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EPITOME

OF

GREEK AND ROMAN

MYTHOLOGY.

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES AND A VOCABULARY,

BY

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PREFACE.

THE Latin text of the following volume has been for a long time in use, in France, as a part of a course of elementary instruction in classical learning. It was prepared by some of the same band of eminent scholars to whom we are indebted for the "Historia Sacra," "Historia Græca," and several other works of that description. It was intended originally to follow those works, and hence was called "Appendix," or, more fully, "Appendix de Diis et Heroibus Poeticis." As this title is significant only in connexion with the preceding volumes, to which the work was a sequel, it seemed proper, in publishing it as a separate volume, to change the title, so as to express more simply and precisely its contents.

The volume is in fact a brief, but very comprehensive and perspicuous epitome of classical mythology, written in the purest Latin, — the diction being taken almost entirely from Ovid and Virgil, — and of rare value, both as a text-book of Latin and a text-book of mythology.

It is recommended, accordingly, that the student, after having gone through the book as an exercise in translation and grammar, should then study it as he would study history, or any book of that kind: that is, that he should prepare himself to answer questions in regard to the facts stated in the several chapters. To facilitate an exercise of this kind, questions have been placed at the bottom of the page. Notes, explanatory of poetical and historical allusions, and of grammatical forms and idioms, are also given, but are put by themselves, at the end of the volume. This method has been found better to subserve the business of instruction, than to insert the notes at the bottom of each page and immediately adjacent to the text. In preparing the vocabulary, much care has been bestowed upon the derivation of the words, as well as upon the meaning, and both have been given in a form that, it is believed, will be striking to the eye and easy of reference. The quantity of the vowels has been carefully marked both in the text and in the vocabulary. Also, in the English translation of the proper names, the accented syllable has been marked. The tables of grammatical forms, in the beginning of the book, it is believed, will be a valuable aid in parsing.

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OF THE GODS.

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OF THE DEMIGODS AND HEROES.

NOUNS.—THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

SING.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Nom.	*ă, ās, ē, ēs.*	*ŭs, ĕr, ĭr, ŭr, ūm.*	*ă, ĕ, ŏ, ĕr, ŭs,* &c.	*ŭs, ū.*	*ĭēs, ēs.*
Gen.	*ē, ēs.*	*ī.*	*ĭs.*	*ūs.*	*ĭēī, ĕī.*
Dat.	*ē, ē.*	*ō.*	*ī.*	*ūī.*	*ĭēī, ĕī.*
Acc.	*ām, ān, ēn.*	*ūm.*	*ĕm, ĭm (a).*	*ūm.*	*ĭēm, ēm.*
Voc.	*ă, ā, ē.*	*ĕ, ī, ūm.*	*(ŭs, ĕs).*	*ŭs.*	*ĭēs, ēs.*
Abl.	*ā, ē.*	*ō.*	*ĕ, ī.*	*ū.*	*ĭē, ē.*
PLURAL.					
N. & V.	*ē.*	*ī, ă.*	*ēs, ă, ĭă (ĕs).*	*ūs, ŭă.*	*ĭēs, ēs.*
Gen.	*ārūm.*	*ōrūm.*	*ūm, ĭūm.*	*ŭūm.*	*ĭērūm, ērūm.*
D. & A.	*īs, ābŭs.*	*īs.*	*ĭbŭs.*	*ĭbŭs.*	*ĭēbŭs, ēbŭs.*
Acc.	*ās.*	*ōs, ă.*	*ēs, ă, ĭă (ĕs).*	*ūs, ŭă.*	*ĭēs, ēs.*

NUMERALS.

Unŭs, ūnă, ūnūm; ūniŭs; ūnī; ūnūm, ūnām, ūnūm; ūnō, ūnā, ūnō.
Dŭo, dŭē, dŭo; dŭōrūm, dŭārūm, dŭōrūm; dŭōbŭs, dŭābŭs, dŭōbŭs; dŭōs, dŭās, dŭo.
Nom. Acc. and Voc. *Trēs;* Gen. *trĭūm;* Dat. and Abl. *trĭbŭs.*

RULES.

1. Every vowel is long, when, in the same word, it is followed by two consonants or a double consonant. 2. A vowel, followed by a single consonant final, is always long, if the word following commence also with a consonant. 3. In general, every vowel is short, when, in the same word, it is followed by another vowel. To this there are some exceptions.

PRONOUNS.

Ĕgo, mĕī, mĭhi, mē; nōs, nōstrī, nōbīs.

Tū, tŭī, tĭbi, tē; vōs, vēstrī, vōbis.

Sŭī, sĭbi, sē.

Īllĭ, īllă, īllŭd; īllĭŭs; īllĭ; īllūm, īllām, īllŭd; īllō, īllā; īllī, īllæ, īllă; īllōrūm, īllārūm; īllīs; īllōs, īllās, īllă. So also decline *īstĭ, īstă, īstŭd.*

Hīc, hæc, hōc; hūjŭs; hujĭc; hūnc, hānc, hōc; hōc, hāc; hī, hæ, hæc; hōrūm, hārūm; hīs; hōs, hās, hæc.

Ĭs; ĕă, ĭd; ējŭs; ĕī; ĕūm, ĕām, ĭd; ĕō, ĕā, ĕō; īī, ĕæ, ĕă; ĕōrūm, ĕārūm; ĕīs, or *īīs; ĕōs, ĕās, ĕă.*—*Īdēm, ĕădēm, ĭdēm,* is composed of *ĭs* and *dem,* thus: *ējūsdēm, ĕĭdēm, ĕūndēm, ĕāndēm, ĭdēm,* &c.

Īpsĕ, īpsă, īpsūm; īpsĭŭs; īpsī; īpsūm, īpsām; īpsō, īpsā; īpsī, īpsæ, īpsă; īpsōrūm, īpsārūm; īpsīs; īpsōs, īpsās, īpsă.— So also decline *ūnŭs* — *ūllŭs* — *tōtŭs* — *sōlŭs, ă, ūm* — *ŭtĕr, utră, utrūm;* gen. *utrĭŭs,* &c. — *ālĭtĕr,* which makes *i* short in the gen. *ālĭtĕrĭŭs;* dat. *ālĭtĕrī*—*ălĭŭs,* which has always *i* long in the gen. *ălĭŭs;* dat. *ălĭī.*

Quĭs, quī, quæ, quŏd, or *quĭd; cūjŭs; cuī; quēm, quām, quŏd, quĭd; quō, quā; quī, quæ, quæ; quōrūm, quārūm; quĭbŭs,* or *queis; quōs, quās, quæ.* — Composed of *quis* and *qui: ălĭquĭs, ălĭquă, ălĭquŏd, ălĭquĭd; alĭcūjŭs; ălĭcuī,* &c. — *Quĭsnām, quænām, quōdnām, quĭdnām; cūjŭsnām, cuīnām,* &c. So also decline *quīdām, quædām, quōddām; cūjŭsdām,* &c.

THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.—ACTIVE.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
IND. Pr.	o, ās, ăt.	ŏo, ēs, ĕt.	o (Io), īs, ĭt.	Io, īs, ĭt.
	āmŭs, ātĭs, ānt.	ēmŭs, ētĭs, ēnt.	īmŭs, ītĭs, ūnt (Iūnt).	īmŭs, ītĭs (Iūnt).
Impf.	ābām, ābās, ābăt.	ēbām, ēbās, ēbăt.	ēbām, ēbās, ēbăt.	ĭēbām, ĭēbās, ĭēbăt.
	ābāmŭs, ābātĭs, ābānt.	ēbāmŭs, ēbātĭs, ēbānt.	ēbāmŭs, ēbātĭs, ēbānt.	ĭēbāmŭs, ĭēbātĭs, ĭēbānt.
Perf.	ī, īstī, ĭt.	.....	.....	.....
	īmŭs, īstĭs, ērūnt (ērĕ).	.....	.....	.....
Plup.	ĕrām, ĕrās, ĕrăt.	.....	.....	.....
	ĕrāmŭs, ĕrātĭs, ĕrānt.	.....	.....	.....
1st Fut.	ābo, ābĭs, ābĭt.	ēbo, ēbĭs, ēbĭt.	ām, ēs, ēt.	ĭām, ĭēs, ĭēt.
	ābĭmŭs, ābĭtĭs, ābūnt.	ēbĭmŭs, ēbĭtĭs, ēbūnt.	ēmŭs, ētĭs, ēnt.	ĭēmŭs, ĭētĭs, ĭēnt.
2d Fut.	ĕro, ĕris,* ĕrĭt.	.....	.....	.....
	ĕrimŭs, ĕritĭs, ĕrĭnt.	.....	.....	.....
IMPER.	ā (āto), āto.	ē (ēto), ēto.	ĕ (Ito), ĭto.	ī (ito), īto.
	ātĕ (ātōtĕ), ānto.	ētĕ (ētōtĕ), ēnto.	ĭtĕ (ĭtōtĕ), ŭnto (Iūnto).	ītĕ (ĭtōtĕ), ĭūnto.
SUBJ. Pr.	ēm, ēs, ēt.	ĕām, ĕās, ĕăt.	ăm, ās, ăt.	ĭām, ĭās, ĭăt.
	ēmŭs, ētĭs, ēnt.	ĕāmŭs, ĕātĭs, ĕānt.	āmŭs, ātĭs, ānt.	ĭāmŭs, ĭātĭs, ĭānt.
Imp.	ārēm, ārēs, ārēt.	ērēm, ērēs, ērēt.	ĕrēm, ĕrēs, ĕrēt.	īrēm, īrēs, īrēt.
	ārēmŭs, ārētĭs, ārēnt.	ērēmŭs, ērētĭs, ērēnt.	ĕrēmŭs, ĕrētĭs, ĕrēnt.	īrēmŭs, īrētĭs, īrēnt.
Perf.	ĕrīm, ĕris, ĕrĭt.	.....	.....	.....
	ĕrimŭs, ĕritĭs, ĕrĭnt.	.....	.....	.....
Plup.	īssēm, īssēs, īssēt.	.....	.....	.....
	īssēmŭs, īssētĭs, īssēnt.	.....	.....	.....
INF. Pr.	ārĕ.	ērĕ.	ĕrĕ.	īrĕ.
Perf.	īssĕ.			
PART. F.	ūrŭs, ă, ūm.			
GERUND.	dī, dō, dūm.			

** The quantity of* i *is not marked in* ĕris, ĕrimŭs, ĕritĭs: *these terminations, though short in prose, are long in verse, when preceded by two short syllables.*

THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.—PASSIVE.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
IND. Pr.	ŏr, ārĭs (ārĕ), ātŭr.	ĕŏr, ērĭs, ētŭr.	ŏr (ĭŏr), ĕrĭs, ĭtŭr. [tur).	ĭŏr, īrĭs, ītŭr.
	āmŭr, āmĭnī, āntŭr.	ēmŭr, ēmĭnī, ēntŭr.	ĭmŭr, ĭmĭnī, ūntŭr (ĭun-	īmŭr, īmĭnī, īūntŭr.
Impf.	ābăr, ābārĭs, ābātŭr.	ēbăr, ēbārĭs, ēbātŭr.	ēbăr, ēbārĭs, ēbātŭr.	ĭēbăr, ĭēbārĭs, ĭēbātŭr.
	ābāmŭr, ābāmĭnī, ābān-	ēbāmŭr, ēbāmĭnī, ēbān-	ēbāmŭr, ēbāmĭnī, ēbān-	ĭēbāmŭr, ĭēbāmĭnī, ĭē-
1st Fut.	ābŏr, ābĕrĭs, ābĭtŭr. [tŭr.	ēbŏr, ēbĕrĭs, ēbĭtŭr. [tŭr.	ăr, ērĭs, ētŭr. [tŭr.	ĭăr, ĭērĭs, ĭētŭr. [bāntŭr.
	ābĭmŭr, ābĭmĭnī, ābūn-	ēbĭmŭr, ēbĭmĭnī, ēbūn-	ēmŭr, ēmĭnī, ēntŭr.	ĭēmŭr, ĭēmĭnī, ĭēntŭr.
IMPER.	ārĕ (ātŏr), ātŏr. [tŭr.	ērĕ (ētŏr), ētŏr. [tŭr.	ĕrĕ (ĭtŏr), ĭtŏr.	īrĕ (ītŏr), ītŏr.
	āmĭnī (āmĭnŏr), antŏr.	ēmĭnī (ēmĭnŏr), entŏr.	ĭmĭnī (ĭmĭnŏr), untŏr	īmĭnī (ĭmĭnŏr), ĭuntŏr.
SUBJ. Pr.	ĕr, ērĭs, ētŭr.	ĕăr, ĕārĭs, ĕātŭr.	ăr, ārĭs, ātŭr. [(ĭuntŏr).	ĭăr, ĭārĭs, ĭātŭr.
	ēmŭr, ēmĭnī, ēntŭr.	ĕāmŭr, ĕāmĭnī, ĕāntŭr.	āmŭr, āmĭnī, āntŭr.	ĭāmŭr, ĭāmĭnī ĭāntŭr.
Imp.	ārĕr, ārērĭs, ārētŭr.	ērĕr, ērērĭs, ērētŭr.	ĕrĕr, ĕrērĭs, ĕrētŭr.	īrĕr, īrērĭs, īrētŭr.
	ārēmŭr, ārēmĭnī, ārēn-	ērēmŭr, ērēmĭnī, ērēn-	ĕrēmŭr, ĕrēmĭnī, ĕrēn-	īrēmŭr, īrēmĭnī, īrēn-
INF. Pr.	ārī. [tŭr.	ērī. [tŭr.	ī. [tŭr.	īrī. [tŭr.
PART.	ŭs, ă, ūm.	.....	.....	.....

THE VERB *SUM*.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Pres.	sūm, ĕs, ĕst, sŭmŭs, ĕstĭs, sūnt.	sīm, sīs, sĭt, sīmŭs, sītĭs, sīnt.
Imperf.	ĕrām, ĕrās, ĕrăt, ĕrāmŭs, ĕrātĭs, ĕrānt.	ĕssēm (fŏrēm), ĕssēs, ĕssĕt, ĕssēmŭs, ĕssētĭs, ĕssēnt.
Perf.	fŭī, fŭīstī, fŭĭt, fŭĭmŭs, fŭīstĭs, fŭērūnt (fŭērĕ).	fŭĕrīm, fŭĕris, fŭĕrĭt, fŭĕrimŭs, fŭĕritĭs, fŭĕrīnt.
Pluperf.	fŭĕrām, fŭĕrās, fŭĕrăt, fŭĕrāmŭs, fŭĕrātĭs, fŭ- ērānt.	fŭīssēm, fŭīssēs, fŭīssĕt, fŭīssēmŭs, fŭīssētĭs, fŭ- īssēnt.
1st Fut.	ĕro, ĕrĭs, ĕrĭt, ĕrĭmŭs, ĕrĭtĭs, ĕrūnt.	Infin. Pres. ĕssĕ. *Perf.* fŭīssĕ. *Fut.* fŏrĕ.
2d Fut.	fŭĕro, fŭĕris, fŭĕrĭt, fŭĕrimŭs, fŭĕritĭs, fŭĕrīnt.	Part. Fut. fŭtūrŭs, fŭtūrā, fŭtūrūm.

GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY.

GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY.

PART FIRST.

OF THE GODS.

CHAPTER FIRST.

SATURN.

DEORUM antīquissĭmus habēbātur Cœlum. Duo ējus fĭlii celĕbrantur à poētis: Tempus, sīve Saturnus, et Titānus. Hic, etsi priōre lŏco genĭtus fŏret, eique proindè impĕrium orbis debērētur, jus tămen suum remīsit concessitque Saturno, rogante Vestâ mātre, sed eâ tămen lēge, ut Saturnus mascŭlam prōlem edūcāret nullam. His ĭtà constitūtis, Saturnus măres stātim edĭtos devorābat, invītâ vehementer uxōre, quæ ūno partu Jŏvem ĕt Junōnem enixa, sōlam Junōnem ostendit Saturno, Jŏvem occultāvit. Sensit dŏlum Titānus, ac Saturnum ăcie

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QUESTIONS.—Who was accounted the most ancient of the gods?—What two sons had he?—Which of these sons was the elder?—On what condition did Titan resign the sovereignty of the world to Saturn?—How did Saturn attempt to fulfil this condition?—How did Saturn's wife prevent its fulfilment?—What did Titan

victum in vincŭla conjēcit. Is liberātus postcà fuit per Jŏvem filium suum, à quo Titānes, bellum pro Titāno pătre redintĕgrantes, fuēre prōfligāti.

Saturnus, vincŭlis liberātus, cùm in fātis esse cognōvisset futūrum ut ab eōdem Jŏve regno spŏliārētur, illi struxit insĭdias, ac bellum ĕtiam indixit. Jūpĭter debellātum pătrem cœlo expŭlit. Saturnus, amisso cœlo, in eam Itălĭæ partem, ŭbi Rōma condĭta postmŏdùm est, vēnit, quæ Lătium fuit appellāta, quòd ĭbi lătuisset. Extorrem Deum Jānus, Lătii rex, benignè accēpit, ac vicissìm à Saturno donātus est insigni prudentiâ, cūjus ŏpe meminĕrat præterīta, futūra prospĭciēbat; undè bĭceps, seu bĭfrons, appellātur. Eo regnante, mōres optĭmi artesque vĭguērunt, quæ illi ætāti nōmen aureæ fēcērunt.

Saturni festa dicēbantur Saturnālia, et Decembri mense celĕbrāta sunt per dies prīmò tres, deindè quātuor, tùm quinque, ac plūres. Per eos dies Senātus non habēbātur; vacābant schŏlæ; mūnĕra ultrò cĭtròque mittēbantur ab amīcis; de sontĭbus supplĭcium sūmĕre, ac bellum indīcĕre, nĕfas; servis mensæ accumbentĭbus ministrābant domĭni, et servōrum vĭcem implēbant, ad rēfricandam vĭdēlĭcet memŏriam pristĭnæ, quæ florēbat Saturno regnante, lībertātis, cùm nēmo servīret.

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do when he perceived the trick? — By whom was Saturn afterwards released? — Who else were routed by Jupiter, and on what occasion? — How was the sovereignty of Heaven finally decided? — What became of Saturn when expelled from Heaven? — Whence the name "Latium?" — Who received the exiled deity? — With what did Saturn endow Janus, in reward for this kindness? — What was the state of the world during Saturn's reign in Latium? — What were the Saturnalia? — When were they celebrated? — How long? — What customs were observed during

Jānus de quo proxĭmè facta mentio est, pingēbātur cum clāvi et virgâ. Virgam gerēbat, quăsi viārum præses; clāvim, quia domōrum jānuas et sĕras invēnisse credēbātur: ab eo Jānuārius mensis duxit nōmen; āræ duodĕcim eīdem ponēbantur, pro numĕro mensium; utque sunt anni tempestātes quătuor, ĭtà quătuor ipsi frontes aliquandò dătæ. In omnibus săcrifĭciis appellābātur prīmo lŏco, quippè qui prīmus āras et săcrōrum rītūs instĭtuisset. Ejus templum Rōmæ claudēbātur pāce compŏsĭtâ, patēbat flăgrante bello.

CHAPTER SECOND.

CYBELE.

Cybele, Saturni uxor, văria sortĭtur ăpud poëtas nōmĭna; Dindymēne vocātur, Berecynthia et Idæa, à montĭbus Phrŷgiæ Dindŷmo, Idâ, et Berecyntho, ŭbi præcĭpuè colēbātur: Magna Māter, quia Dii plūrĭmi maxĭmique ex eâ nāti: Ops, et Tellus, quia, ut Saturnus

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the Saturnalia? — How was Janus represented? — Why was he painted bearing a rod? — Why with a key? — What month took its name from him? — How many altars were erected to him, and why? — With how many fronts was he represented, and why? — Why was Saturn invoked before the other gods, in the sacrifices? — What peculiar custom was observed in regard to his temple at Rome?

Who was Saturn's wife? — Whence did she get the names Dindymēne, Berecynthia, and Idæa? — Why was she called Great Mother (Magna Mater)? — Why called Tellus? — Why

cœlo, sic illa terræ præĕrat, ŏpemque mortālĭbus ferēbat: Rhea, quia è terrâ fluunt omnia, et gignuntur.

Dicta quŏque Vesta reperĭtur; vulgò tămen Vesta Saturni māter, non conjux, pōnĭtur. Ităque duas aliqui Vestas constĭtuunt: ūnam Cœli conjugem, et mātrem Saturni; altĕram jūniōrem, et Saturni uxōrem. Sĕniōrem eamdem esse cum Cybĕle, ac Tellūre censent. Pingēbātur illa sĕdens, quia terra stat, suis lĭbrāta pondĕrĭbus; tympănum gerēbat mănu, quia terra ventos in sĭnu contĭnet, qui erumpunt indè cum fragōre; adĕrant circùm belluæ; curru vehēbātur, quem trahēbant leōnes; căput flōrĭbus, plantisque, sæpiùs corōnâ è turrĭbus et murōrum pinnis conflātâ, cingēbātur.

Jūnior Vesta igni præĕrat, eique āram Nŭma Pompĭlius consĕcrāvit, et ignem in ārâ perpĕtuum fovēri jussit, cūjus alendi cūram virgĭnĭbus Vestālĭbus demandāvit. Si cāsu exstinguĕrētur, indicēbātur justĭtium, et pūblĭca privātaque negōtia intermittēbantur; dōnec prodĭgium illud infaustum expiātum fuisset: si Vestālium incūriâ, gravĭter in eas animadvertēbātur. Quotannis renovābātur ĭgnis ille Calendis Martiis, petītâ non ab igne ălio, sed à Sōle, flammâ.

Ops? — Why Rhea? — What is remarked of the name Vesta? — Which of the two Vestas was the same as Cybele? — Why was Cybele represented in a sitting posture? — Why carrying a timbrel in her hand? — By what was she drawn? — With what was her head encircled? — Over what did the younger Vesta preside? — Who dedicated an altar to her? — What was enjoined in regard to the fire upon the altar of Vesta? — To whom was the care of the Vestal fire committed? — What took place if by any chance this fire was extinguished? — What was done to the Vestal virgins, if the fire went out through their carelessness? — How often was this fire renewed? — In what month? — Whence

Cybĕles festa Megalēsia vocābantur; sacerdōtes dicēbantur Galli, à Gallo, Phrȳgiæ flŭvio, cūjus ăquâ epōtâ, in răbiem versi lacerābant se cultris, căput rotābant, et adversis frontĭbus inter se vĕlut ărietābant: undè illis ĕtiam Corybantes nōmen fuit. Tondēbant iīdem cŏmam in priōri capĭtis parte, stŏlâ mŭliēbri ĕrant indūti: Jŏvem in Crētâ insŭlâ ăluĕrant; quas ob causas Curētes parĭter dictos vŏlunt. Dēnĭquè repĕriuntur appellāti sæpè Dactȳli, Idæi: Dactȳli quĭdem (quæ vox Græca *digĭtos* signifĭcat), quia dĕcem, quot in mănĭbus digĭti, ĕrant: vel quòd, instar digitōrum, quĭbus mănus ambæ utuntur, Dīvæ præstò essent ad omne săcrōrum obsĕquium; Idæi vĕrò, quia Idam, Phrȳgiæ montem, incolēbant. Săcra Cybĕles celĕbrābant incondĭtis clamōrĭbus, fistŭlis, tĭbiis ac tympănis percrepantĭbus. Rōmæ à fĕmĭnis fĭebant eădem in templo ac lŏco sēcrēto, quod Opertum nuncupābant, exclūsis vĭris.

Saturni et Opis, seu Cybĕles, fĭlia Cĕres fuit, Dea frūgum, et inventrix frumenti. Quamobrem cum spĭceâ corōnâ pingĭtur, et plēnis ubĕrĭbus, ex quo Mammōssæ, et Almæ nōmen est adepta, quòd omnes ălat. Făcem gestābat, quia fĭliam Proserpĭnam à Plutōne raptam, diù quæsīvit; cùmque somnum præ mœrōre capĕre non posset, ei papāver edendum præbuisse Jūpĭter dīcĭtur,

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was the new fire obtained? — What were the festivals of Cybele called? — What were her priests called, and why? — What other name was given to them? — What is said of their dress? — What other names have they? — Why were they called Dactyli? — Why Idæi? — How did they celebrate the festivals of Cybele? — By whom were they celebrated at Rome? — Give the parentage of Ceres. — Of what was she the patron? — How is she represented? — Why is she called Alma? — Why is

cūjus ea vis est, ut somnum concĭliet. Hinc papāvĕra mănu tenēbat.

Usa est Triptolĕmo adjutōre ad monstrandam homĭnĭbus serendi artem. Erat hic Eleusīni rēgis, ăpud quem Proserpĭnam Cĕres quærens divertĕrat, fĭlius. In eōdem oppĭdo Eleusi cœpta sunt prīmùm perăgi Cerĕris săcra, Eleusīna dicta: in iis incredibĭle servābātur silentium, ac summum nĕfas putābātur ex illis alĭquid evulgāre.

Alia duo Cerĕris festa memorantur in scriptōrĭbus antīquis: Thesmophŏria, quia Cĕres Athēniensĭbus lēges descripsĕrat: et Ambarvālia, institūta ad fertilitātem et ubertātem impĕtrandam arvis, quæ tunc ambiēbantur à supplicantĭbus, undè festo nōmen. Vīnum ab āris Cerĕris amovēbātur; immolābātur illi porcus, quia frūges et sāta rostro ēruit. Agrōrum līmĭtĭbus præĕrat Deus Termĭnus; ējus festa, Terminālia dicēbantur. Cerĕrem in Græciâ regnâsse Dīvus Augustīnus trādit, artemque ăgros colendi edocuisse, ac per eam factum ut Græcia suis frūgĭbus utĕrētur, cùm anteà frumento aliundè importāto vixisset.

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she represented with a torch in her hand? —Why with poppies? — For what purpose did she use the assistance of Triptolemus? — Who was he? — Where were the festivals of Ceres first observed? — What was there peculiar about them? — What two other festivals were held in honour of Ceres, and what was the occasion of each? — What two peculiarities are mentioned concerning her worship? — What was the office of the god Terminus? — What does Augustine say of Ceres?

CHAPTER THIRD.

JUPITER.

JUPITER, Saturni et Cybĕles fĭlius, postquàm pătrem ĕgisset in fŭgam, regnum mundi cum frātrĭbus ĭtà divīsit, ut cœlum sĭbi vindicāret, ăquas Neptūno, infĕros Plutōni regendos permittĕret. Non diù tranquillum regnum hăbuit; Tellus ĕnim, Titāni uxor, dŏlens fĭlios suos Titānas à Jŏve interfectos, Gigantes procreāvit, mŏle vīrĭbusque spectandos; qui, congestis in cumŭlum montĭbus, Jŏvem cœlo detrūdĕre aggressi sunt; sed fulmĭnĭbus dejecti, et suis obtrīti montĭbus, pœnas Jŏvi dĕdĕre. Vocāti ab illo in belli et perĭcŭli partem Dii, cùm se impărem ūnum tot hostĭbus crēdĕret, sic Gigantum conspectu perterrefacti sunt, ut omnes in Ægyptum fŭgĕrint, ĭbique sub vărĭis animantium formis lătŭĕrint. Hìnc factum ut belluas Ægyptii colĕrent pro nūminĭbus. Bacchus tămen spĕcie leōnis indūtus, rem strēnuè alĭquantisper gessit hortante Jŏve, et Evŏhe, id est, *Eūge, fīli*, ingeminante.

Jūpĭter pacātum adeptus regnum, cūram ad formandos homĭnes contŭlit. Eum imitātus Promētheus finxit stă-

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What was the parentage of Jupiter? — When Jupiter had expelled Saturn from heaven, what threefold division of the world did he make? — How was the tranquillity of Jupiter's dominions soon disturbed? — In what manner did the Giants attempt to drive Jupiter out of heaven? — What did the other gods do, when summoned by Jupiter to assist him in the war against the Giants? — What custom did this give rise to in Egypt? — What did Bacchus do on this occasion? — When Jupiter had quieted his kingdom, to what did he turn his

tuas quasdam homĭnum ex argillâ, illasque rapto è curru sōlis igne animāvit. Promēthei temeritātem indignè fĕrens Jūpĭter, negōtium Vulcāno dĕdit, ut eum in Caucăso monte religāret: addĭdit vultŭrem, qui lăniāret viscĕra in nŏvos crŭciātus renascentia. Severitātem Jŏvis inīquè tŭlērunt cætĕri Dii, ac doluērunt quòd sĭbi ūni formandōrum homĭnum jus arrogāret. Quārè, collātis stŭdiis et mūnerĭbus, mŭliĕrem effinxêre, quam Pandōram appellārunt, quăsi ex omnium dōnis conflātam. Jūpĭter Supĕrûm arrogantiam ultūrus, illi capsŭlam dĕdit, infēlix mūnus; in eam quippè congesta ĕrant omnia natūræ măla. Hanc Pandōra quùm detŭlisset ad Epimētheum, Promēthei frātrem, ille, impulsus cūriositāte prāvà, sīve, ut ălii narrant, ējus uxor capsŭlam apĕruit; ex eâque pestes omnis genĕris in orbem terrārum evolārunt, sōlâ spe in fundo capsŭlæ relictâ. Hinc ætas ferrea et scelĕrum collŭvies nāta est.

Jŏvem non ūnum in Crētâ regnâsse doctōrum opīnio est: omnium celeberrimum Abrahamo supparem Eusebius facit. Pătrem spŏliāvit regno, quod ĭtà cum suis frātrĭbus Neptūno et Plutōne divīsit, ut ipsi rĕgiōnes ad ortum sĭtæ, Plutōni occĭdua pars insŭlæ, Neptūno maritĭmi tractus, obvēnĕrint. Hìnc Jūpĭter cœli, Neptūnus

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attention? — Who imitated him? — How did Prometheus proceed? — How did Jupiter punish his temerity? — How did the other gods like the claim of Jupiter to the sole right of forming men? — What did they do? — How did Jupiter punish their arrogance? — What further is said of Pandora and her box? — What is the opinion of the learned in regard to Jupiter? — With whom does Eusebius make the most celebrated one contemporary? — How is the fable of the sky being assigned to Jupiter, the sea to Neptune, and the lower regions to Pluto, explained?

măris, Plūto inferōrum rex nūmenque dictus est. Jŏvis nōmĭne ăpud Poëtas āer ut plūrĭmūm significātur, sīve cœlum: ut nōmĭne Junōnis, quæ Jŏvis conjux, terra; quia è cœlo terrâque, omnia gignuntur.

Ejusdem Jŏvis vărĭa sunt ăpud scriptōres prŏfānos nōmĭna; hæc frĕquentiōra: *Diespĭter* vocātur, quăsi dĭci păter; *Ferĕtrius*, vel quòd hostes ferīret, vel quòd in ējus templum ferrentur opīma spŏlia; *Stātor* (ĭtà est à Rōmŭlo dictus), quòd Romanōrum contrà Sabīnos pugnantium fŭgam stĭtĕrat; *Xĕnius*, sīve *Hospitālis*, quia gerēbat hospĭtum cūram. *Vējŏvis* et *Vēdius*, tunc appellābātur, quùm rogābātur ne quid inferret măli: et inter sinistra noxiaque nūmĭna censēbātur; factæ vōces istæ sunt ex interjectiōne *væ*, quæ măli ōmĭnis est, et dŭplĭci genitīvo, altĕro Græco, altĕro Latīno, *Jŏvis* scilicet et *Dios*.

CHAPTER FOURTH.

JUNO.

JUNO, Jŏvis sŏror et conjux, matrimōniis præĕrat, ac partŭbus felĭcĭter edendis, tùmque Prōnŭba, Lucīna, et Ilythya nominābātur. Ejus fĭlia Hēbe, Juventūtis dea,

— What is the name Jupiter often used to signify in the poets? — What similar use is made of the name Juno? — Why is Jupiter called Diespiter? — Feretrius? — Stator? — Xenius, or Hospitalis? — Vejovis, and Vedius?

In what double relation was Juno to Jupiter? — Over what did she preside? — What were the names given to her on this account? — What is said of her daughter Hebe? — Of Mars? —

nectar Jŏvi tamdiù miscuit, dùm ējus lŏcum Ganimēdes, à Jŏve in ăquĭlam mutāto raptus, occupāvit. Edĭdit etiam Jūno Martem, belli armōrumque præsĭdem, cūjus sŏror Bellōna, sīve Enyo: dēnĭquè Vulcānum, sed distortum et informem. Horruit partum degenĕrem Jūpĭter, et calce in terras dejēcit. Vulcānus, crūre inter cadendum fracto, claudus remansit. Jūpĭter, ut infortūnium hoc solārētur, illum præfēcit fŭbricandis fulmĭnĭbus. Officīnæ Vulcāni, Lemnos, Lipăra, Ætna; adjutōres et administri fuēre Cyclōpes, ĭta dicti, quòd ūnum in fronte mĕdiâ ocŭlum habērent.

Cætĕrùm offensus Jūpĭter et arrogantiâ Junōnis, et postrēmo partu, eam fastidīre, atque ălias amāre cœpit. Imò Pallădem, è fecundo capĭte productam, bello parĭtĕr præesse, littĕrisque vŏluit. Vulgò tămen, cùm litterārum est præses, Minerva nuncupātur. Olĕa ipsi dicāta ĕrat, pācis insigne; nam et pāce gaudent littĕræ, et belli fīnis præmiumque pax esse dēbet. Ab Athēniensĭbus præcĭpuè culta fuit. Intĕrìm Jūno marĭtum in pellicum amōres turpiter effūsum observans, illi custōdem appŏsuit centum ocŭlis prædĭtum, Argum nōmĭne. Molestum observatōrem Jūpĭter, opĕrâ Mercŭrii, obtruncāvit; ejus ocŭlos Jūno indĭdit pavōnis caudæ. Argum ipsum, ut ălii vŏlunt, in pavōnem mutāvit.

Junōnis famŭla et nuntia Iris fuit, quamvis opĕram

Of Bellona? — Of Vulcan? — How did Jupiter regard and treat Vulcan? — How did Jupiter compensate Vulcan for his lameness? — What is said of the Cyclops? — How was Pallas produced? — What double office had she? — As the goddess of letters, what is she generally called? — Why was the olive sacred to her? — By whom was she chiefly worshipped? — Give an account of Argus. — Of Iris. — Whence the name "Gradi-

alĭquandò Jŏvi, cætĕrisque Diis navāret. De Marte addo, illum Gradīvum appellāri solĭtum, quandò sæviēbat; *grădior* ĕnim prŏpriè de mīlĭtĭbus in ăciem procurrentĭbus dīcĭtur: Quirīnum vērò, cùm tranquillus et mītis ĕrat, sumpto nōmĭne à Sabīno vocābŭlo, *Cŭris*, seu *Quĭris*, quod hastam significat. Id nōmĭnis Rōmŭlo quŏque, Martis fīlio, tribūtum est. Sălii, Martis săcerdōtes, urbem obĭbant saltando, et clỹpeos săcros, quibus nomen ancīlia, circumfĕrendo.

CHAPTER FIFTH.

APOLLO.

JUPITER, sprētâ Junōne, Latōnam adamāvit, ex eâque suscēpit Apollĭnem et Diānam. Priusquàm in lūcem edĕrentur, Jūno Terram obsĕcrāvit, ut nullum Latōnæ, ŭbi consistĕre posset ac parĕre, lŏcum relinquĕret. Promīsit Terra excludendam omnĭbus lŏcis Latōnam, præterquàm ab insŭlâ Dēlo, quæ tunc fluitābat incerto mări, ac fĕrè semper fluctĭbus ĕrat obrŭta. Sed Neptūnus, Latōnam miserātus, Dēlum stabĭlem reddĭdit, ac jussit emergĕre. Hinc Apollo Dēlii cognōmen est nactus ab insŭlâ natāli.

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vus," as applied to Mars? — Whence that of "Curis," or "Quiris"? — To whom else is this name applied?

What offspring did Jupiter beget by Latona? — How did Juno try to destroy the offspring of Latona? — How far did Terra grant Juno's request? — What was originally the condition of Delos? — How did Neptune change its condition, and why? — What name did Apollo obtain from his birthplace? —

Ejus fīlius Æsculāpius, cùm artem medĭcam à pătre et Chirōne Centauro dĭdĭcisset, tantùm in eâ profēcit, ut Hippolȳtum, Thēsei fīlium, à monstris marīnis discerptum, ad vītam revocāret. Quo facto Jūpĭter auctoritātem suam lædi rătus, Æsculāpium fulmĭne percussit. Apollo vicissìm Cyclōpes, fulmĭnis făbricatōres, quŏniam sævīre in Jŏvem ipsum non potĕrat, interēmit. Exarsit iracundiâ grăvi Jūpĭter, et Apollĭnem cœlo pulsum, divinitāte per alĭquot annos spŏliāvit.

Redactus in ordĭnem Apollo, multis incommŏdis afflictātus est; ac, ne perīret fămē, opĕram suam locāvit Admēto, Thessălĭæ rēgi, cūjus grĕges pascendos accēpit. Hinc Deus pastōrum habĭtus fuit, eique immolābātur lŭpus, ŏvium pestis. Armenta sic pascentem alĭquandò vĭdit Mercŭrius, eique vaccam dŏlò subrĭpuit; mox ipsam ejusdem humĕris furtìm pharĕtram dētraxit. Daphne in laurum ab eo mutāta fuit. Hyacinthus, quem disco imprūdens colludentem interēmĕrat, in flōrem cognōmĭnem mutātus est.

At Hyacinthi parentes Apollĭnem, ut pœnas ab eo expetĕrent, insecūti, fugĕre coēgērunt in Troădem, ŭbi incĭdit in Neptūnum, cœlo parĭter exsulantem, irāto Jŏve, in quem cum Diis alĭquot conjurāvĕrat. Ambo ad Lāo-

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Who was Apollo's son? — What is said of the proficiency of Æsculapius in medicine? — What effect had this wonderful cure upon Jupiter? — How did Apollo avenge himself upon Jupiter for the death of Æsculapius?—How then did Jupiter retaliate? — In this degraded condition, what was Apollo obliged to do in order to keep himself from starving? — What tricks did Mercury play upon him while leading a shepherd-life? — What is said of Daphne? — Of Hyacinthus? — What led Apollo to Troas? — How came Neptune also to be there? — What was the

medontem, qui Trōjam tunc ædificābat, confŭgiunt, ac pacto prĕtio nāvant opĕram construendis Trōjæ mœnĭbus. Cùm promissam mercēdem nègāret Lāomĕdon, conspirārunt in perjūrum rēgem; ējusque civitātem Neptūnus immissis ăquis evertit magnâ ex parte; Apollo pestilentiâ rĕgiōnem devastāvit.

Tot mălis remedium quæsīvit Lāomĕdon; orācŭlo consulto, responsum est placandos Apollĭnem ac Neptūnum, objectâ monstris marīnis Trojānâ quotannis virgĭne. Sors Hesiŏnem, rēgis ipsius fĭliam, nĕci addixĕrat; Hercŭles ità se lĭberatūrum illam spŏpondit, si Lāomĕdon quosdam insignes ĕquos sĭbi dăret. Promīsit rex; at lĭberātâ fĭliâ, monstris abactis et interfectis, Hercŭlem indonātum irrīsumque valēre jussit. Hercŭles justo furōre percĭtus, obsēdit urbem, cēpit, ac rēgem interfēcit.

Intĕreà, mitigātus Jūpĭter, cœlum Apollĭni ac divinitātem reddĭdit. Apollo pristĭnum dĕcus non mŏdò recuperāvit, sed magnâ ĕtiam accessiōne cumulāvit. Nam in cœlo lūcis orbi dividendæ mūnus recēpit, quod anteà gerēbat; etsi provinciam hanc aliquot poētæ trĭbuant ūni è Titānĭbus, quem Titānem, et Hypĕrĭŏnem dixērunt. Hunc ălii Sōlis ipsius pătrem făciunt. Sōlem Ægyptii Hōrum appellābant; Persæ, Mĭthram.

In terris vērò ēdĕre cœpit orācŭla, præsertim Delphis, ŭbi săcerdos responsa dăbat, insĭdens cortīnæ, sīve tripŏdi, tecto pelle serpentis Pythōnis, ōlìm ab Apollĭne interfecti.

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compact between these two divinities and Laomedon? — How did they punish Laomedon for not observing the compact? — How was Laomedon required by the oracle to appease them? — What took place between Hercules and Laomedon? — What befel Apollo after his restoration to heaven? — What celebrated oracle did he establish on the earth? — What other art did he

Prætĕreà invēnit artem canendi, et Marsyam satȳrum, à quo fuĕrat provocātus, victum cantando, exuit pelle. Eamdem canendi artem et poēsim docuit Mūsas, Jŏvis et Mnemosȳnes fīlias. Nŏvem recensentur, Calliŏpe, Clīo, Erăto, Thălīa, Polȳhymnia, Urănia, Melpoměne, Terpsichŏre, Euterpe; Parnassum ūnà cum Apollĭne incolēbant.

Inter Apollĭnis fīlios celĕbrātur Phaĕton, qui paternum currum, temĕrè expetītum, cùm mălè rĕgĕret, à Jŏve percussus, et in Eridănum deturbātus est. Ejus sorōres Hēliădes in pōpŭlos mutātæ. Inter Apollĭnis lībĕros nonnulli numĕrant Aurōram. Hæc Tithŏnum, Lāomedontis fīlium, hăbuit in mātrimōnium eique immortalitātem à Jŏve impĕtrāvit, nec tămen obtinēre pŏtuit, ne senescĕret. Ităque sĕnio fractus, in cicādam ut mutārētur, exorāvit.

È Tithŏno gĕnuit Aurōra Memnŏnem, qui Priămo suppĕtias, in Trojāno bello, tŭlit. Ab Achille interfectus, à mātre diuturnis lăcrȳmis, quæ rōrem effēcēre, dēplorātus est, et ex ējus rŏgo nātæ sunt ăves dictæ Memnonĭdes. Illi stătuam Ægyptii pŏsuĕrant, quæ, sōlis ŏrientis primōrĭbus rădiis icta, sŏnum canōræ vōci simĭlem ēdĕre jactābātur.

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invent? — To whom especially did he teach this art? — Give an account of the Nine Muses. — Of Phaeton. — Of the Heliades. — Of Aurora. — Of Tithonus. — Of Memnon. — Of the statue of Memnon.

CHAPTER SIXTH.

DIANA.

DIANA, sŏror Apollĭnis, eădem in cœlo Lūna, in tèrris Diāna, in infĕris Hecăte; dicēbātur. Hinc triformis Dīva, trĭceps Hecăte, à poëtis nuncupātur.

Venātiōni præsertìm addicta, venatōrĭbus præfuit. Eădem virginitatem perpĕtuò cŏluit, et Actæŏnem venatōrem, quòd in eum, ŭbi se cum nymphis lavābat, lŏcum imprūdens vēnisset, mutāvit in cervum. Insigne templum hăbuit Ephĕsi, et inter septem orbis mirăcŭla numerātum: āram quŏque in Taurĭcâ Chersonēso, ad Pontum Euxīnum, in quâ ipsi homĭnes immolābantur, præsertìm si qui naufrăgio ad istas ōras ejecti fuissent.

CHAPTER SEVENTH.

BACCHUS.

JUPITER è Semĕle suscēpit Bacchum, quem narrant, cùm ante tempus in lūcem exiisset, insertum fuisse Jŏvis femŏri, dōnec menses legitĭmi partûs implĕrentur. Ætāte provectior perăgrāvit orbem terrārum, deque Indiâ tri-

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What three names has Diana? — What is she hence called by the poets? — Over what pursuit did she preside? — What did she observe? — How did she punish Actæon, and why? — What is remarked of her worship at Ephesus? — Where else had she an altar? — What was offered upon it?

What is related of the birth of Bacchus? — Whither did he

umphāvit. Invēnisse vīnum fertur; eique căper immolābātur, quia vītium gemmas arrōdit. Prīmus ĕtiam arātro bŏves subjunxisse memōrātur: quam ob causam ējus capĭti affiguntur cornua, quæ parĭter indicant rōbur et audāciam ēbriōsis famĭliārem.

Săcra illi quŏque hedĕra, quia vīni fūmos natīvo frīgŏre discutĕre crēdĭtur. Eâ involūtum et pampĭnis jacŭlum gestābat, quem thyrsum vocābant. Eōdem instructæ fēmĭnæ, sparsis cŏmis ululantes, săcra Bacchi celĕbrābant. Trietērĭca illis nōmen, quia tertio quōque anno recurrēbant; et Orgia, ob furōrem, quo istæ Bacchantes, pellĭbus tĭgrĭdum et pantherārum indūtæ, nonnunquàm armātæ facĭbus, per invios montes vagābantur, præsertìm in Thrāciâ.

Præter illius nōmĭna, quæ expŏsuimus in libro quarto Metamorphoseon, vocābātur ĕtiam Dionȳsius, sīve Dionȳsus, à Jŏve, ipsius pătre, et ab urbe Nȳsâ, ŭbi regnāvit; vel à Nȳseis nymphis, à quĭbus edŭcātus est. Apud Latīnos vulgò Līber dicēbātur, quia ēbrio lĭbĕrius nĭhil, nĭhil ab omni cūrâ solūtius: huic nōmĭni respondet Græcum Lyæus. Hìnc ējus festa vocābantur ăpud Græcos Dionȳsia; ăpud Latīnos vērò Līberālia, sīve Bacchanālia.

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go, when more advanced in life? — Of what is he the inventor? — Why was the goat sacrificed to him? — What other agricultural invention is ascribed to him? — What is signified by the horns affixed to the head of Bacchus? — Why was the ivy sacred to him? — Give an account of the thyrsus. — How did women celebrate the festivals of Bacchus? — Why were these festivals called Trieterica? — Why Orgies? — Why was Bacchus called Dionysus, or Dionysius? — What was he called among the Latins, and why? — What names were given to his festivals? —

Peculiāria quædam celĕbrābantur in Attĭcæ pāgis, Ascŏlia nuncupāta, quæ vox ŭtrem significat. Stătuēbant ităque in prāto ŭtres hircīnos inflātos, et ŏleo inunctos. Saltābant per hos rustĭci ūnĭco tantùm pĕde; nam altĕrum erectum, et in āĕre lībrātum habēbant. Qui cadēbant (quod prŏprio vocābŭlo cernuāre dictum est à Romānis eădem subindè festa imitātis), rīsu ăgrestis corōnæ, et cachinnis excĭpiēbantur.

Sunt qui adumbratum in Baccho fuisse velint Nemrodum, qui Hebræâ voce Barchus, id est Chusi filius, appellatur. Sunt qui Moïsem in eo expressum pugnent, ac multa proferunt à poetis attributa Baccho, quæ planè in Moïsem quadrant. Plerique omnes Noemum in eo depictum censent, satorem vitis ac vini, sive monstratorem, sive reparatorem. In eam sententiam explicant quæ poētæ de Baccho tradunt: nempè à Nāiadĭbus, fontium nymphis præsĭdĭbus, edūcātum fuisse, ut vīnum ăquâ temperandum docērent.

Pingunt eumdem puerīli semper vultu, quia ēbrii puerōrum simillĭmi sunt: nūdum, quia nullum ēbrio arcānum est. Fŭriōsos comĭtes illi addunt, tĭgres ējus currui subjungunt, quia vīnum, excusso rătiōnis impĕrio, intemperantes īrâ et furōre incendit, ac belluis simillĭmos reddit.

What were the Ascolia? — Whence the name? — What amusement took place at the Ascolia? — What scriptural person is supposed by some to have been shadowed forth in Bacchus? — What etymology of the word "Bacchus" is given in support of this view? — What do some others contend? — What is the opinion of most? — Why was Bacchus represented as having been educated by the Naiads? — Why with the face of a boy? — Why naked? — Why accompanied with tigers?

CHAPTER EIGHTH.

MERCURY.

MERCURIUS, Māiâ genĭtus, Atlantis fīliâ, Jŏvis et Deōrum interpres fuit ac nuntius. Ităque ālas in capĭte et pĕdĭbus habēbat, quò expedĭtior esset ad mandāta Supĕrûm perferenda: cadūceum vērò in mănu. Mercŭrium narrant incĭdisse alĭquandò in duos angues inter se dimicantes, ŭtrumque dirēmisse, interpŏsĭtâ virgâ quam tenēbat mănu. Indè factum, ut virgam gemĭno angue circumfūso insignem gestāret, cadūceusque pācis esset ac fœdĕris symbŏlum.

Quia Deōrum minister et nuntius ĕrat Mercŭrius, indĭtum illi quŏque fuit Camilli nōmen, quo nōmĭne puĕros, ac săcrifĭciōrum præsertìm administros, antīqui vocāre consuēvĕrant. Mercŭrii nōmen invēnit ex mercĭbus, et mercatūrâ, cui præĕrat. Altĕrum Mercŭrii mŭnus ĕrat, anĭmas mortuōrum ad ĭnfĕros dedūcĕre, ex iisque, cùm res ferēbat, revocāre: tertium, fūres adjuvāre. Idem palæstræ et elŏquentiæ laude florēbat; ac sæpè pingēbātur cum aureis catēnis ex ōre defluentĭbus, quĭbus audientes devinciēbat. Hinc Hermes ăpud Græcos appellātus est.

Ejus stătuæ ăpud Romānos in trĭviis et compĭtis, ut

Who was the mother of Mercury? — What was his office? — Why had he wings on his head and his feet? — What did he carry in his hand? — Why was the "caduceus" represented with a double serpent wound around it? — Why was the name "Camillus" given to him? — "Mercury"? — What was another office of Mercury? — What third office had he? — How was his skill in oratory often represented? — What name was given to him on this account? — Where were his statues placed among the

ĭter ostendĕrent, locābantur, ĕrantque mănĭbus captæ ac pĕdĭbus, et *Hermæ* vocābantur. Iĭdem Romāni solēbant Mercŭrii ac Minervæ stătuas jungĕre, et eĭdem quăsi trunco impōnĕre; *Hermathēnas* vocitābant: ĭtem Cupīdĭnis ac Mercŭrii, et *Hermerōtes* dicēbantur.

CHAPTER NINTH.

VENUS.

VENERIS măter Diōne fuit: fĭlius, Cupīdo: ĭtem Priāpus, hortōrum, et Hyměnæus, nuptiārum præses; denique Æneas; fĭliæ vērò, Charĭtes sīve Grātiæ tres: Aglaia, Thălĭa et Euphrosȳne. Colēbātur præsertim Amathunte, Cythēris, Păphi. Astarte, Sidoniōrum dea, non ălia fuisse quàm Vĕnus, ab erudĭtis crĕdĭtur. Addĭtur alĭquandò Venĕri cŏmes Pĭtho, sīve Suāda, elōquentiæ dea. Currum Venĕris trahēbant columbæ, cycni, aut passĕres. Magistra impudicitiæ ferēbātur, ut ne pudēret misĕros mortāles se in cœno libīdĭnum volutāre, qui Deos ad hæc flāgĭtia dŭces hortātōresque sĭbi fēcissent.

Romans, and what were they called? — Whose statue was joined with his on the same trunk? — What was this joint image called? — When his image was joined to that of Cupid, what was it called?

Who was the mother of Venus? — What three sons had she? — What daughters? — Where was she chiefly worshipped? — What Sidonian goddess is supposed to be the same as Venus? — What companion is sometimes added to her? — How is her chariot drawn?

CHAPTER TENTH.

NEPTUNE.

NEPTUNUS, Jŏvis frāter, măris impĕrium sortītus est. Illi pro sceptro, trĭdens; pro curru, ingens concha; pro ĕquis, hippocampi, sīve ĕqui marīni, bipĕdes tantùm, postrēmâ corpŏris parte in piscium caudam desinente: pro satellĭtĭbus, Tritōnes ĕrant. Uxor ējus, Amphītrīte; fīliæ, Harpȳæ.

Oceănus, Neptūni fīlius, păter flŭviōrum, Tĕthyn uxōrem duxit, ex quâ Nēreum, et Dorĭdem suscēpit. È Nēreo et Dorĭde prognātæ sunt nymphæ, quārum ăliæ vocābantur Nēreĭdes, quæ mări; Nāĭădes, quæ fontĭbus et flŭviis; Năpæ, Dryădes et Hamadryădes, quæ silvis prātisque præĕrant. Inter Nēreĭdes insignis fuit Thĕtis, Pēlei conjux.

Oceăni parĭter fīlius ĕrat Prōteus, Neptūni pastor, qui phōcas ējus rĕgēbat, à Latīnis dictus Vertumnus, quia in omnes formas sēse vertēbat. Inter măris nūmĭna censēbantur ĕtiam Glaucus, Ino, ējusque fīlius Melicerta. Glaucus quo pacto deus evāsĕrit, explĭcat Ovĭdius. Ino conjux ĕrat Athamantis, Thebārum rēgis. Hunc irāta

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What relation was Neptune to Jupiter? — Over what had he empire? — What had he for a sceptre? — For chariot? — For horses? — For attendants? — Who was his wife? — His daughters? — What is said of Oceanus, the son of Neptune? — Give the origin of the Nymphs. — What were the names and offices of the several kinds of nymphs? — Which one of the Nereids was particularly distinguished? — What other son had Oceanus? — What was the office of Proteus? — Why was he called Vertumnus? — Who else were reckoned among the sea-deities? —

Jūno ēgit in fŭrias, quĭbus ille agitātus nĕcem uxōri machinātus est. Furentem Ino fŭgiens, in măre se dejēcit, cum fĭlio Melicertâ. Utrumque miserātus Neptūnus, Deos măris esse jussit, et Inōnem Leucŏtheam, Melicertam vērò Palæmŏnem dixit.

Nec prætereundus inter Deos măris Æŏlus est, ventōrum arbĭter. Ejus rēgia et ventōrum carcer, prŏpè Sicĭliam, in Æŏliis insŭlis collocātur. In angusto frĕto, quod Sicĭliam ab Itălîâ sēpărat, monstra duo marīna pōnuntur à poētis, Scylla nempè et Charybdis. In eōdem frĕto Sicŭlo degēbant Sirēnes quæ suavitāte cantûs pellectos vectōres in brĕvia syrtesque perdūcēbant.

CHAPTER ELEVENTH.

PLUTO.

PLUTŌNIS conjux Proserpĭna, Cerĕris fĭlia, quam rapĕre cŏactus est, quia Deārum nullam quæ tam deformis regni domĭno vellet nūbĕre, invĕniēbat. Inferōrum flŭvii, Achĕron, Cocȳtus, Phlegĕthon, Styxque pălus. Custos inferōrum, Cerbĕrus, cănis trĭceps; portĭtor Chăron, sĕnex inexorābĭlis; carnifĭces, Fŭriæ tres: Alecto, Megæra, Tisiphŏne, flagellis et facĭbus armātæ.

Plutōnis administræ, Parcæ tres: Clōtho, Lachĕsis,

Give the story of Ino.—What is said of Æolus? — Of Scylla and Charybdis? — Of the Sirens?

Who was the wife of Pluto? — Why was he obliged to obtain a wife by force? — What were the rivers in the infernal regions? — What is said of Cerberus? — Of Charon? — Of the

Atrŏpos. Illæ fatālem tenēbant cŏlum, mŏdò nĭgrâ involūtam lānâ, mŏdò albâ, ex eâque fīlum dūcēbant, quo recīso, pĕreundum ĕrat. Mortuōrum anĭmæ, opĕrâ Charontis transvectæ, dedūcēbantur à Mercŭrio ad jūdĭces Æăcum, Mīnōem et Rhadamanthum: qui, expensâ singulōrum vītâ, prŏbos mittēbant in Elŭsium, scelerātos in Tartărum dētrudēbant. Eōrum pœnas et insignium facinorosōrum nōmĭna descrĭbit Ovĭdius in libro quarto Metamorphoseon.

Porrò anĭmæ in Elŭsios campos missæ, post certum annōrum numĕrum, ex iis edūcēbantur, et in ălia mĭgrābant corpŏra, nŏvam ut vītam instĭtuĕrent. Sed antĕquàm felīcĭbus exīrent campis, hauriēbant ăquas flŭvii Lēthes, quārum ea vis ĕrat, ut rērum omnium præteritārum oblīviōnem afferrent. Mortui, quōrum insepulta jacērent cadāvĕra, centum annos in rīpâ Stŭgis errābant, quĭbus exactis, à Charonte transmittēbantur.

Plutōnis nōmĭna tria præ cætĕris ĕrant illustria: Orcus dicēbātur, à Græcâ voce quæ significat jusjurandum; Urgus, vel Urăgus, quòd omnes urgēret in interĭtum; Fĕbruus, ab antīquo verbo fĕbruo, quod significat purgo, lustro; quia in funĕbrĭbus cæremōniis multæ lustrātiōnes et purgātiōnes adhibēbantur. Præcĭpua quædam săcra Plutōni fīēbant, dicta ob eamdem causam Fĕbrua,

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Furies? — Of the Fates? — What became of the souls of the dead? — What were the names of the infernal judges? — What did they do? — What became of the souls that were admitted to the Elysian fields? — When the souls returned from Elysium to life, of what river did they first drink? — What was the effect of its waters? — What befel the dead whose bodies were unburied? — Why was Pluto called Orcus? — Why Urgus, or Uragus? — Why Februus? — What month takes its name from

undè ĕtiam fluxit nōmen Februārii mensis, quo hæc sācrifĭcia peragēbantur.

Plutōnis vocābŭlum à Græcâ vōce dīvĭtias significante dūcĭtur, quia aurum et ălia metalla in īmam tellūrem natūræ prōvĭda benignĭtas, ut latērent, rĕtrūsit, ipsisque admōvit infĕris, ac Plutōnis arbĭtrio subjēcit, ut fingēbant poētæ: qui tămen pecŭliārem deum, Plutōnis administrum, dīvĭtiis præfēcērunt, Plūtum nōmĭne; claudum făciunt, quia tardè comparantur ŏpes; cæcum, quia sæpè immerĭtis contingunt

CHAPTER TWELFTH.

PAN, FAUNUS, SATYRS, ETC.

Ut cœli et inferōrum, sic terræ prŏpria quædam ĕrant nūmĭna. Princĭpem inter ăgrestes deos lŏcum obtinēbant Pan et Păles.

Pan, Mercŭrii fĭlius, căpri căput ac pĕdes, necnon barbam et cornua, gerēbat. Illum comitābantur Satŷri, non dissimĭles; ĭtemque Silvānus, silvārum præses. In Arcădiâ præcĭpuè colēbātur Pan; ējus in honōrem

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this? — From what is the name Pluto derived? — Where has Nature for the most part placed the precious metals? — Under whose control? — What special deity, or servant of Pluto, has charge of them? — Why is Plutus represented lame? — Why blind?

What two deities held the chief place among the rustic gods? — What account is given of Pan? — Who accompanied him? — Where was he chiefly worshipped? — What festival was cele-

Romāni mense Fĕbruārio celĕbrābant Lupercālia, quĭbus in festis Luperci, Pānos sacerdōtes, nūdi per urbem discurrēbant.

Pan, ut ipsa vox Græca innuit, symbŏlum ĕrat Universi orbis, in quo homĭnes belluis mixti sunt: ĭtăque supernè homĭnis, infernè pecŭdis spĕciem gerēbat. Fistŭlam gestābat, ad significandum partium mundi, junctārum inter sēse ordĭne pulcherrĭmo, concentum. Narrat Pausānias, cùm Galli, Brenno dŭce, Græciam percursantes, templum Delphĭcum parārent spŏliāre, injectum illis à Pāne improvīsum terrōrem, quo perculsi omnes fŭgam arrĭpuĕrint: indè nātum, ut terror sĭnè causâ susceptus Pānĭcus appellētur.

Păles invocābātur à pastōrĭbus; eădem ac Cybĕle esse putābātur. Ejus festa Palĭlia celĕbrābantur Aprīli exeunte. Faunus quŏque Pĭci, Latinōrum rēgis, fĭlius, in ăgrestium deōrum numĕrum vĕniēbat, quia multa dŏcuĕrat homĭnes, ad ăgricultūræ ūsum spectantia. Pomōna fructuum; Flōra, seu Chlōris, flōrum gerēbat curam. Lūdi ējus in honōrem celĕbrāti vocābantur Florālia, et tŭbâ indicēbantur. Prætĕreà suum singŭlis fontĭbus, flŭviis, domĭbus, homĭnĭbus, deum assignābant.

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brated in his honour at Rome? — Why were his priests called Luperci? — How did they act during the Lupercalia? — What is the meaning of the word Pan? — Of what was he the symbol? — How is this represented in his appearance? — What was signified by the reed-pipe (fistula) which he carried? — What anecdote of Pan is told by Pausanias? — What word has sprung from this incident? — What is said of Pales? — When were her festivals celebrated? — Who was Faunus? — Why was he numbered among the rustic gods? — Of what had Pomona the

Domestĭci Dii Lăres, sīve Penātes, appellābantur. Lăres vicōrum ĕtiam, itĭnĕrumque præsĭdes ĕrant: ităque in vīcis et compĭtis colēbantur, et lūdis in eōrum honōrem celĕbrātis, Compitālĭtiis nomen ĕrat. Tunc homĭnum effĭgies, è lānâ, tanquam victĭmæ piaculāres, suspendēbantur in compĭtis, rogābanturque Lăres, ut in hæc simulācra īram et pœnas effundĕrent, si quas ipsimet homĭnes commĕruissent. Cùm bullas puĕri deponēbant, eas Larĭbus consĕcrābant. Cănes illis ĕrant dicāti, anĭmal domestĭcum et fidēle; ipsique canīnâ pelle vestiēbantur. Lŏcus Larĭbus dŏmi săcer vocābātur *Larārium*. Iīdem Præstĭtes nominābantur, quăsi qui multa famĭliis commŏda præstārent.

Prŏprium cūjusque homĭnis nūmen, *Gĕnium* vocābant; eumque sĭmul cum ūnoquŏque nasci et mŏri arbĭtrābantur. Dŭplĭcem stătuēbant Gĕnium: altĕrum candĭdum et felĭcem, altĕrum nĭgrum et sinistrum: qui si albo esset fortior, omnĭbus infortūniis misĕrum homĭnem mălè mulctābat. Feminārum gĕnios appellābant *Junōnes*. Serpens Gĕnio dicātus ĕrat.

Rērum humānarum velŭti clāvum moderābātur Fortūna, Dea cæca, rŏtæ insĭdens volŭbĭli, et in sōlâ incon-

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care? — Flora? — What were the household gods called? — What other office had they? — What peculiar custom was observed in the festival of the Compitalitia? — What was its object? — What ornament did Roman boys consecrate to the Lares? — What domestic animal was consecrated to them? — What was the Lararium? — Why were the Lares called Præstites? — What was the special divinity assigned to each individual called? — What was supposed in regard to this "Genius"? — What is said of a "double" genius? — What were the genii of women called? — What is said of Fortune? — What is the office

stantiâ constans. Huic maxĭmè supplicābant, eique văria diversis nōmĭnĭbus templa pŏsĭta repĕriuntur. Si quis fortūnâ secundâ et favente abutĕrētur, hunc plectēbat Nemĕsis, et indignos ingrātosque ulciscēbātur. Indĭtum id illi nōmen à vōce Græcâ quæ significat *distribuĕre*, quia pœnas et præmia unicuĭque velŭti dividēbat. Dicta quŏque legĭtur Adrastæa, vel ab Adrasto, rēge Argivōrum, qui prīmus āram illi condĭdit, vel quòd nēmo illam posset effugĕre, ut vox Græca sŏnat. Rhamnunte, qui pāgus Attĭcæ fuit, præcĭpuè colēbātur. Hinc Rhamnūsia vocātur à poëtis. Alātam exhibēbant, ad significandam celeritātem pœnārum quæ impios non tardo pĕde consĕquuntur; insĭdentem rŏtæ, ut indĭcārent eam vicissitudĭnem quâ delictis pœnæ respondent, iisque succēdunt.

In Deōrum ĕtiam numĕrum referēbantur Nox et Somnus, sīve Morpheus. Ex ŭtrōque genĭtus Mōmus lūdo jŏcisque præsidēbat. Pŏsĭta quŏque templa visēbantur văriis scelĕrum monstris et morbis, ut Invĭdiæ, Fraudi, Calumniæ, Discordiæ, Furōri, Febri, Pavōri, Paupertāti, Necessitāti, Tempestāti. Illud paulò rectius, quòd eosdem honōres tribuĕrent virtūtĭbus, Fĭdei scilicet, Justĭtiæ sīve Astrææ, Pietāti, Pudĭcĭtiæ, Concordiæ, Vēritāti, Salūti, Lĭbertāti, Pāci; dēmùm Silentio, cūjus præses ăpud Ægyptios ĕrat Harpŏcrātes, ăpud Græcos, Sigălion: ŭterque pingēbātur cum digĭto indĭce lăbris admōto,

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of Nemesis? — What is the origin and meaning of the word "Nemesis"? — Why is she also called Adrastæa? — Where was she chiefly worshipped? — Why is she represented as winged? — Why sitting on a wheel? — From whom was Momus sprung? — What was his office? — What are some of the evils in honour of which temples were founded?—To what virtues were the same honours bestowed? — What were some of the names of the god

quăsi silentium indīcens. Harpŏcrăti săcra ĕrat arbor persēa, quòd ējus fŏlia, linguæ, fructus autem cordis spĕciem præ se fĕrant. Ab iisdem Ægyptiis Angerōnia, silentii dea præses habēbātur; ējusque simulācrum ōre obligāto et obsignāto prostābat.

Silence? — How was he painted? — Why was the peach-tree sacred to him?

PART SECOND.

OF THE DEMI-GODS AND HEROES.

CHAPTER THIRTEENTH.

THE ORIGIN OF IDOLATRY.

CUM prīmùm homĭnes, ābrepti cupiditātum æstu, in grăviōra flāgĭtia prolapsi sunt, tunc orīgĭnis suæ et conditionis oblīti nŏva sĭbi nūmĭna făbricārunt. Ac prīmò quĭdem Sōlem et Lūnam adorāvēre, quia nĭhil formōsius objĭciēbātur sensĭbus, quōrum jūdĭcio fĕrè omnia mētiēbantur: deindè homĭnĭbus ipsis cultum ūni Deo dēbĭtum adhĭbuērunt.

Id prīmus omnium tentâsse Nĭnus fertur, circa mundi annum millēsĭmum nongentēsĭmum quadragēsĭmum quintum; qui, collocātâ pūblĭcè pătris sui Bēli stătuâ, jussit ad eam prĕces et vōta concĭpi. Exemplum secūtæ gentes vicīnæ, divīnos honōres suis princĭpĭbus, aut herōibus de genĕre humāno bĕnè merĭtis, dēcrēvērunt. Sic inter

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When did men first form to themselves new and false deities? — Why were they led to worship the sun and moon? — Who first attempted to introduce the worship of mortals? — About what year of the world did Ninus live? — Whose image did he set up and order to be worshipped? — What did the neighbour-

Supĕros relāti Saturnus, Jūpĭter, Neptūnus, Hercŭles, ălĭique, et pro nūmĭnĭbus deindè habĭti sunt, commūni gentium omnium suffrāgio, et præcĭpuè Græcōrum, qui cætĕris erudĭtiōne ac sapientiâ præstāre credēbantur.

Ordĭnem nihilomĭnùs aliquem stātuēbant inter Deos. Quosdam ĕnim censēbant omni exceptiōne majōres, ut Jŏvem, Junōnem, Neptūnum, etc.; quosdam minōres, ut Pāna, Faunos, Satŷros, Nymphas, etc. Nonnullos dimĭdiātos quăsi Deos, sīve semĭdeos, appellābant, qui māternum duntaxat, păternumve gĕnus ab alĭquo Deo dūcĕrent, ut Æsculāpium, Pollūcem, et alios simĭles. Dēnĭquè herōĭbus ob res præclārè gestas, et magna quædam in mortāles collāta benefĭcia, cœlum ac divinitātem indulsērunt. De duōbus prīmis Deōrum genĕrĭbus dictum est parte prīmâ; nunc de Semĭdeis et Herōĭbus dissĕrendum.

CHAPTER FOURTEENTH.

PERSEUS.

Acrĭsius, Argivōrum rex, cùm orācŭlo dĭdĭcisset futūrum ut perīret à puĕro quem Dănaë fīlia sua parĕret, hanc æreâ turri inclūsit, appŏsĭtis custōdĭbus, ne quis

ing nations do? — What individuals are named as having been thus counted as gods, by the common consent of all nations? — What twofold division of the gods is mentioned? — Who were counted as demi-gods? — Who as heroes?

What did Acrisius learn from an oracle? — How did he

ad illam vir aspirāret. Eò tămen penĕtrāvit Jupĭter in imbrem aureum mutātus, hoc est, auro corruptis puellæ custōdĭbus. Genĭtum sic furto Perseum, Acrĭsius in arcam abdĭdit, et in mĕdios fluctus projēcit; sed à piscatōribus servātus est; et cùm ætāte processisset, ac ludĭcro interesset certāmĭni, pătrem imprūdens interfēcit. Res ējus præclārè gestas descrĭbit Ovĭdius in libro quarto, et initio quinti libri Metamorphoseon.

Pēgăsus, de quo memĭnit ĭdem Ovĭdius, ēgrĕgiam Perseo prĭmùm navāvit opĕram, deindĕ Bellerophonti, Glauci rēgis Corinthiōrum fĭlio. Ille, cùm Prœtum, Argivōrum rēgem, invīsĕret, ējusque uxōri Sthenŏbeæ assentīri nollet, ab eâ fuit accusātus ăpud Prœtum, qui, ne dătam hospĭti dextram fĭdemque violāret, mīsit ipsum cum littĕris quăsi commendātĭtiis, (quārum simĭles, *Bellerophontis Epistŏlæ* posteà sunt appellātæ) ad Iobătem rēgem Lŷciæ, socĕrum suum.

Rogābātur istis littĕris Iobătes ut Bellerophontem insĭdiis et astu perdĕret. Stătim vărĭis perĭcŭlis fuit objectus ab Iobăte, ut perīret, præsertìm Chimæræ horribĭli monstro in Lŷciâ, quod Pēgăsi tămen ŏpe dŏmuit.

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attempt to evade this result? — How did Jupiter gain admittance to Danae? — Who was born of Danae by Jupiter? — What did Acrisius do to Perseus? — What was the issue? — What author has described the affair? — What was the Pegasus? — What two heroes did he befriend? — What happened to Bellerophon on his visit to Prœtus, king of the Argives? — How did Prœtus attempt to cause the death of his guest Bellerophon, and yet not violate the laws of hospitality? — What name is hence given to all letters, the object of which is to injure the bearer? — How did Iobates attempt to carry out the designs of Prœtus against Bellerophon? — By what means did Bellerophon

Sed dùm ĕqui alāti tergo insĭdens evolāre in cœlum conātur, à Jŏve dejectus et ocŭlis orbātus est. Commŏdius actum fuit cum Perseo et ipso Pēgăso, nam ambo in sīdĕra sunt relāti. Sthenŏbea sĭbi nĕcem conscīvit.

CHAPTER FIFTEENTH.

HERCULES.

Herōum, quos vetustas celĕbrāvit, clarissĭmus exstĭtit Hercŭles, Alcmēnâ genĭtus, conjŭge Amphitryōnis, Thebāni princĭpis, et Jŏve. Regnābat per ĭdem tempus Mycēnis, in Græciâ, Sthenĕlus, et regnum Hercŭli fāst destinābant. Sensit Jūno, effēcitque ut Eurystheus, Stheněli fĭlius, prior nascĕrētur quàm Hercŭles, quùm anteà impĕtrâsset à Jŏve, ut qui ambŏrum prior fŏret in lūcem ēdĭtus, alterĭ imperitāret. Impĕrium inclementer in Hercŭlem Eurystheus posteà exercuit.

Longum tămen Junōni vīsum est, dùm ŭterque adolescĕret; Hercŭlem igitur in cūnis perdĕre tentāvit, immissis anguĭbus gemĭnis, quos infans, jam doctus vincĕre, qui vīvĕre vix cœpĕrat, tenellis mănĭbus elīsit. Pallădis

overcome the Chimæra? — What ambitious attempt did Bellerophon afterwards make? — With what result? — What better fate awaited Perseus and the Pegasus?

Who was the most illustrious of the ancient heroes? — What was the parentage of Hercules? — Who was reigning at Mycenæ at the time of the birth of Hercules? — What did the Fates destine to Hercules? — How did Juno try to prevent him from coming to the throne? — What attempt did Juno make upon

tămen ŏpe, Jūno Hercŭli concĭliāta paulisper est; dùmque puĕri lăbris ūbĕra admovet, dēcĭdit alĭqua particŭla candĭdi lĭquōris, et in eam cœli partem defluxit, quæ *Via Lactea* postmŏdùm est appellāta.

Hæc Junōnis benevolentia minĭmè fuit diuturna. Eurystheum Mycenārum sŏlio potĭtum impŭlit ut Hercŭlem văriis objicĕret labōrĭbus, quĭbus dēnĭquè oppressus perĭret. Duodĕcim vulgò numĕrantur Herculis labores.

1. Prĭmò jussus est leōnem Nĕmeæ silvæ, à quo tōti rĕgiōni pernĭcies creābātur, interficĕre. Adortus fĕram Hercŭles in antrum compŭlit, undè nullum patēbat effŭgium, faucĭbusque constrictis interēmit. Ejus pellem deinceps, prĭmæ scĭlĭcet victōriæ monumentum, semper gessit.
2. Erat hydra leōne isto tētrior, serpens immānis, in Lernâ palūde, prŏpè Argos: cui septem capĭta sic ūni collo inserēbantur, ut, cùm ūnum exscindĕrētur, ălia multa repullulārent; omnia sĭmùl eōdem ictu Hercŭles abscĭdit, aut igne, ut ălii trādunt, exussit.
3. Dīrus ăper in Erymantho monte vastitātem ăgris afferēbat; vīvum cēpit, Eurystheoque obtŭlit.
4. Nĕque nĭhil nocēbat in Mænălo monte cerva, æreis pĕdĭbus aureisque cornĭbus prædĭta; hanc tōto anno insecūtus, dēnĭquè assecūtus est, jacŭlisque confixit.
5. Damni plùs afferēbant volŭcres quædam in lăcu Stymphālo, inusitātæ magnitūdĭnis et rōbŏris, ĭtà ut præ-

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Hercules, during his infancy? — Who brought about a temporary reconciliation? — What was the origin of the Milky Way? — What did Juno afterwards induce Eurystheus to do? — How many labours were imposed upon Hercules? — What was his first labour? — What was the second labour? — The third? — The fourth? — The fifth? — The sixth and seventh? — The

tereuntes unguĭbus lăniārent; iis fugātis magnam est adeptus glōriam.

6. et 7. Majōrem debellātis Amazonĭbus, ad flŭvium Thermōdontem, et tyrannis duōbus, Diomēde ac Busīrĭde interfectis, quōrum hic in Egypto perĕgrīnos atque hospĭtes immolābat Jŏvi; ille in Thrāciâ eosdem ferōcĭbus ĕquis conculcandos ac devorandos præbēbat.

8. Illis par immanitāte ferēbātur Gēryon, Hispāniæ rex, tricorpor, quem simĭli affēcit pœnâ.

9. Magnam quŏque industriæ laudem tŭlit, in repurgando Augiæ, rēgis Elĭdis, stabŭlo, in quo collectæ multis ab annis sordes, āĕrem pestilenti odōre infĭciēbant.

10. et 11. Părem adhĭbuit solertiam, tùm in domando tauro ferocissĭmo, quem irātus Neptūnus in Græciæ clādem creāvĕrat; tùm in auferendis aureis Hesperĭdum pōmis, et sōpiendo pervigĭli dracōne, illōrum custōde. Hoc in labōre adjutōrem Atlantem hăbuit, qui dùm pōma colligēbat Hercŭles, cœlum humĕris tŭlit.

12. Sed maxĭmum omnium periculōrum ădiit, in edūcendo ab infĕris Cerbĕro, cum quo Thēseum amīcum suum, ĭbi vinctum, parĭter eduxit.

His labōrĭbus felĭcĭter perfunctus, orbem terrārum, ad levandos mortāles văriis calamitātĭbus conflictātos, perăgrāvit. Ităliam Căco, Vulcāni fĭlio, lătrōne insigni, lĭberāvit. Promētheum, in Caucăso religātum, vincŭlis exēmit. Antæum, Terræ fĭlium, singulāri certāmĭne prōfligāvit. Lŭcum, qui, Thēbis captis, Creontem eārum

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eighth? — The ninth? — The tenth and eleventh? — The twelfth? — What did Hercules do after finishing his twelve labours? — What was his adventure with Cacus? — With Prometheus? — With Antæus? — With Lycus? — What great geo-

rēgem, socĕrum Hercŭlis, tunc ad infĕros prŏfecti, interfēcĕrat, mĕrĭtâ morte mulctāvit. Oceănum in mĕdias terras induxit, aperto frĕto Gaditāno, duōbusque montĭbus, Calpe et Abȳlâ diductis, quĭbus, tanquàm columnis triumphālĭbus, elŏgium illud inscripsit: *Non plùs ultrà.*

Hercŭlis glōriam inīquissĭmè fĕrens Jūno, tàm dīro furōre illum concussit, ut Megăram uxōrem lĭbĕrosque occīdĕrit. Nec sĭbi violentas ipse non attŭlisset măn̆us, postquàm se ab illo furōre collēgit, nĭsi eum amīci attĭnuissent. Victōrem tot monstrōrum Amor imbellis vīcit, ac servīre turpĭter Omphălæ, Lydōrum regīnæ, coēgit, clāvamque pŏlo, leōnĭs exuvias mŭliĕbri cultu mutāre.

Pro Dejanīrâ quŏque pugnāvit contrà Achĕlōum, Thetȳdis fīlium. Eo superāto, cùm puellam, pugnæ præmium, dŏmum dūcĕret, Centaurum Nessum, Dejanīram abdūcĕre tentantem, sagittis interēmit. Nessus mŏriens, et ultiōnem spīrans, vestem suo cruōre, quod præsentissĭmum ĕrat venēnum, tinctam Dejanīræ dĕdit, affirmans, si eam Hercŭles induĕret, futūrum ut nunquàm ăliam amāret. Dejanīra vestem săcrificanti in Oētâ monte Hercŭli mīsit. Vix induĕrat, cùm intestīno correptus igne, in pȳram se conjēcit, eâque conflăgrāvit. Anteà tămen sagittas suas, hȳdræ Lerneæ sanguĭne imbūtas, sĭne quĭbus Trōjam căpi non posse in fātis ĕrat, donāvit Philoctētæ, Pœantis fīlio. Philoctētes illas Trōjam attŭlit, ab Ulysse perductus.

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graphical change did he produce? — What cruel vengeance did Juno wreak on Hercules? — What humiliation did Hercules suffer at the hands of Amor? — What was his adventure for Dejanira? — How did Nessus, the dying Centaur, avenge himself on Hercules? — To whom did Hercules give his arrows before dying? — What is the fable in regard to these arrows? —

Censent erudīti tot res præclārè gestas nequāquàm esse ūnius Hercŭlis, sed multōrum, qui eōdem nōmĭne, non eōdem lŏco ac tempŏre, vixĕrint; ac duos præsertìm stătuunt, altĕrum Lybicum, cui adscrĭbunt pugnam cum Antæo, cum Geryŏne, cum dracōne Hespĕrio, diductam Afrĭcam ab Hispāniâ, aperto frĕto Gaditāno, et si qua sunt ălia gesta per Afrĭcam et Hispāniam; altĕrum Thebānum, cui relĭqua facinŏra trĭbuunt per Arcădiam, Peloponnēsum, et Phrȳgiam, sparsa.

CHAPTER SIXTEENTH.

THESEUS.

THESEUS, Ægĕi, rēgis Athēniensium, fĭlius, Hercŭli propinquus tempŏre et consanguinitāte fuit.

Ejus fortitūdo eluxit præsertìm in domandis tyrannis, ac dynastis qui potentiam suam vexandis homĭnĭbus, et pūblĭcâ infelicitāte mētiēbantur. Tālis ĕrat Scȳron, qui prætĕreuntes in măre præcipitābat: tālis Procrustes, qui hospĭtes in suo ipsius lecto sternēbat, iisque pĕdum partem quæ mŏdum hujusce lecti excēdĕret, amputābat; aut actis in diversa ĕquis misĕros distrąhēbat.

What opinion exists among the learned in regard to the exploits of Hercules? — Which exploits are attributed to the Lybian Hercules? — Which to the Theban Hercules?

What was the parentage of Theseus? — In what was he especially distinguished? — What two cruel tyrants are named as having been subdued by Theseus? — What cruelty did Scyron perpetrate? — What cruelty did Procrustus perpetrate? — To

Istis ăliisque id genus prōfligātis, ad monstra quŏque debellanda cūras anĭmumque vertit. Tria præcĭpuè sustŭlit: taurum immānem, qui Marathōnium ăgrum fœdâ pŏpulātiōne deformābat; ăprum Calydōnium, ab irātâ Diānâ immissum in Ætōliam; et Minotaurum, monstrum ex homĭne tauroque conflātum, cui devorandos mittĕre quotannis septem puĕros sorte lectos cogēbantur Athēnienses: hâc eos pœnâ, victor Mīnos, rex Crētæ, cūjus fīlium Andrŏgeum interfēcĕrant, mulctāvĕrat.

Incessit Thēseum cupīdo Minotauri occīdendi; vēnit in Crētam, et, monstro perempto, Mīnois fīliam Ariadnem, cūjus ŏpe labyrinthi ambāges explĭcuĕrat, sēcum abstŭlit; eam tămen, immĕmor benefĭcii, dēsĕruit in insŭlâ Naxo; destitūtam Bacchus duxit. Nāvis quâ vehebātur in Crētam Thēseus nĭgris instructa vēlis ĕrat, mutandis in alba, si rem bĕnè gessisset. Mutāre non memĭnit, elātus lætĭtiâ victōriæ. At Ægeus, nĭgris vēlis ēmĭnùs aspectis, pĕriisse fīlium ătus, in măre se dĕdit præcĭpitem, et Ægēo mări nōmen fēcit.

Pīrĭthoüs, Thessăliæ in eādem Græciâ rex, accensus invĭdiâ, ob res præclārè à Thēseo gestas, ējus rĕgiōnem infestis armis incursāvit, ut ad singulāre certāmen illum elicĕret. Nec recusāvit Thēseus; sed ŭbi prīmùm est

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what did Theseus next turn his attention? — What three monsters were destroyed by him? — What is said in particular of the Minotaur? — Who had obliged the Athenians to make this yearly sacrifice to the Minotaur, and why? — What was the story of Ariadne? — What is said of the sails of the ship in which Theseus was borne on his expedition against the Minotaur? — What disaster followed his forgetfulness to change his sails? — How was Pirithous affected by the fame of the exploits of Theseus? — What did he do? — How was Pirithous affected

conspectus, Pīrĭthoüm ōris dignitāte, comitāte indŏlis, ĭtà devinxit sĭbi, ut ămor invĭdiæ lŏcum occupāvĕrit, et anĭmos atque arma æterno fœdĕre ambo junxĕrint.

Nec diù exspectāta fuit occasio amĭcĭtiæ sanciendæ. Centauri cum vicīnis Lapĭthis invitāti ad nuptias Pīrĭthoĭ et Hippodămīæ, mōvĕrant rixam temulenti, et ingentem Lapithārum cædem edĭdĕrant. Erant Centauri equĭtes ădeò strēnui, ut sedentes in ĕquo, ūnum cum eo corpus conflāre vĭdērentur. Illōrum proterviam ac libīdĭnem Pīrĭthoüs, Thēseo adjuvante, ultus est, ut par ĕrat. Ambo deindè, annis antè excĭdium Trōjæ quātuor et viginti, Helĕnam răpuērunt, quæ à Castŏre posteà et Pollūce fuit recuperāta.

Iīdem ad răpiendam Proserpĭnam, rēgis Molossōrum fĭliam, prŏfecti sunt. Eam cănis ferocissĭmus custōdiēbat, quem *Cerbĕrum* vocābant; et ab eo lacerātus est Pīrĭthoüs. Thēseus, à rēge dātus in custōdiam, Hercŭlis prĕcĭbus concessus est. Indè nāta de infĕris fābŭla, quos Thēseus, ut narrant poëtæ, ădiit cum Pīrĭthoo, ut Proserpĭnam abdūcĕret. Plūto, re cognĭtâ, ŭtrumque comprehendit, et vincŭlis onerāvit; in iis hæsit Pīrĭthoüs, sīve, ut ălii narrant, à Cerbĕro devorātus est. Thēseum Hercŭles, cùm adīret infĕros, lĭberāvit, et adjutōrem eum hăbuit in

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when he saw Theseus face to face? — What feeling sprang up between the heroes? — What was the occasion of the quarrel between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ? — What was the character of the Centaurs? — What did Pirithous do? — What exploit did Pirithous and Theseus next do? — What is said of their attempt to carry off Proserpine? — What was the fate of Pirithous in this expedition? — Of Theseus? — What fable has grown out of this expedition? — In what war did Theseus

suscepto contrà Amazŏnes bello, quārum regīnam Hippolȳten ipsi uxōrem dĕdit.

Ex eâ Thēseus gĕnuit Hippolȳtum; quem Phædra, Mīnōis fīlia, secundis nuptiis Thēseo juncta, cùm aliter ipsum amaret ac par et honestum ĕrat, accusāvit, quāsi pătri dēdĕcus inferre vŏluisset. Thēseus Hippolȳtum dīris devōvit, ac Neptūnum fīlio ultōrem invocāvit; à quo immissæ Phōcæ, Hippolȳtum in măris littŏre spătiantem, curru excussērunt. Mortuum Æsculāpius revocāvit in vītam; Diāna transtŭlit in Itāliam, et *Virbium* appellāvit. Phædra, crimen confessa nĕcem sĭbi attŭlit.

CHAPTER SEVENTEENTH.

CASTOR AND POLLUX.

CASTOR, Pollux, Helĕna et Clytemnestra Lēdam hăbuēre mātrem, uxōrem Tyndări, Œbăliæ rēgis in Græciâ; sed Pollux et Helĕna Jŏvem; Castor et Clytæmnestra Tyndărum pătrem sortīti sunt.

Castor tămen et Pollux vulgò *Tindarĭdæ* à poëtis vocantur; et ambōrum celĕbrātur amīcĭtia, quæ tanta

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afterwards assist Hercules? — Whom did Theseus marry? — What son had he by Hippolyte? — Of what was Hippolytus accused by Phædra, Theseus's second wife? — How did he avenge himself upon his son Hippolytus? — What became of Hippolytus afterwards? — What became of Phædra?

Explain the relationship of Castor, Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra. — Which two of them are commonly called the Tyndaridæ? — What striking evidence is given of the friendship of

exstĭtit, ut Pollux, Jŏve scīlĭcet nātus immortālis, suam immortalitātem impertīri frātri suo non dubitāvĕrit. Annuit Jūpĭter ut alternis diēbus alter vīvĕret, alter morĕrētur: īmò Castŏrem adoptāvit, in Pollūcis grātiam, ĭtà ut ambo appellārentur promiscuè *Dioscūri*, hoc est, *Jŏvis* fīlii, et inter sīdĕra collocārentur, ŭbi tertium in Zōdiăco lŏcum obtĭnent, *Gemĭnique* nuncupantur.

Honōrem hunc tămen, nisi magnis in mortāles promerĭtis, consecūti non sunt, ac potissĭmùm, depellendis mări prædōnĭbus; quam ob causam vōta ipsis facĕre nautæ consuēvĕrant, et agnos immolāre candĭdos, cùm nĭgras ŏves Tempestātĭbus săcrificārent. A Romānis quŏque impensiùs culti sunt, ăpud quos vĭri per sædem Pollūcis jurābant vulgò; fēmĭnæ, per sædem Castŏris.

CHAPTER EIGHTEENTH.

JASON AND THE ARGONAUTS.

ATHAMAS, Thebārum rex, ăriĕtem aureo insignem vellĕre, donātum à Supĕris servābat dŏmi, famĭliæ Pallădium. Hunc Phryxus, Athamantis fīlius, novercam

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Castor and Pollux? — What did Jupiter grant them? — What common name is given to them? — What is their position, and their name among the stars? — How did they obtain this so great honour? — What class of men is considered as especially indebted to Castor and Pollux? — What peculiarity is there about their worship at Rome?

Who first had the ram with the golden fleece, and how did he come by it? — What did Phryxus, son of Athamas, do with

Nephĕlem fŭgiens, asportāvit et ad Colchos delātum immolāvit Jŏvi: aureum autem vellus dĕdit Æētæ, rēgi Colchōrum; à quo repŏsĭtum in lūco Marti săcro fuit, addĭtis, custōdiæ causâ, tauris ignem spirantĭbus, et pervigĭli dracōne.

Hunc thesaurum eripĕre Colchis dēcrēvit Jāson, fĭlius Æsŏnis, Thessăliæ rēgis, hortante pătruo Pĕliâ, qui, frātris sĕnio confecti lŏco, regnum administrans, dōnec ei rĕgendo per ætātem Jāson par fŏret, eum in istâ expedītiōne peritūrum sperābat.

Jāson, vocātis in perīcŭli et glōriæ sŏcietātem dŭcĭbus Græciæ fortissĭmis, Hercŭle, Thēseo, Castŏre, Pollūce, Orpheo, Lynceo, Tiphy, etc., nāvim Argo făbricāvit, trăbĭbus è Pēlio monte sumptis, sīve, ut ălii trādunt, è Dodōnæâ silvâ, cūjus arbŏres, vōce prædĭtæ, edēbant orācŭla. Tiphys clāvum rĕgēbat; Lynceus, ocŭlis accutissĭmis vălens, brĕvia et scopŭlos detegēbat; Orpheus navigātiōnis tædia levābat cantu; cætĕri herōes, qui vulgò dicuntur *Argonautæ*, rēmos agitābant.

Sōlus Hercŭles cursum parùmper retardābat, tùm quia pondĕre corpŏris deprimēbat nāvim, tum quia ingentem

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the ram? — What with the fleece? — How did Æetes guard the golden fleece? — Who conceived the idea of carrying it off? — Who advised Jason to this undertaking? — What was the motive of Pelias in giving this advice? — What heroes did Jason associate with himself in his expedition for the golden fleece? — What celebrated vessel did he build for the purpose? — Whence did the timbers for this vessel come? — What was there peculiar about these timbers? — What are the heroes engaged in this expedition commonly called? — What was the part of Tiphys during the voyage? — Of Lynceus? — Of Orpheus? — How did Hercules delay the voyage? — What did he do when he had

stomăchum nulli sătis implēbant cĭbi; cùmque omnem, quæ condĭta in cădis ferēbātur, ăquam hausisset, mīsit Hȳlam, adolescentem sĭbi cārum, ad petendas è vicīno fonte lymphas. Lapsus in fontem Hȳlas, sīve à Nymphis, ut poëtis plăcet, raptus (sunt illæ fontium Deæ) cùm non redīret, exscendit Hercŭles, eum quæsitūrus, ac sŏcio molesto vectōres lĭberāvit.

Nāvis hoc onĕre levāta, pĕtras Cȳănæas, quæ *Symplēgădes* vocantur, prætervecta, et Pontum Euxīnum felīcĭter emensa, Colchĭdem attĭgit. Jāson aureum vellus abstŭlit, adjuvante Mēdēâ, quæ ūnà cum illo fŭgiens in Thessălĭam, ut pătrem Æētam persĕquentem morārētur, Absyrtum frātrem interfēcit; ējusque membra, quà păter instābat, dissipāvit; quæ collĭgens Æēta, illi spătium fŭgiendi dĕdit. Ut Mēdēa vēnit Jasŏnis dŏmum, Æsŏnem ējus pătrem, annis et morbis grăvem, in pristĭnum rōbur ac juventūtem arte magĭcâ restĭtuit. At Pĕliam deceptis ējus fīliābus jugulāvit.

Jāson intĕreà Corinthum prŏfectus ad Creontem rēgem, ējus fīliam Creūsam adamāvit. Mēdēa se sprētam fŭrens, arcŭlam gemmis incantātis plēnam Creūsæ mīsit, quæ, igne concepto, ipsam et Creontem absumpsērunt. Mēdēa post exprŏbrātam Jasŏni perfĭdiam, susceptos ex eo duos fīlios, in ipsius conspectu, mactāvit, alātisque vecta dracō-

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exhausted all the water in the ship? — What became of Hylas? — What success had the ship, after being relieved of the weight of Hercules? — By whose help did Jason carry off the golden fleece? — How did Medea, in going off with Jason, prevent her father from overtaking her? — What did Medea do when she had reached the house of Jason? — Of what infidelity was Jason afterwards guilty towards Medea? — How did Medea revenge herself upon Creusa? — What did she do to the two sons which she

nĭbus, Athēnas evāsit ad Ægeum rēgem; cui cûm nupsisset, ac Mēdum fīlium gĕnuisset, conāta est Thēseum, Ægei fīlium, è mĕdio tollĕre, venēno dăto, sed, deprehenso scelĕre, fūgit in eam Asiæ partem, quæ ab ējus fīlio *Mēdia* est nomināta.

Argonautārum expedĭtionem chronologi assignant anno post condĭtum Ilium sexagēsĭmo quarto, ante ējus ruĭnam septuagēsĭmo nōno.

CHAPTER NINETEENTH.

CADMUS.

JUPITER in taurum conversus, Eurōpen, Agēnŏris, Phœnīcum rēgis, fĭliam, abduxĕrat in Crētam. Agēnor ējus investigandæ negōtium Cadmo fīlio dĕdit, eumque, nĭsi repertâ sorōre, dŏmum redīre vĕtuit. Cadmus, pererrātis frustrà vărĭis orbis terrārum partĭbus, orācŭlo Delphĭco jussus est in eo Græcĭæ lŏco consistĕre, ŭbi obvium habēret bŏvem, ĭbique urbem condĕre. Rĕgĭōnem *Bœōtiam;* urbem, *Thebas* appellāvit.

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had horne to Jason? — Where did she go then? — What did she do at Athens? — From whom is the country Media called? — What date is assigned by chronologers to the Argonautic expedition?

Who was Europa? — How did Jupiter carry her away? — To whom did Agenor give the task of finding her? — On what condition did Agenor send Cadmus away? — What did Cadmus consult? — What direction did the oracle give him? — What did he call the country where he stopped? — What the city? —

In eâ plūres regnāvit annos, domestĭcis tămen calamitātĭbus gravĭter conflictātus. Ex ējus quippè lĭbĕris, Semĕle, cùm Jŏvem, ex quo Bacchum edĭdit, vĭdēre fulminantem exoptâsset, ambusta fulmĭne pĕrĭit. Ino furentem vĭrum suum Athamantem fŭgiens, in măre se præcipĭtem dĕdit. Agāve, Penthei māter, fĭlium discerpsit. Cadmus ipse, Thēbis pulsus ab Amphīŏne, concessit ad Illȳrios cùm conjŭge, ŭbi tædio calamitātum affecti, Diis miserantĭbus, in serpentes ambo mutāti sunt.

Amphīon Thebānæ civitātis mūros condĭdit, convĕnientĭbus ad sonĭtum lȳræ saxis, septemque in eâ portas apĕruit. Hanc Alexander delēvit, Pindări tămen famĭliæ ac domicĭlio parcitum ūni vŏluit. Alia fuit urbs ejusdem nōmĭnis in Ægypto, centum portis pătens, à quâ rĕgio vicīna cognōmen *Thĕbaĭdis* hăbuit; ălia in Cilĭciâ, Andromăches pătria, quam Græci, Trojānum ad bellum prŏficiscentes, vastāvērunt.

What happened to his daughter Semele? — What happened to his daughter Ino? — What crime did his daughter Agave commit? — What finally befel Cadmus himself? — Who built the walls of Thebes? — What was there peculiar in the transaction? — By whom was Thebes destroyed? — What author was spared in the general massacre? — What other city was there by the name of Thebes? — How many gates had the Egyptian Thebes? — What third city Thebes is mentioned?

CHAPTER TWENTIETH.

ŒDIPUS.

LAIUS, Thebārum rex, cùm audīvisset se peritūrum à fīlio, Jocastæ uxōri præcēpit, ut nātum infantem jugulāret. Aversāta facĭnus māter, occīdendum puĕrum trādĭdit mīlĭti. Mīles, puerŭli lăcrȳmis et lĭberāli formâ mōtus, eum ex arbŏre suspendit pĕdĭbus, quos fūne, seu vīmĭne in calces indĭto, trajĕcĕrat. Suspensum eum vīdit magister armentōrum Polȳbii, Corinthiōrum rēgis, et regĭnæ, lĭbĕris carenti, obtŭlit; quæ puĕrum ăluit pro suo, Œdĭpumque dixit à pĕdum tumōre, quos inflātos et tumentes retinēbat.

Ætāte provectus, compĕrit nequāquàm Polȳbii se esse fīlium; orācŭlum consŭluit, ab eoque dĭdĭcit futūrum ut pătrem in Phōcĭde reperīret. Illùc prŏfectus, Lāium, in sedĭtiōne pŏpulāri sedandâ laborantem, imprūdens perēmit, ac Thēbas rĕdiit. Erat non prŏcul ab urbe Sphinx, monstrum ingĕniōsum, virgĭneo capĭte, corpŏre canīno, ālis et caudâ dracōnis, pĕdĭbus leōnis et unguĭbus, insigne. Prætĕreuntĭbus ænigma propōnēbat, eosque, nĭsi objectum nōdum solvĕrent, devorābat. Hinc rĕgiōnis vastĭtas, et urbis solitūdo, ad quam nēmo potĕrat aspirāre.

Creon, Jocastæ frāter, qui, Lāio mortuo, regnum The-

What is related of the birth and exposure of Œdipus? — By whom was he rescued? — What then became of him? — When he had grown up, what discovery did he make? — What direction did the oracle give him? — What happened to him in Phocis? — How is the Sphinx described? — How did the Sphinx treat travellers? — How did this affect the city and surrounding region? — Who occupied the throne of Thebes after the death

bānum occupāvĕrat, præcōnis vōce per universam Græciam edixit fŏre ut regnum et Jocastam, Lāii uxōrem, illi trādĕret, quicumque propŏsĭtum ænigma posset explicāre. *Quŏdnam anĭmal est,* inquiēbat Sphinx, *mānĕ quādrŭpes, sub mĕrĭdiem bĭpes, et vesperĕ trĭpes?* Œdĭpus, tanto præmio invitātus, respondit anĭmal istud homĭnem ipsum esse, qui pĕdĭbus mănĭbusque reptat ab infantiâ; bīnis pĕdĭbus nĭtĭtur vir; sĕnex bacŭlo, quăsi tertio pĕde, fulcĭtur. Hoc responso victa Sphinx, præcipĭtem se in mărc projēcit, et Jocastam, ac regnum mĕtu lĭberātum Œdĭpo relĭquit.

Ex eâ Eteŏclem et Polynĭcem, ĭtemque Antigŏnem et Ismēnam tŭlit, nec priùs mātrem esse suam cognōvit, quàm, ortâ pestilentiâ, vātes pronuntiâssent immissam fuisse pestem à Supĕris Lāii nĕcem vindicantĭbus, nec desitūram, nĭsi exsulāret is à quo Lāius cæsus fuisset. Compertum dēnĭque fuit cædis auctōrem Œdĭpum esse, eundemque mātrem habēre in matrimōnio. His attonĭtus infēlix, ocŭlos ēruit sĭbi, et in voluntārium exsĭlium discēdens, regnum Eteŏcli et Polynĭci administrandum relĭquit.

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of Laius? — What did Creon promise to any one who would explain the riddle of the Sphinx? — What was the riddle? — How did Œdipus explain it? — What was the result? — What relation was Jocasta to Œdipus before their marriage? — What children were the result of this union? — What event was the cause of Œdipus's discovery that Jocasta was his mother? — What did the diviners declare in regard to the pestilence? — What did Œdipus do when he made the sad discovery?

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIRST.

ETEOCLES AND POLYNICES.

ETEOCLES et Polynīces, Œdĭpi fĭlii, ne păternum regnum dividendo debilitārent, sătiùs duxērunt illud intĕgrum, sed alternis annis, possidēre. Eteŏcles, ut măjor nātu, prior regnāvit anno suo: sed, eo elapso, frātrem, contrà quàm convēnĕrat, sŏlio exclūsit. Hæc fuit belli Thebāni, à poētis, præsertim à Stātio, decantāti, causa. Polynīces ĕnim omnem Græciam in arma excīvit, adscīto in fœdus Adrasto, Argivērum rēge. Tirĕsias fausta omnia Thebānis promittēbat, si Mœneceus, Creontis fĭlius, ultĭmus Cadmi posterōrum, se pro pătriâ devovēret. Nec dubitāvit fortis ille adolescens, invīto pătre, procurrĕre in conspectum hostium, et cruōre suo, voluntāria victĭma, litāre.

Hinc secunda omnia Thebānis cessērunt. Multi hostium dŭces, et potissĭmùm Tȳdeus, Parthenŏpæus, Capănæus, Amphiaraus, maxĭmis jactāti perīcŭlis pĕriēre. Ad extrēmum ambo frātres, crudēli bello fīnem impōnĕre singulāri certāmĭne aggressi, alter altĕrius mănu cĕcĭdērunt. Nec ipsa mors ŏdium illōrum internecīnum ex-

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What plan did Eteocles and Polynices adopt in regard to the government of Thebes? — Whose turn was it to reign first? — When his year was out, what did Eteocles do? — To what did this treachery lead? — Whom did Polynices summon to his assistance against Thebes? — On what condition did the diviner, Tiresias, promise the Thebans deliverance? — What was the result? — What leaders fell in the siege of Thebes? — How did the brothers finally agree to bring the contest to a termination? — With what result? — How was their hostility manifest even

stinxit; in eumdem quippè rŏgum conjectis cadāvĕrĭbus, flamma, sponte divīsa, vīvĕre in ipsis mortuōrum frātrum cinĕrĭbus inimĭcĭtias demonstrāvit.

Creon, exstinctis Œdĭpo ējusque fīliis, regnum, quod ipsis sponte concessĕrat, recēpit. Ereptum rŏgo Polynīcis corpus, inhumātum projĕcit. Antigŏnem, frātris ossa conātam sepelīre, vīvam hŭmo jussit infŏdi: sed ipsa supplĭcium, elīsis faucĭbus, antevertit. At Hēmon, Creontis fīlius, qui Antigŏnem sponsam optāvĕrat, ensem sĭbi adēgit in pectus. Eurydĭce, Creontis uxor, tantum fīlii obĭtu luctum hausit, ut mortem sĭbi conscīvĕrit.

Hanc rēgiæ famĭliæ clādem Sophŏcles in scēnam cùm protŭlisset, tam suāvi cŏmmiserātiōne affēcit spectatōres, ut insŭlæ Sămi præfectūrâ donātus fuĕrit.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SECOND.

TANTALUS.

Non lĕviōrĭbus infortūniis famĭlia Tantăli, rēgis Phrŷgiæ, concĭdit. Prīma calamitātum orīgo, impiĕtas ipsius

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after death? — After the extinction of the sons of Œdipus, who ascended the throne? — How did Creon insult the dead body of Polynices? — How did he treat Antigone for attempting to bury the bones of her brother? — How did Antigone prevent the intended cruelty of Creon? — What then befel Hemon, the son of Creon? — What did Eurydice, the wife of Creon, do on learning the death of Hemon? — What poet has founded a tragedy upon the misfortunes of Œdipus and his family?

What other family is mentioned as particularly unfortunate?

Tantăli fuit. Jŏvem, à quo gĕnus dūcēbat, cum cætĕris Diis dŏmi suæ accēpĕrat. Eōrum divinitātem ut probāret, Pelŏpem suum fīlium in frusta concīsum et elixum, illis appŏsuit.

Cĕres paulò relĭquis avĭdior, humĕrum Pelŏpis assumpsit; ălii ferāles epŭlas detestāti, Tantălum in Tartăra dētrūsērunt, ŭbi mĕdiis in aquis sĭtit, et alludentĭbus ōri pōmis, fāmē crŭciātur. Pelŏpem deindè in vītam revocāvērunt, eductâ ex infĕris per Mercŭrium ējus anĭmâ, et membris ĭtà reparātis, ut humĕrus eburneus, in ējus lŏcum, qui à Cerĕre comēsus fuĕrat, substĭtuĕrētur. Niŏbe, Tantăli fīlia, pătornam impietātem imitāta, dùm Latōnam contemnit, numerōsam amīsit sobŏlem, tēlis Apollĭnis ac Diānæ confixam, et ipsa dolōre āmens, in saxum dīrĭguit.

Pĕlops Phrŷgiam tot clādĭbus suōrum funestam dēserens, vēnit in Elĭdem, et Hippodămiam, Œnŏmaï rēgis fīliam, uxōrem, ab ējus pătre postulāvit. Œnŏmaüs mortem sĭbi à genĕro afferendam admonĭtus, eam fīliæ prŏcis condĭtiōnem propŏsuĕrat, ut curŭli certāmĭne sēcum decertārent, eâ potitūri, si vincĕrent; peritūri, si vincĕrentur.

Accēpit condĭtiōnem Pĕlops, et rēgem vinci alĭter quàm dŏlo, non posse intellĭgens, ēgit cum Myrtĭlo, ējus aurīgâ,

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—In what did the calamities of Tantalus originate?—What was the crime of Tantalus?—Which one of the gods tasted of the horrible feast?—What was the punishment of Tantalus?—What reparation was made to Pelops?—What was substituted for the shoulder which Ceres had eaten?—What was the crime of Niobe, the daughter of Tantalus?—What was her punishment?—What did Pelops do after the destruction of his kindred?—What condition did Œnomaus propose to those who were suitors for his daughter?—What stratagem did Pelops

ut ferrum tollĕret quod axi extrēmo, rotārum mŏdliŏlis inserto, infīgĭtur, rotasque, ne effluant, contĭnet. Excussus hunc in mŏdum curru Œnŏmaŭs, fractis cervĭcĭbus, cum vītâ victōriam et regnum amīsit. Pĕlops regno dotāli potītus, Peloponnēso nōmen dĕdit: fēlix si concordes habēre fīlios, Atreum et Thyestem, pŏtuisset! Sed frātrum discordia tantò sŏlet esse grăvior, quantò sanctior amīcĭtia esse debēre.

Thyestes uxōrem frātris temerāvit; Atreus Thyestæ fīlios, inscio pătre interfēctos, eĭdem epulandos præbuit. Superĕrat fīlius nŏthus, qui perīre stătìm ab ortu jussus, à pastōrĭbus tămen fuerat servātus, et lacte caprīno nutrītus, undè nōmen illi *Ægysthus* factum. Hic Atreum obtruncāvit; Agamemnŏnem, Atrei fīlium, è Trojāno reversum bello sustŭlit, consciâ et adjuvante, quam sĭbi mălè devinxĕrat, Clytemnestrâ, conjūge Agamemnŏnis. Hinc orta est fœcunda tragœdiārum sĕges.

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adopt in the contest with Œnomaus? — With what result? — What name did Pelops give to the region? — What two sons had he? — What injury did Thyestes commit against Atreus? — What was the revenge of Atreus? — What other son of Thyestes remained? — What was his history? — How did he avenge his father upon the family of Atreus? — Who assisted him in destroying Agamemnon?

CHAPTER TWENTY-THIRD.

TROJAN KINGS.

In eâ Phrȳgiæ parte quæ Bosphŏrum Thrācium respĭcit, Trōjam Dardănus, Jŏvis et Electræ fīlius, condĭdit, è Tusciâ fŭgiens, occīso frātre, quīcum in hâc Itălĭæ parte regnābat. Rĕrum in Trōăde tunc potiēbātur Teucer, qui Dardănum genĕrum adscīvit, cumque illo Trōjæ fundamenta jēcit, annis antè nātam Rōmam fĕrè septingentis. Dardăno successit Erichthŏnius fīlius, Erichthŏnio Tros, qui Trōjam de suo appellāvit nōmĭne. Trōïs fīlius fuit Ganymēdes, à Jŏve raptus. Item Assarăcus, ex quo genĭtus est Căpys, Anchīsæ păter; dēmùm Ilus, qui paternum adeptus regnum, Trōjam *Ilium* vocāri jussit.

Ilo successit fīlius Laomĕdon, quem Hercŭles vītâ regnoque spoliāvit, abducto ējus fīlio qui à Trojānis fuit redemptus: indè Priămi nōmen consecūtus est, cùm anteà Podarces dicĕrētur. Priămus pătri suffectus, turrĭbus arcĭbusque munīvit urbem, quæ tunc Pergăma

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Where was Troy situated? — By whom was it founded? — Whence did Dardanus come? — Who was reigning in the country of Troas, at the time of the arrival of Dardanus? — How did Dardanus and Teucer become related? — How long was this before the birth of Rome? — Who succeeded to Dardanus? — Who to Erichthonius? — From which of these kings was the city named? — What is said of Ganymedes, a son of Tros? — What of another son, Assaracus? — What finally of a third son, Ilus? — What is said of Laomedon, the successor of Ilus? — Whose son was Priam? — What was Priam's original name? — What does "Podarces" mean? — What does "Priam" mean, and why was he so called? — What did Priam do on succeeding to the govern-

vocābatur, undè ipsa Trōja nōmen illud quŏque sumpsit. Priămi uxor, Hecŭba: fīlii præcĭpui, Hector, Deiphŏbus, Helĕnus, et Păris, sīve Alexander, funesta pătriæ fax.

Tālem sĭbi vīsa fuĕrat parĕre māter, ejusque somnĭo cognĭto, Priămus necāri puĕrum jussĕrat. Hecŭba clàm inter pastōres educandum curāvit, ŭbi, cùm rēgias dōtes ostendĕret, in condĭtiōnis humilitāte orīgĭnem probāvit, ipsisque Superis dignus est vīsus, qui ortam inter Junōnem, Pallădem et Venĕrem, controversiam diriměret. Interĕrant epŭlo gĕniāli, cùm Thĕtis Pēleo nubĕret. Discordia in mĕdium jēcit fatāle pōmum, cum hâc inscriptiōne: *Dētur pulchriōri.* Păris, arbĭter ità diræ lītis sumptus, eam Venĕri adjudicāvit, et sĭbi suisque Junōnis ac Minervæ conflāvit ŏdia.

Intĕrìm Priămus certāmen ludĭcrum nobilitāti Trojānæ propŏsuit. Adfuit Păris ădhuc incognĭtus, et cetĕris, qui congressi fuĕrant, victis, ipsum Hectŏrem superāvit. Hector, cùm pugĭlem ignōtum ferro persĕquĕrētur, ut ignōmĭniam ējus sanguĭne eluĕret, agnōvit frātrem, conspectis quibusdam insignĭbus et gemmis, quæ Hecŭba pastōri, ējus educatōri tradĭdĕrat. Priămus, fatōrum immĕmor, fīlium lætus amplectĭtur, et in rēgiæ partem accipit.

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ment? — Who was his wife? — Who were his sons? — What epithet is applied to Paris? — From what circumstance did this epithet originate? — What did Priam order? — How did Hecuba contrive to prevent the child's being destroyed? — What dispute was Paris called upon to settle? — How did this dispute originate? — In whose favour did Paris decide the question of beauty? — What was the effect upon the other goddesses, Juno and Minerva? — What circumstance led to Paris's being recognized at Troy, as the son of Priam?

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOURTH.

CAUSE OF THE TROJAN WAR.

CUM Hercŭles Trojam vastāret, Hesiŏnem, Laomedontis fīliam, Telamōni, Græco dŭci conjŭgem dĕdĕrat. Păris, amĭtam suam repetitūrus, classem instruxit, Priămo non invīto, qui ŏpĭbus et glōriâ pollens, imminēbat in omnem injūrias à Græcis tŏties acceptas vindicandi occāsiōnem. Păris rectà Spartam contendit, ad Menelāüm, Spartæ rēgem, fīlium Atrei, et Agamemnŏnis frātrem. Exceptus humanitāte summâ, et dŏmi relictus est à Menelāo, cui ĕrat ĭter in Crētum necessārium.

Helĕnam, uxōrem Menelāi, Vĕnus ĭtà Parĭdi concĭliāvit, ut cum eo Trōjam profŭgĕrit, probante Priămo, qui Hesiŏnem, sorōrem suam, ĭtà reddĭtum īri facĭlè sperābat, si cum Helĕnâ permutārētur. Contrà ac sperāvĕrat accĭdit; nam Græci Hesiŏnem reddĕre negārunt, Helĕnamque junctis vīrĭbus et armis repetentes, Trōjam, per annos dĕcem obsessam, sŏlo dēmùm æquārunt.

Quo pacto Ulysses et Achilles ad hoc bellum perducti fuĕrint, expōnit Ovĭdius in libro decimo tertio Metamorphoseon. Explĭcat pariter quemadmŏdùm Græcōrum exercĭtus Aulĭdem convēnĕrit, ĭbique ventis adversis tamdiù

Who was Hesione, and what was her story? — How did Paris attempt to recover his aunt? — Why did Priam assent so readily to the expedition of Paris? — Where did Paris go, and how was he received? — How did Paris requite the hospitality of Menelaus? — Which of the goddesses aided him in this? — What motive had Priam for conniving at the elopement? — How did it turn out? — When the Grecian forces were ready to sail for Troy, how long were they detained by adverse winds?

retentus fuĕrit, dùm Agamemnon fĭliam Iphigĕnĭam Diānæ immolāre constĭtuĕret. Cervam tămen ējus in lŏcum Diāna substĭtuit, eamque in Taurĭcam Chersonēsum deportāvit. Diānâ placātâ, solvit Græcorum classis mille ducentārum nonaginta nāvium, sub dŭcĭbus quinque et nonaginta, et ad Trōjam castra pŏsuit.

Diuturnam bello mŏram attŭlit Asia fĕrè universa, ad urbis auxĭlium concurrens; tùm Hectŏris fortitūdo; dēnĭque discordia Achillem inter et Agamemnŏnem cŏorta. Hic puellam quamdam sacerdōti Apollĭnis ereptam penes se habēbat. Apollo, à virgĭnis pătre orātus, immissâ peste, Græcōrum exercĭtum pŏpulābātur; quam ut Achilles avertĕret, Agamemnŏnem coēgit puellam parenti reddĕre. Agamemnon iracundiâ elātus, Brĭsēĭdem vicissim Achilli erĭpuit. Achilles, injūriam non fĕrens, inclūsit se tentōrio, Græcosque Trojānis profligandos permĭsit; arma sua duntaxat concessit Patrŏclo; quĭbus ille indūtus, et Hectŏrem ausus lacessĕre, ab illo sternĭtur. Tum vērò Achilles, ulciscendi amĭci causâ, bellum repĕtiit, Hectŏremque cæsum ter circà mūros urbis raptāvit.

— Why was Agamemnon obliged to sacrifice his daughter Iphigenia to Diana? — What became of Iphigenia? — What was the number of the Greek ships and leaders, that sailed for Troy? — What three causes are mentioned as protracting the war? — Why did Apollo send a pestilence into the Grecian army? — What was Agamemnon obliged to do, before the pestilence could be averted? — How did Agamemnon avenge himself upon Achilles? — What did Achilles do on account of this injury? — What circumstance at last brought Achilles again into the fight?

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIFTH.

THE DESTRUCTION OF TROY.

HECTORIS nĕcem clādes fortissimōrum è Trojānis dŭcum est sonsecūta. Priămo et Hecŭbæ in desperātiōnem actis promīsit Păris nĕcem Achillis, quo ūno maxĭmè Græci stābant. Compĕrit eum, Polyxĕnæ, Priămi fīliæ, amōre captum; addūcit in spem conjŭgii, et pactis paucōrum diērum indūciis, in templum Apollĭnis invītat collŏquii ubĕriōris causâ. Vēnit Achilles nĭhil à Parĭdis perfĭdiâ mĕtuens; à quo sagittâ percussus, intĕriit. Cæsum in ăcie cănit Ovĭdius in libro duodecimo Metamorphoseon, et insequenti libro refert de illius armis certātum Ajācem intrà et Ulyssem.

At Græci dŏlo parĭter et prodĭtiōne ulciscendos proditōres arbitrāti, reddĭtum in pătriam, vĕlut fessi bello, simŭlant; et ĕquum ingentem ligneum fabricantur, quăsi dōnum placandæ Minervæ, cūjus nūmen à se violātum dictitābant, rapto ex arce Trojānâ Pallădio, seu Minervæ săcrâ stătuâ, quâ Trōjæ fātum et felĭcĭtas continēri putābāntur. Equum in littŏre relictum, Græcis ad insŭlam Tenĕdum prŏfectis, Trojāni in urbem indūcunt, dirŭtâ murōrum parte, per quam Græci noctu è vicīnâ insŭlâ

What followed the death of Hector? — When Priam and Hecuba were now driven to despair, what did Paris promise them? — How did Paris accomplish the death of Achilles? — How was Achilles slain, according to Ovid's account? — To what stratagem did the Greeks resort? — What was the professed object of the wooden horse? — To what island did the Greeks retire? — How did the Trojans get the wooden horse into the city? — What happened on the following night? — By

Tenĕdo reversi, sŭbiērunt, et civitātem somno ac vīno sepultam incendērunt. Hanc illis ab Æneâ et Antenŏre proditam fuisse fāma est.

Pyrrhus, Achillis fīlius, Priămum ad Jŏvis ăram jugulāvit; immolāvit Polixēnam ad Achillis, qui ējus nuptias ambiĕrat, tumŭlum; Andromăchem, Hectŏris conjŭgem, abduxit in Græciam. Păris sagittâ Hercŭlis à Philoctēte confossus est. Menelāüs Helĕnam à Deiphŏbo, cui, post Parĭdem occīsum, nupsĕrat, recēpit. Ulysses Astyanactem, Hectŏris fīlium, è summâ turri dejĭciendum curăvit. Ajax, Oīlei fīlius, Cassandrâ Priămi fīliâ temerātâ, Pallădis, cūjus ad stătuam velŭti ad asȳlum illa confŭgĕrat, īram in se concitāvit; quāre, facto naufrăgio, fulmĭne conflagrāvit.

Classis Græcōrum ad Caphārēos scopŭlos insŭlæ Eubœæ allīsa, magnam partem pĕriit, Nauplii scelĕre, qui dŏlens fīlium suum Palamēdem ab Ulysse falso crīmĭne accusātum, et à Græcis damnātum, ignes nocturnos è cautĭbus extŭlit, ad quas classis, portum răta, per tenĕbras temĕrè appŭlit.

Contĭgit Trōjæ excĭdium anno mundi bis millēsĭmo octingentēsĭmo septuagēsĭmo, cùm Ailon Hebræis jus

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whom was Troy betrayed according to common report? — In the sacking of the city, what three acts of vengeance did Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, commit? — What was the fate of Paris? — Of Helen? — What death did Ulysses inflict upon Astyanax, the son of Hector? — How did Ajax bring upon himself the anger of Pallas? — What befel the Grecian fleet on its return? — Who was the cause of this? — Why was Nauplius instigated to this crime? — By what stratagem did he bring the Grecian ships upon the rocks? — In what year of the world did the taking of Troy occur? — Who was then Judge among the

dīcĕret. Cæsa esse perhibentur in eo bello Græcōrum octingenta octoginta sex millia, Trojanōrum vērò, ante captam urbem, sexcenta septuaginta sex millia.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIXTH.

AGAMEMNON AND ORESTES.

AGAMEMNON dŏmum rĕdux, Clytæmnestræ et Ægysthi, ejus adultĕri, ferro cecĭdit. Orestes ultus est pătris mortem, pēremptâ mātre: quam cùm observāri sĭbi semper crēdĕret tædis et serpentĭbus armātam, orācŭlum consŭluit. Eo jubente, in Taurĭcam Chersonēsum contendit, comĭte Pylăde, rēgis Strŏphii fĭlio, cūjus amīcĭtiam cùm in maxĭmis anteà perīcŭlis, tùm in hoc præcĭpuè lŏco est expertus.

Mos ĕrat ut hospĭtes ac peregrīni comprehendĕrentur, Diānæ, quæ ĭbi colēbātur, immolandi. Capti Pylădes et Orestes, addūcuntur ad Thoantem, summum sacerdōtem. Is novōrum hospĭtum nobilitāte permōtus, et indŏle liberāli, cùm utrumque servāre, salvis pătriæ lēgĭbus, non posset, altĕrum ductâ sorte incolŭmen fōre pronun-

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Hebrews? — How many of the Greeks were slain in the siege of Troy? — How many of the Trojans?

How did Agamemnon finally die, on his return from Troy? — How did Orestes avenge the death of his father, Agamemnon? — What seemed always present to his vision? — Where did the oracle direct Orestes to go? — Who accompanied him? — What danger did they incur in the Chersonese? — What contest arose

tiat. Hic vēro celĕbris orta est inter Pylădem et Orestem contentio, dùm alter altĕrius perīre lŏco certat. Sors Orestem addixit nĕci. Præĕrat Diānæ săcris Iphigĕnīa, Orestis sŏror, illùc per Diānam ex Aulĭde translāta, cùm cervam in illius mactandæ lŏcum suppŏsuit, ut Ovĭdius narrat in libro duodecimo Metamorphoseon.

Iphigĕnīa, quùm ferrum librāret in frātris căput, eum agnōvit. Occīso Thoante, Orestes cum sorōre, Pylăde, et Diănæ stătuâ, rĕdiit in Græciam, ŭbī, expiātus, et Fŭriārum tētro aspectu liberātus, paternum regnum felĭcĭter administrāvit. Eădem stătua Diānæ in Itălĭam postrēmò delāta est, et in Aricīno collocāta nemŏre. Templi ædĭtuus et sacerdos istius Diānæ Aricīnæ, rex nemŏrum vocābātur; ac vulgò servus ĕrat fugitīvus, qui tāmdiù regnum illud obtinēbat, dùm ab ălio fugitīvo commissâ pugnâ victus necārētur.

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between Pylades and Orestes on this occasion? — When it was decided that Orestes should be sacrificed to Diana, who ministered as priestess at the altar? — When Iphigenia recognized in the victim her own brother, what did she do? — What was the sequel of Orestes' history, after he had made his expiation? — What became of the image of Diana, which they brought with them from the Chersonese? — What is remarked of the keeper of the temple in which this image was placed?

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVENTH.

ULYSSES.

DECEM annos Ulysses errāvit post excīsam Trōjam, prius quàm paternos Lāres revīsĕret. Vix ingressus nāvim, in Thrāciam tempestāte delātus est. Ibi regnābat Polymnestor, cūjus fĭdei ac tutēlæ Priămus fīlium Polydōrum, et regāles thēsauros, ne venīrent in Græcōrum mănus, tradĭdĕrat custōdiendos. Polydōrum rex avārus, ut auro potīrētur, trucidavĕrat. Hecŭba id cùm rescīvisset, nam Ulyssi in Trojānâ prædâ dividendâ obvēnĕrat, Polymnestŏrem ădiit, vĕlut ignāra; ostentansque spem thēsauri altĕrius, eum seduxit à rēgio comitātu; mox invŏlans in vultum, ocŭlos illi unguĭbus ēruit: quo facto, lapĭdĭbus à pŏpŭlo supervĕniente appetīta, in cănem rabĭdam mutāta fuit.

Ulysses, repetītâ navigātiōne, abripĭtur in Afrĭcam ad Lotophăgos, ĭtà vocātos à lōto arbŏre, cūjus fructus tam suāves habēbat illecĕbras, ut advĕnis oblĭviōnem pătriæ afferret, ējusque suavitāte captos è sŏciis suis nonnullos Ulysses amīsĕrĭt. Alii, redintegrāto cursu, Sĭcĭliam cum eo tĕnuērunt. Sex eōrum Polyphēmus, Cyclōpum teter-

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How long did Ulysses wander, after the destruction of Troy, before he reached his home? — In this wandering, where was he first taken to? — What trust had been committed to Polymnestor, the king of Thrace? — How had Polymnestor betrayed this trust? — When this treachery came to the knowledge of Hecuba, what did she do? — What finally became of Hecuba? — Leaving Thrace, where was Ulysses next carried to? — What befel some of his companions in Africa? — To what country did the companions of Ulysses next go? — What calamity befel them

rĭmus, devorāvit. Hunc Ulysses vīno grăvem invāsit, eique ūnum, quem in fronte mĕdĭâ gerēbat, ocŭlum exsculpsit.

Indè ad Æŏlum propĕrè fūgit, qui ventos adversos ūtrĭbus inclūsos in ējus nāvĭm congessit, ne nocērent. Utres tumĭdos sŏcii, mălè cūriōsi, reclūsēre. Ventis solūtis, nŏvæ tempestātes excitātæ, nŏva perĭcŭla. Iis jactātum Ulyssem, et à Læstrigŏnĭbus Formiānum littus incolentĭbus, atque humānâ carne vesci solĭtis, pēnè oppressum, insĭdiōsâ benignitāte excēpit Circe, famōsa venefĭca. Hæc sŏcios Ulyssis in ferārum vărĭa monstra transformāvit; ipse artes magĭcas elūsit instructus herbâ *Mōlŭ*, săpientiæ symbŏlo, à Mercŭrio sĭbi donātâ. Eādem Circe adjuvante, ădĭit infĕros ŭbi à Tirĕsiâ vāte multa de rēbus alĭquandò sĭbi eventūris cognōvit.

Pări felicitāte ac prudentiâ Sirēnum dolōsos cantus, in eōdem Tyrrhēno littŏre effūgit, sŏciōrum aurĭbus cērâ obturātis, ipse ad mālum alligātus: indè Sicĭliam rursùm tĕnuit. Sōlis bŏves Phaetūsa nympha pascēbat. Præcūpĕrat enixè sŏciis Ulysses, ut săcris armentis temperārent. Audĭtus non est; ĭtăque, Sōle irāto, nāves cum sŏciis amīsit, vixque in fractæ rătis tabŭlâ enatāvit ad Ogŭgiam insŭlam, ŭbi recenti navigio instructus à nymphâ Calypso, mări se commīsit.

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there? — What further is said of Polyphemus? — After destroying Polyphemus, to whom did Ulysses flee? — What mischief befel him from this source? — Into the hands of what cannibals did they come near falling? — What famous sorceress next kindly received him? — What did Circe do to the companions of Ulysses? — How did Ulysses himself escape? — Where, and to whom, did he go to learn something of future events? — By what means did Ulysses escape the Syrens? — What was his

Facto itĕrùm naufrăgio, cūjus auctor Neptūnus, Polyphēmum fīlium ab Ulysse excæcātum ægrè fĕrens, evāsit ŏpe Leucŏtheæ in insŭlam Corcȳram, et acceptis ab Alcĭnoo, Phæācum rēge, nāvĭbus, Ithăcam attĭgit. Dŏmum suam, rustĭci cultu, ingressus, cognoscendum se Telemăcho fīlio, et fīdis alĭquot famŭlis dĕdit; quōrum opĕrâ prŏcis delētis, fortūnas uxōremque Penelŏpen recuperāvit.

De re bĕnè gestâ lætum tacĭtus angēbat mĕtus ne à fīlio interficĕrētur: id ĕnim Tirĕsias prædixĕrat, ac ne tristi vaticĭnio fīdem făcĕret, cogitābat secēdĕre in alĭquam solitūdĭnem, cùm Telegŏnus, quem è Circe gĕnuĕrat, audīto felĭci pătris in Ithăcam adventu, accessit gratulātūrus. Dùm, ut ignōtus, repellĭtur, nonnĭhil tumultûs ortum est ad fŏres regiæ. Procurrit Ulysses ut rem cognoscat, interque confūsos tumultuantium clamōres sagittâ vulnerātur à Telegŏno. Fĭĕri medicīna plāgæ non pŏtuit quia jacŭlum venēno infectum ĕrat.

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adventure with the nymph Phætusa? — With the nymph Calypso? — Why did Neptune bring upon him a second shipwreck? — How did he finally reach Ithaca? — Under what guise did he enter his own house? — Who assisted him in rescuing Penelope from her suitors? — What fear next harassed him? — How did he attempt to evade this prediction? — What was the sequel of the story?

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHTH.

ÆNEAS.

ÆNEAS, Venĕris et Anchīsæ fīlius, Creūsam, Priămi natārum ūnam duxĕrat. E pătriæ incendio elapsus ŏpe mātris, septem annos errāvit incerto mări, ob īram Junōnis, nōmĭni Trojāno semper infensæ. His transactis, Carthāgĭnem vēnit, ŭbi, quemadmŏdum cănunt Virgĭlius et Ovĭdius, Dīdo nŏvam condēbat urbem; ab eâque mensĭbus alĭquot retardātus, jubente dēmùm Jŏve, iter perrexit in Ităliam, ac victo Rutūlōrum rēge, Turno, Lavīniam, rēgis Latīni fīliam cum dotāli regno accēpit, ac Romāni Impĕrii fundamenta jĕcit.

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINTH.

THE USE OF THE STUDY OF MYTHOLOGY.

CUM poētæ ac doctōres profānæ antiquitātis plūrĭma quæ ad explicandam rērum natūram, aut instruendos mōres conducunt, sub simulācris Deōrum, et fābŭlarum tegumine involvĕrint, dispĭciendum est quid vēri bŏnive sub istis integumentis lăteat. Est imprimis verè Chris-

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What was the parentage of Æneas? — Who was his wife? — How long did he wander, after the siege of Troy? — Whom did he find at Carthage? — Where did he finally go? — What empire and race did he found?

What should the Christian teacher endeavour to find out and

tiani præceptoris videre quid obtegat cortex ille fabulosus, et veritatem istis involutam umbris evolvere.

Ità poëtæ Cœlum finxērunt Saturni, sīve Tempŏris, pătrem, quia Cœlum, diurnâ et annuâ conversiōne, tempus effĭcit. Cùm vērò tempŏris par vetustāti sit velōcĭtas, ĭdemque fīnem rēbus quas produxit, affĕrat, descripsēre Saturnum habĭtu sĕnis alāti, et falce armāti, qui lībĕros suos devorāret. Saturnum excēpit Jānus, Lătii rex prudentissĭmus; qui, cùm prospicĕret futūra, præterĭtaque memĭnisset, eum bifrontem idcircò pinxērunt.

Rŭdes et incultos homĭnes Promētheus à ferīno victu abductos, excŏluit, ac mentem vĕlŭti corpŏrĭbus brūtis addĭdit: hæc fuit causa cur homĭnes dictus sit è lŭto finxisse. Idem ŭsum ignis edŏcuit, ac repĕrit quo pacto è sōlis rădiis, putà concăvo specŭlo exceptis, elicĕrētur. Hinc nāta plurima vītæ commŏda, et è commŏdis, incommŏda, nimĭrùm morbi, fĕbres, et cætera. Deucălion urbes condĭdit, invēnit artes, vītam mōrĭbus ornāvit: hìnc saxa in homĭnes mutâsse prædicātur.

Amphīon devinctos concordiâ Thebānos ad urbem ædifĭcandam adduxit: lapĭdes lyræ sŏno mōvisse narrātur. Atlas vērò in montem conversus: cœlum humĕriferre, quia, ut astra speculārētur, in edĭtiōrem ascendēbat

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evolve, in the fables of the heathen? — What fact is shadowed forth in the fable of Cœlum being the father of Saturn? — What was meant by describing Saturn as an old man, with wings, bearing a scythe, and devouring his own offspring? — What was signified by Janus having two faces? — By Prometheus forming men out of clay? — By his stealing fire from heaven? — By Deucalion changing rocks into men? — By Amphion moving stones by the sound of his lyre? — By Atlas bearing the heaven upon his shoulders? — By the wings of

lŏcum, et cœlestem excogitāvit sphærem, quam fĕrè semper præ mănĭbus habēbat.

Alas Dædălo dĕdērunt, ut è labyrintho evolāret, quia navigandi, et utendi vēlis artem repĕrit. Icărum audāci volātu sūblīmia captantem in măre dejĕcērunt, ut juvenīlem notārent imprudentiam, quæ mĕdium ĭter ac tūtum tenēre nescit. In Tantălo avāros, in Lycāŏne crudēles, in Sirēnĭbus et Circe amātōres voluptātum, in ălĭis ălia flăgĭtia descripsērunt.

In Medūsâ, mŭlĭĕre libidinōsâ, indŏlem impūræ libīdĭnis adumbrātam voluēre, cūjus ea vis lābesque est, ut homĭnes omni rătiōnis, pietātis, et humanitātis sensu spŏlĭātos, in saxa transformāre vĭdeātur. Quis in Narcisso non agnoscit homĭnem suî amantiōrem? in Marsyâ, quem Apollo cŭte spŏliat, arrogantem? in Persei Pĕgăso, celeritātem rēbus gerendis necessāriam? Quis in ejusdem Persei specŭlo polĭto, quod instar clŷpei gestābat, săpientiam non intellĭgit?

Dædalus? — By the rash flight of Icarus? — What persons are described in the fable of Tantalus? — What in that of Lycaon? — Of the Sirens? — What may we learn from the fable of Medusa concerning the effect of impure desire? — Who may be recognized in Narcissus? — In Marsyas? — In the Pegasus? — In the mirror of Perseus?

NOTES.

CHAPTER I.—1, "habebatur," *was held, was considered,* pass. indic. imperf. of habeo.—2, "hic," *the latter,* i. e. Titan.—3, "ea lege," *on this condition.*—4, "statim editos," *immediately on being born, as soon as born.*—5, "invita vehementer uxore," *his wife being very unwilling, much against his wife's will,* abl. absolute.—6, "Titanes," *the Titans;* they were the offspring of Titanus and Terra or Tellus (the Earth), and ought not to be confounded with the Giants, who were also the offspring of Terra, but by a later birth.—7, "Latium," that part of Italy in which Rome is situated; the name is supposed to be derived from "lateo," and means literally, "the hiding-place."—8, "Janus," a deity of the old Latins, who was supposed to be able to see equally the past and the future, and who was represented with two faces, one before, and one behind; his temple had likewise two doors, opposite each other, which always stood open in time of war, and closed in time of peace.—9, "eo regnante," *he reigning, in his reign,* abl. absolute.—10, "vacabant," *had vacation.*

CHAPTER II.—1, "sortitur," *obtains, has.*—2, "Rhea" is from the Greek ῥέω, "to flow."—3, "constituunt," *fix upon, make.*—4, "suis librata ponderibus," *balanced by its own weight.*—5, "conflata," *composed, made.*—6, "justitium," *a cessation of business in the courts of justice.*—7, "in curia," &c., supply "extingueretur;" if the fire went out through the neglect of the Vestals.—8, "graviter in eas

animadvertebatur," *heavy punishment was inflicted upon them;* "in aliquem animadvertere," is to proceed against any one judicially, to punish him. — 9, "Megalesia," from Μεγάλη, the Greek name of the Magna Mater. — 10, "velut arietabant," *butted as it were like rams.*—11, "Corybantes," supposed to be from the Greek κορυφή, meaning "the top of the head." — 12, "Eleusini," &c.: Eleusis was a city of Attica, in Greece, famous for the Mysteries of Ceres, which were celebrated there. — 13, "Thesmophoria," from the Greek θεσμός, a law, and φέρω, to bear or establish.

Chapter III.—1, "egisset in fugam," *had put to flight.*— 2, "sibi vindicaret," *claimed for himself.* — 3, "Neptuno," supply "regendas;" *to be governed by Neptune.* — 4, "congestis in cumulum montibus," *mountains being thrown into a heap, having heaped up mountains,* abl. absolute. — 5, "pœnas Jovi dedere," *paid the penalty to Jupiter,* were punished by him. — 6, "ingeminante," *redoubling, shouting out repeatedly.* — 7, "indigne ferens," *indignant, taking it ill.*— 8, "inique tulerunt," *took amiss.* — 9, "Pandora," from the Greek πᾶν, all, and δῶρον, gift. — 10, "superûm" for "superorum." — 11, "orbem terrarum," *the circle of the lands, the whole world.* — 12, "Jovem non unum," *not one Jupiter only,* i. e. *more than one.*— 13, "Eusebius," an early ecclesiastical historian.— 14, "ad ortum," *towards the East.*— 15, "Diespiter," compounded of "dies," day, and "pater," father; others suppose "Dies" in this word to be an old form of "Dis," which was one of the names of Jupiter. — 16, "Xenius" is the Greek word meaning the same thing as "hospitalis."

Chapter IV. — 1, "Pronuba," *a brideswoman,* one who attended upon a bride and made the necessary arrangements. — 2, "Lucina," literally *bringing to light,* from lux, lucis, "light;" applied to Juno, because, as the goddess of

childbirth, she assisted in bringing men to the light.—3, "Ilythia," a Greek word of doubtful origin, but supposed to have a meaning akin to that of "Lucina."—4, "soror Bellona," *erat* understood; "whose sister was Bellona."—5, "denique Vulcanum," *edidit* understood; "finally she brought forth Vulcan."—6, "Cyclopes," from the Greek κύκλωψ, "having a round eye."—7, "id nominis," *that name;* literally, "that of name."

CHAPTER V.—1, "fluitabat," *floated about here and there;* "fluito" is a frequentative verb from fluo; we have some examples of such verbs in English, as "to flit" from "to fly," &c.—2, "ad vitam revocaret," *called back to life.*—3, "redactus in ordinem," *reduced in rank.*—4, "operam suam locavit Admeto," *hired out his services to Admetus,* i. e. hired himself to Admetus.—5, "cognominem," *like-named, of the same name,* accus. masc. from "cognominis, is, e."—6, "Troadem," *Troas,* a province of Asia Minor, whose capital was Troy.—7, "incidit in Neptunum," *fell in with Neptune.*—8, "Laomedontem;" he was the son of Ilus, and the father of Priam.—9, "pacto pretio," *at a stipulated price.*—10, "navant operam," &c., *bestow their service towards building,* i. e. assist in building.—11, "valere jussit," &c., *sent him off unrewarded and mocked;* "valere jubere" is to tell one good-bye, or a polite way of saying to a man "to be off with himself."—12, "Hyperion," one of the Titans, and called "Father of the Sun," probably because he instructed men in the movements of the sun and the other heavenly bodies.—13, "Delphis," *at Delphi;* this was a city in Phocis of Greece.—14, "Mnemosynes;" the Muses are said to be the daughters of Mnemosyne or Memory, to show the dependence of their various arts upon this faculty.—15, "Calliope," &c.; *having a beautiful voice;* she was the muse of epic poetry, and the chief of the Muses.—16, "Clio," *the proclaimer,* the muse of history.—

17, "Erato," *the lovely*, the muse of amorous and lyric poetry.—18, "Thalia," *the blooming*, the muse of comedy.—19, "Polyhymnia," *she of the many hymns*, the muse of rhetoric or of eloquence.—20, "Urania," *the heavenly*, the muse of astronomy.—21, "Melpomene," *the songstress*, the muse of tragedy.—22, "Terpsichore," *dance-delighting*, the muse of dancing.—23, "Euterpe," *the charming*, the muse of music.—24, "Eridanus," the Greek name of the river Po.—25, "Heliades," daughters of Helias (the Sun).—26, "in populos," *into poplars*.

CHAPTER VI.—1, "coluit," *cherished, practised*.—2, "Actæonem," &c., *changed into a stag the hunter Actæon, because he had come unwittingly into that place where she was bathing herself with her nymphs*.—3, "Taurica Chersoneso;" the term Chersonesus (Greek χέρσος, mainland, and νῆσος, island) means simply *Peninsula*; it was applied, however, as a proper name, to several very noted districts of this character; as, the Golden Chersonese (Chersonesus Aurea), a peninsula of Farther India; the Cimbric Chersonese, probably Jutland; the Tauric, answering to the modern Crimea; and the Thracian, now known as the peninsula of the Dardanelles. This last was the most important of all, and was often called simply "*the* Chersonese."

CHAPTER VII.—1, "in lucem exiisset," *had come into the light*, i. e. *had been born*.—2, "quem narrant," &c., *whom, when he had been born before the time, they relate to have been inserted into the thigh of Jupiter, until*, &c.—3, "menses legitimi partûs;" literally, *the lawful months of his birth*, i. e. the full time for his being born.—4, "ea involutum," *he carried a rod wound round with it* (*the ivy*) *and with vines, which* [*rod*] *they called "the thyrsus."*—5, "Trieterica," (τριετηρικα,) *triennial*.—6, "Orgia," from the Greek ὀργή, *fury*.—7, "Dionysus," from Διός (the genitive of the Greek word

for Jupiter), and Nysa, the island where Bacchus was brought up.—8, "Lyæus;" Greek Λυαῖος, from λύω, solvo, and having the same meaning as the Latin Liber, *free, loose, dissolute.*—9, "Ascolia," from the Greek ἀσκός, *a leathern bag or bottle.*—10, "Barchus;" *Bar*, in Hebrew compounds, such as "Bar-Jona," &c., signifies "son," and *Chus* is another spelling for Cush; hence some have supposed Bacchus to be Bar-Chus, i. e. the son of Cush, or Nimrod!—11, "pugnant," *contend.*—12, "in eam sententiam," *in this sense, to this purport.*

Chapter VIII.—1, "Superûm," for Superorum,—2, "caduceum," *he had moreover in his hand the caduceus,* (a herald's wand.)—3, "incidisse in duos angues," *fell in with two serpents.*—4, "diremisse," *separated, parted,* perf. inf. of dirimo.—5, "Camilli;" camillus is a word of unknown origin, applied by the Romans to those noble youths employed as assistants in public religious services.—6, "cum res ferebat," *when occasion required.*—7, "Hermes," as if from the Greek εἴρω, "to speak."—8, "captæ," *deprived of.*—9, "Hermathenas," from the Greek "Hermes," *Mercury,* and "Athene," *Minerva.*—10, "Hermerotes," from "Hermes" and "Eros," *Cupid.*

Chapter X.—1, "Naiades," from the Greek νάω, to flow.—2, "Napæ," from the Greek νάπη, *a woody dell or glen.*—3, "Dryades," from the Greek δρῦς, *an oak.*—4, "Hamadryades," from the Greek δρῦς, and ἅμα, *at the same time;* according to the fable, the Dryades and Hamadryades were the indwelling spirits of trees, coming into existence and dying with the trees to which they were severally attached.—5, "quæ mari," præerant (understood); *who presided over the sea.*—6, "quæ fontibus et fluviis," *who presided over fountains and rivers.*—7, "evaserit," *turned out*

to be, became. — 8, "Hunc irata," &c., *Juno, enraged, drove him to madness, impelled by which he plotted death against his wife.*

CHAPTER XI. — 1, "portitor," *ferryman.* — 2, "Clotho," κλωθώ, *the spinner;* she spins forth the thread of life. — 3 "Lachesis," Greek λάχεσις, *the disposer of lots;* she fixes the lot of him whose life is spinning forth, making it sometimes of black thread, and sometimes of white. — 4, "Atropos," Greek α, *not,* and τρέπω, *to turn; not to be turned, inexorable;* she holds the fatal shears, and, when the time comes that the man must die, she cuts the thread; no prayers can turn her from her purpose. — 5, "ea vis erat," *such was the effect.* — 6, "Orcus," Greek ὅρκος, *an oath.* — 7, "Plutonis," Greek πλοῦτος, *riches.*

CHAPTER XII. — 1, "Lupercalia," from "lupus," *a wolf,* that animal being sacrificed in the worship of Pan. — 2, "Pan," from the Greek πᾶν, *all, everything.* — 3, "fistula," *a reed-pipe,* or musical instrument invented by Pan, and made of reeds of different lengths, so as to produce the different notes of the musical scale. — 4, "bullas pueri," &c.; boys laid aside the bulla at the age of fourteen. — 5, "Nemesis;" Greek νέμεσις, *retribution;* she was the goddess of retributive justice. — 6, "Adrastæa;" Greek α, *not,* διδράσκω, *to escape; unavoidable, that cannot be escaped.*

CHAPTER XIII. — 1, "concipi," *to be addressed.* — 2, "de genere humano bene meritis," *who had deserved well of the human race.* — 3, "omni exceptione," *without exception.* — 4, "dimidiatos deos," &c., *half-gods as it were, or demi-gods.* — 5, "indulserunt," *granted, accorded.*

CHAPTER XIV. — 1, "ludicro certamini," *a sportive combat.* — 2, "imprudens," *unwittingly;* the adjective in such

cases has to be rendered in English adverbially.—3, "Pegasus;" this was the winged horse of the Muses; Bellerophon caught him, and by the aid of his hoofs destroyed the Chimæra; Bellerophon afterwards attempting to ride to heaven on the back of Pegasus, the latter threw him, and ascended alone to heaven, where he became a constellation.—4, "egregiam navavit operam," *performed an important service.*—5, "ille, cum Prœtum," &c., *he* (Bellerophon), *when he was visiting Prœtus*, &c.—6, "Chimera;" this monster vomited fire from its mouth, was in front a lion, in the rear a dragon, in the middle a goat.—7, "commodius actum est," *it fared better with Perseus*, &c.

Chapter XV.—1, "ut qui amborum prior," &c., *that whichever of the two should be first brought to light, should rule over the other.*—2, "jam doctus vincere," &c., *already taught to conquer when he had scarcely begun to live.*—3, "neque nihil nocebat," *nor did he do no injury*, i. e. he did no little injury.—4, "damni plus afferebant," *still greater injury did certain birds bring*, &c.—5, "majorem debellatis," &c.: gloriam adeptus understood; *he obtained still greater glory*, &c.—6, "illis par immanitate," *equal in monstrosity to these came Geryon*, &c.—7, "Augiæ;" Augias, or Augeas, had a stable containing three thousand head of cattle, which had been uncleansed for thirty years; hence, "to cleanse the Augean stables," means to perform any difficult and unpleasant labour.—8, "Cerberus," the three-headed monster that guarded the gates of the infernal regions to prevent any return.—9, "Oceanum in medias terras," &c., *he brought the Ocean into the midst of the lands* (i. e. into the Mediterranean), *by opening the straits of Gibraltar, and by separating the two mountains, Calpe and Abyla*, &c.—10, "Calpe et Abyla;" these are mountains on the opposite sides of the straits of Gibraltar, the former in Spain, the latter in Africa; they are called "the pillars

of Hercules."—11, "gloriam iniquissime ferens," *taking very ill the glory of Hercules*, i. e. being very much grieved at it.—12, "nec . . . non attulisset manus," *nor would he have not*, &c., i. e. he would also have laid violent hands upon himself.

CHAPTER XVI.—1, "Minotaurum;" Greek Μίνως, a king of Crete, and ταῦρος, a bull; the Minotaur was a monster, with the body of a man and the head of a bull, the offspring of Pasiphaë, wife of Minos; the Minotaur was shut up in a labyrinth, and fed on human flesh; the Athenians were compelled by Minos to contribute annually seven boys for this purpose, from which necessity they were delivered by Theseus, who penetrated the labyrinth, slew the Minotaur, and succeeded in getting out by the thread or clue which he received from Ariadne, the daughter of Minos.—2, "si rem bene gessisset," *if he succeeded.*—3, "Centauri;" Greek κένταυροι, from κεντέω, to goad, and ταῦρος, a bull; *bull-fighters*, or *bull-drivers;* they were probably mounted herdsmen, who, from their skill in horsemanship, came to be considered as monsters, with the head of a man and the body of a horse.—4, "Virbium," from *vir*, a man, and *bis*, twice.

CHAPTER XVII.—1, "patrem sortiti sunt," *had for their father.*—2, "Jove scilicet natus immortalis," *immortal, as being born from Jupiter.*—3, "ut alternis diebus," &c., *that on alternate days one should die and the other live.*—4, "Dioscuri," from Διός, Jupiter, and κοῦρος, a son.

CHAPTER XVIII.—1, "Palladium;" the Palladium was the image of Pallas that came down from heaven to the city of Troy, and the safety of that city depended upon their retaining this image; hence the term has come to be used for anything which is considered as a safeguard or protec-

tion.—2, "Lynceus;" from him has come the name of a sharp-eyed animal, *the lynx;* also the term "lynx-eyed."—3, "qua pater instabat," *where her father was pursuing*, i. e. along his route, in his track.

CHAPTER XIX.—1, "ubi obvium haberet bovem," *where he might meet an ox.*—2, "Semele," the daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.—3, "Ino," also daughter of Cadmus, and wife of Athamas.—4, "Agave," another daughter of Cadmus.—5, "concessit," &c., *went for refuge to the Illyrians.*—6, "convenientibus," &c., *the rocks coming together at the sound of the lyre.*

CHAPTER XX.—1, "Oedipus;" Greek Οἰδίπους, from οἶδος, a swelling, and πούς, a foot; *swollen-footed.*—2, "aspirare," *to reach*, or *to gain access.*

CHAPTER XXI.—1, "satius duxerunt," *thought it better.*—2, "Tiresias," a celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes.—3, "secunda omnia Thebanis cesserunt," *all things turned out favourable to the Thebans.*—4, "alter alterius manu ceciderunt," *both fell, one by the hand of the other.*—5, "elisis faucibus," &c., *her own neck being broken*, i. e. she prevented his cruelty by hanging herself.—6, "ut mortem sibi consciverit," *that she procured death to herself*, i. e. committed suicide.

CHAPTER XXII.—1, "Niobe;" she was the daughter of Tantalus, and the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes; having a numerous and distinguished progeny of seven sons and seven daughters, she imprudently boasted of them to Latona, who had only Apollo and Diana; Apollo and Diana, to avenge the insult done to their mother, slew with their arrows all the sons and daughters of Niobe, and Niobe herself was changed into a rock wet with perpetual tears.—

2, "egit cum Myrtilo," *arranged with Myrtilus.*—3, "quod axi extremo," &c., *that he should remove the iron, which is fixed upon the end of the axis that is inserted in the boxes of the wheels, and which keeps the wheels from running off*, i. e. that he should take out the *linchpin.*—4, "Peloponnesus," from Πέλοψ, and νῆσος, an island; *the island of Pelops*, the southern peninsula of Greece, now called the Morea.—5, "Atreus," the son of Pelops, and the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.—6, Aegisthus;" from the Greek αἴξ, αἰγός, *a goat.*

Chapter XXIII.—1, "Priami," from the Greek πρίαμαι, *to buy, to ransom;* Priam was so called because he was ransomed from captivity by the Trojans.—2, "Podarces," from the Greek πούς, *foot*, and ἀρκέω, *to be sufficient*, or *to be strong; sure-footed;* the original name of Priam; applied also to Achilles.—3, "Pergama;" this was the citadel of Troy; by metonymy, the whole city is often called Pergama.—4, "dignus est visus, qui," &c., *seemed to the gods themselves worthy to decide the dispute which had arisen between Juno, Pallas, and Venus.*

Chapter XXIV.—1, "imminebat in omnem injurias," &c., *was inclined to every occasion of redressing the injuries so often received from the Greeks.*—2, "Iphigeniam;" she was the daughter of Agamemnon, who was obliged to offer her in sacrifice to Diana, on account of his having killed one of the harts belonging to that goddess in Aulis. As Troy, in consequence of the decision of Paris, was under the protection of Venus, the Greeks would naturally seek the protection of her rivals, Diana and Juno.

Chapter XXV.—1, "magnam partem," *in* understood; *for the most part, chiefly.*—2, "Ailon," one of the Judges of Israel during the Hebrew Commonwealth; see Judges, chap. xii. 11.

CHAPTER XXVI.—1, "Clytæmnestra," the wife of Agamemnon.—2, "ejus adulteri," *her paramour.*—3, "quam cum observari," &c., *whom he believed to be always before his eyes, armed with torches and serpents.*—4, "salvis patriæ legibus," *the laws of his country being safe*, i. e. without violating them.—5, "expiatus," *being purified*, i. e. being free from vengeance by having made suitable atonement.

CHAPTER XXVII.—1, "a populo superveniente," *by the people* (i. e. the attendants of the king) *coming up.*—2, "Lotophagi," from the Greek λωτός, *the lotus*, and φάγειν, *to eat; lotus-eaters.*—3, "Cyclopes;" Greek κύκλος, *a circle*, and ὤψ, *eye; the round-eyed.*—4, "qui ventos adversos utribus," &c., *who put adverse winds into his ship, shut up in bags; his companions, from idle curiosity, opened the swollen bags.*—5, "instructus herba moly," *being furnished with the herb moly, the symbol of wisdom, which had been given to him by Mercury.*—6, "recenti navigio instructus," *being furnished with a fresh vessel.*—7, "ne tristi vaticinio fidem faceret," *that he might not give faith to the sad prediction*, i. e. that he might not make it true.

VOCABULARY.

a, ab, abs, prep. *from, by.*

abactus, a, um (abigo).

abdo, -ĕre, -ĭdi, -ĭtum (ab + do), *to put away, to hide.*

abdūco, -ĕre, -xi, -tus (ab + duco), *to lead away, to take off.*

abductus, a, um (abduco).

abĭgo, -ĕre, abēgi, abactum (ab + ago), *to drive away.*

abjectus, a, um, part. (abjicio, ĕre, ēci, ectus), *cast down, disheartened, low, abject.*

Abrahāmus, i, m. *Abraham.*

abreptus, a, um (abripio).

abrĭpĭo, ĕre, ŭi, eptus (ab + rapio), *to tear away, to carry off by violence.*

abscindo, ĕre, cĭdi, cissum (ab + scindo), *to tear off, to rend away.*

absūmo, ĕre, mpsi, mptum (ab + sumo), *to consume.*

Absyrtus, i, m. *Absyr'tus* (brother of Medea).

abūtor, i, ūsus, dep. (ab + utor), *to abuse, to misuse.*

Abȳla, æ, f. *Abyla* (a mountain in Africa).

ac, conj. *and.*

accēdo, ĕre, essi, essum (ad + cedo), *to go to, to approach.*

accensus, a, um, part. (accendo, ĕre, ndi, nsum), *kindled, inflamed.*

acceptus, a, um (accipio).

accessio, ōnis, f. (accedo), *addition, increase, accession.*

accĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi (ad + cado), *to fall to, to happen, to come to pass.*

accĭpĭo, ĕre, ēpi, eptum (ad + capio), *to take upon one's-self, to receive, to accept.*

accommŏdo, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + commodo, commodus), *to adapt, to apply, to make suitable.*

accumbo, ĕre, cūbŭi, cūbĭtum (ad + cumbo), *to lie upon, to recline;* mensæ accumbere, *to recline at table* (the ancient posture at meals).

accūsātus, a, um (accuso), *accused.*
Achelōus, i, m. *Achelo'us* (a river of Greece).
Achĕron, ontis, m. *Ach'eron* (a river in the Infernal regions).
Achilles, is, m. *Achil'les* (a Grecian hero).
acĭes, ēi, f. *edge, line of battle, battle.*
Acrĭsĭus, i, m. *Acris'ius* (a Grecian hero).
Actæon, ōnis, m. *Actæ'on* (a celebrated huntsman).
actĭo, ōnis, f. (actus), *action, act, doing, performance.*
actus, a, um (ago); actus in desperationem, *driven to despair.*
acūtus, a, um, *sharp, piercing.*
ad, prep. *to, towards.*
adămo, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + amo), *to love.*
Adāmus, i, m. *Adam.*
addĭco, ĕre, xi, ctum (ad + dico), *to award, to assign, to devote.*
addictus, a, um (addico).
addĭtus, a, um (addo).
addo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum (ad + do), *to add to, to augment, to give.*
adděco, ĕre, xi, ctum (ad + duco), *to lead, to bring forward, to induce.*
adĕo, īre, īvi, or ĭi, ĭtum (ad + eo), *to go to, to approach.*
adĕo, adv. *so much, to such a degree.*
adeptus, a, um (adipiscor).
adhĭbĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtus (ad + habeo), *to apply, to employ.*
adhuc, adv. *hitherto, thus far.*
adĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum (ad + ago), *to push, to thrust, to plunge.*
adipiscor, ci, adeptus (ad + apiscor), *to attain, to acquire.*
adjūdĭco, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + judico), *to award, to adjudge.*
adjūtor, ōris, m. (adjutus), *assistant, companion.*
adjūtus, a, um (adjuvo).
adjŭvans, ntis (adjuvo).
adjŭvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum (ad + juvo), *to assist, to aid.*
Admētus, i, m. *Adme'tus* (king of Thessaly).
admĭnister, tri, m. (ad + minister), *servant, attendant.*
admĭnistra, æ, f. *female servant, handmaiden.*
admĭnistro, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + ministro), *to manage, to govern.*
admŏnĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum (ad + moneo), *to put in mind, to admonish, to warn.*
admonitus, a, um (admoneo).
admotus, a, um (admoveo).
admŏvĕo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum (ad + moveo), *to bring near, to apply.*
adŏlescens, ntis, m. (adolesco), *a youth, a young man.*
adŏlesco, ĕre, ēvi, or ŭi, ultum (ad + olesco), *to grow up, to come to maturity.*

adopto, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + opto), *to adopt.*

adŏrĭor, īri, ortus (ad + orior), *to assail, to attack.*

adortus, a, um (adorior), *having attacked.*

adōro, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + oro), *to pray to, to adore.*

Adrastæa, æ, f. *Adrastæ'a* (a surname of Nemesis).

Adrastus, ĭ, m. *Adras'tus* (a Grecian hero).

adscĭo, īre, īvi, ītum (ad + scio), *to take to one's-self, to receive, to admit.*

adscisco, ĕre, īvi, ītum (ad + scisco), *to receive, to admit, to call to one's aid.*

adscitus, a, um (adscio, or adscisco).

adscrĭbo, ĕre, psi, ptum (ad + scribo), *to attribute, to impute, to ascribe.*

adsum, adesse, adfui (ad+sum), *to be present at, to aid, to assist.*

adulter, tĕri, m. (ad+ alter), *adulterer.*

adultĕra, æ, f. (adulter), *adulteress.*

adultĕrātus, a, um (adultero).

adultĕro, āre, āvi, ātus (adulter), *to commit adultery, to corrupt, to alter, to falsify.*

adumbrātus, a, um (adumbro).

adumbro, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + umbra), *to shadow forth, to represent.*

advĕna, æ, m. (ad + venio), *stranger, new-comer.*

adventus, ûs, m. (ad + ventus), *arrival.*

adversus, a, um (ad + versus), *contrary, opposite to.*

Æăcus, i, m. *Æ'acus* (son of Jupiter and Ægina).

ædes, or ædis, is, f. *building, temple.*

ædes, ium, f. pl. *dwelling-house, palace.*

ædĭfĭco, āre, āvi, ātum (ædes + facio), *to build, to construct.*

ædĭtuus, i, m. (ædes + tueor), *building-keeper, sexton.*

Æētas, æ, m. *Ee'tas* (king of Colchis, and father of Medea).

Ægēus, i, m. *Ege'us* (king of Athens, and father of Theseus).

Ægēus, a, um, adj. *Æge'an;* Ægeum mare, *Ægean sea, the Archipelago.*

ægrè, adv. *with pain, with difficulty.*

Ægyptĭus, a, um, *Egyptian.*

Ægyptus, i, f. *Egypt.*

Ægysthĕus, a, um, *Ægys'thian, belonging to Egysthus.*

Ægysthus, i, m. *Ægys'thus* (a Grecian hero).

Ænēas, æ, m. *Æne'as* (a Trojan hero).

ænigma, atis, n. *enigma, riddle.*

Æōlĭus, a, um (Æolus), *Æo'lian.*

Æŏlus, i, m *Æ'olus* (god of the winds).

æquo, āre, āvi, ātum (æquus), *to make equal, to level to the ground.*

aër, ăeris, m. *air.*

ærĕus, a, um (æs, ĕris), *brazen.*

Æscŭlāpĭus, ii, m. *Escula'pius* (god of medicine).

Æson, ōnis, m. *Æ'son* (a Grecian hero).

æstus, ûs, m. *heat.*

ætas, ātis, f. *age, life.*

æternus, a, um, *eternal, perpetual.*

Ætna, æ, f. *Ætna* (a mountain in Sicily).

Ætōlĭa, æ, f. *Æto'lia* (a province of Greece).

affectus, a, um, part. (afficio), *affected, touched, afflicted.*

affĕro, afferre, attŭli, allātum, irreg. (ad + fero), *to bring forward, to give, to bear.*

affĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ectum (ad + facio), *to affect, to make an impression upon.*

affĭgo, ĕre, xi, xum (ad + figo), *to attach, to annex, to join, to fasten.*

affirmo, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + firmo), *to affirm, to assert, to aver.*

afflicto, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + flictus, fligo), *to harass, to torment, to afflict.*

Afrĭca, æ, f. *Africa.*

Agamemnon, ōnis, m. *Agamemnon* (king of Argos, and commander of the Greeks at the siege of Troy).

Agāvē, ēs, f. *Aga've* (daughter of Cadmus).

Agēnor, ōris, m. *Age'nor* (father of Cadmus).

ăger, gri, m. *field, soil, territory.*

aggrĕdĭor, di, essus (ad + gradior), *to approach, to attack, to undertake.*

aggressus, a, um (aggredior).

agĭtātus, a, um (agito).

agĭto, āre, āvi, ātum (freq. of ago), *to put in motion, to agitate, to impel.*

Aglăĭa, æ, f. *Aglæ'a* (one of the Graces).

agnus, i, m. *a lamb.*

agnosco, ĕre, ōvi, nĭtum (ad + nosco), *to know, to recognize.*

ăgo, ăgĕre, ēgi, actum, *to drive, to act, to do, to perform.*

agrestis, is, e (ager), *rustic, country-like, wild.*

agrĭcultūra, æ, f. (ager, cultura, cultus), *cultivation of the soil, agriculture.*

Ailon, ōnis, m. *Æ'lon* (one of the Judges of the Hebrew Commonwealth).

Ajax, ācis, m. *A'jax* (the name of two Grecian heroes).

āla, æ, f. *wing.*

ālātus, a, um (ala), *winged.*

albus, a, um, *white.*

Alcĭnŏŭs, i, m. *Alcin'ous* (king of the Phœacians).

Alcmēna, æ, f. *Alcme'na* (mother of Hercules).

Alecto, ind. f. *Alec'to* (one of the Furies).

Alexander, dri, m. *Alexan'der*.

ălĭquando, adv. (aliquis), *at some time.*

ălĭquantisper, adv. (aliquantus), *for some time, awhile.*

ălĭquis, qua, quod, or quid (alius + quis), *somebody, something.*

ălĭter, adv. (alius), *otherwise.*

ălĭundĕ, adv. (alius), *elsewhere, from some other person, place, or thing.*

ălĭus, a, um, *other, another.*

allĭdo, ĕre, īsi, īsum (ad + lido), *to dash against.*

allĭgātus, a, um, part. *bound to, attached.*

allĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + ligo), *to bind to.*

allīsus, a, um (allido).

allūdo, ĕre, si, sum (ad + ludo), *to sport with, to jest at.*

almus, a, um (alo), *nourishing, beneficent.*

ălo, ĕre, ŭi, ĭtum, *to nourish, to support.*

alter, ĕra, ĕrum, gen. erĭus, *the other, the second;* alter . . . : alter, *the one . . . . the other.*

alternus, a, um (alter), *one after another, by turns, alternate.*

altus, a, um, *high, lofty.*

Amăthus, untis, f. *Am'athus* (a city of Cyprus).

amātor, ōris, m. (amatus, amo), *a lover.*

Amāzŏnes, um, f. *Am'azons* (female warriors).

ambāge, abl. sing.; pl. ambāges, um, ibus, f. (ambi + ago), *a roundabout way, circumlocution, digression, ambiguity.*

Ambarvālĭa, ōrum, n. (ambi + arvalis, arvum), *Ambarva'lia* (a festival in honour of Ceres).

ambi, prep. *around, about* (used only in composition).

ambĭo, īre, īvi, or ĭi, ĭtum (ambi + eo), *to go about, to surround, to solicit favour.*

ambo, æ, o, *both.*

ambūro, ĕre, ssi, stum (ambi + uro), *to burn, to burn up.*

ambustus, a, um (amburo).

āmens, ntis (a + mens), *out of mind, senseless, mad.*

ămīcĭtĭa, æ, f. (amicus), *friendship.*

ămīcus, a, um (amo), *friendly.*

ămīcus, i, m. (amo), *friend.*

amitto, ĕre, īsi, issum (a + mitto), *to send away, to dismiss, to lose.*

amissŭs, a, um (amitto).

ămĭta, æ, f. *father's sister, paternal aunt.*

ămo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to love.*

ămor, ōris, m. (amo), *love.*

āmŏveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum (a + moveo), *to remove, to take away.*

Amphĭărāŭs, i, m. *Amphiara'ŭs* (a hero of Argos).

Amphīo, ōnis, m. *Amphī'on* (son of Jupiter and Antiope).

Amphītrīte, es, f. *Amphitri'te* (a sea-goddess, wife of Neptune).

Amphitrȳo, ōnis, m. *Amphit'ryon* (a hero of Mycenæ).

amplector, cti, exus (ambi + plector), *to embrace.*

ampŭto, āre, āvi, ātum (ambi + puto), *to cut off.*

Anchīses, æ, m. *Anchi'ses* (a Trojan hero, father of Æneas).

anchŏra, or ancora, æ, f. *anchor.*

Andrŏmăche, es, f. *Androm'ache* (wife of Hector).

ango, ĕre, xi, *to press, to choke, to torment.*

anguis, is, m. *snake, serpent.*

angustus, a, um (ango), *strait, narrow.*

ănĭma, æ, f. *breath, life, soul.*

ănĭmadverto, ĕre, ti, sum (animus + ad + verto), *to notice, to punish.*

ănĭmal, lis, n. *animal.*

ănĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum (anima), *to animate, to make alive.*

ănĭmus, i, m. *soul, spirit, courage.*

annŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum (ad + nuo), *to nod to, to assent.*

annus, i, m. *year.*

annŭus, a, um (annus), *yearly.*

Antæus, i, m. *Anta'us* (a Libyan giant, slain by Hercules).

ante, prep. *before.*

antĕa, adv. *beforehand.*

Antēnor, ōris, m. *Ante'nor* (a Trojan hero).

antĕquam, conj. *before that, sooner than.*

antĭdŏtum, i, n. and antĭdŏtus, i, m. (anti + δότος), *counter-poison, antidote.*

Antĭgŏne, es, f. *Antig'one* (a daughter of Œdipus).

antĭquĭtas, ātis, f. (antiquus), *antiquity.*

antrum, i, n. *cave, cavern.*

ăper, apri, m. *boar.*

ăpĕrĭo, īre, ŭi, ertum, *to uncover, to lay open, to disclose.*

apertus, a, um (aperio).

Apollo, ĭnis, m. *Apol'lo* (the sun-god, son of Jupiter and Latona).

appello, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + pello), *to accost, to name.*

appello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum (ad + pello), *to bring ashore, to land* (spoken of ships).

appendĭx, ĭcis, f. (appendo), *addition, supplement, appendix.*

appetĭtus, a, um (appeto).

appeto, ĕre, īvi, or ĭi, ītum (ad + peto), *to desire, to strive for, to seek, to assail.*

appōno, ĕre, ŏsui, ŏsĭtum (ad + pono), *to lay near, to serve up, to place.*

apposĭtus, a, um (appono).

Aprīlis, is, m. *April.*

ăpŭd, prep. *with, near, in the presence of.*

ăqua, æ, f. *water.*

ăquĭla, æ, m. *eagle.*

Aquīnum, i, n. *Aqui'no* (a town of Italy).

āra, æ, f. *altar.*

ărātrum, i, n. (aro), *plough.*

arbĭter, tri, m. *umpire, judge, arbiter.*

arbitrĭum, i, n. (arbiter), *decision, power.*

arbĭtror, āri, ātus (arbiter), *to decide, to think.*

arbor, ŏris, f. *tree.*

arca, æ, f. (arceo), *chest.*

Arcădĭa, æ, f. *Arca'dia* (a province of Greece).

arcānum, i, n. (arca), *mystery, secret.*

arcŭla, æ, f. (arca), *little chest, casket.*

argilla, æ, f. *white clay.*

Argīvus, a, um (Argos), *belonging to Argos, Argive.*

Argo, indec. *Argo* (the ship in which the Argonauts sailed after the golden fleece).

Argonauta, æ, m. (Argo + nauta), *Argonaut* (a sailor in the Argo).

Argos, i, n. *Argos* (the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus).

argūmentum, i, n. (arguo), *proof, subject.*

Argus, i, m. *Argus* (the hundred-eyed guardian of Io).

Arĭadnē, ēs, f. *Ariad'ne* (daughter of Minos, king of Crete).

Arĭcĭa, æ, f. *Aric'ia* (a town of ancient Latium).

Arĭcīnus, a, um (Aricia), *Aric'idn.*

ărĭes, ĕtis, m. *ram.*

ărĭĕto, āre, āvi, ātum (aries), *to butt like a ram, to strike violently.*

arma, ōrum, n. pl. *arms, weapons of war.*

armātus, a, um (armo).

armentum, i, n. (for arimentum, from aro), *herd of cattle.*

armo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to arm.*

arrĭpĭo, ĕre, ŭi, eptum (ad + rapio), *to seize.*

arrōdo, ĕre, si, sum (ad + rodo), *to nibble at, to gnaw.*

arrŏgans, ntis (arrogo), *arrogant, assuming, proud.*

arrŏgantia, æ (arrogans), *arrogance, assumption, pride.*

arrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + rogo), *to claim as one's own.*

ars, tis, f. *art, skill.*

arvum, i, n. (aro), *cultivated ground, a field.*

arx, cis, f. (arceo), *fortress, citadel.*

ascendo, ĕre, di, sum (ad + scando), *to climb, to mount up, to ascend.*

Ascolĭa, ōrum, n. pl. *Asco'lia* (certain festivals of Bacchus).

Asĭa, æ, f. *A'sia.*

aspectus, a, um (aspicio).

aspectus, ûs, m. *appearance, aspect.*

aspĭcĭo, ĕre, exi, ectum (ad + spicio), *to behold, to perceive.*

aspīro, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + spiro), *to breathe towards, to aspire to.*

asporto, āre, āvi, ātum (abs + porto), *to carry off.*

Assărăcus, i, m. *Assar'acus* (king of Phrygia).

assentior, īri, nsus (ad + sentio), *to assent to, to acquiesce in.*

assĕquor, i, secutus (ad + sequor), *to overtake, to reach, to attain.*

assigno, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + signo), *to assign, to mark, to designate, to give.*

Astarte, es, f. *Astar'te* (the Syrian Venus).

Astræa, æ, f. *Astræ'a* (the goddess of justice).

astrum, i, n. *star.*

astus, ûs, m. *dexterity, adroitness, cunning, craft, astuteness.*

Astyănax, actis, m. *Asty'anax* (a son of Hector).

asȳlum, i, n. *place of refuge, asylum.*

at, conj. *but.*

Athamas, antis, m. *Ath'amas* (son of Æolus).

Athēnĭenses, ĭum, m. pl. *the Athe'nians.*

Athēnĭensis, is, e (Athenæ), *Athe'nian.*

Atlas, antis, m. *Atlas* (a king, and a mountain, in Mauritania).

atque, conj. *and.*

Átreus, i, m. *At'reus* (king of Argos, and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus).

Atrŏpos, i, f. *At'ropos* (one of the three Fates).

Attĭca, æ, f. *At'tica* (a country of Greece).

attigi (attingo).

attĭnĕo, ēre, ŭi, entum (ad + teneo), *to reach, to attain, to hold.*

attingo, ĕre, ĭgi, tactum (ad + tango), *to touch, to border, to arrive at.*

attollo, ĕre (perf. and sup. wanting; ad + tollo), *to raise, to elevate.*

attonĭtus, a, um (attono), *thunderstruck, stunned, astonished.*

attŏno, āre, ŭi, ĭtum (ad + tono), *to thunder at, to stun, to astonish.*

attrĭbŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum (ad + tribuo), *to assign, to attribute.*

auctor, ōris, m. (auctus, augeo), *author.*

auctōrĭtas, ātis, f. (auctor), *authority.*

audācĭa, æ, f. (audax), *boldness, audacity.*

audax, ācis (audeo), *bold, daring.*

audĕo, ēre, ausus, *to dare, to be bold.*

audĭens, entis (audio), *hearing, one who hears.*

audĭo, īre, īvi, ĭi, ītum, *to hear, to obey.*

aufĕro, ferre, abstŭli, ablātum (ab + fero), *to carry off.*

Augīas, and Augēas, æ, m. *Auge'as* (king of Elis).

Augustīnus, i, m. (Augustus), *Augus'tine* (one of the Fathers of the Latin church).

Aulis, ĭdis, f. *Au'lis* (a seaport in Bœotia).

aurĕus, a, um (aurum), *golden.*

aurīga, æ, m. (aurea + ago) *charioteer.*

auris, is, f. *ear.*

Aurōra, æ, f. *Auro'ra, dawn, morning.*

ausus, a, um, part. (audeo), *attempted, undertaken.*

aut, conj. *or.*

auxĭlĭum, i, n. (augeo), *aid, assistance.*

ăvārus, a, um (aveo), *covetous, avaricious.*

āversātus, a, um, part. (aversor), *having avoided, repulsed.*

āversor, āri, ātus (aversus, averto), *to turn from, to reject, to avoid.*

āverto, ĕre, ti, sum (a + verto), *to turn away, to avert.*

ăvĭdus, a, um (aveo), *eager for, greedy of.*

ăvis, is, f. *bird.*

axis, is, m. *axletree, axle.*

B.

Bacchānālĭa, ĭum, or ōrum, n. pl. (Bacchus), *festivals of Bacchus.*

bacchans, ntis (bacchor), *a bacchant* (one who joins in the revels of Bacchus).

Bacchantes, ĭum, f. pl. *the Bacchants* (female revellers at the festivals of Bacchus).

bacchor, āri, ātus (Bacchus), *to celebrate the festival of Bacchus, to revel, to rage, to act wildly.*

Bacchus, i, m. *Bac'chus* (the god of wine).

băcŭlum, i, n. and băcŭlus, i, m. *staff, walking-stick.*

barba, æ, f. *beard.*

Bellĕrŏphon, ontis, m *Beller'ophon* (the slayer of the Chimæra).

Bellōna, æ, f. (bellum), *Bello'na* (the goddess of war).

bellŭa, æ, f. *beast.*

bellum, i, n. *war.*

Bēlus, i, m. *Be'lus* (the founder of Babylon).

bĕnĕ, adv. (bonus), *well.*

bĕnĕfĭcĭum, i, n. (bene + facio), *benefit, service.*

bĕnĕvŏlentĭa, æ, f. (bene + volens, volo), *benevolence, kindness.*

bĕnigne, adv. (benignus), *kindly, courteously.*

bĕnĭgnĭtas, ātis, f. (benignus), *kindness, courtesy.*

Bĕrĕcynthĭa, æ, f. (Berecynthus), *Berecyn'thia* (a name of Cybele, who was worshipped in Mount Berecynthus).

Bĕrĕcynthus, i, m. *Berecyn'thus* (a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele).

bĭceps, bĭcĭpĭtis (bis + caput), *two-headed.*

bĭfrons, ntis (bis + frons), *two-faced.*

bīni, æ, a, *two by two, pair, couple.*

bĭpēs, ĕdis, all gend. (bis + pes), *two-footed.*

bis, adv. *twice.*

bŏnus, a, um, *good.*

brĕvĭa, ĭum, n. (brevis), *shoals.*

brūtus, a, um, *dull, stupid.*

bulla, æ, f. *boss, stud* (a small ornament, mostly of gold, worn upon the neck by Roman boys, and laid aside when they came to maturity).

C.

cachinnus, i, m. (cachinno), *loud laughter.*

Cācus, i, m. *Ca'cus* (a giant, who lived in a cave).

cădāver, ĕris, n. (cado), *dead body, corpse.*

Cadmus, i, m. *Cad'mus* (the inventor of letters).

cădo, ĕre, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, *to fall, to perish.*

cădus, i, m. *jar, jug, bottle.*

cæcus, a, um, *blind.*

cædes, is, f. (cædo), *slaughter, massacre.*

cædo, ĕre, cĕcĭdi, cæsum, *to cut, to slay, to slaughter.*

cærĕmōnĭæ, arum, f. pl. (Ceres), *religious rites, ceremonies.*

cæsus, a, um (cædo).

cæteri, æ, a, pl. *the others.*

cæterum, adv: *for the rest, besides, but.*

călămĭtas, ātis, f. (calamus), *misfortune, loss, calamity.*

călendæ, ārum, f. pl. (calo), *the calends* (the first day of the Roman month).

Callĭŏpe, es, f. *Calli'ope* (the Muse of epic poetry).

Calpe, es, f. and Calpe, is, m. *Cal'pe* (one of the pillars of Hercules, a high mountain, on the European side, now called Gibraltar).

călumnĭa, æ, f. *false accusation.*

calx, cis, m. and f. *heel.*

Călȳdōnĭus, a, um (Calydon), *Calydo'nian.*

Călypso, ûs, f. *Calyp'so* (a nymph).

Cămillus, i, m. *Camil'lus* (a distinguished Roman); *any noble youth employed in religious services.*

campus, i, m. *field, plain.*

candĭdus, a, um (candeo), *white, clear, shining.*

cănīnus, a, um (canis), *canine, belonging to a dog.*

cănis, is, m. and f. *dog.*

căno, ĕre, cĕcĭni, cantum, *to sing, to chaunt, to celebrate.*

cănōrus, a, um (cano), *melodious, harmonious.*

canto, āre, āvi, ātum (cantus, cano), *to chaunt, to enchant, to celebrate.*

cantus, ûs, m. (cano), *song, singing.*

Căphārĕus, a, um, *Caphare'an, belonging to Caphare'us.*

căpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, captum, *to take, to seize.*

caprīnus, a, um (capra), *pertaining to goats.*

capsŭla, æ, f. (capsa), *a small box, a casket.*

capto, āre, āvi, ātum (captus, capio), *to snatch at, to seize, to win.*

captus, a, um, part. (capio), *taken, captured, deprived of.*

căput, ĭtis, n. *head, chapter.*

Căpys, ȳos, m. *Ca'pys* (a Trojan chief).

carcer, ĕris, m. *prison.*

cărĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, *to be without, to want.*

carmen, ĭnis, n. (originally casmen, cano), *song, poem.*

carnĭfex, ĭcis, m. (caro + facio), *executioner, hangman.*

cāro, carnis, f. *flesh.*

Cărŏlus, i, m. *Charles.*

Carthāgo, ĭnis, f. *Carthage.*

cārus, a, um, *dear.*

Cassandra, æ, f. *Cassan'dra* (a daughter of Priam).

Castor, ŏris, m. *Castor* (twin brother of Pollux).

castra, ōrum, n. pl. *camp.*

cāsus, ûs, m. (cado), *fall, event, chance.*

cătēna, æ, f. *chain.*

Caucăsus, i, m. *Cau'casus* (a chain of mountains).

cauda, æ, f. *tail.*

causa, æ, f. *cause, reason, motive.*

cautes, is, f. *a sharp rock.*

cecidi (cado).

cēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *to retire, to yield.*

cĕlĕber, bris, is, e, *celebrated, renowned.*

cĕlĕbrātus, a, um, part. (celebro).

cĕlĕbro, āre, āvi, ātum (celeber), *to celebrate, to solemnize.*

cĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, f. (celer), *swiftness, celerity.*

censĕo, ēre, ui, sum, *to weigh, to estimate, to judge, to think.*

Centaurus, i, m. *Cen'taur* (a monster — half man, half horse).

centum, indecl. *hundred.*

cēra, æ, f. *wax.*

Cerbĕrus, i, m. *Cer'berus* (a three-headed monster).
Cĕrēs, ēris, f. *Ce'res* (goddess of agriculture).
cernŭo, āre, āvi, ātum (cerno), *to fall head-foremost.*
certāmen, ĭnis, n. (certo), *contest.*
certo, āre, āvi, ātum (certus), *to contend, to strive.*
certus, a, um (cerno), *certain, sure.*
cerva, æ, f. *hind* (female deer).
cervix, ĭcis, f. *neck.*
cervus, i, m. *stag* (male deer).
cessi (cedo).
Chărĭtes, um, f. pl. *Graces.*
Chăron, ontis, m. *Cha'ron* (the ferryman in the lower regions).
charus, a, um (see carus).
Chărybdis, is, f. *Chăryb'dis* (a dangerous whirlpool).
Chersonēsus, i, f. *Chersone'sus* (a peninsula of Thrace).
Chĭmæra, or Chĭmēra, æ, f. *Chime'ra* (a fabulous monster).
Chīro, also Chīron, ōnis, m. *Chi'ron* (one of the Centaurs).
Chlōris, ĭdis, f. *Chlo'ris* (the goddess of flowers).
Christiānus, a, um (Christus), *Christian.*
chrŏnŏlŏgus, i, m. *chronologist.*
Chus, indecl., also Chusus, i, m. *Chus* (name of a man).
cĭbus, i, m. *food.*
cĭcāda, æ, f. *cicada, tree-cricket.*
Cĭlĭcĭa, æ, f. *Cilic'ia* (a province of Asia Minor).
cingo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *to surround, to engirdle.*
cĭnis, ĕris, m. *ashes.*
circa, prep. *around.*
Circe, ēs, f. *Cir'ce* (a sea-nymph).
circum, prep. *around.*
circumfĕro, ferre, tŭlĭ, lātum, irr. (circum + fero), *to carry around, to spread, to publish abroad.*
circumfūsus, a, um, part. (circumfundo), *strown about.*
citro, adv. *hither.*
cĭvĭtas, ātis, f. (civis), *state, city.*
clādes, is, f. *defeat, destruction, catastrophe.*
clam, adv. *secretly.*
clāmor, ōris, m. (clamo), *shout, cry, clamor.*
clārus, a, um, *clear, bright, illustrious.*
classis, is, f. *fleet.*
claudo, ĕre, si, sum, *to shut, to close.*
claudus, a, um, *lame.*
clāva, æ, f. *club, cudgel.*
clāvis, is, f. *key.*
clāvus, i, m. *rudder, helm.*
Clīo, ûs, f. *Cli'o* (the muse of history).

Clōtho, ûs, f. *Clo'tho* (one of the three Fates, the spinner).
clỹpĕŏlus, i, m. (clypeus), *little shield.*
clỹpĕus, i, m. *shield.*
Clytemnestra, æ, f. *Clytemnes'tra* (wife of Agamemnon).
cŏactus, a, um (cogo).
Cōcȳtus, i, m. *Cocy'tus* (a river in the lower regions).
cœlestis, is, e (cœlum), *heavenly, celestial.*
cœlum, ĭ, n. *heaven.*
cœnum, i, n. *dirt, mud.*
cœpĭo, ĭre, pi, ptum (used only in the preterite tenses), *to begin.*
cœptus, a, um, part. (cœpio), *begun.*
cōgĭto, āre, āvi, ātum (con + agito), *to think.*
cognĭtus, a, um (cognosco).
cognōmen, ĭnis, n. (con + nomen), *surname, family name.*
cognosco, ĕre, ōvi, ĭtum (con + nosco), *to recognize, to apprehend, to know.*
cŏgo, ĕre, cŏēgi, cŏactum (con + ago), *to compel, to force.*
Colchi, ōrum, *Col'chians.*
Colchis, ĭdis, f. *Col'chis* (a country of Asia).
Colchus, a, um, *Col'chian.*
collātus, a, um (confero).
collectus, a, um, part. (colligo).
collēgĭum, i, n. (collega, con + lego), *college, fraternity.*
collĕgo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum (con + lego), *to gather, to collect, to amass.*
collŏcātus, a, um (colloco).
collŏco, āre, āvi, ātum (con + loco), *to place, to put, to lay out.*
collŏquĭum, i, n. (con + loquor), *conference.*
collūdo, ĕre, ūsi, ūsum (con + ludo), *to sport with, to act covertly.*
collum, i, n. *neck.*
collŭvĭes, ĕi, f. (con + luo), *collection of filth, swill.*
cŏlo, ĕre, ŭi, cultum, *to cultivate, to cherish, to honour, to reverence, to worship.*
cŏlumba, æ, f. *dove.*
cŏlumna, æ, f. *column.*
cŏlus, i, m. *distaff.*
cŏma, æ, f. *hair.*
cŏmĕdo, edĕre, or esse, ēdi, ēsum, or estum (con + edo), *to eat, to consume.*
cŏmes, ĭtis, m. and f. (con + eo), *companion.*
cŏmēsus, a, um (comedo).
cŏmĭtas, ātis, f. (comis), *courteousness, affability.*
cŏmĭtātus, ûs, m. (comes), *train, attending company.*
cŏmĭtor, āre, ātus (comes), *to accompany.*
commendātĭo, ōnis, f. (commendo), *commendation, recommendation.*

commendātĭtĭus, a, um (commendatio), *commendatory.*

commentārĭum, i, n. and -us, i, m. (commentor), *note-book, commentary.*

commentum, i, n. (commentior), *falsehood.*

commĕrĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum; also commĕrĕor, ēri, ĭtus (con + mereo), *to merit, to deserve.*

commĭsĕrātĭo, ōnis, f. (commiseror), *pity.*

commissus, a, um, part. (committo), *joined, committed.*

committo, ĕre, ĭsi, issum (con + mitto), *to join, to commit.*

commŏde, adv. (commodus), *fitly, conveniently.*

commŏdum, i, n. (commodum), *advantage.*

commŏdus, a, um (con + modus), *fit, convenient.*

commūnis, is, e (con + munus), *common.*

compăro, āre, āvi, ātum (con + paro), *to compare, to acquire, to prepare.*

compello, ĕre, ŭli, ulsum (con + pello), *to drive together, to compel, to urge.*

compĕrĭo, īre, ēri, ertum (con + aperio), *to discover, to find out.*

compertus, a, um (comperio).

Compĭtālĭa, ōrum, n. pl. (compitum), *the Compitalia* (festival of the *Compita*, or cross-roads).

Compĭtālĭtĭa, ōrum, n. pl. (see Compitalia).

compĭtum, i, n. and compĭtus, i, m. (con + peto), *cross-roads,* (a place where several roads meet).

compōno, ĕre, ŏsŭi, ŏsĭtum (con + pono), *to put together, to settle, to arrange).*

compŏsĭtus, a, um (compono).

comprĕhendo, ĕre, di, sum (con + prehendo), *to seize, to catch, to comprehend.*

compuli (compello).

cōnātus, a, um, part. (conor), *having attempted.*

concăvus, a, um (con + cavus), *concave, vaulted.*

concēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum (con + cedo), *to retreat, to yield, to grant, to go for refuge.*

concentus, ûs, m. (con + cantus), *harmony, concord.*

conceptus, a, um (concipio).

concessus, a, um (concedo).

concha, æ, f. *muscle-shell, bivalve-shell.*

concīdo, ĕre, di, sum (con + cædo), *to cut to pieces, to slaughter.*

concĭdo, ĕre, di (con + cado), *to fall, to perish.*

concĭlĭātus, a, um (concilio).

concĭlĭo, āre, āvi, ātum (concilium), *to win over, to make friendly, to procure.*

concĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum (con + capio), *to take, to conceive.*

concĭsus, a, um (concido).

concĭto, āre, āvi, ātum (con + cito), *to rouse, to excite.*

concordĭa, æ, f. (concors), *union, agreement, concord.*

concors, dis (con + cor), *united, agreeing.*

conculco, āre, āvi, ātum (con + culco, for calco), *to tread under foot, to contemn.*

concurro, ĕre, ri, sum (con + curro), *to run together, to unite, to agree.*

concŭtĭo, ĕre, ssi, ssum (con + quatio), *to shake, to agitate thoroughly.*

condĭtĭo, ōnis, f. (condo), *condition, rank.*

condĭtor, ōris, m. (conditus), *founder.*

condĭtus, a, um (condo).

condo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum (con + do), *to found, to establish, to build.*

confectus, a, um (conficio).

confĕro, ferre, tŭli, collātum (con + fero), *to bring together, to unite, to give, to compare.*

confessus, a, um (confiteor).

confĭcĭo, ĕre, ēci, ectum (con + facio), *to make, to finish, to spend.*

confĭgo, ĕre, xi, ixum (con + figo), *to pierce.*

confĭteor, ēri, essus (con + fateor), *to confess, to avow.*

confixi (configo).

confixus, a, um (configo).

conflagro, āre, āvi, ātum (con + flagro), *to burn up.*

conflātus, a, um (conflo).

conflicto, āre, āvi, ātum (conflictus, confligo), also conflictor, āri, ātus, dep. *to afflict, to lament, to struggle with.*

conflo, āre, āvi, ātum (con + flo), *to blow up, to kindle, to inflame.*

confŏdĭo, ĕre, di, ssum (con + fodio), *to dig thoroughly, to pierce.*

confossus, a, um (confodio).

confŭgĭo, ĕre, fūgi (con + fugio), *to flee to, to take refuge.*

confusus, a, um, part. (confundo), *confused.*

congĕro, ĕre, ssi, stum (con + gero), *to bring together, to heap up.*

congestus, a, um (congero).

congrĕdĭor, di, essus (con + gradior), *to meet, to engage with, to fight.*

congressus, a, um (congredior).

conjectus, a, um (conjicio).

conjĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum (con + jacio), *to throw together, to conjecture, to throw.*

conjŭgĭum, ii, n. (con + jugo), *marriage.*

conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum (con + juro), *to conspire.*

conjux, ŭgis, m. and f. (con + jungo), *husband, wife.*
cōnor, āri, ātus, *to endeavour, to try.*
consanguĭnĭtas, ātis, f. (consanguineus), *blood-relationship.*
concisco, ĕre, īvi, ītum (con + scisco), *to decree, to inflict or execute.*
consciŭs, a, um (con + scio), *knowing to one's-self, having self-knowledge of.*
consĕcro, āre, āvi, ātum (con + sacro), *to dedicate, to consecrate.*
consĕquor, qui, secūtus (con + sequor), *to follow up, to acquire, to obtain.*
consisto, ĕre, constĭti, stĭtum (con + sisto), *to stop.*
conspectus, a, um (conspicio).
conspĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum (con + spicio), *to see, to consider.*
conspīro, āre, āvi, ātum (con + spiro), *to conspire.*
constans, ntis, adj. all genders, (consto), *constant, firm.*
constĭtŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum (con + statuo), *to establish, to determine, to appoint.*
constĭtūtus, a, um (constituo).
constrictus, a, um (constringo).
constringo, ĕre, nxi, ictum (con + stringo), *to bind, to fetter, to constrain.*
constrŭo, ĕre, xi, ctum (con + struo), *to build, to construct.*
consŭesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum (con + suesco), *to be accustomed.*
consŭlo, ĕre, ŭi, ultum (consul), *to consult.*
consulto, āre, āvi, ātum (consulo), *to consult.*
consultus, a, um (consulo).
contemno, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, (con + temno), *to despise.*
contendo, ĕre, di, tum (con + tendo), *to stretch, to hasten.*
contentio, ōnis, f. (contentus), *contention.*
contigi (contingo).
contĭnĕo, ēre, ŭi, entum (con + teneo), *to hold, to contain, to retain.*
contingo, ĕre, ĭgi, tactum (con + tango), *to touch, to arrive at, to befall, to happen.*
contra, adv. *on the other hand.*
contra ac, *otherwise than.*
contra, prep. *against, opposite to.*
controversia, æ, f. (contra + versus, verto), *difference, dispute.*
contŭli (confero).
convĕnio, īre, ēni, entum (con + venio), *to assemble, to come together.*
conversio, ōnis, f. (con + versus, verto), *turning round, revolution.*
conversus, a, um (converto).
converto, ĕre, ti, sum (con + verto), *to turn round, to change.*
cŏŏrior, īri, ortus (con + orior), *to rise.*

coörtus, a, um (coörior).
cor, dis, n. *heart.*
Corcȳra, æ, f. *Corcy'ra* (an island of the Egean).
Corinthus, i, m. *Cor'inth* (a city of Greece).
cornu, n. *horn.*
corōna, æ, f. *crown, assembly.*
corpus, ŏris, n. *body.*
correptus, a, um (corripio).
corrĭpĭo, ĕre, pŭi, eptum (con + rapio), *to seize.*
corrumpo, ĕre, ūpi, uptum (con + rumpo), *to corrupt.*
corruptus, a, um (corrumpo).
cortex, ĭcis, m. and f. *bark.*
cortīna, æ, f. *kettle.*
Cŏrȳbantes, um, m. pl. *Corybant'es* (priests of Cybele).
crēdo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, *to believe.*
crĕo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to create, to produce.*
Crĕon, ontis, m. *Cre'on* (a king of Corinth).
Crēta, æ, f. *Crete* (an island).
Crēūsa, æ, f. *Creu'sa* (a daughter of Priam).
crīmen, ĭnis, n. *crime, accusation.*
crŭcĭātus, ûs, m. (crucio), *torture.*
crŭcĭo, āre, āvi, ātum (crux), *to torment.*
crūdēlis, is, e (crudus), *cruel, inhuman.*
crŭor, ōris, m. *blood, gore.*
crūs, ūris, n. *leg, skin.*
culter, tri, m. (cultus), *coulter, knife.*
cultus, a, um (colo).
cultus, ûs, m. (colo), *culture, honour, worship.*
cum, prep. *with.*
cum, conj. *when, although* (same as quum).
cŭmŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum (cumulus), *to heap up, to increase.*
cŭmŭlus, i, m. *heap, mound.*
cūnābŭla, ōrum, n. pl. (cunæ), *cradle.*
cūnæ, ārum, f. pl. *cradle.*
cŭpĭdĭtas, ātis, f. (cupidus), *desire, longing.*
Cŭpĭdo, ĭnis, m. (cupidus), *Cupid* (the god of love).
cŭpĭdo, ĭnis, f. (cupidus), *desire, wish, passion.*
cūra, æ, f. *care, anxiety.*
Cūrētes, um, m. pl. *Cure'tes* (ancient inhabitants of Crete).
cūrĭōsĭtas, ātis, f. (curiosus), *curiosity, desire of knowledge.*
cūrĭōsus, a, um (cura), *careful, curious, inquisitive.*
curis, is, m. *spear* (also written quiris).
cūro, āre, āvi, ātum (cura), *to care for.*
currus, ûs, m. (curro), *chariot, car.*
cursus, ûs, m. (curro), *course, voyage.*
cŭrūlis, is, e (currus), *curule, pertaining to the chariot of state.*

custōdĭa, æ, f. (custos), *watch, guardianship.*

custos, ōdis, m. *guard, watch, keeper.*

custōdĭo, īre, īvi, ītum (custos), *to guard.*

cŭtis, is, f. *skin.*

Cȳănĕæ, ārum, f. pl. *the Cya'neæ* (two rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus, called also Symplegades).

Cȳbĕle, ēs, f. *Cyb'ele* (the mother of the gods).

Cyclōpes, um, m. pl. *the Cyclo'pes* (a race of giants).

Cyclops, is, m. *a Cy'clops.*

cycnus, i, m. (also written cygnus), *swan.*

Cȳthēra, ōrum, n. pl. *Cythe'ra* (an island consecrated to Venus).

D.

dactȳlus, i, m. *dactyl* (a certain foot in poetry); also, *a priest of Cybele.*

damno, āre, āvi, ātum (damnum), *to condemn.*

damnum, i, n. *loss, damage.*

Dănăē, ēs, f. *Dan'aë* (daughter of Acrisius).

Dăphnē, ēs, f. *Daph'ne* (daughter of the river-god Peneus).

Dardănus, i, m. *Dar'danus* (the founder of Dardana, in Troas).

dātus, a, um, part. (do), *given.*

dē, prep. abl. *from, of, out of, over.*

dĕa, æ, f. *goddess.*

dēbello, āre, āvi, ātum (de + bello), *to conquer thoroughly, to subdue.*

dēbĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum (de + habeo), *to owe.*

dēbĭlĭto, āre, āvi, ātum (debilis), *to weaken.*

dēbĭtus, a, um (debeo).

dēcanto, āre, āvi, ātum (de + canto), *to chaunt, to celebrate.*

dĕcem, indec. *ten.*

Dĕcember, bris, m. (decem + ber), *December* (the 10th month in the Roman calendar).

dēceptus, a, um (decipio).

dēcerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum (de + cerno), *to discern, to decide.*

dēcerto, āre, āvi, ātum (de + certo), *to contend, to combat.*

dēcĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi (de + cado), *to fall.*

dĕcĭmus, a, um (decem), *tenth.*

dēcĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum (de + capio), *to entrap, to beguile, to deceive.*

dēcresco, ĕre, crēvi, crētum (de + cresco), *to decrease, to diminish.*

dēcrētus, a, um (decerno).

decrevi (see decerno).

dĕcus, ŏris, n. (deceo), *honour, glory, dignity, propriety.*

dēdo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum (de + do), *to give up, to surrender.*

dēdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum (de + duco), *to lead forth, to draw out.*

dēfĕro, ferre, tuli, lātum (de + fero), *to bear away, to transport.*

dēflŭo, ĕre, xi, xum (de + fluo), *to flow down.*

dēformis, is, e (de + forma), *deformed, misshapen.*

dēformo, āre, āvi, ātum (de + forma), *to disfigure, to ravage.*

dēgĕnĕr, ĕris (de + genus), *degenerate, base.*

dēgo, ĕre, gi (de + ago), *to spend, to pass.*

deinceps, adv. (dein + capio), *thenceforth, next following.*

deinde, adv. (de + inde), *thereupon, thereafter, then.*

Dēĭphŏbus, i, m. *Deiph'obus* (a son of Priam).

Dējănīra, or Dēĭănīra, æ, f. *Dejani'ra* (wife of Hercules).

dejecĭ (see dejicio).

dējectus, a, um (dejicio).

dējĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum (de + jacio), *to cast down, to hurl.*

dēlātus, a, um (defero).

dēlĕo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, *to destroy.*

dēlētus, a, um (deleo).

dēlictum, i, n. (delinquo), *fault, offence, crime.*

Dēlĭus, a, um, *De'lian.*

Dēlos, i, f. *De'los* (an island).

Delphi, ōrum, m. pl. *Del'phi* (a city of Phocis).

Delphĭcus, a, um, *Del'phian.*

dēmando, āre, āvi, ātum (de + mando), *to give in charge, to commit.*

dēmonstro, āre, āvi, ātum (de + mōnstro), *to point out, to make known, to prove.*

dēmum, adv. *at length.*

dēnique, adv. *at length, finally.*

dēpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum (de + pello), *to drive out, to expel.*

dēpictus, a, um (depingo).

dēpingo, ĕre, nxi, ictum (de + pingo), *to paint, to represent, to depict.*

dēplōro, āre, āvi, ātum (de + ploro), *to regret, to deplore.*

dēpōno, ĕre, sŭi, sĭtum (de + pono), *to lay aside.*

dēporto, āre, āvi, ātum (de + porto), *to carry off, to transport.*

dēprāvo, āre, āvi, ātum (de + pravo), *to distort, to disfigure.*

dēprĕhensus, a, um (deprehendo), *caught, discovered.*

dēprĭmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum (de + premo), *to depress, to sink, to lower.*

dēscrĭbo, ĕre, psi, ptum (de + scribo), *to copy off, to describe, to delineate, to represent.*

dēsĕro, ĕre, ui, ertum (de + sero), *to abandon, to desert.*

dēsĭno, ĕre, ĭvi, or ĭi, ĭtum (de + sino), *to leave off, to cease, to desist.*

dēspērātio, ōnis, f. (despero), *despair.*

dēspĭcĭo, ĕre, exi, ectum (de + spicio), *to look down upon, to despise, to disdain.*

dēstĭno, āre, āvi, ātum (de + stano, obs.), *to destine; to establish.*

dēstĭtŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum (de + statuo), *to leave alone, to forsake, to abandon.*

dēstĭtūtus, a, um (destituo).

dētĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum (de + tego), *to uncover, to lay bare, to expose.*

dētestātus, a, um (detestor).

dētestor, āri, ātus (de + testor), *to execrate, to detest.*

dētrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum (de + traho), *to pull off, to take away, to remove.*

dētrūdo, ĕre, si, sum (de + trudo), *to thrust out, to dislodge, to dispossess.*

dētuli (deferro).

Deucălĭon, ōnis, m. *Deuca'lion* (a king in Thessaly).

Dĕus, i, m. *God.*

dēvincĭo, īre, nxi, nctum (de + vincio), *to bind, to make fast.*

dēvinctus, a, um (devincio).

dēvŏro, āre, āvi, ātum (de + voro), *to devour.*

dēvŏvĕo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum (de + voveo), *to devote, to set apart by vow.*

dextra, æ, f. (also, dextera), *the right hand.*

Dĭāna, æ, f. *Dia'na* (goddess of the chase).

dĭcācĭtas, ātis, f. (dicax), *raillery, inclination to raillery, banter.*

dĭco, āre, āvi, ātum (dico, dicĕre), *to dedicate, to consecrate.*

dĭco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *to speak, to say.*

dictĭto, āre, āvi, ātum (dicto), *to say frequently, to repeat, to assert.*

dictus, a, um (dico).

didici (see disco).

dĭdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum (di + duco), *to separate, to divide.*

dĭductus, a, um (diduco).

dĭes, ēi, m. and f. *day.*

Dĭespĭter, tris, m. (dies, or Dis + pater), *Dies'piter* (a name of Jupiter).

dĭgĭtus, i, m. *finger.*

dignĭtas, ātis, f. (dignus), *worthiness, dignity, distinction.*

dignus, a, um, *worthy.*

dii, deorum, pl. of Deus.

dĭmĭco, āre, āvi, ātum (dĭ + mico), *to fight, to contend, to struggle.*

dĭmĭdĭātus, a, um (dimidio).

dĭmĭdĭo, āre, āvi, ātum (dimidius), *to divide into two, to halve.*

Dindȳmēne, es, f. (Dindymus), *Dindyme'ne* (a name of Cybele).

Dindȳmus, i, m. *Din'dymus* (a mountain of Phrygia).

Dĭŏmēdes, is, m. *Di'omede* (a Grecian hero.)

Dĭōnē, es, f. *Dio'ne* (mother of Venus).

Dĭōnȳsĭa, ōrum, n. pl. (Dionysus), *festival of Bacchus.*

Dĭōnȳsĭus, i, and Dĭōnȳsus, i, m. } *Bacchus.*

Dĭoscūri, ōrum, m. pl. *the Dioscu'ri.*

dīræ, ārum, f. pl. (dirus), *portents, imprecations.*

dīrĭgeo, ēre, gui (di + rigeo), *to harden, to become stiff.*

dĭrĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum (dir, for dis + emo), *to separate, to break off.*

dīrŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ŭtum (di + ruo), *to demolish.*

dīrus, a, um, *portentous, fearful, cruel.*

dīrŭtus, a, um (diruo).

discēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum (dis + cedo), *to depart.*

discerpo, ĕre, psi, ptum (dis + carpo), *to rend, to tear in pieces.*

discerptus, a, um (discerpo).

disco, ĕre, dĭdĭci, *to learn.*

discordia, æ, f. (discors), *discord, disagreement.*

discurro, ĕre, curri and cucurri, cursum (dis + curro), *to run to and fro, to run about.*

discus, i, m. *quoit.*

discŭtĭo, ĕre, ssi, ssum (dis + quatio), *to shake to pieces, to scatter.*

dissĕro, ĕre, ŭi, rtum (dis + sero), *to discourse of, to discuss.*

dissĭmĭlis, is, e (dis + similis), *unlike.*

dissĭpo, āre, āvi, ātum (dis + sipo, obs.), *to disperse, to scatter.*

distorquĕo, ēre, rsi, rtum (dis + torqueo), *to distort, to torture.*

distortus, a, um (distorqueo).

distrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum (dis + traho), *to tear asunder, to distract.*

distrĭbŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum (dis + tribuo), *to distribute, to divide.*

dĭū, adv. (old abl. of dies), *for a long time.*

dĭurnus, a, um (diu), *daily.*

dĭūturnus, a, um (diu), *lasting a long time, of long duration.*

dīva, æ, f. goddess.

dīversus, a, um, adj. and part. (diverto), *opposed, opposite, different.*

dīverto, ĕre, ti, sum (di + verto), *to go in different directions, to separate, to differ.*

dīvĭdo, ĕre, ĭsi, īsum (di + vido, obs.), *to divide, to share, to distribute, to lodge*, or *to abide* (temporarily).

dīvīnĭtas, ātis, f. (divinus), *divinity*.

dīvīnus, a, um (divŭs, Deus), *divine*.

dīvĭsus, a, um (divĭdo).

dīvĭtĭæ, ārum, f. pl. (dives), *riches*.

do, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, *to give*; pœnas dare, *to pay the penalty to any one*, i. e., *to be punished by him*.

dŏcĕo, ēre, cŭi, ctum, *to teach, to show*.

doctor, ōris, m. (doctus), *teacher*.

dŏcŭmentum, i, n. (doceo), *precept, instruction, proof, document*.

Dōdōnæus, a, um (Dodona); *Dodone'an, of Dodona*.

dŏlĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, *to suffer pain, to grieve, to lament*.

dŏlor, ōris, m. (doleo), *pain, grief*.

dŏlōsus, a, um (dolus), *crafty, deceitful*.

dŏlus, i, m. *craft, trick, guile*.

dŏmĕstĭcus, a, um (domus), *belonging to the house, domestic*.

dŏmĭcĭlĭum, i, n. (domus), *habitation, abode*.

dŏmĭnus, i, m. (domus), *master of a household, master, lord, sir*.

dŏmo, āre, ŭi, ĭtum, *to tame*.

dŏmus, i; also domus, ûs, f. *house, home*.

dōnĕc, conj. *until, as long as*.

dōno, āre, āvi, ātum (donum), *to present, to bestow*.

dōnum, i, n. *gift, present*.

Dōris, ĭdis, f. *Do'ris* (a country).

dōs, dōtis, f. (do), *dowry, marriage-portion*.

dōtālis, is, e (dos), *dotal, belonging to a dowry*.

drăco, ōnis, m. *dragon, serpent*.

Dryădes, um, f. pl. *Dry'ads* (wood-nymphs).

dŭbĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *to doubt, to hesitate*.

dŭcenti, æ, a (duo + centum), *two hundred*.

dūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *to lead, to draw, to conduct, to judge, to think*.

ductus, a, um (duco).

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

duntaxat, adv. *only, solely*.

dŭŏ, æ, o, *two*.

dŭŏdĕcim, indecl. (duo + decem), *twelve*.

dŭŏdĕcĭmus, a, um, *twelfth*.

dŭŏdēvīginti, indecl. *eighteen* (two-from-twenty).

duplex, ĭcis (duo + plico), *twofold, double*.

dūrus, a, um, *hard, harsh, lasting*.

dux, dŭcis, m. (duco), *leader, guide, chief.*

dynasta, æ, and dynastes, æ, m. *ruler, prince.*

Dyndemene, see Dindemene.

Dyndimus, see Dindimus.

E.

e, or ex, prep. *out of, from.*

ebrĭōsus, a, um (ebrius), *given to drinking.*

ebrĭus, a, um, *drunken, intoxicated.*

eburnĕus, a, um, *of ivory.*

edīco, ĕre, xi, ctum (e + dico), *to proclaim, to decree.*

edĭtus, a, um (edo).

edo, ĕre, ĕdĭdi, ĕdĭtum (e + do), *to put forth, to produce or cause, to publish.*

edo, ĕdĕre, or esse, ēdi, ēsum, or estum, *to eat.*

ēdŏcĕo, ēre, cŭi, ctum (e + doceo), *to teach thoroughly, to show, to inform.*

edŭcātor, ōris, m. (educatus), *bringer-up, foster-father, instructor.*

edŭcātus, a, um (educo).

edŭco, āre, āvi, ātum (e + duco), *to rear, to bring up, to educate.*

edŭco, ĕre, xi, ctum (e + duco), *to draw out, to lead forth.*

eductus, a, um (educo),

effĕro, erre, extŭli, ēlātum (ex + fero), *to bring out, to set forth, to proclaim.*

effĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum (ex + facio), *to produce, to effect, to make.*

effĭgies, ēi, f. (effingo), *figure, image, effigy.*

effingo, ĕre, inxi, ictum (ex + fingo), *to form, to represent.*

effluo, ĕre, uxi (ex + fluo), *to flow, to go forth, to become known.*

effugio, ĕre, fūgi (ex + fugio), *to flee, to escape.*

effugium, i, n. (effugio), *flight, means of escape.*

effundo, ĕre, ūdi, ūsum (ex + fundo), *to pour out, to send forth.*

effūsus, a, um (effundo).

egrĕgius, a, um (e + grex), *excellent, distinguished.*

ejectus, a, um (ejicio).

ejĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum (e + jacio), *to cast out, to expel, to eject.*

elābor, bi, psus (e + labor), *to glide away, to escape, to elapse.*

elapsus, a, um (elabor).

elatus, a, um (effero).

Electra, æ, f. *Electra* (name of a woman).

elegans, ntis (eligo), *choice, refined, elegant.*

eleganter, adj. (elegans), *tastefully, elegantly.*

Eleusīna, orum, n. pl. *Eleusinian mysteries* (festivals of Ceres, at Eleusis).

Eleusīna, æ, **Eleusīne**, es, and Eleusis, is, f. *Eleu'sis* (a city of Attica).

Eleusīnus, a, um, *Eleusin'ian*.

elĭcĭo, ĕre, cui, cĭtum (e + lacio), *to entice, to draw out, to elicit.*

elīdo, ĕre, si, sum (e + lido), *to dash out, to dash to pieces, to crush.*

Elis, ĭdis, f. *E'lis* (a country of Greece).

elĭsus, a, um (elido).

elixus, a, um, adj. (e + lix), *boiled down, thoroughly boiled.*

elŏgĭum, i, n. (e + logus), *saying, inscription.*

elŏquentĭa, æ, f. (eloquens), *eloquence.*

elūcĕo, ēre, xi (e + luceo), *to shine out, to be apparent.*

elūdo, ĕre, si, sum (e + ludo), *to escape, to elude.*

elŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum (e + luo), *to wash out, to wash clean.*

Elysius, a, um, *Elys'ian.*

Elysĭum, i, *Elys'ian* (the abode of the blest).

emensus, a, um (emetior).

emeţior, īri, mensus (e + metior), *to measure out, to traverse.*

ēmergo, ĕre, si, sum (e + mergo), *to rise out of, to rise up, to emerge.*

ēmĭnus (e + manus), *at a distance.*

ēnăto, āre, āvi, ātum (e + nato), *to swim out, to escape.*

ĕnim, conj. (e + nam), *for.*

ēnĭtor, ti, sus, or xus (e + nitor), *to strive, to struggle.*

ēnixe, adv. (enixus), *earnestly, zealously.*

ēnĭxus, a, um (enitor).

ensis, is, m. *sword.*

Enyō, ûs, f. *Eny'o* (name of Bellona, the goddess of war).

ĕo, adv. (abl. of is), *thither, there, so far.*

Ephĕsus, i, f. *Eph'esus* (a city of Asia Minor).

Epĭmētheus, i, m. *Epime'theus* (husband of Pandora).

ĕpistŏla, æ, f. (Greek), *letter, epistle.*

ĕpĭtŏme, es, f. (Greek), *abridgement, epitome.*

ēpōto, āre, āvi, ēpōtātum, and ēpōtum (e + poto), *to drink up, to drink.*

ēpōtus, a, um (epoto).

ĕpŭlæ, ārum, f. pl. *feast.*

ĕpŭlor, āri, ātus, *to feast, to eat.*

ŏpŭlum, i, n. *feast.*

ĕques, ĭtis, m. (equus), *horseman.*

ĕquus, i, m. *horse.*

Erătō, ûs, f. *Er'ato* (muse of amatory poetry).

ērectus, a, um (erigo).

ēreptus, a, um (eripio).

Erictho̅nĭus, ii, m. *Ęrictho'nius* (a son of Vulcan).

Eridănus, i, m. *Erid'anus* (Greek name of the river Po).

ērĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum (e+rigo, obs.), *to raise up, to elevate.*

ērĭpĭo, ĕre, pŭi, ptum (e+rapio), *to pull out, to snatch away, to rescue.*

erro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to wander, to go astray, to err.*

error, ōris, m. (erro), *wandering, error, mistake.*

ērŭdĭo, īre, īvi, or ĭi, ītum (e+rudis), *to instruct, to teach.*

ērŭdīte, adv. (eruditus), *learnedly.*

ērŭdĭtĭo, ōnis, f. (eruditus), *learning.*

ērŭdĭtus, a, um, part. (erudio), *learned, instructed.*

ērumpo, ĕre, ūpi, ptum (e+rumpo), *to burst forth, to sally out.*

ērŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ŭtum (e+ruo), *to root out, to overthrow, to destroy.*

Erymanthus, i, m. *Eryman'thus* (a mountain in Arcadia).

Ętĕŏcles, is, m. *Ete'ocles* (son of Œdipus).

ēthĭcā, æ, f. (Greek), *ethics, moral science.*

ethnĭcus, a, um (Greek), *heathenish, pagan.*

ĕtĭam, conj. (et+jam), *also.*

Eubœa, and Eubœa, æ, f. *Eubœ'a* (an island of the Egean, now called Negropont).

Eŭbœus, a, um, *Eubœ'an, belonging to Eubœa.*

Euphrŏsȳne, es, f. (Greek), *Euphros'yne* (one of the Graces, Joy).

Ęurōpa, æ, and Europe, es, f. *Europe.*

Eurȳdĭce, es, f. *Euryd'ice* (wife of Orpheus).

Eurysthĕus, i, m. *Eurys'theus* (a king of Mycenæ).

Eusēbĭus, ii, m. *Euse'bius* (an ecclesiastical historian).

Euterpe, es, f. *Euter'pe* (one of the nine Muses).

ēvādo, ĕre, si, sum (e+vado), *to go forth, to get away, to escape, to become.*

ēvĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum (e+venio), *to come to pass, to happen.*

ēventūrus, a, um, fut. part. (evenio), *about to happen.*

ēverto, ĕre, si, sum (e+verto), *to overthrow.*

ēvŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum (e+volo), *to fly forth, to spring forth.*

ēvolvo, ĕre, volvi, vŏlūtum (e+volvo), *to roll out, to evolve, to develope.*

evulgo, āre, āvi, ātum (e + vulgo), *to divulge, to publish.*

exactus, a, um, part. (exigo), *required, exacted, finished.*

exăgĭto, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + agito), *to harass.*

exardĕo, ēre, arsi, arsum (see exardesco).

exardesco, ĕre, arsi, arsum (ex + ardesco), *to be inflamed, to burn, to blaze out.*

excæcātus, a, um (excæco).

excæco, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + cæcus), *to blind.*

excēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum (ex + cedo), *to go out, to go beyond, to surpass.*

exceptĭo, ōnis, f. (exceptus), *exception, reservation.*

exceptus, a, um (excipio).

excĭdĭum, i, n. (for exscidium, from exscindo), *destruction, ruin.*

excīdo, ĕre, īdi, īsum (ex + cædo), *to cut off, to exterminate, to destroy.*

excĭo, īre, īvi, or ĭi, ītum (ex + cio, cieo), *to rouse up, to call forth, to stir up.*

excĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum (ex + capio), *to except, to receive, to take.*

excīsus, a, um (excido).

excĭto, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + cito), *to rouse, to stir up.*

exclūdo, ĕre, si, sum (ex + claudo), *to shut out, to exclude.*

exclusus, a, um (excludo).

excōgĭto, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + cogito), *to think out, to devise, to imagine.*

excŏlo, ĕre, ŭi, ultum (ex + colo), *to cultivate, to polish.*

excussus, a, um (excutio).

excŭtĭo, ĕre, ssi, ssum (ex + quatio), *to shake out, to shake, to overthrow.*

exemplum, i, n. (eximo), *example.*

exĕo, īre, īvi, or ĭi, ĭtum (ex + eo), *to go out, to go forth, to come to an end.*

exercĕo, ēre, cŭi, cĭtum (ex + arceo), *to exercise.*

exhĭbĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum (ex + habeo), *to represent, to show.*

exĭens, exeuntis, pres. part (exeo).

exĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum (ex + ago), *to drive out, to bring to an end, to accomplish.*

exĭlĭum, i, n. (for exsilium, from exsul = ex + solum), *exile, banishment from one's native soil.*

exĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum (ex + emo), *to free from, to exempt.*

existo, ĕre, stiti, stĭtum (ex + sisto), *to exist, to be.*

exopto, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + opto), *to wish greatly, to desire ardently.*

exōro, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + ōro), *to demand, to supplicate.*

expĕdĭo, īre, īvi, or ĭi, ītum (ex + pes), *to extricate, to disengage.*

expĕdītio, ōnis, f. (expeditus), *enterprise, expedition.*

expĕdītus, a, um (expedio).

expello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum (ex + pello), *to drive out, to expel.*

expendo, ĕre, di, sum (ex + pendo), *to weigh out, to expend, to examine.*

expensus, a, m. (expendo).

expĕrĭor, īri, ertus (ex + perior, obs.), *to try.*

expertus, a, um (experior).

expĕtītus, a, um (expeto).

expĕto, ĕre, īvi, or ĭi, ītus (ex + peto), *to seek out, to seek.*

explātus, a, um (expio).

explĭo, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + pio), *to atone for, to expiate.*

explĭco, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + plico), *to unfold, to explain.*

expōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (ex + pono), *to set forth, to exhibit, to explain.*

expressus, a, um (exprimo).

exprĭmo, ĕre, essi, essum (ex + preme), *to express, to represent.*

exprŏbrātus, a, um (exprobro).

exprŏbro, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + probrum), *to reproach, to upbraid.*

expuli (expello).

exquīro, ĕre, quīsīvi, quīsītum (ex + quæro), *to search out, to investigate, to examine.*

exquīsītus, a, um, part. (exquiro), *sought out, choice, exquisite.*

exscendo, ĕre, di, sum (ex + scando), *to disembark, to land.*

exscĭdium (see excidium).

exscindo, ĕre, ĭdi, issum (ex + scindo), *to cut out, to extirpate, to destroy, to ravage.*

exsculpo, ĕre, psi, ptum (ex + sculpo), *to chisel out, to erase, to remove.*

exsilium (see exĭlium).

expectātio, ōnis, f. (exspectatus), *expectation.*

exspecto, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + specto), *to wait for, to await.*

exstinctus, a, um (exstinguo).

exstinguo, uĕre, nxi, nctum (ex + stinguo), *to put out, to quench.*

exstiti (see existo, or exsto).

exsto, āre, stĭti, stĭtum (ex + sto), *to exist, to be, to be extant.*

exsulo (see exulo).

extollo, ĕre, extŭli, ēlātum (ex + tollo), *to raise, to elevate.*

extorris, is, e (ex + terra), *banished, exiled.*

extrēmum, i, n. (extremus), *end, extremity.*

extrēmus, a, um (exter), *utmost, outmost, at the end.*

extuli (effero, or extollo).

exŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum (for exsulo, ex + solum), *to be driven from one's native soil, to be banished, to be exiled.*

exŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum (ex +, stem unknown), *to lay aside, to strip off, to shed.*

exūro, ĕre, ssi, ustum (ex + uro), *to burn up, to consume.*

exŭvĭæ, ārum, f. pl. (ĕxuo), *what is cast off, clothes, armour, skin, hair.*

F.

fabrĭcātor, ōris, m. (fabricatus), *framer, artificer, maker.*

fabrĭco, āre, āvi, ātum (fabrica, faber), *to frame, to make, to construct.*

fabrĭcor, āri, ātus, dep., same as fabrico.

fābŭla, æ, f. (fari), *tale, fable.*

fābŭlōsus, a, um (fabula), *fabulous.*

făcĭle, adv. (facilis), *easily.*

făcĭnŏrōsus, a, um (facinus), *atrocious, criminal.*

făcĭnus, ŏris, n. (facio), *deed, misdeed, crime.*

făcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, *to make, to do, to cause.*

factum, i, n. (facio), *deed, action, fact.*

factus, a, um (facio).

falx, lcis, f. *sickle, scythe.*

fāma, æ, f. (fari), *what is said, rumour, report, fame.*

fāmes, is, f. *hunger, famine.*

fămĭlĭa, æ, f. (famulus), *household, family.*

fămĭlĭāris, is, e (familia), *belonging to the household, familiar, intimate, common.*

fāmōsus, a, um (fama), *famed, celebrated.*

fămŭla, æ, f. *female servant, handmaid.*

fămŭlus, i, m. *servant, domestic.*

farrāgo, ĭnis, m. (far), *mixed fodder, medley.*

fastīdio, īre, īvi, or ĭi, ītum (fastidium, fastus + tædium), *to loath, to disdain.*

fātālis, is, e (fatum), *fated, fatal.*

fatisco, ĕre; also, fatiscor, i, fessus, dep., *to gape, to yawn, to be exhausted.*

fātum, i, n. (fari), *fate, destiny.*

fauces, ium, pl. f. *throat, jaws.*

Faunus, i, m. (fautum, faveo), *Faunus* (the god of shepherds).

faustus, a, um (fautum, faveo), *favourable, lucky, auspicious.*

faux, cis, see fauces.

făvĕo, ēre, fāvi, fautum, *to favour, to befriend.*

fax, făcis, f. *torch.*

febris, is, f. (for ferbis, from ferveo), *fever.*

Februārius, ĭi, m. (februum), *February* (the month of the expiation).

febrŭo, āre, āvi, ātum (februum), *to purify, to expiate.*
februum, i, n. *purification, expiation.*
februus, a, um, *expiatory.*
Februus, i, m. (februum), *Februus* (a surname of Pluto).
fēcundus, a, um (feo, obs.), *fruitful, fertile.*
fēlīcĭtas, ātis, f. (felix), *happiness, prosperity.*
fēlīcĭter, (adv. felix), *happily.*
fēlix, īcis (feo, obs.), *happy, lucky, favourable.*
fēmĭna, æ, f. (feo, obs.), *female, woman.*
fēmur, ŏris, n. *thigh.*
feo, an obsolete verb, signifying *to bear, to produce, to bring forth.* From it are supposed to be derived fecundus, felix, fetus, femina, fenus, &c.
fĕra, æ, f. *wild beast.*
fĕrālis, is, e, *funereal.*
fĕrē, adv. *nearly, almost.*
fĕrĕtrĭus, a, um (feretrum), *trophy-bearer* (an epithet of Jupiter).
fĕrīnus, a, um (ferus), *belonging to wild beasts, wild.*
fĕrĭo, īre (pret. and sup. wanting), *to strike.*
fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *to bear, to carry, to bring, to produce.*
fĕrox, ōcis (ferus), *fierce.*
ferrĕus, a, um (ferrum), *made of iron.*
ferrum, i, n. *iron.*
fertĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (fertilis), *fertility, productiveness.*
fessus, a, um, part. (fatiscor), *weary, fatigued.*
festīve, adv. (festivus), *gayly, joyously.*
festum, i, n. (festus), *festival, holiday.*
fĭdēlis, is, e (fides), *faithful.*
fĭdes, ēi, f. (fido), *faith, belief, trust, loyalty.*
fĭdus, a, um (fido), *faithful, that may be believed.*
fĭlĭa, æ, f. *daughter.*
fĭlĭus, ĭi, m. *son.*
fĭlum, i, n. *thread.*
fingo, ĕre, nxi, ictum, *to form, to shape, to feign, to pretend, to imagine.*
fĭnis, is, m. *boundary, limit, end.*
fĭo, fĭĕri, factus (irr. pass. of facio), *to be made, to become, to happen.*
fistŭla, æ, f. *pipe, flute.*
flăgellum, i, n. (flagrum), *scourge, whip.*
flăgĭtĭum, i, n. (flagito), *shameful deed, crime.*
flāgro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to flame, to blaze, to glow.*
flāmen, ĭnis, m. (filum), *priest.*
flamma, æ, f. *flame.*
Flōra, æ, f. (flos), *Flora* (the goddess of flowers).
Flōrālĭa, ĭum, n. pl. (Flora), *festival of Flora.*

flōrĕo, ēre, ŭi (flos), *to bloom, to flourish, to excel.*
flos, ōris, m. *flower.*
fluctus, ûs, m. (fluo), *wave.*
flŭĭto, āre, āvi, ātum (fluo), *to float about.*
flŭo, ĕre, xi, xum, *to flow, to proceed, to go.*
flŭvĭus, ĭi, m. *river, stream.*
fœdus, a, um, *foul, filthy.*
fœdus, eris, n. *league, compact, covenant.*
fŏlĭum, ĭi, n. *leaf.*
fons, ntis, m. *fountain, spring.*
fŏris, is, f. *door, opening.*
forma, æ, f. *form, figure.*
Formĭæ, ārŭm, f. pl. *For'miæ* (an ancient city of Latium).
Formĭānus, a, um (Formiæ), *For'mian, belonging to Formiæ.*
formo, āre, āvi, ātum (forma), *to form, to fashion.*
formōsus, a, um (forma), *finely formed, beautiful.*
fortis, is, e (fero), *strong, brave.*
fortĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (fortis), *strength, courage, fortitude.*
fortūna, æ, f. (fors), *chance, fortune.*
fŏvĕo, ēre, fōvi, fōtum, *to keep warm, to cherish, to foster.*
fractus, a, um (frango).
frăgor, ōris, m. (frango), *crash, noise, din.*
frango, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, *to break, to crush.*
frăter, tris, m. *brother.*
fraus, dis, f. *cheat, fraud.*
frĕquens, tis, *occurring often, frequent.*
frĕtum, i, n. *strait, channel.*
frīgus, ŏris, n. *cold.*
frons, tis, f. *forehead, brow, front.*
fructus, ûs, m. (fruor), *fruit, enjoyment, use.*
frumentum, i, n. (contr. for frugimentum, from fruges), *corn, grain.*
frŭor, frŭi, fructus, *to enjoy.*
frustra, adv., *in vain.*
frustum, i, n. (fruor), *bit, small piece.*
frux, gis, f. (fruor), *fruit, production.*
fŭga, æ, f. *flight.*
fŭgātus, a, um, part. (fugo), *put to flight, routed.*
fŭgĭo, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, *to flee, to escape.*
fŭgĭtīvus, a, um (fugio), *fugitive, escaping.*
fŭgo, āre, āvi, ātum (fugio), *to put to flight.*
fulcĭo, īre, si, fultum, *to prop up, to support.*
fulmen, ĭnis, n. (contr. for fulgmen, fulgimen, from fulgeo), *lightning.*
fulmĭno, āre, āvi, ātum (fulmen), *to lighten.*
fūmus, i, m. *smoke.*
fundāmentum, i, n. (fundāmen), *ground-work, foundation.*

fundus, i, m. *bottom.*
fūnēbris, is, e (funus), *funereal, belonging to a funeral.*
fūnestus, a, um (funus), *deadly, dismal.*
fūnis, is, m. *rope.*
fūr, furis, m. *thief.*
fŭrens, ntis (furo), *raging, furious.*
Fŭrĭæ, ārum, f. pl. (furo), *Furies.*
fŭrĭōsus, a, um (furo), *furious.*
fūro, ĕre, ŭi, *to rage, to rave.*
fūror, ōris, m. (furo), *rage, madness, fury.*
furtim, adv. (fur), *by stealth, secretly.*
furtum, i, n. (fur), *theft, stealth, secresy.*
fūtūrus, fut. part. of sum; futura, n. pl. *the future.*

G.

Gādĭtānus, a, um (Gades), *belonging to Cadiz.*
Galli, ōrum, m. pl. *Gauls.*
gallus, i, m. *cock, rooster.*
Gallus, i, m. *Gal'lus* (a river of Phrygia).
Gănĭmēdes, is (also, Ganymedes), *Gan'ymede* (Jupiter's cup-bearer).
gaudĕo, ēre, gāvīsus, *to rejoice, to be glad.*
gĕmĭni, ōrum, m. pl. (geminus), *twins.*
gĕmĭnus, a, um, *twin-born, double.*
gemma, æ, f. *bud, gem, jewel.*
gĕner, ĕri, m. *son-in-law.*
gĕnĭālis, is, e (genius), *pleasant, joyful, genial.*
gĕnĭtīvus, a, um (genitus), *native, belonging to generation, genitive.*
gĕnĭtus, a, um (gigno).
gĕnĭus, ii, m. (geno, gigno), *tutelar deity, genius, inclination.*
gens, ntis, f. (geno, gigno), *clan, family, nation.*
geno, obs. form of the verb gigno.
genui (see gigno).
gĕnus, eris, n. (geno, gigno), *birth, descent, race.*
gĕro, ĕre, gessi, gestum, *to bear, to have, to perform.*
Gērȳon, ōnis, m. *Ger'yon* (a fabulous king of Spain).
gessi (see gero).
gestus, a, um (gero).
gĭgas, antis, m. *giant.*
gigno, ĕre, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum (old form geno, ĕre), *to beget, to bring forth, to produce.*
Glaucus, i, m. *Glau'cus* (the name of several Grecian heroes).
glōrĭa, æ, f. *glory, fame.*
grădĭor, i, gressus (gradus), *to go, to march.*
Grādīvus, i, m. (gradior), *Gradivus, the Marcher* (a surname of Mars).
Græcĭa, æ, f. *Greece.*
Græcus, a, um, *Grecian.*

grātĭa, æ, f. (gratus), *favour, grace.*

Grātĭæ, ārum, f. pl. *the Graces* (Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia).

grātŭlor, āri, ātus (gratus), *to congratulate.*

grăvis, is, e, *heavy, weighty, serious, important.*

grăvĭter, adv. (gravis), *heavily, severely, grievously.*

gressus, ûs, m. (gradior), *march, course, way.*

grex, grĕgis, m. *flock, troop, company.*

H.

hăbĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, *to have, to hold, to regard.*

hăbĭtus, a, um (habeo).

hăbĭtus, ûs, m. (habeo), *deportment, carriage, dress, manner.*

hærĕo, ēre, hæsi, hæsum, *to cling to, to cleave to.*

hămādrўas, ădis, f. (Greek), *hamadryad, a wood-nymph.*

Harpĭæ, ārum, f. pl. *Harpies* (monsters — half bird, half woman).

Harpŏcrătes, is, m. *Harpoc'rates* (the god of silence).

hasta, æ, f. *spear.*

haurĭo, īre, hausi, haustum, *to draw, to draw out, to drain, to take.*

hausi (see haurio).

Hēbe, ēs, f. *He'be* (the goddess of youth).

Hĕbræus, a, um, *belonging to the Hebrews, Hebraic, Jewish.*

Hĕcăte, ēs, f. *Hec'ate* (a name of Diana).

Hector, ŏris, m. *Hec'tor* (a son of Priam).

Hĕcŭba, æ, f. *Hec'uba* (wife of Priam).

hĕdĕra, æ, f. *ivy.*

Hĕlĕna, æ, f. *Hel'en* (wife of Menelaus).

Hĕlĕnus, ĭ, m. *Hel'enus* (a son of Priam).

Hĕlĭădes, um, f. pl. *Heli'ades, daughters of Helias.*

Hēmon, or Hæmon, ŏnis, *He'mon* (a son of Creon, king of Thebes).

herba, æ, f. *grass, herbage.*

Hercŭles, is, m. *Her'cules* (the god of strength).

Hermāthēna, æ, f. *Hermathe'na, a joint bust of Mercury and Minerva.*

Hermĕrŏtes, is, m. *Her'merot, a joint bust of Mercury and Cupid.*

Hermes, æ, m. *Mer'cury.*

hērōĭcus, a, um, *heroic.*

hēros, ōis, m. *hero.*

Hēsĭōne, ēs, f. *Hesi'one* (a daughter of Laomedon).

Hespĕrĭdes, um, f. pl. (Hesperus), *Hesper'ides, daughters of Hesperus.*

Hespĕrĭus, a, um (Hesperus), *Hespe'rian.*

heu, interj. *alas!*

hic, hæc, hoc, adj. pron. *this.*

hinc, adv. (hic), *hence, from this place.*

hippŏcampus, i, m. (Greek), *sea-horse.*

Hippŏdămĭa, æ, f. *Hippodami'a* (wife of Pelops).

Hippŏlȳte, es, f. *Hippol'yte* (an Amazon).

Hippŏlȳtus, i, m. *Hippol'ytus* (son of Hippolyte).

hircĭnus, a, um (hircus), *goatish, belonging to a goat.*

Hispānĭa, æ, f. *Spain.*

histŏrĭa, æ, f. *history.*

hŏmo, ĭnis, m. or f. (humus), *human being, man.*

hŏnestus, a, um (honor), *honourable, becoming, decent.*

hŏnor, ōris, m. *honour.*

horrĕo, ēre, ŭi, *to shiver, to have in aversion.*

horrĭbĭlis, is, e (horreo), *frightful.*

hortātor, ōris, m. (hortor), *exhorter, inciter, adviser.*

hortātrix, īcis, f. (hortor), *female exhorter or adviser.*

hortor, āri, ātus, *to exhort, to incite.*

hortus, i, m. *garden.*

Hōrus, i, m. *Ho'rus* (a deity among the Egyptians).

hospes, ĭtis, m. *host, guest* (one who either gives or receives hospitality).

hospĭtālis, is, e (hospes), *hospitable.*

hostis, is, m. and f. *enemy.*

hūmānĭtas, ātis, f. (*humanus*), *humanity, refinement, kindness.*

hūmānus, a, um (homo), *human, belonging to man.*

hŭmĕrus, i, m. *shoulder.*

hŭmĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (humilis), *lowness, baseness; lowliness, humility.*

hŭmus, i, f. *ground.*

Hȳăcinthus, i, m. *Hyacin'thus* (a beautiful Spartan youth).

Hȳdra, æ, f. *Hy'dra* (a water-serpent).

Hȳlas, æ, m. *Hy'las* (a companion of Hercules).

Hȳmĕnæus, i, m. *Hy'men* (the god of marriage).

Hȳpĕrĭon, ōnis, m. *Hyperi'on* (father of the sun). N. B. In English, this is generally pronounced Hype'rion.

I.

ĭbĭ, adv. *there, then.*

Icărus, i, m. *Ic'arus* (a son of Dæd'alus, who attempted to fly).

īco, ĕre, īci, ictum, *to strike, to stab, to give a blow.*

ictus, a, um (ico).

ictus, ûs, m. (ico), *blow.*

Ida, æ, f. *Ida* (a mountain of Phrygia).

Idæa, æ, f. *Idæ'a* (a name given to Cyb'ele, who was worshipped on Mount Ida).

Idæus, a, um, *Ide'an, belonging to Mount Ida.*

Idcirco, adv. (id + circa), *on that account, therefore.*

Idem, ĕădem, Idem (is + dem), *the same.*

Idōlatrĭa, or īdōlŏlatrĭa, æ, f. *idolatry, worship of images.*

ignārus, a, um (in + gnarus), *ignorant.*

ignis, is, m. *fire.*

ignōmĭnĭa, æ, f. (in + nomen), *ignominy, disgrace.*

ignōtus, a, um (in + notus), *unknown.*

Ilĭum, i, n. *Il'ium, Troy.*

ille, illa, illud, *he, she, it, that.*

illĕcĕbra, æ, f. (illicio), *charm, enticement.*

illuc, adv. (ille), *to that place, thither.*

illustris, is, e (in + lustro), *illustrious, remarkable.*

Illyrii, ōrum, m. pl. *Illyrians.*

Illythya, æ, f. *Illyth'ia* (a name of Juno).

Ilus, i, m. *I'lus* (the founder of Ilium).

imbellis, is, e (in + bellum), *unwarlike, feeble, imbecile.*

imber, bris, m. *rain, shower.*

imbŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, *to moisten, to steep with, to imbue.*

imbūtus, a, um (imbuo).

Imĭtātus, a, um (imitor).

Imĭtor, āri, ātus, *to imitate, to counterfeit, to copy.*

immānis, is, e (in + manis, magnus), *immense, huge, monstrous.*

immānĭtas, ātis, f. (immanis), *monstrousness, fierceness, cruelty.*

immĕmor, ŏris (in + memor), *not mindful, forgetful.*

immĕrĭtus, a, um (in + meritus), *undeserved, unmerited.*

immĭnĕo, ēre, ŭi (in + maneo), *to hang over, to threaten, to be imminent, to be inclined to.*

immissus, a, um (immitto).

immitto, ĕre, ĭsi, issum (in + mitto), *to send in, to let in, to admit.*

immŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum (in + mola), *to offer, to sacrifice.*

immortālĭtas, ātis, f. (immortalis), *immortality.*

immūlgĕo, ēre, lsi (in + mulgeo), *to milk into.*

imo, or immo, adv. *indeed, yes indeed, truly.*

impar, ăris (in + par), *unequal.*

impello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum (in + pello), *to push forward, to impel.*

impense, adv. (impensus), *at great expense, greatly, very much.*

impensius, adv. comp. of impense.

impĕrĭto, āre, āvĭ, ātum (impero), *to command, to rule.*

impĕrĭum, i, n. (impero), *command, sway.*

impĕro, āre, āvi, ātum (in + paro), *to command.*

impertĭo, īre, īvi, ītum; also, dep. impertĭor, īrĭ, ītus (in + partio), *to impart, to share, to communicate.*

impĕtro, āre, āvi, ātum (in + patro), *to obtain.*

implĕtas, ātis, f. (impius), *impiety, ungodliness, want of reverence.*

impĭus, a, um (in + pius), *irreverent, ungodly, impious.*

implĕo, ēre, ēvi, ētum (in + pleo), *to fill up, to complete, to fulfil, to accomplish.*

impōno, ĕre, sŭi, sĭtum (in + pono), *to place, to put upon, to set over.*

importo, āre, āvi, ātum (in + porto), *to bring in, to bring about, to occasion.*

improbus, a, um (in + probus), *bad, wicked, base.*

improvĭsus, a, um (in + provisus), *unforeseen, unexpected.*

imprūdens, ntis (in + prudens), *unaware, inconsiderate, inadvertent.*

imprūdenter, adv. (imprudens), *inadvertently, thoughtlessly, imprudently.*

imprūdentĭa, æ, f. (imprudens), *ignorance, inadvertence, indiscretion.*

impŭdĭcĭtĭa, æ, f. (impudicus), *immodesty, wantonness.*

īmpulsus, a, um (impello).

īmus, a, um (superl. of inferus), *lowest, deepest, at the bottom:*

in, prep. *in, into.*

in, inseparable prefix, meaning "not."

incanto, āre, āvi, ātum (in + canto), *to enchant.*

incēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum (in + cedo), *to move forward, to come upon, to befal.*

incendĭum, i, n. (incendo), *conflagration, burning.*

incendo, ĕre, di, sum (in + candeo), *to set fire to, to inflame.*

incertus, a, um (in + certus), *uncertain, inconstant.*

incĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, cāsum (in + cado), *to fall upon, to fall in with, to meet.*

inclementer, adv. (inclemens), *severely, rigorously.*

inclūdo, ĕre, si, sum (in + claudo), *to shut in, to confine, to enclose.*

inclusus (includo).

incognĭtus, a, um (in + cognitus), *unknown.*

incŏlo, ĕre, colŭi, cultum (in + colo), *to inhabit.*

incŏlŭmis, is, e (in + columis), *uninjured, safe.*

incommŏdum, i, n. (in + commodus), *inconvenience, injury.*

incondĭtus, a, um (in + conditus), *irregular, confused.*

inconstans, antis, adj. (in + constans), *unsteady, fickle.*

inconstantĭa, æ, f. (inconstans), *inconstancy, fickleness.*

incrēdĭbĭlis, is, e (in + credibilis), *incredible, not to be believed.*

incultus, a, um (in + cultus), *uncultivated, rude, unpolished.*

incūrĭa, æ, f. (in + cura), *carelessness, negligence.*

incurso, āre, āvi, ātum (in + curso), *to run against, to assault.*

inde, adv. *thence.*

index, ĭcis, m. (indico), *informer, one who or that which shows.*

Indĭa, æ, f. *India.*

indĭco, āre, āvi, ātum (in + dico), *to show, to declare.*

indĭco, ĕre, xi, ctum (in + dico), *to announce, to publish, to declare.*

indigne, adv. (in + dignus), *unworthily, indignantly.*

indignus, a, um (in + dignus), *unworthy.*

indĭtus (see indo).

indo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum (in + do), *to place upon, to give.*

indŏles, is, f. *disposition, talent, bent of mind.*

indōnātus, a, um (in + donatus), *unrecompensed.*

indūciæ, ārum, f. pl. *truce.*

indūco, ĕre, xi, ctum (in + duco), *to introduce, to bring in.*

indulgĕo, ēre, si, sum, or tum (in + dulcis), *to be indulgent, to grant.*

indŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, *to put on, to assume.*

industrĭa, æ, f. *diligence, industry.*

indutus (see induo).

inexōrābĭlis, is, e (in + exorabilis), *not to be moved by entreaty, inexorable.*

infans, ntis, m. (in + fans, for), *infant* (a child not yet able to speak).

infantĭa, æ, f. (infans), *infancy.*

infaustus, a, um (in + faustus) *unfortunate.*

infectus (see inficio).

infēlix, ĭcis, adj. (in + felix), *unhappy, unfortunate.*

infensus, a, um (in + fendo, obs.), *hostile, opposed to.*

inferne, adv. *below, beneath.*

infĕro, ferre, tŭli, illātum (in + fero), *to bring in, to cause.*

inferus, a, um, *lower, infernal.*

infestus, a, um (in + festus), *hostile, dangerous.*

infĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum (in + facio), *to tinge, to taint, to infect.*

infīgo, ĕre, xi, xum (in + fīgo), *to fix, to fasten.*

inflo, āre, āvi, ātum (in + flo), *to blow into, to inflate.*

infŏdio, ĕre, fōdi, fossum (in + fodio), *to dig into, to bury, to inter.*

informis, is, e (in + forma), *unformed, shapeless, deformed.*

infortūnĭum, i, n. (in + fortuna), *misfortune.*

ingĕmĭno, āre, āvi, ātum (in + gemino), *to redouble.*

ingĕnĭōsus, a, um (ingenium), *having genius, clever, ingenious.*

ingĕnĭum, i, n. (in + geno), *genius, disposition, character.*

ingens, ntis, adj. (in + gens), *huge, great.*

ingrātus, a, um (in + gratus), *unpleasant, disagreeable.*

ĭnhŭmātus, a, um (in + humo), *unburied.*

ĭnĭmīcĭtĭa, æ, f. (inimicus), *enmity.*

ĭnīque, adv. (iniquus), *unequally, unfairly.*

inĭtĭum, i, n. (ineo), *beginning.*

injĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum (in + jacio), *to throw in, to infuse, to inspire.*

injūrĭa, æ, f. (in + jus), *wrong, injury, injustice.*

innŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum (in + nuo), *to nod, to assent.*

Inō, us, f. *Ino* (wife of Athamas).

inquam (a defective verb), *I say.*

inscius, a, um (in + scio), *not knowing, ignorant.*

inscrĭbo, ĕre, psi, ptum (in + scribo), *to write upon, to give a title to.*

inscriptio, ōnis, f. *inscription, title.*

insecutus (see insequor).

insĕpultus, a, um (in + sepultus), *unburied.*

insĕquor, qui, cutus, dep. (in + sequor), *to follow, to pursue.*

insĕro, ĕre, ŭi, rtum (in + sero), *to put in, to insert.*

insĭdĕo, ēre, sēdi, sessum (in + sedeo), *to sit upon, to be seated in.*

insĭdiæ, ārum, f. pl. (insideo), *ambush, snares.*

insĭdiōsus, a, um (insidiæ), *crafty, tricky, insidious.*

insignis, is, e (in + signum), *marked, noted, distinguished.*

instar (indecl. noun), *likeness, manner, form, value.*

instĭtŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum (in + statuo), *to establish, to institute, to commence.*

instō, āre, stĭti (in + sto), *to press upon, to pursue closely.*

instrŭo, ĕre, xi, ctum (in + struo), *to set in order, to furnish, to put in array.*

insŭla, æ, f. *island.*

intĕger, gra, grum (in + tango), *whole, entire.*

intĕgŭmentum, i, n. (in + tegŭmentum), *covering.*

intellĭgo, ĕre, lexi, lectum (inter + lego), *to understand.*

intempĕrans, antis, adj. (in + temperans), *intemperate, debauched.*

inter, prep. (in + ter), *between, among.*

intĕrĕa, adv. (inter + ea), *in the meanwhile.*

intĕrĕo, īre, ĭi, ĭtum (inter + eo), *to perish, to die.*

interfĭcĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum (inter + facio), *to kill, to slay.*

intĕrim, adv. (inter + im, for eum), *in the meanwhile.*

intĕrĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum (inter + emo), *to slay, to put to death.*

intĕrĭtus, ûs, m. (intereo), *destruction, death.*

interjectio, ōnis, f. (inter + jacio), *interjection, insertion.*

intermitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum (inter + mitto), *to interrupt, to discontinue.*

internĕcīnus, a, um, and **intercīvus**, a, um (inter + neco), *mortal, deadly.*

interpōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (inter + pono), *to put between, to interpose.*

interpres, ĕtĭs, m. *interpreter.*

intersum, esse, fui (inter + sum), *to be present, to assist.*

intestīnus, a, um (intus), *internal.*

intexo, ĕre, xŭi, xtum (in + texo), *to interweave*

ĭnunctus (see inungo).

inungo, ĕre, nxi, nctum (in + ungo), *to anoint, to besmear.*

ĭnūsĭtātus, a, um (in + usitatus), *unusual, uncommon.*

invādo, ĕre, si, sum (in + vado), *to invade, to attack.*

invĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum (in + venio), *to find, to discover, to invent.*

inventor, ōris, m. (invenio), *inventor, discoverer.*

investīgo, āre, āvi, ātum (in + vestigo), *to examine, to investigate.*

invĭdĭa, æ, f. (invidus), *envy, jealousy.*

invīso, ĕre, si, sum (in + viso), *to visit, to look after.*

invīto, āre, āvi, ātum, *to invite, to summon.*

invītus, a, um, *unwilling.*

invĭus, a, um (in + via), *impassable, inaccessible.*

invŏco, āre, āvi, ātum (in + voco), *to invoke, to implore.*

invŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum (in + volo), *to fly upon, to fly against.*

involutus (see involvo).

involvo, ĕre, vi, volŭtum (in + volvo), *to envelop, to wrap up, to involve.*

Iobates, is, m. *Iob'ates;* also, *Ioba'tes* (king of Lycia).

Iphĭgĕnĭa, æ, f. *Iphigeni'a* (a daughter of Agamemnon).
ipse, a, um (gen. ipsius), *self, himself, herself, itself.*
Ira, æ, f. *anger.*
Irăcundĭa, æ, f. (iracundus), *rage, violent anger.*
Irascor, i, iratŭs (ira), *to be angry.*
Iris, ĭdis, f. *I'ris* (the messenger of Juno).
irrisus (see irrideo).
irrīdĕo, ēre, īsi, īsum (in + rideo), *to laugh at, to mock.*
is, ĕa, id (gen. ejus), *he, she, it, this, that.*
Ismēna, æ, f. *Isme'ne* (daughter of Œdipus).
iste, a, ud, gen. istius, *this, that.*
Ita, adv. *so, thus.*
Itălĭa, æ, f. *Italy.*
Itălus, a, um, *Italian.*
Ĭtăque, conj. (ita + que), *therefore.*
Ĭtem, adv. (is), *likewise.*
Ĭter, ĭtĭnĕris, n. (ire, itum), *journey.*
Ĭtĕrum, adv. *again, anew.*
Ithăca, æ, f. *Ith'aca* (an island in the Ægean).

J.

jăcĕo, ēre, cŭi, citum, *to lie.*
jăcio, ĕre, jēci, jactum, *to throw, to place, to lay.*
jacto, āre, āvi, ātum (jacio), *to toss about, to worry, to boast.*
jăcŭlum, i, n. (jacio), *dart, javelin.*
jam, adv. *now.*
jānŭa, æ, f. *door.*
Jānŭārĭus, i, m. (Janus), *January.*
Jānus, i, m. *Ja'nus* (an old Italian deity).
Jāson, ōnis, m. *Ja'son* (the leader of the Argonauts).
jeci (see jacio).
Jŏcasta, æ, f. *Jo'cas'ta* (mother of Œdipus).
jŭbĕo, ēre, jussi, jussum, *to command, to order.*
jūdex, ĭcis, m. (judico), *judge.*
jūdĭcĭum, ii, n. (judex), *judgment.*
jŭgŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum (jugulum), *to throttle, to slay.*
jungo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *to join, to unite, to bring together.*
junĭor, or, us (comp. of juvenis), *younger.*
Jūnō, ōnis, f. *Ju'no* (the wife of Jupiter).
Jūpĭter, Jŏvis, m. *Ju'piter* (the highest of the gods).
jūro, āre, āvi, ātum (jus), *to swear.*
jūs, jūris, n. *right, justice.*
jussus (see jubeo).
justĭtĭum, i, n. (justus), *vacation of the courts of law.*

justus, a, um (jus), *just, lawful, right.*

jŭvĕnĭlis, is, e (juvenis), *youthful, juvenile.*

jŭvĕnĭtus, ūtis, f. (juvenis), *youth.*

L.

lābes, is, f. (labor), *blemish, stain.*

lābor, ī, psus, *to slide, to glide away, to fall.*

lăbor, ōris, m. *toil, labour.*

lăboro, āre, āvi, ātum (labor), *to labour, to travail.*

lăbrum, i, n. (lambo), *lip.*

lăbyrinthus, i, m. *labyrinth* (a building with winding passages).

lac, lactis, n. *milk.*

lăcĕro, āre, āvi, ātum (lacer), *to tear to pieces, to lacerate.*

lăcesso, ĕre, ĭvi, ĭtum (lacio), *to provoke, to attack.*

Lăchĕsis, is, f. *Lach'esis* (one of the three Fates).

lacryma, æ, f. *tear.*

lăcus, ûs, m. *lake.*

lædo, ĕre, si, sum, *to dash against, to hurt, to annoy.*

Læstrīgŏnes, um, m. pl. *Læstrig'ones* (an ancient people of Italy).

lætĭtĭa, æ, f. (lætus), *joy.*

lætus, a, um, *joyful, glad.*

Lāĭus, i, m. *La'ius* (a king of Thebes).

lāna, æ, f. *wool.*

lăniĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to tear to pieces, to mangle.*

Lăŏmĕdon, ontis, m. *Laom'edon* (father of Priam).

lăpis, ĭdis, f. *stone, rock.*

Lăpĭthæ, ārum, m. pl. *Lap'ithæ* (mountaineers of Thessaly who fought with the Centaurs).

lapsus (see labor).

Lăres, ŭum, m. pl. *La'res* (tutelar deities of the Etruscans), *hearth, home.*

Lărārĭum, i, n. (lares), *chapel for the Lares.*

lătĕo, ēre, ŭi, *to be hid, to be concealed.*

lătĭnĭtas, ātis, f. (latinus), *latinity.*

Lătĭnus, a, um (Latium), *belonging to Latium, Latin.*

Lătĭnus, i, m. *Lati'nus* (the king of the Laurentians).

Lătĭum, ii, n. (lateo), *Latium* (a country of ancient Italy).

Lātōna, æ, f. *Lato'na* (mother of Apollo and Diana).

lătro, ōnis, m. *robber, bandit.*

laurus, i, f. *laurel.*

laus, laudis, f. *praise, glory.*

Lāvĭnĭa, æ, f. *Lavin'ia* (daughter of Latinus).

lāvō, āre, lāvāvi, and lāvi, lāvātum, lautum, and lōtum, *to wash, to bathe.*

lectus (see lego).

lectus, i, m. (lego), *bed, couch.*

Lēda, æ, f. *Le'da* (wife of Tyndarus).

lēgĭtĭmus, a, um (lex), *lawful, legitimate.*

lĕgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, *to collect, to choose, to read.*

Lemnos, i, n. *Lemnos* (an island of the Ægean).

lĕo, ōnis, m. *lion.*

lĕpĭdus, a, um (lepos), *agreeable, witty.*

Lerna, æ, f. *Lerna* (a lake or marsh near Argos).

Lernæus, a, um (Lerna), *belonging to Lerna, Lernæan.*

Lēthe, es, f. *Le'the* (the river of forgetfulness).

Leucŏthĕa, æ, f. *Leuco'thea* (a name of Ino).

lĕvis, is, e, *light.*

lĕvo, āre, āvi, ātum (levis), *to lighten, to relieve, to discharge.*

lex, lēgis, f. (lego), *law, condition.*

lĭber, bri, m. *book.*

lĭber, ĕra, ĕrum, *free.*

Lĭber, ĕri, m. *Bacchus.*

Lĭbĕrālĭa, ĭum, n. pl. (Liber), *festivals of Bacchus.*

lĭbĕrālis, is, e (liber), *liberal, free, noble.*

lĭbĕri, ōrum, m. pl. (liber), *children.*

lĭbĕro, āre, āvi, ātum (liber), *to free, to deliver.*

lĭbertas, ātis, f. (liber), *freedom, liberty.*

lĭbīdo, ĭnis, f. (libet), *desire, inclination.*

lĭbro, āre, āvi, ātum (libra), *to balance, to hold in equilibrium.*

Lĭbŭcus, a, um (Libya), *Lib'yan.*

lĭcet, lĭcŭit, and lĭcĭtum est (impersonal verb), *it is permitted, it is lawful.*

lĭmen, ĭnis, n. *threshold, door.*

lĭmes, ĭtis, m. *limit, bourne.*

lingua, æ, f. *tongue, language.*

Lĭpăra, æ, f. *Lip'ari* (an island in the Mediterranean).

lĭquor, ōris, n. (liqueo), *liquor, fluid.*

lis, lĭtis, f. *strife, contention.*

lĭtĕra (also, littera), æ, f. (lino), *a letter of the alphabet, a character used in writing.*

lĭtĕræ, ārum, f. pl. *an epistle, letters, literature.*

lĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *to sacrifice, to propitiate, to appease.*

lĭtus (also, littus), ŏris, n. *shore, coast.*

lŏco, āre, āvi, ātum (locus), *to place, to lay out, to give in marriage, to lease.*

lŏcus, i, m. (pl. loci or loca), *place, spot.*

longus, a, um, *long.*
Lōtŏphăgi, ōrum, m. pl. *Lotus-eaters* (a people of Africa).
lōtos, i, f. *lotus* (the Egyptian water-lily).
Lūcīna, æ, f. *Luci'na* (the goddess of childbirth).
luctus, ûs, m. (lugeo), *grief, sorrow.*
lūcŭbrātĭo, ōnis, f. (lucubro), *working by lamplight, night-watching, meditation, study.*
lūcus, i, m. *sacred grove, wood.*
lūdĭcrus, a, um (ludus), *sportive, amusing, ludicrous.*
lūdo, ĕre, si, sum, *to sport, to play, to game.*
lūdus, i, n. *sport, game, play.*
lūna, æ, f. (contr. for lucina), *moon.*
Lŭpercālĭa, ĭum, n. pl. (Lupercus, lupus), *Luperca'lia* (festivals of Pan).
Lŭperci, ōrum, m. pl. (Lupercus), *Luper'ci* (priests of Pan).
Lŭpercus, i, m. (lupus), *a name of Pan* (from his keeping off wolves).
lŭpus, i, m. *wolf.*
lustrātĭo, ōnis, f. (lustro), *purification, expiation.*
lustro, āre, āvi, ātum (lustrum), *to purify, to expiate.*
lŭtum, i, n. *mud, mire.*
lux, lūcis, f. (luceo), *light, day.*

Lyæus, i, m. *Lyæ'us* (a name of Bacchus).
Lycĭa, æ, f. *Lyc'ia* (a country of Asia Minor).
Lycus, i, m. *Ly'cus* (a Bœotian).
Lydi, ōrum, m. pl. *Lydians.*
lympha, æ, f. *water.*
Lynceus, i, m. *Lynce'us* (an Argonaut, famous for the sharpness of his sight).
lyra, æ, f. *lyre, lute.*

M.

māchĭnor, āri, ātus (machina), *to contrive, to devise.*
macto, āre, āvi, ātum, *to slaughter, to sacrifice.*
Mænălus, i, m. *Mæ'nalus* (a mountain in Arcadia).
măgĭcus, a, um, *magical.*
măgis, adv. (magnus), *more.*
măgister, tri, m. (magis), *master, director.*
măgistra, æ, f. (magister), *mistress.*
magnĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (magnus), *greatness.*
magnus, a, um (comp. major, sup. maximus), *great.*
Maia, æ, f. *Ma'ia* (mother of Mercury).
mājestās, ātis, f. (majus), *greatness, majesty.*
mĕle, adv. (malus), *badly, ill, wickedly.*

mălum, i, n. (malus), *evil, wickedness.*

mălus, a, um (comp. pejor, sup. pessimus), *bad, wicked.*

mālus, i, m. *beam, mast.*

mammōsus, a, um (mamma), *full-breasted.*

mandātum, i, m. (mando), *command, order.*

māne, n. indec. *morning.*

māne, adv. *in the morning.*

mănus, ûs, f. *hand.*

Mărăthon, ōnis, f. *Mar'athon* (a town in Attica).

Mărăthōnĭus, a, um, *Maratho'nian.*

măre, is, n. *sea.*

mărīnus, a, um (mare), *marine, belonging to the sea.*

mărĭtĭmus, a, um (mare), *maritime, belonging to the sea.*

mărĭtus, i, m. (mas), *husband, married man.*

Mars, artis, m. *Mars* (the god of war).

Marsyas, æ, m. *Mar'syas* (a satyr).

Martĭus, a, um (Mars), *belonging to Mars, martial, warlike.*

mas, măris, m. *male.*

mascŭlus, a, um (mas), *masculine, male.*

māter, tris, f. *mother.*

māternus, a, um (mater), *maternal, motherly.*

mātrĭmōnĭum, i. n. (mater), *marriage.*

maxĭme, adv. (maximus), *chiefly, mostly.*

maxĭmus, a, um (sup. of magnus), *greatest.*

Mēdēa, æ, f. *Mede'a* (a Grecian sorceress).

Mēdĭa, æ, f. *Me'dia* (a country of Asia).

mĕdĭcīna, æ, f. (medicus), *medicine.*

mĕdĭcus, a, um (medeor), *belonging to medicine, curative, medical.*

mĕdĭum, i, n. (medius), *the middle.*

mĕdĭus, a, um, *belonging to the middle.*

Mēdus, i, m. *a Mede.*

Mĕdūsa, æ, f. *Medu'sa* (a woman whose hair consisted of serpents).

Mĕgălēsĭa, ĭum, n. pl. *Megale'sia* (festivals of Cyb'ele, the Magna Mater).

Mĕgăra, æ, f. *Meg'ara* (wife of Hercules).

Mĕgæra, æ, f. *Megæ'ra* (one of the Furies).

Mĕlĭcerta, æ, m. *Melicer'ta* (son of Ino and Athamas).

Melpŏmĕne, es, f. *Melpom'ene* (the muse of tragic and lyric poetry).

membrum, i, n. *member, limb, part.*

mĕmĭni, isse, *to remember, to mention.*

Memnon, ōnis, m. *Mem'non* (king of the Ethiopians).

Memnŏnĭdes, um, f. pl. *the birds of Memnon.*

mēmŏrĭa, æ, f. (memor), *memory, recollection.*

mĕmŏro, āre, āvi, ātum (memor), *to mention, to relate.*

Mĕnĕlāus, i, m. *Menela'us* (brother of Agamemnon).

Mĕnœceus, i, m. *Menœ'ceus* (son of Creon).

mensa, æ, f. *table.*

mensis, is, m. *month.*

mentĭo, ōnis, f. (memini), *mention.*

mercātūra, æ, f. (mercor), *commerce, trade.*

merces, ēdis, f. (merx), *pay, hire, price.*

Mercŭrĭus, i, m. *Mer'cury* (the god of eloquence and of traffic).

mĕrĕor, ēri, ĭtus, *to merit, to deserve.*

mĕrīdĭes, ēi, m. (medius + dies), *mid-day, noon.*

mĕrĭto, adv. (meritus), *deservedly, with reason.*

meritus (see mereor).

merx, cis, f. *merchandise, goods, wares.*

mĕtallum, i, n. *metal.*

mĕtamorphōsis, is, f. *transformation;* liber Metamorphoseôn, *book of the Metamorphoses.*

mĕtrum, i, n. *measure, metre.*

mĕtŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum (metus), *to fear.*

mĕtus, ûs, m. *fear.*

Michael, elis, m. *Michael.*

mĭgro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to move away, to depart, to migrate.*

mĭles, ĭtis, m. *soldiers.*

mille, adj. indec. *thousand.*

millĭa, um, n. pl. *thousands.*

millēsĭmus, a, um (mille), *thousandth.*

Mĭnerva, æ, f. *Miner'va* (the goddess of wisdom).

mĭnĭme, adv. (minimus), *least.*

mĭnister, tri, m. (manus), *attendant, servant, minister.*

mĭnistro, āre, āvi, ātum (minister), *to serve.*

mĭnor, or, us, gen. ōris (comp. of parvus), *less, smaller.*

Mĭnos, ōis, m. *Mi'nos* (the judge in the infernal regions).

Mĭnōtaurus, i. m. *Mi'notaur* (a monster, with a bull's head and a man's body).

mīrăcŭlum, i, n. (miror), *marvel, miracle.*

miscĕo, ēre, ŭi, stum, or xtum, *to mix, to mingle, to confound.*

mĭser, ĕra, ĕrum, *wretched, miserable.*

mĭsĕratus (see miseror).

mĭsĕror, āri, ātus, *to pity.*

mĭsĕrĕor, ēri, ĕrĭtus, *to pity.*

mĭseresco, ĕre, *to pity.*

missus (see mitto).

mistus (see misceo).

Mithras, æ, m. *Mith'ras* (the sun-god of the Persians).

mītĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum (mitis + ago), *to soften, to appease.*

mītis, is, e, *mild, soft, gentle, meek.*

mitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *to send.*

mixtus (see misceo).

Mnĕmŏsy'ne, ēs, f. *Mnemos'yne* (Memory, the mother of the Muses).

mŏdĕror, āri, ātus (modus), *to moderate, to govern, to regulate.*

mŏdestus, a, um (modus), *moderate, modest, discreet.*

mŏdĭŏlus, i, m. (modius), *a small measure or vessel, a box.*

mŏdo, adv. (modus), *only.*

mŏdus, i, m. *measure, manner, method.*

mœnĭa, ĭum, n. pl. (munio), *ramparts, bulwarks, walls.*

mœror, ōris, m. (mœreo), *mourning, sadness, grief.*

mōles, is, f. *huge mass, greatness, difficulty.*

mŏlestus, a, um (moles), *troublesome, irksome, grievous.*

Mŏlossi, ōrum, m. pl. *Molossians* (inhabitants of Epirus).

mōly, ŷos, f. *moly, a kind of herb.*

Mōmus, i, m. *Mo'mus* (the god of mirth).

mŏnăchīum, i, n. *monastery;* also, *Munich.*

mŏnĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, *to admonish, to inform, to remind.*

mons, montis, m. *mountain.*

monstrātor, ōris, m. (monstro), *demonstrator, inventor.*

monstro, āre, āvi, ātum (monstrum), *to show, to point out, to demonstrate.*

monstrum, i, n. (moneo), *monster.*

mŏnŭmentum, i, n. (moneo), *monument, memorial.*

mŏra, æ, f. *delay.*

morbŭs, i, m. *disease, sickness.*

mōres (see mos).

mŏrĭor, i, mortŭus, *to die.*

mŏror, āri, ātus (mora), *to delay.*

Morphĕus, i, m. *Mor'pheus* (the god of sleep).

mors, tis, f. (morior), *death.*

mortālis, is, e (mors), *mortal;* pl. *mortals, men.*

mortuus (see morior).

mos, mōris, m. *manner, custom, usage.*

motus, a, um (see moveo).

mŏvĕo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *to move, to stir up.*

mox, adv. (moveo), *soon, presently.*

Moyses, is, m. *Mo'ses.*

mulcto, āre, āvi, ātum (mulcta), *to fine, to punish.*

mŭlĭĕbris, is, e (mulier), *womanish, feminine.*

mŭlĭer, ĕris, f. *woman.*

multus, a, um, *much, many.*

mundus, i, m. *world, universe.*

mūnĭo, īre, īvi, or ĭi, ītum (mœnia), *to build walls, to fortify.*

mūnus, ĕris, n. *function, duty, office, service.*

mūrus, i, m. *wall.*

mūsa, æ, f. *muse.*

mūto, āre, āvi, ātum (contr. for movito), *to change.*

Mȳcēnæ, ārum, f. pl. *Myce'næ* (the city of Agamemnon).

Myrtĭlus, i, m. *Myr'tilus* (son of Mercury).

N.

nactus (see nanciscor).

Nāĭas, ădis, f. *Na'iad* (a water-nymph).

nam, conj. *for.*

nanciscor, i, nactus, *to obtain, to receive.*

Năpææ, ārum, f. pl. *Nape'æ, dell-nymphs.*

Narcissus, i, m. *Narcis'sus* (a beautiful youth, who fell in love with his own image seen in a fountain).

narro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to relate, to tell.*

nascor, i, nātus, *to be born.*

nāta, æ, f. (natus), *daughter.*

nātālis, is, e (natus), *natal, belonging to one's birth.*

nātīvus, a, um (natus), *innate, natural, native.*

nātu, m. abl. *by birth.*

nātūra, æ, f. (natus), *native.*

natus (part. of nascor).

nātus, i, m. (nascor), *son.*

naufrăgĭum, ii, n. (for navifragium, from navis + frango), *shipwreck.*

Nauplĭus, ĭi, m. *Nau'plius* (a son of Neptune).

nauta, æ, m. (for navita, from navis), *sailor.*

nāvĭgātĭo, ōnis, f. (navigo), *navigation.*

nāvĭgĭum, ii, n. (navigo), *vessel, ship.*

nāvĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum (navis + ago), *to sail, to navigate.*

nāvis, is, f. *ship.*

nāvo, āre, āvi, ātum (navus), *to perform, to do, to accomplish.*

Naxos, i, f. *Nax'os* (an island of the Ægean).

nē, conj. *not, lest.*

nec, conj. *nor.*

nĕcessārĭus, a, um (necesse), *necessary, indispensable.*

nĕcessĭtas, ātis, f. (necesse), *necessity.*

nĕco, āre, āvi, ātum (nex), *to kill, to put to death.*

nectar, ăris, n. *nectar, the drink of the gods.*

nĕfas, n. indecl. (ne + fas), *something wicked, wickedness, crime, sin.*

nĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum (ne + aio), *to deny, to refuse.*

nĕgōtĭum, ii, n. (nec + otium), *business, affair, thing.*

Nemrodus, i, m. *Nimrod.*

Nĕmēa, æ, f. *Neme'a* (a city of Argolis).

Nĕmĕsis, is, f. *Nem'esis* (the goddess of avenging justice).

nēmo, ĭnis, m. and f. (ne + homo), *nobody, no one.*

nempe, conj. *for, indeed, truly, without doubt.*

Nĕphĕlē, es, *Neph'ele* (the wife of Athamas).

Neptūnus, i, m. *Nep'tune* (the god of the sea).

nēquāquam, adv. *by no means, not at all.*

Nērēis, ĭdis, f. *daughter of Nereus, Ne'reid* (a sea-nymph).

Nērĕus, i, m. *Ne'reus* (a sea-god).

nescĭo, īre, īvi, or ĭi, ĭtum (ne + scio), *not to know, to be ignorant of.*

Nessus, i, m. *Nes'sus* (one of the Centaurs).

nex, nĕcis, f. *violent death, murder, slaughter.*

nĭgĕr, gra, grum, *black.*

nĭhil, n. indecl. *nothing.*

nĭhīlōmĭnus, adv. (nihilo + minus), *none the less, nevertheless.*

nīmīrum, adv. (ne + mirum), *doubtless, certainly.*

Nĭnus, i, m. *Ni'nus* (the builder of Nineveh).

Nĭŏbe, es, f. *Ni'obe* (a queen of Thebes).

nĭsi, conj. (ni + si), *if not, unless.*

nōbĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (nobilis), *nobleness, nobility.*

nŏcĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, *to hurt, to harm.*

noctu, abl. (nox), *by night.*

nocturnus, a, um (noctu), *nocturnal, belonging to the night.*

nōdus, i, m. *knot, difficulty.*

Noēmus, i, m. *Noah.*

nōlo, nolle, nōlŭi (ne + volo), *to be unwilling.*

nōmen, ĭnis, n. (nosco), *name, title.*

nōmĭno, āre, āvi, ātum (nomen), *to name, to call by name.*

nōnāginta, num. adj. indecl. *ninety.*

nōningentēsĭmus, a, um (noningenti), *nine-hundreth.*

nonnĭhil, n. indecl. (non + nihil), *something.*

nonnullus, a, um (non + nullus), *some one, some.*

nonnunquam, adv. (non + nunquam), *sometimes.*

nōnus, a, um, num. adj. *ninth.*

nŏthus, a, um, *spurious, illegitimate, bastard.*

nōtĭtĭa, æ. f. (notus), *acquaintance, knowledge.*

nōtĭtĭes, ēi, f. (notus), *acquaintance, knowledge.*
nŏvem, num. adj. indecl. *nine.*
nŏverca, æ, f. (novus), *stepmother.*
nŏvus, a, um, *new.*
noxĭus, a, um (noxa), *hurtful.*
nūbo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *to marry.*
nūdus, a, um, *naked, bare.*
nullus, a, um (ne + ullus), *not any one, no one.*
Nŭma, æ, m. *Nu'ma* (the second king of Rome).
Nūmen, ĭnis, n. (for nuimen, from nuo), *Divinity, Deity, God.*
nŭmĕro, āre, āvi, ātum (numerus), *to number, to count.*
nŭmĕrōsus, a, um (numerus), *numerous.*
nŭmĕrus, i, m. *number.*
nunc, adv. *now.*
nuncĭa, æ, f. (nuncius), *female messenger.*
nuncĭus, i, m. (novum + cio), *messenger.*
nuncŭpo, āre, āvi, ātum (nomen + capio), *to call by name, to name.*
nunquam, adv. (ne + unquam), *never.*
nuntia (see nuncia).
nuntius (see nuncius).
nuptĭæ, ārum, f. pl. (nubo), *wedding, marriage.*
nūtrĭo, īre, ĭvi, ĭtum, *to nourish.*

Nymphæ, ārum, f. pl. *Nymphs.*
Nȳsa, æ, f. *Ny'sa* (a city in India).
Nȳsæus, a, um, *Nysæ'an.*

O.

ob, prep. *on account of, for.*
ŏbĕo, īre, ĭvi, or ĭi, ĭtum (ob + eo), *to go over, to visit, to survey.*
ŏbĭtus, ûs, m. (obĭtum), *death.*
objectus (see objicio).
objĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum (ob + jacio), *to hold out, to offer, to expose, to oppose, to object.*
obligo, āre, āvi, ātum (ob + ligo), *to tie, to fasten to, to bind.*
oblitus (see obliviscor).
oblĭvĭo, ōnis, f. (obliviscor), *forgetfulness, oblivion.*
oblĭviscor, i, lītus, *to forget.*
obrŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ŭtum (ob + ruo), *to cover, to overwhelm.*
obsĕcro, āre, āvi, ātum (ob + sacro), *to beseech, to supplicate, to conjure.*
obsĕquĭum, ĭi, n. (obsequŏr), *complaisance, obedience.*
observātor, ōris, m. (observo), *observer.*
obsessus (see obsideo).
obsĭdĕo, ēre, ēdi, essum (ob + sedeo), *to besiege.*

obsigno, āre, āvi, ātum (ob + signo), *to seal, to sign.*

obtĕro, ĕre, trīvi, trītum (ob + tero), *to bruise, to crush.*

obtĭnĕo, ēre, tĭnŭi, tentum (ob + teneo), *to hold, to have, to obtain.*

obtingo, ĕre, tĭgi (ob + tango), *to happen, to befal.*

obtrĭtus (see obtero).

obtrunco, āre, āvi, ātum (ob + trunco), *to lop off, to trim.*

obtuli (see offero).

obtūro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to stuff, to stop up, to choke.*

obvĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum (ob + venio), *to meet, to befall.*

obversor, āri, ātus (ob + versor), *to be present to, to appear before.*

obvĭus, a, um (ob + via), *meeting, opposite to, in the way.*

occāsĭo, ōnis, f. (ob + cado), *occasion.*

occĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, cāsum (ob + cado), *to fall, to die.*

occīdo, ĕre, cīdi, cīsum (ob + cædo), *to slay, to kill.*

occĭdŭus, a, um (occido), *setting, western.*

occulto, āre, āvi, ātum (occultus), *to conceal.*

occŭpo, āre, āvi, ātum (ob + capio), *to seize, to occupy.*

ōcĕănus, i, m. *ocean.*

octāvus, a, um (octo), *eighth.*

octingentēsimus, a, um (octingenti), *eight-hundredth.*

octōgēsĭmus, a, um (octoginta), *eightieth.*

octo, indecl. *eight.*

octōginta, indecl. (octo), *eighty.*

ŏcŭlus, i, m. *eye.*

ōda, æ, f. *ode.*

ōde, es, f. *ode.*

ŏdĭum, ii, n. (odi), *hatred.*

ŏdor, ōris, m. *smell, odour.*

Œbălĭa, æ, f. *Œba'lia.*

Œdĭpus, ŏdis, m. *Œd'ipus* (a king of Thebes).

Œnŏmăus, i, m. *Œnom'aus* (king of Elis).

Œta, æ, f. *Œ'ta* (a mountain in Thessaly).

offendo, ĕre, -di, sum (ob + fendo), *to strike against, to offend.*

offĕro, ferre, obtŭli, oblātum (ob + fero), *to present, to bring forward, to offer.*

officĭna, æ, f. (for opificina, from opifex), *workshop.*

Ogȳgĭa, æ, f. *Ogyg'ia* (the island of the nymph Calypso).

Oïleus, ĕi, m. *Oil'eus* (a king of Locris).

ŏlĕa, æ, f. *olive, olive-berry.*

ŏlĕum, i, n. *olive-oil, oil.*

ōlim, adv. *formerly, at times.*

ōmen, ĭnis, n. *omen, presage, sign.*

omnis, is, e, *all, every, whole.*

Omphăla, æ, f. *Om'phala* (queen of Lydia).

ŏnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum (onus), *to burden, to lade with.*

ŏnus, ĕris, n. *burden, weight.*

ŏpĕra, æ, f. (opus), *work, labour, service.*

ŏpertum, i, n. (operio), *secret place.*

ŏplĭmus, a, um (ops), *rich, fat, splendid.*

ŏpīnĭo, ōnis, f. (opinor), *opinion, belief.*

oppĭdum, ĭ, n. (ops + do), *town.*

oppressus (see opprimo).

opprĭmo, ĕre, essi, essum (ob + premo), *to press down, to oppress.*

ops, ŏpis, f. (nom. sing. not used), *plenty, power, strength, means, wealth.*

Ops, Opis, f. *Ops* (the goddess of plenty).

optĭmus, a, um (superlative of bonus), *best.*

opto, āre, āvi, ātum, *to wish, to desire.*

ōra, æ, f. (os), *border, coast.*

ōrācŭlum, i, n. (oro), *oracle, prophecy.*

orbis, is, m. *circle, globe, world.*

orbo, āre, āvi, ātum (orbus), *to deprive, to bereave.*

Orcus, i, m. *Orcus* (a name of Pluto).

ordo, ĭnis, m. *order, arrangement.*

Orestes, is, m. *Ores'tes* (son of Agamemnon).

Orgĭæ, ārum, f. pl. *Orgies* (night-festivals in honour of Bacchus).

oriens (see orior).

ŏrīgo, ĭnis, f. (orior), *origin, source, descent.*

ŏrĭor, īri, ortus, *to rise, to be born, to spring forth.*

orno, āre, āvi, ātum, *to adorn, to embellish.*

oro, āre, āvi, ātum (os), *to pray, to beseech.*

ortus, a, um (see orior).

ortus, ûs, m. (orior), *birth, descent.*

ōs, ōris, n. *mouth.*

ostendo, ĕre, di, sum (ob + tendo), *to hold out, to show.*

ostento, āre, āvi, ātum (ostendo), *to show off, to display.*

Ovĭdĭus, ii, n. *Ov'id* (a Latin poet).

ŏvis, is, f. *sheep.*

P.

pācātus, a, um (paco), *subdued, at peace, tranquil.*

păciscor, i, pactus (paco), *to make a bargain, to stipulate, to covenant.*

pactum, i, n. (paciscor), *agreement, compact.*

pactus (see paciscor).

Pæan, ānis, m. *Pæ'an* (a name of Apollo).

pāgus, i, m. *village.*

Pălæmon, ŏnis, m. *Palæ'mon* (a sea-god).

pălæstra, æ, f. *wrestling-school, place of exercise.*

Pălămēdes, is, m. *Palame'des* (king of Eubœa).

Pāles, is, f. *Pa'les* (tutelar deity of shepherds and cattle).

Pălĭlĭa, ĭum, n. pl. (Pales), *festivals of Pales.*

Pallădĭum, i, n. *the statue of Pal'las, the Palladium.*

Pallas, ădis, f. *Pal'las* (the Greek name for Minerva).

pălus, ūdis, f. *swamp, marsh, lake.*

pampĭnus, i, m. *vine-leaf.*

Pān, Pānos, m. *Pan* (the god of the woods).

Pandōra, æ, f. *Pando'ra* (the name of a woman).

Panicus, a, um (Pan), *relating to Pan.*

panthēra, æ, f. *panther.*

păpāver, ĕris, n. *poppy.*

Păphos (also, Paphus), i, f. *Pa'phos* (a city in Cyprus).

pār, păris, adj. *equal.*

Parcæ, ārum, f. pl. *Fates.*

parco, ĕre, pĕperci, parsum, and parcĭtum (parcus), *to spare.*

părens, ntis, m. and f. (pario), *parent.*

părĭo, ĕre, pĕpĕri, partum, *to bear, to bring forth.*

Păris, ĭdis, m. *Par'is* (son of Priam).

părĭter, adv. (par), *equally.*

Parnāssus, i, m. *Parnas'sus* (a sacred mountain in Phocis).

păro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to prepare, to get ready.*

părōdĭa, æ, f. *parody.*

pars, partis, *f. part.*

Parthĕnōpæus, i, m. *Parthenopæ'us* (one of the Seven who went against Thebes).

partĭcŭla, æ, f. (pars), *a little part, a particle.*

partus, ûs, m. (pario), *birth, bringing forth, offspring.*

părumper, adv. *a little.*

parvus, a, um (comp. minor, sup. minimus), *little, small.*

pasco, ĕre, pāvi, pastum, *to pasture, to feed.*

passer, ĕris, m. *sparrow.*

pastor, ōris, m. (pasco), *herdsman, shepherd.*

pătĕo, ēre, ŭi, *to stand open, to be open.*

păter, tris, m. *father.*

păternus, a, um (pater), *belonging to a father, paternal, fatherly.*

pătrĭa, æ, f. (pater), *native country, fatherland.*

Pătrŏclus, i, m. *Patro'clus* (the friend of Achilles).

pătrŭus, i, m. (pater), *uncle, father's brother.*

pauci, æ, a, *few.*
paulisper, adv. *for a little while.*
paulo, adv. *a little.*
paupertas, ātis, f. (pauper), *poverty.*
Pausānĭas, æ, m. *Pause'nias* (a celebrated Spartan).
pāvo, ōnis, m. *peacock.*
pax, pacis, f. *peace.*
pectus, ŏris, n. *breast.*
pĕcūlĭāris, is, e (peculium), *belonging to one's own, special.*
pĕcus, ŭdis, f. *beast;* pl. *cattle.*
Pēgăsus, i, m. *Peg'asus* (the winged horse of the Muses).
Pēleus, ĕi, m. *Pe'leus* (father of Achilles).
Pĕlĭas, æ, m. *Pe'lias* (king of Thessaly).
pellectus (see pellicio).
pellex, ĭcis, f. *concubine.*
pellĭcĭo, ĕre, lexi, lectum (per + lacio), *to entice, to allure.*
pellis, is, f. *skin, hide.*
pello, ĕre, pĕpŭli, pulsum, *to drive, to chase.*
Pĕlŏponnēsus, i, f. *Peloponne'sus* (the southern part of Greece).
Pĕlops, pis, m. *Pe'lops* (a Grecian hero).
Pĕnātes, um, m. pl. *Penates* (guardian deities of the household in ancient Latium).
pēne, adv. *almost.*
pĕnes, prep. *with, in the power of.*
pĕnētro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to penetrate, to pierce into.*
Pentheus, ĕi, m. *Pen'theus* (a king of Thebes).
pĕr, adv. *through, during.* In composition it often means *thoroughly, very.*
pĕrăgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum (per + ago), *to do, to accomplish, to go through with.*
pĕrăgro, āre, āvi, ātum (per + ager), *to traverse, to pass through.*
percello, ĕre, cŭli, culsum (per + cello), *to beat down, to strike, to smite.*
perciĕo, ēre, īvi, ĭtum (per + cieo), *to stir up, to excite.*
percitus (see percieo).
percrĕpo, āre, ŭi, ĭtum (per + crepo), *to resound.*
perculsus (see percello).
percurso, āre, āvi, ātum (per + curro), *to run through, to roam over.*
percussus (see percutio).
percŭtio, ĕre, cussi, cussum (per + quatio), *to shake thoroughly, to strike, to smite.*
perdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum (per + do), *to destroy.*
perdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum (per + duco), *to lead, to conduct.*
perductus (see perduco).
pĕrĕgrīnus, i, m. (pereger, per + ager), *traveller, stranger.*
peremptus (see perimo).

pĕrĕo, īre, īvi, or ĭi, ĭtum (per + eo), *to perish, to die.*

pĕrerro, āre, āvi, ātum (per + erro), *to roam through.*

perfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum (per + fero), *to bear.*

perfĭdĭa, æ, f. (perfĭdus), *treachery, perfidy.*

perfunctus (see perfungor).

perfungor, i, nctus (per + fungor), *to perform, to discharge.*

Pergăma, ōrum, n. pl. *Per'gama* (the citadel of Troy).

pergo, ĕre, perrexi, perrectum (per + rego), *to proceed.*

pĕrhĭbĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum (per + habeo), *to hold out, to exhibit, to assert.*

pĕrĭcŭlum, i, n. *danger, trial.*

pĕrĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum (per + emo), *to destroy, to take away entirely.*

perjūrus, a, um (per + jus), *oath-breaking, perjured.*

permitto, ĕre, mĭsi, missum (per + mitto), *to let loose, to abandon, to permit.*

permotus (see permoveo).

permōvĕo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum (per + moveo), *to move thoroughly, to stir up.*

permūto, āre, āvi, ātum (per + muto), *to change throughout, to exchange, to interchange.*

pernĭcies, ēi, f. (per + neco), *destruction, ruin,*

perpĕtŭum, adv. (perpetuus), *continually, perpetually.*

perpĕtŭus, a, um (per + peto), *continual, perpetual.*

perrexi (see pergo).

Persa, æ, m. *a Persian.*

persĕquor, i, secutus (per + sequor), *to pursue.*

Perseus, i, m. *Per'seus* (son of Jupiter and Danæ).

perseus, a, um — arbor persea, *peach-tree,* (so called because supposed to have originated in Persia).

perterrĕfactus, a, um (perterrefacio), *very much frightened.*

pertĭnĕo, ēre, ŭi (per + teneo), *to pertain to, to concern, to belong to.*

pervĭgĭl, ĭlis, adj. (per + vigil), *ever-watchful.*

pēs, pĕdis, m. *foot.*

pestĭlens, ntis, adj. (pestis), *pestilential, unhealthy.*

pestĭlentĭa, æ, f. (pestilens), *pestilence, plague.*

pestis, is, f. *plague, pest, disease.*

pĕtĭtus (see peto).

pĕto, ĕre, īvi, or ĭi, pĕtĭtum, *to seek, to beg, to strive after.*

pĕtra, æ, f. *rock.*

Phœax, ācis, adj. *Phœa'cian.*

Phædra, æ, f. *Phæ'dra* (wife of Theseus).

Phăĕton, ontis, m. *Pha'eton* (son of Helios, and sometimes the Sun himself).

Phăĕtūsa, æ, f. *Phaëtu'sa* (sister of Phaëton).

phărētra, æ, f. *quiver* (for holding arrows).

Philoctētes, æ, m. *Philocte'tes* (a celebrated archer, companion of Hercules).

Phlĕgĕthŏn, ŏntis, m. *Phleg'ethon* (a river in the lower regions).

phŏca, æ, f. *seal, sea-calf.*

Phōcis, ĭdis, f. *Pho'cis* (a country of Greece).

Phœnīces, um, m. pl. *Phœnicians* (a people of Syria).

Phrȳgĭa, æ, f. *Phryg'ia* (a country of Asia Minor).

Phryxus, i, m. *Phryx'us* (a man's name).

plăcŭlāris, is, e (piaculum), *expiatory.*

Pīcus, i, m. *Pi'cus* (a son of Saturn).

plĕ, adv. (pius), *piously, religiously.*

plĕtas, ātis, f. (pius), *dutifulness, piety.*

Pindărus, i, m. *Pin'dar* (a celebrated Grecian poet).

pingo, ĕre, nxi, pictum, *to paint, to represent.*

pinna, æ, f. *feather.*

Pīrĭthŏus, i, m. *Pirith'ous* (a friend of Theseus).

piscātor, ōris, m. (piscis), *fisher.*

piscis, is, m. *fish.*

pĭus, a, um, *dutiful, pious.*

placandus (see placo).

plăcĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, *to please, to be agreeable.*

plāco, āre, āvi, ātum, *to quiet, to calm, to appease.*

plāga, æ, f. *blow, wound.*

planta, æ, f. *plant.*

plecto, ĕre, xi, ctum, *to plait, to braid.*

plēne, adv. (plenus), *fully, entirely.*

plēnus, a, um (pleo), *full.*

plērique, æque, ăque (plerus + que), *most, the greater part.*

plures, es, a (plus), *more, the greater number.*

plūrĭmum, adv. (plurimus), *for the most part, chiefly.*

plūrĭmus, a, um (sup. of multus), *most, chief.*

plus, pluris, adj. n. (comp. of multus), *more.*

Plūto, ōnis, m. *Plu'to* (king of the Infernal regions).

Plūtus, i, m. *Plu'tus* (the god of riches).

Podarces, æ, m. *Podar'ces* (a man's name).

pœna, æ, f. *penalty, punishment.*

pŏēsis, is, f. *poesy, poetry.*

pŏēta, æ, m. *poet.*

pŏētĭcus, a, um (poeta), *poetical.*

pŏlĭo, īre, īvi, ītum, *to polish, to smooth, to decorate.*

pollĕo, ēre (pot + valeo), *to be powerful, to be potent, to prevail.*

Pollux, ūcis, m. *Pol'lux* (twin-brother of Castor).

Pŏlybĭus, ii, m. *Polyb'ius* (a Greek historian).

Pŏlydōrus, i, m. *Polydo'rus* (a son of Priam).

Pŏlymnestor, ŏris, m. *Polymnes'tor* (a king of Thrace).

Pŏlymnĭa, æ, f. *Polym'nia* (one of the Nine Muses).

Pŏlynīces, is, m. *Polyni'ces* (son of Œdipus).

Pŏlyphēmus, i, m. *Polyphe'mus* (the one-eyed Cyclops slain by Ulysses).

Pŏlyxĕna, æ, f. *Polyx'ena* (a daughter of Priam).

Pōmōna, æ, f. (pomum), *Pomo'na* (the goddess of fruit).

pōmum, i, n. *fruit.*

pondus, ĕris, n. (pendo), *weight.*

pōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, *to place, to put, to build.*

pontus, i, m. *sea.*

Pontus Euxīnus, *the Eux'ine, the Black Sea.*

pŏpŭlāris, is, e (populus), *belonging to the people, popular.*

pŏpŭlātĭo, ōnis, f. (populor), *devastation, laying waste.*

pŏpŭlor, āri, ātus (populus), *to lay waste, to devastate.*

pŏpŭlus, i, m. *people, multitude.*

pōpŭlus, i, f. *poplar-tree.*

porcus, i, m. *hog, tame swine.*

porro, adv. *moreover.*

porta, æ, f. *gate.*

portĭtor, ōris, m. (portus), *ferryman, harbour-man.*

portus, ûs, m. *harbour, port.*

positus (see pono).

possīdĕo, ēre, sēdi, sessum (potis + sedeo), *to possess.*

possīdo, ĕre, sēdi, sessum (potis + sido), *to possess, to take possession of.*

possum, posse, pŏtŭi (potis + sum), *to be able, to be powerful.*

post, adv. and prep. *after, behind.*

postea, adv. (post + ea), *afterwards.*

postĕri, ōrum, m. pl. (posterus), *posterity, descendants.*

postmŏdum, adv. (post + modus), *presently, shortly.*

postquam, conj. (post + quam), *after that, as soon as.*

postrēmus, a, um (sup. of posterus), *last.*

postrēmo, adv. (postremus), *lastly.*

postŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum (posco), *to demand.*

pŏtentĭa, æ, f. (potens), *power.*

pŏtĭor, īri, ītus (potis), *to possess, to be master of, to acquire.*

pŏtissĭmum, adv. (potis), *chiefly.*

potitus (see potior).

præ, prep. *before, in comparison with, on account of;* præ manibus, *in hand.*

præbĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum (præ + habeo), *to proffer, to give, to furnish.*

præceps, cĭpĭtis, adj. (præ + caput), *headlong, inconsiderate, precipitate.*

præceptor, ōris, m. (præceptus), *teacher, instructor.*

præcĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum (præ + capio), *to teach, to instruct, to command.*

præcĭpĭto, āre, āvi, ātum (præceps), *to throw headlong, to hurl down.*

præcĭpŭe, adv. (præcipuus), *especially, particularly.*

præcĭpŭus, a, um (præcipio), *especial, particular.*

præclāre, adv. (præclarus), *illustriously, splendidly.*

præco, ōnis, m. *crier, herald.*

præda, æ, f. *booty, plunder* (taken in war).

prædĭco, āre, āvi, ātum (præ + dico), *to publish, to proclaim.*

prædĭtus, a, um (præ + datus), *gifted with, possessed of.*

prædo, ōnis, m. (præda), *plunderer, robber.*

præfectūra, æ, f. (præfectus), *presidency, superintendence.*

præfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum (præ + fero), *to carry before, to prefer, to exhibit.*

præfĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum (præ + facio), *to set over, to put in command of.*

præmĭum, ii, n. *reward, recompense.*

præsens, ntis, adj. or part. (præsum), *present.*

præsertim, adv. (præ + sero), *especially.*

præses, ĭdis, m. (præsideo), *president, protector, guardian.*

præstes, ĭtis, adj. m. and f. (presto), *presiding, protecting* (applied to the gods).

præsto, āre, stĭti, stĭtum, and stātum (præ + sto), *to surpass, to perform, to furnish, to give.*

præsto, adv. (præ + sto), *at hand, here, ready.*

præsum, esse, fŭi, *to be over, to preside over.*

præter, prep. (præ + ter), *beyond, besides, except.*

prætĕrĕa, conj. (præter + ea), *besides, moreover.*

prætĕrĕo, īre, īvi, or ĭi, ĭtum (præter + eo), *to go past, to pass;* prætĕrita, *the past.*

prætĕrĕundus (see prætereo).

prætĕrĭens, ĕuntis (see prætereo).

prætĕrĭtus (see prætereo).

præterquam, adv. (præter + quam), *beyond, except that, except.*

prætervectus (see prætervehо).

prætervĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum (præter + veho), *to carry past*; pass. *to be carried past, to pass, to go by.*

prātum, i, n. *meadow.*

prāvus, a, um, *bad, depraved.*

prĕtĭum, ii, m. *worth, value, price.*

prex, ĕcis, f. (nom. and gen. sing. obsolete), *prayer, entreaty.*

Prĭămus, i, m. *Pri'am* (king of Troy).

Prĭāpus, i, m. *Pria'pus* (the god of procreation).

prĭmo, adv. (primus), *at first, in the first place.*

prĭmōris, is, e (primus), *first, earliest, topmost.*

prĭmum, adv. (primus), *at first, in the first place.*

prĭmus, a, um (sup. of prior), *first, chief.*

princeps, ĭpis, m. (primus + capio), *chief, prince.*

prĭor, or, us (pris, obs.), *former, prior, anterior.*

priscus, a, um (pris, obs.), *ancient, olden.*

pristĭnus, a, um (pris, obs.), *primitive, pristine.*

prĭusquam, conj. (written also prius quam), *before that, sooner than.*

prīvātus, a, um (privo), *private, not public, peculiar.*

prō, prep. *before, in comparison of, in proportion to, for, on account of.*

prŏbo, āre, āvi, ātum (probus), *to test, to prove, to approve.*

prŏbus, a, um, *good, honest, upright.*

prŏcēdo, ĕre, essi, essum (pro + cedo), *to go forward, to advance.*

prŏcrĕo, āre, āvi, ātum (pro + creo), *to procreate, to produce.*

Prŏcrustes, æ, m. *Procrus'tes* (a robber near Athens).

prŏcul, adv. (procello), *far off, afar.*

prŏcurro, ĕre, cĕcurri, cursum (pro + curro), *to run forward, to advance.*

prŏcus, i, m. *wooer, suitor.*

prŏdĭgĭum, ii, n. (for prodicium, from prodico), *prodigy, portent.*

prŏdĭtio, ōnis, f. (proditus), *betrayal, treachery, treason.*

prŏdĭtor, ōris, m. (proditus), *betrayer, traitor.*

prŏdĭtus (prodo).

prŏdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum (pro + do), *to give up, to deliver, to betray.*

prŏdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum (pro + duco), *to bring forth, to produce.*

productus (produco).

Prœtus, i, m. *Prœtus* (a king of Tyrins).

prŏfānus, a, um (pro + fanum), *unholy, profane.*

profēci (proficio).

profectus (proficiscor).

prōfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum (pro + fero), *to bring forward, to produce, to proffer.*

prōfĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum (pro + facio), *to make progress, to profit.*

prŏfĭciscor, i, fectus (pro + faciscor), *to proceed, to go.*

prōflīgo, āre, āvi, ātum (pro + fligo), *to dash to the ground, to rout, to vanquish.*

prŏfŭgio, ĕre, fūgi (pro + fugio), *to flee, to escape.*

prōgnātus, a, um (pro + natus), *born, descended, sprung from.*

prŏinde, conj. (prŏ + inde), *thence, therefore.*

projeci (projicio).

prōjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum (pro + jacio), *to throw forward, to hurl.*

prōlābor, i, psus (pro + labor), *to glide forward, to fall, to decay.*

prolapsus (prolabor).

prōles, is, f. (pro + oleo), *progeny, offspring.*

prōlixus, a, um (pro + laxus), *stretched out, long, tedious, prolix.*

prōmĕrĭtum, i, n. (pro + meritus), *desert, merit.*

Prŏmētheus, i, m. *Prome'theus* (who made men of clay, and sought to animate them by fire stolen from heaven).

prōmiscŭe, adv. (promiscuus), *promiscuously, indiscriminately.*

promissus (promitto).

prōmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum (pro + mitto), *to promise.*

prōnŭba, æ, f. (pro + nuba), *brideswoman* (also, as a proper name, an epithet of Juno).

prōnuntĭo, āre, āvi, ātum (pro + nuntio), *to announce, to publish.*

prŏpe, adv. *near, nigh.*

prŏpĕre, adv. (properus), *hastily.*

prŏpinquus, a, um (prope), *neighbouring, related to.*

prōpōno, ĕre, sŭi, sĭtum (pro + pono), *to put forth, to propose.*

propositus (propono).

proposui (propono).

prŏprĭe, adv. (proprius), *specially, peculiarly, properly.*

prŏprĭus, a, um, *one's own, peculiar, proper.*

propter, adv. *because.*

Prŏserpĭna, æ, f. *Pros'erpine* (daughter of Ceres).

prōspĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum (pro + specio), *to look forward, to foresee, to see, to provide for.*

prōsto, āre, stĭti, stātum (pro + sto), *to stand forth, to be exposed publicly.*

prŏtervĭa, æ, f. (protervus), *wantonness, impudence.*

prŏtervĭtas, ātis, f. (protervus), *wantonness, impudence.*

Prōteus, i, m. *Pro'teus* (a sea-god, celebrated for changing his form).

provectior, or, us (comp. of provectus), *more advanced.*

prōvectus (proveho).

prōvĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum (pro + veho), *to carry forward, to advance, to convey.*

prōvĭdus, a, um (pro + video), *foreseeing, provident.*

prōvincĭa, æ, f. (pro + vinco), *province, duty, function.*

prōvŏco, āre, āvi, ātum (pro + voco), *to challenge, to defy.*

proxĭme, adv. (proximus), *next.*

prūdens, ntis, adj. (contr. for providens), *wise, knowing, prudent.*

prūdentĭa, æ, f. (prudens), *knowledge, skill, sagacity.*

pūblĭce, adv. (publicus), *publicly, in public.*

pūblĭcus, a, um (for poplicus, contr. for populicus), *public.*

pŭdĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, *to be ashamed.*

pŭdĭcĭtĭa, æ, f. (pudicus), *modesty, chastity.*

pŭella, æ, f. *girl.*

pŭer, ĕri, m. *boy.*

pŭĕrīlis, is, e (puer), *boyish, juvenile.*

pŭĕrŭlus, i, m. (puer), *little boy.*

pŭgĭl, ĭlis, m. (pugnus), *boxer, pugilist.*

pugna, æ, f. *fight, battle.*

pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, *to fight, to contend.*

pulcher, chra, chrum, *beautiful, handsome, fair.*

pulsus (pello).

purgātĭo, ōnis, f. (purgo), *purification.*

purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to purge, to purify.*

pŭta (imp. of puto, used adverbially), *suppose, say, for example.*

pŭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *to think, to suppose.*

Pŭlădes, is, m. *Py'lades* (the friend of Orestes).

pŭra, æ, f. *funeral pile, pyre.*

Pyrrhus, i, m. *Pyr'rhus* (son of Achilles).

Pȳtho, ûs, f. *Py'tho* (the former name of Delphi).

Pȳthon, ōnis, m. *Py'thon* (a fabulous serpent, near Delphi).

Q.

quā, adv. (abl. of qui), *where.*

quădrāgēsĭmus, a, um (quadraginta), *fortieth.*

quădro, āre, āvi, ātum (quadrus), *to square, to suit, to fit.*

quădrŭpes, ĭdis, adj. (quatuor + pes), *four-footed, quadruped.*

quæro, ĕre, sīvi, sĭtum, *to seek, to search.*

quæsivi (quæro).

quam, adv. (qui), *than, that, as, how.*

quamobrem, adv. (also written quam ob rem), *wherefore, for which cause.*

quamvis, adv. and conj. (quam + vis), *as you will, although.*

quandō, adv. and conj. *when, since.*

quanto, adv. (quantus), *by how much, according as, the.*

quāre, adv. (quæ + res), *wherefore.*

quartus, a, um (quatuor), *fourth.*

quăsĭ, adv. (qua + si), *as if.*

quătŭor, indecl. *four.*

que, conj. *and.*

quēmadmŏdum, adv. (also, quem ad modum), *in what manner, how.*

qui, quæ, quod, or quid (gen. cujus), rel. pron. *who, which, what.*

quĭa, conj. (qui), *because.*

quĭcunque, quæcunque, quodcunque (gen. cujuscunque), (qui + cunque), *whoever, whatever.*

quĭdam, quædam, quoddam, or quiddam (qui + dam), *some one, somebody, something.*

quĭdem, adv. *indeed.*

quinquaginta, indecl. *fifty.*

quinque, indecl. *five.*

quintus, a, um (quinque), *fifth.*

quippe, adv. *surely, indeed, in fact, namely.*

quĭrīnus, i, m. (quiris), *spearsman; as a proper name, Romulus* — also, *Mars.*

quisnam, quænam, quodnam, or quidnam (gen. cujusnam), (quis + nam), *who? which? what?*

quisque, quæque, quodque, or quidque (gen. cujusque), (quis + que), *whoever, whatever, each one.*

quo, adv. (qui), *whither.*

quod, conj. (qui), *because, that.*

quŏăĭam, conj. (quum + jam), *since, seeing that.*

quŏque, conj. *also.*

quŏt, adj. indecl. pl. *how many, as many, as.*

quŏtannis, adv. (quot + annis), *every year, yearly.*

R.

răbĭdus, a, um (rabies), *furious, enraged.*

răbĭes, ēi, f. (rabo), *rage, madness.*

rădĭus, ii, m. *rod, radius, ray.*

răpĭo, ĕre, ŭi, ptum, *to seize, to carry off; to ravish.*

rapto, āre, āvi, ātum (rapio), *to carry off, to ravage.*
rătĭo, ōnis, f. (ratus), *reason.*
rătis, is, f. *raft.*
rătus (reor).
re (inseparable prefix), *again, back.*
rĕcanto, āre, āvi, ātum (re + canto), *to retract, to recant.*
recens, ntis, adj. *fresh, recent.*
rĕcensĕo, ēre, ŭi, sum (re + censeo), *to review, to recount.*
rĕcīdo, ĕre, si, sum (re + cædo), *to cut away, to lop off.*
rĕcĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum (re + capio), *to betake one's self, to retreat, to receive.*
recisus (recido).
rĕclūdo, ĕre, si, sum (re + claudo), *to lay open, to disclose.*
recta, adv. (rectus), *rightly.*
rectus, a, um (rego), *right, just, straight.*
rĕcŭpĕro, āre, āvi, ātum (re + cupero, capio), *to regain, to recover.*
rĕcurro, ĕre, ri, rsum (re + curro), *to revert, to recur, to return to.*
rĕcūso, āre, āvi, ātum (re + causa), *to argue back, to refuse.*
rĕdactus (redigo).
reddo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum (re + do), *to give back, to give up, to render.*
rĕdemptus (redimo).
rĕdĕo, īre, īvi, or ii, ĭtum (re + eo), *to return, to go back.*
rĕdĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum (re + ago), *to reduce, to subdue.*
rĕdĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum (re + emo), *to buy back, to redeem, to rescue.*
rĕdintĕgro, āre, āvi, ātum (re + integro), *to renew, to commence anew.*
rĕdĭtus, ûs, m. (redeo), *return.*
rĕdux, ŭcis, adj. (re + duco), *returned, restored.*
rĕfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum (re + fero), *to bear back, to restore, to report, to repay.*
rĕfrĭco, āre, ŭi, ātum (re + frico), *to rub open again, to excite afresh, to renew.*
rēgālis, is, e (rex), *royal, regal, kingly.*
rēgĭa, æ, f. (rex), *palace, court.*
rēgīna, æ, f. (rex), *queen.*
rēgĭo, ōnis, f. (rex), *region, country.*
rēgĭus, a, um (rex), *royal, kingly.*
regno, āre, āvi, ātum (regnum), *to reign.*
regnum, i, n. (rex), *kingdom.*
rĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *to make straight, to guide, to govern, to rule.*
relatus (refero).
relictus (relinquo).
religatus (religo).

rĕlĭgĭo, ōnis, f. (religo, *to bind;* or, relego, *to think over, to ponder*), *religion, fear of God.*

rĕlĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum (re + ligo), *to bind, to hold fast:*

rĕlinquo, ĕre, līqui, lictum (re + linquo), *to leave behind, to abandon.*

rĕlĭquus, a, um (relinquo), *remaining;* pl. *others, the rest.*

rĕmănĕo, ēre, mansi (re + maneo), *to remain, to stay.*

rĕmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum (re + mitto), *to let go, to abandon.*

rēmus, i, m. *oar.*

rĕnascor, i, nātus (re + nascor), *to be born again, to be renewed.*

rĕnŏvo, āre, āvi, ātum (re + novo), *to renew.*

rĕor, ēri, rātus (res), *to think, to imagine.*

rĕpărātor, ōris, m. (reparo), *restorer, renovator.*

rĕpăro, āre, āvi, ātum (re + paro), *to repair, to renew.*

rĕpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum (re + pello), *to repulse.*

rĕpĕrĭo, īre, rĕpĕri, rĕpertum (re + perio), *to find out, to discover.*

repertus (reperio).

repetitus (repeto).

rĕpĕto, ĕre, īvi, ītum (re + peto), *to seek again, to repeat, to return.*

rĕpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *to creep.*

rĕpōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (re + pono), *to replace, to lay away, to place.*

repositus (repono).

repto, āre, āvi, ātum (repo), *to crawl.*

rĕpullŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum (re + pullulo), *to sprout forth again.*

rĕpurgo, āre, āvi, ātum (re + purgo), *to recleanse, to cleanse.*

rēs, ēi, f. *thing, affair.*

rĕscĭo, īre, īvi, ītum (re + scio), *to know, to find out.*

rĕspĭcĭo, ĕre, exi, ectum (re + spicio), *to look back, to regard.*

rĕspondĕo, ēre, di, sum (re + spondeo), *to answer, to promise.*

rĕsponsum, i, n. (respondeo), *answer.*

rĕstĭtŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum (re + statuo), *to replace, to restore, to give back.*

rĕtardo, āre, āvi, ātum (re + tardo), *to keep back, to delay, to restrain.*

rĕtendo, ĕre, di, tum (re + tendo), *to slacken, to relax.*

retentus (retineo).

rĕtĭnĕo, ēre, ŭi, entum (re + teneo), *to retain, to restrain, to keep in check.*

rĕtrūdo, ĕre (no perf.), ūsum (re + trudo), *to thrust back.*

reversus (reverto).

rĕvertor, i, sus (re + verto), *to turn back, to revert.*

rĕvĭso, ĕre, si, sum (re+visus), *to revisit, to return to see.*

rĕvŏco, āre, āvi, ātum (re+voco), *to call back, to recall.*

rex, rēgis, m. (rego), *king, ruler.*

Rhădămanthus, i, m. *Rhadaman'thus* (a judge in the infernal regions).

Rhamnus, untis, f. *Rham'nus* (a village of Attica).

Rhĕa, æ, f. *Rhe'a* (a name of Cybele).

rīpa, æ, f. *bank, shore.*

rīsus, ûs, m. (rideo), *laughter, derision.*

rītus, ûs, m. *religious ceremony, rite.*

rixa, æ, f. *quarrel, dispute.*

rōbur, ŏris, n. *strength, force.*

rŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to ask, to demand, to supplicate.*

rŏgus, i, m. *funeral-pile.*

Rōma, æ, f. *Rome.*

Rōmānus, ă, um (Roma), *Roman.*

Rōmŭlus, i, m. *Rom'ulus* (the founder of Rome).

rōs, rōris, m. *dew.*

rōstrum, i, n. (rodo), *bill, beak, snout.*

rŏta, æ, f. *wheel.*

rŏto, āre, āvi, ātum (rota), *to turn round, to rotate.*

rŭdis, is, e, *ignorant, untaught, rude.*

rursum, or rursus, adv. (cont. for reversum), *again, anew.*

rustĭcus, a, um (rus), *belonging to the country, rustic.*

rustĭcus, i, m. (rus), *countryman, peasant.*

Rŭtŭlus, a, um, *Rutu'lian* (belonging to the Rutuli, an ancient people of Latium).

S.

Săbīni, ōrum, m. pl. *Sa'bines* (an ancient people of Italy).

Săbīnus, a, um, *Sa'bine.*

săcer, cra, crum (kindred with sancio), *sacred, set apart.*

săcerdos, ōtis, m. or f. (sacer), *priest, priestess, a minister in holy things.*

sacrĭfĭco, āre, āvi, ātum (sacer + facio), *to sacrifice.*

sacrĭfĭcĭum, i, n. (sacer+facio), *sacrifice.*

sacrum, i, n. (sacer), *religious rite, sacrifice.*

sæpe, adv. *often.*

sævĭo, īre, ĭi, ītum (sævus), *to rage, to be fierce, to be severe.*

săgitta, æ, f. *arrow.*

Sălĭi, ōrum, m. (salio), *Salii, the Dancers* (certain priests of Mars).

salto, are, āvi, ātum, *to dance.*

sălus, ūtis, f. (salvus), *safety, health, salvation.*

salvus, a, um, *safe.*

Sămos, i, f. *Sa'mos* (an island near the coast of Asia Minor).

sancĭo, īre, xi, ctum (kindred with sacer), *to make sacred, to sanction, to ratify.*

sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy, inviolable.*

sanguis, ĭnis, m. *blood.*

săpĭentĭa, æ, f. (sapiens), *wisdom.*

săpor, ōris, m. (sapio), *taste, savour.*

sāta, ōrum, n. pl. (part. of sero, used as a noun), *crops, standing grain.*

sătelles, ĭtis, m. and f. *attendant, guard, satellite.*

sătis, adv. *enough, sufficiently.*

sătĭus, adv. (comp. of satis), *more suitably, better.*

sātor, ōris, m. (sero), *sower, planter.*

Sāturnālĭa, um, n. pl. *Saturnalia* (festival of Saturn).

Sāturnus, i, m. *Sat'urn* (one of the gods).

sătȳra (or, sătĭra), æ, f. *satire* (a kind of poetry).

sătȳrĭcus, a, um (satyra), *satirical.*

Sătȳrus, i, m. *Satyr* (a kind of wood-god, resembling apes).

saxum, i, n. *rock.*

scĕlĕrātus, a, um, adj. *wicked, flagitious.*

scĕlĕro, āre, āvi, ātum (scelus), *to pollute with crime, to desecrate, to profane.*

scĕlus, ĕris, n. *crime, wickedness.*

scēna, æ, f. *stage, scene.*

scēptrum, i, n. *sceptre.*

schŏla, æ, f. *school.*

scĭlĭcet, adv. (scire + licet), *doubtless, evidently, namely.*

scŏpŭlus, i, m. *rock, cliff.*

scrĭbo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *to write.*

scriptor, ōris, m. (scribo), *writer.*

scriptus (scribo).

Scylla, æ, f. *Scylla* (a dangerous rock between Italy and Sicily).

Scyron, ōnis, m. *Scyron* (a famous robber in Attica).

sē, insep. prefix (contr. for sine), *aside, by itself.*

sēcēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum (se + cedo), *to withdraw, to secede.*

sēcerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum (se + cerno), *to separate, to sunder, to conceal.*

sēcretus, a, um (secerno), as an adj. *secret, hidden.*

sēcundum, prep. (sequor), *following, after, next to, according to.*

sēcundŭs, a, um (sequor), *following, favourable, second.*

sĕd, conj. *but.*

sĕdĕo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, *to sit.*

sēdĭtĭo, ōnis, f. (se + itio), *insurrection, revolt, sedition.*

sēdo, āre, āvi, ātum (sedeo), *to appease, to calm.*

sĕdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum (se + duco), *to draw aside, to lead astray, to seduce.*

sĕges, ĕtis, f. *cornfield, crop of grain in the field, crop, grain.*

Sĕmĕlē, es, f. *Semele* (mother of Bacchus).

sēmĭdĕus, i, m. (semi + deus), *demigod.*

semper, adv. *always.*

sĕnātus, ûs, m. (senex), *senate.*

sĕnesco, ĕre, sĕnŭi (senex), *to grow old.*

sĕnex, senis, adj. (comp. seniŏr), *old.*

sĕnex, senis, m. *old man.*

sĕnĭor, or, us (senex), *older.*

sĕnĭum, ii, n. (senex), *old age.*

sensus, ûs, m. (sentio), *feeling, sensation, sense.*

sententĭa, æ, f. (sentio), *opinion, sentiment, sense.*

sentĭo, īre, si, sum, *to feel, to perceive, to know.*

sēparo, āre, āvi, ātum (se + paro), *to sever, to separate.*

sĕpĕlĭo, īre, īvi, ultum, *to bury.*

septem, adj. indecl. *seven.*

septĭmus, a, um (septem), *seventh.*

septingenti, æ, a (septem + centum), *seven hundred.*

septŭāgēsĭmus, a, um (septuaginta), *seventieth.*

sĕpultus (sepelio).

sĕquor, i, sĕcūtus, *to follow, to imitate.*

sĕra, æ, f. *bar* (for fastening doors).

sĕro, ĕre, sēvi, sātum, *to sow, to plant.*

serpens, entis, m. and f. (serpo), *serpent.*

servĭo, īre, īvi, or ĭi, ītum (servus), *to serve, to guard, to care for.*

Servĭus, ii, m. *Ser'vius* (a Roman proper name).

servo, āre, āvi, ātum (servus), *to save, to protect.*

servus, i, m. *slave, servant.*

seu, conj. (same as sive), *whether, or.*

sĕvērĭtas, ātis, f. (severus), *severity, rigour.*

sex, adj. indecl. *six.*

sexāgēsĭmus, a, um (sexaginta), *sixtieth.*

sexcentēsĭmus, a, um (sexcenti), *six-hundredth.*

sexĭus, a, um (sex), *sixth.*

sī, conj. *if.*

sīc, adv. *thus, so.*

Sĭcĭlĭa, æ, f. *Sic'ily.*

Sĭcŭlus, a, um, *Sicil'ian.*

Sīdon, ōnis, f. *Si'don* (an ancient Phœnician city).

Sīdōnĭus, a, um (Sidon), *Sido'nian.*

sīdus, ĕris, n. *star.*

Sīgălĭon, ōnis, m. *Siga'lion* (the god of silence).

signĭfĭco, āre, āvi, ātum (signum + facio), *to show, to designate, to point out.*
sĭlentĭum, ii, n. (sĭlens), *silence.*
silva (also sylva), æ, f. *wood, forest.*
Silvānus, i, m. (silva), *Silva'nus* (the god of the woods).
sĭmĭlis, is, e, *like, similar.*
sĭmul, adv. (kindred with similis), *at the same time, at once, together.*
sĭmŭlācrum, i, n. (sĭmĭlis), *likeness, image.*
sĭmŭlo, āre, āyi, ātum (sĭmĭlis), *to imitate, to pretend.*
singŭlāris, is, e (sĭnguli), *one by one, single, solitary, singular.*
sĭnister, tra, trum, *left, unlucky, ill-omened.*
sĭnus, ûs, m. *curve, fold, bosom.*
sīren, ēnis, f. *siren* (a fabulous bird with a virgin's face).
sisto, ere, stĭti, stātum, *to place, to set, to put.*
sĭtĭo, īre, īvi, or ĭi (sĭtis), *to thirst.*
sĭtus, a, um (part. of sĭno), *situated.*
sīve, conj. (same as seu), *whether, or.*
sŏbŏles (also sŭboles), is, f. (sub + oleo), *offspring, progeny.*
sōbrĭus, a, um (se + ebrius), *sober, temperate.*
sŏcer, ĕri, m. *father-in-law.*
sŏcĭĕtas, ātis, f. (socius), *society, fellowship.*
sŏcĭus, ii, m. *companion, fellow.*
sol, is, m. *sun.*
sŏlĕo, ēre, ĭtus sum, *to be wont, to be accustomed.*
sŏlertĭa (also sollertia), æ, f. (solers), *skill, dexterity, expertness.*
sōlĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (solus), *loneliness, solitude.*
solitus (soleo).
sŏlĭum, ii, n. *throne.*
sōlor, āri, ātus, *to solace, to comfort, to console.*
sŏlum, i, n. *ground.*
sŏlum, adv. (solus), *only, solely.*
sōlus, a, um, *alone, only, sole.*
solutus (solvo).
solvo, ĕre, vi, solūtum, *to loose, to dissolve, to resolve, to free.*
somnĭum, ii, n. (somnus), *dream.*
somnus, i, m. *sleep.*
sŏnĭtus, ûs (sono), *sound, noise.*
sŏno, āre, āvi, ātum (sonus), *to sound, to signify.*
sons, ntis, adj. *guilty.*
sŏnus, i, m. *sound, noise.*
Sŏphocles, is, m. *Soph'ocles* (a Greek poet).
sōpĭo, īre, īvi, or ĭi, ītum (sopor), *to put to sleep.*
sordĕo, ēre, *to be dirty.*
sordes, is, f. *dirt, filth.*
sŏror, ōris, f. *sister.*
sors, tis, f. *lot, chance.*

sortĭor, īri, ītus (sors), *to obtain by lot, to obtain, to allot, to share.*

spārgo, ĕre, si, sum, *to strew, to scatter, to sprinkle, to spread;* sparsis comis, *with dishevelled hair.*

sparsus (spargo).

Sparta, æ, f. *Sparta* (a city of Greece).

spatians (spatior).

spăt̆ĭor, āri, ātus (spatium), *to walk about.*

spatĭum, ĭi, n. *space, time.*

spĕcĭes, ēi, f. (specio), *appearance, form, figure.*

spĕcĭmen, ĭnis, n. (specio), *example, instance, specimen.*

spectandus (specto).

spectātor, ōris, m. (specto), *spectator.*

specto, āre, āvi, ātum (specio), *to behold, to observe.*

spĕcŭlor, āri, ātus (speculum), *to contemplate, to observe.*

sperno, ĕre, sprēvi, sprētum, *to scorn, to despise, to spurn.*

spēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to hope, to expect.*

spes, ēi, f. *hope.*

sphæra, æ, f. *globe, ball, sphere.*

Sphinx, ngis, f. *Sphinx* (a fabulous monster, with a woman's head, a lion's body, and a bird's wings).

spĭcĕus, a, um (spica), *consisting of ears* (of corn).

spīro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to breathe.*

spŏlĭo, āre, āvi, ātum (spolium), *to strip, to despoil.*

spŏlĭum, ii, n. *spoil, booty.*

spondĕo, ēre, spopondi, sponsum, *to promise, to engage.*

sponsa, æ, f. (spondeo), *betrothed woman, spouse.*

sponte, f. abl. (spons, ntis), *by free will.*

spopondi (spondeo).

spretus (sperno).

sprevi (sperno).

stăbĭlis, is, e (sto), *firm, steadfast.*

stăbŭlum, i, n. (sto), *stable.*

stătim, adv. (sto), *immediately.*

Stātĭus, ii, m. *Sta'tius* (a surname among the Romans).

Stător, ōris, m. (status), *Sta'tor, the Upholder* (a name of Jupiter).

stătŭa, æ, f. (statuo), *statue, image.*

stătŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum (status), *to station, to place, to establish.*

Stenobœa, æ, f. *Stenobœ'a.*

sterno, ĕre, strāvi, strātum, *to spread out, to strew on the ground, to level.*

sterquĭlīnĭum, ii, n. (stercus), *dung-pit.*

steti (sto).

Sthĕnĕlus, i, m. *Sthen'elus* (king of Mycenæ).

stiti (sisto).

sto, āre, stĕti, stătum, *to stand.*

stŏla, æ, f. *robe, gown, stole.*

stŏmăchus, i, m. *stomach.*

strēnŭe, adv. (strenuus), *actively, strenuously.*

strēnŭus, a, um, *active, vigorous, strenuous.*

Strŏphĭus, ii, m. *Stroph'ius* (a king of Phocis).

strŭo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *to construct, to build, to erect.*

stŭdĭum, ii, n. (studeo), *assiduity, zeal, study.*

Stymphālus, i, m. *Stympha'lus* (a lake in Arcadia).

Styx, ȳgis, f. *Styx* (a river of the infernal regions).

Suada, æ, f. (suadeo), *Sua'da* (the goddess of persuasion).

suāvis, is, e, *sweet.*

suāvĭtas, ātis, f. (suavis), *sweetness.*

sŭb, prep. *under, at.*

sŭbinde, adv. (sub+inde), *presently, thereupon.*

subjĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum (sub+jacio), *to put under, to subject, to submit.*

subjungo, ĕre, nxi, nctum (sub+jungo), *to yoke, to connect, to subjoin.*

sublīmis, is, e, *high, elevated, sublime.*

subrĭpĭo, ĕre, ŭi, reptum (sub+rapio; also written surripio), *to snatch away secretly, to seize, to take off.*

substĭtŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum (sub+statuo), *to put in place of, to substitute.*

subtĭlĭter, adv. (subtilis), *finely, acutely, with subtlety.*

succēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum (sub+cedo), *to go under, to follow, to succeed.*

suffectus, a, um (part. of sufficio), *put in place of, substituted for, succeeding to.*

suffrāgĭum, ii, n. *a voting by ballot, suffrage, opinion, judgment.*

sui, sĭbi, se, reflex. pron. *of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves.*

sum, esse, fŭi, irr. v. *to be.*

summa, æ, f. (summus), *supreme authority.*

summus, a, um (superlative of superus).

sūmo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *to take, to assume, to inflict* (penas).

sumpsi (sumo).

sumptus (sumo).

sŭper, prep. *above, over, upon.*

sŭpĕrĭ, ōrum, m. pl. (superus), *the celestials, the gods.*

sŭperne, adv. (surpernus), *from above, aloft.*

sŭpĕro, āre, āvi, ātum (super), *to surpass, to conquer.*

sŭpersum, esse, fŭi (super+sum), *to be over, to survive, to remain.*

sŭpervĕnĭo, Ire, vēni, ventum (super + venio), *to come upon, to arrive, to follow after.*

suppar, ăris, adj. (sub + par), *nearly equal, contemporaneous.*

suppĕtĭæ, ārum, f. pl. (suppeto), *succour.*

supplicans, ntis (supplico).

supplĭcĭum, ii, n. (supplex), *punishment.*

supplĭco, āre, āvi, ātum (supplex), *to supplicate, to entreat.*

suppōno, ĕre, sŭi, sĭtum (sub + pono), *to put in place of, to substitute, to suppose.*

susceptus (suscipio).

suscĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum (sub + capio), *to undertake, to beget.*

suspendo, ĕre, di, sum (sub + pendo), *to hang up, to suspend.*

suspensus, a, um (part. of suspendo).

sustollo, ĕre, sustuli, sublatum (sub + tollo), *to raise up, to take off.*

sustuli (sustollo, or tollo).

sŭus, a, um (sui), *his own, her own, its own, their own.*

symbŏlĭcus, a, um (symbolum), *symbolical, allegorical.*

symbŏlum, i, n. *sign, symbol.*

Symplēgădes, um, f. pl. *Sympleg'ades* (two fabulous islands in the Euxine).

Syrtes, ĭum, f. pl. *Syrtes* (quicksands off the coast of Africa).

T.

tăbŭla, æ, f. *tablet, table, board.*

tăcĭtus, a, um (part. of taceo, used as an adj.), *secret.*

tæda, æ, f. *torch.*

tædĭum, ii, n. (tædet), *wearisomeness, disgust.*

tālis, is, e, *such.*

tam, adv. *so much, so, to such a degree.*

tāmen, conj. *yet, notwithstanding.*

tamdĭu, adv. *so long.*

Tantălus, i, m. *Tan'talus* (a king of Phrygia).

tanto, adv. (tantus), *so much.*

tantum, adv. (tantus), *so much, only.*

tantus, a, um (tam), *so great, such.*

tarde, adv. (tardus), *slowly.*

tardus, a, um, *slow.*

Tartăra, ōrum, n. pl. *the Infernal regions, Tar'tarus.*

Taurĭcus, a, um, *Tauric, belonging to the Taurians.*

taurus, i, m. *bull.*

tectus, a, um (tego).

tĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *to cover, to shield, to hide.*

Tēlămon, ōnis, m. *Tel'amon* (father of Ajax and Teucer).

Tēlĕgŏnus, i, m. *Teleg'onus* (a son of Ulysses by Circe).

Tēlĕmăchus, i, m. *Telem'achus* (a son of Ulysses by Penelope).

tellus, ūris, f. *earth;* also, as a proper noun, *Tellus* (a name of Cybele).

tēlum, i, n. *dart, missile, weapon.*

tĕmĕre, adv. *rashly, inconsiderately.*

tĕmĕrĭtas, ātis, f. (temere), *rashness, temerity.*

tĕmĕro, āre, āvi, ātum (temere), *to profane, to violate.*

tempĕro, āre, āvi, ātum (tempus), *to moderate, to regulate, to restrain, to abstain.*

tempestas, ātis, f. (tempus), *season, storm, tempest.*

templum, i, n. *temple.*

tempus, ŏris, n. *time.*

tēmŭlĕntus, a, um, *drunken.*

tĕnĕbræ, ārum, f. pl. *darkness.*

Tĕnĕdos, i, f. *Tenedos* (an island off the coast of Troy).

tĕnuellus, a, um (dim. from tener), *somewhat tender, delicate.*

tĕnĕo, ēre, ŭi, tum, *to hold.*

tento, āre, āvi, ātum (tendo), *to try, to attempt.*

tentōrĭum, ii, n. (tendo), *tent.*

tĕr, adv. (tres), *thrice.*

tergum, i, n. *back.*

Terminālĭa, ĭum, n. pl. *Termina'lia* (festivals of Terminus).

terminus, i, m. *boundary;* also, as a proper name, *Terminus* (the god of boundaries).

Terpsĭchŏre, es, f. *Terpsich'ore* (the muse of dancing).

terra, æ, f. *earth.*

terror, ōris, m. (terreo), *fright, dread, terror.*

tertĭus, a, um (ter), *third.*

testor, āri, ātus (testis), *to bear witness, to testify.*

tēter, tra, trum, *foul, cruel, horrible.*

Tēthys, ŷos, f. *Te'thys* (wife of Oceanus).

Teucer, cri, m. *Teu'cer* (son of Telamon).

Thălĭa, æ, f. *Thali'a* (the muse of comedy).

Thēbæ, ārum, f. pl. *Thebes* (a city).

Thēbāis, ĭdis, f. *Theba'is* (the country of which Thebes was the capital).

Thēbānus, a, um (Thebæ), *Theban.*

Thermōdon, ontis, m. *Thermo'don* (a river of Pontus).

thēsaurus, i, m. *treasure.*

Thēseus, i, m. *The'seus* (a king of Athens).

Thesmŏphŏrĭa, ōrum, n. pl. *Thesmophoria, festival of Demeter.*

Thessălĭa, æ, f. *Thessaly* (a country of Greece).

Thĕtis, ĭdis, f. *The'tis* (a sea-nymph).
Thŏas, antis, m. *Tho'as* (a king of the Tauric Chersonesus).
Thrācĭa, æ, f. *Thrace* (a country).
Thrācĭus, a, um, *Thracian.*
Thyĕstes, æ, m. *Thyes'tes* (a son of Pelops).
thyrsus, i, m. *stalk, stem, staff.*
tĭbĭa, æ, f. *pipe, flute.*
tigris, is, m. *tiger.*
tinctus, a, um (tingo).
tingo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *to wet, to colour, to tinge.*
Tīrĕsĭas, æ, m. *Tire'sias* (a blind soothsayer of Thebes).
Tīsĭphŏne, es, f. *Tisip'hone* (one of the Furies).
Tītan, ānis, m. *Ti'tan* (son of Cœlus).
Tītāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the Ti'tans* (descendants of Titan).
Tīthōnus, i, m. *Titho'nus* (a son of Laomedon).
tollo, ĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, *to raise up, to remove, to make way with, to destroy.*
tŏmus, i, m. *volume, tome.*
tondĕo, ēre, totondi, tonsum, *to shave, to clip.*
tŏrus, i, m. *couch.*
tŏt, num. adj. indecl. *so many.*
tŏtĭdem, num. adj. indecl. (tot + dem), *just so many.*
tŏtĭies, num. adv. (tot), *so many times, so often.*
tōtus, a, um (gen. totĭus), *all, the whole, total.*
trabs, trăbis, f. *beam.*
trādo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum (trans + do), *to give up, to surrender, to deliver.*
trādūco, ĕre, xi, ctum (trans + duco), *to lead across, to transport.*
traductus, a, um (traduco).
trăgœdĭa, æ, f. *tragedy.*
trăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *to draw, to drag, to draw away.*
trājĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum (trans + jacio), *to pierce through and through, to transfix.*
tranquillus, a, um, *quiet, tranquil.*
transactus, a, um (transigo).
transfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum (trans + fero), *to transport.*
transformo, āre, āvi, ātum (trans + formo), *to transform, to change.*
transĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum (trans + ago), *to carry through, to finish, to achieve, to transact.*
translātus, a, um (transfero).
transmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum (trans + mitto), *to send across, to transmit, to send.*
transtuli (transfero).
transvectus, a, um (transveho).
transvĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum (trans + veho), *to carry across, to transport.*

tres, tria, gen. trium, *three.*

trĭbŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, *to give, to allot, to attribute.*

tributus, a, um (tribuo).

trĭceps, cĭpĭtis, adj. (tres + caput), *three-headed, threefold, triple.*

trĭcorpor, ŏris, adj. (tres + corpus), *three-bodied.*

trĭdens, ntis, m. (tres + dens), *trident.*

trĭformis, is, e (tres + forma), *triform, triple.*

Triptŏlĕmus, i, m. *Triptol'emus* (a king of Eleusis).

trĭpus, ŏdis, m. (tres + pes), *tripod.*

tristis, is, e, *sad, sorrowful.*

Trĭton, ōnis, m. *Tri'ton* (a son of Neptune).

trĭumphālis, is, e (triumphus), *triumphal.*

trĭumpho, āre, āvi, ātum (triumphus), *to triumph.*

trĭvĭum, ii, n. (tres + via), *place where three ways meet, cross-roads, highway.*

Trōas, ădis, f. *Tro'as* (a country of Asia Minor).

Trōja, æ, f. *Troy* (the capital of Troas).

Trōjānus, a, um (Troja), *Trojan.*

Trōs, ōis, m. *Tros* (a king of Phrygia, from whom Troy was named).

trŭcīdo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to cut to pieces, to massacre.*

truncus, i, m. *stem, trunk.*

tŭba, æ, f. *trumpet.*

tuli (fero).

tum, adv. *then.*

tumens (tumeo).

tŭmĕo, ēre, *to swell, to be puffed out, to be inflated.*

tŭmĭdus, a, um (tumeo), *swollen, inflated.*

tŭmor, ōris, m. (tumeo), *swelling, tumour.*

tŭmultŭor, āri, ātus (tumultus), *to make a disturbance, to be in an uproar.*

tŭmultus, ûs, m. (tumeo), *uproar, commotion, tumult.*

tŭmŭlus, i, m. (tumeo), *mound, tomb.*

Turneminius, ii, m. *Turnemin'ius* (a man's name).

Turnus, i, m. *Tur'nus* (king of the Rutuli).

turpĭter, adv. (turpis), *basely.*

turris, is, f. *tower.*

Tuscĭa, æ, f. *Tuscany.*

tūtēla, æ, f. (tutus), *guardianship, defence, protection.*

tūtus, a, um (tueor), *safe.*

Tydeus, ĕi, *Tyd'eus* (father of Diomedes).

tympănum, i, n. *drum, tambour, timbrel.*

Tyndărĭdæ, ārum, m. pl. *the Tyndar'idæ, the sons of Tyndarus.*

Tyndărus, i, m. *Tyn'darus* (the father of Castor and Pollux).

Typhis, ĭdis, m. *Typh'ys* (the name of a man).

tȳrannus, i, m. *ruler, despot, tyrant.*

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, *Tyrrhe'nian, Etru'rian, Tuscan.*

U.

ūber, ĕris, n. *teat, breast.*

ūber, ĕris, adj. *rich, fertile, abundant.*

ūbertas, ātis, f. (uber), *fertility, abundance.*

ŭbi, adv. *where, when.*

ulciscor, i, ultus, *to avenge one's self, to punish.*

ultĭmus, a, um (sup. of ulter), *last.*

ultĭo, ōnis, f. (ulciscor), *vengeance, revenge.*

ultor, ōris, m. (ulciscor), *avenger, punisher.*

ultra, adv. (ulter), *beyond, on the other side.*

ultro, adv. (ulter), *voluntarily, of one's own accord;* also, *from the other side;* ultro citroque, *from one side to the other, back and forth.*

ultus, a, um (ulciscor).

ŭlŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to howl.*

Ulysses, is, m. *Ulys'ses* (a leader among the Greeks in the Trojan war).

umbra, æ, f. *shadow, shade.*

ūnā, adv. (unus), *together, at the same time.*

unde, adv. *whence.*

undĕcĭmus, a, um (undecim), *eleventh.*

unguis, is, m. *nail, claw, hoof.*

ūnĭcus, a, um (unus), *only, sole.*

ūnĭversum, i, n. (universus), *universe, the whole world.*

ūnusquisque, ūnăquæque, ūnumquodque, gen. ūniuscujusque, *each one.*

Uragus, i, m. *Ura'gus.*

Urănĭa, æ, f. *Ura'nia* (the muse of astronomy).

urbs, is, f. *city.*

urgĕo, ēre, si, sum, *to press, to urge.*

Urgus, i, m. *Ur'gus.*

usquequaque, adv. *continually, all the while.*

ūsus, ûs, m. (utor), *use, usage, exercise, practice.*

ŭt, adv. and conj. *as, how, that, in order that.*

ūter, tris, m. *bag, bottle* (of leather).

ŭterque, utrāque, utrumque, gen. utrĭusque (uter+que), *both, each.*

ūtĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (utilis), *usefulness, advantage, utility.*

ūtĭlĭter, adv. (utilis), *usefully.*

ūtor, i, ūsus, *to use, to enjoy.*

uxor, ōris, f. *wife.*

V.

vacca, æ, f. *cow.*

văco, āre, āvi, ātum, *to be empty, to be vacant, to be at leisure.*

væ! interj. *alas! ah!*

văgor, āri, ātus (vagus), *to wander about, to stray.*

valens, ntis (part. of valeo, used as an adj.), *powerful, strong.*

vălĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, *to be strong, to be well, to be able, to avail, to be worth.*

vărĭĕtas, ātis, f. (varius), *variety, diversity.*

vărĭus, a, um, *diverse, different, various.*

vastĭtas, ātis, f. (vastus), *devastation, ravaging, desolation.*

vasto, āre, āvi, ātum (vastus), *to lay waste, to ravage.*

vātes, is, m. and f. *soothsayer, diviner, prophet.*

vātĭcĭnĭum, ii, n. (vates), *divination, prediction.*

vector, ōris, m. (veho), *carrier, bearer, passenger.*

vectus, a, um (veho).

Vēdĭus, i, m. *Vedi'us* (a name of Jupiter).

vĕhĕmenter, adv. (vehemens), *strongly, violently.*

vĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *to bear, to carry.*

Vējōvis, is, m. *Vejo'vis* (a name of Jupiter).

vellus, ĕris, n. (vello), *fleece.*

vēlum, i, n. *sail.*

vēnātĭo, ōnis, f. (venor), *hunting.*

vēnātor, ōris, m. (venor), *hunter, huntsman.*

vĕnēfĭca, æ, f. (venefĭcus), *sorceress, poisoner.*

vĕnēfĭcus, a, um (venenum + facio), *poisonous, magical.*

vĕnēnum, i, n. *poison, venom.*

vĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, *to come.*

ventus, i, m. *wind.*

Vĕnus, ĕris, f. *Ve'nus* (the goddess of love).

vērĭtas, ātis, f. (verus), *truth.*

vēro, adv. (verus), *truly, but.*

versus, a, um (verto).

versus, ûs, m. (verto), *verse, poetry.*

verto, ĕre, ti, sum, *to turn, to change.*

Vertumnus, i, m. *Vertum'nus* (the god of the changing year).

vescor, i, *to eat, to enjoy, to live* (upon any thing).

vespere, adv. (vesper), *in the evening, at night.*

Vesta, æ, f. *Ves'ta* (a name of Cybele).

vestālis, is, e (Vesta), *vestal, belonging to Vesta.*

vestĭo, īre, ĭvi, or ĭi, ĭtum (vestis), *to clothe, to cover.*

vestis, is, f. *robe, garment, vestment.*

vĕto, āre, ŭi, ĭtum (vetus), *to forbid.*

vĕtus, ĕris, adj. *old, ancient.*

vĕtustas, ātis, f. (vetus), *antiquity.*

vexo, āre, āvi, ātum (veho), *to molest, to persecute, to vex.*

vĭa, æ, f. *way, road, street.*

vĭcis, vĭcem, vĭce; pl. vĭces, vĭcibus (nom. and dat. sing. and gen. pl. wanting), f. *change, turn, vicissitude, function.*

vĭcissim, adv. (vicis), *in turn, alternately.*

vĭcissĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. (vicis), *change, alternation, vicissitude.*

victĭma, æ, f. *sacrifice, victim.*

victor, ōris, m. (vinco), *conqueror, victor.*

victōrĭa, æ, f. (victor), *conquest, victory.*

victus, a, um (vinco).

victus, ûs, m. (vivo), *living, food, nourishment.*

vīcus, i, m. *village.*

vĭdēlĭcet, adv. (videre + licet), *certainly, without doubt.*

vĭdĕo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, *to see;* in the passive, *to seem, to appear.*

vĭgĕo, ēre, ŭi, *to flourish.*

vīgēsĭmus, a, um (viginti), *twentieth.*

vīginti, adj. indec. *twenty.*

vīmen, ĭnis, n. (vico), *twig, osier.*

vincĭo, īre, nxi, nctum, *to bind, to fetter.*

vinco, ĕre, vīci, victum, *to conquer.*

vinctus, a, um (vincio).

vinculum, i, n. (vincio), *bond, fetter.*

vindĭco, āre, āvi, ātum (vim + dico), *to claim* (as one's own), *to avenge, to punish.*

vīnum, i, n. *wine.*

vĭŏlentus, a, um (vis), *violent.*

vĭŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum (vis), *to treat with violence, to violate, to profane.*

vĭr, i, m. *man.*

Virbĭus, i, m. *Vir'bius.*

virga, æ, f. *twig, sprout, branch, rod.*

virgĭnĕus, a, um (virgo), *belonging to a virgin, virgin.*

virgĭnĭtas, ātis, f. (virgo), *virginity.*

virgo, ĭnis, f. (vireo), *virgin.*

virtus, ūtis, f. (vir), *valour, courage, virtue.*

vīs, vis; pl. vīres, ĭum, f. *force, strength.*

viscus, ĕris, n. *inward, entrail.*

vīso, ĕre, si, sum (video), *to see, to visit.*

vīsus, a, um (video, or viso).

vīta, æ. f. *life.*

vītis, is, f. *vine.*

vīvo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *to live.*

vīvus, a, um, *alive, living.*

vix, adv. *scarcely.*

vixi (vĭvo).

vŏcābulum, i, n. (vox), *name, word.*

vŏcĭto, āre, āvi, ātum (voco), *to call, to name.*

vŏco, āre, āvi, ātum (vox), *to call, to invite.*

vŏlātus, ûs, m. (volo, volāre), *flying, flight.*

vŏlo, velle, vŏlŭi (irreg. verb), *to be willing, to will, to wish.*

vŏlūbĭlis, is, e (volvo), *rolling, inconstant.*

vŏlŭcris, is, f. (volo, volāre), *bird.*

vŏluntārĭus, a, um (voluntas), *willing, voluntary.*

vŏluptas, ātis, f. (volupe), *pleasure, delight.*

vŏlūto, āre, āvi, ātum (volvo) *to roll, to tumble about, to wallow.*

vōtum, i, n. (voveo), *vow.*

vox, vōcis, f. *voice, word.*

Vulcānus, i, m. *Vul'can* (the god of fire).

vulgo, āre, āvi, ātum (vulgus), *to publish.*

vulgo, adv. (vulgus), *commonly, publicly.*

vulnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum (vulnus), *to wound.*

vultŭr, ŭris, m. *vulture.*

vultus, ûs, m. *countenance, visage.*

X.

Xenĭus, i, m. *Xe'nius* (a name of Jupiter).

Z.

zōdĭăcus, i, m. *zodiac.*

THE END.

PEIRCE'S
NATURAL SERIES OF READING BOOKS.

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VI.—THE FIFTH READER, in preparation.

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Within a few years, great advance has been made in the science and the art of TEACHING. In reading-books, there has not been a corresponding improvement. This is admitted by all; and practical educators everywhere are dissatisfied.

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OLIVER B. PEIRCE.

Rome, N. Y., January 25, 1851.

☞ The above books are obtaining a general introduction into most of the best schools in the country; and teachers, by writing the publishers, (post-paid,) can obtain a copy for examination.

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Unwearied pains were taken to give correct, unequivocal definitions. Mere synonyms were, therefore, avoided as much as possible; and circumlocution was preferred, with the view to indicate, with some certainty, the

precise applications of the words. On this account, the definitions are longer than they are in School Dictionaries, which contain so many words on each page, that, in most cases, they have no point.

The best definitions, however, seldom give a complete knowledge of a word; hence, in all large and complete dictionaries, sentences or parts of sentences are given to show how the words are applied. In this way the author has illustrated many words, to show how *pupils* are to associate them in regular exercises.

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The book which has thus been described, can be depended upon as a correct and highly finished work. No recommendations are presented in its support, not because those of a high character could not be obtained, but because its author is sufficiently known to command the confidence of the teachers and the public at large.

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ABRIDGED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, BY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

CHAMBER OF THE CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
First School Dist. of Pennsylvania, Philada., March 15, 1848.

At a meeting of the Controllers of Public Schools, First School District of Pennsylvania, held at the Controllers' Chamber, on Tuesday, March 14th, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That "Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," published by Grigg, Elliot & Co., be adopted for use in the Public Schools.

[Certified from the Minutes.] THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Secretary.

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The design of the *more elementary treatise* is to lay a broad and deep foundation, on which may be reared a substantial superstructure. The exercises are therefore of an elementary character, but extensive and practical. A thorough investigation of the varied examples in Simple Arithmetic, presented in this book, must secure for the scholar of ordinary capacity a thorough acquaintance, not only with the nature of numbers in their elementary capacity, but with their application to the *practical* purposes of life.

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division; and especially to the *computation of exchanges* in the money, weight, or measure of different countries, as exhibited at pages 241–2–3–7, &c. The principle of cancellation, in itself considered, is of course no new thing; but its application as here presented, important though it is, we are confident, *cannot be found in any other system of Arithmetic extant.*

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From Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D., President of Rutgers Female Institute, N.Y.

It gives me pleasure to state that I have examined the New Series of Arithmetics by Mr. CALVIN TRACY, with attention and interest. His larger work, professing to be an improvement of a former edition, is worthy of the name. His plan is lucid, comprehensive, and practical; and the whole shows the successful teacher, of long experience. The results of years in teaching Arithmetic are here very happily presented.

From Professor A. Rand, Principal of Boys' Select School, No. 16 Thirteenth street, New York.

Mr. TRACY:

Sir—I have for some time used your system of Arithmetic with much satisfaction. I give it the preference on account of its general application of the principle of cancellation. When your former edition was out of print, or rather when I was erroneously informed that it was so, I was so unwilling to relinquish its use, that I sent to my former pupils, and bought up old copies to supply my classes.

☞ The testimony of Prof. Rand respecting the purchase of old copies, is not a solitary case; others testify to having done the same.

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We subjoin testimonials from numerous distinguished Teachers and others, who have practically tested their value as school-books.

From John M'Clusky, D. D., Principal of the Academy and Normal School, West Alexandria, Pennsylvania.

JUNE 23d, 1849.

Messrs. Grigg, Elliot & Co.—Having used R. M. Smith's Quarto Geography in the Academy of West Alexandria for some time, it gives me pleasure to recommend it to the attention of all Common District Schools, Academies, and even Colleges, as decidedly a work of great merit.

JOHN M'CLUSKY.

RICHMOND, November 13th, 1848.

Dear Sirs—I have devoted all my leisure to the books left with me. Smith's Common School Geography is the *best system I have ever examined.* I know of no book so well adapted *as* the American, to aid the instructor in teaching boys *to think*—without which there can be, in truth, no education.

Very truly yours,

R. N. FOX,

Teacher of Classical and Mathematical School, S. E. corner Capitol Square.

The following teachers in Richmond, Virginia, have also recommended and introduced R. M. Smith's Geography in their Schools and Academies.

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Principal of Union Academy.

JUDITH A. BREEDEN,
Select School.

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E. G. STARKE,	CAROLINE H. GAY,
A. B. SMITH,	ELIZABETH L. READ,
ABIAH S. HILLER,	C. A. STANFIELD,
M. H. SMITH,	A. LYON,
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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, Jan. 9th, 1849.

We have carefully and critically examined R. M. Smith's Geography, and give it a decided preference over all other works of the kind, and have introduced it into our schools.

H. HUTCHINSON,
W. S. FORREST,
WILLIAM WHITE,
E. G. NEWSUND,
ANN DORER,
HOPE BAIN,
ELIZA M. RAMSAY,
A. E. BROWN,
LAURA L. DANIEL,
Teachers.

PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 3d, 1849.

We have introduced R. M. Smith's Geography into our schools.

S. PARRISH,
W. W. CAMPBELL
ABIGAIL ROCKWELL,
G. M. F. BASS,
Teachers.

We have introduced R. M. Smith's Geography into our schools.

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JOHN TOBIN, Boydstown, Bedford co., Pa.
JACOB LANDIS, York, Pa.
JOSEPH H. THOMPSON, York, Pa.
W. G. MITCHELL, York, Pa.
A. IRWIN, M'Connellsburg, Pa.
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Twelfth Edition; 1 vol. 12mo.

The Publishers ask the particular attention of all Teachers and School Directors to the following notices of this popular School-Book:

Certificate of Correctness, from the Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Oct. 1, 1850.

This is to certify, that Joseph Bartlett Burleigh's Script Edition of the U. S. Constitution, with the Amendments, has been carefully collated with the originals in the Archives of this Department, and proved to be accurate in the *capitals, orthography, text,* and *punctuation.*

DAN. WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

W. S. DERRICK, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
First School Dist. of Pennsylvania, Philada., Dec. 11, 1850.

At a meeting of the Controllers of Public Schools, First District of Pennsylvania, held at the Controllers' Chamber, on Tuesday, December 10th, 1850, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the American Manual, by J. Bartlett Burleigh, be introduced as a class-book into the Grammar Schools of this District.

ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

This book has also just been introduced into the Public Schools of Washington, D. C.

ALLEGHANY CITY, May 31, 1849.

Having examined the American Manual, by J. B. Burleigh, and having used it as a text-book in our classes in the Public Schools of this city, we think it a work of superior merit. The subject, the style, the marginal exercises, the questions at the foot of each page, the appendix, and the statistical tables, are such as to make the work complete. In the hands of the judicious teacher, it will be found *the very book* needed.

J. A. COVELL, A. T. DOUTHETT,
E. FRAZIER, JNO. STERRITT,
M. WILSON, WM. M. HASTINGS,
JAS. B. D. MEEDS, LEONARD H. EATON,
Principal of 2d Ward Boys' School, Pittsburg.

JAMES ANDERSON, *Principal of Pittsburg Academy, and many other Principals of Schools and Academies.*

(COPY.)

At a meeting of the Board of School Commissioners of the city of Wheeling, Va., held at the court-house, June 14th, 1849, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the American Manual, by Jos. Bartlett Burleigh, be and the same is hereby adopted as a text-book, to be used in the Public Schools of this city.

Attest, GEORGE W. SIGHTS,
Clerk of Board of School Commissioners.

PITTSBURG, June 5th, 1849.

We, the undersigned, Teachers in the Public Schools of Pittsburg, have used Burleigh's American Manual with great satisfaction and delight. The plan of the work is in all respects judicious. The marginal exercises are a novel and original feature. They are arranged with great accuracy and discrimination. Their use not only excites the liveliest interest among the pupils, but produces great, salutary and lasting effects in arousing the mental powers, and leading the scholars constantly to investigate, reason, and judge for themselves. The Manual is elegantly written, and must have the effect to give a taste for what is pure and lofty in English literature. Throughout the entire work, the strictest regard is inculcated for the purest morality.

B. M. KERR, SAMUEL C. HARPER,
J. WHITTIER, M. H. EATON,
N. VERNON,

Prof. of Mathematics and English Literature in Frederick College. And many other Principals of Schools and Academies.

Extract of a Letter from Wm. Roberts, Esq., President of the Board of School Commissioners of Princess Anne county, Virginia.

NEWTOWN, Princess Anne Co., Va., July 27, 1849.

The Board of School Commissioners, of this county, held a meeting about three weeks ago, and passed a resolution that the American Manual be introduced into our schools. The popularity of the Manual, upon examination by so large a number of our citizens, almost surprises me; for not only the School Commissioners have read it, but a great number of our citizens. I consider it the best book for training the young mind, in the earlier stages of its education, I have ever seen."

(COPY.)

BALTIMORE, October 5th, 1848.

The American Manual, by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, A. M., has been introduced by the Commissioners of the Public Schools into the Central High School, and the two Female High Schools of Baltimore.

J. W. TILYARD,
Clerk of Commissioners of Public Schools

BALTIMORE, March 14th, 1849.

This is to certify, that the Board of Commissioners of the Public Schools for Baltimore county have adopted the American Manual, by J. B. Burleigh, as a text-book, to be used in the schools under their direction. This Board has under its control over sixty schools located throughout Baltimore county.

WILSON C. N. CARR,
Clerk to the Board of School Commissioners for Baltimore county.

Extract of a Letter from Leroy G. Edwards, Esq., President of the Board of Public School Commissioners for Norfolk county, Virginia.

I consider the American Manual a desideratum which had not before been supplied, and respectfully recommend that it be used generally in every *District Free School in this county.*

Extract of a Letter from John B. Strange, A. M., and R. B. Tschudi, A. M., Principals of the Norfolk Academy, Virginia.

We do not hesitate to pronounce it (the American Manual) one of the best School-Books we have ever examined, not only as regards the matter, but also the manner of communicating it. The Manual is adapted to the capacity of the youngest, and must prove highly interesting and instructive to the oldest pupils. It communicates information which every American should possess, in a style so clear, and by a plan so admirable, that the work must commend itself to all who become acquainted with its merits. We shall introduce it into this institution, and hope that the schools throughout the country will not fail to appreciate its worth, and adopt it at the earliest moment as one of their text-books.

Extract of a Letter from Hon. Colman Yellot.

I sincerely hope that the American Manual may become a standard text-book in all our schools. But it is a work designed not merely for the perusal of the young. Its peculiar beauty of style, and the great amount of useful information collected in so convenient a form, should render it a favourite book of reference for the legislator, the politician, and the general reader.

Extract of a Letter from Alexander Campbell, D. D., LL. D., President of Bethany College, Virginia.

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STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, May 17th, 1849.

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fitting them for the duties of after life. The school, the infallible test of the merits of a class-book, proves that its proper use need only be witnessed to receive the approbation of every friend of thorough education.

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M. KIDDO,	FRANCIS TURNER,
M. HULL,	I. B. BUTLER,
J. BROWN,	E. KELL,
M. ALLEN,	M. ORR.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. B. Everitt Smith.

I doubt whether the ingenuity of man can ever devise a work better adapted to the purpose avowed by the author. I arose from the perusal of the American Manual, more deeply impressed than ever with my responsibility as a citizen, and with the absolute importance of fostering sound virtue and political morality.

From L. T. Cowell, Esq., late Teacher of Mathematics, Ypsilanti Seminary, Michigan.

Having carefully examined the American Manual, by President Burleigh, A. M., and having used it as a text-book (the best test of its merits), I deem it a work of superior merit. As a Commentary on the Constitution of the United States, it is of *high intrinsic worth*. The directions upon the method of instruction—the subject, the style, the marginal exercises, the appendix (a key to the whole work), the statistical tables, and the questions at the foot of each page, fully meet the wants of the pupil and teacher. The points treated of, the language, and the plan of the work, make it complete. It is of the highest order. Its *merits* commend it to universal approbation.

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C. W. HACKLEY, D. D.,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Columbia College.

I have examined a set of plates about to be published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., and believe that they may be very useful in illustrating the elementary principles of Natural Philosophy.

JAMES RENWICK,
Prof. of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in Columbia College.

I have examined the Philosophical Diagrams prepared by Dr. Mayo. They are, in my opinion, very accurate and well arranged, and cannot but prove highly useful for elementary instruction in the various branches of Natural Philosophy. It affords me pleasure to recommend them.

HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D.,
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ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
February 10th, 1852.

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
February 10th, 1852.

At a meeting of the Board of Public School Commissioners for the city of Baltimore, held on Tuesday, 10th February, 1852, the following resolution was UNANIMOUSLY adopted: —

Resolved, That the "American Manual," by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, LL.D., be introduced as a class-book into the Public Schools of Baltimore.

J. W. TILYARD,
Clerk Commissioners of Public Schools, Baltimore.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 16th, 1851.

The American Manual, by Joseph B. Burleigh, LL.D., has, by order of the Trustees, been introduced into the Public Schools of the city of Washington.

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