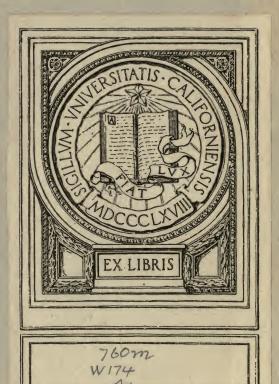
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A SERIES

OF

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES

IN

LATIN ELEGIAC VERSE

BY

EDWARD WALFORD, M.A.

LATE SCHOLAR OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD

NEW EDITION

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED THE SECTIONS OF DR. KENNEDY'S SYNTAX REFERRED TO IS THE TEXT TOGETHER WITH A BRIEF BUT COMPREHENSIVE PROSORY

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REVERENDO VIRO

B. H. KENNEDY, S.T.P.

HOC, QUALECUNQUE SIT, OPUSCULUM,

GRATI ANIMI ET OBSERVANTIÆ TESTIMONIUM,

D. D. D.

EDVARDUS WALFORD.

PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION.

It has been suggested to the Author from various quarters, and by persons whose opinion he is bound to respect, that the peculiar plan of this little work has hitherto circumscribed its usefulness; the references to Dr. Kennedy's Latin Grammar having had the effect of limiting its sale to those schools where that grammar is in use. To obviate this defect, he has prefixed to the present edition (with Dr. Kennedy's kind permission) such passages of the Accidence and Syntax of his grammar as are referred to in the text of the Exercises; and he has also re-written the Prosody, which it is hoped will be found, though brief, yet complete and comprehensive. By this means the Author hopes that his little work will gain admission into many schools from which it is at present excluded by the above-mentioned deficiency.

The Author also begs to mention that the "Second Series" of these Exercises will be immediately published, and that it will have prefixed to it a brief Grammar of Latin Poetry, on a plan which, he believes, has not been hitherto adopted in any work of the present day, except his recently published

'Hints on Latin Writing."

30. Chepstow Place, Bayswater, M 1y, 1854.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

HAVING been informed by my publishers that a second edition of this work has been called for, I have carefully corrected those errors which I have been able to detect in the first impression, and hope that its usefulness will be thereby increased.

E. W.

PREFACE.

THE present attempt to simplify for beginners the Art of Latin Versification has arisen from a sense of the great want of such a book for the use of the Lower and Middle Forms of a Public School, and I have now attempted to supply this want by a series of Progressive Exercises in Latin Elegiac Verse, which have been already tried and tested by my Pupils-not, I trust, wholly without success. The plan on which I have proceeded, is most simple. References have been made throughout the whole Work, pointing to the various sections of Dr. Kennedy's Latin Grammar, by which almost every difficulty will be elucidated, and in the Third Part I have added at the foot of the page references to passages of the best Latin Poets, where either the words or construction intended to be used will readily be found. I have begun with the most elementary parts of a verse; and proceeding from them to longer portions, both of Hexameters and Pentameters, I have followed them up with a long series of Elegiac Couplets, as introductory to the Exercises which constitute the main part of the Volume. It is intended that these Exercises should become less easy as the Pupil advances further into the book; and this has been effected in two ways: first, by gradually withdrawing the copious references to the Rules of the Latin Grammar; and, secondly, by presenting the Pupil with more free and idiomatic English for translation.

The advantages of insuring constant reference to the Latin Grammar, which is in the Pupil's hands, are too obvious to need being enforced by argument. It will be enough to say that this little Work, while it so far facilitates the composition of verses as to save beginners from discouragement, will be found to assist and favour industry, and that it will force those who make use of it, even against their will, to become in some degree practically acquainted with the Rules of Syntax, which cannot be too often applied to Composition, even in the Higher Forms of a Public School.

It remains that I acknowledge with many thanks the valuable assistance and contributions which I have received from the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Head Master of Shrewsbury School; the Rev. Dr. Welldon, Head Master of Tunbridge School; the Rev. O. Walford, Second Master of Charter House; Edwin Palmer, Esq., and James Riddell, Esq., Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford, together with many others,

—— " doctos ego quos et amicos Prudens prætereo."

I can only add, that any suggestions as to the correction and improvement of this little Work will be gratefully received, as the Author's sole desire is to be instrumental in fostering cultivated taste and accuracy of scholarship in the art of Latin Verse Composition.

Tunbridge, Sept. 1847.

PROSODY.

PROSODY treats of (I.) the Quantity of Syllables, and (II.) of the Laws of Metre.

1. Every syllable takes up a certain time in its pronunciation; this is called its quantity or measure; and according to its time, each syllable in Latin is marked as either long (-) or short (~).

Obs. 1. One such long syllable is equivalent to two

Obs. 2. Some syllables are common; i. e. may be used as either long or short (\succeq) .

·Obs. 3. H is not counted as a letter in Prosody.

All verse consists of Metres, or, (as they are more commonly called,) Feet.

The only feet used in Elegiac Verse are the Dactyl and Spondee.

A Dactyl is a foot consisting of one long and two short syllables; as, pēctŏrĕ.

A Spondee is a foot consisting of two such long syllables; as, vēntōs.

(Obs.) Hence a dactyl is equivalent to a spondee; that is to say, its pronunciation occupies an equal space of time.

2. An Hexameter is a verse containing six dactylic feet; a Pentameter contains five such feet. Elegiac Verse is that in which hexameters and pentameters are arranged alternately. Their structure is esentially dactylic; though a spondee is admissible throughout, as equivalent to the dactyl, except in the fifth foot of the

hexameter, and the latter half of the pentameter. Subjoined is a scale of the metre:—

Blandă qui es vicitis füritim sübirepit ölcellis, Et cădit | a menito || languidă | factă măinus.

Ovid. Fast. iii. 19.

In other words, the fifth foot in an hexameter must always be a dactyl, and the sixth always a spondee; while in a pentameter, the third and fourth feet must always be dactyls, the fifth foot being divided into two long syllables, one of which closes the former, and the other the latter half of the verse.

Quantity .- A. Non-final Syllables.

- 3. R. G. i. Every diphthong and contracted syllable is long; as ætas.
- R. G. ii. Derivatives follow the quantity of their primitives.
- (Obs.) But hūmanus from hŏmo, ărena from ūreo, lŭcerna from lūceo.
- R. G. iii. Compound words follow the quantity of their simples.
 - (Obs.) Except a few; as, pronuba from nubo.
- R. G. iv. One vowel before another is short, e. g. Dřus, mžhi.
 - Obs. 1. Except some Greek words; as, Chīus, Ænēas.
 - 2. Genitives of first and fifth declension; as, terrāi, diēi.
 - 3. Vocatives of second declension; as Pompēi, Cāi.
 - 4. The i in fio. except before er.

5. The i is common in Diana, and in unius, totius, nullius, &c. (but alterius).

R. G. v. A vowel before two consonants, or a double consonant, (as x or z,) is long; e. g. ārget, rēxi.

Note.—Short vowels, when placed before a mute and a liquid, become common; as, păter, pătris: but long vowels are never shortened in such a case; as, māter, mātris, not mātris.

R. G. vi. The first syllable of a reduplicate perfect is short; as, přpuli.

R. G. vii. Dissyllable perfects are long; as, mōvi. (Except bǐbi, dědi, fǐdi, stěti, tửli, scǐdi.)

R. G. viii. Dissyllable supines are long; as, vīsum. (Except ĭtum, cĭtum, dătum, lĭtum, rŭtum, rŭtum, sătum, sĭtum.)

B. Final Syllables.

4. Rule i. Most monosyllables are long.

Obs. Except those in l, b, d, t, and es, făc, ăn, in, fer, per, ter, vir, cor, quis, bis, is; and the enclitics, -ne. -ve, and -que.

Rule ii. Final a is long; as, frustrā.

(Obs.) Except in nominatives and accusatives; as, regnă, musă, and in the word quiă.

Rule iii. Final e is short; as, lege.

(Obs.) Except in first and fifth declensions, adverbs, and the imperatives of second conjugation. (But bene, male, rite.)

Rule iv. Final i is long; as, multi.

(Obs.) Except in Greek datives and vocatives, in nist and quast, and the following, (which have the i common,) ibi, ubi, mihi, tibi, sibi.

Rule v. Final o is long; as, magnā.

(Obs.) Modo is short, and the final o in verbs and substantives is sometimes shortened by a poetic licence; but it is very inelegant, and scarcely ever to be followed in this book.

Rule vi. Final u is long; as, grad \bar{u} .

Rule vii. Final y is short.

(*Obs.*) Any final vowel, or diphthong, may be cut off or elided before another word commencing with a vowel; e. q. Mūsæ ăběrănt—mūs'=ăběrānt.

Rule viii. Final syllables ending in c are long, except doněc.

Rule ix. --- l, d, t, are short.

Rule x. — n and r are short, except Greek derivatives; as, $a\bar{e}r$.

Rule xi. —— as are long, except Greek nominatives which increase short. Pallăs -ădis.

Rule xii. — es are long, except those formed from the Greek -=5, and those of the third declension which increase short; as, sospĕs, ĕtis.

Rule xiii. —— is are short, except datives and ablatives, and the second person sing. of the fourth conjugation.

Rule xiv. — $\bar{o}s$ are long; as magn $\bar{o}s$: except those derived from the Greek -05, and the words compos and $\bar{o}s$.

Rule xv. — us are short; as, tempus: except the nominative, genitive, and accusative of the fourth declension, and the nominative of the third where it increases long; as, virtus

- 5. The following rules should be remembered:-
- Obs. a. An hexameter should end with a word of two or of three syllables.
 - 3. A pentameter should end with a word of two syllables, which should always be a substantive or a verb, or some case of the possessive pronouus, meus, tuus, and suus.
 - y. No word ending with a short vowel should precede a word beginning with the consonants sc, sp, or st.
 - 3. A dartyl should generally be chosen for the first foot, especially of the pentameter; not more than one verse in six should begin with a spondee, nor more than one pentameter in eight or even ten lines.
 - If possible, let the more emphatic and important words hold the first and last places in every verse.
 - The last syllable in each verse is common, but should not be shortened too frequently, especially in the pentameter.

Note.—The three first of the above rules are never to be violated in this series.

6. i. The hexameter must contain one cæsura at least after the second or third foot; i. e. a long syllable, or a long syllable followed by a short one, must stand over into the next foot. Of these, the latter is called the weak cæsura, and should be introduced sparingly; as,

^{1.} Blanda quies vic|tis fur|tim subrepit ocellis.

^{2.} Utile sit faus tumque pre|cor quod imagine somni.

ii. The pentameter must have a cæsura after the second foot; as,

Et cadit a men|to | languida facta manus.

7. A monosyllable may, however, stand as cæsura, either in the hexameter or pentameter, if it is preceded by another monosyllable, or by a word consisting of two short syllables, or of two syllables the latter of which suffers elision. As,

Risit et o quām | tē fallunt tua sæcula dixit.— Ovid. Fast. i. 191.

Qui melius pēr | vēr || incipiendus erat. — Ibid. 150.

Hic ubi nūnc Fōrā | sunt, lintres errare videres. — Ibid. ii. 391.

Sæpe tibi pătēr | ēst || sæpe legendus avus. — Ibid. i. 10.

Denique quodcūn|que ēst quo pectora nostra pientur.— Ibid. ii. 29

Lucidior vilsa ēst || quam fuit ante domus. — Ibid. i. 96.

- 8. The sentence, when completed, should never exceed two lines in length: the couplet, may, indeed, contain one, two, or three such sentences; but no part of one sentence should be allowed to stand over into the next couplet.
- 9. It will be advisable, as a general rule, to bring into each verse, if possible, a majority of dactyls: except where the sense requires a more staid and spondaic flow in the words of Horace,

Tardior ut paullò graviorque veniret ad aures, Spondeos stabiles. recepit. A. P. 255.

An example may be found by referring to Ovid. Fast. i. 57—60; and many others might be easily adduced.

10. A scholar of refined taste and keen ear, who is well acquainted with the writings of Ovid, will doubtless have persuaded himself that he has detected in them a marked preference for a *Rhyming*, either of sound or

of sense. It would be hardly worth while to notice this, but that the contrary has sometimes been asserted. But, not to mention the close analogy which exists between the Elegiac couplet and the poetry of the Book of Psalms — wherein the latter clause of each verse either simply repeats, in other words, the idea already expressed in the former clause; or else re-echoes it, with the addition of some new idea; or contrasts it in some marked antithesis, and thus presents, as it were, a Rhyme of sense — it seems that Ovid particularly delighted in a constant recurrence of Rhymes of sound, more or less perfect, both in his Hexameters and Pentameters.

For example, let any sound scholar carefully examine the following lines, taken at random from the first page of Ovid's best work, and he will doubtless allow that this recurrence of a rhyme, so far from being censured or discouraged, is really to be regarded as an ornament and a merit, (provided it be not servilely adopted to the exclusion of other lines,) and in accordance with the true spirit of Latin Elegiac poetry.

Pagina judicium docti subitura movetur Principis, ut *Clario* missa legenda *Deo.* Quæ sit enim *culti* facundia sensimus *oris,* Civica pro *trepidis* quum tulit arma *reis.* Scimus et, ad *nostras* quum se tulit impetus *artes,* Ingenii currant flumina quanta tui. — Fast. i. 19

EXTRACTS FROM KENNEDY'S LATIN GRAMMAR,

To which Reference is made in the following Exercises:-

ACCIDENCE.

section.

 (Obs.) Some nouns of the 1st declension take ûm instead of arum in pl. gen., as cœlicolæ, -colûm.

17. Pallas, adis (fem.). Pallas, antis (Masc.)

29. Some adjectives form their comparatives and superlatives irregularly; as, magnus, major, maximus.

31. The numerals from quatuor to centum, inclusive, are indeclinable. 35. Note 2. The Subj. Present is often used for the Imperative Mood.

56. Verbs of the 3rd conjugation in io throw away i in the tenses derived from the Present; but keep it before a, o, u, and e (except before er).

57. Avis may be contracted into âs, and aver into âr, in the 1st conju-

gation.

Note. In the 3rd conjugation ovis, in the tenses of movi, novi, &c. becomes ôs, and over becomes ôr.

61. Irregular imperatives, dic, duc, făc, fer.

62. Eo, is, ivi, ire; subj., eam; imper., i, ito; part. pres. iens, euntis.

66. The practeritive verbs, odi, capi, and memini, have only the perfect and its derivative tenses.

Obs. Nori (I know), the perfect of nosco (I notice), is used as a præteritive.

 Dies is common in the singular; but always masculine in the plural.

79. (3). Juvo, juvi, jutum; lavo, lavi, lotum and lavatum.

SYNTAX.

section

102. Adjectives, participles, and pronouns agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case.

Obs. 1. The substantives homo, famina, negotium are often omitted. Obs. 2. Neuter adjectives, when used abstractedly, stand for substantives.

103. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person.

- Obs. An infinitive verb or an entire sentence, or an adverb, or neuter adjective with a genitive case, often stands as the nominative to a verb.
- 104. Obs. 1. The nominative of pronouns is rarely expressed, except for the sake of emphasis.

Obs. 2. The word "homines" is often understood before verbs of

the third person plural.

Obs. 3. Impersonal verbs have no nominative expressed, though they have one understood; e. g. "tonat," it thunders, (supply "calum").

- 105. Obs. 1. The verb "sum" is often omitted in all its persons.
 - Obs. 2. An infinitive verb often follows the nominative, the verb capit being understood.
- 106. The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; but not always in case.
 - Obs. 1. If a sentence stands as the antecedent, the relative will be in the neuter gender.
 - Obs. 2. The antecedent is sometimes included in a possessive pronoun.
- 107. Note. Qui should be regarded as standing between two cases of one substantive, either or both of which may be expressed. With the former it agrees in gender and number, with the latter in case.
 - Obs. 1. Both cases are sometimes expressed; but,
 - Obs. 2. generally the former only.
 - Obs. 3. Sometimes the latter only is expressed; and
- Obs. 4. sometimes both are omitted.
- 108. R. i. By the figure called Synesis a noun of multitude in the singular number may have a plural verb.
 - R. ii. Sometimes it has an adjective of a different gender or number from itself.
- 109. R. i. Two or more singular nouns may have a plural adjective, verb, or relative.
- 110. R. ii. If they are of different persons or genders, the adjective, verb, or relative will agree with the more worthy.
 - (a) The 1st person is more worthy than the 2nd; the 2nd than 3rd.
 - (b) The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine; the feminine than the neuter.
 - (c) But if the substantives denote things without life, the adjective or relative will be in the neuter plural; though,
 - (Obs.) It may agree with the nearest substantive only.
- 111. Copulative verbs take the same case after as before them.
- 112. Obs. 1. A verb, standing between two nominatives, sometimes agrees with the latter only.
 - Obs. 2. A relative, placed between two substantives, often agrees with the latter only.
- 113. Two names of the same person or thing, in the same sentence, are both in the same case; but,
 - (Obs.) One substantive depending on another stands in the genitive.
- 114. The acusative is the case of the nearer object; and all transitive verbs govern an accusative.
- 115. Obs. 2. Transitive verbs which become copulatives in the passive (e. g. dico) take after them two accusatives.

- 116. Verbs of asking, teaching, and concealing take after them two accusatives; and,
 - Obs. Even in the passive they take an accusative of the thing.
- 117. Some neuter and passive verbs and adjectives take after them an accusative of respect or limitation.
- 118. The following prepositions govern an accusative;

Ante, apud, ad, adversus, circa, circum, cis, citra contra, erga, extra, infra, inter, intra, juxta, ob, penes, per, pone, post, præter, prope, propter, secundum, subter, super, supra, versus, trans, ultra; as also in, and sub, with the idea of motion.

- 119. The vocative is generally coupled with an interjection.
 - Note. Some interjections, as en, ecce, heu, &c., take a nominative, accusative, or vocative case; and hei and væ, the dative.
- 120. R. i. The dative is the case of the remote object.
 - Obs. 1. Sum with a dative is equivalent to habeo.
 - Obs. 2. The dative is often elegantly used in Latin where we do not use any word in English.
- 121. R. ii. The dative follows adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and substantives which denote, fitness, belief, obedience, pleasing, &c.
- Obs. 1. Adjectives signifying likeness, equality, connection, &c., and their opposites, take a dative case.
 - Note. Or they are followed by a preposition with its case.
- 123. Obs. 2. Some adjectives denoting an affection of the mind are followed by in, ud, and adversus, with an accusative.
 - Obs. 3. Natus, aptus, utilis are sometimes followed by ad with an accusative.
- 124. Obs. 4. Delecto, juvo, jubeo, and others take an accusative.
 - Obs. 5. Tempero and moderor take either the dative or accusative.
- 125. R. iii. The dative follows many verbs compounded with bene, satis, male, and with the prepositions ad, ante, ab, in, inter, de, sub, super, ob, con, post, and pone.
 - (1.) Also it follows verbs transitive as a second or remote object.
 - (2.) And also some intransitive verbs; e. g. to favour, believe; but (Obs.) Some of these vary their construction and take an accu-
- sative.

 26. The dative stands as the case of the agent after verbal adjectives in -bilis, and participles in -dus, or gerunds in -dum; but seldom after other participles or verbs.
 - (Obs.) The agent is generally put in the ablative with a or ab.
- 127. The verb sum is often followed by a dative case; and (Obs.) sometimes by two datives.
- 128. The genitive is either (a) subjective or (b) objective.
- 129. The subjective genitive denotes the author or possessor, quality or distribution.
- 130. Obs. I. Est is sometimes followed by a genitive; the word officium, &c. being understood.

Obs. 2. Sometimes other nouns are understood. Ad Vestæ (scil. templum).

131. The genitive of a personal pronoun, included or understood in a possessive, often stands in agreement with another genitive (Mea verba loquentis.)

132. The genitive of quality follows substantives and copulative verbs.

Obs. Quality is also expressed by the ablative.

133. Partitives take after them a genitive of the thing divided.

The genitive of distribution follows (1.) partitive adjectives and pronouns; (2.) numerals, and such words as *princeps*, *medius*; (3.) comparatives and superlatives; and (4.) partitive substantives.

134. Obs. i. Distribution is sometimes expressed by the propositions, ex, in, inter, ante, de.

 Obs. ii. A genitive of place follows such adverbs as huc, ubicunque, ubi. &c.

 The genitive is often used in a partitive sense, after neuter adjectives and pronouns.

137. The objective genitive follows many substantives which have a

transitive force.

138. The objective genitive follows verbals in -ax, as also participles

used as adjectives, and certain transitive adjectives.

139. A genitive follows verbs of accusing, condensing, absolving, &c.

140. Memini, recordor, &c., take an accusative or genitive.

141. Misereor and miseresco take a genitive, miseror an accusative.

142. Note. A genitive sometimes follows verbs of ceasing, acquiring, wanting.

- 143. The ablative is the case which defines, limits, or qualifies the action of the verb; it generally signifies the cause, instrument, means or manner, or matter.
- 144. The ablative of cause follows adjectives, verbs, and participles.

145. The ablative of the instrument follows verbs.

- 146. The ablative of the manner usually follows verbs.
- 147. a. The ablative of matter follows verbs of building, consisting, &c. Obs. Sometimes it is joined with the prepositions ex or de.

b. An ablative stands after the verbs fungor, fruor, utor, vescor.

148. c. And after adjectives of fulness, plenty, want (though these sometimes take a genitive).

d. And after the words opus and usus.

e. And after the adjectives dignus, indignus, præditus, &c.

149. The ablative of limitation is of wide extent; it includes the ablative of respect;

1'50. And also such words as domo, natu, sanguine.

151. An ablative of price follows verbs and adjectives of buying and selling.

Obs. 1. The adjectives vili, magno, &c., are used in the ablative, agreeing with pretio omitted.

- Obs. 2. Though these are often used in the genitive.
- 152. c. The ablative is sometimes joined with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs to mark degree.
- 153. d. The ablative marking comparison is joined with comparative adjectives.
 - Obs. 1. Quam is often placed between two comparative adjectives. Obs. 2. Quam is often elegantly omitted after plus, minus, amplius
- 154. R. II. The ablative follows these prepositions:-
 - A, ab, absque, coram, de, clam, cum, e, ex, sine, tenus, pro, præ, subter, super, and in, sub if there is no idea of motion.
 - Obs. 1. The ablative is used after prepositions, even when they are compounded with verbs.
 - Obs. 2. The preposition in this case is sometimes repeated.
 - Obs. 3. The place from which, is put in the ablative with verbs of going or sending.
- 155. Nouns joined with a participle or noun, and having no other government in the sentence, are used in the ablative without a preposition (ablative absolute).
 - Obs. Sometimes two substantives are thus joined together in the ablative.
- 156. R. I. The time at which is put in the ablative.
 - Obs. 1. In defining time the use of prepositions is varied.
 - Obs. 2. The distance or interval of time is expressed by the ablative or accusative.
 - R. II. Duration of time is put in the ablative.
- 157. R. I. The place at which anything is done is put in the ablative, either with or without a preposition.
 - Obs. 1. The name of the town in which any thing is done, is in the ablative.
 - Obs. 2. But if it be of the 1st or 2nd declination, and of the singular number, then it stands in the genitive.
- 158. R. II. A preposition generally follows verbs of motion.
 - Obs. 1. The names of places to which any one goes or sends, are mostly put in the accusative, without a preposition.
 - Obs. 2. The names of places from which any one goes or sends, are mostly put in the ablative, without a preposition.
 - Obs. 3. But this rule is not stringently observed.
- 159. Humus, domus, and rus imitate the constructions used with the names of places. (See above, 154 Obs. 3. 157, and 158.)
- 160. R. i. The space of distance is placed in the accusative or ablative. R. ii. The space of progress in the accusative. R. iii. The space of dimension in the accusative or ablative.
- 161. I. Libet and licet take a dative.

- II. Piget, pudet, pænitet, tædet, and miseret, take an accusative of the person, and a dative of the thing.
- III. Delectat, juvat, decet, take an accusative and infinitive.
- IV. Oportet takes accusative and infinitive, or a subjunctive without ut.
 - Note. 1. Neuter verbs are used in the passive as impersonals.
- Note 2. Capit, debet, potest, solet, incipit, are often used as impersonals.
- 162. Every active sentence can be expressed in the passive, by changing the subject of the active sentence into the ablative of the agent.
 - (Obs.) This ablative may be omitted, where no ambiguity arises from so doing.
 - Note 1. Passive verbs, in such cases, govern the same cases as active verbs, except the accusative of the near object.
 - Note 2. Vapulo, veneo, exulo, fio, though active in form, have a passive meaning.
- 163. Participles agree with substantives, and govern the same cases as the verbs from which they are derived.
 - Obs. 1. The perfect participle of passive verbs is always passive in meaning; that of deponent verbs is usually, though not always, active.
 -)bs. 2. Canatus, pransus, fisus, juratus, et ausus, gavisus, solitus, exosus, pertæsus, and perosus, are used as deponents.
 - Obs. 3. The future participle in -dus is always passive in its signification.
- 164. The infinitive is really a verbal substantive neuter.
 - R. i. The infinitive stands as a nominative or accusative.
- 165 R. ii. The gerunds and supines supply the oblique cases, still governing the cases of their verbs.
- 166. Note. The gerunds are active in meaning; their passive form is represented by the participle in -dus, which is hence called the gerundive.
 - R. iii. This gerundive either governs its substantive, or is put into agreement with it.
- 167. R. iv. The passive participle in -dus implies necessity or duty, and is followed by a dative or ablative of the agent.
- 168. R. v. The supine in -um governs the case of its verbs, and is generally used after verbs of motion.
 - R. vi. The supine in -u stands after adjectives, and after opus, fas, and nefus, as an ablative of respect.
- 169 (a). Such partitive adjectives as primus, ultimus, imus, medius, &c., are used in agreement with their substantives.
 - (b) Neuter adjectives are often used adverbially, both in the singular and plural.

- (c). An adverb is often rendered in Latin by an adjective.
- 170. The superlative is often used in the sense of very; and in this case (Obs.) It is joined with quisque, to express distribution.
- 171. A (a) Cardinals. Unus is generally omitted, except where some emphasis is necessary.
 - Obs. Unus is often used in a superlative sense, or is joined to a superlative to increase its force.
 - (b). Mille is used both as a substantive and as an adjective; millia only as a substantive.
 - B. Ordinals (Obs. 1.) are used distributively with quisque.
 Obs. 2. Alter is used in the sense of "next," or of "one out of two."
 - C. Distributives (Obs. 1.) Bini, terni, &c., and also the plural uni, are used with substantives which have no singular.
 - Obs. 2. They are sometimes interchanged with cardinals, and vice versâ.
- 172. 'The Roman As, or Libra, was originally of brass; hence the geninative æris is used elliptically, assibus being understood.
- 173. Pronouns, personal and possessive.
 - (a). Nos and noster are often put for ego and meus.
 - (b). Sui and suus are reflexive only.
 - Obs. 4. In case of ambiguity, the oblique cases of ipse may be used in the place of sui.
- 174. Is is the mere antecedent to qui; hic refers to something near the speaker; iste, to something near the person addressed; ille, to something at a distance.
 - Obs. Iste is often used with an idea of contempt; ille, with that of respect; and where hic and ille are used in the same sentence, hic refers to the latter, and ille to the former.
- 175. Ipse is of all three persons, and increases the force of the word to to which it is appended.
 - Obs. Ipse is often used for spontaneously.
- 176. The indefinite pronouns, quis and qui, frequently follow such particles as ne, si, sive, nisi, quo, ubi, num, &c.
- 177. Aliquis is sometimes used for some person of distinction.
- 178. Copulative conjunctions connect like tenses and moods.
- 179. I. Every action is either present, past, or future.
 - Obs. 1. The perfect is often used as an historic aorist.
 - Obs. 2. The present is sometimes used instead, for the sake of vividness.
 - Obs. 3. The imperfect is often used in Latin where we use the present tense.

- Obs. 4. The perfect sometimes expresses what is done suddenly or customarily.
- II. A. The indicative mood simply asserts or denies.
 - B. The imperative mood commands.
- Obs. 1. "Not" with an imperative is "ne."
- Obs. 2. The future indicative is sometimes used for an imperative.
 - C. The subjunctive mood is used in three senses; as (a) potential; (b) optative; (c) subjunctive.
- Obs. 1. The perfect subjunctive is used as a softened form of asserting, exhorting, or forbidding.
- Obs. 2. The subjunctive perfect is often used for the indicative future.
 - D. The infinitive (as said above) is practically a substantive, and can stand as either (a) the subject, or (b) the object of the verb.
- Obs. The infinitive is subjoined in poetry to certain adjectives. It is sometimes used after the nominative case, and the perfect infinitive is elegantly used for the present.
- 180. A compound sentence consists of a principal and dependent clause.
- 181. The oratio recta stands in the indicative; the oratio obliqua, in the subjunctive.
 - Obs. Oportet, necesse est, and licet, if they govern a dependent clause, omit "ut."
- 182. A direct question is asked in the indicative mood; an indirect one, by the subjunctive.
- 183. The indirect question in a subjoined sentence will be governed by "ut," "ne," "quam," or some other conjunction.
- 186. Quùm, in a causal sense, often governs the subjunctive mood.

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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

The small figures above the lines refer to the corresponding sections of the Latin Grammar by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy.

Words enclosed in brackets (sic) are to be omitted in translation.

Words in italics will be found in the index prefixed to each exercise.

Words joined together by a hyphen are to be translated into Latin by one word only: thus, "is-green," "viret."

The references at the foot of each page point to passages in Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and other Latin poets, where either the word itself, or the construction intended to be used, will readily be found.

subst.	noun substantive.		act.	active passive voice.	
adj.	noun adjective.		pass.		
vb.	verb.		pres.	present	^
adv.	adverb.		imp.	imperfect	
part.	participle.		perf.	present imperfect perfect pluperfect lst future 2d future	tense.
m.	masculine feminine neuter		1. fut.	1st future	
f.	feminine }	gender.	2. fut.	2d future	
n.			noe	nocitivo	2
nom.	nominative 7	i .	comp	positive comparative superlative	dagras
gen.	genitive dative accusative vocative		sup.	superlative	degrees
dat.	dative	case.	bup.	Superiutive	,
acc.	accusative		Virg.	Virgil.	
voc.	vocative		Hor.	Horace.	
abl.	ablative	,			
No.	singular number.		Ov.		
pl.	plural J	umber.	Juv.	Juvenal	
ind.	indicative -)			
imper.	imperative subjunctive	hoom			
subj.	subjunctive	THIOUG.			
inf.	infinitive				

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SERIES OF PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES

IN

LATIN ELEGIAC VERSE.

PART I.

EXERCISE I.

To-be-green, vir.eo. To-be-stiff, rig-eo. To-be-sweet, redoleo. To take (as a journey), carpo, tendo. Lover, amans, amator. Afar, procul. To bring, affero. To utter, do, dico. Crop, seges. The other, alter. Another, alius. To hurt, noceo. Bright, pulcher. To fly, fugio. The camp, castra, orum. To ask for, posco. Home, tectum.

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Earth is-green.
The fields are-stiff.
The flower is-sweet.
He-takes his-way.
§ 138.
A lover of peace.
They-stand around.
The mountain is afar.
§ 116. obs. 3.
Ask-for a lyre.
§ 61.
Bring water.
He-utters songs.
They-seek their-homes.
The ground flourishes.
§ 29.
It-will-be greater.

A small crop.
Wars are-silent.
Fame flies.

She-comes first.

\$55. note 2.

Let-the-other go.
Weapons hurt.
A bright day.
He-has a name.
Joyful Venus.
The bird sings.

\$55.
We fly.
They-place a camp.
The snow will-come.

EXERCISE II.

Fields, rura, agri, arva. On, in. The very, &c. ipse. Grass, herba. To rest, quiesco. Over, per, super. To glide, labor. Pasture, pascuum, pratum. Approach, adeo, -ivi. To drive, ago. To-meet-a-person, obvius (adj.). To suffer, patior. Weariness, tædium. To increase (act.) augeo. Expel, expello. Interest, fœnus. Pay, reddo.

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The flowery fields.
A faithful lover.
On the very shore.
The waves of a river.
They-utter songs.
He-sat on the grass.
The bones rest.
Abundance of water.
§ 128. B.
Care for-the-Gods.
Scatter over the fields.
A snake glides.
pl.
Feed the bulls.
A wood was-green.
They-leave the pastures.

Greece lives.

§ 62.

He-approached the shore.

Driven from the altars.

He-went to-meet-them.

Having-suffered weariness.
He-had-seen the waves.

§ 55. note 2.
Let-him-increase our-years.
Cause of a triumph.
He-expelled the enemy.
A more-cruel sword.

He-will-pay the interest. They-break the treaties.

EXERCISE III.

Pleasant, gratus. To refresh, recreo. To mow, tondeo. Plane-tree, platanus. Covert, tegmen. Hound, catulus. Swift, velox. Consuming (adj.), edax. To roll on (vb. neut.), volvor. Disturb, turbo, To take, excipio. Treachery, insidix. To desire, opto. Comrade, comes. These things, ea. Say, for, fatus. Inhabit, habito. To be dry, areo. Thirsty, sitiens. To ask, rogo. Into, in (with acc. c.). Exile, exilium. Food, victus. To heap up, congero. Fortunate, fortunatus.

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§ 105. obs. 1.
Rest is-pleasant to the limbs.
The sun opens the light.
Light refreshes the earth.
§ 156. 1.
By-night the dews fall.

The crops are-mown. pl. The plane-trees give a covert. Swift hounds. Consuming fire rolls-on. § 105. obs. 1. From Jove is-the-beginning. What shall masters do? Love disturbs the breast. He-takes by treachery. § 116. obs. 3. He-asks his-brother many-things. And he-desired a place. We-leave Ortygia. Whom follow-we, comrades? Scarcely had I-said these-things. They-inhabit an hundred cities. The thirsty field is-dry. Where *Pergama* had-stood. Perchance you-may-ask, mother. \$ 118. Driven into exile. To Troy we-follow. Food is-heaped-up. Thou-wilt-be fortunate.

EXERCISE IV.

Death, letum. Maiden, puella. To reign, regno. Sand, arena. Footstep, vestigium. Open, apertus. To sprout up, se ago. Vine, palmes. Noxious, gravis. To rage, æstuo. Mead, pratum. Enough, sat. Wondrous, mirabilis. Age, ætas, ævum. To study, tento. To touch land (of a ship, &c.), succedo with dat. c. River, fluvius, flumen, amnis, rivus. To weep, fleo. Profit, juvo. Bound, terminus. To stand fixed, hæreo. To-be-hurtful, noceo. Pileous, miserandus. Perish, pereo. Look upon, tueor. Fear, formido.

The priest bears wine.

Now close the gates.

A miserable death. § 179. n. B. obs. i. § 121. 3. (b.) Trust not to-maidens. Now reigns Apollo. The ox scatters sand. They-place their-footsteps. O'er the open places. The vine was-sprouting-up. Noxious fire rages. The meads have-drunk enough. A wondrous heat. A happier age. O-priest divine. § 102. obs. 2. Thou studiest celestial-things. To-touch the land. On the margin of a river. § 164. R. G. 1. Nor-will weeping profit-you. Here a bound stands-fixed. Medicine was-hurtful. A piteous old-age. Ye-have-perished, my-friends. And we-look-upon the heavens. Lovers of virtue. \$ 144. In-fear of punishment.

EXERCISE V.

Resting, positus. Stars, astra, stellæ, sidera. Strength, vigor. Wontea, solitus. To augment, augeo. Fail, deficio (with acc. c.). Reveller, bibens. Follow, insto (with dat. c.). Barking, latratus. Outstrip, supero. Preserve, servo. Complaint, querela. Secrets, tacenda. Compel, cogo. To seize from, rapio ex. Coast, ora. Forgetful, immemor. Ancient, vetus, priscus, antiquus. Time, ævum. Shake off, decutio. Stories, præconia. Tower, arx, turris. Hideous, deformis. Empty, inanis. To disdain, fastidio. Lawful, licitus. A futher's house, patria domus. Wasted, effœtus. Echoed, pulsatus. Rebound, resulto. Seize, corripio. Trusty, fidus. Supply, ministro. Nourishment, alimentum. Ages, sæcula. Treasured, congestus. Corn, far. Beloved, dilectus. To plough, sulco. Sea, mare, æquor, profundum, pontus,

pelagus. Distant, longus. Commerce, commercium. Youth (=a b.nd of youth), juventus. Sport, ludo. Conscious, sibi conscius. Curved, recurvus

w | = w | - w | - =

Resting 'neath the silent night.

§ 155. § 154. obs. 3.

As-the-stars fly from-heaven. § 145. pl.

And augments with-its-wonted strength.

§ 125. (2.) obs.

Moisture fails not the nights.

Now mown by-the-curved sickle.

acc. c.

And a pleasant shade to-revellers.

They-follow the prey with-barking. Now outstripping the roofs of houses.

Who preserves the stars of heaven.

§ 121.3. (b.)

Trust not the complaints of a slave.

And compels-him to confess secrets.

And a trophy seized from the enemy.

He-had penetrated the coasts of Lycia.

Not forgetful of ancient time.

Me-shook-off the chains from-her-neck.
He repeats the stories of-(her) fame.
Thou-wilt-wonder-at the lofty towers.
A hideous corpse lay-(there).
(He) wonders-at empty shapes.
(She) disdains a lawful love.

adj. § 128. b.
Veneration for a father's table.
§ 145.
Old-age wasted by-diseases.

Where the echoed voice rebounds. Then seizes-he his-trusty sword.

The earth supplies nourishment. A great name through ages.

A heap of treasured corn.

pl.

Feed the beloved stags.

To-plough the wide sea.

pl. § 157. A. R. G. I.

Commerce (in) distant lands.

The youth sport over the meadows. fem. \$120.0bs 2.

Conscious of a base deed.

EXERCISE VI.ª

False, perfidus. To lie-exposed, procubo. To glitter, mico. To finish, perago. Duty, opus. To-be-here, adsum. Canvass, carbasus. Hour of death, hora necis. To retrace, refero. Like, instar (with gen. c.). Fair, candidus. To be strong, ardeo. To rein, moderor. To fall, concido. Mournful, flebilis. To bear arms ugainst, arma inferre. Either (=both), uterque. It is allowed, licet. Title, decus. By-day (adj.), diurnus. To support, fulcio. Depart, abeo. Destroy, diruo. To choose out, eligo. To address, alloquor. To pass by, prætereo. To cherish, foveo. Gentle, lentus.

- 00 1 00 Lo! that day comes. Let-him-mix the wine with-art. § 123. obs. 2, 3. A father brave in arms. A loved mother perishes. § 164. False-one, learn to die. He-lies-exposed before the doors. The royal roofs glitter. The stars twinkle by night. He-finished a sad duty. He-led the cattle into the fields. Abundance of milk is-here. \$ 169. c. The canvass swells gently. § 179. i. obs. 3. It-is not the hour of death. What forbids our-going home? He retraced his-steps. A barbarous sword is-here. It-will-be like a river.

^{*} As this exercise consists of the latter portion of Pentameter verses, it will be well for the pupil to refer to the Preface F. obs. B.

Fair fate awaits-thee.

A sweeter hour comes.

The love of a wife is-strong.
§ 120. R. G.

Nor wilt-thou-be rich towards-thyself

This-man reins his-horses.

He-falls by-your sword.
§ 120. R. G. 1. obs. i. § 128. B.
I have a care for-thee.
§ 169. c.

The wave groans mournfully.

He-bore arms against-Jove.
Either God smiles.

It-is-not allowed (them) to be men.

Ask what that-fellow wishes. He-preserves an empty title.

Pursue your-journey by-day.
He-sings many songs.
Atlas supports the stars.
Now also time is-here.
Mournful time departs.
Through the wide fields it-flows

He-destroys houses with-fire.

He-chooses-out a place with-art.
There-were pastures for oxen.
I-myself address the God.
These arms, he-says, I-bear.
The days have-passed-by.
He cherishes my hopes.

EXERCISE VII.

To summon, adhibeo. To reject, excutio. Untraversed, inaccessus. Locks (of hair), comme. To shroud, involvo. Furnished, instructus. At times, interdum. Hunting, venatus. Band-of-youth, pubes. Halfdead, seminecis. Slender, gracilis. Simois, Simois, -entis. Solace, solamen. Alone, unus. Desired, gratus. My succour, &c. Mihi

auxílium. Is it then my lot, &c., ergo est ut? Happy, fortunatus. To shake, concutio. To spread sails, vela dare. To exercise oneself, exerceor. Intorn, innatus. To favour, arrideo. A beginning, ceptum, -i. To gaze on, speculor. To forbid, veto. To shed (tears), effundo.

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\$ 120. Summon now the God to-the-banquet, fem. § 17. The arms of Pallas shine afar. Still lives the honour of Pallas. Now auburn Chloe is-rejected. Amid the untraversed rocks. \$ 145. Clothe ye your-locks with-laurel. 8 143. To have-shrouded a house with-darkness. He-rules the people in-wonted peace. Thus do-the-blows give-back the sound. § 171. (b.) A house furnished with-a-thousand snares. Nor were-the-Stygian lakes silent. At-times the cry resounds. Hunting sustains this band-of-youth. And half-dead they-fall around. But a slender shade escapes the funeral-pile. The warmth of friendship breathes. Sprinkle ye my-tomb with tears. The azure waters of Simois.a This solace alone is-present. § 169. (c). In-pity bear the desired aid. \$ 127. obs. Be-present as-my succour, Cæsar. § 181. A. obs. 1. Will-it-then-be (my-lot) to sing praises? Why foolishly dost-thou-admire riches? Too happy land!

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Now wide the doors are-open. The end of earth is-shaken.

§ 170 1. obs. 4.

² Vide Virg. Æn. i. 618.

He-sp, cad his-sails to the-winds of heaven. They-receive companions of-their-fate §157. R.G. L. Others exercise-themselves in-the-fields. There-is an inborn love of-our-country, Jupiter favours our-beginnings. He gazes-on the waters of ocean. The mother is-here, and a dear sister. § 164. R. G. L. What forbids that-tears be-shed?

The above Exercises, it is hoped, will have practised the pupil sufficiently in the art of arranging the elementary parts of a verse. It will be of much service to him if he is now taught to combine these portions into complete verses. With respect to Hexameters this may easily be done, by subjoining the examples given in Ex. IV. to those in Ex. VII., or those in Ex. V. to those in Ex. VII.; while a practical acquaintance with Pentameters will be gained by subjoining the examples given in Ex. VI. to those which the pupil has already translated in Ex. III. It may be observed that in the following Exercises, very frequent use has been made of these elementary parts, in the construction of both Hexameters and Pentameters.

PART II.

EXERCISE I.

To lie down, decubo. Frozen, concretus. Ice, pruina To perish, deperco. Warned, monitus. Gemmed, gemmeus. To cease to swell, detumeo. To flash, corusco. To come forth, exco. Troop, caterva. Parched, arens, exustus. Cunning, sollers. To disturb, sollicito. To bring, affero. Fresh, recens. Pride, fastus. Vanities, inania. Hard by, haud procul. Graven clegy, querela sculpta. Renown, gloria. Exploite, res. Glimmering, obscurus. Buried, defossus. Will you then? ergone? Caves, latebræ.

1. The oxen reseek their-homes; hath-sat-down on the green grass §179. 1. obs. 4. §157. R. G. I. The shepherd; sheep around lie-down on-the-ground.

2. The meads are-stiff, frozen with-the-cold ice of winter; § 163. obs. 3. § 145.

Soon to be-refreshed by-the-blasts of the vernal southwind.

3. All-things perish in-death; youth itself falls;

Learn, boy, (thus) warned, to live; learn to die.

§ 179. II. c. obs. 2.

4. Meanwhile gentle night will-scatter her-wonted moisture,
And the gemmed field will-glitter in-its-own dew.

5. Gently the canvass swells, under-Zephyrs' impulse; the waves

Softly have-ceased-to-swell on the placid sea.

6 Afar is a mount, and sacred house, and sweet retreats, \$113.

Caves of the Āŏnĭdes, and a Pierian grove.

7. Arms gleam afar, and helms and spears flash,
And in all the streets forth-comes a dense troop

8. Forsooth eternal youth belongs to Phæbus and to Bacchus,

And unshorn hair becomes either deity.

9. When Sirius cleaves the fields parched with-suns,
adj. § 144.
The fruitful Nile abounds with-summer waters.

10. Osiris first made ploughs with-cunning hand,

§ 145.

And with-steel disturbed the tender ground.

11. Bacchus also *brings* rest to-afflicted *mortals*:

He too hath-dispelled vain fears of breast.

12. Now is anger fresh; now 'tis time to depart:

§ 179. c. obs. 2.

If grief be-absent, Lelieve (me), love will return.

13. I hate now the pride, and pomp, and vanities of life:
Be (they) far, be they far, from my eyes.

14. But lest any-one haply violate with-foot the sepulchre of Glycera,

Hard-by upon the tomb a graven elegy doth-warn. § 121. (3) b. § 104. obs. 3.

15. Spare me, Goddess, spare, I-pray: of love I'm tired; I have not vigour or age, such-as (once) it-was.

16. Let-wealthy Cyrus buy a field for-six thousand talents, § 104 obs. 1. (obs.) § 104 obs. 1. (obs.) Let-him rejoice in-feasts: but I will-be a poor-man.

17. The deeds of a general will-live; the renown too of exploits will live;

fem. \$171. A. obs.

This remains, this alone escapes the greedy pile.

18. Will-you-then hope, youth, (for) lasting honours?

§ 179. c. obs. 2.

Soon will the envious hour of thy fame be-flown.

 'Neath glimmering night Cytherea leads the dances, § 169. (c.)
 And the moon on-high looks-down from the mid pole.

 Not songs of birds, and harps, will-bring-back sleep, Ponticus, if you-will-count-over buried treasures.

EXERCISE II.

- To afflict, premo. Pursue, insto. Ridge, jugum. Can I bear? Sustineam-ne? Laid-low, positus. To anvint, unguo. Sunken, obrutus. To waft, fero. To quide, torqueo. Kindly, mitis. A jar, diota. It is right, fas est. To honour, placo. Power, numen. To hurl, molior. To quake, concutior. Insensate, brutus. Advanced, multus. Closed within, &c., clausus in (with acc. c.). Widowed, viduatus. Surviving, superstes. Deserted, relictus. Acon paints these things best, hac unus Acon pingit. Flowing, mollis. Late-blooming, sera comans. Ancestral, patrium. Bowl, sinum, -i. Come, pluck, carpe, age.
- 21. Lo! the flock sleeps, resting 'neath the silent night;
 Yet me, alas! unhappy, doth-noxious care afflict.
- 22. And with-barking, the hounds pursue the timorous \$125. R. G. III.

 prey,

Fearless, through long ridges of Hæmonian snow.

- f. § 179. n. c. (a.)

 23. Can I, wicked-one, bear to-behold thee laid-low?

 Shall my hands be-able to anoint thee, my-daughter?
- 24. What boots it to speak-out? my-fleet lies sunken \$157. R. G. 1.
 in-sea;

 My-comrades survive not; the sea hath all.

25. Not with-glad breast have-I-left beloved Phyllis,
And have headlong spread my-sails to-be-wafted by

the-Zephyr.

- 26. May-all-potent Jove, who guides the stars of heaven, § 55. note 2.

 Be-with-you, and himself smile-on your beginning.
- 27. Thou-art-conquered, yet conquered thou-dost-conquer;

 § 105. obs. 1.

 death is the gate of life;

 Across the streams of Stygian Dis, a gate is-open.
- 28. The foe hath our-walls: ill trust-we the cruel foeman;

 Hence fly; seek the kindly soil of Ausonia.
- 29. More-mellow wines are-stored in-my jars;
 subj.

 Hither come, and drink goblets full of-wine.

30. The plane-tree gives a covert, and lovely shade to revellers;

§ 105, obs. 1. pl. § 179. II. D. (a).

"Tis-right that-thy power, Bacchus, be-honoured with-wine.

31. The Father Himself with-red right-hand doth-hurl hisbolts,

The insensate earth trembles, and the ground doth-quake. \$175.0bs. 1.

32. The bull of-his-own-accord will-return home, now as§ 155. obs. 1.
night is-advanced,

§ 104. (obs.)

Do thou number the cattle closed within their-own stalls.

33. Cæsar leads more than-a-thousand captives in-one triumph; § 55. note 2. Now let the glad triumph proceed in wonted manner.

34. Happy Tělěsīna marries a new husband,
Hymen smiles: scatter, husband, the accustomed nuts.

35. Still lives my-widowed sister, and surviving her-spouse \$179. D. (b.) \$169. c.

Deserted, now complains that-the-days go-by slowly.

\$171 (a.) obs.

36. Acon will best in brass represent the flowing locks,

And with peculiar art express the countenance, as a

§ 113.

craftsman.

37. The *late blooming* narcissus flourishes in our gardens; Come, pluck, boy, lilies mingled with-narcissus.

§ 122. obs. 1.

38. I have soft chestnuts, and abundance of milk,

Ripe apples also there-are in my house.

39. I-would-not, Ponticus, that-thou hadst-done nought (worthy) of future

Praise; go; seek through arms ancestral renown.
2d line. § 179. D. obs. 5.

40. However me it-delights to lie stretched beneath a woodland shade,

And to quaff bowls of new milk.

EXERCISE III.

A clan, manus. Baying, latratus. Hunting-toils, plägæ. To enjoy, carpo. To scatter, dissipo. Kind (adj. epithet of a God), almus. To quake, concutior. Beat (said of the heart), mico. To quail, trepido. To be hushed, sileo. Panic, pavor. Fine spun, rarus. To surround, circumdo. To be beaten (by the wind), agitor, pulsor. Crash, lapsus. Occasions, tempora. Complete, exactus. Twin, geminus. I pray, mihi. To stay (vb. act.), tardo. A support, columen. Grow-rotten, putresco. Might, vires (pl.). Deepest retreats intima lustra. Sacrifices, sacra (pl.). To consume, peredo. Wasting, tabes.

2d line. § 55. note 2.

41. May Ponticus *live* in Ausonia, reared in paternal fields,
And may-he-lead his-father's clan to arms.

- § 179. D. obs. 3.

 145.

 Then the grove itself resounds with-deep bayings;

 § 179. D. obs. 3.

 And a timorous hind rushes into the mid toils.
- 43. Cæsar hath-come-down into the wide plains of Ausonia, §179. D. (b.)

 And the glad earth now rejoices that a God is-present.
- 44. Fair nymph, come: now to enjoy gentle sleep

 The time is-nigh; with painted flowers the earth growsred. \$ 115, obs. 3.

 2d line.
- 45. Age asks few-things; cares too doth-hind Evius scatter; pl.

 Hither bring cups of hot wine.
- 46. Glad with-the-wondrous omen, the king receives the empire, \$146.

Arts flourish in-peace; kind Peace rules the land.

47. The Father thunders direfully, who affrights the world with-his-bolt,

The earth quakes; hearts beat with-fear.

- 48. The earth is-silent; the nations quail; the oracles of Gods All are-hushed; dread panic reigns everywhere.
- 49. In plains of Hæmonia, following the hare and the roe,

 § 157. R. G. I.

 The huntsman in-lurking-places prepares his-fine-spun
 nets.

50. Meanwhile Æneas surrounded the city with-a-wall,
And with varied art fortified the lofty place.

§ 126. R.G.

- 51. Yet the tall pine will-be-beaten by-the-cruel east-winds; The tall house soon will-fall with-heavier crash.
- 52. Moreover let-us-seize occasions, my-sweet friends;
 Lo! the months being-completed, a new year is-at-hand.
- 53. Let-the-father hear these-things, now blest with-twin offspring;
 Let-the-mother hear these-things, beloved by-the-happy father.
- 54. Do-not, I pray, haply ask what sad Libra threatens, § 79. (3.)
 And what Căpricornus (threatens). washed in-western waters.
- 55. That day had-stayed the wings of fleeting fate;
 That day stands to-be-remembered with-plenteous wine.
- 56. Thou-art to me the chief honour and support of happy life,

 Fair Mæcenas, thou-art to-me a beloved knight.
- 57. The virtue of friendship remains, though bones in tomb \$169. (c.)

 Sadly grow-rotten, and the new earth cover-them.
- 58. Ah! hapless youth, ignorant of-her-deceitful charms, \$117. \$145.

 You-trust, and are-burnt in-your-unhappy breast withfire.
- 59. Fierce love hath-consumed Cyrus with-cruel wasting, Spare, I pray; he loves not thy might.
- 60. Fair Daphnis wonders-at the unwonted threshold of Olympus,

 And beholds stars in mid sky.

This interchange of cases takes place by the figure of speech called Hypallage. See Virg. Æn. ii. 509, 510.

- 61. Huntsman follows through deepest retreats of wild-beasts, And with-glad voice excites his-eager hounds.
- 62. Do-thou venerate the Gods, and offerings of a grateful hand,

 § 113.

 Tityrus, to-the-Gods above bring as-annual sacrifices.

EXERCISE IV.

- To pluck, carpo. Site, locus. To be warmer, plus tepeo. Summer shade, aestiva umbra. Snares, insidiæ, doli. Deceitful, fallax. Below, subtus. Fearful, tremenda. Power, numen. Repose, depono. Forthwith, ultrò. Unhallowed, nefastus. To honour, colo. To worship, curo. Gilded, aureus. Due, debitus. Clear (of voice, &c.), liquidus. Sweet-smelling, odoratus. Of frankincense (adj.), thureus. Lighted, accensus. Bitterly, acriter. Of-the-aged (adj.), senilis. Will it then happen that. &c., ergo erit ut? Early, immatura. Stroke, vis. Placed, conditus. Majesty, fasces (pl.). Wild, efferus. Kindly to afford the duty, bene præsto officium.
- 63. Pluck now, ye-bulls, herbage from the seven hills, While it-is-allowed; here soon will-be the site of a great city.
- 64. (Him) whom not a thousand beasts, whom not the Stheněleian enemy,

(Whom) Juno could not conquer, Love hath-conquered.

- 65. Is-there (a place) where envious care less dispels slumbers?

 Is-there (a place) where sad winter, O Tityrus, iswarmer?
- 66. There-lies a fair island, surrounded by-middle sea; Rustic Pan is-said to-have-held this spot.
- 67. But let-your-flocks feed in the empty plains of Libya,
 And friendly shepherd, let-them-drink the waters of
 the brook.
- 68. May-plane-tree afford summer shade to-songsters, \$146.

 And may-earth rich with-joyous turf be-green.
- 69. Nymph! avoid snares: never pluck deceitful Apples; beware: many poisons lurk below.

- All rivers gliding beneath the mighty earth
 He-beholds, and realms fearful with-the-Stygian lake.
- 71. Now thirsts the grass: now shade is more-pleasant to the flock;

Now with-rapid power Phæbus cleaves the ground.

- 72. Whatever thou-hast, repose to-trusty ears: forthwith pt. The time is-near; time flies; lay-aside delay.
- 73. We honour the Gods-above; ye, wicked crowd, withunhallowed

 § 145.

 Offerings (honour) the Manes; each worships Gods.
- 74. Far-and-wide we-behold gilded images of the Gods;
 Hither come; bring wonted prayers, due offerings.
- 75. Ye build nests; ye cherish your-eggs with-wings;
 And with-clear throat pour-forth sweet strains.
- 76. See-you, how ather shines with-sweet-smelling flames?

 And (how) the herb of-frankincense sounds on-the§ 157. R. G. I.

 lighted hearths?

77. My-loving wife, herself weeping more-bitterly, held meweeping, § 155.

As-the-shower ever fell over her-cheeks unworthy.

- 78. Great was once the reverence for-a-hoary head,

 And the wrinkle of-the-aged was in-its-own price.
- 79. Me too the Muse doth-soothe, as-I-seek the bidden realms of Pontus;
 She hath-remained sole companion of-our flight.
- 80. Will-it-then-happen that an early death your labours Will-overwhelm? and cruel Libitina will-spurn prayers?

 5 178. obs. 2.
- We-youths perish equally with wearied age,
 And one and the same stroke of death awaits us.

- \$ 120. \$ 157. R. G. 1.

 82. A flame burns in-me deserted, as an island in-the-sea
 \$ 146.

 Placed, which afar rages with Vulcan's fire.
- 83. Not Caius the people's majesty, not the purple of kings,

 Not (their) wild madness shakes in-his-firm soul.
- 84. Trust, boy, to-few: who trusts to-many,
 Rarely has (one) who may-afford kindly the duty of a

 lst line.
 friend.

PART III.

EXERCISE I.

M-starred, malefaustus. Cares, tædia. To remove, den a.

Often indeed an ill-starred day, and the cares of life, Fly-scattered, Lælius, driven by-thy bpower.

For a sweet friend, dearer to-me than-life itself,

You-are-wont to remove clouds from anxious brow.

EXERCISE II.

It boots, juvat. Seasons, tempora. Firm, stabilis. State, sors. Fleeting, volucris.

What boots-it, Aulus, to complain because the seasons of \$186. R. G. II.
life perish?

Nothing alas! remains in-firm state; but the hour flies:

The fleeting hour doth-fly; but glory remains immortal;

After the tomb, honour lives in-eternal name.

EXERCISE III.

Worship, colo. Smile, annuo. Your, vester.

Moon, farewell! how-oft, a traveller over desert fields,

pl. § 145.

Have-I-worshipped your deity with-anxious prayer!

Thou-smilest, and hearest; the stars send-down light:

Conscious; with-dglimmering light all-things shine-

[·] Hor. iv. Od. vii. 1.

Virg. Æn. iv. 269.

e Hor. A. P. 69.

d Virg. Æn. ix. 373.

EXERCISE IV.

Change, verto. Unite, coeo.

Not so Carpathian waves avary (beneath) the northwinds, § 157. R. G. I. Nor is a black cloud *changed* in-angry sky,

As angry lovers are-joined by-a-tender word; Forsouth, by-this means broken chains unite.

EXERCISE V.

To flow, defluere. Full-many, plurimus. To speed, agito. Swollen, turgidus. Rushing water, prona aqua. To mingle with, miscere in (with acc.).

The Thyber b downward flows from Etruscan fields,
pl. §145.
And irrigates full-many a land with-its-own streams.
And most-dear to heaven, speeds its d yellow waves,
And swollen, mingles its-rushing waters with the main.

EXERCISE VI.

Make vain, vana reddere, fingere. Pains, tædia. To cross, perago Snowy, nivosus.

And now for-thee (lest you-deem that sleep makes these-

things vain),
Remain the long pains of a troublous way.

Soon to-be-crossed by-thee are the cold realms of Scythia,

And the land of Thrace, snowy with-perpetual frost.

Virg. Æn. xii. 223.

Virg. Georg. iv. 295.

c Virg. Æn. viii. 64.

d Hor, L. Od, ii. 13.

EXERCISE VII.

To tread, ire. Fierce, acer. Repress, comprimo. To hear, exaudio.

Ye however, madmen! and too brave in crime!

While it-pleases, tread the bold path of sin;

Spurn the laws of God; but He too will hear:

At-length in tomb He will-repress your-fierce threats.

EXERCISE VIII.

Shrouded, adopertus. Tardy, iners. Lingering, serus.

Meantime, while Fates permit, let-us-unite our-loves, \$117. S146.

Soon Death will-come, with-head shrouded in-darkness; \$164. R. G. I

Nor to surrender free necks to-a-lingering yoke.

EXERCISE IX.

Race, domus. Youthful years, anni viridantes. Countenance, genæ, Kind, amicus.

§ 138.

b Happy youth! worthy of thy-mighty parents!

Whom it-shames to degenerate from a lofty race; Fair fates wait-thee; on-whom now in-youthful years

The favouring Muse smiles kind with-glad countenance.

[•] Juv. Sat. ix. 129. • Virg. Ecl v. 49. • Juv Sat. xiv. 14.

EXERCISE X.

To share, participo. To know, cognosco. Mighty, prævalidus. It is mine, datur (mihi).

Not to-me a lover, to endure hard labours, Nor is-it-allowed to *share* eternal fears;

Nor to-me (is allowed) to know the mighty strength of the God,

But it-is-mine, as a captive, to bear heavy chains.

EXERCISE XI.

Everywhere, passim. Forthwith, ultro. Shrine, ædicula. A beginning cæptum. Wicked, improbus. Once, antè. Smile on, annuo.

Everywhere monuments lie strewn in-foul ruin, § 157. R. G. I.

And the splendid fanes of Gods recline on-earth.

Wicked age has-consumed towers and temples,
Nor doth-their-wonted glory, as once, alas! remain to-

the-walls.

Come, therefore, and forthwith, Quĭrītes, renew the fallen

\$\frac{5}{125}\$.

Shrines; goddess, smile-on my beginnings.

EXERCISE XII.

Aught but, aliquid nisi. The dead, extincti. Upreared, structus. Funeralpile, rogus. Of parents, parentalis. To reach, contingo. To live on,
esse. Hall, forum. Last, extremus. My, noster.

Yet if to-the-dead, aught but a name remain,
And a slender shade escapes the upreared funeral-pile;
Shades of-my-parents, if my fame hath-reached you,
And my crimes live-on in the Stygian hall:

Yield your-lust pardon to a wretched son, § 138.

And grant (that) Mæcenas may-be ever mindful of-me.

EXERCISE XIII.

Long live ! vive. Humble, parvus. 'Twas custom, moris erat. To go. abeo. Desolate, relicta.

§ 130. obs. 1. § 146.

Twas custom once a to weave vines with-oak;

'Twas custom to pluck apples on-festive day.
These (joys) are-gone; her-own retreats the wood

These (joys) are-gone; her-own retreats the woodland
Muse

Is-leaving; and far-and-wide the fields lie desolate.
Long-live, I-pray, ye joys of country divine!
Long-live humble joys of a woodland cottage.

EXERCISE XIV.

What boots it that, &c. Quid juvat quod. To protract, continuo. For, etenim. Fate of death, fatum ultimum. Starry, sidereus. Of heavenly birth, divinitus ortus. Such as can, qui possit.

What boots-it that we-drink wines from-gilded bgoblets?

Or so-often to protract the lengthy banquet?
For the body (is) vile, nor such-as, surviving after fates

Of-death, can enter starry mansions.

But meanwhile the soul, a seed of-heavenly birth, \$164. R. G.

We-spurn, and shun the-pursuit-of nobler-things.

EXERCISE XV.

To be lulled, cado. To be hushed, conticeo. Billow, unda. To greet, adsum. Comrade, comes.

And now the winds are-lulled; threatening waves are-\$ 179.1.B. obs.4. silent;

And the light billow is-hushed on the entire sea.

Virg. Georg. ii. 221.

b Hor. 1. Od. xxxi. 11,

^a On the warm shore Halcyons expand their-wings, § 179. 1. B. obs. 4.

And clouds desert the placid sky.

Therefore, come-on, O comrades, and b ply your-sturdy oars,

Soon the well-known shores will-greet mine eyes.

EXERCISE XVI.

To creep from, erepo. Native, primus. To lay the head, compone caput. Too weak, minùs va'idus. To tread upon, insisto. Tottering, tremulus. Untired, impiger. General, ductor. To butter, quatio Perchance, fors.

Whom (once) you-saw a boy creeping from native cradle, \$179.11.8. obs. 4.

And lay his-head upon his-mother's lap;

Now, bold (enough) to tread-upon his-feet, alas! too weak, He-leans, and with-tottering foot scarce marks the ground.

This same (child) perchance, an untired general, will-batter walls,

And, a victor, will lay-low the enemy's might beneath his-foot.

EXERCISE XVII.

Consuming, edax. Mankind, homo. To hollow, peredo. To traverse, ago. Falsehood, perjurium. Forgotten, irritus. Constellation, signum. Top of ocean, freta cumma.

Consuming time hath-taught lions to obey mankind;
Consuming time hath-hollowed stones with-gentle water:

The year on sunny hills doth-ripen grapes,

The year with-fixed change traverses the bright constellations.

\$ 164. R. G.

Nor fear to-swear; the falsehoods of Venus winds

Do bear forgotten o'er the earth and the top of-ocean.

· Virg. Georg. i, 398,

b Virg. Æn. v. 15.

EXERCISE XVIII.

To roam, peragro. To ordain, jubeo. Accursed, perditus. Tearful, flebilis. Which alone you can do, unum quod potes. To be hard, duro,

Perchance too a shepherd, roaming the deserts of earth,

Hither may-come, the God ordaining the fate of death:

Accursed he-may-wander hither-and-thither, and may-leave
the sky

Of Ausonia, a tearful exile in Libyan fields.

Will-you-not, I pray, pity the space of-his-ead life?

Nor, which alone you-can, hide in-the-tomb his bones? § 120. obs. 1.

You have not a mind more-deaf than waves of Myrtoan sea,

Nor is your breast hard in a triple brass.

EXERCISE XIX.

Eager, studiosus. Wearied, gravis. Boil, æstuo. Imbibe, combibo. Ships, navigium. Distant, extremus. To be bounded, claudor. What ! qualis.

₫ 165. в.

So rages Cleopātra, eager to wage war,

And in her-wearied bosom anger glowing boils.

So too with-ships, Cæsar b doth-press-upon her-as-she-flies,

That her-agitated mind imbibes true fears.

§ 179. 11. C. (a.)

What shall-she-do? whither shall-she-turn herself through so-great dangers?

Oh! woman, twice warned in-vain, learn to-die.

She-goes into the distant coasts, by-which earth isbounded;

She-goes; but ah! what flight doth that night see!

[.] Hor. 1. Od. iii. 9.

b Her. 1. Od. xxxvii. 17. 15.

EXERCISE XX.

Advancing age, maturior ætas. To bear off, fero. Everything, quodvis.

Weight of days, gravis dies. Change, immuto. Companion, sodalis.

To support, subvenio. Misery, miseræ res. To bid not, veto.

The wonted fire of friendship breathes, nor fails;
Still breathes the warmth of heart which was before:
For advancing age doth not bear-off with-itself everything;

Nor doth-weight-of-days change faithful breasts.

Riches may-perish by-loss, and companions may-fly, § 120. R. G. I. obs. 1.

And you shall not have a brother kindly to support

you:
Yet this hope will-stay; a friend remains faithful to-you,
And e'en in your-misery bids-you-not want.

EXERCISE XXI.

To roll (vv. neut.), volvor. By day, diurnus. To lull to sleep, sopio. Recline, repono. His loved forests, sua lustra. A lawsuit, lis. Unreal, vanus. Shun, caveo. To occupy, sollicito. A desire, votum.

All the desires, which roll in-our-sense by-day,

When the breast is lulled to sleep, kindly rest restores.

Thus when hunter *reclines his wearied limbs on-couch,
Yet the mind returns to the woods, and his-loved
forests.

Lawsuits to judges, to drivers chariots (come as) dreams,
And the unreal goal is-shunned by-nightly horses.
Me too, beneath silent night, the Muses' pursuit

With-its-accustomed arts is-wont to occupy.

EXERCISE XXII.

To smell sweeter, melius redoleo. Lovely, amandus. To wave. fluito. To drive away, pello. Future, venturus.

§ 169. (c.) § 179. II. C. obs. 2.

When first they shall-flourish, garlands of roses are best,

And hope shines risen fairer when fear-is-driven-away: § 107. obs. 3.

Nor doth-rose smell sweeter, than when 'tis-wet with-dew And love shines more lovely from-out-of tears.

Thee, woodland rose, beauteous offspring of the grove, Which my-bosom binds to me with so faithful love;

The hope, and signs, of love to me through future years, I bid thee wave upon my helmet.

EXERCISE XXIII.

Spell, carmen. To change, flecto. Rapid, rapidus, citus. Songs, modi, numeri. To draw forth, clicio. Reeking, tepidus. Call-down, devoco. Pole, axis. Noxious, malus. To quell, edomo.

\$ 164, R. G.

* Her I have-seen lead-down the stars from heaven,

She by-spell changes the rapid course of stream.

She by-songs both cleaves the ground, and b Manes

from-sepulchres § 154.

^c Draws-forth, and calls-down bones from-reeking pile.
Already with-magic terror she-holds the infernal troops,
Whom she-bids from lowest night to draw-back their-

foot.

When she-wills, she-dispels clouds from saddened sky, adj

When she-wills, she summons snows in-the-summer

pole.

She-alone is said to possess mixious herbs of Mēdēa, Alone to-have-quelled the fierce hounds of Hěcăte.

^a Virg. Ecl. viii, 69 ^b Virg. Ecl. viii, 98. ^c Hor. 1, Sat. viii. 29. ^c 2

EXERCISE XXIV.

To hasten, pergo. Eager, in stans. Stores, opes. To decay, decido. Unkind, improbus. To consent, annuo. New-born, nascens. Banquet, convivium. To cheer, foveo. Renew, renovo, recreo. Crops, fruges (pl.).

Perchance, too, Cloelius, you-may-ask why seasons perish,
And the year hastens to-depart with-eager step.

Why the *stores* of spring decay, why summer flees,
And *unkind* winter rears its-head in the plains.

"So did-it-please the Fates: so Jove forthwith consented, So each new-born day brings its-own joys.

Autumn gives apples: banquets of protracted night

Winter affords, and with-fire *cheers* the warm hearth. Spring *renews* flowers, and inspires soft love;

With its-own crops kind summer adorns fields."

EXERCISE XXV.

There is a place where, est ubi. To unite, consocio. Of arbutus, arbuteus (adj.). Grievous, gravis. Saffron (adj.), croceus. To supply, sufficio. Such, iste. Misbecomes, dedeceo. To sleep, requiesco. Livelong, longus.

There-is-a-place where ancient wood with-verdant planes its shade

b Unites: hither, shepherd, drive your-weary sheep.

Here (are) fountains cool, here meadows soft with-grass, Here (are) glades of Dryades, and a grove of-arbutus.

de Here where no diseases hurt the joyful flock, Nor grievous Sirius parches the dry ground.

Lo! gardens breathing with-saffron flowers, call-thee, The vine will supply cups, and the grass a couch.

Therefore arouse! let-it-shame thee to sleep the livelong days:

Such repose misbecomes rustic men.

^a Hor. II. S. vi. 22.

- c Virg. Ecl. x. 42.
- Hor. 11. Od. iii, 10.
- 4 Hor. Epod. xvi, 53. (61.)

EXERCISE XXVI.

Give forth, do. Rays, faces. Break through, rumpo. Hard by, propè To rise, se tollo. Herd, armentum. Idle, vacuus. To scorn, sperno

"Tis night; and the moon shines in-the-serene sky,

And the bright stars give-forth their-athereal rays; Not any murmurs break-through secure sleep,

Save from the rock hard-by where the light wave leaps. \$153.

b And clearer than-glass the fountain rises into air

Trembling with-the-glimmering light: Earth is-silent—And wearied cattle, and herds near recline,

Nor does friendly shepherd tend his-idle sheep.

Hither come: nor scorn the quiet silence of night;
Hither come; bring your-tender feet into my fields.

Time shall-be when you, having-left c noise and smoke of city will go an exile into Ausonian lands.

EXERCISE XXVII.

PARAPHRASE FROM MILTON'S HYMN FOR CHRISTMAS DAY.

Prescient, fatidicus. Vaulted, laqueatus. Awhile, dudùm. Resign, abnego. Repeat, itero. Resounding, resonus.

nego. Repeat, itero. Resounding, resonus.

§ 157. R. G. I.

d'The oracles of prescient Phoebus cease at-Delphi;

Nor doth a voice from the shrines shake vaulted roofs.

Apollo headlong has-fled from the Aonian steep,

The deities have-left their-loved abodes.

And a harsher sound is-heard, and wailings awhile Beat the long shores of the resounding sea.

. Hor. Epod. xv. 1.

d Juv. S. vi. 555.

· Virg. Æn. vi. 98.

b Hor. III. Od. xiii. 1.

c Hor. III. Od. xxix. 11.

* The nymphs have-quitted the place; and her-wonted retreats

The rustic Goddess resigns with-dishevelled locks.

And the Lăres and Lĕmŭres repeat their-nightly complaint,

And the frightened flame trembles on hallowed hearth

And fires grow-pale, and lamps around the altar;

pl.

b The marble weeps-in the temples: ivory doth-sweat.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

PARAPHRASE OF HORACE IV. OD. V

Wide-spread, spatiosus. Vine-dresser, vinitor. Spade, bidens. Gracious amicus. Of or belonging to crime, nefastus.

Restore light, bravest general, to-thy country,

That the day may-be-able to go-or more-pleasing to the
people.

pl. \$ 145.

people.

Lo now, smit with-faithful regret, of-her-own-accord Our-country sad reseeks its-magnanimous leader.

§ 169 (c.)

And that-because in-safety the ox roams the wide-spread fields, \$110. c. (obs.)

Pan also, and kindly Ceres, sustain our crops.

O'er the calmed sea, secure the sailor wanders,

And the vine-dresser quaffs his-goblets full of-wine.

And now new laws have-quelled the stains of-crime;
By no bloodshed is chaste home polluted.

§ 146.

subj.

In-peace the spade and plough flourish; grant the rest of peace;

Hither come; gracious Cæsar, return into thy-country.

^{*} Virg. Æn. ii. 351.

EXERCISE XXIX.

THE VILLAGE.

To overshude, inumbro. Bespangled, gemmatus. Thinly studded, sparsina illitus. To refresh, recreo. To fan, suscito. Sunk-down, sopitus. Drawing nigh, advectus. To recount, recenseo. Annals, præconia. Before night, sub noctem. Heifer, bucula. Forthwith, ilicet. Stretched, protentus. To play antics, dare lusum. Infant (adj.), tener. Wanton procax. Urge, suadeo. To sail, vela dare.

Where a hill most-green hangs-over a liquid stream,

And on high o'ershades the waters gliding near: Around, you-may-see how shine afar bespangled

The fields thinly studded with-straw-built cottages. Here a soldier a discharged, or hardy ploughman, pl. Refreshes himself, and sits before his-own hearth: But one widow tenants these Lares, and fons the fire

Sunk-down into-ashes, and bewails her-own fate.

Here weak and b weighed-down with-years, reclines his limbs \$155.

A shepherd, and as-night draws-nigh, recounts his sheep.

Here querulous, and praising the *annals* of former age,

An old woman turns her-spindle, and plies her-lengthy
task.

Meanwhile the flocks disport, and c freed-from toils

Lo! newly from the meadows the oxen now have
returned:

And bring-back the suspended yoke; and before the well-known hour

The heifer hoarse repeats her bellowing.

Forthwith in the midst, stretched on soft herbage

A little boy plays antics with-infant art. Him a sister, in-bosom embracing an infant, his-wanton

Struggles chiding with-voice, urges to depart home. 'Neath the opposite hill e the roofs of villas smoke, And shine touched with-light of setting sun.

Oh! what joys! solaces of-what-great care
Do-these my happy fields give to-mine eyes!
Still you, oh! places beloved too-well, I-am-compelled toleave.

Soon too do-I-go, about-to-sail into exile.

Long-time farewell, ye my fields, and sweet abodes!

Long-time farewell, ye-roofs of my-straw-built cottage.

EXERCISE XXX.

PARAPHRASE OF ÆSCH. SEPT. C. TH. 288. &c.

Wearied, aggr. To sit close, assideo. Spring up, cresco. Troubled, solicitus. Thickened, confertus. Warlike, bellans. To turn (vb. n.), se verto. Hostile, infensus, infestus. Without delay, nec mora. At last denique. 120, obs. 1.

My mind is wearied, nor-doth care suffer repose; Even now grief sits-close in my-trembling breast; § 179, 1. B. obs. 4.

And sudden fears spring up, when with-many a soldier
The troop flows-together before our-troubled gates.
So trembles about to-bring food b to-her-chattering young
The bird; and so dreads she, hydra, thy c approach.

These too are-meeting far-and-wide, and lead-on d thickened

Bands; hoarse trumpet gives-forth warlike sounds.

Alas! what can-I-do? whither can-I-turn? what doth-at-last remain?

From your walls, e O-Gods, avert the guilt.

Your walls the enemies assail with-hostile stones,

And your temples, without delay, they-lay-down on-soil.

Come-on, therefore, and f succour the unhappy race of

Spare (your) suppliants: Jupiter bear (us) aid.

Hor. I. Od. xv. 6, C. Hor. Epod. i. 20. Virg. Æn. v. 197.
Virg. Æn. xii, 475, Virg. Georg. iii. 369, Virg. Æn. i. 630.

EXERCISE XXXI.

PARAPHRASE OF HOR. III. OD. IX.

Any youth, quis puer. Taint-of-ill, labes. Fair-one, Venus. Above (i.e. preferred to), ante. Born of, natus de. Willing, gratus. Lorer, puer. To discard, discutio. To outshine, præluceo. Life, dies. Mistress of, potens, And in turn, inque vicem.

HORATIUS. LYDIA.

H. Whiles I-was lovely in-thine-eyes, sweet Lydia, nor-yet Any youth in all the city lived preferred (to me);

Then bloomed-I happier than-himself the Persians' king,

And the day passed glad, and a without taint-of-ill.

L. While nobly you-loved not another fair-one,
And Lydia flourished above hateful Chloe;

(I) of name illustrious, then (I), Lydia of wide fame,

Myself was more-renowned than-the Roman virgin.

F. 171. obs.

H. b Thracian Chloe now supreme reigns in my heart,
§ 116. obs.

c Skilled in-sweet strains (is) she, and mistress of \$138.
the lyre. \$120.125.

For whom I-will-not d fear to-meet a happy death,

If the sad fates will-spare my soul.

L. And in turn my heart with-new torch of love inflames

Călăis, born a knight of a Thurian sire;

For whom I-will-not fear twice to-meet a willing

death,

If the sad fates will spare my-own lover.

H. What if now should-return to me the flame of early youth?

And Love should-bring us-severed under his-own acc. pl. yoke?

^b Hor. 1. Ep. ix. 1. d Virg. Æn. ii. 62.

Juv. S. xiv. 69. c Hor. 1. Od. vi. 10 hor. 1. Sat. iii. 141.

If my-gate be opened to-the-maid, alas! too-much scorned?

And the love of auburn Chloe be-discarded?

L. Though he fair outshines the bright stars,

And thou wert ever lighter than-light cork;

§ 123. obs. 2.

* And prone to wrath, like Adria stirred by-Eurus,

Life with-thee (will be) joyful, death also will-be
sweet.

of the state of the state of

EXERCISE XXXII.

FROM THE LADY OF THE LAKE, CANTO III.

Shadow, crepusculum. To entwine, consocio. Sun beam, lux solis.

Leafy, arboreus. Prophetic, fatidicus. To meet, contingo. To murmur, strepo. Babbling, argutus. To agitate, lacesso. Lake, stagnum.

Even to the sky, usque ad superos. Among them, secum. Overhanging, pendulus. To lower, incubo. Wild-cat, felis. Uttering, effatus. Heligious awe, relligio. To debar, arceo. Avaunt, ite.

There the beech and *shadows* of thick oak a covert Had given, bentwined through the middle day; Where the scanty sun-beam, shining stealthily o'er the

rocks

Scarcely could penetrate the leafy abodes.

Such-as the sight (which) meets prophetic eye,
When prescient with eager mind it-sees future things.

§ 179. L. B. obs. 4.

No murmurs break the place's sacred rest, Save where the light wave murmurs with-babbling sound.

But as-often-as the furious blasts agitate the lake,
Forthwith a deep sound goes even to the sky;
And a harsh crash is heard, which may-tell-of strifes

Which among-them the wind and wave wage constantly

And the o'erhanging cliff nods from its-fearful top-

From-above, and dark lowers on-the-hoary rocks.

[·] Hor. 1. Ep. xviii. 10.

ь Hor. п. Od. iii. 10.

The fierce offspring of she-wolf is-reared-in such a cave, *Or the wild-cat unharmed conceals her-own young. Hoary Superstition, uttering dread whispers,

By-religious-awe had-debarred the tread of the crowd, And had-said, "To-Satyrs this place (is) holy: avaunt profane!

Ye behold regions denied to-step unchaste."

EXERCISE XXXIII.

"HE IS GONE ON THE MOUNTAIN."

To seek, quæro. His-comrades, sui, -orum. To be dried up, arec (vb, n.). Fountain-stream, fontana unda. Moist, sudus. Flow on, confluo. Respite, requies. To assail, lacesso. Void, inops. A crowd of ravayers, trucidans turba. Foum, spuma. A bubble, bulla. Surface, æquor.

(He) is-sought alas! on the lone mountains, he of-hiscomrades

The glory; he is sought through the accustomed grove.

(He) is-dried, as a fountain stream by-summer heat, pluperf.

And when he-ought not to-have-perished, he-perishes.

The fountain soon again shall-live in-the-b moist time of winter.

And again shall-flow-on increased with-rainy waters.

And yet not to-us is respite from-griefs about-to-come,
To-morrow's day (is) not about-to-rise to Duncānus.

Alas! cgood-one, both to assail with-war the woodland stags,

And with-voice to lead men *void* of counsel; Or to-join thyself a companion to a crowd of ravagers, How-does eternal sleep hold thy-pale limbs!

As on-the-aerial summit of a mountain dews vanish, § 157. R.G. 1.

As the *foam*, on-the-eddy of a river, broken perishes;

As the joam, on-the-eddy of a river, broken perishes;

Hor. un. Od. iii. 41. b Virg. Georg. iv. 77. c Virg. Georg. ii. 447.

Or as a bubble a is-burst on the marble surface of a fount,

Thou, not about-to-return, hastenest thy-long way.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

"COME SHEPHERDS, WE'LL FOLLOW THE HEARSE."

Bier, feretrum. Rites, exsequiæ. Though small, quantulus. A tribute, munus. To be called, audio. For, nempè. To tune, modulo. Graceful-strains, Veneres. To pour forth, do, edo. Shrub, fruticetum. Haunt, concelebro. Watered, riguus. Loved by, gratus (with dat.). Cells, favi. Rustic, sylvestris. Unlike, alienus ab. Charmed, captus. Amorous, amans. Circle, corona. But who? at ecquis? For ever, in æternum. To be hushed, taceo. Lord, master, herus.

Hither come, husbandmen, let-us-accompany b the bier of a friend,

To the rites of the tomb let-us-take our-sad way; § 57. a. 1.

Though care with-bitter grief hath-spoiled the verse, pl. § 179. n. c. (b.)

Small-though it - be, let - a tribute be-given, let-honour be-given.

He (was) the flower of-our youth; the glory of the country

c He-was-called, and justly; for he-was kind.

He, dtuning his-own graceful-strains on-slender pipe Poured-forth glowing verses with-mind divine.

Provident these shrubs once Corydon did-sow,

Where full-many a bird might-haunt the wood; imperf. pl.

Moreover, in his-watered garden he-placed thyme loved-hy bees,

But was-unwilling to-despoil their-full cells.

Do-you, (for ye-have-sported the-pious care of a tender master), §146.

Pour-forth with-bleating a mournful song, ye-sheep:

With-talent, not art, his-rustic melody sounded, Nor was-he unlike you in-docile mind.

Charmed with-the-sound, Phyllis received his-amorous

praises,

And charmed with-the-sound a circle of poets stood-by;

They-heard, and a envied thee thy-songs. But who In-talent equalled thee or thy strains?

Spare, for ever, shepherds, spare your-song,

The country is-hushed; the grace has-perished; the muse is-silent.

Give (me) now the slender pipe of beloved Corydon; Lo! so it-shall-lie broken together-with its-silent lord.

EXERCISE XXXV.

FROM GOLDSMITH'S DESERTED VILLAGE.

Lingering, moraturus. Hill, clivus. Well tilled, cultus. To be engaged in converse, alloquio vacare. Festival, festum. vices, locum. Sportive, procax. Bund, cohors. circle, orbis lætificus. To delight, detineo. otum. When first, simul. Eager for, vacans. gere. Gracefully, amabiliter. Freed, solutus.

Often, with-lingering eye, I-have-beheld the plain,

Where (is) a cottage built beneath the hill, a well-tilled field;

Where (is) a mill, where a temple on the summit of neighbouring steep,

And a brook of never failing water;

And woodland bushes; where old-age in-well known § 157. R. G. I.

seat § 169. (c.)

Loquacious, and love sweetly might be-enyaged in-\$121. (2.) b.
converse.

Often I-have-saluted the light of coming festival, When labour itself duly gave place to-sport;

^a Virg. Ecl. vii. 58. b Virg. Æn. i. 257.

When, about-to-play beneath the spreading tree, led the dance, § 146.

Sportive with-voice, a band freed from-the-law of toil;

Where with-joyous circle of games, and with-love of-§ 165. B. gazing,

Contending youths delighted the old-men; § 121. (2.) b.

And straightway in-the-delights and sport of happy ease

A rival troop contended in-strength, in-art. § 121. Soon, when-first repeated pleasure pleased not the mind, The festive band arose to new joys:

Equal in-numbers, and eager for-the-dance it-entered the contest, § 130.

Nor was-there (trial) of art, save lest wearied (one) should-yield.

These are (thy) delights; hence are able to charm my senses

Serious-things, taught gracefully to-please.

EXERCISE XXXVI.

"I AM MONARCH OF ALL I SURVEY."

Gaze, tueor. To branch, se findo. Possess, habito. Region, plaga. Banish, relego. Remaining, quod superest. All alone, non nisi solus. It is my lot, (est) mihi. Speech, loquela.

On-all-sides, whither I-gaze, the field of desert obeys me, a And what is behind, and what is before, is mine.

Where the middle track branches into distant coasts,
Me the flocks (their) lord, me also the bird doth-know.

O lot beloved by men of old, O desert places!
Where are your delights? where (is) your honour?
Forsooth it-would-be better to-be in midst of dangers,
Than for-me (it is) thus to possess desert regions.

§ 154. obs. 3. § 128. B.

Lo! far from-converse with-companions the Fates banish me, I shall-take my-remaining journey all alone.

Nor is it my-lot to hear again sweet-sounding speech, \$ 163. obs. 3.

My voice, my-voice (is) almost to-be-feared in-its-very sound.

EXERCISE XXXVII.

BACCHUS.

Born of two mothers, bimater. Cluster, corymbus. Rugged, horrens, asper. Severe, gravis. Hollow, concavus. To strike the timbrel, tympanum percurrere. Awful, verendus. Vast, maximus. Duly, de more. To thunder forth, intono. Laid on table, appositus (mensis). At rites, ad ritus. Armies, acies. Marriage, thalamus. Nuptial, jugalis. Grant, reddo. The favour of the Muses = the Muses favouring.

Be-present, Bacchus born-of-two-mothers; so be girt with-§ 145. § 120. obs. 2.

clusters thy

§ 179. II. C. (b.) Temples, so may the grape hang with-bright leaves.

Whether Thebes holds (thee), or now thee a rugged Ismarus (holds),

Or beloved Naxos holds (thee) with-shady cliffs.

Hither, father, hither hasten, fair with-verdant thyrsus, Hither rather, Bacchus, direct thy steps.

But now lay-aside thy-pall severe, and painted buskin, And thou also b dip in-must thy-tender feet.

With-thee, also, let both the Dryad goddesses, and the twohorned Satyrs, \$114. obs. 1. Summoned, sound their-reeds and hollow c vessels.

And with up-raised hands let-them-strike their-harsh timbrels,

(That) crowd of Bassarides awful with-dishevelled hair.

In the midst let a vast bowl with-embossed gold, A Lesbian gift, foam with-unexhausted wine:

^{*} Virg. Æn. iv 366. b Virg. Georg. ii. 7, 8. e Virg. Georg. 1v. 151

And duly around let the hollow pipe thy praises now pl. 179. u. c. (b.)

Thunder-forth, and commemorate the banquet laid ontable.

I-myself will relate names celebrated in the a Gigantean triumph,

And the bands joyful at your rites:

And-let-me-not be-silent-of dark armies, and Indian realms, § 145.

And great wars carried-on with-magnanimous hand.

Soon, Ariadna, thy marriage, and the b nuptial torch, § 107. obs. 3.

And the crown which shines fixed in-mid heaven.

Hail! cdear offspring of-thy-father, gentlest of Gods,

Hail! Rest of men, and Parent of Joy.

And, if just-things I-ask, grant to-me the favour of Muses, §146.

And with-peaceful power, be-present d kind to-me!

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

JUPITER INFANS.

Unconscious, nescius. Infant (adj.), parvulus. To rescue, surripio.

Crowding, frequens. To haunt, concelebro. To beat (the cymbal), impello. To rouse, cieo. A din, tinnitus. Wailing, vagitus. Unfailing, æternus. A band, globus. To lay bare, demitto. To give such, manimas suppedito. To cast down, detrudo. Loud-toned, crepitans.

Jupiter, as they-relate, when first he-saw the light,
Himself *unconscious*, escaped the anger of his father;
For, evilly cruel, with-wicked tooth, Sāturnus,

(Though) a father, devours the *infant* limbs of-his-sons.

And smeared as-to-his-face with-kindred blood, is-reported To-have-been the life and death at-once to-his-own sons.

Hor. III. Od. i. 7. c Virg. Ecl. iv. 49.

b Virg. Æn. iv. 570. d Virg. Æn. viii, 302., Ovid Fast. i. 69.

This his-mother fearing, diligent with-maternal care Is-said to-have-rescued the infant God.

She indeed hides him-a-king in the a Dictaran cave, \$ 133. 1.

b Ah! how-much destiny doth a little cavern conceal! § 179. I. B. obs. 4.

Hither too you-may-see the Curetes go-together crowding,

And in a band to haunt the little spot;

And they-beat their-cymbals, and rousing ctheir-loud-toned vessels § 179. 1. B. obs. 4.

Sound-through the whole sky with-din;

Lest his-wailing evilly borne to his father's ears Haply to-the-God may-become a future cause of death

Moreover, too, bees around sport in-many a swarm, § 114. obs. 1

And the band both goes and returns-on its aërial paths; And crops a thousand sweets from the unfailing earth,

And to-the-boy gives without end pleasant food. Amalthea came — and laying-bare her-breasts of milk § 169. (c)

Lovingly boasts to-have-qiven suck to-the God.

Jupiter casts-down Saturn from-Nor (is-there) delay. § 154. obs. 1.

ancestral throne, pl.

And bears the awful sceptre of the world.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

"HERE IN COOL GROT," &c.

Quivering, tremulus. We delight, juvat. Refracted, repercussus. outstrip, exsupero. Encircled, circumlitus. Luckless, infelix. jurgium. To pollute, temero. To bruise, tero. In turn, in vicem. Strife, lis.

In the recesses of mossy cell, or 'neath da cool grot Here are-we, Dryad Nymphs, and Nāiădēs.

Virg. Georg. iv. 152.

c Virg. Georg. iv. 151.

b Ovid. Fast. ii. 408.

d Virg. Ecl. i. 76.

\$ 145.

Us with-forbidden eye never mortal sees,

When the pale moon ascends the mid pole. §179. II. C. obs. 2 And when now through *quivering* elms she-hath-scattered her-rays,

At the river we-delight to unite our-sports;

And now the rays refracted, as-the-waves tremble, pl. § 121.

Give a light — a light pleasing to-our band.

Moreover turf eneiroled with tender gress

Moreover turf, encircled with-tender grass,
Outstrips the Parian soil, (so it-pleases that-it-should-be).

Nor yet (have-we) need of Art, nor ask-we lofty strains, The wave, while it-falls, gives to us liquid sounds.

If it-please you to-see these seats, and sweet recesses, § 179. II. C. (b.)

b Let heart be pure from-sin, and bosom calm:

Hence luckless Hatred, hence let-broils of tongue be-absent, And Strife, which is-able to pollute holy homes.

Let-them-be-absent; and in turn o (be-there great weight in the omen),

Let Love arise uniting hearts of men

Then with-wary foot enter ye the holy retreats,

Nor bruise our grass with-unchaste step.

So may joys ever abound to you through life,

So may rest be ever the partner of your couch!

EXERCISE XL.

EPITAPH.

Harassed, exercitus. Kind, jucunda. Light-hearted, levis. Scarce conscious, vix memor. Fate, malum. Abodes, recessus.

Gentle soul! alas, from-thy cradle harassed with-long disease!

Amid a mother's and a father's tears, alas!

a Virg. Ecl. v. 5. b Hor. 1. Od. xxii. 1. c Ovia. Dido Æn. 66.

Which kind with-thine-own smile thou wast-wont to soften. Both light-hearted, and thyself scarce conscious of thy § 138.

own fate;

Go seek celestial abodes, where care is none, § 120. R. G. 1. obs. 1. And mayst-thou-have rest joined with-no grief

EXERCISE XLL

IO TRIUMPHE.

Worthy to be seen, conspiciendus. To keep (festival), agere. Roof, fastigium. Crowd, plebs. The same, idem, unus. To excite, stimulo. Conspicuous, spectabilis. Stricken, percitus. Shrill, liquidus. Effigy. signum. Worked, refectus. Cunning, solers. Waggon, essedum. Comes on, advento. Completed (of a vow), ratus. The fate of a tomb, tumuli funera. Unstable, fluxus.

§ 114. obs. 1.

Behold, his-temples girt with-triumphal laurel,

Leading a band, the victor approaches the walls of Rome. And through the Sacred Hill, to the threshold of highest

Capitol,

§ 179 11. c. (c.) § 163. obs. 3 Ye-see, how he-goes, worthy-to-be-seen afar.

A festal day is-kept; the topmost roofs of the houses,

And the temples sound, filled with a wond'ring crowd. b In-all there-is the same ardour, and eagerness of seeing, Both hope and fear excite their-astonished breasts.

The victor advances, conspicuous with much gold, The sound of shouting is-borne to the stricken stars.

Him follows the whole army, rejoicing in-his-fame; And the Pæan moves their-hearts with-shrill voice.

\$ 146. § 168. R. G. VI. Then also with-downcast look, miserable to see, pl.

A prince dragging chains, approaches the temple of the Thunderer:

⁴ Hor. IV. Od. ii, 35,

b Virg. Æn. ix. 182.

And follows the victorious car a with-unequal steps,
Youths weep around, while they-mark the wondrous
places.

^b Then captive ivory is-carried, a statue is-carried, § 146. And pictures, and effigies worked with-cunning hand;

The shields of men, and helmets, and insignia of fierce Mars,

And spoils and vests fill the large dwaggons.

And a victim is-borne to the eshrines of the God supreme,

While very-many yows are completed on the lucky day.

While very-many vows are completed on-the-lucky day.

All pass-by; laughter resounds through the streets,
And tears. Sacred night comes-on: Rome is-silent.
Not otherwise do monuments of former fame perish,

Together-with the conquered, the victor has the fate of tomb.

Learn to-despise the f brief glory of unstable life; Learn therefore to-live, O victor; learn to-die.

EXERCISE XLII.

EUROPA.

To raise to heaven, cœlo ferre. To cleave (a way), mordeo. To supply, ministro. New-born, nascens. Basket, calathus. To pluck, lego. Chaste, intactus. Maidenly, puellaris. Choice (adj.), eximius. Back, latus, -eris. Caress, basium. To dare, possum. Giant (adj.), immensum. To plunge, se mergo. Appearance, facies. Beauty, species.

lat.

Where the Gnossian land raises to-heaven an hundred cities,

And shines, like a sparkling gem of ocean; There flower-bearing fields and sunny plains are-spread,

And a river with-constant stream g cleaves its way.

[•] Virg. Æn. ii. 724. Hor. II. Sat. 192. Hor. II. Od. xiv. 24.

b Hor. 11. Sat. i. 193. Virg. Georg. iii. 533. B Hor. 1. Od xxxi. 8.

c Virg. Æn. i 101.

On-every-side o'er the valleys sweet odours are-borne, On-every-side Flora supplies her new-born treasures.

Here both light casia shines, and the blushes of violet, Lilies, Narcissus, and purple roses.

Eūrōpē had-come, fairest in-form; tinged

With-royal blood whose cheeks did-glow:

She-had-come — for-her glad attendants bore bashets
While she-plucks garlands due to-chaste goddess.

Herself mindful of flowers, and intent on-the-desire of-§ 165. B. gathering,

She-had-turned hither and thither her-feet, whither she-§ 104. obs. 3. pleases to-go:—

pleases to-go;— § 108. R. G. I.

And part join hands in-hands, and dances weave,
While jest and laughter strikes the highest stars.
But suddenly in meads is-seen a bull's most beauteous
Shape, not about-to-please the maidenly band.

Largest dewlaps hang from his-snow-white chin And his-long horns gave-him *choice* beauty.

The nymphs convene — fear was-not-there; on-all-sides to-his-long

Back the tender hands give gentle caresses. § 121.

Moreover Europe dared to-trust herself to-the-monster,
And, credulous nymph, she-climbs his-giant back;
Then, however, uprising, the bull plunges into the waves,

And cuts unknown way over the long seas.

Thou-art-deceived, virgin, by-appearance; b trust not complexion:

Under beauty of form believe that-craft lies-hid.

a Ovid. Fast. ii. 419.

b Virg. Ecl. ii. 17.

EXERCISE XLIII.

"LABOR OMNIA VINCIT."

A height, culmen. By small degrees, minutatim. Rude, durus. Constant assiduus. To do, ago. To ply, urgeo. To pile, tello, condo, extollo, Little, modicus. To cleave a path, callem findo. Summit, fastigium. To advance a step, pono gradum. To direct, rego. To descend, devenio. Sway, ditio. Lasting, firmus. Strength, robur. Wheel, agmen.

We-have-seen, how by-falling often from a lofty height,

a By-small-degrees a drop wears hard marble:

Which ocean could not, not the stroke of lightning Split, not the violent force of rude hand.

These constant Labour, by-doing not many-things, but always,

Doth-break, and diligent plies his-eternal work.

We-have-seen how the ant piles huge stores,

b In little mouth drawing single grains of food:

We-have-seen how the sun cleaves his-path with-ever-lasting wheel,

How by-night and day he-finishes his-rapid way.

Moreover the highest summits of a mount, a traveller Climbs, and thence beholds the extended soil.

And advancing alternate steps, can-immense journey He-perfects, and visits either home of the sun.

What does-not Labour itself conquer, and the desire offollowing

All-things, whither it-pleases-us to go, with-constant foot.

This Labour hath-been-able to-give chains to roaring ocean,

This (Labour) casts-down mountains, directs vast

Thus the barren plain upturned with-frequent plough \$ 155.

Under-this guide flourishes with-sweet fertility.

This also to the belly of earth and hidden mine

Descends, and thence brings-back great wealth. (pl.).

Virg. Georg. iii. 485. b Hor 1. S. i. 34. c Virg. Æn. ii. 332

This marks the courses of the stars, and counts theirnumber, § 133. 1.

As many as with varied robe paint the serene pole. This, following secrets, lays-open the mysteries of things, This also holds nature under its-sway.

Wherefore come, O youths! and on-you may-the-weari-

ness of a task, § 179. II. C. (b.)

And may labour, while it-is-allowed to-be, smile on-you.

§ 120. R. G. I. obs. 1. pl. pl.

May-you have strength of limbs, and vigour of soul,

And may-it-be (yours) to-enjoy the gifts which God Himself has-given.

So may-green years remain, and lasting youth!

And may-sound mind have place in-sound body.

EXERCISE XLIV.

DREAMS.

To bedew, irrigo. Listless, iners. On earth, humi. Liberated, resolutus. Unimpeded, liberior. Spirit of the mind, vis animæ. Sprung, ortus. Chain, retinaculum. Bond, compages. The void, inane. Distant, longus. To review, repeto. Will be tinged, fuerit tincta. Bound, addictus. Longs for, desidero. To vanish, evanesco.

We-behold, when now sleep bedews the wearied limbs, And repose holds (our) members in b pleasant fetter,

When slumber c weighs-down the senses, stupor the listless eyes,

And the body, as a torpid clod, rests on-earth,

How the mind at-length liberated from-corporeal chains
Flies hither and-thither with-unimpeded course.

The vivid spirit of the mind, the weight of earth beingshaken-off,

Returning flies to heaven, whence she-was sprung.

Juv. Sat. x. 356. b Hor. Iv. Od. xi. 24. c Virg. Æn. x. 745.

2d 1.

No longer do sweet *chains* of sleep restrain her, Nor does-sad burden of the flesh retard.

Whither she-loves to-go, she-flies: from-close bonds of earth \$133.1.

Free, through the azure sky she-bends her-way.

She-flies-away to clouds, swifter than-eagle's wing, When through the void he-seeks his-winged prey.

Now she-beholds the coming time, and distant years,

Now she-reviews past ages with-rapid flight. Now wise she-counts the stars, measures the sand, § 133. 1.

And sees all Nature, all hidden-things. The sailor tossed by-the-blast of stormy wind,

While he-snatches the boons of sleep, soon about toperish,

In-mind beholds the well-known forms, and village, and Lares.

And smoking hearths, and the little roofs of-his-cottage.

Moreover the soldier, while he-rests on-the-herbage of turf, adj. f. § 146.

Which to-morrow will-be tinged with-his-own blood,

His-wife, and child, and dear parents, to-his-eyes

Summons, and the a sweet members of his paternal home.

§ 120.

So boy, to studies bound, who, b having-left his-mother,

Ah! too unwilling, drags-on his-daily task; Even he in sleep longs-for the pleasant gardens, And with-rapid mind revisits well-known fields:

Then he - rises from-couch; and the error of-his-mind \$179.1.0bs.4.

vanishes,

A truer hour brings-back hated day.

e Ovid i. Trist. 111, 64. b Hor. 2v. Od. 11. 45.

EXERCISE XLV.

DOCTRINA SED VIM PROMOVET INSITAM.

Plough, rastrum. Profuse, effusus. In sooth, quippe. Flowing, undans. Breast, uber, -eris. Subdued, subactus. Foliage, comæ, -arum. Bough, racemus. Bitter, tristis. To restrain, cohibeo. In-born, ingenitus. Confirm, firmo. To advance (active), promoveo. To practise, incumbo. Blooming, vegetus. Energies, vires. Foster, educo, -ère.

See you-not how Earth, exercised by-no plough Rejoices to-enjoy profuse fertility, And feeding deadly herbs, and noxious grasses,

In-socth rude in-culture, brings-forth dire poisons?

And how the same (earth) at-length tamed by-hard labour
Of husbandman, pours-forth flowing wealth from-its

breast.

See you-not the vine, which, unless it-be subdued by-§ 145. sickle,

Will-begin to-luxuriate into spreading foliage:

And, a forgetful of-its-powers, will-bear ungrateful boughs, While the cups flow full with-bitter liquid?

But the vine-dresser restrains its-strength, and b fashions \$ 165. b.

by-pruning, § 164. R. G. I.

And teaches the branches to follow whither he-bidsthem go. § 146.

Thence therefore the vintage foams with-full vats,

And the grape blushes lovely with-purple weight.

Forsooth Nature affords the in-born vigour,

^d And with-not sparing hand pours her large gifts. But at-the-same-time Learning, careful nurse of Nature,

Ever nourishes the gifts which the Goddess supplies:

She confirms strength with-strength, and e by-frequent culture

Advances (it), and compels-it to-enter the right way.

Virg. Georg. ii. 59. ° Virg. Georg. ii. 6. ° Virg. Georg. ii. 51 Virg. Georg. ii 407. ° Juv. Sat. x. 301, 902.

Wherefore come-on, oh! youths, and practise of blooming mind

§ 125. § 120.

The energies, and prepare weapons for-long way.

(The powers) which Nature has-given, these powers foster

§ 115.

by-art,

Seek learning, seek the treasures of the mind.

So old-age will-be-present happy, while-she leads (you); So cheerful will you perfect the journey which-you-havebegun.

EXERCISE XLVI.

CICINDELA (GLOW-WORM)

Th draw, contraho. Unearthly, acrius. Covered, retectus. Treusure, - unus. Nightly, noctivagus. To grow splendid, splendesco. To he hid, latito. To be unseen, fallo. All other things, cetera. Shed down, effusus. Destruction, exitium. Swift, acer. Nestlings, nidi, -orum. To choose, volo.

§ 155.

Now, as-day flies, a black pall over all-things Slow Vespera draws with-unearthly hand.

Covered in-night lie-hid the yellow treasures of the plain,
And the crop which lies mown by-tardy sickle.
Yet what spark shines from mid darkness?

pl. § 155.
Whence does-light weave delay, as-day flies?

\$163. obs. 1.

See-you not? imitating the well-known colours of heaven,
A bright fly lights-up her-nightly torch.

Whosoever (thou-art-that) seekest thy-road, led by-nocturnal star,

Hither come; take thy-way, relying on-this light; § 120. obs. 2.

While for-thee every bush around burns with-new fires,
While the ground seems to-be-sprinkled with-varied
light.

§ 179. 11 c. obs. 2.

You-might-believe that-so-many gems grow-splendid on-§ 157. g. g. 1. earth,

Or that-stars have-deserted heavenly homes.

Herself through-the-day lies-hid, and a most-like a vile

Is-scorned; but moves her-light by-night alone:

She-is-unseen, as all-other-things are-shown in-light sheddown,

When all-other-things are-unseen being-hid, she-shines § 156. 1. by-night.

But-if either she-fears snares of enemy, or sudden danger Impends, behold, she-contracts her-torch into herself;

For she-fears, lest so-great beauty be destruction toherself.

So flies-she the swift evil which awaits the heedless.

b Did-she-not do-so, if secure she-boast light honours,

c Philomela will-bear her in-mouth for-her nestlings.

§ 169. (c.)

That you-may-fie-hid safely, despise the risks of fame. § 179. n. c. (b.)

That life may-be happy to-you, *choose* to-lie-hid.

EXERCISE XLVII.

"THEIR GROVES OF SWEET MYRTLE LET FOREIGN LANDS RECKON." (Burns.)

Swain, colonus. Myrtle-grove, myrtetum. Fern, filix. Herb, herba, gramen. Golden, aurifluus. As though, quasi. Just as, tanquam-Broom, genista. Retreats, latebra.

d Other swains shall-praise sweet myrtle-groves,

Where odour breathes increased by-tepid suns;

Dearer that valley blooms, most-rich in-ferns, Where yellow broom conceals the river's flight:

Juv. Sat. vi. 165.
 Virg. Æn. i. 58.

c Virg. Georg. iv. 17.
d Hor, 1. Oc. vii. i.

Dearer to-me that wood feeds the lowly broom; § 107. obs. 3.

The retreats which 'bellis,' which hyacinthus loves. For through these flowers, where blossoms the herb of acanthus.

Often our Neæra hastens her-light foot.

§ 179. n. c. (b.) adı. Let foreign breeze smile in summer valleys,

Sad to-me (are) the hard chains of wealthy house. Golden fountains, fragrant countries, the Scot

^a Beholds and spurns these treasures, as-though slavish. He-goes wand'ring, and free just-as his-own streams;

with-pleasant Chains one love, (his) one Neæra, binds-him.

EXERCISE XLVIII.

HORTUS.

Grove, viretum. Random, vix certus. We please, libet (nos). Course, pes. Relieve, levo. Rustic, ruricola. To put forth, profero. Brightness, nitor. Perfume, perfundo. Primroses, primitiæ veris. Look, vultus. Inferior, deterior. Utter, remitto. Harmonious, concors. Skill, consilium. Author, artifex. It is decreed, placet.

('Tis) sweet through shady woods and pleasant groves To bend random feet, where we-please to-go. § 179. 1. obs. 4.

('Tis) sweet to-behold fields painted with-new colours, § 107. obs. 3.

To view the treasures with-which Flora crowns earth; Where, pouring murmurs, with-gentle course the river leaps-down \$ 107. obs. 3.

And affords to-the flock water to-relieve their-thirst: § 156. I.

Be-it mine in-new spring to-wander o'er green herbage, Where with-lovely honour a garden clothes the soil. Be-it mine duly to-enjoy the blush of both violet and rose,

Be-it mine to pluck garlands with-rustic hand.

. Hor. III. Od. i. 1.

Here Narcissus loves to put-forth lovely brightness, *And with-violets rejoices to-unite its-leaves.

Here Lotus with-liquid odours perfumes the air, And Cactus rears to the stars its-little head.

The primroses arise, and with-silent look

§ 179. II. D. (b.)

The little Crocus warns that-summer is-near.

b There stand poppies steeped in-Lethean slumber, And now Hyacinth paints the varied ground.

Pale lilies scarcely betray their-virgin looks, And not inferior to Parian marble, shine.

If flowers neither give songs, nor utter words, Nor pour-forth liquid sounds, (so 'tis-decreed to-be,) Yet with-harmonious voice they-sing: "Lo! behold the "great

"Right-hand and skill of God (our) Author!"

EXERCISE XLIX.

SONG OF SOLOMON, II. 1—13.

To bloom, rubesco. To surpass, exsupero. To outstrip, præsto. A youth, puer. Liquor, calix. Encircled, incinctus. Jewish, Isacides (pl.). Behold, viden'. Gazelle, dorcas. To cease to rage, desævio. To warble, queror. To moan, gemo. Profuse, prodigus. Openly, palam. To smell sweet, redoleo.

§ 157. R. G. I. "I myself bloom, as a rose on-the-hill of Sārŏnia, Or as lilies shine concealed in-dark valley.

b As-much-as fresh lilies surpass the humble briars, So does my nymph outstrip the virgin choir."

"As the apple-tree is an ornament to-trees, as its-grace outstrips (all),

So he, my youth, surpasses the youths. Lo! beneath his boughs, languid I-laid me,

Whence sweet fruit and shade comes to-me.

a Hor. 11. Od. iii. 10.

c Virg. Ecl. v. 16.

b Virg. Georg. i. 78.

Moreover he-led me joyful into his-own banquet, And love marked the garlands, which he-gave to-mg head.

head. \$104. obs. 3. adj.
Scatter for-me apples; I am-tired of-too-much love, Bring-ye new liquors, bring goblets of-wine.

* He clings embracing my-neck with-his-left hand, And his right-hand close holds (my) encircled bosom.

Ye I-pray, Jewish daughters, preserve silence,

Lest my youth shake-off pleasant chains (of sleep). Let-him-sleep --- But what-kind-of voice is-borne to my-glad ears?

He, behold, is-present hastening over the heights of mountain:

As a gazelle exults, or a hind in early youth,

Hither he-approaches, and wakeful stands before our

§ 179., II. c. (b). He had-said to-me, 'Let-us-seek pleasant loves, --

Hence away; bear tender feet into my lands;

Spring will-be-present; now sad winter has-ceased-torage: driven

Soon will-have-flown the tender shower of wintry water Now the new flowers have-returned; now grass in fields Is-green; and in the woods birds warble sweetly:

Now from an aerial oak the turtle moans his-loves,

And the fig-tree profuse bears openly her-sweet treasures. Lo! you-perceive the tender clusters of the vine to smellsweet.

Hence away! bear tender feet into my lands!""

EXERCISE L.

PARAPHRASE OF JOB XXVIII 12-28.

Untraversed, inaccessus. To value, pono. To give answer, refero. Former. qui fuit antè. Golden, aurifer. Ruby, pyropus. Hidden, absconditus. To number, dinumero. Divine, divus. Account, locus. Mortal, periturus. To grasp, capio. Lawful, licitus. Wund'ring, vagans. Whi-

Virg. Æn. viii. 124.

ther or whence, quove vel unde. To guide, confero. Drop by drop, guttatim. Melted, resolutus. Winged, volucer. Wholly, penitus. To be brought to light, eniteo. To be held in price, Stare pretio.

§ 157. R. G. I.

Oh! where doth-Wisdom live in-untraversed lands?

a What seats doth-she-inhabit? or where lies-she-hid alone?

Let mortals learn to value mortal things at-a-price, She lies-hid, to-be-found by-no men.

§ 157. R. G. I.

Men had-asked, whether she-dwelt in-the-wave? but the wave § 179. II. D. (b.)

Gave-answer that-the-Goddess in-vain had-been sought.

She is-believed to-surpass in-price a mine of gold, And its-former glory does-not remain to silver.

In-vain Pactolus might-send its-golden sands, \$157. R G. I
And the gem might-lie despised on-its-natal ground.

Rather the gems of Æthiopians, or Syrian rubies,

How-many stones the mountains, how-many the wave of sea holds,

Whatsoever rare-thing earth has; hidden in deep
Waters, how-many-things lurk, sooner will-you-number,

Than you-will-tell in-what price Divine Wisdom through the world

Is-held, and in-how-great account she-is-believed to-be.

Oh! where doth-Wisdom live in-untraversed lands?

What seats doth-she-inhabit? or where lies-she-hid alone?

Mortal eyes do-not grasp her, nor hath-bird

Seen (her), while shr-cleaves a path in the immense orb;

Death heard an uncertain rumour; Chãos itself heard, \$66, obs. 2. \$57. a. note.

(Nor is-it lawful to-them to-know all-things.)

God alone, who begot (her) doth-know: He
Sees whither or whence she hath-guided her-wand ring
car.

He gave (her) Who gave all-things, their-own weight to the winds,

And drop-by-drop numbered-out the thin waters.

He rules the melted showers by-fixed laws,

He has-added winged threats to the lightnings.

Then also, Wisdom, He-did-know thee wholly, and at-

Times thy sources were-brought-to-light.

And said, "Wisdom is placed in our worship,

§ 179. II. c. (b.) § 137. Begin to-be wise in fear of God.

Fear thou to-sin; and forthwith thou-shalt-be-called wise, \$179. 1. obs.4.

If thou-art-wise to abstain thy-hands from-forbiddenthings."

EXERCISE LL.

PARAPHRASE FROM JOB IX.

Blessed, optimus. Mortals, terrigenæ. To rush, sese mitto. Uprooted. abreptus. Sudden, repentinus. To strive, tendo. Wasted, confectus, In thy sight, tecum. Who? ecquis.

Why therefore against Thee, blessed God of highest heaven, § 14. obs. 1.

May the proud hearts of *mortals* cast-forth threats?

May-therefore now an earth-born race vie with Thee,

b (Men) from-whom all things lie-hid, covered in dark night?

Perchance some one may swell, and rush to battle (against Him),

Yet fates do not prosperous favour him in-his daring. I am frightened; mountains torn from their uprooted seat,

All-powerful God, behold, destroys with-His-right hand.

Behold, how leaning-on the æthereal columns of heavens Earth trembles, shaken by the *sudden* thunderbolt!

b Virg. Æn. i. 130.

^{*} From this point to the end of the book, references to the Grammar are purposely made less frequently, in order to secure to the work its character as being strictly a set of *Progressive Exercises*.

(He) whom the sun, whom as-Master the stars also of heaven obey,

For whom the pale moon guides her accustomed changes,

*Who built the convex heaven beneath the upper air,
Having-measured-out the vast depths of the conquered

b Whom Ŏrīon stormy with-rain has acknowledged as king, c And the stars of Arcturus, and the chorus of Plēĭădes;

d Lo! with hostile lightning He-doth-snatch-away our fruits.

And all things lie destroyed, [who can-strive against-

Lo! humbled tyrants tremble, the King being wrathful,
And their hearts quake conscious with unwonted fear.

Why therefore against ——? what will-it-profit to answer?

What do swollen voices, what do my words avail? Scarcely now does life flow through my wasted limbs, Now grief itself does seize my maddened bosom.

And my strength suffices not for-my-attempt; I yield;
My anxious heart trembles beneath the stern Judge.
And my words themselves witness me wholly conquered,

And free alas! from-sin, who will be in-Thy-sight?

EXERCISE LII.

ELIAS IN CŒLUM RAPITUR.

To stay, sisto. Fatal, fatifer. To befal, contingo. Prophetic, veridicus. Voice, os. To cast, diffundo. To divide (vb. neut.), dissilio. To enrich, dito. Bursting, abruptus. Gaze, lumina (pl.). To advance, appropero. Severe, dutus.

• And now the day had risen, and on the margin of full stream,

While he stands, Elias speaks such (words) with voice:

Virg. Georg. iv. 486.
 Virg. Georg. 204.
 Ov. Fast. ii. 817
 Virg. Æn. i. 533.
 Hor. iv. Od, xiv. 21.

"Stay, I pray, and a comrade desert not thy-comrade: I recognise

The fatal car, and my-heart full of the God.

Nor (do I) delay; I see what fate now (me) a prophet at length

Has befallen; spare to offer vain prayers.

My-own fate summons me. See how Jordanus from lowest Depths flows-back, moved by prophetic voice!" § 179 I B. obs. 4.

So speaks he, and casts his vest upon the middle tide:

The waves divide; the dry depths afford a way.

But yet he sorrowing (says): "Desert not a comrade; a brother:

Desert not thou-a-brother; whither swift dost-thouprepare to-go?

Yet if thou-dost-prepare to go, and to leave thy unhappy brother.

§ 179. 11. c. (b)

Enrich me with a double gift: great things I ask." He had spoken: but suddenly from the serene part of heaven

The clouds thundered-in the bursting sky: part. dat. c.

And as-he-spoke much in vain, and prayed much, b A mighty crash came from the heavenly height;

And when he saw the yoked horses, and through upper air

The blazing wheels swiftly advancing, § 104. obs.1. (obs.) "Nor vain," he said, ("the gifts which) you ask; nor do-I-refuse the gifts;

The God in severe season shall-bring-you aid;

Yet spare your prayers; I am seized (away); and the blest abode

I behold, and, more glad myself, the houses of my father. § 120. obs. 2

Lo before mine eyes rise celestial things,

And my wearied gaze sees perpetual day: part. Nor yet lament as alone; God Himself to-your-desire Is ever present." dHe sought the stars with-his-father's horses.

a Ov. Did. Æn. 40.

e Virg. Æn. x. 571. b Ovid. Fast. iii. 368. d Ovid. Fast. ii. 496.

EXERCISE LIII.

JEPHTHA.

- Mighty in battle, bellipotens. Now-sunk-to-rest, reses, idis. To recognise, novi. Iron-made, ferratus. Much-loved, adamatus. On an altar, per aram. To-come-to-meet, se dare obvium. Tamed, edomitus. To agitate, pulso. Only, solus, unicus. Attendunt, famulus, a, um. To harass, exagito. To fall-a-prey, occumbo. Death, funus. To be-a-conqueror, supero. Former, qui fuit antè. To bewail, queror. Unhappily, malè. To seize, occupo. A tear, lacrymula. Guiltless, indignus.
- "Grant to me a victorious right-hand in the conflict of war,

Grant to me prosperous arms, (Thou) God mighty-inbattle:

Assent thou to my vows! Lo! us Hammon unalarmed Provokes, and urges to arms his bands now-sunk-to-

b On-all-sides conquered nations recognise 'I by Deity, Chanaan lies hurled from his iron-made car.

Be Thou, God, present to the Isacidæ; pity our-evils; And-let-not a much-loved nation bear hostile threats.

And if ever, Thou-being our-leader, glad victory her wings

Hath-unfolded, obtained by much bloodshed,

^c Lo! to Thee I devote, to be offered on sacred altars, (The things) which come first to-meet our wheels."

He had spoke. But Hammon, conquered in prosperous arms,

Had suffered the proud curb of a just yoke.

- ^d Behold! his temples bound with victorious laurel, Jephthas returns a conqueror from the *tamed* enemy.
- He approaches, luckless-one, noted with-richest spoils,
 He approaches, and a thousand joys agitate his bosom.
 - (His) only daughter had-gone-forth to-meet (him), and girt with-attendant train

 Hither had bent her joyful feet.

Virg. En. x. 146.
 Virg. Æn. iii. 118.
 Virg. Georg. i. 30.
 Virg. Ecl. viii. 13.

Dearer (was) she than life: sole hope of (his) sad old age.
What might-he-do? paternal love lacerates his heart.

This-way piety, this-way love leads him; while-hes-

More-fiercely care and grief harass his breast.

Then weeping speaks he. "Thee, oh! daughter, to-fall-a-prey to death, acc.

Thee (He) bids undeserving, thee the God, lo! bids."
He relates the sad vows. "And me, father, shall await dark

Death? I-nothing fear to die, since-thou art-a-conqueror.

Against me, if it-may-please, turn ye the cruel steel,
Or let the due flame of bidden funeral-pile bear-me-off.

By my luckless fate; by the-former hope of a happy

dBridal to me, I demand a little time;
Until bending my steps into furthest woods,
I bear, alone, unattended, my wearied feet;

*And deceitful hopes and false joys of life

*Bewail, alas! having unhappily preserved virginity.

ITS utl. c. (b.)

* 179. II. c. (b.)**

Then would-that death may seize my exhausted limbs,

And thou, dear father, may live, while-I perish.
Then unbidden, with early spring, to (my) green tomb
Will maiden bands bring flowery wreaths,

Nor without tears will they lament the fate of (me) guiltless,

And will honour my name under mindful breast."

EXERCISE LIV.

JEPHTHA.

Hebrew, Hēbraïcus. To meet, occurro. Lyre, fides, ium. Excited, trepidus. The heart beats, corda micant. To commit a sin, admitto

Virg. Æn. ii. 62.
 Virg. Æn. ii. 143.
 Hor. 1. Ep. vii. 87.
 Virg. Æn. ix. 427.
 Ovid. Dido, Æn. 178.
 Virg. Georg. iv. 190.

scelus. To regard, suspicio. Dread (adj.), timendus. Humble, parvulus. Ashen, fraxineus. Appointed, proprius. To come out, ruo Consecrated, sanctus. To consign, addico. A sharing, consortium. Nuptial, socius, a, um. Piety, fides.

2d 1.

Lo! where *Hebrew* bands reseek festive Mispe, A victor returns from the prostrate enemy; Forthwith *meets* (him) with-harp and tuneful *lyre* A glad troop; the soft pipe utters melody:

Graceful youths bound-forth and tender maids,

And a rejoicing band comes-out from the excited city.

Before the rest shines-forth the daughter of Jephthas
the leader.

dat.

Whose lofty temples shine with bright locks; She gives kisses to her-father; but her-father returns

not kisses, adv.

But seizing his-sword, fixes his eyes upon-the-ground, And down his-cheeks tears flow upon his-drawn weapon;

She trembles; her heart beats with sudden fear;

"What grief (is) this," she says, "what madness, dearest \$120. obs. 2.
one, thy mind

Has seized? why seek you your weapons?

What sin have I committed? why spurn-you a daughter's

And too-harsh with-look regardest the heights of heaven?

I-gave-thee gentle kisses; nor dost thou, father, return kisses;

But heavy grief and anger sit in thy-countenance."
To-whom, weeping, the father (spoke): "Not our (anger)

but harsh anger of dread

God, weighs-down my-heart with so-much grief.

For lately, when in vale of Aroe the Ammonian cohorts

The humble camp of my country beheld, Nor yet with ashen weapons did they mingle horrid

pl.

Rettle but each steed in appointed place

Battle, but each stood in appointed place,

These vows I offered: 'If victory to our affairs

Be-favourable, whosoe'er first comes-out from the city,

§ 146.

In-pomp shall be led a consecrated victim to thy altars, And his-blood shall flow in thy honour, O God!'

Thee, thee, my-daughter, have I consigned to deadly fate;
Thee first did unhappy piety bring from the city;

To thee the *sharing* of *nuptial* bed is not afforded, Or the right-hand of a spouse joined in-holy faith;

Nor do gifts await thee a bride, and the a marriage-torches, Yet death in the midst of-thy-virginity seizes (thee)!

EXERCISE LV.

"FROM GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS."

Coral (adj.), cūrălius, a, um. To lift, levo. Fragrant, halans. Of balsambalsameus. Breath, flatus. To live, vigeo. Lavish, cumulatus. To bow down, procumbo. Mad, fatuus. Senseless, stolidus. From heaven, cœlitùs (adv.). Enlightened, imbutus. To bear aid, suppeto. Salvation, salus. Ruined, miser. Both Creator, auctorque idem. Destined, fatalis. For (=instead of), pro. To pour, profundo.

Where sad ice is-rough (on) Hyperborean mountains, Where the Indian shore cherishes coral houses,

Where African fountain rolls-down golden sands,

And the glowing wave leaps-down from Libyan heights;

Where ancient rivers afar fertilize the seas,

Where many a land shines with palm-bearing so il; With one voice they call, and with much clamour pray, § 154. obs. 3.

"Arise, come, (one) who mayest lift from our neck harsh chains!"

What, if airs fragrant with breath of-balsam
Doth Jāviă receive, girt with Eastern sea?
If on-all-sides spectacles feed the joyful mind,

f on-all-sides spectacles feed the joyful mind,
And the race of men alone lives, touched with crime?

[.] Virg. Æn. iv 496.

In vain God hath poured his own lavish gifts,
In vain with bounteous hand hath (He) clothed the

fields; \$169.c.

Alas! barbarian blindly bows-down at vain altars, pl.

And alas! with mad voice worships senseless marble.

Can-we, therefore —to whom kind Wisdom of God, with happy

Fire from-heaven furnishes our-enlightened breasts -

Can-we, therefore, delay, to (men) sunk in dark error To-bear-aid, and to bear in hand the lamp of life?

Here the desired Salvation, here shines the kind light of Salvation!

Raise the happy sound, raise-it to the stars!

Till afar the extreme shores, by which earth is-bounded,

Soon shall be able to know the name of our God:
Spread, ye winds, spread the fame of Messïas,

The name of Him, ye-waters of ocean, roll on!

Until, as an ocean, golden with waves gleaming towards the

In-its-course it touch either pole.

Until (He) shall turn (His) eyes upon a ruined race,

The Lamb, a victim slain for ruined men:
And returning, both Creator, King, and Redeemer,

With destined power (He) shall seek the kingdom due

EXERCISE LVI.

"VITAL SPARK OF HEAVENLY FLAME."

Eternal, vivax. To protract, gemino. Lasting, perennis. Hearest how? audin' ut. Fleeting spirit, mobilis aura. This? hicine. On then! Ergo age. To have power, valeo.

*Particle of heavenly flame, eternal,

Leave, leave, the mortal barriers of (thy) corporeal home;

^a Virg. Georg. iv. 220.

§ 136.

How much joy, how much pain there is in death,
While thou protractest both hope and fear in trembling
delay!

Cease to strive! at length, oh Nature, of lasting § 179. n. c. (b). subj.

Life the joys, suffer me to seek in death. § 183. R. G. Hearest how angelic whispers these words repeat? "Dear sister, hasten! fleeting spirit, come!" § 120. obs. 2.

But what force with slow influence my whole senses O'erwhelms, and presses my eyes in sudden night? By what force does my heart a fail, and the breath of (my) mouth is closed?

"Can this be Death?" let the spirit relate.

Earth flies, and escapes my eyes: there-arise celestial.

Halls; and angelic melody murmurs (in my) ear.

Do ye add wings—I seem now the azure-regions of sky

To climb—now to fly-through liquid paths.

On then! what victory remains to vanquished death? What power-have the vain darts of death to hurt?

EXERCISE LVIL

JACOBI SOMNIUM.

To surprise, occupo. A prop, fulcrum. A pillow, torus. To disdain, dedignor. To occur, succurro. Slumbering, sopitus. Suspended, pensilis To bring to and fro, do referoque. Destinies, fata. 'Tis given, fas. To look up to, suspicio. Hebrew, Hēbrāicus. For a possession, habendus. To be held, tenendus. Any one? Ecquis? Sand, sabulum. To number, dinumero. Seed, proles. To watch over, invigilo.

Flying-from a brother's anger, and banished from pa-§ 154. obs. 1. ternal

Abodes, an exile approached unknown fields; Him, wandering through unhospitable realms of a barren tract.

Dark night surprises, and covers the whole sky

^{*} Virg. Æn xii. 223.

Wearied he stops his-path, and on-mid sand reclines. Stones, rugged props, give a pillow to his head.

But rest adid not disdain his hard couch,

It-approaches, and holds his limbs in b pleasant fetter. Full-many an image occurs to his slumb'ring mind, c Visions fly before his eyes in wond'rous light:

d The sky was seen to gape from the mid region,

A suspended bow supplies the path of a ladder. Here angelic crowds hasten to descend from the lofty Clouds, and bring-to-and-fro their swift feet:

* The God Himself shines-forth manifest in much light,

And with divine voice sings future destinies. 'To thee 'tis-given to discern opened abodes of the Father,

And realms not violated by mortal step;

'Tis-given to hear voices, and in lofty seats the God To look-up-to, Whom (your) ancient fathers honoured:

I-am-He, to whom the Hebrew race is a special care, And (thy) parent Abrāmus, and father Isaacus.

And thou also (art) my care — over thy sleep, oh Jācobús § 179. II. D. (b.)

Thou didst behold æthereal bands watching.

This land (will I give) thee, which thou seest, for-a-

possession, (so I have-willed,)

These fields, where thou sleepest, I-will-give thee tobe-held. And thee hereafter, (nor vain the belief,) its-sire a mightiest

Shall regard; thou-shalt-be the author of a mighty name. adi.

Can-any-one comprehend in number the sands of-the-§ 66. obs. 2.

Can-any-one know the stars in the uncertain pole? Though (he knows) grains of sand, though he-knows all the stars,

He-shall-not be-able to number your race.

Lo! to thine offspring the whole earth is promised, And in thy Seed the world shall be blessed!"

[·] Virg. Ecl. iv. 63. b Hor. I. Od. xxxiii. 14.

^{4 3} Ovid. iii. Fast. 371. · Virg. Æn. i. 588.; iv. 958.

c Virg. Æn. iii, 307.

Virg. Georg. ii. 104.

EXERCISE LVIII.

"EARTH TO EARTH."

Earth-born, terrigena, æ. To put off, repono. Grace, decor. Base, pravus. Perishable, periturus. To eat away, exedo. Whence-he-sprung, pristinus. Wintry, borealis. To dispel, discutio.

The earth-born go-under earth, things-mortal (go-under) death,

Here will be the abode of sins, here of piety.

Here, cares laid-aside, youthful breasts repose, And the living soul puts-off the sad burden of life.

Here grace, and smooth face, and form of maiden;

There the wife, and new bride tenant couches. Here the potent king himself, here slave of base honour Hold equal titles and equal homes.

Here evil rust eats-away the *perishable* swords — Earth *whence-he-sprang* awaits earth-born offspring.

Long ages shall not break-through the rest of those
Whom the close home of a narrow tomb contains.
Not men shall-banish, not woman (shall banish) long sleep,

Not the heat of-summer, not the wintry frost;

That rest neither by-dread-sounding war, nor by voice of triumph, § 163. (obs. 3.)

triumph, § 163. (obs. 3.)

Nor by the cares of men (is) to-be-dispelled.

The silent sepulchre will keep the limbs entrusted toitself;

Earth whence-he-sprang awaits earth-born offspring.

EXERCISE LIX.

FROM DON JUAN, CANTO III. (Byron.)

Chord, filum. Surviving, mansurus. Well-earned, meritus. To store in heart, corde foveo. To-frown-on, immineo. To occur, succurro. Newly, modo. Thus? siccine? To survey, despicio. At sunset, ad

occasum solis. Scarce-conscious, nescius. Spurred, percitus. Native, patrius. Is then, &c. ? Ergone.

Ye, oh a seas of the Grājūgěnæ, a sown with-frequent lands. Where Sappho moved the glowing chords of lyre,

Where martial laurel flourished with placid olive,

And Delös arose beloved by the Lycian God.

The land indeed hath perished - surviving through long

As a setting sun, alone their glory remains;

Scios still lives in-verse, and preserves her own honours In festive song the b Teian Muse.

Now great names of generals preserve their well-carned praises,

And (so doth) the love which once moved the songs of lute;

Forsooth the shores of Hesperian plain resound thesethings,

But Hellas, thou ill storest (them) in ungrateful heart. The mountains look-down-on the open plain of Marathon,

o Marathon himself frowns-on the ship-traversed sea; Then does-it-occur to me meditating many-things; "Perchance

Also, Hellas! thou too mayst shake-off the sad yoke." And placing (my) steps on the tomb of the Persians, "In long
Slavery," I said, "dost-thou-lie thus oppressed?"

A king sat once on a lofty rock, the open

Tracts surveying, and the waters of Salamis:

Behold! beneath his feet a thousand keels plough the depths;

depths;
He sees a thousand armed bands, himself their general. The king rejoicing had marked their numbers, when the

sun had newly risen, sun had newly risen,

At the setting of sun, whither had the barks perished? They had fallen alas! and thou, Hellas, scarce-conscious, livest;

Nor on thy shore does the song, as once, resound;

^{*} Virg. Æn. vii. 127. b Hor. Epod. xiv. 10. c Virg. Æn. i. 224.

No hearts glow, spurred by virtue's flame,

§ 179. 1. 0 18. 4.

And the native lyres of heroes are-silent.

Is-then the lyre, long-time conscious of a divine Muse,

Compalled to decenerate into our hands?

Compelled to degenerate into our hands?

EXERCISE LX.

HIPPOLYTUS PHÆDRÆ.

To cause, facio. The race of man, genus viri. Unholy, infandus. Toofirm, prædurus. To be powerless against, non valeo in (with acc.). True, non incertus. To keep watch, vigilo. To sip, delibo. To disdain, detrecto. To relieve, sano. To exact a penalty, pænas ago. Is it not enough that? &c., Non satis (est) quod? (with subj.).

Oh! how-great grief have thy words caused to-me,

Thou who-hast-dared to seek in-marriage the race of man!

And thee (to despise) the a plighted right-hand, thee to despise the sacred torches

Shames-it not, and thus to violate former faith?

(Is it) not enough, that thou hast conceived unlawful fires?
An evil love urges thee through unholy sin:

(Is it) not enough, to have-scorned both right-hand and nuptial torches,

A step-mother, daring to seek a kindred bed?

If thee neither piety, nor the plighted right-hand affright,

Nor love for-a-spouse touches thy-impious breast, But I, too-firm have derided the laws of Love,

And my-breast remains free from Paphian fire.

Nor do Cyprian arrows, childish weapons, hurt; That quiver is-powerless against brave men.

I-have cultivated study and sweet labour of hunting,
And Venus has-fled conquered by the sister of Phæbus.

I-for-my-part know the true heart of a maiden well, § 120. obs. 1. § 113. § 113. And I have my hounds, faithful breasts, as-companions.

Me no harps enervate and tuneful songs,

To-me is sweeter that concert of my-hounds. \$113. Perpetual flames keep-watch above the heights of heaven, And it-hath-profited-(me) not to-have-sought human torches. pl.

Nor does my breast now sip various flowers;

For Hecate holds me in-chaste sway.

But never will-it-please-me to disdain her yoke. § 104. obs. I. (obs.) While I enjoy this air, this bosom she shall rule. But what arts by-healing shall-be-able to relieve thee?

What river alas! with-pure waters shall-wash-away

thy-sin?

Modesty despised exacts great penalty for so great a crime, And demands the solitary chains of a tomb.

§ 163. (obs. 3.) The impious flame is to-be-concealed under silent sepulchre, \$ 113.

Forsooth Death alone now lies-open to-thee as-a-rest.

EXERCISE LXL

HIPPOLYTUS PHÆDRÆ.

To be pleasing, cordi esse. Unwedded, thalami expers. To hunt out, exagito. A thought, sententia. Oath, juramentum. To banish, abigo. Going forth, egressus. Impelled, actus. Home, domus, sedes.

Whither rushest (thou), unhappy woman? why the holy

commands of the Gods

With headlong course dost-thou-seek to despise? Thee anger of Cyprian goddess strikes; and the malig

nant son of-the-Cyprian Devours thy heart with unholy fury.

a Virg. Georg. iii. 57.

Dost (thou), wicked-one, bid me a to climb a father's bed,
And to lay my foul limbs on a father's couch?

Are not the chastest joys always pleasing to me?

And (is-it not my) care to live days bunwedded?

Does not the Latonian virgin stand by me present?

She chaste is wont to lead chaste bands.

Is not Cynthia wont with me through long glades

Joyful to hunt-out the resisting wild-beasts?
Ye! rivers I call-to-witness, ye woods; and dark with

graceful graceful

Foliage, (thou) grove who coverest lofty summits! Foul thought never pleased my heart:

Nor hath tongue uttered words from foul breast.

I do not desire to relate to my father the sad complaint, And the base actions of his maddened wife: \$105. obs. 1.

(It is) not mine to deceive oaths, nor the Gods (my) witnesses,

Nor to change d both right and wrong, despising faith.

Let insatiate lust devour thee rabid with-furies,

And teach (thee) to bear the darts of Cyprian goddess:

2d line. pl.

Expel illicit fires; let flying time 1st line.

Hence banish from thy blind heart the foul mark.

Restore, I pray, the first loves of tender age, § 121.

And be-it thy care to please thine-own husband.

Me conscious piety from the threshold of my father's

Drives, and going forth from-my-home, I-am-driven an exile.

Thy eyes will not again behold our countenance,

Nor will our-form inflame thy e heart with warmth.

Why delay I, when a mad woman with unchaste flame Impelled, bids me to stain a father's couch?

This Dictynna forbids; never, best maiden, will-thy

Worshipper dare to approach so great a crime.

Virg. Æn. i. 180.
 Virg. Æn. ii. 155.
 Hor. iv. Od. i. 12.
 Hor. iv. Od. i. 12.

Let-Love conquer others; we will not yield to Love, But Venus in us hath feeble power.

EXERCISE LXIL

organization of the state of th

POMPEIUS CORNELIÆ VALE DICIT.

Fugitive, profugus. Embrace, thalamus. Unhappy, ater. Destiny, fatum. Disgraced, inhonestus To march along, spatior. Peaceful, reses. A superior, prior. Be it, sint. Impending, vicinus. Lost, abreptus.

And now my-wife, farewell! after the weariness of a long life

A fugitive I seek b refuge, shores secure.

Lut for thee rest (is) gained unless dmy-mind feeds empty hope,

And paternal land will receive thy ashes. \$ 164.

Me victorious Cæsar bids depart from my country: Ruined, and with broken might, I-am-driven an exile,

I am driven an exile; I flee my country, and my wife's embrace.

An exile; and an unhappy lot possesses my-wand'ring

feet. § 179. c. obs. 2.

But whatever course Fortune shall give, we-will-follow; g I am driven to unknown (lands); I will seek another destiny.

Lo! on thy plains, Pharsalia, lie unburied § 157. R. G. I. Corpses, bloody on-their-earthy couch.

Lo bands, that so often dared to encounter, lie (there),

And troops not disgraced by-my ruin.

§ 104. (obs.) Perchance, he may-march-along a victor in illustrious arms. And in-ambition assail both the sky and heaven;

b Virg. Æn. i. 540. Ovid. 1. Trist. iii, 85. 8 Ovid. Did. Æn. 117.

c Virg. Æn. vii. 598.

[·] Virg. Ecl. x. 69. d Virg. Æn. x. 627. f Virg. Æn. ii. 388.

He may excite *peaceful* nations, to endure a *superior* Deny, and prepare cruel chains for his country.

Be it—yet the headlong stroke of downward ruin,

And a loftier fall, a future fate awaits (him).

There will be a time when lying now in impending death \$161. a. g. 11.

He-may-repent having-sought a throne in-such treachery Whither am-I-borne? does madness seize my-wretched senses?

Do-thou, I pray, be ever mindful of me (when) absent.

A refuge to the fugitive, if the fates refuse (it to me) alive.

This right-hand shall-give to me in latest death.

b I-have at-length the spirit to break-off cruel life,

c I-have the spirit to-be-able to endure sorrows bravely.

Yet (long) live, and farewell, I pray: trust thyself to the storm;

For so great a storm doth-spare a little bark;

May God preserve thee *lost* (to me) Cornelia: of our Tongue receive now the last words—fare well!

EXERCISE LXIII.

POMPEIUS CORNELIÆ VALE DICIT.

Friendly, concors. Favouring, properans. To lead back, duco reducem. Unexpected, inopinus. Returned, reversus. Assurance, fides. Revolving, versatus. To bid, fero. A seeming, species. Constrained, coactus. To robe, tego. Somewhat, nescio quid. To yield, succumbo. To bear away, suffero. It was decreed, erat in fatis. To sail, tendo. Traversed, emensus. Impatient of, indignans. For ever, in æternum.

d Place limit to-thy-tears; nor now, dearest spouse,

Let the moist stream fall-down over thy tender cheeks

a Juv. Sat. x. 107.

c Ovid. Did. Æn. 183.

b Ovid. Did. Æn. 181.

d Hor. III. Od. xv. 2.

I am not snatched-away—I seek friendly shores,

And realms about-to-give refuge to my speedy flight.

The winds and favouring seas will lead me back, Soon will (my) dear eyes be-present to thy eyes.

Even among the midst of tears, the unexpected kisses of returned

Pompeius will-bring both hope and assurance.

If the land of Canopus sought by-me offers rest,

Then afar, but with me, as you desire, you-shall-be a guest. § 105. obs. 1.

But-if rest be-wanting, if flight must be-essayed, it-will-be-allowed

§ 181. R. G. I. obs. 1. (obs.)

(That you) hasten to unite yourself to our flight.

Alas for me—fears revolving under the lowest heart ofme grieving

In-vain my-mind a bids-me to dissemble.

The seeming of joy, and laughter constrained in countenance \$145.

Robe a sad breast in too thin a vest.

The tongue framing deceits, while it-affords solace toyou,
§ 154, obs. 3.

Cannot relieve the heart from doubtful fear.

Prescient of coming fate, somewhat always

b My-mind agitates; a hidden dread flows into mybones:

Horrid images flit in-bloody darkness,

And with-perpetual voice rouse my inmost breast;

Shalt thou escape death? for whom so many faithful thousands

In vain have-yielded to a bloodstained death? Recall the plains of Hæmonia, when victorious

Cæsar bore martial arms against opposing bands.

No safety for-the-conquered—from-thee conquered, the insignia of a kingdom

And the hope of life at once, c did one day bear-away.

Ovid. Met. i, 1. Virg. Æn. ix. 187. Virg. Æn. vi. 429.

No safety for-the-conquered — The friend of a mighty general,

(So was-it decreed), shall be an exile's enemy!" While thus I meditate, while such cares my-breast

Distract, perchance afar my fate calls (me).

Perchance this boat, which sails from that shore, to us

b Having traversed the sea, may-bring death.

Alas for me! (my) tongue impatient-of heavy tumults, (its) barriers

Bursts - for ever, dear wife, fare well!

EXERCISE LXIV.

ANDROMACHE HECTORI.

Whither, I pray? quo tandem? Luckless, iniquus. To grasp, prense.
To show favour, faveo. Death-dealing, letifer. To lie low, procubo.
To perish, depereo. The safety of Troy, salus Dardania. Failing, invalidus. Sudden, inopinus. To watch over, invigilo.

What seek-you, unhappy (one)? whither, I pray, do-you-cast your burning

Eyes? why does your *luckless* hand *grasp* the sword? Alas for me! now I fear lest thee thy clively valour §146. May overthrow: my-heart trembles with doubtful fear. 4 Yet thou-art resolved to-go, and to revisit the dire plain,

And the fell battles, work of unconquered Mars.

Lo! thy-child, thy temples bristling with-unwonted crests

e Dreading, forbids-thee again to seek wars.

And (let-him) who, having flaid a little-space aside

helmet and spear,

Seeks thine embraces, let-him-be to thee a cause of delay:

Virg. Æn. ii. 354.
 Virg. Æn. v. 754.
 Hor. I. Sat. i. 77
 Virg. Georg. i. 450.
 Ovid. Dido Æn. 7.
 Ovid. Fast. iii. 1.

*Cease the work hated by Venus: fierce weapons, and noxious

Sounds of arms Love spurns and hates.

What, though conqueror of the Grajugene, through the 2d line.

boiling seas of war

With sword thou burstest thy bloody way?

Not to thee however will Fortune always kind showfavour:

Perpetual honour will not follow thy standards. The Argive crowd will not ever fall beneath Hector's spear,

And dark lot will bring to thee a bloody death.

§ 120. R. G. I. obs. 1.

Let others have swift spears and sturdy axes, Biting swords, and death-dealing hands; But although, a victor in long contest, Ajax

You-may cast-down, a stronger enemy is-in the camp.

§ 157. R. G. I. I fear Pelides; at-his-ships sits the bold Achilles; Thence b somewhat of hidden evil I suspect.

For where the army of Greeks Theban citadels pl. § 179. 1. B. obs. 4. Overthrew, and my-country's home lies-low,

I remember that Pelides led the cruel troops,

That the shattered walls gave a path to Pelides: Then my father Eĕtion fell, whom dread Achilles

Sent-down beneath the dark realms of Stygian God.

And by-the-hand of Pelides, while c they called their-glad herds. § 156.

So-many brothers perished in one day.

Hector, but thou-thyself (art) to me a father, and venerable mother,

And thou art present to-me a brother, and a faithful husband.

Thou shinest as our light; in thee (is) the sole hope of § 179. II. c. (b.)

Of Troy: mayst-thou-remain, da port and an altar to thine-own.

Hor. 111. Od. viii. 17.

b Hor. III. Od. xxiv. 64.

c Virg. Ecl. ii. 29.

⁴ Ovid. Pen. Ul. 110.

Be it (thy) care to watch-over the failing age of Priam,

Lest he perish, an unarmed corpse by-Grecian hand.

Regard too Astyanax, lest in-flower of fresh youth, Deserted by his father, sudden death oppress (him).

Pity thine-own Andromache, lest a slave Mycænæ
I behold; or (though) the wife of Hector, the Phthian
fields.

EXERCISE LXV.

CATHERINA HENRICO VIII.

To utter many prayers, multa precari. If in aught, si quid. To be a fault in any one, pro culpâ esse alicui. Wedlock, torus. Honest, pius. A stranger-woman, peregrina. An outcast, advena. My life! Lux mea! Husband, maritus, vir, nuptus. To commit, admitto. To wash out. luo. Stain, labes. Long ago, olim. Lawful, legitimus. Thy very own, proprius. To unite, consocio. True, pius.

Do nought therefore (avail) the groans of a wife uttering many prayers, § 179. 1. obs. 4.

Nought my-sad tears, nought my-prayers avail?

Does-nought our love (move) thee, nor thee the right hand once plighted,

Nor thy promised faith, does-nought Căthărină move (thee)?

b If I-have-deserved well in-aught from thee, pity a wife,

(Thou) who by perpetual right wilt-be to-me a husband!

Nor, (though alas! vain, albeit it-be a useless name,)

Let-it-be a fault in me, to-have-loved a husband's name.

If so-great coblivion of our wedlock has-seized thee,

And it-shames thee to-bear the honest name of spouse,

Virg. Æn. iv. 307. b Virg. Æn, iv. 317. c Virg Æn. vi. 715

Then at-least a woman, a stranger-woman, will I be called, § 116.

An outcast, a sorrowing outcast asks thee for aid.

Whither am-I-borne? whence shall-I-seek solace for my-

wretched fate?

Whence (comes my) glory, thence hath-come my disgrace:

Lux mea.

Who formerly (called me) "My life," who called me

05. obs. 1. § 127. obs.

He is to me the cause of death, and he (the cause) of woe.

If in vain groans, in vain sighs I pour,

Restore to me my-mind, restore (it) to me, husband!
What crime have I committed? what so-great injury of fault (is here)?

Or what madness lies-hid closed in thy breast?

If I-have-been too credulous, and too faithful,

Long-since with tears I have-washed-out either crime. Free-from stain I have always led a life without crime,

If only it-be allowed mortal to-be-free-from stain.

Thou wert to me a brother, thou a dear and only pleasure.

Thou a father, and a spouse, thou a venerated parent.

Twice the golden sun returning accomplishes a tenth
year,

(His) twice tenth course in heaven he bends as before;

Since long-ago in wedlock and

1st line. 1st 1.

In lawful compact mutual love joined our right-hands. Moreover two pledges of our bridal-bed remain,

Each sweetly bresembles thee, with-thy very own look; \$146.

In-look indeed they resemble (thee); but not in-mind also

their father's

Fraud and perfidy, I pray, may the Gods grant to-me!

^{*} Hor. II. Od. xx. 7.

* 100

Tell to me, tell therefore, what is to thee a cause of frenzy;

Doth piety therefore bid thee to reprobate me?

Or doth the Deity bid-thee? a I-would he-had-forbidden thee-to-enter

Wedlock, and with-me to unite faith!

Nor is my mind doubtful, but-that, perfidious-one, of so great fault,

But that of punishment a cause it-is to me, to have been

true.

But my mind knows-not to yield to desired death; § 113.

Death to me lies-open as the gate of the second life;

I fear not the arrows of death, nought the vain arms of the tomb;

And to us life without thee is death.

EXERCISE LXVI.

HECUBA POLYDORUM ABSENTEM VOCAT

Pitiable, miserandus. Comfort, requies. To steal, surripio. Immortale, caelicolae. To prosper, valeo. To stand-preserved, sto.

Voc. § 14. obs. 1.
Last of the Prīamīdæ, Pŏlydōrus! what delays thee?
What forbids (thee) to return to thy mother, oh son

Pitiably hath Polyxena perished by-unhappy fate,

Thou art alone to me; to-me thou dost afford solace, Now tle last hope and *comfort* of my life.

Why art-thou-absent hence? in thee mighty b Troy risesagain to me.

Hither come, (thou) aid and leader and companion of my way!

² Ovid. Did. Æn. 139.

b Hor. 111. Od. iii, 61.

Unhappy me! dost-(thou)-linger? not Cassandra, of the

future 1st line. pl.
Prescient, promised to me this sad destiny.

I-myself believe (a for madly I fear all-things) that dire

Death has stolen thee from my embrace.

Perchance on unknown shore a wave b draws thee back, \$113.

Or thou-liest given-up a prey to cruel dogs. pl. I have not composed thy limbs, or led (thy) c funeral,

(I) have-not fixed the last kisses on-thy-cold cheeks.

Yet if, as I hope, fears devise such-great evils, comp. \$120. obs. 2.

And falsely doth mournful love pain my heart; Restore (thy) countenance to thy mother, by whom through

long years 1st line. \$ 105. obs. 1.

Sad day is to be-passed in slavery.

Unless it-hath pleased the Parcæ d to break-off a servile life,

And fate, not (my) son, must now be approached

by-me. \$ 141.

Then ye, immortals, pity our race, § 116.

These escanty boons I a mother implore of you;

And may my son prosper, wherever he-may-sojourn; by him

May the glory, and name, and honor of our house stand-preserved!

EXERCISE LXVII.

ÆNEAS DIDONI

Is then? Does then? &c. Ecquid. Cables, rudentes. My life! Inx mea Dropped, missus. Hated, invisus. Faithless, perfidus. Straightway, protenis. To join, committo. Shared, collatus. Life remains, stat vita. To undermine, collabefacio Fallen at, allapsus. To press, adurgeo. Separable, dissociandus. Fairer, candidior.

Ovid. Pen. Ul. 71.
 Virg. Æn. ix. 486.
 Hor. 1. Od. xxviii. 3,
 Hor. 11. Od. vii. 15.
 Virg. Æn. viii. 579.
 4.

Does-then, when you-have-heard that we-have-loosed a cables of swift

Ship, my life! (does) thy heart beat sorrowfully?

Art-thon at all pale, as the epistle of Æneas hath come to thee,

And does the letter fall dropped from trembling hand?

Lay-aside fears, thy image lives engraven on-my-mind; Nor hath ancient love deserted my breast.

I (wish) not to be held hated, though suspected,

I do not wish to be faithless towards a-wife.

Give belief to-my-words. Cyllenius (is) author of (my)

journey,

He hath-afforded causes of (my) departure, He the

The Goddess straightway hath-harmed us-undeserving — Gentle Diōnē

Hath-been insidious in our breasts.

Lovers, whom the Goddess joined, the God hath also severed,

And she was the cause of (our) meeting, He of (my) flight.

But though bodies delay separated by sea,

Yet one and the same mind remains to us:

Were I to drink evil cups of Lethe, I could not, \$105.00s.1.

(So great is-the-faith-in my heart,) be forgetful of thee.

For I often remember joys shared with-thee,

b And many serious-things, mixed with light jests.

Nor, methinks, should life remain through unnumbered years,

May that day c fall from our minds.

How I trembled! how perished all the colour in-my-timorous countenance!

How did a fiercer love undermine my strength!

How suddenly as-I-prayed did-my-voice cling to mypressed lips!

How did tremor with silent voice destroy my breast!

Hor. Epod. x. 5.
 Hor. 1, Sat. i. 27.

Virg. Æn. i. 26. Virg. Æn. ii. 774.

§ 113. § 125.

How did-I-kneel a suppliant fallen-at the-knees of Elissa! When my life hung upon thy words!

While I meditate-on these-things, the decree of return presses me,

And the ship has been half-bent-back by my hand. But Cyllenius himself forbids the attempt; nor to-any-one

Of men is-it-lawful to surpass the Gods in-his-attempts. But thou, beware, give-not thyself up to too great grief, a Nor let fear more than is-just shake thy heart.

There is no need of-death for me, but of love, and faith, \$105.1.

Our faith is not separable by ocean.

And I pray, mayst-thou-live content, (thy) husband being-

Nor let our love be diminished by space.
So when death shall join lovers, divided in-life,

§ 164. R. G.

It-will-be-given (us) to-enjoy a fairer wedlock.

EXERCISE LXVIII.

THE BEGGAR-MAID. (TENNYSON,)

Leaning, flexus. To recline, dare pronum. To advance, proferre gradum.

Lords, proceres. Attire, amictus. A queen, uxor.

Forthwith leaning she reclines her-arms on-her-bosom;

What words shall-be-able to mark so-great beauty? There sat the king Cöphētua with-solemn pomp.

Surrounded; a maid approaches naked with-tender feet.

And now to-salute-her, conspicuous bin-his-robe and crown,

To-meet-her he advanced from-off-his-throne;

· Hor. пл. Od. vii, 24. b Virg. Æn. vii, 612. c Hor. г. Sat. ix. 74.

"And it is no wonder," said the alords with-united whisper,

"She is fairer than when the risen day shines!" § 146.

She indeed shone-forth, squalid in-the-attire which-shehad-put-on,

Like-as the graceful moon in b clouded sky.

This-one praises her-slender feet, this-one her-cdark eyes. § 107. obs. 3.

This-one her-hair, and the d grace which smiles in her

A face so fair, and such divine beauty, § 179. II. c. obs. 2.

e I-could-believe, not-yet had-been-seen before in-these places;

And Cophetua spoke fswearing-by his-own name, "Poor though she-be, she shall be a queen to me."

EXERCISE LXIX.

SCOTLAND.

Unchanged, idem. To wave, fluito. To follow a way, viæ insistere. Torrent, lapsus vorticis. Beating, pulsus.

Here nature remains unchanged through unnumbered

Consuming time boasts nought to-have-diminished (its) glory;

As before, the shades of dark wood wave,

And great rivers g follow their wonted way.

When the h cunning right hand of Nature made these places

You-might-believe that-they-had then no other glory.

1 Headlong, as in-the-first rise of time, its-swollen

Waters, the torrent urges, seeking the k low-lands.

Virg. Æn. iii. 58.
 Virg. Æn. iii. 586.
 Hor. I. Od. xiii. 5.
 Virg. Æn. vii. 282.
 Hor. I. Ep. xvii. 60.
 Virg. Georg. i. 203.
 Virg. Georg. ii. 164.
 Virg. Georg. i. 401.

Virg. Æn. iv. 150.

And rising bravely as in ancient age,

pl.

The grey cliffs wage battle with-the beating a surge.

EXERCISE LXX.

THE LAMENT OF A MOTHER.

Flying, volatilis. With him, simul. Without honour, inhonorus. To lament, conqueror. Livelong, quam mihi longus. Acceptable, optatus.

The Parcæ gave the command; and the bflying dart hassped,

c And has-transfixed the dear breast of my boy.

And torn-away with-him has-fled whatsoever levely-thing to-me

A widow, life gave in-past time.

As a tree torn-up by cruel hands, he-fades,

And just-so it-lies without-honour on its own soil.

Thus hath-gone my hope, and the pride of my-joyous mind,

And the shade soon about-to-be grateful to-my old-age.

Like as often in leafy shades, d her-lost

Young the mournful bird with-song laments;

In-such-sort I, pouring sighs from my-breast, my-son

Do sorrowfully weep the whole elive-long day.

Formerly ignorant, I-feared thee, and thy quiver, Death,

Now I bare to thee a naked breast, which thou-mayst-strike.

Oh! would-that thou-mightst-destroy me, wretched-one with-acceptable wound,

If only the same peace awaits me and (my) boy!

Virg, Æn. i. 537.
 Virg. Ecl. ii. 29.
 Virg. Æn. iv. 71.
 Virg. Georg. iv. 512.
 Virg. Æn. iv. 193,

EXERCISE LXXI.

ORPHEUS EURYDICEN PLORAT.

To chill, frigidefacio. To reach, succurro. To gladden, lætifico. Harassel, sollicitatus. Canopy, laqueare. Gladness, dulcedo. To lead a band, præesse choro. Equal-in-years, parilis. Unnerved, resolutus. To recho, adstrepo. Note, modulamen. To resound, remugio.

Consumed with-envy, spoiled of chaste love,

The bond of wedlock being-broken-off, I-am-drivenforth alone.

b Alone I wander-over Hyperborean ice and mountains, § 145.

And realms *chilled* with-perpetual frost. Rapid months pass-by, c summer *treads-close-on* spring,

But one iron winter keeps these abodes.

d Nor to me the concert of birds, or gently through the fields

Do-murmurs reach of the stream as-it-passes-by:
Not for-me does the Sun illumine the clouds of heaven
with-rays,
§ 105. obs. 1.

Nor for-me is house gladdened by-wedlock. Winter presses the earth: but ah! how-great cold my-

breast

Holds harassed with perpetual sorrow! Earth affords a couch; severe sky a e canopy;

But rest denies pure dreams to-my-mind. § 157. R. G. L.

Now I stand, now lo! I fly; at-one-time on-summit of
a mountain.

And again f I-choose to lie beneath cold cliff; And there I recount the hours of past gladness,

When kind Eurydice led her-band of-equal-years.

My-mind repeats its-griefs, till, unnerved by-grief,

187. R. G. I.

It-bedews the cold rocks with-its tears.

Virg. Æn. v. 785.
 Hor. iv. Od. vii. 9.
 Virg. Æn. viii. 25
 Virg. Georg. iv. 517.
 Virg. Georg. i. 422.
 Virg. Ecl. x. 59.

Alas! for me! the pride of spring in the-morn shines and smiles.

\$ 156. 1.

But at-even the day is-shrouded in-sad showers.

The bright Sun hath-shone upon-my couch, and my ears
The tunes of soothing lyre have-sounded-through:

All things have fled, as dreams of silent night,

Hope together, and smile (and), joys vain, flee-away. Such things I exclaim, and on barren top the pines \$169. (c.)

a Aloft have re-echoed to-my-mournful sounds.
Often echo'c sent-back hath resounded in-unnumbered
Hills, and hath-uttered a voice over high rocks;

And to me grieving dlong, with-wondrous note, § 110. obs. "Luckless Eurydice!" the plain and the wave repeat.

EXERCISE LXXII.

COLUMBA OLIVÆ RAMUM REPORTAT.

Fated, debitus. New-born, novus. To grow red, erubeo. To delay, remoror. Confiding, credulus. To recede, refluo, recedo. Borne on high, sublimis. Desired, petitus. Prize, decus. A wonder, omen. To receive, accipio, accepto.

Now over ocean, sent-forth from-the-sky serene,

The air flies-out through the gates of-morning, Alone, over the watery waves, with-little e hazard, § 179. I. B. obs. 4.

The ark bounds, where the wave gives a ready way. Thence it-goes, where Caucăsus on-the-top-of the wave,

The fated term of-exile, raised his-snowy head.

§ 163

pl.

Lo! a dove is-sent to-view the new born earth, Already she before had-taken her-airy flight.

Virg Æn. iii. 680.
 Virg. Æn. iii. 555
 Virg. Æn. iii. 629.
 Virg. Georg. iii. 45.
 Hor. A. P. 459.

And now too heaven is-sprinkled with-earliest stars, \$105. obs. 1. \$179. 1. obs 4.

And departing day was seen to grow-red;

But the messenger bird delays in distant shores,

What doest-thou? ah of what-great fear wilt-thou-be the cause?

"Oh! why, evilly confiding, dost-thou-trust the buntried sea?
"What hast-thou-to-do, gentle dove, with the swollen

Dost-thou seek the earth bare, as-the-waters recede?

And has-the-wave now dlessening afforded (thee) a certain place?"

While the father complains and speaks, borne over the seas,

The messenger borne-on-high cleaves the open pole:

Flying she-sweeps her-way nearer, and

The loved bird came into the desired embrace of-herlst l. own master.

She-flies-towards-him, and bears-before-her a bough of tender olive,

Which had-been the cause and the prize of her-long delay.

The father saw, and suddenly astounded at so great a wonder

He-saw, and himself believed not his-own eyes.

8 Now in-his-bosom (he) receives the-returned-one, now he-feeds his-eyes

With-gifts, now h he gives praises to God.
"How well her-own gifts suit the dove," he says,

105. obs. 1. \$ 192. (d.)

"And (thou), O bird, art worthy to carry such gifts! Let the vulture seek for-himself bloody honours in-

These are trophies worthy of-thy warfare.

With-thee Peace seemed to me to descend from-heaven; So may Olive always flourish, the companion of Peace!"

Virg. Æn. v. 268. 864.
 Virg. Æn. iv. 415.
 Virg. Æn. v. 170.
 Virg. Æn. v. 457

Ovid. Fast, ii. 308. Virg. Æn. viii. 116.

EXERCISE LXXIII.

TO THE SNOWDROP. (KEBLE.)

To retire, se capere Attire, amicius. Charms, veneres. Fancy, Phantăsia. To twinkle, trepido. Unexpected, inopinus. To glisten, rubesco. To give belief, addere fidem. Herald (adj.), nuntius, a, um.

Thou-who art-born the smiling daughter of the new-born year,

a Whom the dewy meads boast as-their-own pride, And, girt with virgin attire of the verdant spring, Shinest white, pure, as a pious vestal!

b Not because (thy) fairest neck languishing reclines,

c And pendent, itself retires into its-own nest;

pl. § 157. R.G. 1.

While cool shades, the rain d collecting in-the-heaven

While cool shades, the rain d collecting in-the-heaven,

Shake thy soft heart with-unwonted fear;

Nor because smiling, beneath the woodland covert of willows,

An island rises from the mid waters of the river; Where, as the locks of an infant *carelessly* dishevelled, Joyful thou-art-wont to twine little circles;

Those-things move not me - but the grace of thy chaste countenance,

Which itself smiling scarcely conceals its-own fcharms:
These signs to Fancy promise a happy year,
Like as a blest land in the western sea.

So thy-smiles twinkle to the light of the cold moon, § 187. R. G. II.

And give unexpected joys in-the-wintry day;

§ 179. 11. c. obs. 2. § 179. 11. B. obs. 4. You-might-believe that-they-say, "With equal light soon will-glisten

All-things; soon the ground-will-shine with-green vest."

Does-any-one love the beauteous honours of the early spring?

For sooth he will-give belief to these as witnesses.

⁴ Hor. 1. Od. i. 2.

Virg. Æn, iv. 155.
 Juv. Sat, xiii. 34.
 Virg. Æn, vii. 377.
 Hor. II. Od, xiii. 5.

Virg. Æn. ix. 496.
 Hor. i. Ep. xviii. 110

And still do-we-doubt, when "He-lives, and hath-left the tomb,"

The herald crowd of the angelic quire sings?

EXERCISE LXXIV.

AD SOMNUM.

Of Morpheus, Morpheus, a, um. Only-speak-the-word, die modo. To prepare for, se tollere in (with acc.). I pray=mihi. To refuse, parco. Features, ora.

b Hither come, light sleep, glide-down with-soft wing,

Quickly hither come, speed towards my-sad couch. Thou shalt-dry wakeful tears from-my-moist eyes,

And shalt-cover my breast sprinkled with-flower of

Morpheus. § 181. obs. 1. (obs.) pl.
Bid that-my soothed senses drink pleasing coblivion,
And may-my temples d be cherished by-gentle hand.

Only-speak-the-word, the tide which boils in-my-veins is-appeased,

Only-speak-the-word, f bright hope returns into afflicted breasts.

Nor however to-me unaccustomed do-the-pains of night return,

But I reseek, sorrowful as before, my-wakeful couch.

Alas! my-labour (is) vain—for seen through midst of shades

The features of a maiden meet my eyes. § 107. obs. 3.

h Ah! light which disperses the stars, nought relieves my griefs,

And day becomes dark, as the shade of dark night.

^a Virg. Æn. vi. 807. ^d Virg. Æn. i. 692. ^g Virg. Georg. iv. 492.

Virg. Æn. v. 722.
 Virg. Æn. iv. 532.
 h Hor. III. Od. xxi. 24.
 Virg. Æn. vi. 715.
 f Hor. IV. Od. v. 18.

Why, I-pray, Death, dost thou long prepare-for the desired stroke?

Cruel-one, why dost-promise aid, which athou-dost-refuse to give?

EXERCISE LXXV.

"THE GLORIES OF OUR BIRTH AND STATE."

Like to, ad instar. Icy, gelidus. Reeking, madeo. Hero, vir. To blossom, frondesco. The tomb, cinis.

Alas me! because, like to a fleeting cloud, perishes \$110.0bs.

Whatever glory of-birth, whatever wealth, possesses:

For no walls cward-off death from-us,

d But impartial Death afflicts kings with-icy hand;

And sceptres with harrows shall lie equally without honour,

And the broken crown on-the-soil together-with curved sickle.

Let-this-one boast laurel over plains reeking with slaughter,

Or with e rigid swords mow f fruitful fields;

Yet hard fate bids g strong nerves to yield to death, \$104. obs. 1. (note.)

That art subdues mighty heroes.

Lo! beauteous crowns wither on-thy forehead, \$140. So-that it-shames thee to-remember thy-own glory.

Do-you-not see, how a victim with blood poured out the altars

Purple h stains, who lately was a conqueror?
Us the cold tomb awaits; but to blossom Virtue

Ever loves; and the tomb is-fragrant with-its-own odour.

Hor. 111. Od. xxviii. 7. d Hor. 11. Od. xviii. 32. Hor. 1. Od. xxviii. 13.

Virg. Æn. ii. 15.
 Virg. Georg, i. 508.
 Hor. III. Od. xxiii. 18.
 Virg. Eel. vii. 47.
 Hor. III. Od. iv. 15, 16
 Hor. I. Od. i. 9.

EXERCISE LXXVI.

FROM THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

Dark, nigrans. Darkness, crepusculum. Prescient, fatidicus. Confused, surdus. Dashed upon, collisus. Fearlessly, impunè. On this side and on that, hinc atque hinc. At times, olim. Blind, lumine captus.

There with-leaves the beech relieves, twined with dark Oaks, the middle day, like the shade of night;

And a scanty light with rays breaks the obscure darkness,
And rocks shine scarce touched with-a quivering light.
§ 102.0bs. 2.

Like-as when things-hidden from-our eyes, a seer
Learned beholds, (though) future, with *prescient* mind.
Scarcely any murmurs break the secure repose,

And abundance of b fresh water leaps-down lightly.

§ 181. R. G. i. obs. 1. § 125.

Yet Zephyrus d more violent may-fall-upon the-waves,
§ 179 II. c. obs. 2.

And either shore may-utter confused sounds;

Then hollow voices sound, and long-time e dashed-upon \$ 125. \$ 169. (c.)
Opposing rocks, the wave groans mournfully.

On this-side and on-that, rocks fearlessly threatening in mid § 179. 1. c. (a.)

Air you-would-think scarce sustain themselves. Such caves the hungry wolf may-have-left at-times, f And there the hind unburt may-conceal her young.

These places, believe me, 'tis forbidden to-approach-

(I speak things-known,) they say that step profane

g But hither at-times hath-come Faunus with-friendly meeting, § 15, obs. 5.

meeting, \$15. obs. 5.

h And hither have rustic bands of Satyrs met: \$155.

And they lead agile dances, while-the-moon looks-on,
\$179. 1. c. obs 2.

If-any-one beholds these-things, he-will-be blind.

Virg. Æn. vii. 9.
 Virg. Georg. ii. 107.
 Virg. Æn. v. 733.
 Hor. II. Sat. vi. 2.
 Hor. II. Ep. ii. 7.
 Virg. Georg. v. 73.

c Hor. III. Od. i. 9. Hor. III. Od. iii. 42. Virg. Georg i. 183

EXERCISE LXXVII.

"'TIS THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER," &c.

Could I then ? Ergo erat ut, &c. Scentless, inodorus. Aging, senescens
To grow dull, hebesco.

Still breathes, still breathes the sweet rose in empty garden,

And grieves its-companions, as-many-as once flourished;

And grieves its-companions, as-many-as once nourished

Nor remains a sister, which now may-be-able to give back sighs,

"Or unite smiles with-smiles. § 181. R. G. obs. 1.

Could-I then-b wish to leave thee on-widowed stem?

Love sleeps; whatever once-was Love's-own, sleeps.

Lie, where he lies: though these lie scentless,

Be-it mine with-leaves to scatter thy withered bed. So also flower of Friendship withers; grows-dull

The gem of aging Love; let him fly, I-will-follow.

Love has-flown: breasts languish with-extinguished fires; Who alas! alone cwill protract delays in a lonely world?

EXERCISE LXXVIII.

"UPON THAT RIVER'S FURTHEST SHORE." &c.

Down, vellus. To sing-presciently, præcino. To fly aloft, emico.

d Conspicuous stood on-the-furthest shore of a river

A swan, his wings painted with cærulean down: He-was soft, such-as no race of swans, Such-as Strymonian e flocks have not nourished.

^a Hor, 11. Od. iii, 10. ^c Virg. Æn. x 888. ^e Hor. 1. Ep. iii, 19. ^b Hor, 11. Od. i. 9. ^d Hor. 1v. Od. xiv. 17.

He indeed dying, as-death-draws-on, his piteous song Sings-presciently, and pours from mouth sad strains. Behold! already the bdirge ceases, as-the-song is-finished, And the shores striken have given-back last sounds; He conscious recognizing the presages of his-own fate Flies-aloft, and wings long flight to the stars;

And, ordered to lay-aside mortal form, as a new Star sits (there): my tears held me.

EXERCISE LXXIX.

WE RAISED NO TROPHY O'ER HIS HEAD. (MRS. HEMANS.)

Tomb, bustum. Raised, exstructus. Buried, positus. Shattered, infractus. Shield, parma. Torn, excussus. Helm, cassis. Burial-place, rogus. Canvass, velum.

^a (His) tomb stands not raised with-sepulchral trophy,
Nor did the dirge commanded utter its-latest songs;
Nor remains alas! a useless sign which to-his-comrades

may-point § 183.

Where deep rest oppresses a-buried general; But a broken shield is fixed to a *shattered spear,

And a snow-white plume with-feathers torn from a helm:

And the plain g enriched with blood-stained turf, relates § 183.

Where the brave limbs keep their-lowly bed.

Although there a tomb covers not his-bones in his-

father's sepulchre,

Who can-desire to have a more illustrious burial-place?

For his name lives h through the pathless deserts of Syria,

And the unhonoured canvass gives-him a funeral robe.

Virg. Georg. iii. 402.
 Virg. Æn. xi. 201.
 Virg. Georg. i. 492.
 Virg. Æn. x. 731.
 Virg. Æn. ix. 58.

Virg. Æn, vi. 810. Virg. Æn, ix. 810.

EXERCISE LXXX.

THE DYING GLADIATOR.

Tariy, æger. To weigh down, gravo. Like thunder, fulmineus. To join battle, manum conserere. Bending, pronus.

The crowd is-silent; lately resounding with loud applause,
In-all their-ranks, the Theatres are-free from-sound;
The dying gladiator is laid on the middle of the sand,

And life now flows tardily with slow blood.

Lo! how his-head dejected is-weighed-down with-mighty death,

And with-its-orb the shield sustains his-a bending side! Yet life collects-again quivering fires beneath his brow,

His-eye *like-thunder* glistens in his-fixed face. § 105 obs 1.

Sad is his-brow; image of death appals-him not, Nor blood, staining ground with-gentle stream.

But impatient wrath, but griefs repressed in-heart, These things agitate him; both hope and fear agitate-

him b not.

And now again he-c renews his-strength for last contest,

§ 179, 1. obs. 4.

If it-may-be-lawful again to join battle. In vain: the vein rolls forth swift blood,

And as-the-soul-flies, the right-hand lies languidly.
Then also now dying — "To whom a free life is denied,"
"Thus," he-says, "in illustrious death, I shall be free."

EXERCISE LXXXI.

IPHIGENIA IN AULIS.

Circle, corona, Heifer, bos. To falter, resolvor. To sink, defluo. L'nfeebled, laxatus. To be shown, pateo. Scanty, rarus. Golden, flavens, § 105. obs.i.

There-appeared to me, amid a deircle of both kings and seers

To stand, a fair maiden with epale cheeks;

b Hor. 1. Od. xiv. 14. 4 Virg. Æn. ix. 551.

[·] Virg. Æn. x. 586. · Virg. Æn. v 604. · Juv. Sat. x. 82.

Also an altar beside stood; but no-where a victim. Either a sheep, or heifer about-to-please great Jove. One of the kings there standing-forth moved lips in-prayer,

They-were last (words): "Delia, alay-aside thy wrath." They-were last (words;) the tongue faltered on-dry palate, And heavy grief stood in his-mute countenance. She nothing (spoke); long-time she-sinks with enfeebled limbs,

And bending and stiff, she-lies on-the sacred soil.

A daughter and a father they-are-shown; the kings also hide their-eyes,

§ 166. obs. 2. Whom once she knew in her-father's home:

When they-remembered her-voice, when her-lyre, when hergraceful looks,

And words uttered scantily in-virgin fear; What could-she-do? her senses depart, and strength of speech, Almost the slave refuses to-be-present-at his-bduty. The purple vest is shed over her-decent limbs,

c And golden hair hid her-neck. \$ 125.

And as she-was-placed-upon the altar, then now about-todie she-revived,

And raised her-silent countenance to the bright pole. 2d 1.

Delia grudged succour to the unhappy-one, while life remained:

But an avenger is-at-hand to her-spurned Manes.

EXERCISE LXXXII.

EGERIA.

Polisted, funestatus. To frequent, concelebro. Speeding, actus. Stripped, Visiter, advena. To be wanting, absum. To have power, resolutus. To frame, gigno. To liquefy (vb. neut.), valeo. To give away, cedo. liquesco. Liquid, humens. To waste (vb. neut.), consumor.

§ 186. R. G. 1. When the polluted Curia bewailed its pious king,

And earth covered Numa seized from his-spouse,

a Hor. IV. Od. xii. 25. b Virg. Æn. vi 223. c Virg. Æn. iv. 590. d Juv Sat. viii. 18

She indeed, with hair dishevelled over tora countenance, Said, "Rome, farewell! our palace, farewell. pl.

And may the cave farewell, and the nightly silence of the grove,

Once frequented by my councils."

*Rome, farewell," as-yet she-said. She-flies speeding through the fields,

^aThe shade of Aricinian valley conceals her flight. It-conceals not her-wailings. Summer had-beheld he.

lamenting,

The leaf stripped by-wintry south-wind had-seen-her.

But the stiff oaks, and rocks sounding with water,

The sound reached, and the Dryades and Nāiādes; Often they, often Theseus, chaste visiter of the grove,

Gave now tears to her-weeping, now pious words But a cure was-wanting. Then haply through tall woods

Delia with-voice used-to-lead her-c returning hounds:
She-stood, when she-saw both the nymph, and swelling

And eyes turned into a fount by-her-own weeping.

The cause of grief was known (for neither is it-right that-deities should-be-deceived);

Signs even have-power to move a goddess.

"The Fates have-forbidden thy griefs to give-way to years; Thee, nymph, eternal grief bids to give-away."

She had spoken. But like-as grows-pale in-flames an image

^dOf wax, which Thessalian hands have-framed, And perishes, and wasting biquefies into the rapid fire

And soon has no signs of former beauty; So she gradually subsides into liquid waves,

And she-who as-a nymph had-wept, departs an eternal fountain.

She herself grieving was f consumed; her-griefs remained,

Now also the river has the name of Egeria.

Ovid, Fast, iii. 263.
 Virg. Æn, i. 390.
 Virg. Ecl. viii. 60,
 Virg. Ecl. viii. 60,
 Virg. Æn, xii. 589
 Virg. Æn, iii. 654



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