disturb greatly, I disorder.
- Per-vello, velli, vulsum, vellere*, 3, v. a. I pinch, twitch.
- Per-venio, veni, ventum, venire*, 1, v. a. 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*.
- Petio, petiti, petitum, petere*, 3, v. n. I seek, ask, request; I go to, make for; I assail, attack, strike; I covet.
- Petulant, is, adj.* petulant, saucy, insolent.
- Phaedrus, i, m.* Phaedrus, the author of the fables.
- Philetus, i, m.* Philetus, a person to whom Phaedrus dedicates some of his fables.
- Phoebus, i, m.* Phoebus, Apollo.
- Phryg, is, e. g.* a Phrygian.
- Picculum, i, n.* a crime that demands an atonement, dangerous crime.
- Pierus, a, um, adj.* Pierian, belonging to Pierus, a mountain in Thessaly sacred to the Muses.

- Piētas, 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.*  
*Pictus, i, m. a hair.*  
*Pingo, pinxi, pictum, pingere, 3, v. a. I paint; I trim, adorn; pictis plumis, with variegated plumage.*  
*Pinus, i or ūs, f. a pine-tree.*  
*Pisistrātus, i, m. Pisistratus, a tyrant of Athens.*  
*Pius, 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.*  
*Plācēdus, a, um, adj. (placeo), 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.*  
*Pluco, āre, 1, v. a. (πλέζω), I fold.*  
*Plūma, ae, f. plumage, the downy feathers.*  
*Plūrimum, adv. most; videre plurimum, is most sharp-sighted.*  
*Plūrimus, a, um, adj. See Multus.*  
*Plus, plūris, n. adj. more (pl. plures, plura or pluria, gen. plurimum); quia plus valeo, because I am stronger; quae pluris esset, of most repute, the more respected, which was entitled to the superiority.*  
*Plūtus, i, m. Plutus, the god of riches.*  
*Poculum, i, n. a cup.*  
*Poenā, ae, f. punishment.*  
*Poenitentia, ae, f. repentance.*  
*Poenitet, poenituit, poenitere, 2, v. impers. it repents, it recants.*  
*Poc̄ta, ae, m. (ποιητής), a poet.*  
*Polio, polivi, politum, polire, 4, v. a. I polish.*
- Polliceor, 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, i, m. the Euxine sea.*  
 I. *Pōpulus, i, m. the people.*  
 II. *Pōpulus, i, f. the poplar-tree.*  
*Porcellus, i, m. (porcus), a little pig.*  
*Porcus, i, m. (Att. πόρκος, 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, potui, 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. e. ace. 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.*  
*Postulo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I make a reasonable request, I demand.*  
*Pot-ens, entis, adj. (possum), powerful; mighty; rich.*  
*Potior, us, adj. better, preferable, more precious.*  
*Potis, pōte, adv. able; possible.*  
*Potius, adv. rather.*  
*Poto, potāvi, potātum or pōtum, potāre, 1, v. a. I drink.*  
*Præbeo, præbui, præbūtum, præbere, 2, v. a. I afford.*  
*Præceptum, i, n. a precept, maxim, direction.*  
*Præ-clādo, clusi, clusum, cludere, 3, v. a. (claudio), I shut up against; rocem præcludit metus, fear makes them dumb, stops their croaking; linguam præcludere, to stop one's mouth.*  
*Præ-curro, curri or cūcurri, cursum, currere, 3, v. a. I run before.*  
*Præda, ae, f. prey, plunder, booty; the prize.*  
*Prædator, ōris, m. (praeda), a plunderer, a robber.*  
*Prædo, ōnis, m. a freebooter, a pirate.*  
*Præ-fulgeo, fulsi, no sup., fulgere, 2, v. n. I shine forth brightly.*  
*Præ-gusto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. I taste before, I am the first to taste*

- Præ-lucēo, luri*, no sup., *lucēre*, 2, v. n. I shine before; *præluere faci-nori*, to be a light to the impious.
- Præ-mētuo, metui*, no sup., *metuere*, 3, v. a. I fear beforehand, I anticipate with dread.
- Praemium, ii*, n. a reward.
- Præ-pino, posui, positum, pōnere*, 3, v. a. I prefer.
- Præ-sens, tis*, adj. (*præsum*), present.
- Præ-sentia, a*, f. presence, a visible interposition.
- Præ-sepe, is*, n. a manger, a stall.
- Præ-seve, sidis*, m. and f. one who sits before, guards, takes care of.
- Præ-sidium, u*, n. *præsece*, guard, protection, defence; *facili præsidio*, under a protection easily found.
- Præ-sto, stiti, stitum or stitum, stare*, 1, v. a. I perform, resume my ordinary routine of business; *talis præstatur sapor*, such is the taste warranted to be; *præstem vos tutas*, can secure you; *quod præstiterint*, because they had afforded.
- Præ-sum, fui, esse*, v. n., c. dat. I am before; I am set over, preside over.
- Præter*, prep. c. acc. except.
- Præter-eo, iti or u, itum, ire*, v. irreg. I pass by, omit.
- Præ-talēo, valui, valēre*, 2, v. n. I am of more value or worth, I excel, surpass, am better.
- Præ-tium, i*, n. a meadow.
- Præ-vious, u, um*, adj. wicked, insidious; *prævo favore*, by improper prepossession in favour of one.
- Præxites, is*, m. Praxiteles, a famous sculptor.
- Præcis, i, em, e*, f. (pl. *preces, precum, precibus*), a prayer, entreaty; *preces admovere*, to entreat earnestly.
- Præmo, pressi, pressum, p̄nere*, 3, v. a. I press; I oppress, afflict; *premere vocem*, to cease braying.
- Prændo - præ-hendo, hendi, hensum, hendere*, 3, v. a. I seize, catch.
- Præ-tiosus, a, um*, adj. precious, valuable.
- Præ-tium, u, n.* the price; a reward; *illucere pretio*, to tempt them by a reward; *pretium est operæ*, it is worth while; *pecta cupidus*, ambitious of possessing a thing of thy value; *Latinus dum natebat 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*, a. j. first.
- I. *Princeps, eipis*, 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, eipis*, 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.
- Præius*, adv. before, formerly.
- Prævātus, a, um*, adj. private; confined, narrow, limited, contracted; *privata utilitas*, selfishness.
- Prævus, a, um*, adj. proper, peculiar; *colorque pricus*, his peculiar way or fancy.
- Pro*, prep. c. abl. (*πρός*, Sansc. *pra*), for; *pro re domini*, for my master's interest; *pro judicio erroris sui*, in vindication of their erroneous judgment.
- Præbo, āri, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I prove.
- Procar, ācis*, adj. saucy, petulant.
- Præ-cido, cessi, cessum, cedere*, 3, v. a. I advance, proceed.
- Præ-clivis, e*, adj. prone, sufficiently forward.
- Præ-cul, adv.* (*oculus*), afar, at a distance.
- Præ-culeo, āri, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I trample upon.
- Præ-fero, fēri or ū, itum, ire*, v. irreg. [*pro(d)eo*], I go or come forth.
- Præ-do, didi, ditum, dēre*, 3, v. a. I delver, hand down; I publish.
- Proclium, ii*, n. a battle.
- Præ-fecto, adv.* (*proficō*), indeed, truly, undoubtedly.
- Præ-fero, tāli, lātum, ferre*, v. irreg. I bring out, produce, exhibit; I raise; I put forth; I bring forward, I publish, I announce publicly.
- Præ-ficio, fēci, factum*, 3, v. a. I advance, make progress.
- Præ-fiteor, fessus, fitēri*, 2, v. dep. a. I declare openly; I promise, undertake.
- Præ-fugio, fugi, fugitum, fugere*, 3, v. a. I run away, I escape.
- Præ-gēnes, ēi*, f. (*genus*), race, offspring, progeny, brood.
- Præ-grādior, gressus, grādi*, 3, v. dep. (*gradior*), I advance, proceed.
- Præ-les, is*, f. offspring.
- Præ-liqua, lōquutus or locūtus, lōqui*, 3, v. dep. I declare, I utter freely.
- Præ-mitto, misi, missum, mittere*, 3, v. a. I promise.
- Præ-moveo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvere*, 2, v. a. I advance.
- Præ-pet, adv.* nigh, hard by.
- Præ-petere, āri, ātum, āre*, 1, v. a. I hasten.
- Præ-por, us*, adj. nearer.
- Præ-pono, posui, positum, ponere*, 3, v. a. I propose.
- Præ-positum, i*, n. (*propono*), a purpose, design; a proposition, opinion.
- Præ-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.  
*Prō-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-rōco*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1, v. a. I call forth, call out.  
*Prō-rōlo*, *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*, *pūdēt* or *pūdītum est*, *pūdēre*, 2, v. impers. it ashamed.  
*Pūdōr*, *ōris*, m. modesty; the modest.  
*Puella*, *ae*, f. (puer), a girl, maiden.  
*Puer*, *i*, m. a boy.  
*Pūerīlīter*, adv. childishly, as children.  
*Pugna*, *ae*, f. a fight, a contest, a battle.  
*Pulcher*, *chra*, *chrum*, adj. fair, beautiful.  
*Pulchrē*, adv. (comp. *pulchrīus*, superl. *pulcherrīmē*), finely; *nosset quum pulcherrime*, as it (the wasp) very well knew.  
*Pullus*, *i*, m. the young (of any animal).  
*Pulmentārium*, *īi*, n. dainties, scraps.  
*Pulpitum*, *i*, n. the stage (in a theatre).  
*Pulvis*, *ēris*, m. rar. f., dust.  
*Punctum*, *i*, n. a prick or sting, a point.  
*Pungo*, *pūpūgi*, *punctum*, *pungere*, 3, v. a. I prick, sting.  
*Pūnio*, *pūniri*, *pūnitum*, *pūnīre*, 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*, *quaesiri*, *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 sublimes*, 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 querelam recitat*, 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*, *quēri*, *quētum*, *quiescere*, 3, v. n. I rest, I am quiet.  
*Quīētus*, *a*, *um*, adj. quiet, at peace.  
*Quippe*, 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-ris*, *quae-ris*, *quod-ris* or *quid-ris*, 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.

- Rapina*, *ae*, *f*. rapine; *rapinam vitans*, avoiding being robbed.
- Rapio*, *rapui*, *rapitum*, *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*, *avis*, *m*. plunderer, bird of prey.
- Rarus*, *a, um*, *adj*. rare, scarce, few.
- Ratio*, *onus*, *f*. *ratio*, reason; *certa ratio*, mature reflection.
- Ratis*, *is*, *f*. a ship, raft.
- Ratio*, *i, um*, *pa.*; *adj*. reckoned.
- Red*, *in* *p. pp.* down, back, in return.
- Redeo*, *cedi*, *cedum*, *cedere*, 3, *v. n.* *cedo*, I fall back.
- Redepo*, *cepi*, *ceptum*, *cepere*, 3, *v. a.* *capio*, I receive, take back; I take, admit into.
- Recte*, *adv.* directly, in a straight line.
- Recumbo*, *cubui*, *cubitum*, *cumbere*, 3, *v. a.* I recline.
- Recuso*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, *v. a.* (*causa*), I refuse; *dammum haud recusant*, do not regret the loss.
- Reddo*, *dedi*, *ditum*, *dere*, 3, *v. a.* *reddo*, I render, restore, pay; *reddas amicis tempora*, return the visits of friends; *praemium ut reddas*, that you would grant the reward.
- Redeo*, *ivi* or *ivum*, *ire*, *v. irreg.* I return; *redire in gratiam*, to be reconciled.
- Reduco*, *duxi*, *ductum*, *ducere*, 3, *v. a.* I bring back.
- Refuto*, *felei*, *no sup.* *fellere*, 3, *v. n.* *feleo*, I refute, confute.
- Relatio*, *taei*, *latum*, *ferre*, *v. irreg.* I bring back, I requite; I mention; I relate.
- Relat*, *v. impers.* *Relat*, it concerns.
- Relucio*, *luci*, *lucum*, *lucere*, 3, *v. a.* *lucet*, I refresh, re-ruit, recover.
- Requiesco*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, *v. a.* I reign, I am king.
- Regnum*, *i, n.* a kingdom.
- Regror*, *regrum*, 3, *v. a.* *regror*, I regret, I am sorry; *regror*, to regret, direct, rub, I regret, to regret; I direct.
- Reprobo*, *proci*, *proctum*, *probere*, 3, *v. a.* *reprobo*, I throw back, reject, I dis-miss unceremoniously.
- Relaxo*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, *v. a.* I relax, untend.
- Reliquo*, *legi*, *lectum*, *legere*, 3, *v. a.* I leave behind, I leave piece by piece.
- Religio*, *o*, *f*. *religio*, religion, *monasterium*, my binding oath.
- Relinquo*, *liqui*, *litum*, *linquere*, 3, *v. a.* I leave.
- Relinquo*, *arum*, *f. pl.* remain's, remain's.
- Remanso*, *a, um*, *adj.* remaining, the rest, other.
- Remedium*, *um*, *n.* (*medcor*), a remedy, a cure.
- Resono*, *ratus sum*, 2, *v. dep. a.* (*resono*, *ru*, to sound), I speak, say.
- Repello*, *puli*, *pulum*, *pellere*, 3, *v. a.* I repel, repulse, confute.
- Rependo*, *pendi*, *pensum*, *pendere*, 3, *v. a.* I repay, I requite, I recompense.
- Reprobo*, *tus*, *adj.* (*repro*, I creep), creeping, unexpected.
- Repente*, *adv.* (*repens*), suddenly and unexpectedly.
- Resperio*, *peri*, *pertum*, *perire*, 4, *v. a.* (*pario*), I find; I invent.
- Repeto*, *petivi*, *petitum*, *petere*, 3, *v. a.* I repeat.
- Repleo*, *plevi*, *pletum*, *plere*, 2, *v. a.* I fill.
- Reposco*, *poscui*, *no sup.* *poscere*, 3, *v. a.* I require, I demand back.
- Reprehendo*, *prehendi*, *prehensum*, *prehendere*, 3, *v. a.* I seize again, recover.
- Repulso*, *ae*, *f.* a repulse.
- Requiro*, *quisivi*, *quisitum*, *quiere*, 3, *v. a.* I ask for, I inquire for.
- Res*, *rei*, *f.* a thing; lesson, instruction; *pro re*, for the interest; *re*, for its own sake; *res domestica*, family concerns; *quanta res!* how precious!
- Resideo*, *sedi*, *no sup.* *sidere*, 2, *v. a.* (*video*), I sit down, perch upon.
- Residuo*, *a, um*, *adj.* remaining.
- Resisto*, *steti*, *stitum*, *sistere*, 3, *v. a.* I stand still.
- Resono*, *sonui*, *sonare*, 1, *v. a.* I resound.
- Respectus*, *us*, *m.* (*specio*), a looking back.
- Respondeo*, *spondeo*, *sponsum*, *spondere*, 2, *v. a.* I answer.
- Responsam*, *i, n.* (*respondeo*), a reply.
- Restituo*, *stitui*, *stitutum*, *stituerere*, 3, *v. a.* *statuo*, I restore.
- Retorqueo*, *tendi*, *tensum* or *tentum*, *tendere*, 3, *v. a.* I unbend.
- Retineo*, *tinui*, *tentum*, *tinere*, 2, *v. a.* I hold back, retain.
- Retractus*, *a, um*, *adj.* shrivelled, withered; crafty; old, wizen.
- Retraho*, *adv.* back, backwards.
- Retundere*, *tudi*, *tusum*, *tundere*, 3, *v. a.* I check, repress, humble.
- Reus*, *i, m.* one accused, a criminal.
- Revertor*, *vertis*, *verti*, 3, *v. dep.* I return.
- Revoco*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, *v. a.* I call to, invite back.
- Reverto*, *regis*, *m.* (*rego*), a king.
- Rideo*, *risi*, *risum*, *ridere*, 2, *v. n.* I laugh.
- Ridiculus*, *adv.* (*rideo*), ridiculously; *ridicule magis quam serio*, more in jest than in earnest.
- Rigido*, *rigui*, *no sup.* *rigere*, 2, *v. n.* I am stiff, rigid.
- Rivus*, *us*, *m.* (*rideo*), a laugh.
- Rivus*, *i, m.* a river, a rivulet.

**Rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, rodere**, 3, v. a. I gnaw.

**Rōgo, āri, ātum, āre**, I, v. a. I ask, I request, beg.

**Rōma, ae, f.** Rome, the capital of Italy.

**Rōstrum, i, n.** a bill, a beak.

**Rūdīs, e, adj.** rude, ignorant; *non rudis*, not inexperienced.

**Rūga, ae, f.** (*ρῥυτίς*, from *ῥῥῖω*, *ἔρῥω*, I draw together), a wrinkle.

**Rūgōsus, a, um, adj.** (*ruga*), wrinkled.

**Rūna, 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.

**Sācer, sacra, sacrum, adj.** (*ἅγιος*), holy.

**Sācerī-lēgium, ii, n.** (*sacer, lego*), sacrilege.

**Sācrum, i, n.** (*sacer*), a sacrifice, a thing consecrated.

**Saepe, adv.** (comp. *saepeus*, superl. *saepeissime*), often.

**Saevo, saeviri, saevitum, saevire**, 4, v. a. I am angry, I rage.

**Saevus, a, um, adj.** cruel, fierce.

**Sal, salis, m.** rar. n. salt; wit.

**Sālio, sāliū and sālii, saltum, salire**, 4, v. n. I leap.

**Sālus, a, um, adj.** salted, salt, brackish.

**Salto, āri, ātum, āre**, I, v. a. I dance.

**Saltus, ūs, m.** a leap; a forest.

**Sālus, ūtis, f.** health, safety; the recovery of one's health.

**Sālūtō, āri, ātum, āre**, I, v. a. I salute.

**Salvus, a, um, adj.** safe, well.

**Sanctus, 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, sapiū, no sup., sapere**, 3, v. n. I taste.

**Sāpor, ōris, m.** taste, relish.

**Sarcīna, ae, f.** a bundle, burden.

**Sātio, āri, ātum, āre**, I, 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, āri, ātum, āre**, I, 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.

**Scēlustus, a, um, adj.** profligate, wicked; *scēlستا malitia*, with accursed malice.

**Scelus, ēris, n.** profligacy, villainy.

**Scēna, ae, f.** the stage, the theatre.

**Schōla, ae, f.** (*σχολή*), a school.

**Sēi-ficet, adv.** truly, indeed, forsooth.

**Scio, sciri, scitum, scire**, 4, v. a. I know, design, intend.

**Scopulus, i, m.** a rugged rock, a cliff.

**Scrībo, scrīpsi, scriptum, scribere**, 3, v. a. I write.

**Scriptum, i, n.** (*scribo*), a writing.

**Scrūtōr, scrūtātus, scrūtāri**, I, v. dep. I search, I rummage, explore.

**Scurra, ae, m.** a buffoon, a mimic.

**Scyphus, i, m.** a eup, 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.

**Sēdos, is, f.** a seat, a habitation.

**Sēdo, āri, ātum, āre**, I, v. a. I mitigate, allay; I quench; I lay.

**Sēgnis, e, adj.** slothful, slow.

**Sējanus, i, m.** Sejanus, prime minister of Tiberius.

**Sella, ae, f.** a seat; *sella prima*, on the front-seat.

**Semel, adv.** once.

**Sēmi-ānims, a, um;** or *sēmi-ānims, 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; sub-t. an old man.

**Senium, ii, n.** (*senex*), old age; peevishness, feebleness, distress.

**Sensim, adv.** imperceptibly, moderately.

**Sensus, ūs, m.** sense; feeling, taste.

**Sententiā, 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.
- Séquor, séquutus* or *secutus, séquis*, 3, v. dep. I follow, belong to.
- Sérénus, a, um*, adj. serene, calm, settled.
- Sermo, ónis*, m. speech, conversation.
- Serui, serui, seruum, sérere*, 3, v. a. *seru*, I bind, join together, connect.
- Seruus, a, um*, adj. late.
- Serui, seruiti, seruitum, seruire*, 4, v. a. I serve, am a slave.
- Seruitus, utis*, f. *seruitus*, slavery; a being dependent.
- Seruo, ávi, átum, áre*, 1, v. a. I save, preserve, watch, take care of; I observe faithfully, keep, maintain.
- Seruus, i*, m. a little or contemptible slave.
- Seruus, i*, m. a slave.
- Ser, acc.* and abl. of *ser*, which see.
- Serius, a, um*, adj. bristly.
- Seruitas, utis*, f. severity, rigour.
- Ses, indecl.* num. adj. six.
- Sescenties*, 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.
- Solus, éris*, n. a star.
- Significo, ávi, átum, áre*, 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, silui*, no sup., *silere*, 2, v. n. I am silent.
- Silva, ae*, f. a wood, forest.
- Similis, e*, adj. like, similar.
- Simuliter*, adv. *comp. similiter*, superl. *similissime*, in like manner, *multo similius*, much more accurately.
- Simus, i*, m. a monkey, an ape.
- Simonides, is*, m. Simonides, an eminent lyric poet.
- Simplex, icis*, adj. simple.
- Simplexiter*, adv. *simplex*, simply, sincerely, candidly.
- Simul, adv.* at the same time, together, as soon as, whenever.
- Simul-ac, adv.* as soon as, whenever.
- Simulacrum, i*, n. an image, a shadow.
- Simulo, ávi, átum, áre*, 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. *pure cera*, without wax), pure, uncontaminated, sincere, impartial.
- Sine, prep.* e. abl. (*uno*), without.
- Singulus, a, um*, adj. more commonly used in the plural, *singuli, ae, a*, one by one, each, every.
- Sinister, tra, trum*, adj. left, on the left; unlucky, malicious.
- Sino, ávi and sii, átum, sínere*, 3, v. a. I suffer, permit, allow, I leave.
- Sinon, ónis*, m. Sinon, the name of a treacherous Greek.
- Sinus, ús*, m. the bosom; the fold which the toga or pallium formed upon the wearer's breast; a bay.
- Si quis, qua, quod* or *quid*, pron. if any.
- Sitio, ávi, átum, áre*, 1, v. n. *sitis*, I am thirsty.
- Sitis, is*, f. (*acc. im*, abl. *i*), thirst.
- Sic-ec, conj.* or; *sic — sic*, whether — or.
- Societas, átis*, f. partnership, alliance.
- Socius, i*, m. a partner, an associate.
- Socrátes, is*, m. Socrates, an eminent and celebrated Athenian philosopher.
- Sol, solis*, m. the sun; *medio sole*, at noon.
- Solátium, ii*, n. comfort, consolation.
- Soco, solutus, solère*, 2, v. n. I am wont, I am accustomed; *ut fieri solet*, as usually happens.
- Solertia, ae*, f. sagacity, ingenuity, tact, address.
- Solidus, a, um*, adj. solid, complete, entire.
- Sollemnis, e*, adj. usual, common.
- Solicitus, a, um*, adj. careful, solicitous, anxious.
- Solus, a, um*, adj. alone.
- Solto, solvi, solutum, solvere*, 3, v. a. I loose, untie; I break loose; I pay.
- Somnus, i*, m. sleep, slumber.
- Soná-pec, pèdis*, m. a horse, a courser.
- Sono, sonui, sonitum, sondere*, 1, v. a. I sound.
- Sonus, i*, m. a sound.
- Sophus, i*, m. a wise man, a philosopher.
- Sorbeo, sorbiti*, 2, v. a. (*σώβειν, φέρειν*, from Sansc. *ru*, to sound), I swallow anything fluid, sup. suck in, drink up.
- Sorbitio, ónis*, f. (*sorbeo*), broth.
- Sordidus, a, um*, adj. sordid, mean, base.
- Spargo, sparsi, sparsum, spargere*, 3, v. a. I scatter, diffuse; exhale, sprinkle.
- Spátium, i*, n. space; space of time.
- Spécies, éi*, f. beauty.
- Specto, specti, spectrum*, 3, v. a. I spy, see.
- Spectáculum, i*, n. a show, an exhibition.
- Spectátor, óris*, m. a spectator.
- Specto, ávi, átum, áre*, 1, v. a. I view, behold, contemplate.
- Spéculum, i*, n. a mirror.
- Spécus, us*, m. or f. a den, cave, lurking place.
- Spélunca, ae*, f. a cave, a den.
- Sper, éi*, f. hope, expectation.

- Spiritus, ūs*, m. breath; life; existence; spirit, soul.
- Splendeo, 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; *rocare 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 *sterquili-nium, ii*, n. a dunghill.
- Stercus, ōris*, n. dung.
- Stērilis, e*, adj. barren, unfruitful.
- Stīlus, i*, m. style.
- Sto, stēti, stātum, stāre*, 1, v. n. I stand; I approach, come out boldly.
- Strāmentum, i*, n. straw, litter.
- Strīgo, 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.
- Stūdīōsē*, adv. diligently.
- Stūdium, ii*, n. study; the fruit of study.
- Stultē*, adv. foolishly.
- Stultītia, 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. c. abl. and e. acc. under.
- Sub-dōlus, a, um*, adj. deceitful, crafty.
- Sub-īndē*, adv. frequently, now and then.
- Sub-īto*, adv. suddenly.
- Sūb-ītus, a, um*, adj. sudden.
- Sub-jācio, jēci, jectum, jicēre*, 3, v. a. (*jacio*), I put below; *subjecti versus*, the following verses.
- Sublīmis, e*, adj. high, lofty; *in sublīme*, 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. c. acc. and e. abl. on, upon; above; moreover.
- Sūperbia, ae, f.* pride.
- Sūperbio, superbūi, superbītum, superbīre*, 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, ūcis*, adj. (*sub, plico*), suppliant.
- Supra*, prp. c. 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, tinui, 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.
- Tātis, e*, adj. such, such like.
- Tam*, adv. so.
- Tāmen*, adv. and conj. nevertheless, yet, however.
- Tāndem*, adv. at length.
- Tāngo, tēgi, 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 tantus*, is not of such importance.
- Tardus, a, um*, adj. slow, late.
- Tartareus, a, um*, adj. Tartarean infernal.
- Taurus, i, m.* a bull.
- Tectum, i, n.* *tegi*, a roof, a house, dwelling, habitation.
- Teco, teci, tectum, tegere*, 3, v. a. I cover, conceal.
- Tegetis, i, n.* a missile, a dart, javelin.
- Tenditilis, atis, f.* foodhardness, rashness.
- Tenu, tenuis, m.* the pole of a chariot.
- Temperatus, a, um*, adj. moderate, temperate.
- Tempore, a, i, atum, are*, 1, v. a. I temper, govern, guide, manage.
- Tempestas, atis, f.* a storm, a tempest.
- Temples, i, n.* a temple.
- Tempus, oris, n.* time; *adverso tempore*, in distress; *decho tempore futurum*, at the time determined or decreed by the Fates.
- Tendi, stendi, tentum, tendere*, 3, v. a. I bend, stretch; *tendere dolos*, to lay snares.
- Tenebrae, arum, f.* pl. darkness.
- Teneo, tenui, tentum, tenere*, 2, v. a. I hold; I suspend; *fero mentes tenui*, prejudice lays hold of their minds.
- Tener, era, erum*, adj. tender.
- Tento, avi, atum, are*, 1, v. a. I feel; I try.
- Tenuitas, atis, f.* slenderness; poverty, indigence; the poor.
- Tergum, i, n.* the back.
- Tergum, oris, n.* the hide; the carcass; *diviso tergo*, having divided the carcass.
- Terminus, i, m.* a limit, a bound; *statuere terminum*, to conclude.
- Tero, trivi, tritum, trere*, 3, v. a. I rub, wear away; *tritus*, much worn, old.
- Terra, ae, f.* the earth, the ground.
- Terror, oris, terrorem, terrere*, 2, v. a. I terrify, I daunt.
- Terror, oris, m.* terror.
- Tertius, a, um*, adj. the third.
- Testa, ae, f.* earth in vessels, pot, jar.
- Testimonium, i, n.* evidence, testimony.
- Testis, is, e, g.* a witness.
- Testis, testatur, testari*, 1, v. dep. I bear witness to, I testify.
- Testudinis, i, f.* a tortoise.
- Theatrum, i, n.* a theatre.
- Thesaurus, i, m.* a treasure.
- Thessalus, a, um*, adj. Thessalian.
- Threissa, ae, f.* a female Thracian.
- Tiberius, i, 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 timeantes*, apprehending harm to themselves.
- Timidus, a, um*, adj. timid, timorous.
- Timor, oris, m.* fear; *caeco timore*, blinded by fear.
- Tingo, tinxit, tinctum, tingere*, 3, v. a. I dip, I tincture.
- Tintinnabulum, i, n.* a bell.
- Titulus, i, m.* a title; *tituli artificis*, author of a book of a title similar to that of mine.
- Tollo, sustuli, sublatum, tollere*, 3, v. a. I lift up, I take away; I raise.
- Tridra, us, n.* thunder.
- Tuo, tovi, toutum, tondere*, 1, v. a. I thunder.
- Torqueo, torvi, tortum, torquere*, 2, v. a. I throw with violence; I twist, torment, perplex.
- Totus, a, um*, adj. (gen. *totius*, dat. *toti*), all, whole; *totis naribus*, with all the might.
- Toxicum, i, n.* poison.
- Tracto, are, 1, v.* freq. a. I drag.
- Trā-do, didi, ditum, dēre*, 3, v. a. (*trans* or *trao, do*), I deliver; I hand down, I transmit; *traditum est*, there is a tradition; *traditur*, is reported.
- Tragicus, a, um*, adj. tragic, of a tragedian.
- Trāho, traxi, tractum, trahere*, 3, v. a. I drag, draw in, inhale; I spend, pass; *trahens extremum spiritum*, breathing his last, gasping.
- Trans eo, ier, or ii, itum, ire*, v. irreg. I elapse, pass by.
- Trans ōvo, tibi, latum, ferre*, v. irreg. I transfer.
- Transōticus, a, um*, adj. ordinary, usual.
- Trāpob*, adv. hastily, in confusion, irresolutely.
- Trāpob, avi, atum, are*, 1, v. a. I tremble, I am anxious to escape; I run about in great fear.
- Tribu, i, tribui, tributum, tribuere*, 3, v. a. I give one his due; I am the reward of; I attribute; I bestow.
- Trichium, i, n.* a dining-room.
- Tristis, e, adj.* dismal, sad, gloomy; ignominious; disastrous.
- Triticum, i, n.* wheat.
- Trium, i, n.* a place where three ways meet, a public place; a street.
- Trucidat, avi, atum, are*, 1, v. a. I slaughter.

**Trado, trāsī, trūsum, trūdēre**, 3, v. a. I thrust, push, shove.  
**Tu, tū, tibi, te**, pron. thou.  
**Tueor, tūtus** or **tūtus, tuēri**, 2, v. dep. I defend by watching, I guard.  
**Tugūrium, ii**, n. a cottage, hut; a kennel.  
**Tum**, adv. then.  
**Tūmeo, tumui**, no sup., **tumēre**, 2, v. n. I swell; **tumens**, proud, puffed up.  
**Tunic**, adv. then.  
**Tūnica, ae**, f. a coat, a tunic.  
**Turba, ae**, f. a crowd, a confused multitude; **turba mea**, my litter.  
**Turbo, āvi, 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.  
**Tūtela, 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. **ullī**), any.  
**Ultrā**, adv. on the other side, beyond.  
**Ultro**, 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. **unī**), 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, ātrā-que, ātrum-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.  
**Vacīcē**, 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, ralui, 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.  
**Vālidus**, 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**, c. g. a poet; a prophet.  
**Vēctor, ōris**, m. a passenger.  
**Vehēmēns, tis**, adj. fierce, mad, furious.  
**Vel**, conj. or; even.  
**Vēlor, ōcis**, adj. fleet, swift, nimble.  
**Vēnātor, ōris**, m. a hunter; **necem venatorum**, death inflicted by hunters.  
**Vēn-dito, āvi, ātum, āre**, 1, v. a. I display, exhibit ostentatiously.  
**Vēn-do, didi, ditum, dēre**, 3, v. a. (**venum, 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. I hunt; **venantium** = **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.  
**Vērendus, a, um**, adj. (**vereor**), adorable, venerable.  
**Vēreor, vēritus, verēri**, 2, v. dep. I fear.  
**Vēritās, ātis**, f. (**verus**), truth.

*Vero*, conj. but.  
*Verrus*, *us*, m. a boar-pig.  
*Versum* or *coram*, adv. towards.  
*Versus*, *us*, m. a line, a verse.  
*Verto*, *verti*, *versum*, *vertère*, 3, v. a. I turn, I become, I am.  
 I. *Verum*, conj. but.  
 II. *Verum*, *i*, n. the truth.  
*Verus*, *a*, *um*, adj. true.  
*Vesco*, no sup., *vesci*, 3, v. dep. I eat, I feed, enjoy food.  
*Vespa*, *ae*, f. a wasp.  
*Vester*, *tra*, *trum*, poss. pron. your.  
*Vestimentum*, *i*, n. clothing, a garment.  
*Vestis*, *is*, f. a garment, a robe.  
*Veto*, *veti*, *vetitum*, *vetare*, 1, v. a. I forbid.  
*Vetus*, *eris*, adj. old, ancient.  
*Vetustas*, *atis*, f. age, craziness.  
*Vetustus*, *a*, *um*, adj. ancient, old; *minus longe vetustior*, much longer ago.  
*Vexo*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. I vex, agitate, toss.  
*Via*, *ae*, f. a way, a road.  
*Viditor*, *eris*, m. a traveller.  
 I. *Vicinus*, *a*, *um*, adj. neighbouring; approaching.  
 II. *Vicinus*, *i*, m. a neighbour.  
*Vicus*, *ei*, *cens*, *ce*, f. (pl. only nom., acc., and abl., *vices*, *vicibus*), a change, turn, vicissitude.  
*Victor*, *avis*, m. a victor, conqueror.  
*Victus*, *us*, m. food, sustenance; *victum rogantes*, asking charity.  
*Video*, *vidi*, *visum*, *videre*, 2, v. a. I see; pass. *vudeor*, *visus*, *vuleri*, I seem.  
*Vigilia*, *ae*, f. watchfulness, care, vigilance, diligence.  
*Vigilo*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. I watch, I am watchful.  
*Vigor*, *oris*, m. force, liveliness, agility.  
*Vilis*, *e*, adj. worthless; contemptible.  
*Villa*, *ae*, f. farmhouse; country-seat.  
*Villicus*, *i*, m. a steward, a bailiff.  
*Vinco*, *vici*, *victum*, *vincere*, 3, v. a. I conquer, vanquish, surpass.  
*Vindico*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. I avenge, I inflict punishment.  
*Vindicta*, *ae*, f. vengeance, revenge.  
*Vinea*, *ae*, f. a vineyard, a vine.  
*Viperæ*, *ae*, f. a viper.  
*Vir*, *vir*, m. a man.  
*Vivida*, *um*, n. pl. a pleasure-garden.

*Virtus*, *utis*, f. virtue; ability; strength; bravery, courage.  
*Vis*, *rim*, *ri*, f. (pl. *vires*, *virium*, *viribus*), violence, energy; *vis et nequicia*, the might and the villainy, craft.  
*Vita*, *ae*, f. life; *vitam in hanc*, to this way of living; *degere vitam*, to live.  
*Vitium*, *i*, n. a flaw, vice, defect.  
*Vito*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. I avoid  
*Vitulus*, *i*, m. a calf.  
*Vituperò*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. I blame, I disparage.  
*Vivo*, *vixi*, *victum*, *vivere*, 3, v. a. I live.  
*Vivus*, *a*, *um*, adj. alive.  
*Vix*, adv. scarcely, with difficulty.  
*Voco*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. I call, allure, invite, ask, request.  
 I. *Volo*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. I fly.  
 II. *Volo*, *volum*, *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*, *utis*, f. will; meaning; bounty; favour.  
*Voluptas*, *utis*, f. appetite, pleasure.  
*Voluto*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. I roll often.  
*Votum*, *i*, n. a vow.  
*Vox*, *voxis*, f. a voice; shout; *premere vocem*, to be silent.

*Fulguris*, *e*, adj. common.  
*Fulgo*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. I publish, divulge.  
*Fulgus*, *i*, n. (sometimes m.), the vulgar, the populace, the common people.  
*Fulvus*, *eris*, n. a wound.  
*Fulpecula*, *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; *vulpus 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.  
*Zona*, *ae*, f. a girdle; a purse.

## A D D E N D A.

*Accuro*, *urri*, *urum*, *urere*, 3, v. n. to run to  
*Aegrotas*, *tatus*, f. equality.  
*Agnus*, *agnus*, n. an army, a herd.  
*Altare*, *is*, n. an altar.  
*Apto*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. to fit, join.

*Assigno*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. to assign.  
*Asutus*, *a*, *um*, adj. subtle, wily.  
*Attento*, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1, v. a. to assail  
*Calculus*, *i*, m. a pebble, a small stone.  
*Claudus*, *i*, m. a lewd person.  
*Cinnamomum*, *i*, n. a cinnamon tree



- Cōmoediā, ae, f.* comedy.  
*Conceptus, a, um, adj.* conceived.  
*Concupisco, i, vi, itum, ēre, 3, v. a.* to covet.  
*Constans, antis, adj.* ready  
*Consuetudo, dinis, f.* custom.  
*Cultrix, icis, f.* an inhabitant.  
*Cupīditas, tātis, f.* desire.  
*Cūro, avi, atum, are, 1, v. a.* to take care of.  
*Dēflecto, xi, ectum, ēre, 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, ēre, 3, v. a.* to dig up.  
*Eligo, ēgi, ectum, ēre, 3, v. a.* to choose.  
*Ērubesco, bui, ēre, 3, v. n.* and *a.* to be red; blush.  
*Ezēdo, 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, ēre, 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 pace.  
*Īnus, a, um, adj.* lowest.  
*Incido, cidi, cāsum, ēre, 3, v. n.* to fall upon.  
*Incorruptus, a, um, adj.* incorrupt.  
*Inficō, ēci, ectum, ēre, 3, v. a.* to throw to.  
*Lībo, avi, atum, are, 1, v. n.* to totter, flag.  
*Langor, ōris, m.* faintness  
*Laudātor, ōris, m.* a praiser.  
*Mānūbrīum, ii, n.* the handle.  
*Menander, dri, m.* Menander.  
*Multitudo, dinis, f.* a multitude.  
*Nōcīrus, a, um, adj.* hurtful.  
*Obliviscor, litus, sci, 3, v. dep.* to forget.  
*Ōlēster, tri, m.* a wild olive-tree.  
*Ōlēo, lāi, ēre, 2, v. n.* and *a.* to smell.  
*Oscūlor, latus, ari, 1, v. dep.* to kiss.  
*Puenūla, ae, f.* a short coat.  
*Pārīter, adv.* even as, in like manner.  
*Pāssim, adv.* everywhere, all over.  
*Pēdo, pēpendi, sum, ēre, 3, v. a.* and *n.* to weigh.  
*Phālēreus, ei, m.* Phalereus.  
*Polleo, ēre, 2, v. n.* to be better.  
*Porrectus, a, um, adj.* stretched.  
*Prīdem, adv.* lately, long ago.  
*Prologus, i, m.* a prologue.  
*Pulsus, ūs, m.* a beating.  
*Pūtō, ūi, ēre, 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, ēre, 3, v. n.* to creep.  
*Rēsēs, idis, adj.* slothful.  
*Rēspicō, cxi, ctum, ēre, 3, v. n.* and *a.* to look back.  
*Rōbur, ōris, n.* strength, the oak.  
*Saltem, adv.* at least.  
*Sātāro, avi, atum, are, 1, v. a.* to fill, glut.  
*Scriptor, ōris, m.* a writer.  
*Sēcūris, is, f.* an axe.  
*Sēdūco, xi, ctum, ēre, 3, v. a.* to separate.  
*Sēmīplēnus, a, um, adj.* half-full.  
*Sēpārātus, a, um, adj.* separated.  
*Sincērītas, tātis, f.* clearness.  
*Smāragdus, i, e, g.* an emerald.  
*Stringo, ūi, ctum, ēre, 3, v. a.* to grasp.  
*Succūlāmo, avi, atum, are, 1, v. a.* to shout.  
*Sursum, adv.* upwards.  
*Tēmere, adv.* rashly.  
*Ultimus, a, um, adj.* last  
*Unguentum, i, n.* a perfume.  
*Urna, ae, f.* a water piteber.  
*Vēna, ae, f.* vein, pulse  
*Vestīus, ūs, m.* apparel, raiment.  
*Violo, are, 1, v. a.* to force, violate.  
*Vulturīus, ii, m.* a vulture.

THE END

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