

P. OVIDII NASONIS
ARS AMATORIA

AD VSVM DISCIPVLORVM EDIDIT
HANS H. ØRBERG
NONNVLLIS VERSIBVS DEMPTIS



DOMVS LATINA

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MMX

NOTAE

=	idem atque	<i>f</i>	fēmininum
:	id est	<i>fut</i>	futūrum
↔	contrārium	<i>gen</i>	genetivus
<	factum/ortum ex	<i>Gr</i>	Graecē
/	sive	<i>ind</i>	indicativus
+	cum, atque, additur	<i>indēcl</i>	indēclinābile
—	syllaba longa	<i>inf</i>	infinitivus
⌣	syllaba brevis	<i>m</i>	masculinum
	syllabae dividendae	<i>n</i>	neutrum
⌢	vōcālēs coniungendae	<i>nōm</i>	nōminativus
.....	versūs dēpti	<i>pāg.</i>	pāgina
<i>I, 2, 3</i>	persōna I, II, III	<i>part</i>	participium
<i>a.C.</i>	ante Christum (nātum)	<i>pass</i>	passivum
<i>abl</i>	ablātivus	<i>perf</i>	perfectum
<i>acc</i>	accūsativus	<i>pl, plūr</i>	plūrālis
<i>adi</i>	adiectivum	<i>praes</i>	praesēns
<i>adv</i>	adverbium	<i>prp</i>	praepositiō
<i>cap.</i>	capitulum	<i>sg, sing</i>	singulāris
<i>comp</i>	comparativus	<i>sup I/II</i>	supinum I/II
<i>coni</i>	coniunctivus	<i>v.</i>	versus
<i>dat</i>	dativus	<i>voc</i>	vocativus

OVIDII ARS AMATORIA

edidit Hans H. Ørberg

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ISBN 978-87-90696-18-2

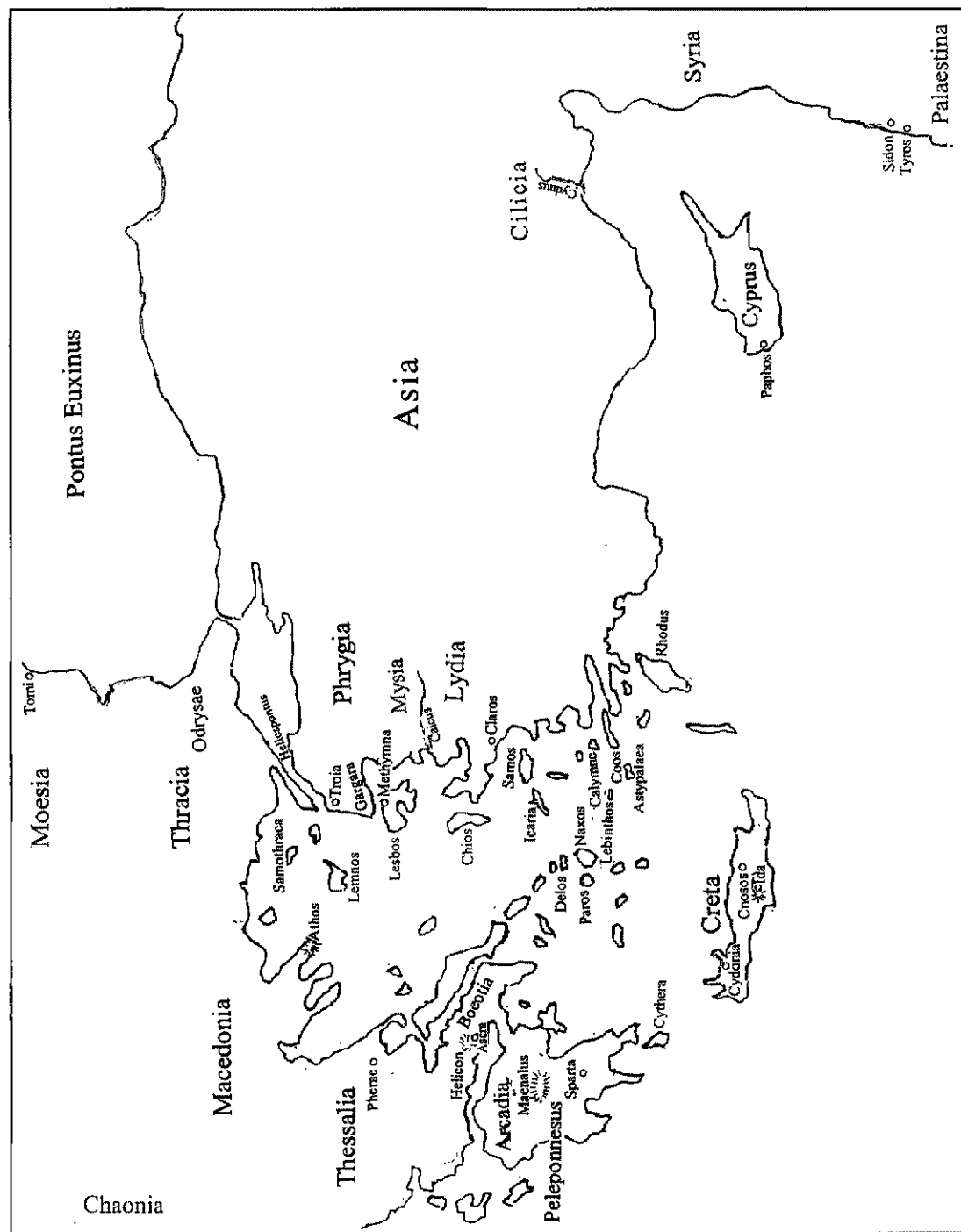
RES QVAE HOC LIBRO CONTINENTVR

Dē Ovidiō poētā	pāg. 5
Ars amātōria	
Liber prīmus	9
Liber secundus	39
Liber tertius	70
Index vocābulōrum	99
Index nōminum	108

In margine pāginārum explānantur vocābula
quae nōn reperiuntur in librīs quibus titulus est

LINGVA LATINA PER SE ILLVSTRATA

I. FAMILIA ROMANA, II. ROMA AETERNA cap. XXXVI–XL



DE OVIDIO POETA

P. Ovidius Nāsō nātus est Sulmōne in cīvitatē
mediae Italiae annō XLIII ante Chrīstum nātum.

Postquam Rōmam mīgrāvit pater filium adu-
lēscētem ad studium artis ōrātōriāe hortābātur,

5 quamvis filiō magis placēret ars poētica. Ipse
haec refert dē studiō suō:

Saepe pater dīxit: "Studium quid inūtile temptās?

Maeonidēs nullās ipse reliquit opēs!"

Mōtus eram dictīs, tōtōque Helicōne relictō

10 *scribere temptābam verba solūta modīs.*

Sponte suā carmen numerōs veniēbat ad aptōs,

et quod temptābam dīcere versus erat!

Rōmae Ovidius, cum poētās cognōvisset Vergi-
lium, Horātium, Tibullum, Propertium, ipse versūs
15 elegōs scribere coepit: *Amōrēs*, trēs librōs dē amōri-
bus suis cum puellā quam fictō nōmine 'Corinnam'
vocat, et *Hērōidēs*, epistulās quās fēminās celebrēs,
'hērōidēs' quae vocantur, ad virōs et amātōrēs suōs
scripsisse fingit, ut *Penelopē Ulixī*, *Dīdō Aenēae*,

Nāsō -ōnis *m*, cognōmen
Sulmō -ōnis *m*
cīvītās -ātis *f* (< cīvīs) = oppidum

migrāre = in alium locum habitātum
trānsire

ōrātōrius -a -um < ōrātor

quam-vīs + *confinde* = quamquam
+ *inde*

re-ferre = memorāre, nārāre

Tristia IV.10.21-26
temptāre = cōnārī

Maeonidēs -is *m*, Homērus, poēta
Graecus illūstrissimus (< Maeonia
= Lȳdia, Homēri patria); nullās opēs
reliquit : pauper mortuus est
Helicōn -ōnis *m*, mōns Boeōtiaē Mū-
sis et Apollinī sacer : ars poētica

verba solūta modīs : ōrātiōnem solū-
tam (*ā* modīs : ā lēgibus versuum)

sponte suā = per sē (nūllō adiuvante)
aptus -a -um = idōneus, conveniēns
ad aptōs numerōs : ad aptās syllabās
et pedēs (dactylōs et spondēōs)

Propertius -i *m*, poēta Rōmānus (annō
60-19 a.C.); versūs *elegōs* scripsit
(versūs) elegī -ōrum *m pl*: hexametři
+ pentametři; hī versūs praecipuē
sunt dē amōre

fingere finxisse fictum = arte effi-
cere, falsum excōgitāre (fictus -a
-um : falsus)

celeber -bris -e = nōbilis, illūstris
hērōs -ōis *m*, hērōis -idis *f* = homō
ēgregius antiquae aetātis
amātōr -ōris *m* = quī amat, amāns

Penelopē -ēs *f*, uxor Ulixīs fidissima;
Ulixēs (-is *m*) post errōres x annō-
rum Trōiā rediit ad uxōrem suam

Iāsōn -onis *m*, dux *Argonautārum*,
hērōum qui nāve (nōmine *Argō*) in
Colchidem profecti sunt, ubi Iāsōn
Mēdēam rēgis filiā uxōrem dūxit,
sed postea dēseruit

Argonautae -ārum *m pl* | Argō -ūs *f*
Colchis -idis *f*, regiō Asiae longinqua
vulgus -i *n* (*acc* -us, *dat/abl* -ō)
= populus, civēs

(librum) ē-dere -didisse -ditum
= vulgō legendum dare

perītus -a -um = expertus, doctus
prae-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum =
dicere quid agendum sit, docēre
nanciscī nactum = habēre incipere,
invenire

amātōrius -a -um < amātor; ars
amātōria = ars amandī

remedium -i *n* = rēs quā aegri
sānantur

medērī + *dat* = sānāre

gravis -e : sērius

metamorphōsis -is *f*, *pl* -ēs -eōn
(*Gr*) = *mūtātiō* -ōnis *f* < mūtāre

priscus -a -um = antiquus

(diēs) fāstus/nefāstus: quō fās/nefās
est negōtia agere (iūs dicere)
‘fāsti’ (-ōrum *m pl*) dīcitur kalendā-
rium diērum fāstōrum et fētōrum

cōn-scribere = scribere

ē-dicere = publicē imperāre
Tomī -ōrum *m*
Moesia -ae *f*, prōvincia Rōmāna
inter Dāciam et Thrāciam
re-lēgāre = ex patriā exīre cōgere

Ariadna Thēseō, Mēdēa Iāsonī. Hī librī tam grātī 20

vulgō fuērunt ut poēta novum carmen dē ‘arte

amandī’ scribere inciperet. Annō post Chrīstum

nātum secundō ēdidit duōs librōs, quibus amātor

perītus virīs praecipit quōmodo fēminās amandās

nanciscantur, mox tertium librum addidit ad fēmi- 25

nās scriptum. Huic operī titulus est *Ars amātōria*.

Secūtus est liber quī inscribitur *Remedia amōris*,

quō poēta ‘vulneribus amōris’ medērī cōnātur.

Aetāte prōgressus Ovidius carmina amātōria re-

linquēns opera graviōra scribere cōstituit. Prīmum 30

ēdidit *Metamorphōsēs*, quīndecim librōs in quibus

versibus hexametris prīscās fābulās nārrat dē mūtā-

tiōnibus mīrābilibus hominum atque rērum, deinde

Fāstōs scribere coepit, id est kalendārium poēticum

dē rēbus gestis Rōmānōrum quae certis annī diēbus 35

ēvenērunt. Poēta in animō habēbat tot librōs cōn-

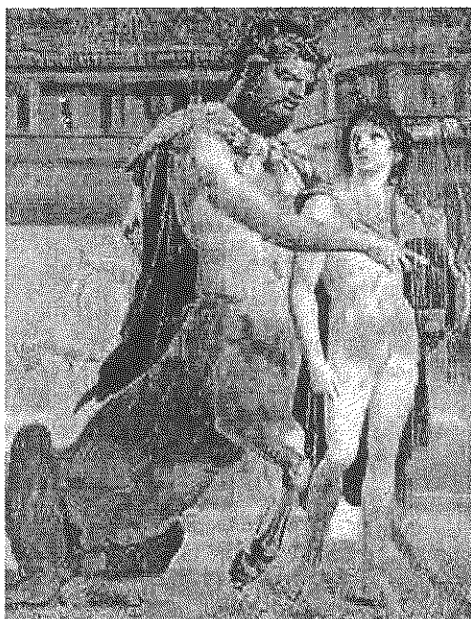
scribere quot mēnsēs sunt in annō, sed cum dīmi-

diam operis partem, sex librōs, cōnfēcisset, Caesar

Augustus subitō ēdixit ut P. Ovidius Nāsō Tomōs,

in civitātem Moesiae maritimam, relēgārētur! Duo 40

crimina in eum allāta sunt, quae ipse ‘carmen’ et ‘errōrem’ vocat. ‘Carmen’ est <i>Ars amātōria</i>, quā ‘adulterium docēre’ arguēbātur atque ‘mātrōnās pudicās corrumpere’, sed quāle factum Ovidiī	crimen -inis <i>n</i> = quod accūsātur, maleficium accūsandum error -ōris <i>m</i> : mendum, factum eius quī dē rēctis mōribus aberrat adulterium -ī <i>n</i> < <i>adulter</i> -erī <i>m</i> = vir quī aliēnam uxōrem amat arguere -uisse -ūtum = accūsāre pudica -ae <i>adi f</i> = quae nūllum virum nisi marītum suum amat cor-rumpere = prāvum facere
45 ‘error’ dicātur, ignōrāmus, ipse enim dicit ‘facti culpam sibi silendam esse’:	culpa -ae <i>f</i> = causa accūsandī (rem) silēre/tacēre = nōn dicere
<i>Perdiderint cum mē duo crīmina: carmen et error,</i> <i>alterius facti culpa silenda mihi.</i>	<i>Tristia II.207-208, 211-212</i> cum duo crīmina mē perdiderint: ... culpa alterius facti mihi silenda est
<i>Altera pars superest, quā ‘turpī carmine factus’</i> 50 <i>arguor ‘obscēnī doctor adulteriī!’</i>	super-esse = re-stāre quā arguor ‘turpī carmine doctor obscēnī adulteriī factus esse’ obscēnus -a -um = sordidus, turpis doctor -ōris <i>m</i> = quī docet; adulteriī doctor factus esse : adulterium docuisse
Māximō cum dolōre poēta urbem dilēctam atque amīcōs suōs Rōmānōs reliquit ut exul in terram sibi ignōtam proficīscerētur. Ex exiliō suō duo carmina Rōmam mīsīt quae inscribuntur <i>Tristia</i> et <i>Epistulae</i>	diligere -lēxisse -lēctum: dilēctus -a -um = cārus exul -is <i>adi</i> = extrā patriam vivēns, profugus exilium -ī <i>n</i> (< exul) = vitā extrā patriam
55 <i>ex Pontō</i>. In illis carminibus dē fortūnā suā adversā flēbiliter questus est.	Pontus <i>Euxinus</i> (-ī <i>m</i>), mare inter Eurōpam et Asiā; terrae quibus Pontus cingitur (ut Moesia) flēbilis -e (< flēre) = tristissimus queri questum esse
Post exilium decem annōrum Ovidius Tomīs dē vitā dēcessit annō XVIII post Christum nātum.	dē vitā dē-cēdere : mori



Chīrōn centaurus Achillem
puerum citharā docet

centaurus -i m, mōnstrum cui
pars corporis superior virī,
inferior equī erat
cithara -ae f = fidēs; citharā
docēre = citharā/fidibus
canere docēre

ARTIS AMATORIAE

LIBER PRIMVS

[*Poēta: artifex et praeceptor amōris*]

Sī quis in hōc artem populō nōn nōvit amandī

hoc legat – et lēctō carmine doctus amet!

Arte citae vēlōque ratēs rēmōque moventur,

arte levēs currūs: arte regendus amor.

5 Curribus Automedōn lentisque erat aptus habēnīs,

Tīphys et Haemoniā puppe magister erat:

mē Venus artificem tenerō praefēcit Amōrī;

‘Tīphys et Automedōn’ dīcar ‘Amōris’ egō.

Ille quidem ferus est et quī mihi saepe repugnet,

10 sed puer est, aetās mollis et apta regī.

Phillyridēs puerum citharā perfēcit Achillem,

atque animōs placidā contudit arte ferōs.

Quī totiēns sociōs, totiēns exterruit hostēs,

crēditur annōsum pertimuisse senem:

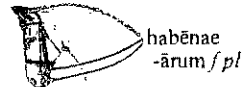
15 quās Hector sēnsūrus erat, poscente magistrō

verberibus iussās praebuit ille manūs.

Aeacidae Chīrōn; ego sum praeceptor Amōris:

artifex -ficus *m* = quī artem scit
praeceptor -ōris *m* = quī praecipit,
magister

sī quis in hōc populō (: populō Rō-
mānō) artem amandī nōn nōvit



habēnae
-ārum *f pl*

citus -a -um = celer | ratis -is *f*: nāvis
arte vēlōque rēmōque citae ratēs mo-
ventur, arte *moventur* levēs currūs:
arte regendus *est* amor

Automedōn -ontis *m*, auriga Achilles
lentus -a -um = mollis, quī flectitur
aptus habēnīs (*dat*) = aptus ad habē-
nās (: ad regendōs equōs)

Tīphys -yis *m*, gubernātor Argūs; et
T. erat magister *in* puppi Haemoniā
(: gubernātor nāvis Haemoniae)

Haemonius -a -um < *Haemoenia* -ae
f = Thessalia, unde vēnit Argō
Venus mē artificem (: praeceptōrem)
praefēcit tenerō (: puerō) Amōrī
Amor -ōris *m* = Cupidō, deus amōris
(puer arcū et face armātus) | ego

et quī ... repugnet : et tam ferus ut ...
repugnet

aetās *eī est* mollis et apta regī (: ad
regendum)

Phillyridēs -ae *m*: Chīrōn -ōnis *m*, fi-
lius *Phillyrae* Nymphae, centaurus
doctus quī Achillem puerum citharā
(fidibus) perfēcit (: docuit)

con-tundere -tūdisse -tūsum = fran-
gere; placidā arte animum ferum
contudit (: pārentem fēcit)

is (: Achillēs) quī... | totiēns = totiēs
adv -iēns = -iēs: totiēns, quotiēns
annōsus -a -um = multōrum annō-
rum; annōsum senem : Chīrōnem
per-timēscere -muisse = timēre in-
cipere

eās manūs quās Hector sēnsūrus erat
... ille iussās (: ut iussum erat) ver-
beribus (: verberandās) praebuit
praebēre -uisse -itum = offerre, dare

Aeacidēs -ae *m*: Achillēs, *Aeacī* ne-
pōs (Aeacus -i *m*, Iovis filius, rēx);
Aeacidae praeceptor fuit Chīrōn

uterque : et Achillēs et Amor
nātus deā : filius deae: Achillēs, filius
Thetidis, deae maris (*Thetis* -idis *f*)

cervix -icis *f* = colli pars posterior
frēna -ōrum *n* = ferrum positum in
ōre equi ad eum regendum
magn-animus -a -um = fortis
frēna teruntur dente equi magnanimi
terere = ūsū cōsumere/minuere

cēdere + *dat* (↔ repugnāre) : pārere
quamvis meum pectus vulneret arcū
(: sagittā)

ex-cutere -iō -cussisse -cussum (< ex
+ quātere) = quātere; iactātam facem

(sagittā) figere = percutere, laedere
violentus -a -um = vi ūtēns; *adv* vio-
lenter, *comp* violentius

quō ... hōc + *comp* = quantō ... tantō;
quō violentius mē fixit Amor
hōc melior facti vulneris ultor erō
(: melius vulnus factum ulciscar)

Phoebus -i *m* = Apollō: deus vātum
et poētārum | artēs mihi datās esse
nec ego moneor | aērius -a -um < aēr
cantū avium poētae monēri solent
Clīō -ūs *f*, Mūsa; Clīus sorōrēs: cē-
terae Mūsae (Iovis filiae)

mihi vīsae sunt = mihi appāruērunt
Hēsiodus poēta nārrat 'sibi Mūsas ap-
pāruisse, dum ovēs servāret (cūstō-
dīret) in valle ad Ascrā oppidum'
in valle tuā, Ascrā (sub Helicōne)
Ascrā -ae *f*, in Boeōtiā, Hēsiodi patria
ūsus (: quod expertus sum) hoc opus
movet | vātēs -is *m* : poēta

coepit -ōrum *n pl* = opus coeptum
māter Amōris: Venus

vitta -ae *f*, mātōrē vēlum capitis
insigne -is *n* = quod rem significat;
I. pudōris : quod pudōrem significat
pudor : pudicitia -ae *f* < pudica
īnstīta -ae *f*, mātōrē vestis longa
tūque īnstīta longa quae tegis...

ego... canam | venus -eris *f* = amor
con-cēdere = permittere (↔ vetāre)
fūrtum -i *n* = quod clam fit
in meō carmine nūllum crīmen erit

saevus uterque puer, nātus uterque deā.

Sed tamen et tauri cervix onerātur arātrō,

frēnaque magnanimi dente teruntur equi;

20

et mihi cēdet Amor, quamvis mea vulneret arcū

pectora, iactātās excutiatque facēs.

Quō mē fixit Amor, quō mē violentius ussit,

hōc melior facti vulneris ultor erō.

Nōn ego, Phoebe, 'datās ā tē mihi' mentiar 'artēs', 25

nec nōs aēriae vōce monēmur avis;

nec mihi sunt vīsae Clīō Clīusque sorōrēs

servanti pecudēs vallibus, Ascrā, tuīs.

Ūsus opus movet hoc: vātī pārēte peritō,

vēra canam – coepit, māter Amōris, ades!

30

Este procul, vittae tenuēs, insigne pudōris,

quaeque tegis mediōs īnstīta longa pedēs!

Nōs venerem tūtā concessaque fūrta canēmus

inque meō nūllum carmine crīmen erit.

ex-ōrāre (+ acc) = persuādere (+ dat)

[*Dē puellā reperiendā, exōrandā, tenendā*]

quod (: eam quam) amāre velis
reperire labōrā! = labōrā ut repēiās!
[labor primum]

Principiō, quod amāre velis reperire labōrā

35

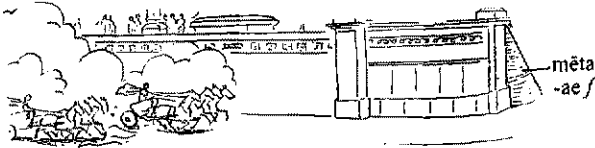
nū quī nūc primum venis miles in
nova arma! (: amātor militāns!)

quī nova nūc primum miles in arma venis!

Proximus huic labor est placitam exōrāre puellam;
tertius: ut longō tempore dūret amor.

Hic modus. Haec nostrō signābitur ārea currū;

40 haec erit admissā mēta premenda rotā.



[Ubi puella quaerenda sit]

Dum licet et lōrīs passim potes ire solūtīs

ēlige cui dicās “tū mihī sōla placēs!”

Haec tibi nōn tenuēs veniet dēlāpsa per aurās:

quaerenda est oculis apta puella tuīs.

45 Scit bene vēnātor, cervīs ubi rētia tendat,

scit bene, quā frendēns valle morētur aper;

aucupibus nōtī fruticēs; quī sustinet hāmōs

nōvit quae multō pisce natentur aquae.

Tū quoque, māteriam longō quī quaeris amōrī,

50 ante frequēns quō sit disce puella locō!

Nōn ego quaerentem ventō dare vēla iubēbō,

nec tibi ut inveniās longa terenda via est.

Andromedam Perseūs nigrīs portārit ab Indīs,

raptaque sit Phrygiō Grāia puella virō –

proximus huic labor: *labor secundus*
placitus -a -um = quī placet, grātus
[*labor primus*: 1.41–262, *secundus*:
I.263–770, *tertius*: II]
dūrāre = (diū) manēre

modus = finis statūtus; hic *est* modus
signāre = (signō) statuere; haec ārea
nostrō (: mēō) currū signābitur
ārea -ae f = locus apertus : circus
mēta -ae f = (in circō) lapis quō ex-
trēmus cursus signātur; haec erit
mēta admissā rotā premenda
admittere = currere sinere; admis-
sus -a -um = celerrimus
poēta simulat sē aurigam circēnsibus
mētā premere (tangere) currū



lōra -ōrum n pl = habēnae; lōrīs so-
lūtīs : liberē (nōndum uxōre ductā!)
passim *adv* = longē lātēque, ubīque

ēlige *aliquam* cui dicās (: tam pul-
chram ut ei dicās): “...”

dē-lābi -lāpsum; per tenuēs aurās



vēnātor -ōris m = quī vēnātur (rētia
in silvā tendit ut bēstiās capiat)
in quā valle frendēns aper morētur
frendere = Irātus dentēs movēre/os-
tendere

auceps -cupis m = quī avēs capit
frutex -icis m = arbor humilis; fruti-
cēs aucupibus nōtī *sunt*
quī sustinet hāmōs : piscātor
aquam natāre = in aquā natāre: quae
aquae multīs piscibūs natentur : in
quibus aquis multi piscēs natent
māteriam longō amōrī : fēminam
diū amandam

ante *adv* = antē, prius; disce quō
locō frequēns sit puella (: frequen-
tēs sint puellae)

lē quaerentem
ventō vēla dare : nāve proficisci
viam terere = viā ūti, viā ire
Andromeda -ae f, virgō quam amāvit
Perseus (-ī m) et ab Indīs servāvit
Indī -ōrum m pl < India -ae f | nigrīs
portāverit *coni perf*: portāvit quidem
Grāius -a -um = Graecus; Grāia pu-
ella (: Helena) ā virō Phrygiō (: Pa-
ride) rapta sit (: rapta quidem est)
Phrygius -a -um < Phrygia -ae f

(or) Rōma tibi dabit tot tamque fōrmōsās puellās ut dicās: “... ”

haec *urbs* (: Rōma)
quic-quid = quid-quid (puellārum)
Gargara/Mēthymna -ae f, loca Phrygiae/Lesbi frumentō/vinō fertilissimā | seges -etis f = ager frumentī
racēmus -i m = ūva
quot tot: quot segetēs G. *habet*,
quot racēmōs *habet* M., quot piscēs
in aequore sunt, quot avēs fronde
teguntur, quot caelum stellās *habet*,
tot puellās *habet* tua Rōma

māter Aenēae (: Venus) in urbe suī
filii cōstitit | cōsistere -stitisse

(amōre) capi : incendi
primis ... annis : primā aetāte (puellae)

iuvenis -is f = fēmina iuvenis

vōtum -i n = quod optātur, voluntās
ne-scius -a -um + gen = ne-sciēns;
tui vōti nescius esse : nescire quid
tibi optandum sit
sērus -a -um = posterior (tempore);
adv sērō, comp sērius
hoc agmen (: haec multitudō fēminārum
aetātis sapientiōris)
plēnius comp = satis plēnum

Octāvia, Augusti soror, porticum dēdicāvit
filio Mārcellō, cui iam alia mūnera
(ut theātrum) dēdicāta erant

porticūs: Pompēi, Octāviae (in campō
Martiō), Līviae (in Ēsquiliis)

sub umbrā Pompēiā : in porticū
Pompēi | lentus ↔ celer

spatiārī = ambulāre

Leō: sidus; cum sōl tergum Leōnis

adit : mēse Iulio/Augustō

Herculeus -a -um < Herculēs; Leō

Herculeus: ab Hercule necātus

māter (Octāvia) mūneribus nātī (Mārcelli) suū mūnus (: porticum) addidit,
opus externō marmore dives

externus -a -um (↔ internus) : extrā
Italiam repertus

nec tibi vitētur (: vitanda est) porticus

quae nōmen auctōris habet: ‘Līvia’

priscis sparsa tabellis : ornāta multis

priscis tabellis pictis (: imāginibus)

auctor -ōris m/f = qui/quae primum

rem cōstituit; Līvia, uxor Augusti,

porticum cōstituit in Ēsquiliis

tot tibi tamque dabit fōrmōsās Rōma puellās

55

“haec habet” ut dicās “quicquid in orbe fuit!”

Gargara quot segetēs, quot habet Mēthymna racēmōs,

aequore quot piscēs, fronde teguntur avēs,

quot caelum stellās, tot habet tua Rōma puellās:

māter in Aenēae cōstitit urbe suī.

60

Seu caperis primis et adhūc crēscentibus annis,

ante oculōs veniet vēra puella tuōs;

sive cupis iuvenem, iuvenēs tibi mille placēbunt:

cōgēris vōti nescius esse tuī.

Seu tē forte iuvat sēra et sapientior aetās,

65

hoc quoque – crēde mihi! – plēnius agmen erit.

[Porticūs]

Tū modo Pompēiā lentus spatiāre sub umbrā,

cum sōl Herculeī terga Leōnis adit,

aut ubi mūneribus nātī sua mūnera māter

addidit, externō marmore dives opus;

70

nec tibi vitētur quae – priscis sparsa tabellis –

porticus auctōris ‘Līvia’ nōmen habet.

..... [Templa, Forum]

[Theātrum]

- 89 Sed tū praecipuē curvis vēnāre theātris,
 90 haec loca sunt vōtō fertiliōra tuō.
 Illic inveniēs quod amēs, quod lūdere possīs,
 quodque semel tangās, quodque tenēre velīs.
 Ut redit itque frequēns longum formica per agmen,
 grāniferō solitum cum vehit ōre cibum,
 95 aut ut apēs saltūscue suōs et olentia nactae
 pāscua per flōrēs et thyma summa volant,
 sic ruit ad celebrēs cultissima fēmina lūdōs;
 cōpia iūdicium saepe morāta meum est.
 Spectātum veniunt – veniunt spectentur ut ipsae!

- 100 Ille locus castī damna pudōris habet.

[Rapīna Sabīnārum]

- Prīmus sollicitōs fēcistī, Rōmule, lūdōs,
 cum iūvit viduōs rapta Sabīna virōs.
 Tunc neque marmoreō pendēbant vēla theātrō,
 nec fuerant liquidō pulpita rubra crocō;
 105 illic quās tulerant nemorōsa Palātia frondēs
 simpliciter positae; scaena sine arte fuit;

gradūs



in curvis theātris (: quibus curvī sunt gradūs spectātōrum)

vōtō tuō fertiliōra = fertiliōra quam vōtum tuum (: quam optās)

inveniēs *aliquid* quod amēs, quod...

: *aliquam* quam amēs, quam...

lūdere + acc = ē-lūdere

formica

-ae f



ut formica frequēns per longum agmen redit it-que (: it redit-que)

grānum -ī n = sēmen frūmentī

grāni-fer -a -um = grānum ferēns

cum solitum cibum vehit ōre grāniferō

cibus *solitus* : cibus quem esse solet

saltus -ūs m = silva in montibus

olēre = (bonum) odōrem ēmittere

saltūscue ... nactae : cum saltūs suōs

et olentia pāscua nactae sunt

pāscua -ōrum n pl = loca ubi

pecus pāscitur

thymum

-ī n

cultus -a -um =

mundus, ōrnātus

cōpia -ae f = multitūdō

morārī + acc = morantem facere



castus -a -um = probus, pūrus

damnum -ī n = iactūra (↔ lucrum)

: illō locō casta pudicitia perit

Sabīnī -ōrum n pl = gēns Italiae; *adi*

Sabīnus -a -um, f fēmina Sabīna

Rōmulus, cum Romam condidisset,

Sabīnōs in novam urbem vocāvit et

lūdīs virginēs Sabīnās rapī iussit!

rapīna -ae f < rapere

sollicitus -a -um (↔ tūtus) = cūrā affectus

iuvāre iūvisse = dēlectāre; cum rap-

tae Sabīnae virōs viduōs iūvērunt

viduus -a -um = sine coniuge

in marmoreō theātrō; vēla: quae

spectātōribus umbram dant

pulpita -ōrum n pl = scaena | fuērunt

liquidus -a -um = fluēns (ut aqua, lac,

vinum), n mātēria liquida | rub-ra

crocum -ī n = fluidum rubrum et

olēns quō perfunduntur pulpita

nemorōsus -a -um < *nemus* -oris n =

silva; nemorōsum Palātium tulerat

sim-plex -icis *adi* = ē singulis cōn-

stāns, nōn ōrnātus; *adv* simpliciter

= sine arte | positae erant

caespes -itis *m*
= herba cum
terrā secta



quī- quae- quod-libet = quicumque
(libet); quā-libet fronde tegente...
hirsūtus -a -um = horrens

notāre = animadvertere, quaerēns
spectāre

(pectore) movent = cōgitant

lūdis scaenicis *tībice* canit et *lūdius*
ad cantum *sallat*; saltāre = arte sa-
lire et membra movēre
modus -ī *m* = cantus; rudem modum
praebēre = rudī modō canere
Tūscus -a -um, ex Etrūriā
lūdius -ī *m* = quī saltat in theātrō
aequāre = aequum facere, aequātus
↔ curvus (aequātam humum : so-
lum scaenae, pulpita)
plausus -ūs *m* < plaudere

signa : signum

◡ — ◡ : desunt 3 syllabae [pe|ti-ta?]

ex-silire -uisse < ex + salire

virginibus-que in-iciunt...
in-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum (+ *dat*)
< in + iacere

ut columbae, timidissima
turba, aquilās fugiunt



agnus -ī *m*; agna -ae *f*
novellus -a -um
= parvulus

columba
-ae *f*

~ēre = ~ērunt: timuēre = timuērunt

cōn-stāre -stitisse = cōnstāns manēre
color quī ante (: antea) fuit

faciēs -ēī *f* = fōrma

laniāre = scindere

geniālis -e = iugālis (lectus geniālis
= lectus coniugum)

decēre : pulchriōrēs facere

in gradibus sēdit populus dē caespite factis,

quālibet hirsūtās fronde tegente comās.

Respiciunt oculisque notant sibi quisque puellam

quam velit, et tacitō pectore multa movent.

110

Dumque – rudem praebente

modum tībicine Tūscō –



tībice
et
lūdius

lūdius aequātam ter pede pulsat humum,

in mediō plausū – plausūs tunc arte carēbant –

rēx populō praedae signa ◡ — ◡ dedit.

Prōtinus exsiliunt animum clāmōre fatentēs,

115

virginibus cupidās iniciuntque manūs!

Ut fugiunt aquilās – timidissima turba – columbae

utque fugit vīsōs agna novella lupōs,

sic illae timuēre virōs sine lēge ruentēs

– cōnstitit in nullā quī fuit ante color!

120

Nam timor ūnus erat, faciēs nōn ūna timōris:

pars laniat crinēs, pars sine mente sedet;

altera maesta silet, frūstrā vocat altera ‘mātre!’

haec queritur, stupet haec, haec manet, illa fugit.

Dūcuntur raptae – geniālis praeda – puellae,

125

et potuit multās ipse decēre timor!

Sī qua repugnārat nimium comitemque negārat,

sublātam cupidō vir tulit ipse sinū

atque ita “Quid tenerōs lacrimīs corrumpis ocellōs?”

130 Quod mātīrī pater est hoc tibi” dīxit “erō.”

Rōmule, mīlitibus scīstī dare commoda sōlus

– haec mihi sī dederis commoda, mīles erō!

Scīlicet ex illō sollemnīa mōre theātra

nunc quoque fōrmōsīs insidiōsa manent.

[Circus et Amphitheātrum (Forum)]

135 Nec tē nōbīlium fugiat certāmen equōrum,

multa capāx populī commoda Circus habet.

Nīl opus est digitīs per quōs arcāna loquāris,

nec tibi per nūtūs accipiēda nota est.

Proximus ā dominā nūllō prohibente sedētō;

140 iunge tuum laterī quā potes ūsque latus!

Et bene, quod cōgit – sī nōlīs – līnea iungī,

quod tibi tangēda est lēge puella locī.

Hīc tibi quaerātur sociī sermōnis orīgō,

et moveant primōs pūblica verba sonōs:

145 ‘Cuius equī veniant?’ facitō – studiōse! – requīrās

sī qua = sī aliqua (puella)
-ārat = -āverat (*plūsq̄uamperſ*)

sinus -ūs *m* = pectus
vir *eam* sublātam ipse tulit *in*:
cupidō sinū (pectore)

cor-rumpere = prāvum facere,
foedum facere

scīstī = scīvistī
commodus -a -um = aptus, grātus;
n = bonum, rēs grāta, beneficium

mōs mōris *m* : factum imitandum
sollemnīs -e = quī fēstis diēbus fieri
solet, diis dignus

insidiōsus -a -um (< *insidiae*) = peri-
culōsus

lūdī gladiātōrii nōn modo in *Amphi-
theātrō* sed etiam in *Forō* dabantur

nec tē fugiat : nec tibi vitanda est
certāmen equōrum : lūdī circēnsēs
capāx -ācis *adi* = quī multōs capit;
+ *gen* : (Circus) capāx populī = quī
populum (cīvēs multōs) capit
nīl = *nihil*, *adv* = nūllō modō, nōn
digitīs : signīs digitīs factīs
arcānus -a -um = clam factus, cēlan-
dus; *n* = rēs cēlanda/tacenda
nūtūs -ūs *m* = signum caput movendī
nota -ae *f* = nūntius signō datus

proximus ā + *ab*! = proximus + *dat*
domina : amīca (quae dominātur!)

iunge tuum latus laterī ūsque (: ūsque
ad latus *puellae*) quā potes (: tantum
quantum potes)
et bene *est* quod līnea vās iungi cōgit
sive velīs sive nōlīs; līnea: quā locus
singulōrum spectātōrum signātur
quod puella tibi tangēda est lēge
locī (: ut lēge dē locō statūtum est)
tibi (: ā tē) quaerātur orīgō sermōnis
: tū initium faciās sermōnis
socius -a -um = commūnis; sermō
socius = sermō inter sociōs
pūblica verba primōs sonōs moveant
(: prīmum dicantur)
fac + *con*! : fac/facitō (*ut*) requīrās!
= require! (*facitō imp fut*)
studiōse! *voc* (: quasi studiōsus sis!)

nec mora (*adv*) = ac prōtinus
quisquis *auriga* erit cui favet illa,
ei favē!

pompa -ae *f* = agmen sollemne civi-
um; p. frequēns : multōrum civium
caelestēs -ium *m pl* = dii; *cum* cae-
lestibus (: signis deōrum) eburnis
eburnus -a -um = ex ebore factus;
ebur -oris *n*, mātēria candida et
pretiōsa: dēns *elephantī*

pulvis -eris *m* = sordēs sicca sparsa
sī forte in gremium puellae pulvis
dē-ciderit, ut fit (: ut fieri solet)
dē-cidere -disse < dē + cadere
ex-cutere < ex + quātere = tollere
(dētergēre) quatiendō
excute nūllum *pulverem*! : simulā tē
pulverem excutere!

quae-libet causa sit apta officiō tuō
: ad officiū tuum praestandum

sī pallium nimium dēmissum (: pen-
dēs) *in* terrā iacēbit
im-mundus -a -um (in-) = sordidus
sēdulus -a -um = diligēns
ef-fer ex immundā humō!

pretium : praemium
patientē puellā : dum puella patitur
(: permittit)

crūra (*puellae*) oculis tuis videnda
contingent (: eveniet ut videantur)

respice, nē genū oppositō mollia
terga premat *is*, quicumque *est*,
quī post vōs sedēbit!
op-pōnere (< ob-) = contrā pōnere

parva *n pl* = parvae rēs (: officia)
(animus) levis ↔ sērius
ūtilis -e = quī prōdest; fuit ūtile
multis = multis *virīs* prōfuit
com-pōnere = rēctē pōnere
-isse *inf perf* : -re *inf praes* : com-
pōnere, movēre, dare

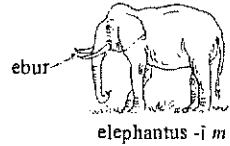
tabella
tenuis



scannum -ī *n* = sella humilis (quā pēs
sustinētur); *cavum* (: leve) *scannum*
dare sub tenerum pedem
aditus -ūs *m* < ad-ire : causa puellam
adeundī | -que ... -que = et ... et
harēna -ae *f* = terra alba et sicca quae
spargitur in amphitheatrō; scena
(‘tristis’ quia crudēre miscētur)
in sollicitō Forō (amphitheatrō): ‘sol-
licitō’ quia certāmen spectātur
in illā harēnā | puer Veneris : Amor

– nec mora, quisquis erit

cui favet illa, favē!



elephantus -ī *m*

At cum pompa frequēns caelestibus ibit eburnis,
tū Venerī dominae plaude favente manū!

Utque fit, in gremium pulvis sī forte puellae
dēciderit, digitis excutiendus erit;

150

etsī nūllus erit pulvis, tamen excute nūllum!

Quaelibet officiō causa sit apta tuō:

Pallia sī terrā nimium dēmissa iacēbunt,
collige et immundā sēdulus effer humō!

Prōtinus – officiī pretium – patientē puellā

155

contingent oculis crūra videnda tuis.

Respice praetereā, post vōs quicumque sedēbit,
nē premat oppositō mollia terga genū!

Parva levēs capiunt animōs: fuit ūtile multīs

pulvīnum facilī composuisse manū;

prōfuit et tenuī ventōs mōvisse tabellā



pulvinus -ī *m*

160

et cava sub tenerum scamna dedisse pedem.

Hōs aditūs Circusque novō praebēbit amōrī

sparsaque sollicitō trīstis harēna Forō.

Illā saepe puer Veneris pugnāvit harēnā

165

et, quī spectāvit vulnera, vulnus habet!

Dum loquitur tangitque manum poscitque libellum

et quaerit, positō pignore, 'vincat uter?'

saucius ingemuit tēlumque volātile sēnsit

170 et pars spectātī mūneris ipse fuit.

[*Spectāculum Augustī: proelium nāvāle*]

Quid? modo cum bellī nāvālis imāgine Caesar

Persidas indūxit Cecropiāsque ratēs?

Nempe ab utrōque marī iuvenēs, ab utrōque puellae

vēnēre, atque ingēns orbis in Urbe fuit!

175 Quis nōn invēnit turbā, quod amāret, in illā?

Ēheu, quam multōs advena torsit amor!

..... [*Triumphus*]

[*Convīvia*]

229 Dant etiam positīs aditum convīvia mēnsis:

230 est aliquid praeter vīna quod inde petās!

.....

237 Vīna parant animōs faciuntque calōribus aptōs;

cūra fugit multō dīluiturque merō.

ipse vulnus habet (amōris)

libellum : in quō leguntur nōmina
gladiātōrum certantium

pignus -oris *n* = pecūnia solvenda
sī victus erit gladiātor cui favēs

in-gemēscere -muisse = gemere
volātilis -e = volāns, vēlōx; tēlum
volātile : sagitta (*Amōris*)
mūnus -eris *n* : lūdī gladiātōriī (qui
populō dantur); ipse pars mūneris
spectātī fuit (quā vulnerātus erat!)

Caesar Augustus *spectāculum magni-*
ficum populō dedit: proelium nā-
vāle in lacū arte factō trāns Tiberim
spectāculum -ī n = quod spectātur
nāvālis -e < nāvis

quid *ais*? | modo: annō 2 a.C.

imāgine : spectāculō

Persis -idis *adi (occ pl Gr -as)* = Per-
sius -a -um < Persia, regiō Asiae
Cecropius -a -um (< Cecrops -pis, rēx
quī Athēnās condidit) = Athēniēnsis

Cec-ro-piās-que | ratēs : nāvēs
nempe *adv* = scilicet, certē
ab utrōque marī : ab ōris orientis et
occidentis

vēnērunt

orbis *terrārum* : cīvēs omnium ter-
rārum

quis nōn invēnit quod amāret (: *fē-*
mīnam quam amāret) in illā turbā?

ēheu! = heu! | advena -ae *adi* = ex
aliō locō adveniēns; (amor) advena
: fēminae advenae

torquēre torsisse (ortum = cruciāre

etiam convīvia aditum (novō amōri)
dant, mēnsis positīs

calor -ōris *m* : ardēns amor

di-luere -uisse -ūtum = mergere

cornua sūmit : fortis et audāx fit



aevum -ī n = aetās
tunc simplicitās – aevō nostrō rāris-
sima – mentēs aperit, deō (Bacchō)
artēs excutiente
simplicitās -ātis f (↔ artēs) < sim-
plex

rapuerunt

nē crēde (= nōlī crēdere) fallāci
lucernae!

fōrma (corporis) = pulchritūdō
-que ... -que = et ... et

lūce = diē, interdiū (lūcente sōle)
deās: Venerem, Iūnōnem, Minervam

“fōrma vīcis utramque (: Iūnōnem
et Minervam), Venus!” : iūdicium
Paridis

menda -ae f = mendum (corporis)
vitium -ī n = rēs prāva, mendum

quī- quae- quod-libet = quī-cumque
(libet); illa hōra (noctis) quam-libet
fēminam fōrmōsam facit
cōnsulere -uisse -ultum = cōnsilium
rogāre, interrogāre (quālis sit)
cōnsule diem (: lūcem) dē gemmīs...!
tingere tīnxisse tinctum = colōre af-
ficere | mūrex -icis m = purpura

Bāiae -ārum f pl, oppidum Campā-
niae cum aquīs calidīs

blandus -a -um = dulcis, grātus, lau-
dāns

hāc-tenus adv = adhūc
legere lēgisse lēctum = ēligere

imparibus rotīs (: versibus) : elegis
Thalēa -ae f, Mūsa cōmoediae et
elegōrum

nunc ‘per quās artēs capiēda sit ea
quae tibi placuit’ dīcere mōlior:
opus praecipuae artis
mōliri (+ īf) = laborāre (ut...)
praecipuus -a -um = ēgregius

Tunc veniunt rīsūs, tum pauper cornua sūmit,

tum dolor et cūrae rūgaque frontis abit.

240

Tunc aperit mentēs aevō rārissima nostrō

simplicitās, artēs excutiente deō.

Illic saepe animōs iuvenum rapuēre puellae,

et Venus in vīnīs ignis in igne fuit.

Hīc tū fallācī nimium nē crēde lucernae,

245

iūdicīō fōrmae noxque merumque nocent.

Lūce deās caelōque Paris spectāvit apertō,

cum dīxit Venerī: “Vincis utramque, Venus!”

Nocte latent mendae vitiōque ignōscitur omnī,

hōraque fōrmōsam quamlibet illa facit.

250

Cōnsule dē gemmīs, dē tīnctā mūrīce lānā,

cōnsule dē faciē corporibusque diem!

..... [Bāiae, locus celeberrimus]

[Dē puellā blandīs verbīs capiendā]

Hāctenus, unde legās quod amēs, ubi rētia pōnās,

263

praecipit imparibus vecta Thalēa rotīs.

Nunc tibi quae placuit, quās sit capiēda per artēs

265

dīcere praecipuae mōlior artis opus.

Quisquis ubique, viri, docilēs advertite mentēs,
pollicitisque favēns, vulgus, adeste meis!

Prima tuae menti veniat fidūcia cūctās

270 posse capī: capiēs, tū modo tende plagās!

Vēre prius volucrēs taceant, aestāte cicādae,

Maenalius lepori det sua terga canis,



lepus -oris m

fēmina quam iuveni blandē temptāta repugnet:

haec quoque, quam poteris crēdere nōlle, volet!

275 Utque virō fūrtiva venus, sīc grāta puellae;

vir male dissimulat, tēctius illa cupit.

Conveniat maribus nē quam nōs ante rogēmus,

fēmina iam partēs victa rogantis aget.

Mollibus in prātis admūgit fēmina taurō,

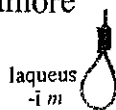
280 fēmina cornipedī semper adhinnit equō.

Parcior in nōbis nec tam furiōsa libidō est:

lēgitimum finem flamma virilis habet.

Byblida quid referam, vetitō quae frātris amōre

ārsit et est laqueō fortiter ulta nefās?



laqueus
-i m

285 Myrrha patrem, sed nōn quā filia dēbet, amāvit,

et nunc obductō cortice pressa latet;



myrrha

illius lacrimis, quās arbore fundit odōrā,

quisquis ubique *estis*
docilis -e = qui doceri vult, studiōsus
pollicitum -i n = prōmissum; polli-
citis meus (: ad pollicita mea) ad-
este, vulgus (voc)!
favēns -entis adi = silēns, intentus

fidūcia -ae f = fidēs; prima fidūcia
tuae menti (: tibi) veniat : primum
tū cōfidās ...
plaga -ae f = rēte
venātōris



cicāda

prius ... quam (v. 273) -ae f
cicādae aestāte canentēs audiuntur
canis Maenalius (: celerrimus)
< Maenalius, mōns Arcadiae
alicui tergum dare = ab aliquō fugere
prius...., quam fēmina blandē temp-
tāta iuveni repugnet (repugnābit)
blandē adv = blandis verbis
poteris crēdere : crēdās
volet fur < velle

fūrtivus -a -um (< fūrtum) = occultus
ut venus fūrtiva virō grāta est, sic
grāta est puellae : venus fūrtiva
tam grāta est puellae quam virō
dis-simulāre = cēlāre (simulāns)
tēctē (adv part < tegere) ↔ apertē
mās maris adi = masculinus, m vir
convenit (+ dat) = statūtum est (ut
conveniēns); sī conveniat maribus
(: inter marēs) nē quam fēminam
nōs ante rogēmus, fēmina iam victa
partēs viri rogantis aget
partēs alicuius agere = agere ut aliquis
prātum -i n = campus herbā opertus
ad-mūgire + dat = mūgire ('mū') ad
bōs fēmina (adi ↔ mās) = vacca -ae f
equus fēmina = equa -ae f
ad-hinnire + dat = hinnire ('hi-hi') ad
cornipēs -pedis adi < cornū + pēs
parcus -a -um ↔ largus | nōbis : viris
furiōsus -a -um = amēns, ferōx
libidō -inis f = cupidō amātōria
lēgitimus -a -um = lēge statūtus
flamma : amor ardēns | virilis -e < vir

Byblis -idis f (acc Gr -a), virgō quae
frātem amāvit (amor vetitus, nefās)
et dēspērāns laqueō sē necāvit : ne-
fās ulta est (: pūnivit) | Byb-li-da
ārdere ārsisse

Myrrha -ae f: filia ob vetitum amō-
rem patris in myrrham mūtata
nōn quā : nōn eō modō quō
cortex -icis m: arbor cortice obducitur
ob-ducere = operire | pressa : inclūsa
myrrha -ae f = arbor et liquidum ex
eā effūsa: 'Myrrhae lacrimae', quas
illa ex arbore odōrā effundit
odōrus -a -um = bene olēns

unguere ūnxisse ūnctum = perfundere
gutta (: liquidum) nōmen dominae
tenet: 'myrrha'



Pāsīphaē -ēs *f*, filia Sōlis, rēgina,
Mīnōis coniūnx
dē-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum
= fallere
umbrōsus -a -um < umbra
Īda -ae *f*, mōns Crētae

armentum -ī *n* = grex boum
(bōs bovis *m/f*, *pl* bovēs boum)

signāre = signō nōtum facere
nigrum -ī *n* = nota nigra | *nig*-rō

lābēs -is *f* = menda; *ea* ūna lābēs fuit
lactis : candida ut lac

Cnōsias -adis *adi*, Cydōnēus -a -um
< Cnōsos, Cydōnia, urbēs Crētae
iuvenca -ae *f* = vacca iuvenis

optāverunt tergō suō sustinēre

adultera -ae *f* = mātṛōna quae marī-
tum aliēnum amat | fierī : fore

invidus -a -um = quī invidet
bōs bovis *f* = vacca, iuvenca

nōta *n pl* : rēs nōtās, fābulam nōtam
Crēta, quae centum urbēs sustinet
(: habet), hoc negāre nōn potest
mendāx -ācis *adi* = quī mentitur;
Crētēnsēs mendācēs esse dicuntur

prāta : herbās

fertur = dicitur, nārrātur
in-adsuētus -a -um (↔ solitus) = quī
nōn solet (ita facere)
sub-secāre = secāre, falce carpere
nec cūra (: amor) coniugis *eam* itū-
ram morātur (: retinet)

quō tibi ...? : quid tibi prōdest ...?

adulter -erī *m* = vir quī aliēnam uxō-
rem amat; ille tuus adulter (: taurus)
nūllās opēs (: dīvitias) sentit

montānus -a -um < mōns

ingere = novā fōrmā ōmāre
(comās) pōnere ↔ turbāre
in-eptus -a -um = stultus

inguimur, et dominae nōmina gutta tenet.

[*Pāsīphaē et taurus dēceptus*]

Forte sub umbrōsīs nemorōsae vallibus Īdae

candidus – armentī glōria – taurus erat

290

signātus tenuī media inter cornua nigrō,

ūna fuit lābēs, cētera lactis erant.

Illum Cnōsiadēsque Cydōnēaeque iuvencae

optāruntergō sustinuisse suō.

Pāsīphaē fierī gaudēbat adultera taurī;

295

invida fōrmōsās ōderat illa bovēs.

Nōta canō; nōn hoc, centum quae sustinet urbēs,

quamvis sit mendāx, Crēta negāre potest.

Ipsa novās frondēs et prāta tenerrima taurō

fertur inadsuētā subsecuisse manū;

300

it comes armentīs, nec itūram cūra morātur

coniugis, et Mīnōs ā bove victus erat!

Quō tibi, Pāsīphaē, pretiōsās sūmere vestēs?

Ille tuus nūllās sentit adulter opēs.

Quid tibi cum speculō, montāna armenta petentī?

305

quid totiēns positās fingis, inepta, comās?

Crēde tamen speculō, quod tē negat esse iuencam:

: quod mōnstrat tē iuencam nōn esse

quam cuperēs frontī cornua nāta tuae!

quam cuperēs frontī tuae (: in fronte tuā) cornua nāta (: orta) esse!

Sive placet Mīnōs, nūllus quaerātur adulter;

sive tibi placet Mīnōs, nūllus adulter ā tē quaerātur; sive virum (: maritum) māvis fallere, falle eum cum virō (nōn taurō!)

310 siye virum māvis fallere, falle virō!

In nemus et saltūs thalamō rēgīna relictō

nemus -oris *n* = silva
thalamō relictō, rēgīna in nemus et saltūs fertur (= sē fert, it), ut Baccha ā deō Aōniō (: Bacchō) concita con-ciēre -civisse -cītum = incitāre Aōnius -a -um < Aōnia = Boeōtia, patria Bacchī | Baccha -ae *f*, fēmina furiosa quae Bacchum saltāns adorat in-iquus (< in- + aequus) = inimicus, invidus

fertur, ut Aōniō concita Baccha deō.

Ā, quotiēns vaccam vultū spectāvit inīquō

et dīxit: "Dominō cūr placet ista meō?

dominō meō
: taurō



315 Aspice ut ante ipsum teneris exsultet in herbīs

ut = quōmodo
ex-sultāre = saltāre

– nec dubitō quīn sē, stulta, decēre putet!"

nec dubitō quīn *id* sē decēre putet! = et crēdō eam putāre *id* sē decēre!

Dīxit, et ingentī iam dūdum dē grege dūcī

iam dūdum = iam pridem, prōtinus
vaccam dē grege ingentī dūcī iussit

iussit et immeritam sub iuga curva trahī,

im-meritus -a -um (in-) = quī nōn ita meruit | sub iugum curvum

aut cadere ante ārās commentaque sacra coēgit.

aut eam ante ārās commentaque sacra (: sacrificia) cadere coēgit | sac-ra commentus -a -um = simulātus, fictus paelex -icis *f* = adultera (: vacca quae eundem taurum amat ac Pāsiphāē!) exta -ōrum *n pl* = viscera (cor...) quotiēns paelicibus (: vaccīs!) caesīs nūmina (: deōs) plācāvit! plācāre = faventem facere

320 et tenuit laetā paelicis exta manū.

Paelicibus quotiēns plācāvit nūmina caesīs

atque ait exta tenēns: "Īte, placēte meō!"

"placēte meō dominō (taurō)!"
Eurōpa -ae *f*, fēmina quam Iuppiter in taurum mūtātus abduxit Īō -ōnis (acc Gr Īōn) *f*, paelex Iovis, quae in vaccam mūtata est postulāre + acc + inf: postulat sē Eurōpam/Īōnem fieri: ut Eurōpa/Īō fiat hanc dux gregis implēvit (: gravidam fecit): ita Minōtaurum genuit acernus -a -um = ē lignō aceris factus; vaccā acernā deceptus: Pāsiphāē taurum dēcepit cum in vaccā lignēā (ā Daedalō factā) latēret! partus -ōis *m* < parere; partū (Minō-tauri) auctor (: pater) prōditus est prō-dere -didisse -ditum = patefacere auctor -ōris *m* = is ā quō rēs orta est

et modo sē Eurōpam fierī, modo postulat Īōn:

altera quod bōs est, altera vecta bove!

325 Hanc tamen implēvit vaccā dēceptus acernā

dux gregis! – et partū prōditus



• auctor erat.

acer -eris *n*

[*Dē libidine fēminārum*]

furere = furiōsus esse

fēmineus -a -um < fēmina
omnia ista *scelera* libidine fēmineā
(: fēminārum) mōta sunt
libidō fēminārum ācrior est nostrā
(: quam virōrum)
furor -ōris *m* < furere

nē dubitā = nē dubitāveris
dubitāre + *inf* = cūctārī, cessāre

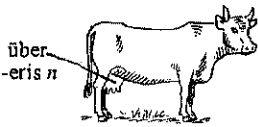
vix erit ūna ē multīs quae tibi neget

quae dant quaeque negant : sive dant
sive negant
gaudent esse rogātae : gaudent sē
rogātās esse

ut iam fallāris : etiam sī fallāris
repulsa -ae *f* < re-pellere reppulsi
re-pulsum
voluptās -ātis *f* = gaudium, quod dē-
lectat; cum nova voluptās grāta sit
et aliēna animōs capiant plūs suīs
(: quam sua) : et cum rēs aliēnae
(fēminis) placeant plūs quam suae

sempe-r i *n* ag-rīs

vīcinus -a -um = quī prope habitat,
prope finēs locātus
grandis -e = magnus



captāre = capere cōnārī
cūra sit ancillam nōvisse = cūrandum
est ut ancillam nōveris
accessus -ūs *m* (< ac-cēdere) = aditus
mollire : faciōrem facere

vidētō (: cūrātō) ut illa proxima cōn-
siliis dominae sit nēve parum fida
(= ac satis fida), cōnschia tacitīs iocīs
(: cum tacitōs iocōs *dominae* sciat)
cōn-scius -a -um + *gen/abl* = sciēns
iocus -ī *m* = rēs iocōsa, lūdus, rīsus

aliquem cor-rumpere = mercēde ali-
cui persuādere ut male faciat

ex facili = facite *adv*

..... [*Scelera fēminārum libidine furentium*]

Omnia fēmineā sunt ista libidine mōta:

341

ācrior est nostrā plūsque furōris habet.

Ergō age, nē dubitā cūctās spērāre puellās!

vix erit ē multīs quae neget ūna tibi.

Quae dant quaeque negant, gaudent tamen esse

345

rogātae!

Ut iam fallāris, tūta repulsa tua est.

Sed cūr fallāris, cum sit nova grāta voluptās

et capiant animōs plūs aliēna suīs?

Fertilior seges est aliēnīs semper in agrīs

vīcinumque pecus grandius ūber habet!

350

[*Ancilla dominae nōscenda*]

Sed prius ancillam captandae nōsse puellae

cūra sit: accessūs molliet illa tuōs.

Proxima cōnsiliis dominae sit ut illa, vidētō,

nēve parum tacitīs cōnschia fida iocīs.

Hanc tū pollicitīs, hanc tū corrumpere rogandō:

355

quod petis ex facili, sī volet illa, ferēs.

Illa leget tempus (medicī quoque tempora servant)

legere = eligere

quō facilis dominae mēns sit et apta capī.

apta capī : apta ad capiendum

Mēns erit apta capī tum cum laetissima rērum,

tum cum *est* laetissima rērum (: ob rēs secundās)

360 ut seges in pingui luxuriābit humō.

pinguis -e: pinguis fit qui nimium ēst; (humus) pinguis : fertilis luxuriāre = valdē crēscere

Pectora, dum gaudent nec sunt adstricta dolōre,

pectora : corda, animi ad-stringere -strinxisse -strictum = contrahere, afficere (rē gravi)

ipsa patent; blandā tum subit arte Venus.

sub-ire = intrāre; tum Venus sub-it blandā (grātā) arte

Tum cum tristis erat, dēfēnsa est Īlios armīs;

Īlios -ī f = Īlium -ī n, Trōia (tristis: ob mortem Hectoris)

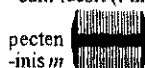
militibus gravidum laeta recēpit equum.

laeta equum (*lignum*) militibus gravidum (: plēnum) recēpit

365 Tum quoque temptanda est cum paelice laesa

fēmina temptanda est paelice laesa = quia paelex mariti eam laesit (: iniuriā affēcit)

dolēbit;



pecten
-inis m

tum faciēs operā nē sit inulta tuā.

tum operā tuā faciēs nē sit in-ultra

Hanc mātūtīnōs pectēns ancilla capillōs

(: ut iniuriā ulciscātur) mātūtīnus -a -um = mātne factus pectere pexisse pexum = (capillōs)

incitet et vėlō rēmigis addat opem,

pectine ordināre, ōmātē pōnere rēmex -igis m = nauta qui rēmigat opem -is -e acc gen abī f = auxilium

et sēcum tenuī suspīrāns murmure dīcat:

vėlō opem rēmigis addat : vėlīs rēmīsque (: omnibus viribus) labōret su-spirāre = altē spirāre ob dolōrem murmur -is n = vōx quae vix audītur

370 “At, putō, nōn poterās ipsa referre vicem?”

vicem acc = quod prō rē redditur; vicem re-ferre : malam grātiā re-ferre, ulcisci (maritum fallendō)

Tum dē tē nārret, tum persuādentia verba

iūrāre = dis testibus affirmāre ‘in-sānō amōre tē mori (: moritūrum esse)!’

addat, et ‘insānō’ iūret ‘amōre mori!’

re-sidere = cessāre : nē ira minuātur/exstinguātur

Sed properā, nē vēla cadant auraeque resīdant:

fragilis -e = qui facile frangitur inter-ire = perīre

ut fragilis glaciēs interit īra morā.

violāre aliquem = vim afferre alicui

..... [Nōlī ancillam violāre!]

nātālis -e < nātus; (diēs) nātālis
= diēs quō nātus est aliquis

operōsus -a -um < opera

is qui putat sōlis operōsa arva colen-
tibus (: agricolis) et nautis tempora
aspicienda esse, fallitur: nōn solum
agricolae et nautae tempora (apta)
aspicere dēbent

nec semper Cerēs (: sēmen) arvīs fal-
lācibus nec semper concava puppis
(: nāvis) viridī aquae crēdenda est
con-cavus -a -um = cavus
viridis -e: color herbae/frondis/aquae
: nec semper frūmentum serendum
est nec semper nāvigandum est –
nec semper tūtum est tenerās puel-
lās captāre

saepe datō (: aptō) tempore idem
(opus) melius fiet

sive sub-erit (: ad-erit) diēs nātālis
sive kalendae *Aprīlēs* quās Vene-
rem Mārti (Aprilem Mārtiō) con-
tinuāsse iuvat | -āsse = -āvisse
continuāre (+ dat) = coniungi (cum)
Aprīlis: mēnsis Veneris
sigillum -ī n = parvum signum vile
... sive *Sāturnālia*, cum Circus nōn
sigillis ōrnātus erit, ut fuit ante, sed
habēbit 'rēgum opēs' expositās
Sāturnālibus dōna pretiōsa ('opēs rē-
gum') in Circō Māximō vēneunt
dif-ferre = post/sērius facere, morārī
in-stāre = impendēre | tristis ↔ grātus
Pliades -um *f pl*, Haedus -ī *m*, sidera,
tempestātem afferunt; (-es *pl Gr*)
aequoreus -a -um < aequor
haedus -ī *m* = pullus caprae (tener)
bene dēsinitur : melius est dēsinare
sī quis crēditur altō (: sē crēdit marī
Veneris!)

lacer -era -erum = scissus, frāctus
naufagus -a -um = quī *naufragium*
(< nāvis + frangere) passus est
membra ratis : partēs (trabēs) nāvis
vix tenuerūt membra naufraga lace-
rae ratis : vix servāverit quod re-
stat ex naufragiō *amōris*

licet incipiās = licet tē incipere (pu-
ellās captāre)
quā lūce = quā/quō diē, eō diē quō
Allia -ae *f*, parvus fluvius Latīi; 'flē-
bilis': ibi Rōmāni ā Gallīs victi sunt
a.d. XV kal. Aug. annō 390 a.C.
sanguinolentus -a -um = cruentus

redeunt septima fēsta (: diēs fēsti)
minus apta rēbus gerendis, culta ā
Syrō Palaestīnō (: ā Iūdaeīs)
fēsta Iūdaeōrum (*sabbatū*) Vt quōdque
diē redeunt nec apta sunt ad negōtia
gerenda | colere = fēstum habēre

[*Diē nātālī et Sāturnālibus: dōna danda!*]

Tempora quī sōlis operōsa colentibus arva,

fallitur, et nautīs aspicienda putat;

nec semper crēdenda Cerēs fallācibus arvīs

nec semper viridī concava puppis aquae

– nec tenerās semper tūtum captāre puellās:

saepe datō melius tempore fiet idem.

Sive diēs suberit nātālis sive kalendae

quās Venerem Mārti continuāsse iuvat,

sive erit ōrnātus nōn, ut fuit ante, sigillis,

sed rēgum positās Circus habēbit opēs,

differ opus! tunc tristis hiems, tunc Plīades instant,

tunc tener aequoreā mergitur Haedus aquā;

tunc bene dēsinitur; tunc sī quis crēditur altō,

vix tenuit lacerae naufraga

membra ratis.



naufragium
-ī *n*

Tum licet incipiās quā flēbilis

Allia lūce

vulneribus nostrīs sanguinolenta fuit,



quāque diē redeunt rēbus minus apta gerendis

culta Palaestīnō septima fēsta Syrō.

Magna superstitiō tibi sit nātālis amicae,

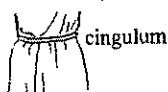
quāque aliquid dandum est, illa sit ātra diēs!

Cum bene vitāris, tamen auferet: invenit artem

420 fēmina, quā cupidī carpat amantis opēs:

Institor ad dominam veniet discinctus emācem,

expediet mercēs tēque sedente suās;



cingulum

quās illa 'īnspiciās!', sapere ut videāre, rogābit;

ōscula dēinde dabit, dēinde rogābit 'emās!'

425 'Hōc fore contentam multōs' iūrābit 'in annōs;

nunc opus esse sibi, nunc bene' dīcet 'emī.'

Si 'nōn esse domī quōs dēs' causābere 'nummōs',

littera poscētur, nē didicisse iuuet.

Quid? quasi nātālī cum poscit mūnera libō

430 et, quotiēns opus est, nāscitur illa sibi?!

Quid? cum mendācī damnō maestissima plōrat

ēlāpsusque cavā fingitur aure lapis?

Multa rogant ūtenda darī, data reddere nōlunt;

perdis, et in damnō grātia nūlla tuō.

435 Nōn mihi, sacrilegās meretrīcum ut persequar artēs,

cum totidem linguis sint satis ōra decem!

Syrus -i m, incola Syriae; Palaestinus
-a -um < Palaestina -ae f, Iudaea
superstitiō -ōnis f = rēs metuenda
illa diēs, quā aliquid dandum est, sit
ātra diēs!
diēs āter/ātra: diēs infēlix

cum (: quamvis) bene vitāveris, ta-
men *dōnum* auferet (fēmina)

fēmina artem invenit quā opēs
amantis cupidī carpat (: rapiat)

Institor -ōris m = quī rēs vēndit
dis-cinctus -a -um = sine *cingulō*;
cingulum -ī n: quō cingitur tunica
emāx -ācis *adi* = cupidus emendi
ex-pedire = explicāre, ostendere
mercēsque suās expediet tē sedente
quās illa rogābit *ut* īnspiciās ('in-
spice!'), ut sapere videāris/
re pass 2 sg = -ris (+ I.427,449,
460,468...)
rogābit *ut* emās ('eme!')

contentus -a -um + *abl*: contentus
esse *rē* = rem satis esse putāre
'hōc *sē* fore contentam...' iūrābit:
'hōc contenta erō in multōs annōs;
nunc mihi opus est, nunc bene emi-
tur' (: bonō pretiō emitur)
causārī = causam afferre, *sē* excūsare
sī causāberis 'domī nōn esse nummōs
quōs dēs'
littera poscētur: poscētur ut scribās
'tē pecūniā dēbere'
nē *tē litterās* didicisse iuuet!
libum -ī n = pānis dulcis (diē nātālī
edendus); libō nātālī: diē nātālī
quid? cum mūnera poscit quasi libō
nātālī (: quasi diēs nātālis sit!)?
quotiēns opus est illa sibi nāscitur:
illa 'sibi diem nātālem esse' dicit!

mendācī damnō: ob *damnum* quod
'sē tulisse' mentitur

lapis (: *gemma*) *ex* aure cavā ē-lāpsus
esse fingitur (: simulātur) | ē-lābi
cava fit auris ut ōrnamētum figātur

ūtenda: mūtua; rogant multa ūtenda
darī: rogant ut multa mūtua dentur

ea perdis, et in damnō tuō nūlla est
grātia (illa tibi grātiā nōn habet)

nōn mihi satis sint decem ōra cum
totidem linguis, ut artēs meretrīcum
sacrilegās persequar (: nārem)!
sacrilegus -a -um = impius | *sac*-ri-
meretrix -icis f = fēmina quae prō
mercēde virōs amat

blanditiae -ārum *f pl* = blanda verba
cēra (tabellis *in-fūsa*) : epistula
in-fundere + dat = fundere in
vadō fluviū trānsit; vadum temp-
 tet : temptet trānsire (ad fēminam)
rādere -sisse -sum; tabellam *rādere* :
 veterēs litterās ē tabellā *dēlēre*
cēra primum cōnschia tuae mentis eat
 (: tuam mentem nūntiet)

verba imitāta amantem = verba quae
 amantem imitantur

nec exiguās precēs adde! : et adde
nōn exiguās (: magnās) precēs!

Hector -oris *m* (*acc Gr -a = -em*)
 Achillēs precibus mōtus Hectora
 (: corpus Hectoris) Priamō dōnāvit

deus irātus vōce rogante (: precibus)
 flectitur (: movetur)

facitō *ut* prōmittās! : prōmitte!
 quid laedit? : quid nocet?

spēs tenet (: dūrat) in tempus longum
 sī semel crēdita est
 Spēs -eī *f*, dea
 illa (Spēs) quidem dea fallāx est

sī *amicāe* dederis aliquid, ratiōne
ab eā relinquī poteris

dōnum praeteritum tulerit (: cēperit)
 perdideritque nihil (tē relinquendō)

videāris datūrus esse (: simulēs tē
 datūrum esse)

dominus *agri* = quī *agrum* possidet
 sterilis -e ↔ fertilis

sic lūsor, nē *pecūniam* perdat, nōn
 cessat (: dēsinit) perdere
 lūsor -ōris *m* (< lūdere) = quī lūdīt
āleā (quā pecūniam perdit!)
ālea -ae f = lūdus quō *tesseris* iaci-
 endis pretium quaerātur

tessera
 -ae *f* 

grātis (< grātiis) = sine mercēde
 nē grātis dederit quae *tibi* dedit
 (: amōrem suum), *amicā tua*
 ūsque dabit (: dare perget)
 per-arāre (litterās) = inscribere
 littera eat (: epistula mittātur) et
 blandis verbis perarētur
 iter : aditum

[*Cēra blanditiās ferat*]

Cēra vadum temptet rāsīs infūsa tabellis,

cēra tuae primum cōnschia mentis eat;

blanditiās ferat illa tuās imitātaque amantem

verba, nec exiguās, quisquis es, adde precēs!

440

Hectora dōnāvit Priamō prece mōtus Achillēs;

flectitur irātus vōce rogante deus.

Prōmittās facitō, quid enim prōmittere laedit?

Pollicitis dīves quilibet esse potest!

Spēs tenet in tempus, semel est sī crēdita, longum;

445

illa quidem fallāx, sed tamen apta, dea est.

Sī dederis aliquid, poteris ratiōne relinquī:

praeteritum tulerit perdideritque nihil.

At quod nōn dederis, semper videāre datūrus:

sic dominum sterilis saepe fefellit ager.

450

Sic, nē perdiderit, nōn cessat perdere lūsor,

et revocat cupidās ālea saepe manūs.

Hoc | opus, hic labor est: prīmō sine mūnere iungī:

nē dederit grātis quae dedit, ūsque dabit.

Ergō eat et blandis perarētur littera verbis

455

explōretque animōs prīmaque temptet iter.

Littera Cŷdippēn pōmō perlāta fefellit,
 insciaque est verbis capta puella suis. –

[*Dē ēloquentiā litterārum*]

Disce bonas artes, moneo, Rōmāna iuventus,

460 nōn tantum trepidos ut tueare reos;
 quam populus iudexque gravis lectusque senatus,
 tam dabit eloquio victa puella manus.

Sed lateant vires, nec sis in fronte disertus;

effugiant voces verba molesta tuae.

465 Quis, nisi mentis inops, tenerae declamat amicae?

saepe valens odii littera causa fuit.

Sit tibi credibilis sermo consuetaque verba,

blanda tamen, praesens ut videre loqui.

Si non accipiet scriptum in lectumque remittet,

470 lecturam spera propositumque tenet!

Tempore difficilis veniunt ad aratra iuveni,

tempore lenta pati freno docentur equi.

Ferreus assiduo consumitur annulus usui,

interit assiduam vomer aduncus humo.

475 Quid magis est saxo durum, quid mollius unda?

pōmum -i n = mālum; littera in pōmō
 per-lāta (: allāta) Cŷdippēn fefellit
 Cŷdippē -ēs f (acc Gr -ēn), virgō cui
 Acontius pōmum dedit inscriptum
 "per Diānam iūrō mē Acontio nup-
 tūram esse!" Hoc vōtum clārā vōce
 legēns Inscia in coniugium data est

ēloquentia -ae f = *ēloquium* -i n = ars
 bene loquendi, ars oratoria (< *ēlo-*
quēns -entis adi = bene loquēns)
 iuventus -ūtis f = iuvenēs

reus -i m = quī accūsātur apud iūdi-
 cem; ut trepidos reos tuearis (: dē-
 fendās ēloquentiā)
 quam... tam... = sicut... ita...
 iudex -icis m = quī iūs dicit
 (senātus) lectus : elēctus
 manus dare alicui = sē ab aliquō
 victum esse ostendere/fatēri
 puella victa manus dat eloquio ita
 ut populus, iudex..., ...senātus
 disertus -a -um = eloquēns
 vires *tuae* lateant, nec sis in fronte
 (: apertē) disertus
 voces *tuae* (: sermō tuus) verba mo-
 lesta (: difficilia) effugiant (: vident)
 in-ops -opis adi (+ gen) = pauper;
 mentis inops = stultus
 dē-clāmāre = orationem habere

saepe littera valens (: epistula ēlo-
 quēns) causa odii fuit

credibilis -e = credendus
 cōn-suētus -a -um = solitus (↔ rārus)

ut videaris praesens loqui (: loquēns
 adesse)

scriptum -i n = litterae, epistula
 in-lectus -a -um = nōn lectus

spera *eam* lecturam *esse*!
 propositum -i n = cōnsilium; propositum
 tenet! : perge litteras mittere!
 iuvenis -i m = bōs iuvenis
 tempore difficilis iuveni ad aratra
 veniunt
 tempore equi docentur lenta freno
 (: lentas habenas) pati

assiduus -a -um = perpetuus
 ferreus annulus consumitur (: teritur)
 assiduus usui
 aduncus -a -um = curvus
 assiduam humo : assidue humo arandam
 vomer -eris m =
 pars aratri acuta
 magis durum
 = durius



tamen dūra saxa mollī aquā cavantur
cavāre = cavum facere

Pēnelopē -ēs *f* (acc *Gr* -ēn) : fēmina
cōstantissima (uxor Ulixis)
per-stāre = cōstanter pergere, in-
stāre

sērō *adv* = post longum tempus
Pergama -ōrum *n pl*, arx Trōiae
(capta post bellum X annōrum)

sī lēgerit et nōlit re-scribere (: litterīs
respondēre), nōli *eam* cōgere!

modo fac *ut* blanditiās tuās ūsque
(: semper) legat!

ea quae *litterās* lēgisse (: legere) vo-
luit, re-scribere volet *litterīs* lēctīs

per numerōs = per gradūs = paulātīm
ista *n pl* : istae rēs (ista voluntās)

prīmō *adv* = primum
littera : litterae, epistula
trīstis ↔ grātus

quae-que roget : quā illa roget
sollicitāre = sollicitum facere, cūrā
afficere | "nōlī mē sollicitāre!"

in-stāre = perstāre

in-sequere! = perge!
post-modo *adv* = brevī, mox
compos -potis *adi + gen* = possidēns,
potēns; vōlī compos esse = vōtō po-
tūī, vōtum habēre

pūmex



munditia -ae/-itiēs -ēī *f* < mundus
tōnsūra -ae *f* < *tondere* totondisse
tōnsum = (capillōs/barbam) secāre
torquēre = circum vertere; capillōs
torquēre (ferrō *calidō*) : *crispōs*
facere | *crispus* -a -um
mordāx -ācis *adi* = qui mordet/radit
pūmex -icis *m* = lapis levis quō cor-
pus radī, terī, molliri potest
iubē *ut* ista faciant *īī* quōrum...
Cybelēia māter (Magna Māter), Cy-
belē -ēs *f*, dea Phrygia quae adōrā-
tur cantū et ululātū | Cy-belē-i-a
con-cinere = cantū adōrāre
ex-ululāre = ululātū invocāre
modus -ī *m* = modus canendi, versus
Mīnōis -idīs (acc *Gr* -a) *f*, filia rēgis
Mīnōis, Ariadna | neglēc-ta

dūra tamen mollī saxa cavantur aquā.

Pēnelopēn ipsam – perstā modo! – tempore

vincēs:

capta vidēs sērō Pergama, capta tamen.

Lēgerit et nōlit rescribere – cōgere nōlī!

Tū modo blanditiās fac legat ūsque tuās!

480

Quae voluit lēgisse, volet rescribere lēctīs:

per numerōs veniunt ista gradūsque suōs.

Forsitan et prīmō veniet tibi littera trīstis

quaeque roget 'nē sē sollicitāre velīs!'

Quod rogat illa, timet; quod nōn rogat, optat: ut

485

īnstēs!

īnsequere! – et vōtī postmodo compos eris.

..... [Ubīque sequere illam!]

capillī crispī



[Dē munditiā et tōnsūrā virōrum]

Sed tibi nec ferrō placeat torquēre capillōs,

505

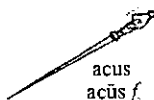
nec tua mordācī pūmice crūra terās

– ista iubē faciant, quōrum Cybelēia māter

concinitur Phrygiīs exululāta modīs.

Fōrma virōs negligēta decet. Mīnōida Thēsēus

510 abstulit, ā nullā tempora cōmptus acū;



Hippolytum Phaedrā, nec erat bene cultus, amāvit;

cūra deae silvīs aptus Adōnis erat.

Munditiē placeant, fuscentur corpora Campō.

Sit bene conveniēns et sine lābe toga.

515 [*Versus corruptus (dē fōrmā calceī?)*]

nec vagus in laxā pēs tibi pelle natet;

nec male dēfōrmet rigidōs tōnsūra capillōs:

sit coma, sit trītā barba resecta manū.

Et nihil ēmineant et sint sine sordibus unguēs,

520 inque cavā nullus stet tibi nāre pilus!

Nec male odōrātī sit trīstis anhēlitus ōris,

nec laedat nārēs virque paterque gregis!

Cētera lascivae faciant concēde puellae,

et sī quis male vir quaerit habēre virum.

[*Ariadna ā Bacchō servāta*]

525 Ecce, suum vātem Līber vocat: hic quoque amantēs

adiuvat et flammae, quā calet ipse, favet. —

Cnōsis in ignōtīs āmēns errābat harēnīs,

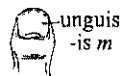
quā brevis aequoreīs Dīa ferītur aquis;

cōmere -mptisse -mptum = ōrnāre
tempus -oris *n* = latus frontis; tem-
pora cōmptus ā nullā acū: quī tem-
pora nullā acū cōmpta habēbat
Phaedrā (*nōm*), uxor Thēseī, Hippo-
lytum, filium Thēseī, amāvit
Adōnis -idis *m*, vēnātor; cūra deae
erat : ā deā (*Venere*) amābātur
silvīs aptus : rūsticus (nōn cōmptus)
corpora munditiē placeant, fuscentur
in Campō *Martiō* (: exercendō)
fuscāre = *fuscum* facere; fuscus -a
-um = āter (sōle ustus)



nec tibi pēs vagus in laxā pelle
(: calceō ē pelle factō) 'natet'
vagus -a -um = errāns
laxus -a -um = solūtus (↔ fixus)
dē-fōrmāre = foedum facere
rigidus -a -um = horrēns
trītus -a -um = expertus, perītus
re-secāre -uisse -sectum = tondēre
(coma, barba) scītā manū resecta sit

nihil *adv* = nōn



nāris -is *f* = nāsus
pilus -i *m* = capillus
in cavā nāre nullus pilus tibi stet!
odōrātus -a -um = olēns
anhēlitus -ūs *m* = anima
nec sit trīstis (: molestus) anhēlitus
ōris male odōrātī
pater gregis : *caper* (-pri *m*) — quī
male olet: nārēs (nāsūm) laedit!
vir paterque gregis! : vir male olēns
lascivus -a -um = temerārius
con-cēdere = permittere; concēde *ut*
lascivae puellae cētera faciant
male vir : nōn quālis plērique viri



vātem : poētā (suum vātem : *mē*)
Līber -erī *m*, Bacchus, deus vīni

flamma : amor
calēre = calidus esse, ārdēre
Cnōsis -idis *f* (< Cnosos -ī *f*, urbs
Crētae) : Ariadna
harēnae : litus
Dīa -ae *f* = Naxos; quā brevis (: par-
va) Dīa aequoreis aquis (: fluctibus)
feritur

vēlāre = (vēlō) operīre, vestīre
re-cinctus -a -um = dis-cinctus

nūda pedem = nūda pede
croceus -a -um (< *crocus* -ī *m*, genus
flōris): color aureus
(re-)ligāre = vincīre, flōd figere; in-
religāla comās = quae comās nōn
religāvit, comīs passīs/sparsīs

Thēseus, acc *Gr* -a = -um
"crūdēlis Thēseu!" clāmābat

indignō imbre tenerās genās rigante:
dum indignus imber (: flētus) tene-
rās genās rigat (: ūmidās facit)

utrumque (: et clāmōr et flētus) *eam*
decēbat

iamque iterum : iterum iterumque
tundere tutudisse tūsum = verberāre
palma -ae *f* = manus (aperta)

cymbala -ōrum *n pl*

tympanum -ī *n*
in tōtō lītore
at-tonitus -a -um (ad-) = (tonitrū)
perturbātus, furiōsus
pellere pepulisse pulsum = pulsāre
ex-cidere -disse (< *ex* + *cadere*)
= sine mente cadere
rumpere = ab-rumpere

ex-animis -e = sine animā

Mimallonis -idis *f* = Baccha

Satyrus -ī *m*; *pl*, diī silvārum ferī,
comitēs Bacchī; levēs : saltantēs
pae-vius -a -um ↔ sequēns

Silēnus -ī *m*

deus : Bacchus (quī vehitur currū
ūvis ōmātō et tigribus tractō)

lōra dare = liberum cursum dare
tig-ri-bu/s

et color et vōx -et Thēseus! -abiērent
puellae : puella et palluit et conticuit
-et Thēseī oblīta est!

petiit = petiuit

utque erat ē somnō tunicā vēlāta recīntā,

nūda pedem, croceās inreligāta



530

comās,

crocus

'Thēsea crūdēlem!' surdās clāmābat ad undās,

indignō tenerās imbre rigante genās.

Clāmābat flēbatque simul, sed utrumque decēbat:

nōn facta est lacrimīs turpior illa suīs.

Iamque iterum tundēns mollissima pectora palmīs 535

"Perfidus ille abiit! Quid mihi fiet?" ait.

"Quid mihi fiet?" ait –

cymbala



tympanum



sonuērunt cymbala tōtō

lītore et attonitā tympana pulsa manū!

Excidit illa metū rūpitque novissima verba;

nūllus in exanimī corpore sanguis erat. 540

Ecce, Mimallonidēs sparsīs in terga capillīs,

ecce, levēs Satyrī, praevia turba deī.

..... [*Dē Silēnō, Satyrō ēbriō*]

Iam deus in currū, quem summum tēxerat ūvis, 549

tigribus adiūctīs aurea lōra dabat. 550

Et color – et Thēseus – et vōx abiēre puellae,

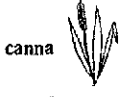
terque fugam petiit terque retenta metū est.

Horruit, ut sterilēs agitāt quās ventus aristae,

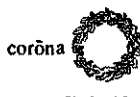
ut levis in madidā canna palūde tremit.



arista



canna



corōna

555 Cui deus “Ēn, adsum tibi cūra fidēlior” inquit;

“pōne metum! Bacchī, Cnōsias, uxor eris.

Mūnus habē caelum: caelō spectābere sīdus;

saepe reget dubiam Cressa Corōna ratem.”

Dixit, et ē currū, nē tigrēs illa timēret,

560 dēsilit – impositō cessit harēna pede –

implicitamque sinū, neque enim pugnāre valēbat,

abstulit: in faciī est omnia posse deō.

Pars “Hymenae!” canunt, pars clāmant “Euhion,
euhoe!”

Sic coeunt sacrō nupta deusque torō.

[Mūnera Bacchī]

565 Ergō, ubi contigerint positī tibi mūnera Bacchī

atque erit in sociū fēmina parte torī,

Nycteliumque patrem nocturnaue sacra precāre,

nē iubeant capiti vīna nocēre tuō.

Hic tibi multa licet sermōne latentia tēctō

arista -ae f = summum frūmentum
ut sterilēs (?) aristae quās ventus
agitāt | agitāre = movēre, quātere
madidus -a -um = ūmidus
canna -ae f = herba cava quae in pa-
lūdibus crēscit, calamus; ut levis
canna in madidā palūde tremit

fidēlis -e = fidus
cūra (: amor, amātor) fidēlior (quam
Thēseus)

Cnōsias -adis f = Cnōsis (: Ariadna)

mūnus habē caelum : caelum tibi dō
in caelō spectāberis sīdus: Ariadnae
corōna sīdus facta est
corōna -ae f = orbis flōrum (capitis
ōrnāmentum) | ratem : nāvem
Cressa f adi = Crētēnsis (: Ariadnae)

tig-rēs

implicitam (: illam complexus) in
sinū abstulit, neque enim pugnāre
valēbat (: valida erat, poterat)

in faciī est = facile est

pars ... pars = aliū/alīae ... aliū/alīae
“Hymenae!”: clāmor quō novī con-
iugēs salūtantur
“Euhion, euhoe!”: clāmor Bacchā-
rum quō Bacchum invocant

co-īre -eō -isse = convenīre; co-eunt
(: concumbunt) in sacrō torō | sacrō
nupta -ae f = quae virō nūpsit, uxor

con-tingere -tigisse + dat = ēvenire
ubi tibi contigerint (: tibi data erunt)
mūnera Bacchī positī (: vīna posita
in mēnsā)

atque fēmina erit in parte tori socii
(: iūxtā tē)

pater Nyctelius (< nyx Gr = nox),
Bacchus (qui noctū adōrātur)
nocturnus -a -um < nox | sac-ra
sacra : deōs quibus sacra fiunt
: ut iubeant vīna capiti tuō (: menti
tuae) nōn nocēre

hic : in conviviō, inter pōcula
tibi licet multa latentia (: clam) di-
cere sermōne tēctō (↔ apertō)

hic tibi licet ... per-scribere ...
spectāre...

(tenui vinō in mēnsā effūsō convi-
vae litterās per-scribere possunt)
per-scribere = scribere (cum cūrā)
ut illa in mēnsā legat 'sē dominam
tuam esse' ('tū domina mea es')

oculōs illius spectāre oculis ignem
(: amōrem) fatentibus

saepe vultus tacēns vōcem verba-
que habet
labellum -ī n = labrum (parvum)
fac (ut) prīmus rapiās pōculum
illius labellis tāctum
quā-que bibet parte puella, bibās!
atque bibās ex eā parte ex quā pu-
ella bibet!

libāre = tangere et gustāre

sit tibi (: ā tē) tācta manus illius

mēnsūra -ae f = quantitas, modus
statūtus (< mētur mēsum = mo-
dum statuere, 'quantum?')
mēnsque pedēsque suum officium
praestent! : rēctē cōgitandum et
ambulandum est!

iūrgium -ī n = certāmen dē iūre
stimulāre = incitāre

nimium adv = nimis

Eurytiōn -ōnis m, centaurus; occisus
est cum ēbrius in conviviō pugnāret

mēnsa : convivium

sī vōx tibi est, cantā! sī mollia brac-
chia tibi sunt, saltā! (quī saltat
bracchia molliter movet)
dōs dōtis f = dōnum nātūrae; et quā-
cumque dōte placēre potes, placē!

ēbrietās -ātis f < ēbrius
fictus -a -um = simulātus, falsus

titubāre = paene cadere/tābī, turbārī
blaesus -a -um = inconditus ('bla-bla')
sub-dolus -a -um = fallāx
protervius -a -um = audāx, temerārius
aequus ⇒ iustus; protervius aequō : p.
quam aequum est, nimis protervē

dicere, quae dīcī sentiat illa sibi,

570

blanditiāsque levēs tenui perscribere vinō,

ut 'dominam' in mēnsā 'sē' legat illa 'tuam',

atque oculōs oculis spectāre fatentibus ignem:

saepe tacēns vōcem verbaque vultus habet.

Fac prīmus rapiās illius tācta labellis

575

pōcula, quāque bibet parte puella, bibās!

et quemcumque cibum digitis libāverit illa,

tū pete, dumque petēs sit tibi tācta manus.

..... [Dē virō amīcae fallendō]

Certa tibi ā nōbīs dabitur mēnsūra bibendī:

589

officium praestent mēnsque pedēsque suum!

590

Iūrgia praecipuē vinō stimulāta cavētō

et nimium facilēs ad fera bella manūs!

Occidit Eurytiōn stultē data vina bibendō:

aptior est dulcī mēnsa merumque iocō.

Sī vōx est, cantā! sī mollia bracchia, saltā!

595

et quācumque potes dōte placēre, placē!

Ēbrietās ut vēra nocet, sīc ficta iuvābit:

fac titubet blaesō subdola lingua sonō!

ut quicquid faciās dicāsve protervius aequō

600 crēdātur nimium causa fuisse merum!

nimum merum = nimium (nimis multum) meri | fuisse : esse

Et 'bene' dīc 'dominae! bene cum quō dormiat illa!'

bene sit + dat : bene vivat!
'bene sit dominae! bene sit eī cum quō dormiat illa!' (: virō illius)
male sit! ↔ bene sit!

sed 'male sit' tacitā mente precāre 'virō!'

At cum discēdet mēnsā convīva remōtā,

cum discēdent convīvae
(post convīvium removētur mēnsa)

ipsa tibi accessūs turba locumque dabit.

locum dare : facere ut (aliquid) fieri possit

605 Īnsere tē turbae leviterque admōtus euntī

in-serere -uisse -rtum = in-ferre; sē
inserere + dat = penetrāre in
ad-mōtus fēminae euntī

velle latus digitīs et pede tange pedem!

vellere -lisse vulsum = prehendere
et trahere, carpere

Colloquī iam tempus adest; fuge rūstice longē

rūstice pudor! voc
fors fortis f = fortūna; Fors, dea

Nōn tua sub nostrās veniat fācundia lēgēs;

fācundia -ae f = eloquentia
tua fācundia nōn veniat sub lēgēs
nostrās (: poētārum)

610 fac tantum cupiās, sponte disertus eris.

sponte suā/tuā/meā = per sē/tē/mē;
sponte tuā (: per tē) disertus eris
amantem agere = agere quasi amāns
sis, sē amantem simulāre
vulnera (amōris) tibi imitanda sunt

Est tibi agendus amāns imitandaque vulnera verbīs:

haec tibi quaerātur quālibet arte fidēs.

haec fidēs tibi quaerātur : tibi quae-
rendum (cūrandum) est ut hoc crē-
dātur

Nec crēdī labor est: sibi quaeque vidētur amanda:

labor est : difficile est

pessima sit, nūllī nōn sua fōrma placet!

pessima sit : quamvis pessima sit

615 Saepe tamen vērē coepit simulātor amāre;

simulātor -ōris m = quī simulat

saepe quod incipiēs finxerat esse, fuit.

fingere finxisse fictum = simulāre

Quō magis, ō, facilēs imitantibus este, puellae!

quō magis = eō magis, tantō magis
imitantēs -ium m pl (part < imitari)
= simulātōrēs

Fiet amor vērū quī modo falsus erat.

Blanditiīs animum fūrtim dēprēndere nunc sit,

fūrtim adv = fūrti modō, clam
nunc tempus sit animum puellae dē-
prehendere (= captāre)

620 ut pendēs liquidā rīpa subēstur aquā.

ut pendēs rīpa aquā liquidā subēstur
sub-esse -edō -ēdisse = infā cōnsū-
mere/terere (-ēstur pass praes 3 sg)

pigēre; mē piget = mihi molestum est (↔ mē dēlectat, mihi placet);
: nōn tē pigeat laudāre faciem et capillōs et teretēs digitōs...
teres -etis *adi* = longus et rotundus, fōrmōsus

praecōnium -ī *f* = magna laus
praecōnia fōrmāe etiam castās *fēmi-*
nās dēlectant
virginibus fōrma sua cūrae (*dat*) grā-
taque est : virginēs fōrmam suam
grātam et cūrandam esse putant

Pallas -adis *f* (*acc Gr -a*), Minerva
in Phrygiis silvis Paris iūdicium fecit
cūr lūnōnem et Pallada nunc quoque
(: etiamnuc) pudet in Phrygiis silvis
iūdicium *secundum* nōn tenuisse?

lūnōnius -a -um < lūnō; avis lūnōnia:
pāvō -ōnis *m*; *pinnās* (= pennās) os-
tendit laudātās (: cum laudantur)

re-condere -didisse -ditum = cēlāre
opēs : *pinnās* pulcherrimās

quadrupēs -edis *m* (< *tv* + *pēs*) : equus
dēpexaeque iubae plausaque colla
quadrupedēs iuvant | *quad-*ru-
dē-pectere --- -pexum = pectere
iuba -ae *f* = equi coma cervicis longa
plaudere -sisse -sum + *acc* = manū
levī tangere/ferire laudandī causā
prōmissa puellās trahunt (: alliciunt)

pollicitō (*dat*) quōs-libet deōs testēs
addet : pollicēre iūrandō per quōs-
libet deōs!

per-iūrium -ī *n* = quod falsum iūratur
Aeolius -a -um < Aeolus -ī *m*, rēx
ventōrum; et iubet Notōs (: ventōs)
Aeoliōs *periūria* ir-rita auferre
ir-ritus -a -um = frūstrā factus (< in-
+ *ratus* = statūtus, certus)
Styx -ygis *f* (*acc Gr -a*), flūmen
apud Inferōs

Iuppiter lūnōnī falsum iūrāre solēbat
ipse favet exemplō suō : periūriō fa-
vet (: ignōscit) ex exemplō suō

expedit (+ *acc* + *inf*) = ūtile est
deōs esse putēmus!

sacrīs domesticis in focō ūritur *tūs*
tūs tūris *n* : ē tūre incēnsō fit fūmus
odōrus | tūra *pl* : tūs *sg*
sēcūrus -a -um = sine cūrā
sopor -ōris *m* = somnus
nec quiēs sēcūra similisque sopōri il-
lōs (: deōs) dē-tinet (= tenet/re-tinet)
— sicut docet *Epicūrus* (-ī *m*)
in-nocius -a -um = sine maleficiō
Epicūrus philosophus (*vir sapiēns*)
docet deōs (nūmina) rēs hūmānās
nōn cūrāre nec maleficia pūnīre

Nec faciem nec tē pigeat laudāre capillōs

et teretēs digitōs exiguumque pedem:

dēlectant etiam castās praecōnia fōrmāe;

virginibus cūrae grātaque fōrma sua est.

Nam cūr in Phrygiis lūnōnem et Pallada silvis

nunc quoque iūdicium nōn tenuisse pudet?

Laudātās ostendit avis lūnōnia pinnās;

sī tacitus spectēs, illa recondit opēs.



Quadrupedēs interapidī certāmina cursūs

dēpexaeque iubae plausaque colla iuvant.

Nec timidē prōmitte: trahunt prōmissa puellās;

pollicitō testēs quōslibet adde deōs!

Iuppiter ex altō periūria rīdet amantum

et iubet Aeoliōs irrita ferre Notōs.

‘Per Styga’ lūnōnī falsum iūrāre solēbat

Iuppiter: exemplō nunc favet ipse suō.

Expedit esse deōs et, ut expedit, esse putēmus!

— dentur in antiquōs tūra merumque focōs.

Nec sēcūra quiēs illōs similisque sopōrī

dētinet: innocuē vīvite — nūmen adest!

.....

[*Lacrimae, ōscula, rapīna*]

659 Et lacrimae prōsunt. Lacrimis adamanta movēbis:

adamās -antis *m* (acc *Gr* -a) = mātēria
dūrissima (lapis/ferrum), animus dūris-
simus
fac (*ut*) illa madidās genās videat!

660 fac madidās videat, si potes, illa genās!

Si lacrimae (neque enim veniunt in tempore semper)

dēficient, ūdā lūmina tange manū!

dē-ficere -iō -fēcisse -fectum = deesse
tange lūmina (: oculōs) ūdā manū!
ūdus -a -um = madidus, ūmidus

Quis sapiēns blandis nōn misceat ōscula verbis?

ōscula blandis verbis (*dat*) miscēre =
blanda verba cum ōsculis miscēre

Illa licet nōn det, nōn data sūme tamen!

licet + *coni* = quamvis; licet illa nōn
det = quamvis illa ōscula nōn det

665 Pugnābit primō fortassis et “improbe!” dīcet

fortassis = fortasse

– pugnandō vincī sē tamen illa volet.

Tantum, nē noceant teneris male rapta labellis

cavē nē ōscula male rapta teneris la-
bellis noceant nē-ve *puella* ‘dūra
fuisse’ querī possit!
“ōscula dūra fuērunt!”

nēve querī possit ‘dūra fuisse’, cavē!

Ōscula quī sūmpsit, si nōn et cētera sūmit,

et (: etiam) cētera *optanda*

670 haec quoque quae data sunt perdere dignus erit.

dignus + *inf*: perdere dignus est =
dignus est quī perdat (ut perdat)

Quantum dēfuerat plēnō post ōscula vōtō?

plēnō vōtō (*dat*): ad plēnum vōtum
(ad vōtum complendum)
ei! = heu!

Ei mihi! rūsticitās, nōn pudor ille fuit.

rūsticitās -ātis *f* < rūsticus
: rūsticē (: stultē), nōn pudicē factum
est
licet (: quamvis) ‘vim’ appellēs

‘Vim’ licet appellēs, grāta est vīs ista puellis;

quod iuvat, invītae saepe dedisse volunt.

invītus -a -um (↔ libēns) : recūsāns

675 Quaecumque est Veneris subitā violātā rapīnā,

quae-cumque subitā rapīnā Veneris
(: amōris) violātā est, gaudet
improbītās -ātis *f* < improbus
īstar *n* *indēcl* + *gen* = quod pār est,
tantum quantum; mūneris īstar
habet = mūnus esse vidētur
cum cōgī posset = etsi cōgī poterat
nōn tācta = *in-tācta*

gaudet, et improbitās mūneris īstar habet.

At quae, cum posset cōgī, nōn tācta recessit,

ut simulet : quamvis simulet

ut simulet vultū gaudia, trīstis erit.

Phoebē (-ēs *f*) et soror eius (filiae
Leucippi rēgis) à Castore et Pollūce
 violātae (raptae) sunt
 raptor -ōris *m* = qui rapuit; uterque
 raptor (: et Castor et Pollūx) raptae
 (*dat*) grātus fuit (: placuit)
 Dēidamia -ae *f*, virgō rēgia ab
 Achille violāta

Vim passa est Phoebē, vīs est allāta sorōrī

– et grātus raptae raptor uterque fuit!

680

..... [*Achillēs Dēidamiām grātam violāvit*]

[*Vir prior roget, fēmina rogārī cupit*]

iuvenī nimia fidūcia est propriae
 fōrmæ : iuvenis nimis cōnfidit
 propriae (: suae) fōrmæ, sī (quis)
 exspectat dum illa prior roget

Ā, nimia est iuvenī propriae fidūcia fōrmæ

707

exspectat sī quis dum prior illa roget.

vir prior *ad fēminam* accēdat

Vir prior accēdat, vir verba precantia dicat,

illa blandās precēs cōmiter excipiet
 cōmis -e = benignus; *adv* cōmiter

excipiet blandās cōmiter illa precēs.

710

ut *fēminā* potiāris, rogā *illam*!

Ut potiāre, rogā! tantum cupit illa rogārī:

dā causam prīncipiūque vōtī tuī :
 dic quid optēs et quid prīmum tē
 ad vōtum tuum incenderit

dā causam vōtī prīncipiūque tuī.

veterēs hērōidēs, ut Eurōpa, Iō,
 Alcmēna... (*acc pl Gr* -as = -ēs)

Iuppiter ad veterēs supplex hērōidas ibat

nūlla puella magnum Iovem corrūpit
 (: adulterum fecit)

– corrūpit magnum nūlla puella Iovem!

fāstus -ūs *m* = superbia (fāstūs : -um)
 : sī sēnsieris precēs tuās illam super-
 bam (superbiā tumidam) facere
 inceptō parce! = ab inceptō dēsiste!
 inceptum -i *n* = quod coeptum est
 pedem re-ferre = recēdere
 quod refugit ↔ quod instat (: virōs
 quī refugunt/instat) | *ōdērunt*
 lēnis -e (↔ ācer) = placidus, mollis
 taedium -i *n* < taedēre; tolle taedium
 tuī! : fac nē illam taedeat tuī!
 tuī *gen* < tū

Sī tamen ā precibus tumidōs accēdere fāstūs

715

sēnsieris, inceptō parce referque pedem!

Quod refugit, multae cupiunt – ōdēre quod instat:

lēnius instandō taedia tolle tuī!

pro-fitēri -fessum (< prō + fatēri) =
 apertē fatēri, dēmōnstrāre

Nec semper veneris spēs est profitenda rogantī;

: nec semper tibi rogantī profitendum
 est 'tē venerem (amōrem) spērāre'
 amor intret nōmine 'amicitiāe' tēctus
 tetricus -a -um = sevērus, inimicus
 verba dare + *dat* = dēcipere, fallere
 vidi verba data tetricae puellae : vidi
 tetricam puellam dēceptam
 cultor -ōris *m* = quī colit (: diligit),
 amicus

intret 'amīcitiae' nōmine tēctus amor.

720

Hōc aditū vīdī tetricae data verba puellae:

quī fuerat cultor, factus amātor erat.

[Figūra apta amanti. – Diffide amīcō!]

Candidus in nautā turpis color: aequoris undā

dēbet et ā radiīs sideris esse niger;

725 turpis et agricolae, quī vōmere semper aduncō

et gravibus rastrīs sub Iove versat humum;

et tua, Palladiae petitur cui fāma corōnae,

candida sī fuerint corpora, turpis eris.

Palleat omnis amāns, hic | est color aptus amanti;

730 hoc decet, hoc multī †nōn valuisse putant†

Pallidus in Sīdē silvīs errābat Ōrīōn;

pallidus in lentā Nāide Daphnis erat.

Arguat et maciēs animum, nec turpe putāris

palliolum nitidīs imposuisse comīs.

735 Attenuant iuvenum vigilātae corpora noctēs

cūraque et in magnō quī fit amōre dolor.

Ut vōtō potiāre tuō, miserābilis estō,

ut quī tē videat dīcere possit “amās!” –

Conquerar an moneam mixtum fās omne nefāsque?

740 Nōmen ‘amīcītia’ est, nōmen ināne ‘fidēs’.

Ei mihi! nōn tūtum est quod amēs laudāre sōdālī:

cum tibi laudantī crēdidit, ipse subit!

figūra -ae f = fōrma corporis, faciēs
dif-fidere + dat ↔ cōn-fidere

color candidus in nautā turpis est
ab aequoris undā et ā radiīs sideris
(: sōlis) niger esse dēbet



rastrum

turpis est color candidus
etiam agricolae

sub Iove : sub caelō apertō
rastrum -i n, instrūmentum quō agri-
cola ipse humum versat (= vertit)
Palladius -a -um < Pallas; Palladia
corōna: lūdīs Olympīcīs praemium
victōris; et tū, cui (: ā quō) petitur
fāma Palladiae corōnae, sī corpus
tuum candidum fuerit, turpis eris
Olympicus -a -um < Olympia, locus
Iovī sacer in mediā Graeciā; lūdī
Olympīcī quīntō quōque annō ibi
habēbantur



radius

-ī m

†...† verba nōn intelleguntur

Sīdē -ēs, Nāis -idis f, Nymphae
Ōrīōn -onis, vērātor, Daphnis -idis,
pāstor (uterque Nympham amābat)
Ōrīōn pallidus in amandā Sīdē in sil-
vīs errābat; Daphnis pallidus erat
in amandā lentā (: morantī) Nāide
(Ōrīōn ā Diānā occisus sidus factus)
arguere -uisse = dēmōnstrāre
maciēs -ēī f = figūra tenuis; etiam
maciēs animum (: amōrem) arguat
putāveris : putēs
palliolum -ī n = pallium capitis
nitidus -a -um = splendidus, bellus

at-tenuāre = tenuem facere
corpora (acc) iuvenum attenuant noc-
tēs vigilātae (: sine somnō) cūraque
et dolor quī in magnō amōre fit

ut potiāris
miserābilis -e = miserandus

“amās!” : “amōre captus es!”

con-querī -questum = querī
utrum conquerar an tē moneam ‘fās
nefāsque omne mixtum esse’?
inānis -e = vacuus, sine sententiā
‘amīcītia’ nōmen ināne est, nōmen
ināne est ‘fidēs’

quod amēs : amicam tuam
sōdālīs -ī m = socius et amīcus

ipse in locum tuum sub-it



755

di-versus -a -um = varius, contrārius

[Anīmī puellārum dīversī]

dīversa pectora : dīversī anīmī

Fīnītūrus eram, sed sunt dīversa puellīs

ex-cipere = capere (praedam)

pectora; mīlle anīmōs excipe mīlle modīs.

tellūs -ūris f = terra

Nec tellūs eadem parit omnia: vītibus illa

con-venīre + dat = convenire ad
far farris n = genus frūmentī
virēre = viridis esse, crēscere

convenit, haec oleīs; hīc bene farra virent.

Pectoribus mōrēs tot sunt quot in ōre figūrae;

quī sapit : vir sapiēns
in-numerus -a -um = sine numerō,
pl quī numerārī nōn possunt
Prōteus -ī m, deus maris, quī in va-
riās fōrmās mūtārī potest
tenuāre = at-tenuāre, levem facere
in levēs undās sē tenuābit ut Prōteus
hirtus -a -um = hirsūtus, capillōs
rigidōs gerēns

quī sapit, innumerīs mōribus aptus erit,

760

utque levēs Prōtēus modo sē tenuābit in undās

nunc leō, nunc arbor, nunc erit hirtus aper.

hī piscēs iaculō capiuntur, illi hāmīs

Hī iaculō piscēs, illi capiuntur ab hāmīs,

(rētia) cava : vacua, implenda
hōs cava rētia fūne contentō trahunt
(fūnem) con-tendere -disse -tentum
= tendere, trahendō rēctum facere
nec tibi ūnus modus ad cūctōs
annōs conveniet

hōs cava contentō rētia fūne trahunt:

cervus -ī m, cerva -ae f
cerva anus (: vetus) īnsidiās (vēnātō-
rum) longius vidēbit | anus fadi

nec tibi conveniet cūctōs modus ūnus ad annōs;

765

longius īnsidiās cerva vidēbit anus.

sī rudī fēminae doctus videāris
petulāns -antis adi = protervus, im-
pudēns ↔ pudēns = pudicus

Sī doctus videāre rudī petulānsve pudentī,

sibi dif-fidere : dēspērāre

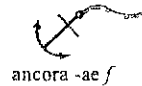
diffidet miserae prōtinus illa sibi.

sē com-mittere = sē dare/crēdere
honestus -a -um (< honōs) = probus
inde (: eā dē causā) fit ut illa quae
timuit sē committere virō honestō,
vilis eat ad amplexūs virī inferiōris
amplexus -ūs m < amplectī

Inde fit ut, quae sē timuit committere honestō

vilis ad amplexūs inferiōris eat.

770

superāre = superesse, restāre
pars superat labōris coeptī, pars ex-
hausta (perfecta) est (: Liber I)

Pars superat coeptī, pars est exhausta labōris;

hīc ancora iacta nostrās ratēs
(: meam nāvem) teneat

hīc teneat nostrās ancora iacta ratēs.

LIBER SECVNDVS

Dīcite “iō Paeān!” et “iō” bis dīcite “Paeān!”

— dēcidit in cassēs praeda petīta meōs.

Laetus amāns dōnat viridī mea carmina palmā

praelāta Ascraeō Maconiōque senī!

5 Tālis ab armiferis Priamēius hospes Amyclis

candida cum raptā coniuge vēla dedit:

Tālis erat quī tē currū victōre ferēbat,

vecta peregrinīs, Hippodamīa, rotīs.



pīnus

Quid properās iuvenis? mediīs tua pīnus in undīs

10 nāvigat, et longē quem petō portus abest.

Nōn satis est vēnisse tibi mē vāte puellam;

arte meā capta est, arte tenenda meā est.

Nec minor est virtūs quam quaerere parta tuērī;

cāsus inest illic, hoc | erit artis opus.

15 Nunc mihi, sī quandō, puer et Cytherēa, favēte!

nunc Eratō! nam tū nōmen Amōris habēs.

Magna parō: quās possit Amor remanēre per artēs

dicere, tam vāstō pervagus orbe puer.

Et levis est et habet geminās, quibus āvolet, ālās;

20 difficile est illis imposuisse modum.

poēlae Graecī antiquissimī:

Homērus, *Maenius* (< *Maenonia*)
et *Hēsiodus*, *Ascraeus* (< *Ascra*)

iō! *interiectio* deōs invocantis
Paeān -ānis *m* = *Apollō*

cassis -is *m* = *plaga*; *praeda* (: *fēmina*)
petīta in meōs cassēs dē-cidit
dōnāre + *abl*: aliquem rē dōnāre
= alicui rem dōnāre; laetus amāns
viridī palmā dōnat inea carmina
praelāta (: quae praeferuntur) *Hēsiodō*
et *Homēro* senī!

tālis : laetus amāns
armi-fer -a -um = quī arma fert, belli-
cōsus; Amyclae -ārum *f/pl*: *Sparta*
Priamēius -a -um < *Priamus*; hospes
P.: *Paris* | Pri-almē-i-ūs, Amyc-lis
(candida) vēla *ventis* dedit
raptā coniuge (*Menelāi*): *Helenā*
tālis erat is quī tē, *Hippodamia*, currū
victōre ferēbat: *Pelops*, cum rēgem
Oenomaum cursū equōrum vicisset,
filiam rēgis *Hippodamīam* āvēxit
peregrīnus -a -um = ex aliā terrā
pelreg-rī-nīs | rotis : currū

pīnus -ūs *f*, genus arboris, lignum
pīnūs : nāvis (ē pīnū facta)

portus quem petō longē abest

nōn satis est puellam tibi vēnisse
mē vāte (: arte meā poētīcā)

arte meā *puella* capta est

nec minor (: tanta) virtūs est parta
(: reperta) tuērī quam quaerere
virtūs : opus laudandum

cāsus -ūs *m* : *fortūna* (< *ars*)
illic : in quaerendō | hoc : parta tuērī

sī quandō = sī umquam | puer: *Amor*
Cytherēa -ae *f*, *Venus* (< *Cythēra*
-ōrum *n/pl*, *insula Venerī sacra*)
Eratō -ūs *f*, *Mūsa*; nunc *mihi favē*, E.!
nōmen Amōris: *Gr Erōs* -ōtos *m*
(*Eratō* et *Erōs*: nōmina similia!)

magna parō: dicere per quās artēs
possit remanēre *Amor*, puer per-
vagus in orbe tam vāstō
per-vagus -a -um = ubique errāns

geminās (: duās) ālās habet quibus
ā-volet (: ā-volāre potest — sicut
Daedalus et *Icarus*)

modus -i *m* = *finis* nōn excēdendus;
difficile est illis impōnere modum

effugium -ī n (< ef-fugere) = fuga
(ē locō)
Mīnōs hospitis effugiō (*dat*) omnia
prae-strūxerat : omnia (ex)strūxerat
nē hospes (: Daedalus) effugeret
prae-struere -ūxisse -ūctum (+ *dat*) =
ante (ex)struere (prohibendi causā)
pinna -ae *f* = penna, āla
clausit : inclūsit (in labyrinthum)
con-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum = in sē
recipere, gignere | māt̄ris : Pasiphaēs
sēmi- = dimidiā parte: sēmi-bōs,
sēmi-vir : Mīnōtaurus

modus = finis

cinerēs : ossa cremāta
paternus -a -um = patrius; terra pa-
terna = patriā
agitāre = male afficere, persequī
in-iquus -a -um = iniūstus (vērē ex-
pulsus ob necem filii sorōris!)
dā mihi posse = fac ut possim, per-
mitte mihi
reditus -ūs *m* < red-ire; dā reditum
puerō (Icarō) : sine puerum redire
sī grātia senis vīlis est = sī grātiām
senis parvi aestimās

licēbat (: licet) diceret : quamvis
diceret, etsi dīcēbat

ēgressus -ūs *m* < ē-gredi -gressum;
ille virō (Daedalō) ēgressum nōn
dabat : virum ēgredi nōn sinēbat

simul ut = simul ac | *sibi* dīxit

māteriam : rem agendam
ingeniōsus -a -um = ingenio ēgregius
quā sis ingeniōsus : quā ingeniōsus
esse potes

nec tellūs nec unda (: mare) nostrae
fugae (: nōbīs fugientibus) patet

venia -ae *f* (↔ poena) = animus ig-
nōscēns; veniam dare = ignōscere

sīdereus -a -um (< sīdus) : caelestis
affectāre = protervē cōnārī

nūlla via est nisi ista (: via caeli) quā
dominūm (Mīnōem) fugiam

[*Effugium Daedalī et Icarī*]

Hospitis effugiō praestrūxerat omnia Mīnōs

– audācem pinnīs repperit ille viam!

Daedalus, ut clausit conceptum crīmine māt̄ris

sēmibovemque virum sēmivirumque bovem,

“Sit modus exiliō,” dīxit “iūstissime Mīnōs!

25

Accipiat cinerēs terra paterna meōs.

Et, quoniam in patriā fātis agitātus inīquīs

vīvere nōn potuī, dā mihi posse morī!

Dā reditum puerō, senis est sī grātia vīlis,

sī nōn vīs puerō parcere, parce senī!”

30

Dīxerat haec, sed et haec et multō plūra licēbat

dīceret, ēgressūs nōn dabat ille virō!

Quod simul ut sēnsit, “Nunc nunc, ō Daedale” dīxit,

“māteriam quā sis ingeniōsus habēs.

Possidet et terrās et possidet aequora Mīnōs,

35

nec tellūs nostrae nec patet unda fugae.

Restat iter caelī: caelō temptābimus ire.

Dā veniam coeptō, Iuppiter alte, meō!

Nōn ego sīdereās affectō tangere sēdēs,

quā fugiam dominum, nūlla nisi ista via est.

40

Per Styga dētur iter, Stygiās trānsnābimus undās!

Sunt mihi nātūrae iūra novanda meae.”

Ingenium mala saepe movent: quis crēderet umquam

āeriās hominem carpere posse viās?

45 Rēmigium volucrum, dispōnit in ōrdine pinnās,

et leve per linī vincula nectit opus;

īmaque pars cēris adstringitur igne solūtis,

fīnitusque novae iam labor artis erat.

Tractābat cēramque puer pinnāsque renīdēns

50 nescius haec umeris arma parāta suis.

Cui pater “Hīs” inquit “patria est adeunda carinīs;

hāc nōbīs Mīnōs effugiendus ope.

Āera nōn potuit Mīnōs, alia omnia clausit:

quem licet inventis āera rumpe meīs!

55 Sed tibi nōn virgō Tegeaea comesque Boōtēs

ēnsiger Ōriōnque aspiciendus erit:

mē pinnīs sectāre datīs, ego praevious ībō:

sit tua cūra sequī, mē duce tūtus eris.

Nam, sīve aetheriās vicīno sōle per aurās

60 ībimus, impatiēns cēra calōris erit;

sīve humilēs propiōre fretō iactābimus ālās,

sī per Styga dētur iter,
Stygius -a -um <Styx
trāns-nāre = nāre (= natāre) trāns

iūra (: lēgēs) nātūrae meae mihi
novanda sunt
novāre = re-novāre

ingenium movēre :
ingeniōsum facere

viam carpere = viā īre

rēmigium -ī n = rēmī
pinnās, rēmigium volucrum, in
ōrdine dis-pōnit
dis-pōnere = variis locis pōnere
līnum -ī n = herba ex quā filum fit,
filum (ē līnō) | leve opus : pinnās

īmaque pars (pinnārum) cēra igne
solūtā (: mollitā) adstringitur
ad-stringere = filō figere, ligāre

labor novae artis (ālās faciendī)

tractāre = manibus tangere
re-nidēre = gaudiō splendēre/ridēre
puer cēramque pinnāsque (: et cēram
et pinnās) tractābat renīdēns
nescius (: nesciēns, cum nesciret)
haec arma umeris suis parāta esse

carīna -ae f = trabs nāvis infima, nā-
vis; hīs carinīs : hīs vēlīs (: ālīs)
ope abl f = auxiliō
hāc ope (: ope hārum ālārum) Mīnōs
nōbīs effugiendus est

āera claudere nōn potuit Mīnōs

āera quem rumpere (: penetrāre) licet
rumpe inventis meīs!
inventum -ī n = quod inventum est
virgō Tegeaea (< Tegea, civitās Ar-
cadiae): Callistō -ūs f, quae sidus
facta est; Boōtēs (-ae f), sidus, co-
mes Callistūs; Ōriōnque ēnsiger
ēnsi-ger -a -um = quī ēnsem gerit

sectāri = sequī | pinnīs : ālīs
praevious īre (= prae-cēdere) ↔ sequī

sit tua cūra sequī = cūrā ut sequāris!

aetherius -a um < aethēr; sīve ībimus
per aetheriās aurās sōle vicīnō
vicīnus -a -um = propinquus
im-patiēns -entis adi+gen = qui nōn
patitur; cēra impatiēns calōris erit
: cēra calōrem nōn patiētur
propior -ius comp (+ dat) < prope
fretum -ī n : mare | humilēs ālās
iactāre : in humilī āere volāre



līnum

mōbilis -e = qui movērī potest
madēscere = madidus fieri
mōbilēs pinnae (: ālae) madēscunt

utrumque : caelum et mare

: vēla datō (*imp fut*) quā ferent aurae
secundae!

vēla dare = nāvigare (: volāre)

aptāre = aptum facere; opus (: ālās)
puerō aptat mōnstrat-que movērī
(: docet-que eum ālās movēre)
ē-rudīre (< ē + rudis) = docēre
ut māter suās infimās avēs (: pullōs)
ērudīt

inde = deinde; inde ālās sibi (: ā sē)
factās umerīs accommodat
ac-commodāre (+dat) = aptāre
librāre = aequē sustinēre (in āere)
per-que novum iter (: per āera)

con-tinēre -uisse = re-tinēre; nec pa-
triae genae (: patris oculi) lacrimās
continuērunt

collis erat monte minor, altior cam-
pīs aequīs
(campus) aequus = sine collibus

hinc (: ab hōc colle) bina (: duo) cor-
pora miserae fugae data sunt

Daedalus et ipse suās ālās movet et
ālās nātī re-spicit
re-spicere = post sē aspicere

sus-tinēre = tardum facere, morārī
cursūs suōs : suum et filiī

Icarus audācī arte fortius volat

aliquis : aliqui piscātor
tremulus -a -um = tremēns
harundō -inis f = virga piscātōris
(unde pendet hāmus)
dextra manus opus inceptum (: coep-
tum) reliquit
Samos, Naxos, Paros, Dēlos, Lebin-
thos -i f, insulae maris Aegaei
iam Samos ā laevā erat (Naxosque
et Paros et Dēlos ... relictæ erant)
Clarius deus: Apollō, cui Dēlos sacra
(“amāta”) est (Clarius < Clarus -i f,
civitas Lȳdiae Apollinī sacra)
dextra adi : ā dextrā
Calymnē -ēs, Astypalaea -ae f, insu-
lae maris Aegaei
piscōsus -a -um = plēnus piscium

mōbilis aequoreis pinna madēscet aquis.

Inter utrumque volā! Ventōs quoque, nāte, timētō,

quāque ferent aurae vēla secunda datō!”

Dum monet, aptat opus puerō mōnstratque movērī, 65

ērudīt infimās ut sua māter avēs;

inde sibi factās umerīs accommodat ālās

perque novum timidē corpora librat iter.

Iamque volātūrus parvō dedit ōscula nātō,

nec patriae lacrimās continuēre genae. 70

Monte minor collis, campīs erat altior aequīs;

hinc data sunt miserae corpora bina fugae.

Et movet ipse suās et nātī respicit ālās

Daedalus, et cursūs sustinet ūsque suōs.

Iamque novum dēlectat iter, positōque timōre 75

Icarus audācī fortius arte volat.

– Hōs aliquis, tremulā dum captat harundine piscēs

vīdit, et inceptum dextra relīquit opus. –

Iam Samos ā laevā (fuerant Naxosque relictæ

et Paros et Clariō Dēlos amāta deō), 80

dextra Lebinthos erat silvisque umbrōsa Calymnē

cinctaque piscōsīs Astypalaea vadīs,

cum puer incautis nimium temerarius annis
altius ēgit iter dēseruitque patrem.

85 Vincla labant et cēra deō propiōre liquēscit,
nec tenuēs ventī bracchia mōta tenent.

Territus ā summō dēspexit in aequora caelō;
nox oculis pavidō vēnit oborta metū.

Tābuerant cērae; nūdōs quatit ille lacertōs,

90 et trepidat nec quō sustineātur habet.

Dēcidit, atque cadēns “Pater, ō pater, auferor!”
inquit

– clausērunt viridēs ōra loquentis aquae!

At pater infēlix (nec iam pater) “Īcare!” clāmat,

“Īcare!” clāmat, “ubi es? quōque sub axe volās?

95 Īcare!” clāmābat – pinnās aspexit in undīs!

Ossa tegit tellūs, aequora nōmen habent. –

Nōn potuit Mīnōs hominis compescere pinnās,

ipse deum volucrem dētīnuisse parō.



in-cautus -a -um ↔ cautus
puer incautis annis nimium temerarius

altius ēgit iter : altius volāvit

vincula: quibus pinnae fixae erant
labāre = titubāre, solvī | deō : Sōle
liquēscere = liquidus fieri, molliri

tenent : sustinent

ā summō caelō

ob-oriri -ortum = oriri
pavidō metū nox oborta oculis vēnit
(: tenebrae oculis obortae sunt)
: caecus factus est
tābēscere -buisse = paulatim perīre,
ēvānēscere

trepidāre = trepidus esse
nec quidquam habet quō sustineātur

viridēs aquae ōs puerī loquentis
clausērunt

axis -is *m* = orbis caelī, pars caelī
sub quō axe...?

ossa tegit tellūs: sepultus est (in
Īcaria insulā)
aequor nōmen eius habet: ‘mare
Īcarium’
compescere -uisse = dē-tinēre = re-
tinēre, prohibēre, finīre
volucer -cris -cre = quī volāre potest;
deus volucer: Amor, Cupidō
dē-tinuisse : dē-tinēre

magicus -a -um; ars magica: quā rēs
contrā nātūrā fieri videntur

dē-currere = cōnfigere; sī quis ad ar-
tēs Haemoniās decurrit ..., fallitur
ars Haemonia : ars magica (quae in
Haemoniā/Thessaliā colitur)
re-vellere -lisse -vulsum = abripere
capillī ā fronte pulli (teneri equi) re-
vulsi amōrem servāre dīcuntur!
Mēdēs -idis (pl Gr -es) adi < Mēdēa,
artis magicae perita (peritus + gen)
Mārsus -a -um, pl Mārsi, gēns me-
diae Italiae artis magicae studiōsa
nēnia -ae f = carmen magicum
Phāsias -adis f = Mēdēa (< Phasis,
fluvius Colchidis) | Aesonidēs -ae
m = Iāson (pater: Aeson -onis)
Circē -ae f, Nympha, quae arte ma-
gicā hominēs in bestias mūtābat
Mēdēa Iāsonem, Circē Ulixem amā-
vit nec arte magicā tenēre potuit
prō-fuerint (fuit perf) : prōderunt
philtrum -i n = pōtiō magica
pallentia : quae pallentēs faciunt

[Nōlī arte magicā ūtī!]

Fallitur, Haemoniās sī quis decurrit ad artēs

datque quod ā teneri fronte revellit equi.

100

Nōn facient ut vivat amor Mēdēides herbae

mixtaque cum magicis nēnia Mārsa sonis:

Phāsias Aesonidēn, Circē tenuisset Ulixem,

sī modo servārī carmine posset amor.

Nec data prōfuerint pallentia philtra puellis;

105

philtrā nocent animis vimque furōris habent.

amābilis -ē = dignus quī amētur,
amandus

nefās : ars magica

Nīreus -ī, 'vir Graecus pulcherrimus'
ut ait Homērus; Hylās -ae m, adulēs-
cēns fōrmōsus ā Nymphīs raptus
licet (: quamvis) sis (tam fōrmōsus
quam) Nīreus... Hylās...
ad-amāre = amāre incipere; adamā-
tus ab antiquō Homērō
Nāiās -adis f, Nympha fluviorum;
tener Hylās Nāiadum crimine rap-
tus | Nā-i-ādum-que
nec (: nēve) tē relictum esse mīrēris

[Ut amēris, amābilis estō!]

Sit procul omne nefās! Ut amēris, amābilis estō!

quod tibi nōn faciēs sōlave fōrma dabit.

Sis licet antiquō Nīreūs adamātus Homērō

Nāiadumque tener crimine raptus Hylās,

110

ut dominam teneās nec tē mīrēre relictum,

bonis corporis (: fōrmae) adde dōtēs
ingenii (: bona mentis)!

ingeniū dōtēs corporis adde bonis!

quantumque ad annōs (: māiōrem
aetātem) accēdit, tantō minor fit

Fōrma bonum fragile est, quantumque accēdit ad

annōs

spatium -i n = tempus (interiectum);
spatiō suō : tempore exeunte
carpitur : perit (ut flōs fōrmōsus)
flōrēre -uisse = in flōre esse
nec semper flōrent violae nec lilia
hiantia | hiāre = patēre, aperiri

fit minor et spatiō carpitur ipsa suō.

Nec violae semper nec hiantia lilia flōrent,



viola

115

et riget āmissā spīna relictā rosā;



rigere : dūrus/acūtus esse, horrere
rosā āmissā (: postquam rosa perit)
spina relictā riget

et tibi iam venient cānī – fōrmōse! – capillī,

cānus -a -um = paene albus (colōre
cineris, pulveris, capillōrum senis)

iam venient rūgae, quae tibi corpus arent.

rūgae frontem/corpus 'arant'
mōliri (< mōlēs) = labōre efficere, ex-
struere; mōlire animum qui dūret :
parā animum ita ut dūret

Iam mōlire animum qui dūret et adstrue fōrmae:

ad-struere = addere (struendō); et *ani-*
man adstrue fōrmae (: ad fōrma)
per-manēre = diū manēre, durāre
ille (animus) sōlus permanet ad ex-
trēmōs rogōs (: ad mortem)

120 sōlus ad extrēmōs permanet ille rogōs.

Nec levis ingenuās pectus coluisse per artēs

ingenuus -a -um = liber nātus, liberō
homine dignus; per ingenuās artēs
nec levis cūra sit... pectus colere et
linguās duās ē-discere (= bene dis-
cere) : nec leviter cūrandum est ut
per ingenuās artēs pectus (: ingeni-
um) colās et linguās duās ēdiscās
linguās duās : Graecam et Latīnam

cūra sit et linguās ēdidicisse duās.

Calypsō -ūs (acc Gr -ōn) f, Nympha
quae Ulixem amāvit neque cum in
insulā suā retinēre potuit

[*Ulixēs et Calypsō*]

fācundus -a -um (< fārī) = eloquēns

Nōn fōrmōsus erat, sed erat fācundus Ulixēs,

et tamen aequoreās torsit amōre deās.

amōre torquere = amōre dolentem
facere

125 Ō, quotiēns illum doluit properāre Calypsō

deās (Nymphās) aequoreās: Circē
et Calypsōn

‘rēmigiōque aptās esse’ negāvit ‘aquās’!

Calypsō doluit illum properāre
(: quod ille abire properābat)

Haec Trōiae cāsūs iterumque iterumque rogābat;

Calypsō: "aquae rēmigiō aptae nōn
sunt"

ille referre aliter saepe solēbat idem.

Troiae cāsūm rogābat : rogābat ut
ille Trōiae cāsūm narrāret

re-ferre = narrāre
aliter : novō modō

Lītore cōstitērant; illic quoque pulchra Calypsō

in lītore cōstitērant (*plūsquamperf*
< cōsistere : stābant)

130 exigit Odrysiī fāta cruenta ducis.

ex-igere = poscere; exigit ut referat
fāta ducis Odrysiī cruenta | *Od-ry-*

Ille levī virgā – virgam nam forte tenēbat –

Odrysiū -a -um < Odrysae -ārūm *m*
pl, gēns Thrāciae; dux O.: *Rhēsus*,
socius Priamī ā *Diomēde* occisus
(*Diomēdēs* -is *m*, dux Graecōrum)

quod rogat in spissō lītore pingit opus.

spissus -a -um ↔ liquidus; in spissō
lītore (: in harēnā litoris) opus quod
rogat (: cāsūm Trōiae) pingit

“Haec” inquit “Trōia est” – mūrōs in lītore fēcit –

pingere pīnxisse pictum = imāgine
faciendo ostendere
mūrōs in lītore fēcit (: pīnxit)

“hic tibi sit Simoīs; haec mea castra putā!

Simoīs -entis *m*, fluvius ad Trōiam
putā haec mea castra esse!

hic campus erat | caede : cruore
Dolōn -ōnis *m*, vir Trōiānus ā Dio-
mēde occisus quod castra Graecō-
rum explorātum ibat noctū (vigil)
dum praemium optat quod Hector
ei prōmiserat: equōs Haemoniōs
(: Achilles, ex Haemoniā/Thessaliā)
Sīthoniūs -a -um < Sīthonia -ae *f*
= Thrācia

tentōrium -i *n* = casa militum pellibus
/vēlis tecta; tentōria : castra (Rhēsus
in tentōriō dormiēns occisus est)
hāc viā ego nocte re-vectus sum cap-
tis equis (Ulixēs et Diomēdēs equōs
Rhēsi pulcherrimōs rapuerunt)
plūraque in litore pingēbat – cum sub-
bitus flūctus Pergama abstulit (: dē-
lēvit) et castra Rhēsi cum duce suō!
(: castra ablata sunt cum Rhēsō duce
suō)

dea (Calypsō): “vidēsne quanta nō-
mina (: opera nōbilia) perdiderint
undae quās tibi itūrō fidās (: tūtās)
esse crēdis?”

timidē cōnfide (: nōli cōnfidere) fal-
lāci figurāe (= fōrmāe)!

aliquid plūris corpore (: plūris pretii
quam corpus): animum, ingenium

hirundō
-inis *f*



lis litis *f* = iūrgium
ob-sequi + dat = cēdere, pārere

dexter -a -um = aptus, commodus
indulgentia -ae *n* = venia, patientia;
dextera indulgentia praecipuē
mentēs capit

asperitās -ātis *f* (↔ indulgentia)
< asper -era -erum = ferus, sevērus

accipiter -trīs *m*, avis fera
ōdimus accipitrem, quia semper vivit
in armīs (: bellāns), et lupōs solitōs
(: quī solent) in pavidum pecus ire
(: impetum facere)

at hirundō insidiīs hominum caret
(: ab hominibus nōn capitur) quia
mītis est | mītis -e ↔ ferus
āles -itis *f* (< āla) = avis
Chāonis -idis *adi f* < Chāonia, regiō
Ēpiri; āles Chāonis (: columba) ha-
bet turrēs (tūtās) quās incolat
amārus -a -um = acerbus
proelium linguae : iūrgium

mollis (: tener) amor dulcibus verbis
alendus est

Campus erat” – campumque facit – “quem caede

135

tentōrium



Dolōnis

sparsimus, Haemoniōs dum vigil optat equōs.

Illic Sīthoniī fuerant tentōria Rhēsi;

hāc ego sum captis nocte revectus equis...”

Plūraque pingēbat – subitus cum Pergama flūctus

abstulit et Rhēsi cum duce castra suō!

140

Tum dea “Quās” inquit “fidās tibi crēdis itūrō,
perdiderint undae nōmina quanta, vidēs?”

– Ergō age, fallāci timidē cōnfide figurāe,

quisquis es, aut aliquid corpore plūris habē!

accipiter



[Este procul litēs! Obsequere fēminis!]

Dextera praecipuē capit indulgentia mentēs;

145

asperitās odium saevaue bella movet.

Ōdimus accipitrem, quia vīvit semper in armīs,
et pavidum solitōs in pecus ire lupōs;

at caret insidiīs hominum, quia mītis, hirundō,

quāsque colat turrēs Chāonis āles habet.

150

Este procul litēs et amārae proelia linguae!

Dulcibus est verbis mollis alendus amor.

Lite fugent nuptaeque virōs nuptāsque marītī
 inque vicem crēdant rēs sibi semper agī;
 155 hoc decet uxōrēs, dōs est uxōria litēs
 – audiat optātōs semper amīca sonōs.
 Nōn lēgis iussū lectum vēnistis in ūnum;
 fungitur in vōbīs mūnere lēgis Amor.
 Blanditiās mollēs auremque iuvantia verba
 160 affer, ut adventū laeta sit illa tuō.
 Nōn ego dīvitibus veniō praeceptor amandī;
 nīl opus est illī quī dabit arte meā.
 Sēcum habet ingenium quī cum libet “accipe” dīcit;
 cēdimus, inventīs plūs placet ille meīs.
 165 Pauperibus vātēs ego sum, quia pauper amāvī;
 cum dare nōn possem mūnera, verba dabam.
 Pauper amet cautē, timeat maledīcere pauper,
 multaque dīvitibus nōn patiēda ferat.
 Mē meminī irātum dominae turbāsse capillōs
 170 – haec mihi quam multōs abstulit īra diēs!
 Nec putō nec sēnsī tunicam laniāsse, sed ipsa
 dīxerat, et pretiō est illa redēpta meō.
 At vōs, sī sapitis, vestrī peccāta magistrī

fugāre = in fugant dare, persequi
 nupta -ae f(part < nūbere) = uxor
 : et nuptae virōs et marītī nuptās lite
 fugent! (: coniugēs inter sē certent!)
 in vicem = alter alterum, uterque
 rēs agitur + dat = iūs datur; uterque
 crēdat iūs sibi dari/esse
 hoc : litēs facere
 uxōrius -a -um < uxor

amīca semper optātōs sonōs (: op-
 tāta verba, blanditiās) audiat
 iussū alicuius = ut aliquis iussit; nōn
 lēgis iussū (: coniugio lēgitimō) in
 ūnum lectum vēnistis (tū et amīca)
 in vōbīs Amor lēgis mūnere fungitur
 mūnus -eris // = officiū
 fungi functum + abl: officiō/mūnere
 fungi = officiū/mūnus praestāre
 verba aurem iuvantia (: quae aurem
 dēlectant)

adventus -ūs m < ad-venīre
 illa : amīca tua

nīhil arte meā opus est illī quī dabit
 (: quī amīcae multa dabit)
 sēcum habet ingenium : ipse artem
 nōvit (: nōn eget mē praeceptōre)
 “accipe!” dicit : largitur
 cēdimus : cēdō (cum illō nōn certō)
 ille fēminis plūs placet inventīs meis
 (: quam inventa mea) | inventum -ī
 // = quod inventum/excōgitātum est
 vātēs : poēta

male-dīcere (+ dat) = mala verba
 dicere; timeat maledīcere : timeat
 (: caveat) nē amīcae maledīcat
 ferat : patiātur

meminī mē irātum capillōs dominae
 (: amīcae) turbāvisse

haec īra quam multōs diēs (amōris)
 mihi abstulit!

nec putō nec sēnsī mē tunicam eius
 laniāvisse, sed ipsa ita dīxerat

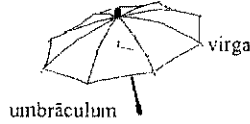
illa (tunica) meō pretiō redēpta est :
 meā pecūniā nova tunica ēpta est

peccātum -ī m < peccāre = prāvē fa-
 cere | vestrī magistrī : mea

effugite (: vitāte) peccāta vestri magistri et timēte <i>damnum</i> culpaē meae (ut <i>tunicam</i> restituendam!)	effugite et culpaē damna timēte meae!	
proelia <i>sint</i> cum Parthīs, cum cultā amīcā sit pāx et iocus et quicquid causās amōris habet	Proelia cum Parthīs, cum cultā pāx sit amīcā	175
Parthi -ōrum <i>m pl</i> , gēns Asiae, hostēs Rōmānōrum; <i>adi</i> Parthus -a -um	et iocus et causās quicquid amōris habet.	
si <i>amīca</i> tibi amantī nec satis blanda nec <i>satis</i> cōmis erit cōmis -e = benignus	Sī nec blanda satis nec erit tibi cōmis amantī,	
ob-dūrāre = dūrus/patiēns esse	perfer et obdūrā: postmodo mītis erit.	
obsequium -ī <i>n</i> (< obsequi) = indulgentia, patientia	Flectitur obsequiō curvātus ab arbore rāmus;	
curvāre = curvum facere	frangis, si vīrēs experiāre tuās.	180
<i>rānum</i> frangis	Obsequiō trānantur aquae, nec vincere possīs	
si vīrēs tuās experiāris : si omnibus vīribus temptēs	flūmina, si contrā quam rapit unda natēs.	
trā-nāre = trāns-nāre (-natāre)	Obsequium tigrēsque domat Numidāsque leōnēs;	
nec flūmina vincere (: trānāre) possis, si natēs contrā quam <i>tē</i> rapit unda (: flūmen)	rūstica paulātim taurus arātra subit.	
domāre -uisse -itum = mitem/pārentem facere <i>ijlgrēs</i> -que Numida -ae <i>adi m</i> < Numidia, regiō Africae	 [<i>Fēmina aspera obsequiō domātur</i>]	
taurus paulātim rūstica arātra sub-it	Cēde repugnantī: cēdendō victor abībīs,	197
asper -era -erum = ferus, sevērus	fac modo quās partēs illa iubēbit agās!	
cēde <i>fēminae</i> repugnantī!	Arguet: arguitō! quicquid probat illa, probātō!	
fac modo ut agās eās partēs quās illa <i>tē</i> agere iubēbit! (: age ita ut illa <i>tē</i> agere iubēbit!)	quod dīcit, dīcās! quod negat illa, negēs!	200
arguere = suam sententiam dicere, affirmāre; si arguet illa, arguitō!	Rīserit: adridē! sī flēbit, flēre mementō!	
ridēre risisse	Impōnat lēgēs vultibus illa tuīs!	
si riserit, ad-ridē (: ridē ad illam) mementō! <i>imp fut</i> < meminisse	Seu lūdet numerōsque manū iactābit eburnōs,	
illa impōnat lēgēs vultū tuō (: vultum tuum laetum/tristem... faciat)	tū male iactātō, tū male iacta datō!	
seu <i>alēd</i> lūdet iactāre = iacere	seu iaciēs tālōs, victam nē poena sequātur,	205
numerōs eburnōs : tessērās eburnās cum numeris (I–VI) quī tessērās bene/male iactās ostendunt		
male iacta <i>n pl</i> = tesserae male iactae : tū pretium prō male iactīs datō!		
tālus -ī <i>m</i> = tessera ex osse ovis facta victam nē poena sequātur = nē victa <i>damnum</i> patiātur (pretiō solvendō)		

damnōsī facitō stent tibi saepe canēs.

..... [Etiam aliīs lūdīs fac ut illa vincat!]



[Servitium et mīlitia amōris]

209 Ipse tenē distenta suīs umbrācula virgīs,

210 ipse fac in turbā, quā venit illa, locum.

Nec dubitā teretī scamnum prōdūcere lectō

et tenerō soleam dēme vel adde pedī.

Saepe etiam dominae, quamvīs horrēbis et ipse,

argentī manus est calfacienda sinū.

215 Nec tibi turpe putā (quamvīs sit turpe, placēbit)

ingenuā speculum sustinuisse manū.

.....

223 Iussus adesse Forō iussā mātūrius hōrā

fac semper veniās nec nisi sērus abī!

225 ‘Occurrās aliquō’ tibi dīxerit: omnia differ,

curre, nec inceptum turba morētur iter!

Nocte domum repetēns epulīs perfūcta redibit:

tunc quoque prō servō, sī vocat illa, venī!

Rūre erit, et dīcet ‘veniās!’ Amor ōdit inertēs:

230 sī rota dēfuerit, tū pede carpe viam!

damnōsus -a -um < damnum
canis -is m = tāli male iactī (iv × i)
facitō ut damnōsī canēs saepe tibi
stent (: pretiō cōstent)
stāre = pretiō cōstāre

servitium -i n = officium servōrum
mīlitia -ae f = officium mīlitum
dis-tendere -disse -tum = lātē tendere
umbrāculum -i n: quod umbram dat
ipse (: tū, prō ancillā) tenē umbrācu-
lum suīs virgīs distentum
ipse fac locum in turbā quā illa venit

dubitāre + īnf = cūctārī, cessāre
nec dubitā scamnum prō-dūcere (: af-
ferre) teretī lectō (: ad teretem lec-
tum); (lectus) teres : altus
solea -ae f = calceus levis
dēme vel adde soleam tenerō pedi

quamvīs frīgore horrēbis (horreās)

algēre = frīgēre; dominae argentī
manus sinū tuō calfacienda est
cal-facere = calidum facere

nec putā tibi turpe esse speculum
dominae sustinēre manū ingenuā
(id officium est ancillae, nōn viri
ingenuī)

mātūrus -a -um ↔ sērus, adv mātūrē
↔ sērō, comp mātūrius ↔ sērius
sī iussus es adesse in Forō, fac (ut)
semper veniās mātūrius quam hōrā
iussā (quā adesse iussus es) nec nisi
sērus abī (: ac semper sērō abī!)
ali-quō adv = in aliquenī locum
sī tibi dixerit ut sibi occurrās (“mihi
occurre!”) aliquō, alia omnia differ!
dif-ferre dis-tulisse di-lātum = post
/sērius facere
nec turba iter inceptum (: cursum
coeptum) morētur!

epulae -ārum f pl = cēna, convivium
per-fungī -fūctum + abl = peragere,
finīre

prō servō : in locō servī, ut servus

rūre = rūrī loc
in-ers -ertis adi (< in- + ars) = qui
artem nescit, piger
sī rota hībi dēfuerit : sī currum nōn
habēs

Canīcula -ae f. sidus calōrem afferēns
sitire = sitim patī
tardāre = tardum facere

nec via per iactās nivēs candida facta

speciēs -ēi f. = quod aspicitur/vidētur;
mīlītae s.: quod mīlītia esse vidētur
sēgnis -e = piger, iners

haec signa : 'signa' amōris

mollia castra : 'castra' amōris
castrīs (dat) in-est = in castrīs in-est

dē caelestī nūbe solūtum

et saepe frīgīdus iacēbis in nūdā
humō

Cynthius -ī, Apollō (< Cynthus -ī m,
mōns Dēī, ubi nātus est Apollō)
Admētus -ī, rēx Pheraeus (< Pherae
-ārum f pl, oppidum Thessaliae)

Apollō bovēs Admētī novem annōs
pāvisse fertur (= nārātur)
dē-litēscere -lituisse = latēre

ex-uere -uisse -ūtum = dēmere
exue fāstum (= superbiam) quisquis
cūram amōris mānsūrī habēs : quis-
quis es quī cūrās ut amor mānsūrus
sit (: diū maneat)

sī tibi negābitur (: tibi nōn licet) ire
per tūtum plānumque n : per iter tū-
tum plānumque | plānus = aequus
fulcīre fulsisse fultum = sustinēre,
mūnīre; (serā) fulta : bene clausa
sera -ae f = trabs quā iānuā clauditur

per praeceps (n) = praecipitāns
dē-lābī = deorsum lābī; dēlābere dē
tēctō apertō (in ātrium)

alta fenestra tibi fūrtivam viam det
(: tē fūrtim intrāre sinat)

et sciet sē esse causam pericūlī tibi
pericūlum -ī n = pericūlum

pignus amōris : id quod amōrem
vērum esse affirmat

Lēandrus -ī m, adulēscēns quī noctū
fretum *Hellēspontum* trānsnābat ut
viseret amīcam, nōmine *Hērō*
fretum trānsnābās ut illa (*Hērō*) ani-
mum tuum (fortem ac fidum)
nōvīssset

Nec grave tē tempus sitiēnsque Canīcula tardet

nec via per iactās candida facta nivēs.

Mīlītae speciēs amor est: discēdite, sēgnēs!

nōn sunt haec timīdīs signa tuenda virīs.

Nox et hiems longaeque viae saevīque dolōrēs

235

mollibus hīs castrīs et labor omnis inest.

Saepe ferēs imbrem caelestī nūbe solūtum,

frīgīdus et nūdā saepe iacēbis humō.

Cynthius Admētī vaccās pāvisse Pheraei

fertur et in parvā dēlituisse casā:

240

quod Phoebum decuit, quem nōn decet? exue fāstūs,

cūram mānsūrī quisquis amōris habēs.

Sī tibi per tūtum plānumque negābitur ire

atque erit oppositā iānuā fulta serā,

at tū per praeceps tēctō dēlābere apertō,

245

det quoque fūrtīvās alta fenestra viās.

Laeta erit et causam tibi sē sciet esse periclī;

hoc domināe certī pignus amōris erit.

Saepe tuā poterās, Lēandre, carēre puellā;

trānsnābās, animum nōsset ut illa tuum.

250

[Mūnera danda]

261 Nec dominam iubeō pretiōsō mūnere dōnēs;

parva, sed ē parvis callidus apta datō.

Cum bene dīves ager, cum rāmī pondere nūtant,

afferat in calathō rūstica dōna puer

265 ('rūre suburbānō' poteris 'tibi' dīcere 'missa

illa' – vel in Sacrā sint licet ēmpta Viā!);

afferat aut ūvās aut 'quās Amaryllis amābat'

(at nunc...) castaneās (...nōn amat illa!) nucēs.

Quīn etiam turdōque licet missāque columbā

270 tē memorem dominae testificēre tuae.

.....

castanea -ae f



273 Quid tibi praecipiam tenerōs quoque mittere

versūs?

Ei mihi, nōn multum carmen honōris habet!

275 Carmina laudantur – sed mūnera magna petuntur:

dummodo sit dīves, barbarus ipse placet.

Aurea sunt vērē nunc saecula: plūrimus aurō

vēnit honōs, aurō conciliātur amor.

Ipse licet veniās Mūsīs comitātus, Homēre

280 – sī nihil attuleris, ībis, Homēre, forās!



calathus
-ī m

iubeō (ut) dōnēs = iubeō tē dōnāre

parva mūnera datō, sed ē parvis apta
: ita apta ut parva nōn videantur
callidus -a -um = prūdēns et fallāx
cum bene dīves est ager
pondere pōmōrum, ūvārum...
nūtāre = flecti dēorsum

rūstica dōna : pōma, ūvae, nucēs...
puer : servus

poteris dīcere 'ā rūre (: praediō) sub-
urbānō illa tibi missa esse'

vel (: etiam) licet (: quamvis) in
Sacrā Viā ēmpta sint! | Sac|rā

aut castaneās nucēs, 'quās Amaryllis
amābat' (Vergilius: *Ecloga* II.52) –
at nunc illa (amica tua) nōn amat
Amaryllis -idis f, amica pāstōrum
(in carminibus Vergiliī poētae)
nux castanea = castanea

licet testificēris (: licet tē testificārī)
'tē dominae tuae memorem esse'
testificārī = affirmāre, dēmōstrāre
(: mūneribus: turdō et columbā)



turdus
-ī m

(versūs) tenerī : amātōrii

nōn multum honōris habet : nōn
magnī aestimātur

barbarus ipse : etiam barbarus

saecula = aetās
plūrimus (: māximus) honōs aurō
vēn-it (: emī potest)
aurō : magnā pecūniā
conciliāre = sibi adiungere, sibi
quaerere, emere

licet (: quamvis) veniās
Mūsīs comitātus : cum carminibus

sī nihil (: nūllum mūnus) attuleris
forās ībis : forās dīmīttēris, ēiciēris

Sunt tamen et doctae – rārissima turba! – puellae,

altera nōn doctae turba, sed esse volunt.

Utraque laudētur per carmina; carmina lēctor

commendet dulcī quāliacumque sonō.

Hīs ergō aut illīs vigilātum carmen in ipsās

forsitan exiguī mūneris īnstar erit.

285

Sed tē, cuicumque est retinendae cūra puellae,

attonitum fōrmā fac putet esse suā!

295

Sive erit in Tyriīs, Tyriōs laudābis amictūs;

sive erit in Cōīs, ‘Cōa decēre’ putā!

Aurāta est: ipsō tibi sit pretiōsior aurō!

Gausapa sī sūmit, gausapa sūmpta probā!

300

Adstiterit tunicāta: “Movēs incendia!” clāmā!

– sed timidā ‘caveat frīgora’ vōce rogā!

Compositum discrīmen erit: discrīmina laudā!

Torserit igne comam: torte capille, placē!

Bracchia saltantis, vōcem mīrāre canentis,

et quod dēsierit verba querentis habē!

305

.....

discrīmen



[*Amīca languēns cūranda*]

315 Saepe sub autumnum, cum fōrmōsissimus annus

plēnaque purpureō subrubet ūva merō,

cum modo frīgoribus premimur, modo solvimur

aestū,

āere nōn certō corpora languor habet.

Illa quidem valeat – sed sī male firma cubābit

320 et vitium caelī sēserit aegra suī,

tunc amor et pietās tua sit manifesta puellae;

tum sere quod plēnā postmodo falce metās.

.....

[*Amor novus tempore firmātur*]

337 Sed nōn cui dederās ā litore carbasa ventō

ūtendum, mediō cum potiēre fretō.

Dum novus errat amor, vīrēs sibi colligat ūsū:

340 sī bene nūtrieris, tempore firmus erit.

quem taurum metuis, vitulum mulcēre solēbās;

sub quā nunc recubās arbore, virga fuit;

nāscitur exiguus, sed opēs acquirīt eundō,

quāque venit, multās accipit amnis aquās.

languēre = infirmus esse, aegrōtāre

cum fōrmōsissimus *est* annus plēna-
que merō purpureō ūva sub-rubet

purpureus – a – um = colōre purpureae
sub-rubēre = rubēre (paulum)

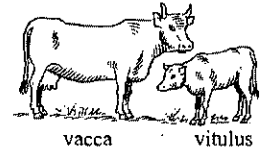
aestus –ūs *m* = calor

āere nōn certō : cum āer mūtātur
languor –ōris *m* < languēre; languor
corpora habet : corpora languent
male firma = infirma, aegra

vitium caelī : mala tempestās (ut
frīgus/calor/imber)

pietās –ātis *f* < pius
manifestus –a –um = qui clārē senti-
tur, plānus

plēnā falce metere : largē metere



fīrmāre = fīrmum facere

nōn *tibi* ūtendum *est* (: nōn ūtāris)
ventō cui ā litore carbasa dederās
carbasa –ōrum *n pl* = vēla; ventō vēla
/carbasa dare = nāve proficīscī
cum mediō fretō potiēris = cum in
medium mare veniēs

sibi colligere = sibi parāre, nancīscī

nūtrire –īvisse/–īisse –ītum = alere
sī *amōrem* bene nūtrieris, ...

vitulus –ī *m* = pullus vaccae
mulcēre = blandē tangere, plaudere
taurum, quem *nunc* metuis, vitulum
mulcēre solēbās; *arbor*, sub quā
nunc recubās, virga fuit
re-cubāre = cubāre

amnis nāscitur (: oritur) exiguus, sed
opēs (: vīrēs) acquirīt eundō
ac-quirere (< ad + quaerere) = sibi
quaerere, nancīscī

cōn-/ad-suēscere -ēvisse + *dat* = ūsū
nōscere; fac (ut) *illa* tibi cōnsuēscat
cōn-/ad-suētūdō -inis *f* (< -suēscere)
= vīta ūsū conjūcta; nīl māius *est*
adsuētūdine (: quam adsuētūdō)
taedium -ī *n* = rēs molesta cuius tē
taedet; taedium nūllū fuge (: vitā)!
tibi praebeat aurēs : tē loquentem
audiat

ex-hibēre = ostendere; noxque diēs-
que vultum tuum exhibeat : et nocte
et diē exhibeātur vultus tuus

cum tibi māior fidūcia erit tē posse
requīrī (: dēsiderārī) : cum magis
cōnfīdis tē *ob illā* dēsiderātum īrī
cum procul absenti puellae cūra fu-
tūrus eris : cum puella procul ab-
sēns cūram dē tē habēbit
re-quiēs -ētis (*acc* -iem) *f* = quīēs
(ager) requiētus = quī requiēvit (sine
frūgibus) | serere sēvisse satum
crēdita : sēmina sata (agrō crēdita)
āridus -a -um = siccus; terra ārida
caelestēs aquās (: imbrēs) sorbet
sorbēre = bibere

Fac tibi consuēscat: nīl adsuētūdine māius,

345

quam tū dum capiās, taedia nūlla fuge!

Tē semper videat, tibi semper praebeat aurēs,

exhibeat vultūs noxque diēsque tuōs.

Cum tibi māior erit fidūcia, posse requīrī,

cum procul absentī cūra futurus eris,

350

dā requiem! Requiētus ager bene crēdita reddit,

terraque caelestēs ārida sorbet aquās.

Helenē -ēs *f* (*acc* Gr -ēn) = Helena,

uxor Menelāi

sed mora tūta brevis *est*

lentēscere = lentus fieri, negligi
cūrae : amōrēs

vānēscere = ē-vānēscere, dēsinerē
amor absēns (: absentis) vānēscit et
novus amor (: amātor) intrat

[Helenē et Paris adulter]

Sed mora tūta brevis: lentēscunt tempore cūrae

357

vānēscitque absēns et novus intrat amor.

Dum Menelāus abest, Helenē, nē sōla iacēret,

tepidus -a -um = placidē calidus
nocte *in* tepidō sinū hospitis recepta
est; hospes: Paris

stupor -ōris *m* = factum stultum,
stultitia

hospitis est tepidō nocte recepta sinū.

360

Quī stupor hic, Menelāe, fuit! Tū sōlus abibās,

īsdem = īisdem; sub eōdem tēctō

īsdem sub tēctīs hospes et uxor erant!

furiōse! *voc*

Accipitrī timidās crēdis – furiōse! – columbās,

ovile -is *n* = locus quō inclūduntur
ovēs; plēnum ovile (: omnēs ovēs
tuās) montānō lupō crēdis!

plēnum montānō crēdis ovile lupō!

peccāre = prāvē facere
com-mittere = (malum) facere

Nīl Helenē peccat, nihil hic committit adulter;

365

ille (Paris) facit *id* quod tū facerēs,
quod quī-libet vir faceret

quod tū, quod faceret quīlibet, ille facit.

Cōgis adulterium dandō tempusque locumque;

cōgis uxōrem ad adulterium

quid nisi consiliō est ūsa puella tuō?

quid fecit puella nisi quod cōnsiliō tuō ūsa est?

Quid faciat? vir abest, et adest nōn rūsticus hospes,

nōn rūsticus : urbānus

370 et timet in vacuō sōla cubāre torō.

Viderit Atridēs; Helenēn ego crīmine solvō:

ūsa est hūmānī commoditāte virī.



vīpera

[*Īra fēminae paelice in lectō iugālī dēprehēnsā*]

Sed neque fulvus aper mediā tam saevus in īrā est,

fulmineō rabidōs cum rotat ōre canēs,

375 nec lea, cum catulis lactentibus ūbera praebet,

nec brevis ignārō vīpera laesa pede

fēmina quam sociī dēprēnsā paelice lectī:

ārdet et in vultū pignora mentis habet;

in ferrum flammāsque ruit positōque decōre

380 fertur, ut Āoniī cornibus icta deī.

Coniugis admissum violātaque iūra marīta est

barbara per natōs Phāsias ulta suōs;

altera dīra parēns haec est quam cernis hirundō:

aspice, signātum sanguine pectus habet.

385 Hoc bene compositōs, hoc fīrmōs solvit amōrēs;

Atridēs -ae m, Menelāus, Atrei filius
viderit Atridēs : Atridēs videat (re-
putet) quid fecerit | At-ridēs
crīmine solvere : excūsare
hūmānus = urbānus et cōmis
commoditās -ātis f = tempus aptum
ūsa est commoditāte virī hūmānī
(: ā virō hūmānō datā)

dē-prehendere/-prēndere -disse -ēn-
sum = prehendere, subitō invenire
fulvus -a -um: color leōnis et aprī
tam saevus ... quam fēmina (v. 377)
fulmineus -a -um < fulmen; ōre ful-
mineō : dentibus fulmineis
rabidus -a -um = irā saevā incēnsus
rotāre (< rota) = circum iactāre
lea -ae f = leō fēmina
catulus -i m = pullus (canis/leae)
lactēns -entis adi = lac mātis bibēns

vīpera -ae f = anguis parva (brevis)
nec brevis vīpera ignārō (: incautō)
pede laesa tam saeva in īrā est
quam fēmina paelice lectī sociī
(: in lectō iugālī) dēprehēnsā

pignus -oris n = signum (testificāns)
pignus mentis furīōsae

in ferrum flammāsque : parata ad
paelicem gladiō et igne necandam
positō (: neglectō) decōre fertur (: it)
: ut Baccha cornibus Bacchi icta
icere icisse ictum = percutere

admissum -i n = peccātum
maritus -a -um = iugālīs
Phāsias (Mēdēa) barbara admissum
coniugis (lāsonts) violātaque iūra
marīta ulta est per natōs suōs (: nā-
tōs suōs necandō: ita Mēdēa furi-
ōsa lāsonem adulterium pūnivit)
dīra parēns: Procnē -ēs f, quae item
marītū adulterium ulta est necandō
filiō – et mutāta est in hirundinem,
cui est pectus ruber (sanguineus)

hoc : adulterium

ista crimina : crimina adulteriū

cēnsūra -ae f (< cēnsēre) = sententia
: nec cēnsēō tē ūnī puellae dōnan-
dum esse

dī melius faciant! — nupta hoc (: ūnum
virum amandum) vix tenēre potest

lūдите! : gaudēte (amandō)!
modestus -a -um (< modus) = mo-
dum nōn excēdēns, cautus

nūlla glōria peccātī suī (: ob peccā-
tum suum) cuiquam petenda est

nec (nē) dederis = nōlī dare
cognōvisse : re-cognōvisse

nēquitia -ae f (< nēquam) = peccā-
tum, amor fūrtivus

latebra -e f = locus ubi latet aliquis
nē fēmina tē capiat (: dēprehendat)
in latebris sibi nōtis
con-venire + acc: aliquem (= cum ali-
quō) con-venire; nōn omnis fēmina
ūnō (: eōdem) locō convenienda est

plūs quam sibi missa : aliās litterās
quae male dēlētāe sunt

torpēre = languēre, iners esse, fati-
gārī

sunt fēminae quibus timida indulgen-
tia in-grātē servit : quibus indul-
gentia viri timidi grāta nōn est
in-grātus -a -um; adv -ē = sine grātiā
sub-esse = clam adesse
aemula -ae f = altera amica, paelex

luxuriāre = superbē gaudēre

commoda patī : rēs secundās ferre

ut ignis, absūmptīs ... viribus, ipse
levis (: exiguus) latet ..., sic (v. 443)

cānēre = cānus esse
cinis in summō igne cānet : cinis
cānus ignem operit

sulphur -uris n. māteria fulva et
olēns quae facile incenditur

crimina sunt cautīs ista timenda virīs.

Nec mea vōs ūnī dōnat cēnsūra puellae;

dī melius! — vix hoc nupta tenēre potest.

Lūдите, sed fūrtō cēlētur culpa modestō;

glōria peccātī nūlla petenda suī est.

Nec dederis mūnus, cognōsse quod altera possit,

nec sint nēquitiae tempora certa tuae,

et, nē tē capiat latebris sibi fēmina nōtis,

nōn ūnō est omnis convenienda locō;

et, quotiēns scribēs, tōtās prius ipse tabellās

īspice: plūs multae quam sibi missa legunt.

.....

[Dē amōre torpentī excitandō]

Sunt quibus ingrātē timida indulgentia servit

et, sī nūlla subest aemula, languet amor;

luxuriant animī rēbus plērumque secundīs,

nec facile est aequā comoda mente patī.

Ut levis absūmptīs paulātīm viribus ignis

ipse latet, summō cānet in igne cinis,

sed tamen exstinctās admōtō sulphure flammās

invenit, et lūmen quod fuit ante redit:
 sic, ubi pigra sitū sēcūraque pectora torpent,
 ācribus est stimulīs ēliciendus amor.
 445 Fac timeat dē tē tepidamque recalface mentem;
 palleat indiciō crīminis illa tuī!
 Ō quater et quotiēns numerō comprēdere nōn est
 fēlicem dē quō laesa puella dolet!
 quae simul invītās crīmen pervēnit ad aurēs,
 450 excidit, et miserae vōxque colorque fugit.
 Ille ego sim cuius laniet furiōsa capillōs,
 ille ego sim tenerās cui petat ungue genās,
 quem videat lacrimāns, quem torvīs spectet ocellīs,
 quō sine nōn possit vīvere – posse velit!
 455 Sī spatium quaerās, breve sit, quō laesa querātur,
 nē lentā vīrēs colligat īra morā.
 Candida iam dūdum cingantur colla lacertīs,
 inque tuōs flēns est accipiēda sinūs.
 Ōscula dā flentī, Veneris dā gaudia flentī:
 460 pāx erit – hōc ūnō solvitur īra modō.
 Cum bene saevierit, cum certa vidēbitur hostis,
 tum pete concubitūs foedera: mītis erit.

invenit : suscitāt
 lūmen : flammae

situs -ūs *m* = quies, languor | pig-ra
 ubi pectora sitū pigra sēcūraque tor-
 pent | sē-cūra = sine cūrā, tūta

stimulus -i *m* = rēs quae stimulat
 ē-licere -iō -uisse -itum = excitāre

fac ut illa timeat dē tē (: tuō amōre)
 tepidus = parum calidus
 re-calfacere = iterum calfacere

indiciū -i *n* = nūntius (maleficiī)

ō quater ... fēlicem (: fēlicissimum)
 vīrum...!

nōn est + *inf* = fieri nōn potest, nōn
 licet; numerō com-pre-hendere nōn
 est : numerārī nōn potest

laesa puella : quae viri peccātō laesa
 esse vidētur

simul crīmen ad invītās aurēs per-
 vēnit : simul atque invita crīmen
 vīrī audivit

ex-cidere = concidere (sine mente)
 miserae vōxque colorque fugit (: de-
 est) : misera puella mīta pallēscit

utinam ego sim ille cuius capillōs
 furiōsa puella laniet, ... cui tene-
 rās genās ungue petat!

torvus -a -um = mināns, sevērus

sine quō vīvere nōn possit, *quāmvīs*
 posse velit!

breve sit spatium (tempus) quō
 laesa querātur

nē īra vīrēs colligat (: validior fiat)
 lentā morā

collum candidum lacertis cingātur :
 collum puellae candidum com-
 plectāris
 flēns in tuum sinum accipiēda est

saevire -iisse = saevus esse
 hostis -is *f* ↔ amica
 con-cubitus -ūs *m* < con-cumbere
 foedus -eris *n* = lēx quā pāx statu-
 itur; pete foedera concubitūs
 = pete pācem concubitū

illic : in concubitū
dē-pōnere; tēlis (: armis) dēpositis
Concordia -ae f, dea

illō locō : in amantium lectō
Grātia -ae f, dea

columbae quae modo pugnāvērunt
sua rōstra iungunt (: 'ōsculantur')
rōstrum -ī n = ōs avis

blanditiās verbaque : blanda verba
murmur : vōx colūmbārum

Illic dēpositis habitat Concordia tēlis,

illō – crēde mihī – Grātia nāta locō est.

Quae modo pugnārunt, iungunt sua rōstra columbae, 465

quārum blanditiās verbaque murmur habet.

[*Animus ferus amōre mollitur*]

cōn-fūsus -a -um = turbātus, mixtus
mōlēs -is f = ingēns fōrma incondita,
Gr chaos n

sīdera : caelum; fretum : mare

caelum terrīs (: super terrās) im-
positum est

Prīma fuit rērum cōnfūsa sine ōrdine mōles

unaque erat faciēs sīdera, terra, fretum;

mox caelum impositum terrīs, humus aequore

cīncta est

suās partēs : caelum, terram, mare
ināne chaos : chaos sine ōrdine

habendās : *incolās* habendās

piscēs! *voc*
dē-litēscere -lituisse (< latēre) = sē
occultāre

genus hūmānum = genus hominum
sōlis : vāstis | *ag-ris*

id (: genus hūmānum)
merae vīrēs : nihil praeter vīrēs

fuerat : erat
: in silvā habitābant, herbam edēbant,
in frondibus cubābant

cognitus -a -um = nōtus; nullī alter
cognitus erat = inter sē ignōtī erant

trux truci *adi* = ferōx, saevus
blanda voluptās (: amor grātus) truci
animōs mollivisse fertur (: dicitur)
cōnstitēbant : stābant

ipsī didicērunt nullō magistrō *do-
cente*

Venus nullā arte dulce opus *amandī*
per-ēgit

inque suās partēs cessit ināne chaos;

470

silva ferās, volucrēs āēr accēpit habendās;

in liquidā, piscēs, dēlituistis aquā.

Tum genus hūmānum sōlis errābat in agrīs

idque merae vīrēs et rude corpus erat;

silva domus fuerat, cibus herba, cubilia frondēs, 475

iamque diū nullī cognitus alter erat.

Blanda truci animōs fertur mollivisse voluptās:

cōnstitērant unō fēmina virque locō.

Quid facerent, ipsī nullō didicēre magistrō;

arte Venus nullā dulce perēgit opus.

480

Āles habet quod amet; cum quō sua gaudia iungat

invenit in mediā fēmina piscis aquā,

cerva parem sequitur, serpēns serpente tenētur;

haeret 'adulteriō' cum cane nexa canis;

485 laeta salitur ovis, taurō quoque laeta iuvenca est;

sustinet immundum sīma capella marem.

In furiās agitantur equae spatiōque remōta

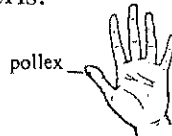
per loca dīviduōs amne sequuntur equōs.

Ergō age et irātae medicāmina fortia praebē!

490 illa ferī requiem sōla dolōris habent,

illa Machāoniōs superant medicāmina sūcōs;

hīs, ubi peccāris, restituendus eris.



[Phoebō pārēte monentī!]

Haec ego cum canerem, subitō manifestus Apollō

mōvit inaurātae pollice fila lyrae.

495 In manibus laurus, sacris indūta capillīs

laurus erat: vātēs ille videndus adit.

Is mihi "Lascivī" dixit "praeceptor Amōris,

dūc, age, discipulōs ad mea templa tuōs!

Est ubi diversum fāmā celebrāta per orbem

quod amet : mārem quem amet
piscis fēmina (↔ mās) in mediā
aquā invenit *marem* cum quō sua
gaudia iungat (: cum quō gaudēns
sē iungat)

cervus -ī m, mās; *cerva* -ae f
pār paris m = socius; parem : cervum
serpēns -entis f/m = anguis

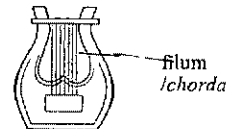
canis -is m/f
nectere nexuisse nexum = iungere

salire + acc: mās fēminam salire vult

capella -ae f = capra
sīmus -a -um = cui nārēs lātae sunt;
sīma capella marem (: caprum) im-
mundum *tergō* sustinet

furia -ae f = furor
spatium -ī n = locus quī interest
remōtus -a -um = longinquus
equae per loca spatiō remōta equōs
amne *ab sē* dīviduōs sequuntur
dīviduus -a -um = dīvisus
irātae *fēminae* (dat)
medicāmen -inis n = remedium; me-
dicāmina fortia (: valida) : Veneris
gaudia (v. 459)

illa sōla requiem ferī dolōris habent
(: finem ferī dolōris faciunt)
sūcus -ī m = pōtiō ē pōmis pressa
Machāonius -a -um < Machāōn -onis
m, medicus Graecus peritus
ubi (: cum) peccāveris
re-stituere : sānāre, corrigere



lyra -ae f
= fidēs

in-aurātus -a -um = aurātus
fila lyrae inaurātae pollice mōvit

induere + dat: sacris capillīs laurus
indūta (: imposita) erat | sacris

vātēs: Apollō est deus vātum

lascivus -a -um = laetus, libenter
lūdēns

ad meum templum (: Delphōs)

per dīversum orbem : per ūniversum
orbem terrārum
celebrātus -a -um = multīs nōtus

littera : inscriptiō: "nōsce tē ipsum"
(Graecē: γνωθί σεαυτόν)
quae iubet quemque 'sibi' (: ā sē)
cognōscī' (: 'sē cognōscere')
sibi nōtus esse = sē nōvisse

omne opus ad vīrēs suās (: prō vīri-
bus, ut poterit) ex-iget
ex-igere -ēgisse -āctum = peragere

is cui faciem *pulchram* nātūra dedit
ab illā (: puellā) spectētur

is cui color *pulcher* est
umerō patente (: nūdō) accubet

is qui sermōne placet
taciturnus -a -um = tacitus, quī
tacēre solet

in mediō sermōne
ōrātōrēs disertī

nec nōn sānus (: insānus) poēta sua
scripta legat (: recitet)

certa fidēs est in ōre sacrō huius deī :
verbis sacrīs huius deī fidendum est
sac|rō

propiora *n pl* : rēs propiorēs (meam
Artem)

ē nostrā (: meā) 'Arte amātōriā' fe-
ret *id* quod petet
sulcus -i *m* = linea per agrum arāta
nōn semper sulcī (: ager arātus) crē-
dita (: sēmina) cum faenore reddunt
faenus -oris *n* = lucrum ē rē crēdita
factum
ratēs : nāvēs

id quod amantēs iuvat exiguum est
laedat : laedere potest

amantēs animō suō (: sibi) multa fe-
renda (: patiēda) prō-pōnant (ex-
spectent)

Athos -i *m*, mōns Macedoniae
quot leporēs *sunt* in Athō, quot
- tot sunt in amōre dolōrēs (v. 519)
Hybla -ae *f*, regiō Siciliae unde venit
mel optimum | Hyb-lā

littera 'cognōscī' quae 'sibi' quemque iubet. 500

Quī sibi nōtus erit, sōlus sapienter amābit

atque opus ad vīrēs exiget omne suās:

cui faciem nātūra dedit, spectētur ab illā;

cui color est, umerō saepe patente cubet;

quī sermōne placet, taciturna silentia vītet; 505

quī canit arte, canat; quī bibit arte, bibat.

Sed neque dēclāment mediō sermōne disertī,

nec sua nōn sānus scripta poēta legat!"

Sic monuit Phoebus: Phoebō pārēte monentī!

certa deī sacrō est huius in ōre fidēs. - 510

[*Dolōrēs amātōrī ferendī*]

Ad propiora vocor: quisquis sapienter amābit,

vincet et ē nostrā quod petet Arte feret.

Crēdita nōn semper sulcī cum faenore reddunt,

nec semper dubiās adiuuat aura ratēs:

quod iuvat exiguum, plūs est quod laedat amantēs, 515

prōpōnant animō multa ferenda suō.

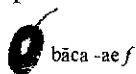
Quot leporēs in Athō, quot apēs pāscuntur in

Hyblā,

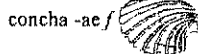
caerula quot bācās Palladis arbor habet,

lītre quot conchae – tot sunt in amōre dolōrēs;

520 quae patimur multō spīcula felle madent.



bāca -ae f



concha -ae f

Dicta erit 'īsse forās' quam tū fortasse vidēbis:

īsse forās et tē falsa vidēre putā!

Clausa tibi fuerit prōmissā iānuā nocte:

perfer et immundā pōnere corpus humō!

525 Forsitan et vultū mendāx ancilla superbō

dicet "Quid nostrās obsidet iste forēs?"

Postibus et dūrae supplex blandīre puellae

et capitī dēmtās in fore pōne rosās!

Cum volet, accēdēs, cum tē vitābit, abībis:

530 dēdecet ingenuōs taedia ferre suī.

.....

533 Nec maledicta putā nec verbera ferre puellae

turpe nec ad tenerōs ōscula ferre pedēs. –

[Labor arduus poscitur]

535 Quid moror in parvīs? animus māiōribus īstat;

magna canō: tōtō pectore, vulgus, ades!

caerul(e)us -a -um: color caeli/maris/
oleae; caerula arbor Palladis: *olea*
quot bācās caerula Palladis arbor
habet, quot conchae *sunt in* lītre
– tot dolōrēs in amōre sunt

spīculum -ī n = sagitta; spīcula (*amō-*
ris) quae patimur multō felle ma-
dent | madēre = madidus esse
fel fellis n = liquidum iecoris acer-
bum (: *venēhum* -ī n = quod mor-
bum vel mortem affert)

sī dicta erit 'īsse forās' *ea* quam tū
fortasse *intus* vidēbis, ...

putā (: crēde) *eam* īsse forās...!

sī iānuā tibi clausa erit prōmissā
nocte (: nocte quae tibi amanti
prōmissa est)
et *in* immundā humō perfer corpus
pōnere!



mendāx -ācis *adi*
= qui mentitur

ob-sidēre = se-
dēre ante...

postis
-is m

blandīrī + *dat* = blanditiis suādēre;
postibus (: foribus, ut aperiantur!)

dēmere + *dat*: rosās capitī (: dē ca-
pite) dēmtās (rosās : rosārum co-
rōnam, quā ōmātur conviva)

cum *amīca* volet (ut accēdās)
accēdēs : accēde! abībis : abī!

dē-decet (↔ decet) = indignum est
taedia suī ferre = ferre (: sinere) *pu-*
ellam suī taedēre | suī *gen* < sē

male-dictum -ī n < male dicere
nec maledicta nec verbera puellae
ferre turpe putā nec : nōlī
putāre tibi turpe esse maledicta et
verbera puellae ferre (: pati) – et
ōscula ferre ad tenerōs pedēs!

arduus -a -um = difficilis

in parvīs : in parvīs rēbus
īstāre + *dat* = operam dare, studēre
animus *meus* māiōribus īstat

tōtō pectore (: animō) ades! : attentē
audi! | vulgus! *voc*

ardua (: rēs arduās) mōlior, sed
nūlla virtūs est nisi ardua

nostrā (: meā) Arte

rivālis -is m = alter vir cui eadem
est amīca
victōria tēcum stābit : vincēs

Arx Iovis, Capitōlium

in-nuere = capite mōtō signum dare
sī illa (rivālis) innuet, ferās (: patiāris)!
sī (epistulam eī) scribet, nē tange
(: nōli tangere) tabellās!
unde volet venīre, inde veniat! quō-
que eī libēbit īre, eō eat!

haec marītī in lēgitimā uxōre prae-
stant (: lēgitimae uxōri permittunt)

Somnus, deus; cum tū quoque, tener
(: placide) Somne, ad partēs venīs
ad partēs venīre : partēs suās agere
: cum marītō placidum somnum dās
in hāc arte : in arte rivālem patiendi
perfectus -a -um = optimus

monēre : docēre; monitī : discipuli
ipse minor (: minus doctus) sum mo-
nitīs meis (abl : quam monitī mei)

palam adv/prp + abl ↔ clam; mē
palam = cōram mē; mē-ne palam
quisquam meae puellae signa det?
nec mē quō libet īra ferat : nec īrā
quō libet (ad quid-libet) ferar?

vir suus (meae amīcae) ōscula dede-
rat; ōscula data esse questus sum
barbaria -ae f = mōs barbarus
ab-undāre + abl = nimis plēnus esse
meus amor barbariā abundat

nōn semel : saepius

conciliāre = amicitīā coniungere,
amicōs facere; doctior est ille quō
conciliante aliī virī veniunt

nescisse = nescivisse
sine ut fūrta amīcae tegantur (: cēlen-
tur) | fūrtum : amor fūrtivus

nē pudor ab ōre fassō (: quod fūrtum
fassum est) victus fugiat (?)

parcere + inf = dēsistere; parcite dē-
prēndere (: nōlite dēprēndere) ves-
trās amīcās!

verba dare + dat = fallere; (facite)
putent sē vōbīs verba dedisse

Ardua mōlīmur, sed nūlla – nisi ardua – virtūs;

difficilis nostrā poscitur Arte labor.

Rivālem patienter habē: victōria tēcum

stābit, eris magnī victor in Arce Iovis.

540

Innuet illa, ferās! scribet, nē tange tabellās!

543

unde volet, veniat! quōque libēbit, eat!

Haec in lēgitimā praestant uxōre marītī,

545

cum, tener, ad partēs tū quoque, Somne, venīs.

Hāc ego, cōnfiteor, nōn sum perfectus in arte.

Quid faciam? monitīs sum minor ipse meīs!

Mēne palam nostrae det quisquam signa puellae

et patiar nec mē quō libet īra ferat?

550

Ōscula vir dederat, meminī, suus; ōscula questus

sum data: barbariā noster abundat amor.

Nōn semel hoc vitium nocuit mihi; doctior ille

quō veniunt aliī conciliante virī.

Sed melius nescisse fuit: sine fūrta tegantur,

555

nē fugiat fassō victus ab ōre pudor.

Quō magis, ō iuvenēs, dēprēndere parcite vestrās;

peccent – peccantēs verba dedisse putent!

Crēscit amor prēnsis: ubi pār fortūna duōrum est,

560 in causā damnī perstat uterque suī.

prēnsis : ils qui (dē)prehēnsi sunt
ubi *mala* fortūna pār est duōrum,
uterque perstat in causā damnī suī
(: in causā quae iis damnum dedit)
– sicut Mārs et Venus!

[Mārs et Venus dēprehēnsī dolīs Vulcānī]

Fābula nārrātur tōtō nōtissima caelō:

Vulcānus -i m, deus fabrōrum
claudus, maritus Veneris

tōtō caelō (: omnibus diis) nōtissima

Mulciberis captī Mārsque Venusque dolīs.

Mulciber -eris m, Vulcānus
Mārs Venusque dolīs Mulciberis
captī

Mārs pater īnsānō Veneris turbātus amōre

Mārs pater īnsānō amōre Veneris
turbātus | Mārs: pater Rōmulī

dē duce terribilī factus amātor erat;

dux : dux belli

565 nec Venus ōrantī (neque enim dea mollior ūlla est)

rūstica Grādivō difficilisque fuit.

nec Venus Grādivō ōrantī rūstica
(: invita) difficilisque fuit
Grādivus -i m = Mārs

Ā, quotiēns lascīva pedēs rīsisse marītī

quotiēns Venus lascīva pedēs marītī
rīsisse dicitur! (Vulcanō claudō
pedēs prāvi erant)
: manūs quae igne vel arte fabri
dūrae factae erant

dīcitur et dūrās igne vel arte manūs!

Mārte palam simul est Vulcānum imitāta – decēbat,

570 multaque cum fōrmā grātia mixta fuit.

Mārte palam (: cōram Mārte) Venus
simul Vulcānum claudum imitāta
est (dēfīdendī causā) – decēbat eam!
cum fōrmā (: pulchritūdine) multa
grātia (: grātus modus agendī)
mixta fuit

Sed bene concubitūs prīmō cēlāre solēbant:

plēna verēcundī culpa pudōris erat.

verēcundus -a -um = modestus, timi-
dus (ob pudōrem)

Indiciō Sōlis – quis Sōlem fallere potest? –

(Sōl omnia videt)

cognita Vulcānō coniugis ācta suae.

āctum -i n = quod āctum est, factum
Vulcānō ācta coniugis suae cognita
sunt : Vulcānus ācta coniugis suae
cognōvit
quam mala exempla movēs (: dās)!
pete mūnus (amōris) ab ipsā Venere:
sī taceās, habet quod etiam tibi dare
possit

575 (Quam mala, Sōl, exempla movēs! Pete mūnus ab

ipsā:

et tibi, sī taceās, quod dare possit, habet.)

: Mulciber et circā et super lectum
obscurōs laqueōs dispōnit
laqueus -ī *m* = vinculum, rēte
lūmina (: oculōs) fallit opus : opus
vidērī nōn potest (*obscurum* est)
fingit iter (: sē ire) Lēmnon (*acc Gr*)
Lēmnos -ī *f*, insula Vulcānō sacra
foedus -eris *n* = quod inter duōs sta-
tuitur, locus et tempus statūtum
uterque iacet

ille : Vulcānus
(Venus et Mārs) capti spectāculum
diis praebent
Venerem lacrimās vix continuisse
putant = Venus lacrimās vix con-
tinuisse putātur

vultūs suōs *tegere* nōn possunt, nōn
dēnique (: nē quidem) partibus ob-
scēnis op-*pōnere* manūs
partēs (corporis) obscēnae : partēs
pudendae, *pudenda* (*n pl*)

deus aliquis (Mercurius)
Māvors -rtis *m* = Mārs

onerī esse = gravis esse, molestus
esse

captīvus -a -um = captus (ab hoste)
vix *tandem* (precibus tuīs, Neptūne)
Vulcānus captīva corpora re-solvit
Thrācē -ēs *f* (*acc Gr* -ēn) = Thrācia
occupāre = (locum) suum facere, in
suum locum ire

Paphos -ī *f* (*acc Gr* -on), urbs Cypri
Venerī sacra; Cyprus -ī *f*, insula
hōc tibi (: *ā tē*) perfectō, Vulcane,
Mārs et Venus liberius faciunt
quod ante tegēbant (: cēlābant)

'*tē* stultē fēcisse!' fatēris (: "stultē
fēcī!")

paenitēre -uisse; paenitet + *acc/gen*:
ferunt (: dicunt) '*tē* paenitēre artis
tuae' (Vulcānus: "mē paenitet artis
meae")

vetāre -uī -itum; hoc vōs vetitū este :
vōbīs nōn licet hoc facere

Diōnē -ēs *f* = Venus (*/dea*, Veneris
māter)

ex-cipere : captāre
notāre = scribere

istā virī (: marītī) captent, si iam *ea*
captanda esse putābunt

Mulciber obscurōs lectum circāque superque

dispōnit laqueōs; lūmina fallit opus.

Fingit iter Lēmnon. Veniunt ad foedus amantēs:

implicitī laqueīs nūdus uterque iacent!

580

Convocat ille deōs; praebent spectācula captī,

vix lacrimās Venerem continuisse putant.

Nōn vultūs tēxisse suōs, nōn dēnique possunt

partibus obscēnis opposuisse manūs.

Hīc aliquis rīdēns "In mē, fortissime Māvors,

585

sī tibi sunt onerī, vincula trānsfer!" ait.

Vix precibus, Neptūne, tuīs captīva resolvit

corpora; Mārs Thrācēn occupat, illa Paphon.

Hōc tibi perfectō, Vulcāne, quod ante tegēbant,

liberius faciunt, et pudor omnis abest.

590

Saepe tamen dēmēns 'stultē fēcisse!' fatēris,

'tē'que ferunt 'artis paenituisse tuae'.

Hoc vetitū vōs este! vetat dēprēnsa Diōnē

īnsidiās illās quās tulit ipsa dare.

Nec vōs rīvālī laqueōs dispōnite nec vōs

595

excipite arcānā verba notāta manū;

ista virī captent, sī iam captanda putābunt,

quōs faciet iūstōs ignis et unda virōs.

Ēn iterum testor: nīl hīc nisi lēge remissum

600 lūditur; in nostrīs īnstīta nūlla iocīs.

[‘Mystēria’ Veneris cēlanda sunt]

Quis Cereris rītūs ausit vulgāre profānīs

magnaue Thrēiciā sacra reperta Samō?

Exigua est virtūs praestāre silentia rēbus;

at contrā gravis est culpa tacenda loquī.

605 Ō bene, quod frūstrā captātis arbore pōmīs

garrulus in mediā Tantalus āret aquā!

Praecipuē Cytherēa iubet sua ‘sacra’ tacērī;

admoneō, veniat nē quis ad illa loquāx.

Condita sī nōn sunt Veneris ‘mystēria’

cistīs



cista -ae f

610 nec cava vēsānīs ictibus aera sonant,

at tamen inter nōs mediō versantur in ūsū,

sed sīc, inter nōs ut latuisse velint.

Ipsa Venus pūbem, quotiēns vēlāmina

pōnit,

prōtegitur laevā sēmireducta manū.



Venus

(virī) quōs ignis et unda (: aqua) virōs
iūstōs (: marītōs lēgītīmōs) faciet
ignīs et aqua novae nuptae datur
testārī = affirmāre
lēge remissum (: permissum) : lēgi-
timum (Caesaris Augusti *lēx Iulia*
dē adulteriīs adulterium vetuit)
iūdere : iocōsē dicere
in nostrīs iocīs (: in meis versibus
iocōsīs) nūlla īnstīta (: nupta) est

mystēria -ōrum n pl = sacra arcāna
rītūs -ūs m = modus sacra faciendi
rītūs Cereris arcāni sunt: *mystēria*
ausit (*conī praes* < audēre) = audeat
vulgāre = vulgō nōtum facere
profānus -a -um = quī deōs nōn co-
lit, quī sacra neglegit | *sac*-ra
Thrēicius -a -um < Thrēcē/Thrācia;
Thrēicia Samos = Samothrāca -ae f;
īnsula ubi mystēria Cybelēs reperi-
untur (: fiunt): in Thrēiciā Samō
rēbus silentia praestāre = rēs silēre

tacenda n pl : silenda, arcāna; tacēre
+ acc: rem tacēre = dē rē tacēre
ō bene *accidit* quod...

Tantalus -ī m, rēx Phrygiae; quia ar-
cāna deōrum patefēcit, apud Inferōs
sitim et famem patitur in aquā stāns
dum pōma frūstrā ex arbore captat
garrulus -a -um = quī nimis loquitur
āre = āridus esse, sitim pati
Veneris ‘sacra/mystēria’ : ācta amā-
tōria | *sac*-ra

loquāx -ācis adi = garrulus; admoneō
nē quis loquāx ad illa (sacra) veniat

con-dere -didisse -ditum = dēpōnere
etsī Veneris ‘mystēria’ in cistīs con-
dita nōn sunt nec cava aera (: cym-
bala) vēsānīs ictibus sonant, ...

vēsānus -a -um = furīōsus
ictus -ūs m < icere
arcāna sacra in cistīs servantur et in
rītū *cymbala* (cava aera) pulsantur

at tamen Veneris ‘mystēria’ inter nōs
in mediō ūsū versantur

latuisse : latēre; inter nōs latēre : ab
aliīs nōn vidērī

pūbēs -is f = pars vorporis pudenda
vēlāmen -inīs n (< vēlāre) : vestis

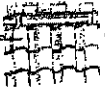
prō-tegere = tegere, tuērī; pūbem prō-
tegitur : pūbem prōtegit
sēmī-reducta : quae partem corporis
dīmīdiam re-dūcit (pudicē)

in mediō : palam
co-ire -eō -iisse: pecus co-it : marēs
cum fēminis co-eunt (concupitū)
vultūs suōs : vultum suum

thalamī et iānua (*clausa*) conveniunt
furtis nostris (: ad fūrta nostra : ad
amōrēs nostrōs furtivōs)
pars pudenda latet sub veste in-iectā

opācus -a -um = umbrōsus; quiddam
nūbis opācae : locum satis obscu-
rum
lūce patente minus = minus quam
lūx patēns (: clāra)
tunc : antiquis temporibus
cum sōlem et imbrem nōndum pro-
hibēbat tēgula

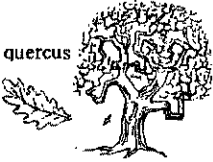
tēgula



tēgula -ae f. tēctum
ē tēgulīs cōstat
quercus -ūs f. arbor cuius frūgēs,
glandēs, hominēs prisci edēbant
iuncta voluptās : iungēbantur aman-
tēs



quercus



āctis titulōs (*glōriōsōs*) impōnere
: dē āctis glōriārī

magnō pretiō mitur
loquī : glōriārī

ex-cutere : quaerere (ē numerō)
omnēs puellās, ubi quaeque *est*

nostra (: mea) fuit

In mediō passimque coit pecus: hōc quoque visō 615
āvertit vultūs saepe puella suōs.

Conveniunt thalamī furtis et iānua nostris
parsque sub iniectā veste pudenda latet,

et, sī nōn tenebrās, at quiddam nūbis opācae
quaerimus atque aliquid lūce patente minus. 620

Tunc quoque, cum sōlem nōndum prohibēbat et
imbrem

tēgula, sed quercus tēcta cibumque dabat,
in nemore atque antris, nōn sub Iove, iūcta volup-
tās:

tanta rudī populō cūra pudōris erat.

At nunc nocturnis titulōs impōnimus āctis, 625

atque emitur magnō nīl – nisi posse loquī!

Scilicet excutiēs omnēs, ubi quaeque, puellās,
cuilibet ut dicās “Haec quoque nostra fuit!”

.....

parva (: dē parvis rēbus) queror (*at
sequentur māiōra*: ...)
quidam *facta* fingunt quae vērā esse
negārent (*sī facta essent*)
nūllī : cum nūllā | ferunt : dicunt

ne-quire -eō -eunt = nōn posse
sī corpora *tangere* nequeunt, nōmina
quae possunt tangunt (: memorant)
fāma *fēminae* (: quod dicitur dē fē-
minā), nōn tāctō corpore (: etsī cor-
pus tāctum nōn est), crīmen habet

Parva queror: fingunt quidam quae vērā negārent 631
et ‘nūllī nōn sē concubuisse!’ ferunt.

Corpora sī nequeunt, quae possunt nōmina tangunt,
fāmaque, nōn tāctō corpore, crīmen habet.

635 Ī nunc, claude forēs, cūstōs odiōse puellae,

et centum dūris postibus obde serās!

Quid tūtī superest, cum nōminis exstat adulter

et crēdī quod nōn contigit esse cupit?

Nōs etiam vērōs parcē profitēmur amōrēs,

640 tēctaque sunt solidā mystica fūrta fidē.

[*Vitia puellīs obicienda nōn sunt*]

Parcite praecipuē vitia exprobrāre puellīs

ūtile quae multis dissimulāsse fuit.

Nec suus Andromedae color est obiectus ab illō

mōbilis in geminō cui pede pinna fuit;

645 omnibus Andromachē vīsa est spatiōsior aequō,

ūnus quī 'modicam' dīceret Hector erat.

Quod male fers, adsuēsce: ferēs bene: multa vetus-

tās

lēniet; incipiēns omnia sentit amor.

.....

653 Eximit ipsa diēs omnēs ē corpore mendās,

quodque fuit vitium dēsinit esse morā.

cūstōs *voc*

odiōsus -a -um (<odium) ↔ cārus
ob-dere -didisse -ditum (+*dat*) = op-
pōnere (prohibendī causā); centum
serās obde dūris postibus!

quid tūtī superest? (: nihil...!)
ex-stāre = (ad)esse, reperīri
cum exstat adulter nōminis (: nōmine
'adulter') et cupit crēdī sē esse quod
nōn *sibi* contigit *esse*

nōs : ego (et mei discipuli)
parcē *adv* (↔ largē) = modestē,
cautē
solidus -a -um = firmus, cōnstāns,
mysticus -a -um = arcānus; mystica
fūrta (: 'mystēria Veneris') tēcta
sunt solidā fidē (: quia mihi cōn-
fidendum est)

vitia (menda) *corporis*
ob-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum + *dat*:
vitium alicui ob-icere : ob vitium
aliquem reprehendere
parce/parcite + *inf* = nōli/nōlite
ex-probrāre = obicere
quae dissimulāvisse multis ūtile fuit
(= prōfuit)
Andromeda, uxor Perseī, filia rēgis
Aethiopiae, fuscō colōre fuit
nec Andromedae suus color obiectus
est ab illō (: Perseō) cui in geminō
(: utrōque) pede mōbilis pinna (: āla)
fuit: Perseus ālās gessit in pedibus

Andromachē -ēs *f*, uxor Hectoris
spatiōsus -a -um = amplius; spatiōsior
aequō = spatiōsior (corpore) quam
aequum erat, nimis spatiōsa
modicus -a -um = nec magnus nec
parvus, nōn nimis magnus; ūnus
quī 'eam modicam esse' diceret
male ferre ↔ bene ferre, probāre
ad-suēsce -ēvisse = cōnsuēsce,
solitum facere
vetustās -ātis *f* < vetus

lēnīre = lēnem facere, mollīre

ex-imere = dēmere
diēs *f*: tempus, spatium

dēsinit vitium esse
morā : ob moram/spatium

mala : menda (corporis)
'fusca' vocētur cui sanguis (: corpus)
est nigrior pice Illyricā | nig-ri-olr
pix picis f, liquidum nigerrimum quō
pingitur lignum servandī causā
Illyricus -a -um < Illyricum -i n,
terra ultrā mare Superum
paetus -a -um = cui diversē spectant
oculi (Venus paeta esse dicitur)
rāvus -a -um = cui color oculōrum
est inter nigrum et fulvum
quae male (: vix) vīva est maciē suā
(: ob maciem suam)
habilis -e = facilis ad habendum
dic 'habilem' quaecumque brevis *est*,
quae turgida (: crassa) *est* 'plēnam'
dic!

oculi paeti 

proximitās -ātis f < proximus; proxi-
mitāte boni : bonō proximō

Nōminibus mollire licet mala: 'fusca' vocētur

657

nigrior Illyricā cui pice sanguis erit;

sī paeta est, 'Venerī similis', sī rāva, 'Minervae',

sit 'gracilis' maciē quae male vīva suā est;

660

dīc 'habilem' quaecumque brevis, quae turgida

'plēnam',

et lateat vitium proximitāte bonī.

cēnsor -ōris m = vir cuius *mūnus* est
mōrēs civium inspicere
mūnus -eris n = officium lēgitimum
quotus -a -um; quotus annus? : quī
annus (primus/secundus/tertius...)?
quotus annus *et* eat : quot annōs ha-
beat | quō cōnsule : quō annō (nam
quotannis novī cōnsulēs eliguntur)
quae mūnera (*aetātem requirēdi*)
rigidus (: sevērus) cēnsor habet
flōs *aetātis* : iuventūs
meliusque tempus perāctum *est*
albēns -entis *adi* = albus, cānus
legere = colligere, carpere

[*Nōlī aetātem amīcae requirere – ut cēnsor!*]

Nec quotus annus eat nec quō sit nāta requirere

cōnsule – quae rigidus mūnera cēnsor habet –

praecipuē sī flōre caret meliusque perāctum

665

tempus et albentēs iam legit illa comās.

Ūtilis, ō iuvenēs, aut haec aut sērior aetās:

iste feret segetēs, iste serendus ager.

.....

ūtilis (*ad amōrēs*) *est* aut haec aut
sērior (: posterior) aetās

iste ager feret segetēs, iste serendus
est ('ager' : fēmina mātūra)

Adde, quod est illis operum prūdētia māior,

675

sōlus et artificēs quī facit ūsus adest.

Illae munditiis annōrum damna rependunt

et faciunt cūrā nē videantur anūs!

..... [*Dē concubitū*]

prūdētia -ae f < prūdēns
illis (*fēminis mātūris*) *est* māior prū-
dētia operum : illae prūdētiōrēs
sunt in operibus
et sōlus adest ūsus quī artificēs facit

munditiāe : rēs quibus mundaē fiunt
re-pondere = restituere; annōrum
damna : quod annis perit
cūrā *corporis*

[*Nāsō magister erat*]



serta



myrtus -i f. frutex
Venerī sacer

733 Fīnis adest operī: palmam date, grāta iuventūs!

sertaque odōrātae myrtea ferte comae!

735 Quāntus apud Danaōs Podalīrius arte medendī,

Aeacidēs dextrā, pectore Nestor erat,

quantus erat Calchās extīs, Telamōnius armīs,

Automedōn currū, tantus amātor ego!

Mē vātem celebrāte, virī, mihi dīcite laudēs!

740 cantētur tōtō nōmen in orbe meum!

Arma dedī vōbīs – dederat Vulcānus Achillī:

vincite mūneribus vīcit ut ille datīs!

Sed quīcumque meō superārit Amāzona ferrō

īnscribat spoliīs: “Nāsō magister erat.”

745 Ecce rogant tenerae ‘sibi dem praecepta’ puellae:

vōs eritis chartae proxima cūra meae.

palmam date *mihi*!

serta -ōrum *n pl* = catēna flōrum
ferre certa myrtea comae odōrātae
(: in comam *meam* odōrātam)
myrteus -a -um < myrtus

quantus erat....., tantus... (v. 738)
Danaī -ōrum *m pl* = Graeci
Podalīrius -ī *m*, medicus doctus
quantus Aeacidēs dextrā (: pugnā),
Nestor pectore (: prūdentiā) erat
exta -ōrum *n pl* = viscera hostiae
Calchās -antis *m*, vātēs qui extīs īn-
spiciendis futūra praedicēbat
Telamōnius -ī *m* = Āiāx -ācis *m*, fi-
lius Telamōnis, dux Graecōrum
: tantus ego *sum arte amandī*!

celebrāre = celebrem (: omnibus
nōtum) facere

nōmen meum in tōtō orbe cantētur!

Vulcānus Achillī *arma* dederat

mūneribus datīs vincite ut ille vicit!

Amāzōn -onis *f (acc Gr -a)*, fēmina
militāns
quīcumque meō ferrō (: meīs armīs)
Amāzona superāverit

spolia -ōrum *n pl* = arma hostī victō
ērepta

praeceptum -ī *n* = quod praecipitur
tenerae puellae rogant *ut* sibi dem
praecepta (: “dā nōbīs praecepta!”)

charta : liber; vōs eritis cūra proxima
chartae meae : vōs cūrābō in librō
meō proximō (librō III)

LIBER TERTIVS

Amāzonas acc pl Gr = Amāzonēs

turma -ae f = equitum numerus
Penthesilēa -ae f, Amāzonum rēginaparēs : pariter armātī
almus -a -um = benignusfavēre fāvisse fautum
puer quī in tōtō orbe volat : Amornōn aequum (: iniquum) erat fēminās
nūdās (: inermēs) con-currere virīs
armātīs | con-currere + dat = pugnā
concurrere cum
sic vincere etiam vōbīs turpe estdixerit conī perf : fortasse dicet
virus -ī n (acc = nōm) = venēnum ex
ōre anguis ēmissum
rabidus -a -um = furēns, saevus
lupus -ī m, lupa -ae fparcite (: nōlīte) crīmen paucārum
in omnēs dif-fundere
dif-fundere = passim fundere/spar-
geremeritum -ī n = factum laudandum
Atrīdēs -is m, filius Atrei; Atrīdēs
minor et māior: Menelāus et Aga-
memnōn (-onis) | Atrī-dēs (bis)
crīmine premere = accūsare
sī Atrīdēs minor crīmen habet quō
Helenēn premat, Atrīdēsque māior
crīmen habet quō premat Helenēs
sorōrem (uxōrem suam Clytaemēs-
tram quae eum necandum cūrāvit)lūstrum -ī n = spatium X annōrum
pia uxōr est Pēnelopē virō duōbus
lūstrīs (: X annīs) errante et totidem
lūstrīs bella gerente : dum vir (U-
lixēs) ... errat et ... bella gerit
Ulixēs nōn habet crīmen quō Pēne-
lopēn premat!fraus fraudis f = dolus
crīmen habēre = accūsārīPhāsida (acc) = Mēdēam | Iā-sōn
in Aesoniōs sinūs : in sinūs Ae-
sonidae (Iāsonis)
altera nupta: Creūsa, nova uxōr
Iāsonis Mēdēā dīmissā

Arma dedī Danaīs in Amāzonas; arma supersunt

quae tibi dem et turmae, Penthesilēa, tuae.

Īte in bella parēs – vincant quibus alma Diōnē

fāverit et tōtō quī volat orbe puer.

Nōn erat armātīs aequum concurrere nūdās,

sīc etiam vōbīs vincere turpe, virī!

Dixerit ē multīs aliquis: "Quid vīrus in anguēs

adiciis et rabidae trādīs ovīle lupae?"

Parcite paucārum diffundere crīmen in omnēs;

spectētur meritīs quaeque puella suīs.

Sī minor Atrīdēs Helenēn, Helenēsque sorōrem

quō premat Atrīdēs crīmine māior habet,

.....

est pia Pēnelopē lūstrīs errante duōbus

et totidem lūstrīs bella gerente virō.

.....

Saepe virī fallunt, tenerae nōn saepe puellae

paucaque, sī quaerās, crīmina fraudis habent:

Phāsida, iam mātrem, fallāx dīmīsīt Iāsōn,

vēnit in Aesoniōs altera nupta sinūs.

35 Quantum in tē, Thēseu, volucrēs Ariadna marinās

quantum in tē est = tuā causā
marinus -a -um < mare

pāvit in ignōtō sōla relictā locō!

pāscere pāvisse pāstum = alere
in ignōtō locō (: Naxi) relictā

.....

39 Et fāmam pietātis habet, tamen hospes et ēnsem

et fāmam pietātis habet *Aenēās*

40 praebuit et causam mortis, Elissa, tuae!

Elissa = Didō

Quid vōs perdiderit dīcam: nescīstis amāre!

vōs: *Mēdēam, Ariadnam, Didōnem,*
et cēterās | nescīvistis

dēfuit ars vōbīs: arte perennat amor.

per-ennāre = (annōs) permanēre,
dūrāre

Nunc quoque nescīrent – sed mē Cytherēa docēre

amāre nescīrent (*nisi ego eās docu-*
issem)

iussit, et ante oculōs cōstitit ipsa meōs.

45 Tum mihi “Quid miserae” dīxit “meruēre puellae?”

meruērunt

Trāditur armātīs vulgus inerme virīs.

vulgus inerme : turba fēminarum
inermium

Illōs artificēs geminī fēcēre libellī;

illōs (: virōs) geminī libellī (*I et II*)
artificēs fēcērunt (: artem docu-
ērunt)

haec quoque pars monitīs ērudienda tuīs.”

haec pars : fēminae
monita -ōrum *n pl* = quae monen-
tur, praecepta | ērudienda est

.....

[*Carpite flōrem!*]

57 Dum facit ingenium, petite hinc praecepta, puellae,

facere : agere, valēre
hinc : ā mē

quās pudor et lēgēs et sua iūra sinunt.

praecepta petere sinunt

Ventūrae memorēs iam nunc estōtē senectae:

senecta -ae *f* = senectūs

60 sic nūllum vōbīs tempus abībit iners.

(tempus) In-ers : ōtiōsum

Dum licet et vērōs etiamnunc ēditis annōs,

ē-dere = nōtum facere; vērōs annōs
: vēram aetātem

mōre (: modō) fluentis aquae : sicut
fluēns aqua

praeter-ire
hōra quae praeter-iiit

citus -a -um = celer
(tempus) lābitur : praeterit

nec aetās tam bona sequitur quam
(bona) prīma (: prior) fuit

ex-clūdere (< ex + claudere) ↔ ad-
mittere

dēsertā nocte iacēbis : nocte dēserta
iacēbis

rixa -ae f = iūrgium violentum,
certāmen

nec māne līmen rosīs sparsum in-
veniēs

citō adv < citus -a -um
laxāre (↔ firmāre) = laxum facere

et perit color quī in nitidō ōre fuit

comaeque quās 'tibi ā virgine cānās
fuisse' iūrās ('mihi ā virgine cānae
comae fuērūt!')

ex-uere (↔ induere) : adinere: ex-
uitur vetustās (: redditur iuuentūs)

carpere carpsisse carptum

partus -ūs m < parere
iuuenta -ae f = iuuentūs

continuus -a -um = sine morā
messis -is f < metere = messum
senēscere senuisse = senex fieri

lūdite: eunt annī mōre fluentis aquae.

Nec quae praeteriit iterum revocābitur hōra,

nec quae praeteriit hōra redire potest.

Ūtendum est aetāte: citō pede lābitur aetās,

65

nec bona tam sequitur quam bona prīma fuit.

.....

Tempus erit quō tū, quae nunc exclūdis amantēs,

69

frīgida dēsertā nocte iacēbis anus,

70

nec tua frangētur nocturnā iānuā rixā,

sparsa nec inveniēs līmina māne rosā.

Quam citō – mē miserum! – laxantur corpora rūgīs

et perit in nitidō quī fuit ōre color!

quāsque 'fuisse tibi cānās ā virgine' iūrās

75

sparguntur subitō per caput omne comae!

Anguibus exuitur tenuī cum pelle vetustās,

nec faciunt cervōs cornua iacta senēs;

nostra sine auxiliō fugiunt bona: carpite flōrem!

quī, nisi carptus erit, turpiter ipse cadet.

80

Adde quod et partūs faciunt breviōra iuventae

tempora: continuā messe senēscit ager.

.....

[*Cultus fēminārum*]

- 101 Ōrdior ā cultū: cultis bene Līber ab ūvis
prōvenit, et cultō stat seges alta solō.
Fōrma deī mūnus; fōrmā quota quaeque superbit!
Pars vestrum tālī mūnere magna caret.
- 105 Cūra dabit faciem; faciēs neglēcta perībit,
Īdalīae similis sit licet illa deae.
Corpora sī veterēs nōn sīc coluēre puellae,
nec veterēs cultōs sīc habuēre virōs:
sī fuit Andromachē tunicās indūta valentēs,
110 quid mīrum? Dūrī militis uxor erat.
Scīlicet Āiācī coniūnx ōrnāta venīrēs?
cui tegimen septem terga fuēre boum!
Simplicitās rudis ante fuit; nunc aurea Rōma est
et domitī magnās possidet orbis opēs.
- 115 Aspice quae nunc sunt Capitōlia, quaeque fuērunt:
‘alterius’ dicēs ‘illa fuisse Iovis.’
Cūria cōnsiliō nunc est dignissima tantō,
dē stipulā Tatiō rēgna tenente fuit.
Quae nunc sub Phoebō ducibusque Palātia fulgent
120 quid nisi arātūrīs pāscua būbus erant?

cultus -ūs *m* (< colere) = cūra corporis/fōrmae

Liber (: vīnum) ab ūvis bene cultis
prō-venit, et *in bene* cultō solō...

prō-venire = orīrī

fōrma deī mūnus *est*
quota quaeque : quot, quam paucae
superbire + *abl* = superbē glōriārī

magna pars vestrum (: fēminārum)

faciēs -ēi *f* = fōrma | neglēc-ta
Īdalīus -a -um < Īdalium -ī *n*, cīvītās
Cypri, Venerī sacra
licet (: quavis) illa sit similis *faciēi*
deae Īdalīae (: Veneris)

sī veterēs puellae nōn sīc coluērunt
corpora

sīc cultōs virōs habuērunt

: tunicīs indūta valentibus
valēns -entis *adi* = dūrus

dūrī militis : Hectoris

Āiāx -ācis *m*, dux Graecus fortissimus
scīlicet ōrn āta venīrēs *ad* Āiācem
coniūnx (: sī ciniūnx eius essēs)?
bōs bovis, *pl* bovēs, boum, būbus
tegimen -inis *n* = quod tegit; clipeus
Āiācis VII tergīs (: pellibus) boum
tēctus erat | fuērunt

magnās opēs orbis domitī possidet

quod nunc est Capitōlium, quod-que
fuit; Capitōlium : templum Iovis
Capitōlinī

cōnsiliō tantō : senātū Rōmānō

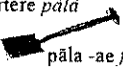
stipula -ae *f* = strāmentum
rēgnum tenēre = rēgnāre
Tatius (-ī *m*) cum Rōmulō rēgnāvit
Palātium quod nunc sub Phoebō du-
cibusque (: sub aede Apollinis et
domibus principum) fulget
aedēs Apollinis in Palātiō sita est
(bōs) arātūrus : quī arātrum trahet

prīscā *n pl* : tempora prīscā

grātulārī + *acc+inf* = dēlectārī
haec aetās mōribus meis apta *est*

(aurum) lentum : molle, grave
sub-dūcere + *dat* = sūrsum dūcere ē

concha (: margarīta) ē diversō litore
lēcta (: collēcta) venit

dē-crēscere ↔ crēscere
ef-fodere < ex + *fodere* -iō fōdisse
fossū = terram vertere *pālā*
caeruleus = caerulus
mōlēs -is *f* = ingēns  *pālā* -ae *f*
aedificiū
cultus (urbānus) ↔ rūsticitās -ātis *f*
(< rūsticus)
super-stes -itis *adi* + *dat* = quī restat/
superest | avus -i *m* = pater patris
illa rūsticitās prīscis avīs superstes

Prīscā iuvent aliōs, ego mē nunc dēnique nātum

grātulor: haec aetās mōribus apta meis,

nōn quia nunc terrae lentum subdūcitur aurum

lēctaque diversō litore concha venit,

nec quia dēcrēscunt effossō marmore montēs,

125

nec quia caeruleae mōle fugantur aquae,

sed quia cultus adest nec nostrōs mānsit in annōs

rūsticitās prīscis illa superstes avīs.

ōrnātus -ūs *m* = modus ōrnandī

[*Ōrnātus fēminārum*]

lapillus -i *m* = parvus lapis : gemma

Vōs quoque nec cārīs aurēs onerāte lapillis,

legere = colligere
dē-color -ōris *adi* = mūtātō colōre,
fuscus

quōs legit in viridī dēcolor Indus aquā.

130

in-suere -suisse -sūtum < in + *suere*
(+ *dat*) = filō figere; *suere* = vestēs
filīs iungere

nec prōdite gravēs īnsūtō vestibis aurō:

per quās opēs (: per opēs, per quās)
nōs *virōs* petitis, saepe nōs fugātis

per quās nōs petitis, saepe fugātis opēs.

(capillī) sine lēge : sparsī, passī

Munditiīs capimur: nōn sint sine lēge capillī;

admōtae manūs fōrmam *capillīs*
dantque negantque

admōtae fōrmam dantque negantque manūs;

nōdus
-i *m*



nec genus ōrnātūs ūnum est: quod quamque decēbit

135

ēligat et speculum cōnsulat ante suum.

longa faciēs probat discriminā capi-
tis pūrī (: mundī)

Longa probat faciēs capitis discriminā pūrī:

Lāodamīa -ae *f*, virō suō ad Trōiam
occisō ipsa mortem petivī
ōra rotunda in summā fronte nōdum
exiguū sibi relinquit volūt (: faciēs
rotunda vult)

sic erat ōrnātīs Lāodamīa comīs.

Exiguū summā nōdum sibi fronte relinquit

140 ut pateant aurēs, ōra rotunda volunt.

Alterius crinēs umerō iacentur utrōque

– tālis es adsūptā, Phoebe canōre, lyrā –

altera succinctae religētur mōre Diānae,

ut solet, attonitās cum petit illa ferās.

145 Huic decet inflātōs laxē iacuisse capillōs,

illa est adstrictis impedienda comīs;

.....

149 Sed neque rāmōsā numerābis in ilice glandēs,

150 nec quot apēs Hyblā nec quot in Alpe ferae,

nec mihi tot positūs numerō comprēndere fās est:

adicit ōrnātūs proxima quaeque diēs.

Et neglēcta decet multās coma: saepe iacēre

hesternam crēdās – illa repexa modo est.

.....

157 Tālem tē Bacchus, Satyrīs clāmantibus “euhoe!”,

sustulit in currūs, Cnōsi relictā, suōs.

Ō, quantum indulget vestrō nātūra decōrī,

160 quārum sunt multīs damna pianda modīs!

Nōs male dētegitur, raptique aetāte capillī,

ut Boreā frondēs excutiente cadunt.

ut pateant (: appareant) aurēs
ōs ōris *n*, *pl* ōra -um = faciēs, vultus

in utrōque umerō iacentur (: pandantur)

ad-sūmere = sūmere (ūtendum)
canōrus -a -um = canēns
suc-cinctus -a -um = cuius vestimenta cingulō colliguntur
altera (*comīs*) religētur mōre Dianae succinctae, ut illa solet cum attonitās ferās petit

In-flāre = āere implēre : pandere
iacuisse : iacēre

im-pedire = implicāre
adstrictus (< ad-stringere) ↔ laxus

rāmōsus -a -um < rāmus
illex -icis *f* = quercus semper viridis

quot apēs *in* Hyblā *sint* nec quot ferae *in* Alpibus | Hyblā
positus -ūs *m* = ratiō comās pōnendi
nec mihi fās est (: licet) tot positūs numerō comprēndere (: numerāre)

proxima quaeque diēs (*f*) = proximus (: novus) quisque diēs (*n*)

et neglēcta coma multās decet
neglēc-ta

hesternus -a -um = heri factus
re-pectere = iterum pectere

tālem : comis neglēctis
tē, Ariadna

Cnōsis -idis *f*, voc Gnōsi (: Ariadna)
in currum suum

indulgēre + *dat* = veniam dare, favēre
ō *fēminae*, quantum nātūra vestrō decōrī indulget, quārum damna (: vitia) multīs modīs pianda sunt!
piāre = pium/bonum facere

dē-tegere ↔ tegere; nōs *virī* male dētegitur (: capillōs āmittimus), raptique *sunt* capillī aetāte
Boreās -ae *m* = Aquilō, ventus qui ā septentrionibus flat

cānitiēs -ēi f = capillī cānī
in-ficere -iō -fēcisse -fectum = tin-
gere colōre (ex herbis Germānis)

color melior vērō (; quam vērus)

dēnsus -a -um ↔ tenuis; (fēmina)
dēnsa : cui sunt crīnēs dēnsi

aes aeris n : pecūnia; aere suōs efficit
: pretiō emit
rubor -ōris m < rubēre; nec rubor eī
est : nec rubet, nec eam pudet
crīnēs palam vēnīre vidēmus
virgineus -a -um < virgō
chorus -i m = canentium caterva
ante oculōs Herculis : ante aedem
Herculis, in Circō, cum statuā Her-
culis et Mūsarum ("virginē choī")

Fēmina cānitiem Germānis inficit herbīs,
et melior vērō quaeritur arte color,

fēmina prōcēdit dēnsissima crīnibus ēmptis
prōque suīs aliōs efficit aere suōs.

Nec rubor est ēmissee palam vēnīre vidēmus

Herculis ante oculōs virgineumque chorū.

[Dē veste et colōribus]

segmentum -i n = pars vestis sectum
(quae ōrandī causā geritur)
segmenta, lāna voc

nec tē, lāna, quae dē Tyriō mūrīce ru-
bēs; mūrex Tyrius; purpura pretiōsa

prōd-īre -eō -iisse = prōvenīre, fierī
pretiō leviōre : viliōrēs, minus cārī

quī furor est...! : quam furiōsum est...!
cēnsus -ūs m = opēs, pecūnia omnis

aēris : caelī (color : caeruleus); tum
cum aēr (: caelum) sine nūbibus est

pluvius -a -um < *pluvia* -ae f = imber;
aqua pluvia : imber



grūs

hic color (caeruleus/viridis): nōmen
ab undīs: cūmatilis -e (< *Gr cūma*
= unda)
ego crēdiderim (: crēdere velim)

Quid dē veste loquar? Nec vōs, segmenta, requirō

nec quae dē Tyriō mūrīce, lāna, rubēs.

Cum tot prōdierint pretiō leviōre colōrēs,

quis furor est cēnsūs corpore ferre suōs!

Āeris ecce color, tum cum sine nūbibus aēr

nec tepidus pluviās concitat Auster aquās.

.....

Hic | undās imitātur, habet quoque nōmen ab undīs: 177

crēdiderim Nymphās hāc ego veste tegī;

ille crocum simulat (croceō vēlātur amictū,

rōscida lūciferōs cum dea iungit equōs),

hic Paphiās myrtōs, hic purpureās amethystōs

albentēsq̄ rosās Thrēiciamve gruem.

ille color (fulvus/aureus) crocum
simulat (: imitātur)
rōscidus -a -um < rōs rōris m. = aqua
tenuis quā māne herbae operiuntur
dea rōscida : *Aurōra* -ae f
lūcifer -a -um = quī lūcem fert
hic color (viridis) Paphiās myrtōs
imitātur; Paphius -a -um < Paphos
amethystus -i f, gemma pretiōsa
grūs -uis f, avis (cui color cānus est,
longa et tenuia crūra et collum)

165

170

180

185 Quot nova terra parit flōrēs, cum vēre tepenti

vītis agit gemmās pigraque fūgit hiems,

lāna tot aut plūrēs sūcōs bibit: ēlige certōs,

nam nōn conveniēns omnibus omnis erit.

quot flōrēs tot sūcōs (v.187)
tepēns -entis *adi* = tepidus

pig-ra-que



(lāna) sūcōs bibit : sūcīs (colōribus)
tingitur

asper -a -um ↔ lēvis -e

solum asperum solum lēve



ad-monēre = monēre
trux caper : odor foedus

forent = essent

Caucaseus -a -um < Caucasus -i m,
mōns Asiae longinquus; puellae dē
rūpe Caucaseā : puellae barbarae

Mysus -a -um < Mýsia, regiō Asiae
Caicus -i m, flūmen Mýsiae

inertia -ae f < iners
nē inertia dentēs fuscet = nē inertiā
dentēs fuscetur

susceptā : haustā

candor -ōris m = color candidus
crēta -ae f = māteria candida (ad
Inficiendum)

(puella) quae sanguine vērō nōn ru-
bet, arte (: rubrō colōre tincta) rubet

supercilium -i n = pili super oculōs
cōnfinium -i n = finis, pars dividua
re-plēre -ēvisse -ētum = complēre
sincērus -a -um = pūrus, in-corruptus
alūta -ae f = parvum segmentum (ad
mendum tendendum)

pudor est : pudet
favilla -ae f = cinis

lūcidus -a -um = lūcēns, clārus
Cydnus -i m, flūmen Ciliciae, ubi
nāscitur crocus

est mihi ... parvus libellus : fēcī par-
vum libellum: *Medicāmina faciēti*

parvus libellus, sed cūrā grande opus

[*Cultus corporis*]

193 Quam paene admonuī 'nē trux caper īret in ālās!'

'nē've 'forent dūrīs aspera crūra pilīs!'

195 Sed nōn Caucaseā doceō dē rūpe puellās

quaeque bibant undās, Mýse Caíce, tuās.

Quid sī praecipiam 'nē fuscet inertia dentēs

ōraque susceptā māne laventur aquā?'

Scītis et inductā candōrem quaerere crētā;

200 sanguine quae verō nōn rubet, arte rubet.

Arte superciliī cōnfinia nūda replētis

parvaeque sincērās vēlat alūta genās.

Nec pudor est oculōs tenuī signāre favillā

vel prope tē nātō, lūcide Cydne, crocō.

205 Est mihi quō dixī vestrae medicāmina fōrmae

parvus, sed cūrā grande libellus opus:

hinc : ab hōc librō
praesidium -ī n = modus tuendī

nōn iners est ars mea prō vestrīs
rēbus

amātor tamen nōn dēprehendat pyx-
idas in mēnsā expositās

pyxidis -idis f (acc pl Gr -idas) = parva
cista (quā continentur medicāmina)

pēniculus
-ī m

medullae -ārum f pl = ossis media
pars mollis (medicāmen faciēt)
nec probem cōram virō medullās
cervae mixtās sūmere nec cōram
virō dentēs dē-fricāre
(dē-)fricāre -uisse = tergēre peniculō

dē-fōrmis -e (↔ fōrmōsus) = foedus
visū sup II < vidēre

multa, quae turpia sunt dum fiunt,
cum facta sunt placent

signa quae nunc nōmen habent...
operōsus -a -um (< opus) = industrius
Myrōn -ōnis m, signōrum artifex
massa -ae f = mōlēs (marmoris/aeris)

prīmō adv = primum
col-lidere -sisse -sum (< con + lae-
dere) = percutere

cum signum fieret

Venus Anadyomenē: ē marī exorta
ex-primere -pressisse -pressum < ex
+ premere; comās imbre exprimit :
imbrem (aquam) ē comīs exprimit
(corpus) colere = ōrnāre | nōs virī

aptius cōspiciēris ā summā manū
: post ultimam manum, postquam
manū culta es
cūr mihi nōta ta est causa candōris
in ōre tuō? (: crēta!)

rudis -e : nōn cultus/perfectus; quid
prōdis (: cūr ostendis) rude opus?

decet (: oportet) virōs multa nescīre

of-fendere -disse -ēsum = laedere
(animum) | interiōra n pl : arcāna

hinc quoque praesidium laesae petitōte figūrae;

– nōn est prō vestrīs ars mea rēbus iners!

Nōn tamen expositās mēnsā dēprēndat amātor

pyxidas: ars faciem dissimulāta iuvat.

210

Nec cōram mixtās cervae sūmpsisse medullās,

215

nec cōram dentēs dēfricuisse probem.

Ista dabunt fōrmam, sed erunt dēfōrmia vīsū,

multaque dum fiunt turpia, facta placent.

Quae nunc nōmen habent operōsī signa Myrōnis

pondus iners quondam dūraque massa fuit.

220

Ānulus ut fiat, prīmō colliditur aurum;

quās geritis vestēs sordida lāna fuit.

Cum fieret, lapis asper erat – nunc nōbile signum:

nūda Venus madidās exprimit imbre comās.

Tū quoque dum coleris, nōs tē dormīre putēmus:

225

aptius ā summā cōspiciēre manū.

Cūr mihi nōta tuō causa est candōris in ōre?

Claude forem thalamī: quid rude prōdis opus?

Multa virōs nescīre decet; pars māxima rērum

offendat, sī nōn interiōra tegās.

230

- Aurea quae splendent ōrnātō signa theātrō
 inspice quam tenuis brattea ligna tegat!
 Sed neque ad illa licet populō, nisi facta, venīre,
 nec nisi summōtis fōrma paranda virīs.
 235 At nōn pectendōs cōram praebēre capillōs,
 ut iaceant fūsī per tua terga, vetō.
 Illō praecipuē nē sis mōrōsa cavētō
 tempore nec nexās saepe resolve comās!
 Tūta sit ōrnātrix: ōdī quae sauciat ōra
 240 unguibus et raptā bracchia figit acū.
 Dēvovet – et tangit – dominae caput illa, simulque
 plōrat in invīsās sanguinolenta comās.
 Quae male crīnīta est, cūstōdem in limine pōnat
 ōrnēturque Bonae semper in aede Deae.
 245 Dictus eram subitō cuidam vēnisse puellae:
 turbida perversās induit illa comās!
 Hostibus ēveniat tam foedī causa pudōris
 inque nurūs Parthās dēdecus illud eat!
 Turpe pecus mutilum, turpis sine grāmine campus
 250 et sine fronde frutex – et sine crīne caput!

aurea (: aurāta) signa quae splendent
 in ōrnātō theātrō

brattea -ae f = tenue aurum, color
 aureus

ad illa signa

sum-movēre = removēre
 nec fōrma fēminae paranda est nisi
 summōtis virīs

at nōn vetō capillōs pectendōs praebēre cōram virō

praecipuē illō tempore cavētō nē sis
 mōrōsa
 mōrōsus -a -um = difficilis (ad placendum)
 re-solvere

ōrnātrix -icis f = ancilla quae ōrnat
 ōdī illam quae ōs ōrnātrīcis unguibus
 sauciat et bracchia raptā acū figit
 sauciāre (< saucius) = vulnerāre
 figere = laedere scū impressā

dē-vovēre = Inferīs vovēre
 illa (: ōrnātrix) dominae caput dēvovet – et tangit

in-vīsus -a -um = odiōsus (↔ dīlectus)

crīnītus -a -um = quī crīnēs habet;
 male crīnītus = vix crīnītus

Bona Dea, dea fēminārum, in cuius
 aedem virī nōn admittuntur

(subitō cuidam puellae) dictus eram
 vēnisse : dictum erat 'mē vēnisse'

turbida : turbāta
 perversus -a -um = prāvus

causa tam foedī pudōris hostibus
 ēveniat!
 nurus -ūs f = uxor filiī; nurūs Parthās
 : barbarās hostēs
 dē-decus -oris n = rēs indigna
 turpe est ...
 mutilus -a -um = sine cornibus
 grāmen -inis n = herba
 :

caput sine crīne
 = caput calvum
 calvus -a -um
 ↔ crīnītus



caput calvum

[*Vitia corporis*]

Semelē, Lēdē/Lēda, Eurōpa, fēminae
pulcherrimae, quās Iuppiter amāvit
(mātrēs Bacchi, Helenae, Mīnōis)

fretum : mare
Sidonis -idis (voc -oni) f, Eurōpa, ā
Iove in bovem mūtātō āvecta (pa-
tria: Sidōn -ōnis f, urbs Phoenicēs)
re-poscere

Trōicus -a -um = Trōiānus
raptor Trōicus: Paris

dēterior -ius comp = pēior; dēteriōra
semper sunt plūra bonis (: quam
bona)

potēns: ad virōs capiendōs

compositus -a -um ↔ turbidus
nāvita -ae m = nauta; cessat : qui-
cit
tumēre = tumidum (: turbidum) esse
ad-sidēre + dat = sedēre apud, ūti

rāra faciēs (: f. rārō) mendā caret
oc-culere -uisse -tum = occultāre

quā potes = quantum potes
ab-dere -didisse -ditum = cēlāre

videāris

quantulus -a -um = quam parvus
quantulus-cumque; inque tuō torō
iaceās quantula-cumque (: quam-
vis parva sis)
mēnsūra cubantis fieri : statui quanta
(quam brevis) sis cubāns

in-iectā veste fac (ut) pedēs tibi
lateant

quae nimium gracilis est
vēlāmen plēnō filō : vestis crassō
filō factum

eat : pendeat

Nōn mihi vēnistis, Semelē Lēdēve, docendae,

perque fretum falsō, Sīdoni, vecta bove,

aut Helenē, quam nōn stultē, Menelāe, repositis,

tū quoque nōn stultē, Trōice raptor, habēs.

Turba docenda venit pulchrae turpēsque puellae 255

– plūraque sunt semper dēteriōra bonīs.

Fōrmōsae nōn artis opem praeceptaque quaerunt;

est illis sua dōs, fōrma, sine arte potēns:

cum mare compositum est, sēcūrus nāvita cessat;

cum tumet, auxiliīs adsidet ille suīs. 260

Rāra tamen mendā faciēs caret: occule mendās,

quāque potes vitium corporis abde tuī.

Sī brevis es, sedeās, nē stāns videāre sedēre,

inque tuō iaceās quantulacumque torō;

hīc quoque, nē possit fieri mēnsūra cubantis, 265

iniectā lateant fac tibi veste pedēs.

Quae nimium gracilis, plēnō vēlāmina filō

sūmat, et ex umerīs laxus amictus eat.

.....

alūta -ae f = calceus (ē pelle factus)

Pēs malus in niveā semper cēlētur alūtā

271

ārīda nec vinclīs crūra resolve suīs.

Conveniunt tenuēs scapulīs anaelectrides altīs

angustum circā fascia pectus eat.



275 Exiguō signet gestū quodcumque loquētur

fascia -ae f

cui digitī pinguēs et scaber unguis erit.

Cui gravis ōris odor, numquam ieiūna loquātur

et semper spatiō distat ab ōre virī.

Sī niger aut ingēns aut nōn erit ōrdine nātus

280 dēns tibi, rīdendō māxima damna ferēs.



lacūna -ae f

[Rīsus atque flētus]

Quis crēdat? discunt etiam rīdēre puellae,

quaeritur atque illīs hāc quoque parte decor:

sint modicī rictūs parvaeque utrimque lacūnae,

et summōs dentēs īma labella tegant;

285 nec sua perpetuō contendant īlia rīsū,

sed leve nescioquid fēmineumque sonet.

Est quae perversō distorqueat ōra cachinnō;

cum rīsū laeta est altera, flēre putēs;

illa sonat raucum quiddam atque inamābile: rīdet

290 ut rudīt ā scabrā turpis asella molā!

nec ārida (: tenuia) crūra ē vinclīs
suīs resolve

scapulae -ārum f pl = summum
tergum, umeri

anaelectris -idis f = segmentum
ad scapulās; tenuēs anaelectridēs

scapulīs altīs conveniunt
circā angustum (: parvum) pectus
fascia eat

gestus -ūs m = modus manūs
movendī (ut signētur aliquid)

pinguis -e = crassus

scaber -bra -brum = asper, turpis

ea cui gravis (: foedus) est...

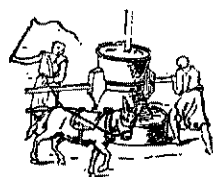
ieiūnus -a -um = quī nihil ēdit

di-stāre = procul stāre, abesse

sī dēns tibi niger aut ingēns erit

ōrdine nātus : rēctē positus

dēns : dentēs



mola

asella -ae f = asina
(asinus fēmina)

atque ab illīs quaeritur decor hāc
quoque parte (: in rīdendō)

rictus -ūs m = ōs apertum
utrim-que adv = ex utrāque parte

contendant : contrahant

īlia -ium n pl = latus corporis infe-
rior, venter infimus

nescio-quid = aliquid

est puella quae

dis-torquēre = foedē torquēre
ōra : ōs

eam flēre putēs

raucus -a -um = (sonus) asper
in-amābilis -e (↔ amābilis) = turpis

rudere -ivisse = raucum sonum ēdere
mola -ae f: instrūmentum rotundum

quō vertendō sēmen molitur:
molere -uisse -itum | scab|rā

puellae discunt lacrimāre decenter
decēns -entis *adi* (*part* < decēre):
adv decenter = cum decēre

plōrant quō tempore quō-que modō
volunt

fraudāre + *abl* = fraude dēmere ē
lēgitima vōx ; rēctus sermō

blaesus -a -um = prāvē loquēns
lingua coācta blaesa fīt (: lingua cō-
gitur prāvē loquī) iussō sonō

(verba) reddere : dicere

minus *bene* quam potuērunt

omnibus hīs : omnibus hīs *rēbus*
im-pendere = ūti; cūram impendere
+ *dat* = cūram pōnere, operam dare

gradū : gradibus

incessus -ūs *m* = modus incēdendi
contemptus -a -um (*part* < contem-
nere) = contemnendus

Sīrēn -ēnis *f*, *pl* *Gr* -ēnes: ii virginēs
quae cantū nauitās ad Insulam suam
alliciēbant ut eōs necārent
quam-libet admissās : tam admissās
(: celerēs) quam libet (etiam celerri-
mās) | dētīnuērunt | ratēs: nāvēs
Sisyphidēs -is, Sisyphī filiūs: Ulixēs;
hīs auditīs Sisyphidēs suum corpus
paene resolvit (nam vīctus erat. et
aurēs sociōrum cērā opertae erant)
linere lēvisse litum = operire māteria
molli/liquidā; in-linere + *dat*

canor -ōris *m* = cantus

lēna -ae *f* = fēmina quae virīs puellās
amandās vēndit
: multae vōce suā virōs sllēxerunt

audīta (: uae audivērunt) in marmo-
reīs theātrīs referant (: cantent)

Nīliacus -a -um < Nīlus (: Aegyptiūs)
(carmen) lūdere = leviter canere

plectrum -i *n*, quō chordae pulsantur
nec nesciat (: et sciat) fēmina... plec-
trum dextrā, citharam sinistrā tenēre

Quō nōn ars penetrat? Discunt lacrimāre decenter
quōque volunt plōrant tempore quōque modō.

Quid, cum lēgitimā fraudātur littera vōce
blaesaque fīt iussō lingua coācta sonō?

In vitiō decor est: quaedam male reddere verba 295
discunt: posse minus quam potuēre loquī.

Omnibus hīs, quoniam prōsunt, impendite cūram!
Discite fēmineō corpora ferre gradū:

est et in incessū pars nōn contempta decōris;
allicit ignōtōs ille fugatque virōs. 300

.....

[*Cantus*]

Mōnstra maris Sīrēnes erant, quae vōce canōrā 311
quamlibet admissās dētīnuēre ratēs.

Hīs sua Sisyphidēs auditīs paene resolvit
corpora – nam sociīs inlita cērā fuit.

Rēs est blanda canor: discant cantāre puellae 315
– prō faciē multīs vōx sua lēna fuit.

Et modo marmoreīs referant audīta theātrīs
et modo Nīliacīs carmina lūsa modīs.

nec plectrum dextrā, citharam tenuisse sinistrā

nesciat arbitriō fēmina docta meō.

.....



plectrum

329 Sit tibi Callimachī, sit Cōī nōta poētae,

330 sit quoque vīnōsī Tēia Mūsa senis;

nōta sit et Sapphō – quid enim lascīvius illā? –

cuive pater vafri lūditur arte Getae.

Et teneri possis carmen lēgisse Propertī,

sive aliquid Gallī, sive, Tibulle, tuum,

.....

337 et profugum Aenēān, altae pīrmordia Rōmae,

quō nūllum Latiō clārius exstat opus.

Forsitan et nostrum nōmen miscēbitur istīs

340 nec mea Lēthaeīs scrīpta dabuntur aquīs,

atque aliquis dīcet: “Nostrī lege culta magistrī

carmina quīs partēs īnstruit ille duās,

dēve tribus librīs titulō quōs signat *Amōrum*

ēlige quod docilī molliter ōre legās,

345 vel tibi compositā cantētur *Epistula* vōce;

ignōtum hoc | aliīs ille novāvit opus.”

Ō | ita, Phoebe, velīs, ita vōs, pia nūmina vātum,

īnsignis cornū Bacche, novemque deae!

arbitrium -i n = quod aliquis artitrātur, voluntās: fēmina meō arbitriō docta

Mūsa poētae : carmina, versūs
Callimachus -i, *Philēas* -ae (Cōus).
Anacreōn -ontis (Tēius) m, poētae
sit tibi nōta *Mūsa* Callimachī et Cōi
poētae (Philētae), *nōta* sit quoque
Tēia Mūsa vīnōsī senis (Anacreontis)
| Tēius -a -um < Teos -i f, civitās
Asiae, patria Anacreontis | Te-i-a
vīnōsus -a -um = quī vīnō fruitur
Sapphō -ūs f, poēta fēmina ē Lesbō

vafer -fra -frum = callidus | *vafri*
cui-ve (: vel ille cui) pater arte vafri
Getae *ēlūditur*: *Menander* -dri m,
poēta, in cuius *cōmoediis* patrem
senem *ēlūdit* servus Geta (-ae m)
teneri Propertī carmen *legere* possis
tener : poēta elegōrum (dē amōre)
Gallus -i m, poēta Rōmānus elegō-
rum (ut Tibullus)

profugum Aenēān (*acc Gr*) ... : opus
dē Aenēā profugō, dē altae Rōmae
pīrmōrdiis : *Aenēidem* Vergiliī
pīrmōrdium -i n = origen
ex-stāre = esse, reperīrī; quō nūllum
clārius opus exstat *in* Latiō = quod
opus Latiī (: Latīnum) clārissimum
est

Lēthaeus -a um < Lēthē -ēs f, fluvius
apud Inferōs; quī inde bibit omnia
obliviscitur
scrīptum -i n = opus scrīptum

quīs = quibus *abl pl*
partēs duās : virōs et fēminās
īn-struere = docēre
dē-ve = vel dē | *lib*/rīs
quōs titulō *Amōrum* signat : quibus
titulū dat *Amōrēs*

ēlige quod docilī ōre molliter legās

tibi : ā tē
compositus -a -um = placidus
Epistula. ex *Hērōidibus*

hoc opus aliīs ignōtum (: ab aliīs nōn
factum) ille novāvit
ita (: ut carmina legantur)
ita vōs *velītis*, pia nūmina vātum
(: diī poētārum)
īn-signis -e + *abl* = signātus (rē); īn-
signis cornū : cui cornū signum est
novem deae = Mūsae

saltātiō -ōnis <i>f</i> < saltāre lūsus -ūs <i>m</i> < lūdere (āleā)	[<i>Saltātiō, lūsus, loca vīsenda</i>]	
quis dubitet ...? = nēmō dubitat ...!	Quis dubitet quīn scīre velim saltāre puellam,	
ut, <i>appositō</i> merō, moveat bracchia iussa (: ut iubentur)	ut moveat positō bracchia iussa merō?	350
artifex (<i>f</i>) lateris : quae saltāns latera arte movet	Artificēs lateris, scaenae spectācula, amantur:	
mōbilitās -ātis <i>f</i> < mōbilis; illa mōbi- litās tantum decōris habet	tantum mōbilitās illa decōris habet. —	
<i>mē</i> pudet iactus -ūs <i>m</i> < iacere dicere ut sciat iactūs tālōrum et vīrēs tuās, tessera missa (<i>voc</i>)	Parva monēre pudet: tālōrum dicere iactūs ut sciat, et vīrēs, tessera missa, tuās.	
		
facessere -īvisse -itum = facere iocōs : lūsūs	Mille facesse iocōs; turpe est nescire puellam	367
āleā lūdere	lūdere: lūdendō saepe parātur amor.	
	Sed minimus labor est sapienter iactibus ūtī,	
mōrēs (: animōs) suōs componere (: compescere)	māius opus mōrēs composuisse suōs.	370
in ipsō studiō (: lūsū studiōsō) aperī- mur (: apertē/palam vidēmur)	Tum sumus incautī studiōque aperīmur in ipsō	
pectora : animī	nūdaque per lūsūs pectora nostra patent:	
<u>luc</u>/crī-que	Ira subit – dēfōrme malum! – lucrīque cupīdō	
	iūrgiaque et rixae sollicitusque dolor;	
	crīmina dīcuntur, resonat clāmōribus aethēr,	375
et quisque sibi invocāt deōs irātōs	invocat irātōs et sibi quisque deōs!	
		
Iuppiter tam turpia crīmina pellat ā vōbīs in quibus cūra est ūllī virō -placēre	Iuppiter ā vōbīs tam turpia crīmina pellat, in quibus est ūllī cūra placēre virō!	379

Hōs ignāva iocōs tribuit nātūra puellīs

– mātēriā lūdunt ūberiore virī:

sunt illīs celerēsque pilae iaculumque trochīque

armaque et in gŕyros ĩre coāctus equus;

385 nec vōs Campus habet nec vōs gelidissima Virgō

nec Tūscus placidā dēvehit amnis aquā.

At licet et prōdest Pompēiās ĩre per umbrās,

Virginis aetheriīs cum caput ārdet equīs.

Visite laurigerō sacrāta Palātia Phoebō

390 – ille Paraetoniās mersit in alta ratēs –

quaeque soror coniūnxque ducis monimenta

parārunt

nāvālique gener cīnctus honōre caput.

Visite tūricremās vaccae Memphītidos ārās,

vīsitate cōspiciuīs terna theātra locīs;

395 spectentur tepidō maculōsae sanguine harēnae

mētaque ferventī circumeunda rotā.

Quod latet ignōtum est, ignōtī nūlla cupīdō:

frūctus abest, faciēs cum bona teste caret.

Tū licet et Thamyrān superēs et Amoebea cantū,

400 nōn erit ignōtae grātia magna lyrae.

ignāvus -a -um = iners; hōs iocōs
(: lūsūs) ignāva nātūra puellīs tribuit
tribuere -uisse -ūtum = praebere

ūber -eris *adi* = fertilis, ūtilis; virī
mātēriā ūberiore lūdunt

trochus
-ī m



gŕyros -ī m = orbis

vōs *puellās* | gelidus -a -um = frigidus
(aqua) Virgō -inis *f*; aquae ductus ab
Agrippā perfectus annō 19 a.C.
Tūscus amnis: Tiberis
dē-vehere: nec vōs *natantēs* dēvehit

vōbīs licet et prōdest ĩre per umbrās
Pompēiās (: porticum Pompēiam)
Virgō, sidus, in cuius capite Sōl cum
equis suis stat *mēse Augustō*: cum
caput Virginis aetheriīs equīs ārdet
lauriger -era -erus = laurum gerēs
visite Palātium sacrātum Phoebō lau-
rīgērō (: aede Apollinis) | *sac*rā-ta
Paraetoniū -a -um (< Paraetonium,
civitas Aegyptī) : Aegyptius
Apollō ad Actium nāvēs Antōnīi ex
Aegyptō venientēs mersisse dīcitur
monumenta quae soror coniūnxque
(Octāvia et Līvia) ducis (Augustī)
parāvērunt: porticiūs Octāviae et
Līviae (et M. Agrippae?)

gener -erī m = maritus filiae; gener
Augustī: M. Agrippa; cīnctus caput
(: in capite) nāvāli honōre (corōnā)
tūri-cremus -a -um = tūs cremāns
Memphītis -idos *adi f* < Memphis -is
f; urbs Aegyptī; vacca Memphitis:
Īsis -idis *f*; dea Aegyptia (= Īō)
cōspiciuus -a -um = cōspiciendus
terna (tria) theātra: theātrum Pom-
pēit, Mārcellī, Balbī (in Campō)
maculōsus -a -um = sordidus factus
spectentur (in amphitheātrō) harēnae
sanguine tepidō maculōsae, (in cir-
cō) mēta circumeunda ferventī rotā
fervēns -entis *adi* (*part* < fervēre)
= ārdēns : rapidus
ignōtī (: rei ignōtae) nūlla est cupīdō

frūctus -ūs m (< frui) = frūgēs, prae-
mium; frūctus abest cum bona
faciēs teste caret

tū licet superēs = etiam sī tū superās
Thamyrās -ae, Amoebeus -ī m (*acc*
Gr -ān, -a) m, fidicinēs ēgregiī

ignōtae lyrae nōn magna grātia erit

Apellēs -is *m*, pictor Cōus illūstris;
pictor -ōris *m* = artifex qui pingit
 Venerem *pictam*



quid nisi tantum fāma petitur ā sacris
 poētis? | *sacris*

summa -ae *f* ↔ pars; summa nostrī
 labōris = tōtus noster labor

ōlim poētae fuērunt cūra deōrum
 rēgumque

chorique antiquī magna praemia
 tulērunt

sānctus -a -um = sacer, divīnus
 māiestās -ātis *f* (< māior) = dignitās
 et vātibus (: poētis) erat sāncta māies-
 tās et venerābile nōmen

venerābilis -e = augustus
 Ennius -ī *m*, nātus annō 239 a.C. in
 Calabriā: *adi* Calaber -bra -brum
 Ennius ē-meruit (= meruit) contiguus
 tibi, magne Scipiō, pōnī (statua En-
 nii iuxta Scipiōnis posita est)
 contiguus -a -um + *dat* = cingēns
 Scipiō -ōnis *m*, dux Rōmānōrum qui
 Poenōs vicit (annō 201 a.C.)

hedera (corōna poētae): ars poētica
 operātus -a -um + *dat* = studiōsus,
 operam dāns
 cūra vigil doctis Mūsīs operāta : la-
 bor poētārum nocturnus

vigilāre + *dat* = vigil (sēdulus) esse
 dē | nōsset = nōvisset

Īlias -adis *f*, magnum opus Homēri
 dē bellō Trōiānō

Danaē -ēs (*acc Gr* -ēn) *f*, ā patre suō
 in turrim inclūsa, effūgit
 clūdere -sisse -sum = claudere, in-
 clūdere
 per-latēre = semper latēre, latēre
 pergere

turba ūtilis est vōbīs, fōrmōsae
 puellae!

vagus -a -um = errāns

tendere = properāre
 praedārī = praedam capere

āles Iovis (: aquila) in multās avēs
 dē-volat

speciōsus -a -um = speciē fōrmōsus
 mulier quoque speciōsa populō sē
 videndam det

Sī Venerem Cōus nusquam posuisset Apellēs

mersa sub aequoreīs illa latēret aquis.

– Quid petitur sacris nisi tantum fāma poētis?

Hoc vōtum nostrī summa labōris habet.

Cūra deum fuērunt ōlim rēgumque poētae

405

praemiaque antiquī magna tulēre chorī,

sānctaque māiestās et erat venerābile nōmen

vātibus, et largae saepe dabantur opēs:

Ennius ēmeruit, Calabris in montibus ortus,

contiguus pōnī, Scipiō magne, tibi;

410

nunc hederæ sine honōre iacent, operātaque doctis

cūra vigil Mūsīs nōmen ‘inertis’ habet.

Sed fāmae vigilāre iuvat: quis nōsset Homērum

Īlias aeternum sī latuisset opus?

Quis Danaēn nōsset, sī semper clūsa fuisset

415

inque suā turri perlatuisset anus? –

Ūtilis est vōbīs, fōrmōsae, turba, puellae;

saepe vagōs ultrā limina ferte pedēs.

Ad multās lupa tendit ovēs praedētur ut ūnam,

et Iovis in multās dēvolat āles avēs.

420

Sē quoque det populō mulier speciōsa videndam,

quem trahat ē multis forsitan ūnus erit.

ē multis forsitan erit ūnus *vir* quem trahat

Omnibus illa locis maneat studiōsa placendī

studiōsa *virīs* placendī

et cūram tōtā mente decōris agat.

cūram decōris agere : decōrem cūrāre

425 Cāsus ubīque valet: semper tibi pendeat hāmus;

cāsus : quod cāsū/forte fit

quō minimē crēdis gurgite piscis erit.

gurgis -itis *m* = aqua turbida
in quō gurgite minimē crēdis piscis erit

Saepe canēs frūstrā nemorōsis montibus errant,

in nemorōsis montibus

inque plagam nūllō cervus agente venit.

cervusque in plagam venit nūllō agente

.....

431 Fūnere saepe virī vir quaeritur: ire solūtis

fūnere virī (: dum vir mortuus effertur)

crīnibus et flētūs nōn tenuisse decet.

et flētūs (: lacrimās) nōn tenēre viduam decet

[*Virī vītandī*]

Sed vītate virōs cultum fōrmanque professōs

pro-fitērī -fessum = dēmōstrāre

quīque suās pōnunt in statīōne comās!

statīō -ōnis *f* < stāre; (comās) in statīōne pōnere : ōrnāre ita ut ōrdine stent

435 Quae vōbis dicunt, dixērunt mille puellis:

errat et in nūllā sēde morātur Amor.

.....

441 Sunt quī mendācī speciē grassentur amōris

mendāx -ācis *adi* : falsus
grassārī = gradī (praedam quaerēs)

perque aditūs tālēs lucra pudenda petant.

luç-ra

Nec coma vōs fallat liquidō nitidissima nardō

nardum -ī *n* = oleum olēns magnī pretiū; oleum -ī *n* = liquidum ex oleis
lingula -ae *f* = 'lingua' calcei

nec brevis in rūgās lingula pressa suās,

vōs dēcipiat
fīlō tenuissima : ex fīlō tenuissimō

ānulus alter et alter : complūrēs
ānuli

ūrātur : incendātur

spoliāre (↔ vestire) = vestem dē-
mere/ēripere

boāre = magnā vōce clāmāre

templīs : templō Veneris Genetrīcis
radiāre (< radius) = splendēre
hās lītēs, Venus, ē templō multō aurō
radiante lenta vidēs Appiadēsque
tuae vident | lenta : nihil agēns
Appias -adis f, Nympha (aquae Ap-
pieae), statua in Forō Iuliō
quaedam mala nōmina nōn dubiā
fāmā (ut Thēseus...)

multī crīmen amantis dēceptae ha-
bent; crīmen habēre = accūsāri

discite ab alteriūs querēllis vestrās
querēllās timēre (: timēre nē ipsae
habeātis quod querāmini)



vadum temptāre : trānsire temptāre
abiegnus -a -um (< abiēs) = ē lignō
abietis factus; in abiegnis tabellis

notās : litterās

colligere : cēnsēre

utrum fingat an ex animō ... roget?

sī modo exiguum tempus habet : sī
modo exigui temporis est

nec toga dēcipiat fīlō tenuissima, nec sī

445

ānulus in digitīs alter et alter erit:

forsitan ex hōrum numerō cultissimus ille

fūr sit et ūrātur vestis amōre tuae!

“Redde meum!” clāmant spoliātae saepe puellae,

“redde meum!” tōtō vōce boante forō.

450

Hās, Venus, ē templīs multō radiantibus aurō

lenta vidēs lītēs Appiadēsque tuae;

sunt quoque nōn dubiā quaedam mala nōmina fāmā:

dēceptae multī crīmen amantis habent!

Discite ab alteriūs vestrās timuisse querēllīs,

455

iānua fallācī nē sit aperta virō!

.....

[*Epistulae*]

Verba vadum temptent abiegnīs scrīpta tabellis,

469

accipiat missās apta ministra notās.

470

Īnspecte! quodque legēs, ex ipsīs collige verbīs,

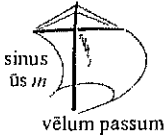
fingat an ex animō sollicitusque roget;

Postque brevem rescribe moram: mora semper

amantēs

incitat, exiguum sī modo tempus habet.

- 475 Sed neque tē facilem iuvenī prōmitte rogantī
nec tamen ē dūrō quod petat ille negā!
Fac timeat spēretque simul, quotiēnsque remittēs,
spēsque magis veniat certa minorque metus.
Munda sed ē mediō cōnsuētaque verba, puellae,
480 scribite: sermōnis pūblica fōrma placet.
Ā! quotiēns dubius scriptīs exārsit amātor
et nocuit fōrmae barbara lingua bonae!
Sed quoniam, quamvis vittae careātis honōre,
est vōbīs vestrōs fallere cūra virōs,
485 ancillae puerique manū perarāte tabellās,
pignora nec puerō crēdite vestra novō!
.....
491 Iūdice mē fraus est concessa repellere fraudem,
armaque in armātōs sūmere iūra sinunt.
Dūcere cōnsuēscat multās manus ūna figurās
– ā! pereant per quōs ista monenda mihi!
495 Nec nisi dēlētis tūtum rescribere cērīs,
nē teneat gēminās ūna tabella manūs.
‘Fēmina’ dicātur scribentī semper amātor:
‘illa’ sit in vestrīs quī fuit ‘ille’ notīs!
- ē dūrō : dūrō modō
epistulam re-mittēs
magis certa : certior
(verba) munda : decentia, urbāna
ē mediō : ē sermōne commūni
cōnsuētus -a -um (*part* < cōnsuēs-
ere) = solitus
sermōnis pūblica fōrma = sermō
populi
ex-ārdēscere -ārsisse = incendi
barbara lingua fōrmae bonae nocuit
vittae honōre careātis : mātōnae
nōn sītis
quoniam ... vōbīs cūra est virōs
vestrōs fallere
per-arāte = inscribere
pignora : vōta
nec puerō novō pignora vestra crē-
dite!
iūdice mē : ut ego iūdicō
concessus = permissus, lēgitimus
re-pelleere reppulisse re-pulsum
sinunt = permittunt
cōn-suēscere = mōrem sibi facere
ūna manus cōnsuēscat multās figurās
dūcere (: multīs modīs scribere)
pereant *īf* per quōs ista mihi mo-
nenda sunt!
nec tūtum *est* re-scribere nisi cērīs
dēlētis
geminās (: duās) manūs : litterās du-
ābus manibus scriptās
scribentī : ā puellā scribentī
is quī fuit ‘ille’ in vestrīs notīs (: lit-
terīs) sit ‘illa’!



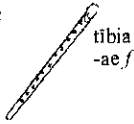
sinus -ūs *m* = fōrma curvāta
plēnaque vēla pandere curvātō sinū
per-tinēre ad = afficere, agī dē
pertinet ad faciem = agitur dē faciē
(: fōrmā, pulchritūdine)

candidus -a -um : placidus
candida pāx hominēs *deceat*, trux ira
deceat ferās

nigrēscere = niger fieri | nigrēs-cunt
Gorgoneus -a -um < Gorgō -onis *f*,
mōnstrum quod spectantēs in lapi-
dēs mūtābat; lūmina (: oculi) sae-
vius igne Gorgoneō micant

tanti = tantī pretiī
Pallas tībiam suam novam abiēcit ut
canēns vultum suum prāvum vidit
in amnis speculō
ut vidit vultum suum

in mediā irā



nec minus damnōsa *est* superbia in
vultū vestrō

ōdimus (: ōdī) im-modicum fāstum
im-modicus -a -um (↔ modicus)
= nimius

saepe tacēns vultus sēmina odiī ha-
bet

virum spectantem spectā! virō mol-
lia (: molliter) ridentī ridē!

sī in-nuet, tū quoque redde acceptās
notās!

prō-lūdere = ante (pugnam) lūdere
rudis -is *f* = baculum quō gladiātor
lūdit/exercētur; rude relictā

puer ille : Amor
spicula acūta dē pharetrā suā prōmit
pharetra -ae *f*, quā continentur sagit-
tae (spicula)

Tecmessa -ae *f*. Trōiāna. rēgis filia,
maesta quia ancilla Aīacis facta est
hilaris -e (↔ maestus) = laetus, ridēns
nōs virōs, hilarem populum, fēmina
laeta capit

[*Irā, superbia, trīstitia*]

Sī licet ā parvīs animum ad mājōra referre

plēnaque curvātō pandere vēla sinū,

500

pertinet ad faciem rabiōs compescere mōrēs:

candida pāx hominēs, trux decet īra ferās.

Ōra tument īrā, nigrēscunt sanguine vēnae,

lūmina Gorgoneō saevius igne micant.

“Ī procul hinc!” dīxit “nōn es mihi, tībīa, tantī”,

505

ut vīdit vultū Pallas in amne suōs:

vōs quoque sī mediā speculum spectētis in īrā,

cognōscat faciem vix satis ūlla suam.

Nec minus in vultū damnōsa superbia vestrō:

cōmibus est oculīs alliciendus Amor.

510

Ōdimus immodicōs – expertō crēdite! – fāstūs

saepe tacēns odiī sēmina vultus habet.

Spectantem spectā; ridentī mollia rīdē;

innuet: acceptās tū quoque redde notās.

Sic ubi prōlūsit, rudībūs puer ille relictīs

515

spicula dē pharetrā prōmit acūta suā.



pharetra

Ōdimus et maestās; Tecmessam diligit Aīāx,

nōs, hilarem populum, fēmina laeta capit.

Numquam ego tē, Andromachē, nec tē, Tecmessa,
rogārem,

Andromachē: maesta ob mortem
Hectoris, viri sui

520 ut mea dē vōbīs altera amīca foret;
crēdere vix videor – cum cōgar crēdere partū! –
vōs ego cum vestrīs concubuisse virīs!

ut altera dē vōbīs mea amica foret
(= esset)
ego vix crēdere videor ... vōs cum
vestrīs virīs concubuisse
cum (: quamvis) crēdere cōgar partū
(: quia utraque peperit)

Scīlicet Āiāci mulier maestissima dīxit
“lūx mea!” quaeque solent verba iuvāre virōs!?

.....

[Dē cūstōde fallendō]

611 Quā vafer ēlūdī possit ratiōne marītus,
quāque vigil cūstōs, praeteritūrus eram.
Nupta virum timeat, rata sit cūstōdia nuptae,
hoc decet, hoc lēgēs iūsque pudorque iubent.

quā ratiōne vafer marītus auā-que
vigil cūstōs ēlūdī possit...
praeteritūrus eram = paene praeteritū
(: nōn dixi)
ratus -a -um = lēgitimus
cūstōdia -ae f < cūstōs

615 Tē quoque servārī, modo quam vindicta redēmit,
quis ferat? Ut fallās ad mea sacra venī!
Tot licet observent, adsit modo certa voluntās,
quot fuerant Argō lūmina, verba dabis.

servārī : cūstōdīrī
vindicta -ae f = lēx quā servus/ancilla
liberātur; quam vindicta redēmit :
libertinam
mea sacra : mea praecepta poētica
sac-ra
ob-servāre = inspicere, spectāre
licet tot lūmina (: oculi) tē observent
quot Argō fuerunt, dummodo adsit
certa voluntās, verba dabis (= fallēs)
Argus -i m, cūstōs Iōnis cui centum
oculi erant

Scīlicet obstābit cūstōs nē scribere possīs,

ob-stāre = prohibēre

620 sūmendae dētur cum tibi tempus aquae?
cōnschia cum possit scriptās portāre tabellās
quās tegat in tepidō fascia lāta sinū?

aquam sūmere : lavārī
cum tibi dētur tempus aquae sūmen-
dae
cum ancilla cōnschia possit portāre
scriptās tabellās (: epistulam)
quās fascia lāta in tepidō sinū tegat

sūra -ae f = pars crūris posterior
ligāre = vincire: in sūrā ligātās

sub vīntō pede : sub calceō

cavēre cāvisse cautum
sī cūstōs haec cāverit, ancilla cōnsčia
prō chartā tergum inscribendum
praebeat

recēns -entis adi = novus; (littera) ē
lacte recentī = lacte recentī scripta

carbō  pulvis
-ōnis m carbōnis

cum possit sūrā chartās cēlāre ligātās

et vīntō blandās sub pede ferre notās?

Cāverit haec cūstōs, prō chartā cōnsčia tergum

625

praebeat inque suō corpore verba ferat!

Tūta quoque est fallitque oculōs ē lacte recentī

littera – carbōnis pulvere tange: legēs.

.....

Quid faciat cūstōs cum sint tot in Urbe theātra,

633

iūctōs equōs : quaternōs equōs (in
Circō)

cum spectet iūctōs illa libenter equōs?

.....

; cūstōde foris tunicās puellae ser-
vante (: dum cūstōs ... servat)

cum, cūstōde foris tunicās servante puellae,

639

multa balnea fūrtīvōs iocōs (: amō-
rēs) cēlent

cēlent fūrtīvōs balnea multa iocōs?

640

cum, quotiēns opus est, fallāx aegrōtet amīca

ē lectō suō cēdat

et cēdat lectō – quamlibet 'aegra' – suō?

clāvis adultera = clāvis falsa
cum clāvis 'adultera' nōmine doceat
quid agāmus (: adulterium!))

nōmine cum doceat quid agāmus adultera clāvis,

(nōn iānua sōla : etiam fenestra!)

quāsque petās nōn det iānua sōla viās?

Lyaeus -ī m = Bacchus; vīnum

Fallitur et multō cūstōdis cūra Lyaeō,

645

Hispānus -a -um < Hispānia
vel (: quanvis) ūva in Hispānō iugō
(: monte) collēcta sit

illa vel Hispānō lēcta sit ūva iugō.

645*

sunt quoque medicāmina quae altōs
sōmnōs faciant

Sunt quoque quae faciant altōs medicāmina sōmnōs

victa lūmina (: victōs oculōs) nocte
Lēthaeā premant

victaque Lēthaeā lūmina nocte premant.

.....

[*Nōlīte crēdere rŭmōribus!*]

667 Quō feror īnsānus? quid apertō pectore in hostem

quō feror : quō eō
apertō pectore : nūdō pectore

mittor et indiciō prōdor ab ipse meō?

prō-dere = hostī trādere
ipse prōdor (ab) indiciō meō

Nōn avis aucupibus mōnstrat quā parte petātūr,

quā parte : ubi

670 nōn docet īnfestōs currere cerva canēs!

īnfestus -a -um ↔ benignus; cerva
nōn docet īnfestōs canēs currere
ūtilitās -ātis *f* < ūtilis; viderit ūtilitās
: nesciō an ūtile sit mihi
ē-dam : perficiam
Lēmniās -adis *f* = fēmina ex Lēmno
(*dat pl Gr -asīn*); Lēmniadēs virōs
suos īnfidōs occidērunt
in meum fātum : in meam necem

Viderit ūtilitās: ego coepta fidēliter ēdam:

Lēmniāsīn gladiōs in mea fāta dabō.

Efficite – et facile est – ut nōs crēdāmus amārī:

prōnus -a -um = parātus
fidēs in sua vōta prōna venit : facile
crēdimus quod crēdere cupimus

prōna venit cupidīs in sua vōta fidēs.

675 Spectet amābilius iuvenem et suspīret ab īmō

ab īmō pectore

fēmina, ‘tam sērō cūr veniat’ que roget.

roget : interroget

Accēdant lacrimae, dolor et dē paelice fictus,

et fictus dolor dē paelice

et laniet digitīs illiūs ōra suīs!

digitīs : unguibus

Iamdūdum persuāsus erit, miserēbitur ultrō

persuāsus erit = eī persuāsum erit
miserēbitur illiūs = miserābitur illam
ultrō *adv* = suā sponte

680 et dīcet: “Cūrā carpitur ista meī!”

carpitur : afficitur
meī *gen* < ego; cūrā meī : amor meī
(in mē)

Praecipuē sī cultus erit speculōque placēbit,

speculō placēbit : sibi placēbit cum
sē in speculō videt

posse suō tangī crēdet amōre deās!

Sed tē, quaecumque est, moderātē iniūria turbet,

moderātus -a -um = nodicus

nec sīs auditā paelice mentis inops,

auditā paelice : cum dē paelice
audiveris

685 nec citō crēdideris: quantum citō crēdere laedat

nec (riē) citō crēdideris = nōlī citō
crēdere

exemplum vōbīs nōn leve Procris erit.

(exemplum) nōn leve : grave
Proc-rijs e-rit

Cephalus -i m, filius Mercurii, vênā-
tor; Procris -is f, uxor Cephalī

Hymettos -i m, mōns prope Athēnās

fōns fontis m = aqua ē terrā ērumpēns
caespēs -itis m = terra hēctā operta

arbutus
-i f



rōs rōris m = aqua tenuis quae noctū
herbam operit | nig-ra-que

im-pellere -pulisce -pulsum < in- +
pellere
salūbris -e = qui salūtem affert, qui
sānum facit

quiēs Cephalō grāta fuit

lassus -a -um = fessus
re-sidēre -sēdisce = sedēre (post la-
bōrem)

re-levāre = levāre, levem facere

“mōbilis aura, quae meōs aestūs re-
levēs. venī accipiēda sinū!”

aliquis male (: nimis) sēdulus ad con-
iugis aurēs timidās memori ōre au-
ditōs sonōs rettulit (: audita verba
nūtiāvit)

accēpit : audīvit
Proc-ri-s ułt ac-cē-pit

palluit ut pallēscunt sērae frondēs...

rumpit : scindit
indignās : quae nōn ita merēbant

[*Cephalus et Procris*]

Est prope purpureōs collēs flōrentis Hymetti

fōns sacer et viridī caespite mollis humus;

silva nemus nōn alta facit, tegit arbutus herbam;

rōs maris et laurī nigraque myrtus olent.

690

Lēnibus impulsae Zephyrīs aurāque salūbrī

693

tot generum frondēs herbaque summa tremit.

Grāta quiēs Cephalō: famulīs canibusque relictīs

695

lassus in hāc iuvenis saepe resēdit humō.

“Quae”que “meōs relevēs aestūs” cantāre solēbat

“accipiēda sinū, mōbilis aura, venī!”

Coniugis ad timidās aliquis male sēdulus aurēs

auditōs memori rettulit ōre sonōs.

700

Procris ut accēpit nōmen quasi paelicis ‘Auræ’

excidit et subitō mūta dolōre fuit;

palluit ut sērae, lēctīs dē vīte racēmīs,

pallēscunt frondēs quās nova laesit hiems.

Ut rediit | animus, tenuēs ā pectore vestēs

707

rumpit et indignās sauciat ungue genās!

Nec mora, per mediās passis furibunda capillis

710 Āvolat, ut thyrsō concita Baccha, viās.

Ut prope perventum, comitēs in valle relinquit,

ipsa nemus tacitō clam pede fortis init,

Quid tibi mentis erat, cum sic male sāna latērēs,

Procri? quis attonitī pectoris ārdor erat?

715 Iamiam ventūram, quaecumque erat Aura, putābās

scīlicet atque oculis probra videnda tuīs!

Nunc vēnisse piget (neque enim dēprēndere vellēs),

nunc iuvat: incertus pectora versat amor.

Crēdere quae iubeant locus est et nōmen et index

720 et quia mēns senper quod timet esse putat.

Vīdit ut oppressā vestigia corporis herbā,

pulsantur trepidī corde micante sinūs.

Iamque diēs medius tenuēs contrāxerat umbrās

inque parī spatiō vesper et ortus erant:

725 ecce redit Cephalus silvīs, Cyllēnia prōlēs,

ōraque fontānā fervida pulsat aquā.

Anxia, Procri, latēs. Solitās iacet ille per herbās

et “Zephyrī mollēs auraque” dīxit, “ades!”

Ut patuit miserae iūcundus nōminis error,

furibundus -a -um = furiōsus
per mediās viās āvolat passis capil-
lis ut Baccha thyrsō concita

thyrsus -i *m*, baculum Bacchī he-
derā et vītibus ōrnātum

ut prope perventum *est* (. pervēnit)

clan tacitō pede fortis nemus in-it

male sānus = insānus

Procri *voc Gr* | *Proc-ri*
quis ārdor = quī ārdor

iam-iam (= prōtinus) *eam* ventūran
esse putābās

probrum -i *n* = rēs indigna/turpis
grob-ra

vēnisse *tē* piget (: paenitet)

nunc *tē vēnisse* iuvat
versat : afficit

index -icis *m* = quī indicat
est locus et nōmen et index quae
crēdere iubeant

ut vīdit vestigia corporis...
op-primere -pressisse -pressum (< ob
+ premere) = premere (deorsum)

trepidī sinūs (: pectus) corde micante
pulsantur | micāre : palpitāre

diēs medius = merīdiēs

in parī spatiō : parī spatiō dīvīsī
ortus (sōlis) : māne
Cyllēnius -a -um < Cyllēnē -ēs *f*,
Arcadiae mōns Mercuriō sacer;
Cyllēnia prōlēs : filius Mercuri
prōlēs -is *f* = filius/filia | ē silvis

fontānus -a -um < fōns; aquā fontānā
fervidus -a -um = fervēns

anxius -a -um = sollicitus | *Proc-ri*

patuit : patefactus est
nōminis error : quod nōmine ‘aurae’
dēcepta erat

et mēns rediit et vērus color in ōs	et mēns et rediit vērus in ōra color;	730
oppositās frondēs	surgit et oppositās agitātō corpore frondēs	
uxor in amplexūs viri itūra	mōvit in amplexūs uxor itūra virī.	
sē feram vīdisse ratus (= arbitrātus) iuvenālis -e < iuvenis; <i>adv</i> ut iuvenis	Ille feram vīdisse ratus iuvenālīter arcūs	
fuērunt	corripit: in dextrā tēla fuēre manū.	
sup-primere -pressisse -pressum < sub + premere	Quid facis, infēlix? nōn est fera – supprime tēla!	735
figere = percutere, trāns-figere	Mē miserum! Iaculō fixa puella tuō est! –	
con-clāmat <i>Procris</i> pectus amicum (: anīcae)	“Ei mihi!” conclāmat, “Fīxistī pectus amīcun!	
hic locus : pectus meum	Hic locus ā Cephalō vulnera semper habet.	
ante diem (quō moriendum erat)	Ante diem morior, sed nūllā paelice laesā:	
hoc mihi positae (: sepultae) tē, terra (<i>voc</i>). levem faciet	hoc faciet positae tē mihi, terra, levem.	740
spīritus -us <i>m</i> (< spīrāre) = anima iam spīritus <i>meus</i> exit in ‘aurās’ nō- mine suspectās	Nōmine suspectās iam spīritus exit in aurās.	
lābor (<i>ad Inferōs</i>) lūmina : oculōs; oculōs condere = mortuō oculōs claudere	Lābor, iō! Cārā lūmina conde manū!”	
ille in sinū maestō dominae moriēns corpus sustinet	Ille sinū dominae morientia corpora maestō	
vulnus saevum	sustinet et lacrimīs vulnera saeva lavat.	
spīritus exit et, paulātim lāpsus ex incautō pectore, ōre miserī virī excipitur	Exit et incautō paulātim pectore lāpsus excipitur miserī spīritus ōre virī.	745

[*In convīviis*]

nūdīs rēbus : sine ōrnāmentīs mihi eundū est : ire dēbeō	Sed repetāmus opus. Mihi nūdīs rēbus eundū est,	
ut fessa carīna (: nāvis) portum suum tangat (: attingat)	ut tangat portūs fessa carīna suōs.	

Sollicitē exspectās dum tē in convīvia dūcam

750 et quaeris monitūs hāc quoque parte meōs.

monitus -ūs *m* < monēre

Sēra venī, positāque decēns incēde lucernā!

Grāta morā veniēs, māxima lēna mora est.

morā : propter moram
lēna .ae *f* = fēmina quae virīs puel-
lās amandās vēndit

Etsī turpis eris, fōrmōsa vidēbere pōtis

vidēberis
pōtus -a -um = quī pōtāvit, ēbrius

et latebrās vitiīs nox dabit ipsa tuīs.

nox ipsa vitiīs tuīs latebrās dabit
(: vitiā tua cēlābit)

755 Carpe cibōs digitīs – est quiddam gestus edendī –

gestus -ūs *m* (< gerere) = modus sē
gerendī

ōra nec immundā tōta perungue manū!

per-unguere | ōra tōta : ōs tōtum

nēve domī praesūme dapēs, sed dēsine citrā

prae-sūmere = ante sūmere
dēsine citrā quam capis : antequam
ēdistī quod capere potes

quam capis: ēs paulō quam potes ēsse minus!

Prīamidēs Helenēn avidē sī spectet edentem.

Priamidēs -is *m*, filius Priamī: Paris
avidus -a -um = valdē cupidus
sī Helenēn avidē edentem spectāvis-
set, eam ōdisset et dīxisset; ...

760 ōderit et dīcat: “Stulta rapīna mea est!”

Aptius est deceatque magis pōtāre puellās,

Veneris puer : Amor

cum Veneris puerō nōn male, Bacche, facis.

Hoc quoque: quā patiēns caput est, animusque

hoc quoque dīcam: quā (= ubi) caput
vinī patiēns est

pedēsque

cōnstant, nec quae sunt singula bīna vidē!

cōnstāre = cōnstāns esse

765 Turpe iacēns mulier multō madefacta Lyaeō,

made-facere = madidum (: ēbrium)
facere

digna est concubitūs quōslibet illa patī!

Nec somnīs positā tūtum succumbere mēnsā,

nec tūtum est somnīs succumbere
mēnsā psitā (: in conviviō)

per somnōs fierī multa pudenda solent.

[*In cubiculō*]

ulteriōra : quae ultrā (: in cubiculō)
fiunt; ulteriōra *me* pudet docēre

"quod *tē* pudet praecipuē nostrum
(: meum) opus est"

Ulteriōra pudet docuisse; sed alma Diōnē

"Praecipuē nostrum est quod pudet" inquit
"opus."

770

quaeque *fēmina* sibi nōta sit (: sē
nōverit)
mnodōs ā corpore : figurās corporis

prae-signis -e = insignis, ēgregius
re-supīnus -a -um = in tergō
(iacēns)

spectentur ā tergō *eae* quibus
sua terga placent

Nōta sibi sit quaeque; modōs ā corpore certōs
sūmite: nōn omnēs ūna figurā decet.

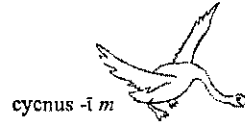
Quae faciē praesignis erit, resupīna iacētō.
spectentur tergō quīs sua terga placent.

.....

Nec lūcem in thalamōs tōtīs admitte fenestrīs,
aptius in vestrō corpore multa latent.

807

[*Finis lūsūs*]



poēta (et Venus) vehitur currū
cynīs tractō

tempus *est* dēscendere cynīs qui
iugum nostrum (: curram meum)
collō suō dūxerunt

Lūsus habet finem. Cynīs dēscendere tempus
dūxerunt collō quī iuga nostra suō.

810

quondam: II.744

Ut quondam iuvenēs, ita nunc, mea turba, puellae
inscribant spoliīs: "Nāsō magister erat."

FINIS

INDEX VOCABVLORVM

(Litteris obliquis [abc...] scribuntur vocābula quae appārent in ROMA AETERNA cap. XXXVI-XL)

- A**
 ab-dere -didisse -ditum III.262
 abiegnus -a -um III.469
 abiēs -etis *f* III.(469)
 ab-lre -eō -iisse III.60
ab-sūmere II.439
 ab-undāre II.552
 accessus -ūs *m* I.352,604
 ac-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum III.701
 accipiter -tris *m* II.147,363
 ac-commodāre II.67
 acer -eris *n* I.(325)
 acernus -a -um I.325
 ac-quīrere -sīvisse -sītum II.343
 āctum -ī *n* II.574,625
 acus -ūs *f* I.510; III.240
 ad-amāre II.109
 ad-esse + *dat* I.268
 ad-hinnīre I.280
 ad-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum III.8
 aditus -ūs *m* I.163,229,721; III.442
 ad-missum -ī *n* II.381
 admissus -a -um I.40; III.312
ad-movēre II.441
 ad-mūgīre I.279
 ad-ridēre -sisse II.201
 ad-sidēre -sēdisse -sessum III.260
 ad-stāre -stitisse II.301
 ad-stringere -inxisse -ictum I.361;
 II.47; III.146
 ad-struere II.119
 ad-suēscere -suēvisse II.(345),647
 ad-suētūdō -inis *f* II.345
 ad-sūmere III.142
 adulter -erī *m* pāg.7.(43); I.304,309;
 II.365
 adulter -era -erum III.643
 adultera -ae *f* I.295
 adulterium -ī *n* pāg.7.43,50; II.367,
 484
 aduncus -a -um I.474,725
 advena -ae *adi* I.176
 adventus -ūs *m* II.160
 ad-vertēre I.267
aedēs -is *f* III.244
 aemula -ae *f* II.436
 aequātus -a -um I.112
aequor -oris *n* I.58,723; II.35,87,96,
 469
 aequoreus -a -um I.410,528; II.62,
 124; III.402
 aequum -ī *n*; *comp* + aequō *abl* I.599;
 II.645
 aequus -a -um I.(599); II.71; III.5
 āerius -a -um I.26; II.44
aes -aeris *n* II.; III.166
 aestus -ūs *m* II.317; III.697
aeternus -a -um III.414
aethēr -eris *m* III.375
 aetherius -a -um II.59; III.388
 aevum -ī *n* I.241
 affectāre II.39
 agere ēgisse āctum I.611; II.154;
 III.186
 agitāre I.553; II.27,487; III.731
 agmen -inis *n* I.66,93
 agna -ae *f* I.118
 āla -ae *f* III.193
 albēns -entis *adi* II.666; III.182
 ālea -ae *f* I.452
 āles -itis *f* II.150,481; III.420
 algēre II.214
 ali-quō *adv* II.225
 alnus -a -um III.3
 altum -ī *n* I.633; *pl* III.390
 alūta -ae *f* III.202,271
 amābilis -e II.107; III.675
 amāns -antis *m* I.439,525; III.69
 amārus -a -um II.151
 amātor -ōris *m* pāg.5.18,23; I.722;
 II.564,738; III.209
 amātorius -a -um pāg.6.26,29; I.(0)
 āmēns -entis *adi* I.527
 amethystus -ī *f* III.181
 amictus -ūs *m* II.297; III.268
 amplexus -ūs *m* I.770; III.732
 analectris .idis *f* III.273
 ancora -ae *f* I.772
 anguis -is *m* *f* III.7,77
 anhlitus -ūs *m* I.521
 annōsus -a -um I.14
 anus -ūs *f* *adi* I.766
 antrum -ī *n* II.623
 anxius -a -um III.727
aper: *apri* *m* I.46,762; II.373
 aperīre III.371
 aptāre II.65
 aptus -a -um pāg.5.11; I.5,44,152,
 237,415,446, 512,594,760; II.126;
 III.122,226,470,761,808; + *inf* *pass*
 I.10, 358, 359
āra -ae *f* I.319; III.393
 arāre II.118
 arbitrium -ī *n* III.320
 arbutus -ī *f* III.689
 arcānus -a -um II.596; *n* I.137
ārdēre ārsisse I.284; II.378; III.388
ārdor -ōris *m* III.714
 arduus -a -um II.(535),537
 ārea -ae *f* I.39
 ārēre II.606
 arguere -uisse pāg.7.43,50; I.733;
 II.199
 āridus -a -um II.352; III.272
 ariēs -etis *m* II.(485)
 arista -ae *f* I.553
 armentum -ī *n* I.290,301,305
 armi-fer -a -um II.5
 ars artis *f* I.1,3,4,106,113,362; II.592,
 735; III.42; *pl* I.242,265,435
 artifex -icis *m* *f* I.(0),7; II.676;
 III.47,351
 -ārant = -āvērunt I.294; II.465;
 III.391
arvum -ī *n* I.399,401
arx arcis *f* II.540
 asella -ae *f* III.290
 asper -era -erum II.(146); III.194,223
 asperitās -ātis *f* II.146
 -āsse = -āvisse I.406; II.169,171,642
 as-siduus -a -um I.473,474
 at: sī nōn ..., at (tamen) II.611.619
 āter ātra ātrum; ātra diēs I.418
 at-tenuāre I.735
at-tonitus -a -um I.538; II.296;
 III.144,714
 auceps -cupis *m* I.47; III.669
 auctor -ōris *m* *f* I.72,326
 audēns -entis *adi* (*part* < audēre) I.608
aura -ae *f* I.43,373; II.59,64,514;
 III.693,698,701,715,728,741
aurātus -a -um II.299
Auster -trī *m* III.174
 avidus -a -um, *adv* -ē III.759
 ā-volāre II.19; III.710
 avus -ī *m* III.128
 axis -is *m* II.94
B
 bāca -ae *f* II.518
barba -ae *f* I.518
 barbaria -ae *f* II.552
 bene quod... II.605
 bene emere I.426
 bibere III.187
 binī -ae -a II.72
 blaesus -a -um I.598
 blanditiae -ārum *f* *pl* I.439,480,571,
 619; II.159,466
 blandus -a -um I.(263),362,455,468,
 663,710; II.177,477; III.315,624;
adv blandē I.273
 boāre III.450
 Boreās -ae *m* III.162
 bōs bovis *m* *f*, *pl* bovēs boum, *dat*/*abl*
 būbus III.112,120
 brattea -ae *f* III.232
 brevis -e I.528
C
caelestis -e II.237,352; *m* *pl* I.147
 caelum -ī *n* II.561
 caeruleus -a -um III.126
 caerulus -a -um II.518
 caespes .itis *m* I.107; III.688
 calathus -ī *m* II.264

calēre I.526
cal-facere II.214
callidus -a -um II.262
calor -ōris *m* I.237
calvus -a -um III.(250)
candidus -a -um III.502
candor -ōris *m* III.199,227
cānēre II.440
canis -is *m* II.206
cānitiēs -ēī *f* III.163
canna -ae *f* I.554
canor -ōris *m* III.315
canōrus -a -um III.142,311
cānus -a -um II.117; III.75
capāx -ācis *adi* I.136
capella -ae *f* II.486
caper -prī *m* I.(522); II.(486); III.193
captāre I.351,403; II.77,597,605
carbasa -ōrum *n pl* II.337
carbō -ōnis *m* III.628
carīna -ae *f* II.51; III.748
carmen -inis *n* II.104
carpere -psisse -ptum I.420; II.114;
III.680,755; viam II.44; II.230
casa -ae *f* II.240
cassis -is *m* II.2
castaneus -a -um II.268
castus -a -um I.100,623
cāsus -ūs *m* II.14,127; III.425
catulus -ī *m* II.375
causa -ar *f* II.560
causāri I.427
cavāre I.476
cavus -a -um I.162,432,520,764;
II.610
cēdere cessisse + *dat* II.197
cēlāre II.389,571; III.271,640
celeber-bris -bre pāg.5.17; I.97
celebrāre II.739
celebrātus -a -um II.499
cēnsor -ōris *m* II.(663),664
cēnsūra -ae *f* II.387
cēnsus -ūs *m* III.172
centaurus -ī *m* pāg.8; I.(11)
certus -a -um III.187
cerva -ae *f* I.766; II.483; III.215,670
cervix -icis *f* I.19
cervus -ī *m* I.45; III.428
cessāre III.259
chaos -ī *n* II.(467),470
charta -ae *f* II.746; III.623,625
chorda -ae *f* II.(494)
chorus -ī *m* III.168,406
cicāda -ae I.271
cingulum -ī *n* I.(421); III.(143)
cinis -eris *m, pl* II.26,440
circum-ire -eō -iisse III.396
cista -ae *f* II.609
cithara -ae *f* pāg.8; I.11; III.319
citāre quam III.757
citus -a -um I.3; III.65; *adv* citō
III.73,685

civitās -ātis *f* pāg.5.1; 6.40
claudere -sisse -sum II.23
clūdere -sisse -sum III.415
coepitum -ī *n* I.30,771; II.38; III.671
cognitus -a -um II.476
cognōsse = cognōvisse II.391
co-ire -eō -iisse I.564; II.615
colentēs -ium *m pl* I.399
colere -uisse cultum I.416; II.121;
III.225
col-lidere -sisse -sum III.221
col-ligere -lēgisse -lēctum I.154;
II.339,456; III.471
columba -ae *f* I.117; II.269,363,465
coma -ae *f* I.108,306,518,530,734;
II.304,666; III.76,146,224,238,242,
246,434,443
cōmere -mpsisse -nptum I.510
cōmis -e II.177; III.510; *adv* cōmiter
I.710
comitātus -a -um + *abl* II.279
com-mendāre II.284
commentus -a -um I.319
com-mittere II.365; sē + *dat* I.769
commoditās -ātis *f* II.372
commodum -ī *n* I.131,132,136; II.438
commodus -a -um I.(131)
com-pescere -uisse II.97; III.501
com-pōnere -posuisse -positum
I.160; II.303,385
compos -otis *adi* I.486
compositus -a -um III.259
com-prehendere/-prēndere II.447;
III.151
con-cavus -a -um I.402
con-cēdere I.523; III.491
concessus -a -um I.33
concha -ae *f* II.519; III.124
con-ciēre -civisse -citurum I.312;
III.710
con-ciliāre II.278,554
con-cinere I.508
con-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum II.23
con-ciitāre III.174
con-clāmāre III.737
concordia -ae *f* II.463
concubitus -ūs *m* II.462,571,(679);
III.766
con-cumbere -cubuisse II.632;
III.522
con-dere -didisse -ditum II.609;
III.742
cōn-fusus -a -um II.467
con-queri -questum I.739
cōn-scius -a -um I.354,438; III.621,
625
cōn-scribere pāg.6.36
cōn-sistere -stitisse I.60; II.129,478
cōnspiciuus -a -um III.394
cōn-stāre -stitisse I.120; III.764
cōn-suēscere -ēvisse II.345; III.493
cōn-suētūdō -inis *f* II.(345)

cōnsuētus -a -um I.467; III.479
cōnsul -is II.664
cōnsulere -uissē -ultum I.251,252;;
III.136
contemptus -a -um III.299
con-tendere -disse -tentum I.764;
III.285
contentus -a -um I.425
contiguus -a -um III.410
con-tinēre -uisse -tentum II.70,582
con-tingere -tigisse -tāctum I.156,
565; II.638
continuāre I.406
continuus -a -um III.82
con-tundere -tudiesse -tūsum I.12
conveniēns -entis *adi* I.514; + *dat*
III.188
con-venire + *acc* II.394; + *dat* I.758;
III.273
cōpia -ae I.98
cōram *adv* III.235
corni-pēs -pedis *adi* I.280
corōna -ae *f* I.558,727
cor-ripere -iō -uisse -reptum III.734
cor-rumpere pāg.7.44; I.129,355,
(515),714
cortex -icis *m* I.286
crēdere I.445
crēdibilis -e I.467
crēdita -ōrum *n pl* II.351,513
crēta -ae *f* III.199
crimen -inis *n* pāg.7.41,47; I.34;
II.23,110,371,386,446,449,634;
III.9,12,32,375,379,454
crīnis -is *m* I.122; III.141,165,250
crīnitus -a -um III.243
crispus -a -um I.(505)
croceus -a -um I.530; III.179
crocum -ī *n* I.104
crocus -ī *m* I.(530); III.179, 204
cubile -is *n* II.475
culpa -ae *f* pāg.7.46,48; II.174,389,
572
cultor -ōris *m* I.722
cultus -a -um I.97,511; II.175;
III.108,341,447,681
cultus -ūs *m* III.101,127,433
cupīdō -inis *f* III.373,397
cūra -ae *f* I.512,555,736; II.350,357;
III.412,484,680; cūra sit + *inf* II.58,
122; cūram habēre + *gen* II.242
curvāre II.179; curvātus -a -um
III.500
curvus -a -um I.89,318
cūstōdia -ae *f* III.613
cūstōs -ōdis *m/f* III.243,612,625,633,
639,644
cycnus -ī *m* III.809
cymbala -ōrum *n pl* I.537
D
damnōsus -a -um II.206; III.509
damnum -ī *n* I.100,431,434; II.174,

677; III.160,280
 dē-cēdere (dē vīta) pāg.7.58
 decēns -entis *adi* III.(291),751; *adv*
 decenter III.291
 decēre I.316; II.569; III.135,229
 dē-cidere -disse I.150; II.2,91
 dē-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum
 I.(289),325; III.445,454
 dē-clāmāre I.465; II.507
 decolor -oris *adi* III.130
 decor -ōris *m* II.379; III.159,282,295,
 299,352,424
 dē-crēscere III.125
 dē-currere -risse II.99
 dē-decēre II.530
 dē-decus -oris *n* III.248
 dēficere -iō -fēcisse -fectum I.662
 dē-fōrmāre I.517
 dēfōrmis -e III.217,373
 dē-lābi -lāpsum I.43; II.245
 dē-litēscere -lituisse II.240,472
 dē-mēns -entis *adi* II.591
 dē-mittere I.153
 dēnsus -a -um III.165
 dē-pectere I.630
 dē-pōnere II.463
 dē-prehendere/-prēndere -disse -sum
 I.619; II.(373),377,557,593; III.209
 dē-tegere III.161
 dēterior -ius *comp* III.256
 dē-tinēre -uisse I.640; II.98; III.312
 dē-vehere III.386
 dē-volāre III.420
 dē-vovēre III.241
 dexter -era -erum II.145
 diēs -ēī *f* I.418; II.653; III.152,739
 dif-fundere III.9
 dignus + *īnf* I.670
 dif-ferre dis-tulisse di-lātum I.409;
 II.225
 dif-fidēre -fisum esse + *dat* I.768
 dilēctus -a -um pāg.7.51
 di-luere -uisse -ūtum I.238
 di-mittere III.33
 dis-cinctus -a -um I.421
 discrīmen -inis *n* II.303; III.137
 disertus -a -um I.463,610; II.507
 dis-pōnere II.45,578,595
 dis-simulāre I.276; II.642; III.210
 di-stāre III.278
 dis-tendere -disse -tentum II.209
 dis-torquēre III.287
 dīversus -a -um I.755; II.499; III.124
 dīviduus -a -um II.488
 docilis -e I.267; III.344
 doctor -ōris *m* pāg.7.50
 dolus -ī *m* II.562
 domāre -uisse -itum II.183; III.114
 domina -ae *f* I.139,421,572; II.111,
 213; III.743
 dominus -ī *m* I.450
 dōnāre + *abl* II.3,261

dōs dōtis *f* I.596; II.112,155; III.258
 dubitāre + *īnf* I.343; II.211
 dūdum, iam dūdum I.317; II.457
 dūrāre I.38; II.119
 dūrus -a -um; ē dūrō III.476
 E
 ēbrietās -ātis *f* I.597
 ebur -oris *n* I.(147)
 eburnus -a -um I.147; II.203
 ēdere -didisse -ditum pāg.6.23;
 III.61,671
 ē-dicere pāg.6.39
 ē-discere II.122
 ef-fodere -iō -fōdisse -fossum III.125
 effugium -ī *n* II.21
 ēgressus -ūs *m* II.32
 ēheu! I.176
 ei! + *dat* I.672,741; II.274
 ē-lābi -lāpsum I.432
 elegī -ōrum *m pl* (versūs) pāg.5.15;
 I.(264); III.(333)
 elephantus -ī *m* I.(147)
 ē-licere -iō -uisse -itum II.444
 eloquēns -entis *adi* I.(459)
 ēloquentia -ae *f* I.(459)
 ēloquium -ī *n* I.(459),462
 ē-lūdēre III.611
 emāx -ācis *adi* I.421
 ē-minēre I.519
 ēn! I.555; II.599
 ēnsi-ger -a -um II.56
 epulae -ārum *f pl* II.227
 equa -ae *f* I.(280); II.487
 -ēre = -ērunt I.119,174,243,551,717;
 II.70,479; III.108,112,296,312,406,
 734
 error -ōris *m* pāg.7.42,45,47; III.729
 ē-rudīre II.66; III.48
 esse; nōn est + *īnf* I.447
 et = etiam I.669
 euhion! euhoe! I.563; III.157
 ē-venīre pāg.6.36; III.247
 ex-animis -e I.540
 ex-ārdēscere -ārsisse III.481
 ex-cidere -disse I.539; II.450; III.702
 ex-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum I.710,
 756; II.596
 ex-clūdēre -sisse -sum III.69
 ex-cutere -iō -cussisse -cussum I.22,
 150,151,242; II.627; III.162
 exemplum -ī *m* I.636; II.575
 ex-haurīre -sisse -stum I.771
 ex-hibēre II.348
 ex-igere -ēgisse -āctum II.130,502
 exilium -ī *n* pāg.7.53,57; II.25
 ex-ōrāre I.37
 ex-pedīre I.422; expedit I.637
 ex-perīrī -pertum II.180; expertus
 III.511
 ex-plōrāre I.456
 ex-pōnere III.209
 ex-primere -essisse -essum III.224

ex-probrāre II.641
 ex-silīre -uisse I.115
 ex-stāre III.338
 ex-stingūere -inxisse -inctum II.441
 ex-sultāre I.315
 exta -ōrum *n pl* I.320,322; II.737
 externus -a -um I.70
 ex-terrēre I.13
 extrēmus -a -um II.120
 ex-uere -uisse -ūtum II.241; III.77
 exul -is *adi* pāg.7.52
 ex-ululāre I.508
 F
 fac/facitō + *coni* I.145,443,480,575,
 598,610,660; II.198,206,224,296,
 345,445; III.266,477
 facere III.57
 facessere -īvisse -ītum III.367
 faciēs -ēī *f* I.121; II.468,503; III.105,
 210,316,398,501
 facilis -e III.475; ex/in facili I.356,
 562
 faciundia -ae *f* I.609
 faciundus -a -um II.123
 faenus -oris *n* II.513
 famulus -ī *m* III.695
 far farris *n* I.758
 fās *n* indēcl I.739; fās est III.151
 fascia -ae *f* III.274,622
 fastus -a -um; *m pl* pāg.6.34
 fastus -ūs *m* I.715; II.241; III.511
 fātum -ī *n*, *pl* II.27
 favēns -entis *adi* I.268
 favilla -ae *f* III.203
 fax -facis *f* I.22
 fel fellis *n* II.520
 fēma (bōs, taurus) *f adi* I.279,280;
 II.462,482
 fēmineus -a -um I.341; III.286,298
 ferīre I.528
 ferre II.168; *pass* I.312; II.380; fertur
 (: dīcitur) I.300; II.240,477; ferunt
 (: dīcunt) II.632
 ferrum -ī *n* II.379
 fervēns -entis *adi* III.396
 fervidus -a -um III.726
 fēstum -ī *n* I.416
 fictus -a -um (*part* < fingere)
 pāg.5.16; I.597; III.677
 fidēlis -e I.555; *adv* -iter III.671
 fidēs -ēī *f* I.612; II.640
 fidūcia -ae *f* I.269,707; II.349
 fieri factum: ut fit I.149
 figere fixisse fixum I.23; III.240,
 736,737
 figūra -ae *f* I.759; II.143; III.207,493
 flum -ī *n* II.494
 fingere finxisse fictum pāg.5.16,19;
 I.306,432,616; II.579,631; III.472
 firmāre II.(337)
 firmus -a -um II.319,340
 flamma -ae *f* I.282,526; II.379,441

flēbilis -e I.1413; *adv* -iter pāg.7.56
 flectere flexisse flexum I.442
flētus -ūs *m* III.432
 flōrēre II.115; III.687
 flōs -ōris *m* II.665
 focus -ī *m* I.638
 foedus -eris *n* II.462,579
 fōns fontis *m* III.688
 fontānus -a -um III.726
 foret forent III.194,520
 fōrma -ae f I.246,623,707; II.296;
 III.103,134,205,217,234,433
 formīca -ae f I.93
 fors fortis f I.608
forsitan *adv* III.339,422,447
fortassis *adv* I.665
 forum -ī *n* (: amphitheatrum) I.164
 fragilis -e I.374; II.113
 fraudāre III.293
 fraus fraudis f III.32,491
 frēna -ōrum *n pl* I.20
 frendere I.46
 frequēns -entis *adi* I.50,93,147
 fretum -ī *n* II.61,338,468; III.252
frōns -ondis f I.58,105,299; II.475;
 III.162,250,694,704,731
 frūctus -ūs *m* III.398
 frutex -icis f I.47; III.250
 fugāre II.153; III.126,132,300
 fugere + *acc* I.135; + *dat* II.450
 fulcīre fulsisse fultum II.244
fulgēre -sisse III.119
 fulminēus -a -um II.374
 fulvus -a -um II.373
 fundere fūdisse fūsum III.236
 fungī fūctum + *abl* II.158
fūnis -is *m* I.764
fūnus -eris *n* III.431
furere I.(341)
 furia -ae f II.487
 furibundus -a -um III.709
 furiōsus -a -um I.281; II.363,451
 furor -ōris *m* I.342; II.106; III.172
 fūrtim *adv* I.619
 fūrtīvus -a -um I.275; II.246; III.640
 fūrtum -ī *n* I.33; II.389,555,617,640
 fuscāre I.513; III.197
 fuscus -a -um I.(513); II.657
 G
 garrulus -a -um II.606
 gausapum -ī *n* II.300
 gelidus -a -um III.385
 geminus -a -um II.19,644; III.47,496
 gemma -ae f III.186
 gener -erī *m* III.392
 genialis -e I.125
 gestus -ūs *m* III.275,755
 glāns -andis f II.(622); III.149
 gradus -ūs *m* I.(89),107; per gradus
 I.482
 grāmen -inis *n* III.249
 grandis -e I.350; III.206

grāni-fer -fera -ferum I.94
 grānum -ī *n* I.(94)
 grassārī III.441
 grātia -ae f II.570
 grātis *adv* I.454
 grātulārī III.122
 gravis -e III.277
 grūs gruis f III.182
gurgēs -itis *m* III.426
 gutta -ae f I.288
 gŷrus -ī *m* III.384
 H
 habēnae -ārum f pl I.5
 habilis -e II.661
 hāc-tenus *adv* I.263
haerēre -sisse -sum II.484
 hāmus ī *m* I.47,763; III.425
 harēna -ae f I.164,165,527,560;
 III.395
 harundō -inis f II.77
 hedera -ae f III.411
 hērōs -ōis *m* pāg.5.(17)
 hērōis -idis f pāg.5.17,18; I.713
 hesternus -a -um III.154
 hiāre II.115
 hilaris -e III.518
 hinnīre I.(280)
 hirtus -a -um I.762
 hirundō -inis f II.149,383
 honestus -a -um I.769
honōs -ōris *m* II.274,278; III.392,
 411,483
 horrēre II.213
 hostis -is f II.461
 hūmānus -a -um II.372
 hymenaeae! I.563
 I
 iactāre II.61,203,204
 iactus -ūs *m* III.353,369
iaculum -ī *n* I.763; III.736
 iam dūdum I.317; II.457
 iam-iam III.715
 icere icisse ictum II.380
 ictus -ūs *m* II.610
 iēiūnus -a -um III.277
 ignārus -a -um II.376
 ignāvus -a -um III.381
 ignis -is *m* I.244,573
 illex -icis f III.149
 ilia -ium *n pl* III.285
 imāgō -inis f I.171
 imber -bris *m* I.532
 im-meritus -a -um I.318
 im-modicus -a -um III.511
 im-mundus -a -um I.154; II.486,524;
 III.756
 im-patiēns -entis *adi* II.60
 im-pedire III.146
 im-pellere -pulisce -pulsum III.693
 im-pendere -disce -pēsum III.297
im-pius -a -um I.(435)
 im-plēre -ēvisce -ētum I.325

im-plicāre -uisse -itum I.561
 im-pōnere + *dat* II.202,469
 im-probitās -ātis f I.676
 imum -ī *n* III.675
 in-adsuētus -a -um I.300
 in-amābilis -e III.289
 inānis -e I.740; II.470
 in-aurātus -a -um II.494
 in-cautus -a -um II.83; III.371,745
in-cēdere III.751
incendium -ī *n* II.301
 inceptum -ī *n* I.716
 incessus -ūs *m* III.299
 in-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum II.78,
 226
in-citāre I.368; III.474
 inde *adv* I.769
 index -icis *m* III.719
 indicium -ī *n* II.446,573; III.668
 in-dignus -a -um I.532; III.708
in-dūcere I.172; III.199
 indulgentia -ae f II.145,435
 induigēre III.159
 in-eptus -a -um I.306
 in-eris -ertis *adi* II.229; III.60,208,
 220,412
 inertia -ae f III.197
 in-esse + *dat* II.236
 Inferior -ius -ōris *comp* I.770
 in-festus -a -um III.670
 in-ficere -iō -fēcisse -fectum III.163
in-firmus -a -um II.66
 in-flāre III.145
 in-fundere -fūdisce -fūsum I.437
 in-gemēscere -muisse I.169
 ingeniōsus -a -um II.34
 ingenium -ī *n* II.163
 ingenuus -a -um II.121,216
 in-grātus -a -um; *adv* ingrātē II.435
 in-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum I.116;
 II.618; III.266
 in-iquus -a -um I.313; II.27
in-ire III.712
 in-iēctus -a -um I.469
 in-linere -lēvisce -lītum III.314
 in-nocuus -a -um; *adv* innocuē I.640
 in-nuere -nuisse II.543; III.514
 in-numerus -a -um I.760
 in-ops -pis *ad i* + *gen* (mentis) I.465;
 III.684
 in-re-ligātus -a -um I.530
in-sānus -a -um I.372; II.563; III.667
in-scius -a -um I.458
in-sequi I.486
 in-serere -uisse -rtum I.605
insidiāe -ārum f pl I.766; II.149,594
 insidiōsus -a -um I.134
 insigne -is *n* I.31
 insignis -e III.348
 in-solitus -a -um I.(300)
in-spicere -iō -exisse -ectum I.423;
 II.396; III.232,471

in-suere -suisse -sūtum III.0.131
 instar *n* *indēcl* + *gen* I.676; II.286
 in-stāre I.409,485,717,718; + *dat*
 II.535
 instita -ae *f* I.32; II.600
 institor -ōris *m* I.421
 in-struere -ūxisse -ūtum III.342
 in-tāctus -a -um I.(677)
 interior -ius; *n pl* -iōra III.230
 inter-ire I.374,474
 in-ultus -a -um I.366
 in-ūtilis -e *pāg*.5.7
 inventum -ī *n* II.164
 invidus -a -um I.296
 in-vīsus -a -um III.242
 invītus -a -um I.674; II.449
 iō! II.1; III.742
 iocus -ī *m* I.354,594; II.176,600;
 III.381.640
 love: sub love I.726; II.623
 ir-ritus -a -um I.634
 -isse *inf perf*: -re *inf praes* I.160,161,
 162,294,481,600; II.20,98,121,122,
 216; III.370
 -isse = -iisse/-ivisse II.477,555; īsse =
 iisse II.521,522
 iuba -ae *f* I.630
 iubēre + *con* I.507
 iūdex -icis *m* I.461; III.491
 iūdicium -ī *n* I.98,246,626
 iugum -ī *n* I.318; III.810
 iūrāre I.372,425,635; III.75
 iūrgium -ī *n* I.591; III.374
 iūs -ūris *n, pl* iūra II.42,381; III.58,
 492
 iussū *abl* + *gen* II.157
 iūstus -a -um II.598
 iuvāre iūvisse I.102,406,428,597,630,
 674; III.121,413,524,718
 iuvenālis -e, *adv* -iter III.733
 iuvenca -ae *f* I.293,307; II.485
 iuventus -ī *m* I.471
 iuventa -ae *f* III.81
 iuventūs -ūtis *f* I.459; II.733
 L
 labāre II.85
 labellum -ī *n* I.575,667; III.284
 lābēs -is *f* I.292,514
 lābi lāpsum III.65
 labōrāre + *inf* I.35
 lacer -era -erum I.412
 lactēns -entis *adi* II.375
 lacūna -ae *f* III.283
 laedere -sisse -sum I.365,443;
 III.207,685,704,739
 languēre II.(315),436
 languor -ōris *m* II.318
 laniāre I.122; II.171,451; III.678
 lapillus -ī *m* III.129
 lapis -idis *m* I.432; III.223
 laqueus -ī *m* I.284; *pl* II.578,580,595
 lascīvus -a -um I.523; II.497,567;

III.331
 lassus -a -um III.696
 latebra -ae *f* II.393; III.754
 latēns -entis *adi* (*part* < latēre) I.569
 lauri-ger -gera -gerum III.389
 laurus -ī *f* II.495,496; III.690
 laxāre III.73
 laxus -a -um I.516; III.268; *adv* laxē
 III.145
 lēctor -ōris *m* II.283
 lea -ae *f* II.375
 lēctus -a -um I.461
 legere lēgis lēctum I.263,357,461;
 II.508,666; III.124,130,645,703
 lēgitimus -a -um I.282; II.545;
 III.293
 lēna -ae *f* III.316,752
 lēnīre II.648
 lēnis -e III.693; *adv* -iter, *comp* lēnius
 I.718
 lentēscere II.357
 lentus -a -um I.5,67,472,732; II.456;
 III.123,452
 lepus -ōris *m* I.272; II.517
 levis -e I.159; III.686
 lēvis -e III.(193)
 lēx lēgis *f* I.119,142
 libāre I.577
 libīdō -inis *f* I.281,341
 librāre II.68
 librum -ī *n* I.429
 licet + *con* I.413,664,673; II.109,
 266,279; III.106,399; licēbat II.31
 ligāre I.(530); III.623
 linea -ae *f* I.141
 linere lēvisse litum III.(314)
 lingula -ae *f* III.444
 linum -ī *n* II.46
 liquēscere II.85
 liquidum -ī *n* I.(104); II.(491)
 liquidus -a -um I.104,620; II.472;
 III.443
 lis litis *f* II.(145),151,155; III.452
 littera -ae *f* I.483; II.500
 loquāx -ācis *adi* II.608
 lōra -ōrum *n pl* I.41,550
 lūcidus -a -um III.204
 lūcifer -era -erum III.180
 lūdere -sisse -sum II.203,389,600;
 III.62,368,382; + *acc* I.91; III.318,
 332
 lūdijus -ī *m* I.112
 lūmen -inis *n* II.442; *pl* (: oculi)
 I.662; II.578; III.504,618,647,742
 lupa -ae *f* III.8,419
 lūsor -ōris *m* I.451
 lūstrum -ī *n* III.14,15
 lūsus -ūs *m* III.(349),372,809
 lūx lūcis *f* (: diēs) I.413; lūce I.247
 luxuriāre I.360; II.437
 lyra -ae *f* II.494; III.142,400

M
 maciēs -ēī *f* I.733; II.660
 maculōsus -a -um III.395
 made-facere III.765
 madēre II.520
 madēscere -duisse II.62
 madidus -a -um I.554,660; III.224
 magicus -a -um II.(99),102
 magister -trī *m* I.6
 magn-animus -a -um I.20
 māiestās -ātis *f* III.407
 male + *adi* II.319; III.699,713
 male-dicere II.167
 male-dictum -ī *n* II.533
 manifestus -a -um II.321,493
 manūs dare I.462; ā summā manū
 III.226
 marinus -a -um III.35
 maritus -a -um II.381
 marmor -ōris *n* I.70; III.125
 marmoreus -a -um I.103; III.317
 mās maris *m* I.277; II.486
 massa -ae *f* III.220
 māteria -ae *f* I.49; II.34; III.382
 mātūrus -a -um; *adv* mātūrē, *comp*
 mātūrius II.223
 mātūtinus -a -um I.367
 medēri + *dat* *pāg*.6.28; II.735
 medicāmen -inis *n* II.489,491;
 III.205,646
 medium -ī *n*; ē mediō III.479
 medullae -ārū *f* III.215
 mei *gen* < ego III.680
 melius *adv comp*, dī melius! II.388
 mementō *imp fut* < meminisse II.201
 memor -ōris *adi* + *gen* II.270; III.59,
 700
 menda -ae *f* I.249; II.653; III.261
 mendāx -ācis *adi* I.298,431; II.525;
 III.441
 mēnsūra -ae *f* I.589; III.265
 mentīri + *acc* + *inf* I.25
 meretrīx -icis *f* I.435
 meritum -ī *n* III.10
 merus -a -um II.474
 messis -is *f* III.82
 mēta -ae *f* I.40; III.396
 metamorphōsis -is *f* *pāg*.6.31
 mētīri mēsum I.(589)
 micāre -uisse III.504,722
 migrāre *pāg*.5.3
 militia -ae *f* II.233
 ministra -ae *f* III.470
 miserābilis -e I.737
 miserēri + *gen* III.679
 mītis -e II.149,178,462
 mōbilis -e II.62,644; III.698
 mōbilitās -ātis *f* III.352
 moderātus -a -um, *adv* -ē II.683
 modestus -a -um II.389
 modicus -a -um II.646; III.283
 modo + *con* III.617

modus -i m I.39,111; II.20,25; *pl*
pāg.5.10; I.508; III.318
mola -ae *f* III.290
molere -uisse -itum III.(290)
mōlēs -is *f* II.46
7; III.126
mōliri I.266; II.119,537
mollire I.352; II.(467),477,657
mollis -e; *adv* molliter III.344
monēre: moniti -ōrum *m pl* II.548
monimentum -i *n* III.391
monita -ōrum *n pl* III.48
monitus -ūs *m* III.750
mōnstrāre II.65
montānus -a -um I.305; II.364
mora -ae *f*: nec mora (*adv*) I.146;
III.709
morārī I.46; III.436; +*acc* I.98,301;
II.226
mordax -ācis *adi* I.506
mōrōsus -a -um III.237
mōs mōris *m* I.133; *pl* III.370
movēre pāg.5.9; I.29,110,144; II.43
mūgīre I.(279)
mulcēre II.341
munditia -ae *f* I.(505); II.677; III.133
munditiēs -ēi *f* I.(505),513
mundus -a -um III.479
mūnus -eris *n* I.69,170; II.158,664
mūrex -icis *m* I.251; III.170
murmur -uris *n* I.369; II.466
mūtātiō -ōnis *f* pāg.6.32
mutilis -a -um III.249
myrteus -a -um II.734
myrtus -i *f* II.(734); III.181,690
mystērium -i *n* II.(601),609
mysticus -a -um II.640
N
nanciscī nactum pāg.6.25; I.95
nardus -is *m* III.443
nāre II.(41)
nāris -is *f* I.520; *pl* I.522
nātālis -e I.405,429; *m* I.417
natāre +*acc* I.48
nātus -i *m* I.69; II.63,69,73,382
naufregium -i *n* I.(412)
naufragus -a -um I.412
nāvālis -e I.171; III.392
nāvita -ae *m* III.259
nē +*imp* I.245
nectere -xuisse -xum II.46,484;
III.238
ne-fās *n* *indēcl* I.284,739; II.107
negāre; *pass* +*dat* II.243
nemorōsus -a -um I.105,289; III.427
nempe *adv* I.173
nemus -oris *n* I.(105),311; II.623;
III.689,712
nēnia -ae *f* II.102
ne-quire -eō -ivisse II.633
nēquitia -ae *f* II.392
nescio-quid III.286

ne-scius -a -um +*gen* I.64; II.50
nigrēscere III.503
nigrum -i *n* I.291
nīl (= nihil) II.345,365; *adv* I.137;
II.162,
nīmiūm *adv* I.592; II.83; III.267
nitidus -a -um I.734; III.74,443
nocturnus -a -um I.567; II.625; III.71
nōdus -i *m* III.139
nōsse = nōvisse I.351; nōsset =
nōvisset II.250; III.413
nota -ae *f* I.138; III.470,498,514,624
notāre I.109; II.596
Notus -i *m* I.634
novāre II.42; III.346
novellus -a -um I.118
nūdus -a -um III.5
nūmen -inis *n* I.640; *pl* I.321; III.347
numerus -i *m*: per numerōs I.482
nupta -ae *f* II.153,388; III.34,613
nurus -ūs *f* III.248
nūtāre II.263
nūtīre II.340
nūtus -ūs *m* I.138
O
ob-dere -didisse -ditum +*dat* II.636
ob-dūcere I.286
ob-dūrāre II.178
ob-icere -iēcisse -iectum II.(641),643
ob-oriri -ortum II.88
ob-scēnus -a -um pāg.7.50; II.584
ob-sequium -i *n* II.179,181,183
ob-servāre III.617
ob-sidēre -sessisse -sessim II.526
ob-stāre III.619
oc-cidere -disse I.593
oc-culere -uisse -tum III.261
occupāre II.588
odiōsus -a -um II.635
odor -ōris *m* III.277
odōrātus -a -um I.521; II.734
odōrus -a -um I.287
of-fendere -disse -ēnsum III.230
olea -ae *f* I.758; II.(518)
oleum -i *n* III.(443)
olēre I.95; III.690
onerāre I.19; III.129
onus -eris *n*, onerī esse II.586
opācus -a -um II.619
operem *acc f* I.368; ope *abl* II.52
operātus -a -um +*dat* III.411
operōsus -a -um I.399; III.219
opēs -um *f pl* I.628; III.114,132
op-pōnere I.158; II.244,584; III.731
op-primere -pressisse -pressum
III.721
optātus -a -um II.156
ōrātōrius -a -um pāg.5.4
ōrdiri -ōrum III.101
ōrdō -inis *m*; ordine nātus III.279
origō -inis *f* I.143
ōrnātrix -icis *f* III.239

ōrnātus -ūs *m* III.135,152
ortus -ūs *m* III.724
ōs ōris *n* III.74.; *pl* III.140,239,678,
726,730
ovile -is *n* II.364; III.8
P
paelex -icis *f* I.320,321,365; II.377;
III.677,684,701,739
paenitēre -uisse; -et +*acc/gen* II.592
paetus -a -um II.659
palam *adv/prp* +*abl* II.549,569;
III.167
pallēns -entis II.105
pallēscere -luisse III.703,704
palliolum -i *n* I.734
palma -ae *f* I.535
palūs -ūdis *f* I.554
pandere -disse passum III.500,709
pār paris *m* II.483; III.3
parāre +*inf* II.98
parcere +*dat* I.716; +*inf* II.557,641;
III.9
parcus -a -um I.281; *adv* parcē II.639
parēns -entis *f* II.383
parere -iō peperisse partum I.757;
II.13; III.185
pars ... pars I.563
partēs (agere) I.278; II.198; ad partēs
venire II.546
partus -ūs *m* I.326; III.81,521
pāscere pāvisse pāstum III.36
pāscua -ōrum *n pl* I.96; III.120
passim *adv* I.41; II.615
patēns -entis *adi* II.620
patēre III.372,729
paternus -a -um II.26
patrius -a -um II.70
paulātim *adv* II.184; III.745
pavidus -a -um II.88,148
peccāre II.(173),365,492,558
peccātum -i *n* II.173,390
pecten -inis *m* I.(367)
pectere -xisse -xum I.367; III.235
pectus -oris *n* I.361; II.736; III.372
pecus -udis *f* I.28
pellere pepulisse pulsem I.538
pellis -is *f* I.516; III.77
pendēre pependisse I.103; III.425
penetrāre III.291
pēniculus -i *m* III.(216)
per-agere II.480,665
per-arāre I.455; III.485
per-ennāre III.42
perfectus -a -um II.547
per-ferre -tulisse-lātum I.457
perfidus -a -um I.536
per-fungi -fūctum +*abl* II.227
pericūm (= periculum) -i *n* II.247
perītus -a -um pāg.6.24; I.29; +*gen*
II.(101)
periūrium -i *n* I.633
per-latēre III.416

per-manēre II.120
 per-scribere I.571
 per-sequi I.435
 per-stāre I.477; II.560
 per-timēscere -muisse I.14
 per-tinēre III.501
 per-ungere III.756
 per-vagus -a -um II.18
 per-versus -a -um III.246,287
 petulāns -antis *adi* I.767
 pharetra -ae *f* III.516
 philtrum -ī *n* II.105,106
 piāre III.160
 pictor -ōris *m* III.(401)
 pietās -ātis *f* II.321; III.39
 pigēre, piget (+*acc*) I.621; III.717
 pignus -oris *n* I.168; II.248,378;
 III.486
 pilus -ī *m* I.520; III.194
 pingere pinxisse pictum II.132,139
 pinguis -e I.360; III.276
 pinna -ae *f* I.627; II.22,45,49,57,62,
 95,97,644
 pinus -ūs *f* II.9
 piscōsus -a -um II.82
 pix picis *f* II.658
 pius -a -um III.14,347
 plācāre I.321
 placidus -a -um I.12; III.386
 placitus -a -um I.37
 plaga -ae *f* I.270; III.428
 plānus -a -um, *n* II.243
 plaudere -sisse -sum I.630
 plausus -ūs *m* I.113
 plectrum -ī *n* III.319
 plēnus -a -um III.267
 pluvia -ae *f* III.(174)
 pluvius -a -um III.174
 pollex -icis *m* II.494
 pollicitum -ī *n* I.268,355,444,632
 pompa -ae *f* I.147
 pōmum -ī *n* I.457; II.605
 pondus -eris *n* II.263; III.220
 pōnere posuisse positum III.740
 porticus -ūs *f* I.(67),72
 postis -is *m* II.527,636
 post-modo *adv* I.486; II.178,322
 potēns -entis *adi* III.258
 potīri -itum + *abl* I.711,737; II.338
 pōtus -a -um III.753
 praebēre -uisse -itum I.16,111,163;
 II.347,375,489,581; III.40,235, 626
 prae-cedere II.(57)
 prae-ceps -cipitis *adi*, *n* per praeceps.
 II.245
 praeceptor -ōris *m* I.(0),17; II.161,
 497
 praeceptum -ī *n* II.745; III.57,257
 prae-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum
 pāg.6.24; I.264; II.273; III.197
 praecipuus -a -um I.266
 praecōnium -ī *n* I.623

praeda -ae *f* I.114,125; II.2
 praedāri III.419
 prae-ficere -iō -fēcisse -fectum I.7
 praesidium -ī *n* III.207
 prae-struere -ūxisse -ūctum II.21
 prae-sūmere III.757
 praeter-ire -eō -iisse III.63,64,612
 prae-vius -a -um I.542; II.57
 prātum -ī *n* I.279,299
 precēs, *sg abi* prece I.441
 premere pressisse pressum I.286;
 III.12
 prēndere -disse -sum = prehendere
 II.559
 pretium -ī *n* I.155
 primōrdium -ī *n* III.337
 priscus -a -um pāg.6.32; I.71; III.128;
n pl III.121
 prō *prp* + *abl* II.228
 probāre II.199,300; III.137
 probum -ī *n* III.716
 prō-dere -didisse -ditum I.326;
 III.228,668
 prōd-ire -eō -iisse III.171
 prō-ducere II.211
 pro-fānus -a -um II.601
 pro-fitēri -fessum I.719; II.639;
 III.433
 profugus -a -um III.337
 prō-gredi -gressum pāg.6.29
 prōls -is *f* III.725
 prō-lūdere III.515
 prōnus -a -um III.674
 propior -ius *comp* (+*dat*) II.61,85, *n*
pl II.511
 prō-pōnere II.516
 prō-positum -ī *n* I.470
 protervus -a -um; *adv* protervē, *comp*
 protervius I.599
 proximitās -ātis *f* II.662
 prō-venire III.102
 prūdētia -ae *f* II.675
 pudendus -a -um II.(613),618;
 III.442,768
 pudēns -entis *adi* I.767
 pudicitia -ae *f* I.(31),100
 pudicus -a -um pāg.7.44; I.(31);
adv -ē I.(672)
 pudor -ōris *m* I.31,100,608,672;
 II.624; III.58,247,614; pudor est
 III.203
 puer -erī *m* II.264
 pulpita -ae *f* I.104
 pulvinus -ī *m* I.160
 pulvis -eris *m* I.149,151; (carbōnis)
 III.628
 pūmex -icis *m* I.506
 puppis -is *f* (: nāvis) I.6,402
 purpureus -a -um II.(297),316;
 III.181,687
 pūrus -a -um III.137
 pyxis -idis *f* III.210

Q
 qua (= aliqua) *f* I.127
 quā *adv* I.285,528; II.64; III.763; quā
 potes I.140; III.262
 quadru-pēs -pedis *m* I.629
 quaerere -sīvisse -sītum III.199
 quālis-cumque quāle- II.284
 quam-libet III.312,642
 quam-vīs pāg.5.5; I.21,298; II.213,
 215; III.483
 quandō, sī quandō II.15
 quantulus-cumque -a -um- III.264
 quantum in tē III.35
 -que ... -que I.163-164,246,293;
 II.49,127,153,183,269,348; III.478,
 763
 quercus -ūs *f* II.622
 querēlla -ae *f* III.455
 queri questum pāg.7.56; II.551
 quic-quid I.56,599; II.176,199
 quī-cumque quae- quid/quod- I.157,
 577,596,675; II.295,661,743;
 III.275,683,715
 quies -ētis *f* I.639; III.695
 quī-libet quae- quod- I.108,152,250,
 444,612,632; II.366,628; III.766
 quīn I.316; quīn etiam II.269
 quis *adi* (= qui) III.172
 quō I.303
 quondam *adv* III.220,811
 quotiens I.(13),313,321,430; II.125,
 395,447,567; III.477,481,641
 quotus -a -um II.663; quotus quisque
 III.103
 R
 rabidus -a -um II.374; III.8,501
 racēmus -ī *m* I.57; III.703
 rādere -sisse -sum I.437
 radiāre III.451
 radius -ī *m* I.724
 rāmōsus -a -um III.149
 rapina -ae *f* I.(101),675; III.760
 raptor -ōris *m* I.680; III.254
 rārus -a -um III.261
 rastrum -ī *n* I.726
 ratiō -ōnis *f*: ratiōne I.447
 ratis -is *f* (: nāvis) I.3,172,412,558,
 772; II.514; III.312,390
 ratus -a -um I.(634); III.613
 raucus -a -um III.289
 rāvus -a -um II.659
 -re = -ris *pass* 2 *sg* I.423,427,449,
 460,468,711,737,767; II.111,180,
 270,338; III.263,753
 re-cal-facere II.445; *imp* -face
 re-cēns -entis *adi* III.627
 re-cinctus -a -um I.529
 re-condere -didisse -ditum I.628
 re-cubāre II.342
 red-dere -didisse -ditum III.295
 red-imere -ēmisse -ēptum II.172
 reditus -ūs *m* II.29

re-ferre ret-tulisse -lātum pāg.5.6;
 I.283; II.128; III.317,499,700
re-fugere I.717
rēgina -ae f I.311
rēgnum -i n III.118
re-lēgāre pāg.6.40
re-levāre III.697
re-ligāre I.(530); III.143
remedium -i n pāg.6.27
rēmex -igis m I.368
rēmigiūm -i n II.45,126
re-mittere: *part* remissus II.599
re-mōtus -a -um II.487
re-nidēre II.49
re-pectere - pexum III.154
re-pellere *reppulisse* -pulsum I.(346);
 III.491
re-pendere -disse -pēsum II.677
re-petere III.747
re-plēre -ēvisse -ētum III.201
re-poscere III.253
repulsa -ae f I.346
requiēs -ētis (*acc* -iem) II.351,490
requiētus -a -um II.351
re-quirere -quīssisse -quīsītum
 II.349; III.169
rēri ratum III.733
re-scribere I.479,481; III.473,495
re-secāre -uisse -sectum I.518
re-sidere -sēdisse I.373; III.696
re-solvere -visse -lūtum II.587;
 III.238,272,313
re-sonāre III.375
re-spicere -iō -exisse -ectum I.157;
 II.73
re-stāre II.37
re-stituere -uisse -ūtum II.492
reus -i m I.460
re-vehere II.138
re-vellere -lisse -vulsum II.100
rictus -ūs m III.283
rigāre I.532
rigēre II.116
rigidus -a -um I.517; II.664
ritus -ūs m II.601
rivālis -is m II.539
rixa ae f III.71,374
rogus -i m II.120
rōs rōris m III.(180).690
rōscidus -a -um III.180
rōstrum -i n II.465
rota -ae f I.40,264; II.230; III.396
rotāre II.374
rotundus -a -um III.140
rubor -ōris m III.167
rudere -ivisse III.290
rudis -e I.111; III.113,228
rudis -is f III.515
ruere ruisse I.97,119; II.379
rūga -ae f I.240; II.118; III.73,444
rumpere rūpisse ruptum I.539;
 III.708

rūpēs -is f III.195
rūs rūris n; *rūre loc* II.229
rūsticitās -ātis f I.672; III.128
rūsticus -a -um II.566
S
sacer -cra -erum I.564; II.266,495,
 510; III.403,688
sacra -ōrum n pl I.319,567; II.602,
 607; III.616
sacrāre III.389
sacrilegus -a -um I.435
saevire -iisse II.461
salire + *acc* II.485
saltāre I.(111),595; II.305; III.349
saltus -ūs m I.95,311
salūbris -e III.693
sānctus -a -um III.407
sanguinolentus -a -um I.414; III.242
sanguis -inis m II.658
sapere -iō -ivisse I.760; II.173
sauciāre III.239,708
saucius -a -um I.169
scaber -bra -brum III.276,290
scæna -ae f I.106
scarnnum -i n I.162; II.211
scapulae -ārum f pl III.273
scriptum -i n I.469; III.340,481
sectāri II.57
sēcūrus -a -um I.639; II.443; III.259
sēdēs -is f II.39; III.436
sēdulus -a -um I.154; III.699
seges -etis f I.57,349,360; II.668;
 III.102
segmentum -i n III.169
sēgnis -e II.233
sēmi-bōs -bovis m II.24
sēmi-re-dūcere II.614
sēmi-vir -i m II.24
senātus -ūs m I.461
senecta -ae f III.59
senēscere -nuisse III.82
sera -ae f II.244,636
sērō *adv* I.(65),478; III.676; *comp*
sērius I.(65)
serpens -entis f/m II.483
serta -ōrum n pl II.734
sērus -a -um I.65; II.224,667; III.703,
 751; *adv* *sērō* I.(65),478; III.676
servire II.435
sīdereus -a -um II.39
sīdus -eris n I.557,724; II.468
sigillum -i n I.407
signāre I.39,291; II.384; III.203,275,
 343
signum -i n II.234
silēre + *acc* pāg.7.46,48; II.(603)
simplex -icis *adi*; *adv* simpliciter
 I.106
simplicitās -ātis f I.242; III.113
simulāre I.678; III.179
simulātor -ōris m I.615
simus -a -um II.486

sincērus -a -um III.202
sinus -ūs m I.128,561; II.360,458;
 III.34,500,622,698,722,743
sitiēns -entis *adi* II.231
situs -ūs m II.443
socius -a -um I.143,566; II.377
socius -i m I.13; III.314
sodālis -is m I.741
solea -ae f II.212
solidus -a -um II.640
solitus -a -um I.94; II.148; III.727
sollemnis -e I.133
sollicitāre I.484
sollicitus -a -um I.101,164; III.374,
 472; *adv* -ē III.749
sōlus -a -um II.473
solvere -visse -lūtum II.237,317,371,
 460
sonāre -uisse I.537; II.610; III.286,
 289
sonus -i m III.700
sopor -ōris m I.639
sorbēre -uisse II.352
spatiāri I.67
spatiōsus -a -um II.645
spatium -i n II.114,455,487;
 III.278,724
speciēs -ēi f II.233; III.441
spēcīōsus -a -um III.421
spectāculum -i n I.(171); II.581;
 III.351
spīculum -i n II.520; III.516
spīna -ae f II.116
spīritus -ūs m III.741,746
spissus -a -um II.132
splendēre III.231
spolia -ōrum n pl II.744; III.812
spoliāre III.449
sponte (suā) pāg.5.11; I.610
stāre II.206
statiō -ōnis f III.434
sterilis -e I.450,553
stimulāre I.591
stimulus -i m II.444
stipula -ae f III.118
stultitia -ae f II.(361)
stupor -ōris m II.361
sub-dolus -a -um I.598
sub-dūcere III.123
sub-esse I.405; II.436
sub-esse -edō -ēdisse -ēsum I.620
sub-ire I.362,742; II.184; III.373
sub-rubēre II.316
sub-secāre I.300
suc-cinctus -a -um III.143
suc-cumbere -cubuisse III.767
sūcus -i m II.491; III.187
sulcus -i m II.513
sulphur -uris n II.441
summa -ae f III.404
sum-movēre III.234
superāre I.771; II.491,743; III.399

superbia -ae f III. (499), 509
superbire III. 103
supercilium -i n III. 201
super-esse pāg. 7.49; II. 637; III. 1
superstes -itis adi III. 128
superstitiō -ōnis f I. 417
supplex -icis adi I. 713; II. 527
sup-primere -pressisse -pressum
 III. 735
sūra -ae f III. 623
sus-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum
 III. 198
suspectus -a -um III. 741
su-spirāre I. 369; III. 675
T
tabella -ae f I. 71; I. 161
tābēscere -buisse II. 89
tacēre + *acc* pāg. 7. (46); II. 604, 607
taciturnus -a -um II. 505
taciturnus -i n I. 718; II. 346
tālus -i m II. 205; III. 353
tangere tetigisse tāctum III. 748
tardāre II. 231
tēctus -a -um (*part* < *tegere*) I. 569;
adv tēctē, *comp* tēctius I. 276
tegere tēxisse tēctum I. 108, 549, 720;
 II. 96, 589, 640; III. 230, 232, 284, 689
tēgula -ae f II. 622
tellūs -ūris f I. 757; II. 36, 96
tēlum -i n I. 169; II. 463
templāre pāg. 5. 7, 10, 12; I. 273, 365,
 437, 456; II. 37; III. 469
tempus -oris n II. 231
tempus -oris n (*fromtis* *latus*) I. 510
tendere tetendisse tentum I. 270;
 III. 419
tener -a -um I. 7, 129, 162, 403, 410, 465,
 532, 667; II. 100, 110, 212, 273, 452,
 534, 546, 745; III. 31, 333
tenēre I. 445
tentōrium -i n II. 137
tenuāre I. 761
tepēns -entis adi III. 185
tepidus -a -um II. 360, 445; III. 174,
 395, 622
terere trivisse tritum I. 20, 506; (*viam*)
 I. 52
teres -etis adi I. 622; II. 211
tergum -i n III. 112; *tergum* dare I. 272
ternī -ae -a III. 394
tessera -ae f I. (452); III. 354
testārī II. 599
testificārī II. 270
tricticus -a -um I. 721
thalamus -i m I. 311; II. 617; III. 228,
 807
thymum -i n I. 96
thyrsus -i m III. 710
tibia -ae f III. 505
tigris -is f I. 550, 559; II. 183
tingere tinxisse tinctum I. 251
titubāre I. 598

tōnsūra -ae f I. 517
torpēre II. 443
torquēre torsisse tortum I. 176, 505;
 II. 124, 304
torus -i m I. 564, 566; II. 370; III. 264
torvus -a -um II. 453
tot-idem I. 436; III. 15
totiēns *adv* I. 13, 306
tractāre II. 49
trahere -xisse -ctum I. 631; III. 422
trā-nāre II. 181
trāns-nāre II. 41, 250
trepidāre II. 90
trepidus -a -um I. 460; III. 722
tribuere -uisse -ūtum III. 381
tristis -e I. 409, 483, 521
tritūs -a -um I. 518
trochus -i m III. 383
trux *trucis* adi II. 477; III. 193, 502
tuī gen < *tū* I. 718
turnēre III. 260, 503
tumidus -a -um I. 715
tundere tutudisse tūsum I. 535
tunicātus -a -um II. 301
turbidus -a -um III. 246
turdus -i m II. 269
fūricremus -a -um III. 393
turma -ae f III. 2
turris -is (*acc* -im, *abl* -i) II. 150;
 III. 416
tūs tūris n I. 638
tympānum -i n I. 538
U
ūber -eris n I. 350; II. 375
ūber -eris adi III. 382
ulcīscī ultum I. 284; II. 382
ultor -ōris m I. 24
umbrāculum -i n II. 209
umbrōsus -a -um I. 289; II. 81
unda -ae f I. 475, 531, 723, 761; II. 9, 36,
 41, 95, 142, 182; II. 598; III. 177, 196
unguere ūnxisse ūnctum I. 288
unguis -is m I. 519; II. 452; III. 240,
 276, 708
ūrere ussisse ustum III. 448
ūsque I. 140, 454, 480; II. 74
ūsus -ūs m I. 29, 473; II. 339, 611, 676
ut (+ *cont*) I. 678
ūtendus -a -um I. 433
ūtīlis -e I. 159; II. 642, 667; III. 417
ūtīlītās -ātis f III. 671
utrimque *adv* III. 283
uxōrius -a -um II. 155
V
vacca -ae f I. (279), 313, 325; II. 239;
 III. 393
vadium -i n I. 437; II. 82; III. 469
vafer -fra -frum III. 332, 611
vagus -a -um I. 516; III. 418
valēns -entis adi I. 466; III. 109
valēre I. 561
vānēscere II. 358

vāstus -a -um II. 18
vātēs -is m I. 29, 525; II. 11, 165, 739;
 III. 347, 408
vel III. 645
vēlāmen -inis n II. 613; III. 267
vēlāre I. 529; III. 179, 202
vēlum -i n I. 103; *vēla* dare II. 64
vēnārī I. 89
vēnātor -ōris m I. 45
venēnum -i n II. (520); III. (7)
venerābilis -e III. 407
venia -ae f, *veniam* dare II. 38
vēn-īre -eō -iisse II. 278; III. 167
venus -eris f I. 33, 275, 719
verba dare + *dat* I. 721; II. 558; III. 618
verēcundus -a -um II. 572
versāre I. 726; III. 718
vēsānus -a -um II. 610
vetāre -uisse -itum II. 594; III. 236;
vetitus -a -um I. 283; *pass* II. 594
vetustās -ātis f II. 647; III. 77
vicem *acc*: *vicem* re-ferre I. 370; in
vicem II. 154
vicinus -a -um I. 350; II. 59
vidēre II. 371; III. 571; *vidēre* ut I. 353
viduus -a -um I. 102
vigil -is adi II. 136; III. 412, 612
vigilāre + *dat* III. 413; *part* *vigilātus*
 -a -um I. 735; II. 285
vinc(u)lum -i n II. 46, 85; III. 272
vindicta -ae f III. 615
vinōsus -a -um III. 330
viola -ae f III. 115
violāre I. (374), 675; II. 381
violentus -a -um; *adv* *violenter*, *comp*
violentius I. 23
vīpera -ae f II. 376
virēre I. 758
virga -ae f II. 131, 209, 342
virgineus -a -um III. 168
viridis -e I. 402; II. 3, 92; III. 130, 688
virilis -e I. 282
virtūs -ūtis f II. 13, 537, 603
vīrus -i n III. 7
vitium -i n I. 249; II. 320, 553, 641, 654,
 662; III. 262, 754
vitta -ae f I. 31; III. 483
vitulus -i m II. 341
volātīlis -e I. 169
volucer -cris -cre II. 98
volucris -is f I. 271; II. 45, 471; III. 35
voluptās -ātis f I. 347; II. 477, 623
vōmer -eris m I. 474, 725
vōtum -i n I. 64, 90, 486, 671, 712, 737;
 III. 404, 674
vulgāre II. 601
vulgus -i n pāg. 6. 21; I. 268; II. 536;
 III. 46
vulnus -eris n I. 166, 611

INDEX NOMINVM

A

Achillēs -is *m*, dux Graecus I.11, 441; II.741

Acontius -i *m*, quī Cŷdippēn decēpit I.(457)

Adōnis -idis *m*, vēnātor quem Venus amāvit I.512

Admētus -i *m*, rēx Pherārūm II.239

Aeacides -ae *m*, Achillēs I.17; II.736

Aeacus -i *m*, avus Achillis I.(17)

Aenēas -ae *m*, dux Trōiānus, Veneris filius, quī Trōiā classe in Italiam profūgit pāg.5.19; I.60; III.337

Aenēis -idis *f*, opus Vergiliī III.(337)

Acolus -i *m*, rēx ventōrum; *adi* **Aeolius** -a -um I.634

Aeonia -ae *f* = Boeōtia, patria Bacchi; *adi* **Aeonius** -a -um, deus, Bacchus I.312

Aesōn -onis *m*, pater Iāsonis II.103

Aesonidēs -ae *m*, Iāsōn, filius Aesonis, II.103; *adi* **Aesonius** III.34

Aethiopia -ae *f*, regiō Āfricae interioris II.(643)

Agrippa, **M.**, -ae *m*, dux classis Augusti III.(392)

Ālāx -ācis *m*, dux Graecōrum III.111, 517, 523

Allia -ae *f*, fluvius Latīi I.413

Alpis -is *f*, mōns Europae III.150

Amarylīs -idis *f*, amica pāstorūm II.267

Amāzōn -onis *f*, fēmina militāns II.743; III.1

Amoebeus -i *m*, fidicen III.399

Amor -ōris *f*, deus, Veneris filius, = Cupīdō, I.7,8,17,21,23,30; II.16, 17,158,(98),229,497; III.436,510

Amōrēs -um *m pl*, titulus caninūm Ovidiī pāg.6.15; III.343

Anyclae -ārūm *f pl*, oppidum ad Spartam, Sparta II.5

Anacreōn -ontus *m*, poēta Tēius III.330

Andromachē -ēs *f*, uxor Hectoris II.645; III.109,519

Andromeda -ae *f*, uxor Persei I.53; II.643

Āonius -a -um < Āonia = Boeōtia; (deus) Āonius: Bacchus I.312; II.380

Apellēs -is *m*, pictor Graecus III.401

Apollō -inis *m*, deus II.493,493

Appias -adis *f*, Nympha (aquae Appiae) III.452

Arcadia -ae *f*, regiō Peloponnēsī amoepa

Argō -ūs *f*, nāvis Argonautārūm pāg.6.(20); I.(6)

Argonautae -ārūm *m pl* pāg.6.(20)

Argus -i *m*, cūstōs cui centum oculi

erant III.618

Ariadna -ae *f*, Minōis filia pāg.6.20; I.(505,527); III.35

Ars amātōria, titulus carminis Ovidiī pāg.6.26; 7.42; II.(512,538)

Arx -cis *f*, Capitōliī pars II.540

Ascra -ae *f*, oppidum Boeōtiae, patria Hēsiodi I.28; *civīs* **Ascraeus** -i *m* II.(0),4

Astypalaea -ae *f*, insula maris Aegaeī II.82

Athos -i *m*, mōns Macedoniae II.517

Atrides -ae *m*, filius Atrei, Menelāus II.371, III.11; Agamemnōn III.12

Augustus, Caesar, pāg.6.39; I.(171)

Aurōra -ae *f*, dea III.(180)

Auster -tri *m*, ventus III.174

Automedōn -ontis *m*, auriga Achillis I.5,8; II.738

B

Baccha -ae *f*, fēmina furēns quae Bacchum adōrat I.312,(541); II.(380); III.710

Bacchus -i *f*, deus vīni I.(312),556,565; III.157,348,762

Bāiae -ārūm *f pl*, oppidum Campāniae cum aquis calidis I.(253)

Boeōtia -ae *f*, regiō mediae Graeciae

Bona Dea -ae *f*, dea fēminārūm, cuius aedēs est in Aventinō III.244

Boōtēs -ae *f*, sidus II.55

Boreās -ae *m*, ventus III.162

Byblis -idis *f*, virgō quae ob amōrem frātis sē necāvit I.283

C

Caesar Augustus pāg.6.38; I.171

Caicus -i *m*, flūmen Mŷsiae III.196

Calabria -ae *f*, regiō Italiae; *adi* **Calaber** -bra -brum III.409

Calchās -antis *m*, vātēs Graecus II.737

Callimachus -i *m*, poēta Graecus III.329

Callistō -ūs *f*, sidus II.(55)

Calyninē -ae *f*, insula maris Aegaeī II.81

Calypsō -ūs *f*, Nympha II.(123),125, 129

Campus Mārtius I.513; III.385

Canicula -ae *f*, sidus II.231

Capitōlium -i *n*, mōns et templum Iovis III.115

Caucasus -i *m*, mōns Asiae ultrā Pontum; *adi* **Caucaseus** -a -um III.195

Cecrops -pis *m*, Athēnās conditit; *adi* **Cecropius** -a -um, Athēniēnsis I.172

Cephalus -i *m*, Mercuriī filius, vēnātor III.(687),695,725,738

Cerēs -eris *f*, dea frūgum I.401;

II.601

Chāonia -ae *f*, regiō Epiri; *adi* **Chāonis** -idis II.150

Chirōn -ōnis *m*, centaurus I.17

Christus -i *m* pāg.5.2; 6.22; 7.58

Cilicia -ae *f*, regiō Asiae III.(204)

Circē -ēs *f*, Nympha, quae Ulixem adamāvit II.103

Circus (Māximus) I.136,163,408

Clarius deus, Apollō II.80

Clīō -ūs *f*, Mūsa I.27

Clytaemēstra -ae *f*, Agamemnonis uxor III.(11)

Cnōsos -i *f*, urbs Crētae I.(293,527); *adi* **Cnōsias** -adis/Cnōsis -idis *f*, I.293; *f* **Ariadna** I.527,556; III.158

Colchis -idis *f*, regiō Asiae inter Pontum et Caucasum, Mēdēae patria pāg.6.(20); II.(103)

Concordia -ae *f*, dea II.463

Coos -i *f*, insula maris Aegaeī; *adi* **Cōus** -a -um II.298; III.329,401

Corinna -ae *f*, nōmen fictum amīcae Ovidiī pāg.5.16

Cressa *adi f*, Crētēnsis: **Corōna** **Cressa** (Ariadnae), sidus I.558

Crēta -ae *f*, insula I.298; *adi* Crētēnsis, *pl* incolae I.(298)

Cūria -ae *f*, aedificium quō convenit senātus Rōmānus III.117

Cybelēia māter, Cybelē -ēs *f*, dea Phrygia I.507

Cŷdippē -ēs *f*, uxor Acontii I.457

Cydnus -i *m*, flūmen Ciliciae III.204

Cydonēus -a -um, Crētēnsis I.293

Cyllēnē -ēs *f*, mōns Arcadiae ubi nātus est Mercurius; *adi* **Cyllēnius** -a -um III.725

Cynthus -i *m*, mōns Dēli insulae ubi nātus est Apollō; *adi* **Cynthus** -a -um, *m* Apollō II.239

Cyprus -i *f*, insula II.(588)

Cythēra -ōrum *n pl*, insula Veneri sacra; *adi* **Cytherēus** -a -um, *f* **Cytherēa**, Venus II.15,607; III.43

D

Daedalus -i *m*, Athēniēnsis, ālis ē Crētā effūgit II.(21),23,33,74

Danaē -ēs *f*, ā patre in turrim inclūsa, ā love liberāta III.415

Danaī -ōrum *m pl* = Graeci II.735; III.1

Daphnis -idis *m*, pāstor I.732

Dēidamia -ae *f*, virgō rēgia quam Achillēs violāvit I.(704)

Dēlos -i *f*, insula maris Aegaeī, ubi nātus est Apollō II.80

Dia -ae *f*, insula = Naxos I.323

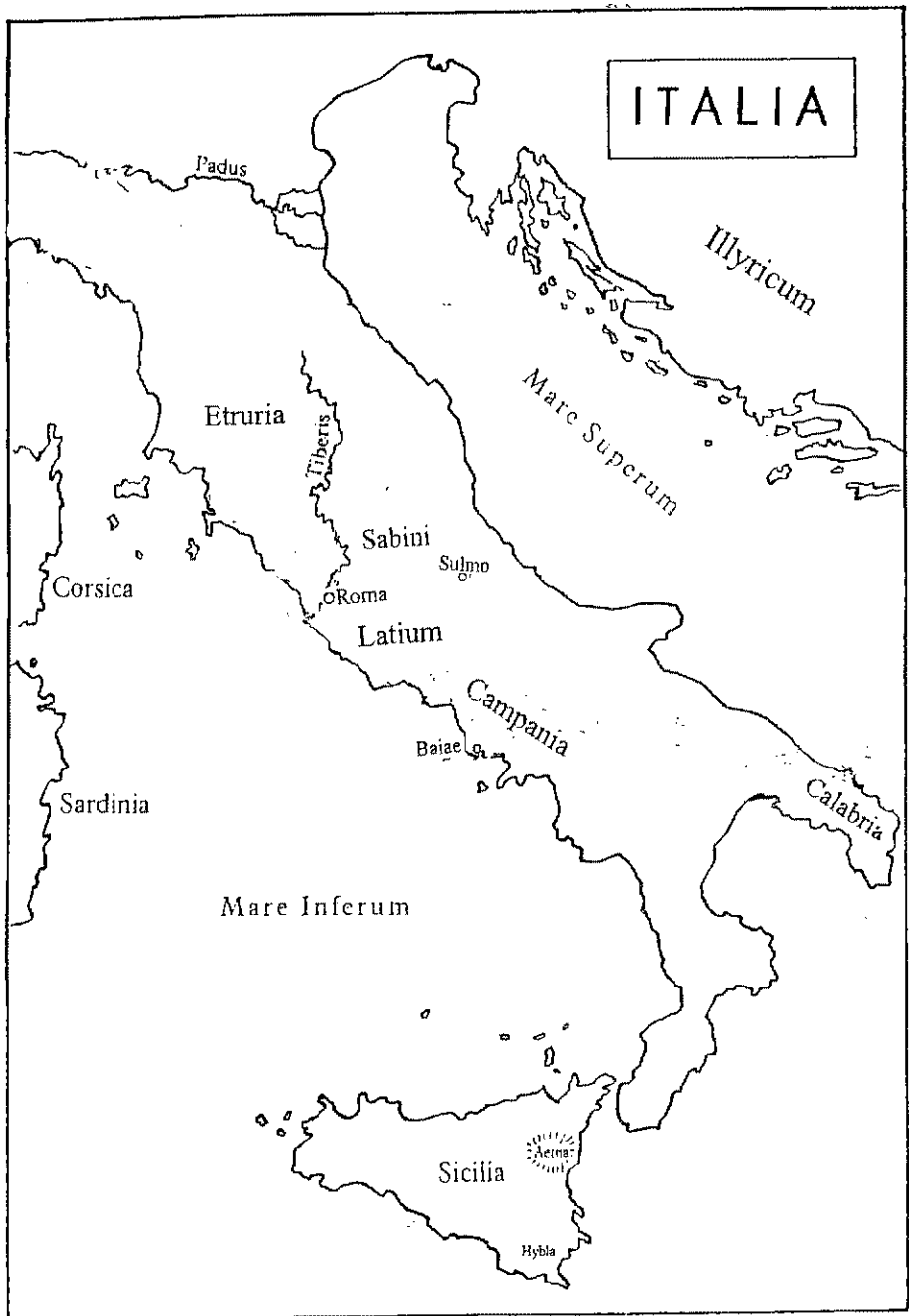
Diāna -ae *f*, Iovis filia, dea vēnātōrum III.143

- Didō** -ōnis *f* = Elissa, rēgina Carthāgi-niēnsium. quae ab Aenēā dēserta sē interfecit pāg.5.19; III.(40)
- Dionē** -ēs *f*, dea, māter Veneris; Venus II.593; III.3,769
- Dolōn** -ōnis *m*, Trōiānus, ā Diomēde occisus II.135
- E**
- Elissa** -ae *f* = Didō, III.40
- Ennius** -i *m*, poēta Rōmānus antiquus III.409
- Epīcūrus** -i *m*, philosophus Graecus I.(640)
- Epistulae ex Ponto**, titulus carminum Ovidiī pāg.7.54
- Eratō** -ūs *f*, Mūsa II.16
- Erōs** -ōtos *m* (*Gr*), Cupīdō II.(16)
- Eurōpa** -ae *f*, quam Iuppiter in taurum mūtātus abdūxit I.323; III.(252)
- Eurytiōn** -ōnis *m*, centaurus I.593
- F**
- Fāstī** -ōrum *m pl*, titulus carminis Ovidiī pāg.6.34
- Fors** -rtis *f*, Fortūna, dea I.608
- Forunt** (Rōmānum) I.164; II.223
- G**
- Gallus** -i *m*, poēta Rōmānus III.334
- Gargara** -ae *f*, pars Phrygiae fertilis-sima I.57
- Germānus** -a -um < Germānia III.163
- Geta** -ae *m*, nōnten servī (in cōmoediis) III.332
- Gorgō** -onis *f*, mōnstrum; *adi* Gorgo-neus -a -um III.504
- Grādīvus** -i *m* = Mārs II.566
- Grāius** -a -um = Graecus I.54
- Grātia** -ae *f*, dea II.464
- H**
- Haedus** -i *m*, sīdus I.410
- Haemonia** -ae *f* = Thessalia; *adi* Haemonius -a -um I.6; II.99,136
- Hector** -oris *m*, dux Trōiānus I.15, 441; II.646
- Helena** -ae/Helenē -ēs *f*, filia Iovis et Lēdae, uxor Menelāi, ā Paride rapta I.(54); II.(6,357),359,365,371; III.11,253,759
- Helicōn** -ōnis *m*, mōns Boeōtiaē, sēdēs Apollinis et Mūsārum pāg.6.9
- Hellēspontus** -i *m*, fretum angustum inter Eurōpam et Asiam II.(250)
- Herculēs** -is *m* II.(217); III.168
- Herculeus** -a -um < Herculēs I.68
- Hērō** -ūs *f*, Veneris sacerdos, quam Lēandrus amābat II.(249)
- Hērōidēs** -um *f pl*, titulus carminum Ovidiī pāg.5.17, III.(345)
- Hēsiodus** -i *m*, poēta Graecus J.(28); II.(4)
- Hippodamia** -ae *f*, filia rēgis Oenonai quam Pelops rapuit II.
- Hippolytus** -i *m*, filius Thēsei I.511
- Homērus** -i *m*, poēta Graecus clāris-simus pāg.5.(8); II.(4),109,279,280; III.413
- Horātius Flaccus, Q.**, poēta Rōmā-nus pāg.6.14
- Hybla** -ae *f*, regiō Siciliae II.517; III.150
- Hylās** -ae *m*, adulēscēns fōrmōsus ā Nymphis raptus II.110
- Hymettus** -i *m*, mōns prope Athēnās III.687
- I**
- Iāsōn** -ōnis *m*, dux Argonautārum pāg.6.20; I.(0); III.33
- Īcaria** -ae *f*, insula maris Aegaei II.(96)
- Īcarium** -i *n*, mare, II.(96)
- Īcarus** -i *m*, filius Daedalī II.(29,30), 76,93,94,95
- Īda** -ae *f*, mōns Crētae I.289
- Īdaliū** -i *n*, civitās Cypri; *adi* Īdali-us -a -um, dea Idalia, Venus III.106
- Īlias** -adis *f*, opus Homēri dē bellō Trōiānō III.414
- Īlios** *f* = Īlium, Trōia I.363
- Illyricum** -i *n*, regiō ultrā mare Hadri-aticum; *adi* Illyricus -a -um II.658
- India** -ae *f*, regiō Asiae; *incolae* Indi -ōrum *m pl* I.53; sg III.130
- Īō** -ōnis *f*, paelex Iovis, in vaccam mūtata I.323
- Īsis** -idos *f*, dea Aegyptia III.(393)
- Italia** -ae *f* pāg.6.2
- Īūnō** -ōnis *f*, dea, Iovis coniunx I.625, 635; *adi* Īūnōnius -a -um I.627
- Iuppiter** Iovis *m*, rēx deōrum I.633, 636,713,714,726; II.38,540; sub Iove I.726; II.623; III.116,379,420
- L**
- Lāodamia** -ae *f*, uxor Prōtesilāi, ducis Graeci III.138
- Latium** -i *n*, regiō Italiae III.338
- Lēandrus** -i *m*, adulēscēns II.251
- Lebinthos** -i *f*, insula maris Aegaei II.81
- Lēda** -ae/Lēdē -ēs *f*, femina pulcher-rima, quam Iuppiter amāvit, māter Helenae III.251
- Lēmnos** -i *f*, insula maris Aegaei Vul-canō sacra II.579; Lēmnius -adis *f*, incola III.672
- Leō** -ōnis *n*, sidus I.68
- Lēthē** -ēs *f*, fluvius apud Īnferōs; *adi* Lēthaeus -a -um III.340,647
- Liber** -erī *m*, Bacchus I.525; III.101
- Livia**, porticus, in Ēsquiliis, < Livia -ae *f*, coniūnx Augustī I.72; III.(391)
- Lyaeus** -i *m*, Bacchus, vīnum III.644, 765
- M**
- Machāonius** -a -um < Machāon -ōnis *m*, medicus Graecōrum II.491
- Maenalius** -a -um < Maenalius -i *m*, mōns Peleponnēsī I.272
- Maeonia** -ae *f*, Lȳdia, Homēri patria pāg.5.(8); *incola* Maeonidēs -is *m*, Homērus pāg.5.8; Maeonius -i *m* II.(0).4
- Magna Māter**, Cybelē, dea Phrygia I.(507)
- Mārcellus** -i *m*, filius Octāviae I.(67,69)
- Mārs** Martis *m*, deus belli I.406; II.562,563,569,587
- Mārsus** -a -um < Marsi, gēns Italiae II.102
- Māvors** -rtis *m* = Mārs II.585
- Mēdēa** -ae *f*, uxor Iāsōnis pāg.6.20; II.(101,103); *adi* Mēdēs -idis II.101
- Memphis** -is *f*, urbs Aegypti; *adi f* Menphitis -idos III.393
- Menander** -drī *m*, poēta Graecus cōmoediārum III.(332)
- Menelāus** -i *m*, rēx Spartae, Helenae maritus II.359,361,(371); III.253
- Metamorphōsēs** *m pl*, titulus Ovidiī carminum pāg.6.31
- Methymna** -ae *f*, oppidum Lesbi insulae I.57
- Mimallonis** -idis *f*, Baccha I.541
- Minerva** -ae *f*, dea = Pallas I.(625); II.559
- Minōis** -idis *f*, Ariadna, filia Minōis I.509
- Minōs** -ōis *m*, rēx Crētae I.302,309; II.21,25,35,52,53,97
- Minōtaurus** -i *m* I.(326); II.(24)
- Moesia** -ae *f*, prōvincia Rōmana ad Pontum Euxinum pāg.6.40
- Mulciber** -eris *m* = Vulcānus II.562, 577
- Mūsae** -ārum *f pl*, novem deae quae singulis artibus praesunt II.279, III.(348),412; sg III.330
- Myrrōn** -ōnis *m*, artifex signōrum III.219
- Myrrha** -ae *f* I.285
- Mȳsia** -ae *f*, regiō Asiae; *adi* Mȳsus -a -um III.196
- N**
- Naiadēs** -um *f pl*, Nymphae fluv-iōrum II.110
- Nais** -idis *f*, Nympha I.732
- Nāsō** -ōnis *m*, cognōmen: P. Ovidius Nāsō, poēta, pāg.5.1; 6.39; II.744; III.812
- Naxos** -i *f*, insula maris Aegaei I.(323); II.79
- Neptūnus** -i *m*, deus maris II.587
- Nestor** -oris *m*, senex sapientissimus 4II.736
- Niliacus** -a -um < Nilus III.318
- Nireus** -i *m*, vir Graecus fōrmōsus II.109

Notus -i *m*, ventus qui ā meridiē flat I.634
Numidia -ae *f*, regiō Africae; *adi*
Numida -ae *m* II.183
Nyctelius *pater*, Bacchus I.567
Nympha -ae *f*, dea silvārum et fluviorum III.178
O
Octāvia -ae *f*, Augusti soror, māter Mārcelli I.(67, 69); III.(391)
Odryas -ārum *m pl*, gēns Thrāciae; *adi* **Odrysius** -a -um II.130
Olympia -ae *f*, regiō in mediā Graeciā: *adi* **Olympicus** -a -um, Iūdī Olympici I.(727)
Ortōn -onis *m*, vēnātor I.731; *sīdus* II.56
Ovidius Nāsō, P., poēta Rōmānus pāg.5.1,13; 6.29,39; 7.44,57
P
Paeān -ānis *m*, Apollō II.1
Palaestina -a -um < Palaestina -ae *f*: Iūdaea I.416
Palātium -i *n*, collis Rōmānus I.105; III.119,389
Pallas -adis *f*, dea = Minerva I.625; II.518; III.506 *adi* **Palladius** -a -um I.727
Paphos -i *f*, civitās Cypri Veneri sacra II.588; *adi* **Paphius** -a -um III.181
Paraetionium -i *n*, civitās Aegypti; *adi* **Paraetionius** -a -um (: Aegyptius) III.390
Paris -idis *m*, Priami filius, qui rapuit Helenam I.(54),247; II.(5); III.(254)
Paros -i *f*, insula maris Aegaei II.80
Parthi -ōrum *m pl*, gēns Asiae II.175; *adi* **Parthus** -a -um III.248
Pasiphae -ēs *f*, Sōlis filia, coniūnx Minōis I.(289),295.303; II.(23)
Pelops -pis *n*, filius Tantalī, narītus Hippodamiae II.(7)
Pēnelopē -ēs *f*, uxor Ulixis pāg.5.19; I.477; III.15
Penthesilēa -ae *f*, rēgina Amāzonum III.2
Pergama -ōrum *n pl*, arx Trōiae I.478; II.139
Perseus -i *n*, filius Iovis et Danaēs, Andromedam servāvit I.53
Persia -ae *f*, regiō Asiae; *adi* **Persis** -idis (= Persicus -a -um) I.172
Phaedra -ae *f*, uxor Thesei I.511
Phāsias -adis *f*, Mēdēa, uxor Iāsonis, II.103,382; III.33; < Phāsīs -idis *m*, flūmen Chalcididis
Pherae -ārum *f pl*, civitās Thessaliae; *civis* **Pheraens** -i *m* II.239
Philētās -ae *m*, poēta Cōus III.(329)
Phillyra -ae *f*, Nympha I.(11)
Phillyridēs -ae *m*, Chirōn. Phillyrae filius I.11

Phoebe -ēs *f*, virgō ā Castore et Polluce violāta I.679
Phoebus -e *m*, Apollō I.25; II.241, 509; III.119,142,347,389
Phrygia -ae *f*, regiō Asiae; *adi* **Phrygius** -a -um I.54,508,625
Pliadēs -um *f pl*, *sīdus* I.409
Podalirius -i *m*, medicus Graecōrum apud Trōiam II.735
Pompēius -a -um, umbra Pompēia: *aditus* Pompēia I.67; III.387
Pontus (Euxinus), mare inter Eurōpam et Asiam pāg.7.55
Priamus -i *m*, rēx Trōiānōrum I.441; *adi* **Priamēius** -a -um II.5;
Priamidēs -is *m*, Priami filius, Paris III.759
Procnē -ēs *f*, quae filium occidit et in hirundinem nūtata est II.(383)
Procris -is *f*, uxor Cephalī III.686, 701,714,727
Propertius -i *m*, poēta Rōmānus pāg.6.14; III.333
Prōteus -i *m*, deus maris, I.761
R
Remedia amoris, titulus carminis Ovidii pāg.6.37
Rhēsus -i *m*, ex Thrāciā, socius Priami ā Diomēde occisus II.(130), 137,140
Rōma -ae *f* pāg.5.3,13; 7.54; I.55,59; III.113,337
Rōmānus -a -um < Rōma, pāg.7.52: I.459; *m pl* pāg. 6.35
Rōmulus -i *m*, prīnus rēx Rōmānus I.101,131
S
Sabini -ōrum *m pl*, gēns Italiae I.(101); Sabīna -ae *f* I.102
Sacra Via, per Forum Rōmānum ferēns II.266
Samos -i *f*, insula maris Aegaei II.79;
Samos Thrēcia (= Samothrāca), insula maris Aegaei II.602
Sapphō -ūs *f*, poēta fēmina ē Lesbō III.331
Satyrus -i *m*, comes Bacchi I.542; III.157
Scipiō -ōnis *m*, dux Rōmānōrum qui Carthāginiēnsēs vicit III.410
Semelē -ēs *f*, fēmina pulcherrima, quam Iuppiter amāvit, Bacchi māter III.251
Sidē -ēs *f*, Nympha I.731
Sidōn -ōnis *f*, urbs Phoenicēs; *civis* **Sidonis** -idis *f*, Eurōpa III.252
Simois -entis *m*, fluvius ad Trōiam II.134
Sirēnēs -um *f pl*, duae virginēs quae nautās cantū alliciēbant III.311
Sisyphidēs -is *m*, Ulixēs, Sisyphi filius III.313

Sithonia -ae *f*, Thrācia; *adi* **Sithonius** -a -um II.137
Sōl -is *m*, deus II.573,575
Somnus -i *m*, deus II.546
Styx -ygis *f*, fluvius apud Inferōs I.635; II.41; *adi* **Stygius** -a -um II.41
Sulmō -ōnis *m*, civitās Italiae, patria Ovidii poētae pāg.6.1
Syrus -i *m*, incola Syriae I.416
T
Tantalus -i *m*, rēx Phrygiae II.605
Tatius -i *m*, cum Rōmulō rēgnāvit III.118
Tecmessa -ae *f*, Trōiāna, ancilla Aiācis facta III.517,519
Tegeaea virgō, Callistō, *sīdus* II.55
Teos -i *f*, civitās Lydiae; *adi* **Tēius** -a -um III.330
Telamōnius -i *m*, Aiāx, filius Telemōnis, dux Graecōrum II.737
Thalēa -ae *f*, Mūsa I.264
Thamyra -ae *m*, fidicen caecus III.399
Thēseus -i *m*, Athēniēnsis, Ariadnam abstulit pāg.6.20; I.509,531, 551; III.35
Thessalia -ae *f*, regiō Graeciae I.(6)
Thrācē -ēs *f* = Thrācia -ae *f*, regiō Graeciae ad Hellēspontum II.588; *adi* **Thrēcius** -a -um II.602; III.182
Tibullus -i *m*, poēta Rōmānus pāg.6.14; III.334
Tiphys -yis *m*, gubernātor Argūs I.6.8
Tomī -ōrum *m pl*, civitās Moesiae maritima pāg.6.39; 7.57
Tristia -iūm *n pl*, titulus carminum Ovidii in exilicō scripti pāg.7.54
Trōia -ae *f*, urbs Asiae II.127,133; *adi* **Trōicus** -a -um III.254
Tūsus -a -um, ex Etrūria I.111; amnis (Tiberis) III.386
Tyros -i *f*, urbs Phoenicēs; *adi* **Tyrius** -a -um, purpureus II.297; III.170
U
Ulixēs -ae *m*, dux Graecōrum (*Gr* *Odysseus*) pāg.5.19; I.(477); II.103,123
Urbs -is *f*: Rōma I.174
V
Venus -eris *f*, dea amoris I.7,148, 165,244,248,362,406,608,675; II.459,480,562,563,565,582,609, 613,659; III.224,401,451,762
Vergilius Marō, P., poēta Rōmānus pāg.6.13
Virgō -inis *f*, aquae ductus III.385
Virgō -inis *f*, *sīdus* III.388
Vulcānus -i *m*, deus fabrōrum, marītus Veneris II.569, 574,589,741
Z
Zephyrus -i *m*, ventus qui ab occidente flat III.693,728



FABVLAE

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Rapīna Sabīnārum | I.101–134 |
| 2. Pasophaē et taurus | I.289–326 |
| 3. Ariadna et Bacchus | I.525–564 |
| 4. Daedalus et Īcarus | II.21–98 |
| 5. Ulixēs et Calypsō | II.123–144 |
| 6. Paris et Helena | II.357–372 |
| 7. Mārs et Venus | II.561–592 |
| 8. Cephalus et Procris | III.687–746 |

ISBN 978-87-90696-18-4



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