# PA G519 H5 HEROIDES, I, V, XII

## TEXT AND NOTES

## ALLCROFT AND HAYES



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## INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. Life of Ovid.—Publius Ovidius Naso was born at Sulmo (Sulmona), about seventy miles from Rome, in the country of the Paeligni, on March 20th, 43 B.C. Son of an ancient equestrian family, he was destined for the bar, and sent to Rome to learn the art of rhetoric. He appears to have acquitted himself with great success in the schools, and afterwards, like most of the wealthy young students of the day, went to Athens, the University of the Roman world. On returning to Rome he held successively the offices of Triumvir capitalis,\* Centumvir,† and Decemvir litibus indicandis.‡

But he soon threw over the honourable and lucrative career his father had mapped out for him, and resigned himself to the charms of poetic pursuits, in him so strong

\* Member of a bench of three judges, who decided petty disputes between slaves and persons of inferior rank, looked after prisons, and superintended the execution of criminals.

+ The court of the "Hundred Men" was a judicial body which dealt with cases relating to property and inheritance.

<sup>‡</sup> These Decemviri decided actions involving freedom, and presided over the court of the *centumviri*.

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#### INTRODUCTION.

that, he probably tells no more than the truth when he says, "Unbidden ever came song to fitting numbers, and all that I essayed to speak was verse."\* The success of his poems was immediate and complete, and it was due in some degree to the attractive nature of his subjects, but mainly to the brilliant elegance with which he adorned every theme he touched.

His married life does not appear to have been a happy one: he was thrice married and twice divorced; yet he appears to have discovered a real affection for his third wife when trouble came upon him. In his fifty-first year, 8 A.D., for some cause the precise nature of which is doubtful, his books were ordered to be removed from the public libraries, and he was banished to Tomi, or Tomis, a town in Moesia, on the Black Sca, near the Danube. From this wild spot he sent unceasing laments and appeals to Rome; but Augustus was inexorable, and the hopes which he had rested on the accession of Tiberius proved vain. Broken in health and spirit by nine long years of loneliness and sorrow, he died in exile, 18 A.D.

§ 2. Ovid's writings.—The chief works of Ovid were as follows:—

1. Amörum Libri III., principally addressed to Corinna, a mistress of the poet. These were first published 14 B.C., and in their final and collected form before 2 B.C.

2. The *Hērõidės*, imaginary love-letters, for the most part from the heroines of mythology to their husbands.

3. Ars Amātūria, or De Arte Amandi, Libri III., published about 2 B.C. The first two books are supposed to instruct men, and the last book women, in the art and

\* "Sponte sua carmen numeros veniebat ad aptos,

Et quod temptabam dicere, versus erat."-Tristia. IV. x. 26

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methods of winning love. When Ovid was banished this poem was removed from the public libraries by the command of Augustus.

4. Römödia Amöris, suggesting remedies for the violence of love, a kind of recantation of the immoralities of the *Ars Amatoria*, probably intended to deprecate the possible displeasure of Augustus. It appeared about 2 A.D.

5. Mětămorphösčön Libri XV., mythological accounts of transformations caused by the love, jealousy, and vengeance of gods, heroes, and heroines, starting from the Creation and reaching down to the time of Julius Caesar, who is described as having been transformed into a star. The first two or three books, in spite of their faults, abound with beautiful passages, and passages of equal excellence are met with, though less frequently, in the other books. Ovid was engaged in revising and polishing this work when he was driven into banishment; in the hurry and vexation of his flight he burnt the manuscript, but, luckily, some copies had already been distributed among his friends, and the poem was thus preserved, and was subsequently published by the agency of one of his friends.

6. Fastorum Libri VI., a metrical calendar of the Roman year. Each book deals with one month, and as we have it, it embraces the six months from January to June inclusive. The remaining six books were never written. This work was also incomplete at the time of the poet's banishment, 8 A.D., and he must have done the greater part of it at Tomi. It is probable that he began writing this patriotic work in order to recommend himself to the Emperor, who might make him the court poet now that Horace and Vergil were dead. His banishment, however, put an end to any hopes he might have entertained in that direction.

7. Tristium Libri V., five books of elegies written during

#### INTRODUCTION.

the first four years of his banishment, describing his misery, \* and entreating Augustus for mercy.

8. Epistolarum ex Ponto Libri IV., letters written from Pontus (*i.e.*, Tomi) to various friends. They deal with the same subjects as the *Tristia*.

In addition to these, Ovid wrote a tragedy called  $M\bar{e}d\bar{e}a$ , which by his contemporaries was reckoned his greatest work; an elegiac "Complaint of a Nut-tree" styled Nux Elegeia; and a satire upon a faithless friend entitled Ibis.

With the exception of the  $M \bar{e} t \bar{a} m or ph \bar{o} s \bar{e} s$  (which are written in hexameters) and the  $M \bar{e} d \bar{e} a$ , all of these works are in elegiac metre (see § 4).

### PROSODY AND METRE.

§ 3. **Prosody.**—The metres used by the classical Latin poets are all of Greek origin and depend entirely on quantity, *i.e.*, on the length of syllables. A syllable contains either one vowel or a diphthong; any syllable containing a diphthong or long vowel is a long syllable, and a syllable containing a short vowel is a short syllable unless two consonants (see Rule 3, below) follow the vowel. Thus,  $\delta s$ , "bone," has genitive ossis, in which the first syllable is long on account of the position of o before ss, although the o is naturally short, as is seen by the nominative.

The following rules are sufficient for the learner's guidance in reading verse, but are nearly all subject to some few exceptions :---

(1) A diphthong or contracted syllable is long; e.g., mensite,  $n\bar{\imath}l$  (=  $n\bar{\imath}h\bar{\imath}l$ ).

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## P. OVIDI NASONIS HEROIDES.

## I.

PENELOPE ULIXI.

HANC tua Penelope lento tibi mittit, Ulixe :	
Nil mihi rescribas, at tamen ipse veni.	
Troia iacet certe, Danais invisa puellis :	
Vix Priamus tanti totaque Troia fuit.	
O utinam tum, cum Lacedaemona classe petebat,	5
Obrutus insanis esset adulter aquis !	
Non ego deserto iacuissem frigida lecto,	
Non quererer tardos ire relicta dies,	
Nec mihi quaerenti spatiosam fallere noetem	
Lassasset viduas pendula tela manus.	10
Quando ego non timui graviora pericula veris ?	
Res est solliciti plena timoris amor.	
In te fingebam violentos Troas ituros,	
Nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram.	
Sive quis Antilochum narrabat ab Hectore victum,	15
Antilochus nostri causa timoris erat :	
Sive, Menoetiaden falsis cecidisse sub armis,	
Flebam successu posse carere dolos.	
Sanguine Tlepolemus Lyciam tepefecerat hastam:	
Tlepolemi leto cura novata mea est.	20
Denique, quisquis erat castris iugulatus Achivis,	
Frigidius glacie pectus amantis erat.	
Sed bene consuluit casto deus acquus amori:	
Versa est in cineres sospite Troia viro.	
Argolici rediere duces, altaria fumant,	25
Ov. H.* 2	5

14	OVID: HEROIDES.	[1.
Ponitur ad pa	trios barbara praeda deos.	
Grata ferunt ny	mphae pro salvis dona maritis :	
	Troica fata canunt.	
Mirantur laetiqu	ie senes trepidaeque puellae :	
Narrantis con	iunx pendet ab ore viri.	30
Iamque aliquis p	posita monstrat fera proelia mens <b>a</b>	
Pingit et exig	uo Pergama tota mero :	
" Hac ibat Sime	is, haec est Sigeïa tellus,	
Hic steterat I	Priami regia celsa senis :	
Illic Aeacides, il	lic tendebat Ulixes,	35
Hic lacer adm	issos terruit Hector equos."	
Omnia namque	tuo senior, te quaerere misso,	
Rettulerat gn	ato Nestor, at ille mihi.	
Rettulit et ferro	Rhesumque Dolonaque caesos,	
Utque sit hic	somno proditus, ille dolo.	40
Ausus es, o nim	ium nimiumque oblite tuorum,	
Thracia noctu	rno tangere castra dolo	
Totque simul ma	actare viros, adiutus ab uno !	
At bene cauti	is eras et memor ante mei.	
Usque metu mic	cuere sinus, dum victor amicum	45
Dictus es Ism	ariis isse per agmen equis.	
	rodest vestris disiecta lacertis	
Ilios et, muru	s quod fuit, esse solum,	
Si maneo qualis	Troia durante manebam,	
	lempto fine carendus abest ?	50
Diruta sunt alii	s, uni mihi Pergama restant,	
Incola captive	o quae bove victor arat ;	
Iam seges est, u	bi Troia fuit, resecandaque falce	
Luxuriat Phi	ygio sanguine pinguis humus ;	
Semisepulta vir	um curvis feriuntur aratris	55
Ossa, ruinosa	s occulit herba domos—	
Victor abes, neo	e scire mihi, quae causa morandi,	
	teas ferreus orbe, licet.	
Quisquis ad hae	c vertit peregrinam litora puppim,	
Ille mihi de t	e multa rogatus abit :	60

I.] PENELOPE TO ULYSSES,	15
Quamque tibi reddat, si te modo viderit usquam,	
Traditur huie digitis charta notata meis.	
Nos Pylon, antiqui Neleïa Nestoris arva,	
Misimus : incerta est fama remissa Pylo.	
Misimus et Sparten : Sparte quoque nescia veri.	65
Quas habitas terras, aut ubi lentus abes?	-
Utilius starent etiam nune moenia Phoebi-	
Irascor votis heu levis ipsa meis !	
Scirem ubi pugnares, et tantum bella timerem,	
Et mea cum multis iuncta querela foret.	70
Quid timeam, ignoro; timeo tamen omnia demens,	·
Et patet in curas area lata meas.	
Quaecumque aequor habet, quaecumque pericula tel	llus,
Tam longae causas suspicor esse morae.	
Haec ego dum stulte metuo, quae vestra libido est,	75
Esse peregrino captus amore potes.	
Forsitan et narres, quam sit tibi rustica coniunx,	
Quae tantum lanas non sinat esse rudes.	
Fallar, et hoc crimen tenues vanescat in auras,	
Neve, revertendi liber, abesse velis !	80
Me pater Icarius viduo discedere lecto	
Cogit et immensas increpat usque moras.	
Increpet usque licet ! tua sum, tua dicar oportet :	
Penelope coniunx semper Ulixis ero.	
Ille tamen pietate mea precibusque pudicis	85
Frangitur et vires temperat ipse suas.	, in the second s
Dulichii Samiique et quos tulit alta Zacynthos.	
Turba ruunt in me luxuriosa proci	
Inque tua regnant nullis prohibentibus aula :	
Viscera nostra, tuae dilacerantur opes.	90
Quid tibi Pisandrum Polybumque Medontaque dirus	m
Eurymachique avidas Antinoique manus	
Atque alios referam, quos omnis turpiter absens	
Ipse tuo partis sanguine rebus alis?	
Irus egens pecorisque Melanthius actor edendi	95

16	OVID: HEROIDES.	[1.
Ultimus a	ccedunt in tua damna pudor.	
Tres sumus i	nbelles numero, sine viribus uxor,	
	e senex, Telemachusque puer.	
Ille per insid	lias paene est mihi nuper ademptus,	
-	t invitis omnibus ire Pylon.	100
	oc iubeant, ut euntibus ordine fatis	
Ille meos	oculos conprimat, ille tuos.	
	custosque boum longaevaque nutrix,	
	mundae cura fidelis harae.	
Sed neque L	aertes, ut qui sit inutilis armis,	105
	n mediis regna tenere potest.	5
	eniet, vivat modo, fortior actas:	
Nunc erat	auxiliis illa tuenda patris.	
Nec mihi su	nt vires inimicos pellero tectis:	
	renias, portus et ara tuis !	110
	ue, precor, gnatus, qui mollibus annis	
	artes erudiendus erat.	
1	ten : ut iam sua lumina condas,	
1	n fati sustinet ille diem.	
	ae fueram te discedente puella,	115
U / 1	t venias, facta videbor anus.	5

## P. OVIDI NASONIS HEROIDES.

## v.

OENONE PARIDI.

${\mathop{\rm Perleg}}_{{\mathop{\rm est}}}$ !	$\operatorname{Non}$
Ista Mycenaea littera facta manu.	
Pegasis Oenone, Phrygiis celeberrima silvis	
Laesa queror de te, si sinis, ipsa meo.	
Quis deus opposuit nostris sua numina votis ?	5
Ne tua permaneam, quod mihi crimen obest ?	
Leniter, ex merito quicquid patiare, ferendum est :	
Quae venit indigno poena, dolenda venit.	
Nondum tantus eras, cum te contenta marito	
Edita de magno flumine nympha fui.	10
Qui nunc Priamides,—absit reverentia vero—	
Servus eras : servo nubere nympha tuli !	
Saepe greges inter requievimus arbore tecti,	
Mixtaque cum foliis praebuit herba torum.	
Saepe super stramen fenoque iacentibus alto	15
Defensa est humili cana pruina casa.	
Quis tibi monstrabat saltus venatibus aptos	
Et, tegeret eatulos qua fera rupe suos ?	
Retia saepe comes maculis distincta tetendi,	
Saepe citos egi per inga longa cancs.	20
Incisae servant a te mea nomina fagi,	
Et legor Oenone falce notata tua :	
Et quantum trunci, tantum mea nomina crescunt :	
Crescite, et in titulos surgite rite moos !	
Populus est, memini, fluviali consita rivo,	25

v.]

18	OVID: HEROIDES.	Ĺv.
Est in qua	nostri littera scripta memor.	
	precor, quae consita margine ripae	
	oso cortice carmen habes :	
"CUM PARIS	OENONE POTERIT SPIRARE RELICTA,	
AD FONTEM	XANTHI VERSA RECURRET AQUA."	30
	o propera, versaeque recurrite lymphae !	Ŭ
	enonen deseruisse Paris.	
Illa dies fatu:	m miserae mihi dixit, ab illa	
Pessima m	utati coepit amoris hiemps,	
	t Iuno sumptisque decentior armis	35
Venit in a	rbitrium nuda Minerva tuum.	
Attoniti micu	aere sinus, gelidusque cucurrit,	
Ut mihi na	arrasti, dure, per ossa tremor.	
	que enim modice terrebar—anusque	
	que senes : constitit esse nefas.	40
Caesa abies, s	sectaeque trabes, et classe parata	
Caerula ce	ratas accipit unda rates.	
Flesti discede	ns. Hoc saltim parce negare:	
Praeterito	magis est iste pudendus amor.	
	ostros vidisti flentis ocellos;	45
Miscuimus	lacrimas maestus uterque suas.	
Non sic adpo	sitis vincitur vitibus ulmus,	
Ut tua sur	nt collo brachia nexa meo.	
A, quotiens,	cum te vento quererere teneri,	
Riserunt c	omites ! Ille secundus erat.	50
Oscula dimiss	sae quotiens repetita dedisti !	-
Quam vix	sustinuit dicere lingua, "vale "!	
	gido pendentia lintea malo	
Suscitat, et	t remis eruta canet aqua.	
Prosequor inf	felix oculis abeuntia vela,	55
Qua licet, e	et lacrimis umet arena meis.	
Utque celer v	venias, virides Nereïdas oro:	
	venias in mea damna celer.	
Votis ergo m	eis, alii rediture, redisti :	
	o dira paelice blanda fui !	60

V.] OENONE TO PARIS.	19
Aspicit immensum moles nativa profundum,	
Mons fuit, aequoreis illa resistit aquis :	
Hinc ego vela tuae cognovi prima carinae,	
Et mihi per fluctus impetus ire fuit.	
Dum moror, in summa fulsit mihi purpura prora.	65
Pertimui : cultus non erat ille tuus.	
Fit propior terrasque cita ratis attigit aura :	
Femineas vidi corde tremente genas.	
Non satis id fuerat—quid enim furiosa morabar ?—	
Haerebat gremio turpis amica tuo !	70
Tunc vero rupique sinus et pectora planxi	
Et secui madidas ungue rigente genas	
Implevique sacram querulis ululatibus Iden :	
Illuc has lacrimas in mea saxa tuli.	
Sic Helene doleat desertaque coniuge ploret,	75
Quaeque prior nobis intulit, ipsa ferat.	
Nunc tibi conveniunt, quae te per aperta sequantur	
Aequora legitimos destituantque viros :	
At cum pauper eras armentaque pastor agebas,	
Nulla nisi Oenone pauperis uxor erat.	80
Non ego miror opes, nec me tua regia tangit,	
Nec de tot Priami dicar ut una nurus :	
Non tamen ut Priamus nymphae socer esse recuset,	
Aut Hecubae fuerim dissimulanda nurus.	
Dignaque sum et cupio fieri matrona potentis :	85
Sunt mihi, quas possint sceptra decere, manus.	Ũ
Nec me, faginea quod tecum fronde iacebam,	
Despice : purpureo sum magis apta toro.	
Denique tutus amor meus est tibi : nulla parantur	
Bella, nec ultrices advehit unda rates.	90
Tyndaris infestis fugitiva reposcitur armis :	
Hac venit in thalamos dote superba tuos.	
Quae si sit Danais reddenda, vel Hectora fratrem	
Vel cum Deïphobo Polydamanta roga.	
Quid gravis Antenor. Priamus quid suadcat ipse.	05

20	OVID : HEROIDES.	[v.
Consule, quis aet	tas longa magistra fuit.	
	, patriae praeponere raptam.	
	ma est. Insta vir arma movet.	
	fidam promitte Lacaenam,	
	exus tam cito versa tuos.	100
	temerati foedera lecti	
	no laesus amore dolet,	
	s. Nulla reparabilis arte	
	st; deperit illa semel.	
	Sic et Menelaon amavit.	105
	duo credulus ille toro.	5
	, certo bene nupta marito :	
,	um fratris habenda fui.	
	n cum sine pondere suci	
	arida facta volant.	110
	quam summa pondus arista,	
	us solibus usta riget.	
	olo—quondam germana canebat,	
	vaticinata comis :	
	e? Quid harenae semina mandas?	115
	litora bubus aras.	
	t, quae te patriamque domumque	
Pandat 1 io prohi	ibe! Graia iuvenca venit!	
Dum liest observe	m ponto demergite puppim !	
How eventum F	Phrygii sanguinis illa vehit!"	120
Diversity in envery	famulae rapuere futentem,	120
	s diriguere comae.	
	cae vates mihi vera fuisti :	
	s Graia iuvenca meos !	
	nsignis, adultera certe est.	125
	ospite capta deos.	123
	eseus—nisi nomine fallor—	
	eus abstulit ante sua. credatur reddita virgo ?	
	regim tam bene, quaeris ? Amo.	130
Unde noc conpei	Terim tani bene, quaens r rimo,	1.30

v.]	OENONE TO PARIS.	21
Vim licet ap	pelles et culpam nomine veles:	
Quae totie	ens rapta est, praebuit ipsa rapi.	
At manet O	enone fallenti casta marito :	
Et poteras	s falli legibus ipse tuis.	
Me Satyri ce	eleres—silvis ego tecta latebam—	135
Quaesieru	nt rapido, turba proterva, pede,	
Cornigerum	ue caput pinu praecinctus acuta	
Faunus, in	n inmensis qua tumet Ida iugis.	
Me fide cons	picuus Troiae munitor amavit,	139
Admisitqu	e meas ad sua dona manus.	146
Quaecumque	herba potens ad opem radixque medendi	
Utilis in t	oto nascitur orbe, mea est.	
Me miseram	, quod amor non est medicabilis herbis !	
Deficior p	rudens artis ab arte mea.	150
Ipse repertor	r opis vaccas pavisse Pheraeas	
	e nostro saucius igne fuit.	
Quod nec gra	aminibus tellus fecunda creandis,	
Nec deus,	auxilium tu mihi ferre potes.	
Et potes, et	merui. Dignae miserere puellae !	155
	um Danais arma cruenta fero :	
	tecumque fui puerilibus annis,	
	od superest temporis, esse precor.	

## P. OVIDI NASONIS HEROIDES.

### XII.

#### MEDEA IASONI.

 $\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}$  tibi Colchorum—memini—regina vacavi, Ars mea cum peteres ut tibi ferret opem ! Tunc quae dispensant mortalia fata sorores Debuerant fusos evoluisse meos ; Tum potui Medea mori bene. Quidquid ab illo 5 Produxi vitae tempore, poena fuit. Ei mihi ! cur umquam iuvenalibus acta lacertis Phrixeam petiit Pelias arbor ovem ? Cur umquam Colchi Magnetida vidimus Argo, Turbaque Phasiacam Graia bibistis aquam ? 10 Cur mihi plus aequo flavi placuere capilli Et decor et linguae gratia ficta tuae ? Aut semel in nostras quoniam nova puppis harenas Venerat audacis attuleratque viros, Isset anhelatos non praemedicatus in ignes 15 Immemor Aesonides oraque ad usta boum ! Semina iecisset, totidem sevisset et hostes, Ut caderet cultu cultor ab ipse suo ! Quantum perfidiae tecum, scelerate, perisset, Dempta forent capiti quam mala multa meo ! 20 Est aliqua ingrato meritum exprobrare voluptas; Hac fruar, haec de te gaudia sola feram. Iussus inexpertam Colchos advertere puppim Intrasti patriae regna beata meae. Hoc illic Medea fui, nova nupta quod hic est : 25

X11.

XII.] MEDEA TO	JASON. 2.3	
Quam pater est illi, tam mihi	dives erat.	
Hic Ephyren bimarem, Scythia	tenus ille nivosa	
Omne tenet, Ponti qua plaga	laeva iacet.	
Accipit hospitio iuvenes Aeeta I	Pelasgos,	
Et premitis pictos corpora Gr	aia toros. 30	
Tunc ego te vidi; tunc coepi sci	re, quis esses.	
Illa fuit mentis prima ruina :	meae.	
Et vidi et perii. Nec notis igni	bus arsi,	
Ardet ut ad magnos pinea ta	eda deos.	
Et formosus eras, et me mea fat	ta trahebant: 35	
Abstulerant oculi lumina nos	tra tui.	
Perfide, sensisti. Quis enim be	ne celat amorem ?	
Eminet indicio prodita flamm	a suo.	
Dicitur interea tibi lex, ut dura	ferorum	
Insolito premeres vomere coll	a boum, 40	
Martis erant tauri plus quam p	er cornua saevi,	
Quorum terribilis spiritus ign	is crat :	
Aere pedes solidi, praetentaque	naribus aera,	
Nigra per adflatus haec quoq	ue facta suos.	
Semina praeterea populos genit	ura iuberis 45	
Spargere devota lata per arva	a manu,	
Qui peterent natis secum tua co		
Illa est agricolae messis iniqu	a suo.	
Lumina custodis succumbere ne	scia somno	
Ultimus est aliqua decipere a	rte labor. 50	
Dixerat Aeetes. Maesti consur		
Mensaque purpureos deserit a		
Quam tibi nunc longe regnum o	lotale Creusae	
Et socer et magni nata Creor	ntis erat ?	
Tristis abis. Oculis abeuntem	prosequor udis, 55	
Et dixit tenui murmure lingu		
Ut positum tetigi thalamo male	saucia lectum,	
Acta est per lacrimas nox mi		
Ante oculos taurique meos sege		
Ante meos oculos pervigil an	guis erat. 60	

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24	OVID: HEROIDES.	[X11.
Hinc amor, hinc time. Mane erat, et thala	r est. Ipsum timor auget a uno cara recepta soror,	morem.
Disiectamque comas a	versaque in ora iacentem	
Invenit, et lacrimis		
	Petit altera, et altera habeba	t. 65
	d rogat illa, damus.	5
	t frondibus ilicis atrum,	
Vix illuc radiis solis	s adire licet.	
Sunt in eo-fuerant c	erte—delubra Dianae:	
Aurea barbarica sta	it dea facta manu.	70
Noscis, an exciderunt	mecum loca? Venimus illuc	
Orsus es infido sic p		
"Ius tibi et arbitrium	a nostrae fortuna salutis	
Tradidit, inque tua	est vitaque morsque manu.	
	siquem invet ipsa potestas :	75
Sed tibi servatus gl	oria maior ero.	
Per mala nostra preco	or, quorum potes esse levame	n,
Per genus et numer	n cuncta videntis avi,	
Per triplicis vultus are	canaque sacra Dianao	
Et si forte aliquos g	gens habet ista deos:	80
O virgo, miserere mei,	miserere meorum :	
Effice me meritis te	mpus in omne tuum !	
Quodsi forte virum no	n dedignare Pelasgum,—	
Sed mihi tam facile	s unde meosque deos ?—	
Spiritus ante meus ter	nues vanescat in auras,	85
Quam thalamo, nisi	i tu, nupta sit ulla meo:	
Conscia sit Iuno, sacri	s praefecta maritis,	
	euius in aede sumus ! "	
Haec animum—et que	ota pars hacc sunt?—movere	puellae
Simplicis, et dextra	e dextera iuncta meae.	90
Vidi etiam lacrimas;	an et ars est fraudis in illis ?	
Sic cito sum verbis		
Iungis et aeripedes ins		
Et solidam iusso voi		
Arva venenatis pro se	mine dentibus imples :	95

x11.]	MEDEA TO JASON.	25
Nascitur et g	ladios scutaque miles habet.	
	dederam medicamina, pallida sedi,	
Cum vidi, su	bitos arma tenere viros :	
Donee terrigens	ae—facinus mirabile !—fratres	
Inter se stric	tas conservere manus.	100
Insopor ecce vig	zil squamis crepitantibus horrens	
Sibilat, et to	rto pectore verrit humum.	
	erant ? ubi erat tibi regia coniunx,	
Quique maris	s gemini distinct Isthmos aquas?	
Illa ego, quae t	ibi sum nune denique barbara facta,	105
Nunc tibi su	m pauper, nune tibi visa noeens,	
Flammea subdu	uxi medicato lumina somno,	
Et tibi, quae	raperes, vellera tuta dedi.	
Proditus est ge	nitor, regnum patriamque reliqui,	
Munus in ex	ilio quodlibet esse tuli,	110
Virginitas facts	a est peregrini praeda latronis,	
Optima cum	cara matre relicta soror.	
At non te fugie	ens sine me, germane, reliqui.	
Deficit hoc u	no littera nostra loco.	
Quod facere au	sa mea est, non audet scribere dextra.	115
Sic ego, sed t	ecum, dilaceranda fui.	
Nec tamen exti	mui—quid enim post illa timerem ?—	
Credere me l	elago femina, iamque nocens.	
Numen ubi est	? ubi di ? Meritas subeamus in alto	
Tu fraudis p	cenas, credulitatis ego.	120
Compressos uti	nam Symplegades elisissent,	
Nostraque ac	lhaererent ossibus ossa tuis,	
Aut nos Seylla	rapax canibus misisset edendos !	
Debuit ingra	tis Scylla nocere viris.	
Quaeque vomit	totidem fluctus totidemque resorbet,	125
	Trinacriae subposuisset aquae !	
Sospes ad Haer	nenias victorque reverteris urbes :	
Ponitur ad p	atrios aurea lana deos.	
Quid referam 1	Peliae natas pietate nocentes	
Caesaque vir	ginea membra paterna manu ?	130

26 OVID: HEROIDES. [XII.
Ut culpent alii, tibi me laudare necesse est, Pro quo sum totiens esse coacta nocens. Ausus es.—o iusto desunt sua verba dolori !— Ausus es. "Aesonia," dicere, "cede domo !" Iussa domo cessi, natis comitata duobus Et, qui me sequitur semper, amore tui. Ut subito nostras Hymen cantatus ad aures Venit, et accenso lampades igne micant,
Tibiaque effundit socialia carmina vobis, At mihi funerea flebiliora tuba, Pertimui nec adhuc tantum scelus esse putabam :
Sed tamen in toto pectore frigus erat. Turba ruunt et, "Hymen," clamant, "Hymennee," frequenter:
Quo propior vox haec, hoc mihi peius erat. Diversi flebant servi lacrimasque tegebant. 145 Quis vellet tanti nuntius esse mali ?
Me quoque, quidquid erat, potins nescire iuvabat : Sed tamquam scirem, mens mea tristis erat. Cum clamore Pheres iussus studioque videndi Constitit ad geminae limina prima foris, 150 "Hinc mihi, mater, abi ! Pompam pater," inquit, "Iason Ducit et adiunctos aureus urguet equos." Protinus abscissa planxi mea pectora veste,
Tuta nec a digitis ora fuere meis, Ire animus mediae suadebat in agmina turbae Sertaque compositis demere rapta comis. Vix me continui, quin sic laniata capillos
Clamarem, "meus est," iniceremque manus. Laese pater, gaude ; Colchi gaudete relicti ! Inferias, umbrae fratris, habete, mei ! Deseror, amissis regno patriaque domoque, Coniuge, qui nobis omnia solus erat. Serpentis igitur potui taurosque furentes, Unum non potui perdomuisse virum.

хп.]	MEDEA TO JASON.	27
Quaeque feros repuli doctis medicatibus ignes, Non valeo flammas effugere ipsa meas.		165
	ntus, herbaeque artesque relinquunt.	
	nil Hecates sacra potentis agunt.	
	rata dies, noctes vigilantur amarae,	
	a misero pectore somnus abit.	170
	on possum, potui sopire draconcm.	
Utilior e	uivis quam mihi cura mea est.	
	rvavi, paelex amplectitur artus,	
Et nostr	i fructus illa laboris habet.	
Forsitan et	, stultae dum te iactare maritae	175
Quaeris e	et iniustis auribus apta loqui,	
In faciem r	noresque meos nova crimina fingas.	
Rideat et	t vitiis laeta sit illa meis.	
Rideat et T	'yrio iaceat sublimis in ostro :	
Flebit et	ardores vincet adusta meos!	180
Dum ferru	m flammaeque aderunt sucusque veneni,	
Hostis M	cdeae nullus inultus erit.	
Quodsi fort	e preces praecordia ferrea tangunt,	
Nunc ani	mis audi verba minora meis.	
Tam tibi su	m supplex, quam tu mihi saepe fuisti :	185
Nec more	or ante tuos procubuisse pedes.	
Si tibi sum	vilis, communis respice natos:	
Saeviet in	n partus dira noverca meos.	
Et nimium	similes tibi sunt, et imagine tangor,	
Et quotie	ns video, lumina nostra madent.	190
Per superos	oro, per avitae lumina flammae,	
Per meri	tum et natos, pignora nostra, duos :	
Redde toru	m, pro quo tot res insana reliqui ;	
Adde fide	m dictis auxiliumque refer.	
Non ego te	imploro contra taurosque virosque,	195
Utque tu	a serpens victa quiescat ope :	
Te peto, que	em merui, quem nobis ipse dedisti,	
Cum quo	sum pariter facta parente parens.	
Dos ubi sit.	quaeris? Campo numeravimus illo.	

### OVID: HEROIDES.

Qui tibi laturo vellus arandus erat. 200 Aureus ille aries villo spectabilis alto, Dos mea. "Quam," dicam si tibi, "redde," neges. Dos mea tu sospes, dos est mea Graia iuventus. 1 nunc, Sisyphias, improbe, confer opes. Quod vivis, quod habes nuptam socerumque potentis, 205 Hoc ipsum, ingratus quod potes esse, meum est. Quos equidem actutum-sed quid praedicere poenam Attinet? ingentis parturit ira minas. Quo feret ira, seguar. Facti fortasse pigebit: Et piget infido consuluisse viro. 210 Viderit ista deus, qui nunc mea pectora versat. Nescio quid certe mens mea maius agit.

28

## NOTES.

Proper names of any importance, when not mentioned in the notes, will be found in the Index.

An obelus (†) prefixed to a word denotes that the reading is doubtful.

### I.

### PENELOPE TO ULYSSES.

#### PREFACE.

ULYSSES—or, as Ovid spells it, Ulixes—is the Latin name for the hero known to the Grecks as Odysseus. He is the chief figure in the *Odyssey* of Homer, as Achilles is in Homer's *Iliad*; the two being the most famous of the Grecian warriors in the Trojan Legend (see Index, s. rv., PARIS and TROIA).

**Ulysses** was king of Ithäca, a small island off the western shores of Northern Greece. His father, Laërtes, was already an old man before Ulysses left his home to join the host which sailed against Troy; and had already resigned the kingship to his son. Already, too, Ulysses had married Pēnēlõpe, the daughter of Icarius, and was the father of a son named Tēlēmāchus.

For ten years Ulysses remained before Troy in the camp of the Greeks—Ovid styles them (as does Homer) Danäi (r. 3), Achtvi(r. 21), and Argolfci (r. 25)—distinguishing himself by many deeds of daring and subtlety, so as to earn the reputation of being most crafty of all the Greeks. He it was who, with Diomēdes, surprised the camp of Rhesus, slew that prince, and carried off the horses which were fated, had they once drunk of the Trojan river Xanthus, to thwart all the efforts of the Greeks and to save Troy. He it was who detected and slew Dolon, the Trojan spy, in the Greeian camp. And he it was who designed the Wooden Horse and arranged the plot whereby Troy was at length captured, being binself one of the "forlorn hope" concealed within the Horse's frame.

After ten years Troy fell, and the Grecian chieftains sailed each  $o_{\nu}$  H.\* 3

#### OVID : HEROIDES.

for his home. But Ulysses had offended Neptune, god of the sea, and in reverge that god persecuted him and drove him from place to place. His adventures with the Cyclops Polyphēmus, with Aeŏlus, king of the Winds, with the Laestrygonian cannibals, with the enchantress Circē in Aeaea, with the whirlpool Charybdis and the rocks of Scylla, with the sacred oxen of the Sun in the isle of Thrinacia, with the nymph Calypso in Ogygia, and with the Phaeacians, by whom he was at length set ashore upon his own land of Ithaca—these form the matter of one-half of the Odyssey.

Meantime in Ithaca it was unknown whether he was alive or dead. Many believed him lost, and the neighbouring chieftains, anxious to secure his wealth and his kingdom, importuned Penelope to take another husband. She refused them all, but as the years went on her refusal grew more and more difficult to maintain. In vain she sent her son Telemachus, now grown to manhood, to search for her lost husband : no tidings of him could be heard; the suitors made his palace their home, feasted upon his flocks, and wasted his substance. Penelope was able to protect herself only by a ruse : she promised to wed one or other of her suitors so soon as she had completed the weaving of a certain robe; but nightly she unravelled most of what had been woven in the daytime, and so postponed the completion of her task.

At last, at the expiry of ten years of wandering, and full twenty years after his departure for Troy, Ulysses reached his home again. Uncertain how things had gone in his absence, he dared not at first declare himself openly: he entered the palace in the disguise of a beggar, and it was only after several days that he ventured (with the help of his son, his faithful swineherd Eumaeus, and his neatherd Philoetius, and under the protection of his patron-goldess Minerva) to drive the suitors out and recover his kingdom.

This  $E_{pistle}$  purports to be written by Penelope during the latter years of her husband's absence. She tells how anxious she is, and has been, for his safety; how she has sought in vain for news of him; how the suitors make life unbearable to her; and how defenceless she is, with her few faithful friends, amongst so many that are against her. She begs him, for her own sake and for the sake of his old father and of his young son, to return and protect her and them.

ARGUMENT. - Vv. 1-38. Ulysses, why do you not come back to me, now that the war with Trey is ended? Trey! O that there had never been a Paris or a Trey! I am weary of waiting for you! While the war yet lasted, I trembled for your safety, and all rumours that came to me from Troy were but fresh food for my apprehensions. You were tunseathed through all those years. Why eame you not home with the rest of the hervers? They tell me of your deeds at Troy, but none can tell me where you are—not even your son can find ners of you.

[Refer to the Index for Achilles, Antilochus, Hector, Patroclus, Telemachus, Tlepolemus, Trcia.]

1. thanc: sc. *epistolam*. The ellipsis is very unusual; hence the conjectural reading *have* (accusative plural), "these words," *i.e.*, "this letter." lento: "who are still lingering." The word properly means "bending " or "pliant "; hence "tough " or "reluctant " like a withy; and finally "sluggish" or " dilatory," as here. tibi: this use of the dative is poetic; prose would require *ad te*. For the vocative *Ulize*, see Appendix 1.

2. rescribas: concessive subjunctive—"though you write me no answer back." Such a subjunctive is usually introduced by ut (e.g., v, 116) or quanwis, but is not seldom found without any introductory conjunction. ipse: "in person." The word may frequently be rendered by this or some similar adverbial phrase.

3. iacet: "lies low," "is fallen." Danais: equivalent to "Grecian"; see Index, s.v. DANAI.

4. tanti: locative (sometimes called genitive) of value, "worth so great a price." In this usage the locative denotes *where* in an imaginary scale of values a thing is placed. The meaning is that the conquest of Troy was searcely worth so much sorrow and bloodshed as it cost.

5. utinam: used with the phyperfect subjunctive utinam expresses a wish that something had been otherwise than it was in the past. Lacedaemons: Greek accusative singular of Lacedaemon; see Appendix 1. classe: "on shipboard," lit. "by means of a fleet," ablative of the instrument.

6. adulter: Paris, who carried off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and so brought about the Trojan war. Had he been drowned at sea, while sailing from Troy to Sparta (Lacedaemon), the war would never have occurred.

7. iacuissem: "for (if that had been his fate) I should never have lain." The mood is that of the apodosis (result-clause) of a conditional sentence in which the condition is one that was not fulfilled in the past; but the protasis (*i/*-clause) is here suppressed. So *quererr* and *lassaset* below. The difference in the tenses must be noticed: *iacuissem* = "I should *have lain*" (in the past); *quererr* = "I should *be complaining*" (in the present).

8. **ire**...**dies**: accusative and infinitive depending on *quererer*, *queri* denoting "to say complainingly." *Tardos* is part of the predicate, and should be rendered by an English adverb.

9. mihi: the dative is here used in a possessive sense and is to be joined closely with manus. quaerenti: the use of quaerere with

the infinitive (here *fallere*) in the sense of "to endeavour" is confined to poetry. **fallere**: so we speak of "beguiling" time, *i.e.*, filling it up so that we forget to notice its length.

10. penduta: the foundation or "warp" (*tela*) consisted of the vertical threads in a fabric *hung down* from a beam, the "woof" (cross-threads) being plaited into it by means of a shuttle passed from side to side. The allusion is to the robe which Penelope alternately wove and unwove by day and night. See the Preface to this Epistle.

11. veris: sc. periculis, ablative of the standard of comparison.

12. timoris : *plenus*, and similar words denoting fulness, take either genitive or ablative of the object.

13. Troas: Greek accusative plural of  $Tr\bar{o}s$ . Hence the quantity of the final syllable ( $Tr\bar{o}as$ ).

14. in : "at," "at the mention of." Hectoreo: see Index, s.r. HECTOR.

15. quis: the indefinite pronoun, used regularly only after si (sive, sev), nisi, ne, num, and quando. Antilochum... victum: literally "Antilochus defeated," *i.e.*, "the defeat of Antilochus." Notice this idiom, in which a concrete substantive and perfect participle together form a phrase which is represented in English by an expression abstract in form. For the event, see Index, s.v. ANTI-LOGHUS.

16. nostri : "mine." Noster is often used for meus, nos for eao. etc.

17. Menoetiaden: Greek accusative singular of Menoetiades, which is a patronymic substantive (*i.e.*, one expressing son-ship or descent) formed from Menoetius. Such substantives usually end in - $\overline{addes}$ ,  $-i\overline{ades}$ ,  $\overline{cdes}$ , or  $-id\overline{es}$ , if masculine. The "son of Menoetius" is Patroclus, q.e. Index. falsis: because the armour was not his own, but was borrowed from his friend Achilles.

18. successn: the customary case after *careo* and similar words signifying want of a thing. Ulysses was notorious as the most crafty of the Greeks, and Penelope wept to think that wit might fail even him at last, as it had failed Patroclus. The construction of *posse* is like that of *ire* in r. 8.

19. Lyciam: Lycius, -a, -um means "of Lycia," q.r. Index. The "Lycian spear" is that of Sarpēdon, king of Lycia, who słew Tlepolemus. topefecerat: the clause, though expressed as a principal sentence, is in effect subordinate to that of the following line, and may be so translated. We have the same idiom-parataxis (or co-ordination) instead of hypotaxis (or subordination)—in English. The pluperfect tense is here used because the event was already past when related to Penelope.

20. novata : because she dreaded a similar fate for Ulysses.

21. castris . . . Achivis : local ablative, which in prose would require the preposition in.

22. amantis: *i.e.*, of Penelope. The adjective is grammatically in agreement with the genitive of the personal pronoun (*met*) involved in the corresponding possessive adjective (*meum*) which is easily understood with *pectus*. So we may say sermo vester disputantium, "your talk when you are arguing."

23. amori: distinguish consulere aliquem, "to ask a person's advice," and consulere alient, "to take measures for a person's good." Acquus means primarily "level" or "even"; hence "equitable" or "fair"; and finally "kind." Penelope means to say: the gods have taken care that the purity of my love shall be rewarded, for they have kept my husband safe through all the years of war at Troy.

24. sospite . . vire: ablative of attendant circumstances (ablative absolute). It may here be translated by a principal sentence, "and still my husband is safe."

25. fumant: *i.e.*, with the smoke of burnt-sacrifices offered in honour of the chieftains' return.

26. barbara praeda: "spoils won from the barbarians," *i.e.*, from the Trojans. The later Greeks gave the name of *barbarus* to any one who spoke a language other than their own, and therefore to the Trojans. Ovid is merely borrowing a Greek expression.

27. ferunt: "receive." The matrons thank the nymphs for the preservation of their husbands.

<sup>1</sup> 28. illi: sc. mariti. canut: "are hymning the fortunes of Troy that have been vanquished by their own," *i.e.*, are telling how they vanquished Troy. *Canere* is used of any solemn ulterance, and possibly here hints at Epic poems, such as the *lliad* of Homer, in which minstrels at great chieftains' banquets told of the Trojan war.

29. *†laeti*: this is a conjecture ; the MS. reading is *iusti*, which must be explained as meaning "judicial," "severe."

30. pendet ab ore: we say "hangs on the lips," *i.e.*, listens attentively to.

31. posita . . . mensa : " on the table that is set before him." The speaker illustrates his story by dipping his finger in his wine and with it tracing upon the table plans of the siege, the battles, etc. The words *Hac ibat* . . . equos are quoted in his own words from his story.

33. hac : sc. via, " in this direction."

35. Aescides: Achilles. The word is a patronymic (see on v. 17) formed from the name of his grandfather Acäcus. tendebat: sc. tabernaeulum. Tendere is often used in the sense of "to pitch one's tent," "to camp," the direct object being suppressed.

36. admissos: admittere equum is "to give rein" to one's horse, "to put him to the gallop." In this case the steeds of Achilles were further frightened by the corpse they were dragging behind them.

37. omnia: the order is—*namque scaior Nestor rettulerat omnia* two gnato, misso guaerere te, at ille (gnatus rettulit omnia) miki. senior: often used without any comparative force, "elderly." Nestor had outlived three generations. tho . . . gnato: Telemachus, quaerere misso; "sent to seek for the," the infinitive expressing purpose. Such a usage is inadmissible in Latin prose, which would require either (1) the subjunctive with ut or qui; (2) the gerundive with ad, eausa, or gratia; or (3) the supine in -um. Originally however the infinitive was in most of its forms a substantive in the dative case, and could be used, like other substantives in that case, to express purpose ( $e_g$ , Hane sili domicilio locum delegerant, "They chose this place for their abode"). This usage was lost in literary prose, but survived probably in ordinary speech, and is not rare in poetry, where its occurrence may be due to imitation of Greek, in which the same usage is common. Thus we have in Horace, Fruges consumere nati, "Born to eat the fruits of the earth."

ARGUMENT.—Vv. 39-80. I heard how you risked your life to slay Rivesus, and it made me shudder again. Why do you not come back to me, now that the war is ended? None brings me news of you, nor can I hear aught of you for all my efforts. I have sent even to Pylos and to Sparta, but in vain. OhI I wish that Troy were yet untaken I should at least know where you are! And I am a fool to talk so wildly—perhaps even now you are dallying with another love, and jesting of your homely wife here in thaca?

[Refer to the Index for Dolon, Nestor, Phrygia, Pylos, Rhesus, Telemachus.]

39. Dolona: Greek accusative singular. Cp. Lacedaemona, v. 5. For the translation of the substantives and participle, see on victum, v. 15. In this and the preceding line velocity of sconstructed with an object-accusative. In the next line it takes an object-clause in the form of a dependent question introduced by ut, "how."

40. hie. . . ille: commonly when thus conjoined *hie* means "the latter," *ille* "the former." Here however the reverse is the case, and a similar inversion is not rare. †dolo: this word does not form *the* required antithesis to *somno*; *vigil*, "wide-awake," has been suggested as an emendation.

41. tuorum: the normal object-genitive after a word signifying remembrance or forgetfulness; cp. mci, v. 44.

42. Thracia: from the adjective *Thracius* (-a, -um), "Thracian," The camp of Rhesus is meant, Rhesus being king of a Thracian tribe, 43. uno : Diomedes.

44. eras . . . ante: "you used to be in the old days." Ante is adverbial. Penelope means that out of affection for her Ulysses had been used to take greater care of himself.

45. usque . . . dum: "all the time until," *i.e.*, during the whole of the story as it was told to her. **micuere**: "throbbed," "heaved rapidly"; the commoner meaning "to glitter" arises from the fact that whatever quivers or moves rapidly seems to twinkle.

46 dictus es: sc. by him who told the story (aliquis, v. 31). Ismariis: the adjective is derived from Ismārus, the name of a town near the coast of Thrace. It is here used with the meaning of "Thracian," and the horses meant are, of course, those of Rhesus, Cp. v42, note, and see Index, s.v. RHESUS. The ablative equis is instrumental. isse: perfect infinitive of ire, "to go." 47. vestris: not equivalent to *tuis* (*i.e.*, Ulysses'), but addressed to all the Greeks at Troy, "your right hands, ye Greeks." disseta... Ilios: "the rasing of Troy", see note on *v*. 15. *Ilios* is, of course, nominative. On the other hand, in the next line solum is accusative, the full construction being quid mili prodest id esse solum (accus and infin.) quad murva fuil?

50, dempts fine: "without end," *i.e.*, "for all time." carendus: carro ("to be without") does not admit a direct object in the aesusative; it is therefore regarded as an intransitive verb, and is commonly so constructed. Accordingly, we should expect carendum est mili ziro (lit. "there is for me a going-without my husband," *i.e.*, "I must go without my husband"), carendum being the gerund; for the rule is that only transitive verbs have a gerundize. Other intransitive verbs from which gerundives are formed are utor, fruor, fungor, and potior; the reason being that these verbs in old Latin took an accusative of the direct object, *i.e.*, were transitive verbs.

51, aliis...mihi: dative of the person judging, *i.e.*, of the person whose point of view is assumed, "in others' eyes," or "so far as others are concerned."

52. incola: "which the conqueror (*i.e.*, the Greek), as settler, ploughs with the ox he has taken from her."

55. virum : some substantives of the first and second declensions make the genitive plural in *-um* (as well as in *-arum* or *-orum*), this being an older form of inflexion, parallel to *-um* of the third declension. Chief amongst such substantives are *vir*, *dcus*, and *dirus*, with patronymics (e. 17, note) and names of peoples.

57. victor: "though conqueror of Troy." The words scire mihi depend on licet, while the two clauses quae (sc. sit) causa morandi and in quo lateas orbe are indirect questions depending upon scire. Hence the subjunctive mood.

58. quo . . . orbe : "in what land."

59. puppin: sitis, "thirst," and tussis, "cough," always end in -im in the accusative singular; navis, puppis, and a few other words end in -im or -em.

60. mihi: "by me," dative of the agent. This construction is usual with the gerund and gerundive, and is not infrequent with the perfect participle (as here); with other parts of the verb the construction is rare, and is confined to poetry and late prose. multa: the active construction being *illum multa roga*, "I ask him many questions," the corresponding passive is *ille multa rogatur*, the accusative of the internal object (*multa*) being retained.

61. quamque: *i.e.*, *et quam.* The order is: (*ct*) charta traditur huic, quam tibi reddat, si modo te usquam viderit. reddat: the clause expresses purpose, and hence the mood. viderit: the rule is that any *indicative* in a dependent clause referring to future time must be either future or future-perfect.

62. huie: *i.e.*, the *quisquis* of *v.* 59. **†** For *notata*, "marked," *i.e.*, "written," there is a variant reading *novata*, "renewed," *i.e.*, "newly written," *"a* fresh letter."

ſ١.

63 **Pylon**. "to Pylos." For the form, see Appendix 1. The accusative is the case used to denote the goal of motion, and if the substantive is the name of a town, no preposition is required; cp. Sparten, v. 65.

64. Pylo: "from Pylos." No preposition is used with the ablative of names of towns when "motion from" is expressed.

65. Sparten: see on r. 63, above, and for the form, see Appendix 1. veri: objective genitive; the neuter of the adjective here does duty for an abstract substantive; "the truth." This usage is frequent with adjectives declined like substantives of the first and second declensions, but rare with others.

67. utilius starent: "'twere better if Phoebus' walls were standing." In effect, though not in form, the line is a complete conditional sentence, utilius erat is starent. moenia Phoebi: the walls of Troy were said to have been built for King Laomëdon by Neptune, while Apollo (here called Phoebus) tended sheep in the neighbourhood, this being the penance imposed on these two deities for having offended Jupiter. Here, however, as elsewhere, Apollo is represented as the builder of the walls.

68, irascor: a parenthetical exclamation, i.e., independent of the lines preceding and following. Penelope means that even while declaring that she wishes that Troy were still unconquered she is ashamed and vexed with herself for such a wish. levis: "fickle," "changeable." Votis is dative of the indirect object with irrascor.

69. seirem: potential, *i.e.*, standing as apodosis (result-clause) in a conditional sentence of which the protasis (*if*-clause) is suppressed. If expressed it would be *si starent moenia Phoebi*. So with *timerem* and *foret*. **pugnares**: subjunctive of dependent question.

70, querela : her complaints about her husband's absence would be shared with many another woman's complaints to the same effect.

71. quid timeam: "what I am to fear." The subjunctive is primarily dubitative or deliberative, e.g., quid timeam? "what am I to fear?" and secondarily an indirect question depending on ignoro.

72. in curas: "for my anxieties." The preposition is with the accusative often expresses the result or intended result of the action of a verb. The meaning is, "I have a wide field (*i.e.*, plenty of opportunities) for exercising my imagination and so making myself miserable."

75. qua8...est: "such is the wantonness of your kind," or " of you men." The relative qui, quae, quael is often thus idiomatically used, and agrees in number and gender with the subject of the clause ; e.g., Qui mens amor in te est, "such is my love for you." In these expressions the antecedent is the idea contained in the principal sentence (here esse... pares).

76. peregrino . . . amore: "an alien love," *i.e.*, love for a foreign woman.

77. narres: forsitan requires to be followed by the subjunctive

in the best Latin; in poetry the indicative is also used. Forsitan is compounded of fors + sit + an, and means "there is a chance that," "perhaps." quam: "how," introducing a dependent question; hence the mood of sit.

78. quas...rudes: "who leaves everything but her wools unrefined." Spinning was the task of women in early times, and while to neglect it was the mark of degenerate morals, yet to attend too closely to it was also a mark of rusticity or homeliness. Sinat is subjunctive because the description is not Penelope's own, but is part of what Ulysses is supposed to say, *i.e.*, is virtually oblique.

79. fallar: optative subjunctive, *i.e.*, expressing a wish; so also *vanesat* and *vells*. **erimen**: here used in its primary sense of an "indictment," "charge." The meaning of "crime" or "sin" is secondary, and is rare in classical Latin.

S0. revertendi: genitive of reference, denoting that in point of which the adjective (*liber*) is applicable, "free in respect of returning," "at liberty to return," to Penelope.

ARGUMENT.— Ve. 81—end. My life here is a life of difficulties. hosts of suitors eroued about me, and even my own father would have me marry again. Your hows, your substance, is eaten up by haughty lordlings; and there are but three of us to withstand them all—three weakings, and a menial or two—and Telemachus is not yet fit to play the man. Come home, husband, and protect us! Come home and suffer your old father to die in peace! Come home, although when you come you will find me grown an old woman, so long have you been absent.

[Refer to the Index for Laertes.]

82. cogit: cogere here means "to urge," rather than "to compel." 83. increpet: the subjunctive is jussive, in semi-dependence on *licet*; *ut* might be inserted (*licet ut increpet*) without affecting the sense. dicar: jussive, semi-dependent on opportet.

S5. pietate: her fidelity to her lost husband, *Pietas* means the "duty" of (1) man to his country; (2) man to the gods; (3) the members of a family to one another.

86. frangitur: "is prevailed upon." ipse: "of his own will."

87. Dulichii Samiique: to be joined with proci—"suitors from Dulichium and from Same." These were two islands off the coast of western Greece near Ithaca, Dulichium lying off the estuary of the river Achelous in Acarnania, and Same being the older name for the island afterwards known as Cephallenia, now Cefalu. Zacynthos: Greek nominative singular; see Appendix 1. It is the island now called Zante, in the Ionian Sea.

88. turba : in apposition to proci.

89. nullis prohibentibus: ablative of attendant circumstances (ablative absolute), "with none to stay them."

90. viscera nostra : either (1) "my heart," or (2) in apposition to

 $opes = {}^{a}$  thy goods (that are) our vitals, *i.e.*, our livelihood." If the first interpretation is adopted, we have here an instance of zeugma (Greek, "*a yoking*"), in which figure two subjects (here *viscera* and *opes*) or two objects are constructed with a verb not equally applicable to both<sub>2</sub>.

91. Medonia: Greek accusative singular of *Mcdon*. The names in this and the following verse are those of some of the suitors. The accusatives depend on *referam* in *r*. 93.

93. referam: present subjunctive (deliberative). omnis: accusative plural. This is the original form of the accusative plural of masculine and feminine substantives and adjectives of the third declension of which the genitive plural ends in *-ium*. The ending *-es*, which is the prevailing one in the classical period and the only one found in later writers, was produced by the analogy of words that form their genitive plural in *-um*.

94. partis: "earned by (at the cost of) thine own blood." Res in this line means "property," as often.

95. peccris... edendi: "the flock that is to be caten " is Ulysses' flock of goats and sheep.

96. ultimus... pudor: part of the predicate—"go as the crowning shame to swell your losses" (lit. "are added as the last shame"). For the force of *in* with the accusative, see on v. 72.

97. numero: ablative of respect, to be joined closely with *tres*. The following nominatives (*usor*...*senex*...*puer*) analyse *tres*.

99. mihi: dative of the indirect object, regularly found with certain verbs of *taking away*.

100. dum parat: dum, "while" (i.e., at a point of time during the period mentioned), is constructed with the present indicative even when the principal verb (as here, ademptus est) is in a part tense. **omnibus**: sc. procis. The suitors tried to prevent his going to seek news of his father.

101. inbeant: direct justice, precor being parenthetical, i.e., independent of the syntax of the sentence. The meaning of hoe is explained by the following words ut... twos. ordine: "in due order," ablative of manner; this ablative must be accompanied by the preposition cum or by an epithet, except in the case of a few words, of which ordo is one. If "fate took its proper course," Telemachus would naturally outlive both his parents and be at their bedsides to close (comprimere) their eves after death.

103. has faciant: "on this (*i.e.*, my) side are." We have the same idiom in English when we say, *e.g.*, that such and such a fact "makes" in one's favour. With *hac*, sc. parte. custos boum: the neatherd Philoetius. nutrix: Ulysses' old nurse Euryclea, who was amongst the first to recognise her master when he at last returned.

104. cura: abstract for concrete, "guardian," "warden." Hence the gender of *tertius*, agreeing with the *sense* rather than the word. The swineherd Eumaens is meant, who first received Ulysses on his return and kept him for some days concealed from the suitors. 105. ut qui sit, etc., "unfitted as he is for war," lit, "as is natural, seeing that he is unfitted for war." In this idiomatic usage the subjunctive (here sit) following ut qui expresses cause, just as it may after qui alone; e.g., O fortunate adolescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum pracecuem inveneris, "O happy youth, seeing that thou hast found a Homer to be the herald of thy prowess."

106. hostibus : i.e., the suitors.

107. vivat modo: "if he but live." Joined with the subjunctive, modo means "provided that." Vivat is concessive subjunctive, a variety of the justive use.

108. erat. ... tuenda: "should be guarded (if things were as they ought to be)." The sentence is potential, *i.e.*, it is the apodosis of a conditional sentence of which the protoxis is suppressed; e.p. note on v. 7. When the condition is (as here) one that is represented as unfulfilled at the present time, the tense used is the imperfect subjunctive, but in the case of certain verbs expressing possibility, duty, etc., a past tense of the *indicative* is used in the apodosis; with these verba must be classed *csse* with a gerund or (as here) gerundive. **ills**: sc. *aetas*, "his years, such as they are."

109. vires . . pellere: so we say "strength to drive," *i.e.*, "strength for driving," the infinitive representing a dative of purpose. See the note on quarrere, v. 37. In prose we should have ad pellendos inimicos, or ut pellam. teetis: ablative of separation.

100. venias: optative subjunctive, expressing a wish, a variety of the jussive subjunctive. ara: "sanetuary," "refuge"; to harm any one who had taken refuge at an altar would be an insult to the deity to whom the altar belonged. tuis: dative of advantage, "for thy dear ones,"

111. sit: optative subjunctive. precor: parenthetical, as in v. 101.

112. erndiendus erat : cp. erat tuenda, v. 108, note.

113. condas : the meaning is the same as in conprimat, v. 102.

114. sustinet: "bears up against," *i.e.*, endures patiently the burden of age and postpones his dving until his son's return.

115. fueram : we say, "who was," but Penelope uses the pluperfect tense in reference to the time, still in the future, when Ulysses shall have returned. te discedente: the ablative absolute is equivalent to a temporal clause, "when you were leaving me."

116. ut venias: concessive, "although you come"; hence the subjunctive mood. With *facta*, sc. esse, "shall seem to have turned into an old woman."



## V,

## OENONE TO PARIS.

### PREFACE.

Priāmus and Hecūba were king and queen of **Troia**. When about to become a mother Hecuba dreamed that she gave birth to a firebrand; and when she took counsel as to the meaning of her dream she was warned that the son who was on point to be born would be the ruin of Troy and the Trojans.

To avoid the fulfilment of the prophecy, his parents resolved that the child should not live, and ordered him to be exposed to the wild beasts on the slopes of Mount Ida. There he was found, and reared by shepherds of the royal flocks, and as one of them he grew to manhood. His name was **Alexander**, or as he was more commonly called, **Paris**.

**Oenônë** was a nymph, daughter of the river-god Cebren (v. 10), and Mount Ida was her haunt. There she met Paris, and wedded him.

Now there was a dispute amongst the great goddesses—Juno and Minerva and Venus—as to which was the fairest (x, 35); and they put the decision in the hands of the handsome shepherd Paris Each endeavoured to gain the umpire's favour in her own way, but Venus prevailed, for she promised to reward him with the fairest wife in Greece if he would decide in her favour. And so he did, and from that day forth Juno, in jealousy, hated and persecuted the uation of the Trojans; and Paris had his reward in being bidden to sail to Sparta, where Venus would give over to him **Heléné** (x, 75), the fairest woman in Greece, the wife of **Měně**lāus (r. 105), Sparta's kinz.

Menclaus was the younger brother of **Agämennön**, for both were sons of Atreus (v. 101). Agamemnon was the mightier monarch: his throne was in **Mỹcēnae**, the great capital of Argolis; under his command there came against Troy the fleets and armies of all Greece to arenge the insult done to king Menclaus, and to recover the lost Helen.

And so it was that Paris brought ruin upon Troy; for by this time

#### OVID : HEROIDES.

he had been recognised by his parents as the child whom they had exposed, and had been acknowledged as their son. He came back to Troy with his stolen bride, and at his heels came the host of Greeks, who after ten years took and burnt the city.

The judgment of Paris was the end of Oenone's happiness. In vain she strove to prevent her lover's going to Greece: neither her entreaties, nor the sinister presages of his sister Cassandra (v. 113), availed to prevent it. He left her broken-hearted.

This epistle purports to be addressed to Paris when now he has reached Troy again with his bride. It is Oenone's last appeal to her faithless lover. She reminds him of their love in the past, and recalls the whole story of events until his return; she upbraids him for his disloyalty, and seeks to remind him of her own merits. She will forgive and forget if he will come back to her.

ARGUMENT, - Ve. 1-48. Why has Heaven crossed the path of our low? Why do you despise me now? I am a nymph, my parentage divine, and you were but a slawe when first you loved me. Think of all the pleasures we shared together in these woodlands here. How happy we were in the days when you would earce my name upon the trees, and vow your love and loyalty to me! Ah! you have broken your wous, and I have had no peace since the evil day when the three goddessee eame to hear your judgment, and set you to building ships and sailing wer the sea. Nay, even then you were loth to go-you loved me still.

[Refer to the Index for Iuno, Minerva, Phrygia, Venus.]

1. perlegis: sc. hanc epistolam. Utrum is, as usual, omitted before the former (perlegis) of the two alternatives. The words conjung nova allude to Helen, as do Mycenaca manu in v. 2.

2. ista . . . littera: "this letter, which you hold in your hand." The plural (*litterae*) is generally used for "an episte"; the singular *littera* is rare in this sense, and usually means "a letter" of the alphabet. **Mycenaea**: Helen's husband Menelaus was brother of Agamemnon, king of Mycenae, leader of the Greek force sent to recover Helen.

3. Pegasis: "a fountain nymph," from the Greek  $p\bar{e}q\bar{e}$ , "a fountain." celeberrima: here used in its secondary sense of "famous." The original and more usual sense of *celeber* is "crowded," "frequented."

<sup>5</sup>. quis deus : qui deus might be expected, quis being commonly treated as an interrogative pronoun, and qui as an interrogative adjective (e.g., in the next line, quod erimen, not quid); but the rule seems to be that quis asks for a name, qui for a description.

7. ex merito: "in accordance with what is deserved," "deservedly," patiare: subjunctive of the supposed case (potential subjunctive),

used in the indefinite second person singular, answering to the similar idiom in English, "whatever you suffer," where "you" means "any one."

8. indigno: "to the undeserving (man)," *i.e.*, for the undeserving man to bear, dative of disadvantage.

9. tantus: "so exalted." When Oenone first met Paris he was but an outcast of unknown parentage and a shepherd-serf, in no way on a level with Oenone, who was a nymph, and therefore half divine.

10. flumine: the river (or river-god) Cebren in the Troad.

11. **Priamides**: "a son of Priam," a patronymic (*i.e.*, a substantive denoting sonship or descent) formed from *Priamus*, **absit reverentia vero**: "let fear be far from truth," *i.e.*, "let me speak the truth without fear."

12. nubere: nubere is used of the woman only. It signifies "to take the marriage veil for" another, and hence requires the dative (serve). A man is said ucerem ducere, "to take to wife."

15. iacentibus: dative, sc. *nubis*, "from us as we lay." Such a dative is usual, especially in poetry, with many verbs compounded with *ab*, *dc*, or *cx*, and signifying "taking away" or "keeping off."

17. quis: the answer to the question is of course "Oenone."

19. maculis: macula is properly a "spot" or "stain"; the word is here variously interpreted to mean either "meshes" or "knots" in the hunting-nets.

22. legor: Paris had carved the name of his sweetheart upon the bark of trees. As the trees rose in height, so did the name carved upon them.

24. crescite: addressed as an "aside" to the trees. in titulos: "to be a monument to me"; this use of *in* expressing the purpose is noticeable. The plural *titulos* is merely a poetical variant for the singular, like *nomina* in the preceding line. **\rite**: there is another reading, *recta*; if this is adopted, *crescite* must be taken as addressed to the name (*nomina*), and *recta*, "straight," is in agreement with *nomina*.

26. est in qua: inverted for in qua est. nostri: objective genitive with memor. The form nostri is used only as an objective genitive of nos, nostrum only as partitive. So with restri and vestrum as genitives of wos. Littera is here "writing," i.e., "a verse."

27. margine: local ablative; in prose a preposition (in) would be required.

29. peterit: future, because dependent upon a main verb (*recurret*) which is itself future, this being the rule with regard to dependent verbs in the indicative mood. *Ocnone* is ablative here. Paris had eut upon the tree a vow that he would live without Oenone only when rivers should run up-hill—that is to say, never.

30. Xanthi: the Xanthus (or Scamander) was one of the two streams of the Trojan plain. The other was the Simöīs.

32. sustinct... descruisse: "can bear to have deserted." The perfect implies that the desertion is already an old affair; the present (swstinct), that l'aris does not even yet repent of it.

33. illa dies: with regard to the gender of *dies* in the singular no strict rule can be laid down, but roughly speaking it is masculine when *dies* means a period of twenty-four hours, and feminine when *dies* means "occasion," "date," "time," in a wider sense. In the plural *dies* is invariably masculine. **ab illa**: sc. *die*. It was the fatal day whereon Paris gave his Judgment on Mount Ida; see Preface.

34. mutati... amoris: "the winter of your change of love." The genitive is that of definition—the *hiemps* and the *mutatus amor* are one and the same. Note that Latin may use an attributive past participle where English uses the corresponding abstract substantive: *mutatus amor* = "change of love."

35. sumptis . . . armis: "who would have been more comely had she worn her panoply"; the ablative absolute expresses a condition.

37. micare: "heaved." The original meaning of micare is "to palpitate "or "quives," whence its common meaning "to twinkle" or "shine."

40. **nefas**: it was *nefas* that Paris should think of going to Greece on purpose to carry off another man's wife.

41. caesa : sc. est. So sunt must be supplied with sectae.

43. flesti: i.e., flevisti. parce negare: parce is commonly constructed with an infinitive in Latin poetry, and serves to form a periphrasis for prohibition; e.g., parce negare (like noli negare)= ne negareris.

44. practerito: his love for Oenone, iste: his love for Helen. *Practerito* is ablative of the standard of comparison.

45. nostros . . . flentis: "the eyes of me weeping," equivalent to "my weeping eyes." It is idiomatic Latin to say, c.g., meas flentis occlus, where the genitive agrees with a personal pronoun in the genitive case (mei), understood from the possessive (meas). It is equally idiomatic in poetry to use noster for meas. In this passage (1) nost ros is used for meas; but (2) the genitive flentis must be referred to a genitive personal pronoun (mei) logically though not grammatically involved in nostros. The present seems to be a unique instance of this construction. [In the parallel from Martial (vii 51, 7) usually quoted, absentis is now read, in accordance with the requirements of the context.]

47. vitibus ulmus: in the vineyards of Italy the vines are still trained to grow up the stems and branches of elm-trees.

ARGUMENT.— Vr. 49-98. How well I remember your going. I watched your vessel pass out of sight, and prayed your vegage might be fair—prayed for my own misery! Duily I vatched for your return, and it was I who jurst sighted your sails again. I looked, and lo I saw the evil woman's gands upon your deck, nay, I saw you toying with her! May Helen learn what it is to feel such misery as mine! Why have you descried me? Surely I was meet wife enough for you, meet wofe even for a prince. Had you but clung to me, you had called down no veng ance on your people's heads! Your own hinsmen will bear me out.

[Refer to the Index for Danai, Hector, Priamus.]

49. quererere: "when you complained," The subjunctive is used because Paris gramblings were not only the *occasion when*, but further the *reason why*, his comrades laughed (causal subjunctive).

50, secundus: "i'it was a fair wind enough." Paris complained that he was kept waiting by the wind, alleging that it was not a fair wind for his voyage to Greece; but his companions laughed at his pretence, knowing that the wind was fair enough and that Paris was only making excuses so as to be the longer with Ocnone.

51. dimissae : sc. mihi.

54. suscitat: this and the following present tenses (vv, 51-57) are historic, *i.e.*, relate to past time graphically represented as present.

57. celer: we should use an adverb, "speedily"; so in r. 58, Nereidas: Nereus was a sea-god, and his daughters, the Nereides (*um*), were nymphs of the sea. The colour of the sea (*viridis*) is transferred to the nymphs themselves; translate, "nymphs of the green sea." The word is a feminine patronymic (see on r. 11).

58. scilicet: "forsooth"; the word often serves to introduce a sarcasm. in mea damna: "to my ruin"; cp. v. 24, in titulos.

59. votis: instrumental ablative, "by help of my prayers." alii: dative of advantage, "for another's (*i.e.*, Helen's) benefit."

60. pro: "on behalf of." blanda : she had "coaxed" the gods and the sea-nymphs to bring her Paris safely back.

61. moles nativa : "a natural eminence," *i.e.*, not one thrown up by man. profundum : here a substantive, "the deep."

63. hinc: "hence," *i.e.*, while watching from that rock. *Prima* is predicative, "I was the first to recognise."

64. impetus ire: "desire to go." The construction of an infinitive depending upon a substantive is for the most part found only in the case of substantives formed from verbal stems (e.g., here impetus contains the stem of *peto*). This usage is mainly poetical, though it is occasionally found in prose; e.g., Ciecro, has *ratio amittere*, "a reason for losing."

65. dum moror : dum in the sense of "within the time that" takes a present indicative, even when depending on a verb in historie time, mibi : ethic dative, a usage confined to personal pronouns ; it indicates that the statement is one that concerns the person in question. A literal translation of an ethic dative is impossible : "ah me!" will serve in this passage.

67. aura : "before the wind," instrumental ablative ; cp. votis, v. 59.

69. quid enim: enim is not seldom used with reference to something not expressed but understood. Expressed in full the train of thought is: "This (viz., that I saw a woman on board your ship) was not enough; and yet it ought to have been enough, for why was I so mad as to wait longer l"

0r. H.\*

71. sinus: here the "folds" of Oenone's robe, falling across her bosom. To tear the dress, or beat the bosom and checks, was a sign of extreme grief.

75. doleat... ploret: subjunctive expressing a wish; so frad, r. 76. coniuge; as convenx is an agent we should expect the preposition a with the ablative. Ovid occasionally uses the ablative without a preposition to express the agent; here, however, the ablative may be one of *separation*.

77. sequantur : consecutive (or generic) subjunctive, "such as follow"; so destituant.

78. viros : "husbands," a common meaning.

82. nec... nurus: the line stands as the subject of *tangit* ("moves me") repeated from the previous verse. **Priami**: Priam had fifty sons, and therefore possibly fifty daughters-in-law. Ocenone would rank as one of them now if Paris had but been true to her, for Paris had been acknowledged as Priam's son.

83. non tamen ut: "not however that . . ." The English idiom here is similar to the Latin. The subjunctives are consecutive, *non* standing for *non itae st*, "it is not the case that."

84. aut, etc.: " or that I was a daughter-in-haw to be disowned by Hecuba," *i.e.*, one whom Hecuba, Priam's wife, would have been ashamed to acknowledge. *Hecubae* is dative of the agent, the usual case with a gerund or gerundive. It is used also with perfect participles passive, and rarely with other tenses of the passive verb, in lieu of the ablative with  $a \ ar ab$ .

86. **possint**: consecutive subjunctive; cp. sequantur, v. 77. decere: decet is not always an impersonal verb; it may be used with a definite subject (as here), but only in the third person, singular or plural.

88. purpureo: *i.e.*, "of a monarch," "royal," purple being the royal colour.

91. Tyndaris: *i.e.*, Helen. The word is a feminine patronymic (cp. r. 57) denoting "daughter of Tyndareus."

93. si sit ... reddenda ... roga: the clause quae ... reddenda stands as a protasis (*if*-clause) in a conditional sentence of which the apodosis (result-clause) is suppressed, and perhaps not even distinctly conceived; expressed it would be the object of roya, "ask them, if Helen is to be given up, to say so," In such sentences the conditional clause becomes in sense, though not in form, an indirect question. Hectora: Greek accusative singular; so also Polydamanta in r. 94. See Appendix I.

94. eum Deïphobo Polydamanta : Polydámas was, next to Hector, the stoutest warrior of the Trojans and their best adviser. Deiphöbus, like Hector, was a brother of Paris.

95. **suadeat**: subjunctive of indirect question, *consulo* taking the construction of a verb of asking.

96. quis : dative plural of qui; the quantity is long (quis).

97. turpe: this couplet (rr. 97, 98) gives the gist of what Hector and the rest might be supposed to say if questioned as to what they thought of Paris' conduct. Twee radimentum (sc. est) forms the prelicate to which the infinitive clause patriae pracponere ragiam farnishes the subject.

98. iusta: the emphatic word, and therefore placed first. vir: "her husband," *i.e.*, Menelaus.

ARGUMENT, -- Vr. 99-end. Think not that she will be true to you, who has deverted another husband. Would that Andromache's happy lot were mine! You are unstable too; I might have forescen it all, for Cassandra forefold it, and were is me that she spoke so truly! This is not the first time that your new bride has been earried of from home. I have had lovers in plenty, and yet I spurned them all and love only you. I loved Apollo once, and he taught me the healing properties of herbs; but no herb will heal my heart, only you can do that.

[Refer to the Index for Danai, Ida, Pherae Phrygia.]

99, nec., promitte: "do not say to yourself that Helen will be loyal." Latin proce would require *ur promiseris* (perfect subjurgtive). Lacaenam: *i.e.*, Helen. Laco is "a man of Sparta," Lacaena is "a woman of Sparta," Laconia being the name of the territory of which Sparta was the capital.

100. quae sit: the clause is eausal, and therefore requires the subjunctive, "seeing that she turned."

101. minor Atrides : i.e., Menelaus, younger brother of Agamemnon Both were sons of Atreus. For the form Atrides, ep. the note on Priamides, c. 11. foeders: "cries out upon the bond of a marriage that has been outraged." Clamare, properly an intransitive verb, is here used transitively by a slight stretch of the meaning.

102. externo . . . amore : "a stranger's passion" for Helen.

104. deperit : " perishes wholly" (de-).

105. ardet: the subject is Helen. The words ardeo, ignis, flamma, are constantly used metaphorically of the "flame" of love.

107. Andromache: the wife of Hector. Their love for each other is the subject of one of the most affecting scenes in Homer's *Iliad*. With *Andromache*, sc. est.

108. **uxor**, etc.: "I ought to have been accounted a wife after the pattern of your brother's wife," *i.e.*, as happy as Andromache, whose husband was Paris' brother. fui: *esse* with a gerund or gerundive, and verbs expressing duty or possibility, are regularly used in the indicative instead of in the subjunctive in hypotheses depending on a condition (expressed or understood) of which the non-fulfilment is known.

109. levior : sc. cs. suci : " sap."

112. solibus : in the plural soles means "sunny days."

113, germana : Cassandra, one of the daughters of l'rian. Apollo gave her the gift of prophecy, but qualified it with the penalty that no one should believe her prophecies. Wherefore Genone also refused to believe them until too late. canebat: this word is constantly used for "prophesy," because prophetic utterances were usually *chanted* in the form of verse.

115. harenae . . . mandas : a proverb for wasted labour.

117. Graia invenca: the "Greeian heifer" is Helen, as again in r. 124. quae... perdat: "such as shall ruin" (consecutive), or "to ruin" (final); hence the subjunctive mood.

119. puppim: the vessel in which Paris was bearing Helen to Asia. The termination *-im* is found in a few *I*-substantives only.

120. **Phrygia sanguinis**: Cassandra speaks of the vessel as loaded with Phrygian blood—*i.e.*, with the blood of Trojans who would fall in battle for Helen's sake.

121. dixerat: pluperfect denoting instant accomplishment, and marking the speedy transition from one act to another. furentem: the usual word for one "inspired."

122, mihi: possessive dative.

126, socios . . . deos : the gods who presided over her married life in Sparta. In changing home and country, the Greeks and Romans believed that they also changed their deities. hospite : ab hospite would be expected ; see note on contage, r. 75.

127. Theseus: see Index. There was a legend that he had once carried off Helen when still a child, and that she had been recovered by her brothers, the divine Castor and Pollux. **nomine**: ablative of respect.

128. nescio quis Thesens: "one Theseus." When thus constructed with a verb in the indicative mood (*abstulit*), *nescio quis* is merely an indefinite pronoun; if constructed with the subjunctive it retains its full verbal force. Thus *nescio quem vidi* = "I saw some one or other," but *nescio quem viderim* = "I know not whom I have seen." **ante**: an adverb, "in days gone by."

129. **credatur**: deliberative subjunctive, "is it to be believed that she...?" (literally, "is she to be believed to ...?"). With *reddita* supply *esse* as usual, and note that English idiom often prefers the impersonal rendering where Latin employs the personal. **virgo**: "a maid," predicative.

130. hoc: viz., the unexpressed answer to the question in v. 129, which answer was of course emphatically No.

131. licet appelles: "you may call"; the subjunctives appelles and celes are in reality in semi-dependence upon licet. The direct justive becomes semi-dependent when it is made to depend in thought upon another verb (e.g., oro revias = "I beg you come"), but is not introduced by a subordinating conjunction (wt).

132. praebuit ipsa rapi: *i.e.*, *ipsa praebuit se rapi*—" herself allowed the abduction," literally, "allowed that she should be carried off."

134. legibus : "conditions," "terms"; it would be giving him like for like.

135. Satyri: fabulous beings in the shape of men, with the horns, feet, and tails of goats, supposed to dwell in the woods.

136. quaesierunt : notice the quantity of the penult (-erunt). Ovid

occasionally takes this licence in the 3rd person plural of the perfect indicative active.

137. cornigerum : Faunus was represented much as were the Satyrs: he was an Italian god of flocks and herds. caput: the perfect participle praceinetus here has a "middle" meaning, i.e., it represents a person as having performed an action of which he himself is the indirect object, "who has wreathed (for himself) his head " (qui s'est crint la tête); the accusative (caput) is that of the direct object.

138. Faunus: sc. me quaesivit, "wooed me."
139. fide: ablative of respect. The quantity (*fidě*) shows that the word does not come from *fides*, "faith." Troiae munitor: Neptune was said to have built the walls of Troy while Apollo was keeping sheep hard by, but Ovid here represents Apollo as the builder. He was the god of medicine and healing, as well as of music, and endowed Oenone with a knowledge of medicinal herbs.

140-145. These lines are condemned by critics as spurious.

146. admisit: "let my hands approach his gifts," *i.e.*, the healing herbs which he gives to men.

147. medendi : the genitive depends upon utilis, defining the particular respect in which that epithet is applicable (genitive of definition).

150. artis : objective genitive with prudens. ab arte : the simple ablative without ab would have been sufficient; but Ovid does not strictly observe the difference between agent and instrument. The use of *deficio* as a transitive verb is unusual.

151. opis: "medicine," as in r. 147. vaccas . . . Pheraeas: see Index, s.r. PHERAE.

152. nostro . . . igne: "the flame (of love) which I feel."

158. quod . . . temporis : "for such time as remains," The antecedent to quod is omitted, as often, quod temporis standing for id temporis quod, Temporis is a partitive genitive, esse : this use of the infinitive is poetic; in prose the construction would be precor ut sim.

v.]



## XII.

### MEDEA TO JASON.

#### PREFACE.

Iāsōn, son of Aesōn (v. 16), was bidden to fetch to Greece the Golden Fleece of the ram which once upon a time carried through the air the children **Phrixus** (v. 8) and Hellë; for these were eruelly illtrented by their step-mother, and endcavoured thus to escape. Phrixus indeed succeeded, but his sister Hellë became giddy as the ram flew over the narrow strait which separates Asia from Europe, and fell into the waves. Whence that strait was known as **Hellespontus**—the Sea of Helle (*Straits of Gallipoli*). The Golden Ram carried Phrixus to **Colchis**, the land of the **Colchi** (v. 1), which lies about the river **Phasis** (v. 10), near the Caucasus, in the sontheast corner of the **Pontus** (v. 28) or Black Sea; and there, in a grove, Phrixus, after sacrificing the ram, hung up the Fleece of Gold.

Now as yet no man had sailed the sea, nor were there any ships. But Jason, aided by the gods, collected a band of young heroes from Thessaly and other parts of Greece to his home in **Magnesia** (*r*. 9), which is in south-east Thessaly or Haemonia (*r*. 127), and there they built a ship from the timbers which grew upon Mount Pelion (*r*. 8). The name of the ship they called **Argo** (*r*. 9), and themselves were known as **Argonautae**—<sup>ii</sup> those who sailed in Argo "—or sometimes **Minyae** (*r*. 65). They sailed castward through the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosporus (*Dardanelles*), and passed the **Symplégádes** (Index) across the sea of Pontus, until they caue to Colchis.

The king of Colchis was Acētes (r. 51), whose daughter was **Medēa**. He received the adventurers warmly, for he thought not that they could ever carry off the Fleece; and he told them how it was guarded, and what they must do to reach it. But Medea had fallen in love with Jason, and upon his promising to make her his wife she consented to her own wishes and to the prayers of her sister (r. 65). She gave him charms which protected him from danger, and disarmed the monsters which guarded the Fleece; for

Medea was skilled beyond all mortals in magic and witchcraft. By her help, therefore, Jason slew a dragon and drew its teeth, and sowed them upon soil which he had just ploughed with the firebreathing, bronze-hoofed bulls of Mars. From the teeth so sown there sprang up men of iron in complete armour; but by Medea's eharms they were made to turn their weapons against one another, and all perished. By Medea's help also Jason hulled to sleep another dragon which guarded the Fleece in the grove. So he won the Fleece, and sailed away for Greece, carrying with him Medea and her brother **Absyrius** (e. 113).

Aeëtes followed in pursuit, and was like to overtake them; but Medea was ruthless. She slew her brother and dismembered him, and strewed the fragments of his body here and there, so that Aeëtes must delay to pick them up, thus giving her time to make good her escape. And so Jason and Medea arrived in Thessaly.

Account was now old and bent with years, and moreover he had been dethroned by his brother Pëlias (r. 129). Medea by magie restored Accounts; and thereafter avenged him upon Pelias by persuading the daughters of the latter to kill him and boil his body in a cauldron. For thus, she declared, Pelias also might be made young again. Thereafter she went with Jason to **Ephyre** (r. 27), which is Corinth, where **Creon** (r. 54) was king. There Jason deserted Medea and married **Creos**a (r. 53), the king's daughter. But Medea took fearful vengeance upon those who wronged her; to Creusa she sent a poisoned robe, which devoured her; the two sons born to herself and Jason she slew; and then she fled from Corinth in a car drawn by winged and fiery serpents. Jason died long after, erushed by a beam which fell upon him from the ship Argo.

This Epistle purports to be written just when Medea has learnt of Jason's faithlessness, and has seen him riding by in Creusa's weldingrout. She makes but one appeal to his old love (rr. 185-198): she curses him for his ingratitude, relating all that she had done and suffered for his sake, and ends with a suppressed threat of vengeance.

ARGUMENT.— Ve. 1-50. You neglect me now, Jason, but I had always leisure to attend to you. O that I had died ere you came to Colchis, or elso had let you go unwarned to meet your fats from fiery bulls aud dragons! So had it been best for me! "Tis some small comfort to remind you of all that I have done for you. Was not I the daughter of a king, as rich and powerful as your new love's father? Yet I learnt to love you, and could not hide my love and

## apprehension when I heard my father tell you of all the perils which awaited him who would steal away the Golden Fleece.

[Refer to the Index for Colchi and Ephyre.]

1. at: the word serves to connect the opening of the Epistle with some imaginary train of thought preceding—" How erael is your treatment of me now, yet I remember," etc. tib: ( ditve of advantage with *racari*, "I had leisure for you," *i.e.*, "I was at your service."

2. ars: Medea's "art" was that of an enchantress; see Preface. The prose order of the words is *cum peteres ut ars mea tibi opem* ferret.

3. quae... sorores: the Fates (*Pareae*), represented as three sisters who spin and sever the thread of men's destinics. Man's life was imaged as a thread which the *Pareae* "pay off" (*dispensant*) from the distaff (*colus*), which holds the rough wool, to the spindle (*fusus*). When the *fusus* is full the thread is recled off into a ball ready for use; and when the reeling off (*cvolvere*) is finished, and the *fusus* empty, the man's life is ended even as the thread is.

4. debuerant: the pluperfect signifies, "it had been (before that) their duty," but English idiom requires the use of the simple past, "they ought." evoluises: for *evaleises*, v being "vocalised," *i.e.*, treated as u, for the purposes of metre. So Tibullus uses *soluisse* for *solvisse*.

6. vitae: the genitive is partitive, depending on quidquid.

8. Phrixeam ... ovem : the ram with the Golden Fleece ; see Preface. Ovid here uses the feminine word *wis* for "sheep" generally. **Pelias arbor**: "the timbers of Pelion." Pelion was a mountain in the south-east of Thessaly, abounding in pine-forests, and *Pelias* (*-ādis*) is a feminine adjective formed from the name. The "timber of Pelion" means the pine trees which were felled there to build the Argo, wherein Jason sailed in search of the Golden Fleece.

 $\overline{9}$ . **Magnetida**: Greek accusative singular of *Magnetis*, agreeing with the accusative Argo; see Appendix 1. The Magnëtes dwelt in south-east Thessaly about Pelion (r. 8, note), and *Magnetis* is the feminine adjective formed from their name.

10. **Phasiacam**: "of the Phasis," a river of Colchis. **bibistis**: here, as often, a collective substantive (*turba*) is the subject of a plural verb.

14. audacis : accusative plural, as the metre shows (audacis).

15. isset: "he ought to have gone," justive subjunctive, expressing what onght to have taken place in the past. So too *iccisset* and *serisset* (r, 17). Both the imperfect and plaperfect subjunctive are thus used.

16. Aesonides: a patronymic (*i.e.*, a substantive denoting sonship from *Acson*. Jason is meant, fad usta: most MSS. have advaca, "hooked," *i.e.*, "horned." With this reading *ora* must mean "heads."

17. iecisset: see r. 15, note. Et must be construed between this and the following word. The line has been altered and emended in various ways; e.g., semina sevisset, totidem quot semina et hostes (se, serieset). 18. †ut caderet: "that he might be slain," final subjunctive. There is another reading, et for ut, and if this be adopted caderet is jussive (cp. note on v. 15).

19. perisset : potential, "would have perished (had things happened so)." So dempta forent.

20. capiti: "from my life"; verbs compounded with *ab*, *de*, or *ex*, and meaning "to take away," usually express by the dative that from which something is taken.

21. ingrato : dative, with *exprobrare*, "to cast in a thankless man's teeth."

23. inexpertam: because the Argo was, according to legend, the first ship ever launched. Colehos: prose would say in or ad Colehos, but the omission of the preposition with adverto is common in poetry.

24. beata : often used, especially in poetry, in the sense of "rich."

25. hoc, etc.: "in that land (*i.e.*, in Colchis). I, Medea, was all that now in this land (*i.e.*, in Corinth) is his new bride," *i.e.*, "I too was a king's daughter." He had deserted Medea for Creusa, daughter of the king of Corinth.

26. illi: Creusa, the nora nupta of v. 25, whose father was Creon.

27. Ephyren: *i.e.*, Corinth. Scythia: a vague name for the littleknown regions about the eastern, northern, and north-western shores of the Pontus (*Blaek Sca*). hic... ille: "the former . . the latter"; usually when *kie* and *ille* are thus conjoined, *kie* signifies "the latter," *ille* "the former."

28. laeva: the left hand, as you *enter* the Black Sea, corresponds to the direction in which lay Ovid's Scythia.

29. Pelasgos: *Pelasgi* was a name for the ancient peoples of Greece, more especially those of Thessaly. The allusion here is to the Argonauts, who sailed from south-east Thessaly. See on *Magnetida*, r. 9. *Inteners* not uncommonly means "warriors," persons not too old for military service.

30. pictos: "broidered," such as would be used at the palace.

32. illa: as the word refers to the whole of the preceding statements we should have expected the neuter *illud*. The feminine gender is used by a common idiom by which a demonstrative pronoun standing as the subject of a sentence is regularly assimilated in gender and number to the predicate (here *rulna*).

34. ad magnos... deos: ' before the mighty gods," i.e., in sacrifices or processions in their honour.

36. abstulerant: "carried away (*i.e.*, captivated) my gaze." *Lumen* often bears the sense of "eye." The pluperfect is that of instant effect, marking the sudden nature of the occurrence.

39. lex: "condition." ut: explanatory, "namely that."

40. premeres: historic sequence is permissible after the historic present *dicitur*.

41. plus quam per cornua : "formidable for more than their horns alone," *i.e.*, they breathed fire.

43. aere: with *solidi*, "solid with bronze," *i.e.*, "of solid bronze," naribus: dative; "their muzzles were sheathed with bronze,"

47. qui peterent : "to attack," final subjunctive, expressing purpose. For the sequence after *inheris*, see on v. 40.

48. iniqua: "dangerous." *Iniquus* has the three meanings opposite to those of *aequus*, and *aequus* may be either (1) "level," or (2) "fair." or (3) " kindly disposed."

49. luminá : as in r. 36. custodis: the dragon which guarded the fleece; cp. r. 60, pervigil anguis. succumbere: the infinitive depends upon the adjective newsins, "that know not how to yield to sleep." Such a construction is not legitimate in prose, but common in poetry; it may be explained as an extension of the usage of the infinitive with the corresponding verb uessio.

ARGUMENT,— Ve. 51-108. Little you thought in those days of Crensa and her father's power and wealth. I was your single thought, and alas! you were mine too; for I could not rest wait! I had promised to lead you aid and sare you from doom. Have you forgotten the grove where we met? and all that you said? You adjured me to save you, and secore to make me your wife if I woulds odo. Ah we! I believed you, and I gave you charms which kept you safe against fre-breathing bulls and men of iron, and the dragon. You think we a savage, a papper, now: yot 'twas I who saved you then, and gave to you the Fleere of Guid!

[Refer to the Index for Diana, and to the Preface for Acētes, Creon, Creusa, Minyac.]

51.2dixerat: in the preceding lines (*rr.* 39-50) Acetes, Medea's father, is represented as telling the Argonauts the conditions which they must fulfil in order to win the Golden Fleece.

52. descrit: i.e., the tables were taken away, the banquet was over. Ovid is thinking of the Roman fashion in which the guests reclined by threes, on conches arranged three together as three sides of a square, about movable tables, which would be brought in with each new course of the feast and removed at its close.

54. socer: Creon, who was one day to become Jason's father-inlaw.

58. per lacrimas: "the night, long as it was, was passed in tears." The correlative to quanta (viz., tanta) is omitted, as often.

61. hinc ... hinc : "on the one hand ... on the other." There was a conflict between her love of Jason and her fear of the dangers involved in aiding him.

63. disiectamque corras: "with hair dishevelled," sc. me. The perfeet participle has here the force of the "middle" voice; *i.e.*, it denotes that the actor acts for or on himself. Accordingly disiectum comas means "having dishevelled my hair," comas being the ordinary object-accusative. **†aversa**: "turned away" to the wall. There is another reading adversa, "turned against" the bed, so that adversa in ora incentem would mean "!lying face downwards."

64. lacrimis: "all about was wet with my tears" (literally "full of tears").

65. Minyis : dative of advantage, " for the Minyae," which was the name of a Thessalian race, and which is often applied to the Argonauts, they being mostly Thessalians. †petit altera : sc. opem, as also with habebat ("had the power to aid"). Altera ... altera means "the order ... the other "; the former referring to Medea's sister, the latter to Medea herself. The reading here is doubtful.

66. Aesonio : "descended from Aeson"; cp. Aesonides, r. 16.

69. fuerant certe : "at least, there used to be (whether or no they are there now)." This is a regular force of the pluperfect of sum.

70. barbarica: to a Greek, and to a Roman writing of Greek themes, whatever was non-Greek was "barbaric." dea : " (a statue of) the goddess."

71. exciderunt : sc. ex animo tuo, or perhaps tibi (as in Epistle II., 105), "dropped out of your memory." Notice the quantity of the penultimate syllable (-e-); poetry occasionally allows it to be shortened in this form of the verb.

78. avi : Medea was daughter of Acetes, who was son of the Sun.

79. *triplicis* ; there is a variant *triplices*, qualifying *vultus*. The adjective refers to the fact that the goddess here styled Diana has three characters: in the heavens she is the Moon ; in earth the huntress goddess : in hell she is Proscrpine or Hecăte.

80, et si forte : " and by the gods of this (your) race, if perchance it has any."

Pelasgum : see note on r. 29.

84. sed, etc. : the line is parenthetical. The accusative deos depends on some verb omitted, e.g., sperem, " whence (by what means) can I hope that the gods will be so kind, so much on my side (as to grant me Medea's love) ?" meos: "propitious to me."

85. vanescat : jussive subjunctive, expressing a wish. Ante belongs to the following quam, and the main verb being subjunctive (vaneseat), the dependent verb (nupta sit) is also, according to rule, in that mood.

87. maritis : here used as an adjective.

89. quota pars : " how small a part (of all the arguments which you used.")

90. dextera iuncta: "the clasping of your right hand in mine." A Latin perfect participle is often to be thus rendered by an English abstract substantive.

91. an : strictly speaking, an introduces only the second or further member of a compound question direct or indirect (e.g., v. 71). In cases like the present, where it seems to introduce a simple question only, it is because the former alternative is suppressed (e.g., here, "Am I to believe in your tears as genuine ?") and the second part of the question is asked with indignation.

96. miles : collective, "soldiery," "warriors." 100. strictas : "bared for battle." The meaning is derived from the common phrase ensem stringere, "to draw the sword." Conserve monus is a phrase for "falling to blows," "fighting."

101. **†vigil**: to be translated as a substantive, "guardian." There is a variant conjecture *draco*.

104. Isthmos : the isthmus of Corinth.

105, illa ego: the verb to which these words are subject is *subduwi*, r. 107. "I am she who withdrew." tibi: "in your eyes," dative denoting the person whose point of view is assumed.

106. pauper : she brought him no dower such as did Creusa (v. 53). nocens : "in the way."

107. lumina : sc. draconis, "the dragon's eyes."

108. quae raperes: final subjunctive, expressing purpose; cp. *peterent*, r. 47. vellera: the Golden Fleece; the plural is merely a poetical variant for the singular.

ARGUMENT.— Ve. 109-158. What have I not given up or dared for your sake? I have lost father, sister, country, and home; and I have murdered my one brother. O that we had died, you and I, his awful death! or had perished by any terrible fate at sea! For your sake I murdered Pelias, too, and yet, when all is dowe, you cast me from you! I heard the music which celebrated your new marriage—our little son called me to the door—and I could have torn you then all there from your woo darling's arms.

[Refer to the Index for Scylla and **Symplegades**, and to the Preface for Pelias.]

110. **munus**: Medea means that, for the sake of Jason's company, she had endured exile and regarded it as a positive boon.

111. latronis: Jason himself.

113. germane : Absyrtus, whom she dismembered in order to escape pursuit ; see Preface.

116. tecum: addressed to Jason. He ought to have shared with her the same horrible punishment.

117. timerem : deliberative subjunctive, "what was I to fear?"

119. numen: "the power of heaven," "Providence." subeamus: jussive. alto: here a substantive, "the deep."

121. compressos: sc. nos. utinam . . . élisissent: "O that they had crushed (but they did not)." So utinam eliderent would mean "O that they were crushing (but they are not)," but utinam elidant = "O that they may crush (and perhaps they will)."

122. adhererent: for the force of the tense, see the preceding note. "Bone would cling to bone," if both were crushed into one shapeless mass.

123. misisset: still depending on *utinam*, v. 121. The dative *canibus* is that of the agent. **edendos**: "to be devoured by her dogs."

124. debuit . . . nocere: English idiom here requires a past infinitive, "ought to have done harm."

125. quaeque : "and she who." The allusion is to the whirlpool Charybdis; see Index, s.v. SCYLLA.

126. Trinacriae : Trinacria-the "land of three corners"-is an

ancient name for Sicily, upon the coast of which island lay Charybdis. subposuisset: jussive, "ought to have sunk us"; see note on e. 15.

127. Haemonias: "of Haemonia," which was an ancient name for Thessaly, the home-land of Jason.

128, ad: cp. r. 34. aurea lana : the Golden Fleece.

129. referam : deliberative. Peliae : see Preface. pietate : causal ablative, "by reason of their filial love."

131. ut culpent: concessive ("though others blame"), and therefore requiring the subjunctive.

133. sua verba: "fitting words"; this is a common meaning of suns in Ovid. The reflexive adjective here refers not to the subject (*rerba*) but to the indirect object (*dolori*); this usage is occasionally found where it cannot give rise to any ambiguity.

134. Aesonia: *i.e.*, Jāson's own house, he being the son (*Aesonides*, *r*, 16) and representative of his father Aeson. The phrase *ccde domo* was the formula in which a Roman husband pronounced the divorce of his wife.

135. **natis**: *comito* (not *comitor*) is often found with an ablative without *ab* denoting the agent.

137. Hymen: the name of the god who presides over marriage. His name was invoked in the *cpithalamium*, or bridal-song, and stands here for the lay itself.

138. lampades: Greek nominative plural; hence the short final syllable (- $\epsilon_3$ ). The reference is to the torches carried in the procession which escorted a bride (here Creusa, r. 53) to her husband's home.

140. tuba: an instrument shaped like a post-horn, and used in funeral processions.

143. turba: the procession. Being a collective substantive, turba is here constructed with a plnral verb. frequenter: there is a variant reading "Hymen" elamant, "Hymenace" frequentant-"cry 'Hymen!' and raise the shout of 'Hymenace!' again and again."

144. quo... hoc: ablative of measure, "in proportion as ... so"; i.e., "the nearer the sound came, the more ill at ease was I." Prius is an adverb, the expression being the comparative of male crast mithi, "I was grieved, wr in evil case."

146. vellet : potential, " who could have been desirous ? "

147. quidquid erat: "whatever was the fact, 'twas better for me that I did not know it"; the words must not be translated as if they decended on *nessive*, which would require *quid esset*.

148. scirem : the usual mood with tamquam, when the implication is that the supposition is false.

149. †cum clamore Pheres: Pheres was the younger of the two children of Jason and Medea. The line as it stands in the text is in accordance with Prof. Palmer's conjecture. Most MSS, have *eum minor e pueris*, which is unsatisfactory, it being impossible to explain *iussus* with this reading, whereas *elamore iussus* may well

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mean "summoned by the shouting." The verse has also been emended in various other ways.

150. geminae : "folding " doors, as consisting of two leaves.

151. **mihi**; ethic dative, found only with personal pronouns; it indicates an interest felt by the person in question in the statement or command. Translate, "prithec," or "1 say."

155. ire : prose would require *ut irem* after *suadco* meaning "to persuade to" a course of action.

156. comis : of Creusa.

157. sic: "there and then," "just as I was." capillos: for the accusative with the perfect participle, see note on *comas*, v. 63.

158. meus est : sc. Iason. The phrase inicere manus is legal, "to take possession of."

Augument, -Ve, 150-ccd. Now are my father and my brother and my people well averged ! I am ruined and helpless, and the charms which have availed me in all else profit me nothing now. My grief is beyond all cure-I am heart broken. Perhaps you amuse your new love with gibes at the old one! Let her langh now, while she can: she shall rue it bitterly, for never yet did any provag me and go unpunished. Think of our children at least. Are they too to suffer for your faithlessness? Think of all I brought you-your life, your safe return, the Flecce itself-and make me not so poor a requital! Yet will I recorge myself.

160. inferias: "an offering to appease you." Medea asks that her present sufferings may make satisfaction for her past conduct towards her family. umbrae: it was believed that each person had *two* spirits, and hence the word *manes* ("ghost") has no singular. *Umbrae* is here used in the same way for the ghost of Absyrtus; for whom see Preface.

162. coninge: as *coniunx* is a personal *agent*, we should expect *a* with the ablative. Ovid, however, not solvion omits the preposition with the agent; but the ablative here may be one of separation. omnia: predicative, "my all."

163. serpentis : accusative plural.

166. **flammas**: the "fire" of love, as in v. 38. But *ignes* in the preceding line refers to the fire-breathing oxen.

167. cantus: "incantations." herbse: the herbs used in the concoction of her spells and potions. artss: in the plural the word commonly means "accomplishments," "skill."

168. Hecates : see note on v. 79. She was the special patroness of witcheraft, **nil**..., **agunt**: "effect nothing," *i.e.*, "are of no avail."

169. **vigilantur**: usually *vigilare* is intransitive, "to be awake," Here it is used personally in the passive as if transitive in the active, "the nights are passed in wakefulness,"

178. rideat...sit: jussive. Illa refers to Creusa (paelex, v. 173). 179. Tyrio: purple was the royal colour (v. 52). The best purple

X11.

180. adusta: an allusion to the manner in which Medea revenged herself; see Preface.

181. dum... aderunt : when followed by a tense of the indicative other than the present, *dum* means "so long as," "all the time that."

184. minora : "too meek for " my feelings.

186, procubuisse: the perfect infinitive is in poetry often found instead of the present when dependent on a verb expressing some mental attitude.

187. tibi: "in your sight"; cp. v.105. communis: accusative plural.

191. avitae... flammae: the fires of the Sun, her grandfather; cp. r. 78.

195 te implore contra: "implore your help against." The construction is here an object-accusative. In the next line it changes to an object-clause with ut.

198. cum quo: the more usual form is quoeum; "mated with whom I became a mother even as you became a father."

199, dos: if a Roman husband divorced his wife without good cause he was bound to return to her the dowry which she had brought him. So it would be with Jason (as Ovid suggests). He divorces Medea; she demands back her  $d_{\sigma s}$ ; and he retorts by asking, "where is it?"—*i.e.*, by asserting that she brought him none. **numeravimus**: the proper word for "counting out" money.

200. tibi: dative of the agent. laturo: conditional, "if you would (or were to) carry off the Golden Fleece."

201. alto: "hung high " on the tree.

202. quam. etc.: construe, si tibi dicam, "redde mihi eam dotem," neges. Neges = "you would refuse."

203. Graia iuventus: *i.e.*, those who went with Jason in the Argo and whose safe return was due to Medea. *Iuventus* is collective.

204. Sisyphias : "of Corinth." See Index, s.r. SISYPHUS.

205. quod vivis : "the fact that you are still alive." So quod habes and quod potes. potentis : accusative plural ; cp. ingentis, v. 208.

206. meum est : "it is all my giving, or my doing."

207. **quos**: the sentence is left incomplete, Medea not venturing to finish her threat, so that *quos* stands as accusative to an unexpressed verb. This figure is known as *aposiopēsis* (Greek, "lapse into silence").

210. consuluisse viro: consulere alicui = "to take thought for a man," "trouble oneself for him"; consulere aliquem = "to ask a man's advice."

211. viderit: " the god (Cupid) shall look to that." Videro is used in all persons to put off the consideration of a question. The use of the future-perfect in principal sentences is rare; when so nsed it signifies postponement, and is practically equivalent to a simple future. ista: "what I have mentioned," *i.e.*, the covert threat in *rr*. 207-209. versat: "wrings."

212. nescio quid: "something or other." In this sense nescio quis does not introduce a dependent question, and therefore does not require to be followed by the subjunctive. agit: "is busy with."

# VOCABULARY.

# I.

1.	lento	lentus, -a, -um (slow), lingering.
2.	rescribas	rescribo, rescripsi, rescriptum, 3, to write back.
		iaceo, iacui, iacitum, 2, to lie, be fallen.
		Danaus, -a, -um, Danaun, Greek.
		invisus, -a, -um, hateful.
6.		obruo, obrui, obrŭtum, 3, to whelm,
		insanus, -a, -um (mad), wild.
7.		iaceo, iacui, iacitum, 2, to lie,
		frigidus, -a, -um, cold.
		lectus, -i, m., bed.
8.		queror, questus, 3, to complain.
		spatiosus, -a, -um, long.
		fallo, fefelli, falsum, 3, to beguile.
10		lasso, 1, to weary.
		viduus, -a, -um, widowed.
	pendula	
	tela	
19.	solliciti	
	fingebau	
	paltida	
	victum	
	falsis	
	cccidisse	cado, cecidi, casum, 3 (to fall), to be slain.
18	flebam	fleo, flevi, fletum, 2, to weep.
1.04	successu	successus, -ūs, m., success.
	carere	
19.	tepefecerat	
		hasta, -ae, f., spear.
20.		letum, -i, n., dcath.
~	novata	
91	denique	
- 1 +		iugulo, 1, to slay.
99		glacies, -ci, f., ice.
		consulo, consului, consultum, 3, to take thought.
<b>~</b> 0.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	0r, 11.*	5

# OVID: HEROIDES, 1.

23.	easto	castus, -a, -um, pure.
	aequus	acquus, -a, -um (level, fair), propitious.
24.	sospite	sospes, -itis, safe.
		Argolicus, -a, -um, of Argolis.
		fumo, 1, to smoke.
26.		barbarus, -a, -um, of the barbarian,
		gratus, -a, -um, grateful.
		salvus, -a, -um, kept safe.
29.	mirantur	miror, 1, to marvel.
		trepidus, -a, -um, trembling.
30.		pendeo, pependi, 2, to hang.
31.	posita	pono, posui, positum, 3, to set before.
39	pingit	pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3, to paint, sketch.
		exiguus, -a, -um, little.
		merum, -i, n., wine.
31		regia, -ae, f., palace.
01.	oolen	celsus, -a, -um, <i>lofty</i> .
95	tondobat	tendo, tetendi, tentum and tensum, 3 (to
55.	tenuesat	stretch), to pitch one's tent.
20	lacon	lacer, -era, -erum, mangled.
50.	admissos	admitto, admisi, admissum, 3, to let go.
9.0		refero, rettuli, relatum, referre, to relato.
96.	rettulerat	
20	gnato	gnatus, -i, m., son.
	eaesos	caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3, to slay.
40.	proditus	prodo, prodidi, proditum, 3, to betray.
	golo	dolus, -i, m., treachery.
41.	ausus	audeo, ausus, 2, to have courage.
4.5	oblite	
42.	tangere	tango, tetigi, tactum, 3 (to touch), to meddle with.
43.	tot	adj. indeel., so many.
	maetare	maeto, 1, to slay.
	adiutus	adiŭvo, adiūvi, adiútum, 1, to aid.
44.	cautus	cautus, -a, -um, cautions.
45.	micuere	mico, micui, 1 (to flash), to heave.
	sinus	sinus, -ūs, m. (fold), bosom.
46.	isse	(= ivisse), eo, īvi, ītum, ire, to go, pass.
	disiecta	disicio, disieci, disiectum, 3, to scatter, over-
		throw.
	lacertis	lacertus, -i, m., arm.
48.	solum	sölum, -i, n., soil.
	dempto	demo, dempsi, demptum, 3, to take away.
	diruta	diruo, dirui, dirŭtum, 3, to overthrow.
	seges	seges, segčtis, f., corn-erop.
		reseco, resecui, resectum, 1, to reap.
		falx, falcis, f., sickle.
54	pinguis	pinguis, -e, fat, (of soil) rich.
		humus, -i, f., soil.
õð.	semisepulta	semisepultus, -a, -um, half buried.
		•

VOCABULARY.

* *		
59,		(= virorum), vir, viri, m. (man), hero.
	feriuntur	ferio, percussi, percussum, 4, to strike. jostle.
		aratrum, i, n., plough.
56	occulit	occulo, occului, occultum, 3, to hide,
		lateo, 2, to lie hid.
		puppis, -is, f. (stern), bark.
		noto, 1 (to mark), to pen.
68.		votum, -i, n., prayer.
	levis	lěvis, -e (light), fickle.
69.	tantum	adv., only.
70.	querela	querela, -ae, f., plaint.
		demens, dementis, distraught.
		area, -ae, f. (area), field.
		acquor, -oris, n., the derp.
		percerinus, -a, -um, alien.
	forsitan	
		rusticus, -a, -um, country-bred.
18.		lana, -ae, f., wool.
		rudis, -e, unrefined.
79.	erimen	crimen, -inis, n., <i>charge</i> ,
	vanescat	vanesco, 3, to rauish.
80.		liber, -era, -erum, free.
		increpo, increpui, increpitum, 1, to chide.
	usque	adv ever
85		pictas, -atis, f., dutcous affection.
0.0.		pudieus, -a, -um, modest.
90		
e0,		frango, fregi, fractum, 3 (to break), to move.
0.0		tempero, 1, to curb.
88.		luxuriosus, -a, -um, wanton.
		procus, -i, m., suitor.
89.	aula	aula, -ae, f., hall.
90.	viscera	viscus, -eris, n. (flesh), heart.
	dilacerantur	dilacero, 1 (to tear), to squander.
93.		refero, rettuli, relatum, referre, to tell of.
		pario, peperi, partum, 3 (to produce), to gain.
	alis	alo, alui, alitum or altum, 3, to feed, maintain,
95		actor, actoris, m., herdsman.
97	inhollos	inbellis, -e, unfit to fight.
		insidiae, -arum, f., treackery.
00.		
100		adimo, ademi, ademptum, 3, to take away.
100.	invitis	invitus, -a, -um, unwilling.
		ordo, -inis, m., order; ordine, duly.
102.	conprimat	conprimo, conpressi, conpressum, 3, to close up.
103,	boum	bos, bovis, m., ox.
	longaeva	longaevus, -a, -um, aged.
104.	inmundae	inmundus, -a, -um, uncl an.
	harae	hara, -ae, f., sty.
107		adv. (only), but.
108	tuenda	tueor, 2, to guard.
.00.		cuous, a, co granta.

#### OVID : HEROIDES,

Υ.

3.	pegasis	pegasis, -idis, f., a fountain nymph.
		laedo, laesi, laesum, 3, to injure.
5.	votis	votum, -i, n., vow.
6.	crimen	crimen, -inis, n., charge, indictment.
	obest	
10.	edita	ēdo, edidi, editum, 3, to put forth.
	Priamides	
12.	nubere	nubo, nupsi, nuptum, 3, to become a bride.
	tecti	tego, texi, tectum, 3, to screen.
	foliis	foliumi, n., leaf.
	herba	herba, -ae, f., grass.
15,	stramen	stramen, -inis, n., straw.
	feno	fenum, -i, n., hay.
16.	defensa	defendo, defendi, defensum, 3, to keep off.
	pruina	
	casa	
17.	saltus	saltus, -ūs, m., woodland.
18.	catulos	
	fera	fera, -ae, f., wild beast.
19.	retia	rete, -is, n., nct.
	maculis	
	distincta	distinguo, distinxi, distinctum, 3, to adorn, star.
	tetendi	
20.	citos	citus, -a, -um, quick; p.p.p. of cieo, cīvi, citum,
		2, to urge.
	iuga	iugum, -i, n. (yoke), ridge.
21.	fagi	fagus, -i, f., beech.
		falx, falcis, f., sickle.
24.	titulos	titulus, -i, m. (inscription), monument.
25.	populus	populus, -i, f., poplar.
	consita	consero, consevi, consitum, 3 (to sow), to set.
		rivus, -i, m., stream, course.
28.	rugoso	rugosus, -a, -um, wrinkled.
		cortex, -ieis, m., bark.
29.	spirare	spiro, 1 (to breathe), to live.
31.	lymphae	lympha, -ae, f., water.

## VOCABULARY.

37,	micucre	
	cucurrit	curro, cucurri, cursum, 3, to run,
40,	longaevos	longaevus, -a, -um, aged.
	constitut	constat, 1, it is agreed.
41.	abies	abics, -čtis, f., <i>pine</i> .
	sectae	seco, secui, sectum, 1, to cut, hew,
	trabes	trabs, -is, f., beam.
	ceratas	cero, 1 (to wax), to caulk.
43.	flesti	(= flevisti), fleo, flevi, fletum, 2, to weep.
	saltim	adv., at least.
	maestus	maestus, -a, -um, scrroucful.
47.	vincitur	vincio, vinxi, vinctum, 4 (to bind), to clasp.
	vitibus	vitis, -is, f., vine.
	ulmus	ulmus, -i, f., <i>clm</i> .
	nexa	necto, nexui, nexum, 3, to twine,
	quererere	
	quam	adv., how.
	malo	mālus, -i, m., mast.
54.	eruta	eruo, erui, erŭtum, 3, to turn up, churn.
	canet	
55.	prosequor	prosequor, prosecutus, 3, to follow up.
		umeo, 2, to be wet.
		paclex, -icis, f., paramour.
	nativa	
	carinae	
	fulsit	
	cultus	
	genas	
	furiosa	
		gremium, -i, n., bosom.
		plango, planxi, planctum, 3, to beat.
72.	madidas	
	rigente	
	ululatibus	
		infero, intuli, illatum, inferre, to bring upon.
77.	conveniunt	convěnio, convēni, conventum, 4, to suit, please,
	armenta	
81.	regia	
		tango, tetigi, tactum, 3, to touch, move.
	nymphae	
	dissimulanda	
	matrona	
		fagineus, -a, -um, of beech.
		purpureus, -a, -um (purple), kingly.
90,		ultrix, -īcis, vengeful.
		adveho, advexi, advectum, 3, to carry to.
91.	Tyndaris	Tyndaris, -idis, f., daughter of Tyndarens,
		infestus, -a, -um, hostile.
	reposcitur	reposco, 3, to seek back.

## OVID: HEROIDES, V.

05	gravis	gravis, -e (weighty), grave,
	magistra	
	rudimentum	
	sapias	
	minor	
101.		temero, 1, to outrage.
102	externo	
	pudicitia	
101.	deperit	
106	viduo	
	certo	
	suci	
	arida	aridus, -a, -um, dry.
	arista	
	assiduis	
	usta	
	riget	
113.		recolo, recolui, recultum, 3, to remember.
	germana	
114.	diffusis	diffundo, diffudi, diffusum, 3, to dishevel.
	vaticinata	vaticinor, 1, to foretell.
115.	harenae	harena, -ae, f., sand.
116.	bubus	bos, bovis, m., ox.
	aras	aro, 1, to plough.
117.	iuvenca	iuvenca, -ae, f., heifer.
119.	obscenam	obscenus, -a, -um, ominous, eursed.
	demergite	
121.	famulae	
122.	flaventes	flaveo, 2, to be yellow.
	diriguere	dirigesco, dirigui, 3. to grow stiff, stand on end.
	saltus	saltus, -üs, m., glade.
	quamvis	adv., however, as much as you will.
126.	socios	socius, -a, -um, of marriage.
	hospite	hospes, -itis, c., guest.
	cupido	cupidus, -a, -um, eager.
	conpereri	conperio, conperi, conpertum, 4, lo find out.
131.	licet	conj., though.
	veles	velo, 1, to servern.
	legibus	lex, legis, f. (law), terms.
	proterva	protervus, -a, -um, wanton.
137.	cornigerum	corniger, -era, -erum, <i>horned</i> . praceingo, praceinxi, praceinctum, 3, to wreathe.
190	praecinctus	tymoo 2 to unell tourse
158.	ingia	tumeo, 2, to swell, tower.
1.90	nugis	iugum, -i, n. ( <i>yoke</i> ), <i>ridge</i> . munitor, -oris, m. ( <i>fortifier</i> ), <i>bui'der</i> .
159.	mulittor	radix, -icis, f., root.
147.	medendi	medeor, 2, to heal.
1.10		medicabilis, -e, to be healed.
140.	deficior	deficio, defeci, defectum, 3, to leave, desert.
190	deneior	concrete concerning of the marry and the

## VOCABULARY.

			discoverer.

## XII.

<ul> <li>3. dispensant</li></ul>	1. vacavi vaco, 1, to have leisure,
4. finsos       fusits, -i, m., spindle,         evoluisse       evolvo, evolvi, evolutum, 3, to roll out, reel of,         7. iuvenalibus       iuvenalis, -c, youthful, lusty.         lacertis       lacertus, -i, m., arm.         8. Pelias       PElias, adis, f., from M. Pelion.         9. Magnetida       Magnetis, idis, f., of Magnesia.         Argo       Argo, -us, f., the ship Argo.         10. Phasiacan       Phasiacus, -a, -um, of the riter Phasis.         bibistis       bibo, bibi, 3, to drink.         11. flavi       flavus, -a, -um, yellow.         capili       expline, -i, m., hair.         12. decor       decor, oris, m., heauty.         gratia       gratia, -ac, f., sond.         13. harenas       harea, -ac, f., sond.         14. attulerat       affero, attuli, allatum, afferre, to bring to.         15. anhelatos       maneor, -oris, m., ionid/ul.         nsta       uro, ussi, ustum, 3, to buern (trans.).         16. immemor       innemory, demo, demotement, sove.         20. dempta       demo, dempsi, demptam, s, to take from.         21. totidem       exprobrare       exprobro, 1, to fing in the tecth.         23. inexpertam       inexpertas, -a, -um, avatried.         24. intrasti       (= intravisti), intro, 1, to come into.	
evoluisseevolvi, evolvi, evoluti, valuti, lasty. lacertis7. iuvenalibusiuvenalis, -e, youthful, lasty. lacertis8. PelinsPelins, -i, m., arau.8. PelinsPelins, -adis, f., from Mt. Pelion.9. MagnetidaMagnetis, -i, m., arau.9. MagnetidaMagnetis, -adis, f., from Mt. Pelion.9. MagnetidaMagnetis, -a, -un, of the river Phasis. bibistis10. PhasineanPhasinean, -a, -un, of the river Phasis. bibistis11. flaviflavus, -a, -un, of the river Phasis. bibistis12. decor.decor, -oris, m., hearty. gratia fieta13. harenasharena, -a, f., of the river Phasis. bibistis14. attuleratfifco, attul, allatum, afferre, to bring to. anheld tos15. anbelatosanbelo, 1, to paut. praemedicatus, -a, -un, attul, allatum, afferre, to bring to.14. attuleratmafero, attul, allatum, afferre, to bring to.15. anbelatosanbelo, 1, to paut. praemedicatus, -a, -un, atomidful. urs, urs, ussi, ussum, 3, to sov.20. demptademo, demps, demptym., 3, to take from.21. exprobrarexprobro, 1, to fling in the teeth. inexpertus, -a, -un, whereid. 23. inexpertan23. inexpertaninexpertus, -a, -un, monoried. beata24. intrasti(= intravisti), intro, 1, to come into. beata25. nuptanupta, -ac, f., bride. rom, aftar as, nivosa26. pilagapilaga, -ac, f., region. laeva27. nuptanupta, -ac, f., bride. sprint, pictum, 3 (to panit), to em- broider.28. plagapilaga, -ac, f., downfall, breaking	
7. iuvenalibus       iuvenalis, -c, youthful, lusty.         lacertis       lacertus, -i, m., arm.         8. Pelius       Pelias, -adis, f., from Mt. Pelion,         9. Magnetida       Magnetis, -idis, f., of Magnesia.         Argo       Argo, -as, I., the ship Argo.         10. Phasiacam       Phasineus, -a, -um, of the river Phasis,         bibistis       bibo, bibi, 3, to drink.         11. flavi       enpillus, -i, m., hair.         12. decor       decor, oris, m., heauty.         gratia       gratia, -ac, f., schard.         13. harenas       harena, -ac, f., schard.         14. attulerat       affero, attuli, allatum, afferre, to bring to.         15. anhelatos       mabelo, 1, to guat.         rop usst.       vor, ussi, usum, 3, to bura (trans.).         17. totidem       adj., as may.         sevisset       scro, sevi, sätum, 3, to sow.         20. dempta       demo, dempsi, demptum, 3, to take from.         21. intrapertam       intexpertay, -a, -um, wartied.         22. intexpertam       intexpertay, -a, -um, wartied.         23. intexpertam       batus, -a, -um, wartied.         24. intrasti       (= intravisti), intro, 1, to come into.         beata       beatus, -a, -um, snory.         25. nupta       p	
lacertis       lacertus, -i, m, arm.         8. Pelias       Pelias, -adis, f., from Mt. Pelion.         9. Magnetida       Magnetis, -idis, f., of Magnesia.         Argo       Argo, -us, f., the ship Argo.         10. Phasiacan       bibo, bibi, 3, to drink.         11. flavi       flavus, -a, -um, yellor.         capilli       eapillus, -i, m., hair.         12. decor       decor, -oris, m, hearly.         gratia       ac, f., charm.         ficta       fingo, finxi, fletum, 3, to feiya.         13. harenas       harena, -ae, f., sand.         14. attulerat       affero, attuli, allatum, afferre, to bring to.         15. anhelatos       anhelo, 1, to paut.         praemedicatus, -a, ium, mointed previously.       immemor         14. attulerat       adfero, attuli, allatum, aftors.).         15. inthetore       sero, sevi, sätum, 3, to sov.         20. dempta       demo, dempsi, demptum, 3, to take from.         21. exprobrare       exprobro, 1, to fling in the teeth.	
<ul> <li>8. Pelias</li></ul>	
<ol> <li>Magnetida Magnetis, idis, f., of Magnesia. Argo</li></ol>	
Argo       Argo, -us, I, the ship Argo.         10. Phasiacam       Phasiacus, -a, -un, of the view Phasis, bibistis         11. flavi       flavus, -a, -un, yellow.         capili       capilli, -us, fa, chara.         12. decor       decor, oris, m, heaviy.         gratia       er, ehara.         13. harenas       harena, -ac, f., scara.         14. attulerat       affcro, attul, allatum, afferre, to bring to.         15. anbektos       anbelo, 1, to paut.         praemedicatus, -a, -un, anointed previously.       immemor.         16. immemor       immemor, -öris, anmindful.         nsta       uro, usi, ustam, 3, to sov.         20. demotram.       decor, oris, nu, watried.         21. exprobrare       exprobe, 1, to fling in the teeth.         23. inexpertam       inexpertus, -a, -um, watried.         24. intrasti       (= intravisti), intro, 1, to come into.         beata       beatus, -a, -um, snorcy.         25. nupta       prep., asfar as.         nivosa       nivosa, -a, -um, snorcy.         28. plaga       pliga, -ae, f., region.         acta       uro, usfur as.         26. pictos       pospitium, -i, n., hospitality.         30. pictos       pingo, pinxi, pictun, 3, to zeas.         <	
<ol> <li>Phasiacam Phasiacus, -a, -um, of the river Phasis, bibistis</li></ol>	
bibistis bibo, bibi, 3, to drink, 11. flavi flavus, -a, -un, yellow, capili enpillus, -i, m., hair. 12. decor decor, -oris, m., beauty, gratia gratia, -ac, f., echaran. ficta haron, -ac, f., echaran. ficta haron, -ac, f., echaran. ficta haron, and the second previously. 13. harenas haron, and the second previously. 14. attulerat	
11. flavi       flavia, -a, -im, yellow.         capilli       eapillus, -i, m., har.         12. decor.       decor, oris, m., hear.         13. harenas       gratia.         ficta       fingo, finxi, fictum, 3, to feiya.         13. harenas       harena, -ae, f., sand.         14. attulerat       affero, attuli, allatum, afferre, to bring to.         15. anbelatos       anbelo, 1, to paut.         praemedicatus.       praemedicatus, -a, -um, anointed previously.         16. immemor       immemor, -öris, unmindful.         usta       uro, ussi, ustum, 3, to barn (trans.).         17. totiklem       adj., as many.         sevisset       sero, servi, štum, 3, to sow.         20. dempta       exprobrare         21. exprobrare       exprobro, 1, to filing in the toeth.         23. inexpertam       inexpertus, -a, -um, averied.         24. intrasti       (= intravisti), intro, 1, to come into.         beata       beatus, -a, -um, averied.         25. nupta       nupta, -ae, f., bride.         26. hospitio       bimaris, -c, between two seas.         tenus       prep, as far as.         nivosa       nivosa.         nivosa.       nevus, -a, -um, snovy.         28. plaga       pläga, -ae,	
capilli       expillus, -i, m., hair.         12. decor.       decor, -oris, m., beauty.         gratia.       gratia.         fieta       fingo, finxi, fietum, it, to felyn.         13. harenas       harena, -ac, f., sond.         14. attulerat       affero, attuli, allatum, afferre, to bring to.         15. anhelatos       mahelo, 1, to paut.         praemedlentus.       praemedleatus, -a, -um, anointed previously.         16. immemor       immemor, -öris, numind/ul.         nsta       uro, ussi, ustum, 3, to burn (trans.).         17. totidem.       adj., as may.         20. dempta       demo, dempsi, deuptum, 3, to take from.         21. exprobrare       exprobro, 1, to fling in the teeth.         23. inexpertam       inexpertam, -a, -um, antried.         24. intrasti       (= intravisti), intro, 1, to come into.         beata       beatus, -a, -um, antried.         25. nupta       nupta, -ac, t, bride.         26. binarcen       bimaris, -c, between two seas.         nivosa       nivosusa, -um, nothe left.         29. hospitio       hospitium, i, n., hospitality.         30. pietos       pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3 (to paint), to embroider.         32. ruina       ruina, -ace, f., dowonfall, breaking.         33. arsi	
<ol> <li>dečor</li></ol>	
gratia	
ficta       fingo, finxi, fictum, 3, to feign.         13. harenas       harena, -ac, f., sand.         14. attulerat       harena, -ac, f., sand.         15. anhelatos       anhelo, 1, to paut.         praemedicatus, -ac, the praemedicatus, -ac, unm, anointed previously.         16. immemor       immemor, 5ris, unmindful.         17. totildem       adin, sto burn (trans.).         18. attuine attack       adin, as may.         sevisset       sero, sevi, sätum, 3, to sove.         20. dempta       demo, dempsi, demptum, 3, to take from.         21. exprobrare       exprobro, 1, to filing in the teeth.         23. inexpertan       inexpertus, -a, -um, untried.         24. intrasti       (= intravisti), intro, 1, to come into.         beata       beatus, -a, -um, filap in the teeth.         25. nupta       nupta, -ac, f., bride.         26. plaga       pläga, -ac, f., prejon.         nivosus -a, -um, on the left.       pospitio         29. plaga       pläga, -ac, f., nospitality.         30. pictos       pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3, to panint), to embroide deve         32. ruina       ruina, -ac, f., downfall, breaking.         33. arsi       aradeo, ars, arsum, 2, to burn (intrans.).	
<ol> <li>harenas</li></ol>	
14. attulerat       affero, attuli, allatum, afferre, to bring to.         15. anhelatos       anhelo, 1, to paut.         praemedicatus.       praemedicatus, -a, -um, anointed preciously.         16. immemor       immemor, 5ris, numiond/ul.         nsta       uro, ussi, ustum, 3, to burn (trans.).         17. totidem.       adj., as may.         sevisset       sero, sevi, sätum, 3, to sov.         20. dempta       demo, dempsi, deuptum, 3, to take from.         21. exprobrare       exprobro, 1, to fling in the teeth.         23. inexpertan       inexpertan, -a, -un, antried.         24. intrasti       (= intravisti), intro, 1, to come into.         beata       beatus, -a, -un, antried.         25. nupta       nipto, ac, f., bride.         26. plaga       plága a.e., f., region.         nivosa       nivosusa, -un, snowy.         28. plaga       plága, -ae, f., region.         aeva       laevus, -a, -un, snowy.         27. binarcen       binaris, c., between two seas.         nivosa       pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3 (to paint), to em.         aeva       nevus, -a, -un, snowy.         28. plaga       plága, -ae, f., region.         aeva       neva         aprizo, pinxi, pictum, 3 (to paint), to em.         <	
<ol> <li>anhelatos</li></ol>	
praemedicatis, -a, -um, anointed previously.         16. immemor       immemor, -öris, unmindful.         16. immemor       uro, ussi, ustum, 3, to burn (trans.).         17. totidem	
<ol> <li>immemor immemor, 5ris, unmindful, usta</li></ol>	
nsta	
sevisset	
20. dempta       demo, dempsi, deuptum, 3, to take from.         21. exprobrare       exprobro, 1, to fling in the teeth.         23. inexpertan       inexpertus, -n, -um, warried.         24. intrasti       (= intravisi), intro, 1, to come into.         beata       beata         beata       -um (happy), wealthy.         25. nupta.       nupta, -ae, f, bride.         27. bimaren       bimaris, -c, betreen two seas.         tenus       -nup, as far as.         nivosa       nivosus, -a, -um, on the left.         29. plaga       pläga, -ae, f, .grgion.         laeva, -d, -um, on the left.       -more, breider.         29. pictos       pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3 (to paint), to embreider.         22. ruina       ruina, -ae, f., downfall, breaking.         33. arsi       ardeo, arsi, arsum, 2, to burn (intrans).	17. totidem adj., as many.
<ol> <li>exprobrare</li></ol>	sevisset sero, sevi, sătum, 3, to sow.
<ol> <li>inexpertan inexpertins, -n, -uni, nutried,</li> <li>intrasti</li></ol>	20. dempta demo, dempsi, demptum, 3, to take from.
<ul> <li>24. intrasti</li></ul>	21. exprobrare exprobro, 1, to fling in the teeth.
<ul> <li>beata</li></ul>	
<ol> <li>nuptanupta, ac, f, bride.</li> <li>bimarembimaris, -c, between two seas, tenusprep., as far as. nivosanivosusa, -un, snowy.</li> <li>plagapliga, -ae, f, region. laevalaevano the left.</li> <li>hospitiopingo, pinxi, pictum, 3 (to paint), to embryder.</li> <li>ruinaruina, -ae, f, downfall, breaking.</li> <li>ariseardeo, arsi, arsum, 2, to burn (intrans).</li> </ol>	24. intrasti (= intravisti), intro, 1, to come into.
<ol> <li>bimarem bimaris, c, between two seas, tenus</li></ol>	beata beatus, -a, -um (happy), wealthy.
tenus prep., as far as. nivosa	
nivosa	
<ol> <li>28. plaga pläga, -ae, f., region. laeva laeva, s., vum, on the left.</li> <li>29. hospitio hospitani, i. n. hospitality.</li> <li>30. pictos pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3 (to paint), to embroider.</li> <li>32. ruina ruina, -ae, f., downfall, breaking.</li> <li>33. arsi ardeo, arsi, arsum, 2, to burn (intrans).</li> </ol>	
<ul> <li>laeva</li></ul>	
<ol> <li>hospitio hospitium, i, n, hospitality.</li> <li>pictos pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3 (to paint), to embroider.</li> <li>ruina</li></ol>	
<ol> <li>pictos pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3 (to paint), to embroider.</li> <li>ruina ruina, -ae, f., downfall, breaking.</li> <li>arsi</li></ol>	
32. ruina ruina, -ae, f., downfall, breaking. 33. arsi ardeo, arsi, arsum, 2, to burn (intrans).	29. hospitio hospitium, i, n., hospitality.
33. arsi ardeo, arsi, arsum, 2, to burn (intrans).	broider.
33. arsi ardeo, arsi, arsum, 2, to burn (intrans).	32. ruina ruina, -ae, f., downfall, breaking.
34. taeda taedaae. f., tareh.	33. arsi ardeo, arsi, arsum, 2, to burn (intrans).
the second second second second second	34. taeda taeda, -ae, f., torch,

## OVID: HEROIDES, XH.

35,	formosus	formosus, -a, -um, handsome.
36.	abstulerant	aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum, auferre (to
		carry off), to captivate.
	lumina	lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye.
-38.		emineo, 2, to stand forth.
		indieium, -i, n., sign, symptom.
		prodo, prodidi, proditum, 3, to betray.
		lex, legis, f. (law), condition.
40.		vomereris, m., ploughshare.
		collum, -i, n., neck.
	spiritus	
43,		aes, aeris, n. bronze.
	praetenta	praetendo, praetendi, praetentum, 3, to stretch
		over.
		naris, -is, f., nostril.
	adflatus	
49.	genitura	gigno, genui, genitum, 3, to bring forth.
		iubeo, iussi, iussum, 2, to bid.
		devoveo, devovi, devotum, 2, to doom.
48.		agricola, -ae, m., husbandman.
		messis, -is, f., harrest.
		maestus, -a, -um, sad.
		consurgo, consurrexi, consurrectum, 3, to rise.
		desero, deserui, desertum, 3, to leave.
r 9		torus, -i, m., couch.
		dotalis, -e. given in dower.
no.	prosequor	prosequor, prosecutus, 3, to follow on the way.
01.	male	saucius, -a, -um, wounded, smitten.
RQ	saucia	ago, egi, actum, 3 (to drive), to pass (time).
50.	nofandao	ncfandus, -a, -um, unspeakable, fearful.
		pervigil, -is, ever-wakeful.
	mane	
		averto, averti, aversum, 3, to avert.
		picea, -ae, f., the pitch-pine.
•••		ilex, ilicis, f., holm-oak.
68.		radius, -i, m., beam.
		delubrum, -i, n., shrine.
		barbaricus, -a, -um, barbarian.
		excido, excidi, 3, to pass (from memory).
		ordior, orsus, 4, to begin.
		arbitrium, -i, n., decision,
		trado, tradidi, traditum, 3, to hand over.
75.	sat	(= satis), adv., enough.
	potestas	potestas, -atis, f., power.
77.	levamen	levamen, -inis, n., solace.
		numen, -inis, n., godhcad.
		triplex, -icis, triple.
	arcana	arcanus, -aum, mystic.

VOCABULARY.

82,	meritis	
83.	dedignare	dedignor, 1, to disdain.
84.	meos	meus, -a, -um, on my side.
85.	tenues	tennis, -e, thin.
	vanescut	vanesco, 3, to ranish.
87	conscia	
	maritis	maritus, -a, -um, of marriage.
00	simplicis	simplex, -icis, simple.
		ars, artis, f., subtlety.
	ars	aeripes, -pedis, bronze-hoofed.
95.	aeripedes	aeripes, -pens, <i>or once-molette</i> .
	inadusto	inadustus, -a, -um, unscorehed.
94.	iusso	iubeo, iussi, iussum, 2, to ordain
	findis	tindo, fidi, fissum, 3, to cleave.
- 95,	venenatis	veneno, 1, to envenom.
	senta	sentum, -i, n., shield.
97.	medicamina	medicamen, -inis, n., charm.
- 98,	subitos	subitus, -a, -um, sudden, new-sprung.
- 99.	terrigenae	terrigena, -ae, earth-born.
	facinus	facinus, -oris, n. (deed), erime.
100.	strictas	stringo, strinxi, strictum, 3, to draw.
	conservere	consero, conserui, consertum, 3, to join.
101	insopor	insopor, sleepless.
101.	squamis	squama, -ae, f., scale.
	crepitantibus	crepito, 1, to erackle, rustle.
		horreo, 2, to bristle.
100	horrens	sibilo, 1, to hiss.
102.	sibilat	torqueo, torsi, tortum, 2, to twist, writhe.
	torto	
	verrit	verro, verri, versum, 3, to sweep.
104.	gemini	
	distinet	distinco, 2, to divide.
	denique	
107.	flammea	flammeus, -a, -um, flaming.
		subduco, subduxi, subductum, 3, to draw off.
		medico, 1, to drug.
108.	vellera	vellus, -eris, n., fleece.
109.	genitor	genitor, -oris, m., father.
111.	latronis	latro, -onis, m. (robber), free-lance.
	cara	
	germane	
	deficit	
116	dilaceranda	dilacero, 1, to tear asunder.
117	extinui	extimesco, extimui, 3, to fear.
119	numen	numen, -inis, n., divine power.
110.	subermus	subeo, subii, subitum, subire, to mert.
191	compressos	
1 - 1 -	compressos	catch.
	aliaiscont	elido, elisi, elisum, 3 (to dash out), to crush.
100	chistssem	adhaereo, adhaesi, adhaesum, 2, to cling to,
123,	rapax	rapax, -acis, greedy.

## OVID: HEROIDES, XII.

125.	vomit	vomo, vomui, vomitum, 3, to romit, emit.
	resorbet	resorbeo, 2, to drink in again.
127.	sospes	sospes, -itis, in safety.
	Haemonias	Haemonius, - a, -um, of Thessaly.
	lana	lana, -ae, f., wool, fleece.
	pietate	pietas, atis, f., filial love.
132.	totiens	adv., so often.
	nocens	nocens, .ntis, c., a sinner.
	sua	suns, -a, -um (his), fitting.
134.	Aesonia	Aesonius, a, um, of Aeson.
	cede	cedo, cessi, cessum, 3, to give place, depart.
	cantatus	canto, 1, to chant.
138.	lampades	lampas, adis, f., torch.
	micant	mico, micui, 1, to gleam.
139.	tibia	
	socialia	socialis, -e, of marriage.
140.	flebiliora	
	tuba	
	adnue	
	raunt	
144.	quo	adv., by how much, in proportion as.
145.	aiversi	diversus, -a, -um, turning away.
		tego, texi, tectum, 3, to cover, hide.
	tamquam	adv., as if.
150,	limina	limen, -inis, n., threshold.
1		foris, -is, f., dvor.
151.	pompam	pompa, -ae, f., procession.
152.	adminetos	adiungo, adiunxi, adiunctum, 3, to harness.
192.	protinus	adv., straightway.
	abscissa	abseindo, abseidi, abseissum. 3, <i>to tear.</i> plango, planxi, planetum, 3, <i>to smite.</i>
	planxi	agmen, -inis, n., <i>line</i> .
		sertum, -i, n., garland.
190.	serta	compono, composui, compositum, 3, to order,
	compositis	arrange.
	demere	demo, dempsi, demptum, 3, to take away,
	(ichiere	wrest.
157.	laniata	lanio, 1, to tear.
158.	inicerem	inicio, inieci, iniectum, 3, to lay upon.
160.	inferias	inferiac, -arum, f., propitiatory offering.
	umbrae	umbra, -ae, f., shade.
163,	igitur	conj., so then.
-164.	perdomuisse	perdomo, perdomui, perdomitum, 1, to tame
		master.
165.	. repuli	repello, repuli, repulsum, 3, to turn aside.
		medicatus, -ūs, m., charm.
		valeo, valui, 2, to be abie.
168.	potentis	potens, -ntis, mighty.
	agunt	. ago, egi, actum, 3, to act, avail.

VOCABULARY.

169,	vigilantur	vigilo, 1, to be awake, to pass (time) in wake-
		fulness.
1.50		amarus, -a, -um, bitter,
		tener, -era, -erum, gentle.
111.	sopire	
	draconem	
173.		paelex, -icis, f., paramour.
		artus, -ūs, m., limb.
-176.	iniustis	iniustus, -a, -um (unjust), unkind.
	auribus	auris, -is, f., car.
177.	crimina	erimen, -inis, n., eharge, insult.
	tingas	fingo, finxi, fictum, 3, to fashion, coin,
178.	vitiis	vitinm, -i, n., fault.
		sublimis, -e, on high.
		ostrum, -i, n., purple.
180.		aduro, adussi, adustum, 3, to set on fire.
		sneus, -i, m., juice,
		venenum, -i, n., poison.
182.		inultus, -a, -um (unavenged), unchastised.
		praecordia, -orum, n., heart.
		minor, -us, too little, too humble.
		moror, 1, to delay, hesitate.
1		procumbo, procubui, procubitum, 3, to fall be-
	procuouisse	fore.
187	respice	respicio, respexi, respectum, 3, to look back ou,
	respice minim	
		think of.
	partus	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring.
188.	partus noverca	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring. noverca, -ae, f., step-mother.
188.	partus noverca quotiens	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring. noverca, -ac, f., step-mother. conj., as often us.
188.	partus noverca quotiens lumina	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring, noveren, -ac, f., step-mother. con;, as often as. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye.
188. 190.	partns noverca quotiens lumina madent	think of. partus, -üs, m., offspring. noverea, -ac, f., step-mother. conj., as often us. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2. to be moist.
188. 190.	partus noverca quotiens lumina madent superos	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring. noverea, -ac, f., step-mother. conj., as often as. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2, to be moist. superi, -orum, m. the gods abore.
188. 190. 191.	partus noverca quotiens lumina madent superos avitae	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring. noveren, -ae, f., step-mother. conj., as often us. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2, to be moist. superi, -orum, m. the gods abore, avitus, -aum, of a grandfather.
188. 190. 191. 192.	partns noverca quotiens lumina madent superos avitae pignora	think of. partus, -üs, m., offspring. noverea, -ac, f., step-mother. conj., as often us. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2, to be moist. superi, -orum, m., the gods abore. avitus, -a, -um, of a grandfather. pignus, oris, n., pleage.
188. 190. 191. 192.	partus noverca quotiens lumina madent superos pignora redde	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring. novcren, -ac, f., step-mother. conj., as often us. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madco, 2, to be moist. superi, -orum, m. the gods abore. avitus, -aum, of a grandfather. pignus, oris, n., pledge. reddo, reddidi, redditum, 3, to give back.
188, 190, 191, 192, 193,	partus noverca quotiens humina superos avitae pignora redde terum	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring. noverca, -ac, f., step-mother. conj., as often as. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2, to be woist. superi, -orum, m., the gods abore. avitus, -a, -um, of a grandfather. pignus, oris, n., pledge. reddo, reddidi, redditum, 3, to give back. torus, -i, m. (coweb), marriage rights.
188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194,	partns noverca quotiens lumina superos avitae pignora redde fidem	think of. partus, -üs, m., offspring. noveren, -ac, f., step-mother. conj., as often as. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2, to be moist. superi, -orum, m., the gods abore. avitus, -a, -um, of a graudfather. pignus, oris, n., pledge. reddo, reddidi, redditum, 3, to give back. torus, -i, m. (couch), marriage rights. fides, -ci, f., foith, truth.
188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194,	partns noverca quotiens lumina superos avitae pignora redde fidem	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring. noveren, -ac, f., step-mother. conj., as often as. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2, to be moist. superi, -orum, m. the gods abore. avitus, -a, -um, of a grandfather. pignus, oris, n., pledge. reddo, reddidi, redditum, 3, to gire back. torus, -i, m. (couch), marriage rights. fides, -ci, f., fuith, truth. guiesco, quievi, quietum, 3, to become quiet, be
188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194,	partns noverca quotiens lumina superos avitae pignora redde torum fidem	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring. noverea, -ac, f., step-mother. conj., as often us. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2, to be woist. superi, -orum, m. the gods abore, avitus, -a, -um, of a graudfather. pignus, oris, n., pledge. reddo, reddidi, redditum, 3, to give back. torus, -i, m. (coweb), maringe rights. fides, -ci, f., fuith, truth. quiesco, quievi, quietum, 3, to become quiet, be lulled.
188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196,	partus noverca lumina madent superos avitae pignora redde torum fidem quiescat ope	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring. novcren, -ac, I., step-mother. conj., as often us. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madco, 2, to be moist. superi, -orum, m., the gods abore, avitus, -a, -um, of a grandfather. pignus, oris, n., pledge. reddo, reddidi, redditum, 3, to give back. torus, -i, m. (cowech), marriage rights. fides,-ci, f., faith, truth. quiesco, quievi, quietum, 3, to become quiet, be lulled. (ops), opis, f., help.
188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 198,	partns noverca quotiens iumina madent superos pignora redde torum fidem quiescat ope pariter	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring. noverea, -ac, f., step-mother. conj., as often us. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2, to be woist. superi, -orum, m. the gods abore, avitus, -a, -um, of a grandfather. pignus, oris, n., pledge. reddo, reddidi, redditum, 3, to gine back. torus, -i, m. (couch), marriage rights. fides, -ci, f., faith, truth. quiesco, quievi, quietum, 3, to become quiet, be lulled. (ops), opis, f., help. alv., iu like weise.
188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 198,	partns	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring. noverea, -ac, f., step-mother. conj., as often us. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2, to be woist. superi, -orum, m. the gods abore. avitus, -a, -um, of a grandfather. pignus, oris, n., pledge. reddo, reddidi, redditum, 3, to give back. torus, -i, m. (coweb), maringe rights. fides, -ci, f., faith, truth. quiesco, quievi, quietum, 3, to become quiet, be lulled. (ops), opis, f., help. adv., in like wise. dos, dotis, f., dower.
188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 198, 190,	partns	think of. partus, füs, m., offspring. porrea, -ac, I., step-mother. conj., as often as. humen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2, to be moist. superi, -orum, m. the gods abore. avitus, -a., -um, of a grandfather. pignus, oris, n., pledge. reddo, reddidi, redditum, 3, to gire back. torus, -i, m. (couch), marriage rights. fides, -ci, f., faith, trath. quiesco, quievi, quietum, 3, to become quiet, be lulled. (ops), opis, f., help. adv., in like ueise. dos, dois, f., dover. numero, I, to count.
188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 198, 190,	partns	think of. partus, -üs, m., offspring. noverea, -ac, f., step-mother. conj., as often us. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2, to be woist. superi, -orum, m. the gods abore, avitus, -a, -um, of a grandfather. pignus, oris, n., pledge. reddo, reddidi, redditum, 3, to give back. torus, -i, m. (couek), marriage rights. fides, -ei, f., faith, truth. quiesco, quievi, quietum, 3, to become quiet, be lulled. (ops), opis, f., help. adv., iu like wise. dos, dotis, f., dower. numero, 1, to count.
188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 198, 199, 200,	partus	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring. novcren, -ac, I., step-mother. conj., as often us. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2, to be moist. superi, -orum, m., the gods abore, avitus, -a, -um, of a grandfather. pignus, oris, n., pledge. reddo, reddidi, redditum, 3, to give back. torus, -i, m. (cowech), marriage rights. fides, -ci, f., faith, truth. quiesco, quievi, quietum, 3, to become quiet, be lutled. (ops), opis, f., help. adv., iu like wise. dos, dotis, f., dower. numero, 1, to const. vellus, -eris, n., freee. aro, 1, to plough.
188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 198, 199, 200,	partus	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring. noverea, -ac, f., step-mother. conj., as often us. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2, to be moist. superi, -orum, m. the gods abore, avitus, -a, -um, of a grandfather. pignus, oris, n., pledge. reddo, reddidi, redditum, 3, to gire back. torus, i, m. (couch), marriage rights. fides, -ci, f., faith, truth. quiesco, quievi, quietum, 3, to become quiet, be lulled. (ops), opis, f., help. adv., iu like wise. dos, dotis, f., dower. numero, 1, to count. vellns, -eris, n., fleece. aro, 1, to plough. aries, arietis, m., ram.
188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 198, 190, 200, 201,	partns	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring. noverea, -ac, f., step-mother. conj., as often us. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2, to be woist. superi, -orum, m. the gods abore, avitus, -a, -um, of a graudfather. pignus, oris, n., pledge. reddo, reddidi, redditum, 3, to give back. torus, -i, m. (coweb), maringe rights. fides, -ci, f., fuith, truth. quiesco, quievi, quietum, 3, to become quiet, be lulled. (ops), opis, f., help. adv., iu like toise. dos, dotis, f., dower. numero, 1, to count. vellus, -cris, n., faece. aro, 1, to plough. aries, arifetis, m., ram. villus, -i, m., wood.
188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 198, 190, 200, 201, 201, 201,	partus	think of. partus, -ūs, m., offspring. noverea, -ac, f., step-mother. conj., as often us. lumen, -inis, n. (light), eye. madeo, 2, to be moist. superi, -orum, m. the gods abore, avitus, -a, -um, of a grandfather. pignus, oris, n., pledge. reddo, reddidi, redditum, 3, to gire back. torus, i, m. (couch), marriage rights. fides, -ci, f., faith, truth. quiesco, quievi, quietum, 3, to become quiet, be lulled. (ops), opis, f., help. adv., iu like wise. dos, dotis, f., dower. numero, 1, to count. vellns, -eris, n., fleece. aro, 1, to plough. aries, arietis, m., ram.

## OVID: HEROIDES, XII.

204. improbe ...... improbus, -a, -um, knavish. confer ...... confero, contuli, collatum, conferre, to compare.

205. potentis ..... potens, -ntis, mighty.

207. equidem ...... conj., of a truth. actutum ....... adv., speedilg. praedicere ..... praedicy praedixi, praedictum, 3, to foretell.
208. attinet....... attineo, attinui, attentum, 2, to pertain, profit. parturit ...... parturio, 4, to be in labour.
209. quo ....... adv., with ther. pigebit ....... piget, piguit, 2, it makes sorry.
210. consultisse..... consulto, consultum, 3, to take thought, 211. yerss 1........ yers 1, (to turn), to agiltate.

# TEST QUESTIONS ON HEROIDES I., V., XII.

ON EPISTLE I.

1. Translate :- I., 33-38, Hac ibat ... ille mihi.

2. Translate :-- I., 51--- 58, Diruta ... licet.

3. Translate :- I., 67-76, Utilius ... potes.

4. Translate :- I., 95-100, Irus egeus ... Pylon.

5. Translate :-- I., 103-110, Hac faciunt ... ara tuis !

Translate :-- I., 111---116, Est tibi ... anus.

7. Parse the following forms, giving the principal parts of the verbs from which they come :—occulit, isse, oblite, lassasset, dempto.

8. Give the meaning of the following words and phrases:— (a) lentus; (b) pendula tela; (c) micare; (d) erimen; (c) pietas.

9. Give the meaning of the following words and phrases:— (a) lumina condere; (b) innundae cura fidelis harae; (c) pecoria actor edendi.

10. Explain the allusions in the following :—(a) Sigeïa tellus; (b) Acaeides; (c) hie lacer admissos terruit Hector equos; (d) Lycia hasta; (c) antiqui Neleïa Nestoris arva; (f) ausus es . . . tot simul mactare viros, adiutus ab uno. 11. Define the position of Ismarus, Lycia, Pylos, Same, Sigeum, Simois, Zacynthos.

Explain the following allusions :---

(a) Menoctiaden falsis cecidisse sub armis.

(b) Sanguine Tlepolemus Lyciam tepefecerat hastam.

(c) Dictus es Ismariis isse per agmen equis.

[You are not to send up a translation of the above.]

13. Translate, adding any explanations that may be necessary :-

(a) Grata ferunt nymphae pro salvis dona maritis.

- (b) Iamque aliquis posita monstrat fera proclia mensa Pingit et exiguo Pergama tota mero.
- (c) Viscera nostra, tuae dilacerantur opes.

14. Explain the case-usages of the words in italies in the following :--

(a) Diruta sunt aliis, uni mihi Pergama restant.

(b) Ille mihi de te multa rogatus abit.

(e) Misimus et Sparten.

(d) Neve, revertendi liber, abesse velis.

Write short notes on the words in italies :--

[You are not asked for a translation.]

(a) Ille per insidias paene est mihi nuper ademptus.

(b) Vix Priamus tanti totaque Troia fuit.

16. Translate the following lines, and explain precisely the reason for the use of the subjunctive mood in each case :--

(a) Increpet usque licet ! tua sum, tua dicar oportet.

(b) Telemacho veniet, vivat modo, fortior aetas.

17. Comment on any grammatical peculiarities in the following, which are not to be translated :--

(a) Virgue mihi dempto fine carendus abest.

(b) Nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis.

Explain the following uses of the infinitive :—

- (a) Nec milii quaerenti spatiosam fallere noctem Lassasset viduas pendula tela manus.
- (b) Omnia namque tuo senior, te quaerere misso, Rettulerat gnato Nestor, at ille mihi.

#### TEST QUESTIONS.

19. Annotate the italicised words in the following :--

- (a) Nil mihi reseribas.
- (b) Me pater learius viduo discedere lecto

Cogit.

 $20,\,{\rm Name}$  and describe the metre in which the Heroides are written.

ON EPISTLE V.

- 1. Translate :-- V., 15-24, Saepe ... meos !
- 2. Translate :- V., 25-30, Populus ... aqua.

3. Translate :- V., 37-48, Attoniti ... meo.

4. Translate :-- V., 51-60, Oscula ... blanda fui

5. Translate:-V., 81-86, Non ego ... manus.

6. Translate :-- V., 107-112. Felix Andromache ... riget.

7. Translate :--- V., 149-155, Me miseram ... puellae!

8. Explain the meaning of the following phrases :—(a) virides Nereides; (b) sumptis decentior armis Minerva; (c) pegasis Oenone; (d) et legor Oenone falce notata tua; (e) moles nativa; (f) minor Atrides; (g) dissimulanda nurus.

 Translate, adding any explanation that may be necessary :--Deservit socios hospite capta deos.

10. Parse the following, giving the principal parts :-conpererim, micucre, veles, pavisse, medendi.

11. Parse the following words :- vincitur, evuta, malo, quererere, diriguere, venatibus, flesti.

12. Give the meaning of these words and phrases := (a) absit reverentia vero; (b) radimentum; (c) retia maculis distincta; (d) certate rates; (c) Tyndaris; (f) non profecturis litora bubus aras; (g) cana pruina.

13. Write the accusative and genitive singular of Tyndaris, Hel nº, Polydamas, Menclaos, Ide, Hector.

#### OVID: HEROIDES.

- 14. Explain the allusions in the following passages :-
  - (a) Fide conspicuus Troiae munitor.
  - (b) Ipse repertor opis vaccas pavisse Pheracas Fertur.
  - (c) Non ego cum Danais arma cruenta fero.

15. Account for the use of the subjunctive in the following passages :--

- (a) Qui nunc Priamides,—absit reverentia vero— Servus eras.
- (b) Leniter, ex merito quicquid patiare, ferendum est.
- (e) Graia iuvenca venit, quae te patriamque domumque Perdat.
- (d) Quae si sit Danais reddenda, vel Hectora fratrem Vel cum Deïphobo Polydamanta roga.
- 16. Write grammatical notes on the words in italics :-
  - (a) Et flesti et nostros vidisti *flentis* ocellos.
  - (b) Dum moror, in summa fulsit mihi purpura prora.
  - (c) Et mihi per fluctus impetus irc fuit.
- 17. Comment briefly on the grammar of the words in italics :--
  - (a) Deficior prudens artis ab arte mea.
  - (b) Caput pinu praccinctus acuta.
  - (e) Radix medendi utilis.
  - (d) Et tua, quod superest temporis, esse precor.

18. Mark the quantity of the doubtful vowels in *cauct*, *comis*, *pruina*, *rudimentum*, and point out any case in which the quantity affects the meaning.

Write grammatical notes on the following :---

- (a) Sunt mihi, quas possint sceptra decere, manus.
- (b) Quae totiens rapta est, praebuit ipsa rapi.
- Write grammatical notes on the following :—
  - (a) Votis ergo meis, alii rediture, redisti.
  - (b) Sie Helene doleat, desertaque coniuge ploret.
  - (c) Illam . . . nescio quis Theseus abstulit.
- 21. Write brief notes on the following :-
  - (a) Nunc tibi conveniunt, quae te per aperta sequantur Aequora.
  - (b) Ista Mycenaea littera facta manu.

#### TEST QUESTIONS.

#### ON EPISTLE XII.

- 1. Translate :---XII., 13-22, Aut semel ... feram.
- Translate :-- X11., 39-48, Dicitur ... suo.
- 3. Translate :- XII., 67-72, Est nemus ... loqui.
- 4. Translate :- XII., 95-102, Arva ... verrit humum.
- 5. Translate :- XII., 133-142, Ausus es ... frigus erat.
- 6. Translate :-- XII., 149-158, Cum clamore ... manus.
- 7. Translate :- XII., 205-210, Quod vivis ... viro.
- 8. Translate the following passages :---
  - (a) Noscis, an exciderant mecum loca?
  - (b) Sed mihi tam faciles unde meosque deos ?
  - (c) Munus in exilio quodlibet esse tuli.
  - (d) Vidi etiam lacrimas; an et ars est fraudis in illis?

9. Explain the allusions in the following :---

- (a) Phrixeam petiit Pelias arbor ovem.
- (b) Hic Ephyren bimarem ... tenet.
- (c) Phasiaea aqua.

[No credit will be given for a mere translation.]

10. Parse these words :--vellera, conservere, orsus, vomere, piceis, elisissent, miserere, Pēlias, Pēliac.

11. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases :— (a) terrigenae fratres; (b) mensaque purpurcos descrit alta toros; (c) Symplegades; (d) inferiae; (c) actutum; (f) sucus veneni; (g) praceordia ferrea; (h) Trinacria aqua.

12. Give the meaning of the following words and phrases:— (a) pompa; (b) pervigil anguis; (c) regnum dotale; (d) laniare; (e) strictas conserver manus; (f) Haemoniae urbes; (g) Sisyphiae opes.

13. Explain the allusions in the following passages :--

- (a) At non te fugiens sinc me, germane, reliqui.
- (b) Quaeque vomet totidem fluctus totidemque resorbet.
- (c) Quid referam Peliac natas pietate nocentes?
- (d) Per superos oro, per avitae lumina flammae.

0v. H.\*

14. What do you know of the following ?-Symplegades, Scylla, Trinacria, Aesonides, Colchi.

15. Explain the case-usages of the words in italics :--

- (a) Aere pedes solidi.
- (b) Dempta forent capiti quam mala multa meo !
- (c) At tibi Colchorum-memini-regina vacavi.

16. Annotate the following words and phrases :--(a) Ponti plaga laeva; (b) tauri plus quam per cornua saevi; (c) isset.

17. Comment on the grammar of the words in italies :-

- (a) Nunc tibi sum pauper.
- (b) Vidi etiam lacrimas; an et ars est fraudis in illis?
- (c) Quid enim post illa timerem ?
- (d) Hinc mihi, mater, abi.

18. Write grammatical notes on the following :--

- (a) Disiecta comas.
- (b) Semina iecisset, totidem sevisset et hostes !
- (c) Pro quo sum totiens esse coacta nocens.
- (d) O iusto desunt sua verba dolori !

### INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.



А.

Achivi, -orum or -um, m.: the Achivi or Achaei were one of the chief tribes of Greece at the time of the Trojan War. Hence the adj. Achivus, -a, -um, is used for "Greeian" (i. 21).

Acēta or Acētes, -ac, m. : father of Medea and king of Colchis. See Ep. XII., PREFACE (xii. 29, 51).

Antilochus, -i, m.: son of Nestor, king of Pylos (i. 15).

**Åpollo**, -**inis**, m.: god of the sun, of medicine, and of music. When banished by Jupiter he kept the flocks of Laomedon, king of Troy, and at another time the herds of Admëtus (v. 151). In i, 67 he is called **Phoebus**.

Argo, -ūs, f.: the ship Argo. See Ep. XII., PREFACE.

Argölis, -idis, f.: an important division of Peloponnesus, on the eastern coast. Its chief towns were Argos and Mycenae. Hence adj. Argolicus, a., um (i, 25).

С.

**Colchi**, -orum, m. : the people of Colchis, which was the legendary name for the region about the south-east corner of the Black Sea, on either side of the river l'hasis. It was the kingdom of Medea's father, and the scene of the stories connected with the carrying off of the Golden Fleece. See Ep. XII., TREPACE.

**Crečon**, -ntis, m.: king of Corinth and father of Creusa, the second wife of Jason (xii, 54). See Ep. XHL, PREFACE.

Créusa, -ae, f.: the daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, who married Jason after his desertion of Medea (xii, 53). See Ep. XII., PREFACE,

D.

**Dănăi**, -um or -orum, m.: a name for the Greeks of Argolis, also applied to the Greeks generally. It is said to be derived from Danaus, an early king of Argos. Hence adj. **Danaus**, -a, -um (i. 3, etc.).

#### OVID : HEROIDES.

Diana, -ae, f.: goddess of the Moon, and sister of Apollo. See the note on xii. 79.

**Dôlôn**, -ônis, m.: a Trojan who was sent to act as a spy upon the movements of the Greeks. He was seized in the camp by Ulysses and Diomédes and put to death (i. 39).

#### E.

Éphýrč, čs, f. (afterwards better known as Cöinthus, -i, f.): the city of Cointh. From its position between two seas it is styled *bimaris* (xii. 27).

#### H.

**Hector**, **.oris**, m. : eldest and bravest of the sons of Priam, king of Troy. All the time that Achilles refused to fight, Hector inflicted severe losses on the Greeks, but was at length met and slain by Achilles, in revenge for his having bimself slain Patroelus, Achilles' bosom friend. Achilles, to glut his hate, tied Hector's corpse behind his war-chariot, and so dragged it all round the walls of Troy (i. 36). Hence adj. **Hectörčus**, **-a**, **-um** (i. 14).

Hěcŭba, -ae, f. : wife of Priam, and queen of Troy (v. 84).

Hélèně, -se, f.: Helen, daughter of Tyndăreus and wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta. Her abduction brought about the Trojan War. See Ep. V., IREFACE. She is the **Tyndăris** (-idis) of v. 91, and the Läcaena (-ae) of v. 99, being a native of Laconia (\*.c. LACEDAENON).

I.

Iāson, -onis, m. : see Ep. XII., PREFACE.

Ida, ae, and Idē, ēs, f.: the lofty mountain of the Troad, overhanging the town of Troy from the southern and south-eastern sides. It was covered with pine-woods, abounded in streams, and was the scene of the famous Judgment of Paris (Ep. V., PREFACE).

Iras, -i, m. : an insolent beggar, who made the palace of Ulysses his headquarters, and ingratiated himself with the suitors. When Ulysses at last returned he entered the palace disguised as a beggar, and was at once attacked by Irus. In the fight which ensued Irus was easily worsted and expelled (i. 95).

Iūno, -onis, f.: wife of Jupiter. She vied with Venus and Minerva for the prize for beauty, and when disappointed by the Judgment of Paris, she turned her hatred upon the Trojans at large. It was she who persecuted Aeneas through the years of his wandering, and caused him to land at Carthage. Under the title of *Pronüba* she was the special patroness of lawful and propitious marriages. Läcèdaemón, -ónis, f.: the older name for the district of which Sparta (Sparte, i. 65) was the capital, comprising the valley of the river Eurotas in the south of Peloponnesus, the central portion of the later Laconia. It was the legendary capital of Menehaus, Helcu's husband (i. 5).

Lāertēs, -ae, m.: the father of Ulysses (i. 98, 103, 113). See Ep. I., PREFACE.

Lýčía, -ae, f.: a district in the south-west of Asia Minor. Its king, Sarpēdon, aided the Trojans against the Greeks, and slew Tlepolemus, king of Rhodes (i, 19). Ilence adj. Lýcius, a., -um.

#### М.

Měděa, -ae, f. : see Ep. XII., PREFACE.

**Mölanthïus**, -i, m. : the keeper of the goats of Ulysses. He abetted the suitors who threatened to consume all Ulysses' substance in the latter's absence (i. 95).

Měnělāus, -i, m.: younger son of Atreus (minor Atrides, v. 101), king of Sparta and husband of Helen. See Ep. V., PREFACE.

**Minerva**, **-ae**, **f**. : the goddess of wisdom and arts. She was one of the three who presented themselves before Paris to hear his decision as to which was fairest of them (v, 36).

Mýcēnae, -arum, f. : a city of Argolis, the home of Agamemnon, Hence adj. Mycēnaeus, -a, -um, and Mycēnis, -idis (f.).

#### Ν.

**Nestor**, **ŏris**, m.: king of Pylos. He was the oldest and wisest of the Greek host at Troy, and to him Telemachus went to ask for news of his father Ulysses. He was son of Nēlens (adj. Nēlēčius, -a, -um), whence his country is called *Nēlēča area* (i, 63).

#### 0.

Oenone, es, f. : see Ep. V., PREFACE.

Păris, -ĭdis, m.: also called **Ălexander (-dri)**. See Ep. V., PREFACE.

**Pătroclus, -i, m.**: the friend and comrade of Achilles. He was the son of Menoetius, and is hence styled **Ménoetiādés (-ao)** in i. 17. His death at the hands of Hector (q.r.) was the occasion of Achilles' return to the fight. Pēnělopē, -ēs, f. : see Ep. I., PREFACE.

Pergămă, -ōrum, n. : properly the citadel of Troy, but often used as a name for Troy generally. Hence adj. Pergămĕus, -a, -um, Trojan.

Phörae, -arum, f.: a town of Thessaly. Apollo is said to have kept the herds of Admëtus, king of Pherae. Hence adj. Phěraeus, -a, -um (v. 151).

**Phrÿgïa**, -ae, f.: the name, in historical times, of a large portion of north-western Asia Minor, including the Troad, or land of Troy. Hence the name is frequently used as equivalent to *Troas*, and the adjective **Phrÿgïus**, -a, -um, as equivalent to "Trojan."

**Pontus**, i, m.: the *Pontus Euxinus* or Black Sea. In its southeast corner lay the home of Medea, Colchis; to the north and northwest lay Scythia (xii. 27); and at its entrance, off the Dardanelles, stood the mythical Symplead a (x, v).

**Priămus**, -i, m.: king of Troy, and father of Hector and Paris (i. 34).

**P** $\forall$ **J** $\delta$ **s**, **i**, **f**.: the city and country of Nestor (*q.v.*). There was in historical times a Pylos on the western coast of Peloponnesus, in Messenia (now *Navarine*); this, however, was probably not the Pylos of Nestor (i. 63).

R,

**Rhēsus**, -i, m.: a prince of the tribes of Thrace, who came to the aid of Troy against the Greeks. There was a prophecy that, if his steeds should once drink of the waters of Simois and Xanthus, the streams of Troy, the town would never be taken. To prevent this, Ulysses and Diomèdes entered the camp of the Thracians on the very night of their arrival, slew Rhesus while asleep, and carried off his horses (i, 39).

s.

Scylla, -ae, f.: the personification of a dangerous rock upon the Italian shore of the Straits of Messina. She was represented as having the figure of a woman as far as the waist, and the tail of a fish, while her waist was girdled with wolves or savage dogs (canibas, xii, 123). Upon the opposite shore was the equally dangerous whirlpool of Charybdis, (-idis), described by Homer as thrice daily sucking down the waves, and thrice vomiting them up again (romit..., resorbet, xii, 125).

Sigëum, -i, n. : the name of a promontory and town on the coast of the Troad. Hence adjective Sigëius, -a, -um (i. 33).

Simois, -entis, m. : one of the two rivers of the plain of Troy, upon the banks of which were fought many of the battles between Greeks and Trojans (1, 33).

Sisyphus, i, m.: a legendary king of Corinth. His guile and deceitfulness were so great that he brought upon himself the special

punishment of the gods, and was doomed to pass eternity in hell in the vain attempt to roll up a hill a gigantic stone, which invariably fell back at the moment of success. The adjective **Sisÿphius**, -a, -um, is used in xii. 204 as equivalent to "Cointhian."

**Symplēgādēs, -um**, f.: two rocky islets at the eastern entrance of the Bosphörus (*Dardanelles*). According to the legend they were movable, and enashed together upon whatever attempted to pass between them (xii, 121).

т.

Tèlèmàchus, -i, m.: only son of Ulysses and Penelópe. During the long absence of his father from Ithaca (see Ep. I., l'REFACE) he was sent by his mother to Pylos and Sparta, to seek for news of the missing hero. For his loyalty to his father and mother he was hated by the suitors who filled the palace, and narrowly escaped death at their hands. When Ulysses at length returned, Telemachus aided him to slav or expel the suitors (i. 37, 98).

Tlēpõlēmus, -i, m.: a son of Hercules and king of Rhodes. He was slain by Sarpēdon, king of Lycia, when fighting on the side of the other Greeks at Troy (i. 19).

Trois, -ae, f.: also called Ilios (f.) and Ilion (n.), the town of Troy. It lay in the extreme north-west of Asia Minor, about a small hill in the plain of the rivers **Xanthus** (or **Scamander**) and **Simois**, some three miles from the sea at the western outlet of the Hellespont (*Straits of Gallipoli*), and in the territory afterwards known as **Phrygia** (-as). For the legend of the cause of the Trojan war, see Ep. V., PREFACE. The war was said to have lasted ten years, and was at length ended by stratagem : the town was taken and rased, and all its people slain or enslaved.

U.

Ulixes, -is, m. : Ulysses. See Ep. I., PREFACE.

#### v.

Věnus, -ěris, f. : the goddess of love and beauty. She was said to have sprung from the foam of the sea. She was the mother of Aeneas and of the god Cupid, and it was to her that Paris gave the prize for beauty. See Ep. V., PREFACE.





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