Indebtedness
of Vergil's Aeneid
to Homer's Odyssey

GREEK
A. B.

1901
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THE INDEBTEDNESS
OF VERGIL'S AENEID
TO HOMER'S ODYSSEY

by

CHARLES WATERMAN NORTON

THESIS

for the

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS

in the

COLLEGE OF LITERATURE AND ARTS

in the

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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

Charles Co. Horton

ENTITLED

The Inheritance of Poetry in Beowulf to Homer's Odyssey

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

of Bachelor of Arts.

C. W. Moss

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF
The Indebtedness of Vergil's Aeneid to Homer's Odyssey.
A cursory reading of Homer's Odyssey and Vergil's Aeneid reveals at once a striking resemblance between the two, plainly suggesting that the former was probably taken as the basis of the latter. A careful study and comparison of the two poems shows that the extent of borrowing by the author of the Aeneid not only includes the general theme and many of the chief incidents of the Odyssey, but also extends into matters of detail and even minor points in diction. The purpose of this thesis is to show as nearly as possible the extent of this borrowing by an arrangement of comparative citations. In these extracts there is included enough of the context of each poem to enable the reader exactly to appreciate the degree of similarity; the original texts are given in order to show the resemblance in points of construction and arrangement which cannot be brought out in the translations. In many cases, however, so short quotations are inadequate, and the original text must be consulted for the underlying idea.
It was expected that certain treatises upon this subject, which were ordered from Germany, would arrive before the work upon this thesis was completed. They failed to do so, and the work necessarily had to be entirely in the nature of personal investigation. To appreciate the quotations and the relations they bear to each other, one must become thoroughly familiarized with both forms, and by reading himself into the mind of Vergil, he will perceive with greater clearness and completeness the dependence of that part upon his predecessor, Homer. It is not intended to give preëminence to either of the two forms, but for convenience and simplicity, and the fact that Vergil is dependent in many places upon more than one reference in the Odyssey, the subject-matter of the thesis has been divided in the order of the twelve books of the Aeneid.
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Aeneid

(The quotations from each book are arranged in numerical sequence.)

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A. I. 3+5.

Multa quoque et bella passus, dum condiderit urbem. "Much war he toiled both on sea and land; much too he suffered in war till he founded a city."

O. I. 5-9.

polla d'oe y' en pontos pada algyca d'v kata thumon, 
arpomenos en te phuyhun kai vooton ekairun.
"Many griefs also did he suffer in his mind on the sea, seeking to preserve his own life and the return of his companions."

A. I. 11.

"Tantae animis coelestibus vide?" "Why such anger in celestial minds?"

O. I. 60.

'ti vno oit toton oibovao, Zoe; "Why then, O Zeus, art thou so angry with him?"

A. I. 35.

Vela davant laci et spumas salis acque ructant, "Gladdly they give sail and plow the foaming billows with brazen prow."

1.
O. i. 269
"And divine Odysseus gladly spreads his sail to the prosperous gale."

A. i. 37. 49
"Mene wise, — Juno's soliloquy.

O. i. 286. 290
"A potos, — Poseidon's "

A. i. 66. 7
"Aeolus, nuncque tibi divinum pater atque hominum rex
Et nautamedere dedit flexus et tollere vento.
"Aeolus, for the sake of gods and the king of men, hath
Given thee power both to smooth the waves and raise them
With the winds."

O. x. 20. 2

A. i. 70
"Aeolus, — for the son of Cronus made him the keeper
Of the winds, both to still and to raise whichever he
Wishes."
Exigat, 

"That with thee she may spend all her years for this service."

O. V. 209.

Iam ipse exspectans, cum 

'Altho' thou art anxious to see thy wife, of whom thou art ever desirous all thy days.'

A. I. 81-99.

Hace ubi dixit, cavum consors pusptum 
Impulit in latum; ac vinti, velut aquae facto, 
Sia data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perluctat. 
Incumbere mari, totumque a sedibus uinis 
Una Eereaque Notusque ruunt ereique procelles 
Africas, et vastas volvunt ad letra fluctus. 
Insequunt clamorque virum sidusque raduementum. 
Eripiunt subito nubes Coelumque denuque 
Neceorum et oculis; porto non incusat utra. 
Intonere soli, et erebris micat quibus aether, 
Prescentemque viris intentant omnia mortem. 
Exemplo teneae solvuntur frigore membra; 
Ingenit, et duplicis teudeus ad sidera palmas 
Talia voce referit: 'O tereque quaterque biati, 

[Text continues on the page]
Contigit opelis! O Danaum fortissime gentis
Tytide! mine Iliacis occurrere campis
Non potuisse, tuerque animam have effundere dextra, Salvoe ubi Achaeides telo iacet Hector....

Thus he spoke, and whirling the point of his spear, he struck the hollow mountain side; and the winds, as in a formed battalium, rush forth at every vent, and sweep over the lands in a hurricane. They press upon the ocean, and at once East and South and Stormy South. West flow up the whole deep from its lowest bottom, and roll vast billows to the shore. The cries of the seamen succeed and the cracking of cordage. In an instant clouds snatch the heavens and day from the eyes of the Trojans; and dark night sits brooding on the deep; Thunder rolls from pole to pole, the sky glares with repeated flashes, and all nature threatens them with immediate death. Forthwith Aeneas' limbs are relaxed with cold thundering fear. He groans, and spreading out both his hands to heaven, thus expostulates: 'Three and four times happy they, who had the good fortune to die before their parents' eyes, under the high ramparts of Troy! O then the braver of the Grecian race, great Tydeus, why was I not destined to fall on the Trojan plains, and pour out this soul by thy right hand? Where
Thus he spoke, and he collected the clouds and disturbed the sea, grasping his trident in his hands; and he stirred up all the storms of all manner of minds; and with clouds he covered the earth and sea at the same time, and night arose from the ocean. And the South-East [mind] and the South rushed together, and the hard-blowing West, and the cold-producing North, rolling the mighty, brave. And thus the knees and the dear heart of Odysseus were loosed.
and sorrowing he said to his strong hearted mind:

Thrice and four times blessed are
the Greeks, who formerly perished in spacious Troy, gratifying the sons of Atreus! Now I would that I had died and drawn fate upon me in that day, when
many Ilians hurled their brazen spears upon the
dead son of Peleus."

A. I. 114

univers a vertice pontius, "a mighty billow from the height.

O. V. 313

mēga kóma kat'árphe, "a mighty wave from the top."

A. I. 115.

--- Excultuer pronusque magister

Voluitur in caput,
"But the pilot is tossed out and rolled headlong from
[iuto the waves.]"

O. V. 315

τιλε δ' αὐτὸ σκεδίσα αὐτὸς πέσε, πηδάλιον δὲ
ἐκ χειρῶν προέηκε.
"And he himself fell at a distance from the raft, and
let go the rudder from his hands."

O. xii. 411-16

--- οὐ δ' ἦρα πρόμην ἐνι νη!
πλησίε κυδωνήτευ κεφαλήν, σῶν δ' ὄστε' ἀπαξεν
πάντ' ἅμωδος κεφαλής, ὁ δ' ἀρ' ἀρνετηρί κοινίως,
κάππες ἀπ' ἱκρίσθην, λίπος δ' ὄστεα τοῦ κόσμου ἀγάλμαρ.

"... and the mast struck the head of the helmsman
backward in the ship, and broke all the bones of his
head together; and he felt like a diver from the deck
and his noble mind left his bones."

A. I. 97

Exemplum Aeneae voluntes fregere membra,
"Forthwith Aeneas limbs are relaxed with cold."

O. I. 297.

καὶ τότ̣ Όδυσσηος λύτο γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἤτορ,
"And then the knees and the dear heart of Odysseus wise

A. I. 116-120

...ast illum te fluitus ibidem

Troquet agens circum et rapidus vorat acque vortex;
Apparunt rari nautae in gurgite vasto,
Arma virum tabulaeque et Troia gaza per undas.
"But here the driving surge thrice whirles around
in the same place, and the rapid eddy swallows up
in the deep. Then floating here and there on the
vast abyss are seen men, their arms, and vessels,
and the Trojan wealth among the waves."
O. xii. 67.

"But the wave of the sea and the storms of destructive fire took away planks of ships and bodies of men together."

O. xii. 116-19.

"In that same hour Zeus thundered, and hurled his thunderbolt upon the ship; and it was entirely whirled around, striking with the thunderbolt of Zeus, and it was filled with sulphur, and my companions fell from the ship. And they, like gulls, were borne on the waves around the black ship, for the deity took away their return."

A. i. 157-64.

Est in sequens longus locus: insula portum
Efficit oblectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
Transigit utique limus sequit sese unda reductus
Hic atque hic vastae rupes geminique minantur.
In Coelum Scopuli, quorum sub vertice late
Aequora tute silent; tum silvis scena Coroncis
Desuper horrentique atrum nemus incinemet umbra,
Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus autrum;
Intus aquae dulces vivoque sedilia tardo,
Mythnarum domus. Hic fessas non vincula navis
Ulla tenet, unco non alligat ancora morsu.

"In a long recess a station lies; an island forms
it into a harbor by its jutting sides, against which
ever wave from the ocean is broken and divides
itself into receding curves. On either side vast
cliffs and two twin-like rocks threaten the sky,
under whose summit the waters all around are
calm and still. Above is a sylvan scene with
swaying woods, and a dark grove with awful shade
hangs over. Under the opposite front is a cave of
pendant rocks, within which are fresh springs and
seats of living stone, the recess of nymphs. Here neither
Cables hold, nor anchors with Crooked fluke moor the
"Weather beaten ships."

O. V. H1-3

"All οὔτε ἡ ποταμός κατὰ οὐσίαν καλλιρόοιο
ἡ δὲ νέως, τῇ δὲ σί τε ἐπὶ σκέτοι καὶ ἀρετοῖς,
λείγει πετράων, καὶ ἐπὶ σκέπετας ἦν ἀνέμοιο.

"But when he came swimming to the mouth
of a beautiful flowing river, where it seemed to him to be the best place, smooth from rocks, and there was a shelter from the wind."

O. x. 87-94.

"Ενθ' έπει ές λιμένα κλωτόν ήλιομεν, όν περί πέτρῃ
γλίβατος τετόχης δειμμέρες άμφοτέρωσιν,
'άκται δέ προβλήτες έναντίαι άλληλοιην
'έν στόματι προύκοσσίν, ἀραίη δ' είσόδος έστιν,
'ένθ' οἳ γ' είνω πάντες έκον νέας άμφιελισσάς.
αἱ μὲν ἂρ' ἐντοσθέν λιμένος κοίλοιο δέδεντο
πλησίαις οὐ μὲν γὰρ πότ' ἄεξετο κύμα γ' ἐν αὐτῷ,
οὔτε μὲν' οὔτ' οἶλιον, λευκὴ δ' ἦν άμφι γαλήνη.

"There when we came to the famous haven,
around which there was a lofty rock, continual
on both sides, and prominent shores opposite to
one another project at the mouth; but the entrance
is narrow. There indeed they all kept their ships,
flowed on both sides, within. They indeed were
bound within the hollow haven, near one another;
for in it the wave was never raised, neither large
nor small, for there was a white calm around."

O. xii. 318.

"Ενθά δ' εἶσαν Νυμφέων καλοί χοροί ἦδε θώσκοι:
"...there were the beautiful dancing places and the
deeds of 'Nymphs.'"
A. I. 173.
Et sale labentes artus in litora ponunt.
"And stretch their brine-drenched limbs upon the beach."
O. I. H. 55.

-----, Τάλασσα δὲ κήκει πολλῆ
ἀν οἰσμά τε πίνακες, ὧν ὁ ἀρχευμένος καὶ ἀναψυχός
κεῖτ' ὀλιγηπελέων,-----
"And the sea came forth in quantities thru' his mouth
and his nostrils; and he lay breathless and speechless
with his strength wasted."

A. I. 180. 215

Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit et omnem
Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea si quem
Iacteantum vento videat Thrygisque hircumis,
Aut Capry, aut celsis uii puppibus arma Caici.
Navem in conspectu nullam, his litora cerves
Prospectit errantibus; hos tota armata sequuntur
H tergo, et longum per vallis pascitur agmen.
Constitit hic, arcumque manu celerisque sagittas
Corripuit, fides quae tela gerubat Achates,
Ocritiosque ispos primum, Capita alta ferenis
Cornibus astoris, sternit, tum volgus, et omnem
Misceat aquis telis memorae inter flonda turbam;
Nec prius abiecit, quam septem irigentia victor.
Corpora sunt te humi et numerum cum navibus aequae.
Nunc potum petis, et socios partitur in omnis.
--- --- ---, et dictis macerentia pectora mulcet:
O socii, neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum -
O passi graviores, debit deus his quoque finem.
--- --- --- ---
Recollect animas, maehaemque tiumorum
Mittate.
--- --- --- ---
Illi se praeda accipiant dapibusque futuris:
Irgora dextrum coctis et uscera mutant;
Pars in frusta secat oribusque frequentia sequent;
Sine aestivo necant alii, flammasque ministrant.
Sume ictus recogant eos, fusaque per herbam
Impleuntur isteris Bacchi pinquiasque forinac.

Meanwhile Aeneas climbs a rock and takes a
view of the wide ocean all around, if any
mean he can espy any Ithaca like I Authers noted
by winds, and the Phrygian galleys, etc... He sees
no ship in view, but three stags straying on the
shore. These the whole herd follow and are feeding
thru' the valley in a long-extended line. Here he
stopped short, and seizing his bow and arrows
(weapons which the faithful Achates bore), first
lays low the leader, trained their heads high
with branching horns; next, the common thong, and
dispersed the whole herd, driving them with darts thro' the leafy moods. Nor desists he until he, Conqueror, stretches seven huge deer on the ground and equals their number with his ships. Thence he returns to the port and shares them amongst all his companions——, and with these words cheers their saddened hearts: 'Comrades, who have sustained severer ills than these (for we are not strangers to former days of adversity), to these too God will grant a termination.—— Rescue then your courage and dismiss your fears—— They address themselves to the spoil and future feast, tear the skin from the ribs and lay bare the flesh. Some cut into parts the quivering limbs and fix them on spits; others place the brazier cauldrons on the shore and prepare the fires. Then they replenish their strength with food, and stretched along the grass regale themselves with old wine and fat rations.'

O. x. 145 on——

καὶ τότε ἐνώ ἔρχεται ἔχθρον ἐλών καὶ φάσαγαν οὖν
καρπαλέμως παρὰ νησί ἀνήκον ἐκ περισθήνης,
εἰ μὴς ἐργά ἰδομεῖ βραστὰν ἐνοπήν τε πυροῦρον,
ἐστὶν δὲ τοκόπην ἐς πατπαλότσαν ἀνελθών,

ἀλλ' ἐστε δὲ τυεόν ἡμών νεὸς ἀμφιελίτσας,
καὶ τότε τὸς μὲ θεῶν ὀλοφύρωτο μοῦνον ἑόντα,
ὡς ἐκ νυκτίκερων ἑλαφον μέγας οὐς ὁδὸν αὐτὴν
阂εν. ὡ μὲν ποταμὸν δὲ κατήμεν ἐκ νομοῦ ὅλης
πρόμενος. — — — — — —
tὸν δ' ἐγὼ ἐκβαίνοντα κατ' ἀκνηστὶν μέτα νυτα
πληξά: τὸ δ' ἀντιπροδότου ἀλίκεον ἐξεπέρησε,
καὶ δ' ἐπεξ' ἐν κονιήμι μακων, ἀπὸ δ' ἐπτάτο θυμός.

βὴν δὲ καταλοφάδεια φέρων ἐπὶ νῦν μέλαιναν,
ἐγείρει έρειδόμενος, — — — — — —
kαὶ δ' ἐβαλον προπάροιδε νεός, ἀνέγειρα δ' ἐταῖρος
μελίσσων ἐπέσει παραστάδον ἀνδρὰ ἐκαστὸν.

"Ω φίλοι, οὐ γάρ πως κατακυσόμεθ' ἀχνυμενοί τερ, ἐς Ἄιδαο δόμους, πρὶν μόρτιμον ἦμαρ ἑπέλθη.
ἀλλ' ἄνετ', ὅφερ' ἐν νη Θοῇ βρώσει τε πόσις τε,
μνημόμεθα βρώμης μηδὲ τρυχώμεθα λίμως."

αὐτάρ ἐπὶ τάρτηνταν ὑπώμενοι ὀφθαλμοί
cηρας νεφάμενοι τεύχοντ' ἐρεικύδεα δώτα.
ὡς τότε μὲν πρόπαν ἦμαρ ἐς ἄνεον κατα δύντα
ἡμέρα διαμύνεοι κρέα τ' ἀπέτεα καὶ μέθυ ὑδό.

"Then I, taking my spear and sharp sword,
quickly went up from the ship to a place of
look-out, if haply I could perceive the works
of men and could hear their voice. And I
stood having ascended a rugged promontory.

But when I was now coming near to the
ship rowed on both sides, then some one of the gods
pitied me, alone as I was, who sent a large, lofty-
horned stag into my very path. It came down to
the river from the pasture in the wood to drink;
but I struck him as he was going out, at the
spine in the middle of the back; and the brass-
shaft passed right thro' him. He fell moaning in
the dust and life fled away.

And I went to
the black ship, carrying it across my neck, leaning
upon my spear.
And I threw it down before
the ship, and I accused my companions with mild
words, standing near each man: 'O my friends,
we shall not yet go down to the abodes of Hades,
altho' grieving, before the fated day comes upon us.
But come, whilst there is meat and drink in the swift
ship, let us be mindful of food nor be wasted with
hunger.'

But when they were delighted, beholding
it with their eyes, having washed their hands they got
ready a most glorious banquet. Thus then during
the whole day until the setting sun we sat feasting
upon abundance of flesh and sweet wine.
A. I. 195-7

Vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarast Acestes
Litore Triniaicio dederatque abunctibus hero,
Dividit... 

"Then the hero divides the wine which the good Acestes
had stored in casks on the Sicilian shore and gave
them at parting."

O. IV. 196.

"...Utque aigeon aegon eikon melanos oinoio
ideos... et nos edwke Maron..."

"And I had a goat's skin of black wine, pleasant,
which Maron gave me."

A. I. 198. 30:

"Ostrei neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum
Ossii graviora, dat ut deus his quoque finem.
Vos et Cycyllaeam rabiem penitusque donantes
Acestis scopolos, vos et Cyclopia tasa
Experti. Revoate animos, maestumque tincorum
Mittite; fassar et hanc oliv minimus invabil.

"Only Comrades, who have sustained severer ills
than these (for we are not strangers to former
days of adversity,) to these, too, God will grant
a termination. You have approached both
Scylla's fury, and those deep-roaring rocks;
You are acquainted with the deeds of the Cyclops: resume, then, your courage, and dismiss your desponding fears. Perhaps at some time you will rejoice in remembering these things."

O. xi. 208. 17

"Ο φίλοι, οὐ γάρ πώς τι κακῶν ἀδαμνονία εἰμέν. οὐ μὲν δὴ τόδε χεὶς υἱὸν ἐμτ κακόν ἢ ὦτε Κύκλων ἐλεή ἐκι οὐε ἡλαφρὰ κρατερῆς βίην. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐνεν ἐμῆ ἀρετῆ βουλεῖ τε νόον τε ἐκφώνομεν, καὶ ποι τῶνε μνήσεοθάν αἰών.

"My friends, we are not by any means ignorant of misfortunes. This evil indeed does not come greater upon us than when the Cyclops thrust us up in his hollow case by powerful force, but we escaped even from thence by my counsel and counsel and prudence, and I think that you will sometimes remember these things."

A. i. 231. 3

"Quid mea Aeneas in te committere tantum. "Quid Troes potuisse, quiues, ntol funera passis, "Genetix ob Italianas terraram: Claudius oris?"

"What so high offence against thee [Zeus] could my Aeneas or the Trojans be guilty of, that, after having suffered so many deaths, they must be shut out from all the world on account of Italy?"
O. I-60-2

I. Troilus, as you know, was the son of the mighty Hecuba, chief among the women of the suitors. He was the son of Priam, king of Troy, and of the goddess Hecuba. He was the son of the goddess Hecuba, who was the wife of Priam, king of Troy. He was the son of the goddess Hecuba, who was the wife of Priam, king of Troy. He was the son of the goddess Hecuba, who was the wife of Priam, king of Troy.

"Now does this heart, O Olympian! Zeus, at all turn toward him. Did not the Odysseus gratify thee, performing sacrifice in spacious Troy near the ships of the Argives? Why, thou, O Zeus, art thou so angry with him?"

A. I-288.

---et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes.

"Suffused as to her bright eyes with tears."

A. I-305-9.

At pears Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvunt, ut primum lux alma data est, exire locisque explored novos, quos usto accesserit oras, sui tendent - nam siccula videt - hominesque feraene, iterum Constituit, sociisque exacta refert.

"But pious Aeneas, by night pondering many things, resolved, as soon as the cheerful day appeared, to set out and to reconnoitre the unknown Countries to des?
On what coasts he was driven by the wind, who are
the inhabitali, whether men or wild beasts, (for he did
nothing but uncultivated ground), and inform his
friends of his discoveries.
O.x. 144-7.

'All this day the third was fair and easy to travel.
Now we were at the port of a mountain, and from the
oaks and firs, as we say, we passed the stream of our
people. And this cry was heard by the people of the
people.

"But when at length the fair breeze soon produced the
third day, then I, taking my spear and sharp sword,
quickly went up from the ship to a place of look-out,
if by any means I could perceive the works of men
and could hear their voice."

A. I. 319-15

Quo mala media seca tulet obvia Silva,
Virginius os habitum gerens et virginiis arma
Spartanae, ... "To whom in the midst of the wood his mother presents
herself, wearing the mien and attire of a virgin and
the arms of a Spartan maid."

'Entha ois ἀντεβολὴς τῆς γλαυκῆς Ἀθῆνης
παρθένικη εἰκοῖα νεήνις, κάλπην ἔχοντι.
"Then the blue-eyed goddess Athene met him, likeness into a virgin young woman, bearing a pitcher; and she stood before him."

A. i. 317-30.

"O quam te meminem, virgo? namque tibi cultus Mortalis, nec vos hominum donat. Odea certe;
An Phoebi sors? an Nympharum lauquinas una?
Sis felix, nostriunque levis, quae cunquique, laborum:
"O virgin, by what name shall I address thee? For thou bearest not the looks of a mortal nor does thy voice sound human. O, thou art a goddess surely! Art thou the sister of Phoebus, or one of the race of the Nymphs? O, be propitious, and whoever thou art, ease our anxious minds."

O. vi. 149 on.

'Gounoomias, 'anasto. Theos vou tis, 'h brotos 'essi;
ase mén tis Theos 'essi, tois ouvanon kuvín ekousin,
'Artémidí de 'en có ge, Dios koúrh ménaloio,
'idos te ménebó, te phun 't' ángies 'a 'fisikos.'

'Allá, 'anasto, éléaire, sê gar kai ká pollá mouýnas
éis prótihn ékómen,-----

"I supplicate thee, O green, whether thou art some
goddess of those who possess the wide heaven, I consider
thee most like unto Artemis, the daughter of mighty
Zeus, in form, stature, and nature. —— But do thou
O queen, pity me, for, having suffered many miseries,
I come to thee first.


Nas Troia antiqua, si vires et fortis per aures
Troiae nomen it, diversa per aquas viretos
Pote sua Libycis tempestas appulet oris
Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
Classe virum mecum, fama super aethere motus;
"Driven over a length of seas from ancient Troy,(if
the name of Troy hath by chance reached your ears), a
tempest by its wonted chance threw us on the Libycan coast.
I am Aeneas, the pious, renowned by fame above the skies,
who carry with me in my fleet the gods I snatched
away from the enemy."

O. ix. 259-61.

Ἡμεῖς τοῖς Τροίησις ἀποκλαύει Ηντες Ἀκάιοι
παντοίοις ἀνέμοιοιν ὑπὲρ μέγα λαῖτημα θαλάσσης,
οἴκαδε ἑμένοις, ἄλλην ὀδὸν, ἀλλὰ κέλευθα
ὑφθομεν. οὕτω ποὺ Ζεὺς ἤθελε μητίσασθαι,
λαοὶ δὲ Ἀτρείδεω Αγαμέμνονος εὐχόμεθα εἶναι,
τοῦ δὲ νῦν γε μέγιστον ὑπουράνιον κλέος ἐστι.
"The Greeks, wandering from Troy, with all kinds of 
maids, over the mighty gulf of the sea, on returning 
home have come another journey, by other ways; so 
perhaps Zeus wished to contrive. But we avow ourselves 
to be the people of Agamemnon, son of Atreus, whose 
renown even now is mightiest under heaven."

O. ix. 19-20.

εἰς Ὀδυσσέας Λαέρτιάδης, ὃς πάσιν δόλοισιν
ἀνθρώποις μέλος, καὶ μεγάλος ὀδύραν ἤκει.

"O woe Odysseus, the son of Laertes, who are an object of 
attention to me, in all kinds of craft, and my fame 
reaches heaven."

A. 1. 387

Matrice dea monstrasse viam, data fata secutus.

"...having followed the deities vouchsafed me, my 
goddess—mother having pointed out the way."

O. III. 26-7.

Τηλέμαχε, ἀλλὰ μὲν αὐτὸς ἐνί λυπῶν σῆς νοῆσεις,
"ἄλλα δὲ καὶ δαίμον ὕπεριζεται.

"Telemachus, thou wilt thyself perceive some things in 
thy own mind, and the deities will suggest others."

A. I. 393-400.

'Aspice bis se nos laetauris aqmine Cycnon,
Aetheria quos lapsa plaga Jovis ales apto
Turbabat caelo; nunc terras ordine longo
Aut capere aut captas licee despectare videntur.
Ut reducent illi leuant stridentibus alis.
Et caele circiter polum, cantusque dedere,
Haud aliter pependique tuae tubaeque tuorum
Aut portum tinet, aut plena subit Ostia velo.
"See these twelve swans exulting in a body, whom
the bird of Jove, having glided down from the
ethereal region, was chasing into the open air: now
as a long train they seem either to choose their
ground or to hover over the place they have
already chosen, as they, returning, sportive strike
their rustling wings, wheel about the heavens in
a hoop, and raise their melodious notes.
So your ships and youthful crew either are
possessed of the harbor or are entering the port
with full sail."

\[ O_{xix} - 536-40 + 548-50 \]

χινίες μοι κατὰ δίκον ἑκίκοσι ποιφών ἐδουσίν
ἐξ ὑδατος, καὶ τέ σφιν λαίνομαι εἰσορώσαν
ἐλθὼν δ’ ἐξ ὑρεος μέγας αἰετός ἄγκουλοκείλης
πάσιν κατ’ ἀυχένας ἡκε καὶ ἐκτανεν. οἐ δ’ ἐκέχυντο
ἄθροοι ἐν μεγάροις, δ δ’ ἐς αἰθέρα διαν ἀερήν.
"Twenty geese in my house eat wheat out of the water, and I was delighted, looking at them; but a large, crooked- beaked eagle, coming from a mountain, broke the necks of all of them and slew them: and they were thrown together in the palace, but he was lifted up in the divine air. "These geese are the traitors, and I before was an eagle, but now am come, thy husband, who will bring unceasing fate upon all the traitors."


At Venus obscure gradientes aere ssepeit,
Et multa nebulae circum dea fudit amictis,
Cernere ne quis ess, nec quis contingere possit,
"But Venus screened them on their way with dim clouds, and the goddess spread around them a thick veil of mist, that none might see or touch."

O. xxiii.-371.-2.

'Nθη μεν φαος σεν ἐπὶ θόνα, τοὺς δ' ἀρα' Ἀθηνην
νυκτὶ κατακρύβωσε θόας ἐξήγει πόλην,
"Now indeed light was upon the earth; but Athene, concealing them in might, lead them quickly,
out of the city."

A. I. H15.
Ipse Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit.
Laeta suas.
"She herself (Venus) wings her way sublimly to
Paphos, and with joy revisits her seat."

O. vii. H11-12
' Ἡ μὲν ἄρ' ὡς εἰσοδὸν ἀπέβη γλαυκῶν Αθήνη
Ολυμπόν, ζήσει θεῶν ἐδος ἀσφαλές αἰεὶ
ἐμενα.
"When she had thus spoken, blue-eyed Athene departed
to Olympus, where they stay is forever, the firm seat of
the gods."

A. I. H16.
...... ubi templum illi, centumque Sabaec
Tarce celent arae sertisque recentibus halant.
"...... where (Paphos), sacred to her honor is a temple,
and a hundred altars smoke with Sabaean incense,
and are fragrant with fresh garlands."

O. viii.-362-3
ἡ δ' ἄρα Κύπρον ἐκαίνε φιλομενίς Ἀφροδίτη,
ἐσ Πάφον ἐνθα δὲ οἱ τέμενος βασιλὸς τε θυήσις.
"But she, the laughter-loving Aphrodite, came to
Ceypres, to Paphos, where her grove and incensed altar are."

Miraltur mascul Aneas, magnalia quandum,
Miraltur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.
"Aneas wonders at the mass of buildings, once he wonders at the gates, the bristle and the pored streets."
O. VII.- H.3-4.

Aúμασεν ο Ὑδυσσεος λιμένας καὶ νῆσας οἰοσις,
άυτῶν θ ἄρπων ἄγορας καὶ τείχεα μακρὰ
ὑψηλά, ὑπολίπουσαν ἄρρητος, ταύμα Ἰδέας.
"But Odysseus wondered at the havens and the equal ships
and the forms of the heroes themselves and the long walls,
lofty, fitted with stairs, a wonder to behold."


Infert de septís nebula - mirabile dictum -
Per medias, misce portique viris, necque Cernetur ulli.
"Abounded in a cloud (wonderful to relate), he
passes amidst the multitude and mingles with
the throng, nor is seen by any."
O. VII.- 39-42.

τὸν δ' ἀρα Φαῖηκες ναυσικλητοὶ ὁ δὲ ἐνόησαν
ἐπιχώμενον κατὰ ἄτο ἰώδι σφᾶς. ὃ ἔσπερ Ἀθηνη
"But the sea-famed Phaecians did not perceive him coming thro' the city, amongst them: for fair-haired Athene did not permit them, shrewd goddess, who indeed shed a divine cloud about them, counselleing kind things in her mind."

A.τ. 401.

"In the Center of the City was a grove, most delightful in shade."

O. νι. 291.

"He shall find a beautiful grove of Athene, near the way of poplars."

A.τ. 542-3.

"If you set at naught the human kind and the arms of mortals, yet know the gods have a mindful regard to right and wrong."

O. II. 64-7.
"Be ye yourselves indignant, and have regard for your neighbors, who dwell around; and dread the wrath of the gods, lest they should turn upon you in wrath at your evil deeds."

A. I. 459 - 465 - 6

"Ibis iam locus", inquit, "Achates, quae regio in terris nostris non plena laboris?"

Sic alio, atque animum pictura pascit inani,
Multa gentes, largaque humectat fluimine vultum.
"What place, Achates, what country on the globe is not full of our disaster?" Thus he speaks, and feeds his mind with the empty representations, heaving main a sigh, and bathes his visage in a flood of tears.

O. VIII. 83 - 6 -

-----autar Odysseus,
πορφύρεον μέγα φάρος ἐκὼν κηροί ὑπεβαρής
καὶ κεφαλῆς εἰρυτε, κάλυψε δὲ καλὰ πρότωπα:
αἴδεστι νὰρ Φάινκας ὑπ᾽ ὀφρύνι δάκρυα λαίβων.
"But Odysseus, taking a large purple veil in
his sturdy hands, drew it over his head and covered his beardless face; for he was ashamed before the Phaeacians, shedding tears from under his eyebrows."

--- vides Illiacis erordine pugnas
Bellique iam fama totum volgata per orsem,
Alcidas, Patamumque, et laeum amovos Achillan.

---

Sic ait...... multae gemens.

—; he sees the Trojan battles [delicately] in order, and the war now known by fame all over the world, the sons of Atreus, Priam, and Achilles implacable, to both

—; thus he Speaks,—— weeping much.

O. viii. 73-5 86.

μεδότ' ἄρ' ἄολον ἀνήκεν ἀεί δέμεναι κλέα ἀνδρῶν,
οὕμνης τύχῃ τότε ἄρα κλέος ὑφαράντων ἑρῦν ἴκανε,
νείκος Ὀδυσσείας καὶ Πηλείδεω Αχιλῆος,

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aia στο γὰρ Φαιήνας ὑπ' ὄφρων δακρυὰ λέγοντι.

"The Muse encouraged the bard to sing the glories of men, a song of which the fame then reached the wide
heaven, the Strife of Odysseus and Achilles, son of Peleus.

— but Odysseus, etc———; for he was ashamed before—
the Phaeacians, shedding tears from under his eye brows."

A. I. 586-7

Vix autem erat, quum circumfusa repente
Seindit de nubes et in aethera purgat apertum.
"He had scarcely spoken, when suddenly the circumambig
cloud splits asunder and dissolves into open air."

O. VII. 148-

καὶ τότε δὴ ἂν αὐτὸι πάλιν κύτῳ θέσφατος ἀέρ.
"And then indeed the divine mist was again dispersed from
him."

A. I. 595-6

'Cora, quem quaeritis, adsum,
Iaucum Aeneas, Libycis creptus ab undis.'
"'I, whom you seek, am present before you! Trojan Aeneas,
snatched from the Libyan waves!"

O. XXI. 207-8

'Ενδον μὲν δὴ ὃδ' αὐτὸς ἐνώ, κακὰ πολλὰ μου ὑπάσας,
‟ηλυθον ἐκκοιτη ἐρεῖ ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.
"'Home then have I myself come, after a world of sorrow;
yes! come back in the hundredth year."
Argentum Phrygianum lapis circumdatae aureo.
"...silver or Phrygian marble is plated with gold."
O. vi. 232.
κρυστὸν περικτεῖται ἀργυρῷ, "plates gold upon silver."

A. I. 670.
Hinc Phoenicia tenet Dido blaudisque moratur
Vacibus....
"Hinc Phoenicia Dido entertaines and amuses with smooth speech."
O. I. 55-6
τοῦ θυγατρὸς δύστηνον ὁδορόμενον κατερύκεις,
άει δὲ μαλακότεις καὶ αἰμολύσοις λόγοις
θέλης, ἐκεῖ Θάκης ἐπιλήσεται.
"But his daughter detains [Odysseus] unhappy, lamenting,
and she continually soothes him with soft and winning words that he may forget Ithaca."

A. I. 701-6
Davit famuli manibus lymphas, Ciceremque canistris
Expediunt, tönisque serunt mantelia villis.
Vtinguainsta vitalis famulæ, quibus ordine longo
Aeae penum stræræ ut flammas adolere Penates;
Centum aliae totidemque pares actati ministri,
In capite mensae equens et pocula ponunt.

"The attendants supply water for the hands, dispense the gifts of Ceres from baskets, and furnish them with smooth-shorn towels. If there are fifty hand-maidens, whose task it is to prepare provisions in due order and do honor to the household gods. A hundred more and as many servants of equal age are employed to load the tables with dishes and to place the cups."

O. I - 136-7 + 147.

χέρνεβα δ' ἀμφίπολις προχώρησεν φέρουσα
καλῇ χρυσῇ, ὑπὲρ ἄργυρεῖον λέβητος,
νέφαθαι. -- --

σῖτον δὲ δμώαι παρενήνευν ἐν κανέοις,
"And a handmaid bring in water, poured it from a beautiful golden ewer over a silver bowl, to wash in,-----
And the hand-maids heaped up bread in baskets."

O. VII - 103-6

πεντῆς κοιντὰ δὲ οἱ δμώαι κατὰ δώμα γυναῖκες
αἱ μὲν ἀλετρῶσονε μύλης ἐπὶ μύλοτα καρπῶν,
αἱ δ' ἵπτοις ὑφῶσι καὶ ἦλάκατα στρωφῶσιν
ἡμεῖς, διὰ τε φύλλα μακεδῶς αἰγείροιο.
"And there were fifty women servants in the house; some grind apple-colored corn in the mill, others weave the webs.
And while the spindle as they sit, lies as the leaves of a
tall poplar."
Drutias magnas stantunt et vina coronant.
"They place large vases and crown the mines."
O. xxii. 271.
κούροι δὲ κρητήρας ἐπετέφαντο πῶτον.
"And youths crown the bowls with wine."

A. I. 740.

Cithara crinitus Iopas

Personam manipulō, docuit quem maximeus Atlas.
"Long-haired Iopas taught his golden lyre to what the mighty Atlas taught."
O. viii. 73.

μου ἕν ἄοιδον ἀνθρώπον ἀειδημένας πλέα ἄνδρων,
"The muse encouraged the bard to sing the glories of men."

A. I. 753-5

Immo aequo, et a prima die, hæsper, origine nobis
Insidia, inquit, Danaum, cærusque tibiun,
Eroriesque tuis.
"May come, my guest,' she [Dido] says, "and from
the first relate to us the stratagems of the Greeks, the
adventures of your friends, and your own wanderings."

Εἴλε, τὸ μέν οὐ πρῶτον ἐγὼν εἰρήνομαι αὐτῇ.
Tis pothev eis andrōn; tis tois tāde eimati 'edwkev;
ou dhi phis kai pantois allōmenos 'enbad' ianēthai;

[Arete:] 'Sir, I am bold to ask thee first of this. Who
art thou of the sons of men, and whence? Who gave thee this
paiment? Didst thou not say indeed that thou comest
hither wandering over the deep?''

O. xxiii. 261-2

eip' d'he mou ton òxthlon, êpêi kai òpidev, òiow,
pesomai, autika ò:ètè daĩmenai ou ti xēreinov.'

[Penelope:] 'Come, tell me the toil; since I think I shall
hear it afterwards; but it is not worse to hear it
immediately,'
Arneid. Book II

A. II. 3-13.

"Infandum, Regina, iubes renovare dolorem,
Troianas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
Euerint Danai; quaeque ipse misericors uiui,
Et quorum pars magna fui.

Sed si laetus amor Casus cognosce nostras

Inaugurum animus memoriam horret.

Incipiam.

"Unutterable moes, O Queen, you urge me to renew:
to tell how the Greeks overthrew the power of Troy;
both what scenes of misery I myself beheld and
those wherein I was a principal part. But since
you are so desirous of knowing our misfortunes;
altho' my soul shudders at the remembrance; yet
will I begin."

O. III. 102-107.

"Ω φίλ, έπει μ’έρινησας οίκους, ήν ἐν ἐκείνῳ
δήμων ανέπλησον μένος άσχετοι ὅιες Αχαίων,

και σε καὶ περὶ ἀστυ μέγα Πρυόμονο, ἀνακτός
μαρνάμεθ.
"O friend, since thou hast put me in mind of the toil which I, son of the S earners, irresistible in might, suffered amongst that people, and whatever I suffered] when I fought about the great city of King Priam."

O. vii. 241-3

ἀγαλέων, βασιλεία, θινεκέως ἄγορεσθαι
κύδε, καὶ μοι πολλὰ δόσαν θεοὶ ὀφρατόν ως,
ταύτω δὲ τοι ἐρέω ὡ μὴ ἀνείρεαι κύδε μετάλλης.

"It is difficult, O queen, to relate my griefs entirely, thoro, since the heavenly gods have given me many; but I will tell thee this which thou artent and inquires of me."

O. xxiii. 266-5,

δαιμονίη, τι ν ἂρ αὖ μὲ μᾶλ ὀτρώνουσα κελεύεις
κείμεν; αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ μοθήσομαι οὐδ' ἐπικεόσι.

"Unhappy one! why indeed dost thou again desire me to speak, urging me very much? But I will relate [my adventures], nor will I conceal them."

A. II. 8-9.

...... Et iam noctum imida Caelo
Præcipitat, maentque cadentia sidera domnas,
"Besides, humid night is hastening down the sky and
the setting stars invite to sleep."
"But come, wife, let us to bed, that even now going to
rest, we may be delighted with sweet sleep."


Tracti bello fatiscque repulsi
Ductores Danaum, tot caœ labentibus annis,
Instar montis equum divina Palladis acte
Adfican tur; dictaque interunt abiete costas;
Volutum pro reedito simulabant; "a fama vagatur.
Huc deflecta virum portiti corpora fertur
Includunt caelo lateri, penitibusque cavernas
Inquietis uterque armato milito complecut.
Es in conspectu lenedos, notissima fama
Insula,

Huc de provetti desertu in libere condunt.

Ergo omnis longo solvit de iucundia luctæ;
Pauitantur portae; vivat ictu

Pars stupeb intueta donum extincte Minervae
Et molem minautus equi; primusque Thyraeæ
Acce intra muros hosta, ac arce locari,
At Capys

But pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona
Precipitare inuent, subjacetisque urere flamminis,
But trebrire Cavas uteri et semplare latebras.
Seditis incertum Studia in contraria volvis.

The Grecian leaders, now disheartened by war and
baffled by the Fates, after a revolution of so many
years, [being assisted] by the divine skill of Pallas,
built a horse to the size of a mountain, and inter-
meave its ribs with planks of fir. This they pretend
ed to be an offering in order to procure a safe return;
which report spread. In sight [of Troy] lies Pandos,
an island, well known by fame. Having made
these island, they conceal themselves in that desolate shore.

All Troy is released from its long distress; the gates
are thrown open; with joy we issue forth. Some
view with amazement that baleful offering of the virile
Minerva and wonder at the Hyperborean shriek of the
horse; and Theymotes first advises that it be dragged
within the walls and lodged in the tower. But Capys,

... strenuously urges either to throw into the sea the
treacherous snare and suspected oblation of the Sirens,
or by applying flames, consume it to ashes, or to lay
open and ruin all the recesses of the hollow womb.
...For nine years we planned evil things, attacking them around with all kinds of dalæâsæs; and the son of Cronus with difficulty bro't them to an end."

O. iv. 271–3

...εἰ δὲ μὲν εὕσσελμοι ἔτι νηών
βάντες απέπλεσον, πῦρ ἐν κλίσιν βάλοντες,
Ἀργείων, τοῦ δ' θυὸν ἀγαλματον ἀμφῇ Ὀδυσσά
εἰτ' ἐνὶ Τρώων ἀγορῇ ἱκαλυμφένοι ῥητορ.

...ὤσι μὲν ἑστήκει, τοῦ δ' ἀκρίτα πόλλ' ἀγορέων
ἀμφ' αὐτῶν τρίχα δ' ὡφιείν ἤνδαν βουλή,
ὅτε διάπληκται κοίλον δόρυ νηλεύς χάλκῳ,
ἡ κατὰ πετράων βαλέειν ἐρύσταντες ἐπ' ἀκρής,
ἡ ἕασεν μὲν ἄγαλμα θεῶν θελετήριον εἶναι,
τῇ περ βὴ καὶ ἐπείτα τελευτήσετος έμμελλεν.
... how the Argives, some indeed having embarked in the well-bench'd ships, sailed away, having hurled fire into their tents; and others now were sitting around all-famous Odysseus in the agora of the Trojans, being covered over in the horse; for the Trojans themselves had drawn it into the citadel. Thus it stood, and they sitting around it, spoke many undecided things, and council pleased them three ways: either to cut thro' the hollow wood with the hard brass, or having dragged it to the summit, to cast it down upon the rocks or to permit the great image to be a propitiation to the gods, as it was even afterwards about to be bro't to pass. For it was fated that it should perish when the city should cover around a great wooden horse, where all the best of the Argives sat, bearing slaughter and destiny to the Trojans. And he sang how the sons of the Greeks destroyed the City, being forced forth from the horse, having left the hollow ambush...
१. २६०

Caeco cavernae, "the hollow caverns."

१. २६०

Caeco rubore, "the hollow wood."

०. ४७७.

κοίλον λόχων, "the hollow ambush."

१. २६०

...et durus Ulisses,

Divisiunc lapesi per funem.

"And dire Ulysses, sliding down by a suspended rope."

०. २८०.

...καὶ δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς

"And divine Odysseus, sitting in the middle."

१. २५०, ५१.

Vertitum interea caelum et ruin oceanum Nox,

prolomns umbra magna terranique solunque.

"Meanwhile the heavens change and night advances rapidly, from the ocean, wrappin' up her extended shade both earth and heaven."

०. ४९७.

δύστο τ’ ἡλιος σκιώντο τε πάσας ἀγωνία.

"And the sun set, and the seas were overshadowed."
A. II. 485 on
The slaughter in the palace of Priam.
O. xxii. 1 on.
The slaughter in the palace of Odysseus.

A. II. 469-70
"Vestibulum ante ipsum primaeque in limine Pyrothus exsultat, telis et luce escusus aesta:
"Just before the vestibule and at the outer gate, Pyrothus exults, glistening in arms and glittering brass."
O. i. 255-6.
"εί γάρ νῦν ἐκθεῖν δόμοι ἐν πρώτησιν θόρυβοι
τοιαί, ἐκὼν πηληκα καὶ ἄετιδα καὶ δύο δοῦρε.
"For if he should now come and stand at the outer gate of the palace, having a helmet and shield and two darts."

A. II. 777.
"Non sine numine divinum
"Not without the will of the gods."
O. vi. 340
"οὐ πάντων ἀετητι θεῶν
"Not against the will of all the gods."

A. II. 792.
"Ter Conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum:
"These three times I attempted to throw my arms around her neck; three times the phantom, grasping in vain, escaped my hold, swift as the winged winds and resembling most a fleeting dream."

O. xi. 201.

"Deo erat, etsi autem n’tēkelon foret melmηρίγας μητρὸς ζημίς ψυχήν έλειν τέ με θυμος κατ’ ςες, τρίς δέ μοι εκ ξερῶν θηρίου είκελον ὡς καὶ ὀνείρον ἐπτάτ. έμω δ’άρκε δ’εύ γενέσκετο κμόθε μάλλον, καὶ μιν φωνήσακ ἐπεκα μπερδέντα προσεχίζειν."

"Thus she spoke, but I, meditating in my mind, wished to lay hold of the soul of my departed mother. Thrice indeed I essayed it, and my mind urged me to lay hold of it, but thrice it flew from my hands, like unto a shadow, or even a dream; but sharp grief arose in my heart still more, and addressing her, I spoke winged words:

A. II. 801-7

Ianique infra summae surgebat Lucifer Idae, Ducebat diem,.....

"By this time the bright morning star was rising on the Craggy tops of lofty Ida, and ushered in the day."
"But when the mother of dawn, rosy-fingered morning, appeared."
Aeneid - Book III

A. III. 29.

...Machi frigides horro
Membra quatit.
"Cold terror shakes my limbs."

Ov. 297.
και τὸν Ὀδυσσέα λύσει ψυχάτα καὶ φίλον ἦτορ.
"And then the knees and the clear heart of Odysseus were loosed."

A. III. 62-8

Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus: et ingens Aquae, tumulo tellus, Stabt Manibus aera, Caeruleis maestae ointis atraque Cupresso
Et circum Fliades Cenem de more solutae.
Inferimus tepido spumantia Cymbia lacte
Sauquinis et sacri Sataras, Animal que sepulcro
Condinmes, et magna supremum voce Ciemus.

"Therefore we celebrate funeral ceremonies to Polydons,
and a large mound of earth is heaped up for the tomb;
an altar is reared to his maus, mournfully decked
with leaden-colored wreaths and gloomy Cupress, and
around it the Trojan matrons stand with hair disheveled
according to custom. They offer the sacrifices of the dead,
bowls foaming with warm milk and goblets of the sacred
blood: we give the soul repose in the grave, and with loud
voice address to him the last farewell.”
O.xi-10-15-

"... διότε ἐκεῖ νεκρόν Ἐλπιῦνα τεθνησάτα.
πρὸς τὰ γέλω ταμῷντες, ὡς ἀκροτάτη πρὸς ἀκτῆν,
ἐγείμεν ἀκνύμενοι, θαλαν χατὰ θάκρον κέοντες.
αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ νεκρον τι ἐκάη καὶ τεύχεα νεκρῶν,
τόμβων κείμεντες καὶ ἐπὶ τήλην ἐφύταιντες
πήγαρεν ἀκροτάτω τόμβως εὐηρες ἔρεμον.

"... To bring the corpse, the dead Elpenor. And immediate-
ly cutting foams, we buried him in sorrow, where the shore
projected the farthest, and we shed the warm tear. But
when the corpse was burned and the arms of the dead, we
built a tomb and erected a column over it, and we fixed
the well-fit ed car on the top of the tomb."
O.ix-65-6

ποῦν τινα τῶν δειλῶν ἑταρὼν τρίς ἐκαστὸν ἄγαν,
οἱ Ἔνον ἐν πεδίῳ Ἰκίνων ἔπε τὰ μεντες.

"... before we thrice cried out to each one of our wrecked
companions who died in the plain, plain by the Ciconians."

A.iii - 69-72

'Placataque venti
Dant maria et leuis Orepitans vocat Austera in altum,
Deducunt socii naves et litora Compleunt
Proximum portus, terraque urbque recedunt.
"When the minds present peaceful seas and the south
wind invites us to the deep, my mates launch the ships
and crowd the shore. We are rafted from the port, and
the land and cities recede."

O. i. 636—40—
'auto' 'epet eva keivn ekelenon etairous
auto's t' embaiven ane te prynnista loutai.
oi BS 'evoivan kai evi kiniti kat'izon.
Thn de kai Okeanov potamov fere kuma bordo,
prota men eirein, metapeita de kalimos odox.
"Straightway then I went to the ship and bade my
companions to go on board themselves and to loose
the haulers. So speedily they went on board and sat
down on the benches. And the wave of the stream carried
the stuff thro' the ocean river, first the rowing and
afterwards a fair wind."

A. III. 76—80
Sarea mari colitur medio gratissima tellus
Nereidem matre et Neptuno aegaco,
Isae mais Arciticens, oras et litora circun
Caranthe, Myconou et Celsa Syaroque revinivit
Immutatique colo dedit et contemnere ventos.
"Amidst the sea there lies a charming spot of land, sacred to [Doris], the mother of the Nereids, and Aegean Neptune, which, once wandering about the coasts and shores, the pious god who yields the bow fast bound with high Synaros and Myrione, and fixed it so as to be habitable and mock the winds."

Ov. 3-5

...Ἐνθα δ' ἐναισθ
Ἀριολός Ἰπποτάδης, βίλος Ἀδνάτοιος Ἑρείτης,
πλωτῇ ἐν ἐνυγῇ.
"And here dwell Aeolus, son of Hippotas, dear to the immortal gods, in a floating island."

A. III - 130.

Prosequitur surges a rippe ventus sequitur,
"A wind springing up astern, accompanies us on our way"

Ov. xi-67-

...ἡμῖν δ' ἀυτὸ πώπολε νέος κυνοπράφων
ομοιον οδρον ἐν πλΗντίστιον, καθὼν ἓταιρον;
"Since I sent behind our dark proved ship a moist "wind that filled the sails, an excellent companion,"

A. III - 135.

tamque ferre sicco subductae leitor puppes.
"And now the ships were moist, drawn up upon the dry"
beach."

O. xi. 20.

'νῦν μὲν οὖν ἔθοντες ἐκέλαμον,

"Having come there we drew up our ship."

A. III - 184.

'Νάτη, Ἰλιάς ἑκτείτε φαίτι:

"My son, practiced in woe by the fates of Troy."

O. xi. 60

----- πολυμήχαν' Ὀδυσσέας;

"Ο μuchs-suffering Ὀδυσσέας."

A. III - 189

Σικ' ἄρε, ἐλευθερίας ἄριστος οὐαντος,

"Thus he said, and, exulting, we all obey his orders."

O. x. 178.

Ως ἐφαμνυ, οὐ δ' ἄφηκα ἑμοίς ἐπεκέκι πίθουτο.

"Thus I spoke, and they quickly obeyed my words."

A. III - 190 on

Aeneas' description of the storm. See thesis page 3 on.

A. III-192-206.

Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec iam amplius illae,

Apparent terrae, caelum unidueque et undesque pontus,
Tum nimi Caesaris supra caput aspexit unum.
Noctem neminem ferens, et inforruit unde tenebris.
Continuo vinti volvent mare magnumque surgunt
Aequora; dispersi lacteum surgere vasto;
Involucrum diem nimbis et nocce umida Caelum
Absulit; innumeris abruptis nubibus cignes
Excultarit Cursus, et Caelis eramans in undis.
Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere Caelo.
Nec minimum viae media Palminurus in unda
Tis adeo incertis carca caligine solest
Eranam pelago, totidem sine Sidere noctes.

"When the ships held possession of the deep and no land
any longer is in view, sky all around and ocean too;
then an azure rain-cloud stood over my head, bringing
on night and wintry storm. The waves grew rough in
the gloom, the winds overturn the sea and might, surges
rise; we are tossed to and fro on the face of the boiling
depth; clouds unwrapped the day and humid night
snatched the heavens [from our view]; from the bursting
clouds flashes of lightning redouble. We are driven from
our course and wander in unknown waves; Palminurus
himself seems he is unable to distinguish day and night
by the sky, and that he has forgotten his course in the
mid sea. Thus for three days, that could hardly be
distinguished by reason of the dark clouds, as many
"Starry nights, we wander up and down the ocean."

O. 11- 403- 425

Ἀλλ' ὤτε δὴ τὴν νῆσον ἐλεύθησεν, οὐδὲ τις ἄλλη
φαίνετο γαῖας, ἀλλ' οὐρανὸς ἦδε θάλασσα,
ὅτε τότε κυανῆ νεφέλην ἔστησε Κρόνιων,
νῆσος ὑπὲρ γλαφυρῆς, ἤχλυσε δὲ πόντος ὑπ' αὐτής.
Ἡ δ' ἔθει οὐ μάλα πολλὰν ἐπὶ κρόνον. ἀμφὰ γὰρ ἦλθε
κεκληθεὶς Ζέφυρος, μεγάλη σὺν λαίλαπε Θέου,
ὑπὸ δὲ προτόνου, ἕρρηξις ἀνέμου θέουλλα
ἀμφότερος. ὡς δ' ὅπεσ' πέσεν, ὅπλα τε πάντα
εἰς ἀντλον κατέχων. δ' ὃ ἀπα πρόμνη ἐνι νη
πληξε κυβερνήτης κεφαλῆς, τοις δ' ὅστε αἵραξ
πάντα ὅμως κεφαλῆς· ὃς δ' ἀρνευτηρε ἐοίκως
κἀπεσ' ἀπ' ἤκρισιν, λίπε δ' ὅστεα θυμὸς ἀγνήνωρ.
Ὡς ἐκελεύχη πᾶσα Διὸς πληγεῖσα κεραυνῶν,
ἐν δὲ θεσίω πλητο. πέτον δ' ἔς νῆσος ἑταίροις.
οὐ δὲ κορώνησον ἤπειροι περὶ νῆα μέλαιναν
κύματι εἰμφορέων, ἥδις δ' ἀποαίνουτο νόστοιν.
Ἀυτὰρ εὖ διὰ νῆσος ἐφοίτων, ὡρτὶ ἀπὸ τοίκου,
λύτε κλαύδων ἀράξος· τὴν δὲ ωλήν φέρε κύμα.
ἐκ δὲ σὲ ὅστ' ἀράξε ποτὶ τρόπιν· αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ αὐτῷ
ἐπίτονος βέβλητο, βοὸς δινοῦ τετευχός.
τῷ ἀμφώ συνεεργον ὁμοι τρόπιν ὑδὲ καὶ ἵστον,
ἐκεῖνος δ' ἐπὶ τοῖς περὶν χερόμην ὀλοκλῆ ἀνέμοισιν."

"But when we had now left the island, no other land
appeared, only the heaven and the sea. Then the son of Cronus raised an azure cloud above the hollow ship, and the sea became dark beneath it. But she ran for no very long time, for immediately came the clamoring West wind, rushing with a mighty tempest, and the storm of the wind broke both the cables of the mast, and the mast fell backwards as all the tackle was thrown into the hold in confusion. And it struck the head of the helmsman backward in the ship and broke all the bones together; so he fell like a diver from the deck and his noble mind left his body. And the was whirled around and around by the charge of the thunderbolt of Zeus and was filled with sulphur, and my companions fell from the ship. And they like gulls were borne on the waves around the black ship, for the god took away their return. But I kept going about the ship until the storm loosed the sides from the keel and the wave bore it along dismantled. And it broke out the mast at the keel; but a thing was thrown upon it, made from the skin of an ox. With this I bound both together, the keel and the mast, and sitting upon them I was borne by the destructive winds.
A. III. 207-8

... hand more, nautae

Adnixi torment spermus et caerulea virginit.
"Instantly the beam, linden to the task, toss up the foam and steep the azure deep."

O. ix. 564.

"And sitting in order they smote the hoary deep with their oars."

A. III. 219-21

Hec ubi delati portus intravisimus, ecce

Saeta bovam passam Campus armaeta videmus

Caprimenumque pecus num oculo custode per herbas.

Innuimus ferro, et divers ipsumque vocamus

In partem praedancque loquem, tum letere curvo

Exstruimusque toro lapibusque epulancium optimis.

Bellum etiam pro caede bovam stratisque invencis,

Tae medontiadasae, bellumne inferne paratis—

"Hither we are come as soon as we entered the port, and lo! we observe joyous herds of cattle roving upon

down the plains, and flocks of goats along the meadows

without a keeper. The rush upon them with our

hounds, and invoke the gods and Jove himself to share
the boots. Then along the winding shore we spread the couches and feast on the rich repast. 

[Odysseus:] 'Yar, too, ye sons of Laomedon, is it your purpose to make war for our oxen slain by you, for the havoc you have made upon our bullocks?'

O. xii. 353-365.

αὐτικὰ δ' Ἡλίοιο ὑπὸν ἑλάσαντες ἄριστας
ἐγγύθεν, ἐν γὰρ τῇ νέος κυανοπήρῳ
Βοσκέσκοντο, ἐλικεῖς καλὰ βόες εὖρυμέτωτοι.

μέστιλλον τ' ἄρα τάλλα καὶ ἀμφ' ἐβελόσιν ἑπειραν.

"But immediately, having driven the best of the oxen
of the sun from near at hand, (for the beautiful black
oxen, with their broad foreheads, pastured not far
from the dark-frowed ships) ———— they cut up the other
parts and fixed them on spits."

397.8 - Ἐξημαρ μὲν ἑκέστα ἐρὸι ἀρίττες ἑκὰροι

δαίσιν. Ἡλιοῖο ὑπὸν ἑλάσαντες ἄριστας.

"For six days thou my beloved companions feasted,
driving away the best of the oxen of the sun."

O. xii. 377-377

'Εἶν πάντος τ' ἄλλοι μάκαρες θεοὶ ἀἰεὶν κόντες
τίσας ὧν ἑκὰρος Λαερτίαδες Ὀδυσσῆος,
οὐ μὲν βοῦς ἑκέστιν ὑπέρβιον.

"Ο father Zeus, and ye other blessed gods, who exist
forever, punish the companions of Odysseus, the son of
Laertes, who have insolently slain mine own—
[Helios - Cf. Curse of Calypso, above.]

A. III. 268-9

...fugitum... nautibus urdis,
Ina cursum vinctusque gubernantes vocabat.
"Fly o'er the foaming waves, where the wind and
pilots urged our course."

O. xiv. 256.

τὰς δ' ἄνεμος τε κυβερνήται ὁ Ἥδυλος.
"And the wind and the pilot directed them [the ships]."

A. III. 270-3

...in medio apparat fluctus necorosae Ζακυνθος,
Dulichiumque lacusque et Νερίτας ardua dnavi.
Effugitus scopulos Ithace, Ἀετώς regna,
Et terrae altricem Iovis evocarunt uleus:"
"Now amidst the waves appear woody Ζακυνθος,
Dulichium, Iam, and Νερίτας, with its steep rocks.
We shun the cliffs of Ithaca, Fairer realms, and
curse the land that bred cruel Ulysses."

O. ix. 20. 4 & 27.

...παιτῶ δ' Ιθακήν Ὑδίελον... ἐν δ' ὅροις αὐτῇ,
...Νέριτον εὐνοσίφυλλον ἄρτιππές... ἀμφι δὲ νίπτοι.
And I inhabit Ithaca, well situated toward the
West, and in it there is a mountain, Neritos, leaf-
dotted, very conspicuous; and around it there are
many islands very near to one another, Delichium,
and Iasae, and woody Zacynthos, — — Craggy.

A. ΠΙ. — 280-3
Actaeon Iliacis celebrannus litora ludis.
Exercit patrias oleo labiunt palaestras
Hudati locii;
"..., and honor the promontory of Actium by celebrating
the Trojan games. Our crew with naked limbs
bismearcd with slippery oil, exercise the wrestling
matches of their country."
O. ΦΙ. — 110 on—
The Games
126-7 — οἱ δὲ παλαιμοσώνης ἀλεγείνης περιήγαντο.
"But others made trial of laborious wrestling," etc.
A. ΠΙ. — 284-5
Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum.
Et glacialis hieus aequinibris asperat undas.
"Meanwhile the sun finishes the revolution of the great year, and forty winter roughens the waves with the North winds."
O. x. 469-70.
 allure δὴ ἐναυτὸς ἔνν, περὶ δ’ ἔτηπον ὑμαν,
[μὴν ὁ φθινόντων, περὶ δ’ ἔτη ἑκατὸν μακρὰ τελέσῃ.]
"But when it was now a year, and the seasons turned around, [the months running, and the long days were bro’t round to a conclusion.]

A. III - 284-90.

Linguae tum portus ibero et considere hauritis,
certains socie ferunt maris et accorvam verixnct.

"Then I ordered [our crew] to leave the port and take their seats upon the benches. They with emulation under stiate the sea and lash the waves."
[See Thesis-p. 47]

A. III - 300.

"Progrede in portu, classis et litora lingueus."

"I set forward from the port, leaving the fleet and the shore."
O. x-274.

"Τοις εἰπὼν παρὰ νῆσος ἄνηγον ἢδὲ Ἱλάσσοντος."
"Thus having spoken, I went up from the ship and the sea."

A. Π. 384-6.

"Ault et Trinacria bentaudus remus in unua,
Et salis Ausonii lestraudum navibus aequor
Infernique lacs Uenaeque insula Cireae."
[Alcmenes:] 'You must both ply the bending oar in the Trinacrian wave and visit with your fleet the plains of the Ausonian sea, the infernal lakes, and the isle of Aean Cirea.'

O. x. 490-1.

'Αλλά άλλην χρή πρώτον ὁδόν τελέσαι καὶ ικέσθαι
εἰς Αἴδαο δόμους καὶ ἑπαινής Περσεφονείης.'

"[Alcmenes:] 'But you must first perform another voyage and come to the house of Pluto and awful Persephone.'"

A. Π. 388-

'Signum tibi dicam; tu condita mande teneto.
'I will tell the sign to thee; do thou keep them treasured up in thy mind.'"

O. xv. 27.

'Αλλο δὲ τοι τι ἑτος ἐρέω, οὗ δὲ τύνδαο Τυμ. φ.'

"But indeed I will tell thee something else; and do thou set it in thy mind."
A. III. 410-32.

'Ad ubi digressum Siculæ te admonuerit urae
Vestus et antiqui rarescent Castra Pelori,
Saeva tibi tellus et longa laeva petantur
Aquæra circuitæ, dextrum fugæ litus et undas.
Hec loca vi quondam et vasta Convulsa reina—
Pautum alvi longinquæ valet mutare virtutas—
Disilluisee ferunt, cum proterne ubique tellus
Una foret; omnis medio vi pontus et undas
Hesperum silvæ latus abscedit, arvaque et urbem
Sitor ex medias augusto intermitter aestu.
Dextrum Aeglea latus, laevum implacata Charytis.
Obsider, utque ina barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sortis in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Exigit altiâs et sidera vertbrat undas.
At Aegllam caecis exhibet spelunca latibus,
Ora exsperantem et navis in taxa frangentem.
Prima hominis facies et pulchro pectore virgo
Pute tenus, postrema immagni corpore pistrix
Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.
Fracstatur Iridacii mitas lustrare Pachymi
Cessantem, longos et circumflectere Cursus,
Quam neeul informem vasto videisse sub autro
Aegllam et Caeruleis Canibus resonantia data.

"[Helenus]: 'But when, after setting out, the wind
shall rapt you to the Sicilian coast and the Strait
of narrow Pelorus shall open wider to the eye,
over to the land on the left and to the sea on
the left by a long circuit; flee the right, both sea
and shore. These lands, they say, once with violence
and vast desolation convulsed (such revolutions
a long course of time is able to produce), slipped
asunder; when in continuity, both lands were one,
the sea rushed impetuously between and by its
waves tore the Italian side from that of Sicily, and
with a narrow fifth rains between the fields and
cities separated by the shores. Scylla guards the
right side, implacable Charon; dis, the left, and three
with the deepest eddies of its gulf swallows up the
vast billows, as they rush in headlong, and again
leaps them out by turns high into the air, and
lashes the stars with the waves. But Scylla confines
a cave within its dark recesses, reaching forth
her jaws and tucking in vessels upon the rocks.
First she presumes a human form, a lovely virgin
to the maid; her lower parts are those of a hideous
sea-monster with the tails of dolphins joined to
fringes of wolves. It is better to coast slowly around
the extremities of Sicilian Pachymus and steer a
long winding course than once to behold the
miscarped. They lay under her capacious den and
those rocks that roar with her green sea-dogs.

O. xii. 73-100.

'Οι δέ δόκοι οὐκόπελοι ο ομηρον δαίμον θανάτος
οξείης κορυφής, νεφέλη δέ μεν ἀμφιβαίνεις
κυανόης, το μέν οὐ ποτ' ἔρωτι, οὐδ' οτ' ἀδρὴ
κείνου ἔνει κορυφήν οὔτ' ἐν τέρει οὔτ' ἐν ὑπάρχῃ.
οὐδ' Κεν ἀμβαίνη βροτὸς ἀνήρ, οὐ καταβαίνη,
οὐδ' οὐκ ξηρές τε ἐξίκοσι καὶ πόδες εἶναι
πέτρη γὰρ λίς ἔπτε, περιξεύειν εἰκὼν.
μέσῳ δ' ἐν σκόπελῳ ἔντε ὑπέος ἕρωελὸς,
πρὸς γόρον εἰς Ἕρεβος, τετραμμένον, ἤ περ ἂν ὑμεῖς
νῦν παρὰ γλαφυρῆς ἰδόντε, φαίδιμος Ὀδυσσέω.
οὐδ' Κεν οὐκ ὑπὸς γλαφυρῆς ἀδημίως ἀνήρ
τόξω ὄστεόν πολύν σπέος εἰσαφίκοσισ.
"Ενθά δ' ἔνει Σκόλλη ναίει δεῖν δεινὸν λείανία.
τής ἡ τοι φωνὴ μὲν ὑπὸ σκύλακος νεογένης,
γίγνεται, αὐτῇ δ' ἀυτε πέληρ πακόν. οὐδέ κέ τίς μιν
γνηθησίειν ἓδον, οὐδ' εἰ θεὸς ἀντιάσει.
τής, ἡ τοι πόδες εἰς ἰνωδέκα πάντες ἀώροι,
ἐξ δέ τε οἱ Δείραι περιμένεις, εν δέ ἐκάστῃ
θυραλήν κέφαλην, εν δέ τρίτοιοι οἴδοντες,
πυκνοὶ καὶ θαμεῖς, πλείον μέλανος θανάτοιο.
μέσῃ μὲν τε κατὰ σπέος κοῖλον δέδυκεν,
"ἐξο δ' ἐξίσκει κέφαλῶς δεινοῖο θερίδρου,
[Orce:] 'But as to the two rocks, the one reaches the wide heaven with its sharp top, and a dark-gray cloud surrounds it. This indeed never withdraws, nor does a clear sky ever possess its top, either in the summer or in the autumn; nor could a mortal man ascend it, or descend, not if he had twenty hands and feet, for the rock is smooth like one polished all around. But in the middle of the rock there is a shadowy cave towards the west, turned to Crete; where do thou, O Illustrious Odysseus, direct thy hollows ship. Nor could a young man darting an arrow from a bow from a hollow ship reach the deep cave. Here Scylla dwells, shrieking out terribly; her voice indeed is as of a new-born whelp, but she herself is a vast monster. Nor would any one rejoice on seeing her, not even if a god should meet her. She has twelve hideous feet in all, and she has six very long necks, and on each there is a terrible head, and therein three rows
of teeth, thick and frequent, full of black death. She is sunk to the middle down her hollow cave, and she holds her heads out of the terrible abyss and fishes there, watching about the rock, for dolphins and sea-dogs, and if she can anywhere take a larger whale, which deep-groaning Amphitrite feeds in countless numbers. Near at any time do sailors boast that they have fled by her unharmed in their ship; but snatching a man with each of her heads from a dark-browed ship, she bears them away. But you will see the other rock lower, Odysseus, each near to the other, and you could reach it with an arrow. In this there is a large wild fig-tree, flourishing with leaves; under this divine Charybdis sucks in black water. For thrice in a day she feeds it out, and thrice she sucks it in terribly. May you not come thither when she is gulping it, for not even Poseidon could free you from it. But by all means sailing to the rock of Scylla, drive your ship quickly, beyond; since it is much better to regret six companions in a ship than all together.

A. III. 435.

'natè dea,' 'O goddess-born.'

O. v. 354.
Dios Odysseus; "divine Odysseus."

A. III - 461-6

'Dona dehinc avro gravia sectoque elethanto
Imperat ad navis fere, skipatque carinis
Inquus argentum, Dodoneosque lebetas.'

"He next orders presents to be carried to the ships,
heavy with gold andrawn ivory, and within the
sides of my vessel stores a large quantity of Delphi
plate and cauldrons of Dodonean brass."

O. xiii-13 + 19-21

'αλλ' αυτες οι δωμεν τρίποδα μεγαν ήδε λέθητα
ανδρακάς. -- -- --
νηάδ' επεννευστον, φέρον ο' εδηνορα χαλκόν.
και τα μεν ε'ε πατέδηκ' ιερον μενος Αλκινοοιο,
αυτος ιων δια νηας υπο συγα...

"But come, let us give him a large tripod and
cauldron, each man. . . . They hastened to the ship
and bote man-Strengthening brass; and the sacred
might of Alcinos arranged these things well, he
himself going thro' the ship under the beanches."

A. III - 485-8

'Next tibique onerat donis, ac talia fatai:
Acipe et haec, maximi tibi quae monumenta meum.
Juit, prius, et longum Andromachae testentur amorem, Cicingis Hectoriae. Cape dona extremas tuorum?

"The [Andromache] loads him also with presents of her labors in the loom, and thus addresses him: 'Take these too, my child, which may be memorials to you of my handiwork, and testify the permanent affection of Andromache, the spouse of Hector; accept the last presents of thy friends.'"

Ov. 123-7

Εἴλην δὲ παρίστατο καλλιπάρρης
πέπλον ἔχουσι ἐν κρεσίν, ἔποιο τῷ ἑφατ' ἐκ τῷ ὀνόματι.
δώρον τοι καὶ ἐγώ, τέκνον φίλε, τοῦτο δίδωμι,
μνήμ' Εἰλήνης κειρῶν, πολυπάτο ἐς γάμου ώρην,
τῇ Δλόκυῳ φόρεσιν.

"And fair- Cheeked Helen stood near him, having a garment in her hands, and spoke and said: 'I also give thee this gift, dear child, a memorial of the hands of Helen, against the time of thy most desirable marriage, for thy wife to wear.'"

A. III. 508

Sol rexit interea et montes umbrantur opaci.

"Meanwhile the sun goes down and the dusky mountains are wrapped up in shade."

O. XI. 12.
Duxet τ' ἥλιος, σκιώντο τε πᾶται ἄγνιαι.

"And the sun set, and all the ways grew overshadowed,

A. III. 512-17.

Ne edem orbem medium Nox Horis acta subebat; Hand arque strato surgit Palminus et omnis
Explorat montos, auge avibus æera captat;
Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentiæ Callo,
Arcturum pluriasque Hydas geminosque Triones
Armaliæque auro circumspicit Oriona.

"Night, downed by the hours, had not yet reached her
midway course, when Palminus springs alert from
his bed, examines every wind, and leads his ear
to catch the breeze. He marks every star gliding in the
silent sky, Arcturus, the rainy Hyades, and the two
northern Bears, and throws his eyes around Orion
armed with gold."

O. v. 271. d

όνδε δι' ὑπνόνος ἐπὶ βλεφάροις ἐγκύπτε
Πηγάδας τ' ἐστοράντε καὶ ὡς δυσντα Βοώτην
Ἀρκτον ὥς, ἢν καὶ ἁμάξαν ἐπίκλησιν καλέσοντι,
 rencont 
αὐτοῦ στρέφεται καὶ τ' Ὄρισσα δοκεῖεν,

"Nor did sleep fall upon his eye-brows, as he
contemplated both the Pheiades and settlining Boötes,
and the Bear which they also call by name the Main,
"which turns itself in the same place and observes Orion."

A. III. 521
rubescat...Aurora, "blushing morn appeared."

O. III. 99

φαν ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ήδης, "rosy-fingered morn appeared."

A. III. 533. 6

Portus ab Euno fluent curvatus in arcum;

Obiectae Salax spumant aspargine Cautes;

Ipse latebat; genuino demittunt braechia muro

Inniti scopuli.

"There the wave breaks from the east, the port breaks

into an arch; the setting cliffs foamed with the brine

Spray; [the port] itself lies hidden; two turret-like rocks

Stretch out their arms in a double mast."

A. I. 159-69.

Est in recessu longo, etc.

See Theics, p. 8.

OxIII. 96-109

..... τίς ἐντε λιμῆν, ..... 

..... δύο δὲ προβάτες ἐν αὐτῷ ἄκται ἀπορρώγες, λιμένος ποταμεῖν ὅτι

εἰ τῷ ἀνέμῳ οὐκ εἶπον δύσαν ἡμᾶς μέγα καὶ

ἐκτοθεν, ἐντοθέν δὲ τῷ ἄνεῳ δέναι ἐνοῦσον.
There is a certain haven, ....... and there are two abrupt, projecting shores in it, inclining towards the port, which secure from the great wave of hard-blowing winds from without; but within there ships remain without a chain, when they reach the goal of the mooring station. But at the head of the port there is a large-leaved olive; and near it a delightful cave, shaded, sacred to the nymphs, who are called Naiads. And there are stone cups and casks in it; and there the bees flow away their honey. And in it there are stone distaffs, of a great length, and there the nymphs wear their sea-purple robes, a marvel to behold. And in it there are perpetually flowing waters.
Cyclops."  
O. ix. 106  
"Kuklónon d' ès yaiav ... eikóna ..." "Then came to the land of the Cyclops."

A. iii. 570  
Portús ... et ignis ipse, "The fort itself is ample."
O. ix. 116  
Nèssos èpexe lýanei parèk ëxmeños tetávna 
"There a long island is stretched out from the haven of the land of the Cyclops."

A. iii. 593  
... 'Dea illuvius immisagae barba,  
Consortum tegumen spinis.'  
"He was in horrid filth, his beard overgrown, his garment ragged with thorns."
O. xiii. 1134-5  
'Amphi ës miw rókos ãllo kanôn báleo ëdè xetávna,  
Suyalea rýptówna, kanô peperóyména kanpôv.  
"And she put around him another evile, a ragged garment, and a cloak, torn, soiled, befriued with foul smoke."
A. III. 618. 66.

--- Domus saepe capibusque Euentus,
Inlus opaca, ingeres. Ipse ardus, altaque pulsat
Sidera. Di, talem terris auritide pestem! —
Nec visa facilis nec dictis adfabiles uti.
Viscribas miserorum et saquine vesceus atro.
Vidi ergo, duob de numeroCum corpora nostro
Preusa manu magna medio resupinus in autro
Trauerent ad saxum, saqueque expersa naturae
Semina; vidi atro cum membra fluentia tabo
Mandaret, et lepiti treuerent sub dentibus arctis,
Haud impune quideae; nec talia passus ullae,
Oblitera sui est Thaces discrimine tauto.
Nam simul expletus capibus ligne superbus
Caricum inlevans sors,iacuique per alium
Immensus, saque cereaus et frustra Euentus
Per solnum Cominista mero, nos, magna precati
Numine fortitique vice, una undique circun
Fundueat, et fæto lumen forebamus acto.
Inguis, quod torva solum sub fronte labeat,
Argolicie eipie aut Phoebae lampadis iustar,
Et tandem lacti sociorum ulciscimus mœbras.
Sis fugite, o miseri, fugite, atque ab illo funem
Rumpite.
Nam quales quaustisque Cave Popyhenus in autro.
Samigeras Claudit fecudes atque ultra pressat,
Centum ali Curva haec habitant ad lecta volgo
Infandi Cyclopes et altis montibus errant.

"It is an abode of gore and bloody banquets, gloomy
within and vast; [the Cyclops] himself, of towering
height, beats the nars on high, (ye gods, aint such a
pest from the earth!), fiercely scorning in his aspect,
and inaccessible to every mortal; he feeds on the entrails
and purple blood of hapless mortals. I myself
beheld him when, having grasped in his rapacious
hand two of our number, as he lay stretched on his
back in the middle of the cave, he dashed them against
the stones, and the dispassated pavement floated
with their blood. I beheld when he ground their
members shedding black gore, and their throbbing
limbs quivered under his teeth. Not with impiety,
it is true; such barbarity, Ulysses suffered not
I to pass unrevenged I, nor was the prince of Thesprot
forgetful of himself in that Critical hour. For as
soon as, glutted with his banquet and buried in
wine, he reposed his reclined neck to rest and
lay at his enormous length along the cave dispensing
blood in his sleep and gobbets interspersed with gory
wine, me, having implored the great gods and
distributed our several parts by lot, pour in upon
him by all sides at once and with our pointed javelins bore out the huge eye which was built under his lowering front, like a Grecian buckler or the orc of Phorcus; and at length we joyfully unrope the manes of our friends. But ah, wretches! fly, and tear the cables from the shore. For such and so vast Polyphemus [is, who] pens in his hollow-cave the flaccy flocks and drains their ducts. A hundred other direful Cyclopes commonly haunt these hawking shores and roam on the loftiest mountains."

A. III. 669-76.

"Resit, et ad Ioniun vocis vestigia torsit.
Verum ubi nulla datur dextra adflectare potestas,
Nec potes Ioniis fluctus aequare sequendo,
Clamorœc immensus tollit, quos portus et omnes
Constantes undas, senitque exterrit tellus
Italicae, curvisque immiquit Aetna Caurinis.
Ut genus et silvis Cyclopus et montibus altis
Excitit quiet ad portus et letora complectit."

"He [Cyclops] perceived, and at the sound turned his steps. But when no opportunity is afforded him to reach us with his eager grasp, and he is unable in pursuing to equal the Ionian waves, he raises a prodigious yell, whereat the sea and every wave deeply trembled, and Italy, to its utmost bounds,
was affrighted, and Ulysses thrilled with its winding
lanes. Meanwhile the race of the Cyclopes, crossed
from the woods and lofty mountains, rushed to the
port and crowded the shore."
O. ix-187-9

"ενδὰ δ’ ἀνὴρ ἐνίαυε πελώριος, ὡς ρὰ τε μῆλα
διὸς ποιμάνεις ἀπόπροθεν· οὐδὲ μετ’ ἄλλους
πιεῖτ; ἀλλ’ ἀπάνευοι ἐὼν ἀθερμίτη ἢδη,
kai γὰρ θάμ’ ἑτέρυκτο πελώριον, ——
"There a monster man was sleeping, who was
pasturing his cattle alone at a distance; nor did he
herd with others, but living apart (by himself) he
learned lawless things. And truly he was a monster
prodigy."
O. ix-287-98.

"Ὡς ἐφάμην, ὡς δὲ μ’ οὐδὲν ἀμέβιτο νηλέει θυμοῖς,
ἀλλ’ ὡς ἄναιδας ἐτάρους ἐπὶ χείρας ἕλλε,
σὺν δὲ δίων μάρψας ὡς τε οὐκλάκας ποτὶ γαίῃ
coup. ἐκ δ’ ἐγκέφαλος καμάδις ἑς, δεῦ δὲ γαῖαν.
tou δ’ διὰ μελείτι ταμῶν ὀπλίσγατο δόρπον,
ὕσθε δ’ ὡς τε λέων ὀρευτροφός, οὐδ’ ἀπέλειπεν,
ἐγκατά τε τάρνας τε καὶ ὀστέα μυελόντα
ἡμεῖς δ’ κλαίοντες ἀνευκέθομεν Δίῳ χείρας,
σχέτλια ἔργα ὀρόωντες· ἀμηχανίη δ’ ἐκεῖ θυμόν.
αὐτὰρ ἔπει Κύκλωπ μεγάλην ἐμπλήσατο νηδίν
"Thus I spoke, but he answered me not at all with his cruel mind; but he rushing threw his hands on my companions and snatching two together like wheeps, he dashed them against the earth, and the brains flowed out on the ground and bedewed the earth. And cutting these up, line by line, he made supper ready, and he ate like a mountain-nurtured lion, nor did he leave entrail or flesh or marrowy bones. But we, weeping, held up our hands to Zeus on beholding his cruel deeds, and despair possessed our minds. But when the Cyclops had filled his enormous belly by eating men's flesh and drinking pure 'milk after it, he lay within the cave, stretched out in the midst of the sheep.'

Ο. ΙΧ-371-402.

'H καὶ ἀνακλίνεις πέσεν ὑππίτιος, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
κεῖν ἀποδοξμέας παχὺν αὐχένα, καὶ δὲ μὲν ὑπνὸς
ήρει πανδαμάτωρ· φάρυγος· δ' ἐξέσσετο δίνος
ψωμοὶ τ' ἀνδρόμεοι· δ' ἐρεύγετο οἶνοβαρείων.
καὶ τὸν ἕγὼ τὸν μοχλὸν ὅποι ὑπόποδι ἤλασα πολλής,
κὺς θερμαῖνοιτο· ἔπεσοὶ τε πάντας ἑταῖρους
ὑδρουνον, μή τίς μοι ὑποδέχετας ἀναδύῃ.
ἀλλ' ὅτι δὴ τάχι σὺ μοχλὸς ἑλάνος ἐν πυρὶ μέλλειν
ἀφεῖται, κλωρὸς περ ἑνὸς, διεφαίνετο ὁ αἰών.
He spoke, and reclining, fell asleep; but then he
lay shrouding his fat neck, and all-drowning sleep.
seized on him. And the wine and human goblets rushed out of his throat, and he, heavy with wine, belched. And then I drove the bar under a great quantity of cinders until it was warm, and I encouraged all my companions with words, lest anyone fearing it should decline it. But when the bar of olive wood was soon about to be kindled in the fire, although it was green, for it shone very much, then I carried it near him from the fire, and my companions stood around and a diet inspired them with great courage. They, taking the bar of olive wood, sharp at the point, thrust it into his eye; but I, raised above on high, moved it round; as when a man bobs a timber plank with an auger, but they below, having bound it with a thong on each side, moved it and it constantly runs round. Thus taking the fire-tipped bar, I drew it round in his eye, and the blood flowed around it, being hot as it was. And the vapor burned all his eye around and his eye brows, when the pupil was burning, and the roots crackled with the fire; just as a brazier dips a large hatchet or ax in cold water, softening greatly, tempering it (for this is the strength of steel); so his eye hissed around the bar of
olive mood. And he howled very horribly, and the rock resounded about, and me in fear hastened away, but he drew from his eye the bar polluted with much blood; then raving he threw it from his hands. But he called loudly to the Cyclopes who dwelt round about him in caves through the windy promontories. And on hearing his voice they came from different places, and standing around the cave, inquired what afflicted him."

O. IX. 405. Πολύφημος - Polyphemus.

A. ΥΙ. 667-8

`facitique iacere fulcrum,
Verimur et prori certantibus aeghraa remis.``

"He silently cut the cable, and bending forward, swept the sea with struggling oars."

O. IX. 471-2

οι δ' ἄιψ εἰσβαίνουν καὶ ἐπὶ κληρίου κατίγουν.

ζησί δ' ἐξέμονοι πολιην ἀλα τύπτων ἑρεπωσ.

"They immediately embarked and sat on the benches, and sitting in order they smeared the hoary sea with their oars."

77"
A. IV-61
Quaestor vaccae media inter cornua fundit,
"...pours it between the horns of a white heifer."
O. III-1434.
...οἱ ἐπειτα θός κέρασιν περίκεφεν,
"...he then poured it around the horns of the heifer."

A. IV-109.
Sic contra est impreca Venus.
"Thus Venus in turn began."
O. II-134.
Τον δ' αὖ Τηλέμαχος στενομένος ἀντίον ἑύδα.
"Then thin Telemachus in turn answered."

A. IV-129.
Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
"Meanwhile Aurora rising left the ocean."
O. III-1-7.
'Ｈέλιος δ' ἀνόρουσε, λυπῶν περικαλλέα λίμην,
"But the sun, having left the very beautiful sea,
rose upwards into the brazen heaven."
A. iv. 141.

Ipse autem alios pulcherrimis omnis,
"He himself, distinguished in beauty above all the rest."

O. vi. 107.

πανάων ἵνα ἔρη γε κάρη ἕχει ἢ δὲ μέτωπα,
"And she is Eumenid I abov'e all by her head and her forehead."

A. iv. 143-5.

Duxis ubi librantam Lycaiam Xanthique fluenta
Deserit ac Dilem maternam invisit Apollo
Instauratque choros.

"As when Apollo, leaving Lycia, his native seat, and the streams of Xanthus, revisits his mother's island, Delos, and renews the dances."

O. vi. 102-3.

οὐκ ἐν Ἀρτέμις εἶτε κατ' οὐρέος ἱοκέαιρα,

κατὰ Τηνύγετον περιμυκετον ἢ Ἕρμανδον.

"Such as Artemis, who rejoices in the bow, traverses over the mountain, either Idaea, Idaean or Erimaeanus."

A. iv. 238-58.

Rixerat. Ille patris maqui parere Parabol
Imperio: et primum pedibus talaria rectit;
 Aurea, quae Sublimem alis divers aequor subtra
Sen terram rapido parite cum flammeo portant;
Tum virginam capite hac animas ille evocat Oeco
Pallantis, aliasque Tartara frictia mittit.
Dat somnos adrumique, et lumina morte resignat.
Illa fretus aquis ornat, et turbida trovat
Nebula, dumque volans ariciem et latera ausa currit.
Atlanta's duri.

Hic primum paribus nitus Cyllenius ad
Constitit, huic tuto praeceps se corpore ad undas
Misit, avii similis, quae circum litora, circum
Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aquaqua viusta.
Hand aliter terras inter paleaque volat
Situs haeresum ad libyae, vinoque secabit
Maternos viviens ab avo Cyllenio proles.

"He I love! said: Mercury prepared to obey his might
father's will. And first to his feet he binds his
golden sandules, which by their rings cast him aloft,
whether over sea or land, swift as the rapid gale.
Next he takes his wand; with this he calls from
still the pale ghosts, despatches others down to sad
Tartarus, gives sleep, or takes it away, and uncals
the eyes from death. Aided by this, he drives along
the winds and breasts the troubled clouds. And now
in his flight he espies the top and lofty sides of
harpy Atlas. " First Cyllenius,
foosing himself on equal wings, alighted; hence with
the weight of his whole body, he flings himself headlong
to the floods; like the fowl, which I honour I about
the shores, about the fishy rocks, flies low near
the surface of the seas; just so Maia's son, shooting
down from his maternal grandaughter between heaven
and earth, I skirmish along I the sandy shore of
Libya and cut the minds."
[Hom. I. I. 297-301.]

O. V. 43. 58.

"Ὅς ἑφατ', σοδ' ἀπίθνους διάκτορος ἄργειφόντης,
αὐτίκ' ἔπει 'ὑπὸ ποιν' ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα,
ἀμβρόσια, χρυσεῖα, τὰ μιν φέρων ἤμεν ἕφ' ὑγρὴν
ἡ' ἐπ' ἀγέρονα γαῖαν ἁμα πνοής ἀνέμωσον.
ἐλετο δὲ ταῖς ῥάβδοις, τῇ τ' ἀνδρῶν ὀψαλία δέλυε.
ὅν ἐδῆλει, τοὺς δ' αὖτε καὶ ὑπνώσοντας ἐγέρειε.
τὴν μετὰ κεραίαν ἔχων πέτετο κρατὺς ἄργειφόντης.
Πιερίνας δ' ἐπείρας, εἷς αἰθέρος ἐμπετεὶ πόντῳ.
τευτα' ἐπείρας ἐπὶ κῦμα λάρφ ὀρνίθι ἐρίωσι,
ὅς τε καὶ τέκνοις κόλπους ἀλὸς ἀτρευγέτοιο
ἡδὸν ἀγρώστων πυκνὰ πτερὰ δέσεται ἄλμη.
τῷ ἱκέλος πολέεστιν ὀχύρωτο κῦμασιν Ἐρμῆς,
'ἀλλ' ὁτε δὴ τὴν νῆσον ἀφ' ἱκέτου τηλὸς ἐκὼν,
ἐν' ἐκ πόντου βάς ἰοειδέος ὑπειράνδε.
ὥς τε, ὥφρα μέγα σπέρον ἤκετο, τῷ ἐν νύμφῃ
Thus he [Zeus] spoke; nor did the messenger, the slayer of Argus, disobey him. Immediately, then, he bound his beautiful sandals beneath his feet, ambrosial, golden, which carried him both over the moist wave and over the boundless earth with the breath of the wind. And he took the rod with which he soothes the eyes of men whom he wishes and again rouses those who are asleep.

Holding this in his hands, the strong slayer of Argus flew, and going over Pieria, he descended from the air into the sea. Then he rushed over the wave like a bird, a sea-gull, which hunting fish in the terrible bays of the barren sea, dips frequently its wings in the brine; like unto this Hermes rode over many waves. But when he came to the distant island, then going from the blue sea, he went to the continent, until he came to the great cave in which the fair-haired nymph dwelt; and he found her within.

O. xxiv. 113.

Ἐρρῆσι δὲ ποικᾶς Κυλλήνιος ἐξεικάλετο ἀνδρῶν μυστήριον. Ἐνε δὲ ῥάβδον μετὰ χερσὶν καλὺν κρυπτὴν, τῇ τι ἀνδρῶν ὄμματα Θέμμεις ἐν Ἕδεις, τοὺς δ’ αὖτις καὶ ὑπνώοντας ἔνειρεν.
"But Cyprianus Hermes called out the souls of the suitors, and he held in his hands a beautiful golden rod with which he soothes the eyes of men whom he wishes, and raises them again when sleeping."

A. IV. 264.

doli fabricator Epeus,
"Epeus, the author of the Stratagem."

O. V. 111 - 1192/3.

δοτακεων τὸν Ἐπείος ἐποίησεν σῶν Ἀθηνή

---- Dólov.

"and triqu the preparation of the wooden horse, which Epeus made with Athene, ... a Stratagem."

A. IV. 278.

Et in tenuem evanuit aurae,
"And she vanished into thin air."

O. IV. 838.

κιάστη ἐς πνοίας ἀνέμων,
"She vanished into the gales of the winds."

A. IV. 294/5

Oeius omnes

Imperio lacti parent ac iussa facessunt.
"With joyful speed they all obey the commands and put
his orders into execution."

A. IV. 331 - Diderot.

O. V. 198. "H qa. "She said."

A. IV. 531 - 6.

"Ea, quid ago? Nuncup prosos invisa prios Experier, Nomadimque petam Conubia supply,
 duo quo tamen iam designata maritos?"

"Dido, 'Lo! what shall I do? Baffled as I am,
Shall I, in my turn, apply to my former suitors?"

Shall I, in my turn, apply to my former suitors?
Shall I, in my turn, apply to my former suitors?
Shall I, in my turn, apply to my former suitors?
Shall I, in my turn, apply to my former suitors?
Shall I, in my turn, apply to my former suitors?"

O. IV. 5 58 -

"Manisfesto in lumine vide,
Myself beheld the god in conspicuous brightness."

O. III. 5 20 -

"H mou εναργες ἢ δε", "who came manifest to me."
A. IV. 584. 5.

Et iam prima nox spargebat lumine terras
Tithoni creceam lirgneris Aurora eubile.
"And now Aurora, leaving Tithonus' saffron bed,
first burned the earth with new-born light."

O. V. 1. 2.

'Hy's d' eK lexewv par' ayauo Tithonoi
corvOv, ev' aVatotwv fous feroi hde prototwv.
"Aurora rose from her bed beside illustrious Tithonus,
that she might bear light to immortals and men."
A. V. 2

fluctusque atros aquilonem secat,
"And was cutting the dark waves before the wind."

O. IV - 427-8

στείρη πορφύρεσιν μεγάλ' ἡκέ νήσος ιωών.
"And the purple wave roared loudly around the heel, as the ship made its way."

A. V. 8-11

Atque pilaque tenerere rate, nec iam amplius alta
Occurrit tellus, maria undique et undique Caelum
Olli caeruleus supra Caput aestibet imbru,
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tendere.
"As soon as their ships held the main and no more
land appeared, sky all around and ocean all around, a dark lead-colored watery cloud stood
over his head, bringing on night and storms;
and the waves became horrid in the gloom."

O. xii - 403-6

Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὴν νῆσου ἐκλείπομεν, οὐδὲ τις ἄλλη
φαινετο γαιάων, ἀλλ' οὐρανὸς ἢδὲ θάλασσα,
δὴ τότε κυανέην νεφέλην έντησε Κρονίων
νῆος ὑπ' ὑλαφήνας, ἤκλυσε δὲ πόντος ὑπ' αὐτῆς.
"But when we had now left the island nor did any other land appear but the heaven and the sea, then the son of Cronus raised an azure cloud above the hollow ship; and the sea became dark beneath it."

A. v. 15

(incumbre remis)

O. ix. 489

-emblæeiv kóntis

A. v. 31-2

-çt ola seundhi

Intendunt Zelpyüs;

"And the prosperous Zephyrus stretch the sails."

O. v. 269.

γνδσυνος δ' οδρίς πέτασ' εττία δίος Ὀδυσσέας.

"And divine Odysseus gladly spread his sails to the prosperous gale."

A. v. 42-4

Porteá cum primo stellar Oriente fúqarát
Clará dies, soecós in sæctum lítore as omní
Advocat Aeneá, ....

"Then with the dawn the ensuing day had chased away the stars, Aeneas summons to council his
follows from the thore."

O. Π. - 1. 2 0 5. 6

"Ημος δ' ἤργενεια φάνη Ῥοδόδακτους Ἡδός,

ὢρνυτ' ἀρ' ἐκ εὐνήφιν Ὀδυσσήου φίλος υἱὸς,

ἀισθανόμενος λιγυφθόγγυνε κέλευσε

κηρύσσειν ἀγορήνδε κάρη κορώνων Ἀχαίοις.

"But when the mother of dawn, rosy-fingered

morning, appeared, then the dear son of Odysseus

 arose from his bed. ... And forthwith he

ordered the thrice-voiced heralds to call to an

assembly the long-haired Grecians."

A. τ. 146

Annum exactum mensibus orbis.

"The annual cycle is completed by the fulfillment

of months."

O. X. 469.

ἀλλ' ὅτε δ' ἐνιαυτὸς ἔγρα, περὶ δ' ἐργανὸν ἔρας,

"But when it was now a year and the seasons

burned around."

A. τ. 103.

Subsidium viribus prunas et viscera torrent.

"Apply burning coals under the spits, and roast
The flesh.
O. III - 1162 - 3.

καὶ ἀμφότεροι ἔφθασιν ἐπειραν,

«καὶ ἐπτων δ'»

"And fixed them on spits, and roasted them."

A. V - 100 - 603 -
The Trojan games: ship-racing, running, boxing, archery, and riding.
O. VIII - 104. 265.
The games among the people of Alcimus: running, wrestling, leaping, discus-throwing, dancing.

A. V - 181 -

— ἡλισος — ῥεωμένην πετόρην πλεῦτος,

"when from his breast he vomits up the briny wave."

A. V - 322 -

— στόματος δ' ἐξέπτυσεν ἅμην

πετρίνην —

"And vomited the bitter brine from his mouth."

A. V - 235 - 7

"Si, quibus inferium pelagi est, quorum aequorum

Vobis lactús ego hoc caudentem in lipire taurum

Constituam ante aras, voti reus."
"The gods, to whom belongs the empire of the main,
our whose seas I sail, I, bound by vow, will
joyously present before they altars a snow-white
bull on this shore."

O III - 382-3.

'to i d' αι ἑλώ ῦεξω βοῦν ἑκν εὔρωμέτωπον,
ἀδημήτην, ἡν οἵ πω ὑπὸ Συλών ἔγαγεν ἄνηρ.'

"But to thee I will sacrifice a cow of one year
old, of a wide forehead, untamed, which man has
not yet led under the yoke."

A. V - 267.

'Lapisque argentum perfectum argum aspera signis.
'And [he gives] silver bowls of finished work, and
rough with figures."

O. IV - 615-16-

'dest osci κρήτηρα τετυμένον ἄργυρος δέ
'ἐστιν ἄτατος, προσφέρω δ' ἐπὶ κέιλεια κευράνται.

"I will give thee a wrought cup; and it is all
silver, but the lips are worked with gold."

A. V - 291. 302-

'Hic, qui forte vult aelirapidó Contendere Curne,
Invitat premiis animos, et praemia plen.
Undique Conveniunt Tecri mixtique dicari,
Nisos et Euryalus primi;
Euryalus forma insignis viridique invinta,
Nisos amore pio pueri; quos deinde secutus
Regius egregia Priami de stirpe Dionis;
Hunc Salius simul et Patron, quorum alter Arcanai,
Alter at Arcadia Tegaeaeque Danae gentis;
Tum duo Trinacrii iuniores, Thlemyus Pausperque,
Multi praetera, quos fama obscura recordit.

Here he offers inviting rewards to those who chanced
to be inclined to enter the lists in the rapid race,
and exhibit the prizes. The Trojans and Sicilians
in mixed things coursed from every quarter, Nisos
and Euryalus the first, Euryalus, distinguished
by his lovely form and blooming youth; Nisos,
by his true affection for the boy, whom next Arier
followed, a royal youth of Priam's illustrious line.
After him Salius, and with him Patron; of whom
the one was an Arcadian, the other from Arcadia,
of the blood of the Tegaeae race. Next two Sicilian
youths, Thlemyus and Pausperes, trained to the woods,
the companions of aged Acherus; and many
more besides, whom Fama hath buried in
obscenity.


πᾶν δ' ἰμέν καὶ ἁγορὴν, ἡμὰ δ' ἐσπετο πούλος ὁμίλος,
μυρίοις. ἐν δὲ έσταντο νέοι πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ.

ἐντὸς μὲν Ἀκρόνευς τε καὶ Ὁμβάλος καὶ Ἐλατρεὺς.

Ναυτεύς τε Πρυμνεύς τε καὶ Ἀυχίαλος καὶ Ἐρειμέους.

Ποντέως τε Πρωρέως τε, Θόνων, ᾿Ἀναβασίνεως τε

Ἀμφίαλος Ῥ., ύδος Πολυνήνων Τεκτονίδαο.

ἀν δὲ καὶ Εὐρύαλος, βροτολογώς ὁς Ἀρης,

Ναυβολίδης, ὁς ἄριστος ἐνν ένδος τε δέμας τε.

πάντων Φανήκων μετὰ ἀμύμωνα Λαοδάμαντα.

ἀν δ᾽ ἦσαν τρεῖς παῖδες ἀμύμωνος Ἀλκινόοιος,

Λαοδάμος Ἰ. Ἀλίος τε καὶ ἀντίδεος Κυλόννος.

οἱ δ᾽ ἦ τοι πρῶτον μὲν ἐπειρήσαντο πόλεμοι.

“But they went to the agora, and a great

crowd followed together, myriads. And there stood

up many and excellent youths. There arose indeed

Acroneus and Deyalus and Elatreus and Nauteus,

Prymneus, Anchialus, Eretmeus, Ponteus, Proxeus,

Thoön, Anabasinesus, and Amphialus, son of Poly-

neus, son of Teetin. And there also rose up Euryalus

equal to mauslaughtering Ares, and Naubolides,

who was the most excellent of all the Pharaeans

in form and person, after the blameless Laodamas.

And there arose also the three blameless sons of

Alcinous: Laodamas and Hales and divine

Elysonius. Some then indeed first made trial

in the race.”
A. V. 372. 4

Victorim Brutum uiamani corpore, qui se
Betrycia vinium Amurci de gente fecerat,
Percutit efo fulva mitisundum extendit haecena.
"He struck down, "might, with fame, victorious Brutus,
who boasted his descent from the race of Amurcius,
king of Betrycia, and stretched him gasping
on the bloody sand."

O. xvi. 96-8

O δ' αὐχάν' ἐκλαττεν ὑπ' οὐατος, ὡστεα δ' αἰῶν
ἐκλαττεν. αὐτικα δ' ἴδε κατα στόμα φοίνιον αἷμα,
καὶ δ' ἐπετ ἐν κονιής πουκών,----
"But he struck his neck under the ear, and
broke his bones within, and the purple blood
immediately gushed thro' his mouth, and he
fell stretched in the dust groaning."

A. V. 40. 4

Obstipuerne animi,
"Amazement seized their minds."

O. iii. 372.

-----Φαιδόσ δ' ἐκ πάντας ἰδόντας,
"And astonishment seized all who beheld."
Haece fatua duplicem ex umeris reiecit armietum; 
Et magnum mecelorum actione, magna asa laesitque 
Exuit, utque ingenus meditae consuetit harum.
"This said, he flung from his shoulders his double 
vast and broad his huge limbs, his big bones, and 
dinear arms, and stood forth of might; frame
in the middle of the field."

"But Odysseus girded his middle around
with rags and showed his beautiful, large
thighs, and his broad shoulders and breast and
strong arms appeared."

"Forthwith, each on his tiptoes stood erect, and
undismayed raised his arms aloft in the air."

ἐς μέσσον δ' ἀνάγων· τῷ δ' ἀμφῷ χείρας ἀνέστηκον.
"And they brot him into a middle spot, and both held up their hands."

A.v. 640-

dieus ipse... animum... ministrat,
"the god himself supplies us with courage."

O.x. 381-

autar Íaros evéstitseon mia daimon,
"but a deity inspired them with great courage."

A.v. 731-3

... Ditis tamen autque
Infemae accedite donos, et aurum per alta
Congressus pete, nate, meos.
"But first, my son, visit Pluto's infernal mansions, and, in quest of an interview with me, cross the deep floods of Avernus."

O.x. 490-2

'all' alla xri pwrwton Òdon telétai kai ikéthai
eis A'ídao dómous kai kátaiqois Pérsiaiónis,
Psiagh xhrpomévous Ópbaíou Telephiaiai.'

"But ye must first perform another voyage and come to the house of Pluto and awful Proserpina, to consult the soul of Theban Messias."
A.D. 816. 15
'Munes erit tantum, amissam quem quaerite quaeque;
Unum pro multis datur et caput.'
"One only, lost in the deep, shall he seek for; one life shall be given for many."
O. xii. 109. 10.
'---, esse ille polu ferteron estin
ex etapous en vni pudi heu nav alis amas pantes:
'Since it is better to regret six companions in
a ship than all together.'

A.D. 858. 60.
Et superincumbens eum quippe partis remersa
Cumque gubernaclo liquidas proiect in undas
Prœcipitum ac socios nec quaequam dæpe vocantem
"And leaning on him [Palæmon], with part of
the stem broke off, together with the helm, plunged
headlong into the limpid waves, often calling on
his friends, in vain."
O. xii. 111. 14.
---5 d'aira prœmni eni vni
plenhe kubernntew kephalyn, sون d' ostē' araxe
pan' āmudis kephalyn. o d'ār' arneuntēρi xoikōs
kaptpe d' ant' ikrōphyn, λipe d' ostēa demōs an ēnwer.
"And it struck the head of the helm-
in the ship and broke all the bones of his head together; and he fell like a deer from the deck, and his noble maid left his bones.

A.V. 864-5.

Iamque adeo scopulos direnum adorcta habibat, Difficultis quondam multorumque ostibus alboes; "And now wafted forward, it was even coming up to the rocks of the direnes, once of difficult access, and white with the bones of many.

O. xii. 144-6

ἀλλ᾽ ἔτε Σειρῆνες λιγυρῆς Θάλασσων ἀοίδης,
ἡμεναι ἐν λειμώνι· πολὺς δ᾽ ἀμφότεροι ἱέρια
ἀνδρῶν ποδεμένων, περὶ δὲ ροίοις μιν ὑδοὺς; "But the direnes, sitting in a meadow, soothed him with a shrill song, and around there is a large heap of bones of men rottling, and skins waste away round about."

[See also O. xii. 165 on.]
Teneunt media omnia silvae,
Coeytusque sine labris circumvenit utro.
"Hoods cover all the intervening space, and Coeytus
gliding with its black, winding stream, surrounds it."

O. xi- 157-9

"For in the midst there are mighty, riven and terrible
streams, first indeed the ocean, which it is not possible
to pass, being on foot, except one have a well-built
ship."

A. vi- 218-20

... orrisque lavant frigentis et unguent.
Sunt gemitus. Sum membra toro defleta reponunt.
"They wash and anoint his cold body. The groan
is raised; they then lay the blemished body on a
couch."

O. xxiv- 111-6

'Káte kámev eín léxéste, kath'htantes xróa kálon
Oda té te leírē kai 'alenfati. pollá dé t'árfi's
"He laid thee on a couch, cleansing thy beautiful body with lukewarm water and ointment; and around thee the precious shed many warm tears, and cut their hair."


Postquam conlapseris cineres et flammas quiescit,
Reliquias vino et bibulam lavare favillam
Ossaque lecta cado text Corynaeus aeno.

"After the ashes had sunk down and the flames relented,
They drenched the relics and sloaking reused in wine, and
Corynaeus enclosed the collected bones in a brazen urn."

O. xxiv. 72 on.

'Autar hotei di se phloz einouen Hfaihtoio,
Hedein di to leymone leuk' ostei Axillew,
oinw en akritpo kal' aleipato. deike de nhte
kropeon amphi forha.

En taw to keita leuk' ostea, faidei' Axillew,' "But when the flame of Hephæsten had at length
consumed thee, in the morning we collected thy white
bones, O Achilles, in pure wine and ointment; and
thy mother gave us a golden vessel. In this we
laid thy white bones, O illustrious Achilles."
A. vi. 232-3

At pius Aeneas inquenti, male sepulchrum
Impunit, suaque arma viro, remunique turbaque,
"But pious Aeneas erects a spacious tomb for the hero,
with his arms upon it, and an oar and trumpet."

O. xi. 13. 15.

'Aut' autem necros t'ekan kai teuxea necros,
Tumbox xedantes kai esti sthlyn frwvantes
Pizamov akrostatov tumboi euphes eretmon.'

"But when the corpse was burned and the arms of
the dead, having built a tomb, and having erected
a column over it, we fixed the well-fitted oar at
the top of the tomb."

O. xi. 77.

'-----piwzai t' esti tumboi eretmon,
Tov kai zwos eretson.'

"And fix upon the tomb the oar with which I rowed
whilst alive."

A. vi. 243-51.

Quattuor hic primum migrantes terra incunce
Constituit, frontique inurquit una Jacobus
Et, summas carpens media inter cornua setas,
Voce vocans Hicaten coloque Ereboque potentem.
Ipse atque palleris agram
Aeneas matri Eumeneidum magnaque dorori
Erue ferit, stirilemusque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam;
"Here first the priestess places four bullocks with backs
of a swarthy hue, and pours wine on their foreheads,
and cropping the topmost hairs between the horns, lays
them on the sacred flames as the first offerings, by voice
invoking Hecate whose power extends both to heaven
and hell. — Aeneas himself smites with his sword
a leer-lamb of table fleece in honor of the mother of
the Furies, and her great sister, and in honor of the,
Proserpina, a barren heifer."

O.x.- 521-8

'polla de' gyno办公αι νεκρῶν ἁμηννα κάρυνα,
εἶδον ἐς Πάκην στείραν ῥοῦν, ὡς τις ἀφίτη,
ῥέειν ἐν μεγαροσιν πυρῶν τ' ἐκπλησσεμέν έκθλων,
Τερετὴν δ' ἀπάνευθεν ὁν ἑρυτέτεμεν ὅσῳ
παμμέλαι πολλοί μήλοις μεταπρέτεις ὑμετέροισιν.
αὐτῷ ἐπὶν εὔχητο λίτη κλυτὰ ἐνθε νεκρῶν,
εὐθ' ὅν ἁρνείδων ῥέειν ἑλῶν τε μέλαιναν
ὑπὸ ἔρεβος πρέψας.——

"And entreat much the powerless heads of the dead,
I promising that I when thou comest to I thence thou
will offer up in the palace a barren heifer, whicher
is the best, and wilt fill the pyre with excellent
things; and that thou wilt sacrifice separately to Tiresias alone a sheep, all-black, which excels amongst thy sheep. But when thou shalt have celebrated the illustrious nations of the dead with prayers, then sacrifice a male sheep and a black female, turning towards Erebus."

O. III - 445. 6

--- πολλὰ ἐπὶ Ἀθήνη

κύκτον ἀπαρχόμενον, κεφαλὴς τρίχας ἐν πορὰ βάλλων.

"he prayed much to Athene, throwing the hairs of the head in the fire."

A. vi - 240. 1

Corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum
Leneas, strictaque accem vincitibus offset.

"Hire Leneas, disconcerted with sudden fear, grasps his sword and presents the naked point to each approaching shade."

O. xi - 48. 50.

κατὰ δὲ εἴρητο ὡς ἑποντάμενος παρὰ μηροὶ
ήμνυν, εὐδ' εἰὼν νέκών ἀμενὴν κάσηνα
νήματο, ἀπὸν ἱμέν, ποῖν Τερεσίαο ποιήσατε.

"But I, having drawn my sharp sword from my side, sat down, nor did I suffer the powerless head of the dead to draw near the blood, before I urged
A. vi. 337 M.

Ope gubernator sece Palinius agerat,
Hui subito nuper cursum dum sidera servat,
Excéderat puppi media effusor in udis.

Juste te per corde incandens lumen et aurum,
Per genitorum oro, per despersae gentis Iulii,
Tupe me his, invicta, malis: ut tu mihi terras
Juice—namque potes,—portasque régisse Telineum,
Aeb tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi dixit Cæstris
Ostendit—necque ruim, credo, sine numine divum
Illumina tanta paras stygianaque somnare paludem.
Da destra misero, et tecum me tolla per undas,
Sedibus ut saltum placidis in morte quiemcumque?

"To! the pilot Palinius slowly advanced, who lately
in his Libyan voyage, while he was observing the
stars, had fallen from the stern, plunged in the
midst of the waves. But by the pleasant light
of heaven, and by the vital air, by him who gave
thee birth, by the hope of rising Teline, I implore
thee, invincible one, release me from these waves.
Either throw me some earth (for thou canst do
so), and save out the Teline port, or, if these do
any means, if thy goddess mother point out any
(for this do not, I presume, without the will
of the gods, attempt to cross such mighty
rivers and the Stygian lake), lead your hand to an
unhappy match, and bear me with you o'er
the waves, that in death at least I may rest in
peaceful seats."

0. x1-57-on-

Πρώτη δὲ Ἐλπιῶνως ἦλθεν ἑταῖρος.
οὔ γάρ πω ἐκέλατο ὑπὸ καυσὸς εὐσωμένης.

ἐνδα τι ἐπιέτα, ἀναξ, κέλομαι μνήσασθαι ἐμεῖο.
μή μὲ ἀκλαμπτον ἐκέλατο, ἅ ὁπ πῷ καταλήγεις,
νοσφυτεῖς, μή τοί τι αὖν μὴνιμα γενώμαι,
μήλα με κακκῆαι τόν τέχνην, ἢ ἄστα μοί ἑστί.

"Und first the soul of my companion Elpenor came,
for he was not yet buried beneath the wide-mayed
earth..." There then, O master, I exhort thee to be
mindful of me, nor when thou departest, leave me
behind, unburied for, unburied, young at a distance,
lest I should become some cause to thee of the
wroth of the gods. Peril burn me with whatever arms are mine, and build on the shore of the nave a monument for me, a wretched man, to be heard of even by posterity. Perform these things for me and fix upon the time the one which I rowed whilst alive, being with my companions."

O. xi-06-7

νόν δὲ τοῖς ὁπίσεύς γυναῖκας, οὕς πατέοντων,
πρὸς τῷ ἀλόκου καὶ πάτρῳ, ὑστερεῖτε τῷ ὄντι ἑόρατοι,
Τηλεμάχῳ δ᾿, ἐν μοῦν ἐνε μεγάλοις ἠλείπτες.

"Now I instruct thee by those who are before I have been,
and not present, by thy wife, and father, who nurtured
thee when little, and Telemachus, whom thou didst
leave alone in thy palace."

A. vi-306-

Matres utique viri, defunctaque corpora vitā
Magnanimīque herōrum, pueri innuptiæque puellae,
Imponiteque rogīs invīres ante ora parentum:
"Matres and men, the souls of magnanimous heroes
who had gone thro' life, boys and unmarried maids,
and young men who had been stretched on the
funeral pile before the eyes of their parents."

C. xi-38

Ἰνόμφατ' ἡδοῦ τε πολυτλητοῖ τε γερόντες
"Betrothed girls and youths, and much-enduring old men, and tender virgins, having a newly gained mind."

A. VI - 357.
"Prosperi Italianum Numnum sublimis et unica!"
"I described Italy from the high edge of a wave, wherein I was raised aloft."

O. V - 393.
"...οὐδὲ μάλα προέδρων, μεγάλου ὑπὸ κύματος ἀρδεῖς, ..."
"Having given a sudden look forward as he was raised up by the huge wave."

A. VI - 436.
"... Deam velleum aethera in alto Nunc et plenriem et divers perfere labors!"
"Now gladly would they now endure poverty and painful toils in the upper regions!"

O. XI - 488-91.
"... Βουλοίμην κ' ἐπάρουρος ἐνι Ηπτινίκιν ἄληψ, ἀνδρὶ πώς ἀκλήρως, ὡς μὴ βίοτοι πολὺς εἰς, ὥς πάντων νεκρῶν καταφθίμενοι καὶ ἀνάτευσι."
much livelihood, rather than rule over all the departed dead."

A. vi. 445.

His Phaedra, Procris, and Eriphyle, he beheld, with sorrowful

"In these regions he beheld Phaedra, Procris, and Eriphyle.

O. xi. 32106

'Οἴδηπην τε Προκρίν τε "θον —

"I beheld Phaedra, Procris, and Eriphyle."

A. vii. 505

"I muneae te vocavi; "Thrice with loud voice I invoked your muneae."

O. ix. 652

πίν τινα τῶν δεῖκνυ ετάργχ τρίς ἐκατόν ἀυταί; "They one has called thrice on each of my poor conde."  

A. vii. 522

— presensque inclement, "Rest, quick, quies, placidaeque dimittia morti; "Rest, quiet, profound, and the perfect image of a calm peaceful death, presses me as I lay."
O. xiii - 79-80.

καὶ τῷ ἴδιμος ὤπνος ἐπὶ βλέφαροι πέτας

νύκτας ἐνδότος, Ἰουλίου ἡχίττα ἐκεῖνος.

"And sweet sleep fell upon his eyelids, unconscious, most pleasant, the nearest like death."

A. ii - 523-4.

'Εγερχομαι ουτενα θονομα αμα ομνυμα λειτες

Ἀδμωντ, καὶ ἕκτι Καπίτι ἀπόδειξας ἐνδειμί.

"Meanwhile my incomparable spouse removed all arms

from my palace and had withdrawn my truly

friend from my head."

O. xvi - 283-5.

'--- τὰ ἐπειτά νοήματα

στα τοι ἐν μεγάροιν ὄνημα περιεχα κεῖται

καὶ μοίχον ὑψηλόν Ἰακάρμον κατὰ Ἰεύναὶ ἀείρας

πάντα μαῖα.'

"Do thou then, when thou perceivest it, take as many

warlike arms as lie in the palace and place them in

the recess of the lofty chamber."

A. iv - 531.

'In tē qui vivum Cæsus, aequi flat vicissimus,

Attulerint,'

"But come now, at thy turn, say what adventure hath
bro't thee hither alive?"

O. xiv. 1-3.

Τέκνον ἑρμίων, πῶς ἔδεος ὕπο ἔσθοφον ἑρῶντα

"My son, how didst thou come under the shadowy

darkness being alive?"

O. vi. 548-57.

Respicit Ulysses subito et sub rupe sinistra

Mornia lata rideo, triplici Circumdata muro,

due rapidos flammis ambit torrentibus umnis,

Tartareus Phlegethon. Τριγραυτοι, Θρεματικας σαλς.

Ulysses on a sudden looks back, and under a rock

on the left dies vast prisons enclosed with a triple

wall, which Tartareus Phlegethon's rapid flood

streams with torrents of flame, and while roving

rocks along."

O. 513-15.

"Anda μὲν ἐς Ἀκέστατα Ποιμφλεγέτων τι δέχονται.

Κάλυκτος, ὃς ἐς Στυγοῦς ἢλιας ἢ ζῆσιν ἀποθάλασσα,

 nisi, ὃ το γένεσι, τε Νίος ποθαμίων ἔρθειν ποτούν.

"Here indeed both Periphlegeton and Cocytus, which

is a stream from the water of Styx, flow into Acheron,

and there is a rock and the meeting of two loud-headed

rivers."

O. 212-15.
A. VI. 592.

Pars tollere vocem exiguam.

"Some of the shades I hear their slender voices."

O. xx. iv. 5.

Ταί δὲ τρίγωνα ἑσπέραν.

"And they of the shades I hearing followed."

A. VI. 595-600

Nec non et Titym, Terrae omnium terrae alumnus, Cernere crat, per tota norm eae vigera Corpus Formitum, destque ruminantis collus obunco Immortale iecer tendens secundaque pennis Viscera ruminatique splanis, hastaque sub alto Pector, nec fibris requies datur alta renaatis.

"Here too you might have seen Titym, the foster-child of all-bearing earth, whose body is extended over nine whole acres, and a huge vulture with her hooked beak, pecking at his immemorial liver, and his bones, the faithful source of punishment, both searches them for her banquet and dwells in the deep recesses of his breast. Nor is any respite given to his fibres till springing up afresh."

O. xi. 576-7

'Καὶ Τίτυς τινὶς, Ταίνης ἐπικυκλής υἱὸν, κεφαλὴν ἐν δαπέδῳ. Οὐ δὲ ἐκείνη κεῖτο πέλαγα.
And I beheld Pitius, the son of the very renowned Earth, lying on the ground; and he lay stretched over nine acres, and two vultures, sitting on each side of him, were feasting his brains, diving into the cauld. But he did not ward them off with his hands."

A. vii. 610-11

Largior hic campos aestet et lumine vestit
PURPURAE, SOLENIQUE TRUUM, DVA SIDERA NOVAM,
"A finer and purer sky here clothes the fields with shewy light; they know their own sun, their own stars."

C. vi. 44-5

...uid ην μη ειθηνη
PΕΠΤΑΤΑΙ ΑΝΕΦΕΧΟΣ, ΛΕΥΚΗ Δ' ΕΠΙΘΕΙΔΟΜΕΝ ΑΙΓΗΛΗ.
"... but a cloudless serenity is spread out, and white splendor runs over it."

A. vii. 644

PARS PEDIBUS PLAUDUNT CHORAE,
"Sone. Strike the ground with their feet in the dance."
O. VIII - 264.

πέπλησαν δὲ χορὸν Θεόν ποσίν.

"And they smote the goodly ground with their feet."

A. VI - 893-6.

Dunt geminae Somni portae, quarum altera fletur
Cornea, qua uiris facilis latum Exitus Umbris;
Altera Caudenti perfecta vitus elephanto,
Ac falsa ad caelum mittunt insomniam Maues.

"Two gates there are of sleep, whereof the one is said to be of horn, by which an easy asleep is given to true visions; the other, shining, wrought of white ivory, but thro' it the injurious gods send up false dreams to the upper world."

O. XIX - 562-7

δοιαὶ γὰρ τε πύλαι ἀμεμνηνῶν κατὰν ὀνείρων.

αἱ μὲν γὰρ κεράσει τετεῦχαται, αἱ δὲ ἐλέφαντῶν.

τῶν οἱ μὲν καὶ ἔλθωσι διὰ πρωτοῦ ἐλέφαντος,

οἱ δὲ ἐλεφαῖρονται ἐπεὶ ἀκράαντα φέρουντες.

οἱ δὲ διὰ ξέστων κερὰν ἔλθον Ἰύραξι,

οἱ δὲ έτυμα κραίνουσι, βροτῶν ὑπὲ κέν τις έδηται.

"For there are two portals of unsubstantial dreams; these are made of horn, and those of ivory. Whichever of them comes thro' the dawn ivory, they deceive, bringing promises which will never be fulfilled; but those..."
which come out of the doors thro' the polished horn accomplish what is true, when anyone of mortals sees them."
A. vii - 10-16.

Proxima Cireeaee radienter litera teneae,
Divus inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucos
Adsiduo resonat cantu, lectorque superbis

Arguto teneris percurrens spectus telas.
"The shores nearest to the Circean land are coasted along, where the rich daughter of the Sun resounds thro' the impervious groves with unremitting song, running over her light web with her shrill sounding shuttle."

O. x. 221-3

Kiphs I’x’v’don ákoun ùxidóuqis ópí kaiq, 
ìstou epitokhmenh meqan ámbrouton, óia Theôv

leptai te kai xaríenta kai áyla érya péloqnaq,
"And they heard Circe within singing with a beautiful voice, buried over a large, immortal web; such as are the slower graceful and noble works of goddesses."


Hic exaudiri geminits iraeque leonum,
Vinces recusantium et dera suo nocte radentum.
Aetigerique dies atque in praesepitis ueri
Daevis, ac formae magnorum ubilare luporum,
 duo hominum ex facie dextrae fuisse putabantur herbis,
Inducerat Circe in volutes ac terga ferarum.

"Hine groans began to be heard and the rage of lions
refusing their chains and roaring in the late night;
and bellowing cows and bulls growl in their lairs and
the forms of great wolves howl, whom the dread Circe
by powerful plants had changed from the appearance
of men into the aspect and kinds of wild beasts."
Ox-212-15.

"Μη δέ μην λύκοι ήτοι δρέστεροι ήδε λέοντες,
τοὺς αὐτὰς κατεθλησαν, ἐπεί κακὰ φάρμακα ἐδοκεῖν.
οὖδ' οὗ ὡρμήθησαν ἐπὶ ἀνδράσιν, ἀλλ' ἄρα τοῖς κακοῖς
οὐραίοι μυκροὶ περισταῖνοντες ἀνέσταν.

"And around her [Circe] were mountain wolves
and lions which she herself had tamed, since she
had given [them] evil drugs. How did they rush
against the men, but they stood up fawning around
them with their long tails."

A.vii-130-1.

"Hic est ut primo lucti cum lumine solis
intra loca, quinve habitant homines,..."

"Therefore come on, and with the first light of
The sun, joyful let us search what places these are
or what men hold them.

O. IX. 170-5

"But when the morrow of dawn, rosy-fingered
morning, appeared, then I, having summoned an
assembly, spoke amongst all: 'Do ye others, my
friends companions, now remain, but I, with my
own ship and my companions, will go and make
trial of these men who they are..."

A. VII. 165 on.

Cum praeceditus erque longaevi regis ad auris
Montium uigentis ignota in urbe reperit.
Aduerisse viros. Huius uita tincta vocari
Imperat, et solio medius Consedit auro,
Tectum augustum, uigens, Centum sublimem Columnam.

---

--- hoc illis Curia templum,
Hac sacris latus Epulis; hic ariete Caeso
Perpetuus soliti patres Considere menues
"Then a messenger, borne along on a horse, reports to the ears of the King that great men had come in an unknown dress. He Commands them to be called within the palace, and sat down in the midst on his ancient throne. There was a broad palace, large, high, with an hundred columns...; this was a temple, this a senate-house to them; these their seats for sacred feasts. Here the fathers, a race being plain, were accustomed to sit at their long tables."

O. vii. 81 on.

—οὗτὰρ Ὅδυσσεύς,
Ἀλκινόος πρὸς δῶματ' ἐκ λυτᾶ. —— ——

σταυροὶ δ' ἄγγεροι ἐν χαλκῇ ἦσταν οὐδέ,

ἐν δὲ Ἰρώνω περὶ τοῖχων ἐρημέρωτ' ἐνια καὶ ἐνια ἐς μυχόν ἐς οὐδῷσσο διαμπερῆς,

ἐνια δὲ φάιτκων ἱγιτορίς ἐδρσίωντο πίνωντες καὶ ἐδοντες. ἐπητανὸν γὰρ ἐχετκον.

— — — — — —

أهمية ἐπὶ τὸ γ' ἀκοντ' ἐκεῖν μένος Ἀλκινόοο, νεῖρος ἔλειν Ὅδυσση ὀμφρόνα ποικιλομήτην ὀμιλεῖ ἐν ἐγκαρφίν καὶ ὑπὶ Ἰρώνω ἐνε ἐφευνήν.
"But Odysseus went to the illustrious dwelling of Alcinous—, and silver pillars stood on the azure threshold—. But within, thrones were firmly set here and there around the wall, thrown, from the threshold to the recess. Here the leaders of the Phaeacians sat drinking and eating, for they held it all the year. And forthwith when the sacred might of Alcinous heard this, taking the prudent Odysseus, running in council, by the hand, he raised him from the hearth and placed him on a shining throne."

A. vii. 189-91.

-----; quem captás Cupidice Coniunt
Armás percussum visæ, resumque omnis
Fecit arm Cícere.

"Thom struck with a golden wand and changed by poisons, his wife Circe, overcome by lust, had made a bird."

I see Theis p. 115. 1

A. vii. 757-8

--- Neque cum in ore vi volvère Cantius
Symbiféri et Marios quae critæ montium herbas.

"Neither sleep-bringing charms and herbs sought
in the Manian mountains, assisted him against these mounds.

O. xix - 457-

επειδὴ δ' ἦμα κελαίνων

ἐξέδων,

"And they stopped the black blood with a charm."
Aenid - Book viii.

A. viii. 175-181.

Haece ubi dicta, dapes ubert et tribulta repenti
Poula, graminioque viros locat ipse leonis
Accept Aenean, solioque invitat aceso.
Tum lecti inurnes Certalium aegreque sacertos
Visera tosta ferunt taurorum, onerantque carinis
Dona laboratae Ceres, Bacchiumque ministrant.

Postquam exempta fames et amov compressus edendi
Rev Evanderus ait: -----

"When these things were said, he orders feasts and
bowls borne in to be replaced, and he places the men
on the grassy seat and receives distinguished Aeneas
on a couch and the skin of a shaggy boar, and invites
him to a maple throne. Then chosen youth and the
priest of the altar eagerly bear roasted entrails of bulls
and load the gifts of prepared corn in baskets, and
supple wine. ---- After hunger was overcome and
the love of eating repressed, Evander said:


Auta're eite to y' a'kou's, ierov menos Alkinosis,
ixro's, el'ou' Odousa 'aia'frova poli'kohymi'tn
'opoi'n an' exoharofin kai eiti' 'Iro'non eite' faenof,
"And forthwith when the sacred might of Alcinous heard this, taking prudent Odysseus, cunning in counsel, by the hand, he raised him from the hearth, and set him on a shining throne."

"And the Cook, taking dishes of all kinds of meat, placed them near, and by their side set golden cups. And the herald went about continually pouring out wine for them, till the haughty suitors entered; they then sat down in order amongst the couches and pedestals. And the heralds poured water on their hands; [and they distributed to all beginning with the cups]. And the handmaidens heaped up bread in the baskets; but they stretched forth their hands to the viands lying..."
ready before them, and the boys crowned the goblets with resin. But when the baiters had taken away the desire of eating and drinking, other things were a care to their minds.

A. VIII 182-3.

Vescitum Aeneas simul et Trojanar vívuntur
Perpetui terto bovis et lestralianus extris.
"Aeneas and likewise the Trojan youth fed on the chine of a whole ox and the consecrated entrails."

O. XIV 1437-8.

νιστοιν δ' Ὅδυσσα διενεκέσση γέραρεν
ἀγριόδοντος ὕδης,
"But he honored Odysseus with the whole chine of the white-tusked son."

A. VIII 184.

Post quem exempta famus et amor compressus edendi
"After hunger was overcome and the love of eating repelled"

O. XIV 1454.

αὐτὰρ ἐκεῖ πόσιος καὶ ἐκτρήσει ἐξ ἑκκὸν ἑντο.
"But when they had taken away the desire of drinking and eating."
Vul\[asy-\frac{i}{\nu\nu\nu}\]
Juyyyy, IoJLaJ \[\text{(Wcjpxx}\]
A. viii - 457-61
Consurgit demum, tunicaque inducit in artus,
Et Tyrrhena pedum circumdabat vincula plantis;
Tum lateri utque aliquis Tegaeum reliquit ictum,
Dimissa at laeva pantherae terga retorqueat.
Nece non et gemitus custodes liones ad alto
Præcedent gressumque Caeus Comitatur eritem.
"The old man arises and equips his limbs with garments
and girds Tyrrhenian bandages to the soles of his feet; then
he binds a Tegaean sword to his side and shoulders,
turning back the skin of a panther suspended from
his left side. Likewise two dogs, his guards, proceed
from the high gate and accompany their "master's lip",
O. iii - 20.

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Then the dear son of Odysseus arose from his bed
and donned his garments; and around his shoulder
he slung a sharp sword, and under his shining
feet he bound beautiful sandals. ... [The went] Not alone, for two swift dogs followed in company
with him."
A. VIII - 560-1

'O mihi praetoritas referat si Jupiter annos, dualis eram, cum primam aciem Praeneste sub ipsa instar scutorumque incendi victo aceros.'

[Ennius:] 'O if Jupiter would restore my past years to me! Such as I was when I threw down the first band under even Praeneste, and, a conqueror, I burned piles of shields.'


'ai' γὰρ, Ζεὺς τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπόλλων,
θῖος Νερίκου εἶλον, εὐκτέμουν πτολείροιν,
ἀκτὴν ἦπείροιο — — —

[Inertius:] 'For would that I, O father Zeus, and
Athene, and Apollo, such as when I took Nericus, a
well-built citadel, a form of the continent. — — —'
Aeneid Book IX.

A. ix. 181.

Ora puere prima digna ut bona invecta.
"A boy marking his unshaved face with the first youthful bloom."

O. ix. 279.

veniit ἀνήρ ἐοῦς,

prωτον ὁμήρη,

"like to a young man, just bearded."

A. ix. 349-50.

-----, et cum saepe minēs

Vinum refert morientes;

"And dying throws up wine mixed with blood."

O. ix. 373-4.

-----φάρυγος δ' ἐξεταστο ὁ ὅνος

φωμοὶ τ' ἀνδρόμεοι. ὡδ' ἐξεύχετο σίνιν βαζικὼν.

"And the wine and human goosets rushed out of his throat, and he, heavy with wine, fainted."

A. ix. 459-60.

Et iam prima nox spargebat lumine terras

Tithoni Croeum lūqueus Aurora cubile:

"And now the early morning, leaving the yellow
bed of Tithonus, sprinkled the earth with new light."

O. v. 1–2–

"Hós ὶ εἶκενων παρὰ ἁγαλοῦ Τιθόνους

κόρνυς, ἵνα ἀνατοιοῦσιν φῶς σφέροι ἢ δὲ βροτοῖς.

"Aurora rose from her bed beside illustrious

Tithonus, that she might bear light to immortals

and men."

A. ix. 485–9–

"Iam, terra ignota Canibus data praeda Latinæs

áltemque facies! nec te, tua funéra mater

Produxi, pressis oculos, aut vulnera lavi,

veste teneus,----

"Alas! you lie in an unknown land, given up as

a prey to the Satii dogs and birds! Nor I, your

mother, prepared for you for your burial, nor have

closed your eyes, nor washed your wounds, shrouding

you with a gnomon..."

O. xxiv. 290–3–

"Σύμπρον. οὗ πού τῆλε φίλων καὶ πατρίδος αἶνας

ὅπερ ἔν ποντῳ φάγων ἢ θύες, ἢ ἑπὶ κέραον

Ἅρης καὶ οἰνωνοῖτιν ἐλαιρ γένητ. οὐδὲ ἐ μήτηρ

κλάωνε περιστείλασα πατήρ ἡ αἰ μὲν τεκόμενα:

"Wretched me, whom somewhere, far away from
his friends and paternal land, either the fish have eaten in the sea, or he has become a prey to the beasts and birds upon the shore: nor did his mother mourn him, covering him around, nor his father, "me who gave him birth."

A. ix. 627-8

"Et statiam ante aras aurata fronte invenietem,
Caudentem."

"And before your altar I will place a white bullock with gilded forehead."

O. iii. 381-4

"τοι ἔλθεν μέλα μετάβατο, ἢν κορυφήτων,
ἀμμήτην, ἢν όπο υπὸ γυνώ ἤγαγεν ἄνηρ.
τὴν τοι ἔλθεν μέλα χρυσών κέφαλιν περικείμεναν.

"But to thee I will sacrifice a cow of one year old, of a wide forehead, untamed, which man has not yet led under the yoke. For I will sacrifice to thee, having poured gold around her horns."

A. ix. 744-

Interroget ——— hastam;
Excepere aureae; volvem Saturnia luno
Arturit viniens, portaeque infigitur hastam.
"He hurled his spear; the air received the round. Saturnian Juno approaching turned it, and the spear is fastened in the gate."

O. xxi. 255-6.

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκόντισαν ὡς ἐκέλευεν,
'ἐφεξον τά δὲ πάντα ἑταῖρα Πηνελώπι Ἀθηνή.
"Thus he spake; and they all eager hurled their javelins, as he commanded; but Athene made them all vain."
Aeneid - Book x.

A. X. 467.

Breve et irreparabile tempus
Omnibus est vitae.
"There is to all a short and remediless time of life."
O. xix. 328.

'And especially, of most of them, the end comes."
"But men are short-lived."

A. x. 554-5.

Tum caput orantis negriquemque et multa parantis
Dicere delirat terra.
"Then to the earth he strikes the head of him,
praying and preparing to say many things."

τῷ τόν γε κατ' αὐχένα μέτον ἔλαττε.
φθηγομένου δὲ ἄρα τοῦ γε κάρη κοίμησιν ἐμίση.
"With this he smote him in the middle of the neck,
And the head of him crying out was mixed in the dust."
The Aeneid - Book xi

A. xi. 22-3.

"Interea socios inhuminatque corpora terrae
Mandemus, qui solus hucus Acheronte labum us est.

"In the mean time, let us commit our companions and
their unburied bodies to the earth, which is the only home
in the lowest Acheron."

O. xxiv. 189-90.

"Oi ... kai de mevnon godien, e yap yeras koi thunontov.

"Who ..., laying us down, would mourn for us;
for this is the honor of the dead."

A. xi. 418.

Procubuit moriens, et humum deum ox mornodi.

"He fell dying, and at once bit the ground with his
mouth."

O. xxii. 264.

"O mèn etei d' ama pantes odas, elon aposton odas,
Then all of them bit the uneven floor with
their teeth."
A. xii. 247-50.

Namique volans rubra fulvus Jovis alas in acta
Setores agitabant aves turbaque smantem
Agnimis aligeri, subito cum lepum ad undas
Cycaem exellentem pedibus paulo impressus uncis.
"For the tawny bird of Jupiter, flying in the reddening
sky, drove about the shore-frequenting birds, and a
noisy crowd of a mixed troop; when suddenly gliding
to the waves, he cruelly seizes a beautiful swan in
his crooked claws."

O. xiv. 160-73.

"As he was thus speaking a bird flew on his right
hand, an eagle, bearing a large white goose in
his talons, tame, from the court."

A. xii. 814-15.

"...., et pro vita maiora audere probavi;
Non ut tela tamen, non ut contendere arcmi;
"And I approved that she should dare greater
things for his life, yet not that she should here
"...for thy venerable mother did not bring thee forth such a one as to be a drawer of the bow and arrows."