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Fables of Avianus

Latin
A. B.

1901
Fables of Avianus: Notes, Translation and Vocabulary.

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Thesis for the degree of Bachelor of Arts,

in the

College of Literature and Arts

in the

University of Illinois.

June, 1901.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION BY

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ENTITLED

Tables of Avianus' notes, Translation and vocabulary

IS APPROVED BY ME AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF

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Latin
Introduction.

Until as late as 1862, no critical edition of the Fables of Avianus had been published. In that year Wilhelm Fröhner first exhibited the readings of the three earliest MSS in the National library of Paris. Only 18 years before this the Greek scansion of Babrius from whom Avianus obtained most of his material, first became known to the philological world. Hence the data from which we may reckon the period of Avianus' writing are somewhat limited.

These data naturally divided themselves into groups, (a) external and (b) internal authorities.

(a) It is remarkable that the fables are not quoted by any of the writers included in the first six volumes of Keil's edition, where Symmachus, Prudentius, Sidonius and many others are quoted.

In the Index to Mommsen's Corpus Inscriptionum Regni Neopolitani, we find that there is some ground for thinking the writer of the fables Avianius, rather than Avianus. Still it is improbable that no trace of the Gen. ii would remain. The Oxford edition adds the praenomen Sextus which gives ground for the belief that Avianus was the well known author of the Aratea and Descriptio Orbis Terrae. But the style of these writings is so entirely different as to preclude such identification. It is quite probable that the names Avianus and Avianius are confused.

(b) The fables are dedicated to a certain Theodosius, who was perhaps one of the Roman emperors of that name; or perhaps Ma-
erobius Theododius, the author of the Saturnalia. It was very com-
mon to address literary works to the emperors; on the whole however
the tone of the letter is confidential and familiar with no defer-
ential style whatever. This seems to indicate that Avianus is really
addressing some leader in literature, although the extravagant
remark "cum in utroque litterarum genere et Atticōs Graecā erudit-
one superēs et latinitate Rōmānos", would not be unsuited to imper-
rial praise. This leader of literature could well be Macrobius The-
odosius, the author of the Saturnalia. If this is true, we conclude
that the youthful Avienus of the Saturnalia is the Avianus of the
fables. His description in the Saturnalia is that of a modest
youth, who speaks but little of himself. He keeps the conversation
of the others going by questions. His personality is well fitted
to that of a lover of fables. He tells numerous stories to the en-
tertainment of the company, who hail with delight his bright memory
and pleasant wit.

From the foregoing data we may fix the probable period of
Avianus. Macrobius tells us that some of the interlocutors in his
Saturnalia did not reach the age of maturity until after the per-
iod of Praetextatus, who died in 385. We may suppose the banquet
which is the scene of the dialogue in the Saturnalia to have been
between the years 362 (the date of Praetextus' proconsulate in Acha-
ia) or 363 (the time of his office as city prefect.) and the year
385 (the time of his death.). At the time of the banquet Avianus is
described as adulescēns. If he was seventeen in 370, he would have
been born in 353. At any rate, it follows that he was quite a young
man when he published his forty-two fables. He lived at the time of the renewed opposition to Christianity. He wrote at a time when Paganism was still sufficiently in the ascendent to be interesting. He thus speaks naturally of temples, altars, sacrifices and gods. Avianus was not a Christian; at least; at least we can not infer that he was from these fables.

The subjects of his fables are taken from scenes of homely, every day life. They descend not only from Babrius (222-235) but in some cases from Aesopus (650 B.C.). No remnant of Roman literature is more saturated with the diction of Vergil than these fables. Avianus himself in his preface says he has written in "rudi latinitate." The general effect is complex. The prevailing tone of the language is poetical; it is artificial. But in writing at a time when the Latin language was senescent and in writing on subjects adapted to childish understandings, he had to fit his language to both his subjects and his hearers. Hence he uses words that belong to the declining diction of the day and the grammatical construction is often very lax. This combination of the elaborate, classical style with the rude elements makes the fables seem unfinished. Yet this very weakness was in part a cause of his popularity; it shows that he was in sympathy with his time.

The fables selected for this collection are: IV., V., IX., XII., XIV., XVI., XVIII., XIX., XXII., XXIII., XXIV., XXVI., XXVII., XXXI., XXXII., XXXIII., XXXIV., XXXV., XXXIX., XL. These were all chosen on account of their intrinsic interest or the interest felt in them on account of their popularity in modern times.
Fierce Boreas and calm Phoebus were disputing with mighty Jupiter before the powers of the sky, as to which could first accomplish an undertaking. A traveler happened to be taking his solitary way along a plain. It is agreed as the preferable plan to make this the contest, the stripping off of the man's outer garment and leaving him lightly clad.

Then the wind shrieks around the traveler and a cold rain lets fall an abundance of water. The traveler all the more closely clasps his double folded garment to his side, because the violent wind pushes aside and pulls at the folds.

But Phoebus ordered his slender beams to increase gradually, that the sunshine might rise with great heat until the traveler was worn out, and wishing to rest his tired frame, spread out his coat on the ground and sat down.

Then Phoebus, as the victor showed to the assembled powers that nothing can be accomplished by means of threats.
Notes and translation.

1.1, ad sidera—in the presence of the stars. Perhaps cum magnó love, is to be construed closely with ad sidera i.e. in the presence of the gods with Jupiter as arbiter. More probably, they dispute with Jupiter.

1.1, Boreas, the North wind, brother of Furus and Notus. Phoebus, another name for Apollo, the bright, the life giving; hence the god of light, the sun.

1.1, Inmitis, placidus are antithetical. The story hinges on the relative powers of force and persuasion.

1.3, Quis for uter. This is found several times in Phaedrus who wrote fables during the Augustan age.

1.5, potius—rather; comparative degree, preferable to other plans under consideration.

1.6, pallia decutiendā, object accusative, apposition with causam.

1.9, duplicem may be for duplicatūm or it is reasonable to think that duplicis amictus was extra heavy, like our storm coat.

1.13, requiescere is transitive here; v. Verg. Ecl. VIII-4.

1.15, Titan—Phoebus, so called from his being a son of Uranus and Ge, whose children were called Titanes. V. Harper's Classical Dict.
V.

The Ass in a Lion's Skin.

It is proper to measure yourself and to be pleased with your own praises, but not to claim for yourself the good of another, lest the removal of the finery make you a laughing stock when you are first left with only your deficiencies.

An ass chanced to find the skin of a Gaetulian lion, and clothed himself in his new found spoils. He fitted the ill suited hide to his own frame, and weighed down his sorry head with so much honor. But when his farcically terrible hair bristled, imaginary vigor came into his bones and treading down the fodder common to the domestic animals, he scattered the frightened oxen in confusion thru the meadows where they grazed. After the farmer detected him by his large ear, he seized the animal and tamed him by means of chains and the lash. Detaching the skin and stripping the body, he beat the unfortunate beast, saying: "Perhaps you may deceive those who don’t know you by your mimic roar, but to me you will always be an ass as of old.
Notes-1.2, bona-used substantively.

1.5, Gaetulī, the country now Morocco, native home of lions.

1.9, terribilis mimo-in play, pretended; horror—a bristling—standing on end, referring to the lion's coat of hair.

1.10, praesumptus vigor—i.e., that he had assumed when he first donned the new skin.

1.15, Tergō abstracto—the loosened skin on the back.
IX.

The Two Comrades and the Bear.

Two comrades were making a close journey thru unknown mountains and winding valleys, both secure, for either could endure whatever evil, chance might bring, with the strength of the other united to his own. While they are proceeding thru some enclosed ground engaged in conversation on various topics, a bear rushes straight at them. One of the companions, grasping an oak stem with an easy bound, very fearfully conceals himself in the green foliage. The other, advancing no farther lies down, dashing himself purposely to the ground, and feigns to be dead. The fierce bear, greedy for prey, immediately runs up and first raises the poor man in his curved claws. But because the limbs were stiffened thru icy fear and the usual vital warmth had left the body, the bear believed his prey a decaying corpse, and hungry as he was, he went away and hid in his own haunts.

When again safe, the two comrades gradually resumed their conversation. The one who had played the coward, said a little too jocously: "Tell me please what the bear said to you when you were so frightened, for it spoke a long time to you in secret."

"It advised me many things, but this especially it even commanded, and I poor wretch, must needs carry it out. It said 'Do not lightly return to the companionship of a new friend, lest you again be attacked by some wild animal."
Notes—1.2—quidam cum sociis—two companions. Iter artum—in the sense of close, confined.

1.5, Note conciseness and brevity in vario sermo.

1.9, Such alternating or interlocking of clauses is not common in Avianus.
A farmer after breaking up the earth with a plow sees some treasure leap forth from the furrows. Then, quick as thought he leaves the despised plow and drives his oxen to better pasture. Immediately, as a worshipper he raised altars to Tellus, because she had given to him of her own accord the riches in her keeping. Fortuna, foreseeing the future, gave him this warning when he was rejoicing over his new possessions, because she was grieved that she too was not deemed worthy of incense. "Now you do not bring your gifts to a temple of mine, but you prefer to have other gods sharers with you. But when your gold is stolen away and you are very sad, then penniless you will solicit me first of all with your prayers."
Notes.- 1.3. animo properante—'quick as thought.'
1.4. semina—not seeds, but the Vergilian meaning, plants, crops, pastures.
1.5. Tellus was identified by some as Ops.
1.8. supply esse after indignam; indignam = indignam habere—an instance of Avianus' brevity.
About an Ape.

Once on a time Jupiter sought to learn who in all the world could present the best offering of children. All kinds of wild animals immediately hasten to the king and the domestic animals too are obliged to go. Even the scaly fishes are present at the contest to see whether the clearer atmosphere has produced any birds superior to their kind. Among those who came were mothers, in fluttering anxiety bringing their children to be scrutinized, for the judgment of the great god. Then when a drawfish ape brought her deformed son up, even Jupiter himself had to burst into laughter. Although the ugliest of all, before any one could say a word, the ape broke in, because she wished to wipe away the reproach of her kind; "Jupiter knows to whom the prize belongs, but in my opinion this child is superior to all."
Notes. - The blind love and extravagant pride of a mother for her child is admirably set forth in this fable; it is a charming tale and told in an almost humorous way.

1.2, Meliora is used where we would expect optima. This is not surprising if we think of our own common misuse of comparatives and superlatives in English.

Between 1.5 and 6 there is an ellipsis; ut videreunt or some such clause is to be supplied. This is not uncommon among other writers and is therefore not to be attributed to Avianus' crude latinity.

1.11, 'Ante alios', as well as 'rūpit vōcem' shows the mother ape's haste. 'Tamen' is related to 'turpissima'—though the ugliest of all, for all that etc.

1.14, Super meaning above in the sense of superior is not common. It usually denotes physical relation.
XVI.

On a lofty mountain, an oak uprooted, fell, conquered by the mad blast of the wind. A rising river flowing below it, caught it in its waves and carried it along in its swift current. But when its tall length was pushed from side to side by the opposite banks, it settled among some slender reeds. Then the oak wonders that the reed, binding its stalks together by a mere tuft, can stand in the running shoals. Even with its immense trunk the oak can not stand erect, but the cane, with its slight stem stands all blasts. The creaking reed answers with a deferential murmur and shows that it is safe in its weakness.

"You disdain the rapid winds and the fierce storms", it said, "and in spite of all your strength, you fall on the beach. But I keep dallying with the gradually rising winds and yield wisely to their slightest breezes. In fury the rain cloud bursts against your sturdy stem, while the wind, baffled by my movements, dies away. This story teaches that weak things resist the strong and gradually overcome their fury."
Notes.—This fable is very popular. Macrobius S. VII 8-6, has a passage which from its wording looks as if this fable of Avian-us might have been known to the author.

1.4, praecipitante, is used in its intransitive meaning, rushing along or simply swift.

1.5, Ardua, the adj. meaning high or long, is used to modify the subject of impellit tur (quercus) or possibly it is used substantively to mean length.

1.6, Grande onus again emphasizes the size of the oak by the close connection of the words with fragiles calanos.

1.7, Conectens may refer to the oak, interlacing its boughs with the slight reeds, but more probably refers to the reed.

1.9, 10, are indirect discourse after the idea of thinking implied in miratur, 1.8.

1.12, magis, used adverbially to modify tutam is rare. We should expect tutioram.

1.15, is explained by 1.16; cedo notis explains the manner of hindering the winds.

Note the antithesis of the following words: aura, nimbus; flūdificata, praeruptus; perit, se fundit.
XVIII.

About the Four Oxen and the Lion.

The story goes that there was once such loyalty of friendship among four immense oxen in the same meadows, that when let out they never separated nor strayed apart, but would return from pasture together, still close friends. A great lion in the woods is said to have feared these oxen standing with their horns interlaced. Fear kept him from trying to procure prey and he shrank from approaching them in their four-fold strength. But however reckless he was, in spirit he was still more savage in what he did; nevertheless he was not a match for such strength. Therefore he immediately begins to urge evil counsels, desiring to sever the united herd. Then after breaking their agreement by exasperating words, he falls upon the wretched oxen and tears them to pieces. One of these at the very last said:

"Whoever desires to lead a quiet life, can learn a lesson from our death. Let him not fill his ready ears with misleading reports in too great haste nor break off friendship of long standing!"
Notes.—1.4, Amans, limits turba. Turba means the oxen as one united group.

1.3, emissos-sc. stabulis.

1.7, translate oblatae like an infinitive, complementing temp-tare. After prohibit we should expect the subjunctive.

1.9, "But however bold by nature, and although even more savage in what he did—".

1.10, tantorum limits invencorum understood.

1.11, Pravis verbis is dative after insistere.

1.15, Tunc means just at the time of invasit; before the time of diripuit.

1.18, Ante, the adverb is used as an adjective with fiden. This is common in every period of the language. Cicero and Plautus both use adverbs in this way.
The Fir-tree and the Bramble bush.

A very comely fir-tree once made fun of a prickly bramble bush, and when they got into a quarrel about their appearance, the fir said it was a pitiable quarrel to have with those whom no title associated as equals. "For my tapering trunk rising into the clouds lifts its topmost branches straight to the stars. When I am set amidships on the open deck, on me is hung the canvas that the breeze fills. But because the thorns give you a disfigured shape, all men pass you by in scorn."

The bramble bush replied, "Now, in your joy you admit only your good qualities and you enjoy insulting me on account of my bad qualities, but when the menacing ax cuts down your beautiful branches, then how you will wish that you had my thorns!"
Notes. - 1.1, duumós;—the plural is used of the separate brambles and denotes the bush as a whole.

1.3, referens limits abīes in the first line.

1.4, quōs refers to duumís and is limited by meritūs.

1.5, Here the indirect discourse changes to direct.

1.7, locāmur—the editorial plural is used, or perhaps the idea is of the branches taken separately, since the whole tree would probably not be used in the ship for this purpose. Media sēde, midship.

1.8, supensōs sinus is the direct object of explicat.

1.12, imperiōsa limits the subject of frueris.

1.13, 14, the tense of succidet represents the case a positive future occurrence and velles emphasizes the futility of the wish.

This fable reiterates the old proverb. It's an ill wind that blows no good to some one.
Jupiter sent Phoebus to the earth from Olympus, to learn the uncertain minds of men. Just then two persons were calling upon the gods for help with vows that differed greatly; one was greedy, the other envious. When Phoebus had carefully examined both, he offered himself as a mediator to them; he was besought by their prayers and he said, "The willing gods grant petitions, but whatever one asks, the other immediately strikes for the same doubled."

But since far-reaching greed can not be satisfied, the avaricious man protracted his prayers, addressed to the gods, into unexpected losses, trusting that his hope would increase in probable attainment by the other's prayers and that he alone would receive both gifts.

The envious man, seeing his comrade grasping at his own rewards exultantly asks for a punishment, for he seeks to live with the sight of one eye destroyed, if the avaricious man may be deprived of both eyes, thus doubling his punishment.

Then the wise Phoebus laughs at human destiny, and reports what an accursed thing jealousy is, to Jupiter; he says that while the jealous man rejoices in the disappointments of another, the wretch is happy enough to wish harm to himself.
Notes.— 1.1, praediscere—the infinitive to denote purpose where we should expect an 'ut' clause. This is not unusual however in writers that approach the language of everyday life.

1.3, 'diversis votis', dat. of purpose with poscebant.

1.5, 'His', indirect obj. of optulit; medium in apposition with sese, is direct object of optulit.

1.7, 'facilis' is used in its rarer sense of compliant, yielding.

1.10, 'nova', new in the sense of unexpected, inexperienced before.

1.11, and 12, the tense of the verb is changed to the present: confidens and ratus present participles. This tense continues thru 1.16, after which the perfect is again used. This indiscriminate change we must attribute to the enthusiasm of the writer and his consequent carelessness in this matter.

1.15, extinctus modifies the subject of degeret instead of lumine, as we should expect.

1.16, refers to supplicium, 1.14.
XXIII.

The Pedlar and the Merchant.

A pedlar made a magnificent statue of Bacchus and placed the god on display for sale. A certain nobleman desiring to place it in the gloomy resting place of a tomb, had arranged to buy it; another wanted to buy it that he might solicit divine help in the temple and pay vows due to this sacred place, by presenting this statue.

"Now," said the statue-god, "you are to make a two-fold forecast for your wares when two unequal offers tempt you; you may either prefer to give me over to the sacred dead as the ornament of a tomb, or you may wish to make me a god. For you have a counterfeit reverence for the great and sacred and you hold in your hand my death warrant.

This fable is to those who have it in their power either to confer great favors or to injure.
Notes.—1.2, expositum—fēcerat for fēcerat et exposuit.
1.3, funestā in sede shows the purpose of mercārī.
1.5, Alter modifies nobilis vir understood.

The whole clause Alter—lōco, goes with the predicate above.

Cupiēns mercārī 1.4, also modifies alter.

1.6, Supply sīc with redderet; i.e. 1.5 and 6, that he might present a god to the temples and thus pay—etc.

1.8, spēs refers to the hope of pay, hence, offer.

Some try to make lines 13, 14, refer to the absolute power which the vender has over the article he sells. He may praise its good qualities until it may bring a large price; in this case the article is always valued by the buyer as of great worth.
XXIV.

The Hunter and the Lion.

Once a famous hunter and a lion were protracting a quarrel with finely drawn arguments. Just when they were wishing for a final settlement of their quarrel, they saw a tomb with a continuous frontage. Here a skillful artist had pictured a lion bowing its head and lying in the lap of a man. "I suppose you maintain that you are made very proud by the testimony of this picture. Why it shows the animal is dead."

Then the lion turning his downcast eyes toward the meaningless representation gnashed his teeth and said in a voice choked with rage, "Useless confidence in one of your own race comes into your mind, if you wish the hand of an artist to be your witness. Because if our cleverness admitted of another faculty, so that the lion could engrave rock with deft fingers, then you would see how the man silenced by a deep growl, would end his days in a hungry mouth."
Notes.- 1.2, *nobilis* probably refers to *venator*, as the lion was usually considered a noble animal. Hence this attribute with *venator*, makes him a worthy disputant.

1.5, *leōnum flectentem* is the subject of *procubuisse*.

1.7, *Scilicet* introduces an ironical question. Can you now still say that you are made great, when you have this engraving as witness.

1.9, *gravēs, downcast*; *inānia, meaningless*, a term of contempt.

1.11, *Of Vergil Aen. II 136, Tantane vōs geueris tenuit fidūcia vestri?*

1.16, *ut, how*. This clause *ut conderet* is the object of *aspcericēs*, as well as is the *hominem oppressum*.
XXVI.

The Kid and the Lion.

Once when a hungry lion was travelling about, close at hand he saw a kid grazing on a high cliff. When he had first greeted the kid he said, "I say leave that place so steep with its rocky crags, and do not seek pasture on those prickly slopes; go search for the yellow flower of the trefoil through the grassy meadows, and the silvery willows and the refreshing thyme."

The kid answers with a sigh, "I beg you, quit coaxing me with your false yet pleasing tales, for I am now safe. Even granted that what you say is true, you do not give any credence to your words, for you conceal the greater dangers. Although the meaning of your words in themselves may be well founded, you have this meaning suspected because you are a hungry counselor."
Notes.—1.8, Commundus, near at hand, shows that the distance between the lion and kid was one of height. The lion was near the cliff and could thus converse with the kid.

1.3, Et prior 'heus' inquit—; this is the very beginning of the shrewed lion's politic speech. He does not precipitately urge his counsel at first sight of the wolf; first he greets the kid in a civil way, that his advice may seem the disinterested counsel of a friend.

The trefoil is said by Keightley to be the arborescent lucerne. It has a yellow flower and the goat's liking for it was proverbial.

1's 5 and 6 are the nearest approach of Avianus to poetical language.

1.7, gemens is a strong word, but the kid was fully conscious of its danger in sight of the lion.

1.10, his dictis is dative of possessor, non facis fiden esse dictis.

1.11, rectis verbis—your direct words.
A thirsty crow had noticed an immense urn which contained a few drops of water in the bottom. When she had tried for a long time to pour the water out on the ground so she might quench her thirst a little, and when no effort gave any opportunity to do this, she impatiently brought every craft of her ingenuity to bear. She put pebbles into the urn until the water arose and gave her an easy opportunity to drink.

This shows that wisdom is greater than mere physical strength, for by wisdom the crow accomplished the end that she wished for.
Notes.—1.2, continuisset, here the subjunctive is used to show the jar as the crow had observed it. It depends on aspexerat.

1.4, nimiam sitim, some (a little) of her thirst. The ingenuity here ascribed to the crow here belongs to an African species, so Aelin tells us.

1.7, accrescens modifies unda in 1.8.

This fable teaches that 'knowledge is power.'
A little mouse wandering about is said to have dared to have dared to bite an immense ox with its tiny tooth. When the mouse had well wounded him with its sharp teeth, it safely hid in its own hole. The ox threatened the fierce little animal by shaking his great neck, and still angry as he was, he could nowhere see the mouse he wanted to attack. Then the spiteful little creature, bantering the enraged ox, uttered terrible threats with great warmth. "Not because you have inherited a large body, have your parents also given you power. Learn then what self-reliance there is in a little mouths and you will do whatever the mouse population desires."
Notes.—1.1, oberrans—making its rounds. The word is often used of a spy, wandering about secretly. So here the word may imply that the ox knew nothing of the mouse’s presence.

1.2, ab used with the ablative brings exiguo dente into prominence. The simple ablative of means might have been used.

1.5, licet usually is followed by the subj. although the indicative sometimes occurs. (minetur).

1.6, esse, the predicate of quern. This construction is used after videt. Esse is stronger than is; it means exists. Literally does not see that the one he would attack, exists.

The moral of this fable, all successful politicians must learn.
XXXII.
The Farmer and the Ox.

A farmer left his cart in a muddy road and his oxen harnessed under the irksome yoke, feeling sure that the gods would help his fortunes on account of the vows he but vainly made, while he himself remained idle. Hercules, the driver, for the suppliant had invoked this god in his prayers, said to the farmer:—"Hasten to urge on your struggling oxen with blows and learn to assist the slow wheels with your own hands. Then when you have grappled with the task with all your strength, it is right to win over the gods to your wishes. Know, however, that the gods are not moved by idle prayers and call upon the willing gods by acting yourself."
Notes.—1.3, frustra is explained by resideret.

1.4, resideō, to remain idle. This meaning of the word is as old as Plautus. Ferre open numina is ind. disc. after confidēns.

1.5, Tirythius refers to Hercules. This god was born at Tiryns, after he had murdered his children he was ordered by the oracle at Delphi to return there. He drove the sacred oxen of Geryon into Tiryns, so Hesiod tells us; hence the name given him here, rectōr. With this title he may well give advice to this shiftless farmer about his oxen. Šuāūs ab astrīs is a bit of bombast, as well as infit.

1.10, animus here means wishes or determination, a by no means uncommon usage.

This fable voices our familiar proverb, Heaven helps those who help themselves.
XXXIII.

The Goose that Laid the Golden Egg.

A certain man had a goose filled with some gold producing germ; it often laid a golden egg in the nest. Nature had fixed this limit to the superior fowl, namely that it should not be permitted to lay two eggs at once. But the master anticipating that this source of wealth might vanish from him, did not suffer the delays ruinous to his gains, thinking surely he would get the value of the bird by its death, the value of the bird that was so rich in its unfailing bounty.

After he had plunged the threatening knife into its body which he had already stripped, when he saw that it did not have its usual eggs and that he had been deceived in such a way, he cried aloud. For he suffered the punishment due his own deserts. So it is right to refuse the everyday prayers of those who ask everything of the gods at once.
Notes.—1.1, cuīdam is dative of possessor.
1.2, quaes daret, characteristic clause, hence the subjunctive.
1.3, voluerī superbae, dative, indirect obj. of fīxerēt.
1.5, cupidum here the attribute of the domināris transferred to the votum.
1.7, sē, understood is the subject of referre.
1.9, nimāx shows the cruelty of the act.
1.11, ingemīt shows his realization of his punishment and loss.
1.13, qui—pōscunt modifies his in 1.14; here pōscunt has two objects, cuncta and deōs, a rather common usage.
XXXIV.
The Ant and the Cricket.

Whoever permits his youth to pass in idleness and with no eye to the future does not fear the evils of life, and worn out by old age, when once the decline of life is before him, alas he will often seek aid from another in vain.

An ant in midsummer reserved the fruit of her toils for winter and stored it in little hills. But when the earth assumed its wintry shroud of white hoar frost, and when the meadows lay hidden under a coat of ice, not being able to face the winter storms because her body is numbed, she assorts the damp grain in her own home. A variegated cricket as a beggar asked her with entreaties for food, the very cricket which had formerly made the fields resound with its plaintive singing. It said that it had also worked out the summer days in singing when the threshing floor had beat out its ripened crops. Then the tiny ant thus accosted the cricket, for they were accustomed to prolong their life together, "Since my subsistence has been procured by my own labor, in winter I take a long rest. Now in these extreme times it remains for you to dance, since your former life was spent in singing."
Notes.—1.1, trānsisse, the perfect infinitive, to have passed, to be over.

1.2, does not imply that one should anticipate evil, but that one should provide against evil.

1.3, seniō denotes not only that old age but senility, the infirmities that accompany old age.

1.5, labōrōs, fruits of labor, a Vergilian use.

This is the fourth instance of bringing in the general truth at the beginning. All of the fables but four have the moral at the end.

1.5, Solibus, ablative of time limiting ἐξεπτός.

1.9, pigra here not lazy but benumbed (by cold).

1.10, grana is moist by the frost that has seeped thru.

1.11, Discolor may denote the varied coat of brown and yellow as contrasted with the ant's dull hue, or it may mean simply dingy, in which case the word has been substituted for decolor. This word is used to refer to a changed color and may imply a contrast between the cricket's present appearance and that of his singing days. The cicada is not here mentioned and it is only from the title of the fable that we know with what discolor is to be interpreted, a serious fault.

1.16, continuare vitam pariter solent, to prolong life side by side from year to year, both surviving the cold.

1.19, ultima tempora, severe weather.

1.20, Cantibus, 'for in cantibus'.
XXXV.

The Monkey's Twins.

The story goes that a monkey gave birth to twins and separated her children for different lots; for one she reared in tenderest affection, while she was filled with hatred for the other. Once when a threatening alarm of attack began to terrify the mother, she hurried her children away with unequal treatment. She carries her favorite in her arms close to her loving heart, while she takes up the less favored one on her back. But when her feet are so tired that she cannot stand, in her flight she puts down the one in her paws. The other winding his arms about her shaggy neck, clings to her and escapes with his mother against her will. Soon he succeeds to the kisses of his chosen brother, being the only descendant of his aged mother.

Thus neglected things bring pleasure to many and Hope, reversing the order of things, brings men of low estate to happier fortunes.
Notes.

1.4, Alterius is obj. gen. literally, 'she swells filled with hatred of the other'.

1.5, tumultus, sudden outbreak of war or fear of attack.

1.8, For succipiente, we should expect suscipium. Then, she takes up and lifts to her back.

1.10, Opposutum, in her paws.

It is thought by Lachmann that the last four verses are an addition of later times.
XXXIX.

The Soldier who Burned his Arms.

Once a soldier, battered in many a battle had vowed that he would light a fire and consign all his arms to it, both the arms which the dying had given to him as victor and those he had been able to take from the retreating enemy. Meanwhile chance favored his hopes, and remembering his vows he began to bring his arms, piece by piece to the lighted pyre. A trumpet, deprecating this punishment with a hoarse whisper explains that it has come to the flames of the pyre thru no fault of its own. "Though no darts have struck your shoulders, you may yet affirm that the darts were driven by my strength. But I hurled weapons only with blasts of wind and with sounding tones, and this with a subdued sound, be the stars themselves my witnesses."

The soldier putting the rebounding trumpet back into the crackling flames, said, "Now more severe punishment and pain will torture you, for granted that you can attempt nothing aggressive yourself, for this very reason you are all the worse to deal with because you make others quarrel."
Notes.—1.2, dēre ignibus, is quite common.
1.3, moriēns turba, falling in the crowd of battle slain.
1.4, ab hoste captī, would really mean taken by an enemy, rather than from.
1.7, culpam is the direct obj. of immeritum, a somewhat rare usage. Immeritum, agrees with se.
1.14, nunc, now since your avowal.
1.16, hoc, ablative of cause; you are the worse to deal with for this very reason, that you make others (to be) bad.

The omission of es after saevior is unusual; this might possibly be construed with poena dolorque in 1.14, since the intervention of one verse would not make it impossible with Avianus.
The Leopard and the Ox.

A leopard distinguished by its beautiful mottled coat went walking among the other animals, its conpeers in honor. But because the mighty lions had no variegated backs, he immediately thought they were a sorry race. He condemned the other animals for their mean-looking countenances, thinking he was the sole pattern of nobility. A shrewed fox reproached him, rejoicing in his fresh attire and convincingly showed that beauty was vain. "Go thy ways" he said, "and put great trust in thy blazoned youth, while to me understanding is the fairer possession. And let us admire more the gifts of mental power than those who are resplendent with comely figures."
Notes.—1.1, pulchrōpectore pardus—alliteration. Avianus does not embellish his fables with rhetorical devices for the most part.

1.2, in ira is certainly corrupt; concerning this there have been many conjectures. Lachmannus suggests abnuit Ære—which would show the leopard’s disdain of the other animals, 'refused to go'. Withof who thinks the fable is aimed at the purpurātī officials of the Imperial court of the fourth and fifth centuries, says in Ære is for in honore, the phrase modifying con-similes—his conpeers in honor.

1.3, grāves introduces another feature of contrast between the light graceful movements of the panther and the stolid ways of the lion. The panther, on account of its bright spots and its grace was considered a type of beauty.

1.4, hīs—abl. of source, limiting rēbus understood. From these things he believed etc.

1.6, implies that the leopard thought this, although there is nothing in the construction to show that it depends on crēdidit.

1.11, queat—, so long as it is permitted me to have understanding.
A.

a (before consonants), ab (before a vowel or a consonant), prep. with abl., by, from.

abies, etis, f., the fig-tree, silver-fir.

aboleō, olevī, olitus, ere, to destroy, efface, XIV:12.

abstrahō, trāxī, tractus, ere, to detach, pull away, draw off, V:15.

accendo, cendi, census, ere, to kindle, set on fire, light, arouse, provoke.

accrēseō (ad-c-), cēvī, cētus, ere, to grow, arise, increase.

acerbus, adj. harsh, bitter, severe.

acta, ae, f., a sea-shore, sea-beach.

ad, prep. with acc., to, toward, against; among, near, at, till.

ad descendō v. ascendō.

addō, didī, ditus, ere, to give or impart to, annex, add.

1. ad-ēō, iīitus, īre, to go to, come to, approach.

2. ad-ēō, adv. so far as, so much, to such a degree.

ad-firmō, (aff-) avī, ātus, āre, to strengthen, confirm, encourage.

ad-for (aff-), ātus, ārī, dep. to speak to, address, accost.

ad-hibeo, ui, itus, ēre, to turn to, apply, add to, bestow, summon, furnish.

admoneō, nuī, nitus, ēre, to remind, suggest, warn, XII:8.

ad-moveō, movī, nōtus, ēre, to move towards, bring near, apply, XVII:17, address.

ad-ornō, avi, ātus, āre, to provide, equip, make ready, decorate, XL:11.

ad-orō, avi, ātus, āre, to worship, adore, implore, honor.

ad-sum, adfuī, adesse, to be present, be at hand, XXXIV:3.
aecus, aequus, equal, fair, just.
aequo, avariatus, are, to raise, equalize, level, attain, reach:
aequor, eris, an even surface, plain. IV: 3.
aestivus, adj., summer-like, summer.
aetas, atis, f., age, years, time. XXXIV: 3.
aether, eris, n., air, atmosphere IV: 7.
aggregior, gressus, i, dep., to approach, address, apply to, undertake, assume. XVIII: 11.
agitō, avariatus, are, to urge, incite, harass, devise, debate. XXXII: 7.
ago, actus, ere; set in motion, drive, advance, do, discuss. XXII: 8.
aliasus, adj.; foreign, alien, strange, another's.
alimentum, i, n., nutriment, provisions, food, fuel. XXXIV: 11.
aliasus, a, ud., (gen. allusus), adj. pro., another, other, different.
alter, terus, terus, gen. alterius or terius, dat. alterius; pron. adj. one, the other of two.
alveus, i, m., a hollow, cavity, bed.
amans, ntis, adj. with comp. and sup., fond, loving, affectionate. XVIII: 4.
ambiguus, adj., wavering, uncertain, ambiguous. XXII: 1.
amfractus, v. an-fractus.
amicitia, aei. f. friendship.
amictus, us, n., an outer garment; duplex, of double texture. IV: 9.
amicus, adj. with comp. and sup., friendly, kind, pleasing.
amicus, i, m., a friend, patron, protector.
ā-moveō, orī, ēre, to remove, avert, take away.
amor, oris, m., love, affection. XXXV: 3.
anfractus, ës, m., a turning, bending round, circuitous route. XXXI:4.

animal, alis, n., a living being, animal.

animalis, é, adj., of air, aerial, vital.

animus, ñ, n., the rational soul, mind, reason.

änser, eris, m., a goose. XXXIII:1.

ante, adv., first, sooner, before.

Apollo, god of sun, light; also called Phoebus.

approbo, (ad–p–), avī, atus, āre, to assent to, favor, approve, obtain approval for. XL:8.


aqua, ae, f., water, rain.

āra, ae, f., a structure for sacrifice, altar, monument.

aratum, ñ, n., a plough. XII:3.

ardēnum, ñ, n., a steep place, difficulty.

ardēus, adj., steep, high, hard, difficult.

ārea, ae, f., threshing floor.

argutus, adj. shrewed, active, lively. XL:7.

arma, ārum, n., arms, weapons. XXXIX:2.

ars, artis, f., practical skill, practise, art, trick.

arte, adv. with comp. and sup., closely, fast, firmly.

artifex, icis, m. and f., a professional man, artist, author, builder, master.

artus, adj., close, narrow, strait, short.

arvum, ñ, n., cultivated or ploughed land, field, glebe.

arvus, adj., ploughed, arable.

arx, arcis, f., castle, citadel, fortress. XXII:2.
asellus, I, m. a little ass, ass!s, colt.
asinus, I, m. an ass. V: 5.
aspiciō, (ad-sp-), ecticus, ere, to look at, observe, examine, behold. XXIV: 15.
ast, conj. (older and poetical for at), but.
at, conj., but, but on the other hand, meanwhile.
atque, conj., and.
attritus, (adt-) adj. with comp. battered, hardened. XXXIX: 1.
audax, acis, adj. daring, bold, courageous, spirited.
audeō, ansussum, ere, to dare, venture, risk, be bold.
aura, ae, f. the air, wind. IV: 10.
aureus, adj., golden, guilded.
auris, is, f. ear. V: 13.
aurum, I, n., gold.
auster, tri, m., the south wind, south.
ausus, I, n., a bold deed, reckless act.
avis, is, omen, race.
avus, I, m. a grand-father, forefather, ancestor.
axis, is, m. wagon, an axle. XXXII: 1.

B.
Bacchus, I, m., the son of Jupiter and Semele, the god of wine and inspiration; urine.
blandus, adj. with comp. and sup., flattering, caressing. XVI: 11.
bonus, a, um, good, n. plur.
bona, used as subst. goods, good qualities, property. V:2.
Boreas, ae, n. - the North wind. IV:1.
bovis, bovis, n. and f., ox, cow. Plur., cattle.
brachium, brachium, n., the fore-arm, lower arm, claws.
brevī, adv. in a little while, soon, briefly.
brevis, e, adj. short, narrow, shallow, brief.
bustum, bustum, n., funeral-pyre, mound, tomb.

C.
cadaver, eris, n., a dead body, corpse, carcass.
caespes, itis, n., turf, cut sod.
caleō, āvi, ātus, āre, to tread, trample. X:11.
caleō, di-ere, to be warm, hot, glow, be inflamed. XXIV:7.
calliditas, ātis, f. shrewdness, skill, aptness, shyness.
color, āris, m., warmth, heat.
campus, campus, n., a plain, field, campus, (arena, the theatre) XXVII:3.
candens, entis, adj. shining, bright, white.
canna, ae, f. a reed, cane.
cantus, ās, m., singing, song, music, incantation, charm.
capella, ae, f. a she-goat. XXVI:1.
capiō, cepī, captus, ere, to take in hand, seize, grasp, take.
captoāvī, ātus, āre, to strive after, seize, hunt, long for, XXII:13.
caput, itis, n., head.
careo, di, itūrus, ere, to be without, free from, refrain from.
carō, carnis, f., flesh.
carpo, psī, ptus, ere, to pass over, take one's way. IV: 4.

cārōs, adj. dear, beloved, esteemed, costly.

causa, ae, f., reason, motive, pretext. IV: 5.
cavō, avī, ātus, āre, to hollow out, excavate, pierce through.
cavus, adj., a hollow, excavated, as subst. n., a hole, opening.

cēō, cessī, cessus, ere, to go, go away, give way, yield, grant, concede.
cēdo, plur. cētē, old imper., hither with it, give, bring here, tell, say, out with it.

cēlō, avī, ātus, āre, to keep ignorant of, conceal from, elude.
certamen, inis, n., a decisive contest, dispute, struggle, rivalry. XIX: 3.
certatin, adv. in rivalry, emulously, jealously, with competition.
cervīx, īcis, f., neck, nape, throat. XXXI: 5.
cētera, adv., for the rest, otherwise, in all else.
cēterum, adv., in other respects, else, now, besides, yet, still, but.
cēterus, adj., the rest of, the remainder; as subst., the rest, others.
cicāda, ae, f., the cicada, grass-hopper, tree-cricket. XXXIV: 15.
circum, adv., all around, round about, IV: 7.
circumdō, ēdī, ēitus, ēre, to place around, surround. IV: 9.
cītō, adv. quickly, speedily, soon.
cītō, avī, ātus, āre, to rouse, excite, urge, call.
citus, adj. quick, swift, rapid.
coepīō, coepī, coeptus, ere, to begin, commence.
coeptus, ī, n., a beginning, undertaking.
collum, ī, n., neck.
coma, ae, f., hair, branches.
communis, adv., in close contest, hand to hand, at close quarters.

XXVI: 2.

communis, e, adj. common. V: 11.

1. compellō (comp-) pullī, pulsis, ere, to drive together, collect, assemble.

   compel, urge.

2. compellō (comp-) āvī, ātus, āre, to address, rebuke, accuse.

   con-ponō, (comp-), posuī, positus, ere, arrange, settle. XXXIII: 4.

   comprehendō, or comprehendēre, ātus, ere, to seize, catch hold of, grasp, comprehend.

concīlio, āvī, ātus, āre, to reconcile, obtain, win. XXII: 10.

concretus, adj. stiff, icy, congealed.

condiciō, ēnis, f., agreement, terms, stipulation, condition.

condō, didū, datus, ere, to conceal, bury. IX: 16.

conenctō, -nexus, ere, to bind together, connect, link. XVI: 7.

conferō, contulī, conlatūs, conferre, to bring together, interlock, unite. XVIII: 5.

conficiō, fecī, fectus, ere, to make or do thoroughly, accomplish, furnish. XXXI: 3.

confidens, entis, adj. with sup. bold, daring, confident. XXII: 11.

con-fido, fīsus, sum, ere, to trust, confide, rely upon, believe.

con-geminō, āvī, ātus, āre, to redouble, multiply. XXI: 18.

con-gerō, gessī, gestus, ere, to collect, accumulate, load, bring together. XIV: 4.

congregō, gessus, ī, dep., to meet, fight, contend, join battle.

congressus, ūs, m., a meeting, interview, fight, encounter.

coniūrātus, adj., bound together by an oath, allied.
conlido, lysis, lissus, ere, to dash to pieces, batter, crush, shatter.

XVII:12.

conlocó, avi, atus, are, to employ, use, set up.

con-p--r,v.comp--

consero, -seru, -sertus, ere, to unite, bring together; -iurgium, dispute.

consilator, oris, m. a councillor. XXVI:12.

consilium, i, n., consultation, plan, counsel, measure, plan, judgement, a council.

con-similis, e, adj. entirely similar, very like. XI:1.

con-sistó, siti, situs, ere, to stand firm, halt, stay, depend on, consist in.

con-soció, avi, atus, are, to share, associate, join. XIX:4.

consortium, i, n., fellowship, participation. IX:23.

constituó, uii, utus, ere, to set up, establish, give, determine. XXXI:10.

con-stó, siti, staturus, are, to agree, correspond, endure, be settled, to remain.

construó, struxi, stractus, ere, to pile up, accumulate, erect, build.

con-temnó, tempsi, temptus, ere, to esteem lightly, disdain, defy, disregard, slight.

1. contemptus, despised, contempitable, vile, abject.

2. contemptus, us, m., contempt, scorn, disgrace, slight.

contineó, timui, tentus, ere, to hold together, restrain, contain, bound.

continuó, adv., immediately, forthwith.
continuo, avi, atus, are, to prolong, continue, extend. XXXIV: 16.
convenio, veni, ventus, ire, to come to a decision, be agreed on, be settled; come to, come upon. IX: 6.
cornix, Icis, f. a crow.
cornu, us, n., a horn, antler. XVIII: 5.
corporous, adj. physical, fleshly, corporeal, substantial. XL: 12.
corpus, oris, n., body, frame. V: 15.
corripio, ripu, reptus, ere, to seize, attack, reproach. V: 14.
cortex, icis, m. and f., the bark, stem, hull. XVI: 10.
credo, didi, ditus, ere, to think, believe, suppose.
crepito, -er, -ere, to creak, crackle. XXXIX: 13.
cresco, crevi, cretus, ere, to rise, prosper. XXII: 11.
crimen, inis, n., a disgrace, offense, judgement, accusation.
croceus, adj., saffron-colored, yellow, golden.
cubo, ui, itus, are, to lie down, recline, slope.
culpa, ae, f., a fault, guilt, defect, mischief. XXXIX: 7.
cum, prep., with abl., with, in the company of. IV: 2.
cum, conj. of time, at the time when. V: 4.
cunctus, adj. all together, the whole, entire, all.
cupa, ae, f., a cask, tun, barrel.
cupidus, adj. eager, desirous.
cupio, ivi, itus, ere, to desire, be eager for, long for, greedy for.
curro, cucurrí, cursus, ere, to run, move quickly, hasten.
cursus, us, m., running, course, advance at a run, access.
curvus, adj., winding, or oked, curved.
cytisus, I, m. shrubby clover. XXVI: 5.
damno, avī, ātus, āre, to condemn, convict, sentence, doom, (devote.)

damnum, darnum — n. loss.

de, prep. with abl., down from, from, or, out of, about.

debilitās, ātis, f., lameness, debility, weakness, helplessness.

debilitō, avī, ātus, āre, to lame, cripple, unnerve, weaken.

debitum, ī, n., a debt.

debitus, adj., due, appropriate, doomed, destined.

(deceo, cuī), —, ēre, (only 3rd. pers.) to be seemly, be fitting or proper. V:1.

1. decidō, cidī, —, ēre, to fall down, fall off, sink down, die, perish.

2. decidō, cidī, cīsus, ēre, — to cut off, cut away, decide, settle, agree.

decipīō, cēpī, cēptus, ēre, to ensnare, ellude, cheat, deceive.

dē—color, ēris, adj., discolored, faded, colored dark, dingy.

decurrō, cucurrī, cursus, ēre, to run down, hasten down, hasten. XVI:3.

decus, ēris, n., decoration, dignity, beauty. XXIII:10.

decūtīō, cussū, cussus, ēre, to cast off. IV:6.

dē—ducō, dūxī, ductus, ēre, to lead away, divert.

deductus, adj., lowered, unambitious, modest.

dē—flectō, flexī, flexus, ēre, to bend aside, turn away. XXXIX:7.

dē—formis, ē, adj. with comp., deformed, misshapen.

dē—fungor, functus, ī, to discharge, perform, finish.

delitīscō, (—escō), tuī, —, ēre, to hide away, conceal, lurk.

dē—moror, ātus, ārī, dep., to detain, retard, delay. XVI:15.

dēns, dentis, m. a tooth.
denudō, avi, atus, are, to lay bare, expose, uncover. V:15.
demplō, uī, ere, to rain down. IV:8.
depōnō, posuī, positus, ere, to lay away, put aside.
deprehendo, or deprehendo, dī, sus, ere, to detect, find out, discover.
V:13.
deserō, ruī, rtus, ere, to leave, forsake, abandon.
dē-sistō, stī, stitus, ere, to cease, give over, desist from, leave off.
1. déspectus, adj. with sup. contemptible, scorned.
2. déspectus, us, m. a looking down, view, prospect.
despiciō, exī, ectus, ere, to look down upon, disdain, despise. XVI:14.
desum, fuī, esse, futurum, to be away, be absent, be wanting, fail.
detrāhō, trāxī, tractus, ere, to take away, remove. V:3.
deus, I, m., a god, deity.
dīco, dīxī, dīctus, ere, to speak, say, tell, relate, state.
dīēs, gen. dīēī, or dīē, m., day. XXXIV:14.
differō, distulī, dīlātus, ferre, separate, prolongs. XXII:10.
dignus, adj., worthy, meritorious, suitable, becoming, fitting.
1. dīlectus, adj. loved, dear.
2. dīlectus, or délectus, us, m., a selection, destination, levy, draft.
diripiō, uī, eptus, ere, to tear asunder, or in pieces. XVIII:14.
discō, didicī, -, ere, to learn, acquire, become acquainted with.
discutiō, cussī, cussus, ere, to dash to pieces, shatter, scatter, remove, destroy.
dis-iungō, unxī, unctus, ere, to unyoke, sever, separate, estrange. XVIII:13.
dis-par, aris, adj., different, unequal, ill-matched. XXIII: 8.

dis-pōnō, posui, positus, ere, offer, lay down, arrange. XXXII: 3.

dis-similis, e, adj. with comp. and sup., dissimilar, different. XXXV: 6.

dis-sociō, āvī, ātus, āre, to disjoin, disunite, estrange. XVIII: 12.

1. dīs-tinctus, adj. with comp., separate, distinct, decorated, studded, impressive.
2. (dīs-tinctus, ) m., only abl. sing.; -variety.

dīū, adv., a long time, long, long while.

diurnus, adj., by day, daily.

dī-vellō, vellī, vulsus or vulsus, ere, to tear apart, sever. XVIII: 3.

dīversus, or dīvorsus, adj. with sup. -turned, different ways, opposite, contrary, apart.

dīves, itis, adj. wealthy, rich.

dīvidō, vīsī, vīsus, ere, to divide, part, arrange. XXXV: 2.

1. dīvus, ī, adj. godlike, divine.
2. dīvus, ī, n. god, divine being.

do, dedī, datus, āre, give, render, offer, -verb sum, do, say. IX: 20.

doceō, uī, c tus, ēre, to teach, inform, show, tell. IV: 15.

docilis, e, adj. teachable, docile, tractile.

doctus, adj. with comp. and sup., learned, experienced, skillful, clever.

doleō, uī, itūrus, ēre, to suffer, be in pain, grieve, lament.

dolō, āvī, ātus, āre, to chip with an axe, belabor, drub.

dolor, ōris, m., pain, suffering, anguish.

dolus, ī, n. a device, fraud, snare, contrivance.

dōnce, conj. until. IV: 13.
dōnum,ī,m., a gift, present, offering, sacrifice.

dominus,ī,n., master, lord, owner, host. XXXIII:5.

domō,ūī,itus,āre, to domesticate, subdue, break, master. V:14.

dorsum,ī,n. or dorsus,ī,n., back, ridge, cliff. XXXVIII:8.

duco,ūxi,uctus,ere, to lead, guide, draw, bring.

dum, conj., while, at the time that, during the time.

dunus,ī,m., a thorn-bush, bramble, plur., a thicket. XIX:1.

duō,ae,o,nus, two. XXII:3.

duplex,icis, two-fold, double. IV:9.

duplicō, āvi,ātus, āre, to double, repeat, increase.

ex (only before consonants), εx (before vowels and consonants), prep. with abl., out, out of, from.

eef-, v. eff-.

(īeditum,ī), n. only plur., heights, elevations.

ēditus, adj. with comp., high, lofty, exposed.

1. ē-duco, duxī, ductus, ēre, to lead forth, take away, march out, raise, bear, build.

2. ēduco, āvi, ātus, ēre, to bring up, train, educate, support, produce, raise.

effectum,ī,n., an effect.

effundō, fūdī, fusus, ēre, to pour out, shed, spread abroad, drive out. send forth. XVI:17.
ego, gen. me i, dat. min i or mi, acc. and abl. mo; plur. nom. and acc. nos.
gen. nostrum; dat. and abl. nobis. 1st pers. pron. I. Plur. we, us, etc.

ē-mitto, mis i, missus, ere, to send forth, drive. XVIII: 3.
ē-niteō, tu i, -ē, ere, gleam, brighten, be distinguished. XL: 18.
ē-nītor, -ī, nīxus, or nīsus, i, dep., to mount, ascend, struggle, strive.
cō, iū i, itūrus, ēre, to go, proceed, march, pass. XIV: 10.
ērectus, adj. with comp., upright, elevated, lofty.
ērigō, rexī, rectus, ēre, to lift, raise, elevate.
ē-ripiō, ipus, or pustus, i, ere, to wrest on, or take away, extort, rescue.
error, ē-bris, ē, wandering, strolling, error. XVIII: 3.
ēruō, uī, utus, ēre, root out, dig up, XVI: 1.
ēsurīō-, ēturus, ēre, to be hungry, suffer hunger.
et, conj., and IV: 8.

etiam, adv., and also, still, yet, now too, indeed, by all means. Etiam atque etiam, again and again.
exanimus, e, adj. lifeless, dead, breathless.
excellō, -, celsus, ēre, to surpass, excel.
excellus, adj. high, lofty, noble, excellent.
exemplum, i, n. a sample, imitation, portrait, copy, example, pattern, lesson, XL: 6.
exigus, adj. with sup., strict, little, petty, poor, paltry.
exōsus, P., hating, detesting.
ex-plico, avī, and uī, atus or itus, ēre, to unfold, unravel, loosen, explain, set free. XIX: 8.
ex-pōnō, pōsūī, pōsitus, ēre, to set forth, exhibit, explain.
expositus, adj. open, accessible.
expressus, adj. with comp. distinct, clear, plain, real.
ex-saturō, -ātus, ēre, to satiate, sate, XXXV: 4.
ex-stinguō, or exinguō, nūctus, ēre, extinguish, destroy, XXII: 15.
ex-superō or expe-rō, āvī, ātus, ēre, to mount up, tower, excel, be superior, surpass, XVI: 20.
exuviae, -ārum, f. that which is stripped off.—leonis, -skin. V: 5.

F.

facile, adv. easily, readily.
facilis, e, adj., easy, without difficulty.
faciō, fecī, factus, ēre; to make do, produce, cause, bring about. V: 3.
fallāciter, adv. with sup. deceitfully, falsely. XXVI: 7.
fallāx, ācis, adj. fallacious, deceitful, deceptive.
fallō, fēsēlī, falsus, ēre, to deceive, dupe, delude. V: 17.
fāma, ae, f. a report, rumor, tradition, fame, reputation. XXXV: 1.
fās (only nom. and acc. sing.) n. divine law, right, justice. XXXII: 10.
fateor, fassus, ērī, dep., to confess, own, grant, acknowledge.
fatīgō, āvī, ātus, ēre, to tire, vex, torment, harass, fret. XXXI: 7.
fātum, īn. n. prediction, oracle, fate, bad fortune.
fera, ae, f. a wild beast, wild animal.
ferō, tulī, ītus, ferre, to carry off, snatch, carry away. V: 2. bring.
IX: 3.
ferrum, īn., iron, axe, sword.
fessus, adj. weary, tired, worn. IV:14.

1. fētus, adj. breeding, filled, full.

1. fidēs, fideī, f., trust, faith, reliance, credit.

fiducia, ae, f., trust, assurance, confidence, security. XXIV:11.

fīgō, fīxī, fīxus, ere, to fix, fasten, post, erect, drive, attack.

figūra, ae, f. form, shape, figure, style.

fīngō, fīnxī, fīctus, ere, to feign, pretend. IX:10.

fīnis, is, n. boundary, limit, end.

fīo, fierī, used as pass. of facīō, v. faciō.

flamma, ae, f. a blazing fire, flame, glow. XXXIX:8.

flectō, flectī, flexus, ere, to bend, turn, bow, move.

flos, āris, m. a blossom, flower. XXVI:5.

fluvius, ī, m. a river, stream.

forma, ae, f. form, contour, figure, looks.

formica, ae, f. anant, XXXIV:5.

fors, fortis, f. chance, luck, accident.

forsitan, adv. perhaps, it may be that.

forte, adv. by chance, casually, happen so.

fortūna, ae, f. fortune, luck, fate, chance.


frāter, tris, n. a brother, elder. XXV:13.

fraus, fraudis, a fraud, deceit, crime, mistake, harm.

frīgus, crīs, n. cold, coolness, chilliness, winter, frost.

frons, frondis, f. a leafy branch, green bough, foliage.

fruor, fructus, ī, dep. enjoy, delight in.
frustra, adv. in deception or error; without effect, in vain. XVI:19.
frugāx, acis, adj. timid, fleeing, cowardly.
frugēns, entis, adj., fleeing, fleeting, receding, fermenting, XXXV:10.
fugiō, fugī, - , ere, to fly, flee, run away, hasten, avoid, omit, escape.
XXXV:12.
fungō, fūdī, fusus, ere, to pour out, shed, yield, lose, utter.
fundus, I, n. the bottom, lowest part, foundation.
funestus, adj. with comp. deadly, fatal, mournful, gloomy.
funus, eris, n. funeral.

Gaetulus—adj. of, belonging to, Gaetulia, a country in Africa.
gaudeōs, entis, adj. joyful, glad, cheerful.
gaudeō, gavisus, ere, to be glad, rejoice, be joyful. XXII:19.
gelidus, a, um, adj. cold, icy, chilling. IV:3.
(gelū), abl. gelu, frost, cold, ice.
geminus, adj. twin-born, twin, double, both, two; as subst. twins. XXXV:1.
genō, uī, - , ere, to sigh, groan, lament. XXVI:7.
genae, arm, f. the cheeks.
genetrīx, isis, f. a mother.
genō, - , - , ere, to beget, bear. Pass. to be born.
genus, eris, n., a race, family, descent, birth, kind.
germen, isis, n., a sprig, sprout, bud. XXXIII:1.
genō, gessī, gestus, ere, to carry, wear, hold, sustain, wage.
glauclus, adj. bright, sparkling, grayish.

grande, adv. loudly.

granum, I, n., grain, seed, kernel, corn. XXXIV:10.
gratus, adj. dear, pleasing, acceptable, grateful.
gravis, e, adj., severe, oppressive, serious, hard to bear, unpleasant.

V:3.
grementum, I, n. lap, bosom, heart, center.
gressus,/us, m. way, course, advance.
grex, gregis, m. a flock, herd, drove, swarm, set, company, clique, troop, band. XVIII:14.
gorges, itis, m. abyss, whirl-pool, gulf, sea.

H.

habeo, ui, itus, ere, to have, hold, carry, wear.

haereo, haesī, haesūrus, ere, to hang, stick, be fixed, cling. XXXII:1.

harundō, inis, f. a reed, cane. XVI:8.

herēs, edis, n. and f. heir, heiress. XXXV:14.

heu! interj. of grief or pain, oh! alas!

heus! interj. calling attention, ho! there! lo! hark, halloo! XXVI:3.

hic or hic, m., haec, f., hōc or hoc, n., he, this one. V:13.

hiems, emis, f. the winter, storm, cold, frost.

hīrsūtus, adj. with crop, rough, shaggy, prickly.

hōno, inis, m. and f. a human being, man, person.

hōnos or honor, ōrus, n. honor, distinction, dignity. V:8.
horrēns, entis, adj. bristly, shaggy, rough.
horrē, ο, -, óre, to stand on end, bristle, shudder, dread. XVIII:8.
horror, oris, m. horror, dread, fright.
hostīlis, e, adj. enemy's, hostile.
hostis, is, m. and f. a stranger, foreigner, foe, enemy.
humanus, adj. human, humane, refined, civilized.
humē, adv. on the ground. IV:14.
(humidus, humifer), see umi-. humilis, e, adj. with comp. and sup. low, small, slight, poor, humble, insignificant.

I.

Ignis, is, m. fire, splendor, brilliancy.
Ignōtus, adj. unknown, strange; as subst. stranger.
ille, illa, illud; illīus; as subst., he, she, it.
illic, illaec, illuc, pron. he, she, it, that, yonder.

2. illīc, adv. yonder, there, in that place.

imber, bris, heavy rain, shower, water.
imītātus, adj. fictitional.
immanis, e, adj. monstrous, huge, vast, savage, wild.
immensus, i, n. a boundless extent, vastness, immensity.

2. immensus, adv. exceedingly, immensely.
immensus, adj. boundless, vast, immense.
immergō (in-), sī, sus, ere, to immerse, sink, dip, plunge. XXVII:4.
inmeritus, (in-m-), adj. undeserving, not innocent, with fault.
impar, aris, adj. unequal, uneven, dissimilar.
impeilio, pullo, pulsus, ere, to set in motion, drive, impel.
imperiosus, (inv-) adj. mighty, powerful, arbitrary.
impeleo, evi, etus, ere, to fill up, fill, satisfy, complete.
impressus (inv-) adj. unpressed.
in, prep. with acc. or abl. acc. into, to, abl. among, in.
inane, is, n. an empty space, open space, void.
inans, e, adj. empty, void.
incipio, ceptus, ere, to begin, undertake. IV:3.
incongruus, a, un-ill-suited, unfitted, incongrum.
increpo, utus, are, to scold, reprove, upbraid. V: 15.
inresceto, evi, ere, to grow, increase. IV: 11.
indef, adv. from that place, thence, therefore, then.
indignans, antis, adj., indignant, impatient, reluctant.
indignatus, adj. angered, reluctant.
indignus, adj. unworthy, undeserving, unfit.
induo, ulatus, ere, to put on, assume, dress in. V: 6.
In-felix, Icis, adj. unlucky, unhappy.
In-fit (defect) begins. XXXII: 5.
Informis, e, adj. _unformed, shapeless, deformed, hideous.
(in-fremo), ul, ere, to make a noise, growl, bellow. XXIV: 10.
in-gemo, ul, -ere, to mourn, bewail.
ingens, tis, adj. with comp. not natural, vast, huge, great. XVIII: 5.
iniquus, adj. uneven, slanting, steep, unequal, unfavorable, unjust, hostile.
in-m-imm-

inmitis, e, adj. fierce, rough, savage. IV:1.
inp-, imp-. inops, opis, adj. without resources, helpless, weak, poor.
inquam, -is-it, perf., inquit, def. verb., say.
inquit.
inrusus, (irr-), adj. invalid, void, useless.
insanus, adj. of unsoun mind, mad, insane.
isepio, (saepio), petus, ire, to fence in, enclose, surround.
isignis, e, adj. with comp. remarkable, noted, extraordinary.
isistō, sītī, -ere, to set foot, take a stand, tread on, insist, urge.
isstimulus, -i-, -ère, to goad, urge on, stimulate. XXVI:8.
inter, prep. with acc., between, amid, among, in reciprocal relation,
with, by, from.
interea, adv. meanwhile, in the interim, nevertheless, however.
invado, vāsi, vāsus, ere, to enter, assail, seize, invade, usurp, attack.
XVIII:14.
inventio, vēni, ventus, ire, to find, discover. XII:9.
invidia, ae, f. envy, grudge, odium, prejudice. XXII:18.
initus, adj. with sup. unwilling, reluctant, on compulsion.
ipse, a, um, gen. ipsius; dat. ipsi; pron. demonstr. Self, in person often
rendered by an emphatic he or very, just, precisely.
irasor, iratus, i, dep., to be angry, be in a rage.
Itratus, adj. with comp. and sup. angry, enraged.
iste, a, ud, gen. istius, pron. demonstr. that, thus, he, she, it, such, the very.
iter, itineris, n. journey, passage, march.
iaciō, cul, -ere, to lie, be recumbent, be prostrate.
iam, adv., now, already, at length.
iiecūr, iecoris, or iecur, iecinoris, n. the liver. XXII:9.
iūtinus, adj., fasting, hungry, abstinent.
Iūbar, aris, radiance, sunshine. IV:12.
iuβecō, iussī, iussus, ere, to order, bid, command.
iūdicium, i, n. a judgement, trial, sentence.
inīma, i, n. a yoke, collar.
Iuppiter, Iovis, m., chief god of the Romans.
iūrgium, i, n. dispute, contention.
iūstus, adj. just, right, as subst. n. justice, the just.
invenca, ae, f. a young cow, heifer.
invencus, i, n. a young bullock.
inventa, ae, f. youth. XXXIV:1.
Iuvō, iuvi, iūtus, āre, to delight, gratify, please. V:1.

I.
labor, ōris, m. labor, exertion, hardship, fatigue, trouble, pain.
laborō, avi, ātus, āre, to labor, strive, prepare, be anxious, appressed.
lacertus, I, n. the upper arm, muscle, strength, force.
lacrima, ae, f., a tear.
laedo, sus, ere, to hurt, damage, annoy. XXXI:2.
lactus, adj. joyful, glad, happy.
lepilus, i, m. a pebble, gen. jewel.
lar, Laris, n. plur. Lares, m., protecting gods, Lares, household gods:
sing. and plur. hearth, family, home.
lasso, avantiatus, are, to tire, fatigue, exhaust.
lassus, a, um, adj. faint, tired, weary.
latus, eris, n. the side.
lautus, laudis, f. praise, commendation, esteem.
1. lego, avi, atus, are, to send with a commission, despatch, appoint, bequeath.
2. lego, legi, lectus, ere, to collect, take, pass over, choose, read, recite.
leto, this, n.—a lion.
levis, e, adj. light, trivial, fickle, gentle, pleasant.
2. levis, e, adj. smooth.
levo, avi, atus, are, to lift up, raise, elevate. IX:12.
lex, legis, f. law, statute, bill.
libere, adv. openly, freely, frankly.
1. liceo, cuin, —.
2. liceo, see licet.
licior, licitus, eri, dep. to bid...
licet, cuiet, and citum est, ere, impers., it is lawful, allowed; granted that, notwithstanding.
linquo, liqui, -, ere, to leave, depart from, forsake.
liquidus, adj. flowing, fluid, liquid.

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litus, i, n. curved trumpet, clarion, cornet. XXXIX:7.
lividus, adj. with sup. bluish, blue, envious, malicious.
locō, avī, ātus, āre, to lay, set, arrange, fix, place.
locūs, i, m. a place, position, locality.
longum, adv. long; a long while.
longus, adj. with comp. and sup. long, extended.
lucrum, i, n. gain, advantage, riches.
 ludicrous, avī, ātus, āre, to make game of, delude, cozen, deceive.
ludificor, ātus, āri, dep. to mock, baffle, thwart, make game of, deceive.
lumen, inis, n. light.
lustrum, i, n. a cog, haunt, den of beasts.
lutens, adj. of mud, clay.

macula, ae, f. a spot, mark. XL:1.
magis, adv. comp. more, in a higher degree, completely.
magnus, a, um, adj. great, mighty, large, broad. IV:2.
mālo, māluī, malle, to choose rather, prefer.
malum, i, n. an evil, misfortune.
malus, adj., a, um, bad, evil, unsuccessful; as subst. p, evil. V:4.
maneō, mānsī, mānsus, ēre, to stay, remain, abide, tarry. XIV:13.
mansus, īs, f. the hand, force, courage; an armed troop, band, company.
marmor, oris, n. marble; marble statue. XXIII:1.
māter, tris, f. a mother.
māturō, āvī, ātus, āre, to ripen, hasten, quicken, despatch.
mātūrus, adj. ripe, mature, proper, fit.
me, acc. and abl. of ego.
mini, dat. of ego.
medium, I, n. middle, center, interval, intervening space.
medius, adj. in the middle. IV: 3.
melior, adj. comp. better; v. bonus.
memor, oris, adj. heedful, mindful, remembering, suggestive.
mens, mentis, f. the mind, heart, intelligence.
mercur, ātus, āre, dep. to trade, deal in, buy.
meritum, I, n. merit, service, favor, benefit.
meritus, adj. deserving, fit, just, proper.
merx, mercis, f. goods, wares, merchandise. XXIII: 7.
nesus, is, f. harvest, crops, harvest-time.
metior, mensus, īre, dep. to measure, mete, estimate, judge.
metus, īus, m. fear, dread, anxiety.
meus, pron. possess. of me, my, mine, my own.
mīles, itis, m. soldier, private infantry.
mīnus, Īm., a mimic play, farce. V: 9.
mīnae, ārm, f., threats, menaces.
mīnax, ācis, adj. with comp. projecting, overhanging. XIX: 13.
minimum, or minūmum, adv. very little, slightly.
mīnimus or minimus, adj. sup. least, trifling.
minor, ātus, ārī, dep. to project, hold over, menace, threaten.
miraculum, no. a marvelous thing, wonder, hence anything extraordinary as, finery, gaudy attire. V:3.

nīrōr, ĕtus, ĕrī, dep., to wonder, marvel, admire, be amazed. XVI:3.
nīser, era, erum, adj. wretched, unfortunate, poor, worthless, sorry.
nītis, e, adj. tame, domestic, gentle. V:11.
nītto, nīsī, nīsus, ere, to let go, send, report, despatch. XXII:2.
nōlīr, ĕtus, ĕrī, dep. to make exertion, strive, toil.
moneō, ūlī, ĕtus, ĕre, to remind, warn, teach, admonish. IX:21.
mōns, montis, m. a mountain, range of mountains.
mōra, ae, f. a delay, hinderance, procrastination.
mordāx, ĕxis, adj. biting, snapping, stinging, snarling.
mōrēns, entis, adj. dying, failing, sinking.
mors, tīs, f., death.
mōtus, ūs, m., a motion, affection, passion, commotion, impulse, gesticulation.
mox, adv. soon, anon, directly, by and by, then.
multus, adj. many, much.
mūnus, eris, n. a service, function, duty, favor, gift, show, exhibition.
mūs, nūris, m. and f. a mouse. XXVII:1.

nān, conj. for, because.
nāta, or gnāta, ae, f., a daughter.
nātūra, ae, f. birth, nature, quality.
nātus, adj. born, fit, designed; as subst. m. a son or children.
1. ne, I. adv. no, not II. as conj. in clauses of purpose, that not, lest, to prevent.

2. ne, part, enclit. I. as adv. added in a direct question as an interrogation mark, II. as conj. in ind. question, whether.

ne or neque, adv. and conj. In nec-negation more prominent; in neque, connection, not, and not, nor.

nec-dum or needum, and not yet, not yet. XVI: 9.

1. neglectus, adj. neglected, despised, disheveled, slighted.
2. (neglectus, us), n. neglect, neglego, exi,actus, ere, to slight, neglect, despise, overlook.

negō, avi, atus, are, to say no, deny, refuse.

nempe, conj. certainly, of course, without doubt.

neque, avi, -ere, to be unable, cannot.

ne-ve or neu, adv., and not, nor, and that not, and lest.

nexus, I, n. a bond, slavery for debt.

nexus, -us, m. a joining, entwining, clasping.

nidus, I, m. a nest, home, house. XXXIII: 2.

nihil, n., indecl. nothing; acc. as adv. not at all, in no way. XXXIX: 15.

nimbus, I, m. a rainstorm, thick shower, cloud, mass.

nimis, adv. too much, excessively, greatly.

nimium, adv. too much, too, exceedingly, greatly.

nimius, a, um, adj., excessive, superabundance.

nobiles, e, adj. with comp. and sup. noble, well-known, famous, renowned.

nobilitas, atis, f., fame, renown, nobility, excellence. XL: 6.
noceō, eā, eitūrus, ēre, to do harm, inflict injury, hurt. XXIII:14.
nōn, adv. not, by no means, not at all.
nōnus, num, ord. the ninth.
nōs, nostrum, v. ego.
nōscō, nōvī, nōtus, ēre, to become acquainted with, learn, discern, understand, know.
noster, stra, strum, pron. possess. our, our own, ours, of us.
nota, ae, f. mark, sign, stamp, letter, note, quality.
notō, āvī, ātus, ēre, to mark, designate with a mark.
nōtus, adj. known, famous, customary.
novus, a, um, adj. new, novel, strange, singular.
nūbila, (ōrum), n. clouds, rain-clouds.
nūbilis, e, adj. marriageable.
nūbilus, adj. cloudy.
nūdō, āvī, ātus, ēre, to strip, expose, uncover. IV:6.
nūdus, adj. bare, uncovered, exposed, poor, simple.
nūllus, adj.; gen. nūllius; dat. nūlli; not any, no, none.
nūn, adv. now; interrog. implying a negative reply.
nūmen, inis, n., divinity, deity, god; nod, command.
nunc, adv. of present time, now at this time, at present.
ob-f-, see off-.
ob-sistō, stītī, stītus, ere, to take place before, stand in the way, oppose, resist. XVI: 19.

occulus, ō, n. an eye.
odiōm, ō, n. hatred, aversion, enmity, insolence.
offereō, obtulī, oblatus, offere, to bring before, show, offer.
olidus, rank, noisome, odorous.
ōmen, inis, n. harbinger, omen, token, sign. XXIII: 7.
omnis, e, adj. plur. all, every; sing. all, the whole.
onus, eris, n. burden, weight, load.
oppōnō, posuī, positus, ere, to set before, oppose, pledge, expose, reply, set against.
(opis), opis, help, succor, influence, resources. XXXII: 4.
opīō, āvī, ātus, āre, to wish, choose, prefer.
1. opus, operis, n. work, labor.
2. opus, indecl. need, necessity; opus est, it is necessary.
orbis, is, abl. orbe, m. a ring, circle, hoop, orbit.
ōrdō, -inis, n. row, order, arrangement, series, rank.
1. os, āris, (no gen. plur.), mouth, face, features, body.
2. os, ossis, n., bone, marrow.
ōsculum, ō, n. kiss. XXXV: 13.
ōtium, ō, n. leisure, ease, idleness, time.
owāns, antis, adj. joyful, exultant, triumphant.
ōvum, ō, n. an egg. XXXIII: 2.

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pābulum, i, n. fodder, pasturage, grass.
pallium, i, cloak, mantle. IV:6.
Parca, ae, f. goddess of Fate.
parsus, adj. frugal, thrifty, stingy, sparing, moderate, scant.
pardus, i, m. a leopard, a male panther. XL:1.
paren(s), entis, n. and f. father, mother, parent.
pariter, adv. equally, in like manner, alike, also, as much.
participō, avi, ātus, āre, to make partaker, share, impart, participate in. XII:10.
partus, adj. gained, acquired; as subst. n. an acquisition, possession, store.
parvolus or parvulus, adj. very small, petty, slight, young.
parvus, adj. small, young, short, low, mean.
pāscō, pāvi, pāstus, ere, to feed, support, pasture.
pāscuus, adj. for pasture, grazing.
1. passus, adj. extended, open, dry.
2. passus, us, n. a step, pace, track, trace.
 pāstus, us, n. pasture, fodder, food.
patior, passus, i, dep., to bear, undergo, suffer, endure.
patulus, adj. spread out, open, wide.
paulātin, adv. by degrees, gradually. IV:11.
pavidus, adj. fearful, timid, startled.
pectus, oris, n. breast, heart.
pecus, pectoris, n. an animal, head of cattle, cattle, flock.
pellis, is, f. skin, hide.

pellō, pepulī, pulsus, ere, to strike, drive, hurl, impel, rout.

pendō, pendī, pensus, ere, to suspend, balance, weigh.

per-prep. with acc. through, across. IV:3.

per-agō, eō, āctus, ere, to thrust or pierce through, transfix, traverse, agitate, complete, relate. XXXIV:20.

per-cō, īī or īīī, itūrus, īre, to pass away, be lost, ruined, perish, fall, die.

pergo, perrexī, perrectus, ere, to proceed, hasten, continue, march.

perīculum, i, n. a trial, proof, risk, danger, peril.

perīte, adv. skillfully, cleverly.

perītus, adj. experienced, trained, skillful.

per-misceō, miscuī, mixtus, ēre, to mix thoroughly, mingle, confuse, disturb.

per-mitto, misī, missus, ere, to let go or lose; give up or over; entrust, commit.

per-timescō, multī, ēre, to be frightened, alarmed, fear greatly.

petō, īvi, petītus, ere, to seek, aim at, travel to, strive for.

Phoebus, ī, n. god of light, the sun. IV:1.

pictūra, ae, f. painting a picture.

pictus, adj. with comp. painted, colored, tattooed, adorned.


pignus, oris, and eris, n. a pledge, pawn, wager, proof, security; child.

pinguis, e, adj. with comp. and sup. fat, plump, fertile.

piscis, is, n. a fish. XIV:5.

placidas, a, um, adj. gentle, mild, peaceful. IV:1.
planta,ae,f.a sprout,twig,graft,plant,slip,sole.
planus,adj.with comp.and sup.level,even,plane;as subst.n.a plain,
plane.
1.plecto,−,xus,ere,to plait,interweave.
2.(plecto),−,ere,only pass.to be punished,baten,blamed.
poea,ae,f.penalty,punishment,recompense.
pollex,icis,m.the thumb.
polus,ī,n.an end of an axis,pole,heavens,sky.
posco,poposci,−,ere,inch,to beg,demand,desire,reques.
possus,notus,possē,po,se,to be able,have power,can.
postquam,conj after that,after,when.
potestātās,tātis,f.,power,ability,authority.XXIII:13.
potius,adv.comp.rather,preferable.IV:5.
potō,avi,ātus,āre,to drink,absorb.
praebeō,uī,itus,ere,to hold out,offer,furnish,present.XXVI:8.
praeceps,adv.headlong,suddenly,rushing.
praecipito,avi,ātus,āre,to throw headlong,cast down,hurl down,
precipitate.XVI:4.
praeda,ae,f.prey,booty,spoils.
prae-disco,−,ere,to learn beforehand.XXII:1
praefīgō,fixī,fixus,ere,affix.IV:5.
praliun,v.proli−.
preamittō,īsī,missus,ere,to send forward,despatch.
praemium,ī,n.an advantage,favor,privilege,award.XXII:13.
praeruptus,adj.steep,abrupt,rugged.
praesens, entis, adj. present, at hand, in person. IV:15.
praest, adv. ready, present.
praes-stit, itis, are, to stand before, excel, exceed. Impers. praes-stat, it is better.
praesumbus, -umptus, -er, to take before, anticipate.
praeundi, itus, ire, to go by, pass, omit, neglect, avoid, escape, exceed.
pratum, n. a meadow.
pravis, adj. with comp. and sup. crooked, deformed, perverse, bad, improper.
precor, sus, dep. to ask, pray, beseech. XXVI:7.
premd, pressus, -sus, are, to overwhelm, burden, load.
pretusus, adj. with comp. and sup. costly, precious, dear.
prex, precis, f. a prayer, entreaty, request. XXII:6.
primus, adj. sup. the first, first.
prior, adj. comp. former, previous, first, sooner.
procella, ae, f. a violent, wind, storm, tempest, hurricane, onset.
prodit, itus, ire, to go forth, come forth, project, appear, advance.
prodit, -itis, -atus, -er, to exhibit, reveal, produce, relate, transmit, elect, betray, abandon.
proelium, n. a battle, combat, contest, strife. XXXIX:1.
profugus, adj. fugitive, in flight, wandering, nomad, banished, exiled.
profundus, fudus, -sus, are, to pour out, shed, utter, rush forth, vent. XXXV:1.
prohibes, air, -es, -er, to hold before, check, debar, prevent. XVIII:7.
properus, avi, -us, are, to hasten, begin, go quickly. XII:3.
proprius, adj. own, individual, particular.

prō-māmpō, rūpī, ruptus, ere, to break forth, rush forth, make an attack.

prōsiliō, uī, -, ere, to leap forward, spring forth, rush, hasten. XII:2.

prōtinus, or prōtenus, adv. immediately, at once.

prōtinus or prō-tenus, adv. right onward, farther on, continuously.

prō-traho, trāxi, tractus, ere, to bring forth, produce, discover, reveal, betray. XXIV:1.

prō-venīō, venī, ventus, ire, to appear, arise, grow, prosper.

prōvidus, a, um, adj. prudent, foreseeing, prescient, circumspect.

prudentia, ae, f. foresight, prudence, discretion.

prūīna, ae, f. hoar-frost, rime. XXXIV:7.

pulcer, -see pulcher.

pulcher, chrā, chrus, adj. with comp. and sup. beautiful, fair, handsome. XIX:1.

puppis, is, acc. im. abl. i, f. stern of a ship, poop. XIX:7.

pūrus, adj. with comp. and sup. clean, pure, unwrought.

pyra, ae, f. a funeral pile, pyre. XXXIX:8.

quaerō, sīvi, sītus, ere, to seek, look for, ask plan.

quam-vis, conj. altho, however, notwithstanding. IX:15.

quattuor or IIII or IV num. four.

-que, conj. enclit. - and.
querceus, f. an oak, Italian oak. XVI:1.
querulus, adj. querulous, complaining, cooing, plaintive, warbling. XXXIV: 12.
qui, rel. pron. who.
quia, conj. because. XXXI:9.
quicquid—see quisquis.
quidem, adv. demostr. certainly, indeed, in fact.
quidam, quaedam, quoddam, pron. indef., a certain, certain one, somebody.
quidnam, adv. interrog. why, pray? why in the world?
quies, etis, f., quiet, rest, inaction, silence, sleep.
quietus, adj. at rest, in repose, quiet, peaceful.
quis, interrog. pron. who. IV:3.
quis, qua, quad, pron. indef. anyone, anything, some one, something.
quiseque, quaeque, quidque, each one, every, everybody.
quis—quis, quicquid, quod, quod, pron. rel. indef. whoever, whatever, ev-
evy one who, everything which.
quod, conj. because, for.
quodcumque, indef. pron. whatever, whatsoever.
quoius, old for cuius, gen. of qui, and quis.
quondam, adv. once, formerly.
quoniam adv. since, now, because, whereas.
quoque, conj. also, too.

R.
rabidē, adv. madly, furiously.
rabilus, adj. mad, raving, rabid.
radicitus, adv. by the roots, utterly, radically.
radius, I, n. beam, ray. IV: 11.
ramus, I, n. a branch, bough, twig.
rapide, adv. with comp. hurriedly, rapidly.
rapidus, adj. seizing, impetuous, fleet, hurried, rapid.
rapina, ae, f. robbery, plunder.
rapiō, puī, raptus, ere, to seize and carry off, snatch, drag, pluck.
ratus, adj. reckoned, fixed, fulfilled.
rancus, adj. hoarse, deep-voiced, ringing, roaring, grating, faint.
rector, oris, m. a guide, driver.
rectum, I, n. , good, virtue, rectitude.
rectus, adj. with comp. and sup. straight, upright, just, correct.
redō, didī, ditus, ere, to return, restore, grant, surrender. XXIII: 6.
redō, iī, itus, iere, to return, recur, come to.
referō, retrulī, relatus, referre, to answer, relate, tell, announce.
IX: 19.
re-fert or refert, tulit, - , ferre, only 3rd pers., impers. or with pron. n. as subst. it is of importance, advantage, concern.
relinquō,-liquī, lictus, ere, to leave behind, quit, abandon, move from.
XII: 3.
reliusus-part. dashing, bounding, against.
remaneō, mani, - , ere, to be left, remain, V: 4.
re-mittō, misi, missus, ere, to send or drive back, return, restore, release.
reor, ratus, eri, dep., to calculate, believe, think, judge, deem, imagine.
reperio, repperi, repertus, ire, to discover, find, obtain.
repeto, itus, ere, to fall upon again, seek again, return.
requiesco, itus, atus, ere, to rest, repose.
res, rei, f. thing, affair, case, condition.
resido, sedi, -ere, to sink down, settle.
re-spondeo, spondi, sponsus, ere, to answer, reply, respond. XVI: 11.
re-sto, stiti, -ere, to resist; oppose, remain. XXXIV: 19.
resulto, -atus, ere, to spring back, rebound, resound, re-echo. XXXIX: 13.
retineo, tinui, tentus, ere, to keep back, retain, repress, preserve, occupy.
re-torqueo, situs, ere, to twist back, turn or throw back. XXIV: 9.
reverentia, ae, f. respect, timidity, reverence, fear. XXIII: 11.
rex, regis, m. an arbitrary ruler, monarch, king.
rideo, situs, ere, to laugh, smile, deride, mock, ridicule. XXIV: 15.
rigesci, gu, -ere, to grow stiff, be benumbed, stiffened.
rigidus, adj. with comp. stiff, hard, inflexible, rude, rough.
ripa, ae, f. a bank, margin. XVI: 5.
risus, us, m. laughing-stock, mockery, object of mirth.
robur, oris, n. strength, force, vigor, oak stem, tree-trunk.
rogo, avi, atus, re, to ask, question, propose. XXXIV: 4.
rostrum, i, n. beak, bill, mouth, muzzle, platform.
rota, ae, f. a wheel.
rumpo, rupi, ruptus, ere, to break, burst, tear, force open. XIV: 11
ruo, ul, atus, ere, to fall down, rush, hurry, run.
rupēs, is, f. rock, cliff. XXVI:i.
rūrsus, adv. again, in turn.
rūs, rūris, n. fields, lands, country.
rūsticus, adj. of the country, rural, subst. n., country-man, farmer, peasant. v:13.

S.
sacrō, aevī, atus, āre, to devote, consecrate, dedicate.
sacrūm, ī, n. a holy thing, sacred vessel, temple, sanctuary.
saepe, adv. with comp. and sup. often, frequently.
saevus, adj. with comp. and sup. raging, mad, fierce, savage, severe, cruel.
salix, icis, f. a willow-tree, XXVI:6.
saltō, aevī, atus, āre, to dance.
sapiens, entis, adj. wise, discreet, as subst. n. wise person, discreet man.
satiō, aevī, atus, āre, to fill, satisfy, sate.
saxum, ī, n. a large stone, rock, bowlder, XXIV:14.
scilicet, adv. you may know, of course, certainly, no doubt.
scrutor, ārī, atus, dep. to ransack, examine thoroughly, explore.
sculpō, psū, ptus, ere, to carve, chisel, fashion, XXIV:14.
sē, v. suī.
secreitus, adj. private, apart, secret.
securus, adj. easy, unconcerned, fearless, free from danger.
sed, conj. but, on the contrary, but also, but even, but in fact, yet, however.
sedeo, sedí, sessum, ere, to sit.
sedes, is, f. chair, seat, bench, throne.
sei, -see si.
semen, inis, n. (of plants), seeds; (of men), seed, race.
semper, adv. always.
sernum, i, n. old age, decline, trouble.
sensus, us, n. sense, observation, feeling, view.
sententia, ae, f. opinion, sentiment, purpose, verdict, feeling. XXVI:11.
sepulcrum or sepulchrum, i, n., a grave, tomb, sepulchre. XXII:3.
sequor, sequi, secutus, dep. follow after, pursue, accompany, attend.
sermo, onis, m. , talk, conversation, discourse.
servo, avī, atus, are, to save, guard, keep, protect, rescue. XVIII:15.
set, old for sed.
seu, v. sive.
si, conj. , if, when, since, inasmuch.
scīc, adv. thus, in this way, as I do, as you see.
sīdus, eris, n. star, group of stars. IV:1.
signō, avī, atus, are, to mark, designate, sign, stamp.
signum, ī, n. a mark, sign, proof.
silva, ae, f. a wood, forest.
simia, ae, f. an ape.
simul, adv. at the same time, at once, together.
singulī, ae, c, adj. single, separate, individual, one at a time, separate.
sanus, īus, m. fold. IV:10.
sitiens, entis, adj. dry, thirsting. XXVII:1.
sitis, is, f. thirst, dryness, eagerness.
sīve (seu), conj. or, if, whether, if either, sīve---sīve, either---or, whether---or.
socius, I, m. comrade, companion, associate.
sōdes, (from sī andēs); if you will, please, pray, with your leave.
sōl, sōlis, n. the sun.
solitum, I, n. what is usual, customary.
solitus, adj. wonted, usual, accustomed, common.
sollertia, ae, f. skill, shrewdness, dexterity. XXIV:13.
sollicitō, āvī, ātus, āre, to disturb, urge, incite, invite.
sōlus, a, um, adj. gen. sōlius; dat. sōli; sole, single, alone, preeminent.
      V:4.
sono, uī, itus, āre, to sound, speak.
sonus, I, m. a noise, sound, tone, character, style.
sordeō, -,-,-, āre, to be dirty, mean, despised, appear worthless.
sors, tis, f. lot, fate, chance, fortune, share.
spectō, āvī, ātus, āre, to look at, watch, inspect, attend, face, relate.
sperō, āvī, ātus, āre, to hope, trust, expect. XXII:7.
spēs, speī, f. hope. XXII:11.
spīna, ae, f. a thorn.
spīnetum, I, n. a thorn-hedge, thicket of thorns.
spoliūm, I, n. skin, hide; plur. the arms stripped from an enemy, prey.
spōns, spontis, f. accord, free will, impulse.
squāmiger, gera, gerum, adj. scale-bearing, scaly. XIV:5.
stimulus, I, n. a goad, prick, incentive, stimulus.
sto, stetī, status, āre, to stand upright, be erect. V:9.
strīdulus, adj. creaking, rattling, hissing, buzzing.
sub, prep. with acc. (with verbs of motion) and abl. under, near, at
the foot of, about.
sub-ō, diā, dītus, ēre, to put under, apply, set to, supply, substitute.
sub-eō, iī, itus, īre, to come under, go under, enter.
sub-mittō, (sum-ī) mīsī, missus, ēre, to put down, lower, sink, drop, de-
spatch secretly, help with, reduce, yield. XXXIX:12.
submoveō, moī, moītus, ēre, drive back. Phil. IV:10.
subp-v. supp—.
subripio, ripui, ruptus, ēre, to snatch away, steal, take secretly. XII:11.
substantia, ae, f. resources, wealth.
1. subter, adv. below, beneath, underneath.
2. subter, prep. with abl. or acc. below, beneath, under.
succēdō, cessī, cessus, ēre, to come up to, advance, take the place of,
succeed, prosper.
1. succidō, idī, -, ēre, to fall under, sink.
2. succīdō, cūdī, cīsus, ēre, to cut off from below, cut down, fell.
sūī (gen), dat. sībi, acc. and abl. se or more emphatic.
sēsē, himself, herself, itself, themselves; referring to subject of
thought.
sulcus, ī, m. a furrow, trench, ditch.
sūma, esse, fuī, futurus, to be, exist, live.
sūmma, ae, f. the top, summit, leadership, supremacy, general management,
whole amount.
sūmmus, a, um, adj. sup. highest, the top of, greatest, supreme, chief.
superbia, ae, f. pride, haughtiness, rudeness.
superbus, adj. with comp. and sup. proud, rude, domineering.
superus, superior, supremus, adj. upper, higher, as subst. m. plur. gods above. Plur. n. heavenly bodies, celestial things.
super- sum, fu, esse, to be over and above, be left, remain, survive, outlive.
supplex, subpl. -)licis, adj. begging, humble, suppliant, entreating.
supplicium, i, n. petition, supplication, penalty, pain, punishment.
sup-pono, (subp. -) posui, positus, ere, to put below, set under, bury, sow, forge, counterfeit.
surgo, surrexi, -ere, to rise, ascend.
suscipio, cepi,ceptus, ere, to undertake, begin, enter upon.
1. suspectus, adj. with comp. mistrusted, suspected.
2. suspectus, us, m. a gazing upwards, esteem, respect.
suspendo, d, sus, ere, to hang, suspend.
suspensus, adj. raised, suspended, doubtful.
1. susurrus, i, n. a humming, murmuring, muttering, whispering.
2. susurrus, adj. muttering, whispering.
sumus, a, um, adj. of oneself, his own, her own, its, their.

tam, adv. so, so much, so very; non tam—- quam, not so much as, less than.
tamen, adv. notwithstanding, nevertheless, however, yet, still.
tantus, adj. so great, such, so.
tardus, adj. with comp. and sup. slow, stupid, tardy.
teguwen, inis, n. cover.
tēla, ae, f. web, loom, warp.
tellūs, āris, f. earth, globe, region, district.
temptūlī, ī, n. temple, shrine.
temptō, āvī, ātus, ēre, to handle, feel, test, tempt, incite, urge.
tempus, āris, n. time, season, opportunity, occasion.
1. tempus, āris, n. the vital spot, temple.
tendō, tetendī, tentus or tensus, ēre, to stretch, extend, pitch, erect, reach, offer, strive.
teneō, temū-, ēre, to hold, have, grasp, control, comprehend.
tenusis, e, adj. slender, slight, insignificant.
tergum, ī, n. the back, skin, hide. V:15.
terra, ae, f. earth, land.
terreō, āri, ēre, to scare, frighten.
terribilis, e, adj. terrible, frightful, dreadful.
1. testis, is, n. a witness...
2. testis, is, n. a testicle.
testor, ātus, āri, to call as witness, invoke, appeal to, assert, prove, bear witness. XXXIX:12.
thesaurus or thesaurus, i, n. a hoard, treasure, store, collection.
thymum, i, n. thyme.
tibi (dat. of tū) v. tū.
timeō, āri, ēre, to fear, dread.
timor, āris, m. fear, dread, alarm, timidity.
Tirynthius, i, m. Herculean, of Hercules; as subst. m. Hercules. XXXII:5.
Titan-Phoebus, god of light, the sun.
tollō, sustulī, sublātus, ere, to lift, raise, exalt. XIX: 6.
tonō, nī, -āre, to sound, thunder, make a loud noise. IV: 7.
torpeō, -ēre, to be numb, inactive, dull, feeble.
torvus, adj. staring, keen, piercing, fierce, grim, stern.
totus, gentōtīus, ālī, all at once, the whole, entire, in toto, upon the whole, generally.
transō, didī, ditus, ere, to give up, deliver, consign, surrender.
trans-assū, trāxī, tractus, ere, to draw away, tug, drag.
trans-eō, iī, (īvī), ītus, īre, to go across, pass, pervīde, spend, endure.
trepidus, adj. anxious, alarmed, restless, agitated.
tribuī, utūs, utus, ere, to give, assign, yield, pay, spend.
tristis, e, adj. with comp. and sup. sad, dejected, melancholy, sullen, stern, harsh, disagreeable.
truncus, ī, m. stem, stock, hole, trunk.
trux, ucīs, adj. wild, rough, savage, stern, hard.
tū, gen. tuī; dat. tībī or tībī; acc. and abl. tē; pron. pers. 2nd. person, you.
tum, adv. then, at this or that time.
tumēō, -ēre, to swell, rage, be inflated, excited, puffed up.
tumidus, a, ān, adj. swollen, swelling, tumēndus, rising, high.
tumultus, īus, m. an uproar, tumult, panic, disturbance, storm. XXXV: 5.
tunc, adv. then.
turba, ae, f. uproar, quarrel, crowd, mob, mass.
turbidus, a, ān, adj. violent, confused, vehement.
1. turbō, inis, m. a hurricane, whirlwind, tornado, circle.
2. turbō, āvī, ātus, āre, to disturb, disorder, scatter in confusion. V: 11.
turpis, e, adj. with comp. and sup. ugly, foul, disgraceful.

τύς (tūs) turis, n. frank-incense.

tūtus, adj. with comp. and sup. guarded, safe, secure, out of danger.

tuus, pron. poss. thy, thine, your, yours.

U.

ubi, or ubī, adv. of time, when, since.

ūltimum, adv. for the last time, finally.

ūltimus, adj. sup. farthest, most remote, last, extreme.

ūmidus, adj. moist, humid, damp, as subst. n. a swamp.

unda, ae, f. a wave, billow.

undique, adv. from all parts, all around, everywhere, on all sides.

unguis, is, m. claw, talon.

ūnicus, adj. only, sole, single, unique, uncommon.

ūnus, num, one.

urna, ae, f. a water-jar, cinerary urn. XXVII:1.

ursa, ae, f. a bear.

ut, conj. (with subj.) that, in order that, so that.

uter-que, utraque, utrumque (gen. utriusque, sometimes utriusque)

each, either, one as well as the other.

V.

vacuus, adj. with sup. empty, void, free, idle.

vadum, ī, n. a shallow place, shoal, ford.

valles, or vallis, f. valley, vale, hollow.
vanescô, -ere, to vanish, pass away, disappear.
vanus, adj. empty, void, vain, weak, groundless.
varius, adj. variegated, diverse, various, fickle, untrustworthy.
vanus, adj. empty, void, vain, weak, groundless, false.
vario, avi, atus, are, to vary, diversify, change, alternate, differ.
varius, adj. variegated, diverse, various, fickle, untrustworthy.
vanus, adj. empty, void, vain, weak, groundless, false.
vaister, adj. empty, waste, huge, vast, rude, rough.
vehô, vexî, vectus, ere, to bear, carry, convey, draw.
vel, conj. or rather, even.
vel, adv. even, certainly, if you will, (perhaps).
velus, eris, n. fleece.
venator, oris, m. a hunter.
veðitor, oris, m. a seller, vendor.
veniô, venî, ventus, ïre, to come.
ventus, ð, n. wind.
vör, vöris, n. spring.
verber, eris, n. lash, whip, rod.
verbrum, ð, n. word, talk, conversation.
versô, or vorsô, avi, atus, are, to keep turning, handle, whirl about, turn over, be busy.
versum or vorsum, adv. turned in the direction of, facing.
versus, or versus, adv. to wards, facing.
vertex (vortex) ðis, n. a whirl, eddy, vortex.
verû, ûs, n. a spit, broach, dart, javelin.
verum, ð, n. truth, fact, reality.
verus, adj. true, genuine, right, just.
vester, or vester, tra, tran, pron. possess. your, yours.
vestīgiun,ī, n. foot, step, foot-step, trace, mark.
vestis, is, f. clothing, attire, vesture.
vetulus, adj. elderly, advanced in years.
ventus, eris, adj. old, aged,
via, ae, f. road, path, highway, journey.
(vicis) only gen vicis, f. change, alternation, return, succession, office, duty, retaliation.
vīctor, ēris, n. victor, conqueror, vanquisher. IV: 15.
videō, vīdī, vīsus, ēre, to see, discern, perceive. XII: 2.
vagōr, ēris, n. vigor, liveliness, activity.
vincō, vīcī, vīctus, ēre, to conquer, defeat, subdue.
vīnculum or vinclum, i, n. chain, letter, cord. V: 14.
vīr, ī, m. man. IV: 6.
vīreo, -ēre, to be green, verdant, to bloom.
vīridis, e, adj. green, fresh, verdant.
virtūs, -ūtis, f. virtus, merit, worth, manliness; plur. virtues,
vis (gen. vis, late), -ē, acc. vim; abl. vi, f.; plur. vires, iu, strength,
power, virtue, supply, quantity.
vīcōs, eris, and usu, vīscera, àe, n. the viscera, entrails, heart, life.
vīta, ae, f. -life.
vīto, ēvi, ātus, āre, to shun, avoid, evade. X: 2.
vīvō, vīxī, -ēre, to live, be alive, survive. XXII: 16.
vōcō, ēvi, ātus, āre, to call, summon, invoke. XXXII: 6.
vōlnus, eris, n. wound, blow, calamity, defeat.
volō, volui, velle, to wish, determine, purpose.
volpes, or vulpes, is, f. a fox. XI: 7.
volitus, ēs, m. countenance, features, looks, air, expression, face. XI: 5.
vōmer, eris, m. a plough-share. XII: 1.
vortex, see vertex.
voster see vester.
vōtum, ī, n. a solemn pledge, vow.
voveō, vōvi, vōtus, ēre, to vow, pledge, devote, consecrate. XXXIX: 1.
vōx, vocis, f. voice, tone, speech, language.