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HORACE

ODES, BOOK I.

EDITED FOR LONDON UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION,
JANUARY 1891,

BY

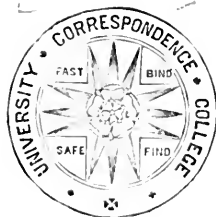
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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK.



PART I. contains (*a*) Introduction, (*b*) Text, (*c*) Notes.
Part II. contains (*a*) Test Papers, and (*b*) Vocabulary.
Part III. consists of a Translation.

Before beginning the TEXT read the INTRODUCTION, in order to obtain a general idea of the subject-matter, referring to it subsequently as occasion requires. In a final reading, immediately before the Examination, all important points in it should be carefully committed to memory.

In reading the TEXT the chief object should be to *arrive at the meaning with as little help as possible*, but nevertheless to ensure perfect accuracy. There will probably occur, even in the first sentence, (*a*) some words which you do not know, and (*b*) some difficulty in seeing the exact construction. For the first, turn to the VOCABULARY; for the second to the NOTES. If there occur any words which you do not know and which do not appear in the Vocabulary, write them neatly down, with their meaning, in two columns upon the blank pages left for the purpose, adding genitive cases or principal parts, etc., exactly as has been done in the case of the printed words.

After doing your utmost to make out the passage in this way, turn to the TRANSLATION and see how far you were right. The TRANSLATION is not intended to save you the trouble of making out the meaning, but to serve as a test of your accuracy and to correct your errors.

Beginners may find such a method as this somewhat slow

at first, but speed will soon be attained, while the memory will be strengthened to a degree otherwise unattainable.

Variant readings are not noticed in the NOTES, excepting when they differ from the University Correspondence College Text sufficiently to perplex the student if adopted by the Examiners. Write all such variant readings in the margin of the text, and try to master the meaning and syntax of both readings equally.

Make a point of looking up all references which occur in the NOTES, unless they concern grammatical rules with which you are quite familiar.

The *subject-matter*, except in so far as it is explained in the Introduction, may, as a rule, be neglected on first reading the book; more thorough attention can thus be given to the *language*.

When reading the book for the first time, work through the *first* series of TEST PAPERS, leaving the *second* series for the second and subsequent perusals.

On reading the TEXT through for the last time previous to the Examination, mark in TEXT, NOTES, and VOCABULARY such points as still require a final revision; also go carefully through the INDEX of Proper Names, and the APPENDIX of words that vary in meaning according to their quantity.

INTRODUCTION.



§ 1. **Life of Horace.** QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS, born December 8th, 65 B.C., was the son of a freedman, a *coactor*, or collector of moneys, occupying a small farm at Venusia in Apulia. The birth of Horace occurred after the enfranchisement of his father, so that he was *ingenuus*, i.e. the son of free parents; but nevertheless incurred some cavil on the score of his parentage. At the age of 12 or thereabouts he was brought to Rome to receive the best education the city could give, and thus, instead of attending the country school whither many of his superiors in station went, he became a pupil of some of the leading teachers of the senatorial and equestrian youth. In particular he records his school days with one Orbilius, whose cane was always in his hand. He went to Athens at the age of 18, that being to Rome what the English Universities are to us; and there he studied the Epicurean philosophy, which he afterwards professed. While there, he heard of the assassination of Caesar (B.C. 44), and the flight of the murderers, one of whom, Brutus, met Horace at Athens, and appointed him to the command of a legion in the army of the republican party. That army was routed at Philippi B.C. 42, and amongst the rest Horace left his shield behind him and fled for his life. When the victorious party of Octavianus (Augustus) shortly afterwards issued free pardon to the mass of the republicans, Horace immediately returned to Italy. He found himself ruined,—his father dead, his farm confiscated, and himself without influence

or property. He took the post of a clerk to the Quaestors, and turned to composing Satires, the only field of literature not already occupied by some contemporary writer. His verses caught the attention of Vergil and Varius, who introduced him to Maecenas. The latter was, with Agrippa and Messala, at once a leading political figure and a warm patron of literature. He introduced Horace to the society of Tibullus and Propertius, the elegiac poets, of Ovid, their successor, and finally to that of Augustus himself; and presented him with a small estate amongst the Sabine Hills, about 15 miles from Tibur. At the latter place also the poet had a small villa; and between his farm, his villa, and Rome, he spent the remaining years of his life, dying on 27th November, B.C. 8, a few weeks after Maecenas.

§ 2. **His Writings.** In giving his son so liberal an education the father of Horace must have trusted that he would one day turn it to good account. Unfortunately, the death of Caesar and the subsequent civil war occurred just at the period when the worth of that education would have otherwise shown itself; and, as we have seen, Horace was compelled to the merest drudgery for a living. His own disgust may have led him to indulge in the Satires, of which the first book probably appeared about 35 B.C. The second book followed in 32 B.C., and in 31 B.C.—the year in which Augustus overthrew his last opponent, Antonius, at Actium—appeared the first of Horace's lyric compositions, the Epodes. The poet had no longer any excuse for writing satire, as he was already able to address Maecenas as *amicus*, and was on the high road to fortune. The first three books of Odes appeared before the end of 23 B.C., and were in all probability all written between that date and the publication of the Epodes. That they were not later than 23 B.C. is proved by the lines in i. xii. 45, addressed to Marcellus, who died in the autumn of that year. It is unlikely that the passage was written when he was already dead. The third Ode of Book i. has been supposed to refer to the voyage of Vergil to Athens in the year of his death, 19 B.C.; but it is quite as likely that it was written on the occasion of some other visit, or at any rate it may have

been inserted in the book after the original publication of the volume. The dates of a few Odes is certain, e.g., i. 31, i. 24, and ii. 4 (see Notes).

In 17 B.C. was written the *Carmen Saeculare*, an Ode to be sung at the celebration of the *Ludi Saeculares*, or Centennial Games; and about the year 14 B.C. appeared the fourth and last book of Odes.

The Epistles—letters to various friends in the form of verse—came out about 20 B.C. . . . The date of the *Ars Poetica* (sometimes called the Third Epistle of the Second Book of the Epistles, or the Epistle to the Pisos) cannot be determined.

§ 3. **The Style of the Odes.** Quintilian, the grammarian, declares that Horace was almost the only Roman lyric poet worth reading. At the time of his birth there flourished a clique of small poets who wrote in lyric metres in imitation of the Greek poets; indeed imitation and translation of Greek writers is the rule in all Latin poets. Of that clique—Cicero calls them “Warblers of Euphorion,” from the Greek writer whom they most affected—Catullus alone remains. Horace left the exclusively erotic (love) style, and imitated especially the old lyric poets of Lesbos, Alcaeus and Sappho. He claims to have been the first to “introduce Lesbian measures into Italy;” and he was able to use them so deftly as to conceal their Grecian origin and make his poems Latin in everything but metre. What Graecisms he uses—and they are numerous—are so cleverly employed as to leave the poems still Roman in language and in feeling. These Graecisms are noticed as they occur in the notes.

§ 4. **The Metres of the Odes.** A verse is composed of a certain number of feet, each foot consisting of a definite number of syllables, from one to four, and the name of the foot depends on the number and quantity (length) of these syllables.

A foot consisting of one syllable has no special name; but verses which end in such a foot are called *catalectic* (Greek, *καταληκτικός*, stopping short), because they stop short abruptly.

A foot of two syllables may be either an *iambus* (◡ -), a *trochee* (- ◡), or a *spondee* (- -).

A foot of three syllables may be either an *anapaest* (◡ ◡ -), a *dactyl* (- ◡ ◡), or a *tribrach* (◡ ◡ ◡).

A foot of four syllables is a *choriambus* (- ◡ ◡ -).

Every verse is made up of some combination of these elements. The commonest verses in Latin are the Hexameter (e.g. Vergil's poems), or the Elegiac (i.e. a hexameter followed by a pentameter), mainly used by Ovid. Both are made up of dactyls and spondees, with monosyllabic feet in the pentameter; and the former is used by Horace occasionally in combination with other verses. The metres of the first and second Books of Odes are:—

(1) **Alcaic.**

1st and 2nd lines. ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ | - || ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ | ◡
 3rd line. ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ | - ◡ | ◡ ◡ | ◡
 4th line. ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡

(2) **Sapphic.**

(a) First Sapphic.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd lines. ◡ ◡ | ◡ - | ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡
 4th line. ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡

(These two metres are far the most common in the Odes.)

(b) Second Sapphic.

1st line. ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡
 2nd line. ◡ ◡ | ◡ - | ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ || ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡

(3) **Asclepiad**, distinguished by the frequent occurrence of choriambic feet (- ◡ ◡ -).

(a) First Asclepiad.

◡ - | ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡

(b) Second Asclepiad.

◡ - | ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡

(c) Third Asclepiad.

1st line. ◡ - | ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡

2nd line. As First Asclepiad.

(d) Fourth Asclepiad.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd lines. As First Asclepiad.

4th line. As 1st line of Third Asclepiad.

(e) Fifth Asclepiad.

1st and 2nd lines. As First Asclepiad.

3rd line. $\acute{\text{—}} - | \acute{\text{—}} \cup \cup | \acute{\text{—}} \cup$

4th line. As 1st line of Third Asclepiad.

(4) **Alcmanian**, consisting mainly of dactyls ($- \cup \cup$).

1st line. $\acute{\text{—}} \cup \cup | \acute{\text{—}} \cup \cup | \acute{\text{—}} \cup \cup | \acute{\text{—}} \cup \cup | \acute{\text{—}} \cup \cup | \acute{\text{—}} \cup$

(Hexameter.)

2nd line. $\acute{\text{—}} \cup \cup | \acute{\text{—}} \cup \cup | \acute{\text{—}} \cup \cup | \acute{\text{—}} \cup$

(5) (Fourth) **Archilochian**, the first line being dactylic ($- \cup \cup$) and trochaic ($- \cup$), the second iambic ($\cup -$).

1st line. $\acute{\text{—}} \cup \cup | \acute{\text{—}} \cup \cup | \acute{\text{—}} \cup \cup | \acute{\text{—}} \cup \cup || \acute{\text{—}} \cup | \acute{\text{—}} \cup | \acute{\text{—}} \cup$

2nd line. $\cup \acute{\text{—}} | \cup \acute{\text{—}} | \cup \acute{\text{—}} | \cup \acute{\text{—}} | \cup \acute{\text{—}} | \cup$

When a syllable is marked doubtful (\cup or \cup), the quantity denoted by the *upper* sign is more regular or more commonly found.

The easiest way to get to know the metres is to learn by heart a stanza of each.

Though a knowledge of metre is not required at elementary examinations, it is necessary in order to distinguish words differing only in quantity, e.g. *rōsā*, *rōsā*, *rōsā*, *rōsā*.

With regard to rules for the quantity of syllables, the following are the most important, but they are nearly all subject to exceptions:—

(1) A diphthong or contracted syllable is long, e.g. *āuceps*, *cōgīt* (= *cōgīt*).

(2) The former of two vowels not forming a diphthong is short, e.g. *grāvus*

(3) A vowel is long when it is followed (1) by two consonants or *x* or *z*, whether in the same word or different words; or (2) by *j* in the same word.

(4) A vowel by nature short is either long or short when it comes before a mute followed by a liquid, e.g. *tenēbrae*; but *gn* and *gm* make a preceding vowel long.

(5) Final syllables of words ending in *a, i, o, u, as, es, os,* and *e* are long.

(6) Final syllables of words ending in *e, n, r, l, d, t, is, us,* and *gs* are short.

(7) Monosyllables are generally long, except those ending in *b, d, t.*

(8) Final *a* in nom. and acc. is short.

Final *is* is long in dat. and abl. plural, in 2nd sing. pres. of verbs of the 4th conjugation.

Final *us* is short except in the nom. and acc. pl., and gen. sing. of the 4th declension, and in fem. nouns like *virtus.*

A vowel at the end of a word is elided before a vowel at the beginning of the next word.

The syllables *am, em, im, om,* and *um* at the end of a word are elided before a vowel or *h* at the beginning of the next word.

The letter *h* has no effect as regards scansion. A final vowel is elided before a word beginning with *h*, thus *atque hos* scans as *ātq̄ūos.*

Q. HORATHI FLACCI
 C A R M I N V M
 LIBER PRIMVS.

NOTE.—The text is mainly that of L. Müller, in which the spelling conforms closely to the exigencies of the metre; e g., *visast* (= *visa est*).

I.

(*Asclepiad* 1.)
 M̄AECENAS atavis edite regibus,
 O et praesidium et dulce decus meum,
 Sūnt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
 Collegisse iuvat, metaque fervidis
 Evitata rotis palmaque nobilis 5
 Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos ;
 Hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium
 Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus ;
 Illum, si proprio condidit horreo,
 Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis. 10
 Gandentem patrios findere sareulo
 Agros Attalicis condicionibus
 Numquam demoveas, ut trabe Cypria
 Myrtonum pavidus nauta secet mare.
 Luctantem Icariis fluetibus Africum 15
 Mercator metuens, otium et oppidi
 Laudat rura sui ; mox reficit rates
 Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.
 Est qui nec veteris pocula Massici
 Nec partem solido demere de die 20
 Spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto
 Stratus, nunc ad aquae lene caput saerae,
 Multos castra iuvant et lituo tubae
 Permixtus sonitus bellaque matribus

Detestata. Manet sub Iove frigido Venator tenerae coniugis inmemor, Sen visast catulis cerva fidelibus, Sen rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.	25
Me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium Dis miscent superis, me gelidum nemus Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori Secernunt populo, si neque tibus	30
Euterpe cohibet nec Polyhymnia Lesboun refugit tendere barbiton. Quodsi me lyricis vatibus inseris, Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.	35

 II.

(*Sapphic* 1.)

Iam satis terris nivis atque diræ Grandinis misit Pater, et rubente Dextera sacras iaculatus arces Terruit Urbem,	
Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret Sæculum Pyrrhæ nova monstra questæ, Omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos Visere montes,	5
Piscium et summa genus hæsit ulmo, Nota quæ sedes fuerat columbis, Et superiecto pavidæ natarunt Aequore damæ.	10
Vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis Litore Etrusco violenter undis Ire deiectum monumenta regis Templaque Vestæ ;	15
Iliæ dum se nimium querenti Iactat ultorem, vagus et sinistra Labitur ripa Iove non probante u- xorius annis.	20

Audiet cives acuisse ferrum,
 Quo graves Persae melius perirent,
 Audiet pugnas vitio parentum
 Rara iuventus.

Quem vocet divum populus ruentis
 Imperi rebus? Prece qua fatigent
 Virgines sanctae minus audientem
 Carmina Vestam?

Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi
 Iupiter? Tandem venias, precamur,
 Nube candentes umeros amictus,
 Augur Apollo;

Sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens,
 Quam Iocus circum volat et Cupido;
 Sive neglectum genus et nepotes
 Respicis auctor,

Heu nimis longo satiate ludo,
 Quem iuvat clamor galeaeque leves
 Acer et Mauri peditis cruentum
 Voltus in hostem.

Sive mutata iuvenem figura
 Ales in terris imitaris almae
 Filius Maiae, patiens vocari
 Caesaris ultor:

Serus in caelum redeas, diuque
 Laetus intersis populo Quirini,
 Neve te nostris vitiis iniquum
 Ocior aura

Tollat; hic magnos potius triumphos,
 Hic ames dici pater atque princeps,
 Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos,
 Te duce, Caesar.

III.

(Aescypiad 3.)

- Sic te diva potens Cypri,
 Sic fratres Helenae, lucida sidera.
 Ventorumque regat pater
 Obstrictis aliis praeter Iapyga,
- Navis, quae tibi creditum 5
 Debes Vergilium : finibus Atticis
 Reddas incolumem, precor,
 Et serves animae dimidium meae.
- Illi robur et aes triplex 10
 Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci
 Commisit pelago ratem
 Primus, nec timuit praecipitem Africum
 Decertantem Aquilonibus,
 Nec tristes Hyadas, nec rabiem Noti,
 Quo non arbiter Hadriae 15
 Maior, tollere sen ponere volt freta.
- Quem mortis timuit gradum,
 Qui siccis oculis monstra natantia,
 Qui vidit mare turbidum et
 Infames scopulos, Acroceraunia ? 20
- Nequiquam deus abscidit
 Prudens Oceano dissociabili
 Terras, si tamen impiae
 Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.
- Audax omnia perpeti 25
 Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas.
 Audax Iapeti genus
 Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit.
- Post ignem aethera domo
 Subductum macies et nova febrinum 30
 Terris incubuit cohors,
 Semotique prius tarda necessitas

Leti corripuit gradum.

Expertus vacuum Daedalus aëra

Pennis non homini datis ;

35

Perrupit Acheronta Hereuleus labor.

Nil mortalibus arduist ;

Caelum ipsum petimus stultitia, neque

Per nostrum patimur scelus

Iracunda Iovem ponere fulmina.

40

101.

IV.

(*Archilochium* 4.)

✓ Solvitur aeris hiemps grata vice veris et Favoni,

Trahuntque siccas machinae carinas,

Ac neque iam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni,

Nec prata eanis albicant pruinis.

Iam Cytheraea choros ducit Venus imminente luna,

5

Iunctaeque Nymphis Gratiae decentes

Alterno terram quatunt pede, dum graves Cyclopum

Volcanus ardens urit officinas.

Nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto

Aut flore terrae quem ferunt solutae ;

10

Nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,

Seu poscat agna sive malit haedo.

Pallida Mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas

Regumque turres. O beate Sesti,

Vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam.

15

Iam te premet nox, fabulaeque Manes,

Et domus exilis Plutonia ; quo simul mearis,

Nec regna vini sortiére talis,

Nec tenerum Lycidan mirabere, quo calet iuventus

Nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt.

20

202.

V.

(Asclepiad 5.)

Quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa
 Perfusus liquidis urget odoribus
 Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro?
 Cui flavam religas comam,
 Simplex munditiis? Heu quotiens fidem 5
 Mutatosque deos flebit et aspera
 Nigris aequora ventis
 Emirabitur insolens,
 Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea,
 Qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem 10
 Sperat, nescius aurae
 Fallacis. Miseri, quibus
 Intemptata nites. Me tabula sacer
 Votiva paries indicat uvula
 Suspendisse potenti 15
 Vestimenta maris deo.

VI.

(Asclepiad 4.)

Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
 Victor Maconii carminis alite,
 Quam rem cumque ferox navibus aut equis
 Miles te duce gesserit.
 Nos, Agrippa, neque haec dicere nec gravem 5
 Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii,
 Nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulixei,
 Nec saevam Pelopis domum
 Conamur, tenues grandia, dum pudor
 Inbellisque lyrae Musa potens vetat 10
 Laudes egregii Caesaris et tuas
 Culpa deterere ingeni.

Quis Martem tunica tectum adamantina
 Digne scripserit, aut pulvere Troieo
 Nigrum Merionen? aut ope Palladis 15
 Tydiden superis parem?

Nos conviviam, nos proelia virginum
 Sectis in iuvenes unguibus acrium
 Cantamus, vacui, sive quid urimur,
 Non praeter solitum leves. 20

VII.

(*Alcmanium.*)

Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon aut Mytilenem,
 Aut Epheson bimarisque Corinthi
 Moenia, vel Baccho Thebas vel Apolline Delphos
 Insignes aut Thessala Tempe.
 Sunt quibus unum opus est, intactae Palladis urbem 5
 Carmine perpetuo celebrare et
 Vndique decerptam fronti praeponeere olivam.
 Plurimus in Iunonis honorem
 Aptum dicet equis Argos ditesque Mycenae.
 Me nec tam patiens Lacedaemon 10
 Nec tam Larissae percussit campus opimae,
 Quam domus Albuncae resonantis
 Et praecipue Anio ac Tiburni lucus et uda
 Mobilibus pomaria rivis.
 Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila caelo 15
 Saepe Notus nec parturit imbres
 Perpetuo, sic tu sapiens finire memento
 Tristitiam vitaeque labores
 Molli, Plance, mero, seu te fulgentia signis
 Castra tenent seu densa tenebit 20
 Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamina patremque
 Cum fugeret, tamen uda Lyaeo
 Tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona,
 Sic tristes adfatus amicos :

'Quo nos cumque feret melior fortuna parente, 25
 Ibimus, o socii comitesque !
 Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro :
 Certus enim promisit Apollo,
 Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram.
 O fortes peioraque passi 30
 Mecum saepe viri, nunc vino pellite curas ;
 Cras ingens iterabimus aequor.'

VIII.

(*Greater Sapphic.*)

Lydia, dic, per omnes
 Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando
 Perdere ; cur apricum
 Oderit campum, patiens pulveris atque solis ?
 Cur neque militaris 5
 Inter aequales equitat, Gallica nec lupatis
 Temperat ora frenis ?
 Cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere ? Cur olivum
 Sanguine viperino
 Cautius vitat, neque iam livida gestat armis 10
 Bracchia, saepe disco,
 Saepe trans finem iaculo nobilis expedito ?
 Quid latet, ut marinae
 Filiam dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Troiae
 Funera, ne virilis 15
 Cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas ?

IX.

(*Alcaic.*)

Vides ut alta stet nive candidum
 Soracte, nec iam sustineant onus
 Silvae laborantes, geluque
 Flumina constiterint acuto.

Dissolve frigus ligna super foco	5
Large reponens atque benignius	
Deprome quadrimum Sabina,	
O Thaliarche, merum diota.	
Permitte divis cetera, qui simul	
Stravere ventos aequore fervido	10
Deproeliantes, nec cupressi	
Nec veteres agitantur orni.	
Quid sit futurum eras, fuge quaerere et	
Quem fors dierum cumque dabit, lucro	
Adpone, nec dulces amores	15
Sperne, puer, neque tu choreas,	
Donec virenti canities abest	
Morosa. Nunc et campus et areae	
Lenesque sub noctem susurri	
Composita repetantur hora,	20
Nunc et latentis proditor intimo	
Gratus puellae risus ab angulo,	
Pignusque dereptum lacertis	
Aut digito male pertinaci.	

X.

(*Sapphic* 1.)

Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis,	
Qui feros cultus hominum recentum	
Voce formasti eatus et decorae	
More palaestrae,	
Te canam, magni Iovis et deorum	5
Nuntium curvaeque lyrae parentem,	
Callidum, quidquid placuit, iocoso	
Condere furto.	
Te, boves olim nisi reddidisses	
Per dolum amotas, puerum minaei	10
Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra	
Risit Apollo.	

Quin et Atridas duce te superbos
 Ilio dives Priamus relicto
 Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Troiae
 Castra fefellit. 15

Tu pias laetis animas reponis
 Sedibus, virgaque levem coherces
 Aurea turbam, superis decorum
 Gratus et inis. 20

XI.

(*Islepiad* 2.)

Tu ne quaesieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi
 Finem di dederint, Leuconoë, nec Babylonios
 Temptaris numeros. Ut melius, quidquid erit, pati!
 Seu plures hiemes seu tribuit Iupiter ultimam,

Quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
 Tyrrhenum : sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi
 Spem longam reseces. Dum loquimur, fugerit invida
 Aetas : carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero. 5

XII.

(*Sapphic* 1.)

Quem virum aut herosa lyra vel acri
 Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio?
 Quem deum? Cuius recinet iocosa
 Nomen imago

Aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris,
 Aut super Pindo gelidove in Haemo? 5
 Unde vocalem temere insectatae
 Orphea silvae,

Arte materna rapidos morantem
 Fluminum lapsus celeresque ventos. 10
 Blandum et auritas fidibus canoris
 Ducere querens.

Quid prius dicam solitis parentis
 Landibus, quid res hominum ac deorum,
 Qui mare ac terras varriisque mundum
 Temperat horis? 15

Unde nil maius generatur ipso,
 Nec vigeat quicquam simile aut secundum.
 Proximos illi tamen occupavit
 Pallas honores. 20

Proeliis audax neque te silebo,
 Liber, et saevis inimica virgo
 Beluis, nec te, metuende certa
 Phoebe sagitta.

Dicam et Alciden puerosque Ladae,
 Hunc equis, illum superare pugnis
 Nobilem; quorum simul alba nantis
 Stella refulsit, 25

Defluit saxis agitato humor.
 Concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes,
 Et minax, quod sic voluere, ponto
 Vnda recumbit. 30

Romulum post hos prius, an quietum
 Pompili regnum memorem, an superbos
 Tarquini fascies, dubito, an Catonis
 Nobile letum. 35

Regulum et Scauros animaeque magnae
 Prodigum Paullum superante Poeno
 Gratus insigni referam camena
 Fabriciumque. 40

Hunc, et incomptis Curium capillis
 Utilem bello tulit, et Camillum
 Saeva paupertas et avitus apto
 Cum lare fundus.

Crescit occulto velut arbor aevo Fama Marcelli ; micat inter omnes Iulium sidus, velut inter ignes Luna minores.	45
Gentis humanae pater atque custos, Orte Saturno, tibi cura magni Caesaris fatis data : tu secundo Caesare regnes.	50
Ille seu Parthos Latio imminentes Egerit iusto domitos triumpho, Sive subiectos Orientis orae Seras et Indos,	55
Te minor latum reget aequus orbem ; Tu gravi curru quatiens Olympum, Tu parum castis inimica mittes Fulmina lucis.	60

XIII.

(*Asclepiad* 3.)

Cum tu, Lydia, Telephi Cervicem roseam, lactea Telephi Laudas bracchia, vae meum Fervens difficili bile tumet iecur.	
Tum nec mens mihi nec color Certa sede manet, umor et in genas Furtim labitur, arguens Quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus.	5
Vror, seu tibi candidos Turparunt umeros inmodicae mero Rixae, sive puer furens Impressit memorem dente labris notam.	10
Non, si me satis audias, Speres perpetuum dulcicia barbata Laedentem oscula, quae Venus Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit.	15

Felices ter et amplius,
 Quos inrupta tenet copula nec malis
 Divolsus querimoniis
 Suprema citius solvet amor die. 20

XIV.

(*Asclepiad* 5.)

O navis, referent in mare te novi
 Fluctus. O quid agis? Fortiter occupa
 Portum. Nonne vides, ut
 Nudum remigio latus
 Et malus celeri saucius Africo 5
 Antennaeque gemant, ac sine funibus
 Vix durare carinae
 Possint imperiosius
 Aequor? Non tibi sunt integra lintea,
 Non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo. 10
 Quamvis Pontica pinus,
 Silvae filia nobilis,
 Iactes et genus et nomen inutile :
 Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
 Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis 15
 Debes ludibrium, cave.
 Nuper sollicitum quae mihi taedium,
 Nunc desiderium curaque non levis,
 Interfusa nitentes
 Vites aequora Cycladas. 20

XV.

(*Asclepiad* 4.)

Pastor cum traheret per freta navibus
 Idaeis Helenen perfidus hospitam ;
 Ingrato celeres obruit otio
 Ventos, ut caneret fera

Nereus fata. 'Mala ducis avi domum,
 Quam multo repetet Graecia milite,
 Coniurata tuas rumpere nuptias
 Et regnum Priami vetus. 5

Eheu, quantus equis, quantus adest viris
 Sudor ! quanta moves funera Dardanae 10
 Genti ! Iam galeam Pallas et aegida
 Currusque et rabiem parat.

Nequiquam Veneris praesidio ferox
 Pectes caesariem, grataque feminis
 Inbelli cithara carmina divides ; 15
 Nequiquam thalamo graves

Hastas et calami spicula Cnosii
 Vitabis strepitumque et celerem sequi
 Aiacem : tamen, heu serus ! adulteros
 Crines pulvere collines. 20

Non Laërtiaden, exitium tuae
 Genti, non Pylum Nestora respicis ?
 Vrguent inpavidi te Salaminii
 Teucer, te Sthenelus, sciens

Pugnae, sive opus est imperitare equis, 25
 Non auriga piger. Merionen quoque
 Nosces. Ecce furit, te reperire atrox
 Tydides melior patre,

Quem tu, cervus uti vallis in altera
 Visum parte lupum graminis immemor, 30
 Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu,
 Non hoc pollicitus tuae.

Traecunda diem proferet Ilio
 Matronisque Phrygum classis Achillei ;
 Post certas hiemes uret Achaiens 35
 Ignis Pergameas domos.'

XVI.

(Alcaic.)

- O matre pulchra filia pulchrior,
 Quem criminosis cumque voles modum
 Pones iambis, sive flamma
 Sive mari libet Hadriano.
- Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit 5
 Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,
 Non Liber aequè, non acuta
 Si geminant Corybantes aera,
- Tristes ut irae, quas neque Noricus
 Deterret ensis nec mare naufragum 10
 Nec saevus ignis nec tremendo
 Iupiter ipse ruens tumultu.
- Fertur Prometheus addere principi
 Limo coactus particulam undique
 Desectam et insani leonis 15
 Vim stomacho adposuisse nostro.
- Irac Thyesten exitio gravi
 Stravere et altis urbibus ultimae
 Stetere causae, cur perirent
 Funditus imprimeretque muris 20
- Hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.
 Conpescè mentem ; me quoque pectoris
 Temptavit in dulci iuventa
 Fervor et in celeres iambos
- Misit furem ; nunc ego mitibus 25
 Mutare quaero tristia, dum mihi
 Fias recantatis amica
 Opprobriis animumque reddas.
-

XVIII.

(Asclepiad 2.)

Nullam, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem
 Circa mite solum Tiburis et moenia Catili ;
 Siccis omnia nam dura deus proposuit neque
 Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines.

Quis post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem crepat ? 5
 Quis non te potius, Bacche pater, teque, decens Venus ?
 At ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi,
 Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa super mero

Debellata, monet Sithoniis non levis Eubius,
 Cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum 10
 Discernunt avidi. Non ego te, candide Bassareu,
 Invitum quatiā nec variis obsita frondibus

Sub divum rapiam. Saeva tene cum Berecyntio
 Cornu tympana, quae subsequitur caecus amor sui.
 Et tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem, 15
 Arcanique fides prodiga, perlucidior vitro.

XIX.

(Asclepiad 3.)

Mater saeva Cupidinum
 Thebanaeque iubet me Semeles puer
 Et lasciva Licentia
 Finitis animum reddere amoribus.

Vrit me Glycerae nitor, 5
 Splendentis Pario marmore purius ;
 Vrit grata protervitas
 Et voltus nimium lubricus adspici.

In me tota ruens Venus
 Cyprum deseruit, nec patitur Scythas 10
 Et versis animosum equis
 Parthum dicere, nec quae nihil attinent.

Hic vivum mihi caespitem, hic
 Verbenas, pueri, ponite turaque
 Bimi cum patera meri :
 Mactata veniet lenior hostia.

15

XX.

(*Sapphic 1.*)

Vile potabis modicis Sabinum
 Cantharis, Graeca quod ego ipse testa
 Conditum levi, datus in theatro
 Cum tibi plausus,

Clare, Maecenas, eques, ut paterni
 Fluminis ripae simul et iocosa
 Redderet laudes tibi Vaticanani
 Montis imago.

5

Caecubum et praelo domitam Caleno
 Tu vides uvam : mea nec Falernae
 Temperant vites neque Formiani
 Pocula colles.

10

XXI.

(*Asclepiad 5.*)

Dianam tenerae dicite virgines
 Intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium
 Latonamque supremo
 Dilectam penitus Iovi.

Vos lactam fluviis et nemorum coma,
 Quaecumque aut gelido prominet Algido,
 Nigris aut Erymanthi
 Silvis aut viridis Cragi ;

5

Vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus
 Natalemque, mares, Delon Apollinis,
 Insignemque pharetra
 Fraternalque umerum lyra.

10

Hic bellum lacrimosum, hic miseram famem
 Pestemque a populo et principe Caesare in
 Persas atque Britannos 15
 Vestra motus aget prece.

XXII.

(*Sapphic 1.*)

Integer vitae scelerisque purus
 Non eget Mauris iaculis neque arcu
 Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
 Fusce, pharetra,
 Sive per Syrtes iter aestuosas, 5
 Sive facturus per inhospitalem
 Caucasum vel quae loca fabulosus
 Lambit Hydaspes.
 Namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
 Dum meam canto Lalagen et ultra 10
 Terminum curis vagor expeditis,
 Fugit inermem,
 Quale portentum neque militaris
 Daunias latis alit aesculetis,
 Nec Iubae tellus generat, leonum 15
 Arida nutrix.
 Pone me pigris ubi nulla campis
 Arbor aestiva recreatur aura,
 Quod latus mundi nebulae malusque
 Iupiter urguet; 20
 Pone sub curru nimium propinqui
 Solis in terra domibus negata:
 Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
 Dulce loquentem.

XXIII.

(Asclepiad 5.)

Vitas himuleo me similis, Chloë,
 Quaerenti pavidam montibus aviis
 Matrem non sine vano
 Aurarum et siliæ metu.

Nam seu mobilibus veris inhorruit
 Adventus foliis, seu virides rubum
 Dimovere lacertæ,
 Et corde et genibus tremit.

5

Atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera
 Gaetulusve leo frangere persequor :
 Tandem desine matrem
 Tempestiva sequi viro.

10

XXIV.

(Asclepiad 4.)

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
 Tam cari capitis? Praecipe lugubres
 Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater
 Vocem cum cithara dedit.

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
 Vrguet? Cui Pudor et Iustitiæ soror,
 Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
 Quando ullum inveniet parem?

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
 Nulli flebilior, quam tibi, Vergili.
 Tu frustra pius heu non ita creditum
 Poscis Quintilium deos.

10

Quid si Threicio blandius Orpheo
 Auditam moderere arboribus fidem?
 Num vanæ redeat sanguis imagini.
 Quam virga semel horrida,

15

Non lenis precibus fata recludere,
 Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi.
 Durum : sed levius fit patientia :
 Quidquid corrigerest nefas. 20

XXV.

(*Sapphic.*)

Parcius iunctas quatiunt fenestras
 Ictibus crebris iuvenes protervi,
 Nec tibi somnos adimunt, amatque
 Ianua limen,
 Quae prius multum facilis movebat 5
 Cardines. Audis minus et minus iam :
 ' Me tuo longas pereunte noctes,
 Lydia, dormis ?'
 Invicem moechos anus arrogantes
 Flebis in solo levis angiportu, 10
 Thracio bacchante magis sub inter-
 lunia vento,
 Cum tibi flagrans amor et libido,
 Quae solet matres furiare equorum,
 Saeviet circa iecur ulcerosum, 15
 Non sine questu,
 Laeta quod pubes hedera virenti
 Gaudeat pulla magis atque myrto,
 Aridas frondes hiemis sodali
 Dedicet Euro. 20

XXVI.

(*Alcaic.*)

Musis amicus, tristitiam et metus
 Tradam protervis in mare Creticum
 Portare ventis, quis sub Arcto
 Rex gelidae metuatur orae,

Quid Tiridaten terreat, unice
 Securus. O quae fontibus integris 5
 Gaudes, apricos necte flores,
 Necte, meo Lamiae coronam,
 Pimplea dulcis. Nil sine te mei
 Prosunt honores : hunc fidibus novis, 10
 Hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro
 Teque tuasque decet sorores.

XXVII.

(*Alcaic.*)

Natis in usum laetitiae scyphis
 Pugnare Thracumst : tollite barbarum
 Morem, verecundumque Bacchum
 Sanguineis prohibete rixis.

Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces 5
 Immane quantum discrepat : inpium
 Lenite clamorem, sodales,
 Et cubito remanete presso.

Vultis severi me quoque sumere
 Partem Falerni ? Dicat Opuntiae 10
 Fratr Megillae, quo beatus
 Voluere, qua pereat sagitta.

Cessat voluntas ? Non alia bibam
 Mercede. Quae te cumque domat Venus,
 Non erubescendis adurit 15
 Ignibus ; ingenuoque semper

Amore peccas. Quidquid habes, age,
 Depone tutis auribus. A miser,
 Quanta laborabas Charybdi,
 Digne puer meliore flamma ! 20

Quae saga, quis te solvere Thessalis
 Magus venenis, quis poterit deus ?
 Vix indigatum te triformi
 Pegasus expediet Chimaera.

XXVIII.

(Alemannian.)

Te maris et terrae numeroque carentis arenae
 Mensorem cohibent, Archyta,
 Pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum
 Munera, nec quicquam tibi prodest
 Aerias temptasse domos animoque rotundum 5
 Percurrisse polum morituro.
 Occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva deorum,
 Tithonusque remotus in auras
 Et Iovis arcanis Minos admissus, habentque
 Tartara Panthoiden iterum Orco 10
 Demissum, quamvis clipeo Troiana refixo
 Tempora testatus nihil ultra
 Nervos atque cutem morti concesserat atrae,
 Iudice te, non sordidus auctor
 Naturae verique. Sed omnes una manet nox, 15
 Et calcanda semel via leti.
 Dant alios Furiae torvo spectacula Marti,
 Exitios avidum mare nautis ;
 Mixta senum ac iuvenum densentur funera, nullum
 Saeva caput Proserpina fugit. 20
 Me quoque devexi rabidus comes Orionis
 Illyricis Notus obruit undis.
 At tu, nauta, vagae ne parce malignus arenae
 Ossibus et capiti inhumato
 Particulam dare : sic, quodcumque minabitur Eurus 25
 Fluctibus Hesperii, Venusinae
 Plectantur silvae te sospite, multaue merces,
 Vnde potest, tibi defluat aequo
 Ab Iove Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.
 Neglegis inmeritis nocituram 30
 Postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Fors et
 Debita iura vicesque superbae

Te manent ipsum : precibus non linquar inultis,
 Teque piacula nulla resolvent.
 Quamquam festinas, non est mora longa ; licebit
 Iniecto ter pulvere curras. 35

XXIX.

(*Alcaic.*)

Ieci, beatis nunc Arabum invides
 Gazis ; et acrem militiam paras
 Non ante devictis Sabaeae
 Regibus, horribilique Medo
 Nectis catenas. Quae tibi virginum 5
 Sponso necato barbara serviet ?
 Puer quis ex aula capillis
 Ad cyathum statuetur unctis,
 Doctus sagittas tendere Sericas
 Arcu paterno ? Quis neget arduis 10
 Pronos relabi posse rivos
 Montibus et Tiberim reverti,
 Cum tu coemptos undique nobilis
 Libros Panaeti Socraticam et domum
 Mutare loriceis Hiberis, 15
 Pollicitus meliora, tendis ?

XXX.

(*Sapphic 1.*)

O Venus, regna Cnidi Paphique,
 Sperne dilectam Cypron et vocantis
 Ture te multo Glycerac decoram
 Transfer in aedem.
 Fervidus tecum puer et solutis 5
 Gratiae zonis properentque Nymphae
 Et parum comis sine te Inventas
 Mercuriusque.

XXXI.

(Alcaic.)

- Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem
 Vates? Quid orat, de patera novum
 Fundens liquorem? Non opimas
 Sardiniae segetes feracis,
 Non aestuosae grata Calabriae 5
 Armenta, non aurum aut ebur Indicum,
 Non rura, quae Liris quieta
 Mordet aqua taciturnus amnis.
 Premant Calena falce quibus dedit
 Fortuna vitem, dives et aureis 10
 Mercator exsiccet culullis
 Vina Syra reparata merce,
 Dis carus ipsis, quippe ter et quater
 Anno revisens aequor Atlanticum
 Impune. Me pascunt olivae, 15
 Me cichorea levesque malvae.
 Frui paratis et valido mihi,
 Latoe, dones ac precor integra
 Cum mente, nec turpem senectam
 Degere nec cithara carentem. 20

XXXII.

(Sapphic 1.)

- Poscimus. Siquid vacui sub umbra
 Lusimus tecum, quod et hunc in annum
 Vivat et plures, age dic Latinum,
 Barbite, carmen,
 Lesbio primum modulate civi, 5
 Qui ferox bello tamen inter arma,
 Sive iactatam religarat udo
 Litore navim

Liberum et Musas Veneremque et illi
Semper haerentem puerum canebat, 10
Et Lycum nigris oculis nigroque
Crine decorum.

O decus Phoebi et dapibus supremi
Grata testudo Iovis, o laborum
Dulce lenimen medicumque, salve 15
Rite vocanti !

XXXIII.

(*Asclepiad* 4.)

Albi, ne doleas plus nimio memor
Inmitis Glyceræ neu miserabiles
Decantes elegos, cur tibi iunior
Laesa præniteat fide.

Insignem tenui fronte Lycorida 5
Cyri torret amor, Cyrus in asperam
Declinat Pholoen : sed prius Apulis
Iungentur capreae lupis

Quam turpi Pholoe peccet adultero.
Sic visum Veneri, cui placet inparis 10
Formas atque animos sub iuga aenea
Saevo mittere cum ioco.

Ipsam me melior cum peteret Venus,
Grata detinuit compede Myrtale
Libertina, fretis acrior Hadriae 15
Curvantis Calabros sinus.

XXXIV.

(*Alcaic*.)

Pareus decorum cultor et infrequens,
Insanientis dum sapientiae
Consultus erro, nunc retrorsum
Vela dare atque iterare cursus

Cogor relictos : namque Diespiter, Igni corusco nubila dividens Plerumque, per purum tonantes Egit equos volueremque currum ;	5
Quo bruta tellus et vaga flumina, Quo Styx et invisi horrida Taenari Sedes Atlanteusque finis Concutitur. Valet ima summis	10
Mutare et insignem attenuat deus, Obscura promens ; hinc apicem rapax Fortuna cum stridore acuto Sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.	15

XXXV.

(*Alcaic.*)

O diva, gratum quae regis Antium, Praesens vel imo tollere de gradu Mortale corpus vel superbos Vertere funeribus triumphos,	
Te pauper ambit sollicita prece Ruris colonus, te dominam aequoris, Quicumque Bithyna lacessit Carpathium pelagus carina.	5
Te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythae Urbesque gentesque et Latium ferox Regumque matres barbarorum et Purpurei metuumt tyranni,	10
Iniurioso ne pede proruas Stantem columnam, neu populus frequens Ad arma cessantes, ad arma Concitet imperiumque fraugat.	15
Te semper antit saeva Necessitas, Clavos trabales et cuneos manu Gestans athena, nec severus Vncus abest liquidumque plumbum.	20

- Te Spes et albo rara Fides colit
 Velata panno, nec comitem abnegat,
 Vtcumque mutata potentes
 Vestes domos inimica linquis.
- At vulgus infidum et meretrix retro 25
 Periura cedit, diffugiunt cadis
 Cum faece siccatis amici,
 Ferre iugum pariter dolosi.
- Serves iturum Caesarem in ultimos
 Orbis Britannos et iuvenum recens 30
 Examem, Eois timendum
 Partibus Oceanoque rubro.
- Eheu cicatricum et sceleris pudet
 Fratrumque. Quid nos dura refugimus
 Aetas? quid intactum nefasti 35
 Liquimus? unde manum iuventus
- Metu deorum continuit? quibus
 Pepercit aris? O utinam nova
 Incude distingas retusum in
 Massagetas Arabasque ferrum! 40

XXXVI.

(*Asclepiad* 3.)

- Et ture et fidibus iuvat
 Placare et vituli sanguine debito
 Custodes Numidae deos,
 Qui nunc Hesperia sospes ab ultima
 Caris multa sodalibus, 5
 Nulli plura tamen dividit oscula
 Quam dulci Lamiae, memor
 Actae non alio rege puertiae
 Mutataeque simul togae.
 Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota, 10
 Neu promptae modus amphorae,
 Neu morem in Salium sit requies pedum,

Neu multi Damalis meri Bassum Threicia vincat amystide, Neu desint epulis rosae Neu vivax apium neu breve lilium.	15
Omnes in Damalin putres Deponent oculos, nec Damalis novo Divelletur adultero, Lascivis hederis ambitiosior.	20

XXXVII.

(Alcaic.)

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero Pulsanda tellus, nunc Saliaribus Ornare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, sodales.	
Anthæ nefas depromere Caecubum Cellis avitis, dum Capitolio Regina dementes ruinas Fumus et imperio parabat	5
Contaminato cum grege turpium Morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens Sperare fortunaque dulci Ebria. Sed minuit furorem	10
Vix una sospes navis ab ignibus, Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico Redegit in veros timores Caesar, ab Italia volantem	15
Remis adurguens, accipiter velut Molles columbas aut leporem citus Venator in campis nivalis Haemoniac, daret ut catenis	20
Fatale monstrum. Quae generosius Perire quaerens nec muliebriter Expavit ense nec latentes Classe cita reparavit oras.	

- Ausa et iacentem visere regiam 25
 Voltu sereno, fortis et asperas
 Tractare serpentes, ut atrum
 Corpore conbiberet venenum,
- Deliberata morte ferocior ;
 Saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens 30
 Privata deduci superbo
 Non humilis mulier triumpho.

XXXVIII.

(*Sapphic.*)

- Persicos odi, puer, adparatus,
 Displicent nexae philyra coronae ;
 Mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum
 Sera moretur.
- Simplici myrto nihil adlabores 5
 Sedulus euro ; neque te ministrum
 Dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta
 Vite bibentem.
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NOTES.

G. refers to Smith's *Smaller Latin Grammar* (Murray, 3s. 6d.).

† Denotes a variant reading.

ODE I.—*Some men, Maecenas, find pleasure in fame or office or riches. The yroman loves his fields, the merchant his ship. Wine pleases one, War another: a third will forego everything for Sport. My pleasure is to be a poet, my ambition to be classed amongst the writers of Lyrics.*

The Ode is addressed to Maecenas, concerning whom see Index.

1. **atavis regibus**: abl. of origin; G. § 310. The two nouns are in apposition—"Sprung from ancestors who were kings." *Arus*, is a grandfather; *proarvus*, a great-grandfather; *abarus*, *atarus*, *tritarus*, each signify an ancestor one degree more remote.

3. **Olympicum**: the "dust of Olympia" alludes to the great national festival, celebrated with trials of genius and strength every four years, round the temple of Olympian Zeus at Pisa in Elis. The prize (*palma*) was a wreath of wild olive. **Juvat**: *est qui, sunt qui* take the indie. when merely stating that such and such a person exists; the subj. when meaning "there exist persons of such and such a sort as to . . ."; G. § 479.

6. **terrarum dominos**: an oblique predicate—"raises up as masters of the world."

7. **hunc . . . illum**: "one . . . another." The accusatives depend on *crehit ad deos* to be supplied as apodosis to the two clauses "*si . . . honoribus*" and "*si . . . horreis*." In English we should say, "if so and so happens, it raises him," etc. **Quiritium**: Quirites, lit. "Lance-bearers" (from *quivis*, a lance), is the name for Romans in their *civil* capacity.

8. **tergeminis honoribus**: the threefold office (*honor*) of Curule Aedile, Praetor, and Consul.

12. **Attalicis condicionibus**: "by offers such as Attalus could make." See Index. *Condiciones* means terms, conditions, offers.

13. **demoveas**: subj. in the apodosis of a conditional sentence of which the protasis is suppressed—"You could never remove (if you were to try)." G. § 424 (ii); 429. **Cypria**: see Index, *s.v.* Cyprus.

14. **Myrtoum mare**: the Western parts of the Aegean Sea, so-called from the island of Myrto off the S. point of Euboea (*Negropont*). Eastward of this lay the **Icarium mare**, said to be named after Icarus, son of Daedalus, who was drowned while endeavouring to fly across it. **Africum**: *sc. ventum* (the S. wind from Africa), is object of *metuens*. For the dat. *fluctibus*, see G. § 300.

18. **pati**: the use of an infin. depending upon an adj., rare in earlier writers, is very common in Horace. In prose it must be replaced by a gerund or a dependent subjunctive with *ut*, etc. Other instances in this book are iii. 25; vi. 6; x. 7; xviii. 18; xxxv. 2; xii. 10, 26; xxiv. 17; xxxv. 28.

19. **Massici**: *sc. vini*, see Index.

20. **solido**: "whole," "uninterrupted," *i.e.* the business hours of the day.

21. **membra**: accus. of the part affected, with *stratus*. G. § 251.

23. **lituo** is put, by brachylogy, for *litui sonitui*. Cavalry used the curved *lituus*: infantry, the straight *tuba*.

24. **matribus**: dat. of the agent. G. § 293. So *catulis*, *v.* 27.

25. **sub Iove**: the name of Jupiter is put for the sky where he dwelt. Cp. *sub diro*, and xxii. 20.

29. Poets were thought to be inspired by Bacchus, to whom the ivy was sacred.

33. **Euterpe**. . . **Polyhymnia**: see Index, *s.v.* Musa.

34. **Lesboum**: *i.e.* to sing such songs as those of the Lesbian poets. See Index, *s.v.* Alcaeus.

ODE II.—*There have been enough of prodigies and fear—Iupiter and Tiber affrighting us. Our children will hear of our civil wars and suffer for our sins. But what God will hear us? Apollo? Venus? Mars? Or Mercury, rather, for he is here on earth. Long may he remain to avenge us and triumph over our enemies!*

Addressed to Augustus (Octavianus), who is represented as Mercury. The Ode was probably written soon after 31 B.C., for in that year Augustus finally crushed at Actium the partizans of the murderers of his (adoptive) father C. Julius Caesar.

2. **Pater**: Iupiter. **Nivis, grandinis**: both dependent upon *satis*; G. 271.

5. **ne**, the usual constructions after a word denoting *fear* is here used because *terruit gentes* = he made the nations *afraid*.

6. Deucalion and his wife Pyrrha were alone spared when the deluge covered the world, re-peopleing it afterwards by throwing behind them stones which immediately turned into human beings. **Novus** often signifies "new and strange."

7. **Proteus**: a sea-god, usually attended by a flock (*pecus*) of seals. It was of them that Pyrrha complained, as well as of their being able to swim even over the hill-tops in the flood.

8. **visere**: this use of the infin. to express purpose is not allowable in prose. It is a Graecism. Cp. xii. 2. *Quem virum sumis celebrare*: xxvi. 3, *tradam ventis portare*. See G. § 449.

14. **litore**: here used for *ripa*, the usual word for a river-bank. The Tiber divided Etruria from Latium for some distance.

15. **deiectum**: supine expressing purpose after a verb of motion. G. § 543. **Regis**: Numa, second king of Rome, 723 B.C., who built the hall and temple of *Vesta*.

17. **Ilia**, or Rhea Sylvia, became by Mars the mother of Romulus and Remus. According to one account, Amulius, her uncle, fearing that her sons would deprive him of his kingdom of Alba Longa, threw all three into the Tiber; whence she is said to have been the wife of Tiber, and that river is called "too fond of his wife" because he avenged her by his inundations.

18. **jactat**: for the tense, see G. § 393, *Obs.* **sinistra ripa**: abl. of the road by which. Cp. G. § 329.

22. **Persae**: see Index, *s.r.* Parthus. **Perirent**: see i. 13, *n.* The suppressed protasis in this case is "if it were used at all."

23. **vicio parentum**: belongs as a causal abl. to *rara*—"few because of (*i.e.* lessened by) the faults of their parents."

25. **vocet**: deliberative subj.: so *fatigent*. G. § 440.

26. **rebus**: "for (the help of) the fortunes of the falling state," a dat. of advantage. G. § 288.

27. **minus**: "too little," *i.e.* "not at all," qualifying *audientem*.

30. **venias**: G. § 444: and cp. *redeas* and *intersis* *vv.* 45, 46. **Precamur**: is parenthetical, and has nothing to do with the syntax.

31. **umeros**: cp. i. 21, *n.*

32. Apollo is the god of prophecy, as the *augures* were the interpreters of omens. Hence he is called *Augur*, or prophet, himself.

33. **Erycina**: Venus, so called from her famous temple at Mt. Eryx, in N.W. Sicily.

34. **quam . . . circum**: a preposition (except *tenus*) seldom follows the word it governs. Its proper position is immediately before it.

36. **auctor**: Mars, "Father" of Romulus and, through him, of the Roman people (see *v.* 17, *n.*).

37. **satiare**: *voc.* of the participle. **Ludo**: the pastime of Mars is war.

38. **lēves**: (notice the quantity) "smooth," and so "polished," "bright."

41. **mutata figura**: abl. of means with *imitaris*.

43. "Benign Maia's winged son" is Mercury, the child of Jupiter and Maia, one of the daughters of Atlas.

44. **ultor**: see Index, *s.r.* Augustus.

47. **iniquum**: "unkind to," "intolerant of," our sins.

50. **ames**: see *v.* 30, *n.* **Pater**: *sc. patriae*, was a title given to Augustus, who rescued the State from civil war; and once before to Cicero, who saved it from Catiline's conspiracy.

51. **Medos**: see Index, *s.r.* Parthus.

52. **te duce**, see G. § 334. **Caesar**: Augustus. After the time of Julius all emperors called themselves Caesars.

ODE III.—*May all the deities of Seas and Winds protect you, Vergil, and bring you safe to Greece! Whoso first braved the storms and stars, the sea and its crags, had a heart of brass! The gods divided the world with seas, but we laugh at the barrier. Nothing awes us. The daring of Prometheus brought suffering upon us; but that did not awe Daedalus or Hercules; it does not awe us. We defy the gods to anger, nor suffer them to leave us in peace.*

Addressed to the ship in which the poet Vergil is sailing to Athens.

1. **Sic**: "on such conditions . . ." The condition is contained in the clauses "*finibus . . . meae*." In English we should transpose the order, and say, "Prithee, give back safe to the shores of Attica, and take care of my soul's other half! So (*i.e.* on these conditions) may Venus, etc., guide thee." The verbs are all in the jussive subjunctive; G. § 422; and *regat* (*regant*) must be repeated with all the nominatives in the first stanza. **Diva**: Venus, who was especially worshipped at Paphos in Cyprus, and who sprang from the foam of the sea. **Cypri**: G. § 276. 2.

2. **fratres Heleæ**: Castor and Pollux, twin sons of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leda, and brothers of Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and cause of the Trojan war. They were the protecting gods of sailors.

3. **pater**: Aeolus, who restrained or let loose the winds at will.

4. **Iapyga**: the W.N.W. wind, favourable to a vessel voyaging to Greece from Italy. It blew off the Iapygian promontory in the heel of Italy, whence its name.

6. **debes**: lit. "owe us Vergil entrusted to thee," *i.e.* "Art our debtor for Vergil."

7. **incolumem**: predicative to *Vergilium* repeated, to which *dimidium* is appositive.

12. **Africum**: see i. 14. *n.*

14. **Hyades**: (Gk. Ἰάδες, *the rainers*), a group of seven stars in the constellation Taurus.

15. **quo**: abl. of the thing compared after *maior*, G. § 320. The S. wind is called the Ruler of the Adriatic Sea, as being the prevailing wind there.

16. **ponere**: "lay to rest." Cp. Verg. *Aen.* v. 763. *Straverunt aquora venti*. *Sea* is omitted before *tollere*.

18. **monstra**: here = monsters, not prodigies. *Vidit* is to be supplied from v. 19.

20. **Acroceræunia**: "Peak of Thunders," a dangerous headland on the coast of Epirus, opposite to the heel of Italy.

25. **perpeti**: see i. 18, *n.*

27. **Iapeti genus**: see Index, *s.v.* Prometheus.

29. **ignem subductum**: "the fitching of the fire." So "the foundation of the city" = *urbs condita*, the passive participle being often used with a substantive to express, not so much a thing or person acted on, as the action itself.

31. **Daedalus**: see Index.

36. **Herculeus labor**: "Herculean toil," *i.e.* "the toils of Hercules." **Acheron** was one of the six rivers of Hades.

37. **Ardui**: see G. § 270. The adj may here be considered an example of the *predicative genitive*.

ODE IV.—*Winter is gone, and all the signs of Spring are here again. Now there are flowers for wreaths and lambs for sacrifice. Let us be merry, Sestius, for death awaits all alike, and life is too short for ambitious toiling. There is no pleasure beyond the grave.*

The Sestius addressed is probably the son of the P. Sestius whom Cicero defended in an extant speech.

2. **machinae** (Gk. μηχανή, *mēchanē*): rollers used for moving down to the water vessels which had been drawn up on to the beach during the winter.

3. **stabulis . . . igni**: causal ablatives.

5. **Cythēra**: a name of Venus from the island of Cŷthēra off the south coast of the Morea, where she had an ancient temple.

7. The Cŷelōpes, for their attempt to conquer heaven, were condemned to be slaves of Vulcanus, the God of Fire, for whom they forged the thunderbolts in the volcanoes of Aetna and Lipari.

10. **solutae**: "freed" from frost, *i.e.* "thawed." Cp. *Solritur*, v. 1, *supra*.

11. **Fauno**: dat. of advantage. "In honour of Faunus." See Index.

12. The full construction is "sive poscat nos agna immolare, sive malit nos haedo immolare." Verbs of sacrificing, *e.g.* *facio*, *operor*, *immolo*, regularly take abl. of the victim, dat. of God to whom it is offered, and sometimes also a cognate accus. (*sacrum*); *e.g.*: *Iovi tauro sacrum facio*. For the indic. *deest* in the apodosis, answering to the subj. *poscat* . . . *malit* in the protasis, see G. § 428.

13. **aequo**: "impartial." "fair." **Pede**: the Roman custom was to kick, not knock, at the door.

14. **Sesti**: the usual form of the vocative of proper names in *-ius*, as also of *filius* and *genius*.

17. **mearis** = *meaveris*: fut. perf. of *meo*.

18. "Neither wilt thou obtain by the dice the sovereignty of the wine," *i.e.* there will be no banquets there at which you may be chosen master of the wines. The "master of the wines" (*arbiter bibendi*) directed the quality and quantity of the wine drunk at a banquet, and was chosen by means of dice (*tali*).

ODE V.—*What dainty suitor is wooing thee, Pyrrha? For whom art thou adorning thyself? Ah, he will soon learn how gods and winds change. Unhappy they who have yet to learn thy character! I learnt it to my cost, losing everything but life.*

1. **Quis** is generally used pronominally; but sometimes, as here, it is a masculine interrogative adjective. *Qui*, of persons, asks for the character, *quis* usually for the name.

4. **cui**: "in whose honour?" cp. iv. 11. *n*; and *quibus* v. 12, *infra*.

8. **insolens**: in its original meaning of "unwonted," *i.e.* "unused to such a sight." The meaning of "insolent" is secondary.

11. **Sperat**: *sc. te fore*. **Vacuam** means "free to give him all your attention." **Auræ fallacis**: G. § 276, 2.

13-16. **Tabula rotiva** is instrumental abl.; *uida* goes with *vestimenta*, and *potenti* with *maris*. Those who escaped from shipwreck often had painted a picture of their misfortune, which they dedicated, together with their clothes, in the nearest temple as a thankoffering. Horace remarks that he was shipwrecked on the rock of his passion for Pyrrha, and only just survived to make the proper grateful offering for his escape.

ODE VI.—*You are a warrior, and your victories must be written of by Varius. I cannot sing of Tragic and Epic themes, and the exploits of yourself and of Caesar; I am the poet of wine and love.*

Addressed to Agrippa, for whom see Index.

† 1. **Vario** . . . **alite**: a personal agent is expressed by the preposition *a* or *ab*, or (in poetry) the dative (G. § 293, *Obs.*); therefore, unless the conjecture *aliti* be adopted, these words must be taken as abl. of attendant circumstance (ablative absolute): "with V. for singer," lit. "bird," *i.e.* "swan." Cp. Ep. I. 1, 94. "Curatus *inaequali tonsore capillos*" (when the barber cut awry), and Iuv. I. 13, "assiduo ruptae lectore columnae" (the reader continuing incessantly). L. Varius Rufus was one of the literary circle collected about Horace and Vergil, and acted as the latter poet's posthumous editor.

2. **Maeonii**: Maeonia was on the seaboard of Lydia, and included the region of Troy, whence *Maconium carmen*=songs of Troy. Homer himself is commonly called Maeonius or Maeonides.

3. **quam rem cumque**: tmesis for *quaecumque* (cp. vii. 25). The construction is irregular. We should have expected either (1) *Scribet Varius quaecumque rem*, etc.; or (2) *Vario scribetur res, quaecumque*, etc. **Navibus** . . . **equis**: ablatives of manner. **te duce**: cp. ii. 52.

5. **dicere**: the infin. depends on *conamur* (v. 9).

6. **Pelidae stomachum**: "the wrath of Achilles." Cp. Index, *s.v.* Achilles. **cedere nescii**: cp. i. 18, *n.*

7. **Ulixei**: for the declension, see G. § 40. The ten-years' wanderings of Ulysses (Odysseus) form the subject of the Odyssey.

8. **Pelopis**: see Index.

9. **tenues**: in agreement with *nos*. **grandia**: referring to all the foregoing accusatives.

10. **lyrae**: cp. *Cypri* iii. 1; *maris* v. 16.

14. **scripserit**: fut. perf. "will be found to have written."

15. **Meriones** was the charioteer of Idomeneus, King of Crete, who fought on the Grecian side against Troy.

16. **Tydidem**: Diomedes, son of Tydeus, was "a match for the gods," when he wounded Ares (Mars) and Aphrodite (Venus) in a battle before Troy, by the help of Pallas (Minerva).

19. **vacui**: cp. v. 10. *Sive* is omitted before this word (cp. iii. 16). **quid**: "to some degree;" the accusative denotes the *extent of the action of the verb*.

ODE VII.—*Different people praise the beauties of different places. To my mind, Tibur is fairest of all. The sky is not always dull. Plancus. Brighten up, as it brightens; and remember how Teucer made the best of his exile by founding himself a new home.*

1. **Rhodon**: the island of Rhodes, off the S.W. corner of Asia Minor. **Mytilenen**: the capital of Lesbos, a large island off the coast of Lydia.

2. **Epheson**: Ephesus, the capital of Ionia, famous for its worship of Diana. **Bimaris**: Corinth, on the isthmus of the same name, lies between the *Sinus Saronicus* (part of the Aegean) on the E., and the Gulf of Corinth on the W.

3. **Baccho**: see Index. Thebes was the first Grecian town to receive the Bacchic rites, according to legend. See Index, *s.r.* Pentheus. **Delphos**: the famous oracle of Apollo in Phocis. **Apolline**, like *Baccho*, is a causal abl. with *insignes*, which belongs to both *Thebas* and *Delphos*.

4. **Tempe**: the narrow gorge by which the river Peneüs escapes to the sea, between Mounts Olympus and Ossa. The word is here neut. plur.

5. The city of Pallas (Minerva) is Athens, which was claimed as the spot at which the goddess first created the olive, her sacred symbol.

8. **plurimus**: "many a man." Used in the sing. instead of plur. here, and in a very few other passages.

9. **Argos**: accus. sing. neut. It was the sacred city of Hera (Juno). **Mycenae**, the capital of Agamemnon, stood a few miles N.W. of Argos.

11. **Larisae**: *Larisa* (or *Larissa*) was one of the capitals of Thessaly, which was famous for its fertile corn and pasture lands. Whenever, as here, the subject of a verb extends over several lines, it is best to use the passive construction in English.

12. **Albunea**, the last of the Sibyls, was worshipped at Tibur.

13. **Anio; Tiburni**: see Index, *s.r.* Tibur.

15. **albus**: predicative, "when clear," *i.e.* not bringing cloud and rain. The south wind was especially the rainy wind of Italy.

17. **sapiens**: predicative—"be wise and remember," etc.

21. **Teucer**, when he returned from Troy without his brother Ajax (who had killed himself), was sent into banishment by his father Telamon, King of Salamis, an island off Athens. He fled to Cyprus, and there founded the town of Salamis. **Salamina** is the Greek accus. of Salamis.

22. **fugeret**: the mood is due to *cum* in a concessive sense (G. § 483), "Though he was an exile." **Lyaeus** (*the looser from care*) is a name for Bacchus. It is here used for "wine," of which he was the god.

25. **quo . . . cumque**: cp. vi. 3, *n.* **Parente**: for the abl. see G. § 320.

29. **tellure nova**: "place at which" may be expressed by the simple abl. of certain nouns (G. § 329) without *in* when an epithet is joined to the noun.

31. **meum**: the preposition *cum*, when used with personal and reflexive pronouns, with *quis*, and with *qui*, is always enclitic, *i.e.* suffixed, instead of preceding its case.

ODE VIII.—*Why are you ruining Sybaris, Lydia? Why does he shun all exercise—riding, swimming, wrestling, throwing the quoit or the javelin? Why does he hide himself as Achilles did?*

2. **properes**: subj. in an indirect question after *dic*. G. § 433. So **oderit**, which is in meaning equivalent to a present, there being no present stem to *odi*. Cp. *memini, novi*.

4. **pulveris**: after *patiens* (adjective). G. § 276: but *patiens*, when used as a true participle, governs the accus. The distinction applies to all similar forms in *-ens, -ans*.

† 5. **militaris**: “as a soldier.” There is a v. l. *militares*, agreeing with *aequales* (“equals in age”).

6. **Gallica ora**: *i.e.* “the mouths of Gallie horses.”

8. Olive oil was used by wrestlers to make their limbs supple.

11. **disco . . . iaculo**: both words are causal abls. with *nobilis*.

14. **dicunt**: sc. *latuisse*. The subject, being indefinite (“as they say,” “as men say”), is not expressed. **Filium Thetidis**: see Index, *s.v.* Achilles. **Sub** with the accus. often means “close upon” (of time), whether before or after. Here it has the former sense.

16. Notice the hendiadys: “slaughter and the L. bands” being equivalent to “slaughter of the L. bands.”

ODE IX.—*'Tis mid-winter with its snow and wind and frost. Heap up the logs, broach your best wine, and leave the rest to Providence. Never heed the morrow, but count every day as a gain. Enjoy yourself while you are young.*

1. **ut**: “how:” hence *stet* is subj. of indirect question. G. § 433. So *sustineant, constiterint*.

2. **Soracte**: a lofty mountain of Etruria, 26 miles north of Rome, and clearly visible from thence.

7. **deprome**: the regular word for “drawing off” wine from a larger into a smaller vessel.

9. **qui simul**: the relative *qui* must frequently be turned in English into the demonstrative with a conjunction. *Simul* = *simulac*, as often both in prose and verse. Translate: “for as soon as they,” etc.

10. **aequore**: abl. of place where. (G. § 331, *Obs.*)

13. **sit**: G. § 433. **Quaerere**: the infin. is used as a noun in the accus.—“avoid the question what will happen.” etc. G. § 506.

14. **quem . . . cumque**: cp. v. 3, *n. dierum*: partitive gen. dependent on *quemcumque*. The neuter *quodcumque* would be more usual. G. § 269. **lucro adpono**: “set down for gain,” *i.e.* “count as gain.” The dative is ꝑ redicative (called in G. § 297 the dat. of result).

20. **repeto** = to seek again and again.

21. The use of **male** with an adj. with the force of *non* is fairly common. Here it might also mean “roguishly,” “wickedly.”

ODE X.—*I will sing thy praises, Mercury. Thou didst bring men out of savagery by means of speech and training, messenger of the gods, father of the lyre, king of thieves. Thou didst steal the cows of Apollo, but he must laugh at thee even in the midst of his threats. By thy aid Priam passed safely through the Grecian lines. Thou art the conductor of the dead, and the favourite of all the gods.*

Addressed to Mercurius. See Index, *s.v.* Atlas.

2. **recentum**: adjs. and participles in *-ens, -ans*, form the gen. plur. in *-ium* as a rule. The forms in *-um*, however, are not uncommon in poetry. *Recentus* = new-made, fresh: *novus* = (new and) strange.

3. **formasti**: contraction may occur in any perfect stem forms containing the syllables *-ri-*, *-re-*, or *-si-*; e.g. *noisse* (= *novisse*), *norat* (= *noverat*), *traxe* (= *traxisse* = *trac-sisse*).

8. **condere**: depending upon *callidum*. See i. 18, n. ακκκ εϋ

9. **terret**: G. § 393. *Obs.* **reddidisses**: the construction is in Oblique Oration after the idea of saying contained in *terret*. "What Apollo said was—"I will do so and so if you shall not have restored" (*Hare faciam, nisi reddideris*). The apolosis (G. § 421) is omitted, and only the protasis remains in its regular form (*se hare facturam esse, nisi reddidisses*). **Pharetra**: abl., G. § 318.

13. **quin**: "Why even." The word is formed of the old abl. of *quis* (*qui*), and *-ne* (= *non*). Thus lit. *quin fefellit* = "how did he not cheat?" = "Ay, and he cheated . . ." **Illo**: nom. *Ilios*, m., or *Ilion*, n. (no other cases) = Troy.

15. **Thessalosque ignes**: *i.e.*, the camp-fires of the Myrmidons, the followers of their Thessalian chief Achilles. **iniqua Troiae**: = hostile to Troy.

16. **fefellit**: "escaped the notice of," "eluded."

18. **sedibus**: abl. of place where. The "abodes of the good" are Elysium. **levem turbam**: "the shadowy herd" of the spirits of the dead.

19. **deorum**: partitive genitive, dependent on *superis* and *imis* used as nouns. G. § 269.

ODE XI.—*Trouble not about the future, Lenconoi. What matter whether this winter be your last or no: better to enjoy it in contentment. Be wise in time, and let your hopes be few; make the most of the present.*

1. **quaesieris . . . temptaris**: G. § 420, and x. 3, n. **scire nefas** (*sc. est*) is parenthetical, *i.e.* independent of the rest of the sentence.

2. **dederint**: perf. subj. G. § 433. **Babylonics numeros**: "calculations such as the Chaldaean use." Babylon, capital of Chaldaea, was famous for its astrologers.

3. **ut**: "how much better is it to," etc.; a less common usage for the ordinary *quanto*.

6. **sapias . . . liques . . . reseces**: subjunctives of command G. § 419, and *Obs.*

7. **spem longam resecare**: lit. "to cut down one's far-reaching hopes by the narrow span (of life)." **fugerit**: G. § 406.

8. **quam minimum**: G. § 353. *minimum* is adverbial.

ODE XII.—*Of what god or man am I to sing, Clio? Of Jupiter? Pallas? Bacchus? Of all the gods and goddesses, and the hero Hercules, with Castor and Pollux, the patron gods of mariners? And then am I to sing of Romulus, or of Pompilius, of the pride of the Tarquins, or of Cato, and all Rome's curly heroes? Then come Marcellus and Augustus—defend the latter, Jupiter, and rule thou in heaven, he upon earth.*

M. Marcellus, son of Augustus' sister Octavia, was adopted by the Emperor as his successor in B.C. 25, and married Julia, daughter of Augustus. Less than two years after he sickened and died at Baiae, B.C. 23. This Ode was probably written at the time of his marriage; certainly before his death. See Introduction, § 2.

2. **sumis celebrare**: see ii. 8, *n.* **Clio**: see Index, *s.v.* *Musa*.

5. **Helicon**: A mountain in the south of Boeotia, between that state and Phocis, sacred to the Muses.

6. **Pindo**: Pindus was the name of the mountain range dividing Thessaly on the east from Epirus on the west. **Haemo**: Mount Haemus (the Balkans) runs east and west along the northern border of Thrace.

8. **Orphea**: G. § 10. Orpheus, a legendary poet of Thrace, was the son of Calliôpe (hence *arte materna*, *v.* 9).

11. **blandum . . . ducere**: see i. 18, *n.*

†13. **parentis**: Jupiter. Some edd. read *parentum*—"our ancestors." **laudibus** is the abl. of comparison depending on *prius*.

19. **occupavit**: *occupo* rarely means "to occupy." Usually it signifies "to seize," especially "to seize so as to forestall another," "to anticipate."

22. **Liber**: Bacchus. **virgo**: Diana (Artemis), the huntress-goddess.

24. **Phoebe**: voc. of *Phoebus*, as the *ē* shows. *Phoebē* is a name for Diana as goddess of the moon.

25. **Aleiden**: Hercules. **pueros Ledaë**: cp. iii. 2, *n.* Castor was famous for his riding, Pollux (Polydeuces) for his boxing.

26. **hunc . . . illum**: G. § 366. **Superare** depends on *nobilem*. Cp. i. 15, *n.* **Pugnīs** is from *pugnus*, not *pugna*.

31. **Pompili**: Numa Pompilius was the second, as Tarquinius Superbus was the last, of the seven kings of Rome. **memorem**: G. § 433. Before *Romulum* supply *utrum*. G. § 436.

35. **fascēs**: (plur.)—"a bundle of sticks," especially the bundle of rods, with a headsman's axe in the middle, carried both as a symbol of office and as an instrument for inflicting punishment, before kings and consuls.

37. **M. Atilius Regulus**, consul 256 B.C., invaded Africa and overran most of the territories of Carthage. In the following year he was defeated by Xanthippus, the Spartan general of the Carthaginian

army, and remained a prisoner until 250 B.C., when he was sent to Rome to treat for peace, or for an exchange of prisoners. On his arrival he advised the Senate, according to the traditional account, to continue the war, and refused to break his promise by not returning to Carthage. He died in prison soon after.

M. Aemilius Scaurus, consul 115, 107 B.C., was one of the leading Romans of his day. He conducted an embassy to Jugurtha, King of Numidia, who bribed him to grant a disgraceful peace. To save himself, Scaurus secured his appointment as one of the judges when the embassy was indicted, and sent most of his comrades into exile. The plural (Scauros) is used idiomatically, as we say "a Shakespeare," "a Napoleon."

38. **L. Aemilius Paullus**, consul 216 B.C., was wounded in the great defeat at Cannae, fighting against Hannibal. Though offered the means of escape he refused to fly, and died on the field.

40. **C. Fabricius Luscinus**, consul against Pyrrhus B.C. 278, sent back to the latter a physician who had offered to poison the king. Out of respect for him Pyrrhus withdrew from Italy for two years.

41. **M. Curius Dentatus**, consul 290, 275 B.C., defeated the Samnites in the former year, and in the latter drove Pyrrhus finally from Italy by the victory of Beneventum. His frugality and integrity were proverbial. *incomptis capillis*: abl. of quality, G. § 319.

42. **M. Furius Camillus**, five times dictator and six times consul, captured Veii 395, went into exile 391, and, according to the legend, saved Rome from the Gauls 390 B.C.

47. *Iulium sidus*:—"the star of the house of Julius," i.e. the glory of the Caesars. There is an allusion to the comet which appeared after the murder of Julius Caesar.

50. **Saturno**: G. § 319. Cp. i. 1. The "son of Saturn" is Jupiter.

51. **secundo**: cp. v. 18. "As your second."

53. **Parthos**: see Index. The *Seres* and *Indi* (Chinese and Indians) are put for any nations of the far East.

57. **te**: abl. of comparison. Olympus: a mountain in the N.E. of Thessaly, whereon dwelt the gods, according to Homer. Hence it is used, as here, for "heaven."

ODE XIII.—*I hate to hear you praising Telephus, for he is not the sort of lover that is constant; he is too ardent. Happy are they who love aright!*

2. **cervicem**: the sing. of *cervix* is not found in the best prose.

9. **uror**: here of the fire of jealousy; more commonly of love.

10. **mero**: belonging as an abl. of respect to *immodicæ*.

14. **speres**: sc. *futurum esse*, cp. v. 11; *perpetuum* (= "constant") is predicative to *ludentem*.

16. **quinta parte**: either (1) the best parts, because, according to Pythagoras, the fifth element was also the best; or (2) merely a poetical way of saying "some portion."

20. **die**: *dies* is commonly feminine in sing. when used in the sense

of "an appointed time," e.g. "a day will come : " "at the last day." The abl. is one of time, and after *citius* we must supply *quam*.

ODE XIV.—*Ah bark ! fresh waves will bear you out to sea. Hasten into port, for the storm is rising and you are sorely damaged. May you steer your course in safety !*

2. **occupa** : see note on xii. 19.

4. **remigio** : G. § 307. With *nudum* and *saucius* supply *est* (or *sit*, see next note).

† 6. **gemant** : indirect question after *rides ut*. If the reading *gemunt* be adopted, *nonne rides* is parenthetical, and *ut* is exclamatory (How . . . !)

10. **voces** : consecutive subjunctive, G. § 482. **Di** : images affixed to the prow or poop.

11. **Pontica** : "from Pontus : " the name belongs both to the Black Sea, and to the province of Pontus along the southern shore of that sea.

16. "Unless you are bound to give sport to the winds, have a care." *Debeo* (= *dehibeo*) is "to be bound to give," "to owe."

17. **quae** : *sc. cras*. *Es* must be similiary supplied in the next line.

20. **vites** : the subj. expresses a wish ; G. § 414. The **Cyclades** ("Circeling") are the group of islands encircling Delos in the Aegean Sea. **nitentes** alludes to their marble rocks. The acc. *nitentes Cycladas* depends upon *inter* in *interfusa*.

ODE XV—*When Paris sailed for Troy with Helen, Nereus becalmed him and said :—"Thy luckless marriage means ruin, war, and trouble to Troy. The gods are angered against thee, and vain shall be thy graces. Bethink thee of all the heroes of Greece. They will come up against Troy, and her doom is fixed."*

1. **Pastor** : i.e. Paris. See Index, s.r. Troia.

2. **Idacis** : "built of the pinewood of Mount Ida," which separated Mysia from Phrygia and Troas.

5. **Nereus** : a sea-god, father of Thetis and grandfather of Achilles. **Avi** : "omen," because omens were drawn from the flight and notes of birds. It is an abl. of attendant circumstance. An antecedent to *quam* (*hauc* or *cam*) must be supplied.

7. **rumpere nuptias et regnum** : this is an instance of *zeugma*, or the "yoking" of a verb to two objects, to the second of which it is not strictly applicable.

15. **divides** : either (1) "divide into bars," i.e. mark the time of ; (2) "share between voice and lyre : " or (3) with *feminis*, "distribute now to one woman, now to another.

17. **Cnosus** was a chief town of Crete ; hence *Cnosius* = Cretan. See vi. 15, *n.* and *infra* v. 26.

18. **celerem sequi** ; cp. *infra* v. 27 *atrox reperire* ; and see i. 18, *n.*

21. **Laertiaden** : Ulysses, son of Laertes. G. § 179 (i.).

22. **Nestora** : King of Pylus in Messenia, and the wisest of the Greeks at Troy.

24. **Teucer** : see vii. 21, *n.* **Sthenelus** : the charioteer and friend of Diomedes.

25. **pugnae** : objective gen. with *sciens*, G. § 276, *Obs.* **Sive** : rarely found, as here, without a preceding *si* expressed or understood, and merely = "or if."

28. **Tydides** : See iv. 16, *n.*

29. **quem** : object of *fugies* ; after *cervus* supply *fūgit* to govern the acc. *lupum*.

31. **sublimi . . . anhelitu** : lit. "with uplifted panting," i.e. "with head thrown back to pant."

32. **tuae** : i.e. Helen. The participle *pollicitus* is concessive : "though thou didst not promise."

33. **iracunda** : cp. vi. 6 : and see Index, *s.v.* Achilles. Troas being part of Phrygia, Phryges = Troiani.

36. **Pergameas** : "belonging to Pergama (n., pl.) or Pergamum," another name for Troy. There is a v. l. *Iliacas*,—"belonging to Ilium." See x. 11, *n.*

ODE XVI.—*Put what end you please, fair girl, to my bitter verses. More potent than the inspiration of a deity, reckless anger—the spark of lion-spirit which Prometheus gave us—has brought many a house and city to destruction : and it drove me to write as I did. Let us be friends again.*

1. **matre** : either (1) abl. of origin—"daughter of a fair mother ;" or (2) abl. of comparison—"still fairer than thy fair mother."

2. **modum** : *ponere modum* is usually = "to limit." Here it means "to put an end to." Iambic verses were said to have been introduced by Archilochus of Paros, that he might in that metre vent his wrath upon the girl who had jilted him. *Flamma* and *marī* are instrumental ablatives.

5. Cybēle was called **Dindymene** from Mt. Dindymus in Phrygia, where she was worshipped. **adytis**, local abl. "in his shrine."

6. **incola Pythius** : Apollo, cp. vii. 3, *n.*

8. **Corybantes** : priests of Cybele.

9. **Noricus** : "of Noricum," the province which included the modern Tyrol and Styria.

12. **Iupiter** : the sky. Cp. i. 25. **ruens** : "falling in thunder showers."

13. **addere** : with *coactus*. Its object is *particulam undique desectam* ; *rim* is object to *adposuisse*. **et** : "also," "besides."

16. **Thyesten** : see Index, *s.v.* Pelops.

21. The total destruction of a city was signified by rasing its walls, drawing a plough over the site, and sowing it with salt.

25. **mutō** usually takes an accus. of the thing given, an abl. of the thing taken, in exchange. Occasionally the cases are reversed, *e.g.* xvii. 2.

27. **fiat** : G. § 498. So *reddas*.

ODE XVII.—*Faunus often leaves Arcadia and comes to my Sabine farm. Everything attracts him there, and I am his favourite. Leave the hot lowlands, Tyndaris, and visit me here where you may sing and enjoy the cool breezes at your pleasure, without fear of Cyrus' violence.*

For particulars as to this farm of Horace, see Introduction, § 1.

2. The home of Pan, with whom Horace here identifies Faunus, was Mt. Lycaeus in Arcadia. **Lucretilis mons**: a general name for the Sabine hills about Tibur. For the construction, see xvi. 25, *n*.

7. **mariti**: the he-goat, whose "wives" are the she-goats of the flock.

9. **Haediliae**: supposed to be the name of some neighbouring hill.

10. **fistula**: the Pan-pipes.

11. **cubantis**: "low-lying," if Ustīca is a valley: "sloping," if it is a hill.

14. **cordist**: *i.e.* *cordi est* = "lies at their heart," "is pleasant."

15. **ad plenum**: adverbial, = "to the full." The allusion is to the Horn of Plenty (*cornucopia*), teeming with fruit and flowers which are the "pride of the fields." **honorum** depends on *opulenta*, G. § 276, and *raris* qualifies the former.

17. **Caniculæ**: the dog-star, also called Sirius (*a Canis Majoris*), which rises about July 26th and brings the so-called "dog days." (A star is said to "rise" when the difference between its right ascension and that of the sun grows sufficient to render it visible before sunrise.)

18. **fide Teia**: "A lyre like that of Anacreon of Teos," a lyric poet who flourished c. 500 B.C. Teos was a city of Ionia, north-west of Ephesus.

20. **Penelopen**: the wife of Ulysses, who remained faithful to him during all his twenty years of absence. He stayed a year with the sorceress Circe in the isle of Aeaea, after she had changed his followers into swine. She is called *virtea* (sea-green) because she was the daughter of a sea-nymph.

21. **Lesbii**: *sc. vini*.

22. **Semele** (or Thyone) became by Zeus (Jupiter) the mother of Dionysus (Bacchus). She was destroyed by the glory of Zeus, whom she had asked to see in all his majesty. Hence **Thyōncūs**=Bacchus.

25. **suspiciere**, "to look up at," "to revere," is to be distinguished from *suspiciari*, "to suspect," though the perf. part. pass. is often used (as here) in the sense of *suspected*. **male dispari**: "ill-matched." See ix. 24, *n*. The dat. is that of recipient (remoter object).

ODE XVIII.—*Plant vines before all else, Varus. The wine-god banishes care, and is the companion of love. Only there must be no excess—excess that brings quarrel, and swaggering, and breach of trust.*

1. **severis**: perf. subj. of *sero*. Cp. xi. 1.

2. **Catili**: see Index, *s.r.* Tibur.

3. **siccis**: "dry," *i.e.* "who take no wine."

8. **Centaurea rixa**: for the "quarrel of the centaurs" see Index,

s.r. Lapithae. Both Centaurs and Lapithae dwelt in Thessaly. **Sithonii**: "of Sithone" (the middle of the three tongues of the Chalcidic peninsula in the S. of Thraee) is here put for "Thracians," whose intemperance was notorious.

11. **Bassareu**: a name of Bacchus, from a Thracian word *bassara*, a fox-skin, worn by the Bacchic worshippers.

13. **sub divum**: "into the open air," *i.e.* "into publicity." Cp. i. 25, *n.* To reveal any portion of the Bacchic Mysteries was sacrilege. Here they are called *obsita frondibus*—"the things wrapped in leaves"—from the ivy with which the sacred ark was wreathed. **tene**: "restrain." Berecyntus was a Phrygian mountain where Cybele was worshipped with the music of cymbals (*tympana, aera*: cp. xvi. 8), horns and flutes.

15. **nimio**: abl. of measure. **plus**, adverbial, = *plus iusto*. The whole expression means "more than what is right by far too much," *i.e.* "much more than is right."

16. **arcani fides prodiga**: an oxymoron, *i.e.* an intentional inconsistency.

ODE XIX.—*Venus and Bacchus and idleness bid me love again, Venus possesses me, and suffers me not to sing of aught but herself. Let me do sacrifice to appease her.*

2. **Semeles puer**: see xvii. 22, *n.* *Liventia*: "freedom."

6. **Pario**: from Paros. See xiv. 20, *n.* The marble of Paros was peculiarly white and brilliant.

8. **adspici**: see i. 18, *n.* In prose we should have *quam ut* (or *qui*) *adspiciatur*. **lubricus**: "slippery," *i.e.* "tripping up one's good resolves," "dangerous."

11. **versis**: the Parthians were famous horsemen. Their manœuvre was always to retire before their enemies, shooting their arrows backwards as they rode.

12. **nihil attinent**: *sc. ad Venerem*.

14. **pueri**: "slaves." Cp. xxxviii. 1, etc.

16. **mactata hostia**: abl. of attendant circumstances (abl. absolute): "when a victim has been sacrificed (to appease her)."

ODE XX.—*I will give you the best wine I have—only cheap Sabine, but I bottled it myself, and its date will give you pleasant memories of a people's favour. I have no costly vintages for you.*

An invitation to Maecenas to visit Horace on his farm. See Introd. § 1; and Index, *s.r.* Maecenas.

1. **Sabinum**: *sc. vinum*.

3. **levi**: (*lino*) "sealed up," because the cork was smeared over with pitch.

5. **eques**: Maecenas was one of the *ordo equester*, which held a middle rank between the Senate and the Plebs, and included well-to-do Romans whose income did not exceed 400,000 sesterces (£3,400). Of these a special number became known as *Equites Splendidi*—a

kind of upper class—and Maccenas belonged to them. *Paterni fluminis*, i.e. the Tiber. Maccenas was of Etruscan origin.

7. **Vaticani montis**: on the W. bank of the Tiber opposite to the *Campus Martius*. **redderet**: after *ut* consecutive.

9. **Caleno**: “of Cales.” in Campania, famous for its vintage.

10. **vides** is a conjecture in place of the MSS. *bibes*, which will not make good sense, because the Caecuban and Calenian were among the finest of Italian wines. *Viderr* here, as in Terence, means “to procure.”

11. **Formianae**: “of Formiae,” in Latium. *Tempero* is to “blend” or “temper,” and is usually said of the man who mixes the liquor, but is here applied to the vines and hills, and is equivalent to “fill” or “help to fill.”

ODE XXI.—*Call upon Apollo, and his mother Latona, and his sister Diana, ye boys and maidens. Sing their praises, that so Apollo may avert woe from us and turn it upon our enemies.*

2. Apollo was called *Cynthius* from his birthplace Mt. Cynthus, in Delos, the central island of the Cyclades.

4. **Iovi**: cp. *matribus*, i. 21.

5. **laetam**: *sc.* Dianam, the sister of Apollo and goddess of hunting. Hence she rejoices in the woods and streams, and wears the quiver. She was specially worshipped at Mt. Algidus, one of the Alban Hills, about fifteen miles S.E. of Rome; and was supposed to frequent both Erymanthus, a mountain on the N. of Arcadia, and Cragus, a mountain in Lycia.

9. **Tempe**: see vii. 4. *n.* Apollo was said to have there purified himself after slaying Python, the great serpent which dwelt on Mt. Parnassus above Delphi.

11. As the god of hunting, Apollo carried the bow and quiver. As the god of music he carried the lyre, which was invented by his brother (*fratrua*) Mercury. **umerum** is acc. of closer definition (G. § 251); *lit.*, “and (him who is) decked as to his shoulder with a quiver.”

ODE XXII.—*No matter where he be, the man of pure life need fear nothing. I was wandering through a Sabine wood when a wolf came upon me and left me unharmed. I was singing of Lalage. Put me where you will, at the Poles or the Equator, I will sing of her.*

1. **vitae**: gen. of reference (G. § 285), denoting the thing in point of which a term is applied to a person. It is peculiar to poets and late prose writers, especially Tacitus. **sceleris**: the use of gen. after *purus*, *solutus*, etc., is apparently a Graecism. Cp. the adjectives in G. § 276. 4.

7. **fabulosus**: “famed in story.” The Hydaspes is the Jelum, a river of the Punjab in India.

11. **terminum**: i.e. the limits of Horace's own farm.

13. **quale**: the antecedent (demonstrative) correlative *tale* is, as often, omitted. In full—*fugit lupus, tale portentum quale*, etc.

14. **Daunias**: see Index, *s.v.* Daunius.

15. **Iubae tellus**: Africa. Juba was king of Numidia, and fought against Caesar at Thapsus, for which his kingdom was forfeited, B.C. 46. Augustus restored it to his son, also called Juba; and in B.C. 25 the latter exchanged it for Mauretania.

20. **Jupiter**: "sky" or "climate:" ep. i. 25, *n.*

22. **domibus negata**: "denied to dwellings," *i.e.* "where none can live," because of the heat.

23. **dulce**: the acc. neut. of the adj. used as an adverb. Cp. Bk. ii. xii. 64, "*lucidum fulgentes*." So in the next line. It is a Graecism.

ODE XXIII.—*You fly from me, Chloë, as flies a fawn that trembles at the rustling of the leaves. But I am no tigress, and 'tis time you grew more bold.*

1. **hinnuleus**: a dimin. from *hinnulus*, itself a dimin. of *hinnus*.

4. **siliæ**: notice this pronounced as a trisyllable.

6. **foliis**: either (1) abl. of place: or (2) abl. of means—"shiver with its leaves," just as below *corde et genibus tremit* (*sc.* *hinnuleus*).

10. **frangere**: infin., for the prose construction with *ut* and the subj. (*final*), or future participle. Cp. ii. 8; xii. 3; *notes*.

ODE XXIV.—*Who could be ashamed, who could help weeping for Varus? Let us mourn for him, whose like neither Honour, nor Justice, nor Loyalty, nor Truth will ever find. Most of all should Vergil mourn. Yet regret is vain—nothing can bring back the dead now as Orpheus once did his wife. We can but bear our grief in patience.*

Addressed to the poet Vergil on the occasion of the death of Quinctilius Varus of Cremona, which occurred B.C. 21.

1. **Quis**: used here as an adj.: ep. v. 1, *n.* **sit** is deliberative subj. G. § 410. **pudor** = feeling of shame: but in v. 6 it is "Honour" personified. **Desiderium** usually means regret for a thing lost, or which one ought to have but has not. It governs the object gen. *capitis*, G. § 268. This use of *caput* to denote a person is a Graecism.

3. **Melpomene**: see Index, *s.v.* Musa. Her father was Jupiter.

9. **bonis**: dat. of agent, used after an adj. in *-bilis* as after the gerundive.

11. **Quinctilium deos**: G. § 214. **creditum**: *credo* has three uses: (1) Intrans. *Credo tibi* = I believe you. (2) Trans. *Credo hoc tibi* = I entrust this to you. (3) Intrans. *Credo hoc ita fieri* = I believe this happens so. Only the transitive usage (2) can have full passive. See G §§. 85, *Obs.* 2; 291, *Obs.* 1.

13. **Quid si**: the apodosis after *quid* is regularly omitted in such cases as this where the question is only rhetorical. English—"What if you, etc. . . .?" The omitted verb is *fiat* or some such form. Another reading is *quod si*, where *quod* is the ordinary relative

used as an accus. of reference or sphere of action (G. § 253), "As to which if . . ." "But if . . ." **Orpheo** : cp. xii. 8, *n*.

17. **recludere** : dependent upon *lenis* :—"Kind to reveal doom (in answer) to prayers." See i. 18, *n*. *Precibus* also depends on *lenis*.

18. **nigro . . . gregi** : we should have expected *ad nigrum gregem*. The dat. thus used is rare even in poetry. G. § 301. **compulerit** is subj. because dependent on the hypothetical subj. *redeat*. Cp. Livy, 28, 42. *Fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, ut, cum opera pretium sit, cum mercede magna fallat*. "Deceit wins for itself confidence in small matters, in order that, when it is worth while, it may cheat with great profit." For Mercury's office, see x. 17, 18.

ODE XXV.—*You have few lovers now, Lydia, and few callers, few serenaders. You must mourn over your vanished charms and submit to see other favourites take your place.*

3. **amatque** : "loves," *i.e.* "clings to," because it is rarely opened to admit a visitor.

5. **multum** : to be construed as an adverb with *facilis*.

7. **tuo** : with *me*, "while I that am thine am perishing." **noctes** : G. § 249.

11. **Thracio vento** : the North Wind. The construction is abl. absol. **sub interlunia** : cp. viii. 14, *n*. The idea is that the new moon causes a storm.

15. **iecur** : (*gen.*, *jecōris* or *jecinōris*) : "heart," as we should say. The Romans imagined the liver to be the seat of the passions.

17. **quod** : "that." G. § 489. The subjunctive (*gaudeat, dedit*) is used because the words denote not facts asserted by Horace, but the grounds of Lydia's complaint (virtual oratio obliqua). The order is "*quod laeta pubes magis gaudeat viventi hedera atque pulla myrto (et) dedit*," etc.

ODE XXVI.—*The friend of the Muses. I shall cast care to the winds. Weave me, Muse, a chaplet for my friend Lamia. My compliments are vain without your help, and he is a fit subject for your gifts.*

2. **Creticum mare** : the S. parts of the Aegean, about the island of Crete.

3. **portare** : cp. ii. 8. **quis** : either = *quibus*, dat. of the agent (G. § 293, *Obs.*), or nom. sing. with *ver.* The moods of *metuatur* and *terreat* are those of indirect question depending upon *securus*. Translate "heeding not by whom, etc. . . ." The *Res gelidae orae* is the chief of the Scythians.

†5. **quid** : there is another reading, *quod*, which is relative ; and the mood of *terreat* may then be explained as due to the concessive force of *quod*—"though it (*i.e.* the previous question *quibus . . . orae*) disturbs T." **Tiridaten** : see Index, *s.r.* Parthus.

†9. **Pimplea** : *sc. Musa*. Pimple was a fountain near Mt. Olympus, one of the haunts of the Muses. *Pimpleus* is the corresponding adj. Some edd. read the Greek form *Pimplei*, voc. of *Pimpleis*.

10. **hunc** : *i.e.* Lamia, mentioned again xxxvi. 7.

11. **Lesbio** . ep. i. 34, *n.* The *plectrum* (Gk. = "the striker") was a small piece of ivory or a quill used to strike the strings of the lyre, etc.

ODE XXVII.—*To wrangle over one's wine is a savage fashion. No quarrelling! Must I drink, too? Then Megilla's brother must tell me with whom he is in love. I will drink on no other terms. You need not be ashamed; come, whisper it. Ah! Poor wretch! You are in peril indeed, and I know not who can rescue you.*

2. **Thracum** : predicative gen. "It is (the custom) of Thracians."

4. **rixis** : G. § 306.

7. **immane quantum** : a parenthetical clause, imitated from the Greek. The ordinary full expression would be *quantum vino lacernis Medus acinaces discrepet* (G. § 433) *immane est*.

8. **cubito presso** : the Romans took their meals reclining on sofas with the left elbow supporting them. Hence to "remain with elbows down" = "to keep one's seat."

10. **Opuntiae** : of Opūs (*gen.* Opuntis), a Locrian town opposite to Euboea.

11. **beatus . . . pereat** : an oxymoron. Cp. xviii. 16, *n.*

16. **ingenuo** : "worthy of an *ingenuus*," *i.e.* of one born of free parents, and so "noble."

19. **laborabas** : the imperfect is to be explained as referring to the time previous to the telling of the secret. "In what trouble you were all the time (and still are)!" **Charybdi** : see Index, *s.r.* Scylla.

20. **flamma** : G. § 317.

21. **Thessalis** : the Thessalians were famous for their sorceries.

24. **Pegasus** : the winged horse given by Minerva to Bellerophon, mounted on which he attacked and slew the Chimaera, a fire-breathing monster—part dragon, part goat, and part lion—which infested Lycia. The word is Greek, and denotes a she-goat.

ODE XXVIII.—Sailor : "Thou didst take the measure of earth, and sea, and heaven, Archytas, but it profits thee not now. All must die, however favoured by heaven, whether or no we ever live again, as Pythagoras avers. Some fall in battle, some are lost at sea; old and young alike perish." Archytas' Shade : "Yes: I was lost at sea, and am still unburied. Grant me but burial, and so may the storms spare thee, the gods keep thee and make thee rich. But if thou hearest me not, a dead man's curse will be upon thee and thy children. 'Tis but a little boon I ask."

An Ode in the form of a dialogue between a sailor who finds upon the shore the corpse of Archytas, and the shade of the drowned man. Archytas was a famous philosopher of Tarentum, a Pythagorean, and a friend of Plato. Like all Pythagoreans, he was a great astronomer and mathematician. He flourished in the middle of the fourth century, B.C.

3. **munera pulveris exigui** : "the gift of a little dust restrains

thee," *i.e.* "the lack of the gift." etc. The gen. here denotes that of which the thing consists. According to ancient belief, the spirits of the unburied could find no rest. All that was necessary was that a handful of dust should be sprinkled over the corpse. **Matinum litus**: "the shore near Matinus," a spur of Mount Gargānus, in Apulia.

7. **genitor**: Tantalus. See Index, *s.v.* Pelops.

9. **Minos** (*gen.* Minōis): a legendary king of Crete, whose righteousness won for him the office of Judge in the nether world, and whom Zeus (Jupiter) instructed in the making of laws.

10. **Panthōiden**: "son of Panthōus." See G. § 179. 1. Pythagoras, the philosopher of Elea (Velia), in Lucania, maintained that the soul does not die, but passes into another body. He pretended that his own soul had once animated Euphorbus, son of Panthous, who was killed before Troy. He was thus himself the "son of P., who was a second time sent down to Hades." The shield of Euphorbus was hung up in a temple at Argos, and Pythagoras pretended to recognize it as his own. **Orco**: *ep. gregi*, xxiv. 18. *n.*

11. **refixo**: "unfastened." The prefix has the same force in *recludo*, *resigno*, and a few other words.

13. **concesserat**: *quamvis* is followed by the subj. in prose writers of the best period, except Livy.

17. The three Furies drive men to murder and bloodshed. They were Tisiphōne, Alecto, and Megaera.

†18. **exitio**: dat. of the predicate. For *aridum*, some edd. read *avidis*, "greedy of gain." **nautis**: dat. of the recipient.

20. **fūgit**: perf., as the quantity shows.—"Has ever fled from."

22. **Illyricis**: Illyria was the strip of coast on the E. and N. of the Adriatic Sea. Hence *Illyricis undis* = Hadria.

23. **ne parce**: to be construed with *dare*—"spare not to give." In prose *ne peperceris*, or *noī parere*, would be used.

25. **sic**: *ep.* iii. 1, *n.* as also for the moods. **quodcumque**: accus. of sphere of action. Cp. xxiv. 13 (note on *quid si*). **Venusinae**: "of Venusia." See Introd. § 1.

27. **merces** (*gen.* mercēdis): "reward": not here the plur. of *merc.*

29. **Tarentum**: a colony of Sparta, now Taranto, at the head of the gulf of that name. It was the chief Greek city in Magna Graecia (Southern Italy).

31. **te**: abl. of origin with *natis*, G. § 310. It might also be taken as subject of *committere*, in accus. and infin. construction. **Fors**: *se. sit an*, = *forsitan*. The subjunctive (*maneat*) comes therefore under the head of "dependent question."

33. **precibus inultis**: abl. of attendant circumstances (abl. abs.).

36. **curras**: *licet* and many other verbs are regularly constructed with the jussive subj. without *ut*.

ODE XXIX.—So you are envious of the gold of Arabia, Iccius, and are counting on Eastern slaves and handmaidens? The rivers may run uphill now, the impossible may happen, for Iccius has exchanged his books for the breastplate.

Augustus' Prefect of Egypt, Aelius Gallus, led an unsuccessful expedition into Arabia in 24 B.C. Iccius was contemplating joining in it.

3. **Sabacae**: see Index, *s.r.* Arabs.

4. **regibus** . . . **Medo**: datives of disadvantage. G. § 288.

5. **virginum**: partitive gen.

7. **quis**: as an adj. Cp. xxiv. 1.

8. **ad cyathum**: *ad* may signify "at" when used with common nouns. "near by" when used with names of towns. So here *ad cyathum*, "at or by your cups." *Ad cyathum stare* = "to be a cupbearer."

9. **tendere**: the infinitive, being a verbal noun, stands as the accus. of the thing taught after a verb of teaching. See G. § 243, *Obs.* 2.

Sericas: "Chinese." Cp. xii. 56.

10. **neget**: potential subjunctive. G. § 429. **arduis**: with *montibus* as an abl. absolute: "the mountains being steep," or possibly poetical dative of *place whither*.

14. **Panaeti**: Panaetius, the Stoic philosopher and friend of Scipio Africanus, wrote a book which Cicero translated and enlarged as the *De Officiis* ("On Duty"). **Socraticam domum**: "the house (*i.e.* school) of Socrates." Plato and Xenophon are the chief philosophers of the "School of Socrates," who was an Athenian and the first to take up the study of *moral* philosophy. He made himself obnoxious by his habit of showing men the error of their views on such matters, and was accordingly compelled to drink the hemlock on the ground that he taught impiety, B.C. 401.

15. **mutare**: See xvi. 25, *n.*

ODE XXX.—*Glycœra is sacrificing to you, Venus. Leave your wonted haunts and come to her with the Graces, and Loves, the Nymphs, and the deities of Youth and Wit.*

1. See iii. 1, *n.*

5. **puer**: Cupid, the child of Venus.

6. **properentque**: the position of *que* shows that *properent* strictly belongs to *Nymphae*, etc., and must be supplied with *puer et gratiae*.

8. **Mercurius**: the god of wit and repartee. Cp. x. 1-3.

ODE XXXI.—*For what shall I ask Apollo? Not riches or lands. Let others grow, buy, and drink the costliest vintages. The simplest diet is enough for me. Grant me, Apollo, sane mind and body to enjoy it, and to retain my poetical powers to the last.*

1. **dedicatum**: with *Apollinem*. The epithet refers to the temple of Apollo on the Palatine, with its famous library, opened B.C. 28.

4. **segetes**: this, with all the following accusatives, are objects of *orat* understood.

5. **Calabria**: the heel of Italy—a district famous for its pasturage.

7. The **Liris** (*Gariigliano*) flows through Latium between the famous vineyards of Falernum and Massicus.

9. **Calena**: see xx. 9, *n.* A prose writer would have joined the epithet to *ritem* rather than to *falce*. The subject of *premant* is *ii*, antecedent to *quibus*.

13. **et**: to be taken as first word in the clause.

19. **donec**: *dono* has two constructions (1) *dono tibi munus*, "I give a gift to you; (2) *dono te* (accus.) *munere*, "I present you with a gift." Here an infin. stands for the accus. in constr. 1. **Latōus**: a name of Apollo from his mother Latona (Leto).

ODE XXXII.—*We are asked for an Ode. Come, lyre of mine: let us now, if ever, sing to Romans such songs as Alcaeus sang even amid war and tempest—songs of love and wine. You bring pleasure to the gods and solace to mortals: hear me when I invoke you, lyre of mine.*

†1. **Poscimur**: s.e. *carmen*. G. § 244, *Obs.* There is a v. l. *poscimur se, te* (i.e. *lyram*).

3. **vivat**: for the mood, see G. § 479.

5. **Lesbio civi**: Alcaeus, *q.e.* in Index. **modulate**: though *modulari* is deponent, *modulatus* is used with a passive meaning. Cp. G. § 525. *Civi* is dative of the agent.

7. **sive**: the preceding *sive* (before *inter arma*) is omitted.

10. **puerum**: cp. xxx. 5. Lyeus was a favourite of Alcaeus.

†15. **medicumque**: this is the suggestion of Lachmann. All the MSS. read "*mihī cumque*." But *cumque*, which must be translated "at any time," is never found by itself. It may be an abbreviation for *quancumque*, as *quandocumque* for *quandocumque*. With the present reading *vocanti* (s.e. *mihī*) must be taken as an ethic dative.

ODE XXXIII. *Grieve not too much, Albius, if Glycēra be faithless. The course of true love never did run smooth, and I have suffered as you do now.*

Addressed to Albius Tibullus, the elegiac poet (v. 3).

1. **ne doleas**: not prohibitive, but final—"to prevent your grieving:" there being an ellipse of "Consider what I say," or some such phrase. *Ne* with the present subj. can denote a *general* prohibition, but not one addressed to an individual.

6. **Cyri**: objective genitive: *Lycōris amat Cyrum*.

7. **Apulis**: "of Apulia," the country on the west coast of the Adriatic between Calabria on the south, Lucania on south and south-west, and Samnium on north-west.

9. **peccet**: G. § 500. This use of the subj. is to be classed as *final*. It denotes the *prevention* of the act of *sinning* prior to the action of the main clause. **adultero**: "for the sake of," etc. Cp. *precibus*, xxiv. 17.

10. **visum**: s.e. *est*, *Videri* is often thus used impersonally, "To seem good," i.e. "to be decreed." **Veneri** is here the goddess. In v. 13 it stands merely for *amor*.

15. **libertina**: a manumitted slave was called *libertus* or *libertinus*, the former denoting his relation to his old master (now his *patronus*), the latter his status in society. **Calabros**: see xxxi. 5, *n.*

ODE XXXIV.—*Once I was an Epicurean and cared not for the Gods; now I believe that there are Gods that shake the firmament—sky, earth, and sea; that put down the mighty and exalt the humble at their pleasure.*

According to Epicurus, the Gods, if they existed, had no care for the world. He tried to explain all phenomena from the materialistic standpoint. Horace had been an Epicurean until one day he heard thunder when there were no clouds to account for it according to the theory of Epicurus. The Gods *do* regard the deeds of men, and the reverses of fortune prove it. The Ode must not be taken too seriously.

3. **consultus** is regularly constructed with the objective genitive *iuris*, "one consulted on legal matters." Hence its use with other words, as here.

5. **Diespiter**: an archaic name of Jupiter and with the same meaning, *i.e.*, "father of light." It is from the same root as *dies*, *Zeus*, and *divus*.

7. **purum**: *sc. aëra*—"a cloudless sky."

10. **Taenāri**: in the cliffs of Taenarus (*C. Matapan*) was a cavern which was believed to be the entrance to Hades.

11. **Atlanteus finis**: "the bounds of Africa." See Index, *s.r.* Atlas.

14. **apicem**: *apex* was the tiara or crown of Eastern monarchs, who were proverbial as examples of pride and power.

16. **sustulit**: "has, ere now, lifted." This use of the perfect to express *customary* action is called *gnomic* or *uoristic*. Cp. Verg. Georg. I, 49. *Illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes*. "Its boundless harvests are wont to burst the garner's."

ODE XXXV.—*O Goddess Fortune, all men revere thee—the husbandman, the mariner, the savages of the north, the princes of the East, and the warriors of Italy; for thou canst change the fortunes of all to good or ill. Necessity is thy pioneer, Hope and Loyalty follow thy vicissitudes, but not so false friends. Do thou preserve Augustus in his wars; and may atonement be thus made for the late civil strife.*

1. **Antium**: on the coast of Latium, thirty miles south of Rome. It possessed a famous temple of Fortune.

2. **praesens**, properly the present participle of *praesum*, means "present to help," *i.e.* "powerful." For its constr. with *tollere*, cp. i. 18, *n.*

4. **funeribus**: abl. of price, like that used with *mutare*. Cp. xvi. 25, *n.*

8. **Carpathium mare**: between Rhodes and Crete, taking its name from the island of Carpathus.

10. **Latium**, whence the adj. *Latinus*, is the small division of Italy south of the Tiber, of which Rome was anciently the head.

14. **columnam**: "the pillar of their prosperity." **frequens**, like *celeber* (*ereber*), means properly "crowded," not "frequent."

15. **cessantes** is the object of *conciatet*. *Cessare* is "to hesitate," not "to cease." Cp. xxvii. 13.

22. **comitem**: *sc. se*—"denies herself (to thee) as a companion." Both *Spes* and *Fides* are subjects of *colit* and *abnegat*.

28. **ferre dolosi**: cp. i. 18. *n.* In prose we should have *dolosiores quam qui ferant*. **pariter** = "equally (with their suffering friends)."

31. **examen**: (1) a balance (whence *examino* = I weigh); (2) a test or proof; (3) a swarm (of bees, etc.). The following datives are those of the agent. **rubro**: the "Red Sea" (Erythraeum Mare) was the ancient name for the Indian Ocean, not for the sea which is now so called (Gulf of Suez). **Eois**: "Eastern." from *Eōs* (the Dawn).

34. **fratrum**: *i.e.* of the wounds which in civil war brothers have inflicted upon brothers. For the genitives, see G. § 282.

35. **nefasti**: depending on *quid*. G. § 270.

39. **diffingas**: "fashion for a different purpose." For the constructions of *utinam*, see G. § 444. **retusum**: it was blunted by civil war.

40. **Massagetæ**: See Index, *s.r.* Scythæ.

ODE XXXVI.—*I gladly make thank-offerings to the gods who have brought back Numida to his friends from distant Spain. It is a day to be remembered: let us drink and dance and wreath our heads with flowers. Damalis will keep all her smiles for Numida.*

8. **alio rege**: "under another master" at school. The constr. is abl. absolute. **puertiae** = *pueritiar*, by syncope. Cp. *lamna* (= lamina), *soldus* (= solidus). Ode xxvi. was addressed to Lamia.

9. **mutataeque**, etc.: the 'changing of the toga' took place when a Roman reached the age of fifteen years, and laid aside the *toga praetexta*—the brodered boy's dress, with a broad coloured stripe—for the *toga virilis*, the plain white robe of the civilian.

10. **Cressa nota**: "It was proverbial to speak of marking a happy event in the calendar with white, an unfortunate occurrence with black. **Cressa** is a fem. adj. from *creta*, itself originally an adj., and denoting Cretan earth, *i.e.* chalk.

11. **modus**: "limit." **amphoræ** may be an objective gen., but more probably a dat. of the indirect object with *modus*.

12. The **Salii** ("the leapers," fr. *salio*) were the priests of who celebrated the Feast of Mars with wild dances. They were famous for the luxury of their banquets. (See xxxvii. 2, where *Saliar* = belonging to the *Salii*.) *Salium* may be gen. plur. (G. § 19, *Obs.* 5) or accus. sing.

13. **multi meri**: gen. of quality. One "of much wine" = "a heavy drinker."

19. **Threicia**: see xviii. 8, *n.*

ODE XXXVII.—*Now is the time for feasting, dance, and wine! Erstwhile we dared not, for our country was menaced by a mad*

queen's rabble. But now she is fled. Caesar has affrighted her as the hawk scares the dove, or as a hunter the hare—that mad queen who yet scorned to be led in a Roman triumph and had courage to handle the asp with smiling face.

Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, supported Antonius with her whole fleet and treasure at the battle of Actium, B.C. 31. Her flight led to the complete defeat of Antonius, who followed her to Alexandria, and, being pursued by the victorious Octavianus (Augustus Cæsar), committed suicide there. Shortly afterwards Cleopatra, finding that she had no mercy to hope for from Octavianus, also committed suicide—by allowing an asp to bite her, it was said, 30 B.C. These events fix the date of this Ode to the same year.

1. **bibendum**—**pulsanda**: notice that the former word is a nominative gerund (sometimes called the impersonal gerundive), while the second is a gerundive in agreement with the object. G. §§ 535, 536. **Saliaribus**: see xxxvi. 12, *n*.

4. **erat**: the imperf. is used because Horace is thinking of the bygone days of anxiety when all were waiting for the time when they might celebrate Cleopatra's defeat. Cp. xxvii. 19, *n*.

5. **nefas**: *sc. erat*. *Nefas* is a "sin against the gods." For *deprecere*, cp. ix. 7, *n*.

8. **et**: for its unusual position, cp. xxxi. 10, and below, vv. 25, 26.

10. **impotens sperare**: "weak enough to hope for anything." *Impotens* means "powerless over oneself," "without self-control." See i. 18, *n*. In prose we should have *tam impotens ut speraret*.

14. **Mareotico**: *sc. vino*, wine grown at Marea on the shores of lake Mareotis, a lagoon on the east of Alexandria.

18. **columbas** . . . **leporem**: accusatives after *adurguens* to be supplied with *accipiter* and *venator*.

20. **Haemonia**: Thessaly, so called from Haemon, father of Thessalus.

21. **fatale**: "fateful," "bringing fate." (Never to be translated "fatal.")

24. **reparavit**: the force of the *re* must be brought out by an adjective—"prepared *new* shores for herself": *i.e.* she did not use her fleet to conquer a new land out of Caesar's reach.

25. **visere** belongs to *ansa*, and **tractare** to *fortis*. Cp. i. 18, *n*.

29. **morte**: causal ablative.

30. **Liburnis**: *sc. navibus*. Light barks used by the Liburni, a piratical tribe of Illyrians (xxviii. 22, *n*). The usual constr. of *invidéo* is simply a dat. of the person or thing envied. The cause of the envy is sometimes added in the abl. Here it is expressed by the infin. *deduci*, etc.:—"grudging the Liburnian galleys that she should be led, etc."

31. **privata**: "robbed (of her crown)," "unqueened." The nom. is used after the Gk. idiom instead of the accus., as subject to the infin. *deduci*. Cp. G. § 507, *Obs.* **mulier**: in apposition with the subj. of the sentence.

ODE XXXVIII.—*I care not for Persian luxuries. Seek no roses for me—thou canst find nothing better than plain myrtle to grace both thee and me.*

1. **Persicos**: the Persians were proverbial for extravagant luxury.

3. **quo locorum**: G. § 271. **Moretur**: subj. in indirect question; *sectari* being=*quaerere*. For its constr., cp. ix. 13.

5. **adlabores**: "add by toiling." The subj. is jussive. Cp. xxviii. 36, *n.*

INDEX

OF PROPER NAMES.

A.

Achilles. -is or -ēi. m. (I. xv. 34: II. iv. 4, xvi. 29): Achilles, son of PELEUS (hence called Pelides, I. vi. 6) and THETIS (-idos, f.), daughter of the sea-god Nereus, led the MYRMIDONES of Thessaly (I. x. 15) against Troy. Thetis knew that he would die in the war, and tried to keep him hidden, dressed as a maidservant, in Scyros. Ulysses discovered him, and persuaded him to go to Troy (see I. viii. 16), which could not be taken without him. He there won BRISEIS (II. iv. 4) as a prize, while Agamemnon won Chryseis. Apollo compelled the surrender of the latter to her own parents, and in compensation Agamemnon took Briseis from Achilles, who was so indignant that he refused to fight for ten years. At the end of that time the death of his companion Patroclus by the hand of Hector aroused him once more. He slew Hector, and was himself slain a few days after. *Pelidae stomachum* alludes to his obstinate refusal to fight.

Ajax. -ācis. m.: (1) Ajax, son of Oileus, a Greek at Troy, famous for his speed (I. xv. 19). (2) Ajax, son of Telamon (II. iv. 5) and brother of Tencer (I. vii. 21, xv. 24), came to Troy from Salamis, whence both he and his brother are called SALAMINIUS. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses were rivals for his armour; and Ajax, being disappointed, went mad and killed himself. His wife, TECMESSA, was a captive slave-girl.

Alcaeus, -i. m.: A famous lyric poet who lived about 600 B.C. at Mitylene in Lesbos, a large island off Ephesus. Hence he is called *Lesbius ciris* (I. xxxii. 5). He was a friend of SAPPHO (II. xiii. 25), the lyric poetess, and each invented a particular metre, called after them *Alcaic* and *Sapphic* (see Introd., § iv., 1, 2), while 'Lesbian songs,' a 'Lesbian lyre,' mean such as were those of Alcaeus and

Sappho (I. i. 34. xxvi. 11). He fought against the Athenians at the battle of Sigœum, 606 B.C., and threw away his shield in flight, and he was nearly shipwrecked once. Most of his poems were about love and wine, or about his favourites, *Lycus*, etc. (see I. xxxii. 5 *sqq.*).

Apollo, -inis, m.: god of music, healing, hunting, medicine, and prophecy. His oracle was the famous Delphi (I. vii. 3), and his symbol was the bow and quiver. He had many titles, *v.g.* *Phœbus*, *Cynthius*. **DIANA** (*Artemis*), goddess of hunting, of the moon, and of Hell, was his twin-sister, and their mother was **LATONA** (I. xxi. 3), whence Apollo is called *Latœus* (I. xxxi. 18). They were born in Delos (I. xxi. 10), and are therefore called *Delius* and *Delia*. See also I. x. 12; II. x. 20, xii. 20.

Arabs, -bis, m.: an Arab, a native of Arabia, of which there were three divisions: Petraea (Rocky), Deserta (Desert), and Felix (Fertile). One of the tribes of Arabia Felix were the Sabæi, whose country was **SABAEA** (I. xxix. 3), and their capital Saba. In 24 B.C. Aelius Gallus invaded Arabia Felix, but was forced to retire, owing to famine and the climate.

Arctos, -i, m. (I. xxvi. 3, II. xv. 16): 'the Bear'; the constellation of that name in the northern sky. Hence, *the North*.

Atlas, -ntis, m.: One of the Titans who made war upon Jupiter. As a punishment he had to support heaven on his shoulders. He was father of Maia and grandfather of Mercury (I. x. 1), and was identified with Mount Atlas in Africa, whence *Atlanteus finis* = 'farthest Africa' (I. xxxiv. 11).

Atrides, -ae, m.: A son of Atreus. The two Atridae were Agamemnon and Menelaus, chiefs of the Greeks before Troy. See *Troia*.

Attalus, -i, m. (adj. *Attalicus, -a, -um*, I. i. 12): the name of three kings of Pergamus, of enormous wealth. The last of them made the Romans his heirs, 133 B.C. (II. xviii. 5).

Augustus, -i, m.: The title by which the first Emperor of Rome was known after he became sole ruler. His original name was Cn. Octavius, and he was the great-nephew of Julius Caesar, the dictator, who adopted him as his heir 45 B.C., and sent him to learn the art of war in Illyria. On the murder of Caesar, 44 B.C., by Brutus and Cassius, Octavius came to Italy to claim his rights as heir. He conciliated the people by paying to them the legacies which Caesar had left them, and was appointed general by the senate against Antonius. He soon after joined Antonius, and with Lepidus, another senatorial general, set up the Second Triumvirate, 43 B.C. In 42 B.C. the three defeated Brutus and Cassius at Philippi in Macedonia, and divided the world between them. They soon quarrelled. Lepidus was the first to be deprived of his power, 36 B.C.; and five years later, 31 B.C., Octavianus crushed Antonius who was assisted by Cleopatra (I. xxxvii.), at **ACTIUM** in Epirus. He now became sole ruler, and devoted himself to reducing the Roman world to order. He defeated all his opponents, and extended his empire from the Euphrates to the Rhine, even reaching as far as

the Elbe for a time. He did all in his power to improve Rome and the Romans by justice and by the example of his own modest life. He was the patron of many of the writers of his time, and Horace was on good terms with him. He died 14 A.D. and was succeeded by Tiberius, his stepson.

B.

Bacchus, -i, m. : the god of wine, whose sacred plant was the ivy, and whose worshippers were called *Bacchantes*, *Thyades*, *Maenades*. He had many other titles, such as *Liber (-eri)*, *Éukius (-ii)*, *Bassaræus (-eos)*, *Lenæus (-i)*, *Lyæus (-i)*, *Thyoneus (-i)*. His mother was *Sēmélē* or *Thýjōnē*. (I. xix. 2, xvii. 22).

Bithŷnus, -a, -um (also *Thynus, -a, -um*. II. xiii. 15) : belonging to Bithynia, the district of Asia Minor on the E. shore of the Bosphorus, between Pontus and Mysia. 'Bithynian merchandise' is put for any *Eastern* stuffs. (I. xxxv. 7.)

C.

Caecubum (sc. vinum), -i, n. : wine grown in the *Ager Caecubus*, a marshy coast district of the S. of Latium, between Fundi and Terracina. (I. xx. 9; II. xiv. 25. etc.)

Cato, -ōnis, m. : (1) M. Porcius Cato (Censorius) served during the Second Punic War against Hannibal, and triumphed 194 B.C. for his successes against the Spanish tribes. In 191 B.C. he gained for his commander Glabrio the victory of Thermopylae against Antiochus, King of Macedonia. He earned his name (*Censorius*), and his reputation as a pattern of the old stern Roman life, from the rigour with which he acted as censor 184-180 B.C. (II. xv. 11). (2) M. Porcius Cato (Uticensis), a bigoted member of the Senatorian party, and subsequently leader of the Pompeians against Caesar in Africa. After the defeat of his army by Caesar at Thapsus, 46 B.C., he committed suicide at Utica (I. xii. 35), so remaining 'unconquered to the end' (II. i. 24). He was great-grandson of the Censor.

Cyprus, -i, f. : the island of this name in the Eastern Mediterranean. It was the favourite haunt of Venus, who had a famous temple at PAPHOS, on the W. coast; and it gave its name to the surrounding sea. (I. xiii. 1, xxx. 2, etc.)

D.

Dacus, -i, m. : a Dacian, an inhabitant of Dacia, the country N. of the Ister (Danube), now *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, *Wallachia*, etc. This people fought on the side of Antonius at Actium, and gave some trouble to the frontier armies of Augustus on the Danube. At a later time they were amongst Rome's most dangerous enemies. (I. xxxv. 9; II. xx. 18.)

Daedālus. -i, m. (whence the adj. *Daedaleus*, -a, -um), father of Icārus (-i): a famous artist, who built the Cretan Labyrinth, in which was kept the Minotaur. He was pursued by Minos, and, to escape, made wings for himself and his son. The latter fell into the Aegean, and was drowned, but Daedalus escaped to Cumae in Campania. (I. iii. 34; II. xx. 13.)

Centauri: see Lapithae.

Dardānus. -i, m. (adj. *Dardanus*, -a, -um = Trojan): the founder of Troy, which was called after him *Dardania* (-ae).

Daunus. -i, m.: a mythical king of Apulia, which is hence called DAUNIAS (-adis, f.): hence the adj. *Daunius*, -a, -um, meaning *Italian*. (I. xxii. 14; II. i. 31.)

Diana: see Apollo.

E.

Etruria. -ae, f. (adj. *Etruscus*, -a, -um, and *Tyrrhēnus*, -a, -um): the district of central Italy lying S. and W. of the Apennines and N. of Latium, from which it was separated by the Tiber, hence called *Etruscus umnis*. Now Tuscany.

Euhius. -i, m. (also *Euius* or *Euius*): see Bacchus.

F.

Falernum, -i, n. (sc. *vinum*): wine grown in the *Ager Falernus*, in the N. of Campania, between Mons Massicus and the Volturnus (*passim*).

Faunus. -i, m.: god of flocks, mountains, and fields, identified with the Greek god Pan. (I. iv. 11, xvii. 2; II. xvii. 28.)

G.

Gaetūlus, -a, um: *African*, from the *Gaetūli*, a powerful nomad tribe of the interior of Northern Africa. (I. xxiii. 10; II. xx. 15.)

Gratiae, -ārum, f.: the three Graces, daughters of Jupiter, and companions of Venus, Cupid, and the Nymphs. They were usually represented as nude (*zouis solutis*).

H.

Hadria, -ae, m.: the Adriatic (Adriatic) Sea, notorious for its storms, mostly from the south; whence the south wind is called "the ruler of the Adriatic." (I. iii. 15.)

Hercules, -is, m. (Heracles; adj. *Herculeus*, -a, -um): the god of travel and strength, son of Alcēna, the wife of Amphitryōn, son of Alcaeus. Hence he is called *Alcides* (-ae, m.), "Son of Alcaeus"

(I. xii. 25). He was compelled by Eurystheus, King of Tiryns, to perform twelve labours, one of which was the descent to Hades, and bringing thence Cerberus, the three-headed dog which guarded it (I. iii. 36). He is also said to have assisted Jupiter in the struggle with the Titans (II. xii. 6), and to have done battle with the Centaurs.

Hesperius, -a, -um, belonging to Hesperia, -ae, f.: 'the Western Land.' It usually signifies Italy, Italian (I. xxviii. 26; II. i. 32), but sometimes alludes to Spain (I. xxxvi. 4), and at other times merely = 'Western' (II. xvii. 20).

Hibērus, -i, m.: the river Ebro in Spain; also spelt *Therus* and *Hiber (-i)*, (II. xx. 20); also as an adj. of three terminations = 'Spanish' (I. xxix. 15); *Hiberia* being the old name for Spain.

I.

Jupiter, Iovis, m. (Zeus): god of heaven and the universe, whose queen is IUNO, -ōnis, f. The name *Jupiter* is also used as a common noun = *sky, climate*. (I. i. 25, etc.)

L.

Lapīthae, -ārum, m.: the Lapithae and the Centaurs (Centauri, ōrum, m.) were wild peoples of Thessaly. They were present at the marriage feast of Pirithōus and Hippolyte, when they quarrelled violently, the affair ending in a general battle, in which Hylaeus, chief of the Centaurs, was slain (II. xii. 6). They were notorious for their intemperance (I. xviii. 8). The Centaurs were figured as having the bodies of horses with the heads and arms of men. (Adj. *Centaurēus, -a, -um*, I. xviii. 8.)

Libya, -ae, f. (adj. *Libyēus, -a, -um*): Africa. It was regarded as a far-away land (II. ii. 10), and its crops of corn were proverbial (I. i. 10).

M.

Maecēnas, -ātis, m.: C. Cilnius Maecenas, chief minister of Augustus and patron of Horace (see Introd. I.). He was an *Eques*, but descended from the royal race of Etruria, whence the Tiber (*Etruscus amnis*) is called his 'paternal river' (I. xx. 6). He several times mediated between Antonius and Augustus (see Augustus), and, when the latter was absent in the war which ended at Actium, Maecenas had entire charge of Italy and Rome. He continued to be high in favour until 21 B.C., when he retired from public life, and contented himself with the society of literary men. He was an author himself in a small way, but not successful. He died 8 B.C., a few days before Horace.

Marsus, -a, -um. belonging to the Marsi (-*ſum*), one of the most warlike people of Samnium. They were a proverb for bravery, and there was said never to have been a Roman general who triumphed without their aid or over them. (I. ii. 39; II. xx. 18; and as substantive, I. i. 28.)

Massicus, -i, m.: sc. *Mons*, a famous wine-growing district between Latium and Campania, next to the *Ager Falernus*. Hence Massicum -i. n. (sc. *vinum*), the wine grown there.

Maurus, -i, m.: a Moor; a native of the western part of the North African coast, Mauretania. Also as adj. *Maurus, -a, -um* = African (I. xxii. 2; II. vi. 3).

Mercurius, -i, m.: god of wit and trickery, and the messenger of the gods. He conducted the souls of the dead to Hades (I. x. 16). (See *Atlas*.) As a son of Jupiter, he was brother of Apollo, to whom he gave the lyre which he had invented, and hence he is the patron of lyric poets, whom he protects in danger (II. vii. 13).

Minerva, -ae, f.: identified with the Greek *Pallas* (-*adis, f.*), goddess of spinning and all female accomplishments, and of learning. She assisted the Greeks in the war against Troy, and was patron-goddess of Athens, which was called *Palladis urbs* (I. vii. 5). Her breast-plate was the *agis* made of the skin of the goat which suckled Jupiter (I. xv. 11).

Musa, -ae, f.: the nine Muses, daughters of Jupiter, were Terpsichore (*Muse of Dancing*), Euterpe (*Lyrics*), Urania (*Astronomy*), Polyhymnia (*Divine Hymn*), Clio (*History*), Calliope (*Epic*), Erato (*Love-poetry*), Melpomene (*Tragedy*), Thalia (*Comedy*).

N.

Nymphae, -arum, f.: nymphs; minor deities who possessed trees, rivers, mountains, seas, etc. They are the companions of the Graces, Venus, and Cupid.

O.

Orcus, -i, m.: a name for Hades, the place of the dead (I. xxviii. 10; II. iii. 24. etc.).

Orion, -onis, m.: one of the giants, and a 'mighty hunter,' who was slain by Diana in revenge for an insult (II. xiii. 39). After his death he was placed amongst the stars as the constellation Orion, whose rising brings storms (I. xxviii. 21).

P.

Parthus, -i, m.: a Parthian, a native of Parthia, the country to the S.E. of the Caspian. South and west of them were the Medi (*Medians*), and further south still the Persae (*Persians*); but the name Parthus

is used vaguely by Horace for all three peoples (I. iii. 51; II. i. 31). They provoked a war with Rome in 52 B.C., when they annihilated an army, and killed its commander, the famous Crassus, at CARRHAE. They were compelled to make peace again by Ventilius, who twice defeated them B.C. 39-38. Augustus intended to chastise them; but civil war in Parthia between two claimants to the throne, PHRAHĀTES IV. (or Phraates; II. ii. 17) and TIRIDĀTES (I. xxvi. 5), ended in an appeal to his arbitration. He set up Tigranes as king, 20 B.C. This appeal for arbitration is construed by Horace and other writers as equivalent to doing homage to Augustus. The Parthians had a peculiar style of fighting, never coming to close quarters, but discharging their arrows backwards as they rode (I. xix. 12). Augustus never triumphed over them (I. xii. 53).

Pelops, -ōpis, m.: was the son of TANTĀLUS, King of Lydia (or Argos). The latter wishing to try the omniscience of the gods, cut to pieces his son, and served up his flesh at a banquet. In return for this and other crimes, Tantalus, the 'guest-fellow of the gods' (I. xxviii. 7) was condemned to be tortured with everlasting thirst in Tartarus, while grapes hung over him just beyond his reach (II. xiii. 37). Pelops was revived by Hermes (Mercurius). He had two sons, ATREUS and THYESTES. The former became king of Mycēnae, and banished his brother. Afterwards he pretended to be reconciled, killed the two sons of Thyestes, and served up their flesh to their father. For this the gods cursed Atreus and the house of Pelops (I. vi. 8) for ever.

Pentheus, -ei, m.: King of Thebes, refused to allow the Theban women to worship Bacchus, and was torn to pieces by them, his mother, Agāvē, leading them on, on Mt. Cithaeron (II. xix. 14). Thebes afterwards became a favourite haunt with Bacchus (I. vii. 3).

Phrahātes, -is, m. (or Phraates): King of Parthia, was driven out by his own people for his cruelty. He engaged in a civil war with the other claimant, TIRIDĀTES. The Scythians supported Phrahātes, who compelled his rival to fly to Augustus. The latter finally put Tigranes on the throne (II. ii. 17; and see also *s.v.* Parthus).

Pluto, -ōnis, accus. Plutona, m. (adj. *Plutonium, -a, -um*): god of the lower world, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune. His queen was PROSERPINA (II. xiv. 7; I. iv. 17), the daughter of Ceres, whom he carried off by force.

Priāmus, -i, m.: King of Troy, and father of Paris, whose rape of Helen caused the Trojan war. When his son Hector was slain by Achilles, Priam visited the Greek camp to ransom the dead body, which Achilles at once surrendered (I. x. 14). See *Troia*.

Promētheus, -ei, m.: one of the Titans, the sons of *Iapētus* (I. xvi. 13), stole fire from heaven to give it to men, and otherwise benefited them. In return for his theft he was chained to a rock, with a vulture perpetually tearing at his vitals (II. xiii. 37).

Proserpina, -ae, f.: see *Pluto*.

S.

Sabinus, -a, -um : belonging to the Sabines, a name which included the SAMNITES, and represented the ancient inhabitants of Roman Italy, from Etruria to Lucania. They were famous for their hardihood, simplicity, and honesty. (I. ix. 7, xx. 1; II. xviii. 14.)

Scythae, -arum, m. : the Scythians, dwellers in the country north of the Danube and Black Sea, and contemninous with the Parthians at the Caucasus. Like the Parthians, the Scythians were a restless people, whom the Romans dreaded, but never successfully chastised (I. xix. 10, xxv. 9; II. xi.).

Styx, -gis, m. ('Hateful') : one of the six rivers of Hades. The others were Achéron, Lethê (*Forgetfulness*), Phlegëthon (*Flaming*), Cocÿtus (*Wailing*), and Avernus.

Syrtes, -ium, m. (I. xxii. 5; II. 6, 3; xx. 15) : the 'Drifts,' or quicksands in the two bays of the north coast of Africa east of Tunis. They were distinguished as the Greater (*Major*) and Lesser (*Minor*) Syrtes.

T.

Thracia, -ae, f. (also *Thracia, -ae*, and *Thrace, -es*) : Thrace ; the region south of the Balkans (*Haemus*) and north of Macedonia. A native of Thrace is *Thrac* (-*eis*, m.) or *Thressa* (-*ae*, f.), and the adjs. are *Thracius*, *Threicius*, and sometimes *Thrac*.

Thÿnus, -a, -um : see Bithynus.

Tiber, -ëris (also *Thybris, -is*), m. : the Tiber, which rises in the Apennines, near Tifernum, and flows south-west, separating Latium from Etruria. Hence it is called *Etruscus amnis*. Its chief tributaries are the *Nar* (-*ris*) and *Anio* (-*ônis*).

Tibur, -ÿris, n. : situated on the side of a hill sixteen miles north-east of Rome, in Latium (now *Tiroli*). It was said to have been founded by three Argives, TIBURNUS, CATILLUS (I. vii. 13, xviii. 2), and CORAS. It was famous for the beauty of its scenery, where the Anio, descending from the hills, makes gullies and cascades ; and famous, too, as the home of Albunëa, the last of the Sibyls (or prophetesses), who had there a sacred grove and shrine (I. vii. 12). Horace had a villa there. (Adj. *Tiburtinus, -a, -um*.)

Tiridâtes, -is, m. : see *Phrahâtes*.

Tithônus, -i, m. : a mortal with whom Aurora, the goddess of Dawn, fell in love. She gave him the gift of immortality, but forgot to add that of eternal youth. (I. xxviii. 8; II. xvi. 30.)

Troia, -ae, f. : Troy, the capital of the small district of north-west of Asia Minor called the Troad (*Troas, -âdis, f.*). It was besieged by the whole force of Greece, the legends said, for ten years, to avenge the abduction of HELEN (Helëna, -*ae, f.*), wife of MENELÄUS, King of Sparta, who had been carried off by PARIS

(Paris, -idis ; also called Alexander), son of Priāmus. In the tenth year it was taken by stratagem. The Greeks pretended that they gave up the siege, but left behind them a gigantic wooden horse, which the Trojans took within their walls. The horse contained a band of the picked warriors of Greece, who got out in the night, opened the city gates, and admitted the whole Greek army. The bravest of the Greeks was Achilles ; of the Trojans, Hector (*passim*).

Tyrrhēnus, -a, -um (I. xi. 6) : see *Etruria*.

V.

Vesta, -ae, f. : goddess of the Hearth, on whose altar was kept burning a fire, which was never allowed to expire. Her priestesses were the Vestal Virgins, whose house, the *Regia* (*monumenta regis*, I. ii. 15) was on the slope of the Palatine hill, near the Forum.

APPENDIX.

§ 1. WORDS VARYING IN MEANING ACCORDING TO THEIR QUANTITY, ETC.

- ācer**: acris, -re. *keen*.
āera: n. or acc. pl., aes. n., *bronze*.
ālēs, -itis, *winged, or a bird*.
āmēs, -itis, m., *a stake*.
cānam: canus, -a, -uo, *white*.
- cānebat**: imperf. cāneo, *be white*.
cānis: canus, -a, -um, *white*.
- cōmam**: fut. simp. or pres. subj. cōmo.
cōmes: 2nd sing. fut. simp. cōmo.
cōmes: nom. or acc. masc. pl. cōmis, *gracious*.
concidunt: concido, *cut down*.
conditum: condio, *to pickle*.
decōrum: decōrus, -a, -um, *seemly*.
- dēdit**: dēdo, *surrender*.
dīces: 2nd sing. fut. simp. dico.
dimōvēre: 3rd pl. perf. indic. dimōveo.
dūces: 2nd sing. fut. simp. dūco.
- dūcis**: 2nd sing. pres. indic. dūco.
fidē: abl. fides, -ei, f., *faith*.
- frētum**: frētus, -a, -um, *relying on*.
fūgit: perf. indic. fūgio.
lābor: v. dep., 3, *I glide*.
lātus, -a, -um, *broad*.
lātus, -a, -um part. fero, tuli, ferre.
- ācer**, -ēris, n., *a maple*.
āera: acc. sing., āēr, m., *air*.
ālēs: 2nd sing. fut. simp., ālo, -ni.
āmēs: 2nd sing. pres. subj. āmo.
cānam: fut. simp. or pres. subj. cāno.
cānebat: imperf. cāno.
cānis: 2nd sing. pres. indic. cāno.
cānis, -is, com., *a dog*.
cōmam: cōma, -ae, f., *hair*.
- cōmes**, -itis, com., *a comrade*.
concidunt: concido, *fall down*.
conditum: condo, *hide or build*.
decōrum: decus, -ōris, n., *ornament*.
dēdit: perf. do, dare, *give*.
dīces: 2nd sing. pres. subj. dīco.
dimōvēre: pres. infiu. dimōveo.
dūces: nom. and acc. pl. dux, dūcis, com., *a leader*.
dūcis: dux, dūcis, com., *a leader*.
fidē: abl. fides, -is, f., *a harp-string*.
frētum, -i, n., *a strait (of the sea)*.
fūgit: pres. indic. fūgio.
lābor, -ōris, m., *labour*.
lātus, -ēris, n., *a side*.

lepōrem: lepor, -ōris, m., *grace*.
 lēvis, -e, adj., *smooth*.
 lēvi: perf. indic. lino, -ere, litum.
 lēvi: dat. or abl. lēvis.
 liber, -era, -erum, *free*.
 Līber, -erī, m., *Bacchus*.
 lūcīs: lux, lucis, f., *light*.
 mālus, -i, f., *an apple-tree or mast*.
 mālum, -i, n., *an apple*.
 māla, -ae, f., *the jaw*.
 Mānes, -ium, m., *ghosts*.

mānet: 3rd sing. pres. subj.
 māno, -are.
 mīseram: pluperf. indic. mitto,
 misi.
 nēquīs: nēqueo, -ire, v. a., 4.

nīsī: nom. pl. masc. part. nītor,
 v. dep., 3.
 nītor: nīti, nīsus or nīxus, *strive*.
 nōta: nōtus, -a, -um, *known*.

occīdit: occīdo, 3, *to kill*.
 orbīs: dat. or abl. pl. orbis, -a,
 -um, *beheaded*.

Phoebē, -es, f., *goddess of the moon*.

plāga, -ae, f., *a blow*.
 pōpulus, -i, f., *a poplar*.
 prōfūgi: perf. indic. profūgio, 3.

quōque: abl. sing. quisque.
 refūgit: perf. indic. refūgio, 3.
 rēge: abl. rex, rēgis, m., *a king*.
 rēgis: gen. rex, m., *a king*.
 sāga, -ae, f., *a witch*: fr. sāgus,
 -a, -um, *wise*.

sātīs: dat. and abl. pl. part. sevi,
 sevi, 3.

scribēris, *thou shalt be written*.
 sēdē: abl. sēdes, -is, f., *a seat*.
 sēdes, -is, f., *a seat*.
 sēvēris: sēvērus, -a, -um, *stern*.

sōlum: sōlus, -a, -um, *alone*.
 sōlis: dat. or abl. pl. sōlus, -a, -um.
 talis: talus, -i, m., *the heel*.

lepōrem: lepus, -ōris, m., *a hare*.
 lēvis, -e, adj., *light*.
 lēvi: dat. or abl. lēvis.

līber, -bri, m., *a book*.

lūcīs: lūcus, -i, m., *a grove*.
 mālus: -a, -um, *wicked*.
 mālum, -i, n., *an evil* (n. of mālus).
 māla: n. pl. mālus, -a, -um.
 mānes: 2nd sing. pres. indic.
 māneo, mansi, -ēre.

mānet: 3rd sing. pres. indic.
 māneo, -ēre.

mīseram: miser, -era, -erum,
wretched.

nēquīs: nēquā, nēquīd, indef.
 pronoun.

nīsī, *unless*.

nītor, -oris, m., *brightness*.

nōta, -ae, f., *a mark*.

Nōtus: -i, m., *the South wind*.

occīdit: occīdo, 3, *to fall, set*.

orbīs: -is, m., *the world*.

Phoebē: voc. Phoebus, -i, m., *the Sun-god*.

plāga, -ae, f., *a region or net*.

pōpulus, -i, m., *people*.

prōfūgi: profūgus, -a, -um, *run-
away*.

quōque, *also*.

refūgit: pres. indic. refūgio, 3.

rēge: pres. imper. rēgo, 3.

rēgis: 2nd sing. pres. indic. rēgo, 3.

sāga: sāgum, -ī, n., *a mantle*.

sātīs, *enough*.

scribēris, *thou art written*.

sēdē: imper. sēdeo, 2, *sit*.

sēdes: 2nd sing. pres. indic. sēdeo.

sēvēris: 2nd sing. fut. perf. or
 perf. subj. sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3,
sow.

sōlum, -i, n., *soil*.

sōlis: sol, solis, m., *the sun*.

talis, -e, *of such sort*.

TEST PAPERS ON
HORACE, ODES I.

FIRST SERIES.

TEST PAPER 1. (Odes i.—vi.)

1. Translate :—(a) Ode ii. 13—24, Vidimus ... iuventus.
(b) Ode iii. 29—33, Post ignem ... gradum.
(c) Ode iv. 11—20, O beate ... tepebunt.

2. Explain :—*metaque fervidis exitata rotis ; partem solido demere de die ; Lesboum barbiton ; Cyclopum Volcanus ardens urit officinas ; Maconii carminis ules ; ope Palladis Tydiden superis parem.*

3. Parse :—*sortiere, scriberis, Ulivci, Iapyga, arduist, venator.*

TEST PAPER 2. (Odes vii.—xiii.)

1. Translate :—(a) Ode vii. 21—29, Teucer ... futuram.
(b) Ode ix. 18—24, Nunc et ... pertinaci.
(c) Ode xi. 3—8, Vt melius ... postero.

2. Translate and explain :—(a) *incomptis Curium capillis ; (b) Babylonios temptare numeros ; (c) deprome quadrimum Sabina mrum diota ; (d) Parthos Latio imminentes.*

3. (a) Decline in the singular :—*Rhodos, Argos, Salamis, priora, Clio* ; and (b) parse—*coherces, memorem, malis, exerit, oderit, susurri*, giving principal parts of any that are verbs.

TEST PAPER 3. (Odes xiv.—xxi.)

1. Translate :—(a) Ode xv. 1—8, Pastor ... vetus.
(b) Ode xvi. 17—21, Irac ... insolens.
(c) Ode xvii. 21—28, Ille ... vestem.

2. (a) Compare—*spludens, memor, mite, male* ; (b) parse—*fias, accra, mares, conditum, levi, severis, obsita.*

3. What is the meaning in this book of *himus, cantharus, coma, insolens, avis, imago, carmina dividere* ?

TEST PAPER 4. (Odes xxii.—xxix.)

1. Translate :—(a) Ode xxii. 1—8, Integer ... Hydaspes.
 (b) Ode xxv. 16—20, Non sine ... Euro.
 (c) Ode xxviii. 7—16, Occidit ... leti.

2. Who or what are *Pimplea*, *Chimaera*, *plectrum*, *piculum*, *clipeus*, *scyphus*, *cardines*?

3. Parse and give principal parts of, *metuatur*, *metatur*, *metiatur*; *alimunt*; *corrigerest*; *moderere*; *dimovere*; *questu*; *quis*.

TEST PAPER 5. (Odes xxx.—xxxviii.)

1. Translate :—(a) Ode xxxiv. 12—16, Valet ... gaudet.
 (b) Ode xxxv. 17—20, Te semper ... plumbum.
 (c) Ode xxxvii. 1—12, Nunc est ... ebria.

2. What is the meaning of *pulvinar*, *barbitum*, *prelum*, *culullus*, *apex*, *cichorea* *levesque malvae*?

3. (a) Decline, in the singular, *prece*, *Latium feror*, *Styr*. (b) What is the gender and gen. sing. of *Hadria*, *finis*, *domus*, *vulgus*, *incus*, *funus*, *lepus*?

SECOND SERIES.

TEST PAPER 10. (Odes i.—vi.)

1. Translate :—(a) Ode v. 12—16, Miseri, quibus ... deo.
 (b) Ode vi. 1—12, Scriberis ... ingeni.

2. Comment on the syntax of the words in italics in the following passages :—

(a) Nunc et in umbrosis *Fauno* decet immolare lucis, seu
poscat agna sive malit haedo.

(b) Omne eum Proteus pecus egit altos
Visere montes.

(c) Indocilis pauperiem *pati*.

(d) Terruit gentes, grave *ne rediret*
 Saeculum Pyrrhae.

(e) Audiet cives acuisse ferrum,
 Quo graves Persae melius *perirent*.

(f) Quem *voce*t divum populus ruentis
 Imperi *rebus*?

3. Explain : (a) *Attalicae conditiones*; (b) *vee regna vini sortiere talis*; (c) *Iupeti genus*; (d) *honoribus tollere tergeminis*.

TEST PAPER 11. (Odes vii.—xiii.)

1. Translate :—(a) Ode x. 9—20, Te ... imis.
(b) Ode xii. 19—52, *Gentis ... regnes.*
Comment on *reddidisses* in the former passage.
2. Translate, with notes on the words in italics :—
(a) *Quid sit futurum eras, fuge quaerere et*
Quem fors dierum cunq̄ue dabit, luero
Adpone.
(b) *Quem virum aut herou ... sumis celebrare?*
(c) *Iniqua Troiae castra fefellit.*
3. Annotate :—(a) *Ambigua Salamis*; (b) *Superbos Tarquini*
fusces; (c) *Catonis nobile letum*; (d) *Animae prodigum Paulum*;
(e) *Famu Marcelli.*

TEST PAPER 12. (Odes xiv.—xxi.)

1. Translate :—(a) Ode xvi. 13—16, Fertur ... nostro.
(b) Ode xx.
What variant reading is there in line 10 of this Ode?
2. Comment on the words in italics :—
(a) *Nonne vides, ut*
Nudum remigio latus ...
Antennaeque gemant.
(b) *Sciens pugnae.*
(c) *Velox amoenum saepe Lucretilem*
Mutat Lycaeo Faunus.
(d) *Fide Teia*
dices ... Penelopen ritreantque Circe.
3. Where were the following :—*Algidus, Cales, Cyclades, Noricum,*
Delos, Paros, Temp?

TEST PAPER 13. (Odes xxii.—xxix.)

1. Translate :—(a) Ode xxvi. 1—9, *Musis ... dulcis.*
(b) Ode xxviii. 7—15, *Occidit ... verique.*
Explain the allusion in lines 10 *sqq.*
2. Translate, with notes on the cases or moods of the words in italics :—
(a) *Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.*
(b) (*Imaginem*) *Quam virga semel horrida,*
Non lenis precibus fata recludere,
Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi.
(c) *Excitios avidum mare nautis.*
(d) *Non alia bibam*
Merevde.
3. State very briefly what you know of *three* of the following :—

Hydaspes, Juba, Tiridates, Lesbium plectrum, opus, Archytas, Venusia, Tarentum, Panactius, Socratica domus.

TEST PAPER 14. (Odes xxx.—xxxviii.)

1. Translate :—(a) Ode xxxii. 13—16, O decus ... vocanti.
(b) Ode xxxvii. 12—24, Sed minuit ... oras.
2. Write *short* notes on the grammar and subject-matter of (a) and (b), and on the grammar of (c) :—
 - (a) Barbite ...
Lesbio primum modulate civi.
 - (b) Saevis *Liburnis* scilicet invidens
Privata deduci superbo
Non humilis mulier *triumpho.*
 - (c) *Ferre iugum* pariter dolosi.
3. (a) Where are *Liris, Antium, Calabria, Tuarum, Oceanus ruber, Massagetae, Harmonia*? (b) Explain *dedicatus Apollo.*



VOCABULARY.

I.

1. atavis atavus, -i, m. (*great - great - great - grandfather*),
ancestor.
 edite part. ēdo, -didi, -ditum, 3 (*to bring forth*), *sprung*
from.
2. praesidium praesidium, -ii, n., *a safeguard.*
 3. curriculo curriculum, -i, n., *a race.*
 4. meta meta, -ae, f. (*a goal*), *a turning-post.*
 5. evitata part. evito, 1 (*to avoid*), *to graze.*
 9. horreo horreum, -i, n. (*a storehouse*), *a barn.*
 10. verritur verro, verri, versum, 3, *to sweep.*
 arcis area, -ae, f. (*level ground*), *a threshing-floor.*
11. sarculo sarculum, -i, n. *a hoe.*
 13. trabe trabs, trabis, f. (*a beam*), *a ship.*
 15. luctantem luctor, 1, dep., *to struggle.*
 17. rates ratis, -is, f. (*a raft*), *a ship.*
 18. quassas part. quatio, quassum, 3 (*to shake*), *shattered.*
 19. pocula poculum, -i, n., *a cup.*
 20. demere demo, -impsi, -imptum, 3, *to take away.*
 21. arbuto arbutus, -i, f., *the arbutus tree.*
 22. lene lenis, -e, *gentle.*
 caput caput, -itis, n. (*head*), *source.*
23. lituo lituus, -i, m. (*a crooked staff*), *a bugle.*
 tubae tuba, -ae, f., *a clarion.*
26. venator venator, -oris, m., *a huntsman.*
 27. catulis catulus, -i, m. (*a whelp*), *a hound.*
 28. teretes tēres, -ētis (*well-turned*), *close-twisted.*
 plāgas plāga, -ae, f., *a hunting-net.*
29. hederæ hедера, -ae, f., *ivy.*
 31. chori chorus, -i, m., *a dance.*
 32. tibias tibia, -ae, f., *a flute.*
 34. barbiton barbitos (only N. V. and Acc.), m., *a lyre.*
 35. vatibus vates, -is, m., *a bard.*
 36. feriam ferio, 4, *to strike.*

II.

1. nivis nix, nivis, f., *snow*.
 2. grandinis grando, -inis, f., *hail*.
 3. jaculatus..... jaculor, 1, dep. (*to hurl*), *to strike*.
 5. grave gravis, -e (*weighty*), *grievous*.
 6. sacculum saeculum, -i, n., *an ags.*
 monstra monstrum, -i, n., *a prodigy*.
 questae queror, questus, 3, *to complain*.
 9. ulmo ulmus, -i, f., *an elm-tree*.
 10. sedes sedes, -is, f. (*a seat*), *a home*.
 columbis..... columba, -ae, f., *a dove*.
 11. natarunt nato, 1, *to swim*.
 12. dammae damma (dama), -ae, f., *a deer*.
 13. flavum..... flavus, -a, -um, *tawny*.
 retortis part. retorquco, -torsi, -tortum, 2, *thrown back*.
 15. dejectum..... dejicio, -jeci, -jectum, 3, *to throw down*.
 18. jactat jacto, 1, *to vaunt*.
 sinistra sinister, -tra, -trum, *left*.
 19-20. uxorius uxorius, -a, -um (*of a wife*), *too fond of his wife*.
 21. ferrum ferrum, -i, n. (*iron*), *sword*.
 24. rara..... rarus, -a, -um (*thin*), *thinned*.
 25. ruentis..... ruo, -ui, -utum, 3, *to fall*.
 26. rebus res, rei, f. (*an affair*), *fortunes*.
 fatigent fatigo, 1, *to importune*.
 27. minus adv. (*less*), *not at all*.
 29. partes partes, -ium, f., pl., *a part, office*.
 30. tandem adv., *at last*.
 31. candentes candeo, -ui, 2, *to shine*.
 amicus part. amicio, -icui or -ixi, -ictum, 4, *to wrap*.
 36. respicis respicio, -spexi, -spectum, 3 (*to look back on*), *to have regard to*.
 auctor auctor, -oris, m. (*author*), *father*.
 37. ludo ludus, -i, m., *pastime*.
 38. juvat juvo, juvi, jutum, 1, *to gladden*.
 galeae galea, -ae, f., *a helmet*.
 39. acer acer, -cris, -cre (*sharp*), *menacing*.
 40. voltus voltus, -ūs, m., *face*.
 41. figura figura, -ae, f., *form*.
 42. ales ales, -itis, *winged*.
 43. almae almus, -a, -um, *kindly*.
 45. serus serus, -a, -um, *late*.
 47. iniquum iniquus, -a, -um (*unseen*), *intolerant*.
 48. oclior oclior, oclius (no positive), *too speedy*.
 49. tollat tollo, sustuli, sublatum, 3, *to bear away*.
 51. equitare equito, 1, *to ride*.
 inultus inultus, -a, -um, *unchastised*.



III.

1. sic (so), on this condition.
 potens potens, -tis (powerful), ruling.
2. lucida lucidus, -a, -um, bright.
 sidera sidus, -eris, n., a star.
3. regat rego, rexi, rectum, 3 (to rule), to direct.
5. creditum..... eredo, -didi, -ditum, 3 (to believe), to entrust.
6. debes debeo, -ui, -itum, 2, to owe.
8. animae anima, -ae, f., soul.
9. robur robur, -oris, n. (hard wood), oak.
10. truci trux, trucis, cruel.
13. decertantem ... decerto, 1, to strive with.
14. tristes tristis, -e (sad), gloomy
15. arbiter..... arbiter, -tri, m., a ruler.
16. ponere pono, posui, positum, 3, to lay to rest.
 freta fretum, -i, -n (a channel), waves.
18. siccis siccus, -a, -um, dry.
20. infames infamis, -e, of evil fame.
 scopulos scopulus, -i, m., a rock.
21. neququam..... adv., in vain.
22. prudens prudens, -ntis, foreseeing.
 dissociabili ... dissociabilis, -e, straining.
24. transiliunt transilio, -ui, 4, to bound over.
 vada vadum, -i, n., a shallow.
25. perpeti perpetior, perpessus, 3, dep. to suffer.
26. ruit ruo, -ui, -utum, 3, to rush.
 nefas nefas (indecl.), wrong, crime.
28. mala malus, -a, -um (bad), unhappy.
29. aetheria aetherius, -a, -um, ethereal.
30. subductum subduco, -duxi, -ductum, to carry off.
 macies macies, -ei, f. (thinness), wasting sickness.
32. semoti..... part. semoveo, -movi, -motum, 2, to remove.
 tarda tardus, -a, -um, slow.
33. corripuit..... corripio, -ripiui, -reptum, 3 (to snatch up), to hasten.
34. expertus experior, expertus, 4, dep., to make trial of.
35. pinnis pinna, -ae, f., a wing.
37. ardui arduus, -a, -um (high), hard.
38. petimus peto, -ii or -ivi, -itum, 3 (to seek), to attack
40. fulmina fulmen, -inis, n., a thunderbolt.

IV.

1. solvitur solvo, -vi, -utum, 3 (to loosen), to melt.
 hiemps hiemps, hiemis, f., winter.
 vice vicis, -em, -e (no nom.), change.
2. machinae machina, -ae, f. (an engine), a roller.
 carinas carina, -ae, f., a keel.

4. prata pratum, -i, n., *a meadow*.
 canis canus, -a, -um, *white*.
 albicant albico, 1 (*to make white*), *to be white*.
 pruinis pruina, -ae, f., *hoar-frost*.
 5. imminente immineo, 2, *to overhang*.
 6. decentes decens, -ntis (*becoming*), *comely*.
 7. pede pes, pedis, m., *foot*.
 graves gravis, -e, *weighty*.
 8. urit uro, ussi, ustum, 3 (*to burn*), *to set ablaze*.
 officinas officina, -ae, f., *a workshop*.
 9. nitidum nitidus, -a, -um, *glossy*.
 impedire impedio, -ivi or ii, -itum, 4 (*to hinder*), *to bind*.
 12. agna agna, -ae, f. *an ewe-lamb*.
 haedo haedus, -i, m., *a kid*.
 13. tabernas taberna, -ae, f., *a hut*.
 15. incohare inchoo, 1 (*to begin*), *to enter upon*.
 16. premet premo, pressi, pressum, 3 (*to press upon*), *to be upon*.
 fabulae fabula, -ae, f., *a fable*.
 17. exilis exilis, -e (*slender*), *cheerless*.
 mearis 2. sing., fut. perf., meo, 1 (*to go*), *to hasten*.
 18. regna regnum, -i, n., *sovereignty*.
 sortiére sortior, sortitus, 4, dep., *to draw lots for*.
 talis talus, -i, m. (*a knuckle-bone*), *a gambling die*.
 19. calet caleo, -ui, 2 (*to glow*), *to be on fire*.
 20. tepebunt. tepeo, 2, *to be warm*.

V.

1. multa multus, -a, -um (*much*), *many*.
 2. urget urgeo, -ursi, 2 (*to press*), *to importune*.
 3. religas religo, 1, *to bind up*.
 5. munditiis munditia, -ae, f. (*cleanness*), *neatness*.
 7. nigris niger, -gra, -grum (*black*), *darkling*.
 8. insolens insolens, -ntis (*unaccustomed*), *new to the sight*.
 9. aurea aureus, -a, -um, *golden*.
 12. vacuum vacuus, -a, -um (*empty*), *fancy-free*.
 13. nites niteo, -ere, 2, *to shine*.
 tabula tabula, -ae, f. (*a board*), *a tablet*.
 14. paries paries, -etis, m., *a wall*.

VI.

4. gesserit gero, gessi, gestum, 3, *to perform*.
 6. stomachum stomachus, -i, m. (*stomach*), *wrath*.
 cedere cedo, cessi, cessum, 3, *to yield*.
 7. nescii nescius, -a, -um, *not knowing*.
 9. tenues tenuis, -e (*slender*), *weak*.





10. imbellis imbellis, -e (*unwarlike*), *peaceful*.
 12. deterere detero, -trivi, -tritum, 3 (*wear away*), *to diminish*.
 ingeni ingenium, -ii, n., *genius*.
 13. adamantina ... adamantinus, -a, -um, *made of adamant*.
 15. ope (ops), opis, f. (*strength*), *aid*.
 18. sectis seco, -ui, -ctum, 1 (*to cut*), *to pare*.
 19. urimur..... uro, ussi, ustum, 3, *to set aflame*.

VII.

2. bimaris bimaris, -e, *lying between two seas*.
 4. insignes insignis, -e (*famous*), *made famous*.
 5. intactae intactus, -a, -um (*untouched*), *chaste*.
 7. decerptam decerpo, -psi, -ptum, 3, *to pluck*.
 8. plurimus plurimus, -a, -um (*most*), *very many*.
 honore..... honor, -oris, m., *honour*.
 9. aptum aptus, -a, -um (*fitted for*).
 10. patiens patiens, -ntis (*patient*), *stubborn*.
 11. percussit percutio, -cussi, -cussum, 3, *to strike*.
 14. pomaria pomarium, -ii, n., *an orchard*.
 15. deterget detergeo, -si, -sum, 2 (*to wipe away*), *to sweep away*.
 16. parturit parturio, -ivi or -ii, 4, *to bring forth*.
 17. memento..... memini, meminisse, *to remember*.
 19. signis signum, -i, n., *a standard*.
 20. tenent teneo, -ui, -ntum, 2, *to hold*.
 23. tempora tempora, -um, n., *the temples of the head*.
 populea populeus, -a, -um, *made of poplar*.
 vinxisse vincio, vixi, vinctum, 4, *to bind*.
 24. alfatus adfor, adfatus, 1, *defect.*, *to address*.
 27. auspice auspex, -icis, m. (*a scer*), *a protector*.
 28. certus certus, -a, -um (*fixed*), *trusty*.
 29. ambiguam ambiguus, -a, -um, *doubtful*.
 31. pellite..... pello, pepuli, pulsum, 3, *to drive away*.
 32. cras adv., *to-morrow*.

VIII.

2. properes propero, 1, *to hasten*.
 3. apricum apricus, -a, -um, *sunny*.
 4. oderit odi, odisse, *to hate*.
 6. lupatis..... lupatus, -a, -um (*furnished with wolf's teeth*)
jagged.
 7. temperat..... tempero, 1, *to curb*.
 frenis frenum, -i, n., *a bit*.
 10. livida lividus, -a, -um, *discoloured*.
 gestat gesto, 1 (*to wield*), *to show*.

11. disco discus, -i, m., *a quoit*.
 12. finem finis, -is, m. (*a boundary*), *a mark*.
 14. sub (*under*), *before*.
 16. cultus cultus, -us, m., *dress*.

IX.

1. ut..... *how*.
 stet sto, steti, statum, stare, 1, *to stand*.
 4. constiterint ... consisto, -stiti, -stitum (*to stand still*), *to be stayed*.
 5. ligna lignum, -i, n. (*wood*), *logs*.
 foco..... focus, -i, m., *a fire*.
 6. reponcus..... repono, -posui, -positum, 3, *to heap up*.
 7. quadrimum ... quadrimus, -a, -um, *four years old*.
 8. diota diota, -ae, f., *a two-handled wine jar*.
 11. deproeliantes... deproelians, -ntis, *fighting violently*.
 12. orni ornus, -i, f., *a mountain ash*.
 13. fuge fugio, fugi, fugitum, 3 (*to flee*), *to avoid*.
 14. luero lucrum, -i, n., *gain*.
 17. virenti..... virens, -utis (*green*), *blooming*.
 canities canities, -ei, f., *grey hairs*.
 19. susurri..... susurrus, -us, m., *a whisper*.
 22. angulo..... angulus, -i, m., *a corner*.
 23. pignus pignus, -oris, n. (*a pledge*), *a keepsake*.
 24. male (*badly*), *faintly*.

X.

1. facunde facundus, -a, -um, *eloquent*.
 3. catus catus, -a, -um (*sharp*), *wise*.
 4. palaestrae palaestra, -ae, f., *a wrestling school*.
 8. condere condo, -didi, -ditum, 3 (*to lay up*), *to hide*.
 11. viduus..... viduus, -a, -um, *deprived of*.
 pharetra pharetra, -ae, f., *a quiver*.
 13. quin..... *moreover*.
 16. fefellit..... fallo, fefelli, falsum, 3 (*to deceive*), *to elude*.
 17. reponis repono, -posui, -positum, 3, *to place*.
 18. virga virga, -ae, f., *a rod*.
 coherces coherceo, -cui, -citum, 2 (*to restrain*), *to marshal*.

XI.

3. ut (*how*), *how much*.
 5. debilitat debilito, 1 (*to weaken*), *to break the strength of*.
 6. pumicibus pumex, -icis, m. (*pumice stone*), *a rock*.
 7. rescens rescendo, -cui, -ctum, 1, *to cut down*.
 invida invidus, -a, -um, *envious*.
 8. carpe carpo, -psi, -ptum (*to pluck*), *to enjoy*.



XII.

1. acri acer, -cris, -ere (*sharp*), *shrill*.
 2. sumis sumo, -psi, -ptum, 3, *to take*.
 3. jocosa jocosus, -a, -um, *sportive*.
 4. imago imago, -inis, f. (*a likeness*), *an echo*.
 7. temere adv., *impetuously*.
 10. lapsus lapsus, -us, m., *course*.
 11. auritas auritus, -a, -um (*furnished with ears*), *listening*.
 12. fidibus fides, -is, f., *a lyre*.
 canoris canorus, -a, -um, *melodious*.
 13. prius *before*.
 16. horis hora, -ae, f. (*an hour*), *a season*.
 18. viget vigeo, 2, *to flourish*.
 secundum secundus, -a, -um, *second to*.
 23. beluis belua, -ae, f. (*a wild beast*), *a monster*.
 27. simul *as soon as*.
 28. refulsit refulgeo, -fulsi, 2, *to shine again*.
 29. humor humor, -oris, m., *water*.
 34. memorem memoro, 1, *to make mention of*.
 35. fascis fascis, -is (*a bundle of rods*), *despotism*.
 38. prodigum prodigus, -a, -um (*lavish*), *reckless*.
 39. camena camena, -ae, f. (*a muse*), *a song*.
 43. avitus avitus, -a, -um, *belonging to one's forefathers*.
 apto aptus, -a, -um, *of service in*.
 45. occulto occultus, -a, -um (*hidden*), *unheeded*.
 47. ignes ignis, -is, m. (*fire*), *stars*.
 50. orte ortus, -a, -um (*orior*), *descended from*.
 51. secundo secundus, -a, -um (*second to*), *vicergerent*.
 57. minor minor, -oris (*lesser than*), *vassal to*.
 59. parum *not*.

XIII.

2. cervicem cervix, -icis, f., *neck*.
 laetea lacteus, -a, -um, *milk-white*.
 3. vae *alas!*
 4. difficili difficilis, -e (*difficult*), *unendurable*.
 jecur jecur, jecoris, jecinoris, or jecinoris, n. (*liver*),
 heart.
 6. umor umor, -oris, m. (*moisture*), *tear*.
 genas gena, -ae, f., *cheek*.
 8. lentis lentus, -a, -um, *slow*.
 macerer macero, 1, *to waste away*.
 10. immodicæ immodicus, -a, -um (*beyond bounds*), *grown to*
 recklessness.
 mero merum, -i, n., *wine*.
 11. rixæ rixa, -ae, f., *a quarrel*.

12. memorem memor, -oris (*mindful*). *recording*.
 13. satis..... (*enough*). *aright*.
 14. perpetuum perpetuus, -a, -um (*continual*), *constant*.
 15. oscula osculum, -i, n., *a kiss*.
 18. inrupta inruptus, -a, -um, *unbroken*.
 20. citius *sooner*.

XIV.

1. rēferent rēfero, -tuli. -latum, *to bear back*.
 2. agis ago, egi, actum, 3, *to do*.
 occupa..... occupo, 1 (*to seize*), *to make port*.
 4. nudum nudus, -a, -um (*naked*), *stripped*.
 5. malus malus, -i, m., *a mast*.
 saucius saucius, -a, -um, *wounded*.
 6. antennae..... antenna, -ae, f., *a sail-yard*.
 gemunt gemo, -ni, -itum, 3, *to groan*.
 funibus funis, -is, m. (*a rope*), *a stay-cable*.
 8. imperiosius..... imperiosior, -ius, *too tyrannous*.
 9. lintea linteum, -i, n., *a sail*.
 10. iterum..... *again*.
 voces voco, 1 (*to call upon*), *to invoke*.
 11. quamvis *although*.
 13. jactes jacto, 1, *to boast*.
 16. debes debeo, -ni, -itum, 2 (*to owe*), *to be doomed to*.
 ludibrium ludibrium, -i, n. (*a laughing-stock*), *a sport*.
 17. nuper *lately*.
 18. desiderium desiderium, -ii, n. (*regret*), *desire*.

XV.

1. traheret traho, traxi, tractum, 3 (*to draw*), *to bear*.
 3. otio otium, -ii, n. (*ease*), *calm*.
 4. caneret cano, eecini, cantum, 3 (*to sing*). *to prophesy*.
 5. avi avis, -is, f. (*a bird*), *an omen*.
 7. rumpere rumpo, rupi, ruptum, 3 (*to break*), *to undo*.
 nuptias nuptiae, -arum, f. (*marriage*), *marriage-bond*.
 10. sudor sudor, -oris, m. (*sweat*), *toil*.
 moves moveo, movi, motum, 2 (*to move*), *to stir up*.
 11. aegida acc. of aegis, aegidis, f., *shield of Pallas*.
 12. rabiem rabies, -em, -e, f. (*madness*), *wrath*.
 ferox ferox, -ocis, *bold*.
 14. pectes pecto, pexi, pexum or pectitum, 3, *to comb*.
 caesariem caesaries, -ei, f. (*head of hair*), *hair*.
 15. cithara cithara, -ae, f., *a harp*.
 divides divido, divisi, divisum, 3 (*to divide*), *to accom-*
 pany.
 16. thalamo thalamus, -i, m., *a bridal-chamber*.

17. calami..... calamus, -i, m., *a reed*.
 spicula spiculum, -i, n., *a point*.
 18. sequi sequor, secutus, 3, dep. (*to follow*), *be in pursuit*.
 20. collines collino, -levi. -litum (*to besmear*), *to befoul*.
 21. exitium exitium, -i, n., *ruin*.
 24. sciens sciens, -ntis (*knowing*), *skilled*.
 26. auriga auriga, -ac, c. (*a charioteer*), *a driver*.
 26. piger piger, -gra, -grum (*reluctant*), *tardy*.
 29. uti (= ut), *like, us*.
 31. sublimi sublimis, -e (*uplifted*), *with head thrown back*.
 anhelitu anhelitus, -us, m., *difficulty of breathing*.
 33. iracunda iracundus, -a, -um, *angered*.
 diem dies, -ei, c. (*day*), *the day of doom*.
 proferet profero, -tuli, -latum, 3 (*to bear forward*). *to*
postpone.
 35. certas certus, -a, -um (*fired*), *destined*.

XVI.

2. crimosus crimosus, -a, -um, *slandrous*.
 modum modus, -i, m. (*limit*), *end*.
 5. adytis adytum, -i, n., *a shrine*.
 6. incola incola, -ae, c. (*an inhabitant*), *a denizen*.
 7. acuta acutus, -a, -um (*sharp*), *piercing*.
 10. naufragum..... naufragus, -a, -um, *shipwrecking*.
 11. tremendo tremendus, -a, -um, *awful*.
 13. principi princeps, -ipis (*first*), *primal*.
 14. limo..... limus, -i, m. (*mud*), *clay*.
 coactus cogo, coegi, coactum, 3, *to compel*.
 15. insani insanus, -a, -um (*mad*), *raving*.
 16. vim vis, vim, vi, f., *force*.
 stomacho stomachus, -i, m. (*stomach*), *breast*.
 20. funditus funditus, adv., *utterly*.
 imprimeret..... imprimo, -pressi, -pressum, 3, *to impress*.
 21. aratrum aratrum, -i, n., *a plough*.
 22. compesee..... compesco, -ui, 3, *to restrain*.
 26. mutare mutō, 1, *to change*.
 38. animum animus, -i, m. (*mind*), *heart*.

XVII.

1. velox velox, -ocis, *swift*.
 2. defendit defendo, -di, -sum, 3, *to ward off*.
 4. usque ever.
 5. nemus nemus, -oris, n. (*a grove*), *a wood*.
 6. deviae devius, -a, -um (*out of the way*), *straying*.
 8. colubras colubra, -ae, f., *a snake*.
 9. fistula fistula, -ae, f. (*a tube*), *a flute*.

11. cubantis cubans, -ntis. *low-lying*.
 14. cordi dat. (locative), of cor, cordis, n., (*heart*) = *dear*.
 15. manabit mano, 1, *to flow*.
 17. reducta reductus, -a, -um (*drawn back*), *retired*.
 20. vitream vitreus, -a, -um (*glassy*), *ocean-tinted*.
 22. duces duco, duxi. ductum, 3 (*to draw*), *to drink*.
 24. protervum protervus, -a, -um (*wanton*), *rude*.
 25. dispari dispar, -paris (*unequal to*), *no match for*.
 26. incontinentes... incontinens, -ntis. *lawless*.

XVIII.

1. vite vitis, -is, f., *the vine*.
 severis..... sero, sevi, satum, 3 (*to sow*), *to plant*.
 3. siccis siccus, -a, -um (*dry*), *not drinking*.
 dura durus, -a, -um, *hard*.
 5. crepat crepo, -ui, -itum, 1 (*to creak*), *to croak*.
 7. nequis *lest anyone*.
 11. discernunt discerno, -crevi, -cretum, 3 (*to separate*), *to distinguish*.
 13. divum divum, -i, n. (*the open sky*), *the light of day*.
 tone teneo. -ui, -ntum, 2 (*to hold*), *to keep*.
 14. tympana..... tympanum, -i, n., *a cymbal*.
 16. arcani arcanum, -i, n., *a secret*.
 prodiga prodigus, -a, -um (*lavish*), *reckless*.

XIX.

3. lasciva..... lascivus, -a, -um, *wanton*.
 4. finitis part. of finio, -ivi, -itum, 4, *to end*.
 reddere reddo, -didi, -ditum, 3, *to give back*.
 5. nitor nitor, -oris, m. (*splendour*), *beauty*.
 7. protervitas..... protervitas, -atis, f., *forwardness*.
 8. lubricus lubricus, -a, -um (*slippery*), *dangerous*.
 9. tota..... totus, -a, -um (*all*), *with all her might*.
 11. versis part. of verto, verti, versum, 3, (*to turn*) = *re-*
treating.
 12. attinent attineo, -ui, -ntum, 2, *to appertain to*.
 13. vivum vivus, -a, -um (*alive*), *fresh*.
 caespitem caespes, -itis, m., *turf*.
 14. verbenas..... verbena, -ae, f., *vervain*.
 tura..... tus, turis, n., *incense*.
 15. bimi bimus, -a, -um, *two-year-old*.
 patera patera, ae, f., *a bowl*.

XX.

1. vile vilis, -e (*common*), *cheap*.
 2. cantharis..... cantharus, -i, m. (*a tankard*), *a cup*.



- testa testa, -ae, f. (*a brick*), *a jar*.
 3. levi lino, levi, litum, 3 (*to sugar*), *to seal*.
 9. prelo prelum, -i, n., *a wine-press*.

XXI.

1. intonsum..... intonsus, -a, -um (*unshorn*), *long-haired*.
 4. penitus adv. (*within*), *deeply*.
 6. prominēt..... promineo, -ui, 2 (*to jut out*), *to tower up*.
 9. tollite tollo, sustuli, sublatus, 3 (*lift up*), *extol*.
 10. mares mas, maris (*male*), *man*.
 12. fraterna fraternus, -a, -um, *belonging to a brother*.
 14. pestem pestis, -is, f., *a pestilence*.
 16. motus part. moveo, movi, motum, 2, *to move = in compliance with*.

XXII.

1. integer integer, -gra, -grum (*whole*), *pure*.
 5. aestuosas aestuosus, -a, -um, *stormy*.
 8. lambit..... lambo, -bi, 3 (*to lick*), *to wash*.
 11. terminum terminus, -i, m. (*boundary*), *domain*.
 expeditis..... part. of expedio, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4, *to disengage = dispelled*.
 11. aesculetis aesculetum, -i, n., *an oak forest*.
 19. latus latus, -eris, n., *a side*.
 malus malus, -a, -um (*bad*), *inclement*.
 22. domibus domus, -us, f., *a house*.

XXIII.

1. hinnuleo hinnuleus, -i, m., *a young stag*.
 2. aviis..... avius, -a, -um, *pathless*.
 5. inhorruit..... inhorresco, -ui, 2 (*to rustle*), *to cause a rustle*.
 6. rubum!..... rubus, -i, m., *a bramble*.
 8. genibus genu, -us, n., *a knee*.
 9. atqui *and yet*.
 10. frangere frango, fregi, fractum, 3 (*to break*), *to rend*.
 12. tempestiva tempestivus, -a, -um (*seasonable*), *ripe for*.
 viro vir, viri, m. (*a man*), *a husband*.

XXIV.

2. capitis caput, -itis, n. (*a head*), *a soul*.
 9. flebilis flebilis, -e (*causing tears*), *a cause for tears*.
 14. moderere moderor, -atus, 1, dep., (*to allay*), *to tune*.
 15. vanae vanus, -a, -um, *empty*.
 imagini imago, -inis, f. (*a likeness*), *a shape*.
 17. recludere recludo, -si, -sum, 3, *to throw open*.

XXV.

1. parcius *more rarely.*
 2. ictibus ictus, -us, m., *a knock.*
 3. amat amo, 1 (*to love*), *to cling to.*
 5. prius *erstwhile.*
 multum *full, quite.*
 9. mocchos moechus, -i, m., *a gallant.*
 10. lævis..... lævis, -e (*light*), *of no account.*
 angiportu angiportus, -us, m., *an alley.*
 11. sub (*under*), *at the time of.*
 interlunia interlunium, -ii, n., *the time of new moon.*
 15. ulcerosum ulcerosus, -a, -um (*full of sores*), *wounded.*
 18. pulla pullus, -a, -um, *dark green.*
 19. sodali sodalis, -is, c., *a comrade.*

XXVI.

3. portare porto, 1, *to carry.*
 6. integris integer, -gra, -grum (*whole*), *pure.*
 11. plectro plectrum, -i, n., *a quill.*

XXVII.

1. natis part. of nascor, natus, 3 (*to be born*) = *made.*
 scyphis scyphus, -i, m., *a cup.*
 2. tollite tollo, sustuli, sublatum, 3, *to take away.*
 3. verecundum ... verecundus, -a, -um, *modest.*
 5. lucernis lucerna, -ae, f. (*a lamp*), *lamplight.*
 acinaees acinaees, -is, m., *a scimitar.*
 6. immane immanis, -e (*huge*), *vast.*
 11. beatus beatus, -a, -um (*blest*), *blissful.*
 13. cessat cesso, 1 (*to delay*), *to falter.*
 15. erubescendis ... erubescendus, -a, -um, *that should cause a blush.*
 17. age ago, egi, actum, 3 (*to do*) = *'come.'*
 18. tutis tutus, -a, -um, *safe.*
 24. saga saga, -ae, f., *a witch.*
 22. magus magus, -i, m., *a magician.*

XXVIII.

1. carentis carens, -ntis, *wanting.*
 3. exigui exiguus, -a, -um (*scanty*), *little.*
 6. polum polus, -i, m. (*a pole*), *the vault of heaven.*
 morituro moriturus, -a, -um (*about to die*), *compelled to die.*
 13. cutem cutis, -is, f., *the skin.*
 15. manet maneo, -nsi, -nsum, 2, *to await.*



16. calcanda calcandus, -a, -um (calco), *that must be trodden.*
 21. devexi..... devexus, -a, -um, *setting.*
 23. malignus..... malignus, -a, -um (*envious*), *churlish.*
 27. plectantur plecto, 3, *to beat.*
 sospite..... sospes, -itis, *safe.*
 30. negligis neglego, -glexi, -glectum, 3, *to make light of.*
 31. postmodo *in days to come.*
 32. vices vicis, -em, -e (no nom.) (*a change*), *a requital.*
 34. resolvent..... resolvo. -vi, -utum, 3, *to set free.*
 35. festinas festino, 1, *to be in a hurry.*
 36. mora mora, -ae, f., *delay.*

XXIX.

2. gazis gaza, -ae, f. (*treasure*), *wealth.*
 6. sponso sponsus, -a, -um, *betrothed.*
 necato neco, 1, *to kill.*
 9. doctus doctus, -a, -um (*learned*), *skilled in.*
 11. pronos pronus, -a, -um (*going downward*), *flowing.*
 13. coemptos coemo, -emi, -emptum, 3, *to buy up.*
 15. loriceis lorica, -ae, f., *a cuirass.*

XXX.

4. aedem aedes, -is, f. (*a temple*), *a shrine.*
 6. zonis zona, -ae, f., *a girdle.*

XXXI.

1. dedicatum part. of dedico, 1, *to consecrate.*
 4. feraces..... ferax, -acis, *fertile.*
 6. ebur ebur, -oris, n., *ivory.*
 9. falce falx, falcis, f., *a pruning-knife.*
 11. culullis culullus, -i, m. (*a drinking-vessel*), *a cup.*
 12. reparata part. of reparo, 1, *to obtain in exchange.*
 16. cichorea cichorium, -ei, n., *endive.*
 malvae malva, -ae, f., *mallow.*
 17. paratis..... .. part. of paro, 1 (*to acquire*) = *what is given.*
 valido validus, -a, -um, *strong.*
 20. degere dego, degi, 3, *to spend time.*

XXXII.

1. poscimur..... posco, poposci, 3, *to ask.*
 vacui vacuus, -a, -um (*empty*), *at ease.*
 4. barbite barbitos (only N. V. and Acc.), m., *a lyre.*
 5. modulate part. of modulos, 1, dep., *to tune.*
 13. dapibus daps, dapis, f., *a feast.*
 14. testudo testudo, -inis, f. (*a tortoise*), *a shell.*

XXXIII.

3. decantes decanto, 1, *to chant*.
 5. tenui tenuis, -e (*slender*), *narrow*.
 7. declinat declino, 1, *to turn away*.
 9. adultero adulter, -i, m., *a paramour*.
 11. ahenea..... aheneus, -a, -um, *brazen*.
 14. compede..... compes, -pedis, f., *a shackle*.

XXXIV.

1. cultor cultor, -oris, m., *a worshipper*.
 2. sapientiae sapientia, -ae, f. (*wisdom*), *philosophy*.
 3. consultus consultus, -i, m. (*a lawyer*), *a professor*.
 retrosum *backwards, in return*.
 4. iterare itero, 1 (*to repeat*), *to steer again*.
 6. corusco coruscus, -a, -um, *gleaming*.
 2. bruta brutus, -a, -um, *dull*.
 10. invisī invisus, -a, -um, *hateful*.
 14. apicem apex, -icis, m. (*the top*), *a tiara*.

XXXV.

2. praesens praesens, -entis (*at hand*), *prompt*.
 5. ambit ambio, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4 (*to go round*), *to court*.
 6. colonus colonus, -i, m., *a tiller of the soil*.
 9. profugi profugus, -a, -um (*fugitive*), *flying*.
 12. purpurei purpureus, -a, -um, *purple-robed*.
 13. proruas prouo, -ui, -utum, 3, *to overturn*.
 18. clavos clavus, -i, m. (*a nail*), *a spike*.
 trabales trabalis, -e (*of a beam*), *beam-riveting*.
 cuneos..... cuneus, -i, m., *a wedge*.
 20. uncus uncus, -i, m. (*a hook*), *a cramp*.
 21. rara rarus, -a, -um (*scattered*), *seldom seen*.
 22. panno pannus, -i, m. (*a cloth*), *a robe*.
 25. meretrix meretrix, -icis, f., *a courtesan*.
 26. cadis cadus, -i, m. (*a large wine-jar*), *a cask*.
 27. faece faex, faecis, f., *dregs*.
 31. examen examen, -inis, n. (*a swarm*), *a levy*.
 33. cicatricum cicatrix, -icis, f., *a scar*.
 39. retusum part. of retundo, -tudi, -tusum, 3 (*to beat back*),
 to blunt.

XXXVI.

8. rege rex, regis, m. (*a king*), *a teacher*.
 10. cressa Cres, Cressa (*Cretan stone*) = *chalk* (adj.)





14. amystide..... amystis, -idis, f., *the emptying of a cup at one draught.*
 16. apium apium, -ii, n., *parsley.*
 17. putres putris, -e (*crumbling*), *melting.*

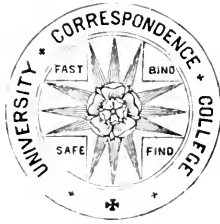
XXXVII.

3. pulvinar pulvinar, -aris, n., *a ceremonial couch.*
 6. cellis cella, -as, f., *a wine-bin.*
 9. grege grex, gregis, m., *a herd.*
 12. ebria ebrius, -a, -um, *intoxicated.*
 14. lymphatam ... part. of lympho, 1 (*to drive mad*) = *maddened.*
 17. accipiter..... accipiter, -tris, m., *a hawk.*
 18. leporem lepus, -oris, m., *a hare.*
 21. fatale fatalis, -e (*ordained by fate*), *deadly.*
 23. expavit expavescō, -pavi, 3, *to quail at.*
 25. jaentem..... jacens, -ntis (*lying low*), *fallen.*
 27. tractare tracto, 1, *to handle.*
 29. deliberata part. of delibero, 1, (*to weigh well*) = *resolute.*
 30. scilicet..... *forsooth.*
 31. privata part. privo, 1, *to deprive* = *uncrowned.*

XXXVIII.

2. philyra philyra, -ae, f., *the inner bark of the linden tree.*
 3. sectari..... sector, -atus, 1, dep. (*to follow after*), *to search.*
 4. moretur moror, -atus, 1, dep. (*to delay*), *to linger.*
 5. adlabores adlaboro, 1, *to add with labour.*

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