

O'HAIR

Fables of Avianus

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Fables of Avianus: notes, Translation  
and Vocabulary.

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of Arts,

in the  
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### Introduction.

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

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

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

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

(b) The fables are dedicated to a certain Theodosius, who was perhaps one of the Roman emperors of that name; or perhaps Ma-

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Macrobius Theodosius, the author of the Saturnalia. It was very common to address literary works to the emperors; on the whole however the tone of the letter is confidential and familiar with no deferential style whatever. This seems to indicate that Avianus is really addressing some leader in literature, although the extravagant remark "cum in utroque litterarum genere et Atticōs Graecā eruditione superēs et latinitate Rōmānōs", would not be unsuited to imperial praise. This leader of literature could well be Macrobius Theodosius, the author of the Saturnalia. If this is true, we conclude that the youthful Avianus of the Saturnalia is the Avianus of the fables. His description in the Saturnalia is that of a modest youth, who speaks but little of himself. He keeps the conversation of the others going by questions. His personality is well fitted to that of a lover of fables. He tells numerous stories to the entertainment of the company, who hail with delight his bright memory and pleasant wit.

From the foregoing data we may fix the probable period of Avianus. Macrobius tells us that some of the interlocutors in his Saturnalia did not reach the age of maturity until after the period of Praetextatus, who died in 385. We may suppose the banquet which is the scene of the dialogue in the Saturnalia to have been between the years 362 (the date of Praetextus' proconsulate in Achaia) or 368 (the time of his office as city prefect.) and the year 385 (the time of his death.). At the time of the banquet Avianus is described as adulēscēns. If he was seventeen in 370, he would have been born in 353. At any rate, it follows that he was quite a young



man when he published his forty-two fables. He lived at the time of the renewed opposition to Christianity. He wrote at a time when Paganism was still sufficiently in the ascendant to be interesting. He thus speaks naturally of temples, altars, sacrifices and gods. Avianus was not a Christian; ~~at least~~; at least we can not infer that he was from these fables.

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

The fables selected for this collection are: IV., V., IX., XII., XIV., XVI., XVIII., XIX., XXII., XXIII., XXIV., XXVI., XXVII., XXXI., XXXII., XXXIII., XXXIV., XXXV., XXXIX., XL. These were all chosen on account of their intrinsic interest or the interest felt in them on account of their popularity in modern times.



#### IV.

#### The Wind and the Sun.

Fierce Boreas and calm Phoebus were disputing with mighty Jupiter before the powers of the sky, as to which could first accomplish an undertaking. A traveler happened to be taking his solitary way along a plain. It is agreed as the preferable plan to make this the contest, the stripping off of the man's outer garment and leaving him lightly clad.

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

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

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



Notes and translation.

L.1, ad sīdera—in the presence of the stars. Perhaps cum māgno Iove, is to be construed closely with ad sīdera i.e. in the presence of the gods with Jupiter as arbiter. More probably, they dispute with Jupiter.

L.1, Boreās, the North wind, brother of Eurus and Notus. Phoebus, another name for Apollo, the bright, the life giving; hence the god of light, the sun.

L.1, Inmītis—placidus are antithetical. The story hinges on the relative powers of force and persuasion.

L.3, Quis for uter. This is found several times in Phaedrus who wrote fables during the Augustan age.

L.5, potius—rather; comparative degree, preferable to other plans under consideration.

L.6, pallia dēcutienda, object accusative, apposition with causam.

L.9, duplicem may be for duplicātum or it is reasonable to think that duplicis anictus was extra heavy, like our storm coat.

L.13, requiēscere is transitive here; v. Verg. Ecl. VIII-4.

L.15, Titan—Phoebus, so called from his being a son of Uranus and Ge, whose children were called Titanēs. V. Harper's Classical Dict.



## The Ass in a Lion's Skin.

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

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



Notes-1.2, bona-used substantively.

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

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

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

1.15, Tergō abstractō-the loosened skin on the back.



## IX.

### The Two Comrades and the Bear.

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

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

"It advised me many things, but this especially it even commanded, and I poor wretch, must needs carry it out. It said 'Do not lightly return to the companionship of a new friend, lest you again be attacked by some wild animal.'"



Notes-. 1.2-*quīdam cum sociō*-two companions. *Iter artum*-  
in the sense of close, confined.

1.5, Note conciseness and brevity in *variō sermōne*.

1.9, Such alternating or interlocking of clauses is not  
common in Avianus.



## XII.

### The Treasure.

A farmer after breaking up the earth with a plow sees some treasure leap forth from the furrows. Then, quick as thought he leaves the despised plow and drives his oxen to better pasture. Immediately, as a worshipper he raised altars to Tellus, because she had given to him of her own accord the riches in her keeping. Fortuna, foreseeing the future, gave him this warning when he was rejoicing over his new possessions, because she was grieved that she too was not deemed worthy of incense. "Now you do not bring your gifts to a temple of mine, but you prefer to have other gods sharers with you. But when your gold is stolen away and you are very sad, then penniless you will solicit me first of all with your prayers.



Notes.- 1.3, animō properante-'quick as thought.'

1.4, semina-not seeds, but the Vergilian meaning, plants, crops, pastures.

1.5, Tellus was identified by some as Ops.

1.8, supply esse after indignam; indignam=indignam habere-an instance of Avianus' brevity.



#### XIV.

##### About an Ape.

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



Notes.- The blind love and extravagant pride of a mother for her child is admirably set forth in this fable; it is a charming tale and told in an almost humorous way.

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

Between 1s.5 and 6 there is an ellipsis; *ut vidērent* or some such clause is to be supplied. This is not uncommon among other writers and is therefore not to be attributed to Avianus' crude latinity.

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

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



XVI.

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

"You disdain the rapid winds and the fierce storms", it said, "and in spite of all your strength, you fall on the beach. But I keep dallying with the gradually rising winds and yield wisely to their slightest breezes. In fury the rain cloud bursts against your sturdy stem, while the wind, baffled by my movements, dies away. This story teaches that weak things resist the strong and gradually overcome their fury.



Notes.— This fable is very popular. Macrobius S.VII 8-6, has a passage which from its wording looks as if this fable of Avianus might have been known to the author.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.15, is explained by 1.16; cēdō nōtis explains the manner of hindering the winds.

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



## XVIII.

### About the Four Oxen and the Lion.

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

"Whoever desires to lead a quiet life, can learn a lesson from our death. Let him not fill his ready ears with misleading reports in too great haste nor break off friendship of long standing!"



Notes.- 1.4, Amans, limits turba. Turba means the oxen as one united group.

1.3, emissos-sc. stabulīs.

1.7, translate oblātam like an infinitive, complementing temp- tāre. After prohibet we should expect the subj. mood.

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

1.10, tantōrum limits invencōrum understood.

1.11, Prāvīs verbīs is dative after īnsistere.

1.15, Tunc means just at the time of 'invāsit! before the time of 'dīripuit.'

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



## XIX.

### The Fir-tree and the Bramble bush.

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

The bramble bush replied, "Now, in your joy you admit only your good qualities and you enjoy insulting me on account of my bad qualities, but when the menacing ax cuts down your beautiful branches, then how you will wish that you had my thorns!"



Notes.- 1.1,dūnōs;-the plural is used of the separate branches and denotes the bush as a whole.

1.3,referēs limits abiēs in the first line.

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

1.5,Here the indirect discourse changes to direct.

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

1.8,supensōs sinus is the direct object of explicat.

1.12,imperiosa limits the subject of frueris.

1.13,14,the tense of succidet represents the case<sup>2<sup>s</sup></sup> a positive future occurrence and vellēs emphasizes the futility of the wish.

This fable reiterates the old proverb- It's an ill wind that blows no good to some one.



## XXII.

### Greed and Envy.

Jupiter sent Phoebus to the earth from Olympus, to learn the uncertain minds of men. Just then two persons were calling upon the gods for help with vows that differed greatly; one was greedy, the other envious. When Phoebus had carefully examined both, he offered himself as a mediator to them; he was besought by their prayers and he said, "The willing gods grant petitions, but whatever one asks, the other immediately strikes for the same doubled."

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

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

Then the wise Phoebus laughs at human destiny, and reports what an accursed thing jealousy is, to Jupiter; he says that while the jealous man rejoices in the disappointments of another, the wretch is happy enough to wish harm to himself.



Notes.- 1.1, praediscere-the infinitive to denote purpose where we should expect an 'ut' clause. This is not unusual however in writers that approach the language of every-day life.

1.3, 'dīversīs vōtīs', dat. of purpose with pōscēbant.

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

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

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

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

1.15, extinctus modifies the subject of dēgeret instead of luaine, as we should expect.

1.16, refers to supplicium, 1.14.



XXIII.

The Pedlar and the Merchant.

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

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

This fable is to those who have it in their power either to confer great favors or to injure.



Notes.- 1.2, expositum-fēcerat for fēcerat et exposuit.

1.3, funestā in sede shows the purpose of mercārī.

1.5, Alter modifies nobilis vir understood.

The whole clause Alter---lōcō, goes with the predicate above.

Cupiēns mercārī 1.4, also modifies alter.

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

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

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



#### XXIV.

#### The Hunter and the Lion.

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

Then the lion turning his downcast eyes toward the meaningless representation gnashed his teeth and said in a voice choked with rage, "Useless confidence in one of your own race comes into your mind, if you wish the hand of an artist to be your witness. Because if our cleverness admitted of another faculty, so that the lion could engrave rock with deft fingers, then you would see how the man silenced by a deep growl, would end his days in a hungry mouth."



Notes.- 1.2, nobilis probably refers to venātor, as the lion was usually considered a noble animal. Hence this attribute with venātor, makes him a worthy disputant.

1.5, leōnem flectentem is the subject of procubuisse.

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

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

1.11, Cf. Vergil Aen. l. 136, Tantane vōs geueris tenuit fidūcia vestri?

1.16, ut, how. This clause ut conderet is the object of aspicerēs, as well as is the 'hominem oppressum'.



XXVI.

The Kid and the Lion.

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

The kid answers with a sigh, "I beg you, quit coaxing me with your false yet pleasing tales, for I am now safe. Even granted that what you say is true, you do not give any credence to your words, for you conceal the greater dangers. Although the meaning of your words in themselves may be well founded, you have this meaning suspected because you are a hungry counselor."



Notes.- 1.2, Comminus, near at hand, shows that the distance between the lion and kid was one of height. The lion was near the cliff and could thus converse with the kid.

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

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

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

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

1.10, hīs dictīs is dative of possessor, nōn facis fiden esse dictīs.

1.11, rectīs verbīs-your direct words.



XXVII.

The Crow and the Urn.

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

This shows that wisdom is greater than mere physical strength, for by wisdom the crow accomplished the end that she wished for.



Notes.- 1.2, cōtinuisset, here the subjunctive is used to show the jar as the crow had observed it. It depends on aspēxerat.

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

1.7, accrescens modifies unda in 1.8.

This fable teaches that 'knowledge is power.'



XXXI.

The Mouse and the Ox.

A little mouse wandering about is said to have dared to ~~have dared~~ to bite an immense ox with its tiny tooth. When the mouse had well wounded him with its sharp teeth, it safely hid in its own hole. The ox threatened the fierce little animal by shaking his great neck, and still angry as he was, he could nowhere see the mouse he wanted to attack. Then the spiteful little creature, bantering the enraged ox, uttered terrible threats with great warmth "Not because you have inherited a large body, have your parents also given you power. Learn then what self-reliance there is in a little mouths and you will do whatever the mouse population desires."



Notes.- 1.1, oberrāns-making its rounds. The word is often used of a spy, wandering about secretly. So here the word may imply that the ox knew nothing of the mouse's presence.

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

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

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

The moral of this fable, all successful politicians must learn.



XXXII.

The Farmer and the Ox.

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



Notes.— 1.3, frustra is explained by resideret.

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

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

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

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



XXXIII.

The Goose that Laid the Golden Egg.

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

After he had plunged the threatening knife into its body which he had already stripped, when he saw that it did not have its usual eggs and that he had been deceived in such a way, he cried aloud. For he suffered the punishment due his own deserts. So it is right to refuse the everyday prayers of those who ask everything of the gods at once.



Notes.- 1.1, cuīdam is dative of possessor.

1.2, quae dāret, characteristic clause, hence the subjunctive.

1.3, volucrī superbae, dative, indirect obj. of fīxerat.

1.5, cupidum here the attribute of the dominus transferred to the votum.

1.7, sē, understood is the subject of referre.

1.9, nināx shows the cruelty of the act.

1.11, ingemūt shows his realization of his punishment and loss.

1.13, quī--pōscunt modifies his in 1.14; here pōscunt has two objects, cuncta and deōs, a rather common usage.



XXXIV.

The Ant and the Cricket.

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

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



Notes. - 1.1, *trānsisse*, the perfect infinitive, to have passed, to be over.

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

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

1.5, *labōrēs*, fruits of labor, a Vergilian use.

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

1.5, *Solibus*, ablative of time limiting *ēreptōs*.

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

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

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

1.16, *continuāre vītam pariter solent*, to prolong life side by side from year to year, both surviving the cold.

1.19, *ultima tempora*, severe weather.

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



XXXV.

The Monkey's Twins.

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

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



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

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

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

1.10, Oppositum, in her paws.

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



XXXIX.

The Soldier who Burned his Arms.

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

The soldier putting the rebounding trumpet back into the crackling flames, said, "Now more severe punishment and pain will torture you, for granted that you can attempt nothing aggressive yourself, for this very reason you are all the worse to deal with because you make others quarrel."



Notes.- 1.2, dāre ignibus, is quite common.

1.3, moriēns turbā, falling in the crowd of battle slain.

1.4, ab hoste capī, would really mean taken by an enemy, rather than from.

1.7, culpam is the direct obj. of immeritum, a somewhat rare usage. Immeritum, agrees with sē.

1.14, nunc, now since your avowal.

1.16, hōc, ablative of cause; you are the worse to deal with for this very reason, that you make others (to be) bad.

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



XL.

The Leopard and the Ox.

A leopard distinguished by its beautiful mottled coat went walking among the other animals, its compeers in honor. But because the mighty lions had no variegated backs, he immediately thought they were a sorry race. He condemned the other animals for their mean looking countenances, thinking he was the sole pattern of nobility. A shrewed fox reproached him, rejoicing in his fresh attire and convincingly showed that beauty was vain. "Go thy ways" he said, "and put great trust in thy blazoned youth, while to me understanding is the fairer possession. And let us admire more the gifts of mental power than those who are resplendent with comely figures."



Notes.- 1.1, pulchrō pectore pardus-alliteration. Avianus does not embellish his fables with rhetorical devices for the most part.

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

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

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

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

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



A.

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

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

aboleō, olēvī, olitus, ēre, to destroy, efface, XIV:12.

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

accendo, cendī, census, ere, to kindle, set on fire, light, arouse, pro-  
voke.

accrēscō (ad-c-), crēvī, crētus, ere, to grow, arise, increase.

acerbus, adj. harsh, bitter, severe.

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

aet.

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

adcondō-v. accendō.

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

1. ad-eō, iī itus, īre, to go to, come to, approach.

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

ad-firmō, (aff-)āvī, atus, āre, to strengthen, confirm, encourage.

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

ad-hibeō, uī, itus, ēre, to turn to, apply, add to, bestow, summon, fur-  
nish.

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

ad-moveō, mōvī, mōtus, ēre, to move towards, bring near, apply. XVIII:17,

address.

ad-ornō, āvī, ātus, āre, to provide, equip, make ready, decorate. XI:11.

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

ad-sum, adfuī, adesse, to be present, be at hand, XXXIV:3.



aequus, =XXIII:6 (aequus) equal, fair, just.

aequō, avī ātus, āre, to raise, equalize, level, attain, reach :

aequor, oris, n, an even surface, plain. IV:3.

aestīvus, adj., summer-like, summer.

aetās, ātis, f., age, years, time. XXXIV:3.

aethēr, eris, n., air, atmosphere IV:7.

aggredior, gressus, ī, dep., to approach, address, apply to, undertake,  
assume. XVIII:11.

agitō, avī ātus, āre, to urge, incite, harass, devise, debate. XXXII:7.

agō, egī, actus, ere; set in motion, drive, advance, do, discuss. XXIII:8.

aiō, v. defect., to say yes, affirm. XXII:6.

1. aliēnus, adj; foreign, alien, strange, another's.

alimentum, ī, n, nutriment, provisions, food, fuel. XXXIV:11.

alius, a, ud, (gen. alīus), adj. pro., another, other, different.

alter, tera, terum, gen. alterīus or terius, dat. alteri; pron. adj., one,  
the other of two.

alveus, ī, n., a hollow, cavity, bed.

amans, ntis, adj. with comp. and sup. fond, loving, affectionate. XVIII:4.

ambiguus, adj., wavering, uncertain, ambiguous. XXII:1.

amfrāctus, v. an-fractus.

amīcitia, ae. f. friendship.

amictus, ūs, n. an outer garment; duplex, of double texture. IV:9.

1. amīcus, adj. with comp. and sup., friendly, kind, pleasing.

2. amicus, i, n., a friend, patron, protector.

ā-moveō, oār, ōtus, ēre, to remove, avert, take away.

amor, ōris, m., love, affection. XXXV:3.



ānfrāctus, ūs, m., a turning, bending round, circuitous route. XXXI:4.

animal, ālis, n., a living being, animal.

animālis, e, adj., of air, aerial, vital.

animus, ī, m., the rational soul, mind, reason.

ānser, eris, m., a goose. XXXIII:1.

ante, adv., first, sooner, before.

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

approbō, (ad-p-), āvī, ātus, āre, to assent to, favor, approve, obtain approval for. XL:8.

aptō, āvī, ātus, āre, to fit, adjust. V:6.

aqua, ae, f. water, rain.

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

arātur, ī, n., a plough. XII:3.

ardua, ī, n., a steep place, difficulty.

arduus, adj., steep, high, hard, difficult.

ārea, ae, f., threshing floor.

argūtus, adj. shrewd, active, lively. XL:7.

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

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

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

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

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

arvua, ī, n, cultivated or ploughed land, field, glebe.

arvus, adj., ploughed, arable.

arx, arcis, f., castle, citidel, fortress. XXII:2.



asellus, ī, m. a little ass, ass!s, colt.

asinus, ī, m. an ass. V:5.

aspiciō, (ad-sp-), ēxī, ectus, ere, to look at, observe, examine, behold.

XXIV:15.

ast, conj. (older and poetical for at), but.

astrum, ī, n., a heavenly body, star, constellation. XIX:6.

at, conj., but, but on the other hand, meanwhile.

atque, conj., and.

attrītus, (adt-)adj. with comp. battered, hardened. XXXIX:1.

audāx, ācis, adj. daring, bold, courageous, spirited.

audeō, aussum, ēre, to dare, venture, risk, be bold.

aura, ae, f. the air, wind. IV:10.

aureus, adj., golden, gilded.

auris, is, f. ear. V:13.

aurum, ī, n., gold.

auster, trī, m., the south wind, south.

ausum, ī, n., a bold deed, reckless act.

avis, is, omen, race.

avus, ī, m. a grand-father, forefather, ancestor.

axīs, is, m. wagon, an axle. XXXII:1.

## B.

Bacchus, ī, m., the son of Jupiter and Semele, the god of wine and  
inspiration; urine.

blandus, adj. with comp. and sup., flattering, caressing, XVI:11.

bonus, a, um, good, n. plur.



bona, used as subst. goods, good qualities, property. V:2.

Boreās, ae, m. — the North wind. IV:1.

bōs, bovis, n. and f., ox, cow. Plur., cattle.

brachium, ī, n., the fore-arm, lower arm, claws.

brevī, adv. in a little while, soon, briefly.

brevis, e, adj. short, narrow, shallow, brief.

bustum, ī, n., funeral-pyre, mound, tomb.

C.

cadāver, eris, n., a dead body, corpse, carcass.

caespes, itis, n., turf, cut sod.

calamus, ī, n., reed, cane. XVI:6.

calcō, avī, ātus, āre, to tread, trample. X:11.

caleō, uī-ēre, to be warm, hot, glow, be inflamed. XXIV:7.

calliditās, ātis, f. shrewdness, skill, aptness, shyness.

calor, ōris, n., warmth, heat.

campus, ī, n., a plain, field, campus, (arena, the theatre) XXVII:3.

candēns, entis, adj. shining, bright, white.

canna, ae, f. a reed, cane.

cantus, ūs, n., singing, song, music, incantation, charm.

capella, ae, f. a she-goat. XXVI:1.

capīō, cēpī, captus, ere, to take in hand, seize, grasp, take.

captō, avī, ātus, āre, to strive after, seize, hunt, long for, XXII:13.

caput, itis, n., head.

careō, uī, itūrus, ēre, to be without, free from, refrain from.



- carō, carnis, f., flesh.
- carpō, psī, ptus, ere, to pass over, take one's way. IV:4.
- cārus, adj. dear, beloved, esteemed, costly.
- causa, ae, f., reason, motive, pretext. IV:5.
- cavō, āvī, ātus, āre, to hollow out, excavate, pierce through.
- cavus, adj., a hollow, excavated, as subst. n., a hole, opening.
1. cēdō, cessī, cessus, ere, to go, go away, give way, yield, grant, concede.
2. cedo, plur. cete, old imper., hither with it, give, bring here, tell, say, out with it.
- cēlō, āvī, ātus, āre, to keep ignorant of, conceal from, elude.
- certamen, inis, n., a decisive contest, dispute, struggle, rivalry. XIX:3.
- certatin, adv. in rivalry, emulously, jealously, with competition.
- cervīx, īcis, f., neck, nape, throat. XXXI:5.
- cētera, adv., for the rest, otherwise, in all else.
- cēterum, adv., in other respects, else, now, besides, yet, still, but.
- cēterus, adj., the rest of, the remainder; as subst., the rest, others.
- cicāda, ae, f., the cicada, grass-hopper, tree-cricket. XXXIV:15.
- circū, adv., all around, round about, IV:7.
- circūdō, dēdī, dātus, āre, to place around, surround. IV:9.
1. citō, adv. quickly, speedily, soon.
2. citō, āvī, ātus, āre, to rouse, excite, urge, call.
- citus, adj. quick, swift, rapid.
- coepiō, coepī, coeptus, ere, to begin, commence.
- coeptum, ī, n., a beginning, undertaking.
- collum, ī, n., neck.
- coma, ae, f., hair, branches.



cominus, adv., in close contest, hand to hand, at close quarters.

XXVI:2.

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

1. compellō (comp-) pulī, pulsus, ere, to drive together, collect, assemble,  
compel, urge.

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

com-pōnō, (comp-), posuī, positus, ere, arrange, settle. XXXIII:4.

comprehendō, or comprēndō, dī, sus, ere, to seize, catch hold of, grasp,  
comprehend.

conciliō, āvī, ātus, āre, to reconcile, obtain, win, XXXII:10.

concrētus, adj. stiff, icy, congealed.

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

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

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

con-ferō, contulī, conlātus, conferre, to bring together, interlock,  
unite. XVIII:5.

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

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

cō-fidō, fīsus, sua, ere, to trust, confide, rely upon, believe.

cō-geminō, āvī, ātus, āre, to redouble, multiply. XXII:18.

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

concredior, gressus, ī, dep., to meet, fight, contend, join battle.

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

coniūrātus, adj., bound together by an oath, allied.



conlīdo, līsī, līsus, ere, to dash to peices, batter, crush, shatter.

XVIII:12.

conlocō, avī, ātus, āre, to employ, use, set up.

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

cōnserō, -seruī, -sertus, ere, to unite, bring together; -iurgium, dispute.

cōnsiliātor, oris, m. a counsellor. XXVI:12.

consilium, ī, n., consultation, plan, counsul, measure, plan, judgement, a council.

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

cōn-sistō, stitī, stitus, ere, to stand firm, halt, stay, depend on, consist in.

cōn-sociō, avī, ātus, āre, to share, associate, join. XIX:4.

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

cōnstituō, uī, ūtus, ere, to set up, establish, give, determine. XXXI:10.

cōn-stō, stitī, stātūrus, āre, to agree, correspond, endure, be settled, to remain.

cōnstruō, strūxī, strūctus, ere, to pile up, accumulate, erect, build.

con-tennō, tempī, temptus, ere, to esteem lightly, disdain, defy, disregard, slight.

1. contemptus, despised, contemptible, vile, abject.

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

contineō, tinuī, tentus, ēre, to hold together, restrain, contain, bound.

continuō, adv., immediately, forthwith.



continuō,āvī,ātus,āre, to prolong, continuo, extend. XXXIV:16.  
 conveniō,vēnī,ventus,īre, to come to a decision, be agreed on, be  
 settled; come to, come upon. IX:6.  
 cornīx,īcis, f. a crow.  
 cornū,ūs, n., a horn, antler. XVIII:5.  
 corporeus, adj. physical, fleshly, corporeal, substantial. XI:12.  
 corpus,oris, n., body, frame. V:15.  
 corripīō,ripuī, reptus, ere, to seize, attack, reproach. V:14.  
 cortex,icis, m. and f., the bark, stem, hull. XVI:10.  
 crēdō, didī, ditus, ere, to think, believe, suppose.  
 crepitō, -, -, āre, to creak, crackle. XXXIX:13.  
 crēscō, crēvī, crētus, ere, to rise, prosper. XXII:11.  
 crīmen, inis, n., a disgrace, offense, judgement, accusation.  
 croceus, adj., saffron-colored, yellow, golden.  
 cubō, uī, itum, āre, to lie down, recline, slope.  
 culpa, ae, f. a fault, guilt, defect, mischief. XXXIX:7.  
 cum, prep, with abl., with, in the company of IV:2.  
 cum, conj. of time, at the time when V:4.  
 cūctus, adj. all together, the whole, entire, all.  
 cūpa, ae, f., a cask, tun, barrel.  
 cupidus, adj. eager, desirous.  
 cupiō, īvī, itus, ere, to desire, be eager for, long for, greedy for.  
 currō, cucurrī, cursus, ere, to run, move quickly, hasten.  
 cursus, ūs, m., running, course, advance at a run, access.  
 curvus, adj., winding, crooked, curved.  
 cytīsus, ī, m. shrubby clover. XXVI:5.



D.

damnō,āvī,atus,āre,to condemn,convict,sentence,doom,(devote.)

dammum danmum-n.loss.

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

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

dēbilitō,āvī,ātus,āre,to lame,cripple,unnerve,weaken.

dēbitum,ī,n.,a debt.

dēbitus,adj.,due,appropriate,doomed,destined.

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

1.dēcidō,cidī,-,ere,to fall down,fall off,sink down,die,perish.

2.dēcīdō,cīdī,cīsus,ere,-to cut off,cut away,decide,settle,agree.

dēcipiō,cēpī,cēptus,ere,to ensnare,elude,cheat,deceive.

dē-color,ōris,adj.,discolored,faded,colored dark,dinky.

dēcurrō,cucurrī,cursus,ere,to run down,hasten down,hasten.XVI:3.

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

dēcūtiō,cussī,cussus,ere,to cast off.IV:6.

dē-dūcō,dūxī,ductus,ere,to lead away,divert.

dēductus,adj.,lowered,unambitious,modest.

dē-flectō,flēxī,flexus,ere,to bend aside,turn away.XXXIX:7.

dē-fōrmis,e,adj.with comp.deformed,misshapen.

dē-fungor,fūctus,ī,to discharge,perform,finish.

dēlitīscō,(-ēscō),tuī,-,ere,to hide away,conceal,lurk.

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

dēns,dentis,m.a tooth.



dēnūdō,āvī,ātus,āre,to lay bare,expose,uncover.V:15.

dēpluō,uī,-,ere,to rain down.IV:8.

dēpōnō,posuī,positus,ere,to lay away,put aside.

dēprehendō,or dēprēndō,dī,sus,ere,to detect,find out,discover.

V:13.

dēserō,ruī,rtus,ere,to leave,forsake,abandon.

dē-sistō,stitī,stitus,ere,to cease,give over,desist from,leave  
off.

1.dēspectus,adj.with sup.contemptible,scorned.

2.dēspectus,ūs,m.a looking down,view,prospect.

dēspiciō,exī,ectus,ere,to look down upon,disdain,despise.XVI:14.

dēsūn,fuī,esse,futurum,to be away,be absent,be wanting,fail.

dētrahō,trāxī,tractus,ere,to take away,remove.V:3.

deus,ī,m.,a god, deity.

dīcō,dīxī,dictus,ere,to speak,say,tell relate,state.

diēs,gen.dīēī,or dīe,m.,day.XXXIV:14.

differō,distulī,dīlātus,ferre.,separate,prolongs.XXII:10.

dīgnus,adj.,worthy,meritorious,suitable,becoming,fitting.

1.dīlēctus,adj.loved,dear.

2.dīlēctus,or dēlēctus,ūs,m.,a selection,destination,levy,draft.

dīripiō,uī,eptus,ere,to tear asunder,or in pieces.XVIII:14.

discō,didicī,-,ere,to learn,acquire,become acquainted with.

discutiō,cussī,cussus,ere,to dash to pieces,shatter,scatter,remove,  
destroy.

dis-iungō,unxī,ūctus,ere,to unyoke,sever,separate,estrangle.XVIII:

13.



dis-pār, aris, adj., different, unequal, ill-matched. XXIII:8.

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

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

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

1. dīstinctus, adj. with comp., separate, distinct, decorated, studded, impressive.

2. (dīstinctus), m., only abl. sing.; -variety.

diū, adv., a long time, long, long while.

diurnus, adj., by day, daily.

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

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

dīves, itis, adj. wealthy, rich.

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

1. dīvus, ī, adj. godlike, divine.

2. dīvus, ī, m. god, divine being.

dō, dedī, datus, āre, give, render, offer, -verbum, do, say. IX:20.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

dōnce, conj. until. IV:13.



dōnum, ī, n. a gift, present, offering, sacrifice.  
 dominus, ī, n. master, lord, owner, host. XXXIII:5.  
 domō, uī, itus, āre, to domesticate, subdue, break, master. V:14.  
 dorsum, ī, n. or dorsus, i, n. back, ridge, cliff. XXXV:8.  
 dūcō, ūxī, uctus, ere, to lead, guide, draw, bring.  
 dum, conj., while, at the time that, during the time.  
 dumus, ī, n. a thorn-bush, bramble, plur., a thicket. XIX:1.  
 duō, ae, o, num, two. XXII:3.  
 duplex, icis, twofold, double. IV:9.  
 duplicō, avī, ātus, āre, to double, repeat, increase.

F.

ē (only before consonants), ex (before vowels and consonants), prep.  
 with abl., out, out of, from.  
 ecf-, v. eff-.  
 (ēditum, ī), n. only plur., heights, elevations.  
 ēditus, adj. with comp., high, lofty, exposed.  
 1. ē-dūcō, dūxī, ductus, ere, to lead forth, take away, march out, raise,  
 bear, build.  
 2. ēducō, avī, ātus, āre, to bring up, train, educate, support, produce,  
 raise.  
 effectum, ī, n., an effect.  
 effundō, fūdī, fūsus, ere, to pour out, shed, spread abroad, drive out,  
 send forth. XVI:17.



ego, gen. meī, dat. mihi or mī, acc. and abl. mē; plur. nom. and acc. nos.  
gen. nostrum; dat. and abl. nobis. 1st pers. pron. I. Plur. we, us,  
etc.

ē-mittō, mīsī, missus, ere, to send forth, drive. XVIII:3.

ē-niteō, tuī, -, ēre, glean, brighten, be distinguished. XL:12.

ē-nītor, -, nīxus, or-nīsus, ī, dep., to mount, ascend, struggle, strive.

eō, īvī, itūrus, īre, to go, proceed, march, pass. XIV:10.

ērēctus, adj. with comp., upright, elevated, lofty.

erīgō, rēxī, rēctus, ere, to lift, raise, elevate.

ē-ripiō, ipuī, eptus, ere, to wrest on, or take away, extort, rescue.

error, ōris, m. wandering, strolling, error. XVIII:3.

ēruō, uī, utus, ere, root out, dig up, XVI:1.

ēsuriō-, ītūrus, ēre, to be hungry, suffer hunger.

et, conj., and IV:8.

etiam, adv., and also, still, yet, now too, indeed, by all means. Etiam

atque etiam, again and again.

exanimus, e, adj. lifeless, dead, breathless.

excellō, -, celsus, ere, to surpass, excel.

excelsus, adj. high, lofty, noble, excellent.

exemplum, i, n. a sample, imitation, portrait, copy, example, pattern,  
lesson. XL:6.

exiguus, adj. with sup., strict, little, petty, poor, paltry.

exōsus, P., hating, detesting.

ex-plicō, avī, and uī, ātus or itus, āre, to unfold, unroll, loosen,  
explain, set free. XIX:8.



ex-pōnō, posuī, positus, ere, to set forth, exhibit, explain.  
expositus, adj. open, accessible.  
expressus, adj. with comp. distinct, clear, plain, real.  
ex-saturō, -, ātus, āre, to satiate, sate, XXXV:4.  
ex-stinguō, or extinguō, nxi, nctus, ere, extinguish, destroy. XXII:15.  
ex-superō or exuperō, avi, ātus, āre, to mount up, tower, excel, be  
superior, surpass. XVI:20.  
exuviae, -arum, f. that which is stripped off. --leonis, -skin. V:5.

F.

facile, adv. easily, readily.  
facilis, e, adj., easy, without difficulty.  
faciō, feci, factus, ere; to make do, produce, cause, bring about. V:5.  
fallāciter, adv. with sup. deceitfully, falsely. XXVI:7.  
fallāx, ācis, adj. fallacious, deceitful, deceptive.  
fallō, fefelli, falsus, ere, to deceive, dupe, delude. V:17.  
fāna, ae, f. a report, rumor, tradition, fame, reputation. XXXV:1.  
fās (only nom. and acc. sing.) n. divine law, right, justice. XXXII:10.  
fateor, fassus, eri, dep., to confess, own, grant, acknowledge.  
fatīgō, avi, ātus, āre, to tire, vex, torment, harass, fret. XXXI:7.  
fātum, ī, n. prediction, oracle, fate, bad fortune.  
fera, ae, f. a wild beast, wild animal.  
ferō, tuli, lātus, ferre, to carry off, snatch, carry away. V:2. bring.  
IX:3.  
ferrum, ī, n., iron, axe, sword.



fessus, adj. weary, tired, worn. IV:14.

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

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

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

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

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

fīngō, finxī, fictus, ere, to feign, pretend. IX:10.

fīnis, is, n. boundary, limit, end.

fīō, fierī, used as pass. of faciō, v. faciō.

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

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

flōs, ōris, n. a blossom, flower. XXVI:5.

fluvius, ī, n. a river, stream.

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

formica, ae, f. an ant, XXXIV:5.

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

forsitan, adv. perhaps, it may be that.

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

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

fragilis, e, adj. easily broken, brittle, fragile, weak, frail. XVI:6.

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

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

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

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

fruor, frūctus, ī, dep. enjoy, delight in.



frūstra, adv. in deception or error; without effect, in vain. XVI:19.

fugāx, ācis, adj. timid, fleeing, cowardly.

fugiēns, entis, adj., fleeing, fleeting, receding, fermenting, XXXV:10.

fugiō, fūgī, -, ere, to fly, flee, run away, hasten, avoid, omit, escape.

XXXV:12.

1. fungō, fūdī, fusus, ere, to pour out, shed, yield, lose, utter.

fundus, ī, n. the bottom, lowest part, foundation.

fūnestus, adj. with comp. deadly, fatal, mournful, gloomy.

fūnus, eris, n. funeral.

#### G.

Gaetulus—adj. of, belonging to, Gaetulia, a country in Africa.

gaudēns, entis, adj. joyful, glad, cheerful.

gaudeō, gāvīsus, ēre, to be glad, rejoice, be joyful. XXII:19.

gelidus, a, um, adj. cold, icy, chilling. IV:8.

(gelū), abl. gelu, frost, cold, ice.

geminus, adj. twin-born, twin, double, both, two; as subst. twins. XXXV:1.

genō, uī, -, ere, to sigh, groan, lament. XXVI:7.

genae, ārum, f. the cheeks.

genetrīx, īcis, f. a mother.

genō, -, -, ere, to beget, bear. Pass. to be born.

genus, eris, n., a race, family, descent, birth, kind.

germen, inis, n., a sprig, sprout, bud. XXXIII:1.

gerō, gessī, gestus, ere, to carry, wear, hold, sustain, wage.



glaucus, adj. bright, sparkling, grayish.

grande, adv. loudly.

granua, ī, n., grain, seed, kernel, corn. XXXIV:10.

grātus, adj. dear, pleasing, acceptable, grateful.

gravis, e, adj., severe, oppressive, serious, hard to bear, unpleasant.

V:3.

gremium, ī, n. lap, bosom, heart, center.

gressus, ūs, m. way, course, advance.

grex, gregis, m. a flock, herd, drove, swarm, set, company, clique, troop,  
band. XVIII:14.

gurgis, itis, n. abyss, whirl-pool, gulf, sea.

## H.

habēō, uī, itus, ēre, to have, hold, carry, wear.

haereō, haesī, haesūrus, ēre, to hang, stick, be fixed, cling. XXXII:1.

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

hērēs, ēdis, m. and f. heir, heiress. XXXV:14.

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

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

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

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

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

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

hōs or honor, ōrus, m. honor, distinction, dignity. V:8.



horrens, entis, adj. bristly, shaggy, rough.

horreo, ui, -, ere, to stand on end, bristle, shudder, dread. XVIII:8.

horror, oris, n. horror, dread, fright.

hostilis, e, adj. enemy's, hostile.

hostis, is, n. and f. a stranger, foreigner, foe, enemy.

humanus, adj. human, humane, refined, civilized.

humil, adv. on the ground. IV:14.

(humidus, humifer), see umi-.

humilis, e, adj. with comp. and sup. low, small, slight, poor, humble, in\_ significant.

## I.

ignis, is, n. fire, splendor, brilliancy.

ignotus, adj. unknown, strange; as subst. stranger.

ille, illa, illud; illius; as subst., he, she, it.

1. illic, illaec, illuc, pron. he, she, it, that, yonder.

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

imber, bris, heavy rain, shower, water.

imitatus, adj. fictional.

immanis, e, adj. monstrous, huge, vast, savage, wild.

1. immensum, i, n. a boundless extent, vastness, immensity.

2. immensum, adv. exceedingly, immensely.

immensus, adj. boundless, vast, immense.

immergo, (in-m-), si, sus, ere, to immerse, sink, dip, plunge. XXVII:4.



inmeritus, (in-m-), adj. undeserving, not innocent, with fault.

impār, aris, adj. unequal, uneven, dissimilar.

impellō, pulī, pulsus, ere, to set in motion, drive, impel.

imperīōsus, (inp-) adj. mighty, powerful, arbitrary.

impleō, evī, ētus, ēre, to fill up, fill, satisfy, complete.

impressus (inpr-) adj. unpressed.

in, prep. with acc. or abl. acc. into, to, abl. among, in.

ināne, is, n. an empty space, open space, void.

inānis, e, adj. empty, void.

incipiō, cēpī, ceptus, ere, to begin, undertake. IV:3.

incongruus, a um, -ill-suited, unfitted, incongrua.

increpō, uī, itus, āre, to scold, reprove, upbraid. V:15.

increscō, ēvī, -, ere, to grow, increase. IV:11.

inde, adv. from that place, thence, therefore, then.

indīgnāns, antis, adj. , indignant, impatient, reluctant.

indīgnātus, adj. angered, reluctant.

indīgnus, adj. unworthy, undeserving, unfit.

induō, uī, ūtus, ere, to put on, assume, dress in. V:6.

īn-fēlīx, īcis, adj. unlucky, unhappy.

īn-fit (defect) begins. XXXII:5.

īnfōrmis, e, adj. \_unformed, shapeless, deformed, hideous.

(in-frenō), ui, -, ere, to make a noise, growl, bellow. XXIV:10.

in-gemō, uī, -, ere, to mourn, bewail.

ingēns, tis, adj. with comp. not natural, vast, huge, great. XVIII:5.

inīquus, adj. uneven, slanting, steep, unequal, unfavorable, unjust, hostile.



in-m-imm-.

immītis, e, adj. fierce, rough, savage. IV:1.

inp-, imp-.

inops, opis, adj. without resources, helpless, weak, poor.

inquan, -is-it, perf., inquit, def. verb., say.

inquit.

inritus, (irr-), adj., invalid, void, useless.

insānus, adj. of unsound mind, mad, insane.

insep̄iō, (saepio), ps̄i, ptus, ire, to fence in, enclose, surround.

īnsīgnis, e, adj. with comp. remarkable, noted, extraordinary.

īn-sistō, stitī, -, ere, to set foot, take a stand, tread on, insist, urge.

īn-stimulō, -, -, āre, to goad, urge on, stimulate. XXVI:8.

inter, prep. with acc., between, amid, among, in reciprocal relation,  
with, by, from.

interea, adv. meanwhile, in the interim, nevertheless, however.

in-vādō, vāsī, vāsus, ere, to enter, assail, seize, invade, usurp, attack.

XVIII:14.

inventiō, vēnī, ventus, īre, to find, discover. XII:9.

invidia, ae, f. envy, grudge, odium, prejudice. XXII:18.

invītus, adj. with sup. unwilling, reluctant, on compulsion.

ipse, a, ua, gen. ipsius; dat. ipsi; pron. demonstr. Self, in person often  
rendered by an emphatic he or very, just, precisely.

īrascor, īrātus, ī, dep., to be angry, be in a rage.



īrātus, adj. with comp. and sup. angry, enraged.

iste, a, ud, gen. istius, pron. demonstr. that, thus, he, she, it, such, the  
very.

iter, itineris, n. journey, passage, march.

iaciō, cui, -, ēre, to lie, be recumbent, be prostrate.

iam, adv., now, already, at length.

iecur, iecoris, or iocur, iocininoris, n. the liver. XXII:9.

iēiūnus, adj., fasting, hungry, abstinent.

Iubar, aris, radiance, sunshine. IV:12.

iubeō, iussī, iūssus, ere, to order, bid, command.

iūdicium, ī, n. a judgement, trial, sentence.

iugum, ī, n. a yoke, collar.

Iuppiter, Iovis, n., chief god of the Romans.

iūrgium, ī, n. dispute, contention.

iūstus, adj. just, right, as subst. n. justice, the just.

invenca, ae, f. a young cow, heifer.

invencus, ī, m. a young bullock.

inventā, ae, f. youth. XXXIV:1.

īuvō, iūvī, iūtus, āre, to delight, gratify, please. V:1.

## L.

labor, ōris, n. labor, exertion, hardship, fatigue, trouble, pain.

labōrō, avi, ātus, āre, to labor, strive, prepare, be anxious, appressed.

l. lacertus, ī, n. the upper arm, muscle, strength, force.

lacrima, ae, f., a tear.



laedō, sī, sus, ere, to hurt, damage, annoy. XXXI:2.

laetus, adj. joyful, glad, happy.

lapillus, ī, m. a pebble, gem, jewel.

Lar, Laris, n. plur. Lares, um, protecting gods, Lares, household gods;  
sing. and plur. hearth, family, home.

lassō, avī, ātus, āre, to tire, fatigue, exhaust.

lassus, a, um, adj. faint, tired, weary.

latus, eris, n. the side.

laus, laudis, f. praise, commendation, esteem.

1. lēgō, avī, ātus, āre, to send with a commission, despatch, appoint, be-  
queath.

2. legō, lēgī, lēctus, ere, to collect, take, pass over, choose, read, recite.  
leō, ōnis, m. -a lion.

1. levis, e, adj. light, trivial, fickle, gentle, pleasant.

2. lēvis, e, adj. smooth.

levō, avī, ātus, āre, to lift up, raise, elevate. IX:12.

lēx, lēgis, f. law, statute, bill.

liberē, adv. openly, freely, frankly.

1. liceō, cui, -.

2. liceō, see licet.

liceor, licitus, erī, dep. to bid. -

licet, cui, and citum est, ere, impers., it is lawful, allowed; grant-  
ed that, notwithstanding.

linquō, liquī, -, ere, to leave, depart from, forsake.

liquidus, adj. flowing, fluid, liquid.



līs, lītis, f., matter in dispute, quarrel. IV:5.

lituus, ī, n. curved trumpet, clarion, cornet. XXXIX:7.

līvidus, adj. with sup. bluish, blue, envious, malicious.

locō, avī, ātus, āre, to lay, set, arrange, fix, place.

locus, ī, n. a place, position, locality.

longua, adv. long; a long while.

longus, adj. with comp. and sup. long, extended.

lucrum, ī, n., gain, advantage, riches.

lūdificō, avī, ātus, āre, to make game of, delude, cozen, deceive.

lūdificor, ātus, arī, dep. to mock, baffle, thwart, make game of, deceive.

lumen, inis, n. light.

lustrum, ī, n. a bog, haunt, den of beasts.

lutens, adj. of mud, clay.

### M.

macula, ae, f., a spot, mark. XL:1.

magis, adv. comp. more, in a higher degree, completely.

māgnus, a, ua, adj., great, mighty, large, broad. IV:2.

mālō, māluī, malle, to choose rather, prefer.

malum, ī, n., an evil, misfortune.

malus, adj., a, ua, bad, evil, unsuccessful; as subst. n., evil. V:4.

manēō, mānsī, mānsus, ēre, to stay, remain, abide, tarry. XIV:13.

mansus, ūs, f. the hand force, courage; an armed troop, band, company.

marmor, oris, n. marble; marble statue. XXIII:1.

māter, tris, f. a mother.



mātūrō,āvī,ātus,āre, to ripen, hasten, quicken, despatch.  
 mātūrus, adj. ripe, mature, proper, fit.  
 mē, acc. and abl. of ego.  
 mihi, dat. of ego.  
 medius, ī, n. middle, center, interval, intervening space.  
 medius, adj. in the middle. IV: 3.  
 melior, adj. comp. better; v. bonus.  
 membrum, ī, n. limb, member. V: 7.  
 memor, oris, adj. heedful, mindful, remembering, suggestive.  
 mēns, mentis, f. the mind, heart, intelligence.  
 mercor, ātus, āre, dep., to trade, deal in, buy.  
 meritum, ī, n. merit, service, favor, benefit.  
 meritus, adj. deserving, fit, just, proper.  
 merx, mercis, f. goods, wares, merchandise. XXIII: 7.  
 messis, is, f. harvest, crops, harvest-time.  
 mētiōr, mēnsus, īre, dep. to measure, mete, estimate, judge.  
 metus, ūs, m. fear, dread, anxiety.  
 meus, pron. possess. of me, my, mine, my own.  
 miles, itis, m. soldier, private infantry.  
 mīnus, ī, m., a mimic play, farce. V: 9.  
 minae, āra, f., threats, menaces.  
 mināx, ācis, adj. with comp. projecting, overhanging. XIX: 13.  
 minimum, or minuum, adv. very little, slightly.  
 minimus or minumus, adj. sup. least, trifling.  
 minor, ātus, ārī, dep. to project, hold over, menace, threaten.



mīrāculum, ī, n. a marvelous thing, wonder, hence anything extraordinary as, finery, gaudy attire. V:3.

mīror, ātus, ārī, dep., to wonder, marvel, admire, be amazed. XVI:8.

miser, era, erum, adj. wretched, unfortunate, poor, worthless, sorry.

mītis, e, adj. tame, domestic, gentle. V:11.

mittō, mīsi, missus, ere, to let go, send, report, despatch. XXII:2.

mōlior, ītus, īrī, dep. to make exertion, strive, toil.

moneō, uī, ītus, ēre, to remind, warn, teach, admonish. IX:21.

mōns, montis, m. a mountain, range of mountains.

mora, ae, f. a delay, hinderance, procrastination.

mordāx, ācis, adj. biting, snapping, stinging, snarling.

moriēns, entis, adj. dying, falling, sinking.

mors, tis, f., death.

mōtus, ūs, m., a motion, affection, passion, commotion, impulse, gesticulation.

mox, adv. soon, anon, directly, by and by, then.

multus, adj. many, much.

mūnus, eris, n. a service, function, duty, favor, gift, show, exhibition.

murrur, uris, n. murmur, roar, growling. V:17.

mūs, mūris, n. and f. a mouse. XXVII:1.

#### N.

nan, conj. for, because.

nāta, or gnāta, ae, f., a daughter.

nātūra, ae, f. birth, nature, quality.

nātus, adj. born, fit, designed; as subst. n. a son or children.



1. *nē*, I. adv. no, not II. as conj. in clauses of purpose, that not, lest, to prevent.
2. *ne*, part, enclit. I. as adv. added in a direct question as an interrogation mark. II, as conj. in ind. question, whether.
- nec* or *neque*, adv. and conj. In *nec*-negation more prominent; in *neque*-connection, not, and not, nor.
- nec-dum* or *nequa*, and not yet, not yet. XVI:9.
1. *negl̄ectus*, adj. neglected, despised, disheveled, slighted.
2. (*negl̄ectus, us*), n. neglect, *neglegō, exī, ectus, ere*, to slight, neglect, despise, overlook.
- negō, avī, atus, are*, to say no, deny, refuse.
- nenpe*, conj. certainly, of course, without doubt.
- ne-queō, ivī, -, ire*, to be unable, cannot.
- nē-ve* or *neu*, adv., and not, nor, and that not, and lest.
- nexua, ī*, n. a bond, slavery for debt.
- nexis, -*, n. a joining, entwining, clasping.
- nīdus, ī*, n. a nest, home, house. XXXIII:2.
- nihil*, n., indecl., nothing; acc. as adv. not at all, in no way. XXXIX:15.
- nimbus, ī*, n. a rainstorm, thick shower, cloud, mass.
- ninis*, adv. too much, excessively, greatly.
- ninium*, adv. too much, too, exceedingly, greatly.
- ninius*, a, un, adj., excessive, superabundance.
- nōbiles, e*, adj. with comp. and sup. noble, well-known, famous, renowned.
- nōbilitās, atis, f.*, fame, renown, nobility, excellence. XI:6..



noceō, cui, citūrus, ēre, to do harm, inflict injury, hurt. XXIII:14.  
nōn, adv. not, by no means, not at all.  
nōnus, num, ord. the ninth.  
nōs, nostrum, v. ego.  
nōscō, novī, nōtus, ēre, to become acquainted with, learn, discern, understand, know.  
noster, stra, strum, pron. possess. our, our own, ours, of us.  
nota, ae, f. mark, sign, stamp, letter, note, quality.  
notō, avī, ātus, āre, to mark, designate with a mark.  
nōtus, adj. known, famous, customary.  
novus, a, ua, adj. new, novel, strange, singular.  
nūbila, (ōrum), n. clouds, rain-clouds.  
nūbilis, e, adj. marriageable.  
nūbilus, adj. cloudy.  
nūdō, avī, ātus, āre, to strip, expose, uncover. IV:6.  
nūdus, adj. bare, uncovered, exposed, poor, simple.  
nullus, adj; gen. nullius; dat. nullī; not any, no, none.  
num, adv. now; interrog. implying a negative reply.  
nūmen, inis, n., divinity, deity, god; nōd, command.  
nunc, adv. of present time, now at this time, at present.

o.

ō, interj. of feeling or surprise, O! oh!  
ob-eō, ivī, itus, ire, go to meet, go in opposition.  
ob-errō, -, -, āre, to ramble about, wander among, err. XXXI:1.



ob-f-, see off-.

ob-sistō, stitī, stitus, ere, to take place before, stand in the way,  
oppose, resist. XVI:19.

oculus, ī, n. an eye.

odium, ī, n. hatred, aversion, enmity, insolence.

offerō, obtulī, oblatus, offerere, to bring before, show, offer.

olidus, rank, noisome, odorous.

ōmen, inis, n. harbinger, omen, token, sign. XXIII:7.

omnis, e, adj. plur. all, every; sing, all, the whole.

onus, eris, n. burden, weight, load.

oppōnō, posuī, positus, ere, to set before, oppose, pledge, expose, reply,  
set against.

(ops), opis, help, succor, influence, resources. XXXII:4.

optō, avi, ātus, āre, to wish, choose, prefer.

1. opus, operis, n. work, labor.

2. opus, indecl. need, necessity; opus est, it is necessary.

orbis, is, abl. orbe, m. a ring, circle, hoop, orbit.

ōrdō, -inis, m. row, order, arrangement, series, rank.

1. ōs, ōris, (no gen. plur.), mouth, face, features, body.

2. os, ossis, n., bone, narrow.

ōsculum, ī, n. kiss. XXXV:13.

ōtium, ī, n. leisure, ease, idleness, time.

ovāns, antis, adj. joyful, exultant, triumphant.

ōvum, ī, n. an egg. XXXIII:2.



P.

pābulum, ī, n. fodder, pasturage, grass.

pallium, ī, .cloak, mantle. IV:6.

Parca, ae, f. goddess of Fate.

parcus, adj. frugal, thrifty, stingy, sparing, moderate, scant.

pardus, ī, m. a leopard, a male panther. XI:1.

parēns, entis, m. and f. father, mother, parent.

pariter, adv. equally, in like manner, alike, also, as much.

participō, āvī, ātus, āre, to make partaker, share, impart, participate  
in. XII:10.

partus, adj. gained, acquired; as subst. n. an acquisition, possession,  
store.

parvolus or parvulus, adj. very small, petty, slight, young.

parvus, adj. small, young, short, low, mean.

pāscō, pāvī, pāstus, ere, to feed, support, pasture.

pāscuus, adj. for pasture, grazing.

1. passus, adj. extended, open, dry.

2. passus, ūs, n. a step, pace, track, trace.

pāstus, ūs, m. pasture, fodder, food.

patior, passus, i, dep., to bear, undergo, suffer, endure.

patulus, adj. spread out, open, wide.

paulātim, adv. by degrees, gradually. IV:11.

pavidus, adj. fearful, timid, startled.

pectus, oris, n. breast, heart.

pecus, pecoris, n. an animal, head of cattle, cattle, flock.



pellis, is, f. skin, hide.

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

pendō, pependī, pēnsus, ere, to suspend, balance, weigh.

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

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

per-eō, iī or īvī, itūrus, īre, to pass away, be lost, ruined, perish, fall, die.

pergō, perrēxī, perrēctus, ere, to proceed, hasten, continue, march.

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

perīte, adv. skillfully, cleverly.

perītus, adj. experienced, trained, skillful.

per-misceō, miscuī, mīxtus, ēre, to mix thouroughly, mingle, confuse, disturb.

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

per-timēscō, muī, -, ere, to be frightened, alarmed, fear greatly.

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

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

pictūra, ae, f. painting a picture.

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

piger, gra, grum, adj. lazy, sluggish, backward. V: 9.

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

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

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

placidus, a, um, adj. gentle, mild, peaceful. IV: 1.



planta, ae, f. a sprout, twig, graft, plant, slip, sole.

plānus, adj. with comp. and sup. level, even, plane; as subst. n. a plain,  
plane.

1. plectō, -, xus, ere, to plait, interweave.

2. (plectō), -, -, ere, only pass. to be punished, beaten, blamed.

poena, ae, f. penalty, punishment, recompense.

pollex, icis, m. the thumb.

polus, ī, m. an end of an axis, pole, heavens, sky.

pōscō, popōscī, -, ere, inch, to beg, demand, desire, request.

possun, potuī, posse, to be able, have power, can.

postquam, conj. after that, after, when.

potestas, tātis, f., power, ability, authority. XXIII:13.

potius, adv. comp. rather, preferable. IV:5.

pōtō, āvī, ātus, āre, to drink, absorb.

praebeō, uī, itus, ēre, to hold out, offer, furnish, present. XXVI:8.

praecipis, adv. headlong, suddenly, rushing.

praecipitō, āvī, ātus, āre, to throw headlong, cast down, hurl down,  
precipitate. XVI:4.

praeda, ae, f. prey, booty, spoils.

prae-discō, -, -, ere, to learn beforehand. XXII:1

prae-fīgō, fīxī, fīxus, ere, affix. IV:5.

pralium, v. proli-.

praemitto, mīsī, missus, ere, to send forward, despatch.

praenium, ī, n. an advantage, favor, privilege, reward. XXII:13.

praeruptus, adj. steep, abrupt, rugged.



praesēns, entis, adj. present, at hand, in person. IV:15.

1. praestō, adv. ready, present.

2. prae-stō, itī, itus, āre, to stand before, excel, exceed. Impers. prae-stat, it is better.

praesūmo, -, ūmptus, ere, to take before, anticipate.

praeter-eō, iī, itus, īre, to go by, pass, omit, neglect, avoid, escape, excel.

pratun, ī, n. a meadow.

prāvus, adj. with comp. and sup. crooked, deformed, perverse, bad, improper.

precor, ātus, āri, dep. to ask, pray, beseech. XXVI:7.

preŕō, pressī, essus, ere, to overwhelm, burden, load.

pretōsus, adj. with comp. and sup. costly, precious, dear.

prex, precis, f. a prayer, entreaty, request. XXII:6.

prīmus, adj. sup. the first, first.

prior, adj. comp. former, previous, first, sooner.

procella, ae, f., a violent, wind, storm, tempest, hurricane, onset.

prōd-eō, iī, itus, īre, to go forth, come forth, project, appear, advance.

prō-dō, didī, ditus, ere, to exhibit, reveal, produce, relate, transmit, elect, betray, abandon.

proelium, ī, n. a battle, combat, contest, strife. XXIX:1.

profugus, adj. fugitive, in flight, wandering, nomad, banished, exiled.

pro-fundō, fūdī, fūsus, ere, to pour out, shed, utter, rush forth, vent.

XXXV:1.

prohibeō, uī, itus, ēre, to hold before, check, debar, prevent. XVIII:7.

properō, āvī, ātus, āre, to hasten, begin, go quickly. XII:3.



proprius, adj. own, individual, particular.

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

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

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

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

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

prō-veniō, venī, ventus, īre, to appear, arise, grow, prosper.

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

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

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

pulcer, -see pulcher.

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

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

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

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

### Q.

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

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

quattuor or IIII or IV num. four.

-que, conj. enclit. -and.



quercus, ūs, f. an oak, Italian oak. XVI:1.

querulus, adj. querulous, complaining, cooing, plaintive, warbling. XXXIV:

12.

quī, rel. pron. who.

quia, conj. because. XXXI:9.

quicquid—see quisquis.

quidem, adv. demonst. certainly, indeed, in fact.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, pron. indef., a certain, certain one, somebody.

quidnam, adv. interrog. why, pray? why in the world?

quies, ētis, f., quiet, rest, inaction, silence, sleep.

quīetus, adj. at rest, in repose, quiet, peaceful.

quis, interrog. pron. who. IV:3.

quis, qua, quid, pron. indef. anyone, anything, some one, something.

quisque, quaeque, quidque, each one, every, everybody.

quis-quis, quicquid, quod, quod, pron. rel. indef. whoever, whatever, ev-

ery one who, everything which.

quod, conj. because, for.

quodcumque, indef. pron. whatever, whatsoever.

quōius, old for cuius, gen. of qui, and quis.

quondam, adv. once, formerly.

quoniam adv. since, now, because, whereas.

quoque, conj. also, too.

## R.

rabidē, adv. madly, furiously.



rabidus, adj. mad, raving, rabid.

radicitus, adv. by the roots, utterly, radically.

radius, ī, n. beam, ray. IV:11.

rānus, ī, n. a branch, bough, twig.

rapidē, adv. with comp. hurriedly, rapidly.

rapidus, adj. seizing, impetuous, fleet, hurried, rapid.

rapīna, ae, f. robbery, plunder.

rapiō, piī, raptus, ere, to seize and carry off, snatch, drag, pluck.

ratus, adj. reckoned, fixed, fulfilled.

rancus, adj. hoarse, deep-voiced, ringing, roaring, grating, faint.

rēctor, ōris, n. a guide, driver.

rēctus, ī, n. , good, virtue, rectitude.

rēctus, adj. with comp. and sup. straight, upright, just, correct.

red-dō, didī, ditus, ere, to return, restore, grant, surrender. XXIII:6.

redeō, iī, itus, īre, to return, recur, come to.

referō, rettulī, relātus, referre, to answer, relate, tell, announce.

IX:19.

rē-fert or rēfert, tulit, -, ferre, only 3rd pers., impers. or with

pron. n. as subst. it is of importance, advantage, concern.

relinquō, līquī, lictus, ere, to leave behind, quit, abandon, move from.

XII:3.

relisus-part. dashing, bounding, against.

remaneō, mānsī, -, ēre, to be left, remain, V:4.

re-mittō, mīsī, missus, ere, to send or drive back, return, restore,  
release.



reor, ratus, ērī, dep., to calculate, believe, think, judge, deem, imagine.  
 reperiō, repperī, repertus, īre, to discover, find, obtain.  
 repetō, īvī, ītus, ēre, to fall upon again, seek again, return.  
 requiescō, īvī, ētus, ere, to rest, repose.  
 rēs, rēi, f. thing, affair, case, condition.  
 resīdo, sēdī, -, ere, to sink down, settle.  
 re-spondeō, spondī, spōnsus, ēre, to answer, reply, respond. XVI:11.  
 re-stō, stitī, -, āre, to resist; oppose, remain. XXXIV:19.  
 resultō, -, atus, āre, to spring back, rebound, resound, re-echo. XXXIX:13.  
 retineō, tinuī, tentus, ēre, to keep back, retain, repress, preserve, oc-  
 cupy.  
 re-torqueō, sī, tus, ēre, to twist back, turn or throw back. XXIV:9.  
 reverentia, ae, f. respect, timidity, reverence, fear. XXI:11.  
 rēx, rēgis, m. an arbitrary ruler, monarch, king.  
 rideō, sī, sus, ēre, to laugh, smile, deride, mock, ridicule. XXIV:15.  
 rigescō, guī, -, ere, to grow stiff, be benumbed, stiffened.  
 rigidus, adj. with comp. stiff, hard, inflexible, rude, rough.  
 rīpa, ae, f. a bank, margin. XVI:5.  
 rīsus, ūs, m. laughing-stock, mockery, object of mirth.  
 rōbur, oris, n. strength, force, vigor, oak stem, tree-trunk.  
 rogo, āvī, ātus, āre, to ask, question, propose. XXXIV:4.  
 rōstrum, i, n. beak, bill, mouth, muzzle, plat-form.  
 rota, ae, f. a wheel.  
 rumpō, rūpī, ruptus, ere, to break, burst, tear, force open. XIV:11  
 ruō, uī, ātus, ere, to fall down, rush, hurry, run.



rūpēs, is, f. rock, cliff. XXVI:1.

rūrsus, adv. again, in turn.

rūs, rūris, n. fields, lands, country.

rūsticus, adj. of the country, rural, subst. n., country-man, farmer,  
peasant. V:13.

S.

sacrō, avī, ātus, āre, to devote, consecrate, dedicate.

sacrum, ī, n. a holy thing, sacred vessel, temple, sanctuary.

saepe, adv. with comp. and sup. often, frequently.

saevus, adj. with comp. and sup. raging, mad, fierce, savage, severe,  
cruel.

salix, icis, f. a willow-tree, XXVI:6.

saltō, avī, ātus, āre, to dance.

sapiēns, entis, adj. wise, discreet, as subst. n. wise person, discreet  
man.

satiō, avī, ātus, āre, to fill, satisfy, sate.

saxum, ī, n. a large stone, rock, boulder. XXIV:14.

scīlicet, adv. you may know, of course, certainly, no doubt.

scrūtor, arī, ātus, dep. to ransack, examine thouroughly, explore.

sculpō, psī, ptus, ere, to carve, chisel, fashion. XXIV:14.

sē, v. suī.

secrētus, adj. private, apart, secret.

sēcūrus, adj. easy, unconcerned, fearless, free from danger.

sed, conj. but, on the contrary, but also, but even, but in fact, yet,  
however.



sedeō, sedī, sessum, ēre, to sit.

sedēs, is, f. chair, seat, bench, throne.

sei, -see sī.

semen, inis, n. (of plants), seeds; (of men), seed, race.

semper, adv. always.

senium, i, n. old age, decline, trouble.

sensus, ūs, n. sense, observation, feeling, view.

sententia, ae, f. opinion, sentiment, purpose, verdict, feeling. XXVI:11.

sepulcrum or sepulchrum, i, n., a grave, tomb, sepulchre. XXIII:3.

sequor, sequi, secutus, dep. follow after, pursue, accompany, attend.

sermō, ōnis, m., talk, conversation, discourse.

servō, avī, ātus, āre, to save, guard, keep, protect, rescue. XVIII:15.

set, old for sed.

seu, v. sive.

sī, conj., if, when, since, inasmuch.

sic, adv. thus, in this way, as I do, as you see.

sīdus, eris, n. star, group of stars. IV:1.

signō, avī, ātus, āre, to mark, designate, sign, stamp.

signum, ī, n. a mark, sign, proof.

silva, ae, f. a wood, forest.

sīnia, ae, f. an ape.

simul, adv. at the same time, at once, together.

singulī, ae, e, adj. single, separate, individual, one at a time, separate.

sinus, ūs, m. fold. IV:10.

sitiēns, entis, adj. dry, thirsting. XXVII:1.



sitis, is, f. thirst, dryness, eagerness.

sive (seu), conj. or, if, whether, if either, sive----sive, either---or,  
whether----or.

socius, i, m. comrade, companion, associate.

sodes, (from si and es); if you will, please, pray, with your leave.

sol, solis, n. the sun.

solitum, i, n. what is usual, customary.

solitus, adj. wonted, usual, accustomed, common.

sollertia, ae, f. skill, shrewdness, dexterity. XXIV:13.

sollicito, avi, atus, are, to disturb, urge, incite, invite.

solus, a, um, adj. gen. solius; dat. soli; sole, single, alone, preeminent.

V:4.

sono, ui, itus, are, to sound, speak.

sonus, i, m. a noise, sound, tone, character, style.

sordeo, -, -, ere, to be dirty, mean, despised, appear worthless.

sors, tis, f. lot, fate, chance, fortune, share.

specto, avi, atus, are, to look at, watch, inspect, attend, face, relate.

spero, avi, atus, are, to hope, trust, expect. XXII:7.

spes, spei, f. hope. XXII:11.

spina, ae, f. a thorn.

spinetum, i, n. a thorn-hedge, thicket of thorns.

spolium, i, n. skin, hide; plur. the arms stripped from an enemy, prey.

spons, spontis, f. accord, free will, impulse.

squamiger, gera, gerum, adj. scale-bearing, scaly. XIV:5.

stimulus, i, n. a goad, prick, incentive, stimulus.



stō, stetī, status, āre, to stand upright, be erect. V:9.

strīdulus, adj. creaking, rattling, hissing, buzzing.

sub, prep. with acc. (with verbs of motion) and abl., under, near, at  
the foot of, about.

sub-dō, didī, ditus, ere, to put under, apply, set to, supply, substitute.

sub-eō, iī, itus, īre, to come under, go under, enter.

sub-mittō, (summa-)mīsī, missus, ere, to put down, lower, sink, drop, de-  
spatch secretly, help with, reduce, yield. XXXIX:12.

submoveō, movī, mōtus, ēre, drive back, pull. IV:10.

subp-v. supp-.

subripio, ripuī, ruptus, ere, to snatch away, steal, take secretly. XII:11.

substantia, ae, f. resources, wealth.

1. subter, adv. below, beneath, underneath.

2. subter, prep. with abl. or acc. below, beneath, under.

succēdō, cessī, cessus, ere, to come up to, advance, take the place of,  
succeed, prosper.

1. succidō, idī, -, ere, to fall under, sink.

2. succidō, cidī, cīsus, ere, to cut off from below, cut down, fell.

suī (gen), dat. sibi, acc. and abl. se or more emphatic.

sēsē, himself, herself, itself, themselves; referring to subject of  
thought.

sulcus, ī, n. a furrow, trench, ditch.

sum, esse, fuī, futurus, to be, exist, live.

summa, ae, f. the top, summit, leadership, supremacy, general management,  
whole amount.

summa, adv. at the utmost, at farthest, at most.

summus, a, um, adj. sup. highest, the top of, greatest, supreme, chief.



superbia, ae, f. pride, haughtiness, rudeness.

superbus, adj. with comp. and sup. proud, rude, domineering.

superus, superior, supremus, adj; upper, higher, as subst. m. plur. gods above. Plur. n. heavenly bodies, celestial things.

super-sum, fuī, esse, to be over and above, be left, remain, survive, outlive.

supplex, (subpl. -) icis, adj. begging, humble, suppliant, entreating.

supplicium, ī, n. petition, supplication, penalty, pain, punishment.

sup-pōnō, (subp. -) posuī, positus, ere, to put below, set under, bury, sow, forge, counterfeit.

surgō, surrexī, -, ere, to rise, ascend.

suscipio, cepī, ceptus, ere, to undertake, begin, enter upon.

1. suspectus, adj. with comp. mistrusted, suspected.

2. suspectus, ūs, n. a gazing upwards, esteem, respect.

suspendō, dī, sus, ere, to hang, suspend.

suspensus, adj. raised, suspended, doubtful.

1. susurrus, ī, n. a humming, murmuring, muttering, whispering.

2. susurrus, adj. muttering, whispering.

suus, a, um, adj. of oneself, his own, her own, its, their.

## T.

tan, adv. so, so much, so very; non tan---quan, not so much as, less than.

tamen, adv., notwithstanding, nevertheless, however, yet, still.

tantus, adj. so great, such, so.

tardus, adj. with comp. and sup. slow, stupid, tardy.



tegumen, inis, n. cover.

tēla, ae, f. web, loom, warp.

tellūs, ūris, f. earth, globe, region, district.

templum, ī, n. temple, shrine.

temptō, avī, ātus, āre, to handle, feel, test, tempt, incite, urge.

1. tempus, ōris, n. time, season, opportunity, occasion.

2. tempus, oris, n. the vital spot, temple.

tendō, tetendī, tentus or tensus, ere, to stretch, extend, pitch, erect,  
reach, offer, strive.

teneō, tenuī, -, ēre, to hold, have, grasp, control, comprehend.

tenuis, e, adj. slender, slight, insignificant.

tergum, ī, n. the back, skin, hide. V:15.

terra, ae, f. earth, land.

terreō, uī, itus, ēre, to scare, frighten.

terribilis, e, adj. terrible, frightful, dreadful.

1. testis, is, n. a witness..

2. testis, is, n. a testicle.

testor, ātus, arī, to call as witness, invoke, appeal to, assert, prove,  
bear witness. XXXIX:12.

thēnsaurus or thēsauros, i, n. a hoard, treasure, store, collection.

thymum, i, n. thyme.

tibi (dat. of tū) v. tū.

timeō, uī, ēre, to fear, dread.

timor, ōris, m. fear, dread, alarm, timidity.

Tirynthius, i, m. Herculean, of Hercules; as subst. n. Hercules. XXXII:5.



Titan-Phoebus, god of light, the sun.

tollō, sustulī, sublātus, ere, to lift, raise, exalt. XIX:6.

tonō, uī, -, -āre, to sound, thunder, make a loud noise. IV:7.

torpeō, -, -, ēre, to be numb, inactive, dull, feeble.

torvus, adj. staring, keen, piercing, fierce, grim, stern.

tōtus, gentōtīus, all, all at once, the whole, entire, in toto, upon the whole, generally.

trādō, didī, ditus, ere, to give up, deliver, consign, surrender.

trahō, trāxī, tractus, ere, to draw away, tug, drag.

trāns-eō, iī, (īvī), itus, īre, to go across, pass, pervade, spend, endure.

trepidus, adj. anxious, alarmed, restless, agitated.

tribuō, uī, ūtus, ere, to give, assign, yield, pay, spend.

tristis, e, adj. with comp. and sup. sad, dejected, melancholy, sullen, stern, harsh, disagreeable.

truncus, ī, m. stem, stock, bole, trunk.

trux, ucis, adj. wild, rough, savage, stern, hard.

tū, gen. tuī; dat. tibi or tibī; acc. and abl. tē; pron. pers. 2nd. person, you.

tūn, adv. then, at this or that time.

tumēō, -, -, ēre, to swell, rage, be inflated, excited, puffed up.

tumidus, a, um, adj. swollen, swelling, tumid, rising, high.

tumultus, ūs, m. an uproar, tumult, panic, disturbance, storm XXXV:5.

tunc, adv. then.

turba, ae, f. uproar, quarrel, crowd, mob, mass.

turbidus, a, um, adj., violent, confused, vehement.

1. turbō, inis, m. a hurricane, whirlwind, tornado, circle.

2. turbō, āvī, ātus, āre, to disturb, disorder, scatter in confusion. V:11.



turpis, e, adj. with comp. and sup. ugly, foul, disgraceful.

tūs (thūs) turis, n. frank-incense.

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

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

### U.

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

ūltimum, adv. for the last time, finally.

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

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

unda, ae, f. a wave, billow.

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

unguis, is, m. claw, talon.

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

ūnus, num, one.

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

ursa, ae, f. a bear.

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

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

each, either, one as well as the other.

### V.

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

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

vallēs, or vallis, f. valley, vale, hollow.



vānēscō, --, --, ere, to vanish, pass away, disappear.

vānum, ī, n. naught, emptiness, groundless.

vānus, adj. empty, void, vain, weak, groundless, false.

variō, avī, ātus, āre, to vary, diversify, change, alternate, differ, XL: 3.

varius, adj. variegated, diverse, various, fickle, untrustworthy. XXXV: 2.

vāstus, adj. empty, waste, huge, vast, rude, rough.

vehō, vēxī, vectus, ere, to bear, carry, convey, draw.

1. vel, conj. or rather, even.

2. vel, adv. even, certainly, if you will, (perhaps).

vellus, eris, n. fleece.

vēnātor, ōris, n. a hunter. XXIV: 2.

vēnditor, ōris, n. a seller, vender.

veniō, vēnī, ventus, īre, to come. V: 10.

ventus, ī, n. wind. IV: 7.

vēr, vēris, n. spring.

verber, eris, n. lash, whip, rod. V: 14.

verbrum, ī, n. word, talk, conversation.

versō, or vorsō, avī, ātus, āre, to keep turning, handle, whirl about,  
turn over, be busy.

versum or vorsum, adv. turned in the direction of, facing..

versus, or vorsus, adv. to wards, facing.

vertex (vortex) icis, n. a whirl, eddy, vortex.

verū, ūs, n. a spit, broach, dart, javelin.

1. vērum, ī, n. truth, fact, reality.

2. verum, adv. yes, truly, doubtless, however, but, certainly.

vērus, adj. true, genuine, right, just. XVI: 5.



vester, or voster, tra, trum, pron. possess. your, yours.

vestigium, ī, n. foot, step, foot-step, trace, mark.

vestis, is, f. clothing, attire, vesture.

vetulus, adj. elderly, advanced in years.

vetus, eris, adj. old, aged,

via, ae, f. road, path, highway, journey.

viātor, ōris, m. traveler, way-farer. IV: 4.

(vicis) only gen vicis, f. change, alternation, return, succession, office, duty, retaliation.

vīctor, ōris, m. victor, conqueror, vanquisher. IV: 15.

videō, vīdī, vīsus, ēre, to see, discern, perceive. XII: 2.

vīgor, ōris, m. vigor, liveliness, activity.

vincō, vīcī, vīctus, ere, to conquer, defeat, subdue.

vinculum or vinclum, i, n. chain, fetter, cord. V: 14.

vir, ī, m. man. IV: 6.

vireō, -, ēre, to be green, verdant, to bloom.

viridis, e, adj. green, fresh, verdant.

virtūs, -ūtis, f. valor, merit, worth, manliness; plur. virtues,

vis (gen. vis, late), -, acc. vim; abl. vi. f.; plur. vires, ium; strength, power, virtue, supply, quantity.

viscus, eris, and usu, vīscera, um, n. the viscera, entrails, heart, life.

vīta, ae, f. -life.

vitō, avī, ātus, āre, to shun, avoid, evade. XI: 2.

vīvō, vīxī, -, ere, to live, be alive, survive. XXII: 16.

vocō, avī, ātus, āre, to call, summon, invoke. XXXII: 6.

volnus, eris, n. wound, blow, calamity, defeat.



volō, volui, velle, to wish, determine, purpose.

vulpēs, or vulpēs, is, f. a fox. XL:7.

vultus, ūs, m. countenance, features, looks, air, expression, face. XL:5.

volucer, ueris, uere, adj. Flying, winged, fleeting. XIV:6.

vōmer, eris, m. a plough-share. XII:1:

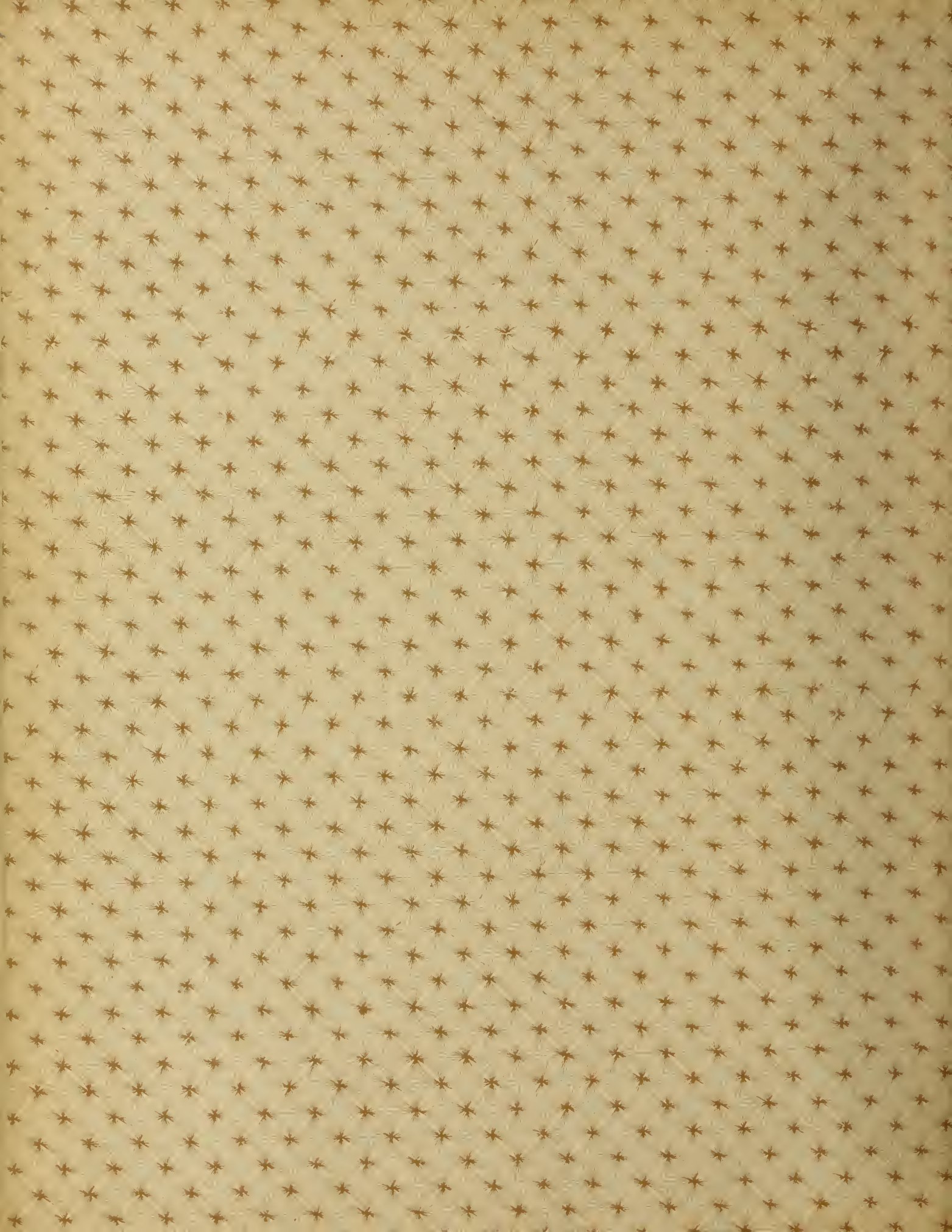
vortex, see vertex.

voster see vester.

vōtum, ī. n. a solemn pledge, vow.

voveō, vōvī, vōtus, ēre, to vo , pledge, devote, consecrate XXXIX:1.

vōx, vōcis, f. voice. tone, speech, language.





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