HORACE

ODES, BOOK I.

EDITED FOR LONDON UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION,
JANUARY 1891,

BY
A. H. ALLCROFT, B.A. Oxon.,
FIRST CLASS HONOURMAN IN CLASSICS,
EDITOR OF "LIVY XXI.," "SOPHOCLES ANTIGONE," ETC.

AND
B. J. HAYES, M.A. Lond.,
GOLD MEDALLIST IN CLASSICS,
AUTHOR OF "MATRICULATION LATIN," "INTERMEDIATE GREEK," ETC.
EDITOR OF "ILIAD VI."

London: W. B. Clive & Co.,
Univ. Corr. Coll. Press Warehouse,
13 Booksellers Row, Strand, W.C.
The Tutorial Series—Matriculation.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

FOR JANUARY, 1891.


PART I.: Text, Introduction, and Notes. 1s. 6d.

PART II.: A Vocabulary (in order of the Text), with Test Papers. Interleaved, 1s.

PART III.: A Literal Translation. 1s.

The Three Parts Complete. 2s. 6d.

FOR JUNE, 1891.

(Lready early in 1890.)

Livy, Book I.

PART I: Text, Introduction, and Notes. 2s.

PART II.: A Vocabulary (in order of the Text), with Test Papers. Interleaved, 1s.

PART III.: A Literal Translation. 1s. 6d.

The Three Parts Complete. 3s. 6d.
## CONTENTS

**PART I.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of Proper Names</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix (Words varying in Quantity)</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PART II.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test Papers (First Series)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; (Second Series)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocabulary in Order of the Text</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PART III.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOW TO USE THIS BOOK.

Part I. contains (a) Introduction, (b) Text, (c) Notes.
Part II. contains (a) Test Papers, and (b) Vocabulary.
Part III. consists of a Translation.

Before beginning the Text read the Introduction, in order to obtain a general idea of the subject-matter, referring to it subsequently as occasion requires. In a final reading, immediately before the Examination, all important points in it should be carefully committed to memory.

In reading the Text the chief object should be to arrive at the meaning with as little help as possible, but nevertheless to ensure perfect accuracy. There will probably occur, even in the first sentence, (a) some words which you do not know, and (b) some difficulty in seeing the exact construction. For the first, turn to the Vocabulary; for the second to the Notes. If there occur any words which you do not know and which do not appear in the Vocabulary, write them neatly down, with their meaning, in two columns upon the blank pages left for the purpose, adding genitive cases or principal parts, etc., exactly as has been done in the case of the printed words.

After doing your utmost to make out the passage in this way, turn to the Translation and see how far you were right. The Translation is not intended to save you the trouble of making out the meaning, but to serve as a test of your accuracy and to correct your errors.

Beginners may find such a method as this somewhat slow
at first, but speed will soon be attained, while the memory will be strengthened to a degree otherwise unattainable.

Variant readings are not noticed in the Notes, excepting when they differ from the University Correspondence College Text sufficiently to perplex the student if adopted by the Examiners. Write all such variant readings in the margin of the text, and try to master the meaning and syntax of both readings equally.

Make a point of looking up all references which occur in the Notes, unless they concern grammatical rules with which you are quite familiar.

The subject-matter, except in so far as it is explained in the Introduction, may, as a rule, be neglected on first reading the book; more thorough attention can thus be given to the language.

When reading the book for the first time, work through the first series of Test Papers, leaving the second series for the second and subsequent perusals.

On reading the Text through for the last time previous to the Examination, mark in Text, Notes, and Vocabulary such points as still require a final revision; also go carefully through the Index of Proper Names, and the Appendix of words that vary in meaning according to their quantity.
INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. Life of Horace. Quintus Horatius Flaccus, born December 8th, 65 B.C., was the son of a freedman, a coactor, or collector of monies, occupying a small farm at Venusia in Apulia. The birth of Horace occurred after the enfranchisement of his father, so that he was ingenuus, i.e. the son of free parents; but nevertheless incurred some cavil on the score of his parentage. At the age of 12 or thereabouts he was brought to Rome to receive the best education the city could give, and thus, instead of attending the country school whither many of his superiors in station went, he became a pupil of some of the leading teachers of the senatorial and equestrian youth. In particular he records his school days with one Orbilius, whose cane was always in his hand. He went to Athens at the age of 18, that being to Rome what the English Universities are to us; and there he studied the Epicurean philosophy, which he afterwards professed. While there, he heard of the assassination of Caesar (B.C. 44), and the flight of the murderers, one of whom, Brutus, met Horace at Athens, and appointed him to the command of a legion in the army of the republican party. That army was routed at Philippi B.C. 42, and amongst the rest Horace left his shield behind him and fled for his life. When the victorious party of Octavianus (Augustus) shortly afterwards issued free pardon to the mass of the republicans, Horace immediately returned to Italy. He found himself ruined,—his father dead, his farm confiscated, and himself without influence.
or property. He took the post of a clerk to the Quaestors, and turned to composing Satires, the only field of literature not already occupied by some contemporary writer. His verses caught the attention of Vergil and Varius, who introduced him to Maecenas. The latter was, with Agrippa and Messala, at once a leading political figure and a warm patron of literature. He introduced Horace to the society of Tibullus and Propertius, the elegiac poets, of Ovid, their successor, and finally to that of Augustus himself; and presented him with a small estate amongst the Sabine Hills, about 15 miles from Tibur. At the latter place also the poet had a small villa; and between his farm, his villa, and Rome, he spent the remaining years of his life, dying on 27th November, B.C. 8, a few weeks after Maecenas.

§ 2. His Writings. In giving his son so liberal an education the father of Horace must have trusted that he would one day turn it to good account. Unfortunately, the death of Caesar and the subsequent civil war occurred just at the period when the worth of that education would have otherwise shown itself; and, as we have seen, Horace was compelled to the merest drudgery for a living. His own disgust may have led him to indulge in the Satires, of which the first book probably appeared about 35 B.C. The second book followed in 32 B.C., and in 31 B.C.—the year in which Augustus overthrew his last opponent, Antonius, at Actium—appeared the first of Horace's lyric compositions, the Epodes. The poet had no longer any excuse for writing satire, as he was already able to address Maecenas as amice, and was on the high road to fortune. The first three books of Odes appeared before the end of 23 B.C., and were in all probability all written between that date and the publication of the Epodes. That they were not later than 23 B.C. is proved by the lines in i. xii. 45, addressed to Marcellus, who died in the autumn of that year. It is unlikely that the passage was written when he was already dead. The third Ode of Book i. has been supposed to refer to the voyage of Vergil to Athens in the year of his death, 19 B.C.; but it is quite as likely that it was written on the occasion of some other visit, or at any rate it may have
been inserted in the book after the original publication of the volume. The dates of a few Odes is certain, e.g., i. 31, i. 24, and ii. 4 (see Notes).

In 17 B.C. was written the Carmen Saeculare, an Ode to be sung at the celebration of the Ludi Saeculares, or Centennial Games; and about the year 14 B.C. appeared the fourth and last book of Odes.

The Epistles—letters to various friends in the form of verse—came out about 20 B.C. ... The date of the Ars Poetica (sometimes called the Third Epistle of the Second Book of the Epistles, or the Epistle to the Pisos) cannot be determined.

§ 3. The Style of the Odes. Quinctilian, the grammarians, declares that Horace was almost the only Roman lyric poet worth reading. At the time of his birth there flourished a clique of small poets who wrote in lyric metres in imitation of the Greek poets; indeed imitation and translation of Greek writers is the rule in all Latin poets. Of that clique—Cicero calls them "Warblers of Euphorion," from the Greek writer whom they most affected—Catullus alone remains. Horace left the exclusively erotic (love) style, and imitated especially the old lyric poets of Lesbos, Alcaeus and Sappho. He claims to have been the first to "introduce Lesbian measures into Italy;" and he was able to use them so deftly as to conceal their Grecian origin and make his poems Latin in everything but metre. What Graecisms he uses—and they are numerous—are so cleverly employed as to leave the poems still Roman in language and in feeling. These Graecisms are noticed as they occur in the notes.

§ 4. The Metres of the Odes. A verse is composed of a certain number of feet, each foot consisting of a definite number of syllables, from one to four, and the name of the foot depends on the number and quantity (length) of these syllables.

A foot consisting of one syllable has no special name; but verses which end in such a foot are called catalectic (Greek, καταληκτικός, stopping short), because they stop short abruptly.
A foot of two syllables may be either an iambus (\(-\ -\)), a trochee (\(-\ \circ\)), or a spondee (\(-\ -\)).

A foot of three syllables may be either an anapaest (\(-\ -\ -\)), a dactyl (\(-\ \circ\ -\)), or a tribrach (\(-\ -\ -\)).

A foot of four syllables is a choriambus (\(-\ -\ -\ -\)).

Every verse is made up of some combination of these elements. The commonest verses in Latin are the Hexameter (e.g. Vergil's poems), or the Elegiac (i.e. a hexameter followed by a pentameter), mainly used by Ovid. Both are made up of dactyls and spondees, with monosyllabic feet in the pentameter; and the former is used by Horace occasionally in combination with other verses. The metres of the first and second Books of Odes are:

(1) **Alcaic.**

1st and 2nd lines. \[\circ \circ | - | \circ \circ | - | \circ \circ \]
3rd line. \[\circ \circ | - | \circ \circ | - | \circ \circ \]
4th line. \[\circ \circ | - | \circ \circ | - | \circ \circ \]

(2) **Sapphic.**

(a) First Sapphic.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd lines. \[\circ \circ | - | \circ \circ | - | \circ \circ \]
4th line. \[\circ \circ | - | \circ \circ \]

(These two metres are far the most common in the Odes.)

(b) Second Sapphic.

1st line. \[\circ \circ | - | \circ \circ | - | \circ \circ \]
2nd line. \[\circ \circ | - | \circ \circ | - | \circ \circ \]

(3) **Asclepiad,** distinguished by the frequent occurrence of choriambic feet (\(-\ -\ -\ -\)).

(a) First Asclepiad.

\[\circ \circ | - | \circ \circ | - | \circ \circ \]

(b) Second Asclepiad.

\[\circ \circ | - | \circ \circ | - | \circ \circ \]

(c) Third Asclepiad.

1st line. \[\circ \circ | - | \circ \circ \]
2nd line. As First Asclepiad.
(d) Fourth Asclepiad.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd lines. As First Asclepiad.
4th line. As 1st line of Third Asclepiad.

(e) Fifth Asclepiad.
1st and 2nd lines. As First Asclepiad.
3rd line. \[ \underline{\text{I}} \text{ } \underline{\text{2}} | \underline{\text{2}} \text{ } \underline{\text{0}} | \underline{\text{0}} \text{ } \underline{\text{0}} \]
4th line. As 1st line of Third Asclepiad.

(4) Alcmanian, consisting mainly of dactyls \((\underline{\text{1}} \text{ } \underline{\text{1}} \text{ } \underline{\text{1}})\).
1st line. \[ \underline{\text{1}} \underline{\text{1}} | \underline{\text{1}} \underline{\text{1}} | \underline{\text{1}} \underline{\text{1}} | \underline{\text{1}} \underline{\text{1}} | \underline{\text{1}} \underline{\text{1}} | \underline{\text{1}} \underline{\text{1}} \]
(Hexameter.)
2nd line. \[ \underline{\text{1}} \underline{\text{1}} | \underline{\text{1}} \underline{\text{1}} | \underline{\text{1}} \underline{\text{1}} | \underline{\text{1}} \underline{\text{1}} \]

(5) (Fourth) Archilochian, the first line being dactylic \((\underline{\text{1}} \text{ } \underline{\text{1}} \text{ } \underline{\text{1}})\) and trochaic \((\underline{\text{1}} \text{ } \underline{\text{0}})\), the second iambic \((\underline{\text{0}} \text{ } \underline{\text{1}})\).
1st line. \[ \underline{\text{1}} \underline{\text{1}} | \underline{\text{1}} \underline{\text{1}} | \underline{\text{1}} \underline{\text{1}} | \underline{\text{1}} \underline{\text{0}} \text{ } \underline{\text{1}} | \underline{\text{0}} \text{ } \underline{\text{0}} | \underline{\text{0}} \underline{\text{0}} | \underline{\text{0}} \underline{\text{0}} \]
2nd line. \[ \underline{\text{0}} \underline{\text{0}} | \underline{\text{1}} \underline{\text{1}} | \underline{\text{0}} \underline{\text{0}} | \underline{\text{0}} \underline{\text{0}} | \underline{\text{0}} \underline{\text{0}} | \underline{\text{0}} \underline{\text{0}} \]

When a syllable is marked doubtful \((\text{0} \text{ or } \text{0})\), the quantity denoted by the upper sign is more regular or more commonly found.

The easiest way to get to know the metres is to learn by heart a stanza of each.

Though a knowledge of metre is not required at elementary examinations, it is necessary in order to distinguish words differing only in quantity, e.g. rōsā, rōsā, rōsā, rōsā.

With regard to rules for the quantity of syllables, the following are the most important, but they are nearly all subject to exceptions:—

(1) A diphthong or contracted syllable is long, e.g. αὐεψ, cōgit \((=\ cōig\ it)\).

(2) The former of two vowels not forming a diphthong is short, e.g. gravīus

(3) A vowel is long when it is followed (1) by two consonants or \(x\) or \(z\), whether in the same word or different words; or (2) by \(j\) in the same word.

(4) A vowel by nature short is either long or short when it comes before a mute followed by a liquid, e.g. tenēbrae; but gn and gm make a preceding vowel long.
(5) Final syllables of words ending in a, i, o, u, as, es, os, and c are long.

(6) Final syllables of words ending in e, n, r, l, d, t, is, us, and ys are short.

(7) Monosyllables are generally long, except those ending in b, d, t.

(8) Final a in nom. and acc. is short.
    Final is is long in dat. and abl. plural, in 2nd sing. pres. of verbs of the 4th conjugation.
    Final us is short except in the nom. and acc. pl., and gen. sing. of the 4th declension, and in fem. nouns like virtus.

A vowel at the end of a word is elided before a vowel at the beginning of the next word.

The syllables am, em, im, om, and um at the end of a word are elided before a vowel or h at the beginning of the next word.

The letter h has no effect as regards scansion. A final vowel is elided before a word beginning with h, thus atque hos scans as ātqūōs.
MAECENAS atavis edite regibus,
O et praesidium et dulce decus meum,
Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
Collegisse invat, metaque fervidis
Evitata rotis palmaque nobilis
Terrarum dominos evexit ad deos ;
Hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium
Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus ;
Illum, si proprio condidit horreo,
Quidquid de Libycis verritum areis.
Gandentem patrios findere saculo
Agros Attalicis condicionibus
Numquam demoveas, ut trabe Cypria
Myrtoum pavidus nauta secat mare.
Luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africun
Mercator metuens, otium et oppidi
Laudat rura sui ; mox reficit rates
Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.
Est qui nec veteris pocula Massici
Nec partem solido demere de die
Spernit nunc viridi membra sub arbuto
Stratus, nunc ad aquae lene caput saeae.
Multos castra invant et lituo tubae
Permixtus sonitus bellaque matribus
Detestata. Manet sub love frigido
Venator tenerae coniugis inmemor,
Seu visast catulis cerva fidelibus,
Seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.
Me doctarum hederae praemia frontium
Dis missit superis, me gelidum nemus
Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
Secernunt populo, si neque tibias
Euterpe cohibet nce Polyhymnia
Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton.
Quodsi me lyricis vatibus inseris,
Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

II.
(Sapphic 1.)

Iam satis terris nivis atque dirae
Grandinis misit Pater, et rubente
Dextera saeras iaculatus arces
Terruit Urbem,
Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret
Saeculum Pyrrhae nova monstra questae,
Omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos
Visere montes,
Piscium et summa genus haesit ulmo,
Nota quae sedes fuerat columbis,
Et superiecto pavidae natarunt
Aequore damae.

Vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis
Litore Etrusco violenter undis
Ire deiectum monumenta regis
Templaque Vestae;
Iliae dum se nimium querenti
Iactat ultorem, vagus et sinistra
Labitur ripa love non probante u-
xorius amnis.
Audiet cives acuisse ferrum,
Quo graves Persae melius perirent,
Audiet pugnas vitio parentum
Rara iuventus.

Quem vocet divum populus ruentis
Imperi rebus? Prece qua fatigent
Virgines sanctae minus audientem
Carmina Vestam?

Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi
Iupiter? Tandem venias, precamur,
Nube candentes umeros amictus,
Augur Apollo;

Sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens,
Quam Iocus circum volat et Cupido;
Sive neglectum genus et nepotes
Respicis auctor,

Heu nimis longo satiate ludo,
Quem invat clamor galeaeque leves
Acer et Mauri peditis cruentum
Voltus in hostem.

Sive mutata iuvenem figura
Ales in terris imitaris almag
Filius Maiae, patiens vocari
Caesaris ultor:

Serus in caelum redeas, diuque
Lactus intersis populo Quirini,
Neve te nostris vitiis iniquum
Ocior aura

Tollat; hic magnos potius triumphos,
Hic ames dici pater atque princeps,
Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos,
Te duce, Caesar.
III.

(Asclepiad 3.)

'Sic te diva potens Cypri,
Sic fratres Helenae, lucida sidera,
Ventorumque regat pater
Obstrictis aliis praeter Iapyga,

Navis, quae tibi creditum
Debes Vergilium : finibus Atticis
Reddas incolumem, precor,
Et serves animae dimidium meae.

Illi robur et aes triplex
Circa pectus erat, qui fragilum truci

Commisit pelago ratem
Primus, nec timuit praecipitem Africum

Decertantem Aquilonibus,
Nec tristes Hyadas, nec rabiem Noti,
Quo non arbiter Hadriae
Maior, tollere seu ponere volt freta.

Quem mortis timuit gradum,
Qui siccis oculis monstra natantia,
Qui vidit mare turbidum et
Infames scopulos, Acroceraunia ?

Nequiquam deus abscidit
Prudens Oceano dissociabili
Terras, si tamen inpiae
Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.

Audax omnia perpeti
Gens humana ruet per vetitum nefas.
Audax Iapeti genus
Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit.

Post ignem aetheria domo
Subductum macies et nova febrium
Terris incubuit cohors,
Semotique prius tarda necessitas
Leti corripuit gradum.
   Expertus vacuum Daedalus aëra Pennis non homini datis;
   Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.

Nil mortalibus arduist;
   Caelum ipsum petimus stultitia, neque Per nostrum patimur seclus
   Iracunda lovem ponere fulmina.

——

IV.

(Archipolichium 4.)

Solvitur acris hiemps grata vice veris et Favoni,
   Trahuntque siccas machinae carinas,
Ac neque iam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni,
   Nec prata canis albicant pruinis.

Iam Cythorea choros ducit Venus inminente luna,
   Intectaeque Nymphis Gratiae decentes
Alterno terram quasiunt pede, dum graves Cyclopum
   Volcanus ardens urit officinas.

Nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto
   Aut flore terrae quem ferunt solutae;
Nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,
   Seu poscat agna sive malit haedo.

Pallida Mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas
   Regumque turres. O beate Sesti,
Vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam.
   Iam te premet nox, fabulaeque Manes,

Et domus exilis Plutonia; quo simul mearis,
   Nec regna vini sortiere talis,
Nec tenerum Lycidan mirabere, quo calet inventus
   Nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt.
V.

(Asclepiad 5.)

Quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa
Perfusus liquidis urget odoribus
Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro?
Cui flavam religas comam,
Simplex munditiis? Heu quotiens fidem
Mutatosque deos flebit et aspera
Nigris aequora ventis
Emirabitur insolens,
Qui nune te fruitur credulus aurea,
Qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem
Sperat, nescius aurae
Fallacis. Miscri, quibus
Intemptata nites. Me tabula sacer
Voliva paries indicat uvida
Suspensisse potenti
Vestimenta maris deo.

VI.

(Asclepiad 4.)

Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
Victor Maconii carminis alite,
Quam rem cumque ferox navibus aut equis
Miles te duce gesserit.

Nos, Agrippa, neque haece dicere nec gravem
Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii,
Nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulixei,
Nec saevam Pelopis domum
Conamur, tennes grandia, dum pudor
Inbellisque lyrae Musa potens vetat
Landes egregii Caesaris et tuas
Culpa deterere ingenii.
Quis Martem tunica tectum adamantina
Digne scripsit, aut pulvere Troico
Nigrum Merionen? aut ope Palladis
Tydiden superis parem?
Nos convivia, nos proelia virginum
Sectis in iuvenes unguibus acrium
Cantamus, vacui, sive quid urimur;
Non praeceptor solitum leves.

VII.

(Alemanium.)

Laudabant alii claram Rhodon aut Mytilenenum,
Aut Epheson bimarisve Corinthi
Moenia, vel Baccho Thebas vel Apolline Delphos
Insignes aut Thessala Tempe.

Sunt quibus unum opus est, intactae Palladis urben
Carmine perpetuo celebrare et
Vndique decreptam fronti praepone olivam.
Plurimus in Itononis honorem

Aptum dictet equis Argos ditesque Mycenas.
Me nec tam patiens Lacedaemon
Nec tam Larissae percussit campus opima,
Quam domus Albuneae resonantis

Et praecess Anio ac Tiburni lucus et uda
Mobilibus pomaria rivis.
Albus ut obscurro deterget nubila caelo
Saepe Notus nec parturit imbres

Perpetuo, sic tu sapiens finire memento
Tristitiam vitae quo labores

Molli, Plance, mero, seu te fulgentia signis
Castra tenent seu densa tenebit

Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamina patremque
Cum fugeret, tamen uda Lyaco
Tempora populea fertur vinixisse corona,
Sic tristes adfatus amicos:
HORACE

'Quo nos cumque feret melior fortuna parente,
    Ibimus, o socii comitesque!
Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro:
    Certus enim promisit Apollo,
Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram.
    O fortis peioraque passi
Mecum saepe viri, nunc vino pellite curas;
    Cras ingens iterabimus aequor.'

VIII.

(Greater Sapphic.)

Lydia, dic, per omnes
    Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando
Perdere; cur apricium
    Oderit campum, patiens pulvers atque solis?
Cur neque militaris
    Inter aequales equitat, Gallica nec lupatis
Temperat ora frenis?
    Cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? Cur olivum
Sanguine viperino
    Cautius vitat, neque iam livida gestat armis
Bracchia, saepe disco,
    Saepe trans finem iaculo nobilis expedito?
Quid latet, ut marinae
    Filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Troiae
Funera, ne virilis
    Cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas!

IX.

(Alcaic.)

Vides ut alta stet nive candidum
Soracte, nec iam sustineant onus
Silvae laborantes, geluque
    Flumina constiterint acuto.
ODES

I.

Dissolve frigus ligna super foco
Large reponens atque benignius
Deprome quadrimum Sabina,
O Thaliarche, merum diota.

Permitte divis cetera, qui simul
Stravere ventos aequore fervido
Deproeliantes, nec cupressi
Nec veteres agitantur orni.

Quid sit futurum eras, fuge quaerere et
Quem fors dierum cumque dabit, lucro
Adpone, nec dulces amores
Sperne, puer, neque tu choras,

Donee virenti canities abest
Morosa. Nunc et campus et areae
Lenesque sub noctem susurri
Composita repetantur hora,

Nunc et latentis proditor intimo
Gratus puellae risus ab angulo,
Pignusque dereptum lacertis
Aut digito male pertinaci.

X.

(Sapphic 1.)

Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis,
Qui feros cultus hominum recentum
Voce formasti catus et decorae

More palaestrae,

Te canam, magni Iovis et deorum
Nuntium curvæque lyrae parentem,
Callidum, quidquid placnit, iocosó
Condere furto.

Te, boves olim nisi reddidisses
Per dolum amotas, puerum minaci
Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
Risit Apollo.
Quin et Atridas duce te superbos
Ilio dives Priamus relicto
Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Troiae
Castra fefellit.

Tu pias laetis animas reponis
Sedibus, virgaque levem coherces
Aurca turbam, superis deorum
Gratus et imis.

XI.

(Asclepiad 2.)

Tu ne quaesieris, scire nefas, quem milii, quem tibi
Finem di dederint, Leuconoë, nce Babylonios
Temptaris numeros. Vt melius, quidquid erit, pati!
Seu plurcs hicems seu tribuit Iupiter ultimam,

Quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
Tyrrenum: sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi
Spem longam reseees. Dum loquimur, fugerit invida
Aetas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

XII.

(Sapphic 1.)

Quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri
Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio?
Quem deum? Cuius recinet iocosa
Nomen imago

Aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris,
Aut super Pindo gelidove in Haemo?
Unde vocalem temere insectae
Orphea silvae,

Arte materna rapidos morantem
Fluminum lapsus celerisque ventos,
Blandum et auritas fidibus canoris
Ducere quercus.
Quid prius dicam solitis parentis
Landibus, qui res hominum ac deorum,
Qui mare ac terras varriisque mundum
Temperat horis?

Unde nil maius generatur ipso,
Nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum.
Proximos illi tamen occupavit
Pallas honores.

Proeliis audax, neque te silebo,
Liber, et saevis inimica virgo
Beluis, nec te, metuende certa
Phoebe sagitta.

Dicam et Alciden puerosque Ledae,
Hunc equis, illum superare pugnis
Nobilem; quorum simul alba nautis
Stella refulsit,

Defluit saxis agitatus humor,
Concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes,
Et minax, quod sic voluere, ponto
Vnda recumbit.

Romulum post hos prius, an quietum
Pompili regnum memorem, an superbos
Tarquini fasces, dubito, an Catonis
Nobile letum.

Regulum et Scauros animaeque magnae
Prodigum Paullum superante Poeno
Gratus insigni referam camena
Fabriciumque.

Hunc, et incomptis Curium capillis
Vtilem bello tuit, et Camillum
Saeva paupertas et avitus apto
Cum lare fundus.
HORACE

Crescit occulto velut arbor aevo
Fama Marcelli; micat inter omnes
Iulium sidus, velut inter ignes
Luna minores.

Gentis humanae pater atque custos,
Orte Saturno, tibi cura magni
Caesaris fatis data: tu secundo
Caesare regnes.

Ille seu Parthos Latio inminentes
Egerit insto domitos triumpho,
Sive subiectos Orientis orae
Seras et Indos,

Te minor latum reget aequus orbem;
Tu gravi curru quaties Olympum,
Tu parum castis inimica mittes
Fulmina lucis.

XIII.

(Asclepiad 3.)

Cum tu, Lydia, Telephi
Cervicem roseam, lactea Telephi
Landas bracchia, vae meum
Fervens difficili bile tumet iecur.

Tum nec mens mihi nec color
Certa sede manet, umor et in genas
Furtim labitur, arguens
Quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus.

Vror, seu tibi candidos
Turparunt umeros inmodicae mero
Rixae, sive puer furens
Impressit memorem dente labris notam.

Non, si me satis audias,
Speres perpetuum dulcia barbarae
Laedentem oscula, quae Venus
Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit.
Felices ter et amplius,
Quos inrupta tenet copula nee malis
Divolsus querimoniiis
Suprema citius solvet amor die.

XIV.

(Aselepiad 5.)

Vô navis, referent in mare te novi
Fluctus. O quid agis? Fortiter occupa
Portum. Nonne vides, ut
Nudum remigio latus

Et malus celeri sauciis Africo
Antennaeque gemant, ac sine funibus
Vix durare carinae
Possint imperiosius

Aequor? Non tibi sunt integra linea,
Non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo.
Quamyis Pontica pinus,
Silvae filia nobilis,

Iactes et genus et nomen inutile:
Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis
Debes ludibrium, cave.

Nuper sollicitum quae mihi taedium,
Nunc desiderium curaque non levis,
Interfusa nitentes
Vites aequora Cycladas.

XV.

(Aselepiad 4.)

Pastor cum traheret per freta navibus
Idaeis Helenen perfidus hospitam;
Ingrato celeres obruit otio
Ventos, ut caneret fera
Nereus fata. 'Mala ducis avi domum, 5
Quam multo repetet Graecia milite,
Coniurata tuas rumpere nuptias
   Et regnum Priami vetus.

Ehcu, quantus equis, quantus adest viris
Sudor! quanta moves funera Dardanae 10
Genti! iam galeam Pallas et aegida
   Currusque et rabiem parat.

Nequiquam Veneris praesidio ferox
Pectes caesariem, grataque feminis
Inbelli cithara carmina divides;
   Nequiquam thalamo graves 15

Hastas et calami spicula Cnosii
Vitabis strepitumque et celerem sequi
Aiaceum: tamen, hen serus! adulteros
   Crines pulvere collines.

Non Laërtiaden, exitium tuae
Genti, non Pylium Nestora respicis?
Vrguent inpavidi te Salaminius
   Teucer, te Sthenelus, sciens 20

Pugnae, sive opus est imperitare equis,
Non auriga piger. Merionen quoque
Nosces. Ecce furit, te reperire atrox
   Tydides melior patre,

Quem tu, cervus uti vallis in altera
Visum parte lupum graminis immemor,
Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu,
   Non hoc pollicitus tuae. 25

Iracunda diem proferet Ilio
Matronisque Phrygum classis Achillei;
Post certas hiemes uret Achaicus
   Ignis Pergameas domos.' 30

---
XVI.  

(Alcaic.)

O matre pulchra filia pulchrior,
Quem criminosis cumque voles modum
Pones iambis, sive flamma
Sive mari libet Hadriano.

Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit
Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,
Non Liber aeque, non acuta
Si geminant Corybantes aera,

Tristes ut irae, quas neque Noriens
Deterret ensis nec mare naufragum
Nec saevus ignis nec tremendo
Iupiter ipse ruens tumultu.

Fertur Prometheus addere principi
Limo coactus particulam undique
Desectam et insani leonis
Vim stomacho adposuisse nostro.

Irae Thyesten exitio gravi
Stravere et altis urbibus ultimae
Stetere causae, cur perirent
Funditus inprimeretque muris

Hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.
Conpesce mentem; me quoque pectoris
Temptavit in dulci iuventa
Fervor et in celeres iambos

Misit furentem; mne ego mitibus
Mutare quaero tristia, dum mihi
Fias recantatis amica
Opprobriis animumque reddas.
XVII.

(Alcaic.)

Velox amoenum saepe Lucretilem
Mutat Lycaeo Faunus et igneam
Defendit aestival capellis
Vsque meis pluviousque ventos.

Inpune tutum per nemus arbutos
Quaerunt latentes et thyma deviae
Olentis uxores mariti,
Nec virides metuunt colubras,

Nec martiales Haediliae lupos,
Vteumque dulei, Tyndari, fistula
Valles et Vsticae cubantis
Levia personuere saxa.

Di me tuentur, dis pietas mea
Et Musa cordist. Hic tibi copia
Manabit ad plenum benigno
Ruris honorum opulenta cornu.

Hie in reducta valle Caniculae
Vitabis aestus, et fide Teäa
Dices laborantes in uno
Penelopen vitreamque Circen ;

Hie innocentis pocula Lesbii
Duces sub umbra, nec Semeleius
Cum Marte confundet Thyoneus
Proelâ, nec metues protervum.

Suspecta Cyrum, ne male dispari
Incontinentes iniciat manus
Et scindat haerentem coronam
Crinibus inmeritamque vestem.
XVIII.

(Aselepiad 2.)

Nullam, Vare, sacra vite prins severis arborem
Circa mite solum Tiburis et moenia Catili;
Siccis omnia nam dura deus proposuit neque
Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines.

Quis post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem crepat? 5
Quis non te potius, Bacche pater, teque, decens Venus?
At ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi,
Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa super mero

Debellata, monet Sithoniis non levis Euhius,
Cum fas atque nefae exiguo fine libidinum
Discernunt avidi. Non ego te, candide Bassareu,
Invitum quatiam nec variis obsita frondibus

Sub divum rapiam. Saeva tene cum Berecyntio
Cornu tympana, quae subsequeitur caecus amor sui.
Et tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem,
Arcanique fides prodiga, per lucidior vitro.

XIX.

(Aselepiad 3.)

Mater saeva Cupidinum
Thebanaeque iubet me Semeles puer
Et lasciva Licentia
Finitis animum reddere amoribus.

Vrit me Glycerae nitor,
Splendentis Pario marmore purius;
Vrit grata protervitas
Et voltus nimium lubricus adspici.

In me tota ruens Venus
Cyprum deseruit, nec patitur Scythas
Et versis animosum equis
Parthum dicere, nec quae nihil attinent.
Hic vivum mihi caespitem, hic
Verbenas, puere, ponite turaque
Bini cum patera meri:
Mactata veniet lenior hostia.

---

XX.
(Sapphica 1.)

Vile potabist modicis Sabinum
Cantharis, Graeca quod ego ipse testa
Conditum levi, datus in theatro
Cum tibi plausus,
Clare, Maecenas, eques, ut paterni
Fluminis ripae simul et iocosa
Redderet laudes tibi Vaticani
Montis imago.

Caecubum et praelo domitam Caleno
Tu vides uam: mea nec Falernae
Temperant vites neque Formiani
Pocula colles.

---

XXI.
(Asclepiad 5.)

Dianam tenerae dice virgines
Intonsnum, puere, dice Cynthium
Latonamque supremo
Dilictam penitus Iovi.

Vos lactam fluvii et nemorum coma,
Quaecumque aut gelido prominet Algido,
Nigris aut Erymanthi
Silvis aut viridis Cragi;

Vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus
Natalemque, marces, Delon Apollinis,
Insigncinque pharetra
Fraternaque umerum lyra.
Hic bellum lacrimosum, hic miseram famem
Pestemque a populo et principe Caesare in
Persas atque Britannos
Vestra motus aget prece.

---

XXII.
(Sapphic 1.)

*Checkmark*

Integer vitae scelerisque purus
Non eget Mauris iaculis neque arcu
Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra,

Sive per Syrtes iter aestnosas,
Sive facturus per inhospitalem
Caucasum vel quae loca fabulosus
Lambit Hydaspes.

Namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
Dum meam canto Lalagen et ultra
Terminum curis vagor expeditis,
Fugit inermem,

Quale portentum neque militaris
Daunias latis alit aesculetis,
Nec Iubae tellus generat, leonum
Arida nutrix.

Pone me pigris ubi nulla campis
Arbor aestiva recreatur aura,

Quod latus mundi nebulae malusque
Iupiter urget;

Pone sub curru nimium propinqui
Solis in terra domibus negata:
Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
Dulce loquentem.
XXIII.

(Asclepiad 5.)

Vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloë,
Quaerenti pavidam montibus aviis
Matrem non sine vano
Aurarum et siliiae metu.

Nam seu mobilibus veris inhorruit
Adventus foliis, seu virides rubum
Dimovere lacertae,
Et corde et genibus tremit.

Atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera
Gaetulusve leo frangere persequor:
Tandem desine matrem
Tempestiva sequi viro.

XXIV.

(Asclepiad 4.)

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis? Praecipe lugubres
Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater
Vocem cum cithara dedit.

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
Vrguet? Cui Pudor et Iustitiae soror,
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
Quando ullum inveniet parem?

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
Nulli flebilior, quam tibi, Vergili.
Tu frustra pius heu non ita creditum
Poscis Quintilium deos.

Quid si Threicio blandius Orpheo
Auditam moderere arboribus fidem?
Num vanae redeat sanguis imaginii,
Quam virga semel horrida,
Non lenis precibus fata recludere,
Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi.
Durum: sed levius fit patientia:
Quidquid corrigerest nefas.

XXV.
(Sapphic.)

Parcius iunctas quatiunt fenestras
Lctibus crebris invenes protervi,
Nec tibi somnos adimunt, amatque
Ianua limen,
Quae prius multum facilis movebat
Cardines. Audis minus et minus iam:
‘Me tuo longas pereunte noctes,
Lydia, dormis?’

Invicem moechos anus arrogantes
Flebis in solo levis angiportu,
Thracio bacchante magis sub inter-
lunia vento,
Cum tibi flagrans amor et libido,
Quae solet matres furiaere equorum,
Saeviet circa iecur ulcerosum,
Non sine questu,
Laeta quod pubes hedera virenti
Gauadeat pulla magis atque myrto,
Aridas frondes hiemis sodali
Dedicet Euro.

XXVI.
(Alcaic.)

Musis amicus, tristitiam et metus
Tradam protervis in mare Creticum
Portare ventis, quis sub Arcto
Rex gelidae metuatur orae,
HORACE

Quid Tiridaten terreat, unice
Securus. O quae fontibus integris
Gaudes, apricos necte flores,
Necte, meo Lamiae coronam,
Pimplea dulcis. Nil sine te mei
Prosunt honores: hunc fidibus novis,
Hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro
Teque tuasque decet sorores.

XXVII.
(Alcaic.)

Natis in usum laetitiae seyphis
Pugnare Thracumst: tollite barbarum
Morem, verecundumque Bacchum
Sanguineis prohibete rixis.

Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces
Immane quantum discrepat: inpium
Lentie clamorem, sodales,
Et cubito remanete presso.

Vultis severi me quoque sumere
Partem Falerni? Dicat Opuntiae
Frater Megillac, quo beatus
Volnere, qua percat sagitta.

Cessat voluntas? Non alia bibam
Mercede. Quae te cumque domat Venus,
Non erubescendis adurit
Ignibus; ingenuoque semper

Amore peccas. Quidquid habes, age,
Depone tutis auribus. A miser,
Quanta laborabas Charybdi,
Digne puer meliore flamma!

Quae saga, quis te solvere Thessalis
Magus venenis, quis poterit deus?
Vix inligatum te triformi
Pegasus expediet Chimaera.
XXVIII.

(Alcmanian.)

Te maris et terrae numeroque carentis arenae
Mensorem cohibent, Archyta,
Pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum
Munera, nec quicquam tibi prodest

Aerias temptasse domos animoque rotundum
Pereurrisse polum morituro.
Occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva deorum,
Tithonusque remotus in auras

Et Iovis arcanis Minos admissus, habentque
Tartara Panthoiden iterum Orco
Demissum, quamvis clipeo Troiana refixo
Tempora testatus nihil ultra

Nervos atque cutem morti concessarat atrae,
Judice te, non sordidus auctor
Naturae verique. Sed omnes una manet nox,
Et calcanda semel via leti.

Dant alios Furiae torvo spectacula Marti,
Exitio st avidum mare nautis;
Mixta senum ac iuvenum densus funera, nullum
Saeva caput Proserpina fugit.

Me quoque devexi rabidus comes Orionis
Illyricis Notus obruit undis.
At tu, nauta, vagae ne paree malignus arenae
Ossibus et capiti inhumato

Particulam dare : sic, quodcumque minabitur Eurus
Fluctibus Hesperis, Venusinae
Plectantur silvae te sospite, multaque merces,
Vnde potest, tibi defluat acquo

Ab Iove Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.
Neglegis inmeritis nocituram
Postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Fors et
Debita iura vicesque superbae
Te maneant ipsum: precibus non linquar inultis,  
Teque piacula nulla resolvent.
Quamquam festinas, non est mora longa; licebit
Inieecto ter pulvere curras.

---

**XXIX.**
(Alcaic.)

Icci, beatis nunc Arabum invides
Gazis; et aorem militiam paras
Non ante devictis Sabaeae
Regibus, horribilique Medo
Nectis catenas. Quae tibi virginum
Sponsor necato barbar a serviet?
Puer quis ex aula capillis
Ad cyathum statuetur unctis,
Doctus sagittas tendere Sericas
Areu paterno? Quis neget arduis
Pronos relabi posse rivos
Montibus et Tiberim reverti,
Cum tu coemptos undique nobilis
Libros Panaeti Socraticam et domum
Mutare loricis Hiberis,
Pollicitus meliora, tendis?

---

**XXX.**
(Sapphic 1.)

O Venus, regna Cnidi Paphique,
Sperne dilectam Cypron et vocantis
Ture te multo Glycerae decoram
Transfer in aedem.
Fervidus tcecum puer et solutis
Gratiae zonis properentque Nymphae
Et parum comis sine te Juvventas
Mercuriusque.
XXXI.

(Alcaic.)

Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem
Vates? Quid orat, de patera novum
Fundens liquorem? Non opimas
Sardiniae segetes feracis,
Non aestuosae grata Calabriae
Armenta, non aurum aut ebur Indicum,
Non rura, quae Liris quieta
Mordet aqua taciturnus amnis.

Premant Calena falce quibus dedit
Fortuna vitem, dives et aureis
Mercator exsiccet culullis
Vina Syra reparata merce,

Dis carus ipsis, quippe ter et quater
Anno revisens aequor Atlanticum
Inpune. Me pascunt olivae,
Me cichorea levesque malvae.

Frui paratis et valido mihi,
Latoe, dones ac precor integra
Cum mente, nec turpem senectam
Degere nec cithara carentem.

XXXII.

(Sapphic 1.)

Poseimir. Siquid vacui sub umbra
Lusimus tecum, quod et hunc in annum
Vivat et plures, age dic Latinum,
Barbite, carmen,

Lesbio primum modulate civi,
Qui ferox bello tamen inter arma,
Sive iactatam religarat udo
Litore navim
Liberum et Musas Veneremque et illi
Semper haerentem puerum canebat,
Et Lycum nigris oculis nigroque
Crine decorum.

O decus Phoebi et dapibus supremi
Grata testudo Iovis, o laborum
Dulce lenimen medicumque, salve
Rite vocanti!

XXXIII.
(Asclepiad 4.)
Albi, ne dolcas plus nimio memor
Inmitis Glycerae neu miserabiles
Decantes elegos, cur tibi iunior
Laesa praeniteat fide.

Insignem tenui fronte Lycorida
Cyri torret amor, Cyrus in asperam
Declinat Pholoen : sed prius Apulis
Imgentur caprae lupis

Quam turpi Pholoe peccet adultero.
Sic visum Veneri, cui placet inparce
Formas atque animos sub iuga ahenea
Saexo mittere cum ioco.

Ipsum me melior cum peteret Venus,
Grata detinuit compede Myrtale
Libertina, fretis aerior Hadriae
Curvantis Calabros sinus.

XXXIV.
(Alcaic.)
Parceus deorum cultor et infrequens,
Insanientis dum sapientiae
Consultus erro, nunc retrorsum
Vela dare atque iterare cursus
Cogor relictos: namque Diespiter,
Ignī corusco nubila dividens
  Plerumque, per purum tonantes
    Egit equos volucremque currum;
Quo bruta tellus et vaga flumina,
Quo Styx et invisī horrida Taenari
  Sedes Atlanteusque finis
    Concutitur. Valet ima summīs
Mutare et insignem attenuat deus,
Obscura promens; hinc apicem rapax
  Fortuna cum stridore acuto
    Sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

XXXV.
(Alcaic.)
O diva, gratum quae regis Antium,
Praesens vel imo tollere de gradu
  Mortale corpus vel superbos
    Vertere funeribus triumphos,
Te pauper ambit sollicita prece
Ruris colonus, te dominam aequoris,
  Quicumque Bithynia lacessit
    Carpathium pelagus carina.
Te Dacus asper, te profugi Seythae
Vrbesque gentesque et Latium ferox
  Regumque matres barbarorum et
    Purpūri metuunt tyranni,
Injurioso ne pede proruas
Stantem columnam, neu populus frequens
  Ad arma cessantes, ad arma
    Concitet imperiumque frangat.
Te semper antit saeva Ncessitas,
Clavos trabales et cuneos manu
  Gestans ahena, nec severus
    Vncus abest liquidumque plumbum.
Te Spes et albo rara Fides colit
Velata panno, nec comitem abnegat,
Vtcumque mutata potentes
Veste domos inimica linquis.

At volgus infidum et meretrix retro
Periura cedit, diffugiunt cadis
Cum faece siccatis amici,
Ferre iugum pariter dolosi.

Serves iturum Caesarem in ultimos
Orbis Britannos et iuvenum recens
Examen, Eois timendum
Partibus Oceanique rubro.

Eheu cicatricum et sceleris pudet
Fratrumque. Quid nos dura refugimas
Aetas? quid intactum nefasti
Liquimus? unde manum inventus

Metu deorum continuat? quibus
Pepercit aris? O utinam nova
Incude diffingas retusum in
Massagetas Arabasque ferrum!

XXXVI.
(Aesclepiad 3.)

Et ture et fidibus iuvat
Placare et vituli sanguine debito
Custodes Numidae deos,
Qui nunc Hesperia sospes ab ultima

Caris multa sodalibus,
Nulli plura tamen dividit oscula
Quam dulci Lamiae, memor
Actae non alio rege puertiae

Mutataeque simul togae.
Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota,
Neu promptae modus amphorae,
Neu morem in Salium sit requies pedum,
Odes i. 37.

Neu multi Damalis meri
   Bassum Threicia vinceat amystide,
Neu desint epulis rosae
   Neu vivax apium neu breve lilium.

Ommes in Damalin putres
   Deponent oculos, nec Damalis novo
Divelletur adultero,
   Lascivis hederis ambitiosior.

XXXVII.
   (Alcaic.)

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
Pulsanda tellus, nunc Saliaribus
   Ornare pulvinar deorum
   Tempus erat dapibus, sodales.

Anthac nefas depromere Caecubum
Cellis avitis, dum Capitolio
   Regina dementes ruinas
   Funus et imperio parabat
Contaminato cum grege turpium
Morbo virorum, quidlibet inpotens
   Sperare fortunaque dulci
   Ebria. Sed minuit furorem
Vix una sospes navis ab ignibus,
Mentemque lymphatam Marcotico
   Redegit in veros timores
   Caesar, ab Italia volantem
Remis adurguens, accipiter velut
Molles columbas aut leporem citus
   Venator in campis nivalis
   Haemoniae, daret ut catenis
Fatale monstrum. Quae generosius
Perire quaerens nec muliebriter
   Expavitensem nec latentes
   Classe cita reparavit oras.
HORACE, ODES I.

Ausa et iacentem visere regiam
Voltu sereno, fortis et asperas
Tractare serpentes, ut atrum
Corpore conbiberet venenum,
Deliberata morte ferocior;
Saevis Liburnis silicet invidens
Privata deduci superbo
Non humilis mulier triumpho.

XXXVIII.
(Sapphic.)

Persicos odi, puer, adparatus,
Displicent nexae philyra coronae;
Mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum
Sera moretur.

Simplici myrto nihil adlabores
Sedulus euro; neque te ministrum
Dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta
Vite bibentem.
NOTES.

G. refers to Smith’s *Smaller Latin Grammar* (Murray, 3s. 6d.).
† Denotes a variant reading.

ODE I.—Some men, Maecenas, find pleasure in fame or office or riches. The yeoman loves his fields, the merchant his ship. Wine pleases one, War another; a third will forego everything for Sport. My pleasure is to be a poet, my ambition to be classed amongst the writers of Lyrics.

The Ode is addressed to Maecenas, concerning whom see Index.

1. atavis regibus: abl. of origin; G. § 310. The two nouns are in apposition—“Sprung from ancestors who were kings.” Arus, is a grandfather; praevarus, a great-grandfather; abavus, atavus, tritavus, each signify an ancestor one degree more remote.

3. Olympicum: the “dust of Olympia” alludes to the great national festival, celebrated with trials of genius and strength every four years, round the temple of Olympian Zeus at Pisa in Elis. The prize (palma) was a wreath of wild olive. Juvat: est qui, sunt qui take the indic. when merely stating that such and such a person exists; the subj. when meaning “there exist persons of such and such a sort as to . . . .”; G. § 479.

6. terrarum dominos: an oblique predicate—“raises up as masters of the world.”

7. hunc . . . illum: “one . . . another.” The accusatives depend on excitit ad deus to be supplied as apodosis to the two clauses “si . . . honoribus” and “si . . . horreis.” In English we should say, “if so and so happens, it raises him,” etc. Quiritium: Quirites, lit. “Lance-bearers” (from quiris, a lance), is the name for Romans in their civil capacity.

8. tergeminis honoribus: the threefold office (honor) of Curule Aedile, Praetor, and Consul.

12. Attaliciis condicioibus: “by offers such as Attalus could make.” See Index. Condicioes means terms, conditions, offers.

13. demoveas: subj. in the apodosis of a conditional sentence of which the protasis is suppressed—“You could never remove (if you were to try).” G. § 424 (ii); 429. Cypria: see Index, s.v. Cyprus.
14. **Myrtoum mare**: the Western parts of the Aegean Sea, so-called from the island of Myrtos off the S. point of Euboea (*Néropont*). Eastward of this lay the **Iearium mare**, said to be named after Icarus, son of Daedalus, who was drowned while endeavouring to fly across it. **Africum**: *sc. ventum* (the S. wind from Africa), is object of **metewns**. For the dat. **fluctibus**, see G. § 300.

18. **pati**: the use of an infin. depending upon an adj., rare in earlier writers, is very common in Horace. In prose it must be replaced by a gerund or a dependent subjunctive with *ut*, etc. Other instances in this book are iii. 25; vi. 6; x. 7; xviii. 18; xxxv. 2; xii. 10, 26; xxiv. 17; xxxv. 28.

19. **Massici**: *sc. viní* see Index.

20. **solido**: "whole," "uninterrupted," *i.e.* the business hours of the day.


23. **lituo** is put, by brachylogy, for *litui sonitui*. Cavalry used the curved *litus*: infantry, the straight *tuba*.

24. **matribus**: dat. of the agent. G. § 293. So *catulis*, v. 27.

25. **sub Iove**: the name of Iupiter is put for the sky where he dwelt. Cp. *sub dívo*, and xxii. 20.

29. Poets were thought to be inspired by Bacchus, to whom the ivy was sacred.

33. **Euterpe... Polyhymnia**: see Index, *s.v.* Musa.

34. **Lésboun**: *i.e.* to sing such songs as those of the Lesbian poets. See Index, *s.v.* Alcaeus.

**ODE II.**—There have been enough of prodigies and fear—Iupiter and Tiber affrighting us. Our children will hear of our civil wars and suffer for our sins. But what God will hear us? *Apollo? Venus? Mars? Or Mercury, rather, for he is here on earth. Long may he remain to avenge us and triumph over our enemies!*

Addressed to Augustus (Octavianus), who is represented as Mercury. The Ode was probably written soon after 31 B.C., for in that year Augustus finally crushed at Actium the partizans of the murderers of his (adoptive) father C. Iulius Caesar.

2. **Pater**: Iupiter. **Nivis, grandinis**: both dependent upon *satis*; G. 271.

5. **ne**, the usual constructions after a word denoting *fear* is here used because *terruit gentes*= he made the nations afraid.

6. Deucalion and his wife Pyrrha were alone spared when the deluge covered the world, re-peopling it afterwards by throwing behind them stones which immediately turned into human beings. **Novus** often signifies "new and strange."

7. **Proteus**: a sea-god, usually attended by a flock (*pecus*) of seals. It was of them that Pyrrha complained, as well as of their being able to swim even over the hill-tops in the flood.

8. **visere**: this use of the infin. to express purpose is not allowable in prose. It is a Graecism. Cp. xii. 2. *Quem virum sumis celebrare*: xxvi. 3, *tradum ventis portare*. See G. § 449.
14. litore: here used for ripa, the usual word for a river-bank. The Tiber divided Etruria from Latium for some distance.


17. Ilia, or Rhea Sylvia, became by Mars the mother of Romulus and Remus. According to one account, Amulius, her uncle, fearing that her sons would deprive him of his kingdom of Alba Longa, threw all three into the Tiber; whence she is said to have been the wife of Tiber, and that river is called "too fond of his wife" because he avenged her by his inundations.


22. Persae: see Index, s.v. Parthus. Perirent: see i. 13, n. The suppressed protasis in this case is "if it were used at all."

23. vito parentum: belongs as a causal abl. to rara—"few because of (i.e. lessened by) the faults of their parents."


27. minus: "too little," i.e. "not at all," qualifying audientem.


Preamur: is parenthetic, and has nothing to do with the syntax.

31. umeros: cp. i. 21, n.

32. Apollo is the god of prophecy, as the augures were the interpreters of omens. Hence he is called Augur, or prophet, himself.

33. Erycina: Venus, so called from her famous temple at Mt. Eryx, in N.W. Sicily.

34. quam ... circum: a preposition (except tenus) seldom follows the word it governs. Its proper position is immediately before it.

36. auctor: Mars, "Father" of Romulus and, through him, of the Roman people (see v. 17, n).

37. satiate: voc. of the participle. Ludo: the pastime of Mars is war.

38. lèves: (notice the quantity) "smooth," and so "polished," "bright."

41. mutata figura: abl. of means with imitatis.

43. "Benign Maia's winged son" is Mercury, the child of Jupiter and Maia, one of the daughters of Atlas.

44. ultor: see Index, s.v. Augustus.

47. iniquum: "unkind to," "intolerant of," our sins.

50. ames: see v. 30, n. Pater: se. patriae, was a title given to Augustus, who rescued the State from civil war; and once before to Cicero, who saved it from Catiline's conspiracy.

51. Medos: see Index, s.v. Parthus.

52. te duce, see G. § 334. Caesar: Augustus. After the time of Julius all emperors called themselves Caesars.
ODE III.—May all the deities of Seas and Winds protect you, Vergil, and bring you safe to Greece! Whoso first braved the storms and stars, the sea and its crags, had a heart of brass! The gods divided the world with seas, but we laugh at the barrier. Nothing aves us. The daring of Prometheus brought suffering upon us: but that did not awe Daedalus or Hercules; it does not awe us. We defy the gods to anger, nor suffer them to leave us in peace.

Addressed to the ship in which the poet Vergil is sailing to Athens.

1. Sic: “on such conditions...” The condition is contained in the clauses “finibus...meae.” In English we should transpose the order, and say, “Frithe, give back safe to the shores of Attica, and take care of my soul’s other half! So (i.e. on these conditions) may Venus, etc., guide thee.” The verbs are all in the jussive subjunctive; G, § 422; and regat (regant) must be repeated with all the nominatives in the first stanza. Diva: Venus, who was especially worshipped at Paphos in Cyprus, and who sprang from the foam of the sea. Cypri: G, § 276, 2.

2. fratres Helenae: Castor and Pollux, twin sons of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leda, and brothers of Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and cause of the Trojan war. They were the protecting gods of sailors.

3. pater: Acolus, who restrained or let loose the winds at will.

4. Iapyga: the W.N.W. wind, favourable to a vessel voyaging to Greece from Italy. It blew off the Iapygian promontory in the heel of Italy, whence its name.

6. debes: lit. “owe us Vergil entrusted to thee,” i.e. “Art our debtor for Vergil.”

7. incolu mem: predicative to Vergilium repeated, to which dimidium is appositive.

12. Africum: see i, 14, n.

14. Hyades: (Gk. ‘Tádes, the rainers), a group of seven stars in the constellation Taurus.

15. quo: abl. of the thing compared after maior, G, § 320. The S. wind is called the Ruler of the Adriatic Sea, as being the prevailing wind there.


18. monstra: here = monsters, not prodigies. Vidit is to be supplied from v, 19.

20. Acrocerania: “Peak of Thunders,” a dangerous headland on the coast of Epirus, opposite to the heel of Italy.

25. perpeti: see i, 18, n.

27. Iapeti genus: see Index, s.v. Prometheus.

29. ignem subductum: “the filching of the fire.” So “the foundation of the city” = urbs condita, the passive participle being often used with a substantive to express, not so much a thing or person acted on, as the action itself.

34. Daedalus: see Index.

36. Herculeus labor: “Herculean toil,” i.e. “the toils of Hercules.” Acheron was one of the six rivers of Hades.
37. Ardui: see G. § 270. The adj. may here be considered an example of the predicative genitive.

ODE IV.—Winter is gone, and all the signs of Spring are here again. Now there are flowers for wreaths and lambs for sacrifice. Let us be merry, Sestius, for death awaits all alike, and life is too short for ambitious toiling. There is no pleasure beyond the grave.

The Sestius addressed is probably the son of the P. Sestius whom Cicero defended in an extant speech.

2. machinae (Gk. μηχανή, méchanē): rollers used for moving down to the water vessels which had been drawn up on to the beach during the winter.

3. stabulis . . . igni: causal ablatives.

5. Cythēra: a name of Venus from the island of Cythēra off the south coast of the Morea, where she had an ancient temple.

7. The Cyclopes, for their attempt to conquer heaven, were condemned to be slaves of Vulcanus, the God of Fire, for whom they forged the thunderbolts in the volcanoes of Aetna and Lipari.


12. The full construction is “sive poscat nos agna immolare, sive malit nos haedo immolare.” Verbs of sacrificing, e.g. facio, operor, immolo, regularly take abl. of the victim, dat. of God to whom it is offered, and sometimes also a cognate accus. (sacrum); e.g.: Ioⅱ tauro sacrum facio. For the indic. dect in the apodosis, answering to the subj. poscat . . . malit in the protasis, see G. § 428.

13. aequo: “impartial,” “fair.” Pede: the Roman custom was to kick, not knock, at the door.

14. Sesti: the usual form of the vocative of proper names in -ius, as also of filius and genius.

17. mearis = meaveris: fut. perf. of meo.

18. “Neither wilt thou obtain by the dice the sovereignty of the wine,” i.e. there will be no banquets there at which you may be chosen master of the wines. The “master of the wines” (arbiter bibendi) directed the quality and quantity of the wine drunk at a banquet, and was chosen by means of dice (tali).

ODE V.—What dainty suitor is wooing thee, Pyrrha? For whom art thou adorning thyself? Ah, he will soon learn how gods and winds change. Unhappy they who have yet to learn thy character! I learnt it to my cost, losing everything but life.

1. Quis is generally used pronominally; but sometimes, as here, it is a masculine interrogative adjective. Qui, of persons, asks for the character, quis usually for the name.

4. cui: “in whose honour?” cp. iv. 11, n.; and quibus v. 12, infra.

8. insolens: in its original meaning of “unwonted,” i.e. “unused to such a sight.” The meaning of “insolent” is secondary.

13-16. Tabula rotata is instrumental abl.; vedia goes with vestimenta, and potenti with maris. Those who escaped from shipwreck often had painted a picture of their misfortune, which they dedicated, together with their clothes, in the nearest temple as a thankoffering. Horace remarks that he was shipwrecked on the rock of his passion for Pyrrha, and only just survived to make the proper grateful offering for his escape.

ODE VI.—You are a warrior, and your victories must be written of by Varius. I cannot sing of Tragic and Epic themes, and the exploits of yourself and of Caesar; I am the poet of wine and love.

Addressed to Agrippa, for whom see Index.

† 1. Variolum alitum: a personal agent is expressed by the preposition a or ab, or (in poetry) the dative (G. § 293, Obs.) ; therefore, unless the conjecture aliti be adopted, these words must be taken as abl. of attendant circumstance (ablative absolute): “with V. for singer,” lit. “bird,” i.e. “swan.” Cp. Ep. i. 1, 94. “Curatus inaequali tonsore capillos” (when the barber cut awry), and Iuv. i. 13, “assiduo ruptae lectore columnae” (the reader continuing incessantly). L. Varius Rufus was one of the literary circle collected about Horace and Vergil, and acted as the latter poet’s posthumous editor.

2. Maeonii: Maeonia was on the seacoast of Lydia, and included the region of Troy, whence Maeonium carmen=songs of Troy. Homer himself is commonly called Maeonius or Maeonides.

3. quam rem cumque: thesis for quamcumque (cp. vii. 25). The construction is irregular. We should have expected either (1) Scribet Varius quamcumque rem, etc.; or (2) Vario scribetur res, quamcumque, etc. Navibus... equis: ablative of manner. te duce: cp. ii. 52.

5. dicere: the infin. depends on conamur (v. 9).


7. Ulixei: for the declension, see G. § 40. The ten-years’ wanderings of Ulysses (Odysseus) form the subject of the Odyssey.

8. Pelopis: see Index.

9. teuues: in agreement with nos. grandia: referring to all the foregoing accusatives.

10. lyrae: cp. Cypri iii. 1; maris v. 16.

14. scripsert: fut. perf. “will be found to have written.”

15. Meriones was the charioteer of Idomeneus, King of Crete, who fought on the Grecian side against Troy.

16. Tydiden: Diomedes, son of Tydeus, was “a match for the gods,” when he wounded Ares (Mars) and Aphrodite (Venus) in a battle before Troy, by the help of Pallas (Minerva).

19. vacui: cp. v. 10. Sive is omitted before this word (cp. iii. 16).

quid: “to some degree;” the accusative denotes the extent of the action of the verb.
ODE VII.—Different people praise the beauties of different places.
To my mind, Tibur is fairest of all. The sky is not always dull,
Planeus. Brighten up, as it brightens; and remember how Teucer
made the best of his exile by founding himself a new home.

1. Rhodon: the island of Rhodes, off the S.W. corner of Asia
Minor. Mytilene: the capital of Lesbos, a large island off the coast
of Lydia.

2. Epheson: Ephesus, the capital of Ionia, famous for its worship
of Diana. Bimaris: Corinth, on the isthmus of the same name, lies
between the Sinus Saronicus (part of the Aegean) on the E., and the
Gulf of Corinth on the W.

3. Baccho: see Index. Thebes was the first Grecian town to receive
the Bacchic rites, according to legend. See Index, s.v. Pentheus.
Delphos: the famous oracle of Apollo in Phocis. Apolline, like
Baccho, is a causal abl. with insignis, which belongs to both Thebas
and Delphos.

4. Tempe: the narrow gorge by which the river Penéus escapes to
the sea, between Mounts Olympus and Ossa. The word is here neut.
plur.

5. The city of Pallas (Minerva) is Athens, which was claimed as
the spot at which the goddess first created the olive, her sacred
symbol.

8. plurimus: “many a man.” Used in the sing, instead of plur.
here, and in a very few other passages.

9. Argos: accus. sing. neut. It was the sacred city of Hera (Juno).
Mycenae, the capital of Agamemnon, stood a few miles N.W. of
Argos.

11. Larisae: Larisa (or Larissa) was one of the capitals of Thessaly,
which was famous for its fertile corn and pasture lands. Whenever,
as here, the subject of a verb extends over several lines, it is best to
use the passive construction in English.

12. Albunea, the last of the Sibyls, was worshipped at Tibur.

13. Anio: Tiburni: see Index, s.v. Tibur.

15. albus: predicative, “when clear,” i.e. not bringing cloud and
rain. The south wind was especially the rainy wind of Italy.

17. sapiens: predicative—“be wise and remember,” etc.

21. Teucer, when he returned from Troy without his brother Ajax
(who had killed himself), was sent into banishment by his father
Telamon, King of Salamis, an island off Athens. He fled to Cyprus,
and there founded the town of Salamis. Salamina is the Greek accus.
of Salamis.

22. fugeret: the mood is due to cum in a concessive sense
(G. § 483), “Though he was an exile.” Lyaeus (the loosner from care)
is a name for Bacchus. It is here used for “wine,” of which he was
the god.

25. quo... cumque: cp. vi. 3, n. Parente: for the abl. see G. § 320.

29. tellure nova: “place at which” may be expressed by the
simple abl. of certain nouns (G. § 329) without in when an epithet is
joined to the noun.

Hor. I.
31. 

\textbf{mecum:} the preposition \textit{cum}, when used with personal and reflexive pronouns, with \textit{quis}, and with \textit{qui}, is always enclitic, \textit{i.e.} suffixed, instead of preceding its case.

\textbf{ODE VIII.}—Why are you ruining Sybaris, Lydia? Why does he shun all exercise—riding, swimming, wrestling, throwing the quoit or the javelin? Why does he hide himself as Achilles did?

2. \textit{properes:} subj. in an indirect question after \textit{dic.} G. § 433. So \textit{oderit}, which is in meaning equivalent to a present, there being no present stem to \textit{odi.} Cp. \textit{memini, novi}.

4. \textit{pulveris:} after \textit{patiens} (adjective). G. § 276: but \textit{patiens}, when used as a true participle, governs the accus. The distinction applies to all similar forms in -\textit{ens}, -\textit{ans}.

† 5. \textit{militaris:} “as a soldier.” There is a v. l. \textit{militares}, agreeing with \textit{aequales} (“equals in age”).

6. \textit{Gallica ora:} \textit{i.e.} “the mouths of Gallic horses.”

8. Olive oil was used by wrestlers to make their limbs supple.

11. \textit{disco . . . iaculo:} both words are causal abls. with \textit{nobilis}.

14. \textit{dicunt:} se. \textit{latuisse.} The subject, being indefinite (“as they say,” “as men say”), is not expressed. \textit{Filium Thetidis:} see Index, s.v. Achilles. \textit{Sub} with the accus. often means “close upon” (of time), whether before or after. Here it has the former sense.

16. Notice the hendiadys: “slaughter and the L. bands” being equivalent to “slaughter of the L. bands.”

\textbf{ODE IX.}—’Tis mid-winter with its snow and wind and frost. Heap up the logs, broach your best wine, and leave the rest to Providence. Never heed the morrow, but count every day as a gain. Enjoy yourself while you are young.

1. \textit{ut:} “how:” hence \textit{stet} is subj. of indirect question. G. § 433. So \textit{sustineaut, constiterint}.

2. \textit{Soracte:} a lofty mountain of Etruria, 26 miles north of Rome, and clearly visible from thence.

7. \textit{deprome:} the regular word for “drawing off” wine from a larger into a smaller vessel.

9. \textit{qui simul:} the relative \textit{qui} must frequently be turned in English into the demonstrative with a conjunction. \textit{Simul = simulac}, as often both in prose and verse. Translate: “for as soon as they,” etc.

10. \textit{aequere:} abl. of place where. (G. § 331, \textit{Obs.})

13. \textit{sit:} G. § 433. \textit{Quaerece:} the infin. is used as a noun in the accus.—“avoid the question what will happen,” etc. G. § 506.

14. \textit{quam . . . cumque:} cp. v. 3, \textit{n. diērum:} partitive gen. dependent on \textit{quæcumque}. The neuter \textit{quœcumque} would be more usual. G. § 269. \textit{lūrē adpone:} “set down for gain,” \textit{i.e.} “count as gain.” The dative is \textit{ir}eddicative (called in G. § 297 the dat. of result).

20. \textit{repeto =} to seek again and \textit{again}.

24. The use of \textit{male} with an adj. with the force of \textit{non} is fairly common. Here it might also mean “roguishly,” “wickedly.”
ODE X.—I will sing thy praises, Mercury. Thou didst bring men out of savagery by means of speech and training, messenger of the gods, father of the lyre, king of thieves. Thou didst steal the cows of Apollo, but he must laugh at thee even in the midst of his threats. By thy aid Priam passed safely through the Grecian lines. Thou art the conductor of the dead, and the favourite of all the gods.

Addressed to Mercurius. See Index, s. r. Atlas.

2. recentum: adjs. and participles in -ens, -ans, form the gen. plur. in -im as a rule. The forms in -um, however, are not uncommon in poetry. Recens = new-made, fresh; novus = (new and) strange.

3. formasti: contraction may occur in any perfect stem forms containing the syllables -vi-, -re-, or -si-; e.g. no:sse (=novisse), norat (=noverat), traxe (=traxisse = trac-sisse).

8. condere: depending upon callidum. Sec i. 18, u. 4.

9. terret: G. § 393. Obs. reddidisses: the construction is in Oblique Oration after the idea of saying contained in terret. What Apollo said was—"I will do so and so if you shall not have restored" (Hanc faciam, nisi reddideris). The apophosis (G. § 424) is omitted, and only the protasis remains in its regular form (so have fucturam esse, nisi reddidisses). Pharetra: abl. G. § 318.

13. quin: "Why even." The word is formed of the old abl. of quis (qui), and -ne (= nom). Thus lit. quin fefellit = "how did he not cheat?" = "Ay, and he cheated . . ." Ilio: nom. Illios, m., or Ilion, n. (no other cases) = Troy.

15. Thessalosque ignes: i.e., the camp-fires of the Myrmidons, the followers of their Thessalian chief Achilles. iniqua Troiae: = hostile to Troy.

16. fefellit: "escaped the notice of," "eluded."

18. sedibus: abl. of place where. The "abodes of the good" are Elysium. levem turbam: "the shadowy herd" of the spirits of the dead.

19. deorum: partitive genitive, dependent on superis and imis used as nouns. G. § 269.

ODE XI.—Trouble not about the future, Xenon. What matter whether this winter be your last or no: better to enjoy it in contentment. Be wise in time, and let your hopes be few; make the most of the present.

1. quaeseris . . . temptaris: G. § 420, and x. 3, u. scire nefas (sec. est) is parenthetical, i.e. independent of the rest of the sentence.

2. dederint: perf. subj. G. § 433. Babylonics numeros: "calculations such as the Chaldaeans use." Babylon, capital of Chaldaea, was famous for its astrologers.

3. ut: "how much better is it to," etc.; a less common usage for the ordinary quanto.

6. sapias . . . liquees . . . reseces: subjunctives of command G. § 419, and Obs.
8. *quam minimum*: G. § 353, minimum is adverbial.

**ODE XII.**—Of what god or man am I to sing, Clio? Of Jupiter? Pallas? Bacchus? Of all the gods and goddesses, and the hero Hercules, with Castor and Pollux, the patron gods of mariners? And then am I to sing of Romulus, or of Pompilius, of the pride of the Tarquins, or of Cato, and all Rome's early heroes? Then come Marcellus and Augustus—defend the latter, Jupiter, and rule thou in heaven, he earth.

M. Marcellus, son of Augustus' sister Octavia, was adopted by the Emperor as his successor in B.C. 25, and married Julia, daughter of Augustus. Less than two years after he sickened and died at Baiae, B.C. 23. This Ode was probably written at the time of his marriage; certainly before his death. See Introduction, § 2.

2. *sumis celebrare*: see ii. 8, n. Clio: see Index, s.v. Musa.

5. Helicon: A mountain in the south of Boeotia, between that state and Phocis, sacred to the Muses.

6. Findo: Findus was the name of the mountain range dividing Thessaly on the east from Epirus on the west. Haemus: Mount Haemus (the Balkans) runs east and west along the northern border of Thrace.

8. Orphea: G. § 40. Orpheus, a legendary poet of Thrace, was the son of Calliope (hence *arte materna*, r. 9).

11. blandum... ducere: see i. 18, n.

†13. parentis: Jupiter. Some edd. read *parentum*—"our ancestors."

19. *occupavit*: *occupo* rarely means "to occupy." Usually it signifies "to seize," especially "to seize so as to forestall another," "to anticipate."


24. Phoebé: voc. of *Phoebus*, as the 8 shows. Phoebé is a name for Diana as goddess of the moon.

25. Alciden: Hercules. Pueros Ledae: ep. iii. 2, n. Castor was famous for his riding, Pollux (Polydeuces) for his boxing.


Pugnis is from *pugnus*, not *pugna*.

31. Pompilius: Numa Pompilius was the second, as Tarquiniius Superbus was the last, of the seven kings of Rome. Memorem: G. § 433. Before Romulum supply *utrum*. G. § 436.

35. Fasces: (plur.)—"a bundle of sticks," especially the bundle of rods, with a headsman's axe in the middle, carried both as a symbol of office and as an instrument for inflicting punishment, before kings and consuls.

37. M. Atilius Regulus, consul 256 B.C., invaded Africa and overran most of the territories of Carthage. In the following year he was defeated by Xanthippus, the Spartan general of the Carthaginian
army, and remained a prisoner until 250 B.C., when he was sent to Rome to treat for peace, or for an exchange of prisoners. On his arrival he advised the Senate, according to the traditional account, to continue the war, and refused to break his promise by not returning to Carthage. He died in prison soon after.

M. Aemilius Scaurus, consul 115, 107 B.C., was one of the leading Romans of his day. He conducted an embassy to Jugurtha, King of Numidia, who bribed him to grant a disgraceful peace. To save himself, Scaurus secured his appointment as one of the judges when the embassy was indicted, and sent most of his comrades into exile. The plural (Scauros) is used idiomatically, as we say "a Shakespeare," "a Napoleon."

38. L. Aemilius Paullus, consul 216 B.C., was wounded in the great defeat at Cannae, fighting against Hannibal. Though offered the means of escape he refused to fly, and died on the field.

40. C. Fabricius Luscinus, consul against Pyrrhus B.C. 278, sent back to the latter a physician who had offered to poison the king. Out of respect for him Pyrrhus withdrew from Italy for two years.

41. M. Curius Dentatus, consul 290. 275 B.C., defeated the Samnites in the former year, and in the latter drove Pyrrhus finally from Italy by the victory of Beneventum. His frugality and integrity were proverbial. incompitis capillis : abl. of quality, G. § 319.

42. M. Furius Camillus, five times dictator and six times consul, captured Veii 395, went into exile 391, and, according to the legend, saved Rome from the Gauls 390 B.C.

47. Iulium sidus:—"the star of the house of Julius," i.e. the glory of the Caesars. There is an allusion to the comet which appeared after the murder of Julius Caesar.


51. seundo: cp. v. 18. "As your second."

53. Parthos: see Index. The Seres and Indi (Chinese and Indians) are put for any nations of the far East.

57. te: abl. of comparison. Olympus: a mountain in the N.E. of Thessaly, whereon dwelt the gods, according to Homer. Hence it is used, as here, for "heaven."

ODE X III.—I hate to hear you praising Telephus, for he is not the sort of lover that is constant; he is too ardent. Happy are they who love aright!

2. cervicem: the sing. of cervix is not found in the best prose.
3. uror: here of the fire of jealousy; more commonly of love.
10. mero: belonging as an abl. of respect to immodiaca.
14. speres: sc. futurum esse, cp. v. 11; perpetuum (="constant") is predicative to laudentem.
16. quinta parte: either (1) the best parts, because, according to Pythagoras, the fifth element was also the best; or (2) merely a poetical way of saying "some portion."
20. die: dies is commonly feminine in sing. when used in the sense
of "an appointed time," e.g. "a day will come;" "at the last day.
The abl. is one of time, and after etius we must supply quam.

ODE XIV.—Ah bark! fresh waves will bear you out to sea. Hasten
into port, for the storm is rising and you are sorely damaged. May
you steer your course in safety!
2. occupa: see note on xii. 19.
4. remigio: G. § 307. With nudum and saecius supply est (or sit,
see next note).
† 6. gemant: indirect question after vides ut. If the reading
gemunt be adopted, nonne vides is parenthetical, and ut is exclamatory
(How . . . !)
10. voces: consecutive subjunctive, G. § 482. Di: images affixed
to the prow or poop.
11. Pontica: "from Pontus;" the name belongs both to the Black
Sea, and to the province of Pontus along the southern shore of that
sea.
16. "Unless you are bound to give sport to the winds, have a
care." Debeo (= dehibeo) is "to be bound to give," "to owe."
17. quae: sc. cras. Es must be similiary supplied in the next
line.
20. vites: the subj. expresses a wish; G. § 414. The Cyclades
("Circling") are the group of islands encircling Delos in the
Aegean Sea. nitentes alludes to their marble rocks. The acc.
nitentes Cyclades depends upon inter in interfusa.

ODE XV—When Paris sailed for Troy with Helen, Nereus be-
abled him and said:—"Thy luckless marriage means rain, war,
and trouble to Troy. The gods are angered against thee, and rain
shall be thy graces. Bethink thee of all the heroes of Greece. They
will come up against Troy, and her doom is fixed."
2. Idaei: "built of the pinewood of Mount Ida," which separated
Mysia from Phrygia and Troas.
Avi: "omen," because omens were drawn from the flight and notes of
birds. It is an abl. of attendant circumstance. An antecedent to
quam (how or cam) must be supplied.
7. rumpere nuptias et regnum: this is an instance of zographa, or
the "yoking" of a verb to two objects, to the second of which it is not
strictly applicable.
15. divides: either (1) "divide into bars," i.e. mark the time of;
(2) "share between voice and lyre;" or (3) with feminis, "distribute
now to one woman, now to another.
17. Cnosus was a chief town of Crete; hence Cnosius = Cretan.
See vi. 15, n, and infra v. 26.
18. celerem sequi; cp. infra v. 27 atrox reperire; and see i. 18, n.
21. Laertiaden: Ulysses, son of Laertes. G. § 179 (i.).
25. pugnae: objective gen. with sciuus, G. § 276, Obs. Sive: rarely found, as here, without a preceding si expressed or understood, and merely = "or if."
30. quem: object of fugies; after cervus supply fugit to govern the acc. lyrum.
31. sublimi . . . anhelitu: lit., "with uplifted panting," i.e. "with head thrown back to pant."
32. tuae: i.e. Helen. The participle pollicitus is concessive: "though thou didst not promise."
33. iracunda: cp. vi. 6: and see Index, s.r. Achilles. Troas being part of Phrygia, Phryges = Troiani.
36. Pergameas: "belonging to Pergama (n., pl.) or Pergamum," another name for Troy. There is a v. I. Iliaeas,—"belonging to Ilium." See x. 14, n.

ODE XVI.—Put what end you please, fair girl, to my bitter verses. More potent than the inspiration of a deity, reckless anger—the spark of lion-spirit which Prometheus gave us—has brought many a house and city to destruction: and it drove me to write as I did. Let us be friends again.

1. matre: either (1) abl. of origin—"daughter of a fair mother;" or (2) abl. of comparison—"still fairer than thy fair mother."

2. modum: ponere modum is usually — "to limit." Here it means "to put an end to." Iambic verses were said to have been introduced by Archilochus of Paros, that he might in that metre vent his wrath upon the girl who had jilted him. Flamma and mari are instrumental ablatives.

3. Cybèle was called Dindymene from Mt. Dindymus in Phrygia, where she was worshipped. adytis, local abl. "in his shrine."


6. Noricus: "of Noricum," the province which included the modern Tyrol and Styria.

7. Jupiter: the sky. cp. i. 25. ruens: "falling in thunder showers."

8. addere: with coactus. Its object is particulam undique desectam; rim is object to adposuisse. et: "also," "besides."

9. Thyssten: see Index, s.r. Pelops.

21. The total destruction of a city was signified by raising its walls, drawing a plough over the site, and sowing it with salt.

25. muto usually takes an accus. of the thing given, an abl. of the thing taken, in exchange. Occasionally the cases are reversed, e.g. xvii. 2.

27. fias: G. § 498. So reddas.
ODE XVII.—Faunus often leaves Areadia and comes to my Sabine farm. Everything attracts him there, and I am his favourite. Leave the hot lowlands, Tyndarid, and visit me here where you may sing and enjoy the cool breezes at your pleasure, without fear of Cyrus' violence.

For particulars as to this farm of Horace, see Introduction, § 1.

2. The home of J'an, with whom Horace here identifies Fannus, was Mt. Lycaeus in Areadia. Lucretialis mons: a general name for the Sabine hills about Tibur. For the construction, see xvi. 25, n.

7. mariti: the he-goat, whose "wives" are the she-goats of the flock.

9. Haediliae: supposed to be the name of some neighbouring hill.
10. fistula: the Pan-pipes.

11. cubantis: "low-lying," if Ustica is a valley; "sloping," if it is a hill.

14. cordis: i.e. cordi est = "lies at their heart," "is pleasant."
15. ad plenum: adverbial, = "to the full." The allusion is to the Horn of Plenty (cornucopia), teeming with fruit and flowers which are the "pride of the fields." honorum depends on opulenta, G. § 276, and rarvis qualifies the former.

17. Caniculae: the dog-star, also called Sirins (a Canis Majoris), which rises about July 26th and brings the so-called "dog days." (A star is said to "rise" when the difference between its right ascension and that of the sun grows sufficient to render it visible before sunrise.)

18. fide Teia: "A lyre like that of Anaereon of Teos," a lyric poet who flourished c. 500 B.C. Teos was a city of Ionia, north-west of Ephesus.

20. Penelope: the wife of Ulysses, who remained faithful to him during all his twenty years of absence. He stayed a year with the sorceress Circe in the isle of Aeaea, after she had changed his followers into swine. She is called vitrea (sea-green) because she was the daughter of a sea-nymph.


22. Semel (or Thione) became by Zeus (Jupiter) the mother of Dionysus (Bacchus). She was destroyed by the glory of Zeus, whom she had asked to see in all his majesty. Hence Thyone=Bacchus.

25. suspière, "to look up at," "to revere," is to be distinguished from suspicari, "to suspect," though the perf. part. pass. is often used (as here) is the sense of suspected. male dispari: "ill-matched." See ix. 24, n. The dat. is that of recipient (remoter object).

ODE XVIII.—Plant vines before all else, Varus. The wine-god banishes care, and is the companion of love. Only there must be no excess—excess that brings quarrel, and swaggering, and breach of trust.

2. Catili: see Index, s.v. Tibur.
3. siccis: "dry," i.e. "who take no wine."
8. Centaurea rixa: for the "quarrel of the centaurs" see Index,
Sithonii: “of Sithone” (the middle of the three tongues of the Chalcedic peninsula in the S. of Thrace) is here put for “Thracians,” whose intemperance was notorious.

11. Bassareu: a name of Bacchus, from a Thracian word bassara, a fox-skin, worn by the Bacchic worshippers.

13. sub divum: “into the open air,” i.e. “into publicity.” Cp. i. 25, n. To reveal any portion of the Bacchic Mysteries was sacrilege. Here they are called obsita frondibus—“the things wrapped in leaves”—from the ivy with which the sacred ark was wreathed.

tene: “restrain.” Berecyntus was a Phrygian mountain where Cybele was worshipped with the music of cymbals (tympana, acra; cp. xvi. 8), horns and flutes.

15. nimio: abl. of measure. plus, adverbial, = plus iusto. The whole expression means “more than what is right by far too much,” i.e. “much more than is right.”

16. arcani fides prodiga: an oxymoron, i.e. an intentional inconsistency.

Ode XIX.—Venus and Bacchus and idleness bid me love again. Venus possesses me, and suffers me not to sing of aught but herself. Let me do sacrifice to appease her.


6. Pario: from Paros. See xiv. 20, n. The marble of Paros was peculiarly white and brilliant.

8. adspici: see i. 18, n. In prose we should have quam ut (or qui) adspiciatur. lubricus: “slippery,” i.e. “tripping up one’s good resolves,” “dangerous.”

11. versis: the Parthians were famous horsemen. Their manœuvre was always to retire before their enemies, shooting their arrows backwards as they rode.

12. nihil attinent: se, ad Venereum.

14. pueri: “slaves.” Cp. xxxviii. 1, etc.

16. mactata hostia: abl. of attendant circumstances (abl. absolute): “when a victim has been sacrificed (to appease her).”

Ode: XX.—I will give you the best wine I have—only cheap Sabine, but I bottled it myself, and its date will give you pleasant memories of a people’s favour. I have no costly vintages for you.

An invitation to Maccenas to visit Horace on his farm. See Introd. § 1; and Index, s.r. Maccenas.

1. Sabinum: se, vinum.

3. iavi: (lino) “sealed up,” because the cork was smeared over with pitch.

5. eques: Maccenas was one of the ordo equester, which held a middle rank between the Senate and the Plebs, and included well-to-do Romans whose income did not exceed 400,000 sesterces (£3,400). Of these a special number became known as Equites Splendidi—a
kind of upper class—and Maecenas belonged to them. *Paterni fluminis, i.e. the Tiber. Maecenas was of Etruscan origin.


10. *vides is a conjecture in place of the MSS. *hibes, which will not make good sense. because the Caecuban and Calenian were among the finest of Italian wines. *Videre here, as in Terence, means "to procure."

11. *Formianae: "of Formiae," in Latium. *Tempero is to "blend" or "temper," and is usually said of the man who mixes the liquor, but is here applied to the vines and hills, and is equivalent to "fill" or "help to fill."

ODE XXI.—Call upon Apollo, and his mother Latona, and his sister Diana, ye boys and maidens. Sing their praises, that so Apollo may avert woe from us and turn it upon our enemies.

2. Apollo was called *Cynthus from his birthplace Mt. Cynthus, in Delos, the central island of the Cyclades.


5. *laetam: *sc. *Dianam, the sister of Apollo and goddess of hunting. Hence she rejoices in the woods and streams, and wears the quiver. She was specially worshipped at Mt. Algidus, one of the Alban Hills, about fifteen miles S.E. of Rome; and was supposed to frequent both Erymanthus, a mountain on the N. of Arcadia, and Cragus, a mountain in Lycia.

9. *Tempe: see vii. 4, n. Apollo was said to have there purified himself after slaying Python, the great serpent which dwelt on Mt. Parnassus above Delphi.

11. As the god of hunting, Apollo carried the bow and quiver. As the god of music he carried the lyre, which was invented by his brother (*fratera) Mercury. *umerum is acc. of closer definition (G. § 251); *lit., "and (him who is) decked as to his shoulder with a quiver."

ODE XXII.—No matter where he be, the man of pure life need fear nothing. I was wandering through a Sabine wood when a wolf came upon me and left me unharmed. I was singing of Lalage. Put me where you will, at the Poles or the Equator, I will sing of her.

1. *vitae: gen. of reference (G. § 285), denoting the thing in point of which a term is applied to a person. It is peculiar to poets and late prose writers, especially Tacitus. *seeleris: the use of gen. after *purms, *solutus, etc., is apparently a Graccism. *Cp. the adjectives in G. § 276, 4.

7. *fabulosus: "famed in story." The Hydaspes is the Jelum, a river of the Panjaub in India.

11. *terminum: *i.e. the limits of Horace’s own farm.

13. *quale: the antecedent (demonstrative) correlative *tale is, as often, omitted. In full—*fugit lupus, *tale *portentum *quale, etc.
14. Daunias: see Index, s.v. Daunius.
15. Iubae tellus: Africa. Juba was king of Numidia, and fought against Caesar at Thapsus, for which his kingdom was forfeited, B.C. 46. Augustus restored it to his son, also called Juba; and in B.C. 25 the latter exchanged it for Mauretania.
20. Jupiter: "sky" or "climate:" ep. i. 25, n.
22. domibus negata: "denied to dwellings," i.e. "where none can live," because of the heat.
23. dulce: the acc. neut. of the adj. used as an adverb. Cp. Bk. ii. xii. 64, "lucidum fulgentes." So in the next line. It is a Graecism.

ODE XXIII.—You fly from me, Chloë, as flies a fawn that trembles at the rustling of the leaves. But I am no tigress, and 'tis time you grew more bold.
1. hinnuleus: a dimin. from hinnulus, itself a dimin. of hinnus.
4. silüae: notice this pronounced as a trisyllable.
6. foliis: either (1) abl. of place: or (2) abl. of means—"shiver with its leaves," just as below corde et genibus tremit (see. hinnuleus).
10. frangere: infin., for the prose construction with ut and the subj. (final), or future participle. Cp. ii. 8; xii. 3; notes.

ODE XXIV.—Who could be ashamed, who could help weeping for Varus? Let us mourn for him, whose like neither Honour, nor Justice, nor Loyalty, nor Truth will ever find. Most of all should Vergil mourn. Yet regret is vain—nothing can bring back the dead now as Orpheus once did his wife. We can but bear our grief in patience.

Addressed to the poet Vergil on the occasion of the death of Quinctilius Varus of Cremona, which occurred B.C. 24.
1. Quis: used here as an adj. : cp. v. 1, n. sit is deliberative subj. G. § 440. pudor = feeling of shame; but in v. 6 it is "Honour" personified. Desiderium usually means regret for a thing lost, or which one ought to have but has not. It governs the object gen. capitis, G. § 268. This use of caput to denote a person is a Graecism.
3. Melpomene: see Index, s.v. Musa. Her father was Jupiter.
9. bonis: dat. of agent, used after an adj. in -bilis as after the gerundive.
11. Quinctilium deos: G. § 244. creditum: credo has three uses: (1) Intrans. Credo tibi = I believe you. (2) Trans. Credo hoc tibi = I entrust this to you. (3) Intrans. Credo hoc ita fieri = I believe this happens so. Only the transitive usage (2) can have full passive. See G §§. 85, Obs. 2; 291, Obs. 1.
13. Quid si: the apodosis after quid is regularly omitted in such cases as this where the question is only rhetorical. English—"What if you, etc....?" The omitted verb is fiat or some such form. Another reading is quod si, where quod is the ordinary relative
used as an accus. of reference or sphere of action (G. § 253), "As to which if..." "But if..." Orpheo: cp. xii. 8, n.

17. recludere: dependent upon lenis:—"Kind to reveal doom (in answer) to prayers." See i. 18, n. Precibus also depends on lenis.

18. nigro...gregi: we should have expected ad nigrum gregem. The dat. thus used is rare even in poetry. G. § 301. compulerit is subj. because dependent on the hypothetical subj. redeat. Cp. Livy, 28, 42. Frans, fidem in purris sibi praestruit, ut, cum opera pretium sit, cum mercede magna fallat. "Deceit wins for itself confidence in small matters, in order that, when it is worth while, it may cheat with great profit." For Mercury's office, see x. 17, 18.

Ode XXV.—You have few lovers now, Lydia, and few callers, few serenaders. You must mourn over your vanished charms and submit to see other favours take your place.

3. amatque: "loves," i.e. "clings to," because it is rarely opened to admit a visitor.

5. multum: to be construed as an adverb with facilis.

7. tuo: with me, "while I that am thine am perishing." noctes: G. § 249.

11. Thracio vento: the North Wind. The construction is abl. absol. sub interlunia: cp. viii. 14, n. The idea is that the new moon causes a storm.

15. iecur: (gen., jecóris or jecinóris): "heart," as we should say. The Romans imagined the liver to be the seat of the passions.

17. quod: "that." G. § 189. The subjunctive (gaudeat, dedicet) is used because the words denote not facts asserted by Horace, but the grounds of Lydia's complaint (virtual oratio obliqua). The order is "quod laetu public magis gaudeat virenti hedera atque pulla myrto (et) dedicet," etc.

Ode XXVI.—The friend of the Muses. I shall cast care to the winds. Weave me, Muse, a chaplet for my friend Lamia. My compliments are vain without your help, and he is a fit subject for your gifts.

2. Creticum mare: the S. parts of the Aegean, about the island of Crete.

3. portare: cp. ii. 8. quis: either = quibus, dat. of the agent (G. § 293, Obs.), or nom. sing. with rex. The moods of metuatur and terrcat are those of indirect question depending upon securus. Translate—"heeding not by whom, etc. . . ." The Rex gelidae orae is the chief of the Scythians.

†5. quid: there is another reading, quod, which is relative; and the mood of terrcat may then be explained as due to the concessive force of quod—"though it (i.e. the previous question quibus... orae) disturbs T." Tiridaten: see Index, s.v. Parthus.

†9. Pimplea: sc. Musa. Pimple was a fountain near Mt. Olympus, one of the haunts of the Muses. Pimpleus is the corresponding adj. Some odd, read the Greek form Pimplei, voc. of Pimpleis.
10. hunc: i.e. Lamia, mentioned again xxxvi. 7.
11. Lesbio. cp. i. 34, n. The *plectrum* (Gk. = "the striker") was a small piece of ivory or a quill used to strike the strings of the lyre, etc.

**ODE XXVII.**—*To wrangle over one's wine is a savage fashion. No quarrelling! Must I drink, too? Then Megilla's brother must tell me with whom he is in love. I will drink on no other terms. You need not be ashamed; come, whisper it. Ah! Poor wretch! You are in peril indeed, and I know not who can rescue you.*

2. **Thracum**: predicative gen. "It is (the custom) of Thracians."

4. **rrixis**: G. § 306.

7. **immane quantum**: a parenthetical clause, imitated from the Greek. The ordinary full expression would be *quantum vino lucernis Medus aeinavere discrepet* (G. § 433) immene est.

8. **cubito presso**: the Romans took their meals reclining on sofas with the left elbow supporting them. Hence to "remain with elbows down" = "to keep one's seat."

10. **Opuntiae**: of Opús (*gen.* Opuntis), a Loerian town opposite to Euboea.

11. **beatus...pereat**: an oxymoron. Cp. xviii. 16, n.

16. **ingenuo**: "worthy of an *ingenius*," i.e. of one born of free parents, and so "noble."

19. **laborabas**: the imperfect is to be explained as referring to the time previous to the telling of the secret. "In what trouble you were all the time (and still are)!" **Charybdi**: see Index, s.v. Scylla.

20. **flamma**: G. § 317.

21. **Thessalis**: the Thessalians were famous for their sorceries.

24. **Pegasus**: the winged horse given by Minerva to Bellerophon, mounted on which he attacked and slew the Chimæra, a fire-breathing monster—part dragon, part goat, and part lion—which infested Lycia. The word is Greek, and denotes a she-goat.

**ODE XXVIII.**—Sailor: "Thou didst take the measure of earth, and sea, and heaven. Archytas, but it profits thee not now. All must die, however favoured by heaven, whether or no we ever live again, as Pythagoras avers. Some fall in battle, some are lost at sea; old and young alike perish." Archytas' Shade: "Yes: I was lost at sea, and am still unburied. Grant me but burial, and so may the storms spare thee, the gods keep thee and make thee rich. But if thou hearst me not, a dead man's curse will be upon thee and thy children. 'Tis but a little boon I ask."

An Ode in the form of a dialogue between a sailor who finds upon the shore the corpse of Archytas, and the shade of the drowned man. Archytas was a famous philosopher of Tarentum, a Pythagorean, and a friend of Plato. Like all Pythagoreans, he was a great astronomer and mathematician. He flourished in the middle of the fourth century, B.C.

3. **munera pulveris exigui**: "the gift of a little dust restrains
thee," i.e. "the lack of the gift," etc. The gen. here denotes that of which the thing consists. According to ancient belief, the spirits of the unburied could find no rest. All that was necessary was that a handful of dust should be sprinkled over the corpse. *Matinum litus*: "the shore near Matinus," a spur of Mount Garganus, in Apulia.


10. *Panthōiden*: "son of Panthōus." See G. § 179, 1. Pythagoras, the philosopher of Elea (Velia), in Lucania, maintained that the soul does not die, but passes into another body. He pretended that his own soul had once animated Euphorbus, son of Panthous, who was killed before Troy. He was thus himself the "son of P., who was a second time sent down to Hades." The shield of Euphorbus was hung up in a temple at Argos, and Pythagoras pretended to recognize it as his own. *Orco*: cp. gregi, xxiv. 18, n.

11. *refixo*: "unfastened." The prefix has the same force in *rectudo*, *resigno*, and a few other words.

13. *concesserat*: quamvis is followed by the subj. in prose writers of the best period, except Livy.

17. The three Furies drive men to murder and bloodshed. They were Tisipone, Alecto, and Megaera.

†18. *exitio*: dat. of the predicate. For *avidum*, some edd. read *avidis*, "greedy of gain." *nautilus*: dat. of the recipient.

20. *fāgit*: perf., as the quantity shows.—"Has ever fled from." *Illyricis*: Illyria was the strip of coast on the E. and N. of the Adriatic Sea. Hence *Illyricis undis* = Hadria.

23. *ne parce*: to be construed with *dare*—"spare not to give." In prose *ne pecpercēris*, or *voli parecre*, would be used.


27. *merces* (gen. mercedis): "reward": not here the plur. of *merx*.

29. *Tarentum*: a colony of Sparta, now Taranto, at the head of the gulf of that name. It was the chief Greek city in Magna Graecia (Southern Italy).

31. *te*: abl. of origin with *natis*, G. § 310. It might also be taken as subject of *committere*, in accus. and ininf. construction. *Fors*: *sc. sit an, = forsitan*. The subjunctive (*manquant*) comes therefore under the head of "dependent question."

33. *precibus inultis*: abl. of attendant circumstances (abl. abs.).

36. *curras*: licet and many other verbs are regularly constructed with the jussive subj. without *ut*.

**ODE XXIX.**—So you are curious of the gold of Arabia, Iccins, and are counting on Eastern slaves and handmaidens? The rivers may run uphill now, the impossible may happen, for Iccins has exchanged his books for the breastplate.
Augustus’ Prefect of Egypt, Aelius Gallus, led an unsuccessful expedition into Arabia in 24 B.C. Iccius was contemplating joining in it.

3. Sabaceae: see Index, s.r. Arabs.
4. regibus... Medo; datives of disadvantage. G. § 288.
5. virginum: partitive gen.
7. ad cyatham: ad may signify “at” when used with common nouns, “near by” when used with names of towns. So here ad cyatham, “at or by your cups.” Ad cyatham stare = “to be a cupbearer.”
8. tendere: the infinitive, being a verbal noun, stands as the accus. of the thing taught after a verb of teaching. See G. § 243, Obs. 2.
10. neget: potential subjunctive. G. § 429. arduis: with montibus as an abl. absolute: “the mountains being steep,” or possibly poetical dative of place whither.
14. Panaeti: Panaetius, the Stoic philosopher and friend of Scipio Africanus, wrote a book which Cicero translated and enlarged as the De Officiis (“On Duty”). Socraticam domum: “the house (i.e. school) of Socrates.” Plato and Xenophon are the chief philosophers of the “School of Socrates,” who was an Athenian and the first to take up the study of moral philosophy. He made himself obnoxious by his habit of showing men the error of their views on such matters, and was accordingly compelled to drink the hemlock on the ground that he taught impiety, B.C. 401.
15. mutare: See xvi. 25, n.

ODE XXX.—Glyceра is sacrificing to you, Venus. Leave your wonted haunts and come to her with the Graces, and Loves, the Nymphs, and the deities of Youth and Wit.
1. See iii. 1, n.
5. puer: Cupid, the child of Venus.
6. properentque: the position of que shows that properent strictly belongs to Nymphae, etc., and must be supplied with puer et gratiae.

ODE XXXI.—For what shall I ask Apollo? Not riches or lands. Let others grow, buy, and drink the costliest vintages. The simplest diet is enough for me. Grant me, Apollo, sane mind and body to enjoy it, and to retain my poetical powers to the last.
1. dedicatum: with Apollinem. The epithet refers to the temple of Apollo on the Palatine, with its famous library, opened B.C. 28.
4. segetes: this, with all the following accusatives, are objects of orat understood.
5. Calabria: the heel of Italy—a district famous for its pasturage.
7. The Liris (Garigliano) flows through Latium between the famous vineyards of Falernum and Massicus.
9. Calena: see xx. 9, n. A prose writer would have joined the epithet to virtem rather than to julve. The subject of premant is it, antecedent to quibus.

13. et: to be taken as first word in the clause.

19. dones: dono has two constructions (1) dono tibi munus, “I give a gift to you;” (2) dono te (accus.) munere, “I present you with a gift.” Here an infin. stands for the accus. in constr. 1. Latous: a name of Apollo from his mother Latona (Leto).

Ode XXXII.—We are asked for an Ode. Come, lyre of mine: let us now, if ever, sing to Romans such songs as Alcaeus sang even amid war and tempest—songs of love and wine. You bring pleasure to the gods and solace to mortals: hear me when I invoke you, lyre of mine.

†1. Poscimur: s.e. carmen. G. § 244, Obs. There is a v. l. poscimus se. te (i.e. lyram).

3. vivat: for the mood, see G. § 479.

5. Lesbio civi: Alcaeus, q.v. in Index. modulate: though modulator is deponent, modulatus is used with a passive meaning. Cp. G. § 525. Ciri is dative of the agent.

7. sive: the preceding sive (before inter arma) is omitted.

10. puerum: cp. xxx. 5. Lycus was a favourite of Alcaeus.

†15. medicumque: this is the suggestion of Lachmann. All the MSS. read “mibi cumque.” But cumque, which must be translated “at any time,” is never found by itself. It may be an abbreviation for quamcumque, as quandocque for quanocumque. With the present reading vocanti (sr. miki) must be taken as an ethic dative.

Ode XXXIII.—Grieve not too much. Albus, if Glycera be faithless,
The course of true love never did run smooth, and I have suffered as you do now.

Addressed to Albins Tibullus, the elegiac poet (v. 3).

1. ne doleas: not prohibitive, but final—“to prevent your grieving;” there being an ellipse of “Consider what I say,” or some such phrase. Ne with the present subj. can denote a general prohibition, but not one addressed to an individual.


7. Apulis: “of Apulia,” the country on the west coast of the Adriatic between Calabria on the south, Lucania on south and south-west, and Samnium on north-west.

9. pecett: G. § 500. This use of the subj. is to be classed as final. It denotes the prevention of the act of sinning prior to the action of the main clause. adultero: “for the sake of,” etc. Cp. precibus, xxiv. 17.

10. visum: se est. Videri is often thus used impersonally, “To seem good,” i.e. “to be decreed.” Veneri is here the goddess. In v. 13 it stands merely for amor.

15. libertina: a manumitted slave was called libertus or libertinus, the former denoting his relation to his old master (now his patronus), the latter his status in society. Calabros: see xxxi. 5, n.
ODE XXXIV.—Once I was an Epicurean and cared not for the Gods; now I believe that there are Gods that shake the firmament—sky, earth, and sea; that put down the mighty and exalt the humble at their pleasure.

According to Epicurus, the Gods, if they existed, had no care for the world. He tried to explain all phenomena from the materialistic standpoint. Horace had been an Epicurean until one day he heard thunder when there were no clouds to account for it according to the theory of Epicurus. The Gods do regard the deeds of men, and the reverses of fortune prove it. The Ode must not be taken too seriously.

3. consultus is regularly constructed with the objective genitive iuris, “one consulted on legal matters.” Hence its use with other words, as here.

5. Diespiter: an archaic name of Jupiter and with the same meaning, i.e., “father of light.” It is from the same root as dies, Zeus, and divus.

7. purum: sv. aëra—“a cloudless sky.”

10. Taenarí: in the cliffs of Taenarus (C. Matapan) was a cavern which was believed to be the entrance to Hades.


14. apicem: apex was the tiara or crown of Eastern monarchs, who were proverbial as examples of pride and power.

16. sustulit: “has, ere now, lifted.” This use of the perfect to express customary action is called gnomic or aoristic. Cf. Verg. Georg. I. 49. Illius immensus ruperunt horrea messes. “Its boundless harvests are wont to burst the garners.”

ODE XXXV.—O Goddess Fortune, all men revere thee—the husbandman, the mariner, the savages of the north, the princes of the East, and the warriors of Italy; for thou canst change the fortunes of all to good or ill. Necessity is thy pioneer, Hope and Loyalty follow thy vicissitudes, but not so false friends. Do thou preserve Augustus in his wars; and may atonement be thus made for the late civil strife.


2. praesens, properly the present participle of praesum, means “present to help,” i.e. “powerful.” For its constr. with tollerr, cp. i. 18, n.

4. funeribus: abl. of price, like that used with mutare. Cp. xvi. 25, n.

8. Carpathium mare: between Rhodes and Crete, taking its name from the island of Carpathus.

10. Latium, whence the adj. Latinus, is the small division of Italy south of the Tiber, of which Rome was anciently the head.

14. columnam: “the pillar of their prosperity.” frequens, like celeber (crowder), means properly “crowded,” not “frequent.”

Hor. I.
15. cessantes is the object of concitetur. Cessare is "to hesitate," not "to cease." Cp. xxvii. 13.

22. comitem: se. se—"denies herself (to thee) as a companion." Both Spes and Fides are subjects of colit and abnegat.

28. ferre dolosi: cp. i. 18. n. In prose we should have dolosiores quam qui ferant. pariter = "equally (with their suffering friends)."

31. examen: (1) a balance (whence examino = I weigh); (2) a test or proof; (3) a swarm (of bees, etc.). The following dative are those of the agent. rubro: the "Red Sea" (Erythraeum Mare) was the ancient name for the Indian Ocean, not for the sea which is now so called (Gulf of Suez). Eois: "Eastern," from Eos (the Dawn).

34. fratrum: i.e. of the wounds which in civil war brothers have inflicted upon brothers. For the genitives, see G. § 282.

35. nefasti: depending on quid. G. § 270.

39. diffingas: "fashion for a different purpose." For the constructions of utinam, see G. § 444. retusum: it was blunted by civil war.

40. Massagetae: See Index, s.r. Seythae.

ODE XXXVI.—I gladly make thank-offerings to the gods who have brought back Numida to his friends from distant Spain. It is a day to be remembered: let us drink and dance and wreathe our heads with flowers. Damalis will keep all her smiles for Numida.

8. alio rege: "under another master" at school. The constr. is abl. absolute. puertae = puertas, by syncope. Cp. lamna (= lamina), soldus (= solidus). Ode xxvi. was addressed to Lamia.

9. mutataeque, etc.: the "changing of the toga" took place when a Roman reached the age of fifteen years, and laid aside the toga praetexta—the brodered boy's dress, with a broad coloured stripe—for the toga virilis, the plain white robe of the civilian.

10. Cressa nota: "It was proverbial to speak of marking a happy event in the calendar with white, an unfortunate occurrence with black. Cressa is a fem. adj. from creta, itself originally an adj., and denoting Cretan earth, i.e. chalk.

11. modus: "limit." amphorae may be an objective gen., but more probably a dat. of the indirect object with modus.

12. The Salii ("the leapers," fr. salio) were the priests of who celebrated the Feast of Mars with wild dances. They were famous for the luxury of their banquets. (See xxxvii. 2, where Saliires = belonging to the Salii.) Salium may be gen. plur. (G. § 19, Obs. 5) or accus. sing.

13. multi meri: gen. of quality. One "of much wine" = "a heavy drinker."

19. Threicia: see xviii. 8, n.

ODE XXXVII.—Now is the time for feasting, dance, and wine! Erstwhile we dared not, for our country was menaced by a mad
queen's rabble. But now she is fled. Caesar has affrighted her as the hawk seizes the dove, or as a hunter the hare—that mad queen who yet scorned to be led in a Roman triumph and had courage to handle the asp with smiling face.

Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, supported Antonius with her whole fleet and treasure at the battle of Actium, B.C. 31. Her flight led to the complete defeat of Antonius, who followed her to Alexandria, and, being pursued by the victorious Octavianus (Augustus Caesar), committed suicide there. Shortly afterwards Cleopatra, finding that she had no mercy to hope for from Octavianus, also committed suicide—by allowing an asp to bite her, it was said, 30 B.C. These events fix the date of this Ode to the same year.

1. bibendum—pulsanda: notice that the former word is a nominative gerund (sometimes called the impersonal gerundive), while the second is a gerundive in agreement with the object. G. §§ 535, 536. Salariibus: see xxxvi. 12, n.

4. erat: the imperfect. is used because Horace is thinking of the bygone days of anxiety when all were waiting for the time when they might celebrate Cleopatra's defeat. Cp. xxvii. 19, n.

5. nefas: sc. erat. Nefas is a “sin against the gods.” For depromerrar. cp. ix. 7, n.

8. et: for its unusual position, cp. xxxi. 10, and below, vv. 25, 26.

10. impotens sperare: “weak enough to hope for anything.” Impotens means “powerless over oneself,” “without self-control.” See i. 18, n. In prose we should have tam impotens ut speraret.

14. Mareotico: sc. vino, wine grown at Marea on the shores of lake Mareotis, a lagoon on the east of Alexandria.

18. columbas . . leporem: accusatives after adurguens to be supplied with accipiter and venator.

20. Haemonia: Thessaly, so called from Haemon, father of Thessalus.

21. fatale: “fateful,” “bringing fate.” (Never to be translated “fatal.”)

24. reparavit: the force of the re must be brought out by an adjective—“prepared new shores for herself”: i.e. she did not use her fleet to conquer a new land out of Caesar's reach.

25. visere belongs to ansa, and tractare to fortis. Cp. i. 18, n.

29. morte: causal ablative.

30. Liburnis: sc. navibus. Light barks used by the Liburni, a piratical tribe of Illyrians (xxviii. 22, n). The usual constr. of invideo is simply a dat. of the person or thing envied. The cause of the envy is sometimes added in the abl. Here it is expressed by the infin. deduci, etc.:—“grudging the Liburnian galleys that she should be led, etc.”

31. privata: “robbed (of her crown),” “unqueened.” The nom. is used after the Gk. idiom instead of the accus., as subject to the infin. deduci. Cp. G. § 507, Obs. mulier: in apposition with the subj. of the sentence.
INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

Ode XXXVIII.—I care not for Persian luxuries. Seek no roses for me—thou canst find nothing better than plain myrtle to grace both thee and me.

1. 

Persicos: the Persians were proverbial for extravagant luxury.

3. 


5. 


INDEX
OF PROPER NAMES.

A.

Achilles, -is or-ēi, m. (I. xv. 34 : II. iv. 4, xvi. 29) : Achilles, son of Peleus (hence called Pelides, I. vi. 6) and Thetis (-idos, f.), daughter of the sea-god Nereus, led the Myrmidones of Thessaly (I. x. 15) against Troy. Thetis knew that he would die in the war, and tried to keep him hidden, dressed as a maidservant, in Scyros. Ulysses discovered him, and persuaded him to go to Troy (see I. viii. 16), which could not be taken without him. He there won Briseis (II. iv. 4) as a prize, while Agamemnon won Chryseis. Apollo compelled the surrender of the latter to her own parents, and in compensation Agamemnon took Briseis from Achilles, who was so indignant that he refused to fight for ten years. At the end of that time the death of his companion Patroclus by the hand of Hector aroused him once more. He slew Hector, and was himself slain a few days after. *Pelidiae stomachum* alludes to his obstinate refusal to fight.

Aiax, -ācis, m.: (1) Ajax, son of Oileus, a Greek at Troy, famous for his speed (I. xv. 19). (2) Ajax, son of Telamon (II. iv. 5) and brother of Teucer (I. vii. 21, xv. 24), came to Troy from Salamis, whence both he and his brother are called Salaminius. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses were rivals for his armour; and Ajax, being disappointed, went mad and killed himself. His wife, Temeessa, was a captive slave-girl.

Alcaeus, -i, m. : A famous lyric poet who lived about 600 B.C. at Mitylene in Lesbos, a large island off Ephesus. Hence he is called *Lesbius vivis* (I. xxxii. 5). He was a friend of Sappho (II. xiii. 25), the lyric poetess, and each invented a particular metre, called after them *Alcaic* and *Sapphic* (see Introd., § iv., 1, 2), while 'Lesbian songs,' a 'Lesbian lyre,' mean such as were those of Alcaeus and
Sappho (I. i. 34. xxvi. 11). He fought against the Athenians at the battle of Sigēm, 606 B.C., and threw away his shield in flight, and he was nearly shipwrecked once. Most of his poems were about love and wine, or about his favourites, Lycus, etc. (see I. xxxii. 5 sqq.).

Apollo, -inis, m.: god of music, healing, hunting, medicine, and prophecy. His oracle was the famous Delphi (I. vii. 3), and his symbol was the bow and quiver. He had many titles, e.g. Phoebus, Cynthius. Diana (Artemis), goddess of hunting, of the moon, and of Hell, was his twin-sister, and their mother was Latona (I. xxi. 3), whence Apollo is called Latōn (I. xxxi. 18). They were born in Delos (I. xxi. 10), and are therefore called Delius and Delia. See also I. x. 12; II. x. 20, xii. 20.

Arabs, -bis, m.: an Arab, a native of Arabia, of which there were three divisions: Petraea (Rocky), Deserta (Desert), and Felix (Fertile). One of the tribes of Arabia Felix were the Sabaei, whose country was Sabaea (I. xxix. 3), and their capital Saba. In 24 B.C. Aelius Gallus invaded Arabia Felix, but was forced to retire, owing to famine and the climate.

Arctos, -i, m. (I. xxvi. 3, II. xv. 16): 'the Bear;' the constellation of that name in the northern sky. Hence, the North.

Atlas, -ntis, m.: One of the Titans who made war upon Jupiter. As a punishment he had to support heaven on his shoulders. He was father of Maia and grandfather of Mercury (I. x. 1), and was identified with Mount Atlas in Africa, whence Atlanteus finis = 'farthest Africa' (I. xxxiv. 11).

Atrides, -ae, m.: A son of Atreus. The two Atridae were Agamemnon and Menelaus, chiefs of the Greeks before Troy. See Troy.

Attalus, -i, m. (adj. Attalicus, -a, -um, I. i. 12): the name of three kings of Pergamus, of enormous wealth. The last of them made the Romans his heirs. 133 B.C. (II. xviii. 5).

Augustus, -i, m.: The title by which the first Emperor of Rome was known after he became sole ruler. His original name was Cn. Octavius, and he was the great-nephew of Gaius Caesar, the dictator, who adopted him as his heir 45 B.C., and sent him to learn the art of war in Illyria. On the murder of Caesar, 44 B.C., by Brutus and Cassius, Octavius came to Italy to claim his rights as heir. He conciliated the people by paying to them the legacies which Caesar had left them, and was appointed general by the senate against Antonius. He soon after joined Antonius, and with Lepidus, another senatorial general, set up the Second Triumvirate, 43 B.C. In 42 B.C. the three defeated Brutus and Cassius at Philippi in Macedonia, and divided the world between them. They soon quarrelled. Lepidus was the first to be deprived of his power. 36 B.C.; and five years later, 31 B.C., Octavianus crushed Antonius who was assisted by Cleopatra (I. xxxvii.), at Actium in Epirus. He now became sole ruler, and devoted himself to reducing the Roman world to order. He defeated all his opponents, and extended his empire from the Euphrates to the Rhine, even reaching as far as
the Elbe for a time. He did all in his power to improve Rome and the Romans by justice and by the example of his own modest life. He was the patron of many of the writers of his time, and Horace was on good terms with him. He died 14 A.D., and was succeeded by Tiberius, his stepson.

Bacchus, -i, m.: the god of wine, whose sacred plant was the ivy, and whose worshippers were called Bacchantes, Thyades, Maenades. He had many other titles, such as Liber (-i), Euhues (-ii), Bassareus (-cos), Luraeus (-i), Lyaeus (-i), Thyoneus (-i). His mother was Sêmêlé or Thêônê. (I. xix. 2, xvii. 22).

Bithynus, -a, -um (also Thynus, -a, -um. II. xiii. 15): belonging to Bithynia, the district of Asia Minor on the E. shore of the Bosporus, between Pontus and Mysia. ‘Bithynian merchandise’ is put for any Eastern stuffs. (I. xxxv. 7.)

Caecubum (sc. vinum), -i, n.: wine grown in the Ager Caecubus, a marshy coast district of the S. of Latium, between Fundi and Terracina. (I. xx. 9; II. xiv. 25, etc.)

Cato, -onis. m.: (1) M. Porcius Cato (Censorius) served during the Second Punic War against Hannibal, and triumphed 194 B.C. for his successes against the Spanish tribes. In 191 B.C. he gained for his commander Glabrio the victory of Thermopylae against Antiochus, King of Macedonia. He earned his name (Censorius), and his reputation as a pattern of the old stern Roman life, from the rigour with which he acted as censor 184–180 B.C. (II. xv. 11). (2) M. Porcius Cato (Uticensis), a bigoted member of the Senatorian party, and subsequently leader of the Pompeians against Caesar in Africa. After the defeat of his army by Caesar at Thapsus, 46 B.C., he committed suicide at Utica (I. xii. 35), so remaining ‘unconquered to the end’ (II. i. 24). He was great-grandson of the Censor.

Cyprus, -i, f.: the island of this name in the Eastern Mediterranean. It was the favourite haunt of Venus, who had a famous temple at Paphos, on the W. coast; and it gave its name to the surrounding sea. (I. xiii. 1, xxx. 2, etc.)

Dacus, -i, m.: a Dacian, an inhabitant of Dacia, the country N. of the Ister (Danube), now Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, etc. This people fought on the side of Antonius at Actium, and gave some trouble to the frontier armies of Augustus on the Danube. At a later time they were amongst Rome’s most dangerous enemies. (I. xxxv. 9; II. xx. 18.)
Daedalús, -i, m. (whence the adj. Daedalcus, -a, -um), father of Icārus (-i): a famous artist, who built the Cretan Labyrinth, in which was kept the Minotaur. He was pursued by Mínos, and, to escape, made wings for himself and his son. The latter fell into the Aegean, and was drowned, but Daedalus escaped to Cumae in Campania. (I. iii. 34; II. xx. 13.)

Centauri: see Lapithae.

Dardānus, -i, m. (adj. Dardanus, -a, -um = Trojan): the founder of Troy, which was called after him Dardania (-ae).

Daunus, -i, m.: a mythical king of Apulia, which is hence called Daunia (-ae): hence the adj. Daunius, -a, -um, meaning Italian. (I. xxii. 14; II. i. 34.)

Diana: see Apollo.

E.

Etruria, -ae, f. (adj. Etruscus, -a, -um, and Tyrrhēnus, -a, -um): the district of central Italy lying S. and W. of the Apennines and N. of Latium, from which it was separated by the Tiber, hence called Etruscus amnis. Now Tuscany.

Euhius, -i, m. (also Euinus or Evius): see Bacchus.

F.

Falernum, -i, n. (sc. vinum): wine grown in the Ager Falernus, in the N. of Campania, between Mons Massicus and the Volturinus (passim).

Faunus, -i, m.: god of flocks, mountains, and fields, identified with the Greek god Pan. (I. iv. 11, xvii. 2; II. xvii. 28.)

G.

Gaetūlus, -a, um: Africa, from the Gaetūli, a powerful nomad tribe of the interior of Northern Africa. (I. xxiii. 10; II. xx. 15.)

Gratiae, -ārum, f.: the three Graces, daughters of Jupiter, and companions of Venus, Cupid, and the Nymphs. They were usually represented as nude (zonis solutis).

II.

Hadria, -ae, m.: the Hadriatic (Adriatic) Sea, notorious for its storms, mostly from the south; whence the south wind is called “the ruler of the Hadriatic.” (I. iii. 15.)

Hercules, -is, m. (Heracles; adj. Herculeus, -a, -um): the god of travel and strength, son of Alcmēna, the wife of Amphitrōyon, son of Alcaeus. Hence he is called Alcīdes (-ae, m.), “Son of Alcaeus
He was compelled by Eurystheus, King of Tiryns, to perform twelve labours, one of which was the descent to Hades, and bringing thence Cerberus, the three-headed dog which guarded it (I, iii. 36). He is also said to have assisted Jupiter in the struggle with the Titans (II, xii. 6), and to have done battle with the Centaurs.

Hesperius, -a, -um, belonging to Hesperia, -ae, f.: 'the Western Land.' It usually signifies Italy. Italian (I, xxviii. 26; II, i. 32), but sometimes alludes to Spain (I, xxxvi. 4), and at other times merely = 'Western' (II, xvii. 20).

Hiberus, -i, m.: the river Ebro in Spain; also spelt Iberus and Hiber (-i), (II, xx. 20); also as an adj. of three terminations = 'Spanish' (I, xxix. 15); Hiberia being the old name for Spain.

I.

Iupiter, Iovis, m. (Zeus): god of heaven and the universe, whose queen is Iuno, -onis, f. The name Iupiter is also used as a common noun = sky, climate. (I, i. 25, etc.)

L.

Lapithae, -arum, m.: the Lapithae and the Centaurs (Centauri, örum, m.) were wild peoples of Thessaly. They were present at the marriage feast of Pirithous and Hippolyte, when they quarrelled violently, the affair ending in a general battle, in which Hylacus, chief of the Centaurs, was slain (II, xii. 6). They were notorious for their intemperance (I, xviii. 8). The Centaurs were figured as having the bodies of horses with the heads and arms of men. (Adj. Centaurivs, -a, -um, I, xviii, 8.)

Libya, -ae, f. (adj. Libycus, -a, -um): Africa. It was regarded as a far-away land (II, ii. 10), and its crops of corn were proverbial (I, i. 10).

M.

Maecenas, -atis, m.: C. Cilnius Maecenas, chief minister of Augustus and patron of Horace (see Introd. 1.). He was an Eques, but descended from the royal race of Etruria, whence the Tiber (Etruscus amnis) is called his 'paternal river' (I, xx, 6). He several times mediated between Antonius and Augustus (see Augustus), and, when the latter was absent in the war which ended at Actium, Maecenas had entire charge of Italy and Rome. He continued to be high in favour until 21 B.C., when he retired from public life, and contented himself with the society of literary men. He was an author himself in a small way, but not successful. He died 8 B.C., a few days before Horace.
Marsus, -a, -um, belonging to the Marsi (-rum), one of the most warlike people of Samnium. They were a proverb for bravery, and there was said never to have been a Roman general who triumphed without their aid or over them. (I. ii. 39; II. xx. 18; and as substantive, I. i. 28.)

Massicus, -i, m.: sc. Mons, a famous wine-growing district between Latium and Campania, next to the Ager Falernus. Hence Massicum -i, n. (sc. vinum), the wine grown there.

Maurus, -i, m.: a Moor: a native of the western part of the North African coast, Mauretania. Also as adj. Maurus, -a, -um = African (I. xxii. 1; II. vii. 3).

Mercurius, -i, m.: god of wit and trickery, and the messenger of the gods. He conducted the souls of the dead to Hades (I. x. 16). (See Atlas.) As a son of Jupiter, he was brother of Apollo, to whom he gave the lyre which he had invented, and hence he is the patron of lyric poets, whom he protects in danger (II. vii. 13).

Minerva, -ae, f.: identified with the Greek Pallas (-ādis, f.), goddess of spinning and all female accomplishments, and of learning. She assisted the Greeks in the war against Troy, and was patron-goddess of Athens, which was called Palladis urbs (I. vii. 5). Her breast-plate was the aegis made of the skin of the goat which suckled Jupiter (I. xv. 11).

Musa, -ae, f.: the nine Muses, daughters of Jupiter, were Terpsi-chōre (Muse of Dancing), Euterpe (Lyrics), Urania (Astronomy), Polyhymnia (Divine Hymn), Clio (History), Calliope (Epic), Erāto (Love-poetry), Melpomènē (Tragedy), Thalia (Comedy).

N.

Nymphae, -ārum, f.: nymphs: minor deities who possessed trees, rivers, mountains, seas, etc. They are the companions of the Graces, Venus, and Cupid.

O.

Orcus, -i, m.: a name for Hades, the place of the dead (I. xxviii. 10; II. iii. 24, ctc.).

Orion, -onis, m., one of the giants, and a 'mighty hunter,' who was slain by Diana in revenge for an insult (II. xiii. 39). After his death he was placed amongst the stars as the constellation Orion, whose rising brings storms (I. xxviii. 21).

P.

Parthus, -i, m.: a Parthian, a native of Parthia, the country to the S.E. of the Caspian. South and west of them were the Medi (Medians), and further south still the Persae (Persians); but the name Parthus
is used vaguely by Horace for all three peoples (I. iii. 51; II. i. 31). They provoked a war with Rome in 52 B.C., when they annihilated an army, and killed its commander, the famous Crassus, at Carrhae. They were compelled to make peace again by Ventidius, who twice defeated them B.C. 39-38. Augustus intended to chastise them; but civil war in Parthia between two claimants to the throne, Phrahaētes IV. (or Phraates; II. ii. 17) and Tiridātes (I. xxvi. 5), ended in an appeal to his arbitration. He set up Tigranes as king, 20 B.C. This appeal for arbitration is construed by Horace and other writers as equivalent to doing homage to Augustus. The Parthians had a peculiar style of fighting, never coming to close quarters, but discharging their arrows backwards as they rode (I. xix. 12). Augustus never triumphed over them (I. xii. 53).

Pelops, -ōpis, m.: was the son of Tantaros, King of Lydia (or Argos). The latter wishing to try the omniscience of the gods, cut to pieces his son, and served up his flesh at a banquet. In return for this and other crimes, Tantalus, the 'guest-fellow of the gods' (I. xxviii. 7) was condemned to be tortured with everlasting thirst in Tartarus, while grapes hung over him just beyond his reach (II. xiii. 37). Pelops was revived by Hermes (Mercurius). He had two sons, Atreus and Thyestes. The former became king of Mycenaean, and banished his brother. Afterwards he pretended to be reconciled, killed the two sons of Thyestes, and served up their flesh to their father. For this the gods cursed Atreus and the house of Pelops (I. vi. 8) for ever.

Pentheus, -ei, m.: King of Thebes, refused to allow the Theban women to worship Bacchus, and was torn to pieces by them, his mother, Agavē, leading them on, on Mt. Cithaeron (II. xix. 14). Thebes afterwards became a favourite haunt with Bacchus (I. vii. 3).

Phrahaētes, -is, m. (or Phraates): King of Parthia, was driven out by his own people for his cruelty. He engaged in a civil war with the other claimant, Tiridātes. The Scythians supported Phrahaētes, who compelled his rival to fly to Augustus. The latter finally put Tigranes on the throne (II. ii. 17; and see also s.v. Parthus).

Pluto, -ōnis, accus. Pluton. m. (adj. Plutonius, -a, -um): god of the lower world, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune. His queen was Proserpina (II. xiv. 7; I. iv. 17), the daughter of Ceres, whom he carried off by force.

Priamāmus, -i, m.: King of Troy, and father of Paris, whose rape of Helen caused the Trojan war. When his son Hector was slain by Achilles, Priam visited the Greek camp to ransom the dead body, which Achilles at once surrendered (I. x. 14). See Troia.

Promētheus, -ei, m.: one of the Titans, the sons of Iapetūs (I. xvi. 13), stole fire from heaven to give it to men, and otherwise benefited them. In return for his theft he was chained to a rock, with a vulture perpetually tearing at his vitals (II. xiii. 37).

Proserpina, -ae, f.: see Pluto.
INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

S.

Sabinus, -a, -um: belonging to the Sabines, a name which included the Samnites, and represented the ancient inhabitants of Roman Italy, from Etruria to Lucania. They were famous for their hardihood, simplicity, and honesty. (I. ix. 7, xx. 1; II. xviii. 14.)

Scythae, -ārum, m.: the Scythians, dwellers in the country north of the Danube and Black Sea, and conterminous with the Parthians at the Caucasus. Like the Parthians, the Scythians were a restless people, whom the Romans dreaded, but never successfully chastised (I. xix. 10, xxv. 9; II. xi.).

Styx, -gis, m. ('Hateful') : one of the six rivers of Hades. The others were Achēron, Lethē (Forgetfulness), Phlegēthon (Flaming), Cocytus (Wailing), and Avernus.

Syrtes, -īum, m. (I. xxii. 5; II. 6, 3; xx. 15): the 'Drifts,' or quicksands in the two bays of the north coast of Africa east of Tunis. They were distinguished as the Greater (Major) and Lesser (Minor) Syrtes.

T.

Thracia, -ae, f. (also Thrace, -ae. and Thrace, -ēs): Thrace; the region south of the Balkans (Haemus) and north of Macedonia. A native of Thrace is Thrax (-ēs, m.) or Thresia (-ae, f.), and the adj. are Thracicus, Thracicus, and sometimes Thrax.

Thynus, -a, -um: see Bithynus.

Tiber, -ēris (also Thybris, -is), m.: the Tiber, which rises in the Apennines, near Tifernum, and flows south-west, separating Latium from Etruria. Hence it is called Etruscus amnis. Its chief tributaries are the Var (-ēris) and Anio (-ōnis).

Tibur, -ōris, n.: situated on the side of a hill sixteen miles north-east of Rome, in Latium (now Tīvolī). It was said to have been founded by three Argives, Tiburnus, Catillus (I. vii. 13, xviii. 2), and Coras. It was famous for the beauty of its scenery, where the Anio, descending from the hills, makes gullies and cascades; and famous, too, as the home of Alburna, the last of the Sibyls (or prophetesses), who had there a sacred grove and shrine (I. vii. 12). Horace had a villa there. (Adj. Tiburtinus, -a, -um.)

Tiridātes, -is, m.: see Phārālētēs.

Tithōnus, -i, m.: a mortal with whom Aurora, the goddess of Dawn, fell in love. She gave him the gift of immortality, but forgot to add that of eternal youth. (I. xxviii. 8; II. xvi. 30.)

Troia, -ae, f.: Troy, the capital of the small district of north-west of Asia Minor called the Troad (Troas, -ādis, f.). It was besieged by the whole force of Greece, the legends said, for ten years, to avenge the abduction of Hēlēnē (Hélēna, -ae, f.), wife of Menelaüs, King of Sparta, who had been carried off by Pāris.
(Paris, -īdis; also called Alexander), son of Priāmus. In the tenth year it was taken by stratagem. The Greeks pretended that they gave up the siege, but left behind them a gigantic wooden horse, which the Trojans took within their walls. The horse contained a band of the picked warriors of Greece, who got out in the night, opened the city gates, and admitted the whole Greek army. The bravest of the Greeks was Achilles; of the Trojans, Hector (passim).

_Tyrrhēnus, -a, -um_ (I. xi. 6) : see _Etruria._

V.

_Vesta, -ae, f._ goddess of the Hearth, on whose altar was kept burning a fire, which was never allowed to expire. Her priestesses were the Vestal Virgins, whose house, the _Regia_ (monumenta regis, I. ii. 15) was on the slope of the Palatine hill, near the Forum.
APPENDIX.

§ 1. Words varying in Meaning according to their Quantity, etc.

ācer: acris, -re, keen.
āera: n. or acc. pl., aes. n., bronze.
āēs, -itis, winged, or a bird.
āmēs, -itis, m., a stake.
cānam: canus, -a, -um, white.
cānebat: imperfect. cāneo, be white.
cānis: canus, -a, -um, white.
cōmam: fut. simp. or pres. subj. cōmo.
cōmes: 2nd sing. fut. simp. cōmo.
cōmes: nom. or acc. masc. pl. cōmis, gracious.
condictum: concido, cut down.
conditum: condio, to pickle.
decōrum: decōrus, -a, -um, seemingly.
dēdit: dēdo, surrender.
dīces: 2nd sing. fut. simp. dīco.
dimōvere: 3rd pl. perf. indic. dimōveo.
dūces: 2nd sing. fut. simp. dūco.
dūcis: 2nd sing. pres. indic. dūco.
fīdē: abl. fides, -ei, f., faith.
frētum: frētus, -a, -um, relying on.
fūgit: perf. indic. fūgio.
lābor: v. dep., 3, I glide.
lātus, -a, -um, broad.
lātus, -a, -um part. fero, tuli, ferre.
ācer, -ēris, n., a maple.
āēra: acc. sing., āēr, m., air.
āēs: 2nd sing. fut. simp., āēlo, -ui.
āmēs: 2nd sing. pres. subj. āmo.
cānam: fut. simp. or pres. subj. cāno.
cānebat: imperfect. cāno.
cānis: 2nd sing. pres. indic. cāno.
cānis, -is, com., a dog.
cōmam: cōma, -ae, f., hair.
cōmes, -itis, com., a comrade.
concīdunt: concido, fall down.
condītum: condio, hide or build.
decōrum: decus, -ōris, n., ornament.
dēdit: perf. do, dare, give.
dīces: 2nd sing. pres. subj. dīco.
dimōvere: pres. infin. dimōveo.
dūces: nom. and acc. pl. dux, dūcis, com., a leader.
dūcis: dux, dūcis, com., a leader.
fīdē: abl. fides, -is, f., a harp-string.
frētum, -i, n., a strait (of the sea).
fūgit: pres. indic. fūgio.
lābor, -ōris, m., labour.
lātus, -ēris, n., a side.
lepōrem: lepus, -oris, m., a hare.
levis, -e, adj., light.
levi: dat. or abl. levis.
liber, -era, -erum, free.
Liber, -eri, m., Bacchus.
lucis: lux, lucis, f., light.
mālus, -i, f., an apple-tree or mast.
mālum, -i, n., an apple.
mānae: 2nd sing. pres. indic. māneo, mansi, -ere.
mānet: 3rd sing. pres. subj. māno, -are.
miseram: pluperf. indic. mitto, misi.
nequis: néqueo, -ire, v. a., 4.
nīter: nīti, nīsus or nīxus, strīve.
nōta: nōtus, -a, -um, known.
occidit: occido, 3, to kill.
orbis: dat. or abl. pl. orbūs, -a, -um, bereaved.
Phoebē, -es, f., goddess of the moon.
plāga, -ae, f., a blow.
pōplus, -i, f., a poplar.
profūgi: perf. indic. profugio, 3.
quōque: abl. sing. quisque.
refūgit: perf. indic. refugio, 3.
rēge: abl. rex, rēgis, m., a king.
rēgis: gen. rex, m., a king.
sāga, -ae, f., a witch: fr. sāgus, -a, -um, wise.
sātis: dat. and abl. pl. part. sevi, 3.
scriēris, thou shalt be written.
sēdē: abl. sēdes, -is, f., a seat.
sēdes, -is, f., a seat.
sēvēris: sēvērus, -a, -um, stern.
sōlum: sōlus, -a, -um, alone.
sōlis: dat. or abl. pl. sōlus, -a, -um.
talēs: talus, -i, m., the heel.
verīs, verus, -a, -um, true.
vidēre: viderunt, they saw.
vōcēs: vox, -cis, f., voice.

ävi: (1) gen. sing. or nom. pl. āvus, -i, m., grandfather; (2) dat. sing. āvis, -is, f., bird.
cādis: (1) dat. or abl. pl. cādus, -i, m., cask; (2) 2nd sing. pres. indic. cādo, 3.
clāvis: nom. or gen. sing. clāvis, -is, f., a key.
clāvis: (1) dat. or abl. pl. clāva, -ae, f., club; (2) dat. or abl. pl. clāvus -i, m., a nail or stripe.
dēgēre: (1) pres. infin. dēgo, 3, live; (2) pres. imper. dēgēro, 3, carry down.
edīte: (1) 2nd pl. pres. indic. ēdo, 3; (2) voc. masc. sing. part. ēdo.
edīte: (1) 3rd plural. pres. indic. ēdo, 3, eat; contracted to ēstē.
egērit: (1) 3rd sing. pres. indic. ēgēro, 3, carry out; (2) 3rd sing. fut. perf. or perf. subj. āgo, 3, drive.
Gratiae: (1) the Graces: (2) thanks.
lībēri: (1) nom. pl. masc. liber, free; (2) libēri, -orum, m., children.
merces: (1) merces, ēdis, f., a reward; (2) nom. or acc. pl. merx, mercis, f., merchandise.
pārem: (1) acc. masc. and fem. sing. pār, pāris, equal; (2) pres. subj. pāro, 1, prepare.
pōnē: (1) pres. imper. pōno, 3, place; (2) preposition. behind.

saevis: (1) 2nd sing. pres. indic. saevio, 4, rage; (2) saevus, -a, um, cruel.
sinē: (1) pres. imper. sīno, sivi, 3, allow; (2) preposition, without.
summa: (1) summa, -ae, f., total; (2) summus, -a, -um, highest.
vitas: (1) vita, -ae, f., life; (2) 2nd sing. pres. indic. vito, 1, avoid.
vites: (1) nom. or acc. pl. vītis, -is, f., a vine; (2) 2nd sing. pres. subj. vīto, 1.

§ 2. GREEK NOUNS.

Like Circe (Smaller Latin Grammar, § 18): Helēne, Lalāge, Mytilēne, l'holōe, Semēle.

Like Aeneas (§ 18): Archytas, Lycidas.

Like Pelides (§ 18): Alcīdes, Merīonēs, Thyestēs, Tiridātes, Tydūdes.

Like Delos (§ 20): barbītos, Cypros, Ephēssos, Ithodos.

Orpheus (§ 20).


Like Isis (§ 40): Achēron, Achcront-; aegis, aegid-; Iāpyx, Iapīg-; Nestor, Nestōr-; Salamis, Salamin-; Sybāris, Sybār-. (Only the last has a form corresponding to Isin.)

Like Atreus (§ 40): Bassāreus.

Like Troades (§ 40): Arābes, Cyclādes, Hyādes.

Argōs, neut., is used in the nom. and acc. only; the pl. form Argi, -ārum, is more frequent.

Tempē is an indeclinable neut. pl.
TEST PAPERS ON

HORACE, ODES I.

FIRST SERIES.

TEST PAPER 1. (Odes i.—vi.)

1. Translate:—(a) Ode ii. 13—24, Vidimus ... inventus.
   (b) Ode iii. 29—33, Post ignem ... gradum.
   (c) Ode iv. 14—20, O beate ... tepebunt.

2. Explain:—metaque fervidis evitata rotis; partem solido demere de die; Lesboun barbiton; Cyclopum Volcanus ardens urit officenas; Maconii carminis ales; ope Palladis Tydiden superis paren.

3. Parse:—sortiere, scriberis, Ulixei, Iapyga, arduist, venator.

TEST PAPER 2. (Odes vii.—xiii.)

1. Translate:—(a) Ode vii. 21—29, Teucer ... futuram.
   (b) Ode ix. 18—24, Nunc et ... pertinaci.
   (c) Ode xi. 3—8, Vt melius ... postero.

2. Translate and explain:—(a) incomptis Curium capillis; (b) Babylonios temptare numeros; (c) deprome quadrimum Sabina verum diota; (d) Parthos Latio imminentes.

3. (a) Decline in the singular:—Rhodos, Argos, Salamis, pciora, Clio; and (b) parse—coherces, memorem, malis, cgerit, oderit, susurri, giving principal parts of any that are verbs.

TEST PAPER 3. (Odes xiv.—xxi.)

1. Translate:—(a) Ode xv. 1—8, Pastor ... vetus.
   (b) Ode xvi. 17—21, Irae ... insolens.
   (c) Ode xvii. 21—28, Hic ... vestem.

2. (a) Compare—splendens, memor, mite, male; (b) parse—fias, acra, mares, conditum, lei, severis, obsita.

3. What is the meaning in this book of bimus, caantharus, coma, insolens, aris, imago, carmina dividere?

Hor. 1.
TEST PAPER 4. (Odes xxii.—xxix.)

1. Translate:—(a) Ode xxii. 1—8, Integer ... Hydaspes.
   (b) Ode xxv. 16—20, Non sine ... Euro.
   (c) Ode xxviii. 7—16, Occidit ... iet.

2. Who or what are Pimplea, Chimarra, plectrum, piaenum, clipeus, scythae, cardines?

3. Parse, and give principal parts of: metuatvr, metatnr, metiatur; aliminit; eorrigerest; moi/rr/rr; dimovere; qtiestu; quis.

TEST PAPER 5. (Odes xxx.—xxxviii.)

1. Translate:—(a) Ode xxxiv. 12—16, Valet ... gaudet.
   (b) Ode xxxv. 17—20, Te semper ... plumbum.
   (c) Ode xxxvii. 1—12, Nunc est ... ebria.

2. What is the meaning of pulvinar, harbitum, prelum, culllus, apex, eichorea lovevye malvae?

3. (a) Decline, in the singular, prece, Latium ferox, Styx. (b) What is the gender and gen. sing. of Hadria, finis, domus, vulgus, ineus, funus, lepus?

SECOND SERIES.

TEST PAPER 10. (Odes i.—vi.)

1. Translate:—(a) Ode v. 12—16, Miseri, quibus ... deo.
   (b) Ode vi. 1—12, Scriberis ... ingenii.

2. Comment on the syntax of the words in italics in the following passages:—
   (a) Nunc et in umbrosis Fauno deect immolare lucis, seu possat agra sive malit haedo.
   (b) Omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos Visere montes.
   (c) Indocilis pauperiem pati.
   (d) Terruit gentes, grave ne redirect Saeulum Pyrrhae.
   (e) Audiet eives aequisse ferrum,
   Quo graves Persae melius perirent.
   (f) Quem vocet divum populus ruentis Imperi rebus?

3. Explain:—(a) Attalique conditiones; (b) nec regna vini sortiere talis; (c) Iapeti genus; (d) honoribus tollere tergeminis,
TEST PAPER 11. (Odes vii.—xiii.)

1. Translate:—(a) Ode x. 9—20, Te ... imis.
   (b) Ode xii. 49—52, Gentis ... regnes.
   Comment on reddidisses in the former passage.

2. Translate, with notes on the words in italics:
   (a) Quid sit futurum eras, fuge quaerere et
       Quem fors diemum cumque dabit, luto
       Adpoue.
   (b) Quem virum ant heroa ... sumis celebrare?
   (c) Iniqua Troiae castra seeellit.

3. Annotate:—(a) Ambigua Salamis; (b) Superbus Tarquini
   fasces; (c) Catonis nobile letum; (d) Animae prodigum Paulum;
   (e) Fama Marcelli.

TEST PAPER 12. (Odes xiv.—xxi.)

1. Translate:—(a) Ode xvi. 13—16, Fertur ... nostra.
   (b) Ode xx.
   What variant reading is there in line 10 of this Ode?

2. Comment on the words in italics:
   (a) Nonne vides, ut
       Nudum remигio latus ...
       Antennaeque gemant.
   (b) Sciens pyniae.
   (c) Velox amoenum saepe Lucretilem
       Mutat Lycaco Faunus.
   (d) Vide T\&
       dices ... Peneclpen vitreamque Cireen.

3. Where were the following:—Algidus, Cales, Cyelades, Noricum,
   Delos, Paros, Tempe?

TEST PAPER 13. (Odes xxii.—xxix.)

1. Translate:—(a) Ode xxvi. 1—9, Musis ... dulcis.
   (b) Ode xxviii. 7—15, Occidit ... verique.
   Explain the allusion in lines 10 sqq.

2. Translate, with notes on the cases or moods of the words in
   italics:
   (a) Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.
   (b) (Imaginem) Quam virga semen horrida.
       Non leuis precibus fata vcedere.
       Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi.
   (c) Evdiiost avidum mare nautis.
   (d) Non alia bibam
       Mercede.

3. State very briefly what you know of three of the following:
Hydaspes, Juba, Tiridates, Lesbium plectrum, opus, Archytas, Venusia, Tarentum, Panaetius, Socratica domus.

**TEST PAPER 14.** (Odes xxx.—xxxviii.)

1. Translate:—
   
   (a) Ode xxxii. 13—16, O decus ... vocanti.
   
   (b) Ode xxxvii. 12—24, Sed minuit ... oras.

2. Write short notes on the grammar and subject-matter of (a) and (b), and on the grammar of (c):

   (a) Barbite ...
       Lesbio primum modulate ciri.
   
   (b) Saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens
       Privata deduci superbo
       Non humilis mulier triumpho.
   
   (c) Ferre ingum pariter dolosi.

3. (a) Where are Liris, Antium, Calabria, Taenarum, Oceanus ruber, Massagetae, Haemonia? (b) Explain dedicatus Apollo.
VOCABULARY.

I.

1. atavis ............. atavus, -i, m. (great-great-great-grandfather),
   ancestor.
   edite ............. part. ēdo, -didi, -ditum, 3 (to bring forth), sprung
   from.
2. praesidium ...... praesidium, -ii, n., a safeguard.
3. curriculo....... curriculum, -i, n., a race.
4. meta .............. meta, -ae, f. (a goal), a turning-post.
5. evitata .......... part. evito, 1 (to avoid), to graze.
6. horreo .......... horreum, -i, n. (a storehouse), a barn.
7. verritur ........ verro, verri, versum, 3, to sweep.
   areis ............. area, -ae, f. (level ground), a threshing-floor.
10. verritur ........ verro, verri, versum, 3, to sweep.
   areis ............. area, -ae, f. (level ground), a threshing-floor.
11. sarculo ........ sarculum, -i, n. a hoe.
12. trabe ............ trabs, trabis, f. (a beam), a ship.
15. luctantem ..... luctor, 1, dep., to struggle.
17. rates .......... ratis, -is, f. (a raft), a ship.
18. quassas ......... part. quatio, quassum, 3 (to shake), shattered.
19. pocula .......... poculum, -i, n., a cup.
20. demere .......... demo, -mpsi, -mpsum, 3, to take away.
21. arbuto .......... arbutus, -i, f., the arbutus tree.
22. lenis ............. lenis, -e, gentle.
23. lituo ............ litius, -i, m. (a crooked staff), a bugle.
26. venator ........ venator, -oris, m., a huntsman.
27. catulus .......... catulus, -i, m. (a whelp), a hound.
42. plagas .......... plāga, -ae, f., a hunting-net.
29. hederae .......... hederā, -ae, f., ivy.
31. chori ............. chorus, -i, m., a dancer.
32. tibias .......... tibia, -ae, f., a flute.
34. barbiton .......... barbitos (only X, V. and Acc.), m., a lyre.
35. vatibus .......... vates, -is, m., a bard.
36. feriam .......... ferio, 4, to strike.

Hor. I.
1. nivis ........... nix, nivis, f., snow.
2. grandinis ...... grando, -inis, f., hail.
3. jaculatus...... jaculor, 1, dep. (to hurl), to strike.
5. grave .......... gravis, -e (weighty), grievous.
6. saeculum ...... saeculum, -i, n., an age.
7. monstra ......... monstrum, -i, n., a prodigy.
10. sedes .......... sedes, -is, f. (a seat), a home.
11. natarunt ...... nato, 1, to swim.
12. dammacae ...... damma (dama), -ae, f., a deer.
13. flavum......... flavus, -a, -um, tawny.
14. retortis ...... part. retorquo, -torsi, -tortum, 2, thrown back.
15. dejectum ....... dejicio, -eci, -jectum, 3, to throw down.
16. jactat .......... jacto, 1, to vaunt.
17. sinistra ....... sinister, -tra, -trum. left.
18. uxorius ...... uxorius, -a, -um (of a wife), too fond of his wife.
19. ferrum ......... ferrum, -i, n. (iron), sword.
20. rara .......... rarus, -a, -um (thin), thinned.
22. fatigent ...... fatigo, 1, to importune.
23. minus .......... adv. (less), not at all.
24. partes .......... partes, -ium, f., pl., a part, office.
25. tandem .......... adv., at last.
26. candentenses ...... candido, -ni, 2, to shine.
27. auctor .......... auctor, -oris, m. (author), father.
28. ludo .......... ludus, -i, m., pastime.
29. juvat .......... juvo, juvi, jutum, 1, to gladden.
30. galeae .......... galea, -ae, f., a helmet.
31. acerae .......... acer, -cris, -cre (sharp), menacing.
32. voltus .......... voltus, -üs, m., face.
33. figura .......... figura, -ae, f., form.
34. ales .......... ales, -itis, winged.
35. almae .......... almus, -a, -um, kindly.
36. serus .......... serus, -a, -um, late.
37. iniquum ...... iniquus, -a, -um (uneven), intolerant.
38. ocior .......... ocior, ocius (no positive), too speedy.
39. tollat .......... tollo, sustuli, sublatum, 3, to bear away.
40. equitare ...... equito, 1, to ride.
41. inultus ...... inultus, -a, -um, unchastised.
HORACE, ODES I.—VOCABULARY.

III.

1. sic ............. (so), on this condition.
   potens ............. potens, -tis (powerful), ruling.
2. lucida ............. lucidus, -a, -um, bright.
   sidera ............. sidus, -cris, n., a star.
3. regat ............. rego, rexi, rectum, 3 (to rule), to direct.
4. creditum ............. credo, -didi, -ditum. 3 (to believe), to entrust.
5. debes ............. debco, -ui, -itum, 2, to owe.
6. animae ............. anima, -ae, f., soul.
7. robur ............. robur, -oris, n. (hard wood), oak.
8. truci ............. trux, trucis, cruel.
9. decertantem ............. decerto, 1, to strive with.
10. tristes ............. tristis, -e (sad), gloomy
11. arbiter ............. arbiter, -tri, m., a ruler.
12. ponere ............. pono, posui, positum, 3, to lay to rest.
13. scopulos ............. scopulus, -i, m., a rock.
14. nequiquam ............. adv., in vain.
15. prudens ............. prudens, -ntis, foreseeing.
16. dissociabili ............. dissociabilis, -e, estranging.
17. transiliunt ............. transilio, -ui, 4, to bound over.
18. nefas ............. nefas (indecl.), wrong, crime.
19. aetheria ............. aethra, -a, -um, ethereal.
20. subductum ............. subduco, -duxi, -ductum, to carry off.
21. macies ............. macies, -ei, f. (thinness), wasting sickness.
22. semoti ............. part. semoveo, -movi, -motum, 2, to remove.
23. tarda ............. tardus, -a, -um, slow.
24. corripuit ............. corripio, -ripi, -reptum, 3 (to snatch up), to hasten.
25. expertus ............. experior, expertus, 4, dep., to make trial of.
26. pinnis ............. pinna, -ae, f., a wing.
27. ardui ............. arduus, -a, -um (high), hard.
28. petimus ............. peto, -ii or -ivi, -itum, 3 (to seek), to attack
29. fulmina ............. fulmen, -inis, n., a thunderbolt.

IV.

1. solvitur ............. solvo, -vi, -utum, 3 (to loosen), to melt.
   hiemps ............. hiemps, hiemis, f., winter.
   vice ............. vicis, -em, -e (no nom.), change.
2. machinae ............. machina, -ae, f. (an engine), a roller.
   carinas ............. carina, -ae, f., a heel.
4. prata ............ pratum, -i, n., a meadow.
canis ............. canus, -a, -um, white.
albicant .......... albico, 1 (to make white), to be white.
pruinis .......... pruina, -ae, f., hoar-frost.
5. imminente ...... immineo, 2, to overhang.
decentes .......... decens, -ntis (becoming), comely.
7. pede ............ pes, pedis, m., foot.
graves .......... gravis, -e, weighty.
8. urit .......... urus, ussi, ustum, 3 (to burn), to set ablaze.
officinas .......... officina, -ae, f., a workshop.
9. nitidum .......... nitidus, -a, -um, glossy.
impedire .......... impedio, -ivi or ii, -itum, 4 (to hinder), to bind.
12. agna .......... agna, -ae, f. an ewe-lamb.
haedo .......... haedus, -i, m., a kid.
13. tabernas .......... taberna, -ae, f., a hut.
incohare .......... incoho, 1 (to begin), to enter upon.
15. premet .......... premo, pressi, pressum, 3 (to press upon), to be upon.
17. exilis .......... exilis, -e (slender), cheerless.
mearis .......... 2. sing., fut. perf., meo, 1 (to go), to hasten.
18. regna .......... regnum, -i, n., sovereignty.
sortiere .......... sortior, sortitus, 4, dep., to draw lots for.
talis .......... talus, -i, m. (a knuckle-bone), a gambling die.
19. calet .......... caleo, -ui, 2 (to glow), to be on fire.
20. tepebunt .......... tepeo, 2, to be warm.

V.

1. multa .......... multus, -a, -um (much), many.
2. urget .......... urgeo, -ursi, 2 (to press), to importune.
3. religas .......... religo, 1, to bind up.
5. munditiiis .......... munditia, -ae, f. (cleanliness), neatness.
7. nigris .......... niger, -gra, -grum (black), darkling.
8. insolens .......... insolens, -ntis (unaccustomed), new to the sight.
9. aurea .......... aurus, -a, -um, golden.
12. vacuam .......... vacuus, -a, -um (empty), fancy-free.
13. nites .......... niteo, -ere, 2, to shine.
tabula .......... tabula, -ae, f. (a board), a tablet.
14. paries .......... paries, -etis, m., a wall.

VI.

4. gesserit .......... gero, gessi, gestum, 3, to perform.
6. stomachum ...... stomachus, -i, m. (stomach), wrath.
cedere .......... cedo, cessi, cessum, 3, to yield.
7. nescii .......... nescius, -a, -um, not knowing.
9. tenues .......... tenuis, -e (slender), weak.
HORACE, ODES I.—VOCABULARY.

10. imbellis ........ imbellis, -e (unwarlike), peaceful.
12. deterere ........ detero, -triv, -tritum, 3 (wear away), to diminish.
13. adamantina ... adamantinus, -a, -um, made of adamant.
15. ope ............. (ops), opis, f. (strength), aid.
18. sectis .......... seco, -ui, -ctum, 1 (to cut), to pare.
19. urimur......... nro, ussi, ustum, 3, to set aflame.

VII.

2. bimaris ........ bimaris, -e, lying between two seas.
4. insignes ........ insignis, -e (famous), made famous.
5. intactae ........ intactus, -a, -um (untouched), chaste.
7. decerpam ...... decerpo, -psi, -ptum, 3, to pluck.
8. plurimus ........ plurimus, -a, -um (most), very many.
9. aptum .......... aptus, -a, -um fitted for.
10. patiens ...... patiens, -ntis (patient), stubborn.
11. percussit ....... percutio, -cussi, -cussum, 3, to strike.
13. adamantina .... adamantinus, -a, -um, made of adamant.
15. deterget ...... detergeo, -si, -sum, 2 (to wipe away), to sweep away.
16. parturit ...... parturio, -ivi or -ii, 4, to bring forth.
17. memento ....... memini, meminisse, to remember.
20. tenent .......... teneo, -ui, -ntum, 2, to hold.
23. tempora .......... tempora, -um, n., the temples of the head.
24. adfatus .......... adfor, adfatus, 1, defect., to address.
27. auspice .......... auspex, -icis, m. (a seer), a protector.
29. ambiguam ....... ambiguus, -a, -um, doubtful.
31. pellita .......... pello, pepuli, pulsum, 3, to drive away.
32. cras ............ adv., to-morrow.

VIII.

2. properes .......... propero, 1, to hasten.
3. apricum .......... apricus, -a, -um, sunny.
4. oderit ........... odi, odisse, to hate
6. lupatis .......... lupatus, -a, -um (furnished with wolf’s teeth) jagged.
10. livida .......... lividus, -a, -um, discoloured.
10. gestat .......... gesto, 1 (to wield), to show.
Vocabulary.

11. disco .......... discus, -i, m., a quoit.
12. finem .......... finis, -is, m. (a boundary), a mark.
14. sub .......... (under), before.
16. cultus .......... cultus, -us, m., dress.

IX.

1. ut.......... how.
   stet .......... sto, steti, statum, stare, 1, to stand.
4. constiterint ... consisto, -sti, -stitum (to stand still), to be stayed.
5. ligna .......... lignum, -i, n. (wood), logs.
   foco .......... focus, -i, m., a fire.
6. reponens ...... repono, -posui, -positum, 3, to heap up.
7. quadrimum ... quadrimus, -a, -um, four years old.
8. diota .......... diota, -ae, f., a two-handled wine jar.
11. deproeliantes ... deproelians, -ntis, fighting violently.
12. orni .......... ornis, -i, f., a mountain ash.
13. fuge .......... fugio, fugi, fugitum, 3 (to flee), to avoid.
14. lucro .......... lucrum, -i, n., gain.
17. virenti.......... virens, -ntis (green), blooming.
   canities .......... canities, -ei, f., grey hairs.
19. susurri.......... susurrus, -us, m., a whisper.
22. angulo.......... angulus, -i, m., a corner.
23. pignus .......... pignus, -oris, n. (a pledge), a keepsake.
24. male .......... (badly), faintly.

X.

1. facunde .......... facundus, -a, -um, eloquent.
3. catus .......... catus, -a, -um (sharp), wise.
4. palaestrae ...... palaestra, -ae, f., a wrestling school.
8. condere .......... condo, -didi, -ditum, 3 (to lay up), to hide.
11. vidius .......... vidius, -i, -um, deprived of.
   pharetra .......... pharetra, -ae, f., a quiver.
16. fefellit ...... fallo, fefelli, falsum, 3 (to deceive), to elude.
17. reponis .......... repono, -posui, -positum, 3, to place.
18. virga .......... virga, -ae, f., a rod.
   coherces .......... coherceo, -cui, -citum, 2 (to restrain), to marshal.

XI.

3. ut .......... (how), how much.
5. debilitat ........ debilito, 1 (to weaken), to break the strength of.
6. pumicibus ....... pumex, -icis, m. (pumice stone), a rock.
7. reseces .......... reseco, -cui, -ctum, 1, to cut down.
   invida .......... invidus, -a, -um, envious.
8. carpe .......... carpo, -psi, -ptum (to pluck), to enjoy.
HORACE, ODES I.—VOCABULARY.

XII.

1. acri .......... acer, -cris. -cre (sharp), shrill.
2. sumis .......... sumo, -psi, -ptum, 3, to take.
3. jocosa .......... jocosus, -a, -um, sportive.
4. imago .......... imago, -inis, f. (a likeness), an echo.
5. temere .......... adv., impetuously.
6. lapsus .......... lapsus, -us, m., course.
7. auritas .......... auritus, -a, -um (furnished with ears), listening.
8. canoris .......... canorus, -a, -um, melodious.
9. prius .......... before.
10. horis .......... hora, -ae, f. (an hour), a season.
11. viget .......... vigeo, 2, to flourish.
12. secundam .......... secundus, -a, -um, second to.
13. beluis .......... belua, -ae, f. (a wild beast), a monster.
14. simul .......... as soon as.
15. refulsit .......... refulgeo, -falsi, 2, to shine again.
16. humor .......... humor, -oris, m., water.
17. memorem .......... memoro, 1, to make mention of.
18. fasces .......... fascis, -is (a bundle of rods), despotism.
19. prodigum .......... prodigus, -a, -um (lavish), reckless.
20. camena .......... camena, -ae, f. (a muse), a song.
21. avitus .......... avitus, -a, -um, belonging to one’s forefathers.
22. apto .......... aptus, -a, -um, of service in.
23. occulto .......... occultus, -a, -um (hidden), unheeded.
24. ignes .......... ignis, -is, m. (fire), stars.
25. ortus .......... ortus, -a, -um (orior), descended from.
26. secundo .......... secundus, -a, -um (second to), vicegerent.
27. minor .......... minor, -oris (lesser than), vassal to.
28. parum .......... not.

XIII.

2. cervicem......... cervix, -cis, f., neck.
3. lactea .......... lacteus, -a, -um. milk-white.
4. vaes .......... alas!
5. difficili .......... difficilis, -e (difficult), unendurable.
6. jecur .......... jecur, jecoris, jecinoris, or jocinoris, n. (liver), heart.
7. umor .......... umor, -oris, m. (moisture), tear.
8. genas .......... gena, -ae, f., cheek.
9. lentis .......... lentus, -a, -um, slow.
10. macerer .......... macero, 1, to waste away.
11. immodicae .......... immodicus, -a, -um (beyond bounds), grown to recklessness.
12. mero .......... merum, -i, n., wine.
13. rixae .......... rixa, -ae, f., a quarrel.
12. memore memora {mindful, mindful.
13. satis satis {enough, right.
14. perpetuum perpetuus, -a, -um {continual, constant.
15. oscula osculum, -i, n., a kiss.
16. inrupta inruptus, -a, -um, unbroken.
17. citius sooner.

XIV.
1. referent refero, -tuli, -latum, to bear back.
2. agis ago, egi, actum, 3, to do.
3. occupa occupo, 1 (to seize), to make port.
4. nudum nudus, -a, -um {naked, stripped.
5. malus malus, -i, m., a mast.
6. saucius saucius, -a, -um, wounded.
7. antennae antenna, -ae, f., a sail-yard.
8. gement gemo, -ui, -itum, 3, to groan.
9. funibus funis, -is, m. (a rope), a stay-cable.
10. imperiosius imperiosior, -ius, too tyrannous.
11. lintea linteum, -i, n., a sail.
12. iterum again.
13. voces voco, 1 (to call upon), to invoke.
14. quamvis although.
15. jacet jacto, 1, to boast.
16. debeas debeo, -ui, -itum, 2 (to owe), to be doomed to.
17. ludibrium ludibrium, -i, n. (a laughing-stock), a sport.
18. nuper lately.
19. desiderium desiderium, -ii, n. (regret), desire.

XV.
1. trahcret traho, traxi, tractum, 3 (to draw), to bear.
2. otio otium, -ii, n. (ease), calm.
3. cancret cano, cecini, cantum, 3 (to sing), to prophesy.
4. avio avis, -is, f. (a bird), an omen.
5. rumpere rumpo, rupi, ruptum, 3 (to break), to undo.
6. nuptias nuptiae, -arum, f. (marriage), marriage-bond.
7. sudor sudor, -oris, m. (sweat), toil.
8. moves moveo, movi, motum, 2 (to move), to stir up.
9. aegida acc. of aegis, aegidis, f., shield of Pallas.
10. rabies rabies, -em, -e, f. (madness), wrath.
11. ferox ferox, -ocis, bold.
12. cithara cithara, -ae, f., a harp.
13. divides divido, divisi, divisum, 3 (to divide), to accompany.
14. thalamo thalamus, -i, m., a bridal-chamber.
17. calami............. calamus, -i, m., a reed.
   spicula .......... spiculum, -i, n., a point.
18. sequi ............ sequor, secutus, 3, dep. (to follow), be in pursuit.
20. collines .......... collino, -levi, -litum (to besmear), to befoul.
21. exitium .......... exitium, -i, n., ruin
24. sciens ............ sciens, -litis (knowing), skilled.
26. auriga ............ auriga, -ae, c. (a charioteer), a driver.
29. uti ................ (=ut), like, as.
31. sublimi .......... sublimis, -e (uplifted), with head thrown back.
   anhelitu ........... anhelitus, -us, m., difficulty of breathing.
33. iracunda .......... iracundus, -a, -um, angered.
   diem ............... dies, -ei, c. (day), the day of doom.
   proferet ........... profero, -tuli, -latum, 3 (to bear forward), to postpone.
35. certas ............ certus, -a, -um (fixed), destined.

XVI.

2. criminosis ...... criminosus, -a, -um, slanderous.
   modum ............. modus, -i, m. (limit), end.
5. adytis .......... adytum, -i, n., a shrine.
6. incola .......... incola, -ac, c. (an inhabitant), a denizen.
7. acuta ............ acutus, -a, -um (sharp), piercing.
10. naufragum ...... naufragus, -a, -um, shipwrecking.
11. tremendo ...... tremendus, -a, -um, awful.
13. principi .......... princeps, -ipis (first), primeval.
14. limo ............. limus, -i, m. (mud), clay.
   coactus .......... cogo, coegi, coactus, 3, to compel.
15. insani .......... insanus, -a, -um (mad), raging.
16. vim .............. vis, vim, vi, f., force.
   stomacho .......... stomachus, -i, m. (stomach), breast.
20. funditus .......... funditus, adv., utterly.
   imprimeret....... imprimo, -pressi, -pressum, 3, to impress.
21. aratrum .......... aratrum, -i, n., a plough.
22. compesce ........ compesco, -ui, 3, to restrain.
26. mutare .......... muto, 1, to change.
38. animum .......... animus, -i, m. (mind), heart.

XVII.

1. velox ............. velox, -ocis, swift.
2. defendit .......... defendo, -di, -sum, 3, to ward off.
4. usque ............. ever.
5. nemus ............. nemus, -oris, n. (a grove), a wood.
6. deviae .......... devius, -a, -um (out of the way), straying.
8. colubras .......... colubra, -ae, f., a snake.
9. fistula .......... fistula, -ae, f. (a tube), a flute.
11. cubantis cubans, -ntis, low-lying.
14. cordi dat. (locative), of cor, cordis, n., (heart) = dear.
15. manabit mano, 1, to flow.
17. reducta reductus, -a, -um (drawn back), retired.
20. vitream vitreus, -a, -um (glassy), ocean-tinted.
22. duces duco, duxi, ductum, 3 (to draw), to drink.
24. protervum protervus, -a, -um (wanton), rude.
25. dispar dispar, -paris (unequal to), no match for.
26. incontinentes incontinens, -ntis, lawless.

**XVIII.**

1. vite vitis, -is, f., the vine.
   severis sero, sevi, satum, 3 (to sow), to plant.
3. siccis siccus, -a, -um (dry), not drinking.
5. crepat crepo, -ui, -itum, 1 (to creak), to croak.
7. nequis lest anyone.
11. discernunt discerno, -crevi, -cretum, 3 (to separate), to distinguish.
13. divum divum, -i, n. (the open sky), the light of day.
   teneo, -ui, -ntum, 2 (to hold), to keep.
14. tympana tympanum, -i, n., a cymbal.
16. arcani arcanum, -i, n., a secret.
   prodiga prodigus, -a, -um (lavish), reckless.

**XIX.**

3. lasciva lascivus, -a, -um, wanton.
4. finitis part. of finio, -ivi, -itum, 4, to end.
   reddere reddo, -didi, -ditum, 3, to give back.
5. nitor nitor, -oris, m. (splendour), beauty.
7. protervitas protervitas, -atis, f., forwardness.
8. lubricus lubricus, -a, -um (slippery), dangerous.
9. tota totus, -a, -um (all), with all her might.
11. versis part. of verto, verti, versum, 3, (to turn) = re- treating.
12. attinent attinco, -ui, -ntum, 2, to appertain to.
13. vivum vivus, -a, -um (alive), fresh.
   caespitem caespes, -itis, m., turf.
14. verbenas verbena, -ae, f., vervain.
   tura tus, turis, n., incense.
15. bimi bimus, -a, -um, two-year-old.
   patera patera, ae, f., a bowl.

**XX.**

1. vile vilis, -e (common), cheap.
2. cantharis cantharus, -i, m. (a tankard), a cup.
testa ............ testa, -ae, f. (a brick), a jar.
3. levi ............. lino, levi, litum, 3 (to smear), to seal.
9. prelo ............. prelum, -i, n., a wine-press.

XXI.
1. intonsum........... intonsus, -a, -um (unshorn), long-haired.
4. penitus .......... adv. (within), deeply.
6. prominet.......... promineo, -ni, 2 (to jut out), to tower up.
9. tollite .......... tollo, sustuli, sublatum, 3 (lift up), extol.
10. mares .......... mas, maris (male), man.
12. fraterna .......... fraternus, -a, -um, belonging to a brother.
14. pestem .......... pestis, -is, f., a pestilence.
16. motus .......... part. moveo, movi, motum, 2, to move = in compliance with.

XXII.
1. integer .......... integer, -gra, -grum (whole), pure.
5. aestuosas .......... aestuonsis, -a, -um, stormy.
8. lambit .......... lambo, -bi, 3 (to lick), to wash.
11. terminum .......... terminus, -i, m. (boundary), domain.
expeditis .......... part. of expedio, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4, to disengage = dispelled.
14. aesculetis .......... aesculetum, -i, n., an oak forest.
malus .......... malus, -a, -um (bad), inclement.
22. domibus .......... domus, -us, f., a house.

XXIII.
1. hinnuleo .......... hinnuleus, -i, m., a young stag.
2. avius ............. avius, -a, -um, pathless.
5. inhorruit .......... inhorresco, -ni, 2 (to rustle), to cause a rustle.
6. rubum' .......... rubus, -i, m., a bramble.
8. genibus .......... genu, -us, n., a knee.
9. atqui .......... and yet.
10. frangere .......... frango, fregi, fractum, 3 (to break), to rend.
12. tempestiva .......... tempestivus, -a, -um (seasonable), ripe for.
 vиро .......... viri, viri, m. (a man), a husband.

XXIV.
2. capitis .......... caput, -itis, n. (a head), a soul.
9. fiebilis .......... fiebilis, -e (causing tears), a cause for tears.
14. moderere .......... moderor, -atus, 1, dep. (to allay), to tune.
15. vanae .......... vanus, -a, -um, empty.
imagini .......... imago, -inis, f. (a likeness), a shape.
17. recludere .......... recludo, -si, -sum, 3, to throw open.
XXV.

1. parcìus .......... more rarely.
2. ictìbus .......... ictus, -us, m., a knock.
3. amat .......... amo, 1 (to love), to cling to.
4. prìns .......... erstwhile.
5. multìm .......... full, quite.
6. moechìos .......... moechus, -i, m., a gallant.
7. lèvis .......... lévis, -e (light), of no account.
8. angìportu .......... angìportus, -us, m., an alley.
9. sub .......... (under), at the time of.
10. interlùnia .......... interlùnum, -ii, n., the time of new moon.
11. ulcèrosùm .......... ulcèrosus, -a, -um (full of sores), wounded.
12. pulla .......... pullus, -a, -um, dark green.
13. sodali .......... sodalis, -is, c., a comrade.

XXVI.

1. portare .......... porto, 1, to carry.
2. integris .......... integer, -gra, -grum (whole), pure.
3. plectro .......... plectrum, -i, n., a quill.

XXVII.

1. natis .......... part. of nascor, natus, 3 (to be born) = made.
2. scyphìs .......... scyphus, -i, m., a cup.
3. tollìte .......... tollo, sustuli, sublatum, 3, to take away.
4. verccundìum .......... verccundus, -a, -um, modest.
5. lucernìs .......... lucerna, -ae, f. (a lamp), lamplight.
6. acìnaces .......... acìnaces, -is, m., a scimitar.
7. immanì .......... immanis, -e (huge), vast.
8. beatus .......... beatus, -a, -um (bless), blissful.
9. cessat .......... cesso, 1 (to delay), to falter.
10. erubèscendìs .......... erubèscendus, -a, -um, that should cause a blush.
11. cutem .......... cutis, -is, f., the skin.
12. magus .......... magus, -i, m., a magician.
16. calcanda ...... calcandus, -a, -um (calco), that must be trodden.
21. devexi.......... devexus, -a, -um, setting.
23. malignus......... malignus, -a, -um (envious), churlish.
27. plectantur ...... plecto, 3, to beat.
31. postmodo ...... in days to come.
32. vices .......... vicis, -em, -e (no nom.) (a change), a requital.
34. resolvent.......... resolvo, -vi, -utum, 3, to set free.
35. festinas .......... festino, 1, to be in a hurry.
36. mora ............ mora, -ae, f., delay.

XXIX.

2. gazis ............ gaza, -ae, f. (treasure), wealth.
6. sponso ........... sponsus, -a, -um, betrothed.
 necato ........... neco, 1, to kill.
9. doctus ........... doctus, -a, -um (learned), skilled in.
11. pronos ............ pronus, -a, -um (going downward), flowing.
13. coemptos ...... coemo, -emi, -emptum, 3, to buy up.
15. loricis .......... loria, -ae, f., a cuirass.

XXX.

4. aedem .......... aedes, -is, f. (a temple), a shrine.
6. zonis .......... zona, -ae, f., a girdle.

XXXI.

1. dedicatum ...... part. of dedico, 1, to consecrate.
4. feraces........... ferax, -acis, fertile.
6. ebur .............. ebur, -oris, n., ivory.
9. falcet ........... falx, falcis, f., a pruning-knife.
11. culullis .......... culullus, -i, m. (a drinking-vessel), a cup.
12. reparata .......... part. of reparo, 1, to obtain in exchange.
16. cichorea ........ cichoreum, -ci, n., endive.
 malvae ........... malva, -ae, f., mallow.
17. paratis ........... part. of paro, 1 (to acquire) = what is given.
 valido ........... validus, -a, -um, strong.
20. degere ........... dego, degi, 3, to spend time.

XXXII.

1. poscimur........ posco, poposci, 3, to ask.
 vacui .............. vacuus, -a, -um (empty), at ease.
4. barbite .......... barbitos (only N. V. and Acc.), m., a lyre.
5. modulate .......... part. of modular, 1, dep., to tune.
13. dapibus .......... daps, dapis, f., a feast.
14. testudo .......... testudo, -inis, f. (a tortoise), a shell.
XXXIII.
3. decantes …… decanto, 1, to chant.
5. tenui ……….. tenuis, -e (slender), narrow.
7. declinat ……… declino, 1, to turn away.
9. adultero ……… adulter, -i, m., a paramour.
11. ahenea………. ahenus, -a, -um, brazen.
14. compede…….. compes, -pedis, f., a shackle.

XXXIV.
1. cultor ………. cultor, -oris, m., a worshipper.
2. sapientiae …… sapientia, -ae, f. (wisdom), philosophy.
3. consultus ……. consultus, -i, m. (a lawyer), a professor.
4. iterare ……… itero, 1 (to repeat), to steer again.
6. corusco ……… coruscus, -a, -um, gleaming.
2. bruta ………… brutus, -a, -um, dull.
10. invisii ……… invisus, -a, -um, hateful.
14. apicem ……… apex, -icis, m. (the top), a tiara.

XXXV.
2. praesens ……. praesens, -entis (at hand), prompt.
5. ambit ………… ambio, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4 (to go round), to court.
6. colonus ……… colonus, -i, m., a tiller of the soil.
9. profugi ……… profugus, -a, -um (fugitive), flying.
12. purpurei …….. purpureus, -a, -um, purple-robed.
13. proruo ……… proruo, -ui, -utum, 3, to overturn.
18. clavos ……… clavus, -i, m. (a nail), a spike.
trabales ……… trabalis, -e (of a beam), beam-riveting.
cuneos………... cuneus, -i, m., a wedge.
20. uncus ……… uncus, -i, m. (a hook), a cramp.
21. rara ………… rarus, -a, -um (scattered), seldom seen.
22. panno ………. pannus, -i, m. (a cloth), a robe.
25. meretrix …….. meretrix, -icis, f., a courtesan.
26. cadis ………… cadus, -i, m. (a large wine-jar), a cask.
27. facce ………. faex, faecis, f., dregs.
31. examen ……… examen, -inis, n. (a swarm), a levy.
33. cicatricum … cicatrix, -icis, f., a scar.
39. retusum …….. part. of retundo, -utus, -tusum, 3 (to beat back),
to blunt.

XXXVI.
8. rege …………. rex, regis, m. (a king), a teacher.
10. cressa ……… Cres, Cressa (Cretean stone) = chalk (adj.)
14. amystidc......... amystis, -idis, f., the emptying of a cup at one draught.
17. putres .......... putris, -e (crumbling), melting.

XXXVII.
3. pulvinar ......... pulvinar, -aris, n., a ceremonial couch.
6. cellis .......... cella, -as, f., a wine-bin.
9. grege .......... grex, gregis, m., a herd.
12. ebria ............ ebrius, -a, -um, intoxicated.
14. lymphatam ... part. of lympho, 1 (to drive mad) = maddened.
17. accipiter ......... accipiter, -tris, m., a hawk.
18. leporem ........ lepus, -oris, m., a hare.
21. fatale ............ fatalis, -e (ordained by fate), deadly.
23. expavit ............ expavesco, -pavi, 3, to quail at.
25. jacentem .......... jacens, -ntis (lying low), fallen.
27. tractare ........... tracto, 1, to handle.
29. deliberata ..... part. of delibero, 1, (to weigh well) = resolute.
30. scilicet .......... forsooth.
31. privata .......... part. privo, 1, to deprive = uncrowned.

XXXVIII.
2. philyra ........ philyra, -ae, f., the inner bark of the linden tree.
3. sectari .......... sector, -atus, 1, dep. (to follow after), to search.
4. moretur .......... moror, -atus, 1, dep. (to delay), to linger.
5. adlabores ...... adlaboro, 1, to add with labour.
April, 1890.

Catalogue of Books

CHIEFLY FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

London: W. B. CLIVE & CO.
UNIV. CORR. COLL. PRESS WAREHOUSE,
13 Booksellers Row, Strand, W.C.
The Tutorial Series—Matriculation.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

FOR JANUARY, 1890.

Ovid, Metamorphoses, Book XI. Edited by a First Class Honours Graduate of Oxford and London.

PART I.: Text, Introduction, and Notes. 1s. 6d.
PART II.: Vocabularies in order of the Text, with Test Papers. 6d. Interleaved, 9d.
PART III.: A Literal Translation. 1s.
The Three Parts Complete. 2s. 6d.

"Most excellent notes, occupying three times as many pages as are occupied by the poet's lines."—School Board Chronicle.

Ovid, Tristia, Book III. By the Editor of Ovid's Metamorphoses, XI.

PART I.: Text, Introduction, and Notes. 1s. 6d.
PART II.: Vocabularies in order of the Text, with Test Papers. 6d. Interleaved, 9d.
PART III.: A Literal Translation. 1s.
The Three Parts Complete. 2s. 6d.

FOR JUNE, 1890.


PART I.: Text, Introduction, and Notes. 1s. 6d.
PART II.: A Vocabulary (in order of the Text), with Test Papers. Interleaved, 1s.
PART III.: A Literal Translation. 1s.
The Three Parts Complete. 2s. 6d.


PART I.: Text, Introduction, and Notes. 1s. 6d.
PART II.: A Vocabulary (in order of the Text), with Test Papers. Interleaved, 1s.
PART III.: A Literal Translation. 1s.
The Three Parts Complete. 2s. 6d.
The Tutorial Series—Matriculation.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

---

FOR JANUARY, 1891.


PART I.: Text, Introduction, and Notes. 1s. 6d.

PART II.: A Vocabulary (in order of the Text). with Test Papers. Interleaved, 1s.

PART III.: A Literal Translation. 1s.

The Three Parts Complete. 2s. 6d.


PART I.: Text, Introduction, and Notes. 1s. 6d.

PART II.: A Vocabulary (in order of the Text), with Test Papers. Interleaved, 1s.

PART III.: A Literal Translation. 1s.

The Three Parts Complete. 2s. 6d.

FOR JUNE, 1891.

(Ready in April, 1890.)


PART I.: Text, Introduction, and Notes. 2s.

PART II.: A Vocabulary (in order of the Text): with Test Papers. Interleaved, 1s.

PART III.: A Literal Translation. 1s. 6d.

The Three Parts Complete. 3s. 6d.
The Tutorial Series—Inter. Arts.

**INTERMEDIATE ARTS DIRECTORY**, with FULL ANSWERS to the Examination Papers. No. 11., 1889. 1s. 6d.

Contents: Introductory Hints—University Regulations—Advice on the Choice of Text-Books (including Special Subjects for 1890)—Examination Papers set July, 1889—Full Solutions to all the above Examination Papers (except Special Subjects for the year) by the following Tutors of University Correspondence College:

B. J. Hayes, M.A. Lond., First in First Class Honours in Classics at Inter. and Final B.A., Gold Medallist in Classics at M.A.

W. F. Mason, B.A. Lond., First Class Honours in Classics at B.A., French and English Honours at Inter., 2nd in Honours at Matric., &c.

A. J. Wyatt, M.A. Lond., Head of the M.A. List in English and French, Teacher's Diploma, etc.


H. E. Just, B.A. Lond., Double Honours in French and German (1st Class), First in First Class Honours at Inter.

W. H. Low, M.A. Lond. (German and English).


"Students preparing for London University Degrees are recommended to see this little book, which is full of that particular kind of information so needful to those about to undergo examination. The article on 'Suitable Text Books for Private Students' is specially commendable."—Teachers' Aid.


"A really useful 'Intermediate Arts Guide,' than which nothing can be better for the private student who intends to present himself at the London University Examination of next July."—School Guardian.

The Intermediate Arts Directory for 1888, with full Answers to all the Papers (including Special Subjects for the year), price 2s. 6d., may still be had.

Intermediate Arts Examination Papers (in all subjects), 1889. 6d. (1888 can also be had.)

[Published a week after each Examination.

The Inter. Arts Exam. Papers for 1886 and 1887 (with Answers to the Mathematical Questions) may still be had, price 1s.

Intermediate Arts Book Guide, containing Advice to Private Students on the Choice of Text-Books in all subjects, including the Prescribed Authors. 6d.

Contents: Choice of Text-Books—Plan of Study for 30 weeks, with Notes and Hints on Grammar and Roman History—University Examination Papers in Grammar, Composition, and History from 1871 to 1889, with Model Answers to the Papers of 1888 and 1889—Illustrative Sentences for Latin Prose &c.

London Undergraduate Unseens. A Reprint of all the Unseen Latin and Greek Passages set at Matric. and Inter. Arts, together with schemes for reading in order of difficulty. 1s. 6d.


Synopsis of Roman History to A.D. 96. 1s. 6d. [In preparation.

Latin Honours Exam. Papers: A Reprint of the Papers in Grammar and History, set at the London Intermediate Examination in Arts (Hons.), 1871-1888; together with all the B.A. (Hons.) and M.A. papers in Latin Grammar. 3s. 6d.

Intermediate Greek. By B. J. Hayes, M.A. Lond., and W. F. Mason, B.A. Lond. 2s.

Contents: Advice on Text-Books—Plan of Study for 30 weeks, with indication of important points—Notes and Hints on Grammar, &c.—All the University Examination Papers in Grammar, with Model Answers to the last.

Advanced French Reader. In the press.

Notabilia of Anglo-Saxon Grammar. By A. J. Wyatt, M.A. Lond. 1s. 6d. (For Honours.)

Intermediate French Examination Papers, 1877 to 1888.

This collection contains all the Papers set in accordance with the present Regulations. 1s. 6d.

Intermediate Mathematics. By the Principal of University Correspondence College. Second Edition. 2s. 6d.

Contents: Advice on Text-Books—Scheme of Study for 30 weeks—30 Test Papers—100 Miscellaneous Questions—Directions for Revision—Answers to Test Papers—Examination Papers, with Model Answers, 1886 to 1888.

"There is no time lost in aimless efforts; the relative value of every part of the work is known at the outset; the mind is entirely relieved from the partial paralysis inseparable from uncertainty and doubtful gropings. Everything is "cut and dry," in the very best sense." — Educational News.

Synopsis of Elementary Trigonometry. 1s. In the press.


Worked Examples in Coordinate Geometry: A Graduated Course on the Line and Circle. [In preparation.
The Tutorial Series.—B.A.

THE B.A. DIRECTORY, with FULL ANSWERS to the
Examination Papers. Ready a fortnight after the Examination. No. I., 1889. 2s.

Contents: Introductory Hints—University Regulations—Advice on the Choice of Text-Books (including Special Subjects for 1890)—Examination Papers set October, 1889—Full Solutions to all the above Examination Papers (except Special Subjects for the Year) by the following Tutors of University Correspondence College:—

B. J. Hayes, M.A. Lond., First in First Class Honours in Classics at Inter. and B.A., Gold Medallist in Classics at M.A.
W. F. Mason, B.A. Lond., First Class Honours in Classics at B.A., French and English Honours at Inter., 2nd in Honours at Matric, &c.
A. H. Allcroft, B.A. Oxon., First Class Honours at Moderations and at Final Classical Exam.
A. J. Wyatt, M.A. Lond., Head of the M.A. List in English and French, Teachers' Diploma, &c.
L. J. Lhuisier, B.A. Lond., First in Honours at Inter. and Final, B.-és-Sc., B.-és-L. Paris, also of Stuttgart and Strasburg Universities.
R. Bryant, D.Sc. Lond., B.A. Lond.. Assistant Examiner in Mathematics at London University.
J. Welton, M.A. Lond., First of his year in Mental and Moral Science, bracketed First of the B.A.'s at Degree Exam.

"Full of useful hints."—School Guardian.

Model Solutions to B.A. Papers, 1888 (including Special Subjects for the Year), by Graduates at the head of the degree lists in each department. Second and cheaper issue. 2s. 6d.

"The kind of book a student should have by his side during his last weeks of preparation . . . Concise, accurate, and complete."—Board Teacher.

"It is the first time we have seen so complete a set of answers in so excellent and readable a form."—Practical Teacher.

B.A. Examination Papers (in all Subjects), 1889. 6d.

Ready a fortnight after the Examination. B.A. Examination Papers for 1887 (with Answers to the Mathematical Questions and a Scheme for teaching Mental and Moral Science), and for 1888 (with a Scheme for teaching Classics), may still be had, price 1s. each set.

The B.A. Book Guide, containing Advice to Private Students on the Choice of Text-Books in all Subjects, including the Prescribed Authors. 6d.
The Tutorial Series.—B.A.

B.A. Latin Examination Papers: being the Questions set at London B.A. 1871—1888 (excluding those on Prescribed Authors), with full Solutions to 1888, and Additional Questions. 2s.

B.A. Greek Examination Papers: being the Questions set at the London B.A. Examinations, 1871—1887 (excluding those on Prescribed Authors), with Additional Questions. 2s.

London B.A. Unseens: being all the Passages set for Translation from Books not prescribed at the B.A. Examination of the University of London, together with Schemes for reading in order of difficulty. 2s.

Higher Greek Extracts: A Graduated Course of 100 Unseen Passages in Two Parts, with a Key to Part II. 2s. 6d.

Synopsis of Roman History to A.D. 96. 1s. 6d. [In preparation.

B.A. French. The Papers set at the London B.A. Examinations 1877—1888; with full Solutions to 1888, and Hints on Reading, Books, Grammar, &c., by A. J. Wyatt, M.A. Lond. 2s.

Advanced French Reader. In the press.

B.A. Mathematics: Questions and Solutions. Containing all the Pass Papers in Pure Mathematics given at the B.A. Examinations, including 1888, with complete Solutions; and an article on Suitable Books for Private Students. 3s. 6d.

"The solutions are admirable and cannot fail to be suggestive even to experienced mathematicians." Irish Teachers' Journal.

"We can recommend this little volume to all whom it may concern."—Practical Teacher.


B.A. Mental and Moral Science. The Papers set at the London B.A. Examinations, 1871—1888; with Solutions to 1888, and an article on Text-Books suitable for Private Students, by J. Welton, M.A. Lond. 2s.

Notabilia of Anglo-Saxon Grammar, by A. J. Wyatt, M.A. Lond. 1s. 6d.

"Afford the student just the assistance he is likely to require."—Educational Times.
The Tutorial Series.—B.A., 1890.

B.A. Test Papers on Special Classics for 1890.—The Authors and Special Periods in Latin and Greek. 2s.

Cicero.—De Oratore. Book II. A Translation by a London Graduate in First Class Honours, Translator of Sophocles' Electra and Demosthenes' Androtion. 3s.


"Cannot fail to materially lighten the work of the private student."—Educational Times.

Vergil. Aeneid IX., X. Notabilia of Grammar, Subject matter, &c. By B. J. Hayes, M.A. Lond. 1s.


Aristophanes.—Plutus. Expurgated Text, Introduction, and Notes. By M. T. Quinn, M.A. Lond. 3s. 6d.

Aristophanes.—Plutus. A Translation by M. T. Quinn, M.A. Lond. 2s.

Aristophanes.—Plutus. Text, Notes, and Translation (complete). By M. T. Quinn, M.A. Lond. 5s.

"Just the book a candidate requires."—Educational Times.

Thucydides.—Book IV. A Translation. By G. F. H. Sykes, B.A. Lond., Assistant-Examiner in Classics at Lond. Univ. 2s. 6d.


Dan Michel.—Aœnibite of Inwit. A Translation of the more difficult passages (including the whole of pp. 1—48), by A. J. Wyatt, M.A. Lond. 3s.

The Saxon Chronicle, from 800 to 1001 A.D. A Translation by W. H. Low, M.A. Lond. 3s.

B.A. English Examination Questions on all the Pass Subjects set for 1890. 2s.
The Tutorial Series.—B.A., 1891.

(Ready early in 1890.)

B.A. Latin Notabilia and Test Papers for 1891, on the
Pre-cribed Authors and Special Period of History. 1s. 6d.

B.A. Greek Notabilia and Test Papers for 1891, on the
Prescribed Authors and Special Period, including a List of
the more difficult Greek Verbal Forms. 1s. 6d.

Cicero.—De Finibus, Book I. Edited with Explanatory Notes
and an Introduction. By S. Moses, M.A. Oxon., B.A. Lond.,
and C. S. Fearnsides, B.A. Oxon. 3s. 6d. Ready.

Cicero.—De Finibus, Book I. A Translation. 2s. Ready.

Cicero. De Finibus, Book I. Text, Notes, and Translation
Ready. 5s.

Terence.—Adelphi. A Translation. 2s. Ready.

History of the Reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, with an
Account of the Literature of the Period. By A. H. Allcroft,
M.A. Oxon., and W. F. Masom, B.A. Lond. 2s. 6d.

Synopsis of Roman History, B.C. 31—A.D. 37, with short
Biographies of Eminent Men. By W. F. Masom, B.A. Lond.,
and A. H. Allcroft, B.A. Oxon. 1s.

Euripides.—Iphigenia in Tauris. A Translation. By
G. F. H. Sykes, B.A. Lond., Assistant-Examiner in Classics at
the University of London. 2s. 6d. [Immediately.

Plato.—Phaedo. A Translation. 3s. 6d.

History of Sicily, B.C. 490—289, from the Tyranny of Gelon to
the Death of Agathocles, with a History of Literature. By
A. H. Allcroft, B.A., and W. F. Masom, B.A. Lond. 3s. 6d.
Ready.

Synopsis of Sicilian History, B.C. 491—289. By A. H.

Aelfric's Homilies. A Translation of the Prescribed Portion of
Sweet's Selection. By H. H. Johnson, B.A. Lond., and A. J.
Wyatt, M.A. Lond.

B.A. English Examination Questions on all the Pass Sub-
jects set for 1891. 2s.


Contents: Introductory Hints—Advice on the Choice of Text-books by the Authors of Science Model Answers (see below)—The University Regulations—The Papers set at the Examination.

Science Model Answers: being Solutions to the Intermediate

Science and Preliminary Scientific Examination Papers set July, 1889. 3s. 6d. The Papers are answered by—

S. Rideal, D.Sc. Lond., Gold Medallist in Chemistry at B.Sc., Assistant Examiner to the Science and Art Department.

H. M. Fernando, M.D., B.Sc. Lond., First Class Honours in six subjects and four Gold Medals.

R. W. Stewart, B.Sc. Lond., First in First Class Honours in Chemistry at Inter. Sc., and First in First Class Honours in Physics at B.Sc.

W. H. Thomas, B.Sc. Lond., First in First Class Honours in Chemistry.


Text-Book of Light (uniform with the Text-Book of Heat). By R. W. Stewart, B.Sc. Lond. 3s. 6d.

Science Chemistry Papers: being the Questions set at the London Intermediate Science and Preliminary Scientific Examinations for Twenty-one years, with full Answers to the 1889 Papers, and Advice as to Text-books, by W. H. Thomas, B.Sc. Lond., and R. W. Stewart, B.Sc. Lond. 3s. 6d.

Science Physics Papers (uniform with the above). 3s. 6d.

Science Biology Papers: being the Questions set at the London Intermediate Science and Preliminary Scientific Examinations for Twelve Years (those not bearing on the present Syllabus being denoted by an asterisk), with supplementary Questions and full Answers to the 1889 Paper, and Advice as to Text-books, by H. M. Fernando, M.D., B.Sc. Lond. 3s. 6d.

Analysis of a Simple Salt, with a selection of model Analyses. 2s. [In preparation.

Intermediate Mathematics. (For Inter. Arts. & Sc.) 2s. 6d.
## LATIN

**Caesar. — Gallic War, Book VII.** Vocabularies in order of the Text, with Test Papers. *6d.; interleaved, 9d.*

**Cicero, Pro Cluentio.** A Translation. By J. Lockey, M.A. Lond. *2s.*

**Cicero, Pro Cluentio.** Vocabularies in order of the Text, with Test Papers. Interleaved, *1s.*


**Horace, The Epistles.** Vocabularies in order of the Text, with Test Papers. Interleaved, *1s.*


**Sallust. — Catiline.** Vocabularies in order of the Text, with Test Papers. *6d.; interleaved, 9d.*

**Vergil. — Aeneid, Book I.** Vocabularies in order of the Text, with Test Papers. *6d.; interleaved, 9d.*

**Vergil. — Aeneid, Book I.** A Literal Translation. *1s.*

**Vergil. — Aeneid, Book IV.** A Close Translation. *1s.*

**Vergil. — Aeneid, Book V.** Vocabularies in order of the Text, with Test Papers. *6d.; interleaved, 9d.*

**Vergil. — Aeneid, Book V.** A Literal Translation. *1s.*


## GREEK

**Aeschylus. — Agamemnon.** A Translation by a Gold Medallist in Classics at London M.A. *2s.*

**Demosthenes. — Andration.** A Translation. By a London Graduate in First Class Honours. *2s.*
GREEK—continued.

Homer.—Iliad, Book VI.  Edited by B. J. Hayes, M.A. Lond.

PART I.: Text, Introduction, and Notes, with an Appendix on the Homeric Dialect. 1s. 6d.

PART II.: Vocabularies in order of the Text, with Test Papers. Interleaved, 1s.

PART III.: A Translation. 1s.

The Three Parts complete. 2s. 6d.

Homer, Odyssey XVII.  Text, Introduction, and Notes. By W. F. Mason, B.A. Lond. 2s.

Homer, Odyssey XVII. A Translation, with an Appendix on the Homeric Dialect. 2s.

Homer, Odyssey XVII. Vocabularies in order of the Text, with Test Papers. Interleaved, 1s.

Homer, Odyssey XVII. Complete. Introduction, Text, and Notes — Vocabularies — Test Papers — Translation — Appendix. 5s.

Sophocles.—Electra.  A Translation. By a London Graduate in First Class Honours. 2s.

Xenophon.—Cyropaedeia, Book I. Vocabularies in order of the Text, with Test Papers. 9d. Interleaved, 1s.

Xenophon.—Cyropaedeia, Book V. Vocabularies in order of the Text, with Test Papers. Interleaved, 1s.

Xenophon.—Oeconomicus. A Translation by B. J. Hayes, M.A. Lond. 3s.

"This translation deserves the praise of painstaking accuracy."—Practical Teacher.

"Private students will welcome the assistance afforded by this valuable addition to the 'Tutorial Series.'—Teachers' Aid."
GREEK—continued.

A Synopsis of Grecian History, B.C. 382-338, with short Biographies of the Chief Writers and Statesmen of the Period. By W. F. Masom, B.A. Lond. 1s.

Test-Papers on Classics. Cicero Pro Sestio; Juvenal; Aeschylus' Agamemnon; Xenophon's Oeconomicus; Roman History, B.C. 63 A.D. 14; Grecian History, B.C. 382-338. 2s.

ENGLISH.

Alfred's Orosius. A Literal Translation of the more difficult passages. 2s. 6d.

Glossaries to Alfred's Orosius. 1s.

Milton's Sonnets. With an Introduction to each Sonnet, and Notes, together with an account of the History and Construction of the Sonnet, and Examination Questions. By W. F. Masom, B.A. Lond. 1s. 6d.

"This useful little book."—Practical Teacher.

"This book will be a great help to those who are preparing for the forthcoming Intermediate Examination in Arts at the University of London."—Educational Times.

Questions on English History and Literature. First Series (300): History of England, 1625 to 1666 (97); English Literature, 1625 to 1666 (57); "King John" (31); Milton (47); "Religio Medici" (24); Morris and Skeat's Extracts (44). 2s.

Questions on English Literature. Second Series (363); English Literature, 1558 to 1603 (74); Havelok the Dane (49); "Julius Caesar" (49); "Shepherd's Calender" (32); Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer (159). 2s.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUTORS OF UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE.

The following Tutors are on the regular staff of University Correspondence College, and engage in no other teaching:—

A. J. Wyatt, Esq., M.A. Lond., First of his year in Branch IV. (English and French), Teachers' Diploma, Early English Text Society's Prizeman; Author of Notes on the Shepherd's Calendar, Notabilia of Anglo-Saxon Grammar, a Translation of Harleian the Dane, *Agenbite of Inwit*, &c.

B. J. Hayes, Esq., M.A. Lond., First in First Class Honours in Classics both at Inter. and B.A., Gold Medallist in Classics at M.A.; Editor of *Homer's Iliad* VI.; Author of *Matric. Latin, Intermediate Greek*, a Translation of *Xenophon's Oeconomic*. &c.

G. H. Bryan, Esq., M.A., Fifth Wrangler, First Class, First Division, in Part II., Smith's Prizeman, Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; Author of *B.A. Mathematics*.

Mons. I. J. Lhuissier, B.A. Lond., First in Honours both at Inter. and Final; B.-ès-Sc. and B.-ès-L. Paris; also of Stuttgart and Strasburg Universities.

J. Welton, Esq., M.A. Lond., First of his year in Mental and Moral Science, bracketed equal as First of the B.A.'s at Degree Exam., Honours in French at B.A. and 4th of twenty-seven in English Honours at Inter.

R. W. Stewart, Esq., B.Sc. Lond., First in First Class Honours in Chemistry at Inter. Science, and First in First Class Honours in Physics at B.Sc.; Author of *A Text-Book of Heat and Light*.


W. F. Mason, Esq., B.A. Lond., First Class Honours (Classics) at B.A., French and English Honours at Inter. Arts, Second in Honours at Matric., University Exhibitioner; Editor of *Herodotus* VI.; Author of a Translation of The Epistles of Horace; *Inter. Latin; Synopsis of Roman and Grecian History*.


H. H. Johnson, Esq., B.A. Lond., First Class Honours, University Prizeman in English; Author of a Glossary to *Achille's Homilies*.

W. H. Thomas, Esq., B.Sc. Lond., First in First Class Honours in Chemistry.


R. C. B. Kerin, Esq., B.A. Lond., First in First Class Honours in Classics.


C. S. Fearnside, Esq., B.A. Oxon., Honourman in Mod. History and Classics (1st Class); Author of *A History of England, 1660 to 1714*. 