

FABULAE FACILES

WORKS BY F. RITCHIE, M.A.

FABULÆ FACILES. A First Latin
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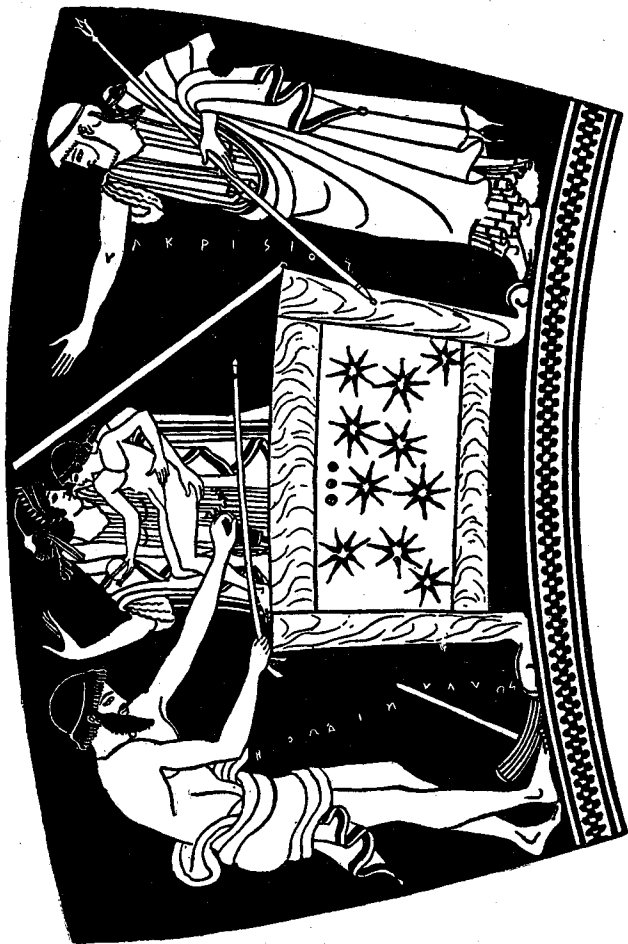
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NEW YORK: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co.



A CARPENTER SHUTTING UP DANAË AND PERSEUS IN THE
ARK AT THE COMMAND OF ACRISIUS

RITCHIE'S FABULAE FACILES

A FIRST LATIN READER

EDITED BY

JOHN COPELAND KIRTLAND

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AUTHORIZED EDITION, REVISED



LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO. 3471

NEW YORK · CHICAGO · BOSTON · TORONTO

GIFT FROM UNITED YUGOSLAV
RELIEF FUND OF AMERICA

★ 1948 ★

RITCHIE
FABULAE FACILES

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New Edition Revised
January 1931
Reprinted October 1932
April 1935, August 1936
November 1937, November 1939

6285

MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PREFACE

THE wide use of *Fabulae Faciles* in our schools since the first authorized American edition was published in 1903 is shown by the demand for thirty-two reprints of this book and by the general borrowing of some part of Mr. Ritchie's text for inclusion in first-year and second-year Latin books. Teachers have found that this text is an interesting introduction to the reading of connected narrative, and that it really bridges the gulf between the beginner's book of the usual type and the Latinity of Caesar. Caesarian words and idioms are largely used. The more difficult constructions are brought in gradually in the order of their difficulty, and made familiar by constant repetition.

If 'made Latin' is to be employed at all, and the objection to its use is pedantic rather than pedagogical, it should be such as does no great violence to the genius of the language or to Roman ideas. It is believed that this condition is satisfied in *Fabulae Faciles*. In this revision, the Latin text has been rewritten, to bring it into still closer conformity with the usage of so-called model prose. Some comparatively uncommon or particularly troublesome constructions have been omitted, as well as nearly eighty poetical and unusual words.

The terms recommended by the Joint Committee on Grammatical Nomenclature are used in the Notes; but where they differ from those that are traditional with us, the latter are given in parentheses.

Words included in the College Entrance Examination Board's requirement for Two-Year Latin, with the simpler compounds and derivatives of words in the Board's list, are marked with an asterisk in the Vocabulary of this book. The formation of words is not indicated where to do this would add another Latin word to be learned, unless several words that occur in the text have the same origin.

English-Latin Exercises have been added to meet the wishes of many teachers. In these Exercises the emphasis is on the important constructions found in the text and treated in the Notes. Apart from proper names and thirteen other words important in the stories (for example, *bos*, *leo*, *monstrum*), all the words called for are among those marked by an asterisk in the Vocabulary. To enforce the learning of these words as they are met in the reading, no English-Latin vocabulary is given.

Ten illustrations have been added to the four of the old edition. On the other hand, the lists of works of English literature and of art which illustrate the myths have been omitted. Any teacher who wishes references of this sort will find them in the manuals of mythology intended for study in school.

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FABULAE FACILES

TEXT

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE *Fabulae Faciles*, or 'Easy Stories,' are four Greek myths retold in Latin—not, however, by a Roman writer, but by an Englishman, who believed that they would be read with interest by boys and girls who were just beginning the study of Latin. By myth is meant an imaginative tale concerning superhuman beings and supernatural events, that has been handed down by tradition from remote antiquity. Such tales are common among all primitive peoples, and are by them accepted as true. They owe their origin to no single author, but grew up as the untutored imagination sought to explain the operations of nature and the mysteries of life, or dwelt upon stories of the brave exploits of legendary heroes.

The most beautiful and delightful of all myths are those that have come down to us in the remains of the literature and the art of ancient Greece and Rome. They are also the most important to us; for many of the masterpieces of English literature and of modern art have been inspired by them, and cannot be understood and appreciated by one who is ignorant of classical mythology.

Of this mythology the *Fabulae Faciles* give but a small part. If you wish to know more of the subject, you should read Gayley's *The Classic Myths in English Literature*, Guerber's *Myths of Greece and Rome*, Bulfinch's *The Age of Fable*, or Sabin's *Classical Myths that Live Today*.

PERSEUS

Acrisius, an ancient king of Argos, had been warned by an oracle that he would perish by the hand of his grandson. On discovering, therefore, that his daughter Danae had given birth to a son, Acrisius endeavored to escape his fate by setting both mother and child adrift on the sea. They were saved, however, by the help of Jupiter; and Perseus, the child, grew up at the court of Polydectes, king of Seriphos, an island in the Aegean Sea. When he reached manhood, Perseus was sent by Polydectes to fetch the head of Medusa, one of the Gorgons. This dangerous task he accomplished with the help of Apollo and Minerva, and on his way home he rescued Andromeda, daughter of Cepheus, from a sea-monster. Perseus married Andromeda, and lived some time in the country of Cepheus. At length he returned to Seriphos, and turned Polydectes to stone by showing him the Gorgon's head. He then went to the court of Acrisius, who fled in terror at the news of his grandson's return. The oracle was duly fulfilled; for Acrisius was accidentally killed by a discus thrown by Perseus.

1. THE ARK

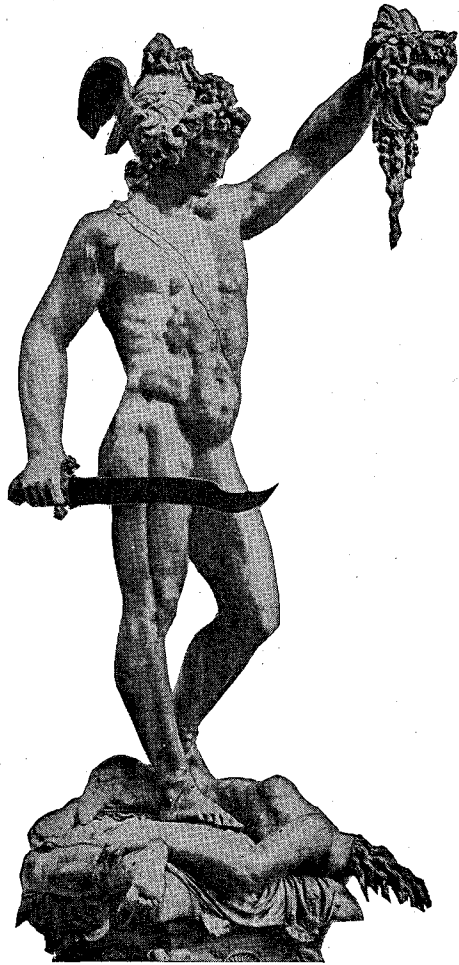
Haec ā poētis dē Perseō narrantur. Perseus filius erat Iovis, maximī deōrum; avus eius Acrisius appellābatur. Acrisius volēbat Perseum nepōtem suum necāre; nam propter orāculum puerum timēbat. Perseum etiam tum infantem comprehendit, et cum mātrem in arcā 5 lignēā inclūsit. Tum arcam ipsam in mare coniēcit. Danaē, Perseī mātrem, magnopere territa est; tempestās enim magna mare turbābat. Perseus autem in sinū mātrem dormiēbat.

2. JUPITER SAVES HIS SON

Iuppiter tamen haec omnia vidit, et filium suum servāre cōstituit. Itaque tranquillum mare fecit, et arcam ad insulam Seriphum perdūxit. Huius insulae Polydectēs tum rēx erat. Postquam arca ad lītus appulsa est, Danaē in harēnā quiētem capiēbat. Brevī 5 tempore ā piscātōre quōdam reperta est, et ad domum rēgis Polydectis adducta est. Ille mātrem et puerum benignē excēpit, et iis sēdem tūtā in finibus suis dedit. Danaē hoc dōnum libenter accēpit, et prō tantō beneficiō rēgī grātiās ēgit. 10

3. PERSEUS IS SENT ON HIS TRAVELS

Perseus igitur multōs annōs ibi habitābat, et cum mātrem suā vitam beātā agēbat. At Polydectēs Danaē magnopere amābat, atque eam in mātrimonium dūcere volēbat. Hoc tamen cōsiliū Perseō minimē grātum erat. Itaque Polydectēs Perseum dimittere cōstituit. 5



PERSEUS HOLDING THE HEAD OF MEDUSA

Tum iuvenem ad sē vocāvit et haec dixit: “Turpe est hanc ignāvam vītam agere; iam diū tū adulēscēns es. Quō ūsque hīc manēbis? Tempus est arma capere et virtūtem praestāre. Hinc abī, et caput Medūsae ad mē refer.”

10

4. PERSEUS GETS HIS OUTFIT

Perseus ubi haec audīvit, ex insulā discessit; et postquam ad continentem vēnit, Medūsam quaesīvit. Diū frūstrā quaerēbat; namque nātūram locī ignōrābat. Tandem Apollō et Minerva viam dēmōstrāvērunt. Primum ad Graeās, sorōrēs Medūsae, pervēnit. Ab his tālāria et galeam magicam accēpit. Apollō autem et Minerva eī falcem et speculum dederunt. Tum, postquam tālāria pedibus induit, in āera ascendit. Diū per āera volāvit; tandem tamen ad eum locum vēnit ubi Medūsa cum cēterīs Gorgonibus habitābat. Gorgonēs autem mōnstra erant speciē horribili; capita enim eārum anguibus omnīnō contēcta erant. Manūs etiam ex aere factae erant.

5. THE GORGON'S HEAD

Rēs difficillima erat caput Gorgonis abscidere; eius enim cōspectū hominēs in saxum vertēbantur. Propter hanc causam Minerva speculum Perseō dederat. Ille igitur tergum vertit et in speculum inspiciēbat; hōc modō ad locum vēnit ubi Medūsa dormiēbat. Tum falce suā caput eius ūnō ictū abscidit. Cēterae Gorgonēs statim ē somnō excitātae sunt; et ubi rem viderunt, irā commōtae sunt. Arma cēperunt; nam Per-

5

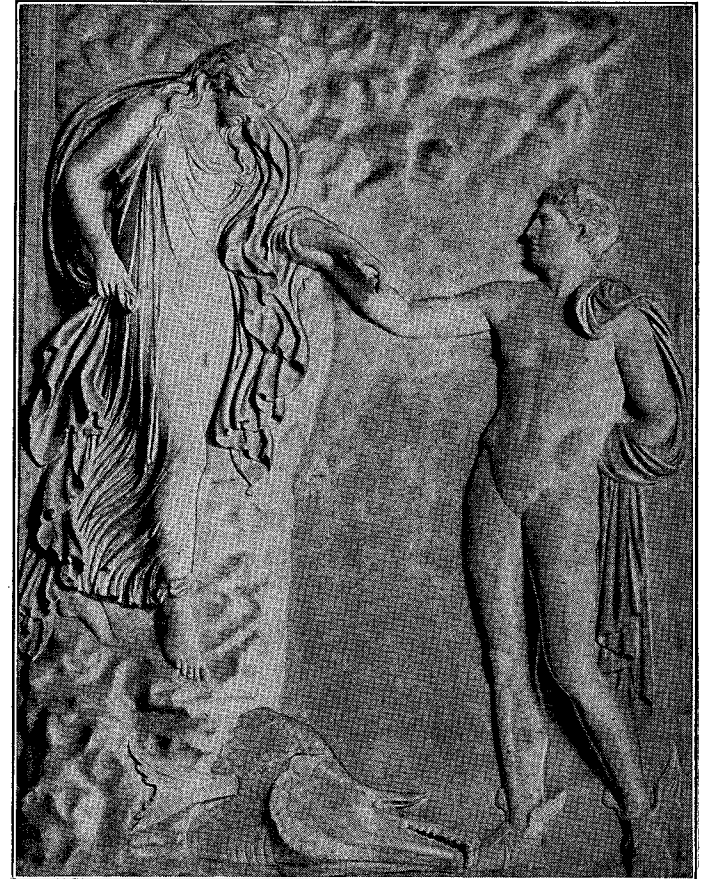
seum occidere volēbant. Ille autem dum fugit, galeam
 10 magicam induit; et ubi hoc fēcit, statim ē cōspectū
 eārum ēvāsīt.

6. THE SEA-SERPENT

Posteā Perseus in finis Aethiopum vēnit. Ibi
 Cēpheus quidam illō tempore rēgnābat. Hic Neptū-
 num, maris deum, quondam offenderat. Neptūnus
 autem mōnstrum saevissimum miserat. Hoc cottidiē
 5 ē marī veniēbat et hominēs dēvorābat. Ob hanc
 causam pavor animōs omnium occupāverat. Itaque
 Cēpheus orāculum deī Hammōnis cōsultuit, atque ā deō
 iussus est filiam mōnstrō trādere. Eius autem filia,
 nōmine Andromeda, virgō fōrmōsissima erat. Cēpheus
 10 ubi haec audīvit, magnum dolōrem cēpit. Volēbat
 tamen civis suōs ē tantō periculō extrahere, atque ob
 eam causam iussa Hammōnis facere cōstituit.

7. A HUMAN SACRIFICE

Tum rēx diem certam dixit et omnia parāvit. Ubi ea
 diēs vēnit, Andromeda ad litus dēducta est, et in cōn-
 spectū omnium ad rūpem adligāta est. Omnēs fātum
 eius dēplōrābant, nec lacrimās tenēbant. At subitō,
 5 dum mōnstrum exspectant, Perseus accurrit; et ubi
 lacrimās vidit, causam dolōris quaerit. Illi rem tōtam
 expōnunt et puellam dēmōnstrant. Dum haec gerun-
 tur, fremitus terribilis audītur; simul mōnstrum horri-
 bilī speciē procul cōspicitur. Eius cōspectus timō-
 10 rem maximum omnibus iniēcīt. Mōnstrum magnā



PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA

celeritate ad litus contendit, iamque loco appropinquabat ubi puella stabat.

8. THE RESCUE

At Perseus ubi haec vidit, gladium suum eduxit; et postquam talaria induit, in aera sublatus est. Tum desuper in monstrum impetum subito fecit, et gladio suo collum eius graviter vulneravit. Monstrum ubi sensit vulnus, fremitum horribilem edidit, et sine mora totum corpus in aquam mersit. Perseus dum circum litus volat, reditum eius expectabat. Mare autem interea undique sanguine inficitur. Post belua rursus caput sustulit; brevi tempore tamen a Perseo ictu graviore vulnerata est. Tum iterum se in undas mersit, neque postea visa est.

9. THE REWARD OF VALOR

Perseus postquam ad litus descendit, primum talaria exiit; tum ad rupem venit ad quam Andromeda adligata erat. Ea autem omnem spem salutis deposuerat; et ubi Perseus adiit, terrore paene exanimata erat. Ille vincula statim solvit, et puellam patri reddidit. Cepheus ob hanc rem maximam gaudium adfectus est. Perseo meritis gratias pro tanto beneficio egit; praeterea Andromedam ipsam ei in matrimonium dedit. Ille libenter hoc donum accepit et puellam duxit. Paucos annos cum uxore sua in ea regione habitabat, et in magno honore erat apud omnes Aethiopes. Magnopere tamen matrem suam rursus videre cupiebat. Tandem cum uxore sua e regno Cephei discessit.

10. POLYDECTES IS TURNED TO STONE

Postquam Perseus ad insulam nave appulit, se ad locum contulit ubi mater quondam habitaverat; sed domum invenit vacuam et omnino desertam. Tris dies per totam insulam matrem quaerebat; tandem quarto die ad templum Dianae pervenit. Huc Danae refugerat, quod Polydectem timebat. Perseus ubi haec cognovit, ira magna commotus est, atque ad regiam Polydectis sine mora contendit. Ubi eo venit, statim in atrium irrupit. Polydectes magno timore adfectus est et effugere volebat. Dum tamen ille fugit, Perseus caput Medusae ostendit; ille autem simul atque hoc vidit, in saxum versus est.

11. THE ORACLE IS FULFILLED

Postea Perseus cum uxore sua ad urbem Acrisi rediit. Ille autem ubi Perseum vidit, magno terrore adfectus est; nam propter oraculum istud nepotem suum timebat. Itaque in Thessaliam ad urbem Larisam statim refugit, frustram tamen; neque enim fatum suum vitavit. Post paucos annos rex Larisae ludos magnos fecit; nuntios in omni parte dimiserat et diem dixerat. Multi ex omnibus urbibus Graeciae ad ludos convenerunt. Ipse Perseus certamen disci iniit. At dum discum coniecit, avum suum casu occidit; Acrisius enim inter spectatores eius certaminis forte stabat.

HERCULES

Hercules, a Greek hero celebrated for his great strength, was pursued throughout his life by the hatred of Juno. While yet an infant, he strangled the serpents sent by the goddess to destroy him. During his boyhood and youth he did various marvelous feats, and on reaching manhood succeeded in delivering the Thebans from the oppression of the Minyae. In a fit of madness sent upon him by Juno, he slew his own children. When he inquired of the Delphic oracle how he should cleanse himself from this crime, he was ordered to submit himself for twelve years to Eurystheus, king of Tiryns, and to perform whatever tasks were appointed him. Hercules obeyed the oracle, and during the twelve years of his servitude accomplished twelve extraordinary feats known as the Labors of Hercules. His death was caused unintentionally by his wife Dejanira. Hercules had shot with a poisoned arrow a centaur named Nessus, who, before he died, gave some of his blood to Dejanira, and told her it would act as a charm to secure her husband's love. Some time after, wishing to try the charm, Dejanira soaked one of her husband's garments in the blood, not knowing that it was poisoned. Hercules put on the robe, and after suffering terrible torments died, or was carried off by his father Jupiter.

12. THE HATRED OF JUNO

Herculēs, Alcmēnae filius, quondam in Graeciā habitābat. Hic omnium hominum validissimus fuisse dicitur. At Iūnō, rēgīna deōrum, Alcmēnam ōderat et Herculem etiam tum infantem necāre voluit. Itaque duās serpentis saevissimās mīsit; hae mediā nocte in cubiculum Alcmēnae vēnērunt, ubi Herculēs cum frātre suō dormiēbat. Nec tamen in cūnīs, sed in scūtō magnō cubābant. Serpentēs iam appropinquāverant et scūtum movēbant; ita puerī ē somnō excitāti sunt.

13. HERCULES AND THE SERPENTS

Īphiclēs, frāter Herculis, magnā vōce exclāmāvit; sed Herculēs ipse, fortissimus puer, nullō modō territus est. Parvīs manibus serpentis statimprehendit, et colla eārum magnā vī compressit. Tālī modō serpentēs ā puerō interfectae sunt. Alcmēna autem, māter puerōrum, clāmōrem audīverat et maritum suum ē somnō excitāverat. Ille lūmen accendit et gladium suum arripuit; tum ad puerōs properāvit. Sed ubi ad locum vēnit, rem mīram vīdit; Herculēs enim ridēbat et serpentis mortuās dēmōnstrābat.

14. THE MUSIC-LESSON

Herculēs ā puerō corpus suum diligenter exercēbat; magnam partem diēi in palaestrā cōsumēbat. Didicit etiam arcum intendere et tēla conicere. His exercitiōnibus virēs eius cōfirmātae sunt. In mūsicā etiam ā Linō quōdam erudiēbātur; huic tamen artī minus

diligenter studēbat. Linus Herculem quondam obiūr-
gābat, quod nōn studiōsus erat; puer irātus citharam
subitō arripuit, et omnibus vīribus caput magistrī
infēlicis percussit. Ille ictū prōstrātus est, et paulō
10 post ē vitā excessit; neque quisquam posteā id officium
suscipere voluit.

15. HERCULES ESCAPES SACRIFICE

Dē Hercule haec etiam narrantur. Quondam dum
iter facit, in finis Aegyptiōrum vēnit. Ibi rēx quīdam,
nōmine Būsiris, illō tempore regnābat; hic autem vir
crūdēlissimus hominēs immolāre cōsuēverat. Her-
5 culem igitur corripuit et in vincula coniēcit. Tum
nūntiōs dimisit et diem sacrificiō dixit. Iam ea diēs
appetēbat, et omnia rīte parāta sunt. Manūs Herculis
catēnis ferreis vinctae sunt, et mola salsa in caput eiue
imposita est. Mōs enim erat apud antiquōs salem et
10 far in caput victimārum impōnere. Iam victima ad
āram stābat; iam sacerdos cultrum sūmpserat.
Subitō tamen Herculēs magnō cōnātū vincula perrūpit.
Tum ictū sacerdotem prōstrāvit; alterō rēgem ipsum
occidit.

16. A CRUEL DEED

Herculēs iam adulēscēns Thēbīs habitābat. Rēx
Thēbārum, vir ignāvus, Creōn appellābatur. Minyae,
gēns bellicōsissima, Thēbānis finitimī erant. Lēgātī
autem ā Minyīs ad Thēbānōs quotannis mittēbantur;
5 hī Thēbās veniēbant et centum bovēs postulābant.
Thēbānī enim, quoniam ā Minyīs superātī erant, tribū-

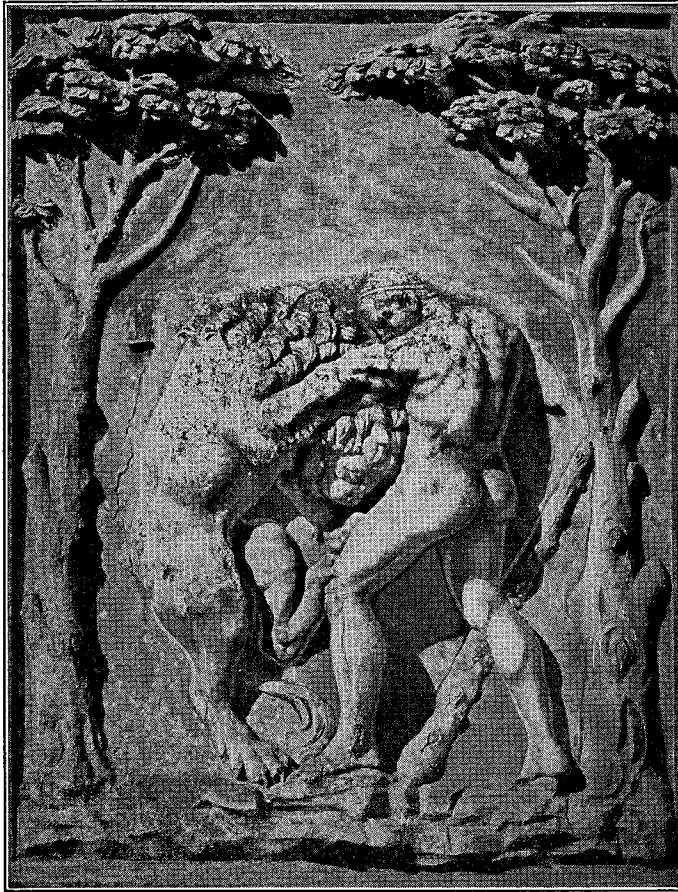
tum rēgi Minyārum quotannis pendēbant. At Herculēs
civīs suōs hōc tribūtō liberāre cōstituit; itaque lēgātōs
comprehendit atque aurīs eōrum abscidit. Lēgātī
autem apud omnis gentis sāctī habentur. 10

17. THE DEFEAT OF THE MINYAE

Ergīnus, rēx Minyārum, ob haec vehementer irātus
statim cum omnibus cōpiīs in finis Thēbānōrum con-
tendit. Creōn adventum eius per explorātōrēs cognōvit.
Ipse tamen pugnāre nōluit; nam magnō timōre adfectus
erat. Itaque Thēbānī Herculem imperātōrem creāvē- 5
runt. Ille nūntiōs in omnis partīs dimisit et cōpiās
coēgit; tum proximō diē cum magnō exercitū profectus
est. Locum idōneum delēgit et aciem instrūxit. Tum
Thēbānī ē superiōre locō impetum in hostīs fecērunt.
Illi autem impetum sustinēre nōn potuērunt; ita aciēs 10
hostium pulsa atque in fugam conversa est.

18. MADNESS AND MURDER

Post hoc proelium Herculēs cōpiās suās ad urbem
redūxit. Omnēs Thēbānī hāc victōriā maximē gaudē-
bant; Creōn autem magnīs honoribus Herculem deco-
rāvit, atque eī filiam suam in mātrimonium dedit.
Herculēs cum uxōre suā beātam vitam agēbat; sed 5
subitō in furōrem incidit, atque liberōs suōs ipse suā
manū occidit. Paulō post ad sānitātem reductus est, et
propter hoc facinus magnō dolore adfectus est. Brevi
tempore ex urbe fūgit et in silvās sē recēpit; civēs
enim sermōnem cum eō habere nōlēbant. 10



HERCULES AND THE NEMEAN LION

19. HERCULES CONSULTS THE ORACLE

Herculēs tantum scelus expiāre magnopere cupiēbat, atque ad ōrāculum Delphicum ire cōstituit; hoc enim erat omnium ōrāculōrum nōtissimum. Ibi templum erat Apollinis plūrimis dōnīs ōrnātum. Hōc in templō sedēbat fēmina quaedam, nōmine Pŷthia, et cōnsilium 5 dabat iīs quī ad ōrāculum vēnerant. Haec autem fēmina ab ipsō Apolline docēbātur, et voluntātem dēi hominibus ēnūntiābat. Herculēs igitur, quī Apollinem praecipuē colēbat, hūc vēnit. Tum rem tōtam exposuit, neque scelus cēlāvit. 10

20. THE ORACLE'S REPLY

Ubi Herculēs finem fēcit, Pŷthia primō tacēbat; tandem tamen iussit eum ad urbem Tīrynthia ire, et Eurystheī rēgis omnia iussa facere. Herculēs ubi haec audivit, ad urbem illam contendit, et Eurystheō rēgī sē in servitūtem trādīdit. Duodecim annōs crūdēlissimō 5 Eurystheō servīvit, et duodecim labōrēs, quōs ille imperāverat, cōnfēcit; hōc enim unō modō tantum scelus expiārī potuit. Dē hīs labōribus plūrima ā poētīs scrīpta sunt. Multa tamen quae poētae nārrant crēdibilia nōn sunt. 10

21. FIRST LABOR: THE NEMEAN LION

Primum ab Eurystheō iussus est Herculēs leōnem interficere quī illō tempore vallem Nemeaeam reddēbat infestam. Itaque in silvās in quibus leō habitābat



HERCULES AND THE HYDRA

statim sē contulit. Ubi feram vidit, arcum quem sēcum attulerat intendit; eius tamen pellem, quae 5 dēnsissima erat, trāicere nōn potuit. Tum clāvā magnā quam semper gerēbat leōnem frūstrā percussit; neque enim hōc modō eum interficere potuit. Tum dēmum collum mōnstrī bracchiīs suīs complexus est, et faucīs eius omnibus vīribus compressit. Hōc modō leō brevī 10 tempore exanimātus est; nūlla enim respīrandī facultās eī dabātur. Tum Herculēs cadāver ad oppidum umerīs rettulit; et pellem, quam dētrāxerat, postea prō veste gerēbat. Omnēs autem quī eam regiōnem incolēbant, ubi fāma dē morte leōnis ad aurīs eōrum pervēnit, 15 vehementer gaudēbant et Herculem magnō in honōre habēbant.

22. SECOND LABOR: THE LERNEAN HYDRA

Paulō post ab Eurystheō Hydram interficere iussus est. Hoc autem erat mōnstrum cui novem erant capita. Herculēs igitur cum amīcō Iolāo profectus est ad palūdem Lernaeam, in quā Hydra habitābat. Brevī tempore mōnstrum invēnit; et quamquam rēs 5 erat magnī periculī, id sinistrāprehendit. Tum dextrā capita novem abscidere coepit; quotiēns tamen hoc fēcērat, nova capita exoriēbantur. Diū frūstrā labōrābat; tandem hōc cōnātū dēstitit. Deinde arborēs succidere et ignem accendere cōstituit. Hoc celeriter 10 fēcit; et postquam ligna ignem comprehendērunt, face ārdente colla adussit, unde capita exoriēbantur. Nec tamen sine magnō labōre haec fēcit; cancer enim ingēns auxiliō Hydrae vēnit, quī, dum Herculēs

15 capita abscidit, crūra eius mordēbat. Postquam mōn-
strum tāli modō interfēcit, sagittās suās sanguine eius
imbuit, itaque mortiferās reddidit.

23. THIRD LABOR: THE CERYNEAN STAG

Postquam Eurystheō caedēs Hydrae nūntiāta est,
magnus timor animus eius occupāvit. Itaque Her-
culem cervum quendam ad sē referre iussit; virum enim
tantae audāciae in urbe retinere nōlēbat. Hic autem
5 cervus, cuius cornua aurea fuisse trāduntur, incredibili
fuit celeritāte. Herculēs igitur primō vestigiis eum in
silvā persequēbātur; deinde, ubi cervum ipsum vidit,
omnibus vīribus currere coepit. Ūsque ad vesperum
currēbat, neque nocturnum tempus sibi ad quietem
10 relinquēbat. Frūstrā tamen tantum labōrem suscepit;
nūllō enim modō cervum cōsequi poterat. Tandem,
postquam tōtum annum cucurrit (ita trāditur), cervum
cursū exanimātum cēpit, et vīvum ad Eurystheum
rettulit.

24. FOURTH LABOR: THE ERYMANTHIAN BOAR

Tum vērō iussus est Herculēs aprum quendam capere,
quī illō tempore agrōs Erymanthiōs vāstābat, et incolās
huius regiōnis magnopere terrēbat. Herculēs rem sus-
cēpit, et in Arcadiam profectus est. Postquam in silvā
5 paulum prōgressus est, aprō occurrit. Ille autem simul
atque Herculem vidit, statim refūgit, et timōre perterri-
tus in altam fossam sē prōiēcit. Herculēs aprō laqueum
quem attulerat iniēcit, et summā cum difficultāte eum
ē fossā extrāxit. Ille etsī fortiter repugnābat, tamen

nūllō modō sē liberāre potuit, atque ab Hercule ad 10
Eurystheum vīvus relātus est.

25. HERCULES AT THE CENTAUR'S CAVE

Dē quārtō labōre, quem suprā nārrāvimus, haec etiam
trāduntur. Herculēs dum iter in Arcadiam facit, ad
eam regiōnem vēnit quam centauri incolēbant, quī
erant equi, sed hominis caput habēbant. Cum nox iam
appeteret, ad spēluncam dēvertit in quā centaurus quī-
5 dam, nōmine Pholus, habitābat. Ille Herculem benignē
excēpit et cēnam parāvit. At Herculēs postquam
cēnāvit, vīnum ā Pholō postulāvit. Erat autem in
spēluncā magna amphora vīni optimi plēna, quam
centauri ibi dēposuerant. Pholus id dare nōlēbat, quod 10
reliquōs centaurōs timēbat; nūllum tamen vīnum
praeter hoc in spēluncā habēbat. "Hoc vīnum,"
inquit, "mihi commissum est. Sī id dabō, centauri
mē interficient." Herculēs tamen eum inrīsit, et ipse
pōculum vīni ex amphorā hausit. 15

26. THE FIGHT WITH THE CENTAURS

Simul atque amphora aperta est, odor iūcundissimus
undique diffusus est; vīnum enim suāvissimum erat.
Centauri nōtum odōrem sēnsērunt, atque omnēs ad
locum convēnerunt. Ubi ad spēluncam pervēnerunt,
magnopere irātī erant, quod Herculem bibentem 5
vidērunt, ac Pholum interficere volēbant. Herculēs
tamen in aditū spēluncae cōstitit et impetum eōrum
fortissimē sustinēbat. Facēs ardentis in eōs coniēcit;
multōs etiam sagittis suis vulnerāvit. Hae autem

10 sagittae eadem erant quae sanguine Hydrae imbūtae erant. Omnēs igitur quōs ille sagittis vulnerāverat venēnō statim absūpti sunt; reliquī autem ubi hoc vidērunt, terga vertērunt et fugā salūtem petiērunt.

27. THE FATE OF PHOLUS

Postquam reliquī fūgērunt, Pholus ex spēluncā ēgressus est, et corpora spectābat eōrum quī sagittis interfecti erant. Magnopere autem mirābātur quod tam levī vulnere exanimāti erant, et causam eius rei quaerēbat.
5 Itaque adiit locum ubi cadāver cuiusdam centauri iacēbat, ac sagittam ē vulnere extrāxit. Haec tamen, sive cāsū sive cōnsiliō deōrum, dē manibus eius ēlapsa est et pedem leviter vulnerāvit. Ille statim gravem dolōrem sēnsit, et brevī tempore vī venēni exanimātus
10 est. Ubi Herculēs, quī reliquōs centaurōs secūtus erat, ad spēluncam rediit, magnō cum dolōre Pholum mortuum vidit. Multis cum lacrimis amicum sepe līvit; tum, postquam alterum pōculum vīni exhausit, sōmnō sē dedit.

28. FIFTH LABOR: THE AUGEAN STABLES

Deinde Eurystheus Herculi hunc labōrem graviōrem imposuit. Augēas quīdam, quī illō tempore rēgnum in Ēlide obtinēbat, tria milia boum habēbat. Hi in stabulō ingentis magnitudinis inclūsī erant. Stabulum autem
5 squālōre erat obsitum; neque enim ad id tempus umquam pūrgātum erat. Hoc Herculēs unō diē pūrgāre iussus est. Ille, etsi rēs erat multae operae, negotium suscepit. Primum magnō labōre fossam duodē-

vīginti pedum dūxit, per quam flūminis aquam dē montibus ad mūrū stabulī dūxit. Tum, postquam
10 mūrū perrūpit, aquam in stabulum immisit; et tālī modō contrā opiniōnem omnium opus cōnfecit.

29. SIXTH LABOR: THE STYMPHALIAN BIRDS

Post paucōs diēs Herculēs ad oppidum Stymphālum iter fēcit; imperāverat enim ei Eurystheus ut avis Stymphālidēs interficeret. Hae avēs rōstra aenea habēbant, et carne hominum vescēbantur. Ille postquam ad locum pervēnit, lacum vidit; in hōc autem lacū, quī
5 nōn procul erat ab oppidō, avēs habitābant. Nulla tamen appropinquandī facultās dabātur; lacus enim nōn ex aquā, sed ē limō cōnstitit. Herculēs igitur neque pedibus neque lintre prōgredi potuit. Cum magnam partem diēi frūstrā cōnsūpsisset, hōc cōnātū
10 dēstitit et ad Minervam sē contulit, ut auxilium ab eā peteret. Illa ei crotala dedit quae ipse Volcānus (quī ab fabrīs maximē colēbātur) ex aere fēcerat. Hīs Herculēs tam ācrem crepitum fēcit ut avēs perterritae
15 āvolarent. Ille autem, dum āvolant, magnum numerum eārum sagittis trānsfixit.

30. SEVENTH LABOR: THE CRETAN BULL

Tum Eurystheus Herculi imperāvit ut taurum quendam ferōcissimum ex insulā Crētā vivum referret. Ille nāvem cōnscendit, et cum ventus idōneus esset, statim solvit. Cum tamen insulae iam appropinquāret, tanta tempestās subitō coorta est ut nāvis cursum
5 tenēre nōn posset. Tantus autem timor animōs nau-

tārum occupāvit ut paene omnem spem salutis dēpōnerent. Herculēs etsī nāvigandī imperitus erat, tamen nullō modō territus est. Paulō post summa tranquillitas cōsecūta est, et nautae, quī sē ex timōre iam recēperant, nāvem incolumem ad terram appulērunt. Herculēs ē nāvī ēgressus est; et cum ad rēgem Crētae vēnisset, causam veniendī docuit. Deinde, postquam omnia parāta sunt, ad eam regiōnem contendit quam taurus vāstābat. Brevī tempore taurum vīdit; et quamquam rēs erat magnī periculī, cornua eiusprehendit. Tum, cum mōnstrum ad nāvem ingentī labōre trāxisset, cum praedā in Graeciam rediit.

31. EIGHTH LABOR: THE HORSES OF DIOMEDES

Postquam ex insulā Crētā rediit, Herculēs ab Eurystheō in Thrāciam missus est, ut equōs Diomēdis reduceret. Hi equī carne hominum vescēbantur; Diomēdes autem, vir crūdēlissimus, iis obiciēbat peregrinōs omnis quī in eam regiōnem vēnerant. Herculēs igitur magnā celeritāte in Thrāciam contendit, et ab Diomēde postulavit ut equī sibi trāderentur. Cum tamen rēx hoc facere nōllet, Herculēs irā commōtus eum interfecit, et cadāver eius equīs obici iussit. Ita mīra rērum commūtātiō facta est; is enim quī anteā multōs cum cruciātū necāverat ipse eōdem suppliciō necātus est. Cum haec nūtiāta essent, omnes quī eam regiōnem incolēbant maximā laetitiā adfecti sunt, et Herculi meritam grātiā rettulērunt. Nōn modo maximīs honōribus et praemiis eum decorāvērunt, sed etiam ōrābant ut rēgnūm ipse susciperet. Ille



HERCULES AND THE HORSES OF DIOMEDES

tamen hoc facere nōlēbat; et cum ad mare redisset, nāvem occupāvit. Ubi omnia ad nāvīgandum parāta sunt, equōs in nāvī conlocāvit; deinde, cum idōneam
20 tempestātem nactus esset, sine morā ē portū solvit, et paulō post equōs in lītus Argolicum exposuit.

32. NINTH LABOR: THE GIRDLE OF HIPPOLYTE

Gēns Amāzonum omnīnō ex mulieribus cōstitisse dīcitur. Hae summam scientiam rei militāris habēbant, et tantam virtūtem adhibēbant ut cum virīs proelium committere audērent. Hippolytē, Amāzonum rēgīna,
5 balteum habuit nōtissimum, quem Mārs ei dederat. Admētē autem, Eurystheī filia, dē hōc balteō audīverat, et eum possidēre vehementer cupiēbat. Eurystheus igitur Herculi mandāvit ut cōpiās cōgeret et bellum Amāzonibus īferret. Ille nūntiōs in omnis partīs
10 dīmīsit; et cum magna multītūdō convēnisset, eōs dēlē-
gī quī maximum ūsum in rē militāri habēbant.

33. THE GIRDLE IS REFUSED

Herculēs postquam causam itineris exposuit, fortis-
simīs virīs persuāsit ut sēcum iter facerent. Tum cum
iīs quibus persuāserat nāvem cōnscendit; et paucīs post
diēbus, cum ventus idōneus esset, ad ōstium flūminis
5 Thermōdontis appulit. Postquam in finīs Amāzonum
vēnit, nūntium ad Hippolytēn mīsit, quī causam
veniendī doceret et balteum posceret. Ipsa Hippolytē
balteum trādere volēbat, quod fāma dē Herculis virtūte
ad eam adlāta erat; reliquae tamen Amāzonēs ei per-
10 suāsērunt ut negāret. At Herculēs, cum haec nūntiāta

essent, bellī fortūnam temptāre cōstituit. Proximō
diē cum cōpiās ēdūxisset, locum idōneum dēlēgīt
atque hostīs ad pugnam ēvocāvit. Amāzonēs quoque
cōpiās suās ex castrīs ēdūxērunt, et nōn magnō inter-
vāllō ab Hercule aciem instrūxērunt. 15

34. THE BATTLE

Palūs erat nōn magna inter duōs exercitūs; neutri
tamen initium trāseundi facere volēbant. Tandem
Herculēs signum dedit; et ubi palūdem trāsiit, proe-
lium commīsit. Amāzonēs impetum virōrum fortis-
simē sustinuerunt, et contrā omnium opīniōnem tan- 5
tam virtūtem praestitērunt ut multōs eōrum occiderent,
multōs etiam in fugam conicerent. Virī enim novō
genere pugnae perturbābantur, nec magnam virtūtem
praestābant. Herculēs autem cum haec vidēret, dē
suīs fortūnis dēspērāre coepit. Itaque militēs vehe- 10
menter cohortātus est ut pristinae virtūtis memoriam
retinērent, neu tantum dēdecus admitterent, hos-
tiumque impetum fortiter sustinērent. Quibus verbīs
animōs omnium ita cōfirmāvit ut multī etiam quī
vulneribus cōfectī essent proelium sine morā redinte- 15
grārent.

35. THE DEFEAT OF THE AMAZONS

Diū et ācritur pugnātum est; tandem tamen ad sōlis
occāsum tanta commūtātiō rērum facta est ut mulierēs
terga verterent et fugā salūtem peterent. Multae
autem vulneribus dēfessae dum fugiunt captae sunt, in
quō numerō erat ipsa Hippolytē. Herculēs summam 5

clémentiam praestitit; postquam balteum accēpit, libertātem omnibus captivīs dedit. Tum vērō sociōs ad mare redūxit; et quod nōn multum aestātis supererat, in Graeciam proficisci mātūrāvit. Itaque nāvem
 10 cōnscendit, et tempestātem idōneam nactus statim solvit. Priusquam tamen in Graeciam pervēnit, ad urbem Troiam nāvem appellere cōstituit; frūmentum enim quod sēcum habēbat iam dēficere coeperat.

36. LAOMEDON AND THE SEA-MONSTER

Lāomedōn quīdam illō tempore rēgnum Troiae obtinēbat. Ad hunc Neptūnus et Apollō superiōre annō vēnerant; et cum Troia nōndum moenia habēret, ad hoc opus auxilium obtulerant. Postquam tamen
 5 eōrum auxiliō moenia cōfecta sunt, Lāomedōn praemium quod prōposuerat persolvere nōlēbat. Neptūnus et Apollō ob hanc causam irātī mōnstrum quoddam mīsērunt speciē horribilī, quod cottidiē ē mari veniēbat atque hominēs pecudēsque vorābat. Troiānī autem
 10 tīmōre perterritī in urbe continēbantur, et pecora omnia ex agrīs intrā mūrōs compulerant. Lāomedōn hīs rēbus commōtus orāculum cōsultuit, ac deus eī praecēpit ut filiam Hēsionēn mōnstrō obiceret.

37. THE RESCUE OF HESIONE

Lāomedōn, cum hoc respōnsum renūntiātum esset, magnum dolōrem percēpit; sed tamen, ut civīs suōs tantō periculō liberāret, orāculō pārere cōstituit et diem sacrificiō dixit. Sed, sive cāsū sive cōsiliō deō-
 5 rum, Herculēs tempore opportūnissimō Troiam attigit;

ipsō enim temporis pūctō quō puella catēnīs vincta ad litus dēdūcēbātur nāvem appulit. E nāvī ēgressus dē
 iīs rēbus quae gerēbantur certior factus est; tum irā commōtus ad rēgem sē contulit atque auxilium suum obtulit. Cum rēx libenter eī concessisset ut, si
 10 posset, puellam liberāret, Herculēs mōnstrum interfēcit; et puellam, quae iam omnem spem salūtis dēposuerat, incolumem ad patrem redūxit. Lāomedōn magnō cum gaudiō filiam suam accēpit, et Herculi prō tantō
 beneficiō meritam grātiā rettulit. 15

38. TENTH LABOR: THE OXEN OF GERYON

Tum vērō missus est Herculēs ad insulam Erythēam, ut bovēs Gēryonis arcesseret. Rēs erat summae difficultātis, quod bovēs ā quōdam Eurytiōne et ā cane bicipite custōdiēbantur. Ipse autem Gēryōn horribilem speciem praebēbat; tria enim corpora inter sē
 5 coniūcta habēbat. Herculēs etsi intellegēbat quantum periculum esset, tamen negōtium suscēpit. Postquam per multās terrās iter fēcit, ad eam partem Āfricae pervēnit quae Eurōpae proxima est. Ibi in utrōque
 10 litore freti quod Eurōpam ab Āfricā dividit columnās cōstituit, quae posteā Herculis Columnae appellābantur.

39. THE GOLDEN BOAT

Herculēs dum hic morātur, magnum incommodum ex calore sōlis accipiēbat; tandem irā commōtus arcum suum intendit ac sōlem sagittis petiit. Sōl tamen audāciam viri tantum admirātus est ut eī lintrem

5 auream daret. Herculēs hoc dōnum libentissimē ac-
cēpit; nūllam enim nāvem in hīs regiōnibus invenire
potuerat. Tum lintrem dēdūxit, et ventum nactus
idōneum paucis post diēbus ad insulam pervēnit. Ubi
ex incolis cognōvit quō in locō bovēs essent, in eam par-
10 tem statim profectus est, atque ā rēge Gēryone postu-
lāvit ut bovēs sibi trāderentur. Cum tamen ille hoc
facere nōllet, Herculēs et rēgem ipsum et Eurytiōnem,
quī erat ingentī magnitūdine corporis, interfēcit.

40. A MIRACULOUS STORM

Tum Herculēs bovēs per Hispāniam et Liguriam com-
pellere cōstituit. Postquam omnia parāta sunt,
bovēs ex insulā ad continentem trānsportāvit. Ligurēs
autem, gēns bellicōsissima, dum ille per finīs eōrum iter
5 facit, magnās cōpiās coēgērunt atque eum longius prō-
gredi prohibēbant. Haec rēs Herculi magnam difficul-
tātem attulit; barbarī enim in locīs superiōribus cōn-
stiterant, et lapidēs tēlaque in eum coniciēbant. Ille
quidem paene omnem spem salutis dēposuerat, sed
10 tempore opportūnissimō Iuppiter imbrem lapidum
ingentium ē caelō dēmīsit. Hī tantā vī cecidērunt ut
magnus numerus Ligurum interficerētur; ipse tamen
Herculēs (ut in tālibus rēbus accidere cōsuēvit) nihīl
incommodi accēpit.

41. THE PASSAGE OF THE ALPS

Postquam Ligurēs hōc modō superātī sunt, Herculēs
quam celerrimē prōgressus est, et brevī tempore ad
Alpīs pervēnit. Necesse erat hās trānsire, ut in Italiam

bovēs ageret; rēs tamen summae erat difficultātis.
Hī enim montēs, quī Galliam ab Italiā dīvidunt, nive 5
perenni sunt tēctī; quam ob causam neque frūmentum
neque pābulum in hīs regiōnibus inveniri potest.
Herculēs igitur priusquam ascendere coepit,
magnam cōpiam frūmentī pābulique comparāvit, et
hōc commeātū bovēs onerāvit. Postquam in 10
hīs rēbus trīs diēs cōnsūpsit, quārtō diē profectus
est, et contrā omnium opiniōnem bovēs incolumis in
Italiam trādūxit.

42. CACUS STEALS THE OXEN

Brevī tempore ad flūmen Tiberim vēnit. Tum
tamen nūlla erat urbs in eō locō; Rōma enim nōndum
condita erat. Herculēs itinere fessus cōstituit ibi
paucōs diēs morārī, ut sē ex labōre reficeret. Nōn pro-
cul ā valle ubi bovēs pāscēbat spēlunca erat, in quā 5
Cācus, horribile mōnstrum, tum habitābat. Hic ter-
ribilem speciem praebēbat, nōn modo quod ingentī
magnitūdine corporis erat, sed quod ignem ex ore
efflābat. Cācus autem, quī dē adventū Herculīs
fāmam audiverat, noctū vēnit, et dum Herculēs dormit, 10
quattuor pulcherrimōs bovēs abripuit. Hōs caudis in
spēluncam trāxit, nē Herculēs ē vestigiis cognōscere
posset quō in locō abditī essent.

43. HERCULES DISCOVERS THE THEFT

Posterō diē simul atque ē somnō excitātus est, Hercu-
lēs fūrtum animadvertit, et bovēs āmissōs omnibus
locīs quaerēbat. Hōs tamen nusquam reperire poterat,

nōn modo quod loci nātūram ignōrābat, sed quod vesti-
 5 tigiis falsis dēceptus est. Tandem, cum magnam par-
 tem diēi frūstrā cōsūmpsisset, cum reliquīs būbus
 prōgredi cōstituit. At dum proficisci parat, ūnus ē
 būbus quōs sēcum habuit mūgīre coepit. Subitō iī
 10 quī in spēluncā inclūsī erant mūgītum reddidērunt,
 atque hōc modō Herculēs cognōvit quō in locō abditī
 essent. Ille vehementer irātus ad spēluncam quam
 celerrimē sē contulit, ut praedam reciperet. At Cācus
 saxum ingēns ita dēiēcerat ut aditus spēluncae omnīnō
 obstruerētur.

44. HERCULES AND CACUS

Herculēs cum nūllum alium introitum reperire posset,
 hoc saxum amovēre cōnātus est, sed propter eius mag-
 nitūdinem rēs erat difficillima. Diū frūstrā labōrābat
 neque quicquam efficere pōterat; tandem tamen magnō
 5 cōnātū saxum amōvit ac spēluncam patefēcit. Ibi
 amissōs bovēs magnō cum gaudiō cōspexit; sed Cācum
 ip̄sum vix cernere potuit, quod spēlunca plēna erat fūmī,
 quem ille mōre suō efflābat. Herculēs inūsitatā speciē
 turbātus paulisper haesitābat; post tamen in spēlun-
 10 cam inrūpit, et collum mōnstrī bracchiīs complexus est.
 Ille etsī multum repugnāvit, nūllō modō sē liberāre
 potuit; et cum nūlla facultās respirandi darētur, brevi
 tempore exanimātus est.

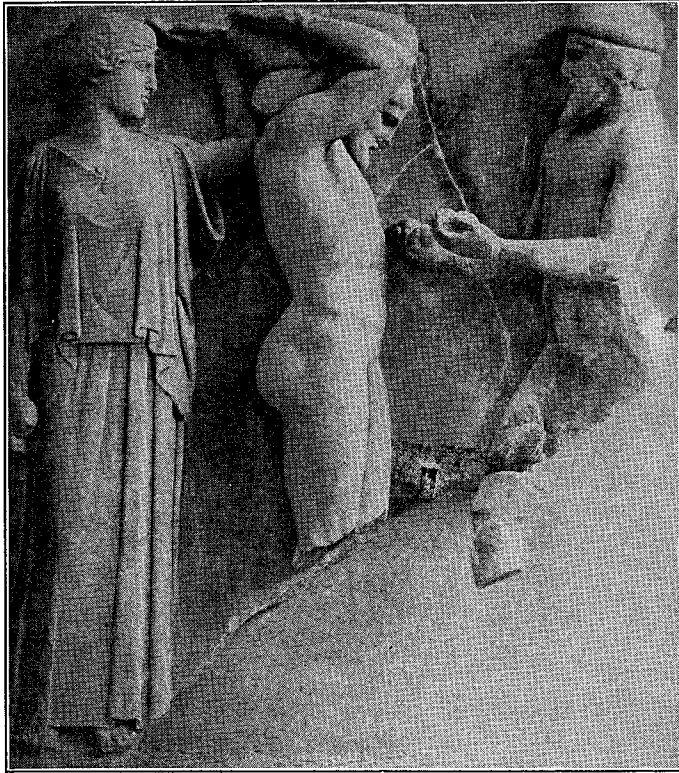
45. ELEVENTH LABOR: THE GOLDEN APPLES

Eurystheus postquam bovēs Gēryonis accēpit,
 labōrem undecimum Herculi imposuit, graviōrem quam

quōs suprā nārrāvimus. Mandāvit enim eī ut aurea
 māla ex hortō Hesperidum auferret. Hesperidēs autem
 nymphae erant quaedam fōrmā praestantissimā, quae 5
 in terrā longinquā habitābant, quibusque aurea quae-
 dam māla ā Iūnōne commissa erant. Multī hominēs
 aurī cupiditate inductī haec māla auferre iam antea
 cōnātī erant. Rēs tamen difficillima erat; namque hor-
 tus in quō māla erant mūrō ingentī undique circum- 10
 datus erat. Praeterea dracō quīdam, cui centum erant
 capita, portam hortī diligenter custodiēbat. Opus
 igitur quod Eurystheus Herculi imperāverat erat sum-
 mae difficultātis, nōn modo ob causās quās commemo-
 rāvimus, sed etiam quod Herculēs omnīnō ignōrābat 15
 quō in locō hortus ille situs esset.

46. HERCULES ASKS AID OF ATLAS

Herculēs quamquam quiētem vehementer cupiēbat,
 tamen Eurystheō pārere cōstituit; et simul ac iussa
 eius accēpit, proficisci mātūrāvit. Ā multis mercā-
 tōribus quaesiverat quō in locō Hesperidēs habitārent;
 nihil tamen certum reperire potuerat. Frūstrā per 5
 multās terrās iter fēcit et multa pericula subiit; tandem,
 cum in hīs itineribus tōtum annum cōsūmpsisset, ad
 extrēmam partem orbis terrārum, quae proxima est
 Ōceanō, pervēnit. Hīc stābat vir quīdam, nōmine
 Atlās, ingentī magnitudine corporis, quī caelum (ita 10
 trāditum est) umerīs suis sustinēbat, nē in terram
 dēcideret. Herculēs tantās viris magnopere mirātus
 statim in colloquium cum Atlante vēnit; et cum cau-
 sam itineris docuisset, auxilium ab eō petiit.



ATLAS DELIVERING TO HERCULES THE APPLES OF THE
HESPERIDES

47. HERCULES BEARS UP THE HEAVENS

Atlās autem Herculi maximē prōdesse potuit; nam cum ipse esset pater Hesperidum, sciēbat quō in locō esset hortus. Postquam igitur audivit quam ob causam Herculēs vēnisset, “Ipse,” inquit, “ad hortum
ibō et filiis meis persuādēbō ut māla suā sponte trā- 5
dant.” Herculēs cum haec audiret, magnopere gāvīsus est; vim enim adhibere nōluit, si rēs aliter fieri posset. Itaque auxilium oblātum accipere cōstituit. Atlās tamen postulāvit ut, dum ipse abesset, Herculēs
caelum umeris sustinēret. Hoc autem negōtium Her- 10
culēs libenter suscepit. Quamquam rēs erat summī labōris, tōtum pondus caeli continuōs complūris diēs sōlus sustinuit.

48. THE RETURN OF ATLAS

Atlās intereā abierat, et ad hortum Hesperidum, quī pauca milia passuum aberat, sē quam celerrimē contulerat. Eō cum vēnisset, causam veniendī exposuit filiāsque suās vehementer hortātus est ut māla trāderent. Illae diū haerēbant; nōlēbant enim hoc facere, quod ab 5
ipsā Iūnōne (ita ut ante dictum est) hoc mūnus accēperant. Atlās tamen aliquandō iīs persuāsit ut sibi pārrent, ac māla ad Herculem rettulit. Herculēs intereā cum plūris diēs exspectāvisset neque ūllum
nūntium dē reditū Atlantis accēpisset, hāc morā gravi- 10
ter commōtus est. Tandem quīnto diē Atlantem vidit redeuntem, et brevī tempore magnō cum gaudiō māla accēpit; tum, postquam grātiās prō tantō beneficiō ēgit, ad Graeciam proficisci mātūrāvit.

49. TWELFTH LABOR: THE DOG CERBERUS

Postquam aurea m̄ala ad Eurystheum relāta sunt, ūnus modo relinquebātur ē duodecim labōribus quōs P̄ythia Herculi praecēperat. Eurystheus autem cum Herculem magnopere timēret, eum in aliquem locum
5 mittere volēbat unde numquam redire posset. Itaque negotium ei dedit ut canem Cerberum ex Orcō in lūcem traheret. Hoc erat omnium operum difficillimum; nēmō enim umquam ex Orcō redierat. Praeterea Cerberus iste mōnstrum erat horribili speciē, cui erant tria
10 capita serpentibus saevīs cincta. Sed priusquam dē hōc labōre nārrāmus, nōn aliēnum esse videtur, quoniam dē Orcō mentiōnem fēcimus, pauca dē eā regiōne prōpōnere.

50. CHARON'S FERRY

Dē sēde mortuōrum, quam poētae Orcum appellant, haec trāduntur. Ut quisque dē vitā dēcesserat, m̄anēs eius ad Orcum ā deō Mercuriō dēducēbantur. Huius regiōnis, quae sub terrā fuisse dicitur, rēx erat Plūtōn,
5 cui uxor erat Prōserpina, Iovis et Cereris filia. M̄anēs igitur ā Mercuriō dēductī primum ad ripam veniēbant Stygis, quō flūmine rēgnum Plūtōnis continēbatur. Hoc trānsire necesse erat priusquam in Orcum venire possent. Cum tamen in hōc flūmine nūllus pōns factus
10 esset, m̄anēs trānsvehēbantur ā Charontē quōdam, quī cum parvā lintre ad ripam expectābat. Charōn prō hōc officiō mercēdem postulābat, neque quemquam, nisi quī hanc prius dederat, trānsvehere volēbat. Quam

ob causam mōs erat apud antiqūos nummum in ōre mortuī pōnere eō cōnsiliō, ut cum ad Styga vēnisset, 15 pretium trāiectūs solvere posset. Ii autem quī post mortem in terrā nōn sepultī erant Styga trānsire nōn poterant, sed in ripā per centum annōs errāre cōgēbantur; tum dēmum Orcum intrāre licēbat.

51. THE REALM OF PLUTO

Ut autem m̄anēs Styga hōc modō trānsierant, ad alterum flūmen veniēbant, quod Lēthē appellābatur. Ex hōc flūmine aquam bibere cōgēbantur; quod cum fēcissent, rēs omnis in vitā gestās ex memoriā dēpōnēbant. Dēnique ad sēdem ipsius Plūtōnis veniēbant, 5 cuius introitus ā cane Cerberō custodiēbatur. Ibi Plūtōn nigrō vestitū indūtus cum uxōre Prōserpinā in soliō sedēbat. Stābant etiam nōn procul ab eō locō tria alia solia, in quibus sedēbant Minōs, Rhadamanthus, Aeacusque, iūdicēs apud inferōs. Hī iūs dīcēbant 10 et praemia poenāsque cōstituēbant. Bonī enim in campōs Ēlysiōs, sēdem beātōrum, veniēbant; improbi autem in Tartarum mittēbantur, ac multis et variis suppliciis ibi exeruciābantur.

52. HERCULES CROSSES THE STYX

Herculēs postquam imperia Eurysthei accēpit, in Lacōniam ad Taenarum statim sē contulit; ibi enim spēlunca erat ingenti magnitudīne, per quam, ut trāditur, hominēs ad Orcum dēscendēbant. Eō cum vēnisset, ex incolīs quaesivit quō in locō spēlunca illa 5 sita esset; quod cum cognōvisset, sine morā dēscendere

cōstituit. Nec tamen sōlus iter fēcit; Mercurius enim et Minerva sē ei sociōs adiūnxerant. Ubi ad rīpam Stygis vēnit, Herculēs cōscendit, ut ad ulteriōrem rīpam trānsiret. Cum tamen Herculēs esset ingentī magnitudīne corporis, Charōn solvere nōlēbat; magno-
 10 pere enim verēbātur nē linter sua tantō pondere onerāta in mediō flūmine mergerētur. Tandem tamen minīs Herculis territus Charōn solvit, et eum incolumem ad
 15 ulteriōrem rīpam trānsvexit.

53. THE LAST LABOR IS ACCOMPLISHED

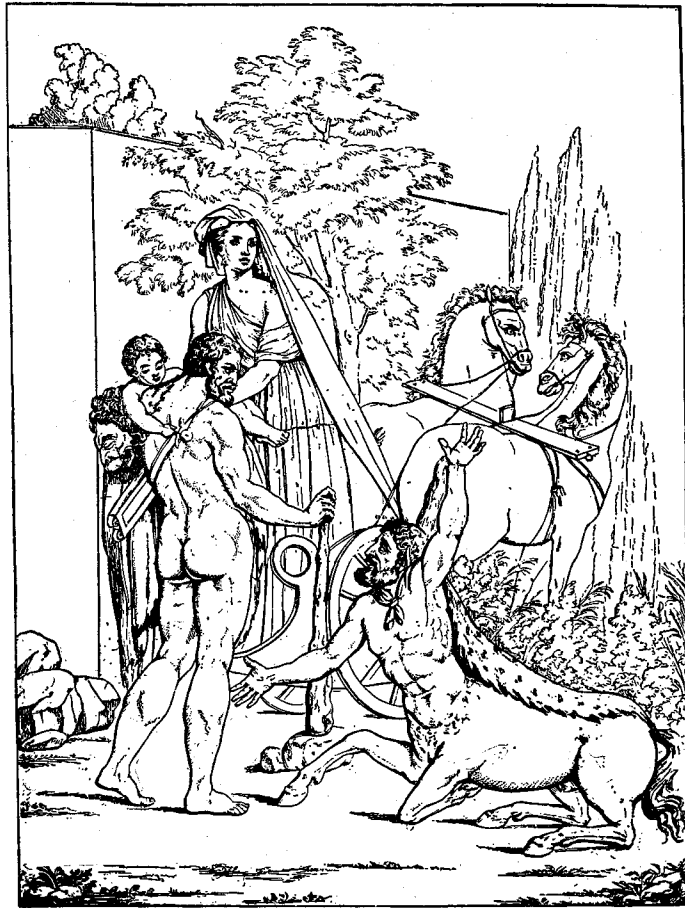
Postquam Styga hōc modō trānsiit, Herculēs in sēdem ipsīus Plūtōnis vēnit; tum causam veniendī docuit, atque ab eō petivit ut Cerberum auferre sibi licēret. Plūtōn, quī dē Hercule audiverat, eum be-
 5 nignē excēpit, et facultātem quam ille petēbat libenter dedit. Postulāvit tamen ut Herculēs ipse, cum iussa Eurystheī fēcisset, Cerberum in Orcum rūsus redūceret. Herculēs hoc pollicitus est, et Cerberum, quem nōn sine magnō periculō manibus prehenderat, summō cum
 10 labōre ex Orcō in lūcem atque ad urbem Eurystheī trāxit. Eō cum vēnisset, tantus timor animum Eurystheī occupāvit ut ex atrīō statim refugeret; cum autem paulum sē ex timōre recēpisset, multis cum lacrimis Herculem obsecrāvit ut mōnstrum sine morā in Orcum
 15 redūceret. Sic contrā omnium opīniōnem duodecim illī labōrēs quōs Pŷthia praecēperat intrā duodecim annōs cōfecti sunt; quae cum ita essent, Herculēs ser- vitūte tandem liberātus magnō cum gaudiō Thēbās rediit.

54. THE CENTAUR NESSUS

Posteā Herculēs multa alia praeclāra perfēcit, quae perscribere longum est. Tandem iam aetāte prō-
 vinctus Dēianīram, Oeneī filiam, in mātirimōnium dūxit. Tribus post annīs accidit cāsū ut puerum quendam
 5 occideret, cui nōmen erat Eunomus. Cum autem mōs esset ut sī quis hominem cāsū occidisset, in exsilium iret, Herculēs cum uxōre suā ē finibus civitātis exire mātūrā-
 vit. Dum iter faciunt, ad flūmen quoddam pervēnērunt in quō nūllus pōns erat. Dum quaerunt quō modō flūmen trānsire possent, accurrit centaurus Nessus, quī
 10 viātōribus auxiliū obtulit. Herculēs uxōrem suam in tergum eius imposuit; tum ipse flūmen trānāvit. At Nessus paulum in aquam prōgressus ad rīpam subitō revertit, ac Dēianīram auferre cōnātus est. Quod cum animadvertisset Herculēs, graviter commōtus arcum in-
 15 tendit et pectus Nessī sagittā trānsfixit.

55. THE POISONED ROBE

Itaque Nessus sagittā Herculis trānsfixus moriēns humi iacēbat; sed nē occāsiōnem suī ulciscendī dimit-
 teret, ita locūtus est: "Tū, Dēianīra, verba morientis audi. Sī amōrem marītī tuī cōservāre vīs, hunc sanguinem quī nunc ē pectore meō effunditur sūme ac
 5 repōne; tum, sī Herculēs umquam in suspiciōnem tibi vēnerit, vestem eius hōc sanguine tinguēs." Haec locū- tus Nessus animam efflāvit; Dēianīra autem nihil malī suspiciāns eius iussa fēcit. Paulō post Herculēs bellum contrā Eurytum, rēgem Oechaliae, suscēpit. Cum
 10



HERCULES, NESSUS, AND DEJANIRA

rēgem ipsum cum filiis interfēcisset, Iolēn eius filiam
 sēcum redūxit. Sed priusquam domum pervēnit,
 nāvem ad Cēnaeum appulit, et in terram ēgressus
 āram cōstituit, ut Iovī sacrificium faceret. Dum
 sacrificium parat, Licham comitem suum domum 15
 mīsit, quī vestem albam referret; mōs enim erat apud
 antiquōs, cum sacrificia facerent, albam vestem
 gerere. At Dēianīra verita nē Herculēs amōrem ergā
 Iolēn habēret, vestem priusquam Lichae dedit, sanguine
 Nessī tīnxit. 20

56. THE DEATH OF HERCULES

Herculēs nihil malī suspiciāns vestem quam Lichās
 attulerat statim induit. Paulō post magnum dolōrem
 sēnsit, et quae causa esset eius rei magnopere mirābātur.
 Dolōre paene exanimātus vestem dētrahere cōnātus est;
 illa tamen in corpore haesit, neque ūllō modō dētrahī 5
 potuit. Tum dēmum Herculēs quasi furōre impulsus
 in montem Oetam sē contulit, atque in rogum, quem
 summā celeritāte exstrūxit, sē imposuit. Hoc cum
 fēcisset, eōs quī circumstābant ōrāvīt ut rogum quam
 celerrimē succenderent. Omnēs diū recūsābant; tan- 10
 dem tamen pāstor quīdam ad misericordiam inductus
 ignem subdidit. Tum, dum omnia fūmō obsēurantur,
 Herculēs dēnsā nūbe tēctus ā Iove in Olympum abrep-
 tus est.

THE ARGONAUTS

The celebrated voyage of the Argonauts came about in this way. Pelias had expelled his brother Aeson from his kingdom in Thessaly, and had determined to take the life of Jason, the son of Aeson. Jason, however, escaped and grew up to manhood in another country. At last he returned to Thessaly; and Pelias, fearing that he might attempt to recover the kingdom, sent him to fetch the Golden Fleece from Colchis, supposing this to be an impossible feat. Jason sailed with a band of heroes in the ship Argo (called after Argus, its builder), and after many adventures reached Colchis. Here Aeetes, king of Colchis, who was unwilling to give up the Fleece, set him to perform what seemed an impossible task. He was to plow a field with certain fire-breathing bulls, and then to sow the teeth of a dragon. Medea, the daughter of the king, assisted Jason by her skill in magic, first to perform the task appointed, and then to procure the Fleece. She fled with Jason, and to delay the pursuit of her father, sacrificed her brother Absyrtus. After reaching Thessaly, Medea caused the death of Pelias, and was expelled from the country with her husband. They removed to Corinth, and here Medea, becoming jealous of Glauce, daughter of Creon, caused her death by means of a poisoned robe. She was afterwards carried off in a chariot sent by the sun-god, and a little later Jason was accidentally killed.

57. THE WICKED UNCLE

Erant quondam in Thessaliā duo frātrēs, quōrum alter Aesōn, Peliās alter appellābātur. Aesōn primō rēgnum obtinuit; postea vērō Peliās rēgnī cupiditāte adductus nōn modo frātre suum expulit, sed etiam in animō habēbat Iāsonem, Aesonis filium, interficere. Quidam 5 tamen ex amīcis Aesonis, ubi sententiam Peliae cognōvērunt, puerum ex tantō periculō ēripere cōstituērunt. Itaque noctū Iāsonem ex urbe abstulērunt; et cum posterō diē ad rēgem redissent, eī renūntiāvērunt puerum mortuum esse. Peliās cum hoc audivisset, 10 etsī rē vērā magnam voluptātem percipiēbat, speciem tamen dolōris praebuit, et quae causa fuisset mortis quaesivit. Illī autem cum intellegerent dolōrem eius falsum esse, nesciō quam fābulam dē morte puerī finxērunt. 15

58. A FATEFUL ACCIDENT

Brevi tempore Peliās, veritus nē rēgnum tantā vī et fraude occupātum āmitteret, amīcum quendam Delphōs misit, quī Apollinem cōsuleret. Ille quam celerrimē Delphōs sē contulit, et quam ob causam vēnisset dēmōstrāvit. Respondit Pŷthia nūllum esse 5 in praesentiā periculum; monuit tamen Peliam ut sī quis cum ūnō calceō veniret, eum cavēret. Paucis post annīs accidit ut Peliās sacrificium factūrus esset; nūntiōs in omnīs partīs dīmiserat, et certam diem conveniendī dixerat. Diē cōstitutā magnus homi- 10 num numerus undique ex agrīs convēnit. In hīs

autem fuit Iāsōn, quī ā puerō apud centaurum quendam habitāverat. Dum iter facit, calceum alterum in trānseundō nesciō quō flūmine āmīsit.

59. THE GOLDEN FLEECE

Iāsōn cum calceum āmissum nūllō modō recuperāre posset, alterō pede nūdō in rēgiam pervēnit. Quem cum Peliās vīdisset, summō timōre adfectus est; intellexit enim hunc esse hominem quem ōrāculum dēmōnstrāvisset. Itaque hoc cōnsilium iniit. Rēx erat quīdam Aeētēs, quī rēgnum Colchidis illō tempore obtinēbat. Huic commissum erat vellus illud aureum quod Phrixus quondam ibi reliquerat. Cōstituit igitur Peliās Iāsōnī negōtium dare ut hōc vellere potirētur; cum enim rēs esset magnī periculī, eum in itinere peritūrum esse spērābat. Itaque Iāsōnem ad sē arcessivit, et eum cohortātus quid fieri vellet docuit. Ille etsi intellegēbat rem esse difficillimam, tamen negōtium libenter suscepit.

60. THE BUILDING OF THE GOOD SHIP ARGO

Tamen, cum Colchis multōrum diērum iter ab eō locō abesset, sōlus Iāsōn proficiēsci nōluit. Itaque nūntiōs in omnīs partis dīmīsit, quī causam itineris docērent, et certam diem conveniendī dīxit. Intereā omnia quae sunt ūsuī ad armandās nāvīs comportārī iussit, ac negōtium dedit Argō cuidam, quī summam scientiam nauticārum rērum habēbat, ut nāvem aedificāret. In his rēbus diēs circiter decem cōnsūptī sunt; Argus

enim, quī operī praeerat, tantam diligentiam adhibēbat ut nē nocturnum quidem tempus ad labōrem intermitteret. Ad multitudinem hominum trānsportandam nāvis paulō erat lātior quam quibus in nostrō marī ūtī cōsuēvimus, et ad vim tempestātum preferendam tōta ex rōbore facta.

61. THE ANCHOR IS WEIGHED

Intereā ea diēs appetēbat quam Iāsōn per nūntiōs dīxerat, atque ex omnibus regiōnibus Graeciae multī, quōs aut rei novitās aut spēs glōriae movēbat, undique conveniēbant. Trāditum est autem in hōc numerō fuisse Herculem, dē quō suprā multa scripsimus, Orpheum, Thēseum, Castorem, multōsque aliōs quōrum nōmina sunt nōtissima. Ex his Iāsōn quōs ad omnia pericula subeunda parātissimōs esse arbitrabātur, eōs numerō quinquāgintā dēlēgit ac sociōs sibi adiūnxit; tum paucōs diēs commorātus, ut ad omnīs cāsūs subsidia comparāret, nāvem dēdūxit, et tempestātem ad nāvīgandum idōneam nactus magnō cum plausū omnium solvit.

62. A FATAL MISTAKE

Nōn multō post Argonautae (ita enim appellābantur quī istā nāvī vehēbantur) insulam quandam, nōmine Cyzicum, attigērunt; et ē nāvī ēgressi ā rēge illius regiōnis hospitio accepti sunt. Paucās hōrās ibi commorātī ad sōlis occāsū rursus solvērunt; sed postquam pauca milia passuum prōgressi sunt, tanta tempestās subitō coorta est ut cursum tenēre nōn possent, et ad eandem

partem insulae unde modo profecti erant magnō cum periculō referrentur. Incolae tamen, cum nox esset
 10 obscura, Argonautās nōn agnoscēbant, atque inimī-
 cam nāvem vēnisse arbitrātī arma cēperunt eōsque
 ēgredi prohibēbant. Ācritēr pugnātum est, et rēx ipse,
 quī ad litus dēcucurrerat, ab Argonautīs occīsus est.
 Cum iam dilucēsceret, sēnsērunt incolae sē errāre
 15 atque arma abiēcērunt; Argonautae autem cum
 rēgem occīsum esse vidērent, magnum dolōrem cēpē-
 runt.

63. THE LOSS OF HYLAS

Postridiē eius diēi Iāsōn tempestātem satis idōneam
 esse arbitrātus (summa enim tranquillitās iam cōn-
 secūta erat) sublātīs ancorīs profectus est, et pauca
 milia passuum prōgressus ante noctem Mūsiam attigit.
 5 Ibi paucās hōrās in ancorīs exspectāvit; ā nautīs enim
 cognōverat aquae cōpiam quam sēcum habēret iam
 dēficere, atque ob eam causam quidam ex Argonautīs
 īn terram ēgressī aquam petēbant. Quō in numerō
 erat Hylās quidam, puer fōrmā praestantissimā. Quī
 10 dum fontem quaerit, ā comitibus suīs paulum discessit.
 Nymphae autem quae fontem colēbant, cum puerum
 vidissent, eī persuādēre cōnātae sunt ut apud sē manē-
 ret. Cum ille negāret sē hoc factūrum esse, eum vī
 abstulērunt. Comitēs postquam Hylam āmissum esse
 15 sēnsērunt, magnō dolōre adfectī diū frūstrā quaerēbant.
 Herculēs autem et Polyphēmus, quī vestigia puerī
 longius secūtī erant, ubi tandem ad litus rediērunt, Iāsō-
 nem solvisse cognōvērunt.

64. DIFFICULT DINING

Ab eō locō Argonautae ad Thrāciam nāvigāvērunt.
 Postquam ad oppidum Salmydēssum nāvem appulē-
 runt, in terram ēgressī sunt. Ibi cum ab incolīs quae-
 sissent quis rēgnum eius regiōnis obtinēret, certiōrēs
 factī sunt Phīneum quendam tum rēgem esse. Cognō- 5
 vērunt etiam hunc caecum esse et gravissimō sup-
 pliciō adfici, quod quondam sē crudēlissimum in filiōs
 suōs praebuisset. Cuius supplici hoc erat genus. Missa
 erant ā Iove mōnstra quaedam speciē horribili, quae
 virginum capita, corpora volucrum habēbant. Hae 10
 volucrēs, quae Harpyiae appellābantur, Phīneō sum-
 mum timōrem adferēbant. Quotiēns enim ille ac-
 cubuerat, statim veniēbant cibumque appositum
 auferēbant; neque multum āfuit quīn Phīneus famē
 morerētur. 15

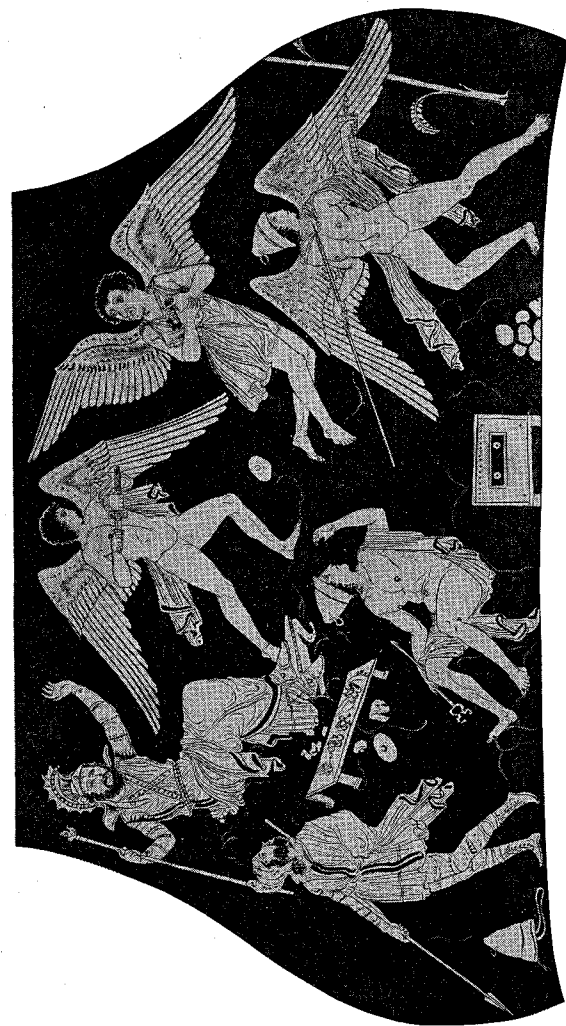
65. THE DELIVERANCE OF PHINEUS

Male igitur rēs sē habēbat cum Argonautae nāvem
 appulērunt. Phīneus autem simul atque audivit eōs
 pervēnisse, magnopere gāvīsus est. Sciēbat enim quan-
 tam opīniōnem virtūtis Argonautae habērent, nec
 dubitābat quīn sibi auxilium ferrent. Itaque nūntium 5
 ad nāvem mīsīt, quī Iāsōnem sociōsque ad rēgiam
 vocāret. Eō cum vēnissent, Phīneus dēmōnstrāvit
 quantō in periculō suae rēs essent, et pollicitus est sē
 magna praemia datūrum esse, sī illi remedium repperis-
 sent. Argonautae negotium libenter suscepērunt; et 10
 ubi hōra venīt, cum rēge accubuērunt. Simul atque

cēna apposita est, Harpyiae intrāvērunt et cibum auferre cōnābantur. Argonautae primum gladiis volucres petiērunt; ubi vērō vidērunt hoc nihil prōdesse, 15 Zētēs et Calais, qui ālis erant instrūctī, in āera sē sustulērunt, ut dēsUPER impetum facerent. Quod cum Harpyiae sēnsissent, rei novitāte perterritae statim fūgērunt, neque postea umquam rediērunt.

66. THE SYMPLEGADES

Hōc factō Phīneus, ut prō tantō beneficiō meritam grātiā referret, Iāsonī dēmōnstrāvit quā ratiōne Symplēgadēs vitāre posset. Symplēgadēs autem duo erant saxa ingentī magnitudīne, quae ā Iove in mari posita 5 erant eō cōnsiliō, nē quis ad Colchida perveniret. Haec parvō intervāllō in mari natābant, et sī quid in medium spatium vēnerat, incrēdibilī celeritāte concurrēbant. Postquam igitur ā Phīneō doctus est quid faciendum esset, Iāson sublātis ancoris lenī ventō prōvectus brevī 10 tempore Symplēgadibus appropinquāvit. Tum in prōrā stāns columbam quam in manū tenēbat ēmisit. Illa per medium spatium volāvīt, et priusquam saxa cōnfixērunt, incolumis caudā solā āmissā ēvāsīt. Tum saxa utrimque discessērunt; itaque priusquam rursus 15 concurrerent, Argonautae, intellegentēs omnem spem salutis in celeritāte positam esse, summā vī rēmīs contendērunt ac nāvem incolumem perdūxērunt. Hōc factō dis grātiās maximās ēgērunt, quod eōrum auxiliō ē tantō periculō ērepti essent; omnēs enim sciēbant nōn 20 sine auxiliō deōrum rem tam fēliciter ēvēnisse.



ZETES AND CALAIS DRIVING OFF THE HARPIES

67. A HEAVY TASK

Brevi intermissō spatiō Argonautae ad flūmen Phāsīm vēnērunt, quod in finibus Colchōrum erat. Cum nāvem appulissent atque ēgressī essent, statim ad rēgem Aeētam sē contulērunt, et ab eō postulāvērunt
 5 ut vellus aureum sibi trāderētur. Ille cum audisset quam ob causam Argonautae vēnissent, irā commōtus diū negāvit sē vellus trāditūrum esse. Tandem tamen, quod sciēbat Iāsonem nōn sine auxiliō deōrum hoc negōtium suscepisse, mūtātā sententiā pollicitus est
 10 sē vellus trāditūrum, si Iāsōn labōrēs duōs difficillimōs prius perfēcisset; et cum Iāsōn dixisset sē ad omnia pericula subeunda parātum esse, quid fieri vellet ostendit. Primum iungendī erant duo taurī speciē horribili, quī flammam ex ore efflābant; deinde his
 15 iūctis ager quīdam arandus erat et dentēs dracōnis serendī. Hāc rē auditā Iāsōn etsī rem esse summī periculī intellegēbat, tamen, nē hanc occāsiōnem rei bene gerendae āmitteret, negōtium suscepit.

68. THE MAGIC OINTMENT

At Mēdēa, rēgis filia, Iāsonem adamāverat; et ubi audivit eum tantum periculum subitūrum esse, rem aegrē tulit. Intellegēbat enim patrem suum hunc labōrem prōposuisse eō cōnsiliō, ut Iāsōn morerētur.
 5 Quae cum ita essent, Mēdēa, quae summam scientiam artis magicae habēbat, hoc cōnsiliū iniit. Mediā nocte insciente patre ex urbe ēvāsīt. Postquam in

finitimōs montis vēnit, herbās quāsdam carpsit; tum sūcō expressō unguentum parāvit, quod vī suā corpus aleret nervōsque cōfirmāret. Hōc factō Iāsōn
 10 unguentum dedit; praecēpit autem ut eō diē quō isti labōrēs cōficiendī essent corpus suum et arma māne oblineret. Iāsōn etsī paene omnibus hominibus magnitūdine et viribus corporis praestābat (vīta enim
 15 omnis in vēnātiōibus atque in studiō rei militāris cōsistēbat), tamen hoc cōnsiliū nōn neglegendum putābat.

69. THE SOWING OF THE DRAGON'S TEETH

Ubi ea diēs vēnit quam rēx ad arandum agrum dix- erat, Iāsōn ortā lūce cum sociis ad locum cōstitutum sē contulit. Ibi stabulum ingēns repperit, in quō taurī erant inclūsī; tum ostiō apertō taurōs in lūcem trāxit, et summā cum difficultate iis iugum imposuit. At
 5 Aeētēs cum vidēret taurōs nihil contrā Iāsonem valere, magnopere mirātus est; nesciēbat enim filiam suam auxiliū eī dedisse. Tum Iāsōn omnibus inspectantibus agrum arāre coepit, quā in rē tantam diligentiam adhibuit ut ante merīdiem tōtum opus cōficeret.
 10 Hōc factō ad locum ubi rēx sedēbat adiit, et dentēs dracōnis postulāvit; quōs ubi accēpit, in agrum quem arāverat magnā cum diligentia sparsit. Hōrum autem dentium nātūra erat tālis ut in eō locō ubi sēmentēs factae essent viri armātī mirō quōdam modō gignerentur.
 15 tur.

70. A STRANGE CROP

Nōndum tamen Iāsōn hunc labōrem cōnfēcerat; imperāverat enim eī Aeētēs ut armātōs virōs quī ex dentibus gignerentur sōlus interficeret. Postquam omnis dentis in agrum sparsit, Iāsōn lassitūdine exanimātus quiētī sē trādīdit, dum virī istī gignerentur. Paucās hōrās dormiēbat, sed sub vesperum ē somnō subito excitātus rem ita ēvāsisse ut praedictum esset cognōvit; nam in omnibus agrī partibus virī ingentī magnitūdine corporum gladiis galeisque armātī mirum in modum ē terrā oriēbantur. Hāc rē cognitā Iāsōn cōnsilium quod dedisset Mēdēa nōn omittendum esse putābat. Itaque saxum ingēns, ut Mēdēa praecēperat, in mediōs virōs coniēcit. Illī undique ad eum locum concurrerunt; et cum sibi quisque id saxum habēre vellet, magna contrōversia orta est. Brevī tempore gladiis dēstrictis inter sē pugnāre coepērunt; et cum hōc modō plūrimī occisī essent, reliquī vulneribus cōnfectī ā Iāsone nullō negōtiō interfectī sunt.

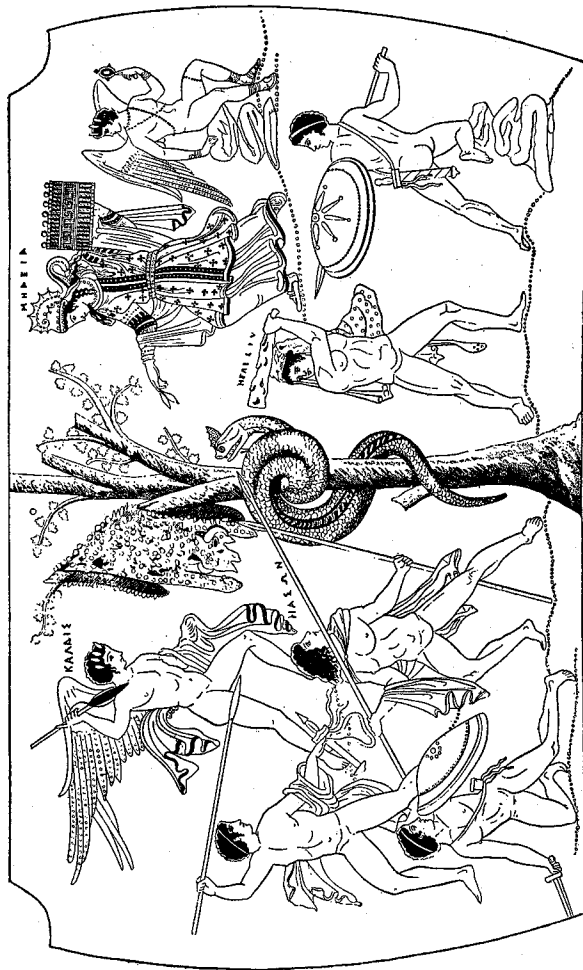
71. THE FLIGHT OF MEDEA

At rēx Aeētēs ubi Iāsonem labōrem prōpositum cōnfēcisse cognōvit, graviter commōtus est; id enim per dolum factum esse intellegēbat, nec dubitābat quīn Mēdēa eī auxilium tulisset. Mēdēa autem cum intellegeret sē in magnō fore periculō sī in rēgiā manēret, fugā salūtem petere cōstituit. Omnibus rēbus ad fugam parātis mediā nocte īnscente patre cum frātre Absyrtō ēvāsit, et quam celerrimē ad locum ubi Argō subducta

erat sē contulit. Eō cum vēnisset, sē ad pedēs Iāsonis prōiēcit, ac multis cum lacrimis eum obsecravit nē in tantō discrimine mulierem dēsereret quae eī tantum profuisset. Ille quod memoriā tenēbat sē eius auxiliō ē magnō periculō ēvāsisse, libenter eam excēpit; et postquam causam veniendī repperit, hortātus est nē patris iram timēret. Pollicitus est autem sē quam primum eam nāvī suā āvectūrum.

72. THE SEIZURE OF THE FLEECE

Postridiē eius diēi Iāsōn cum sociis suis ortā lūce nāvem dēdūxit, et idoneam tempestātem nactus ad eum locum rēmis contendit, quō in locō Mēdēa vellus abditum esse dēmōstrāverat. Cum eō vēnissent, Iāsōn ēgressus est; et sociis ad mare relictis, quī praesidiō nāvī essent, ipse cum Mēdēa in silvās sē contulit. Pauca mīlia passuum per silvās prōgressus vellus quod quaerēbat in arbore suspēsum vidit. Id tamen auferre erat summae difficultātis; namque nōn solum locus ipse ēgregiē et nātūrā et arte erat mūnitus, sed etiam dracō quīdam horribilī speciē arborem custōdiēbat. At Mēdēa, quae, ut suprā dēmōstrāvimus, magicae artis summam scientiam habēbat, rārum quem dē arbore proximā dēripuerat venēnō imbuit. Hōc factō dracōni appropinquāvit, quī faucibus apertis eius adventum exspectābat, atque in illum venēnum sparsit; deinde, dum dracō somnō oppressus dormit, Iāsōn vellus aureum dē arbore dēripuit, et cum Mēdēa quam celerrimē pedem rettulit.



JASON AND THE GOLDEN FLEECE

73. THE RETURN TO THE ARGO

Dum autem ea geruntur, Argonautae, quī ad mare relictī erant, ānxiō animō reditum Iāsonis expectābant; id enim negōtium summī esse periculī intellegēbant. Cum iam ad occāsum sōlis frūstrā expectāvissent, dē eius salūte dēspērāre coepērunt, nec dubitābant quīn aliquī cāsus accidisset. Quae cum ita essent, mātūrāndum sibi putāvērunt, ut duci auxilium ferrent; sed dum proficisci parant, lūmen quoddam subitō cōspiciunt mirum in modum intrā silvās ēlūcēns, et magnopere mirātī quae causa esset eius rei ad locum 10 concurrunt. Quō cum vēnissent, Iāsoni et Mēdēae advenientibus occurrērunt, vellusque aureum eius lūminis causam esse cognōvērunt. Omnī timōre sublātō ducem suum magnō cum gaudiō excēpērunt, ac dīs grātiās maximās ēgērunt, quod rēs tam fēliciter 15 ēvēnisset.

74. THE PURSUIT

Hīs rēbus gestīs omnēs sine morā nāvem rūsus cōnscendērunt, et primā vigiliā solvērunt; neque enim satis tūtum esse arbitrābantur in eō locō manēre. At rēx Aeētēs, quī iam ante inimicō in eōs animō fuerat, ubi cognōvit filiam suam nōn solum sē ad Argonautās recēpisse, sed etiam eōs ad vellus auferendum iūvisse, hōc dolore gravius exārsit. Nāvem longam quam celerrimē dēdūcī iussit, et militibus impositis fugientis īsecūtus est. Argonautae, quī rem in discrimine esse bene sciēbant, omnibus vīribus rēmīs contendēbant. Cum 10

tamen nāvis quā vehēbantur ingentī esset magnitudīne, nōn eādem celeritatē quā Colchī prōgredi poterant; neque multum āfuit quān ā Colchīs sequentibus cape-
 15 quō tēlum adici posset. At Mēdēa cum vīdisset quō in locō rēs esset, paene omnī spē dēpositā hoc crudēle cōnsilium cēpit.

75. A FEARFUL EXPEDIENT

Erat in nāvī Argonautārum filius quīdam rēgis Aeētae, nōmine Absyrtus, quem, ut suprā dēmōstrā-
 5 vimus, Mēdēa ex urbe fugiēns sēcum abdūxerat. Hunc puerum Mēdēa interficere cōstituit eō cōnsiliō, ut membrīs eius in mare coniectīs cursum Colchōrum im-
 pediret; exīstimābat enim Aeētā, cum membra fili vīdisset, nōn longius prōsecūtūrum esse. Neque opīniō eam fefellit; nam omnia ita ēvērunt ut spērāverat. Aeētēs ubi primum membra vīdit, ad ea colligenda
 10 nāvem tenēri iussit. Dum ea geruntur, Argonautae nōn intermissō rēmigandī labōre ē cōspectū hostium effūgerunt, neque prius fugere dēstitērunt quam ad flūmen Ēridanum pervērunt. At Aeētēs nihil sibi prōfutūrum esse arbitrātus longius prōgredi, animō
 15 dēmissō domum revertit, ut filium suum sepeliret.

76. THE BARGAIN WITH PELIAS

Tandem Iāsōn ad eundem locum pervēnit unde erat profectus. Tum ē nāvī ēgressus ad Peliam, quī rēgnum etiam tum obtinēbat, statim sē contulit, et vellere aureō dēmōstrātō ab eō postulāvit ut rēgnum sibi

trāderetur; Peliās enim pollicitus erat, sī Iāsōn vellus 5 rettulisset, sē rēgnum eī trāditūrum. Postquam Iāsōn quid fieri vellet ostendit, Peliās primō nihil respondit, sed diū in eādem tristitiā tacitus permānsit; tandem ita locūtus est: “Vidēs mē aetāte iam esse cōfectum, neque dubium est quān suprēmus diēs mihi appropin-
 10 quet. Quā rē mihi liceat, dum vīvam, rēgnum obtinēre; cum tandem dēcesserō, tū mihi succēdēs.” Hāc orātiōne adductus Iāsōn respondit sē id factūrum quod ille rogasset.

77. MAGIC ARTS

His rēbus cognitīs Mēdēa rem aegrē tulit, et rēgnī cupiditatē adducta mortem rēgī per dolum inferre cōstituit. Eā rē cōstitutā ad filiās rēgis vēnit atque ita locūta est: “Vidētis patrem vestrum aetāte iam esse cōfectum, neque ad labōrem rēgnandī perferendum 5 satis valēre. Vultisne eum rursus iuvenem fieri?” Tum filiae rēgis ita respondērunt: “Num hoc fieri potest? Quis enim umquam ē sene iuvenis factus est?” At Mēdēa respondit: “Mē summam scientiam artis magicae habēre scītis. Nunc igitur vōbīs dēmōstrābō
 10 quō modō haec rēs fieri possit.” Postquam finem loquendī fēcit, arietem aetāte iam cōfectum interfēcit et membra eius in vāse aēneō posuit, atque ignī subditō in aquam herbās quāsdam coniēcit. Tum, dum aqua effervēsceret, carmen magicum cecinit. Brevī
 15 tempore ariēs ē vāse exsiluit, et viribus reffectīs per agrōs currēbat.

78. A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT

Dum filiae rēgis hoc mirāculum stupentēs intuentur, Mēdēa ita locūta est: “Vidētis quantum valeat ars magica. Vōs igitur, sī vultis patrem vestrum in adulēscentiam restituere, id quod ego fēcī ipsae faciētis. Vōs
 5 patris membra in vās conicite; ego herbās magicās praebēbō.” Quod ubi auditum est, filiae rēgis cōnsilium quod dedisset Mēdēa nōn omittendum putāvērunt. Itaque patrem Peliam necāvērunt et membra eius in vās aēneum coniēcērunt; nōn enim dubitābant
 10 quīn hoc eī maximē prōfutūrum esset. At rēs omnīnō aliter ēvēnit ac spērāverant; nam Mēdēa nōn eāsdem herbās dedit quibus ipsa ūsa erat. Postquam diū frūstrā exspectāvērunt, patrem suum rē vērā mortuum esse intellēxērunt. His rēbus gestīs Mēdēa coniugem
 15 suum rēgnum acceptūrum spērābat; sed civēs cum intellegerent quō modō Peliās perisset, tantum scelus aegrē tulērunt. Itaque Iāsone et Mēdēa ē rēgnō expulsīs Acastum rēgem creāvērunt.

79. A FATAL GIFT

Iāsōn et Mēdēa Thessaliā expulsī ad urbem Corinthum vēnērunt, cuius urbis rēgnum C.eōn quīdam tum obtinēbat. Erat autem Creontī filia ūna, nōmine Glaucē. Quam cum vidisset, Iāsōn cōstituit Mēdēae
 5 uxōrī suae nūntium remittere eō cōnsiliō, ut Glaucēn in mātirimōnium dūceret. At Mēdēa ubi intellēxit quid ille in animō habēret, graviter commōta iūre iūrandō cōfirmāvit sē tantam iniūriam ultūrā.



MEDEA AND HER SONS

Itaque hoc cōsiliū cēpit. Vestem parāvit summā
 10 arte textam et variis colōribus infectam; hanc morti-
 ferō quōdam venēnō imbuit, cuius vīs tālis erat ut sī
 quis eam vestem induisset, corpus eius quasi ignī
 ūreretur. Hōc factō vestem ad Glaucēn mīsit; illa
 autem nihil malī suspicāns dōnum libenter accēpit,
 15 et novam vestem mōre fēminārum statim induit.

80. MEDEA KILLS HER SONS

Cum vestem induisset Glaucē, gravem dolōrem sēnsit,
 et paulō post crūdēli cruciātū adfecta ē vitā excessit.
 Hīs rēbus gestīs Mēdēa furōre atque āmentiā impulsa
 filiōs suōs necāvit; tum magnum sibi fore perīculum
 5 arbitrāta sī Corinthī maneret, ex eā regiōne fugere
 cōstituit. Eā rē cōstitutā sōlem ōrāvit ut in tantō
 perīculō auxiliū sibi ferret. Sōl autem eius precibus
 commōtus currum mīsit, quem dūcēbant dracōnēs ālis
 instrūctī. Mēdēa nōn omittendam tantam occāsiōnem
 10 arbitrāta in currum ēscendit, itaque per āera vecta
 incolumis ad urbem Athēnās pervēnit. Iāsōn ipse
 brevī tempore interfectus est. Accidit, sive cāsū
 sive cōsiliō deōrum, ut in umbrā nāvis suae, quae
 subducta erat, dormiret. At nāvis, quae ad id tempus
 15 ērēcta steterat, in eam partem ubi Iāsōn iacēbat
 subitō dēlapsa virum infēlicem oppressit.

ULYSSES

Ulysses, a famous Greek hero, took a prominent part in the long siege of Troy. After the fall of the city, he set out with his followers on his homeward voyage to Ithaca, an island of which he was king; but his ship was driven out of its course to the country of the lotus-eaters, who are supposed to have lived on the north coast of Africa. Some of his comrades were so delighted with the fruit of the lotus that they wished to remain in the country, but Ulysses compelled them to embark again, and continued his voyage. He next came to the island of Sicily, and fell into the hands of the giant Polyphemus, one of the Cyclopes. After several of his comrades had been killed by this monster, Ulysses made his escape by stratagem, and sailed onward to the country of the winds. Here he received the help of Aeolus, king of the winds, and setting sail once more, arrived within sight of Ithaca; but through the folly of his companions the winds became suddenly adverse, and he was again driven back. He then touched at an island which was the home of Circe, a powerful enchantress, who exercised her charms on his companions and turned them into swine. By the help of the god Mercury, Ulysses not only escaped this fate himself, but forced Circe to restore her victims to human shape. After staying a year with Circe, he again set out, and eventually reached his home.

81. HOMEWARD BOUND

Urbem Troiam ā Graecīs decem annōs obsessam esse satis cōstat; dē hōc enim bellō Homērus, maximus poētārum Graecōrum, Īliada opus nōtissimum scripsit. Troiā tandem per insidiās captā, Graeci bellō fessi
 5 domum redire mātūrāvērunt. Omnibus rēbus ad profectiōnem parātis nāvis dēdūxērunt, et tempestātem idōneam nacti magnō cum gaudiō solvērunt. Erat inter Graecōs Ulixēs quīdam, vir summae virtūtis ac prūdentiae, quem nōn nullī dicunt dolum istum excōgitāsse quō Troiam captam esse cōstat. Hic rēgnum
 10 insulae Ithacae obtinuerat, et paulō priusquam ad bellum cum reliquīs Graecīs profectus est, puellam fōrmōsissimam, nōmine Pēnelopēn, in mātrimonium dūxerat. Nunc igitur cum iam decem annōs quasi
 15 in exsiliō cōsūmpsisset, magnā cupiditāte patriae uxōrisque videndae ārdēbat.

82. THE LOTUS-EATERS

Postquam Graeci pauca milia passuum ā litore Troiae prōgressi sunt, tanta tempestās subitō coorta est ut nūlla nāvium cursum tenēre posset, sed aliae aliam in partem disicerentur. Nāvis autem quā ipse
 5 Ulixēs vehēbatur vi tempestātis ad meridiem dēlāta decimō diē ad litus Africae appulsa est. Ancorīs iactis Ulixēs cōstituit nōn nullōs ē sociīs in terram expōnere, quī aquam ad nāvem referrent, et quālis esset nātūra eius regiōnis cognōscerent. Hī ē nāvī ēgressi imperāta
 10 facere parābant. Sed dum fontem quaerunt, quōsdam

ex incolīs invēnērunt atque ab iis hospitio accepti sunt. Accidit autem ut maior pars victūs eōrum hominum in mirō quōdam fructū, quem lōtum appellābant, cōsisteret. Quem cum Graeci gustāssent, patriae et sociōrum statim obliti cōfirmāvērunt sē semper in illā
 15 terrā mānsūrōs, ut dulci illō cibō in perpetuum vescerentur.

83. THE RESCUE

Ulixēs cum ab hōrā septimā ad vesperum exspectāset, veritus nē socii sui in periculō versārentur, nōn nullōs ē reliquīs misit, ut quae causa esset morae cognōscerent. Itaque hī in terram expositi ad vicum quī
 5 nōn longē aberat sē contulērunt; quō cum vēnissent, sociōs suōs quasi ēbriōs repperērunt. Tum causam veniendī docuērunt, atque iis persuādere cōnāti sunt ut sēcum ad nāvem redirent. Illi autem resistere ac sē manū dēfendere coepērunt, saepe clāmitantēs sē
 10 numquam ex illō locō abitūrōs. Quae cum ita essent, nūntiū rē infectā ad Ulixem rediērunt. His rēbus cognitīs ipse cum reliquīs quī in nāvī relictī erant ad eum locum vēnit; sociōs suōs frūstrā hortātus ut suā sponte redirent, manibus vinctis invitōs ad nāvem trāxit. Tum quam celerrimē ex portū solvit.
 15

84. THE ONE-EYED GIANT

Eā tōtā nocte rēmis contendērunt, et postridiē ad ignōtam terram nāvem appulērunt. Tum, quod nātūram eius regiōnis ignōrābat, ipse Ulixēs cum duodecim sociīs in terram ēgressus locum explōrāre cōsti-

5 tuit. Explōrātōrēs paulum ā litore prōgressī ad spēluncam ingentem pervēnerunt, quam incolī sēnsērunt; eius enim introitum et nātūrā locī et manū mūnītum esse animadvertērunt. Etsī intellegēbant sē nōn sine periculō hoc factūrōs, tamen spēluncam intrā-
10 vērunt; quod cum fēcissent, magnam cōpiam lactis in vāsīs ingentibus conditam invēnerunt. Dum mīrantur quis in eā sēde habitāret, sonitum terribilem audīvērunt, et oculīs ad ōstium tortīs mōnstrum horribile vidērunt, hūmānā quidem speciē et figurā, sed ingentī magnitū-
15 dine corporis. Cum autem animadvertissent mōnstrum ūnum modo oculum habēre in mediā fronte positum, intellēxērunt hunc esse ūnum ex Cyclōpibus, dē quibus iam audiverant.

85. THE GIANT'S DINNER

Cyclōpēs autem pāstōrēs erant, quī insulam Siciliam praecipuēque montem Aetnam incolēbant; ibi enim Volcānus, praeses fabrōrum ignisqve inventor, cuius servī Cyclōpēs erant, officinam suam habēbat. Graeci
5 igitur simul ac mōnstrum vidērunt, terrōre paene exanimātī in interiōrem spēluncae partem refūgērunt, et sē abdere cōnābantur. Polyphēmus autem (sic enim Cyclōps appellābātur) pecus suum in spēluncam compulit; deinde, cum saxō ingentī ōstium obstrūx-
10 isset, ignem in mediā spēluncā fēcit. Hōc factō omnia oculō perlūstrābat. Cum sēnsisset hominēs in interiōre spēluncae parte esse abditōs, magnā vōce exclāmāvit: "Quī hominēs estis? Mercātōrēs an latrōnēs?" Tum Ulixēs respondit sē neque mercātōrēs

esse neque praedandī causā vēnisse, sed Troiā captā 15 domum redeuntīs vī tempestātum ā cursū delātōs esse. Ōrāvit etiam ut sibi sine iniuriā abire licēret. Tum Polyphēmus quaesivit ubi esset nāvis quā vectī essent. Ulixēs cum magnopere sibi praecavendum existimāret, respondit nāvem suam in saxa coniectam omnīnō 20 frāctam esse. Ille autem nullō respōnsō datō duo ē sociīs eius manū corripuit, et membrīs eōrum dīvulsīs carne vescī coepit.

86. A DESPERATE SITUATION

Dum haec geruntur, Graecōrum animōs tantus terror occupāvit ut nē vōcem quidem ēdere possent, sed omnī spē salutis dēpositā praesentem mortem exspectārent. At Polyphēmus, postquam famēs hāc tam horribilī cēnā
dēpulsus est, humī prōstrātus somnō sē dedit. Quod 5 cum vidisset Ulixēs, tantam occāsiōnem rei bene gerendae nōn omittendam arbitrātus, pectus mōnstrī gladiō trānsfigere voluit. Cum tamen nihil temere agendum existimāret, cōstituit explorāre, prius-
quam hoc faceret, quā ratiōne ex spēluncā ēvādere pos- 10 set. Cum saxum animadvertisset quō introitus obstrūctus erat, nihil sibi prōfutūrum intellēxit Polyphē- mum interficere. Tanta enim erat eius saxī magnitūdō ut nē ā decem quidem hominibus āmovēri posset. Quae
cum ita essent, Ulixēs hōc cōnātū dēstitit et ad sociōs 15 rediit; quī cum intellēxissent quō in locō rēs esset, nullā spē salutis oblātā dē fortunīs suis dēspērāre coepērunt. Ille tamen vehementer hortātus est nē animōs dēmitterent; dēmōnstrāvit sē iam antea ē multīs

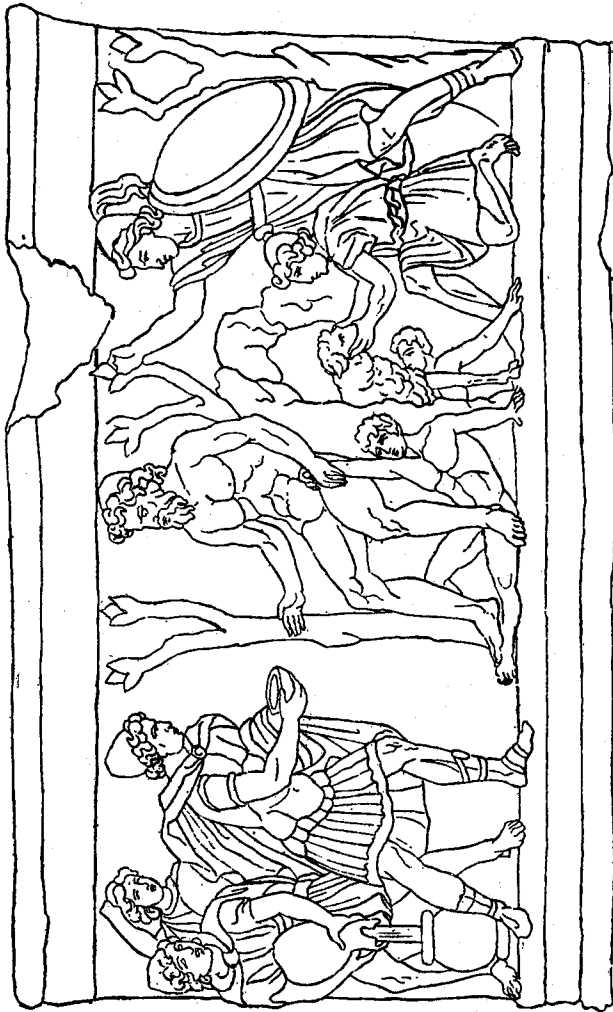
et magnis periculis evāsisse, neque dubium esse quin in
tantō discrimine dī auxilium lātūrī essent.

87. A PLAN FOR VENGEANCE

Ortā lūce Polyphēmus iam ē somnō excitātus idem
quod pridē fēcit; nam correptis duōbus viris carne
eōrum sine morā vesci coepit. Deinde, cum saxum amō-
visset, ipse cum pecore suō ex spēluncā prōgressus est;
quod cum Graeci vidērent, magnam in spem vēnerunt sē
5 paulō post evāsūrōs. Statim ab hāc spē repulsi
sunt; nam Polyphēmus, postquam omnēs ovēs exiērent,
saxum reposuit. Reliqui omni spē salutis dēpositā sē
lāmentis lacrimisque dēdiderunt; Ulixēs vērō, quī, ut
suprā dēmōstrāvimus, magni fuit cōsili, etsi intelle- 10
gēbat rem in discrimine esse, tamen nōndum omnīnō
dēspērābat. Tandem, cum diū haec tōtō animō cōgitā-
visset, hoc cōsiliū cēpit. Ē lignis quae in spēluncā re-
posita erant magnam clāvam delēgit. Hanc summā cum
diligentiā praeacūtā fēcit; tum, postquam sociis quid 15
fieri vellet ostendit, reditum Polyphēmi exspectābat.

88. A FICTITIOUS NAME

Sub vesperum Polyphēmus in spēluncam rediit, et
eōdem modō quō antea cēnāvit. Tum Ulixēs ūtrem
vini prōmpsit, quem forte (id quod eī erat salutī)
sēcum attulerat; et postquam magnum pōculum vini
complēvit, mōnstrum ad bibendum prōvocāvit. Poly- 5
phēmus, quī numquam antea vinum gustāverat, pōcu-
lum statim exhaustit; quod cum fēcisset, tantam volup-
tātem percēpit ut iterum ac tertium pōculum com-



ULYSSES OFFERING WINE TO POLYPHEMUS

plēri iubēret. Cum quaesivisset quō nōmine Ulixēs
 10 appellārētur, ille respondit sē Nēminem appellārī;
 quod cum audivisset, Polyphēmus ita locūtus est:
 “Hanc tibi grātiam prō tantō beneficiō referam; tē
 postrēmum omnium dēvorābō.” Hoc cum dixisset,
 cibī vinīque plēnus humī recubuit, et brevī tempore
 15 somnō oppressus est. Tum Ulixēs sociīs convocātis,
 “Habēmus,” inquit, “quam petivimus facultātem;
 nē tantam occāsiōnem rei bene gerendae omittāmus.”

89. THE BLINDING OF POLYPHEMUS

Hāc orātiōne habitā extrēmam clāvam ignī calefēcit,
 atque hāc oculum Polyphēmī dormientis perfōdit; quō
 factō omnēs in diversās spēluncae partīs sē abdidērunt.
 At ille hōc dolōre oculī ē somnō excitātus clāmōrem
 5 terribilem sustulit, et dum in spēluncā errat, Ulixem
 manū prehendere cōnābātur; tamen cum iam omnīnō
 caecus esset, nūllō modō id efficere potuit. Intereā
 reliquī Cyclōpēs clāmōre auditō undique ad spēluncam
 convēnerant; et ad introitum adstantēs quid Polyphē-
 10 mus ageret quaesivērunt, et quam ob causam tantum
 clāmōrem sustulisset. Ille respondit sē graviter vul-
 nerātum esse, ac magnō dolōre adfici. Cum postea
 quaesivissent quis eī vim intulisset, respondit Nēminem
 id fecisse; quibus rēbus auditis ūnus ē Cyclōpibus, “At
 15 sī nēmō,” inquit, “tē vulnerāvit, nōn dubium est quin
 cōnsiliō deōrum, quibus resistere nec possumus nec
 volumus, hōc suppliciiō adfectus sis.” Hoc cum dixisset,
 abiērunt Cyclōpēs eum in insāniam incidisse arbitrāti.

90. THE ESCAPE

Polyphēmus ubi sociōs suōs abisse sēnsit, furōre
 atque āmentīā impulsus Ulixem iterum quaerere coepit;
 tandem, cum ostium invēnisset, saxum quō obstrūctum
 erat amōvit, ut pecus in agrōs exiret. Tum ipse in
 introitū cōnsēdit; et ut quaeque ovis ad hunc locum 5
 vēnerat, eius tergum manibus tractābat, nē hominēs
 inter ovis exire possent. Quod cum animadvertisset
 Ulixēs, omnem spem salutis in dolō magis quam in
 virtūte positam esse intellēxit. Itaque hoc cōnsilium
 iniit. Primum ex ovibus trīs pinguissimās delēgit, quās 10
 cum inter sē viminibus coniūnxisset, ūnum ex sociīs
 suis ventribus eārum ita subiēcit ut omnīnō latēret;
 deinde ovis hominem ferentis ad ostium ēgit. Id accidit
 quod fore suspicātus erat. Polyphēmus enim postquam
 terga ovium manibus tractāvit, eās praeterire passus 15
 est. Ulixēs ubi rem tam feliciter evēnisse vidit,
 omnīs sociōs suōs ex ordine eōdem modō emisit; quō
 factō ipse novissimus evāsit.

91. OUT OF DANGER

His rēbus ita cōfectis Ulixēs, veritus nē Polyphē-
 mus dolum cognōsceret, cum sociīs quam celerrimē ad
 litus contendit; quō cum vēnissent, ab iis quī nāvī
 praesidiō relictī erant magnā cum laetitiā exceptī sunt.
 Hī cum iam diēs trīs continuōs reditum eōrum anxio 5
 animō exspectāvissent, suspicātī (id quidem quod
 erat) eōs in aliquod grave periculum incidisse, ipsī
 auxiliandi causā ēgredi parābant. Tum Ulixēs nōn

satis tutum esse arbitratus in eō locō manēre, quam
 10 celerrimē proficisci cōstituit. Itaque omnis nāvem
 cōscendere iussit, et sublātis ancoris paulum ā litore in
 altum prōvectus est. Tum magnā vōce exclāmāvit:
 “Tū, Polyphēme, quī iūra hospitī violās, iūstam et
 dēbitam poenam immānitātis tuae solvistī.” Hāc vōce
 15 auditā Polyphēmus vehementer commōtus ad mare sē
 contulit. Ubi nāvem paulum ā litore remōtam esse
 intellēxit, saxum ingēns sublātum in eam partem coniē-
 cit unde vōcem vēnisse sēnsit. Graeci autem, etsi
 nōn multum āfuit quā nāvis eōrum mergerētur, tamen
 20 nūllō damnō acceptō cursum tenuerunt.

92. THE COUNTRY OF THE WINDS

Pauca milia passuum ab eō locō prōgressus Ulixēs ad
 insulam Aeoliam nāvem appulit. Haec patria erat
 ventōrum.

Hic vāstō rēx Aeolus antrō
 5 luctantis ventōs tempestātēsque sonōrās
 imperiō premit ac vinclis et carcere frēnat.

Ibi rēx ipse Graecōs hospitio accēpit, atque iis persuāsit
 ut ad reficiendās virīs paucōs diēs commorārentur.
 Septimō diē, cum sē ex labōribus refēcissent, Ulixēs,
 10 nē anni tempore ā nāvigātiōne excluderētur, sibi pro-
 ficiscendum statuit. Tum Aeolus, quī sciēbat Ulixem
 cupidissimum esse patriae videndae, eī magnum ūtrem
 dedit, in quō omnis ventōs praeter ūnum inclūserat.
 Favōnium modo solverat, quod ille ventus nāvigantī ab
 15 insulā Aeoliā Ithacam est secundus. Ulixēs hoc

dōnum libenter accēpit, et grātiis prō tantō beneficiō
 āctis ūtrem ad mālum adligāvit. Omnibus rēbus ad
 profectiōnem parātis meridiānō ferē tempore ex portū
 solvit.

93. THE WIND-BAG

Novem diēs Graeci secundissimō ventō cursum
 tenuerunt; iamque in cōspectum patriae suae vēnerant,
 cum Ulixēs lassitūdine cōfectus (ipse enim gubernābat)
 ad quīetem capiendam recubuit. At socii, quī iam
 diū mirābantur quid in illō ūtre inclūsum esset, cum
 5 ducem somnō oppressum vidērent, tantam occāsiōnem
 nōn omittendam arbitrātī sunt; crēdebant enim aurum
 et argentum ibi latēre. Itaque spē praedae adductī
 ūtrem sine morā solvērunt; quō factō ventī,

velut agmine factō, 10
 quā data porta, ruunt et terrās turbine perflant.

Hic tanta tempestās subitō coorta est ut illi cursum
 tenēre nōn possent, sed in eandem partem unde erant
 profectī referrentur. Ulixēs ē somnō excitātus quō in
 locō rēs esset statim intellēxit; ūtrem solūtum, Ithacam 15
 post tergum relictam vidit. Tum vērō vehementer
 exārsit sociōsque obiurgāvit, quod cupiditāte pecūniae
 adductī spem patriae videndae abiēcissent.

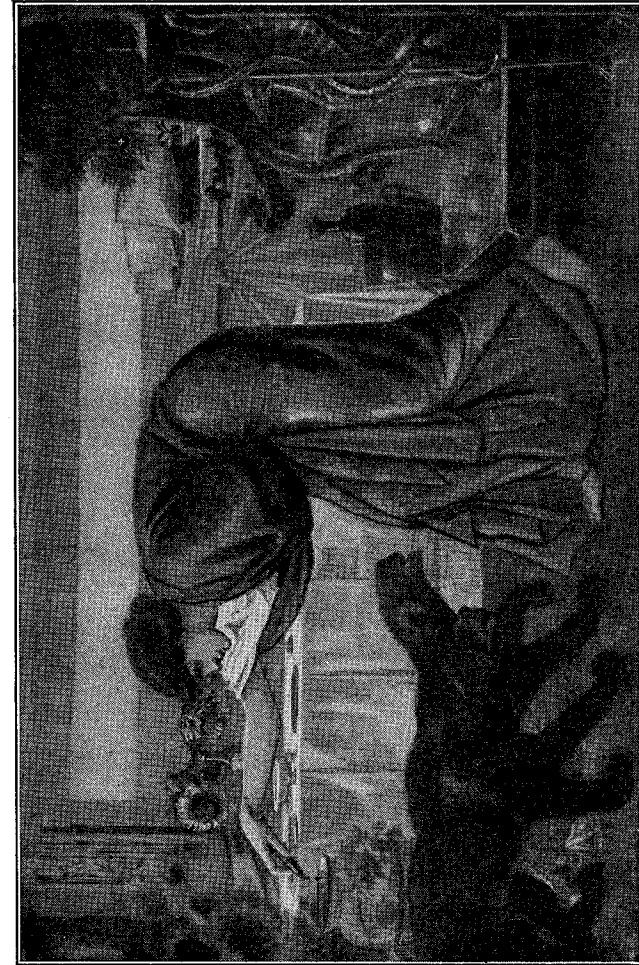
94. A DRAWING OF LOTS

Brevi spatiō intermissō Graeci insulae cuidam appro-
 pinquāvērunt, in quā Cīrcē, filia Sōlis, habitābat. Quō
 cum Ulixēs nāvem appulisset, in terram frūmentandī

causā ēgrediendum esse statuit; nam cognōverat frū-
 5 mentum quod in nāvī habēret iam dēficere. Itaque
 sociīs ad sē convocātis, quō in locō rēs esset et quid
 fieri vellet ostendit. Cum tamen omnēs memoriā
 tenērent quam crudēli morte adfecti essent iī qui
 nūper ē nāvī ēgressi essent, nēmō repertus est qui hoc
 10 negōtium suscipere vellet. Quae cum ita essent, rēs in
 contrōversiam dēducta est. Tandem Ulixēs omnium
 cōsēnsū sociōs in duās partīs dīvisit, quārum alteri
 Eurylochus, vir summae virtūtis, alteri ipse praecisset.
 Tum hī duo inter sē sortitī sunt uter in terram ēgrederē-
 15 tur. Eurylochō sorte ēvēnit ut cum duōbus et vīginti
 sociīs rem susciperet.

95. THE HOUSE OF THE ENCHANTRESS

Hīs rēbus ita cōstitūtis iī qui sorte ducti erant in in-
 teriōrem partem insulae profecti sunt. Tantus tamen
 timor animōs eōrum occupāverat ut nōn dubitārent quān-
 ad mortem irent. Vix quidem poterant iī qui in nāvī
 5 relictī erant lacrimās tenēre; crēdebant enim sē sociōs
 suōs numquam postea vīsūrōs. Illi autem aliquantum
 itineris prōgressi ad villam magnificam pervēnerunt,
 cuius ad ostium cum adissent, cantum dulcissimum
 audivērunt. Tanta autem fuit eius vōcis dulcedō ut
 10 nullō modō retinēri possent quān iānuam pulsārent. Hōc
 factō ipsa Circē forās exiit, et summā cum benignitate
 omnis in hospitium invitāvit. Eurylochus insidiās
 sibi comparārī suspicātus forās exspectāre cōstituit;
 at reliquī rei novitate adducti villam intrāvērunt.
 15 Cēnam omnibus rēbus instrūctam invēnerunt, et



THE WINE OF CIRCE

iussū dominae libentissimē accubuērunt. At Circē vīnum quod servi apposuērunt medicāmētō quōdam miscuerat; quod cum Graeci bibissent, somnō oppressi sunt.

96. THE CHARM

Tum Circē, quae artis magicae summam scientiam habēbat, virgā aureā quam gerēbat capita eōrum tetigit; quō factō omnēs in porcōs subitō conversi sunt. Intereā Eurylochus ignārus quid in aedibus agerētur ad 5 ostium sedēbat. Postquam ad sōlis occāsū ānxiō animō et sollicitō exspectāvit, sōlus ad nāvem regredi cōstituit. Eō cum vēnisset, sollicitūdine ac timōre ita perturbātus fuit ut quae vidisset vix nārrāre posset. At Ulixēs satis intellēxit sociōs suōs in periculō versārī, 10 et gladiō arreptō Eurylochō imperāvit ut sine morā viam ad istam domum dēmōstrāret. Ille tamen multis cum lacrimis Ulixem complexus obsecrāre coepit nē in tantum periculum sē committeret; sī quid gravius ēi accidisset, omnium salutem in summō discrimine 15 futūram. Ulixēs respondit sē nēminem invītum adductūrum; illi licēre, sī mallet, in nāvī manēre; sē ipsum sine ullō praesidiō rem susceptūrum. Hoc cum magnā vōce dixisset, ē nāvī dēsilit et nullō sequente sōlus in viam sē dedit.

97. THE COUNTERCHARM

Aliquantum itineris prōgressus ad villam magnificam pervēnit, quam cum oculis perlūstrāset, statim intrāre statuit; intellēxit enim hanc esse eandem domum dē

quā Eurylochus mentiōnem fēcisset. At cum limen intrāret, subitō sē ostendit adulēscēns fōrmā pulcher- 5 rimā auream virgam gerēns. Hic Ulixem iam domum intrantem manū prehendit. “Quō,” inquit, “ruis?” “Nōnne scīs hanc esse Circēs domum? Hic inclūsī sunt amici tui ex hūmānā speciē in porcōs conversi. Num vīs ipse in eandem calamitātem venīre?” Ulixēs 10 simul atque vōcem audīvit, deum Mercurium agnōvit; nullis tamen precibus ab institūtō cōnsiliō dēterri potuit. Quod cum Mercurius sēnsisset, herbam quandam eī dedit, quam contrā carmina multum valēre dicēbat. “Hanc cape,” inquit, “et cum Circē 15 tē virgā tetigerit, tū gladiō dēstrictō impetum in eam vidē ut faciās.” Postquam finem loquendī fēcit,

mortalīs vīsūs mediō sermōne reliquit,
et procul in tenuem ex oculis ēvānuit auram.

98. THE ENCHANTRESS IS FOILED

Brevi intermissō spatiō Ulixēs ad omnia pericula subeunda parātus iānuam pulsāvit, et foribus apertis ab ipsā Circē benignē exceptus est. Omnia eōdem modō atque antea facta sunt. Cēnam magnificē instrūctam vidit, et accumbere iussus est. Ubi famēs cibō dēpulsus 5 est, Circē pōculum aureum vīni plēnum Ulixī dedit. Ille etsi suspicābātur venēnum sibi parātum esse, tamen pōculum exhausit; quō factō Circē caput eius virgā tetigit, atque ea verba dixit quibus sociōs eius antea in porcōs converterat. Rēs tamen omninō aliter ēvēnit 10 atque illa spērāverat. Tanta enim vis erat eius herbae quam Ulixī Mercurius dederat ut neque venēnum

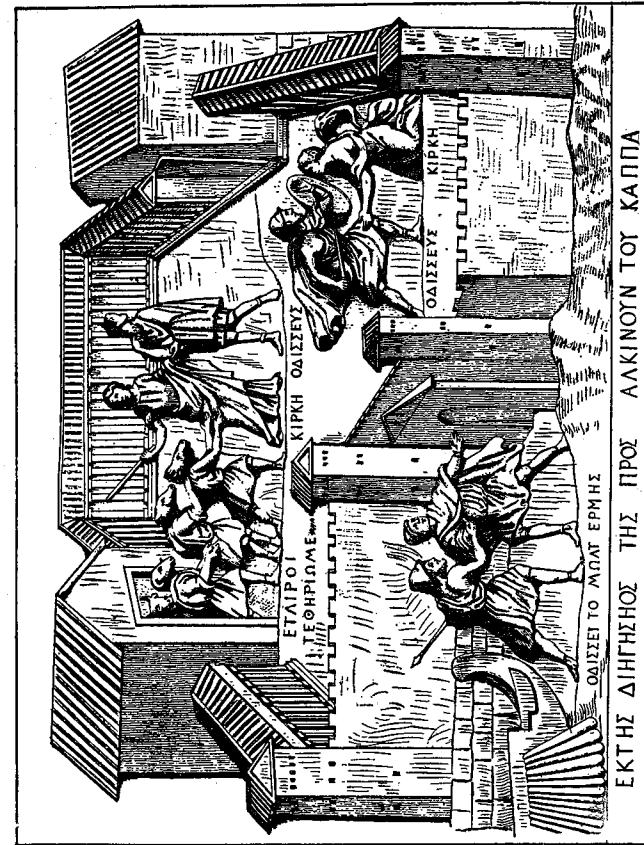
neque verba quicquam efficere possent. Ulixēs autem, ut erat eī praeceptum, gladiō dēstrictō impetum in
 15 eam fēcit mortemque minitābātur. Circē cum artem suam nihil valēre sēnsisset, multīs cum lacrimīs eum obsecrāre coepit nē sibi vītā adimeret.

99. MEN ONCE MORE

Ulixēs ubi sēnsit eam timōre perterritam esse, postulāvit ut sociōs suōs sine morā in hūmānam speciem restitueret (certior enim factus erat ā deō Mercuriō eōs in porcōs conversōs esse); nisi id factum esset, sē dēbita
 5 supplicia sūmptūrum ostendit. Circē hīs rēbus graviter commōta sēsē eī ad pedēs prōiēcit, et multīs cum lacrimīs iūre iūrandō cōnfirmāvit omnia quae ille imperāset sē facturāram. Tum porcōs in ātrium immitti iussit. Illi datō signō inruērunt. Cum ducem suum agnōvis-
 10 sent, magnō dolōre adfectī sunt, quod nūllō modō eum dē rēbus suīs certiōrem facere poterant. Circē tamen unguentō quōdam corpora eōrum ūnixit; quō factō sunt omnēs statim in hūmānam speciem restitūtī. Magnō cum gaudiō Ulixēs amīcōs suōs agnōvit, et
 15 nūntium ad lītus mīsīt, quī reliquīs Graecīs sociōs receptōs esse diceret. Illī autem hīs rēbus cognitīs celeriter in domum Circēs sē contulērunt; quō cum vēnissent, ūniversī laetitiae sē dēdidērunt.

100. AFLOAT AGAIN

Postrīdiē eius diēi Ulixēs ex hāc insulā quam celerrimē discēdere in animō habēbat. Circē tamen cum id cognōvisset, ab odiō ad amōrem conversa omnibus pre-



ULYSSES AND CIRCE

cibus eum orare et obtestari coepit ut paucos dies apud
5 se moraretur; qua re impetrata tanta beneficia in eum
contulit ut facile ei persuaderetur ut diutius maneret.
Postquam totum annum apud Circen consumpsit,
Ulixes magno desiderio patriae suae motus est. Itaque
sociis ad se convocatis quid in animo haberet ostendit.
10 Sed ubi ad litus descendit, navem suam tempestatibus
ita afflictam invenit ut ad navigandum paene inutilis
esset. Quo cognito omnia quae ad navis reficiendas
usui erant comparari iussit; qua in re tantam diligen-
tiam omnes adhibebant ut tertio die opus perficerent.
15 At Circen ubi omnia ad perfectionem parata vidit,
rem aegre tulit, atque Ulixem vehementer obsecravit
ut consilio desisteret. Ille tamen, ne anni tempore a
navigatiōne excluderetur, maturandum sibi existimavit,
et idoneam tempestatem nactus navem solvit. Multa
20 quidem pericula Ulixi subeunda erant priusquam in
patriam suam perveniret, quae tamen hoc loco perscri-
bere longum est.

NOTES

NOTES

1

4 *ōrāculum*. It was believed in antiquity that the will of the gods and the course of future events might be learned at certain shrines. Both the prophecy and the shrine were called *ōrāculum*.

etiam tum infansem should be rendered by a relative clause.

6 *inclūsit*. *Perseum* is the direct object of this verb, as well as of *comprehendit*, but in English we must insert the new object 'him.'

7 *Danaë*. Many proper nouns in this book are Greek, and have forms not given in the regular Latin declensions. It will not be necessary to learn the inflection of these words.

8 *enim* cannot stand first in a clause or sentence. It is usually in the second place.

turbābat is in the past (imperfect) tense, to describe what was going on at the past time indicated by *territa est*.

autem has the same peculiarity of position as *enim*.

2

3 *Seriphum* is in apposition to *īnsulam*, but we say in English 'the island of Seriphos.'

4 *appulsa est*. The perfect indicative is regularly used with *postquam*, but it is often best translated by the English past perfect (pluperfect).

7 *Ille* is often used when the new subject is a person or thing mentioned in the preceding sentence. In this use it is to be translated by a noun (here 'Polydectes' or 'the king') or by an emphasized personal pronoun (here 'he').

9 *beneficiō*. Learn the derivation of this word from the vocabulary. The meaning of a word may often be seen most clearly and remembered most surely by noticing its derivation.

3

1 *igitur*, like *enim* and *autem*, usually stands second in the sentence.

multōs annōs. Compare *brevi tempore*, 2, 5. The accusative is used to express duration of time, the ablative to express the time at or within which a thing is done. The accusative tells how long; the ablative tells when.

6 *haec*, 'thus.'

8 *es*, 'have been.' With *iam diū* and similar expressions of duration of time, the present indicative is used to represent an action or state that began at some past time, and is still continuing. The English equivalent is the perfect.

hic. The quantity of the *i* shows that this is not the pronoun.

10 *refer*. *Dicō, dūcō, faciō*, and *ferō* have the imperative forms *dūc, dūc, fac*, and *fer*, from which the final *e* has been dropped.

4

1 *Perseus ubi*, 'when Perseus.' If a Latin sentence begins with a subordinate clause whose subject is also the subject of the principal clause, this word is usually put first.

2 *vēnit*. Is this present or perfect? How do you know?

5 *Graeās*, three old women, who had one eye and one tooth in common, and took turns in using these. The story is that Perseus seized the eye and tooth, and so compelled the Graeae to tell him how to obtain the helps for his enterprise.

6 *galeam*. This rendered its wearer invisible.

8 *pedibus*, dative of indirect object, 'on his feet.' Notice that there is nothing corresponding to 'his' in the original. Where no ambiguity will result, the possessive adjective may be omitted in Latin.

āera. *Āer* is borrowed from Greek, and keeps this Greek form for the accusative singular.

9 *volāvit*. Distinguish between *volō, volāre*, and *volō, velle*.

11 *autem* is often used, as here, in an explanation ('now').

speciē horribilī, 'of dreadful appearance,' descriptive ablative (ablative of quality).

12 *contēcta* is here used as a predicate adjective, not to form the past perfect (pluperfect) passive with *erant*. Translate, therefore, 'were covered,' not 'had been covered.'

5

2 *vertēbantur*. The past (imperfect) tense here represents the action as habitual, one of its regular uses.

4 *in speculum inspiciēbat*. Here the past (imperfect) represents the action as repeated, another of its regular uses ('kept looking'). Although *in* is the prefix of the verb, the construction requires that it be used with *speculum* also. Of course, the preposition is not repeated in the English rendering.

hōc modō, 'in this way,' ablative of manner.

5 *vēnit, dormiēbat*. The perfect simply states the past action as a fact; the past (imperfect) describes the situation at the time of that past action.

6 *suā, eius*. Distinguish carefully between these words. The former is used of that which belongs to the subject, the latter of that which belongs to some other person or thing just mentioned.

9 *fugit*. The present indicative is used with *dum*, 'while,' 'as,' even when a past action is represented. It must then be translated by the past tense.

10 *fēcit*. The perfect indicative is regularly used with *ubi*, 'when,' as with *postquam*, where English often would use the past perfect (pluperfect).

6

2 *rēgnābat*. Observe the force of the tense, and try to find the reason for each change of tense in this section.

4 *saevissimum*, 'most fierce' or 'very fierce,' not 'fiercest.' The superlative is often thus used to denote merely a very high degree.

6 *omnium*, 'of all men' or 'of all.' The masculine plural of an adjective is often used as a substantive (that is, with the construction of a noun), and may then generally be translated with 'men.' Notice, however, that the second rendering above shows the same usage in English.

7 *Hammōnis*, an Egyptian god, often represented with the horns of a ram. His oracle was in an oasis of the Libyan desert in northern Africa.

9 *nōmine*, 'by name,' ablative of respect (ablative of specification).

7

1 *certam*. Compare *quādam*, 6, 2. *Certus* means 'certain' in the sense of 'definite' or 'sure'; *quādam* is used of a person or thing not fully described. Notice the gender of *certam*. When *diēs* denotes an appointed day, it is usually feminine.

omnia, 'all things,' 'everything,' or 'all.' The neuter plural of an adjective is often used as a substantive, and may then generally be translated with 'things.' Notice, however, that the last rendering above shows the same usage in English.

6 *quaerit*. More frequently in Latin than in English, the present tense is used of a past action, to represent the action vividly, as if it were now going on. In this use it is called the his-

torical present. The past tense should generally be used in translating it.

10 *omnibus*, dative governed by the compound verb *iniecit*. Translate 'inspired in all,' but the literal meaning is 'threw into all.' Not all compound verbs govern the dative, nor even all verbs compounded with any one preposition. Compare *in speculum inspiciēbat*, 5, 4.

8

6 *dum volat* may be translated 'flying.'

9

2 *exuit*. Compare *induit*, 8, 2.

4 *exanimāta*, predicate adjective.

9 *dūxit*, 'married.' The Roman bridegroom 'led' his wife to his own home in a wedding procession.

10

6 *quod*, not the relative pronoun, but the conjunction.

8 *eō*, the adverb.

11

3 *ōrāculum*, the one mentioned in 1, 4.

5 *Lārisam*. See the note on 2, 3.

neque enim, 'for . . . not,' as if it were *nōn enim*.

7 *in omnis partīs*, 'in all directions' or 'in every direction.'

9 *disci*, a round, flat piece of stone or metal. As now, the athlete who threw it farthest won the contest.

10 *cāsū*, one of the words that are used without *cum* or a modifying adjective in the ablative of manner.

12 *stābat*. Bring out the force of the tense in your rendering.

12

3 *ōderat*, 'hated.' *Ōdī* is perfect in form, but present in meaning; so the past perfect (pluperfect) has the force of a past (imperfect).

4 *etiam tum infantem*. See the note on 1, 4.

5 *mediā nocte*, 'in the middle of the night,' 'in the dead of night,' or 'at midnight.' Some Latin adjectives can be used to denote a part.

9 *movēbant*. Contrast this tense with *appropinquāverant* and *excitātī sunt*.

13

2 *nūllō modō*. See the note on *hōc modō*, 5, 4.

4 *Tālī modō* is here equivalent to *hōc modō*.

14

1 *ā puerō*, 'from a boy' or 'from boyhood.'

exercēbat. See the note on 5, 2.

5 *artī*. Certain intransitive verbs govern the dative, and *studeō* is one of them.

9 *paulō post*, 'a little later,' literally 'later by a little.' *Paulō* is the ablative of measure of difference (degree of difference), a construction used with comparatives and certain other words denoting difference, to tell how much the difference is.

10 *neque quisquam*, 'and no one,' literally 'and not any one.' *Quisquam* is used in expressing a negative idea.

15

3 *nōmine*. See the note on 6, 9.

4 *hominēs* here means 'human beings,' both men and women. *Vir* denotes a man as distinguished from a woman.

cōnsuēverat, 'was accustomed,' literally 'had become accustomed.'

6 *sacrificiō*, 'for the sacrifice,' dative of purpose.

ea. See the note on *certam*, 7, 1.

11 *iam*. The omission of the conjunction which would normally connect this clause with the one preceding and the emphatic repetition of *iam*, which serves to connect the two clauses, reflect the imminence of the danger; and the tenses of the verbs contribute to the vividness of the picture. We see Hercules standing at the altar and the priest with the knife in his hand.

16

1 *Thēbīs*, 'at Thebes,' the locative case. Some Latin names of towns are plural in form.

3 *Thēbānīs finitimi*, 'neighbors of the Thebans,' more literally 'adjacent to the Thebans.' Certain adjectives take the dative. Compare *Perseō grātum*, 3, 4.

5 *Thēbās*. The accusative of names of towns is used without a preposition to express the place to which.

8 *hōc tribūtō*, ablative of separation. *Liberō* regularly takes the ablative without a preposition.

9 *atque* regularly adds something of greater importance than that which precedes it.

17

11 *pulsa*, perfect indicative. The *est* goes with *pulsa* as well as *conversa*.

18

2 *hāc victōriā*, ablative of cause or reason.

6 *suōs ipse suā*. The enormity of the crime is emphasized by

the use of all these words repeating the same idea. The position of *suā* before *manū* is itself emphatic, 'his own.'

19

4 **Hōc in templō.** Monosyllabic prepositions often stand between an adjective and the noun which it modifies.

6 **quī.** The relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends upon the construction in which it is used.

9 **colēbat.** Why is this singular, and *vēnerant* above plural?

20

2 **Tirynta.** See the note on *āera*, 4, 8.

6 **Eurystheō servīvit.** In 'served Eurystheus' the verb is transitive, and 'Eurystheus' is its direct object; but *serviō* is intransitive, and governs the dative. The rendering 'was subject to Eurystheus' corresponds more closely to the Latin construction. Keep a list of the intransitive verbs that you find governing a dative.

9 **quae.** What is its case?

21

5 **sēcum** is to be translated as if it were *cum sē*. The preposition *cum* follows and is joined to a personal, reflexive, or relative pronoun.

8 **interficere.** *Interficiō* is the most general of the verbs meaning 'kill'; *necō* (12, 4) implies wickedness and cruelty; *occidō* (5, 9) commonly denotes the cutting down of an enemy in battle.

11 **respīrandī,** 'of breathing,' the genitive of the gerund. The gerund is a form of the verb, but it has the construction of a

noun. In English the gerund ends in *ing*, and so is identical in form with the present participle.

12 **umeris,** 'on his shoulders,' but it is ablative of means.

22

2 **Hoc** agrees with *mōnstrum*, not *Hydrā*. A demonstrative or relative pronoun is commonly attracted into the gender of a predicate noun.

cui erant, 'which had,' literally 'to which were.' This construction, called the dative of possession, is used with *sum*. The thing possessed is the subject.

5 **rēs,** 'undertaking.' In rendering this word choose always with great freedom the most suitable English word.

6 **magnī periculī** is a descriptive genitive (genitive of quality) modifying *rēs*. It may also be called predicate genitive, inasmuch as it forms part of what is said about *rēs*. The English idiom is 'one of great danger.'

9 **hōc cōnātū,** ablative of separation.

12 **unde** is here equivalent to *ex quibus*.

14 **auxiliō Hydrae,** 'to the aid of the Hydra,' literally 'for aid to the Hydra.' This is the so-called double dative construction, which consists of a dative of purpose or tendency and a dative of reference, denoting the person concerned.

15 **mordēbat,** the past (imperfect) of repeated action, 'kept biting.'

17 **itaque,** 'and thus.' It is not the conjunction *itaque*, but the adverb *ita* with the enclitic conjunction *-que*.

reddidit. See the note on 1, 6.

23

7 **ipsum** contrasts *cervum* with *vestigīās*. Up to this time Hercules had seen only the stag's tracks.

9 *ad quiētem*, 'for rest.' Purpose is frequently expressed by the accusative with *ad*.

13 *exanimātum*. Translate as if it were *quā exanimātus erat*. A participle is often equivalent to a relative clause.

vivum, predicate adjective.

24

5 *aprō*, dative governed by the compound verb *occurrit*. Keep a list of the compound verbs that you find governing a dative.

6 *timōre perterritus*. It is not necessary to translate both words ('in its fear' or 'since it was terrified'). Always endeavor first to discover the exact meaning of the original, and then to express this meaning in idiomatic English.

10 *ad Eurystheum*. We are told that Eurystheus was so frightened that he hid in a great jar.

11 *vivus*. Why is the nominative used here, and the accusative in 23, 13?

25

1 *nārrāvimus*. In Latin, as in English, a writer sometimes uses the first person plural in speaking of himself, instead of the first person singular.

3 *centaurī*. See the illustration on page 40.

4 *Cum . . . appeteret*. A clause introduced by *cum* may express the cause of the action represented by the principal verb of the sentence. It is then called a causal *cum*-clause. The verb of a causal *cum*-clause is in the subjunctive.

8 *Erat*. By using the expletive 'there,' the verb can be kept before its subject in the translation.

9 *vinī*. Certain adjectives take the genitive. *Plēnus* is one of them.

11 *reliquōs centaurōs*, 'the rest of the centaurs,' 'the other centaurs.' See the note on 12, 5.

13 *inquit*, historical present. This verb is used with direct quotations, and follows one or more words of the quotation.

dabō, 'I give.' When both the principal and the subordinate verb represent future actions, English regularly uses the present in the subordinate clause, but Latin requires the more exact future or future perfect.

26

7 *speluncae* is genitive, but it may be translated 'to the cave.'

cōstitit is the perfect of *cōsistō*, not *cōnstō*.

13 *fugā*, ablative of means, but the English idiom is 'in flight.'

27

5 *locum* is the direct object of *adiit*, which is here transitive, and may be rendered 'approached.'

7 *cāsū*. See the note on 11, 10.

28

3 *tria milia boum*, 'three thousand oxen,' literally 'three thousands of oxen.' The singular *mille* is commonly used as an adjective, like English 'thousand'; but the plural *milia* is used as a substantive, and is modified by a genitive.

5 *neque enim umquam*, 'for . . . never.'

7 *multae operae*. See the note on 22, 6.

8 *duodēviginti pedum*, *i.e.* in width, 'eighteen feet wide.'

9 *dūxit*, 'dug.' The word is used with reference to the progress of work on a wall or ditch, from one end to the other.

12 opus. Compare this word with *operae*, line 7, and *labōre*, line 8. *Labor* is used of heavy or exhausting labor, *opera* of voluntary exertion or effort, *opus* of that upon which one works or the completed work.

29

2 eī. *Imperō* is one of the intransitive verbs which govern the dative.

ut . . . *interficeret*, 'that he should kill' or 'to kill,' a substantive clause of volition (purpose). A clause which is used as the subject or object of a verb is called a substantive clause. 'Volitive' is derived from *volō*, 'wish'; and a substantive clause of volition expresses what is wanted. Eurystheus wanted Hercules to make the attempt to kill the birds. Notice that the verb of a substantive clause of volition is in the subjunctive, and compare the construction with *iubeō* in 23, 3.

4 carne. The deponent verb *vescor* is intransitive, and governs the ablative; but 'eat' is transitive.

7 *appropinquandī*. See the note on 21, 11.

8 *cōstitit*, from *cōstō*.

9 *pedibus*, ablative of means, but to be rendered 'on foot.'

10 *cōsūmpsisset*. The past (imperfect) and past perfect (pluperfect) tenses of the subjunctive are used with *cum*, 'when,' in clauses describing the situation at the time of the action represented by the principal verb. These are called descriptive *cum*-clauses of situation (temporal *cum*-clauses). Compare 25, 4.

11 *ut peteret*, 'in order that he might ask,' 'that he might ask,' or 'to ask.' The subjunctive is used with *ut* in adverbial clauses expressing purpose. Clauses of purpose and substantive clauses of volition are generally best translated with the English infinitive.

15 *āvolārent*, 'flew away.' This is not subjunctive of pur-

pose, but of result, as is indicated by *tam*. Notice that the subjunctive of result is translated by the English indicative.

30

2 ex. Compare this with *ab*, 29, 6, and *dē*, 28, 9. We commonly translate all three 'from,' but the strict meanings are 'out of,' 'away from,' 'down from.'

5 *tanta*. A sentence which contains a clause of result commonly has in the principal clause a word that is translated with 'so.'

8 *nāvigandī imperitus*, 'inexperienced in sailing.' See the note on 25, 9.

31

7 *ut . . . trāderentur*. Notice that *postulō*, like *imperō*, takes a substantive clause of volition (purpose).

sibi. Notice that this does not refer to *equā*, the subject of *trāderentur*, but to *Herculēs*, the subject of *postulāvit*. The reflexive in a subordinate clause may refer to the subject of the principal clause, if the subordinate clause expresses the thought of that subject. It is then called the indirect reflexive. When it refers to the subject of its own clause, it is called the direct reflexive.

8 *irā commōtus eum interfēcit*, 'was moved with anger and killed him,' literally 'moved with anger killed him.' The perfect participle is often best rendered by the form of the verb that can be connected by 'and' with the main verb of the clause.

9 *cadāver*. The subject of an infinitive is in the accusative case.

10 *mira rērum commūtātō*. When an adjective and a genitive modify the same noun, the words are often in this order.

11 *necāverat*. See the note on 21, 8.

15 *modo* is the adverb, not a case of *modus*, the dative and ablative singular of which are *modō*. Make it your practice to observe carefully the quantity of vowels.

18 *ad nāvīgandum*. See the note on 23, 9. *Nāvīgandum* is the accusative of the gerund.

21 *Argolicum*. Tiryns was in Argolis. See 20, 2.

32

2 *dīcitur*. Notice that the Latin construction is personal, 'the race is said to have consisted.' English often has the impersonal construction, 'it is said that the race consisted.'

3 *virīs*. See the note on *hominēs*, 15, 4.

33

2 *virīs*, dative governed by the intransitive verb *persuāsīt*.

3 *paucīs post diēbus*. See the note on 14, 9, and compare *post paucōs diēs*, 29, 1. With the ablative, *post* is an adverb; with the accusative, it is a preposition.

6 *quī docēret*, 'who was to explain,' 'to explain.' A clause of purpose is frequently introduced by a relative. The relative clause of purpose, like the adverbial clause of purpose and the substantive clause of volition (purpose), is generally best translated with the English infinitive.

14 *magnō intervāllō*, ablative of measure of difference (degree of difference).

34

1 *nōn magna*. The effect of the position of these words may be reproduced by translating 'but not a large one.'

neutrī, 'neither side.' The plural of this word is used in

speaking of two parties, the singular in speaking of two individuals.

12 *neu*. *Nēve* or *neu* is used for 'and not' in a clause of volition or purpose.

13 *Quibus verbīs*, 'and by these words.' The relative is much used in Latin to connect a new sentence with the one preceding. When so used, it is to be rendered by a demonstrative or personal pronoun. To bring out the connective force, 'and' or 'but' may be added.

15 *essent*, subjunctive by attraction to the mood of *redintegrarent*. The subjunctive by attraction occurs in clauses which depend upon another clause with a subjunctive verb, and which are essential to the expression of the thought. A clause whose verb is in the subjunctive by attraction cannot be omitted without spoiling the meaning.

35

1 *pugnātum est*, 'they fought' or 'the battle raged,' literally 'it was fought.' Intransitive verbs are often used impersonally in the passive.

8 *aestātis*, partitive genitive, or genitive of the whole. These names are applied to the genitive when it denotes the whole to which the part that is mentioned belongs. Notice that *multum* is used here as a substantive.

10 *nactus*, 'finding,' literally 'having found.' The perfect participle of deponent verbs is often best rendered by a present participle.

36

10 *pecora* is used of herds of cattle, *pecudēs* (line 9) of individual animals, especially sheep.

37

2 *ut liberāret*. See the note on 29, 11.

3 *ōrāculō*, dative governed by the intransitive verb *pārere*.

4 *sacrificiō*. See the note on 15, 6.

6 *ipsō temporis pūctō quō*, 'at the very moment when.'

7 *dē iis rēbus . . . factus est*, 'he was informed of the state of affairs,' literally 'he was made more certain about those things which were being done.'

11 *posset*, subjunctive in an indirect subordinate clause. The king said *sī potes*.

38

4 *Ipsē* frequently, as here, distinguishes a person from that which belongs to him or from his subordinates.

5 *inter sē*, 'to one another' or 'together.'

7 *esset*, subjunctive in an indirect question. The direct form would be *Quantum periculum est?* ('How great is the danger?'). An indirect question is a substantive clause introduced by an interrogative word. Here the clause is the object of *intellegēbat*.

9 *Eurōpae*. *Proximus* is one of the adjectives which take the dative.

utrōque litore, 'each shore' or 'both shores.'

10 *columnās*. The Rock of Gibraltar was said to be the pillar set up by Hercules on the European side of the strait.

39

4 *tantum* is here the adverb.

12 *et . . . et*, 'both . . . and.'

40

5 *prōgredi*, 'from advancing.'

6 *prohibēbant*, 'tried to prevent,' past (imperfect) of attempted action. The use of the past tense to represent habitual, repeated, and attempted action follows naturally from its use to describe a past action as going on.

7 *barbari*. The Greeks called all other peoples 'barbarians,' and the Romans so characterized all but the Greeks and themselves.

8 *et, -que*. *Et* is the simplest and commonest of the words translated 'and'; *-que* indicates a close connection; for *atque*, line 5, see the note on 16, 9. When that which is added with one of these words contains a second 'and,' as here, clearness requires that another of the words be used for this.

13 *ut*, 'as.'

in tālibus rēbus, *i.e.* when a god intervenes in behalf of his favorite.

14 *incommodi*, partitive genitive (genitive of the whole); 'no harm,' literally 'nothing of harm.'

41

2 *quam celerrimē*, 'as swiftly as possible.' *Quam* with the superlative indicates the highest possible degree.

3 *Necesse*, predicate nominative. The subject of *erat* is *hās trānsire*.

6 *tēcti* is used here as a predicate adjective.

9 *cōpiam*. Notice carefully the meaning of this word. In what sense have we found the plural *cōpiae* used?

11 *rēbus*, 'preparations.' See the note on 22, 5.

42

1 **Tiberim**. A few nouns of the third declension have this form in the accusative singular.

3 **itinere fessus**, 'who was weary from his journey' or 'since he was weary from his journey.'

12 **nē Herculēs posset**, 'that Hercules might not be able.' A negative clause of purpose is introduced by *nē*.

43

2 **omnibus locis**, 'everywhere.' *Locus* is often used in the ablative of place where without *in*.

3 **nusquam**. We say 'could not find anywhere,' but Latin prefers to combine the negative and another word.

7 **ē būbus**. This construction is commonly used with *ūnus*, instead of the partitive genitive (genitive of the whole).

44

4 **neque quicquam**. See the note on 14, 10.

8 **mōre suō**, 'according to his custom.'

9ⁱ **turbātus**, 'who had been confused,' 'since he had been confused,' or 'was confused . . . and.' Keep in mind these three ways of rendering a perfect participle,—by an adjectival (relative) clause, by an adverbial clause, and by a coordinate verb.

45

2 **quam quōs**, for *quam eōs quōs*.

5 **nymphae** were inferior divinities associated with the sea, springs, mountains, and trees.

8 **auri**, 'for gold,' objective genitive. The objective genitive would become the object, if the noun or adjective which it mod-

ifies were changed to a verb expressing the same idea. Here, for instance, the meaning is that they desired gold.

11 **cui**. See the note on *cui erant*, 22, 2.

13 **Herculī imperāverat**, 'had enjoined upon Hercules.'

46

3 **accēpit**. The perfect with *simul atque* or *simul ac*, as with *postquam* and *ubi*, may often be rendered by the English past perfect (pluperfect).

8 **extrēmam partem**. The ancients had, of course, no knowledge of the greater part of the world. The early Greeks thought of the earth as a flat circle, surrounded by the river *Oceanus*. This word came later to designate the Atlantic, which has its distinctive name from Atlas.

12 **dēcideret**. Notice the force of the prefix.

mīrātus. See the note on 35, 10.

47

1 **Herculī**, dative with the compound verb *prōdesse*.

4 **inquit**. See the note on 25, 13.

5 **ut trādant**, 'that they give up,' 'to give up.' The tense of the subjunctive in a subordinate clause is determined by the rule for the harmony of tenses (sequence of tenses). The present or perfect subjunctive is used when the principal verb represents a present or future action, the past (imperfect) or past perfect (pluperfect) when the principal verb represents a past action. The present and past subjunctive represent an action at or after the time of the principal verb; the perfect and past perfect represent an action before the time of the principal verb. Substantive clauses of volition, therefore, and clauses of purpose regularly admit only the present and past subjunctive; for the

action which their verbs represent must follow that of the principal verb.

7 *posset*, subjunctive in an indirect subordinate clause. Hercules thought *sibi potest*.

9 *abesset*, indirect for *aberō*, 'as long as I am away.'

48

2 *pauca milia*. Extent of space, like duration of time, is expressed by the accusative.

passuum, partitive genitive (genitive of the whole). See the note on 28, 3.

4 *trāderent*. Why is this tense used? See the note on 47, 5.

6 *ita ut*, 'as.' Compare *ut*, 40, 13.

49

3 *Herculi praecēperat* may be translated by the same words as *Herculi imperāverat*, 45, 13.

6 *ut . . . traheret*, a substantive clause of volition (purpose). *Negōtium dedit* is equivalent to a verb of commanding.

11 *nārrāmus*. The present indicative may be used with *priusquam* to represent a future action, as with the English 'before.'

aliēnum, predicate nominative. The subject of *vidētur* is *prōpōnere*.

vidētur. The passive of *videō* may mean 'be seen' or 'seem.'

50

2 *Ut* here means 'when.'

7 *quō flūmine*, 'the river by which,' literally 'by which river.' An antecedent which would be an appositive in English is put in the relative clause in Latin.

8 *possent*. The subjunctive is used with *priusquam* to represent an action as anticipated.

9 *in*. We usually say 'over.'

13 *nisi quī* may be rendered 'unless he.'

prius. Notice that Latin is here more exact than English, using the comparative because only two actions are implied.

15 *mortui*, used as a substantive. Compare *mortuōrum*, line 1. *eō cōsiliō*, 'with this purpose.'

51

3 *quod cum fēcissent*, 'and when they had done this.' See the note on 34, 13.

8 *Stābant*, 'there stood.' What is its subject?

13 *et*. *Multī* is often joined by *et* to another adjective modifying the same noun.

52

5 *ex*. *Ab* also is used with *quaerō*. See 46, 3.

8 *sē sociōs*, direct object and predicate accusative respectively.

12 *nē linter sua mergeretur*, 'lest his boat be sunk' or 'that his boat would be sunk.' With verbs expressing fear, *nē* may be rendered 'that,' but the Latin expresses a negative idea, as in the other uses of the word. *Nē* indicates that the person who fears wishes that the thing may not happen.

onerāta, 'if it should be burdened.'

53

3 *aufferre*, subject of the impersonal verb *liceret*. An impersonal verb is one that is used without a subject, or with an infinitive or a clause as its subject, and has therefore only the forms of the third person singular and the infinitives. In English 'it' is used with an impersonal verb.

17 quae cum ita essent, 'and this being the case' or 'and so,' literally 'since which things were so.'

18 Thēbās. See the note on 16, 5.

54

1 quae, direct object of *perscribere*, which is the subject of *est*.

2 longum est, 'would be tedious.'

aetate, ablative of respect (ablative of specification). Translate 'when he was now advanced in age' or 'late in life.'

4 ut . . . occideret, subject of *accidit*. Certain verbs expressing occurrence may have a substantive clause of result as subject.

6 ut . . . iret, a substantive clause of result, the subject of *esset*. Compare *pōnere*, 50, 15. The subject of *mōs est* and similar phrases may be either an infinitive or a clause of result.

quis. After *sī*, *nisi*, *nē*, and *num* this is not the interrogative pronoun, but the indefinite.

occidisset, subjunctive by attraction.

14 revertit. *Revertor* is deponent in the present, past (imperfect), and future, but has active forms in the perfect, past perfect (pluperfect), and future perfect.

55

2 sui ulciscendi, 'of revenging himself.' *Ulciscendi* is the gerundive, not the gerund. It modifies *sui*. The gerundive has the construction of an adjective, the gerund that of a noun. When the gerund would have a direct object, the gerundive is commonly used instead; but the gerundive in this use is translated as the gerund would be, if it were used, and the word which the gerundive modifies is translated as its direct object.

3 morientis, 'of a dying man.' Compare *mortuū*, 50, 15.

4 vis, from *volō*.

6 in suspiciōnem tibi vēnerit, 'comes to be suspected by you.' For the tense of *vēnerit* see the note on *dabō*, 25, 13. The future perfect represents an action before the time of the principal verb. *Tibi* is dative of reference.

8 mali. See the note on 40, 14.

12 domum. *Domus*, like names of towns, is used in the accusative without a preposition to express place to which.

16 referret. See the note on 33, 6.

18 verita. This participle is regularly rendered as present.

19 vestem is the direct object of both *dedit* and *tinxit*. We have seen that the common subject of the principal and a preceding subordinate clause may stand before the subordinate clause, as in 4, 1.

56

4 exanimatus, 'beside himself.'

13 Olympum, the home of the gods.

57

1 alter . . . alter, 'one . . . the other.' *Alter Aesōn, Peliās alter* is an instance of the so-called chiasmic order, in which variety and emphasis are gained by reversing the position of the words in the second of two contrasted expressions. Here the two names are brought together by this arrangement.

3 rēgnī. See the note on 45, 8.

6 ex amicis. This construction is commonly used with *quādam*, as with *ūnus*, instead of the partitive genitive (genitive of the whole).

10 puerum mortuum esse, 'that the boy was dead,' literally 'the boy to be dead.' This is an indirect statement, quoting *puer mortuus est*. Indirect statements depend upon verbs expressing the ideas of saying, thinking, knowing, and perceiving.

The subject of an indirect statement is in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive. The infinitive is present, future, or perfect to represent an action at, after, or before the time of the verb on which it depends. Distinguish carefully between the indirect statement, the indirect question, and the indirect subordinate clause. Only the last of these would still be a subordinate clause if it were changed to the direct form.

14 *nesciō quam fābulam*, 'some story or other,' literally 'I know not what story.'

58

3 *Delphōs*. Read again the description of the Delphic oracle in section 19.

7 *veniret*, subjunctive in an indirect subordinate clause. The direct form would be *sī quis veniet*.

8 *factūrus esset*, 'was intending to make.' The future active participle is used with *sum* to represent an action as about to occur or intended. The inflection of *sum* in combination with the future active participle is called the active periphrastic conjugation.

10 *Diē cōstitutā*, ablative of time.

12 *ā puerō*. See the note on 14, 1.

14 *trāseundō flūmine*. See the note on 55, 2.

59

2 *alterō pede nūdō*, 'with one foot bare.' This construction corresponds to the nominative absolute in English, and is called the ablative absolute. It consists of a noun or pronoun with a participle, noun, or adjective in agreement. The word in agreement is in the nature of a predicate. When this word is not itself a participle, the insertion of the participle 'being' will show its relation to the other word, as here 'one foot being bare.'

7 *vellus aureum*. Phrixus and his sister Helle were about to be put to death as a sacrifice, when they were rescued and carried off through the air by a ram with a fleece of gold. Helle fell into the strait called by the ancients the Hellespont (Helle's sea), and by us the Dardanelles. Phrixus came safely to Colchis, and there he sacrificed the ram and gave the fleece to Aeetes.

9 *ut . . . potirētur*. See the note on 49, 6.

vellere. *Potior* is one of the deponent verbs which govern the ablative. Compare 29, 4.

10 *eum peritūrum esse*, 'that he would perish.' Why is the infinitive future?

60

1 *iter*, accusative of extent of space.

5 *ūsui*, 'of use' or 'useful,' dative of purpose or tendency.

ad armandās nāvis. Purpose is often expressed by *ad* with the gerundive.

10 *nē . . . tempus*, 'not even the night-time.' The emphasized word regularly stands between *nē* and *quidem*.

12 *quibus*. *Utor* is another of the deponent verbs which govern the ablative. *Eae*, the antecedent of *quibus*, is omitted.

nostrō mari, the Mediterranean.

61

3 *rei . . . glōriae*. The chiasmic order contrasts *novitās* and *spēs*.

5 *Orpheum*, a mythical musician, who is said to have made such sweet music on his golden harp that wild beasts, trees, and rocks followed him.

6 *Thēseum*, a mythical hero, whose exploits resemble and rival those of Hercules.

Castorem, a mythical hero, famous as a tamer of horses.

7 *quōs esse arbitrabātur*, 'whom he thought to be,' 'who he thought were.' The antecedent of *quōs* is *eōs* in line 8. The relative clause often precedes in Latin, but the antecedent must be translated first.

8 *numerō*, 'in number,' ablative of respect (specification), modifying *quānquāgintā*.

62

1 *Argonautae*. Notice the composition of this word.

11 *nāvem vēnisse*, 'that a ship had come.' Why is the infinitive perfect?

12 *ēgredi prohibēbant*. See the notes on 40, 5 and 6.

pugnātum est. See the note on 35, 1.

63

1 *Postridiē eius diēi*, 'next day,' more literally 'on the day following that day.' This idea may be expressed by *postridiē* alone.

3 *sublātis ancoris*, ablative absolute. The translation here may be 'weighed anchor and set out' or 'weighing anchor, set out' or 'having weighed anchor, set out'; but the literal rendering is 'the anchors having been weighed.' When the ablative absolute contains a perfect passive participle, a change to the active voice often gives the best translation. The other word of the ablative absolute then becomes the direct object of the verb. It is because there is no perfect active participle in Latin that the ablative absolute is so largely used. Compare *tantās viris mārātus*, 46, 12, where the ablative absolute is not required, since *mārātus* is deponent, and therefore active in meaning.

5 in *ancoris*, 'at anchor.'

9 *Quī*, 'he.' See the note on 34, 13.

10 *dum quaerit*, 'while looking for.' The present indicative with *dum* may often be translated by a present participle.

12 *vidissent*. We say 'saw,' but the Latin tense is more exact; for the seeing (and falling in love) came before the attempt to persuade.

13 *negāret*. When the indirect statement is negative, *negō* is commonly used, instead of *dīcō . . . nōn*. Here we translate 'said that he would not do this' or 'refused to do this.'

64

12 *accubuerat*. The Greeks and Romans reclined at dinner on couches, propped up on their left arm. They naturally represented others as eating in the same way.

13 *appositum*, 'that had been set before him.' See the note on *exanimātum*, 23, 13.

14 *neque . . . morerētur*, 'and Phineus was close to death by starvation' or 'nearly died from starvation,' more literally 'and not much was lacking but that Phineus should die from hunger.' The subjunctive with *quān* is used after certain negative expressions.

famē, ablative of cause or reason. Notice that *famēs* has a fifth-declension ablative, but is otherwise of the third declension.

65

1 *Male rēs sē habēbat*, 'the situation was desperate.' What is the literal meaning?

2 *appulērunt*. The indicative is used with *cum*, 'when,' if the *cum*-clause follows the principal clause and expresses a fact, while the principal clause describes the situation. So here the meaning is that the Argonauts came while things were in a desperate situation.

4 *opiniōnem virtūtis*, 'reputation for bravery.'

5 *quīn ferrent*, 'that they were bringing.' Negative expressions of doubt are regularly followed by *quīn* and the subjunctive.

9 *repperissent*, 'found,' more literally 'should have found.' Phineus said *dabō, sī reppereritis* ('I will give, if you shall have found').

14 *nihil prōdesse*, 'availed nothing.' In this use, *nihil* is equivalent to an adverb. It is stronger than *nōn*.

15 *āera*. See the note on 4, 8.

66

1 *Hōc factō*, 'when this had been done,' literally 'this done' or 'this having been done.' See the note on 63, 3, and notice that the ablative absolute is usually translated in one of these three ways: by an adverbial clause, with an active participle, with a coordinate verb. The last two are possible only when the doer of the action represented in the ablative absolute is the person denoted by the subject of the clause in which the ablative absolute stands.

5 *nē quis*, 'that no one,' literally 'lest any one.'

6 *parvō intervāllō*, 'a small distance apart.'

in medium spatium, 'between them.'

8 *faciendum esset*, 'was to be done' or 'must be done.' The gerundive is used with *sum* to represent an action as necessary or proper. The inflection of *sum* in combination with the gerundive is called the passive periphrastic conjugation. See the note on 58, 8.

15 *concurrerent*, 'should dash together.' Compare *cōnflūxērunt*, 'dashed together,' in line 13, and see the note on 50, 8. The perfect indicative is used with *priusquam* to represent a past action as a fact.

intelligentēs may be rendered 'since they understood.'

18 *dīs* is the usual form of the dative and ablative plural of *deus*.

19 *ērepti essent*, subjunctive in an indirect subordinate clause. The writer does not give the reason as his own, but as that of the Argonauts. The effect of the subjunctive may be reproduced in English by adding 'as they felt' or 'as they said.'

67

5 *audisset* is a contraction of *audīvisset*.

10 *trādītūrum*. In infinitives formed with a participle *esse* is often omitted.

11 *prius*. See the note on 50, 13.

68

2 *rem aegrē tulit*, 'she was distressed,' literally 'she bore the thing ill.'

5 *Quae . . . essent*. See the note on 53, 17.

6 *Mediā nocte*. See the note on 12, 5.

7 *insciente patre*, 'without her father's knowledge.' See the note on 59, 2.

9 *quod . . . cōfirmāret*, a relative clause of purpose.

14 *magnitūdine et vīribus*, ablative of respect (specification).

16 *neglegendum*. See the note on 67, 10.

69

6 *nihil valēre*, 'prevailed not.' See the note on 65, 14.

8 *omnibus inspectantibus*, ablative absolute, 'while all looked on' or 'in the sight of all.'

15 *factae essent*, subjunctive by attraction.

70

5 *gignerentur*, 'should be brought forth.' With *dum*, 'until,' as with *priusquam*, the subjunctive is used to represent an action as anticipated.

9 *mīrum in modum* is equivalent to *mīrō modō*.

14 *sibi*, 'for himself,' dative of reference.

18 *nūllō negōtiō*, 'with no trouble' or 'without difficulty.'

71

3 *quā tulisset*. See the note on 65, 5.

5 *fore* is often used as the future infinitive of *sum*. What other form might have been used here?

12 *memoriā tenēbat*, 'remembered,' literally 'held by memory.'

15 *quam primum*, 'as soon as possible.'

72

1 *Postridiē eius diēi*. See the note on 63, 1.

3 *locō* is not to be translated. The antecedent is frequently repeated in the relative clause.

5 *quī praesidiō nāvī essent*, 'to guard the ship.' See the note on 22, 14.

6 *ipse*. See the note on 38, 4.

9 *solum* is the adverb.

73

6 *aliquī*. This form is regularly used as an adjective, *aliquis* as a substantive.

7 *mātūrandum sibi*, 'they ought to hasten' or 'they should hasten,' more literally 'it was to be hastened by them.' *Mātūrandum (esse)* is the impersonal passive, and *sibi* the dative of agent. With the passive periphrastic conjugation the person by whom the thing is to be done is regularly denoted by the dative, not by

ab and the ablative. Clauses in which this construction occurs are often best translated with an active verb. The dative of agent then becomes the subject.

8 *quoddam*. This form is regularly used as an adjective, *quiddam* as a substantive.

9 *cōspiciunt*. See the note on 7, 6.

13 *Omni timōre sublātō*, 'since all fear had been removed.'

16 *ēvēnisset*. See the note on 66, 19.

74

2 *vigiliā*. The Romans divided the day, from sunrise to sunset, into twelve hours (*hōrae*), and the night, from sunset to sunrise, into four watches (*vigiliae*).

4 *inimicō animō*, 'of an unfriendly disposition' or 'ill-disposed,' descriptive ablative (ablative of quality).

6 *hōc dolōre*, ablative of cause or reason.

7 *Nāvem longam*, 'war-ship' or 'man-of-war.' The adjective contrasts the shape of the man-of-war with that of the merchantman.

8 *fugientis*, 'the fugitives.' It is used as a substantive.

12 *quā*, 'as,' literally 'with which.' It is in the same construction as *eādem celeritāte*.

13 *neque . . . caperentur*. See the note on 64, 14.

14 *quam . . . posset*, 'than a spear could be thrown,' literally 'than whither a spear could be thrown.' We may call *quō . . . posset* a relative clause of result. The distance was not so great that a spear could not be thrown from one ship to the other.

75

3 *fugiēns*, 'when she fled.' Notice that the present participle, as well as the perfect, is often best translated by an adverbial clause.

7 *Neque opiniō eam fefellit*, 'and she was not mistaken,' more literally 'and the opinion did not deceive her.'

9 *ubi primum*, 'as soon as,' literally 'when first.'

12 *prius* is not to be translated until *quam* is reached. The two parts of *priusquam* are often separated, *prius* standing in the principal clause.

14 *animō dēmissō*, 'with a downcast mind.'

76

10 *neque dubium est*, 'and there is no doubt.'

quā appropinquet. See the note on 65, 5.

mihi may be translated as if it were *meus*. The dative of reference is often used instead of a genitive or a possessive adjective.

11 *Quā rē*, 'therefore,' literally 'on account of which thing.'

mihi liceat, 'let me be allowed' or 'allow me,' literally 'let it be allowed to me.' The subjunctive is used here in a principal clause which expresses an exhortation.

dum vivam, 'as long as I live,' literally 'shall live.' When *dum* can be translated 'as long as,' the verb is not restricted to the present, but other tenses of the indicative may be used. Compare the notes on 5, 9, and 70, 5.

12 *dēcesserō*. The indicative is used with *cum*, 'when,' to represent a present or future action.

tū. The nominative of the personal pronouns is used only for emphasis or contrast. Here *tū* makes the promise more definite.

14 *rogāssset* is a contraction of *rogāvissset*. Compare *audāssset*, 67, 5. When the perfect stem is formed by the addition of *v*, the forms are often written without the *v* and the vowel which follows it.

77

1 *rem aegrē tulit*, 'was displeased.' Compare 68, 2.

6 *Vultisne*. This is made up of the verb *vultis* and *-ne*, which is used to denote a question. The enclitic *-ne* is not itself translated, since a question of this kind is denoted in English by the order of the words. It is usually joined to the first word in the question.

7 *Num* is used to introduce a question to which a negative answer is expected. Like *-ne*, it is not translated, but its effect is reproduced by the English form of the question ('This cannot be done, can it?') or by a tone of incredulity ('*Can* this be done?').

15 *effervēsceret*. See the note on 70, 5.

78

1 *stupentēs*, 'in amazement.'

4 *Vōs* is contrasted with *ego*, line 5.

11 *ac*, 'than.' *Atque* or *ac* may be used with adjectives and adverbs expressing the idea of likeness.

12 *quibus* is ablative, depending on *ūsa erat*.

79

1 *Thessaliā*, ablative of separation. Compare *ē rēgnō*, 78, 17.

2 *urbis*. See the note on 72, 3.

4 *Mēdēae nūntium remittere*, 'to give Medea notice of divorce' or 'to divorce Medea.'

9 *Vestem*. Compare the story of the death of Hercules, sections 55 and 56.

15 *mōre*, 'according to the custom' or 'in the way.'

80

5 *Corinthi*, the locative case.

10 *itaque*. See the note on 22, 17.

81

4 *insidiās* refers to the story of the wooden horse. Concealed in this, Greek warriors entered Troy and opened the gates to their comrades.

9 *quem* is the subject of *excōgitāsse*. The English idiom is 'who, some say, devised.'

nōn nullī is an instance of the use of two negative words to express an affirmative idea.

82

3 *aliae aliam in partem*, 'some in one direction, others in another.' Two forms of *alius* are often used together to express a distributive idea, the full expression of which would require the repetition of both.

14 *patriae et sociōrum*. *Oblīvīscor* commonly takes the genitive.

16 *cibō*. See the note on 29, 4.

83

1 *hōrā septimā*. See the note on 74, 2. The seventh hour would be a little after noon.

9 *manū*, 'by force.'

11 *rē infectā*. See the note on 59, 2.

84

14 *quidem* regularly follows the word it emphasizes. It often has concessive force, as here.

85

13 *Qui*, 'What?' or 'What sort of?'

14 *sē*, 'they,' *i.e.* he and his companions.

15 *praedandi causā*, 'for the purpose of robbing' or 'to rob.' Purpose may be expressed by the genitive of the gerund or gerundive with *causā*. What other ways of expressing purpose have you noticed?

19 *sibi praecavendum*, 'that he must be on his guard.' See the note on 73, 7.

86

2 *nē . . . quidem*. See the note on 60, 10.

4 *hāc tam horribilī*, 'this horrible.'

5 *prōstrātus*, 'throwing himself down.'

17 *nullā spē salutis oblātā*, 'as no hope of escape offered itself.'

20 *et*. See the note on 51, 13.

21. *lātūrī essent*, 'would bring,' more literally 'were going to bring.' Since the subjunctive has no future tense, a periphrastic form is necessary to indicate future time clearly in some subjunctive constructions. Compare, however, *dēmitterent* in line 19, where the periphrastic form is not required for clearness, because a substantive clause of volition (purpose) must represent an action after the time of the principal verb.

87

2 *quod*, 'that he had done' or only 'as,' direct object of an omitted *fēcerat*.

10 *magnī cōsiliī*, 'a man of great prudence.' See the note on 22, 6.

88

2 *ūtrem*. The ancients transported wine in goat-skins.

3 *id quod eī erat salutī*, 'and this was his salvation,' literally 'that which was for safety to him.' See the note on 22, 14.

8 *tertium* is the adverb.

16 *inquit*. See the note on 25, 13.

quam facultātem, for *facultātem quam*. The antecedent is often put in the relative clause in Latin. See the note on 50, 7.

17 *nē omittāmus*, 'let us not lose.' See the note on *mihi liceat*, 76, 11.

89

1 *extrēmam clāvam*, 'the end of the stick.' See the note on 12, 5.

16 *quibus*. *Resistō* is one of the intransitive verbs which govern the dative.

90

4 *pecus*. See the note on 36, 10.

11 *inter sē*. See the note on 38, 5.

12 *ventribus*. A dative may be regarded as governed by a compound verb, if it can be rendered in a prepositional phrase with the prefix of the verb: here 'placed under their bellies.'

14 *fore*, 'would happen.' See the note on 71, 5.

91

6 *id quidem quod erat*, 'as was indeed the case.'

7 *aliquod*. This form is regularly used as an adjective, *aliquid* as a substantive. See the note on 73, 6.

92

4 *Hic . . . frēnat*. These verses, and those in sections 93 and 97, are quoted from Vergil's Aeneid, one of the greatest of epic poems.

vāstō antrō. The omission of *in* is poetic.

6 *vinclīs* is another spelling for *vinculīs*.

14 *nāvigantī*, 'for one who is sailing.'

15 *Ithacam*. The accusative of names of small islands is used without a preposition to express the place to which. Of what other words is this true?

93

5 *mirābantur*, 'had been wondering.' With *iam diū* and similar expressions of duration of time, the past (imperfect) indicative is used to represent an action or state that began previously to a given past time, and was still continuing at that time. Compare the note on *es*, 3, 8.

9 *ventī* is the subject of *ruunt* and *perflant*.

10 *velut agmine factō*, 'as if formed in column.'

11 *quā* is the adverb.

data. *Est* is omitted.

18 *abiēcissent*. See the note on 66, 19.

94

3 *in terram ēgrediendum esse*, 'that a landing must be made.'

8 *quam* is the adverb.

10 *vellet*. The subjunctive is used in relative clauses describing the person or thing denoted by an indefinite antecedent. In this use the relative clause is necessary to complete the meaning of the sentence. Here, for instance, the thought is not 'no one was found,' but 'no one willing to undertake this task was found.'

11 *dēducta est*, 'came.'

13 *praeesset*, 'was to command.'

15 *ut . . . susciperet*. See the note on 54, 4.

95

6 *aliquantum itineris*, 'some distance on the journey,' accusative of extent of space and partitive genitive (genitive of the whole).

10 *quān pulsārent*, 'from knocking.' *Quān* with the subjunctive may be used after negative expressions of hindrance.

13 *sibi*, 'against them,' dative of reference.

foris. This adverb was originally a locative, and is therefore used with verbs of rest; but *forās*, line 11, was originally an accusative, and is used with verbs of motion.

16 *accubuērunt*. See the note on 64, 12.

96

13 *si . . . futūram* depends on the idea of saying implied in *obsecrāre*. If you have difficulty in understanding the indirect constructions of Latin, try to determine what words would be used to express the idea in the direct form. Here, for instance, Eurylochus is supposed to have said: *Si quid gravius tibi acciderit* (future perfect), *omnium salūs in summō discrimine erit*.

gravius, 'serious.'

15 *sē . . . susceptūrum*. Ulysses is supposed to have said: *Nēmīnem invitum addūcam; tibi licet, sī māvis, in nāvī manēre; ego ipse sine ūllō praesidiō rem suscipiam*. Why is *sē* in line 16 changed to *ego*, but not *sē* in line 15?

18 *nūllō* is here used as a substantive. *Nūllūs* and *nūllō* are regularly used instead of the genitive and ablative of *nēmō*.

97

8 *Nōnne* is used to introduce a question to which an affirmative answer is expected. See the notes on 77, 6 and 7.

16 *tetigerit*. See the note on *dēcesserō*, 76, 12.

tū . . . faciās, 'see that you draw your sword and make an attack upon her.' *Impetum in eam ut faciās* is a substantive clause of volition (purpose).

18 *vīsūs*, 'sight.' The use of the plural is poetic.
mediō sermōne, 'even while he spoke.'

98

2 *foribus*. This word is usually plural, denoting the two leaves of a double door.

4 *atque*, 'as.' See the note on 78, 11.

14 *ut erat ei praeceptum*, 'as he had been directed,' more literally 'as it had been directed him.' Intransitive verbs can only be used impersonally in the passive; for it is the direct object of the active verb that becomes the subject of the passive. Intransitive verbs which take the dative in the active construction retain the dative in the passive. Since the corresponding English verbs are transitive, the dative is rendered as the direct object in the active construction and as the subject in the passive.

16 *nihil valere*, 'had no effect.' See the note on 65, 14.

17 *sibi vitam adimeret*, 'take her life.' The dative of reference may be used with certain verbs to denote the person from whom a thing is taken. This construction is sometimes called the dative of separation.

99

6 *ei pedēs*, 'his feet.' See the note on *mihi*, 76, 10, and compare *pedēs Iāsonis*, 71, 9.

13 *sunt* belongs to *restitūtū*.

17 *in domum*. When *domum* is modified by a genitive, a preposition may be used with it in the expression of place to which.

100

1 *Postridiē eius diē.* See the note on 63, 1.

6 *eī persuāderētur.* See the note on 98, 14. The clause *ut . . . manēret* is called the subject of *persuāderētur*, as *ut . . . commorārentur*, 92, 8, is called the object of *persuāsit*. An intransitive verb, then, can have a clause as its subject or object.

8 *patriae suae*, objective genitive. Notice that the genitive in this construction is often best rendered with 'for.'

13 *ūsui.* See the note on 60, 5.

20 *Ulixī subeunda erant*, 'Ulysses had to undergo.' See the note on 73, 7; but notice that here the verb is transitive, so that its subject *perīcula* becomes the direct object in the change to the active construction.

21 *perveniret*, 'he should come.' See the note on 50, 8.

hōc locō. See the note on 43, 2.

22 *longum est.* See the note on 54, 2.

ENGLISH-LATIN EXERCISES

ENGLISH-LATIN EXERCISES

1

1. Danae was the mother of Perseus. 2. She had been seized by Acrisius. 3. He cast mother and son into the sea. 4. For he feared the boy, and wished to kill him. 5. Perseus, however, was not frightened.

2

1. In a short time they were brought to the island of Seriphos. 2. The king of this island was called Polydectes. 3. After they had been found on the shore, they were taken to the king. 4. He determined to give them a home. 5. For he wished to save them.

3

1. Perseus had remained many years in the territory of the king. 2. Polydectes, however, wished to send him away. 3. And so he spoke thus to the youth. 4. "You have now been leading a safe life for a long time." 5. "Take arms and show your courage."

4

1. Perseus was a youth of great bravery. 2. And so he determined to go away and seek Medusa. 3. Now her hands were made of bronze. 4. After Perseus had departed from the island, he came to the home of Medusa. 5. For Apollo and Minerva had shown him the way.

5

1. When Perseus had come, he immediately killed Medusa. 2. He wished to carry her head back to his king. 3. The sight

of this head used to turn men into stone. 4. After Medusa had been killed by Perseus, the other Gorgons seized weapons. 5. While they were doing this, Perseus fled.

6

1. While Perseus was in the territory of Cepheus, he rescued Andromeda from the greatest peril. 2. Cepheus was king at this time. 3. He had been ordered to give up his daughter to a monster. 4. For this reason all men were moved with grief. 5. When Perseus had seen Andromeda, he determined to save her.

7

1. All things had been made ready, and a definite day had been appointed. 2. On that day a certain man led Andromeda down to the sea. 3. While all were waiting on the shore, Perseus approached the place with the greatest swiftness. 4. He was hastening to his mother with the head of Medusa. 5. After he had asked the cause of their grief, they explained everything.

8

1. In a short time the monster came to the place where Andromeda was standing. 2. Perseus made an attack upon it with great bravery. 3. He wounded its body severely with his sword. 4. When the monster again raised its head out of the sea, he wounded it more severely. 5. Then the monster fled, and Perseus awaited its return for a long time in vain.

9

1. While these things were being done in this way, all were stupefied with fright. 2. Andromeda herself had almost given up all hope of deliverance. 3. When she had been restored to her father, she desired to thank Perseus. 4. After Perseus had

married her, they remained a few years in the kingdom of Cepheus. 5. Afterwards they determined to depart from that country.

10

1. When Perseus had made his way to his mother's house, fear seized his heart. 2. For the place had been deserted for many days. 3. Danae had gone away, because Polydectes wished to marry her. 4. On the fourth day Perseus found his mother. 5. The king he turned into stone with the head of Medusa.

11

1. Afterwards the head was given by Perseus to Minerva. 2. In that year he returned to the city of Acrisius with Andromeda and his mother. 3. The king at once ran away to the city of Larissa, because he feared Perseus. 4. When messengers had been dispatched in all directions, Perseus himself came to that place. 5. In a short time Acrisius was accidentally killed by him.

12

1. Hercules was said to be the greatest of all men. 2. He used even to be called a god. 3. Juno, however, desired to kill him, because Alcmena was his mother. 4. Hercules, who was still a boy, escaped the peril. 5. He saved his life at midnight by his bravery.

13

1. His brother, Iphicles by name, had been frightened by the danger. 2. He was saved, however, by the brave boy. 3. Iphicles is said to have cried out in a loud voice. 4. When this cry was heard, his father ran to the place with great swiftness. 5. There he found the boys safe.

14

1. A few years later Hercules killed a certain Linus, because he had spoken very severely concerning him. 2. For the boy was accustomed to apply himself to exercise of his body. 3. And he did not undertake anything without reason. 4. He wished to establish his strength in this way. 5. His plan was by no means pleasing to Linus.

15

1. Hercules was accustomed to make journeys in every direction without fear. 2. And no one undertook greater services. 3. Now it was the custom of a certain king to seize human beings and put them to death. 4. A definite day was set for this thing, and men gathered from all sides. 5. When Hercules had been seized by this king, he saved himself by a great effort.

16

1. Hercules had been sent away from the city of Thebes, because he had killed Linus. 2. A little later the youth returned to Thebes. 3. While he was in Thebes, he freed his fellow-citizens from great danger. 4. They were neighbors of a very brave race, and had been conquered by it. 5. For this reason all were afflicted with great fear.

17

1. Creon, their king, a man of no courage, was unwilling to fight. 2. And so Hercules himself was made commander. 3. After the scouts had learned of the approach of the foe, messengers were ordered to set out in the dead of night. 4. The next day the army was collected and drawn up. 5. When Hercules charged with all his forces upon the line of battle of the enemy, he put it to flight.

18

1. They had fought for the greater part of the day. 2. Nevertheless the army could be led back to Thebes that very day. 3. When Hercules came to the city, he was received with great honor because of his bravery. 4. For the whole region had been freed from fear by him. 5. A few years later he fled into the woods, because he did not wish to remain in Thebes.

19

1. He could not now bring back to life the children whom he had killed with his own hand. 2. Yet he desired to learn the will of Apollo, who gave advice to men through Pythia. 3. He was eager for this thing because of hope of safety. 4. And so he hastened from the woods to the place which the god had chosen. 5. Then he explained to Pythia everything that he had done.

20

1. Hercules was bidden by Apollo to give himself up to Eurystheus. 2. Much has been written concerning the labors which he accomplished in those years. 3. Now this man of great strength undertook twelve labors. 4. He could not without danger do those things which the king commanded. 5. From a boy, however, he was accustomed to be eager for danger.

21

1. The king had heard of a lion which men were accustomed to avoid from fear. 2. This he ordered Hercules to kill. 3. The lion could not be killed with the weapons which Hercules had with him. 4. It had, however, no opportunity of fleeing, and was overcome by the man's strength. 5. So those who inhabited the places which were adjacent to the forest were freed from danger.

22

1. While he was in servitude, Hercules came upon the Hydra in a swamp. 2. This Hydra had nine heads. 3. To kill it was a most difficult matter, yet Hercules did not desist from the attempt. 4. A friend, moreover, had come to his aid. 5. When the Hydra had been overcome, Hercules set out for the city.

23

1. Hercules, who had been ordered to catch a certain stag, immediately undertook the labor. 2. Now the stag had big horns. 3. Moreover, it was able to run many days with great swiftness. 4. Nevertheless, Hercules did not make an end of pursuing. 5. A year later he brought back the stag with him.

24

1. Hercules was always eager for labor, and danger was pleasing to him. 2. Because of his boldness, he was able to accomplish everything that the king had commanded. 3. After he had brought back the stag alive, a boar also was brought back alive by him. 4. This he had met in a forest. 5. Although the undertaking was one of great danger, nevertheless Hercules dragged the boar out of a ditch.

25

1. At that time there were centaurs in that country. 2. While Hercules was going through their territory, he met a certain Pholus. 3. Since he wished to give himself to rest, he determined to spend the night there. 4. The rest of the centaurs had not learned of the arrival of Hercules. 5. Pholus himself entertained him, but was unwilling to give him everything that he demanded.

26

1. When an attack had been made upon Pholus by the rest of the centaurs, Hercules came to his aid. 2. For he was unwilling to seek safety in flight. 3. He sustained the attack of the enemy long and bravely. 4. Since many centaurs had been wounded by his arrows, the rest fled in all directions. 5. At midnight they desisted from flight.

27

1. Since the centaurs had made an end of fleeing, Hercules was able to overtake them. 2. In the meantime Pholus remained in that place where Hercules had met him. 3. He felt grief at the death of his friends. 4. He wondered, moreover, that they had departed from life so quickly. 5. While he was seeking the cause of this thing, he himself was accidentally killed.

28

1. Then a heavier labor was laid upon Hercules. 2. Two thousand men could not undertake it. 3. Hercules, however, hastened to the place, and began at once to dig a ditch. 4. This work he is said to have completed in one day. 5. He was making life safer by his labors, and did not seek honors.

29

1. Next Hercules came to Stymphalus, that he might kill certain birds. 2. For Eurystheus had commanded him to do this. 3. Now there were many thousand birds in that place. 4. The difficulty of approaching was so great that Hercules desisted from the attempt. 5. When a god had given him help, the birds sought safety in flight.

30

1. When Hercules was sailing to the island of Crete, a great storm arose. 2. He had been sent thither by the king, to catch a certain bull. 3. Hercules himself was so brave that he was not frightened. 4. When the rest had recovered from their fear, he commanded them to hasten to the shore. 5. In a short time the ship came safe to land.

31

1. Afterwards Eurystheus demanded that the horses of Diomedes should be seized and brought back to him. 2. Hercules prepared everything for setting out, that he might avoid danger. 3. Certain friends begged that they might make the journey with him. 4. They went so swiftly that they finished the journey in a few days. 5. When he had seized the horses, Hercules hastened to return.

32

1. Next the king ordered Hercules to go into the country of the Amazons, and bring back to him a certain girdle. 2. His daughter had asked that this be given to her. 3. Although there were many thousand Amazons, Hercules dared to wage war against them. 4. He immediately made everything ready for sailing. 5. Since messengers had been dispatched in all directions, forces were quickly collected.

33

1. When he had chosen the bravest men, Hercules persuaded them to embark. 2. Since they had been taught by experience, they came safe to land after a few days. 3. Then Hercules demanded that the girdle should be given up to him. 4. Hippolyte wished to do this, but could not persuade the rest of the Amazons. 5. It is said that she drew up a line of battle, to withstand the attack of the men.

34

1. There was a swamp not far from the place which they had chosen for a camp. 2. Hercules persuaded his soldiers to cross this, that they might join battle with the foe. 3. The Amazons fought so bravely that even those soldiers who had great experience in warfare sought safety in flight. 4. They had been not only thrown into confusion, but worn out also by wounds. 5. Hercules himself, although he despaired of victory, exhorted them to show courage.

35

1. When not much of the day was left for fighting, the women fled. 2. Hercules sent part of his soldiers to follow them. 3. It is said that Hippolyte herself was caught and killed. 4. Hercules commanded that the rest of the women who had been caught should be set free. 5. A few days later, getting a favorable wind, he set out with the girdle.

36

1. Setting out from the harbor, the ship came in a short time to Troy. 2. There was great fear at Troy at that time. 3. For a monster had been sent to kill those who inhabited that city. 4. Those who inhabited the city were terrified and despaired of safety. 5. Because of this fear they hastened out of the fields, as soon as they saw the monster.

37

1. A god directed that the king's daughter should save the citizens by her death. 2. Her father obeyed this god, that the rest who were in the city might be safe. 3. Hercules, however, disembarked and came to their aid. 4. Going forward to the city, he sought the king. 5. When he had found him, he demanded that a reward should be given him, if he killed the monster.

38

1. Then Eurystheus ordered Hercules to fetch the oxen which were on a certain island. 2. Although he could not find out how great the size of the island was, he obeyed the king. 3. After he had accomplished much of the journey, he came to the shore which is nearest the island. 4. It is said that he remained in that place many days. 5. For the opportunity of advancing was not given him.

39

1. We have not been able to understand on what island the oxen were found by Hercules. 2. We have learned, however, by whose aid he reached this island. 3. Admiring the boldness of Hercules, the sun-god had come to his aid. 4. Hercules ordered the king to give up to him the oxen which he had. 5. Since Geryon did not obey him, he was killed.

40

1. The barbarians who were nearest the sea tried to prevent Hercules from driving the oxen through their country. 2. They kept charging upon him from the higher places. 3. For they were accustomed to fight with the greatest bravery. 4. When missiles had failed Hercules, he had no plan and despaired of escape. 5. A god, however, freed him from fear and peril.

41

1. Although Hercules fought as bravely as possible, he was not able to defeat the barbarians without the help of the god. 2. Nothing now prevented him from setting out. 3. Advancing to the town which was nearest the mountains, he prepared everything for crossing. 4. He understood how great the difficulty was, but did not desist from the attempt. 5. It was necessary to collect a large supply of grain to be consumed on the journey.

42

1. Hercules guarded the oxen as carefully as possible, that they might not be carried off. 2. For many days he tried to find a place in which they might be safe. 3. He was so exhausted that he could not advance farther. 4. And so he wished to delay, that he might give himself to rest. 5. He did not prevent Cacus from carrying off the oxen.

43

1. At first Hercules could not find out who had done this. 2. Although he wished to bring back as many oxen as possible with him, he determined to depart. 3. Now the lost oxen were hidden in a very difficult place. 4. This place was adjacent to a great river. 5. Cacus had placed a stone in the entrance, that Hercules might not burst in.

44

1. When Hercules found where the oxen that had been lost were, he hastened to the place as quickly as possible. 2. The stone which had been placed in the entrance was of so great size that it could not be moved away without great toil. 3. Yet Hercules undertook this, that he might not leave the oxen behind, and burst in. 4. Although Cacus was frightened, he tried to withstand his attack. 5. He had no opportunity of fleeing, and was seized and quickly killed.

45

1. The Hesperides had certain apples, which were guarded by them most carefully. 2. Moved by a desire for plunder, Eurystheus sent Hercules to bring these back to him, if he could. 3. Now the apples were in a place which was surrounded by a wall, and no one could come into it. 4. Thus many men had

been prevented from taking the apples. 5. Besides, Hercules himself did not know the nature of the place.

46

1. Hercules was moved by a desire for rest, and was unwilling to make the journey. 2. A god, however, had ordered him to obey the king, as we have pointed out. 3. And so, as soon as this new labor had been laid upon him, Hercules prepared everything for setting out. 4. Setting out without delay, he sought the apples for a whole year. 5. The races which were nearest the Hesperides did not know in what place the apples were.

47

1. It is not necessary to inform you who Atlas was. 2. As soon as Hercules saw him, he understood who he was. 3. Atlas asked Hercules to explain the reason for the journey which he had made. 4. Then he offered help, if Hercules would undertake a heavier labor. 5. "I shall be able," he said, "to persuade the Hesperides to give you the apples."

48

1. As soon as Hercules had accepted the help which had been offered, Atlas went away. 2. Going forward a few miles, he found his daughters. 3. "I ask you," he said, "to give up the apples which have been intrusted to you." 4. When he had urged them for many days to do this, they obeyed him. 5. On the next day he returned to Hercules with the apples.

49

1. Since only one of the labors was left, Hercules seemed to have hope of safety. 2. Eurystheus, however, because of fear, sent him to a place which was many miles away. 3. "The journey is so difficult," he said, "that he cannot return."

4. "Moreover, I shall order him to drag Cerberus out of that place." 5. "If he does this, he will be freed from servitude."

50

1. Before he should undertake this labor, Hercules inquired about the nature of the place. 2. This was surrounded by a river, which was several feet deep. 3. Those who had departed from life used to cross that river. 4. They did not cross by a bridge, but a certain Charon had been chosen to carry them over. 5. They could not make a beginning of crossing without his help.

51

1. There was another river, the water of which freed them from memory. 2. All were compelled to come to this river, before they could finish the journey. 3. There they laid aside the memory of those things which had been done in life. 4. Afterwards the good inhabited fields which were pleasing to the gods. 5. The bad are said to have been afflicted with many heavy punishments.

52

1. Hercules feared that he would be prevented from returning from this place. 2. Nevertheless, it was necessary to betake himself thither, before he could seize Cerberus. 3. He is said to have asked many brave men where the entrance was. 4. When he reached the river, he seemed at first not to be able to cross it. 5. For Charon was so frightened that he did not dare to come to his aid.

53

1. Hercules tried in vain to persuade him to carry him over alive. 2. And so he compelled him to do this through fear of punishment. 3. Hercules himself feared that he might lose his life before he came to the farther bank. 4. However, he was

carried over unhurt, and brought Cerberus back to the city of Eurystheus. 5. Since he had accomplished all the labors, he was permitted to return to Thebes.

54

1. When Hercules had come almost to the end of his life, it happened that he was driven out of the territory of the state. 2. On the bank of a certain river one of the centaurs, Nessus by name, met him. 3. He asked that he be permitted to carry the wife of Hercules across. 4. This plan seemed good, but Nessus had determined to flee with the woman. 5. Since he had the body of a horse, he did not fear that any one would overtake him.

55

1. No opportunity of saving himself was given to Nessus. 2. For Hercules, fearing that he might escape, killed him immediately with an arrow. 3. It happened a little later that Hercules was returning home. 4. Going ashore, he sent a friend to fetch suitable clothing. 5. "If you do this," he said, "I shall thank you."

56

1. It happened that this clothing was the cause of his death. 2. Although he was afflicted with great pain, he was compelled to give up hope of pulling the clothing off. 3. When he had returned home, he betook himself to a certain mountain. 4. After he had departed from life, he was permitted to go away to the gods. 5. If any one asks us what benefits men had from Hercules, we shall be able to give a reply.

57

1. Because of his desire for royal power, Pelias descended to the plan of expelling his brother. 2. Certain of the citizens feared that some one would kill Aeson's son, and went away

with him. 3. In a short time they returned home. 4. The king asked them where Jason was. 5. They said that the boy whom he awaited had departed from life.

58

1. Influenced by fear of losing the kingdom, Pelias sent one of his friends to Delphi. 2. This man reported that the god had warned the king. 3. "I do not understand," he said, "what the man concerning whom the god spoke is intending to do." 4. "Moreover, we have no opportunity of finding out." 5. "If you suspect no evil, you will be in great danger."

59

1. Afterwards the king had found out that he would avoid the danger by killing Jason. 2. For this reason he was intending to send him to his death. 3. Therefore he demanded that Jason should attempt to get possession of a certain fleece. 4. He gave him the task to bring this back to him. 5. Certain of Jason's friends exhorted him not to undertake this difficult affair.

60

1. Jason, however, promised that he would do that which the king wished. 2. He was intending to use a large ship for crossing the sea. 3. And so he exhorted Argus to prepare everything which was useful for sailing. 4. "If we get possession of the fleece," he said, "I will give you a great reward." 5. Argus replied that he would not leave off labor even at night.

61

1. Certain of those who gathered to make the journey were famous. 2. Jason thought that all these would be of use, and used them. 3. You have not heard even the names of all who came to Jason's aid. 4. Those whom Jason had chosen were

prepared in mind to undergo danger. 5. When they found the wind favorable, they hastened to set out.

62

1. The Argonauts understood that they had set out that Jason might get possession of the fleece. 2. They had everything that was useful for accomplishing this task. 3. When a great storm had arisen, they tried to hold their course, but were prevented from advancing. 4. For this reason they determined to go ashore that night, that they might refresh themselves. 5. As soon as they had reached land, an attack was made upon them.

63

1. Drawing their swords, they withstood the attack bravely. 2. When the battle had raged for a long time, they perceived that they were using their swords against friends. 3. Not lingering even two days, they set out again. 4. A few hours later it happened that certain of the Argonauts went ashore, to seek water. 5. One of them, when he said that he would not remain in that place, was compelled to remain.

64

1. Not only the boy who had been seized, but Hercules and Polyphemus also were left behind. 2. Leaving them behind, the Argonauts went forward to the town of Salmydessus. 3. There they learned that Phineus, the king, would perish of hunger, unless they came to his aid. 4. For a god had sent monsters, to prevent him from taking food. 5. It is said that these had the bodies of birds.

65

1. Phineus was in the greatest danger, when the Argonauts put in. 2. Having learned this, they promised that they

would not desert him. 3. For they did not doubt that they could kill the birds. 4. Their reputation for bravery was so great that the king hoped that they would save him. 5. Having tried in vain to wound the birds, they adopted another plan.

66

1. When the birds had been overcome, the king thanked the Argonauts, because they had saved his life. 2. He explained, moreover, in what way a serious danger must be avoided. 3. It was necessary to sail between two rocks, before they could dash together. 4. Before the Argonauts departed, Jason urged that no one should fear. 5. They said that they had not given up hope of safety.

67

1. They brought the ship through, and reached the land where the fleece was. 2. Aetes held the throne of that country, when they came. 3. He did not doubt that they were intending to demand the fleece from him. 4. That no one might get possession of this, he had adopted a disgraceful plan. 5. When Jason asked him what was to be done, the king informed him of this plan.

68

1. Jason surpassed all men in bravery, when he sustained these dangers. 2. He did not doubt that the gods were going to bring him help. 3. Medea, moreover, deserting her father, came to his aid. 4. She hastened at midnight into the mountains adjacent to the city, that no one might see her. 5. She knew that Jason's body must be strengthened, because he had undertaken a most difficult labor.

69

1. At dawn the king sent Jason to yoke the two bulls. 2. He hoped that their fire would consume him. 3. While all wondered, Jason accomplished the labor which the king had imposed upon him. 4. Having yoked the bulls, he did not fear that he would be compelled to desist from his attempt. 5. He saw that the king himself was terrified, because the bulls had not prevailed against him.

70

1. And so he waited until the armed men should rise from the earth. 2. While Jason waited, Medea prepared everything for flight. 3. She feared for herself, because she had brought aid to Jason without her father's knowledge. 4. Towards evening Jason, seeing that the men were rising, followed Medea's plan. 5. Hurling a stone, he killed them while they were fighting among themselves concerning it.

71

1. Jason was now permitted to go to the place where the fleece was to be found. 2. He desired to do this as soon as possible, but determined to tarry until Medea should lead him. 3. While Jason was tarrying, Medea fled to the ship. 4. She urged Jason to rescue her from danger. 5. We cannot doubt that he remembered that she had come to his aid.

72

1. Having launched his ship, Jason set out with Medea as soon as possible. 2. He wished not only to guard her, but also to use her help. 3. He was unwilling to wait until Aetes should be prepared to follow. 4. When he had made his way into the forest in which the fleece was hidden, he seized it and departed. 5. Since this had been accomplished by her help,

Medea urged him to remember those things which he had promised.

73

1. Since his companions had been left on the shore, Jason thought that he ought to return as soon as possible. 2. While they were awaiting his return, some fear seized them. 3. They understood that he had undertaken a certain difficult task. 4. They remembered also all the dangers into which they had come before. 5. And so, when Jason brought the fleece back, they thanked the gods, because they had preserved him.

74

1. Not only was Jason himself of a brave spirit, but the rest of the Argonauts also. 2. They did not depart from that country because of fear, but that they might not lose the fleece which they were guarding. 3. Since they understood that they ought to hasten, they embarked in the first watch. 4. Launching a man-of-war, Aetes began to pursue the fleeing Argonauts. 5. Since a smaller ship had been launched, he advanced with greater speed.

75

1. The Argonauts had Medea's brother with them, when they embarked. 2. You cannot doubt that they were intending to protect him. 3. As soon, however, as the king approached their ship, Medea not only killed the boy, but even cast his body into the water. 4. This she did with this purpose, that grief might prevent the king from following. 5. Since his course had been impeded in this manner, the Argonauts thought they ought to flee as far as possible.

76

1. Since he was bringing back the fleece, Jason expected a certain reward. 2. Some honor was given him, but Pelias was

unwilling to give up the throne. 3. "I," he said, "shall depart from life in a short time; after my death you will be permitted to hold the throne." 4. "Therefore you ought to wait until that time comes." 5. "There is no doubt that the citizens are intending to make you their king."

77

1. Since she desired to seize the kingdom as soon as possible, Medea adopted the plan of killing the king. 2. Having adopted this plan, she spoke thus with his daughters. 3. "Will you wait until your father loses his life?" 4. "Shall I show you in what way his strength can be renewed?" 5. "There is no doubt that this can be done, if a certain plan is pleasing to you."

78

1. The daughters of the king saw that Medea could bring back to life those whom she had killed. 2. Therefore they wondered at her daring and skill, and asked her to help their father. 3. "Do you wish," she said, "to use the same plan that I myself used?" 4. When this had been done, and the king's life could not be restored, Medea said that she had not been the cause of his death. 5. "There is no doubt," she said, "that some accident happened."

79

1. Jason did not get possession of the kingdom after the king had been killed, did he? 2. The citizens, changing their opinion, drove both Jason and Medea out of the state. 3. Therefore they determined to make their way to Corinth, a city which was many miles distant. 4. Those who inhabited that city received the fugitives, according to their custom. 5. Did Medea remain in that place many years?

80

1. Do you remember that clothing sent by his wife brought death to Hercules? 2. While Medea was at Corinth, she killed the king's daughter in the same way. 3. Then, slaying her own sons, she fled to Athens as quickly as possible. 4. You have not heard what she did in Athens, have you? 5. If any one asks, you must answer according to your custom.

81

1. When the city of Troy had been besieged for ten years, Ulysses made a plot, according to his custom. 2. The Greeks got possession of the city by means of the horse, and cut down their foes. 3. However, some part of those who, we have heard, were in Troy at that time escaped. 4. About these there was written a work so famous that it was handed down to us. 5. Ulysses, to whom we must return, surpassed the rest of the Greeks in prudence.

82

1. After taking Troy, the Greeks, desiring to return home as quickly as possible, weighed anchor at once. 2. Some were carried in one ship, others in another. 3. The ship of Ulysses, who, it has been said, was a man of great prudence, a storm carried away to Africa. 4. Since the supply of water had begun to fail, some soldiers went ashore. 5. When they had taken food, they seemed to lay aside the memory of their leader and comrades.

83

1. Ulysses was unwilling to weigh anchor until those whom he had landed should return with water. 2. When he wondered what the reason for the delay was, some kept saying one thing, others another. 3. Towards evening, those who had been left to guard the ship went ashore, with Ulysses as leader.

4. Some thought that they could persuade their comrades to embark of their own accord. 5. Since these resisted, it was necessary to drag them from that place by force.

84

1. A little later it happened that Ulysses reached a land which, it has been shown, was an island. 2. This, as it is said, was inhabited by many great monsters. 3. They had the bodies of men indeed, but no one could approach them without danger. 4. While Ulysses was exploring the island with his soldiers, he came by chance to a cave. 5. This was the home of Polyphemus, one of these monsters.

85

1. While the Greeks were lingering for the purpose of exploring the cave, Polyphemus approached the place with his flock. 2. Before they could flee, he placed a large stone in the entrance. 3. The Greeks understood indeed that they must show courage; but some hid themselves in one part of the cave, others in another. 4. They could not bear even the sight of the monster. 5. As soon as Polyphemus saw them, he gave them an opportunity of speaking.

86

1. The Greeks declared indeed that they had not sailed thither for the purpose of seeking plunder, but they were not permitted to depart. 2. Polyphemus did not even inform them what he was intending to do. 3. He suddenly seized and killed two of them. 4. As the stone prevented entrance, he did not fear that any one would bring help to the Greeks. 5. Ulysses, however, kept urging his soldiers to remember the many serious dangers from which they had been rescued.

87

1. The next day Polyphemus killed the same number of the Greeks as before. 2. Having done this, he moved the stone away, for the purpose of leading out his flock. 3. This he was accustomed to do daily with the greatest diligence. 4. Before he departed, he put the stone back, that the Greeks might not escape. 5. Ulysses, who was a man of the greatest knowledge, understood that he must adopt the plan of wounding Polyphemus.

88

1. "Will you," he said, "use the opportunity which will be offered?" 2. "If I command you to make an attack on Polyphemus, will you obey me?" 3. "There is no doubt that my plan is going to be our salvation." 4. "We must prepare everything that will be useful to us for overpowering Polyphemus." 5. "He will indeed use the same food as before; but we shall find an opportunity of doing the thing successfully."

89

1. When Polyphemus had again led his flock back from the fields, he filled himself up with so much food that he was overpowered. 2. For this reason he was unable to resist the enemy. 3. Now it is said that he had only one eye, which was placed in the middle of his forehead. 4. When he had lost this eye, he could not find Ulysses and the rest of the Greeks. 5. They had hidden themselves in the end of the cave.

90

1. Ulysses thought that Polyphemus would do the same thing as on the day before. 2. He did indeed allow the flock to go out, but tried to prevent the men from escaping at the same time. 3. For he suspected that that would happen which

did happen. 4. He was of so great strength that the Greeks could not resist him. 5. Yet, although they were at the end of hope, Ulysses gave them safety through a stratagem.

91

1. Some god, whom no one could resist, seems to have protected Ulysses. 2. Even to the end of his life, he was defended by the gods. 3. When the Greeks had snatched themselves out of his hands, Polyphemus thought that he ought to attempt something. 4. Pursuing them to the shore, he hurled a stone, to wreck their ship. 5. The Greeks, however, who suspected that this would happen, were so far away that he accomplished nothing.

92

1. Ulysses was desirous of returning home, and urged the soldiers to hasten to the island of Ithaca. 2. Because of his eagerness, he was unwilling to spend time in recruiting his strength. 3. Therefore, when he came to Aeolia, he said that he would not stay there long. 4. Others were eager for rest, and spoke to one another in this manner. 5. "With Ulysses as our leader, we shall again fall into some danger."

93

1. Ulysses wished to cross the sea where the difficulty of navigation was smallest. 2. After he had stayed a few days on the island of Aeolia, finding the weather suitable for sailing, he ordered the soldiers to embark. 3. Setting out from the harbor, they advanced many miles with a favorable wind. 4. Ithaca indeed was already in sight, when the ship was carried back by a change of wind. 5. Ulysses saw at once that the soldiers had done some mischief.

94

1. After many days they brought their ship to another island, where there was an approach from the sea. 2. Ulysses asked that part of the soldiers should go ashore, because he did not have a large supply of grain in the ship. 3. At first there was no one who was willing to do this. 4. All suspected that something serious would happen, if they ran against other monsters. 5. Afterwards certain of them were chosen, who were to explore the place.

95

1. Those who had been selected advanced from the shore, where the road was left deserted. 2. There was nothing that warned them of unbelievable danger. 3. In the interior of the island they came upon a house adjacent to the road. 4. Circe, who had furnished this house for herself, urged them to tarry there a few hours. 5. Although Eurylochus himself desired to take food, he tried to persuade the rest to resist her.

96

1. Who is there who knows who Circe was? 2. Some have said that the sun-god was her father, others have asserted that she was a daughter of that king who imposed the labors upon Jason. 3. Do you believe that she touched the heads of the Greeks with her hand? 4. We have informed you that she did not do this. 5. There is no doubt that she turned the Greeks into swine, according to her custom.

97

1. In the meantime Eurylochus, not daring to follow his comrades, was waiting until they should be ready to depart. 2. Since he saw that he must not delay longer, he set out alone at sunset. 3. When he reached the ship, he was so terrified

that he seemed to be unable to speak. 4. Ulysses, however, fearing that his soldiers were in great peril, urged him to come to their help. 5. "Will you not," he said, "even show me the place where your friends are?"

98

1. When he came upon the house which was nearest to the sea, Ulysses understood that he had finished his journey. 2. Did he not learn from a god that his soldiers had there been turned into swine? 3. He was directed also to make an attack upon her who had done this. 4. The god, moreover, showed him in what way he could defend himself from the disaster which the rest had suffered. 5. And so Circe accomplished nothing.

99

1. Having been overcome by Ulysses, Circe asked him not to snatch away her life. 2. She was commanded to restore the swine to the shape of human beings. 3. "If you do not do this," he said, "I shall inflict the severest punishment." 4. "Is not a god helping me, so that you cannot resist me?" 5. When she had learned this, Circe obeyed him, and did everything that he had commanded.

100

1. Because of his longing for rest, Ulysses was persuaded to spend a whole year in that place. 2. When he had determined to depart, he began to collect those things which he thought would be useful. 3. He had to repair his ship before he could set out. 4. When this had been done, the soldiers were ordered to embark. 5. As the time of year was suitable for sailing and the wind favorable, they hoped that they would quickly return home.

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY

The words marked with an asterisk should be thoroughly learned when they are first met in reading, and particular attention should be given to their derivation. A hyphen in the first form indicates the composition of the word. The Latin words inclosed within brackets also indicate derivation, whether by composition or by the addition of a suffix.

A

- ***ab** or **ā**, prep. with abl., *away from, from; of; by.*
abditus, -a, -um [part. of **abdō**], *hidden, concealed.*
ab-dō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *put away, hide, conceal.*
ab-dūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *lead or take away.*
ab-eō, -īre, -īī, -itum, *go away, depart.*
abiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum [ab + iaciō], *throw away.*
abripiō, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum [ab + rapiō], *snatch away, carry off.*
abscidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cīsum [abs = ab + caedō], *cut away or off.*
ab-sum, abesse, āfui, āfutūrus, *be away, be absent, be distant; be wanting, be lacking.*
ab-sūmō, -sūmere, -sūmpsī, -sūmptum, *take away, consume, destroy.*
Absyrtus, -ī, m., *Absyrtus.*
ac, see **atque.**
Acastus, -ī, m., *Acastus.*
accendō, -cendere, -cendī, -cēsum, *kindle, light.*
accidō, -cidere, -cidi [ad + cadō], *fall to or upon; befall, happen.*

- ***accipiō**, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum [ad + capiō], *take to oneself, receive, accept; hear; suffer.*
accumbō, -cumbere, -cubui, -cubitum, *lie down (at table).*
accurrō, -currere, -cucurri or -curri, -cursum [ad + currō], *run to, come up.*
ācer, ācris, ācre, *sharp, shrill.*
āciēs, -ēī, f., *line of battle.*
Acrisius, -ī, m., *Acrisius.*
ācriter [ācer], adv., *sharply, fiercely.*
ad, prep. with acc., *to, toward; at, near; for; usque ad*, see **usque.**
ad-amō, -amāre, -amāvī, -amātum, *fall in love with.*
ad-dūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *lead to, bring, take; induce, influence.*
ad-eō, -īre, -īī, -itum, *go to, approach.*
ad-ferō, adferre, attulī, adlātum, *bear to, bring.*
adficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum [ad + faciō], *do to, move, affect; visit, afflict.*
ad-fligō, -figere, -flīxī, -flictum, *dash to, shatter.*
adhibeō, -hibere, -hibui, -hibitum [ad + habeō], *hold to, employ, show.*

*adiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum [ad+iaciō], throw to, throw, hurl.
 adimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēemptum [ad+emō], take to oneself, take away, take.
 *aditus, -ūs [adeō], m., approach, entrance.
 *ad-iungō, -iungere, -iūnxi, -iūnctum, join to, join.
 ad-ligō, -ligāre, -ligāvī, -ligātum, bind to, bind.
 Admētē, Admētēs, f., Admete.
 *ad-mirror, -mirārī, -mirātus sum, wonder at, admire.
 *ad-mittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, send to, admit; allow.
 *ad-stō, -stāre, -stīti, stand at or near.
 *adulēscēns, adulēscētis, m., youth, young man.
 *adulēscēntia, -ae [adulēscēns], f., youth.
 ad-ūrō, -ūrere, -ussī, -ustum, set fire to, burn, scorch, sear.
 *ad-veniō, -venire, -vēnī, -ventum, come to or toward, approach, arrive.
 *adventus, -ūs [adveniō], m., approach, arrival.
 Aeacus, -ī, m., Aeacus.
 aedēs, aedis, f., sing. temple, pl. house.
 aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [aedēs+faciō], make a building, build.
 Aeētēs, Aeētae, m., Aetes.
 *aegrē [aeger, sick], adv., ill, with difficulty.
 Aegyptī, -ōrum, m. pl., Egyptians.
 aēneus, -a, -um [aes], of copper or bronze.
 Aeolia, -ae [Aeolus], f., Aeolia.
 Aeolus, -ī, m., Aeolus.

āēr, āeris, m., air.
 *aes, aeris, n., copper, bronze.
 Aeson, Aesonis, m., Aeson.
 *aestās, aestātis, f., summer.
 *aetās, aetātis, f., age.
 Aethiopēs, -um, m. pl., Ethiopians.
 Aetna, -ae, f., Etna.
 Africa, -ae, f., Africa.
 *ager, agrī, m., field, land.
 *agmen, agminis [agō], n., column.
 agnōscō, -gnōscere, -gnōvī, -gnitum [ad+(g)nōscō, learn], recognize.
 *agō, agere, ēgī, āctum, drive; do; pass, lead; grātiās agere, see grātia.
 āla, -ae, f., wing.
 albus, -a, -um, white.
 Alcmēna, -ae, f., Alcmena.
 *aliēnus, -a, um [alius], belonging to another, out of place.
 aliquandō [quandō, when], adv., at some time or other; finally, at length.
 aliquantum, -ī [quantus], n., somewhat.
 *aliquis (aliqui), aliqua, aliquid (aliquod) [quis], indef. pron., some one, any one; something, anything; some, any.
 *aliter [alius], adv., in another way, otherwise, differently.
 *alius, alia, aliud, another, other; alii . . . alii, some . . . others.
 *alō, alere, alui, altum, nourish.
 Alpēs, -ium, f. pl., Alps.
 *alter, altera, alterum, one or the other (of two); another, second.
 *altus, -a, -um, high, deep; altum, -ī, n., the deep.
 Amāzonēs, -um, f. pl., Amazons.
 āmentia, -ae, f., madness.
 *amicus, -ī [amō], m., friend.

*ā-mittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, send away, lose.
 amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, love.
 amor, amoris [amō], m., love.
 *ā-moveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, move away.
 amphora, -ae, f., jar, bottle.
 *an, conj., or (in questions).
 *ancora, -ae, f., anchor; in ancoris, at anchor; ancorās tollere, see tollō.
 Andromeda, -ae, f., Andromeda.
 anguis, anguis, m. and f., serpent, snake.
 anima, -ae, f., breath, soul, life.
 *animadvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum [animus+ad-vertō], turn the mind to, observe, notice.
 *animus, -ī, m., mind, disposition; heart; spirit, courage; animum dēmittere, see dē-mittō.
 *annus, -ī, m., year.
 *ante, adv. and prep. with acc., before.
 *anteā [ante+is], adv., before this, before.
 *antīquus, -a, -um, ancient; antīquī, -ōrum, m. pl., the ancients.
 antrum, -ī, n., cave.
 ānxius, -a, -um, anxious.
 aper, apri, m., wild boar.
 *aperiō, aperīre, aperui, apertum, open.
 *apertus, -a, -um [part. of aperiō], open.
 Apollō, Apollinis, m., Apollo (a god).
 *appellō, -pellāre, -pellāvī, -pellātum, call, name.
 *appellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum [ad+pellō], drive to, bring to; with or without nāvem, put in.

appetō, -petere, -petivī, -petitum [ad+petō], draw near.
 *appōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum [ad+pōnō], put to or near, set before, serve.
 *appropinquō, -propinquāre, -propinquāvī, -propinquātum [ad+propinquō], approach to, approach.
 *apud, prep. with acc., among, with.
 *aqua, -ae, f., water.
 āra, -ae, f., altar.
 *arbitror, -ārī, -ātus sum, consider, think, judge.
 *arbor, arboris, f., tree.
 arca, -ae, f., chest, box, ark.
 Arcadia, -ae, f., Arcadia (a country).
 *arcessō, arcessere, arcessivī, arcessitum, call, summon, fetch.
 arcus, -ūs, m., bow.
 ārdeō, ārdere, ārsī, ārsurus, be on fire, burn.
 argentum, -ī, n., silver.
 Argō, Argōnis, f., the Argo.
 Argolicus, -a, -um, of Argolis, Argolic.
 Argonautae, -ārum [Argō+nauta], m. pl., the Argonauts.
 Argus, -ī, m., Argus.
 ariēs, arietis, m., ram.
 *arma, -ōrum, n. pl., arms, weapons.
 *armātus, -a, -um [part. of armō], armed.
 *armō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [arma], arm, equip.
 arō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, plow.
 *arripō, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum [ad+rapiō], snatch to oneself, snatch up, seize.
 ars, artis, f., art.

*ascendō, -scendere, -scendi, -scēsum [ad+scandō], *climb to, ascend, mount.*

*at, conj., *but.*

Athēnae, -ārum, f. pl., *Athens.*

Atlās, Atlantis, m., *Atlas.*

*atque or ac (the latter not used before words beginning with a vowel or h), conj., *and*; after words of comparison, *as, than*; simul atque or ac, see simul.

ātrium, -ī, n., *hall.*

*atingō, -tingere, -tigī, -tāctum [ad+tangō], *touch at, arrive at, reach.*

*audācia, -ae, [audāx, *daring*], f., *daring, boldness, audacity.*

*audeō, audēre, ausus sum, *dare.*

*audiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, *hear*; *listen or attend to.*

aufferō, auferre, abstuli, ablātum [ab+ferō], *bear away, carry off.*

Augēas, Augēae, m., *Augeas.*

aura, -ae, f., *air, breeze.*

aureus, -a, -um [aurum], *of gold, golden.*

auris, auris, f., *ear.*

aurum, -ī, n., *gold.*

*aut, conj., *or*; aut . . . aut, *either . . . or.*

*autem, conj., *moreover; but, however; now.*

auxilior, -āri, -ātus sum [auxilium], *help.*

*auxilium, -ī, n., *help, aid.*

*ā-vehō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectum, *carry away.*

avis, avis, f., *bird.*

ā-volō, -volāre, -volāvī,

-volātum, *fly away.*

avus, -ī, m., *grandfather.*

B

balteus, -ī, m., *belt, girdle.*

*barbarus, -ī, m., *barbarian.*

beātus, -a, -um, *happy, blessed.*

bellicōsus, -a, -um [bellum], *warlike.*

*bellum, -ī, n., *war.*

bēlua, -ae, f., *beast, monster.*

*bene [bonus], adv., *well; successfully.*

*beneficium, -ī [bene+faciō], n., *well-doing, kindness, service, benefit.*

benignē [benignus, *kind*], adv., *kindly.*

benignitās, benignitātis [benignus, *kind*], f., *kindness.*

bibō, bibere, bibi, *drink.*

biceps, -cipitis [caput], adj., *two-headed.*

*bonus, -a, -um, *good.*

bōs, bovis, gen. pl. boum, dat. and abl. pl. būbus, m. and f., *ox, bull, cow.*

bracchium, -ī, n., *arm.*

*brevis, breve, *short.*

Eūsiris, Būsiris, m., *Busiris.*

C

Cācus, -ī, m., *Cacus.*

cadāver, cadāveris, n., *dead body, corpse, carcass.*

*cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsūrus, *fall.*

caecus, -a, -um, *blind.*

*caedēs, caedis [caedō, *cut*], f., *cutting down, killing, slaughter.*

caelum, -ī, n., *heaven, sky.*

Calais, Calais, m., *Calais.*

*calamitās, calamitātis, f., *misfortune, calamity, disaster.*

calceus, -ī, m., *shoe.*

calefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, *make hot.*

calor, calorīs, m., *heat.*

*campus, -ī, m., *plain, field.*

cancer, cancrī, m., *crab.*

canis, canis, m. and f., *dog.*

canō, canere, cecini, cantum, *sing.*

cantus, -ūs [canō], m., *singing, song.*

*capiō, capere, cēpi, captum, *take, catch, seize; receive, suffer; adopt.*

*captīva, -ae [capiō], f., *captive, prisoner.*

*caput, capitis, n., *head.*

carcer, carceris, m., *prison.*

carmen, carminis [canō], n., *song, charm.*

carō, carnis, f., *flesh.*

carpō, carpere, carpsī, carptum, *pluck.*

Castor, Castoris, m., *Castor.*

*castra, -ōrum, n. pl., *camp.*

*cāsus, -ūs [cadō], m., *fall; chance, accident.*

catēna, -ae, f., *chain.*

cauda, -ae, f., *tail.*

*causa, -ae, f., *cause, reason; abl. causā, for the sake of, for the purpose of.*

caveō, cavēre, cāvī, cautum, *beware, take care; beware of, be on one's guard against.*

*celeritās, celeritātis [celer, *swift*], f., *swiftness, quickness, speed.*

*celeriter [celer, *swift*], adv., *swiftly, quickly.*

cēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *hide, conceal.*

cēna, -ae, f., *dinner.*

Cēnaeum, -ī, n., *Cenaeum (a promontory).*

cēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [cēna], *dine.*

centaurus, -ī, m., *centaur.*

*centum, indecl. adj., *one hundred.*

Cēpheus, -ī, m., *Cepheus.*

Cerberus, -ī, m., *Cerberus.*

Cerēs, Cereris, f., *Ceres (a goddess).*

*cernō, cernere, crēvī, crētum, *discern, perceive, make out.*

certāmen, certāminis, n., *struggle, contest.*

*certus, -a, -um [cernō], *determined, fixed, definite, certain;*

certiōrem facere, *to make more certain, inform.*

cervus, -ī, m., *stag.*

*cēteri, -ae, -a, pl. adj., *the other, the remaining, the rest of.*

Charōn, Charontis, m., *Charon.*

*cibus, -ī, m., *food.*

cingō, cingere, cinxī, cinctum, *surround, gird.*

Circē, Circēs, f., *Circe.*

*circiter, adv. and prep. with acc., *about.*

*circum, prep. with acc., *about, around, round.*

*circum-dō, -dare, -dedī, -datum, *put around, surround.*

*circum-stō, -stāre, -stetī, stand around.

cithara, -ae, f., *cithara, lyre.*

*cīvis, cīvis, m. and f., *citizen, fellow-citizen, subject.*

*cīvitās, cīvitātis [cīvis], f., *state.*

clāmītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [clāmō, *shout*], *shout repeatedly, call out.*

*clāmōr, clāmōris [clāmō, *shout*], m., *shout, cry.*

clāva, -ae, f., *stick, club.*

clementia, -ae, f., *mercy, kindness.*

co-, see com-.

coēgī, see cōgō.

*coepī, coepisse, coeptum (used in forms of the perfect system), *have begun, began.*

*cōgītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *consider, think over.*

- *cognōscō, -gnōscere, -gnōvī, -gnitum [co-+(g)nōscō, learn], find out, learn of, learn; in the perfect, have found out, know.
- *cōgō, cōgere, cōegi, cōactum [co-+agō], drive together, collect; compel.
- *co-hortor, -hortāri, -hortātus sum, encourage, exhort. Colchī, -ōrum, m. pl., Colchians. Colchis, Colchidis, f., Colchis.
- *colligō, -ligere, -lēgi, -lēctum [com-+legō], gather together, collect.
- collum, -ī, n., neck.
- colō, colere, coluī, cultum, till, cultivate; inhabit; worship.
- color, coloris, m., color.
- columba, -ae, f., pigeon, dove.
- columna, -ae, f., column, pillar.
- com-, con-, co-, forms of cum used in compounds, with, together; entirely, thoroughly.
- comes, comitis [com-+eō], m. and f., companion.
- *commeātus, -ūs, m., supplies, provisions.
- *com-memorō, -memorāre, -memorāvī, -memorātum, bring to memory; recount, mention.
- *com-mittō, -mittere, -misi, -missum, send together; commit, intrust; expose; proelium committere, to join battle.
- *com-moror, -morāri, -morātus sum, delay, linger, stay, tarry.
- *com-moveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, move, rouse; disturb.
- *commūtatiō, commūtatiōnis [com-+mūtō], f., change.
- *com-parō, -parāre, -parāvī, -parātum, prepare, collect.
- *com-pellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, drive together, drive.
- complector, -plecti, -plexus sum, embrace, grasp.
- *com-pleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētum, fill full, fill up.
- *com-plūrēs, -plūra, pl. adj., several, many.
- *com-portō, -portāre, -portāvī, -portātum, carry or bring together, collect.
- *com-prehēdō, -prehēdere, -prehēdī, -prehēnsus, seize, catch.
- *comprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressum [com-+premō], press together, squeeze, compress.
- con-, see com-.
- *cōnātus, -ūs [cōnor], m., attempt, effort.
- *con-cēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, grant, yield.
- *con-currō, -currere, -cucurrī or -currī, -cursum, run, rush, or dash together.
- con-dō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, put together, found, build; store away.
- *cōn-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, bring together; grant, confer; sē cōferre, to betake oneself, make one's way.
- *cōn-ficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum [con-+faciō], make or do completely, complete, finish, accomplish; wear out.
- *cōn-firmō, -firmāre, -firmāvī, -firmātum, strengthen, establish; declare, assert.
- *cōn-fligō, -fligere, -fixī, -fictum, dash together.
- *coniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum [con-+iaciō], throw together; throw, cast, hurl.
- *con-iungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum, join together, join.

- coniūnx, coniugis [coniungō], m. and f., spouse, husband, wife.
- *con-locō, -locāre, -locāvī, -locātum, put, place.
- *conloquium, -ī [con-+loquor], n., conversation.
- *cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, try, attempt.
- *cōnscēdō, -scēdere, -scēdī, -scēsum [con-+scandō, climb], climb; with or without nāvem, go on board, embark.
- *cōnsēnsus, -ūs [con-+sentiō], m., agreement, consent.
- *cōn-sequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, follow up, follow; overtake.
- *cōn-servō, -servāre, -servāvī, -servātum, preserve, keep.
- *cōn-sidō, -sidere, -sēdī, -sessum, sit down.
- *cōnsilium, -ī, n., advice; plan, design, purpose; prudence.
- *cōn-sistō, -sistere, -stitī, station oneself, take one's stand; consist.
- *cōnspectus, -ūs [cōnspiciō], m., sight.
- *cōnspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum [con-+speciō, look], behold, perceive, see.
- *cōnstituō, -stituere, -stitūī, -stitūtum [con-+statuō], set up; appoint; determine.
- *cōn-stō, -stāre, -stitī, -stāturus, stand together, agree; consist; constat, it is agreed, is established, is well known.
- *cōn-suēscō, -suēscere, -suēvī, -suētum, become accustomed; in the perfect, have become accustomed, be accustomed or wont.
- *cōnsulō, cōsulere, cōnsulūī, cōnsultum, consult.
- *cōn-sūmō, -sūmere, -sūmpsī, -sūmptum, take completely, use up, consume, spend.
- *con-tegō, -tegere, -tēxi, -tēctum, cover.
- *con-tendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum, stretch, exert oneself, hasten.
- continēns, continentis [part. of contineō], f., mainland, continent.
- *contineō, -tinēre, -tinūī, -tentum [con-+teneō], hold together, keep within, shut up; bound.
- *continuus, -a, -um [contineō], continuous, successive, in succession.
- *contrā, prep. with acc., against, contrary to.
- *contrōversia, -ae, f., quarrel, dispute, debate.
- *con-veniō, -venire, -vēnī, -ventum, come together, assemble, gather.
- *con-vertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum, turn round, turn, change; in fugam convertere, to put to flight.
- *con-vocō, -vocāre, -vocāvī, -vocātum, call together, summon, assemble.
- *co-orior, -oriri, -ortus sum, arise.
- *cōpia, -ae, f., supply, abundance; pl., forces, troops.
- Corinthus, -ī, f., Corinth.
- *cornū, -ūs, n., horn.
- *corpus, corporis, n., body.
- *corripō, -ripere, -ripūī, -reptum [com-+rapiō, snatch], snatch up, seize.
- *cottidiē, adv., daily, every day.
- *crēdibilis, crēdibile [crēdō], believable, credible.
- *crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī, crēditum, believe.

creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *elect, appoint*.
 Creōn, Creontis, m., *Creon*.
 crepitus, -ūs, m., *rattle, clatter, noise*.
 Crēta, -ae, f., *Crete*.
 crotalum, -ī, n., *clapper, rattle*.
 *cruciātus, -ūs, m., *torture*.
 crūdēlis, crūdēle, *cruel*.
 crūs, crūris, n., *leg*.
 cubiculum, -ī [cubō], n., *bedroom*.
 cubō, cubāre, cubuī, cubitum, *lie down, lie, recline*.
 culter, cultri, m., *knife*.
 *cum, prep. with abl., *with*.
 *cum, conj., *when, while, after; since; although*.
 cūnae, -ārum, f. pl., *cradle*.
 *cupiditās, cupiditātis [cupidus], f., *desire, longing, eagerness*.
 *cupidus, -a, -um [cupiō], *desirous, eager*.
 *cupiō, cupere, cupivī, cupitum, *desire, long for, wish*.
 *currō, currere, cucurri, cursum, *run*.
 currus, -ūs [currō], m., *chariot*.
 *cursus, -ūs [currō], m., *running, course*.
 *custodiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, *guard*.
 Cyclops, Cyclopis, m., *Cyclops*.
 Cyzicus, -ī, f., *Cyzicus*.

D

damnum, -ī, n., *harm, injury*.
 Danae, Danaes, f., *Danae*.
 *dē, prep. with abl., *down from, from, out of; about, concerning, of*.
 *dēbeō, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *owe; with inf., ought*.
 *dēbitus, -a, -um [part. of dēbeō], *owed, due*.
 *dē-cēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *go from or away, depart*.

*decem, indecl. adj., *ten*.
 *decidō, -cidere, -cidi [dē+cadō], *fall down*.
 *decimus, -a, -um [decem], *tenth*.
 dēcipiō, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum [dē+capiō], *catch, deceive*.
 decorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *adorn, distinguish*.
 *dē-currō, -currere, -cucurri or -curri, -cursum, *run down*.
 dēdecus, dēdecoris, n., *dishonor, disgrace*.
 *dē-dō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *give away or up*.
 *dē-dūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *lead down or away, bring; nāvem dēducere, to draw down or launch a ship*.
 *dē-fendō, -fendere, -fendi, -fēnsūm, *defend*.
 *dē-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *bear or carry away or off*.
 *dēfessus, -a, -um, *worn out, exhausted*.
 *dēficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum [dē+faciō], *fail*.
 Dējanira, -ae, f., *Dejanira*.
 *dēiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum [dē+iaciō], *throw down*.
 *deinde, adv., *then, next*.
 dē-lābor, -lābi, -lāpsus sum, *slip or fall down*.
 *dēligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum [dē+legō], *choose out, choose, select*.
 Delphī, -ōrum, m. pl., *Delphi* (a town).
 Delphicus, -a, -um [Delphī], of *Delphi, Delphic, Delphian*.
 *dēmīssus, -a, -um [part. of dēmīttō], *downcast, dejected*.
 *dē-mittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *send down, let fall; animum dēmīttēre, to lose courage*.

*dē-mōnstrō, -mōnstrāre, -mōnstrāvī, -mōnstrātum, *point out, show; make known*.
 dēmum, adv., *at last*.
 dēnique, adv., *lastly, finally*.
 dēns, dentis, m., *tooth*.
 dēnsus, -a, -um, *thick*.
 *dē-pellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsūm, *drive off or away*.
 dē-plōrō, -plōrāre, -plōrāvī, -plōrātum, *lament*.
 *dē-pōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *put down, deposit; lay aside, give up; ex memoriā dēpōnere, to forget*.
 *dēripiō, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptum [dē+rapīō], *snatch down from or away, tear off, pull down*.
 *dēscendō, -scendere, -scendi, -scēnsūm [dē+scandō], *climb down, descend*.
 *dē-serō, -serere, -seruī, -sertum, *desert*.
 *dēsertus, -a, -um [part. of dēserō], *deserted*.
 *dēsiderium, -ī, n., *desire, longing*.
 dēsiliō, -silire, -siluī, -sultum [dē+saliō], *leap down*.
 *dē-sistō, -sistere, -stitī, -stitum, *leave off, desist, cease, stop*.
 *dē-spērō, -spērāre, -spērāvī, -spērātum, *despair*.
 dē-stringō, -stringere, -strinxī, -strictum, *draw, unsheathe*.
 dē-super, adv., *down from above*.
 *dē-terreō, -terrere, -terruī, -territum, *frighten off, deter*.
 *dē-trahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, *draw or pull off*.
 *deus, -ī, m., *god*.
 *dē-vertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum, *turn away or aside*.
 dē-vorō, -vorāre, -vorāvī, -vorātum, *swallow down, swallow, devour*.
 *dexter, dextra, dextrum, *right; dextra, -ae, f., right hand*.
 dī-, see dis-.
 Diāna, -ae, f., *Diana* (a goddess).
 *dicō, dicere, dixī, dictum, *say, speak, tell; diem dicere, to appoint or set a day*.
 didici, see discō.
 *diēs, -ēī, m. and f., *day*.
 *difficilis, difficile [dis+facilis], *not easy, difficult*.
 *difficultās, difficultātis [difficilis], f., *difficulty*.
 *diffundō, -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsūm [dis+fundō], *pour forth, spread or shed abroad, diffuse*.
 *diligenter [diligēns, careful], adv., *carefully, diligently*.
 *diligentia, -ae [diligēns, careful], f., *care, diligence, industry*.
 dī-lūcēscō, -lūcēscere, -lūxī, *grow light, dawn*.
 *dī-mittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *send different ways, send forth or away, dispatch; let slip, lose*.
 Diomēdēs, Diomēdis, m., *Diomedes*.
 dis- or dī-, prefix, *apart; sometimes has a negative force*.
 *dis-cēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *go apart, withdraw, depart*.
 discō, discere, didici, *learn*.
 discrimen, discriminis, n., *crisis, peril, danger*.
 discus, -ī, m., *discus*.
 *disiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum [dis+iaciō], *throw apart, scatter*.
 *diū, adv., *for a long time, a long time or while, long; comp. diūtius, longer*.

dī-vellō, -vellere, -vellī, -vulsum, *tear apart, rend asunder, tear in pieces.*

*diversus, -a, -um [part. of divertō], *turned different ways, opposite, contrary, different.*

*dīvidō, -videre, -visī, -visum, *divide, separate.*

*dō, dare, dedi, datum, *give; put.*

*doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum, *teach, explain.*

*dolor, doloris, m., *pain, grief; grievance.*

dolus, -ī, m., *trick, craft.*
domina, -ae [domus], f., *mistress.*

*domus, -ūs, f., *house, home.*

dōnum, -ī [dō], n., *gift.*

dormiō, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, *sleep.*

dracō, dracōnis, m., *dragon, serpent.*

*dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [dubius], *doubt, hesitate.*

dubius, -a, -um, *doubtful, uncertain.*

*dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum, *lead, draw, bring; make, dig; with or without in matrimōnium, marry.*

dulcēdō, dulcēdinis [dulcis], f., *sweetness.*

dulcis, dulce, *sweet.*

*dum, conj., *while, as; as long as; until.*

*duo, duae, duo, pl. adj., *two.*

*duodecim [duo+decem], indecl. adj., *twelve.*

*duo-dē-vigintī, indecl. adj., *eighteen.*

*dux, ducis [dūcō], m. and f., *leader, commander.*

E

ē, see ex.

ēbrius, -a, -um, *drunk.*

*ē-dō, -dere, -didi, -ditum, *put forth, give out, utter.*

*ē-dūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *lead out, draw.*

effervēscō, -fervēscere, -ferbuī [ex+fervēscō], *boil up or over, boil.*

*efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum [ex+faciō], *make or work out, accomplish, effect.*

efflō, -flāre, -flāvī, -flātum [ex+flō], *breathe out.*

*effugiō, -fugere, -fūgī [ex+fugiō], *flee out or away, escape.*

*effundō, -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsum [ex+fundō], *pour out.*

*ego, mei, pers. pron., I.

*ēgredior, -gredi, -gressus sum [ē+gradior], *go out or forth; with or without ē nāvī, go ashore, disembark.*

*ēgregiē, adv., *excellently, splendidly, admirably.*

ē-lābor, -lābi, -lāpsus sum, *slip out, slip.*

Ēlis, Ēlidis, f., *Elis.*

ē-lūceō, -lūcere, -lūxī, shine out, *shine.*

Ēlysium, -a, -um, *Elysian.*

*ē-mittō, -mittere, -misi, -missum, *send out or forth.*

*enim, conj., *for; neque enim, see neque.*

*ē-nūntiō, -nūntiāre, -nūntiāvī, -nūntiātum, *announce, make known.*

*eō, ire, ī, itum, *go.*

*eō [is], adv., *to that place, thither.*

*equus, -ī, m., *horse.*

ērēctus, -a, -um, *upright, erect.*

ergā, prep. with acc., *toward, for.*

Erginus, -ī, m., *Erginus.*

Ēridanus, -ī, m., *Eridanus, Po.*

*ēripiō, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptum [ē+rapio], *snatch out or away, rescue.*

errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *wander, stray; be mistaken.*

ērudiō, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, *instruct.*
Erymanthus, -a, -um, *of Erymanthus, Erymanthian.*

Erythēa, -ae, f., *Erythea.*

ēscendō, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum [ē+scandō], *climb up.*

*et, conj., *and; et... et, both... and.*

*etiam [et+iam], adv., *and now, also, too, even; etiam tum, even then, still.*

*et-sī, conj., *even if, although.*

Eunomus, -ī, m., *Eunomus.*

Eurōpa, -ae, f., *Europe.*

Eurylochus, -ī, m., *Eurylochus.*

Eurystheus, -ī, m., *Eurystheus.*
Eurytion, Eurytionis, m., *Eurytion.*

Eurytus, -ī, m., *Eurytus.*

ē-vādō, -vādere, -vāsi, -vāsum, *go forth, get away, escape.*

ē-vānēscō, -vānēscere, -vānuī, *vanish away, vanish.*

*ē-veniō, -venire, -vēnī, -ventum, *come out; turn out, happen, befall.*

*ē-vocō, -vocāre, -vocāvī, -vocātum, *call out, challenge.*

*ex or ē, prep. with abl., *out of, from; of; ex ordine, see ordō.*

*exanimō, -animāre, -animāvī, -animātum [ex+anima], *put out of breath, fatigue, tire, exhaust; kill; agitate, stupefy.*

ex-ārdēscō, -ārdēscere, -ārsī, -ārsūm, *blaze out, be inflamed, rage.*

*ex-cēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *go out or forth, depart.*

*excipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum [ex+capiō], *take out or up, receive, welcome, entertain.*

ex-citō, -citāre, -citāvī, -citātum, *call out, rouse, arouse.*

*ex-clāmō, -clāmāre, -clāmāvī, -clāmātum, *shout or cry out, exclaim.*

exclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsūm [ex+claudō], *shut out, hinder, prevent.*

*ex-cōgitō, -cōgitāre, -cōgitāvī, -cōgitātum, *think out, contrive, devise, invent.*

ex-cruciō, -cruciāre, -cruciāvī, -cruciātum, *torture.*

*ex-eō, -īre, -īi, -ītum, *go out.*

*exerceō, -ēre, -uī, -ītum, *exercise.*

*exercitātō, exercitātōnis [exercēō], f., *exercise.*

*exercitus, -ūs [exercēō], m., *army.*

ex-hauriō, -haurire, -hausī, -haustum, *drink up or off, drain.*

*existimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *consider, believe, think.*

*ex-orior, -oriri, -ortus sum, *arise from, spring up, rise.*

*ex-pellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, *drive out, expel.*

ex-piō, -piāre, -piāvī, -piātum, *expiate.*

*explōrātor, explōrātōris [explōrō], m., *explorer, scout, spy.*

*ex-plōrō, -plōrāre, -plōrāvī, -plōrātum, *search out, explore.*

*ex-pōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *put out, set forth; put on shore, land; explain.*

*exprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressum [ex+premō], *press out.*

exsiliō, -silire, -siluī [ex+saliō], *leap out or forth.*

exsilium, -i, n., *exile*.
 *ex-spectō, -spectāre, -spectāvī, -spectātum, look out for, wait for, await, expect; wait.
 *ex-struō, -struere, -strūxī, -strūctum, pile or heap up, build, erect.
 *ex-trahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, draw or drag out, release, rescue.
 *extrēmus, -a, -um, last, extreme, furthest; the end of.
 exuō, -uere, -uī, -ūtum, put or take off.

F

faber, fabri, m., *smith*.
 fābula, -ae [for, speak], f., *story*.
 *facile [facilis, easy], adv., *easily*.
 facinus, facinoris [faciō], n., *deed, crime*.
 *faciō, facere, fēcī, factum, make, do; impetum facere, see impetus; iter facere, see iter.
 *facultās, facultātis [facilis, easy], f., *possibility, opportunity, chance, means*.
 *fallō, fallere, fefellī, falsum, *deceive*.
 *falsus, -a, -um [part. of fallō], *feigned, pretended, false*.
 falx, falcis, f., *sickle; curved sword, falchion*.
 *fāma, -ae [for, speak], f., *report, rumor*.
 *famēs, famis, abl. famē, f., *hunger*.
 far, farris, n., *spelt, wheat; meal*.
 fātum, -i [part. of for, speak], n., *destiny, fate*.
 faucēs, -ium, f. pl., *throat; jaws, mouth*.
 Favōnius, -i, m., *Favonius*.
 fax, facis, f., *torch, firebrand*.

fēliciter [fēlix, happy], adv., *happily, fortunately, successfully*.
 fēmina, -ae, f., *woman*.
 fera, -ae, f., *wild animal, beast*.
 *ferē, adv., *nearly, about, almost, for the most part*.
 *ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum, bear, bring.
 ferōx, ferōcis, adj., *fierce, savage*.
 ferreus, -a, -um, of iron, iron.
 fessus, -a, -um, worn out, exhausted, weary.
 figurā, -ae, f., *form, shape, figure*.
 *filia, -ae, f., *daughter*.
 *filius, -i, m., *son*.
 fingō, fingere, finxī, fictum, *invent, make up*.
 *finis, finis, m., *end, boundary; pl., borders, territory, country*.
 *finitimus, -a, -um [finis], *neighboring, adjoining, adjacent*.
 *fiō, fieri, factus sum, be done or made, become, come about.
 flamma, -ae, f., *flame*.
 *flūmen, flūminis, n., *river*.
 fōns, fontis, m., *fountain, spring*.
 forās [foris], adv., *out of doors, forth, out*.
 foris [foris], adv., *out of doors, without, outside*.
 foris, foris, f., *door*.
 *fōrma, -ae, f., *form, appearance; beauty*.
 fōrmōsus, -a, -um [fōrma], *beautiful*.
 *forte [abl. of fors], *by chance, accidentally*.
 *fortis, forte, *brave*.
 *fortiter [fortis], adv., *bravely*.
 *fortūna, -ae, f., *fortune*.
 *fossa, -ae, f., *ditch, trench*.
 *frangō, frangere, frēgī, fractum, *break; dash to pieces, wreck*.
 *frāter, frātris, m., *brother*.

fraus, fraudis, f., *deception, fraud*.
 fremitus, -ūs, m., *roaring, roar*.
 frēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *bridle; restrain*.
 fretum, -i, n., *strait*.
 *frōns, frontis, f., *forehead*.
 frūctus, -ūs, m., *enjoyment; fruit*.
 frūmentor, -ārī, -ātus sum [frūmentum], *fetch grain, forage*.
 *frūmentum, -i, n., *grain*.
 *frūstrā, adv., *in vain*.
 *fuga, -ae, f., *flight; in fugam convertere, see convertō*.
 *fugiō, fugere, fugī, fugitūrus [fuga], *flee, run away*.
 fūmus, -i, m., *smoke*.
 furor, furōris, m., *rage, fury, frenzy, madness*.
 fūrtum, -i, n., *theft*.

G

galea, -ae, f., *helmet*.
 Gallia, -ae, f., *Gaul*.
 gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum, *be glad, rejoice*.
 gaudium, -i [gaudeō], n., *gladness, joy*.
 *gēns, gentis, f., *race, nation*.
 *genus, generis, n., *kind, nature*.
 *gerō, gerere, gessi, gestum, *carry, wear; carry on, do*.
 Gēryōn, Gēryonis, m., *Geryon*.
 gignō, gignere, genuī, genitum, *produce, bring forth*.
 *gladius, -i, m., *sword*.
 Glaucē, Glaucēs, f., *Glauce*.
 *glōria, -ae, f., *glory*.
 Gorgōn, Gorgonis, f., *Gorgon*.
 Graeae, -arum, f. pl., *the Graeae*.
 Graecia, -ae [Graecus], f., *Greece*.
 Graecus, -a, -um, *Greek*.
 *grātia, -ae [grātus], f., *favor; gratitude, thanks; pl., thanks; grātiās agere, to give thanks, thank; grātiām referre, to return a favor, show gratitude, requite*.
 *grātus, -a, -um, *pleasing, grateful*.
 *gravis, grave, heavy; severe, grievous, serious.
 *graviter [gravis], adv., *severely, seriously*.
 gubernō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *steer*.
 gustō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *taste*.

H

*habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, *have, hold; consider; orationem habēre, see oratiō*.
 habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [habeō], *dwelt, live*.
 haereō, haerēre, haesī, haesūrus, *stick; hesitate*.
 haesitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [haereō], *hesitate*.
 Hammōn, Hammōnis, m., *Ammon*.
 harēna, -ae, f., *sand; shore*.
 Harpyiae, -arum, f. pl., *Harpies*.
 hauriō, haurire, hausī, haustum, *draw*.
 herba, -ae, f., *herb, plant*.
 Herculēs, Herculis, m., *Hercules*.
 Hēsionē, Hēsionēs, f., *Hesione*.
 Hesperidēs, -um, f. pl., *the Hesperides*.
 hīc [hic], adv., *here; hereupon*.
 *hic, haec, hoc, dem. pron., *this; he, she, it, they*.
 hinc [hic], adv., *from this place, hence*.
 Hippolytē, Hippolytēs, f., *Hippolyte*.
 Hispania, -ae, f., *Spain*.

Homērus, -i, m., *Homer*.
 *homō, hominis, m. and f., *human being, man*.
 *honor, honoris, m., *honor*.
 *hōra, -ae, f., *hour*.
 horribilis, horribile, *dreadful, terrible, horrible*.
 *hortor, -āri, -ātus sum, *exhort, encourage, urge*.
 hortus, -i, m., *garden*.
 hospitium, i, n., *hospitality*.
 *hostis, hostis, m. and f., *enemy, foe*.
 *hūc [hic], adv., *to this place, hither*.
 hūmānus, -a, -um [homō], *of man, human*.
 humi, locative of humus, *on the ground*.
 Hydra, -ae, f., *the Hydra*.
 Hylās, Hylae, m., *Hylas*.

I

iaceō, -ēre, -uī, *lie, be prostrate*.
 *iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactum, *throw, cast, hurl*.
 *iam, adv., *already, now*.
 iānuā, -ae, f., *door*.
 Iāson, Iāsonis, m., *Jason*.
 *ibi, adv., *in that place, there*.
 ictus, -ūs, m., *blow*.
 *idem, eadem, idem [is], dem. pron., *the same; sometimes to be translated likewise, also*.
 *idōneus, -a, -um, *suitable, fit; favorable*.
 igitur, conj., *therefore*.
 ignārus, -a, -um, *ignorant*.
 ignāvus, -a, -um, *lazy, cowardly*.
 *ignis, ignis, m., *fire*.
 *ignōrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *be ignorant of, not know*.
 ignōtus, -a, -um [in-+nōtus], *unknown*.
 Īlias, Īliadis, f., *the Iliad*.

*ille, illa, illud, dem. pron., *that; he, she, it, they*.
 imber, imbris, m., *rain, shower*.
 imbuō, imbuiere, imbuī, imbūtum, *wet, soak, dip*.
 immānitās, immānitātis, f., *cruelty, barbarity*.
 immittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum [in+mittō], *send or let in*.
 immolō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum [in+mola], *sacrifice*.
 *impediō, -pedire, -pedivī, -peditum [in+pēs], *hinder, prevent, impede*.
 *impellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsūm [in+pellō], *drive or urge on, incite, urge*.
 *imperātor, imperātōris [imperō], m., *commander, general*.
 *imperātum, -i [part. of imperō], n., *command, order*.
 *imperitū, -a, -um [in-+peritū], *inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant*.
 *imperium, -i [imperō], n., *command; sway, rule*.
 *imperō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *command, order, enjoin*.
 *impetrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *gain one's end, obtain (a request)*.
 *impetus, -ūs [in+petō], m., *attack; impetum facere, to make an attack, charge*.
 *impōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum [in+pōnō], *place or lay upon, impose; embark*.
 improbus, -a, -um, *wicked*.
 *in, prep. with acc., *into, in, to, upon, towards; with abl., in, on, among; in perpetuum, see perpetuus*.
 in-, prefix, *not, in-, un-*.
 *incidō, -cidere, -cidī [in+cadō], *fall into or upon*.

inclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsum [in+claudō], *shut up in, inclose, imprison*.
 incolā, -ae [in+colō], m. and f., *inhabitant*.
 *in-colō, -colere, -coluī, *inhabit*.
 *incolumis, incolume, *unhurt, safe*.
 *in-commodum, -commodī, n., *inconvenience, harm*.
 *in-crēdibilis, -crēdibile, *unbelievable, incredible*.
 *in-dūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *lead in or on; move, excite*.
 induō, -uere, -uī, -ūtum, *put on; clothe*.
 *in-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *go into, enter; adopt*.
 infāns, -fantis [in-+part. of for, speak], m. and f., *infant, babe*.
 infectus, -a, -um [in-+part. of faciō], *not done, undone, unaccomplished*.
 in-fēlix, -fēlicis, adj., *unhappy, unfortunate*.
 inferi, -ōrum, m. pl., *the inhabitants of the underworld, the dead, the shades*.
 *in-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *bring in or against, wage against; inflict*.
 infestus, -a, -um, *unsafe, dangerous*.
 inficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum [in+faciō], *stain, dye*.
 ingēns, ingentis, adj., *huge, vast*.
 *ini-ciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum [in+iaciō], *throw in or upon; cause, inspire*.
 *inimicus, -a, -um [in-+amicus], *unfriendly, hostile*.
 *initium, -i [ineō], n., *beginning*.
 *iniūria, -ae [in-+iūs], f., *injury, wrong, hurt, harm*.

*inquit, *he says, said he*.
 in-rideō, -ridere, -rīsī, -rīsum, *laugh at, mock*.
 *in-rumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptum, *burst into or in*.
 in-ruō, -ruere, -ruī, *rush in*.
 insānia, -ae [in-+sānus, sound], f., *madness, insanity*.
 *in-sciēns, -scientis [in-+part. of sciō], adj., *unknowing, unaware*.
 *in-sequor, -sequi, -secūtus sum, *follow upon or up, pursue*.
 *insidiae, -ārum, f. pl., *ambush; plot, stratagem*.
 *in-spectō, -spectāre, *look on, watch*.
 *in-spicio, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum [in+speciō], *look into or upon*.
 *instituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitūtum [in+statuō], *decide upon, determine*.
 *in-struo, -struere, -strūxī, -strūctum, *build in or into; draw up; equip, furnish*.
 *insula, -ae, f., *island*.
 *intellegō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum, *perceive, understand*.
 in-tendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum, *stretch out; stretch, draw, aim*.
 *inter, prep. with acc., *between; among*.
 *intereā [inter+is], adv., *in the meantime, meanwhile*.
 *interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum [inter+faciō], *put out of the way, kill*.
 *interior, -ius [comp. from inter], adj., *interior, inner*.
 *inter-mittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *leave off, interrupt; let pass; pass., be left between, intervene, elapse*.

*intervallum, -i, n., *interval, space, distance.*
 *intrā [inter], prep. with acc., *within.*
 intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *go within or into, enter.*
 introitus, -ūs, m., *entrance.*
 in-tueor, -tuēri, -tuitus sum, *look upon, behold.*
 in-ūsitātus, -ūsitāta, -ūsitātum, *unusual, extraordinary.*
 *in-ūtilis, -ūtile, *not useful, useless.*
 *in-veniō, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, *come upon, find.*
 *inventor, inventōris [inveniō], m., *finder, discoverer.*
 invitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *invite.*
 *invitus, -a, -um, *unwilling, against one's will.*
 Iolāus, -i, m., *Iolauus.*
 Iolē, Iolēs, f., *Iole.*
 Iovis, gen. of Iuppiter.
 Īphiclēs, Īphiclis, m., *Iphicles.*
 *ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *intensive pron., self, himself, herself, itself, themselves; often to be translated very.*
 ira, -ae, f., *anger, wrath.*
 irāscor, irāscī, irātus sum [ira], *be angry.*
 irātus, -a, -um [part. of irāscor], *angered, enraged, angry, furious.*
 *is, ea, id, dem. pron., *this, that; he, she, it, they.*
 *iste, ista, istud, dem. pron., *that of yours; that.*
 *ita [is], adv., *in this manner, thus, so; ita ut, see ut.*
 Italia, -ae, f., *Italy.*
 *ita-que, conj., *and so, accordingly, therefore.*
 *iter, itineris [eō], n., *a going, journey, march; iter facere, to journey, march.*

iterum, adv., *a second time, again.*
 Ithaca, -ae, f., *Ithaca.*
 *iubeō, iubēre, -uī, iussum, *bid, order, command.*
 iūcundus, -a, -um, *pleasant, sweet.*
 iūdex, iūdicis [iūs + dīcō], m., *judge.*
 *iugum, -i [iungō], n., *yoke.*
 *iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūctum, *join; yoke, harness.*
 Iūnō, Iūnōnis, f., *Juno.*
 Iuppiter, Iovis, m., *Jupiter or Jove.*
 iūrāndum, see iūs.
 *iūs, iūris, n., *right, justice, law; iūs dicere, to pronounce judgment; iūs iūrāndum, gen. iūris iūrāndī, oath.*
 *iussum, -i [part. of iubeō], n., *order, command.*
 *iussus, -ūs [iubeō], m., *bidding, command.*
 *iūstus, -a, -um [iūs], *just.*
 iuvenis, iuvenis, m., *young man, youth.*
 *iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtum, *help.*

L

*labor, labōris, m., *labor, toil.*
 *labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [labor], *labor, toil.*
 lac, lactis, n., *milk.*
 Lacōnia, -ae, f., *Laconia (a country).*
 lacrima, -ae, f., *tear.*
 lacus, ūs, m., *lake.*
 laetitia, -ae, f., *joy.*
 lāmenta, -ōrum, n. pl., *lamentation.*
 Lāomedōn, Lāomedontis, m., *Laomedon.*
 *lapis, lapidis, m., *stone.*
 laqueus, -i, m., *noose.*

Lārīsa, -ae, f., *Larissa.*
 lassitūdō, lassitūdinis, f., *weariness, fatigue.*
 lateō, -ēre, -uī, *lie hidden, be concealed.*
 latrō, latrōnis, m., *robber.*
 *lātus, -a, -um, *broad, wide.*
 *lēgātus, -i, m., *ambassador.*
 *lēnis, lēne, *gentle.*
 leō, leōnis, m., *lion.*
 Lernaes, -a, -um, *of Lerna, Lernean.*
 Lēthē, Lēthēs, f., *Lethe.*
 *levis, leve, *light, slight.*
 *leviter [levis], adv., *slightly.*
 libenter [libēns, willing], adv., *willingly, gladly.*
 *liberī, -ōrum [liber, free], m. pl., *children.*
 *liberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [liber, free], *set free, free, liberate, release.*
 *libertās, libertātis [liber, free], f., *freedom, liberty.*
 *licet, licēre, licuit or licitum est, *it is allowed or permitted.*
 Lichās, Lichae, m., *Lichas.*
 ligna, -ōrum, n. pl., *wood.*
 ligneus, -a, -um [ligna], *of wood, wooden.*
 Ligurēs, -um, m. pl., *Ligurians.*
 Liguria, -ae [Ligurēs], f., *Liguria.*
 limen, liminis, n., *threshold; door.*
 limus, -i, m., *mud.*
 linter, linteris, f., *boat, skiff.*
 Linus, -i, m., *Linus.*
 *litus, litoris, n., *shore.*
 *locus, -i, m. (pl. loca, -ōrum, n.), *place, situation.*
 *longē [longus], adv., *far.*
 longinquus, -a, -um [longus], *distant, remote.*
 *longus, -a, -um, *long; tedious.*

*loquor, loquī, locūtus sum, *speak.*
 lōtus, -i, m., *lotus.*
 luctor, -ārī, -ātus sum, *wrestle, struggle.*
 lūdus, -i, m., *game, sport.*
 lūmen, lūminis, n., *light.*
 *lūx, lūcis, f., *light; ortā lūce, see orior.*

M

magicus, -a, -um, *of magic, magic.*
 *magis [magnus], comp. adv., *more, rather.*
 magister, magistrī [magnus], m., *master; teacher.*
 magnificē [magnificus], adv., *splendidly.*
 magnificus, -a, -um [magnus + faciō], *splendid, magnificent.*
 *magnitūdō, magnitūdinis [magnus], f., *greatness, size.*
 *magnopere [abl. of magnum opus], adv., *greatly, very much, exceedingly; earnestly.*
 *magnus, -a, -um, *large, big, great, mighty; loud.*
 maior, maius, comp. of magnus.
 *male [malus], adv., *badly, ill.*
 *mālō, mälle, mālui [magis + volō, wish], *wish rather, prefer.*
 mālum, -i, n., *apple.*
 *malum, -i [malus], n., *evil, mischief.*
 mālus, -i, m., *mast.*
 *malus, -a, -um, *bad.*
 *mandō, -dāre, -dāvī, -dātum [manus + dō], *put into one's hands, intrust, commit; charge, command.*
 māne, adv., *in the morning, early in the morning.*
 *maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsūm, *remain.*
 mānēs, -ium, m. pl., *spirit, shade.*

*manus, -ūs, f., *hand*.
 *mare, maris, n., *sea*.
 maritus, -ī, m., *husband*.
 Mārs, Mārtis, m., *Mars (a god)*.
 *māter, mātris, f., *mother*.
 mātīmōnium, -ī [māter], n., *marriage; in mātīmōnium dūcere, marry*.
 mātūrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *has-ten*.
 *maximē [maximus], adv., *very greatly, exceedingly, especially*.
 maximus, -a, -um, sup. of magnus.
 Mēdēa, -ae, f., *Medea*.
 medicamentum, -ī, n., *drug; poison, potion*.
 *medius, -a, -um, *mid, middle; the middle of*.
 Medūsa, -ae, f., *Medusa*.
 membrum, -ī, n., *limb, member*.
 *memoria, -ae, f., *memory; ex memoria dēpōnere, see dēpōnō*.
 mentiō, mentiōnis, f., *mention*.
 *mercātor, mercātoris, m., *trader, merchant*.
 mercēs, mercēdis, f., *pay, reward, wages*.
 Mercurius, -ī, m., *Mercury*.
 mergō, mergere, mersi, mersum, *dip, plunge, sink*.
 *meridiānus, -a, -um [meridiēs], *midday, noonday; meridiānum tempus, midday, noon*.
 *meridiēs, -ēī [medius + diēs], m., *midday, noon, south*.
 *meritus, -a, -um [part. of mereō], *deserved, due, just*.
 *meus, -a, -um [mei, gen. of ego], *my, mine*.
 *miles, militis, m., *soldier*.
 *militāris, militāre [miles], *military, warlike; rēs militāris, art of war, warfare*.

*mille, indecl. adj., *a thousand; milia, -ium, n. pl., thousands; milia passuum, see passus*.
 minae, -arum, f. pl., *threats*.
 Minerva, -ae, f., *Minerva (a goddess)*.
 *minimē [minimus, least], adv., *least, very little; by no means, not at all*.
 minitor, -ārī, -ātus sum [minae], *threaten*.
 Minōs, Minōis, m., *Minos*.
 *minus [minor], adv., *less*.
 Minyae, -arum, m. pl., *Minyae*.
 miraculum, -ī [miror], n., *wonder, marvel, miracle*.
 *miror, -ārī, -ātus sum [mirus], *wonder, wonder at*.
 *mirus, -a, -um, *wonderful, strange*.
 misceō, miscēre, miscuī, mixtum, *mix, mingle*.
 misericordiā, -ae, f., *pity, compassion*.
 *mittō, mittere, misi, missum, *send*.
 *modo [modus], adv., *only; just now, lately*.
 *modus, -ī, m., *way, manner*.
 moenia, -ium, n. pl., *walls*.
 mola, -ae, f., *meal*.
 *moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, *warn*.
 *mōns, montis, m., *mountain*.
 mōnstrum, -ī, n., *wonder, monster*.
 *mora, -ae, f., *delay*.
 mordeō, mordēre, momordi, morsum, *bite*.
 morior, morī, mortuus sum, *die*.
 *moror, -ārī, -ātus sum [mora], *delay, linger, stay*.
 *mors, mortis [morior], f., *death*.
 *mortālis, mortāle [mors], *mortal*.
 mortifer, -fera, -ferum [mors + ferō], *death-bringing, deadly*.

mortuus, -a, -um [part. of morior], *dead*.
 *mōs, mōris, m., *way, manner, habit, custom*.
 *moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum, *move*.
 mūgiō, -īre, -īvī, *low, bellow*.
 mūgitus, -ūs [mūgiō], m., *lowing, bellowing*.
 *mulier, mulieris, f., *woman*.
 *multitūdō, multitūdinis [multus], f., *multitude*.
 *multum, -ī [multus], n., *much; multō, by much or far, much, far*.
 *multum [multus], adv., *much, greatly, far*.
 *multus, -a, -um, *much, great; pl., many*.
 *muniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum [moenia], *fortify*.
 *mūnus, mūneris, n., *service, office, duty; present, gift*.
 *mūrus, -ī, m., *wall*.
 mūsica, -ae, f., *music*.
 *mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *change*.
 Mūsia, -ae, f., *Mysia (a country)*.

N

nactus, part. of nanciscor.
 *nam, conj., *for*.
 *nam-que, conj., *for*.
 *nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, *get, obtain, find*.
 nārō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *tell, relate, narrate*.
 natō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *swim, float*.
 *nātūra, -ae, f., *nature, character*.
 nauta, -ae [nāvis], m., *sailor*.
 nauticus, -a, -um [nauta], *naval, nautical*.
 *nāvigiātō, nāvigiātōnis [nāvigiō], f., *sailing, navigation, voyage*.

*nāvigiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [nāvis + agō], *sail*.
 *nāvis, nāvis, f., *ship; nāvem appellere, see appellō; nāvem cōscendere, see cōscendō; nāvem dēdūcere, see dēdūcō; nāvem solvere, see solvō; ē nāvi ēgredi, see ēgredior*.
 ne-, prefix, *not*.
 *-ne, enclitic, used to denote a question.
 *nē, adv., *not; nē . . . quidem, see quidem; conj., that not, lest*.
 nec, see neque.
 *necesse, indecl. adj., *necessary*.
 *necō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *put to death, slay, kill*.
 *neglēgō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum, *disregard, neglect*.
 *negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *say no or not, deny, refuse*.
 *negōtium, -ī, n., *business, matter; task, trouble, difficulty*.
 Nemeaeus, -a, -um, *of Nemea, Nemean*.
 *nēmō, dat. nēmīni, acc. nēmīnem, m. and f., *no one, nobody*.
 nepōs, nepōtis, m., *grandson*.
 Neptūnus, -ī, m., *Neptune*.
 *ne-que or nec, conj., *and not, nor; neque . . . neque, neither . . . nor; neque enim, for . . . not*.
 nervus, -ī, m., *sinew, muscle*.
 ne-sciō, -scire, -scīvī, *not know, be ignorant; nesciō quis, I know not who, some one or other (nesciō is thus used with otherinterrogative words also)*.
 Nessus, -ī, m., *Nessus*.
 neu, see nēve.
 *ne-uter, -utra, -utrum, *neither*.
 *nē-ve or neu [nē + -ve, or], conj., *or not, and that not, and not, nor*.

niger, nigra, nigrum, *black*.
 *nihil, n., indecl., *nothing*.
 *nisi [ne-+sī], conj., *if not, unless*.
 nix, nivis, f., *snow*.
 *noctū [nox], adv., *at or by night*.
 nocturnus, -a, -um [nox], *of night, nocturnal; nocturnum tempus, night-time*.
 *nōlō, nōlle, nōlūi [ne-+volō, wish], *not wish, be unwilling*.
 *nōmen, nōminis, n., *name*.
 *nōn, adv., *not*.
 *nōn-dum, adv., *not yet*.
 *nōn-ne, adv., *used to introduce a question to which an affirmative answer is expected, not?*
 nōs, pl. of ego.
 *noster, nostra, nostrum [nōs], *our*.
 *nōtus, -a, -um [part. of nōscō, learn], *known, well-known, famous*.
 *novem, indecl. adj., *nine*.
 *novitās, novitātis [novus], f., *newness, novelty*.
 *novus, -a, -um, *new; novissimus, last*.
 *nox, noctis, f., *night*.
 nūbēs, nūbis, f., *cloud*.
 nūdus, -a, -um, *naked, bare*.
 *nūllus, -a, -um [ne-+ūllus], *not any, none, no*.
 *num, adv., *used to introduce a question to which a negative answer is expected*.
 *numerus, -i, m., *number*.
 nummus, -i, m., *coin*.
 *numquam [ne-+umquam], adv., *never*.
 *nunc, adv., *now*.
 *nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [nūntius], *report, announce*.
 *nūntius, -i, m., *messenger; message*.

nūper, adv., *newly, lately, recently*.
 nusquam [ne-+usquam, anywhere], adv., *nowhere*.
 nymp̄ha, -ae, f., *nymph*.

O

*ob, prep. with acc., *on account of, for; in compounds, towards, to, against*.
 *obicīō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum [ob+iaciō], *throw in the way or to*.
 ob-iūrgō, -iūrgāre, -iūrgāvī, -iūrgātum, *chide, scold, reproach*.
 ob-linō, -linere, -lēvī, -litum, *daub over, smear*.
 obliviscor, -liviscī, -litus sum, *forget*.
 obscūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [obscūrus], *darken, hide, conceal*.
 obscūrus, -a, -um, *dark*.
 obsecrō, -secrāre, -secrāvī, -secrātum, *beseech, entreat*.
 ob-serō, -serere, -sēvī, -situm, *sow, plant; cover, fill*.
 *obsideō, -sidere, -sēdī, -sessum [ob+sedeō], *beset, besiege*.
 ob-struō, -struere, -strūxī, -strūctum, *build against, block up*.
 ob-testor, -testārī, -testātus sum, *call to witness; beseech, implore*.
 *obtimeō, -tinere, -tinuī, -tentum [ob+teneō], *hold against, hold*.
 *occāsio, occasiōnis [ob+cadō], f., *chance, opportunity*.
 *occāsus, -ūs [ob+cadō], m., *setting*.
 *occidō, -cidere, -cīdī, -cīsum [ob+caedō, cut], *cut down, kill*.
 *occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *seize, fill*.

*occurrō, -currere, -cucurrī or -currī, -cursum [ob+currō], *run against, meet*.
 Ōceanus, -i, m., *Oceanus, the ocean*.
 *oculus, -ī, m., *eye*.
 ōdī, ōdisse, ōsūrus (used in forms of the perfect system, with the force of forms of the present system), *hate*.
 odium, -ī [ōdī], n., *hatred*.
 odor, ōdōris, m., *smell, odor*.
 Oechalia, -ae, f., *Oechalia*.
 Oeneus, -ī, m., *Oeneus*.
 Oeta, -ae, f., *Oeta*.
 offendō, -fendere, -fendī, -fēnsūm, *offend*.
 *offerō, offerre, obtulī, oblātum [ob+ferō], *bear to, proffer, offer*.
 officīna, -ae, f., *workshop, smithy*.
 *officiūm, -ī, n., *service; duty*.
 Olympus, -ī, m., *Olympus*.
 omittō, -mittere, -misi, -missum [ob+mittō], *let go, neglect, disregard, throw away, lose*.
 *omniō [omnis], adv., *altogether, wholly, entirely, at all*.
 *omnis, omne, *all, every*.
 onerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *load, burden*.
 *opera, -ae [opus], f., *work, effort, labor*.
 *opiniō, opiniōnis, f., *opinion, expectation; reputation*.
 *oppidum, -ī, n., *town*.
 *opportūnus, -a, -um, *suitable, seasonable, convenient, opportune*.
 *opprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressum [ob+premō], *press against, overpower, crush*.
 optimus, -a, -um, sup. of bonus.
 *opus, operis, n., *work, task*.
 ōrāculum, -ī [ōrō], n., *oracle*.

*ōrātiō, ōrātiōnis [ōrō], f., *speech; ōrātiōnem habere, to deliver a speech, speak*.
 orbis, orbis, m., *circle; orbis terrārum, circle of the lands, earth, world*.
 Orcus, -ī, m., *Orcus, the underworld*.
 *ōrdō, ōrdinis, m., *arrangement, order, rank; ex ōrdine, in order*.
 *orior, orīrī, ortus sum, *arise, rise, come forth, spring up; ortā luce, at dawn*.
 ōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *equip, adorn*.
 *ōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *speak; beg, pray*.
 Orpheus, -ī, m., *Orpheus*.
 ōs, ōris, n., *mouth*.
 *ostendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum, *stretch out before, show, explain*.
 ōstium, -ī [ōs], n., *mouth, doorway, door*.
 ovis, ovis, f., *sheep*.

P

*pābulum, -ī [pāscō], n., *food, fodder*.
 *paene, adv., *almost, nearly*.
 palaestra, -ae, f., *palaestra, wrestling-place*.
 *palūs, palūdis, f., *swamp, marsh*.
 *parātus, -a, -um [part. of parō], *prepared, equipped, ready*.
 *pāreō, -ēre, -uī, obey.
 *parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *make ready, prepare*.
 *pars, partis, f., *part, side, direction*.
 *parvus, -a, -um, *little, small*.
 pāscō, pāscere, pāvī, pāstum, *feed*.

- *passus, -ūs, m., *pace*; *mīlia passuum*, thousands of paces, miles.
- pāstor, pāstōris [pāscō], m., *shepherd*.
- patefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, *throw or lay open, open*.
- *pater, patris, m., *father*.
- *patior, patī, passus sum, *bear, suffer, allow*.
- patria, -ae [pater], f., *fatherland, country*.
- *pauci, -ae, -a, pl. adj., *few*.
- *paulisper [paulus, *little*], adv., *for a little while, for a short time*.
- *paulum, -ī [paulus, *little*], n., *a little; paulō, by a little, a little, somewhat*.
- *paulum [paulus, *little*], adv., *a little, somewhat*.
- pavor, pavōris, m., *terror, panic*.
- pectus, pectoris, n., *breast*.
- *pecūnia, -ae, f., *money*.
- *pecus, pecoris, n., *cattle, herd, flock*.
- pecus, pecudis, f., *head of cattle, beast; sheep; goat*.
- Peliās, Peliae, m., *Pelias*.
- pellis, pellis, f., *hide, skin, pelt*.
- *pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsum, *drive, drive away, beat, rout*.
- *pendō, pendere, pependī, pēnsūm, *weigh out, pay*.
- Pēnelopē, Pēnelopēs, f., *Penelope*.
- *per, prep. with acc., *through, by means of*.
- percipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum [per+capiō], *feel*.
- percutiō, -cutere, -cussī, -cussum [per+quatiō], *strike through, strike*.
- *per-dūcō, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductum, *lead or bring through, lead, bring*.
- peregrinus, -ī, m., *stranger, foreigner*.
- perennis, perenne [per+annus], *lasting throughout the year; perennial, perpetual*.
- *per-eō, -ire, -iī, -itūrus, *pass away, perish*.
- *per-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *bear through, bear, endure; weather*.
- *perficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum [per+faciō], *make or do thoroughly, accomplish*.
- per-flō, -flāre, -flāvī, -flātum, *blow through or over*.
- per-fodiō, -fodere, -fodī, -fossūm, *dig or pierce through, transfix*.
- *periculum, -ī, n., *danger, peril, risk*.
- per-lūstrō, -lūstrāre, -lūstrāvī, -lūstrātum, *look over, examine, survey*.
- *per-maneō, -manēre, -mānsī, -mānsūm, *remain through, remain*.
- *perpetuus, -a, -um, *continuous, perpetual; in perpetuum, for all time, forever*.
- *per-rumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptum, *burst or break through, break*.
- *per-scribō, -scribere, -scripsī, scriptum, *write in full, describe fully, recount*.
- *per-sequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, *follow up, pursue*.
- Perseus, -ī, m., *Perseus*.
- per-solvō, -solvere, -solvī, -solūtum, *pay completely, pay*.
- *per-suādeō, -suādere, -suāsī, -suāsūm, *persuade, prevail upon, induce*.

- *per-terreō, -terrere, -terrui, -territum, *frighten thoroughly, terrify*.
- *per-turbō, -turbāre, -turbāvī, -turbātum, *confuse thoroughly, throw into confusion, disturb, agitate*.
- *per-veniō, -venire, -vēnī, -ventum, *come through, come, arrive, reach*.
- *pēs, pedis, m., *foot; pedem referre, to draw back, retire, retreat*.
- *petō, petere, petivī or petiī, petitum, *seek, ask; attack*.
- Phāsis, Phāsidis, m., *Phasis*.
- Phīneus, -ī, m., *Phineus*.
- Pholus, -ī, m., *Pholus*.
- Phrixus, -ī, m., *Phrixus*.
- pinguis, pingue, *fat*.
- piscātor, piscātoris, m., *fisherman*.
- plausus, -ūs, m., *applause*.
- plēnus, -a, -um, *full*.
- *plūrēs, plūra [comp. of multus], pl. adj., *more, many, several*.
- plūrimus, -a, -um, sup. of multus.
- Plūtōn, Plūtōnis, m., *Pluto*.
- pōculum, -ī, n., *cup*.
- *poena, -ae, f., *penalty, punishment*.
- poēta, -ae, m., *poet*.
- *polliceor, -licērī, -licitus sum, *promise*.
- Polydectēs, Polydectis, m., *Polydectes*.
- Polyphēmus, -ī, m., *Polyphemus*.
- pondus, ponderis [pendō], n., *weight*.
- *pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positum, *place, put; positus esse, with in and abl., to be placed in, rest or depend on*.
- *pōns, pontis, m., *bridge*.
- porcus, -ī, m., *pig, hog, swine*.
- *porta, -ae, f., *gate*.
- *portus, -ūs, m., *harbor, haven, port*.
- *poscō, poscere, poposcī, ask, demand.
- possideō, -sidere, -sēdī, -sessum, *hold, possess*.
- *possum, posse, potui [potis, *able* +sum], *be able, have power, can*.
- *post, adv., *after, later; prep. with acc., after, behind*.
- *postea [post+is], adv., *after this, afterwards*.
- *posterus, -a, -um [post], *following, next*.
- *post-quam, conj., *later than, after, when*.
- postrēmus, -a, -um [sup. of posterus], *last*.
- *postridē [posterus+diēs], adv., *the following or next day*.
- *postulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *ask, request, demand*.
- *potior, -irī, -itus sum, *become master of, get possession of*.
- prae, prep. with abl., *before*.
- prae-acūtus, -acūta, -acūtum, *sharpened at the end, pointed, sharp*.
- *praebeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, *hold forth, supply, furnish, give; show, present, exhibit*.
- prae-caveō, -cavere, -cāvī, -cautum, *beware beforehand, beware, be on one's guard*.
- *praecipio, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum [prae+capiō], *take beforehand, anticipate; direct, order, charge*.
- praecipuē, adv., *especially*.
- prae-clārus, -clāra, -clārum, *very bright; splendid, remarkable, famous*.
- *praeda, -ae, f., *booty, spoil, plunder*.

prae-dicō, -dicere, -dixī, -dictum, say beforehand, foretell, predict.
 praedor, -ārī, -ātus sum [praeda], plunder, rob.
 *praemium, -ī, n., reward.
 *praesēns, -sentis [part. of praesum], adj., present, immediate, imminent.
 *praesentia, -ae [praesēns], f., the present.
 praeses, praesidis, m., protector.
 *praesidium, -ī [praeses], n., protection, guard, escort.
 *praestāns, -stantis [part. of praestō], adj., surpassing, pre-eminent, remarkable.
 *prae-stō, -stāre, -stīti, -stitum or -stātum, stand before, surpass, excel; show.
 *prae-sum, -esse, -fuī, be before, preside over, have charge of, command.
 *praeter, prep. with acc., past, by; besides, except.
 *praetereā [praeter+is], adv., besides this, besides, more-over.
 praeter-eō, -īre, -īi, -itum, go or pass by.
 *prehendō,prehendere,prehendī,prehensum, seize.
 *premo, premere, pressi, pressum, press, check, restrain.
 pretium, -ī, n., price, charge.
 *prex, precis, used chiefly in the plural, f., prayer, entreaty.
 *pridiē [diēs], adv., on the day before.
 *primō [primus], adv., at first.
 *primum [primus], adv., first, in the first place.
 primus, -a, -um, first.
 *pristinus, -a, -um, former.
 *prius, comp. adv., before, first.

*prius-quam, conj., before than, sooner than, before.
 *prō, prep. with abl., before, in front of; for, in behalf of; for, as; for, in return for.
 *procul, adv., at or from a distance, far.
 *proelium, -ī, n., battle, combat; proelium committere, see committō.
 *profectiō, profectionis [proficiscor], f., departure, start.
 *proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum, set out, depart, start.
 *progredior, -gredi, -gressus sum [prō+gradior], go forward, advance.
 *prohibeō, -hibere, -hibuī, -hibitum [prō+habeō], hold back, prevent, hinder.
 *proiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum [prō+iaciō], throw forth or down, throw.
 prōmō, prōmere, prōmpsi, prōmp-tum, take or bring out, produce.
 properō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, hasten.
 *prō-pōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, put or set before, offer, propose; set forth, say.
 *propter, prep. with acc., on account of, because of, for.
 prōra, -ae, f., prow, bow.
 *prō-sequor, -sequi, -secūtus sum, follow forward, follow.
 Proserpina, -ae, f., Proserpina, Proserpine.
 prō-sternō, -sternere, -strāvī, -strātum, strew or spread before, throw or knock down.
 prō-sum, prōdesse, prōfui, be of advantage, profit, avail, assist.
 *prō-vehō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectum, carry forward.

*prō-vocō, -vocāre, -vocāvī, -vocātum, call forth or out, challenge.
 *proximus, -a, -um, nearest, next.
 *prudentia, -ae, f., prudence.
 puella, -ae, f., girl, maiden.
 *puer, puerī, m., boy.
 *pugna, -ae [pugnō], f., fighting, battle, combat.
 *pugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, fight.
 pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, beautiful.
 pulsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, push or strike against, knock, knock at.
 punctum, -ī, n., point, instant, moment.
 pūrgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, make clean, clean, cleanse.
 *putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, think.
 Pūthia, -ae, f., Pythia.
 Q
 *quā [quī], adv., in which place, where.
 *quaerō, quaerere, quaesivī, quaesitum, seek; ask, inquire.
 quālis, quāle, of what sort? what kind of?
 *quam, adv., how? as; than; with sup., as . . . as possible.
 quam-quam, conj., although.
 *quantum [quantus], adv., how much? how?
 *quantus, -a, -um, how great or much?
 *quārtus, -a, -um [quattuor], fourth.
 quasi [quam+si], conj., as if.
 *quattuor, indecl. adj., four.
 *-que, enclitic conj., and.
 *qui, quae, quod, rel. pron., who, which, that.
 *quidam, quaedam, quiddam (quoddam), indef. pron., a certain, certain.
 *quidem, adv., in fact, indeed, certainly; nē . . . quidem, not even.
 *quiēs, quiētis, f., rest, repose.
 *quīn, conj., that . . . not, but that, but, that.
 quinquāgintā [quinque, five], indecl. adj., fifty.
 *quintus, -a, -um [quinque, five], fifth.
 *quis (quī), quae, quid (quod), interrog. pron., who? which? what?
 *quis (quī), quae or qua, quid (quod), indef. pron., any, any one, anybody, anything; some, some one, somebody, something.
 *quis-quam, quicquam, indef. pron., any one, anything.
 *quis-que, quaeque, quidque (quodque), indef. pron., each.
 *quō [quis and quī], adv., to what place? whither? to which place, whither; quō ūsque, see ūsque.
 *quod [quī], conj., that, in that, because.
 quondam, adv., once upon a time, formerly, once.
 *quoniam, conj., since.
 *quoque, adv., also.
 quotannis [annus], adv., every year, yearly, annually.
 quotiēns, adv., as often as.
 R
 rāmus, -ī, m., branch, bough.
 *ratiō, ratiōnis, f., plan, means, method, manner.
 re- or red-, prefix, again, back; against.
 *recipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum [re+capiō], take or get back, recover; sē recipere, to betake oneself, withdraw; to collect oneself, recover.

- re-cumbō, -cumbere, -cubūi, *lie back or down.*
 *recuperō, -āre, -āvī, ātum [re-cipiō], *recover.*
 *recūsō, -cūsāre, -cūsāvī, -cūsātum, *refuse.*
 red-, see re-.
 *red-dō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *give back, return, restore; render.*
 *red-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *go back, return.*
 red-integrō, -integrāre, -integrāvī, -integrātum, *make whole again, renew.*
 *reditus, -ūs [redeō], m., *return.*
 *re-dūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *lead or bring back; restore.*
 *re-ferō, referre, rettulī, relātum, *bring or carry back, return; fetch; pedem referre, see pēs; grātiām referre, see grātia.*
 *reficiō, -ficere, -feci, -fectum [re-+faciō], *make again, renew, repair; refresh, recruit.*
 *re-fugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, *flee back, run away, retreat.*
 rēgia, -ae [rēx], f., *palace.*
 rēgina, -ae [rēx], f., *queen.*
 *regiō, regiōnis [regō, direct], f., *direction; country, region.*
 rēgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [rēgnum], *reign, rule.*
 *rēgnum, -i [rēx], n., *royal power, rule, throne; kingdom, realm.*
 *regredior, -gredi, -gressus sum [re-+gradior], *go back, return.*
 *re-liquō, -linquere, -liquī, -lictum, *leave behind, leave.*
 *reliquus, -a, -um [relinquō], *left, the remaining, the other, the rest of.*
 remedium, -i, n., *remedy.*
 rēmigō, -āre [rēmus+agō], *row.*
 *re-mittō, -mittere, -misi, -missum, *send back, send.*
 *re-moveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, *move back, remove.*
 *rēmus, -i, m., *oar.*
 *re-nūtiō, -nūntiāre, -nūntiāvī, -nūntiātum, *bring back word, report, announce.*
 *re-pellō, repellere, reppulī, repulsum, *drive back or away, repulse, repel.*
 *reperiō, reperire, repperī, reperlum, *find, discover.*
 *re-pōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *put or set back; store up or away.*
 *re-pugnō, -pugnāre, -pugnāvī, -pugnātum, *fight against, struggle, resist.*
 *rēs, rei, f., *thing, matter, affair, circumstance, situation; rēs militāris, see militāris; rē vērā, see vērus.*
 *re-sistō, -sistere, -stitī, *stand against, resist.*
 re-spirō, -spirāre, -spirāvī, -spirātum, *breathe back or out, breathe.*
 *re-spondeō, -spondēre, -spondī, -spōnsum, *reply, answer.*
 *respōnsum, -ī [part. of respondeō], n., *reply, answer, response.*
 *restituō, -stituere, -stitui, -stitūtum [re-+statuō], *set up again, put back, restore.*
 *retineō, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum [re-+teneō], *hold or keep back, keep, restrain; hold fast.*
 *revertor, -verti, -versum (the perfect is active in form, reverti not reversus sum) [re-+vertō], *turn back, return.*
 *rēx, rēgis, m., *king.*
 Rhadamanthus, -i, m., *Rhadamanthus.*
 rideō, ridere, risī, risum, *laugh.*

- *rīpa, -ae, f., *bank.*
 rīte, adv., *duly, fully.*
 rōbur, rōboris, n., *oak.*
 *rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *ask.*
 rogas, -i, m., *funeral pile, pyre.*
 Rōma, -ae, f., *Rome.*
 rōstrum, -i, n., *beak.*
 ruō, ruere, rui, ruitūrus, *rush.*
 rūpēs, rūpis, f., *rock, cliff.*
 *rūrsus [for reversus, part. of revertor], adv., *again.*

S

- sacerdōs, sacerdōtis, m. and f., *priest, priestess.*
 sacrificium, -i, n., *sacrifice.*
 *saepe, adv., *often, frequently.*
 saevus, -a, -um, *fierce, savage.*
 *sagitta, -ae, f., *arrow.*
 sāl, salis, m., *salt.*
 Salmydēssus, -i, f., *Salmydēssus.*
 salsus, -a, -um [sāl], *salted, salt.*
 *salūs, salutis, f., *safety, deliverance, escape.*
 sānctus, -a, -um, *consecrated, sacred.*
 sanguis, sanguinis, m., *blood.*
 sānitās, sānitātis [sānus, sound], f., *soundness; right reason, sanity.*
 *satis, adv., *enough, sufficiently.*
 *saxum, -i, n., *rock, stone.*
 scelus, sceleris, n., *wickedness, crime.*
 *scientia, -ae [sciō], f., *knowledge, skill.*
 *sciō, -īre, -ivī, -itum, *know.*
 *scribō, scribere, scripsī, scrip-tum, *write.*
 *scūtum, -i, n., *shield.*
 *secundus, -a, -um [sequor], *following; favorable.*
 *sed, conj., *but.*
 sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessum, *sit.*
 sēdēs, sēdis [sedeō], f., *seat, abode.*
 sēmentis, sēmentis, f., *seeding, sowing.*
 *semper, adv., *always.*
 senex, senis, m., *old man.*
 *sententia, -ae [sentio], f., *opinion; purpose.*
 *sentio, sentire, sēnsī, sēnsuum, *perceive, feel.*
 sepeliō, sepelire, sepelivī, sepultum, *bury.*
 *septimus, -a, -um [septem, seven], *seventh.*
 *sequor, sequi, secūtus sum, *follow.*
 Seriphus, -i, f., *Seriphos.*
 sermō, sermōnis, m., *conversation, talk, speech.*
 serō, serere, sēvi, satum, *sow, plant.*
 serpens, serpentis, f., *serpent.*
 serviō, -īre, -ivī, -itum [servus], *serve, be subject to.*
 *servitūs, servitūtis [servus], f., *slavery, servitude, service.*
 *servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, *save, preserve.*
 *servus, -i, m., *slave, servant.*
 *sī, conj., *if.*
 *sic, adv., *so, thus.*
 Sicilia, -ae, f., *Sicily.*
 *signum, -i, n., *sign, signal.*
 *silva, -ae, f., *wood, forest.*
 *simul, adv., *at the same time; simul atque or ac, as soon as.*
 *sine, prep. with abl., *without.*
 *sinister, sinistra, sinistrum, *left; sinistra, -ae, f., left hand.*
 sinus, -ūs, m., *bosom, lap.*
 situs, -a, -um, *placed, situated.*
 *sī-ve or seu [sī+ve, or], conj., *or if; sive . . . sive, whether . . . or.*

- *socius, -i, m., companion, comrade, ally.
 *sól, sólís, m., sun; the sun-god.
 solium, -i, n., seat, throne.
 sollicitúdo, sollicitúdinis [sollicitus], f., anxiety, care, apprehension.
 sollicitus, -a, -um, troubled, anxious.
 *sólum [sólus], adv., alone, only.
 *sólus, -a, -um, alone.
 solvō, solvere, solví, solútum, loosen, unbind, release; open; pay; with or without návem, cast off, set sail, put to sea.
 somnus, -i, m., sleep, drowsiness.
 sonitus, -us, m., sound, noise.
 sonórus, -a, -um, sounding, loud, noisy.
 soror, soróris, f., sister.
 sors, sortis, f., lot.
 sortior, -irí, -itus sum [sors], cast or draw lots.
 spargō, spargere, sparsí, sparsum, scatter, sprinkle.
 *spatium, -i, n., space, interval; space of time, time.
 *speciēs, -ēi [speciō, look], f., sight, appearance, shape.
 *spectátor, spectátoris [spectō], m., looker-on, spectator.
 *spectō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum [speciō, look], look at or on.
 speculum, -i [speciō, look], n., looking-glass, mirror.
 spēlunca, -ae, f., cave, cavern.
 *spērō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum [spēs], hope.
 *spēs, spei, f., hope.
 *sponte, abl. sing., f., with suā, of his (her, their) own accord, voluntarily.
 squālor, squāloris, m., dirt, filth.
 stabulum, -i [stō], n., standing-place, stall, stable, inclosure.
 *statim [stō], adv., on the spot, forthwith, at once, immediately.
 *statuō, statuere, statuí, statútum, set up; decide, resolve.
 *stō, stāre, steti, statum, stand.
 *studeō, -ēre, -uī, be eager, give attention, apply oneself.
 studiosus, -a, -um [studium], eager, diligent, studious.
 *studium, -i [studeō], n., eagerness, zeal; study, pursuit.
 stupeō, -ēre, -uī, be stunned, astounded, or amazed.
 Stymphālis, Stymphālidis [Stymphālus], adj., of Stymphalus, Stymphalian.
 Stymphālus, -i, f., Stymphalus.
 Styx, Stygis, f., Styx.
 suāvis, suāve, sweet, pleasant.
 *sub, prep. with acc. and abl., under; sub vesperum, see vesper.
 *sub-dō, -dere, -didí, -ditum, put under, apply.
 sub-dūcō, -ducere, -dūxí, -ductum, draw up, beach.
 *sub-eō, -ire, -ii, -itum, go under; undergo, submit to, sustain, bear, endure.
 *subiciō, -icere, -iēcí, -iectum [sub+iaciō], throw or place under.
 *subitō, adv., unexpectedly, suddenly.
 sublātus, see tollō.
 *subsidiūm, -i [sub+sedeō], n., support, help; reserve, reinforcement.
 *succēdō, -cēdere, -cessi, -cessum [sub+cēdō], go or come under, follow after, succeed.
 succendō, -cendere, -cendi, -censum, kindle beneath, set on fire.

- succidō, -cidere, -cidi, -cisum [sub+caedō], cut below or down, fell.
 sūcus, -i, m., juice.
 *suī, reflexive pron., himself, herself, itself, themselves; him, her, it, them.
 *sum, esse, fui, futūrus, be.
 *summus, -a, -um [sup. of superus, upper], uppermost, highest, greatest.
 *sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsi, sūptum, take up, take; supplicium sūmere, see supplicium.
 *superior, -ius [comp. of superus, upper], adj., higher; former, previous, preceding.
 *superō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum [superus, upper], overcome, defeat, conquer.
 *super-sum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus, be over or left, remain.
 *supplicium, -i, n., punishment, torture; supplicium sūmere, to exact or inflict punishment.
 *suprā [superus, upper], adv. and prep. with acc., above, before.
 suprēmus, -a, -um [sup. of superus, upper], highest; last.
 *suscipiō, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum [subs-= sub + capiō], undertake.
 suspendō, -pendere, -pendi, -pēnsūm [subs-= sub + pendō], hang up, hang.
 *suspiciō, suspiciōnis [sub + speciō, look], f., suspicion.
 *suspīcor, -ārī, -ātus sum [sub + speciō, look], suspect.
 *sustineō, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum [subs-= sub + teneō], hold or bear up, sustain, withstand.
 sustulī, see tollō.
 *suus, -a, -um [suī], his, her, its, or their own; his, her, its, their.
 Symplēgades, -um, f. pl., the Symplegades.
 T
 taceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, be silent.
 tacitus, -a, -um [part. of taceō], silent.
 Taenarus, -i, f., Taenarus (a promontory).
 tālāria, -ium, n. pl., winged shoes.
 tālis, tāle, such.
 *tam, adv., so.
 *tamen, adv., however, yet, nevertheless.
 tandem, adv., at length or last, finally.
 *tangō, tangere, tetigī, tāctum, touch.
 tantum [tantus], adv., so much or far.
 *tantus, -a, -um, so great or much.
 Tartarus, -i, m., Tartarus.
 taurus, -i, m., bull.
 *tegō, tegere, tēxi, tēctum, cover; conceal.
 *tēlum, -i, n., missile, spear, weapon.
 *temere, adv., rashly.
 *tempestās, tempestātis [tempus], f., weather; storm, tempest.
 templum, -i, n., sanctuary, temple.
 *temptō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, try, attempt.
 *tempus, temporis, n., time, season; meridiānum tempus, see meridiānus; nocturnum tempus, see nocturnus.
 *teneō, -ēre, -uī, hold, keep; hold back, restrain, stop.
 tenuis, tenue, thin.
 *tergum, -i, n., back.

- *terra, -ae, f., *land, earth*; orbis terrarum, see orbis.
 *terreō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, *frighten, terrify*.
 *terribilis, terribile [terreō], *terrible, dreadful*.
 *terror, terrōris [terreō], m., *fright, terror*.
 *tertium [tertius], adv., *the or a third time*.
 *tertius, -a, -um [trēs], *third*.
 tetigī, see tangō.
 texō, texere, texuī, textum, *weave*.
 Thēbae, -ārum, f. pl., *Thebes*.
 Thēbāni, -ōrum [Thēbae], m. pl., *Thebans*.
 Thermōdōn, Thermōdontis, m., *Thermodon*.
 Thēseus, -ī, m., *Theseus*.
 Thessalia, -ae, f., *Thessaly* (a country).
 Thrācia, -ae, f., *Thrace* (a country).
 Tiberis, Tiberis, m., *Tiber*.
 *timeō, -ēre, -uī, *fear*.
 *timor, timōris [timeō], m., *fear*.
 tinguō, tinguerē, tinxī, tinctum, *wet, soak, dye*.
 Tirīns, Tirynthis, f., *Tiryns*.
 *tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātum, *lift, raise; take away, remove; ancorās tollere, to weigh anchor*.
 torqueō, torquēre, torsi, tortum, *turn*.
 *tōtus, -a, -um, *all the, whole, entire*.
 tractō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum [trahō], *handle, touch, feel*.
 *trādō, -dere, -didī, -ditum [trāns + dō], *give across, over, or up, deliver; hand down, relate, report*.
 *trādūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum [trāns + dūcō], *lead across*.
 *trahō, trahere, trāxī, tractum, *draw, drag*.
 *trāciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum [trāns + iaciō], *throw across; strike through, pierce*.
 *trāiectus, -ūs [trāciō], m., *crossing over, passage*.
 trānō, -nāre, -nāvī [trāns + nō], *swim*, *swim across or over*.
 tranquillitās, tranquillitātis [tranquillus], f., *calm*.
 tranquillus, -a, -um, *calm*.
 *trāns, prep. with acc., *across, over*.
 *trāns-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *go across or over, cross*.
 *trāns-figō, -figere, -fixī, -fixum, *thrust or pierce through, transfix*.
 *trāns-portō, -portāre, -portāvī, -portātum, *carry across or over, transport*.
 *trāns-vehō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectum, *carry across or over*.
 *trēs, tria, pl. adj., *three*.
 tribūtum, -ī, n., *contribution, tribute*.
 tristitia, -ae, f., *sadness*.
 Troia, -ae, f., *Troy*.
 Troiāni, -ōrum [Troia], m. pl., *Trojans*.
 *tū, tuī, pers. pron., *thou, you*.
 *tum, adv., *then, at that time; etiam tum, see etiam*.
 *turbō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *confuse, throw into disorder, disturb, trouble*.
 turbō, turbinis, m., *whirlwind, hurricane*.
 *turpis, turpe, *disgraceful*.
 *tūtus, -a, -um, *safe*.
 *tuus, -a, -um [tū], *thy, thine, your*.

U

- *ubi, adv., *where; conj., when*.
 ulciscor, ulcisci, ultus sum, *avenge, revenge*.
 Ulixēs, Ulixis, m., *Ulysses*.
 *ullus, -a, -um, *any*.
 *ulterior, -ius, comp. adj., *farther*.
 umbra, -ae, f., *shadow, shade*.
 umerus, -ī, m., *shoulder*.
 *umquam, adv., *ever*.
 unda, -ae, f., *wave*.
 *unde, adv., *whence*.
 *undecimus, -a, -um [ūndecim, eleven], *eleventh*.
 *undique [unde + que], adv., *from or on all sides*.
 unguentum, -ī [unguō], n., *ointment*.
 unguō, unguere, ūnxī, ūnctum, *smear, anoint*.
 *ūniversus, -a, -um [ūnus + vertō], *all together, whole, entire, all*.
 *ūnus, -a, -um, *one; only one, only, alone*.
 *urbs, urbis, f., *city*.
 ūrō, ūrere, ussi, ustum, *burn*.
 *ūsq̄ue, adv., *all the way or time; ūsq̄ue ad, up to, even to, until, till; quō ūsq̄ue, till when? how long?*
 *ūsus, -ūs [ūtor], m., *use; experience*.
 *ut, conj., *as; when; that; ita ut, as*.
 *uter, utra, utrum, *which? (of two)*.
 ūter, ūtris, m., *skin, bag*.
 *uter-que, utraque, utrumque, *each (of two), either, both*.
 *ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum, *use*.
 utrimque [uterque], adv., *on either side or both sides*.
 *uxor, uxōris, f., *wife*.

V

- *vacuus, -a, -um, *empty*.
 *valeō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus, *be strong or effective, have effect, prevail*.
 validus, -a, -um [valeō], *strong*.
 *vallēs, vallis, f., *valley*.
 varius, -a, -um, *various*.
 vās, vāsīs (pl. vāsa, -ōrum), n., *vessel*.
 *vāstō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum [vāstus], *lay waste*.
 vāstus, -a, -um, *waste; huge, enormous, vast*.
 *vehementer, adv., *violently, vehemently; earnestly; exceedingly, greatly*.
 *vehō, vehere, vexī, vectum, *carry*.
 vellus, velleris, n., *fleece*.
 vel-ut, *even or just as, as*.
 vēnātiō, vēnātiōnis, f., *hunting, hunt*.
 venēnum, -ī, n., *poison*.
 *veniō, venire, vēni, ventum, *come*.
 venter, ventris, m., *belly*.
 *ventus, -ī, m., *wind*.
 verbum, -ī, n., *word*.
 *vereor, -ēri, -itus sum, *fear*.
 *vērō [vērus], adv., *in truth, indeed; however*.
 *versor, -āri, -ātus sum [vertō], *turn often, be busy or employed, be involved; be*.
 *vertō, vertere, vertī, versum, *turn*.
 *vērus, -a, -um, *true; rē vērā, in truth, in fact, really*.
 vescor, vescī, *feed on, eat*.
 *vesper, vesperī, m., *evening; sub vesperum, towards evening*.
 *vester, vestra, vestrum [vōs], *your*.
 vestigiū, -ī, n., *track, footprint*.

- *vestis, vestis, f., *clothing, dress, robe.*
 vestitus, -ūs, m., *clothing.*
 *via, -ae, f., *road, way.*
 viātor, viātōris [via], m., *way-farer, traveler.*
 victima, -ae, f., *victim.*
 *victōria, -ae, f., *victory.*
 *victus, -ūs [vivō], m., *living; sustenance, food.*
 *vicus, -ī, m., *village.*
 *videō, vidēre, vidi, visum, see; pass., *seem.*
 *vigilia, -ae, f., *watch.*
 *viginti, indecl. adj., *twenty.*
 villa, -ae, f., *country house, villa.*
 vīmen, vīminis, n., *osier.*
 vinciō, vincire, vīxi, vinctum, bind.
 vinculum, -ī [vinciō], n., *bond, chain.*
 vinum, -ī, n., *wine.*
 violō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *outrage, violate.*
 *vir, viri, m., *man.*
 virga, -ae, f., *wand.*
 virgō, virginis, f., *maiden.*
 *virtūs, virtūtis [vir], f., *manliness, courage, bravery.*
 *vis, vis, f., *violence, force; virtue, potency, efficacy; pl. virēs, -ium, strength; omnibus viribus, with all one's strength or might, with might and main.*

- *visus, -ūs [videō], m., *sight.*
 *vita, -ae [vivō], f., *life.*
 *vitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *avoid, escape.*
 *vivō, vīvere, vīxi, victum, *live.*
 *vivus, -a, -um [vivō], *alive, living.*
 *vix, adv., *with difficulty, scarcely, hardly, barely.*
 *vocō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum [vōx], *call, summon.*
 Volcānus, -ī, m., *Vulcan.*
 *volō, velle, volui, *be willing, wish.*
 volō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *fly.*
 volucris, volucris [volō, fly], f., *bird.*
 *voluntās, voluntātis [volō, wish], f., *wish, will.*
 voluptās, voluptātis [volō, wish], f., *pleasure.*
 vorō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *swallow whole, devour.*
 vōs, pl. of tū.
 *vōx, vōcis, f., *voice; word.*
 *vulnerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum [vulnus], *wound.*
 *vulnus, vulneris, n., *wound.*

Z

Zētēs, Zētae, m., *Zetes.*