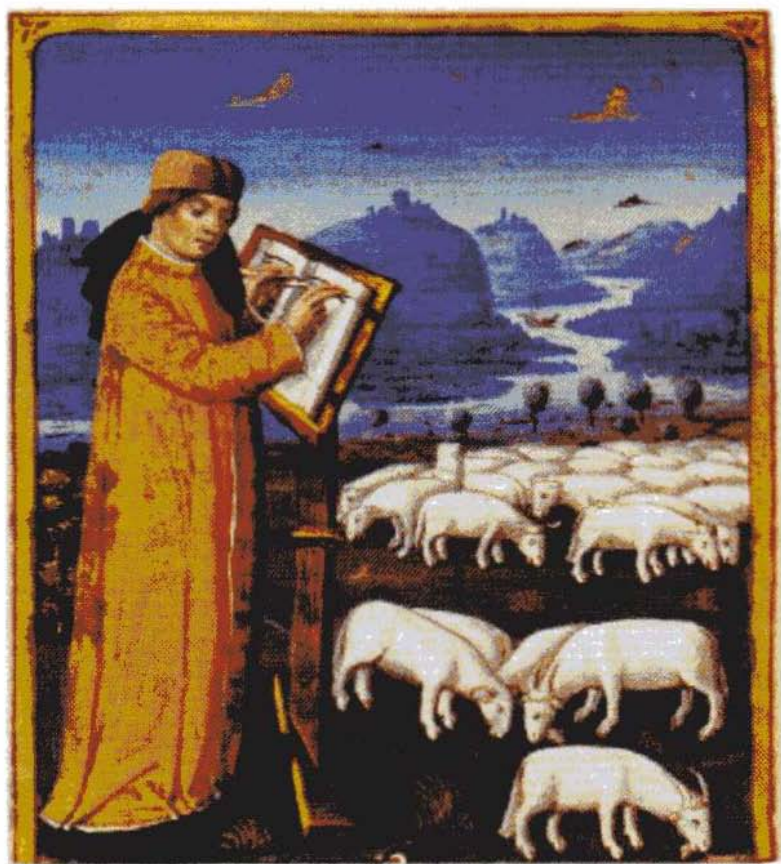


P. VERGILII MARONIS
BVCOLICA
CARMINA

ROSA ELISA GIANGOIA



Edizioni Accademia
Vivarium Novum



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P. VERGILII MARONIS BUCOLICA CARMINA

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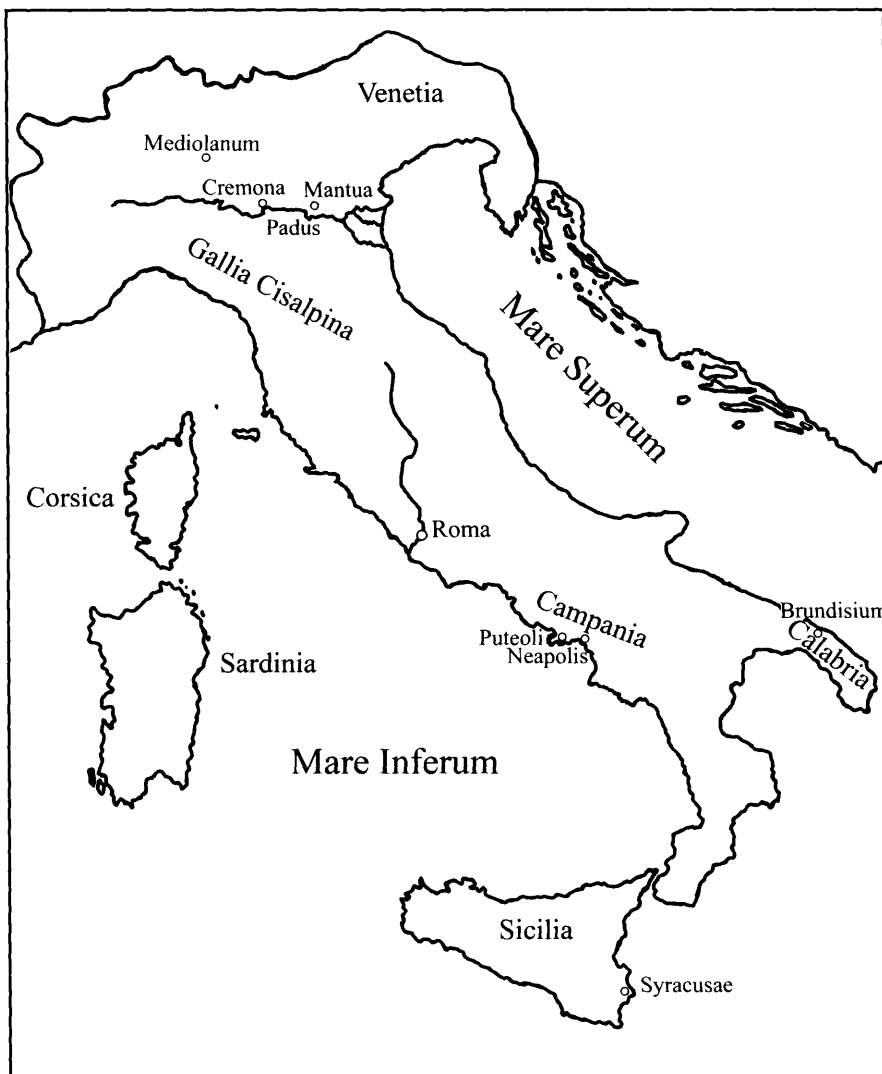
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In margine pāginārum explānantur vocābula quae nōn reperiuntur in libris quibus titulus est LINGUA LATINA PER SE ILLUSTRATA pars I: Familia Rōmāna; pars II: Rōma Aeterna, cap. XXXVI-XLV.

Vocābula quae in pāginis 5-17 reperiuntur nōn explānantur iterum in reliquō librō. Vocābula vērō, quae in plūribus Būcolicis carminibus reperiuntur, singulis locis explānantur, ut singulae eclogae per sē legī possint.

DE VERGILIO POETA EIVSQVE VITA

Moriēns Vergilius poēta hoc carmen sepulcrō suō in-
scribendum dictāvisse dicitur:

Mantua mē genuit, Calabrī rapuēre, tenet nunc

Parthenopē; cecinī pāscua, rūra, ducēs.

- 5 Dubium est an hī versūs ab ipsō Vergiliō in-
stante morte compositī sint; at optimē poētae vītam
– nātus est enim Vergilius apud Mantuam, mortuus
Brundisiī, sepultus vērō Neāpolī – eiusque mākimī
ponderis opera breviter dēscribere videntur: *Būco-*
10 *lica* scīlicet, *Geōrgica* et *Aenēida*.

- P. Vergilius Marō nātus est, ut suprā dīximus,
Andibus, apud Mantuam, annō LXX a. Chr. n., in
amoenā Galliae citeriōris regiōne, quam Mincius flū-
men interfluit. Parentēs eius praedia ibīdem possidē-
15 bant, nōn summō tamen locō nātī erant. Vergilius
puer prīmum Mantuae, tum Crēmōnae, deinde Me-
diolānī atque Neāpolī litterīs studuit. Ut dēnique stu-
dia sua perficeret, Rōmam missus est, ubi Epidium
rhētorem (fortasse cum Octāviānō condiscipulō) et
20 Sirōnem Epicūrēum philosophum magistrōs audīvit.

Mantua -ae *f*: oppidum trāns Padum
Calabrī: incolae regiōnis Italiae ubi
Brundisium situm est
rapuēre = rapuērunt
Parthenopē -ēs *f*: Neāpolis, oppidum
Campaniae nōn procul ā Puteolīs
pāscuum -ī *n* = locus ubi pecudēs pā-
suntur

mākimī ponderis = magnī aestimandus
dē-scribere = verbīs ostendere
būcolicus -a -um = dē pāstōribus
Būcolica carmina
geōrgicus -a -um = dē agrīs colendīs
Geōrgica carmina
Aenēida acc. *Gr* = Aenēidem

Andēs -ium *f*

Mincius -ī *m*
quam inter-fluit: inter quam fluit

summō locō nātus: parentibus nōbilis-
simīs nātus

Crēmōna -ae *f*, Mediolānum -ī *n* = op-
pida trāns Padum

Epidius -ī *m*
rhētōr -oris *m* = magister dicendī
con-discipulus -ī *m*
Sirō -ōnis *m*
Epicūrēus -a -um: discipulus Epicūri,
virī Graeci sapientis
philosophus -ī *m* = vir sapiēs

suf-ficere -iō -fēcisse -fectum = satis esse

statūra -ae *f*: longitūdō corporis
grandis -e = magnus

plūs *quam* semel

modestus -a -um = quī pauca satis habet

vel + *comp* = sãnē

verēcundus -a -um (< verēri) = pudīcus

Lepidus -ī *m* | trium-virī: III virī quibus negōtium pūblicum mandātur
Cremōnēnsis -e; incola Crēmōnae
veterānus -a -um (< vetus) = mīles, qui multōs annōs pugnāvit

Mantuānus -a -um : incola Mantuae

possessiō -ōnis *f* < possidēre

pūblicāre = pūblicum facere

orbāre (rē) = spoliāre, (alicui) adimere (rem)

agellus -ī *m* = parvus ager

Post haec studia Rōmae perfecta, domum re-
diit, ubi ōtiō fruēbātur nōn sine litterīs, cum ad vītam
sustinendam praedia frūgēsque agrī eī satis largē suf-
ficerent. Haud ita beātē tamen vīvēbat: nam corpore
et statūrā grandī fuit, nōn semper vērō firmā valetū- 25
dine utēbātur; admodum pudibundus fuit et plūs
semel (sī antīquīs scrīptōribus eius vītam nārrantibus
crēdendum est) infēlicī amōre flagrāvit. Hīs dē cau-
sīs eius indolēs, quae iam nātūrā pudīca et modesta
erat, vel verēcundior facta est. 30

Tōtum ergo carminibus componendīs philoso-
phiaeque discendae sē dēdit, neque fortasse dulcia
patris arva iam reliquisset nisi necessitāte coactus
esset ē suō praediō proficīscī iterumque petere
Rōmam. 35

Annō enim XLII a. Chr. n. Octāviānus, Antō-
nius et Lepidus triumvirī agrōs Cremōnēnsium – quī
in bellō cīvīlī Brūtō fāverant – inter veterānōs distri-
buī iussērunt; cum tamen agrī circā Crēmōnam tot mī-
litibus nōn sufficerent, necesse fuit etiam Mantuānōs 40
quōsdam dē praediōrum suōrum possessiōne dēicere
eōrumque quoque agrōs pūblicāre. In eōrum numerō,
quī praediīs orbātī sunt, Vergilius quoque fuit, quī qui-
dem agellō suō spoliātus est. Cum frustrā bona sua
reciperāre variīs modīs cōnātus esset, tandem annō 45

XXXIX a. Chr. n. Rōmam petīvit, ubi iam Gāiō Cil-
 niō Maecēnātī, Arretīnō nōbilissimō, cognitus erat.
 Maecēnātī vērō Octāviānus commiserat ut poētās,
 ōrātōrēs, rērum gestārum scriptōrēs arcesseret, quī
 50 Rōmae glōriam et potissimum ipsiūs Octāviānī im-
 perium operibus suis concelebrārent; quibus adiūtus
 ille celerius ad prīncipātum, quem appetēbat, perve-
 nīre posset. Levābat hōs hominēs Maecēnās omnibus
 cūrīs ad vīctum cotidiānum pertinentibus, ut in ūnam
 55 artem suam omnibus vīribus incumberent, neque ūllā
 sollicitūdine afficerentur. Nōlēbat tamen nōbilissimus
 ille vir assentātōrēs vel adūlātōrēs alere: asciscēbat
 igitur liberōs hominēs bonōsque virōs, quī suā sponte
 Octāviānō imperium regentī favērent cum nōn nisi
 60 commoda reī pūblicaē inde prōvenīre posse putārent.

Maecēnās inter amīcōs suōs ferē statim Ver-
 giliū numerāvit; Maecēnāte impetrante fortasse
 fundum suū Mantuānum recipere potuit. Atta-
 men cum intereā villam cum integrō praediō Neā-
 65 poli sitō ā Sirōne, quī eius magister fuerat, ēmisset,
 maluit ibi māximam vītae partem agere: nam mītiūs
 illiūs regiōnis caelum magis valetūdīnī eius incertae
 prōdesse vidēbātur: et semper inde ab eō tempore
 Neāpolim et praesertim Pausilypum, amoenissi-
 70 mum prōmunturium, ubi praedium eius situm erat,

Cilnius -ī m

Maecēnās -ātis m
 Arretīnus -a -um = incola Arretii, op-
 pidi in mediā Italiā siti

potius comp
 potissimum sup = praecipuē

con-celebrāre = celebrem facere
 ad-iuvāre -iūvisse -iūtum

prīncipātus -ūs m = imperium prīncipis
 ap-petere (< ad-) = cupidē petere

levāre = liberāre

vīctus -ūs m (< vīvere) = cibus/rēs ne-
 cessāriae ad vivendum
 cotidiānus -a -um < cotidiē
 incumbere in rem = sē dēdere reī, stu-
 dēre reī

sollicitūdō -inis f = cūra

adūlātōr/assentātōr -ōris m = quī alicui
 potentiōri semper assentit (ut com-
 moda adipiscātur)
 asciscere -iuisse = (sibi) socium facere

nōn nisi = solum, tantum

prō-venire

fundus -ī m = praedium
 at-tamen = tamen

vītam agere = vīvere

praesertim = praecipuē, potissimum
 Pausilypum -ī n

in dēliciīs habēre: valdē diligere

in dēliciīs habuit.

Annō XIX a. Chr. n., cum iam ferē tōtam Aenēida perfēcisset, statuit sibi loca invīsenda esse, dē quibus in poēmate suō mentiōnem fēcera: Asiam praesertim et regiōnem illam, ubi Trōia sita erat, suis oculīs cernere cupiēbat. Sed cum Athēnis Augustō, ab Oriente Rōmam redeuntī, occurrisset, unā cum eō in Italiam revertī cōstituit. Antea tamen Megaram, oppidum ab urbe Athēnis nōn procul situm, vīsere cum Augustō voluit; ibi vērō morbō quōdam subitō affectus est. Nāvem cōnscendit, sed morbus continuā nāvigātiōne auctus est, ita ut gravior in diēs fieret. Tandem Brundisium appulit, ubi post paucōs diēs morbō cōnsumptus est. Vergilius cum sibi mortem appropinquantem sentīret, chartās librōsque suōs iterum iterumque petīvit, ut cremāret Aenēida nōndum omnīnō perfectam: cum vērō amīcī negāvissent sē datūrōs, testamentō combūrī iussit, et hoc opus Variō et Tuccae amīcīs faciendum lēgāvit.

Megara - ae f

datūrōs esse

comb-ūrere = ūrere
Varius -ī m, Tucca -ae m : poētae Rōmāni, Vergilii amīcī

trāns-portāre

via Puteolāna: via quae Puteolōs dūcit | distichon -ī n: hexameter et pentameter

Augustus tamen id facere nōn permīsit. Vergilius voluit etiam ut sua ossa Neāpolim trānsportārentur, ubi diū et beātissimē vītam ēgerat. Augustus igitur iussit eius ossa Neāpolim trānsferri: quae sepulta sunt in viā Puteolānā, eiusque sepulcrō id distichon, quod fecerat, inscriptum est.

DE BVCOLICIS CARMINIBVS

In versibus sepulcrō inscribendis vidēmus Vergilium cecinisse *pāscua, rūra, ducēs*. Tria enim sunt eius māximī mōmentī opera: *Būcolica, Geōrgica et Aenēis*. In *būcolicīs* dē “pāscuīs”, id est dē pāstōrum
5 vītā scrīpsit, Theocritum, summum illum Syrācūsānum poētā, imitātus. *Būcolica carmina* opus suum inscripsit, cum Graecē βουκόλος “bubulcum” significet. Alter vērō eiusdem operis titulus est “Eclo-
gae”; ita haec carmina appellata sunt ex Graecō
10 verbō, quod est ἐκλέγειν, id est “sēligere”, quasi sint “carmina sēlēcta”. Quae carmina Vergilius inter annum XLII et annum XXXIX a. Chr. n. composuit.

Theocritus Syrācūsānus – quī III seculō a. Chr. n. flōruerat – *epyllia* et *īdyllia* scrīpserat, quōrum
15 priōra brevia poēmata sunt, quibus ūna tantum fābula nārrātur; altera vērō parva et lepida sunt carmina, quibus poēta dē vītā cotīdiānā sive urbānā cecinit, saepe pāstōrum cantūs imitātus, quōrum ārdentēs amōrēs, invidiās acerbās, honestās firmāsque
20 amīcitiās versibus celebrāvit. Fīnxit autem Theocritus pāstōrēs hūmānissimōs atque cōmēs, quī benignē inter sē certārent canendō māximā cum arte et

magnī/māximī mōmentī: magnī aestimandus

Theocritus -ī m : poēta Graecus quī saeculō III a. Chr. n. vīxit
Syrācūsānus -a -um < *Syrācūsae* -ārum *fpl* : Siciliae urbs

βουκόλος: *būcōlos* (= bubulcus)
bubulcus -ī m = quī bovēs pascit
ecloga -ae *f*

ἐκλέγειν: *eklēgein* (= sēligere)
sēligere -lēgisse -lēctum = ēligere

flōrere -uisse = in flōre esse; (aetate)
f. = iuvenis esse
epyllion -ī n | idyllion -ī n

lepidus -a -um = venustus

acerbus -a -um = molestus, dūrus

celebrāre = celebrem facere
fingere finxisse fictum = arte efficere,
excōgitāre (rem falsam)

avēna -ae *f*

calamus -ī *m*

modī mūsicī: sonī dulcēs, quī tībīs fī-
dibusque ēduntur | mūsicus -a -um
meditārī: excōgitāre, compōnere
capella -ae *f* = parva capra
haedus -ī *m*



avēna /
calamus /
harundō

decore; amoenissimīs in locīs avē-
nīs calamīsque suīs modōs mūsicōs
meditantēs cum capellās haedōsque
pāscerent.

25



hilaris -e = lactus, iūcundus

amoenitās -ātis *f* < amoenus

re-cubāre

grāmen -inis *n* = herba

arbusta -ōrum *n pl* = locus arborum

plēnus; humiliōrēs arborēs

rōs rōris *n* = aqua quā noctū et primō
māne herbae asperguntur

dūmōsus -a -um: plēnus *dūmīs*

dūmus -ī *m*

harundō -inis *f*

suāvis -e = quī dēlectat, dulcis



illīs immiscuit. Theocritus ferē semper hilaris et iū-
cundus est; Vergiliī vērō carmina nōn carent aliquā
maestitiā, quae poētae indolī propria fuit. Eius pā-
stōrēs canunt, gaudent interdum, laetāntur locōrum
amoenitāte, recubantēs in grāmine mollī inter flū-
mina nōta, grāta arbusta et flōrēs variōs rōre asper-
sōs; at dum spectant capellās atque
ovēs dūmōsīs dē rūpibus pendentēs
et harundinibus suīs suāvia carmina canunt, nōnnihil
maestitiae eōrum in vōcibus semper animadvertitur.

30

35

cytīsus -ī *f*

seges -etis *f* = frūgēs/agrī bene cultī

pōmum -ī *n*: pōma sunt māla, pira, cēt.



arista -ae *f* = pars summa
frūmentī



Quid iuvant flōrentēs cytīsī, quid ferti-
lēs segetēs, quid pōma mātūra, quid
mollēs aristae ad levandās animī cūrās?
Trīste aliquid et miserum in sē vītam ha-

40

somniāre < somnium: somniāre
(rem) = somnium vidēre (dē rē)

bēre sentit poēta; quamquam ipse quoque haud rārō
spē futūrī temporis trahitur et novam somniat aetā-
tem quā omnēs hominēs beātē vīvere possint.

45

VITA VERGILII INCERTIS AVCTORIS, QVAE SYB DONATI
NOMINE AD NOS PERVENIT

Pūblius Vergilius Marō parentibus modicīs fuit.
Nātus est Cn. Pompēiō Magnō et M. Liciniō Crassō
cōnsulibus, Īduum Octōbrium diē, in pāgō quī Andēs
dīcitur, quī est ā Mantuā nōn procul.

Cn. Pompēiō M. L. Crassō cōnsuli-
bus: annō LXX a. Chr. n.

pāgus -ī *m* = parvum oppidum

5 Initia aetātis, id est ūsque ad septimum annum,
Crēmōnae ēgit. [...] Crēmōnā Mediolānum et inde
paulō post Neāpolim trānsiit: ubi cum litterīs et Grae-
cīs et Latīnīs vehementissimam operam dedisset, tan-
dem omnī cūrā omnīque studiō indulsit Medicīnae et
10 Mathēmaticīs.

aetātis: vītac

vehemēns -entis = strēnuus, fortis
operam dare (rei) = cūrāre (rem), stu-
dēre (reī)
indulgēre indulsisse indultum + *dat* =
cēdere; cūrāre, operam dare
medicīna -ae *f* = medicī ars
mathēmatica -ōrum *n pl* = ars dē nu-
merīs

ērūdītus -a -um = doctus (↔ rudis)

Quibus rēbus cum ante aliōs ērudītor perītior-
que esset, sē in Urbem contulit. [...]

Corpore et statūrā fuit grandī, aquilīnō colōre,
faciē rūsticānā, valetūdine variā; nam plērumque ab
15 stomachō et faucibus ac dolōre capitis labōrābat, san-
guinem etiam saepius ēiēcit. Cībī vīnīque minimī.
[...] Et ōre et animō tam probum fuisse cōnstat, ut
Neāpoli “Partheniās” vulgō appellārētur. [...]

aquilīnus -a -um < aquila

rūsticānus -a -um = rūsticus
stomachus -ī *m* = venter
faucēs -ium *f pl* = pars ōris internī
post linguam
laborāre (ex/ab) rē = patī (rem), do-
lēre (rē)
cībī vīnīque minimī *fuit*: minimum
cībī vīnīque sūmere solēbat

Partheniās -ae *m* (< *parthenos* = vir-
gō): admodum pudibundus
vulgō *adv* = inter vulgus, passim
poētīcam *artem*
auspicātus *est* = incohāvit, coepit
rēs Rōmānās = opus dē rēbus gestīs
Rōmānōrum | of-fendere -fendisse
-fēnsus = laedere (animus); of-
fēnsus : cum eī displicisset
asperitās -ātis *f* < *asper* (: difficilis,
molestus)

Poētīcam puer adhūc auspicātus [...]. Mox,
20 cum rēs Rōmānās incohāset, offēnsus māteriā et nō-
minum asperitāte, ad *Būcolica* trānsiit: mākīmē ut

Asinius Pōlliō, Alphēnus Vārus, Cornēlius Gallus : Vergiliī amīci

distribūtiō -ōnis *f* < distribuere

Philippēnsis -e

indemnis -e = quī damnum nōn patitur sē: Vergilium ipsū

praestāre = praebēre

(librum) ēdere = multis legendum dare

vix-dum = vix adhūc

violentia -ae *f* (< vīs) = rixa

altercātiō -ōnis *f* = rīxa

līs lītis *f* = certāmen dē iūre

agrārius -a -um = dē agrō

parum abest quīn fiat = paene fit

novissimē = postrēmō

aggressus est: coepit scribere

multiplex -icis *adi* = varius

gen + instar = sicut; carminum instar = sicut carmina

studēre = cupere

meditātus: postquam meditātus erat meditārī = cōgitāre dē solitus *esse*

re-tractāre = revisere et corrigere

ad paucissimōs redigere: paucissimōs

facere | red-igere -ēgisse -āctum

triennium -ī *n* = trēs annī

suāsus -ūs *m* < suādēre

Asiniī P. suāsū = suādente Asiniō Pōlliōne | Trāns-padānus -a -um = quī

trāns Padum est

favor -ōris *m* < favēre

septennium -ī *n* = septem annī
partim... partim... = parte... parte...

Aenēidos: Aenēidis (*gen*)

exstitit: fuit

Sext. Propertius: poēta nōbilis

dubitāverit

praedicāre = dicere

Asinium Pōlliōnem, Alphēnum Vārum et Cornēlium Gallum celebrāret: quia in distribūtiōne agrōrum, quī post Philippēnsem victōriam veterānīs, Triumvirōrum iussū, trāns Padum dīvidebantur, indemnem sē 25 praestitissent. Deinde *Geōrgica* in honōrem Maecēnātis ēdidit, cum sibi vixdum nōtō opem tulisset adversus [...] veterānī mīlitis violentiam: ā quō in altercātiōne lītis agrāriae parum āfuit quīn occideretur. Novissimē autem *Aenēidem* aggressus est, argū- 30 mentum variū et multiplex, et quasi ambōrum Homērī carminum instar: et in quō (quod māximē studēbat) Rōmānae simul urbis et Augustī orīgō continērētur. Cum *Geōrgica* scriberet, trāditur cotīdiē, 35 meditātus, māne plūrimōs versūs dictāre solitus, ac per tōtum diem retractandō ad paucissimōs redigere. *Būcolica* trienniō, Asiniī Pōlliōnis suāsū, perfēcit. Hic Trānspadānam prōvinciam regēbat: cuius favōre, cum veterānīs Augustī mīlitibus Cremōnēnsium et Mantuānōrum agrī distribuerentur, suōs Ver- 40 gilius nōn āmisit. [...]

Geōrgica septenniō Neāpolī; *Aenēida* partim in Siciliā, partim in Campāniā undecim annīs cōnfēcit. [...] Aenēidos vixdum coeptae tanta exstitit fāma, ut Sext. Propertius nōn dubitārit sic praedicāre: 45

Cēdite Rōmānī scrīptōrēs, cēdite Graiī:

Nesciō quid māius nāscitur Īliade.

[...] *Būcolica Geōrgica*que ēmendāvit. Annō

vērō quīnquāgēsīmō secundō, ut ultimam manum

50 Aenēidī impōneret, statuit in Graeciam et Asiam sē-

cēdere, trienniōque continuō omnem operam līmā-

tīōnī dare, ut in reliquā vītā tantum philosophiae

vacāret. Sed cum, aggressus iter, Athēnīs occurris-

set Augustō ab Oriente revertentī, ūnā cum Caesare

55 redire statuit. At cum Megaram, vicīnum Athēnīs op-

pidum, vīvendī grātiā peteret, languōrem nactus est;

quem nōn intermissa nāvīgātiō auxit; ita ut gravior

in diēs, tandem Brundisium adventārit: ubi diēbus

paucīs obiit, decimō Kal. Oct., Cn. Sentiō et Q. Lu-

60 crētiō cōsulibus. Quī, cum gravārī morbō sēsē sen-

tīret, scrīnia saepe et magnā īnstantiā petīvit,

cremātūrus Aenēida: quibus negātis, testāmentō

combūrī iussit, ut rem inēmendātam imperfectam-

que. Vērūm Tucca et Varius monuērunt id Augustum

65 nōn permissūrum. Tunc eīdem Variō ac simul Tuc-

cae scrīpta sub eā condiciōne lēgāvit: nē quid adde-

rent, quod ā sē ēditum nōn esset; et versūs etiam

imperfectōs, sī quī erant, relinquerent. Voluit etiam

sua ossa Neāpolim trānsferri, ubi diū et suāvissimē

Grāius -a -um = Graccus

Īlias -adis *f*: Homēri carmen dē bellō Trōiānō

ē-mendāre = corrigere
annō LII aetātis suae

ut ultimam manum Aenēidī impōne-
ret: ut Aenēidem perficeret

sē-cēdere = discēdere (ā cēteris)

līmātiō -ōnis = opus *līmae* (: quō liber
perficitur)

līma -ae *f*
philosophia -ae *f*



vacāre (reī): tempus habēre (ad rem),
studēre

Caesare: Augustō

languor -ōris *m* ↔ vīs corporis
(: morbus)

nanciscī nactum = habēre incipere
inter-mittere = inter rem moram facere

nōn intermissa : continua

adventāverit

adventāre = appropinquāre, pervenire
obire (mortem) = mori

Cn. Sentiō Q. Lucrētiō cōsulibus:
annō XIX a. Chr. n.

gravārī = gravior fieri



scrīnium -ī *n*

īnstantia -ae *f*

< īnstāre

cremātūrus: ut cremāret

in-ēmendātus -a -um ↔ ēmendātus

permissūrum *esse*

suāviter *adv* = beatē

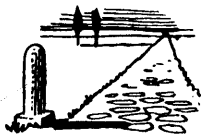
extrēmā valetūdine: instante morte
 epitaphius -a -um = in sepulcrō in-
 scribendus

vīxerat, ac extrēmā valetūdine hoc ipse sibi epita- 70
 phium fēcit distichon:

*Mantua mē genuit, Calabrī rapuēre, tenet nunc
 Parthenopē; cecinī pāscua, rūra, ducēs.*

trānslāta fuēre (= fuērunt): trānslāta
 sunt | pro-ut = sicut

in viā



lapis -idis (mīliārius) m : l. mīlia-
 rīī sunt positī iūxtā viās M pas-
 sibus interiectīs

praeceptum -ī n = quod praeceptum
 est, *doctrīna*

Epicūrus -ī m = Graecus vir sapiēns
 doctrīna -ae f (< doctor) = quod docē-
 tur | quam-vīs + *conī* = quamquam

Trānslāta igitur, iussū Augustī, eius ossa, prout
 statuerat, Neāpolim fuēre, sepultaque viā Puteolānā, 75
 intrā lapidem secundum, suōque sepulcrō id disti-
 chon, quod fecerat, īnscrīptum est. [...]

īn-serere -uisse -tum = pōnere in

Acadēmicus -a -um = ad *Acadēmīam*,
 Platōnis *scholam*, pertinēns
 schola -ae f = locus ubi magister docet
 Platō -ōnis m = Graecōrum nōbilissi-
 mus vir sapiēns

Audīvit ā Sirōne praecepta Epicūrī, cuius doc-
 trīnae socium habuit Varium. Quamvīs dīversōrum
 philosophōrum opīniōnēs librīs suīs īnseruisse dē 80
 animō māximē videātur, ipse tamen fuit Acadēmicus:
 nam Platōnis sententiās omnibus aliīs praetulit.

EX SERVII GRAMMATICI IN VERGILII
AENEIDOS LIBRVM PRIMVM COMMENTARIO

DE VERGILII VITA

- In expōnendis auctōribus haec cōnsideranda sunt: poē-
tae vīta, titulus operis, quālitās carminis, scribentis
intentiō, numerus librōrum, ordō librōrum, explānā-
tiō. Vergiliū haec vīta est: patre Vergiliō, mātrem Magiā
5 fuit; cīvis Mantuānus, quae cīvitās est Venetiae. Di-
versis in locis operam litteris dedit: nam et Crēmōnae
et Mediolāni et Neāpoli studuit. Adeō autem verē-
condissimus fuit, ut ex mōribus cognōmen accēpe-
rit: nam dictus est 'Partheniās'. [...]
- 10 Scripsit [...] septem sive octō librōs hōs:
*Cīrin, Aetnam, Culicem, Priāpēia, Catalepton, Epi-
grammata, Cōpam, Dīrās*. Postea ortis bellis cīvilī-
bus inter Antōnium et Augustum, Augustus victor
Cremōnēnsium agrōs, quī prō Antōniō senserant*,
15 dedit mīlitibus suis. Quī cum nōn sufficerent, hīs
addidit agrōs Mantuānōs, sublātōs nōn propter cī-
vium culpam, sed propter vicīnitātem Cremōnēn-

commentārius -ī *m* = liber quō opus
scriptōris explānātur
commentārius in librum = c. quō
liber explānātur

ex-pōnere = narrāre, (rem difficilem)
explānāre |
auctor -ōris *m* = scriptor
cōnsiderāre = reputāre

intentiō -ōnis *f*: cōnsilium
explānātiō -ōnis *f* < explānāre

Magia -ae *f*

fuit: nātus est
Venetia -ae *f*: regiō trāns ōstium Padī
diversis in locis: in variis locis

adeō verēcundissimus = adeō verē-
cundus



Cīris -is (*acc* -in/-im) *f*
Culex -icis *m*
(carmina) Priāpēia -ōrum < Priāpus -ī
m: deus agrōrum
Catalepton -ī *n* = versūs levēs
Cōpa -ae *f* = domina tabernae, ubi
vinum pōtātur
Dīrae (vōcēs): dīra verba
quī (: Cremōnēnsēs)

prō Antōniō sēserant: Antōniō fāve-
rant



culex

vicīnitās -ātis *f* < vicīnus

* Post dēvictōs Brūtum et Cassium, ut suprā dictum est, Augu-
stus veterānis suis distribuit agrōs Cremōnēnsium; Cremōnēn-
sēs rebellāverunt; Antōnius eiusque uxor eōs ad rebellandum
concitāverant. Hoc est cūr hīc dicat Servius eōs Antōniō fāvisse.

ipse: Vergilius
vae! + *dat* = heu! (interiectiō dolentis
et malum significantis)

patrōcinium -ī *n* = officium dēfēnsōris
Asinius Pōlliō, cōsul a. XL a. Chr. n.

ēmendāvisse

prō-pōnere = cōnsilium dare, suādere

Aenēidem ab Augustō prōpositam

unde: quam ob rem, ergō
praecēpit incendi = praecēpit ut in-
cenderetur

hāc lēge... ut = hāc condiōne... ut

super-fluus -a -um = nōn necessarius,
quī super-est

sium: unde ipse in būcolicīs: “Mantua (vae miserae!)
nimium vīcīna Crēmōnae”. Āmissīs ergō agrīs,
Rōmam vēnit et, ūsus patrōciniō Pōlliōnis et Mae- 20
cēnātis, sōlus agrum quem āmiserat meruit. Tunc eī
prōposuit Pōlliō ut carmen *Būcolicum* scrīberet;
quod eum cōnstat trienniō scrīpsisse et ēmendāsse.
Item prōposuit Maecēnās *Geōrgica*, quae scrīpsit 25
ēmendāvitque septem annīs. Postea ab Augustō *Ae-*
nēidem prōpositam scrīpsit annīs undecim, sed nec
ēmendāvit nec ēdidit: unde eam, moriēns, praecē-
pit incendi. Augustus vērō, nē tantum opus perīret,
Tuccam et Varium hāc lēge iussit ēmendāre, ut
superflua dēlērent, nihil adderent tamen. 30

Būcolica, ut ferunt, dicta sunt ā cūstōdibus boum, id est ἀπὸ τῶν βουκόλων: praecipua enim sunt animalia apud rūsticōs bovēs [...]. Rūsticīs nūminibus ā pāstōribus dicātum hoc asserunt carmen, ut Pānī, 5 faunīs, nymphīs.

boum *gen pl* (< bōs)

ἀπὸ τῶν βουκόλων: ἀπὸ τῶν būcolōn
bovēs sunt praecipua animalia
apud rūsticōs: apud agricolās et pā-
stōrēs
dicātum *esse*
as-serere = affirmāre, dicere
Pān Pānis *m* = deus pāstōrum
faunus -ī *m*



faunus



Pān

1





ECLOGA I

In eclogā primā Vergilius agrum sibi primō ab Augustō servātum significat. Cum enim Caesar Octāviānus, ut suprā dictum est, agrōs circā Crēmōnam et Mantuam veterānīs militibus dedisset, Vergilius Mantuānus inter cēterōs agrīs suīs spoliātus est: sed in Octāviānī grātiā per amīcōs quōsdam inductus, quod amiserat recipēvit. Hāc igitur eclogā laudēs Octāviānī et Rōmae, suam fēlicitātem, Mantuānōrum malam fortūnam commemorat.

10 *In hāc eclogā duae sunt persōnae: Meliboeus et Tītyrus. Tītyrus rūra sua servat et quiētus in umbrā canit, Meliboeus contrā, suīs agrīs orbātus, procul cum grege suō fugit. Meliboeus Tītyrō dē bonā fortūnā grātulātur. Tītyrus multās grātiās patrōnō agit;*
 15 *Meliboeus vērō sortem suam dēplōrat.*

servātum esse

veterānus -a -um (< vetus) = mīles, quī multōs annōs pugnāvit
 Mantuānus -a -um < Mantua

Meliboeus -ī m

Tītyrus -ī m

orbātus -a -um = spoliātus

patrōnus -ī m = vir nōbilis et dīves
 quī alterum adiuvat ac defendit
 dē-plōrāre = plōrāre

vesperāscere (< vesper): vesperāscit
= vesper fit

*Vesperāscit et Tītyrus Meliboeum domum
suam invitat; sed ille proficiscī māvult.*

Meliboeus

sub tegmine patulae fāgī
patulus -a -um (< patēre) = amplus
tegmen -inis *n* (< tegere): arboris magna
coma | silvestris -e < silva
tenuī avēnā
Mūsa -ae *f*: carminum dea (: carmina)
silvestrem Mūsam: silvestria carmina
meditārī = compōnere

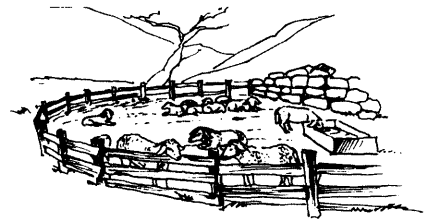
Tītyre, tū patulae recubāns sub tegmine fāgī,
silvestrem tenuī Mūsam meditāris avēnā;
nōs patriae finēs et dulcia linquimus arva:
nōs patriam fugimus; tū, Tītyre, lentus in umbrā
fōrmōsam resonāre docēs Amaryllida silvās. 5

fugimus: relinquimus
lentus: ōtiōsus

docēs silvās resonāre fōrmōsam Amaryl-
līda | Amaryllis -idis *f* (*acc* -a, *voc* -i):
fēmina, quam Tītyrus amat



fāgus -ī *f*



ovile -is *n* < ovis

Tītyrus

nōbīs : mihi | fēcīt : dedit

Ō Meliboee, deus nōbīs haec ōtia fēcīt:

illū āram saepe tener agnus *veniēns*
nostrīs ab ovīlibus imbuet: saepe cī
meum agnum sacrificābō
imbuere -uisse -ūtum = (cruōre) asper-
gere

namque erit ille mihi semper deus; illū āram
saepe tener nostrīs ab ovīlibus imbuet agnus.

ille permīsīt (: sīvit) meās bovēs errāre
errāre: liberē vagārī, pāscī

Ille meās errāre bovēs, ut cernis, et ipsum

(carmina) lūdere = compōnere

lūdere, quae vellem, calamō permīsīt agrestī. 10

Meliboeus

Nōn equidem inuideō; mīror magis: undique tōtīs
 ūsque adeō turbātur agrīs. Ēn, ipse capellās
 prōtinus aeger agō; hanc etiam vix, Tītyre, dūcō:
 hīc inter dēnsās corylōs modo namque gemellōs,
 15 spem gregis, āh, silice in nūdā, cōnīxa, relīquit.



silex -icis f:
genus lapidis

Saepe malum hoc nōbīs, sī mēns nōn laeva fuisset,
 dē caelō tāctās memini praedīcere quercūs:
 Sed tamen, iste deus quī sit, dā, Tītyre, nōbīs.

Tītyrus

Urbem, quam dīcunt Rōmam, Meliboe, putāvī
 20 (stultus ego!) huic nostrae similem, quō saepe solēmus,
 pāstōrēs ovium, tenerōs dēpellere fētūs:
 sīc canibus catulōs similēs, sīc mātribus haedōs
 nōram; sīc parvīs compōnere magna solēbam:
 vērum haec tantum aliās inter caput extulit urbēs,
 25 quantum lenta solent inter vīburna cupressī.

tōtīs... agrīs = per tōtōs agrōs, in omni-
 bus agrīs
 ūsque adeō: tam multum
 turbātur: rēs turbantur

aeger: vix

dēnsās: frequentēs
 (↔ rārās)

corylus -ī f

spem gregis: quī erant spēs tōtīus gregis
 cō-nīti -nīxum esse: parere: cōnīxa
 = postquam peperit



laeva: stulta (↔ prūdēns)

memini quercūs dē caelō tāctās praedi-
 cere | dē caelō tāctās: tāctās fulgure
 tāctus -a -um < tangere (= percutere)
 quī: quis | dā: dīc



vīburnum -ī n

dīcunt: vocant

similem esse
 quō = ad quam
 nōs pāstōrēs | dē-pellere = agere
 ovium tenerōs fētūs: tenerōs agnōs
 fētus -ūs m = filius modo nātus

sīc nōveram catulōs similēs esse cani-
 bus, sīc mātribus nōveram similēs esse
 haedōs | catulus -ī m = pullus canis
 parvis... magna: parvis rēbus... magnās
 rēs | compōnere = comparāre

tantum... quantum
 aliās inter... urbēs: inter aliās... urbēs
 ex-tollere = tollere | inter lenta vīburna
 lentus: quī facile flectitur (↔ dūrus)



cupressus
-ī m

Meliboeus

tanta fuit causa tibi

Et quae tanta fuit Rōmam tibi causa videndī?

Tītyrus

quae quamquam sēra (: tarda)
mē inertem

postquam mihi tondentī barba cadēbat
candidior
(barbam) tondēre totondisse tōnsum =
(barbam) secāre, caedere

nōs Amaryllis habet : Amaryllidis amōre
teneor | nōs: mē
Galatēa -ae f: fēmina, quam antea Tīty-
rus amābat

cāseus -ī m



quamvīs exiret = quamquam exibat
multa victima : multae victimae
victima -ae f = hostia | ē meis saeptis
saeptum -ī n (< saepire): ovile
et pinguis caseus premerētur (: cōnfice-
rētur) ingrātae urbī | pinguis -e (↔ te-
nuis) = crassus

in-grātus -a -um ↔ grātus
nōn umquam = numquam
gravis aere: plēna pecūniae
manus dextra



fōns

quid: cūr | vocārēs : invocārēs

cui paterēris pendēre pōma: cui servā-
rēs pōma pendentia | suā in arbore

ipsae pīnūs

fōns fontis m = aqua ērumpēns ē terrā

Lībertās; quae, sēra, tamen respexit inertem,

candidior postquam tondentī barba cadēbat;

respexit tamen, et longō post tempore vēnit,

postquam nōs Amaryllis habet, Galatēa reliquit: 30

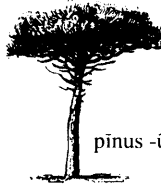
namque, (fatēbor enim), dum mē Galatēa tenēbat,

nec spēs lībertātis erat, nec cūra pecūlī:

quamvīs multa meīs exiret victima saeptis,

pinguis et ingrātae premerētur cāseus urbī,

nōn umquam gravis aere domum mihi dextra redībat. 35



pīnus -ūs/-ī f

Meliboeus

Mīrābar, quid maesta deōs, Amarylli, vocārēs,

cui pendēre suā paterēris in arbore pōma:

Tītyrus hinc aberat. | Ipsae tē, Tītyre, pīnūs,

ipsī tē fontēs, ipsa haec arbusta vocābant.

Tītyrus

- 40 Quid facerem? Neque servitiō mē exīre licēbat,
nec tam praesentēs alibī cognōscere dīvōs.
Hīc illum vīdī iuvenem, Meliboeē, quotannīs
bis sēnōs cui nostra diēs altāria fūmant;
hīc mihi respōnsum p̄rimus dedit ille petentī:
45 ‘pāscite, ut ante, bovēs, puerī; submittite taurōs.’

ē servitiō

al-ibī *adv* = aliō locō
praesēns -entis: bonus, favēns

quotannīs... cui: cui quotannīs

bis sēnōs diēs: (XII et XII...) diēs
nostra altāria
fūmare: fūmum ēmittere

hīc ille p̄rimus mihi petentī hoc respōn-
sum dedit

sub-mittere = domāre
puerī: agricolae, servi

Meliboeus

Fortūnāte senex, ergō tua rūra manēbunt,
et tibi magna satis, quamvīs lapis omnia nūdus
līmōsōque palūs obdūcat pāscua iuncō!

tua manēbunt: relinquēntur tibi

quamvīs lapis nūdus *obdūcat* omnia et
palūs obdūcat pāscua līmōsō iuncō

ob-dūcere = tegere, operīre
līmōsus -a -um < limus



iuncus -ī m

- nōn īnsuēta gravēs temptābunt pābula fētās
50 nec mala vīcīnī pecoris contāgia laedent.
Fortūnāte senex! hīc inter flūmina nōta
et fontēs sacrōs frīgus captābis opācum.

īnsuēta pābula temptābunt gravēs fētās
īnsuētus -a -um = novus
gravēs fētās: gravidās pecudēs
temptāre fētās = fētīs īnsidiās parāre
contāgium -ī n = morbus (quī ab alterō
ad alterum trānsit) | mala contāgia

sac|rōs

frīgus opācum | captāre = capere
frīgus captābis opācum: fruēris frigidīō-
ribus umbrīs

quae semper: ut semper | limes -itis *m*
 = finis | saepēs -is *f* < saepire
 saepēs dē-pāsta flōrem salictī *ab* Hŷblaeis
 apibus: saepēs in quā flōs salictī (: *salicis*)
 assiduē carpitur *ab* apibus Hŷblaeis

Hinc tibi, quae semper, vīcīnō *ab* limite saepēs

saepēs



salix -icis *f*



Hŷblaeus -a -um = ex monte et urbe
 Hŷblā (-ae *f*), in Sicilia sitis
 dē-pāscere | salictum -ī *n* = ager in quō
 multae *salices* sunt
 levī susurrō suādēbit tibi inīre (: capere)
 somnum | susurrus -ī *m* = vōx quae vix
 auditur (↔ clāmor)
 frondātor -ōris *m*: quī arborum frondēs
 secat
 nec raucae palumbēs *cessābunt* gemere,
 nec turtur cessābit gemere...
 raucus -a -um: vōce parvā, exiguā
 quae sunt tua cūra (: tuae dēliciae)
 palumbēs -is *m/f* = columba silvestris
 aēriā *ab* ulmō
 aērius -a -um (< aēr) = altus

Hŷblaeis apibus flōrem dēpāsta salictī

saepe levī somnum suādēbit inīre susurrō;

55

hinc altā sub rūpe canet frondātor *ad* aurās,

nec tamen intereā raucae, tua cūra, palumbēs

nec gemere aēriā cessābit turtur *ab* ulmō.



turtur -uris *m/f*



palumbēs



ulmus -ī *f*



Tityrus

ante... ante... quam | levēs cervī

Ante levēs ergō pāscentur in aethere cervī

dē-stituere -uisse -ūtum (< -statuere)
 = relinquere

et freta dēstituent nūdōs in lītore piscēs,

60

pererrātis finibus ambōrum : regiōnibus
 inter sē mūtātis | aut exsul Parthus
 Arar Araris *m* (*acc -im*): Galliae flūmen
 Parthus -ī *m*: Parthiae incola | Tig-rim

ante pererrātis ambōrum finibus exsul

aut Ararim Parthus bibet aut Germānia Tigrim,

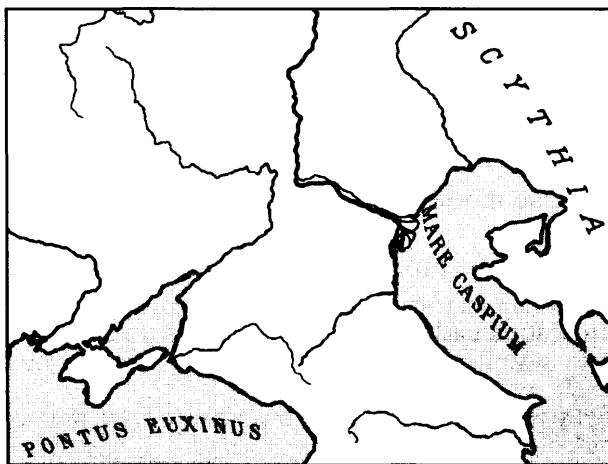
Germānia: Germāni | Tigris -is *m*: Asiae
 flūmen | ē nostrō (: meō) pectore lābāt-
 tur (: dēleātur) illius vultus

quam nostrō illius lābātur pectore vultus.

Meliboeus

At nōs hinc aliī sitientēs ībimus Āfrōs,

65 pars Scythiam et rapidum crētae veniēmus Oaxen
et penitus tōtō dīvīsōs orbe Britannōs.



Ēn umquam patriōs longō post tempore finēs
pauperis et tugurī congestum caespite culmen
post aliquot, mea rēgna, vidēns mirābor aristās?

70 Impius haec tam culta novālia mīles habēbit,
barbarus hās segetēs: ēn quō discordia cīvēs
prōdūxit miserōs; hīs nōs cōnsēvimus agrōs!

Īnsere nunc, Meliboe, pirōs, pōne ōrdine vītēs!
Īte meae fēlix quondam pecus, īte capellae.

75 Nōn ego vōs posthāc, viridī prōiectus in antrō,

ad sitientēs Āfrōs, pars in Scythiam et
ad rapidum Oaxen... et ad Britannōs
Āfri -ōrum *m*: incolae Āfricae
Scythia -ae *f*: Asiae regiō, quae ad
Orientem vertitur
rapidum crētae: quī sēcum crētam trahit
crēta -ae *f* = limus
Oaxēs -is *f*: ignōtum flūmen | et ad Brit-
tanōs penitus dīvīsōs ā tōtō orbe
Britannus -ī *m* (< Britannia) = Britan-
niae incola



caespes

ēn umquam, vidēns longō post tempore
finēs et vidēns, post aliquot aristās, cul-
men pauperis tugurī congestum ē cē-
spite – quae omnia olim fuerant mea
rēgna – mirābor (: revisam admirāns)?
tugurium -ī *n* = casa
con-gerere -sisse -stum = exstruere (cōn-
ferendō māteriam in ūnum locum)
caespes -itis *m*: herba cum suā terrā
caesa

impius mīles
cultus -a -um *part* < colere
novāle -is *n* = arvom

quō *adv* = ad quem locum
cīvēs miserōs

prō-dūcere = dūcere | hīs mīlitibus impiīs
-mū|sag-rōs | cōn-serere = serere

īn-serere: rānum trānsferre ex arbore in
arborem | pirus -ī *f* = arbor pirōrum

meae capellae

vōs vidēbō | prōiectus viridī in antrō
viridis -e = herbae colēre (: herbīs ōrnā-
tus) | prōiectus: recubāns

dūmōsā dē rūpe

nōn carpētis
flōrere = in flōre esse
cytīsus -ī f (v. pāg. 10)

dūmōsā pendēre procul dē rūpe vidēbō;
carmina nūlla canam; nōn, mē pāscente, capellae,
flōrentem cytīsum et salicēs carpētis amārās.

Tītyrus



hanc noctem

super + *acc/abl*
mītia: dulcia, mātūra

castanea -ae f
cōpia pressī lactis
pressum lac = cāseus

summa culmina (: tēcta)
fūmāre = fūmum ēdere

māiōrēsque (: longiōrēsque) umbrae

Hīc tamen hanc mēcum poterās requiēscere noctem
fronde super viridī: sunt nōbīs mītia pōma,
castanae mollēs et pressī cōpia lactis;
et iam summa procul villārum culmina fūmant
māiōrēsque cadunt altīs dē montibus umbrae.

80



ECLOGA II

In eclogā secundā Vergilius Corydōnem pāstōrem canentem facit, quī Alexim, fōrmōsissimum quidem puerum, sed superbum, amābat. Corydōn primum eius dūrum animum reprehendit; deinde mōnstrat sē

5 *nōn omnīnō dēspiciendum esse, cum et dīves sit pecoris, et perītissime canere sciat, et fōrmā nōn tam foedus esse videātur. Invītat igitur eum in silvās, atque vītā agrestem ac rūsticā multīs modīs laudat. Praetereā dōna ac mūnera prōmittit. Tandem*

10 *vērō īnsāniā suā agnōscit, et ad cūrā rēi familiāris redit: inveniet aliquandō alium puerum, cum Alexis ille tam superbē amōrem spernat.*

Corydōn -ōnis m : pāstor

Alexis -is (acc -im) m: nōmen pulcherrimī puerī

dīves pecoris : multa pecora habēns

pāstor Corydōn ārdēbat (: valdē amābat)
fōrmōsum Alexim

inter dēnsās fāgōs, *quārum* cacūmina
sunt umbrōsa | fāgus -ī *f* (v. *pāg.* 20)
umbrōsus -a -um (< umbra) = opācus
cacūmen -inis *n* = pars summa, culmen
assiduē = saepe
haec *verba* in-condita (: nōn ōrdināta)

studiō inānī
inānis -e = inūtilis

miserēre = miserēris

captāre = capere; captāre umbrās et frī-
gora: fruī umbrā et frīgore
spīnētum -ī *n* < spīna | viridēs lacertōs
viridīs -e = herbae colōre
lacertus -ī *m*



et Thestylis contundit herbās olentēs
(āllium et serpyllum) messōribus fes-
sīs rapidō aestū | Thestylis -is *f* :
nōmen puellae quae ovēs pāscēbat
rapidō aestū: ob gravem calōrem
aestus -ūs *m* = calor
messor -ōris *m* (< metere): quī metit
contundere = premere
olēns -entis (< olēre): (bonum) odōrem
ēdēns



cicāda -ae *f*

raucīs cicādīs
raucus -a -um: vōce parvā, exiguā
lūstrāre = sequi

satius = melius | trīstēs irās
Amaryllis -idis *f* : nōmen puellae ā pā-
stōribus amātae

fastīdium -ī *n*: dolor
nōne Menalcam *patī fuit satius?*
Menalcās -ae *m*: iuvenis pāstor
quam-vīs ille niger esset = etiam sī ille
niger erat

Fōrmōsum pāstor Corydōn ārdēbat Alexim,
dēliciās dominī: nec quid spērāret habēbat.

Tantum inter dēnsās, umbrōsa cacūmina, fāgōs
assiduē veniēbat; ibi haec incondita sōlus
montibus et silvīs studiō iactābat inānī:

5

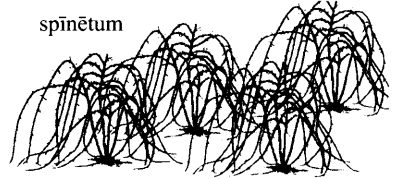
“Ō crūdēlis Alexi, nihil mea carmina cūrās?
nīl nostrī miserēre? morī mē dēnique cōgēs?

Nunc etiam pecudēs umbrās et frīgora captant,
nunc viridēs etiam occultant spīnēta lacertōs,



spīna -ae *f*

spīnētum



Thestylis et rapidō fessīs messōribus aestū

10

āllia serpyllumque herbās contundit olentēs.



āllium -ī *n*



serpyllum -ī *n*

At mēcum raucīs, tua dum vestīgia lūstrō,
sōle sub ārdentī resonant arbusta cicādīs.

Nōnne fuit satius trīstēs Amaryllidis irās

atque superba patī fastīdia? nōnne Menalcam,

15

quamvīs ille niger, quamvīs tū candidus essēs?

Ō fōrmōse puer, nimium nē crēde colōrī;

alba ligustra cadunt, vaccīnia nigra leguntur.



nē crēde = nolī crēdere

ligustrum -ī n | cadunt: negleguntur
vaccīnium -ī n | nig-ra
legere: colligere, carpere
sicut alba ligustra cadunt, vaccīnia nigra leguntur, *ita tū, etiam sī es candidus, neglegēris propter superbiam, Menalcās vērō, etsī est niger, propter bonam indolem amābitur*

Dēspectus tibi sum, nec quī sim quaeris, Alexi,

20 quam dīves pecoris, niveī quam lactis abundāns.

Mille meae Siculis errant in montibus agnae;

lac mihi nōn aestāte novum, nōn frīgore dēfit.

Cantō quae solitus, sī quandō armenta vocābat,

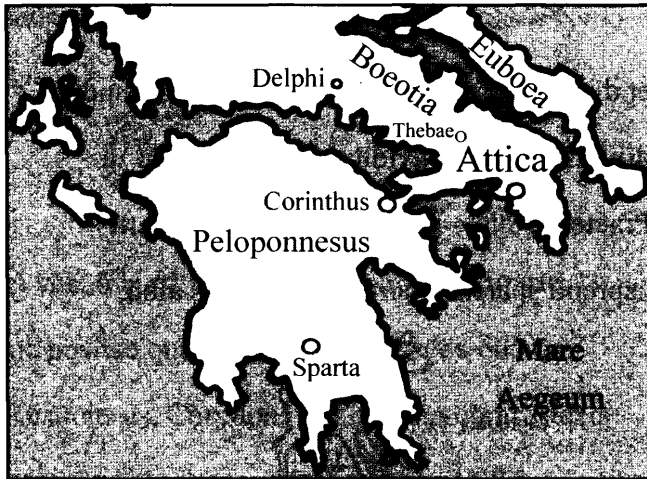
Amphīōn Dircaeus in Actaeō Aracynthō.

dēspectus tibi sum = mē dēspicis
quam dīves pecoris: quam multās ovēs possideam
quam *sim* abundāns niveī lactis: quam multum habeam niveī lactis
abundāre: plūs quam satis habēre
meae agnae in Siculis montibus

lac novum | frīgus = hiems
dē-fierī = dēesse

ea quae solitus *erat* canere
sī quandō = sī forte/quotiēs

Amphīōn -ōnis m: Iovis filius; fidicen fuit nōbillissimus, quī sonō fidium, quas ā Mercuriō dōnō accēperat, Thēbārum mūrōs exstrūxit
Dircaeus -a -um: quī Boeōtiam incolit
Actaeus -a -um: quī ad Atticam pertinet
Aracynthus -ī m: Atticae mōns



25 Nec sum adeō infōrmis; nūper mē in litore vīdī,

cum placidum ventīs stāret mare. Nōn ego Daphnim,

iūdice tē, metuam, sī numquam fallit imāgō.

cum placidum ventīs stāret mare: cum mare tranquillum nōn movērētur ventō

Daphnis -idis *et* -idos m: pāstor fōrmā nōbilis

numquam: nōn
mē fallit

ō tantum libeat: utinam velīs tantum
mēcum habitāre rūra, *quae sunt* tibi sor-
dida, atque humilēs casās
figere cervōs *iaculō*



viridī hibiscō (: virgā
factā ex hibiscō)

imitābere = imitāberis
hibiscum -ī *n*

calamōs plūrēs

ovium magister = pāstor ovium

terere trīvisse = consūmere (premendō)
labellum -ī *n* : parvum labrum

ut haec eadem scīret (: disceret)
Amyntās -ae *m*: pāstor et clārus poēta
est mihi fistula compācta (: cōnstāns ex)
septem cicūtīs, quam mihi ōlim Dā-
moetās dōnō dedit
compingere -pēgisse -pāctum: firmē co-
niungere | cicūta -ae *f*: calamus tenuis
Dāmoetās -ae *m*: pāstor et poēta

tē nunc habet ista *fistula* secundum *do-*
minum: tū nunc istam fistulam secun-
dus possidēs

hoc dīxit Dāmoetās

duo capreolī *mihi sunt* repertī *in* valle
tūtā (: sine periculō) | nec mihi (: ā mē)
cap-re-olī

pellibus etiam nunc sparsīs albō *colōre*:
quōrum pellēs sunt adhūc albīs *macu-*
līs sparsae

bīna ūbera ovis siccant (: exhauriunt)
diē (: cotīdiē)

Thestylis ōrat *ut possit* abdūcere
sordent tibi mūnera = spermenda tibi vi-
dentur mūnera | sordēre = sordidus
esse (: dēspicī, contemnī)

Ō tantum libeat mēcum tibi sordida rūra
atque humilēs habitāre casās et figere cervōs
haedōrumque gregem viridī compellere hibiscō! 30

Mēcum ūnā in silvīs imitābere Pāna canendō.

Pān p̄rimus calamōs cērā coniungere plūrēs
īnstituit, Pān cūrat ovēs oviumque magistrōs;

Nec tē paeniteat calamō trīvisse labellum.

haec eadem ut scīret, quid nōn faciēbat Amyntās? 35

Est mihi disparibus septem compācta cicūtīs
fistula, Dāmoetās dōnō mihi quam dedit ōlim

fistula -ae *f*



pellis -is *f*

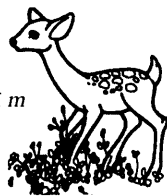


et dīxit moriēns: “Tē nunc habet ista secundum”;
dīxit Dāmoetās, invīdit stultus Amyntās.

Praetereā duo – nec tūtā mihi valle repertī – 40

capreolī sparsīs etiam nunc pellibus albō,

capreolus -ī *m*



bīna diē siccant ovis ūbera; quōs tibi servō.

Iam p̄ridem ā mē illōs abdūcere Thestylis ōrat;
et faciet, quoniam sordent tibi mūnera nostra.

45 Hūc ades, ō fōrmōse puer: tibi lilia plēnīs
 ecce ferunt Nymphae calathīs; tibi candida Nāis,
 pallentēs violās et summa papāvera carpēns,



viola -ae f



narcissus -ī m



anēthum -ī n



plēnīs calathīs

calathus -ī m
 Nāis -idis f: aquārum Nympha

pallēns -entis *adi* (< pallēre) = pallidus
 summa papāvera: capita papāverum



casia -ae f

narcissum et flōrem iungit bene olentis anēthī;
 tum casiā atque aliīs intexēns suāvibus herbīs

iungit (: addit) narcissum et flōrem anēthī bene olentis

in-texere -uisse -tum =nectere
 suāvis -e = dulcis

50 mollia lūteolā pingit vaccīnia calthā.



Ipsē ego cāna legam tenerā lānūgine māla

pingit (: ōrnat) mollia vaccīnia calthā lūteolā | lūteolus -a -um: aurātus
 caltha -ae f

cāna māla | cānus -a -um = albus
 lānūgō -inis f < lāna

castaneāsque nucēs, mea quās Amaryllis amābat;

castanea (-ae) nux f (v. pāg. 26)
 quās mea Amaryllis

addam cērea prūna | – honōs erit huic quoque pōmō –

cēreus -a -um (< cēra): cui est cērea color, id est lūteolus vel aurātus
 pōmum -ī n : pōma sunt māla, pira, prūna, cet.



prūnum -ī n



myrtus -ī f

et vōs, ō laurī, carpam et tē, proxima myrte,

myrte proxima laurīs

55 sīc positae quoniam suāvēs miscētis odōrēs.

quoniam sīc positae

Rūsticus es, Corydon; nec mūnera cūrat Alexis

Coridon *voc Gr*
 concēdat: cēdet tibi (: īnferior erit)
 Iōllās -ae m: dīves Alexis dominus
 I|ōl-lās

nec, sī mūneribus certēs, concēdat Iōllās.

immīsī Austrum flōribus et aprōs liquidīs fontibus (: omnia mea perdidī, sicut quī suōs flōrēs ventō committit rapiendōs, aut quī pūram aquam sordidam facit cum in eam aprōs immittat) perditus -a -um (< perdere); amōre p. = amēns, dēmēns amōre

Heu | heu, quid voluī miserō mihi? flōribus Austrum perditus et liquidīs immīsī fontibus aprōs.

liquidus -a -um: pūrus | fōns fontis m = aqua ērumpēns ē terrā (v. pāg. 22)
 -buj|s ap-rōs | habitāvērunt

60 Quem fugis, āh, dēmēns? habitārunt dī quoque silvās

Dardanius Paris: Paris, rēgis Priamī fili-
lius* | Pallas -adis *f* (*acc* -ada): Mi-
nerva, Iovis filia, dea artium**
arcēs: urbēs | colere = incolere

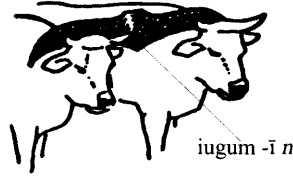
torvus -a -um : ferox
leaena -ae *f*: leōnis fēmina
flōrere -uisse = in flōre esse
cytismus -ī *m/f* (*v. pāg.* 10)
lascīvus -a -um: laetus
tē *sequitur* Corydōn
trahit sua quemque voluptās: unus-
quisque trahitur suā voluptāte
voluptās -ātis *f* = quod dēlectat, rēs iu-
cunda (↔ dolor)

iuvencī referunt *domum* arātra suspēnsa
iugō
et sōl dēcēdēns (: occidēns) duplicat
(: auget) crēscentēs umbrās
-ēn|s dup-|j-|ca|t um-
quis modus adsit amōrī?: quī finis po-
test esse in amōre?
modus: finis nōn excēdendus
dēmēntia -ae *f* (< dē-mēns) = īnsānia
sēmiputātus -a -um (< putāre = caedere)
= mediā tantum parte caesus
frondōsus -a -um = cui complūrēs fron-
dēs sunt | ulmus -ī *f* (*v. pāg.* 24)
quīn tū potius parās (: cōnāris) saltem dē-
texere (: nectere) vīminibus mollīque
iuncō aliquid eōrum quōrum (: eārum
rērum quārum) indiget ūsus (: eget vīta
rūstica)? | indigēre + *gen/abl* = egēre
vīmen -inis *n* = tenuēs rāmī quī flectī
possunt | dē-texere = nectere
iuncus -ī *m* (*v. pāg.* 23) | alium Alexim
fastīdīre = dēspicere, spemere

Dardaniusque Paris. Pallas quās condidit arcēs
ipsa colat; nōbīs placeant ante omnia silvae.

Torva leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam,
flōrentem cytismus sequitur lascīva capella,

tē Corydōn, ō | Alexi; trahit sua quemque voluptās. 65



Aspice, arātra iugō referunt suspēnsa iuvencī

et sōl crēscentēs dēcēdēns duplicat umbrās.

Mē tamen ūrit amor; quis enim modus adsit amōrī?

Āh, Corydon, Corydon, quae tē dēmēntia cēpit!

Sēmiputāta tibi frondōsa vītis in ulmō. 70

Quīn tū aliquid saltem potius, quōrum indiget ūsus,

vīminibus mollīque parās dētexere iuncō?

Inveniēs alium, sī tē hic fastīdit, Alexim.”

* Paris expositus est in silvīs īnfāns et ēducātus est inter pāstōrēs.

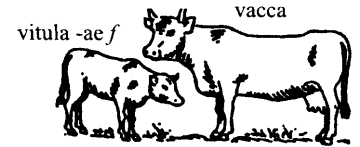
** Mīnerva pīma īnvēnit aedīficia et Athēnīs arcem condidit.



ECLOGA III

In eclogā tertiā Menalcās et Dāmoetās pāstōrēs alternīs carminibus dē deōrum, hominum et bēstiārum vītā Palaemone iūdice inter sē certant. Primum pāstōrēs rūsticīs contumēliīs inter sē afficiunt, deinde ad certāmen veniunt: Dāmoetās pignore vitulam dat, Menalcās vērō pretiōsa pōcula. Dāmoetās incipit ab ipsō Iove, cuius plēna sunt omnia; Menalcās autem Apollinem invocat. Ille Galatēam, fōrmōsam puellam, canit; hic Amyntam, pulcherrimum puerum: postea vērō aliās memorant puellās, Phyllidem, Amaryllidem; sperat uterque pāstor posse sua carmina placēre Pōlliōnī; tum subitō ad pericula trānseunt quae latent in campīs, et timent ovibus ac vaccīs suīs, nē quid inde damnī capiant. Tandem Palaemon eōs canendī arte aequōs iūdicat.

Menalcās -ae m
 Dāmoetās -ae m
 alternus -a -um < alter
 alternīs carminibus : vicissim carmina canentēs
 Palaemōn -onis m



Galatēa -ae f

Amyntās -ae m

Phyllis -idis f

Amaryllis -idis f

Pōlliō -ōnis m

vacca -ae f = bōs fēmina

Menalcās

cuium est pecus?
 cuius -a -um: cuius est? | an *est*
 Meliboeus -ī *m*: nōmen pāstōris

Dīc mihi, Dāmoetā, cūium pecus? An Meliboeī?

Dāmoetās

Aegōn -ōnis *m*: nōmen pāstōris

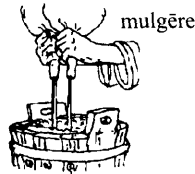
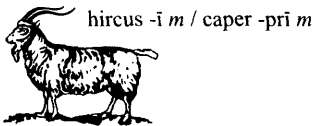
Nōn, vērum Aegōnis; nūper mihi trādīdit Aegōn.

Menalcās

ō ovēs, pecus semper infēlix!
 Neaera -ae *f*: puella, quam Aegōn amat
 dum *Aegōn* ipse
 fovēre = blandō calōre iuvāre, dēlectāre
 (: blandē complectī)
 verētur nē illa mē praeferat sibi
 in hōrā : singulis hōris
 mulgēre = extrahere lac ex ūberibus
 sūcus -ī *m* = vīta; vīs
 sub-dūcere = ēripere, adimere

Infēlix ō semper, ovēs, pecus! Ipse Neaeram
 dum fovet ac, nē mē sibi praeferat illa, verētur,
 hīc aliēnus ovis cūstōs bis mulget in hōrā,
 et sūcus pecorī | et lac subdūcitur agnīs.

5



Dāmoetās

mementō tamen ista parcius obicienda
 esse virīs | parcius -a -um : cautus; par-
 cius = cautius | -mējn ob-ij-cjlen-da
 ob-icere (rem alicui): iacere rem contrā
 alicquem = alicquem alicuius rei accūsāre
 quī tē *corrūperit*
 trānsversa *adv* (< trāns-versus): linea
 transversa [-/-]; hircīs trānsversa tuentibus : hircīs spectantibus oculis retrō
 versīs | et in quō sacellō
 facilis = benignus | rīsēre = rīsērunt
 sacellum -ī *n* (< sacer): parvum templum

Parcius ista virīs tamen obicienda mementō.

Nōvimus et quī tē trānsversa tuentibus hircīs

et quō – sed facilēs Nymphae rīsēre – sacellō...

Menalcās

- 10 Tum, crēdō, cum mē arbustum vīdēre Micōnis
atque malā vītēs incidere falce novellās.

tum, crēdō, *rīsēre*, cum mē vīdēre (: vīdērunt) incidere arbustum et vītēs novellās
arbustum -ī *n*: locus in quō complūrēs arborēs sunt
Micōn -ōnis *m*: nōmen agricolae
malā falce: scelus aliēnum quasi ā sē commissum nārrat, sed eō vultū, ut Dāmoetās eam rem fēcisse intellegātur

Dāmoetās

- Aut hīc ad veterēs fāgōs cum Daphnidis arcum
frēgistī et calamōs, quae tū, perverse Menalcā,
et, cum vīdistī puerō dōnāta, dolēbās
15 et, sī nōn aliquā nocuissēs, mortuus essēs.

ad = apud | fāgus -ī *f* (v. *pāg.* 20)
Daphnis -idis (*acc -im*): iuvenis pāstor
calamōs: sagittās
perversus -a -um: malus
et dolēbās... et mortuus essēs
dōnāta *esse*
aliquā *adv* = aliquō modō

Menalcās

- Quid dominī faciant, audent cum tālia fūrēs?
Nōn ego tē vīdī Dāmōnis, pessime, caprum
excipere īnsidiīs, multum lātrante Lyciscā?
et cum clāmārem: “Quō nunc sē prōripit ille?”
20 Tītyre, cōge pecus!” tū post cārecta latēbās.

cum *servī* fūrēs audent tālia *dīcere*?

Dāmōn -ōnis *m*: pāstor
caper -prī *m* = hircus | cap-rum
excipere īnsidiīs: dolō surripere
Lycisca -ae *f*: canis ferōx ē cane et lupō nāta
sē prō-ripere = fugere

Tītyrus -ī *m*: pāstor
cārectum -ī *n*



Dāmoetās

An ille, victus cantandō, nōn redderet
mihi caprum, quem mea fistula meru-
isset carminibus? (: quem ego meru-
issem praemium carminum, quae
cecineram?) | cap-rum

id fatēbātur

An mihi cantandō victus nōn redderet ille,
quem mea carminibus meruisset fistula, caprum?
Sī nescīs, meus ille caper fuit; et mihi Dāmōn
ipse fatēbātur, sed reddere posse negābat.

Menalcās

Cantandō tū illum *vīcistī*?
aut : num | tibi fuit

trivium -ī *n* (< trēs + via) = locus in quō
trēs viae sunt
miserum carmen stridentī stipulā dis-
perdere (: spargere, effundere) solēbās
stridēns -entis (< stridēre = strepitūs,
molestōs sonōs ēdere)
stipula -ae *f*: parvus calamus

Cantandō tū illum? aut umquam tibi fistula cērā 25
iuncta fuit? nōn tū in triviīs, indocte, solēbās
stridentī miserum stipulā disperdere carmen?

Dāmoetās

vīs *ut* experiāmur quid uterque *nostrum*
possit (: valeat)?
vicissim *adv*: alter post alterum
nē forte *certāre* recūsēs, *hoc scītō*: ...

mulctra -ae *f* (< mulgēre) = vās ad ex-
cipiendum lac
bīnōs fētūs | fētus -ūs *m*: nātus
dēpōnō: prōpōnō et tibi dabō, sī mē ca-
nendō viceris
pignus -oris *n* = rēs cāra dēposita ā cer-
tantibus ut praemium victōrī dandum

Vīs ergō inter nōs quid possit uterque, vicissim
experiāmur? ego hanc vitulam – nē forte recūsēs,
bis venit ad mulctram, bīnōs alit ūbere fētūs – 30
dēpōnō; tū dīc mēcum quō pignore certēs.

Menalcās

Dē grege nōn ausim quicquam dēpōnere tēcum.
est mihi namque domī pater, est iniusta noverca,
bisque diē numerant ambō pecus, alter et haedōs.

35 Vērum, id quod multō tūte ipse fatēbere māius,
insānīre libet quoniam tibi, pōcula pōnam
fāgina, caelātum dīvinī opus Alcimedontis,
lenta quibus tornō facilī superaddita vītis

tornus -ī m



hedera -ae f

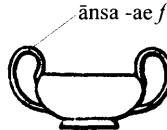
diffūsōs hederā vestit pallente corymbōs.

40 In mediō duo signa, Conōn et... quis fuit alter,
dēscripsit radiō tōtum quī gentibus orbem,
tempora quae messor, quae curvus arātor habēret?
Necdum illīs labra admōvī, sed condita servō.



acanthus -ī m

Dāmoetās



ānsa -ae f

Et nōbīs īdem Alcimedōn duo pōcula fēcit

45 et mollī circum est ansās amplexus acanthō

ausirim (< audēre) = audērem

noverca -ae f: nova patris uxor

in diē

multō māius | tūte = tū
fatēbere = fatēberis
insānīre (< insānia) = insānus esse
quoniam tibi libet insānīre
fāginus -a -um: ē lignō fāgī factus
fāgus -ī f (v. pāg. 20) | caelātum opus
caelāre = mirā arte scalpellō effingere
Alcimedōn -ontis m: nōmen virī artis
caelandi peritī
in quibus lenta (↔ dūra) vītis, super-
addita tornō facilī (: quī facile versātur),
vestit corymbōs diffūsōs pallente (: pal-
lidā) hederā (: quōs pallēns hederā dif-
fūdīt)

dif-fūsus -a -um < dif-fundere = spargere
corymbus -ī m = frūgēs pendentēs
signa: hominum fōrmae, effigiēs
Conōn -ōnis m: vir clārus caelī ac sīde-
rum peritus
quis fuit alter, quī... (: Archimēdēs, Sy-
rācūsānus doctissimus)
dē-scribere | radius -ī m: virga
gentibus: hominibus
orbem terrārum | et tempora annī
quae habēret messor, quae curvus arā-
tor? : quae apta essent messorī, et quae
apta essent arātōrī
messor -ōris m < metere = quī metit
nec-dum = et nōndum, neque adhūc
lab|r' ad- | condita : abdita



radius

circum amplexus est (: circumdedit)
ānsās mollī acanthō

Orphea = Orpheum
silvāsque sequentēs: Orpheus tam pul-
chrē canēbat, ut ipsae arborēs eum se-
querentur

sī *tamen* ad vitulam...

Orpheaque in mediō posuit silvāsque sequentēs;
necdum illīs labra admōvī, sed condita servō.

Sī ad vitulam spectās, nihil est quod pōcula laudēs.

Menalcās

quō-cumque *adv* = in quemcumque
locum

vocāveris

vel quī = etiam ille quī
Palaemōn -onis *m*: pāstor

efficiam nē posthāc... | vōce: cantū
laccessere -ivisse -itum: ad certāmen prō-
vocāre

Numquam hodiē effugiēs; veniam quōcumque
vocāris.

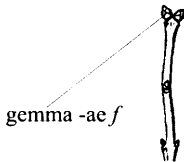
Audiat haec tantum vel quī venit, ecce Palaemōn. 50

Efficiam posthāc nē quemquam vōce laccessās.

Dāmoetās

quīn age: ergō incipe
sī quid habēs *quod canās*
nōn ūlla = nūlla

sensus -ūs *m* < sentīre
sensibus haec īmīs repōnās: haec peni-
tus dēfige animō



quandō-quidem: quod, quia

arbōs = arbor | parturīre (< parere) = pa-
ritūrus esse; parturit arbōs : *gemma*s
agit
frondēre < frōns -dis
fōrmōsissimus *est* | annus: annī tempus

Quīn age, sī quid habēs; in mē mora nōn erit ūlla
nec quemquam fugiō. Tantum, vicīne Palaemōn,
sensibus haec īmīs – rēs est nōn parva – repōnās.

Palaemōn

Dīcite, quandoquidem in mollī cōnsēdimus herbā 55

et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbōs,

nunc frudent silvae, nunc fōrmōsissimus annus.

Incipe, Dāmoetā; tū dēinde sequēre, Menalcā.
alternīs dīcētīs; amant alterna Camēnae.

sequēre = sequēris
alternīs *versibus* dīcētīs (: canētīs); vi-
cissim carmina canētīs
Camēna -ae *f* = Rōmānōrum dea quae
carminibus praees (: Mūsa)

Dāmoetās

60 Ab Iove p̄ncipium, Mūsae, Iovis omnia plēna;
ille colit terrās, illī mea carmina cūrae.

p̄ncipium *sūmendum est*
Mūsa -ae *f*: ūna ex novem deābus quae
carminibus praesunt
omnia plēna *sunt*
colit: cūrat | cūrae *sunt*

Menalcās

Et mē Phoebus amat; Phoebō sua semper apud mē
mūnera sunt, laurī* | et suāve rubēns hyacinthus.

Phoebō sunt semper sua mūnera apud
mē: sunt semper domī meae mūnera
(= dōna) Phoebō sacra
suāvē *adv* = dulcē, pulchrē
rubēns < rubēre

Dāmoetās

Mālō mē Galatēa petit, lascīva puella,
65 et fugit ad salicēs et sē cupit ante vidērī.

mē petit: mē pulsat, mē ferit
Galatēa -ae *f*: puella
lascīvus -a -um = iocōsus
salix -icis *f* (v. p̄g. 24)
cupit sē ante *quam fugiat* vidērī ā mē
ante = anteā



hyacinthus -ī *m*

* Laurus (Graecē *Daphnē*) et Hyacinthus fuērunt puella et
puer, quōs Apollō amāvit: quōrum altera in arborem, alter in
flōrem mūtātus est.

Menalcās

ultrō *adv* = suā spontē | ignis: amor
Amyntās -ae *m*: iuvenis pāstōris nōmen
ita ut nostrīs canibus Dēlia nōn sit nō-
tior eō | Dēlia -ae *f*: Diāna (dea quae
vēnandī artī praeest, ideōque canibus
est nōtissima)[?] / Amīca Menalcae[?]

At mihi sēsē offert ultrō meus ignis, Amyntās,
nōtior ut iam sit canibus nōn Dēlia nostrīs.

Dāmoetās

parta (< parere): parāta
meae Venerī: puellae ā mē amātae
quō *adv* | āeriae palumbēs
āerius -a -um (< āēr): quī volat
con-gerere = cōnferre (māteriam): nīdum
facere; con-gessēre = con-gessērunt
palumbēs -is *m/f* = columba (v. *pāg.* 24)

Parta meae Venerī sunt mūnera; namque notāvī
ipse locum, āeriae quō con-gessēre palumbēs.

Menalcās

quod potuī: hoc ūnum potuī facere
puerō: Amyntae | silvestris -e < silva
lectus -a -um < legere = colligere, dēli-
gere

Quod potuī, puerō silvestrī ex arbore lēcta
aurea māla decem mīsī; crās altera mittam.

70

Dāmoetās

quae *dulcia verba*

Ō quotiēs et quae nōbīs Galatēa locūta est!

ō ventī | dīvī -ōrum *m pl* = diī
referātis ad aurēs dīvum (= deōrum)
re-ferre = re-nūntiāre

Partem aliquam, ventī, dīvum referātis ad aurēs.

Menalcās

Quid prōdest quod mē ipse animō nōn spernis,

ipse: tū

Amyntā,

75 sī, dum tū sectāris aprōs, ego rētia servō?

sectāri (< sequi): īn-sequi
sī, dum sectāris aprōs, ego rētia servō?
: nisi simul adimus pericula, ac simul
versāmur?

Dāmoetās

Phyllida mitte mihī; meus est nātālis, Iōlla,
cum faciam vitulā prō frūgibus, ipse venītō.

Phyllis -idis (*acc -ida*) *f*: puella
nātālis (< nātus) *diēs*
Iōllās -ae *m*: pāstor, Phyllidis dominus
I[ōl]-la
faciam *sacra* vitulā : immolābō vitulam
venītō *imp fut*

Menalcās

Phyllida amō ante aliās; nam mē discēdere flēvit
et longum: “Fōrmōse, valē, valē!” | inquit, “Iōlla”.

mē discēdere flēvit: flēvit quod discessi

longum “fōrmōse, valē” inquit: diū
“valē” dīxit, “ōh fōrmōse!”

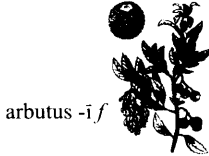
Dāmoetās

80 Trīste lupus stabulīs, mātūrīs frūgibus imbrēs,
arboribus ventī, nōbīs Amaryllidis irae.

trīste *est*: sunt rēs quae nocent
frūgibus imbrēs, arboribus ventī *nocent*

Menalcās

dulce est: sunt rēs quae iuvant
sata -ōrum *n pl* (< serere) = agrī
ūmor -ōris *m*: aqua
dēpulsīs (< dē-pellere) *ab ūberibus mā-*
tris | mihi sōlus Amyntās *dulcis est*



arbutus -ī *f*

Dulce satīs ūmor, dēpulsīs arbutus haedīs,
lenta salix fētō pecorī, mihi sōlus Amyntās.

Dāmoetās

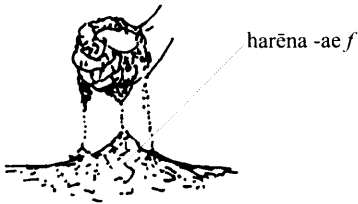
Pōlliō -ōnis *m*: C. Asinius Pōlliō, Augu-
stī et Vergiliū amīcus, cōsul annō XL
a. Chr. n. | quam-vīs = etiā sī
Mūsam: carmen
Pieridēs -um *f pl* = Mūsae
Mūsae Pieridēs quoque dictae sunt quod
nātae in Pieriā, Macedōniae regiōne,
vel quod patri Pierus (-i) nōmen fuit.
lector -ōris *m* = quī legit

Pōlliō amat nostram, quamvīs est rūstica, Mūsam;
Pieridēs, vitulam lectōrī pāscite vestrō.

85

Menalcās

quī petat (: impetum faciat) et spargat
petere *aliquem* = oppugnāre



harēna -ae *f*

Pōlliō et ipse facit nova carmina; pāscite taurum,
iam cornū petat et pedibus quī spargat harēnam.

Dāmoetās

quō tē quoque *pervēnisse* gaudet : ad
cōsulis potestātem et ad triumphum

Quī tē, Pōlliō, amat, veniat quō tē quoque gaudet;

mella: mel | et rubus asper ferat amōmum
asper -a -um: dūrus et *spinārum* plenus
spīna -ae *f* (v. pāg. 28)

mella fluent illī, ferat et rubus asper amōmum.

rubus -ī *m*



amōmum -ī *n*



Menalcās

90 Quī Bavium nōn ōdit, amet tua carmina, Maevī,
atque īdem iungat vulpēs et mulgeat hircōs.

Dāmoetās

Quī legitis flōrēs et humī nāscētia frāga,
frīgidus ō puerī – fugite hinc – latet anguis in herbā.

Menalcās

95 Parcite, ovēs, nimium prōcēdere; nōn bene rīpae
crēditur; ipse ariēs etiam nunc vellera siccāt.

Dāmoetās

Tītyre, pāscētēs ā flūmine rēice capellās;
ipse, ubi tempus erit, | omnēs in fonte lavābō.

Sī quis nōn ōdit Bavium (: carmina Bavīi), ita stultus est, ut amet etiam tua carmina, Maevī; atque iungat (: pōnat sub iugō) vulpēs, et mulgeat hircōs Bavius -ī m / Maevius -ī m : poētae pessimī Vergiliō īnfestī et inimīci

iugum -i n (v. pag. 32)



vulpēs -is f

ō puerī, quī...
nāscētia < nāscī
frāga -ōrum n pl
frīgidus anguis latet in herbā



vellus



ariēs -etis m

parcite nimium prōcēdere: nōlīte longius īre. ō ovēs
nōn bene crēditur rīpae: nōn sine periculō potestis fidere rīpae (: periculum est nē in flūmen dēlābāminī)
vellus -eris n = pellis arietis cum lānā

Tītyrus -ī m: pāstor
rēice ā flūmine capellās pāscētēs
rē-icere (< iacere): prohibēre
fōns fontis m = aqua ē terrā ērumpēns
(v. pāg. 22)

Menalcās

cōgere = in eundem locum agere
 prae-cipere = capere ante tempus (: cor-
 rumpere, perdere)
 aestus -ūs *m*: calor (aestātis)
 pressāre ūbera palmīs = mulgēre
 pressāre = premere iterum iterumque
 palma -ae *f* = manus

Cōgite ovēs, puerī; sī lac praecēperit aestus,
 ut nūper, frūstrā pressābimus ūbera palmīs.

Dāmoetās

quam est macer mihi (: meus) taurus in
 arvō pingūi | macer -cra -crum: gracilis
 pinguis -e (↔ siccus) = fertilis
 exitium -ī *n*: e. esse alicui = perdere ali-
 quem | pecoris magistrō: pāstōrī
 īdem amor... : aut quia pāstor tantā amō-
 ris flammā est captus, ut nōn cūret
 pecus; aut quia ipse taurus amōre cap-
 tus esse vidētur, quō fit ut nē ēsse qui-
 dem herbam cūret.

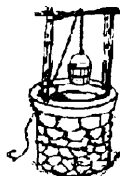
Heu | heu, quam pingūi macer est mihi taurus in arvō! 100
 Īdem amor exitium pecorī pecorisque magistrō.

Menalcās

his *agnīs*
 neque: nōn

nesciō quis (: quī) oculus (: cuius invi-
 dia) tenerōs agnōs fascinat (: fascinet
 = corrumpat, perdat)
 fascināre: malam sortem iacere

Hīs certē – neque amor causa est – vix ossibus
 haerent;
 nesciō quis tenerōs oculus mihi fascinat agnōs.



puteus -ī *m*

Dīc quibus in terrīs caelī spatium nōn
 amplius trēs ulnās pateat
 eris mihi magnus Apollō: tē magnī ae-
 stimābō, quia obscura verba intelle-
 gere et explānāre potes (sicut Apollinis
 ōrāculum) | ulna -ae *f* = brachium

Dāmoetās

Dīc quibus in terrīs – et eris mihi magnus Apollō –
 trēs pateat caelī spatium nōn amplius ulnās*. 105

* Obscūris verbīs uterque pāstor suō carminī finem facit, dē qui-
 bus aliī aliter sentiunt. Plerīque vērō putant locum ex quō caelī
 spatium pateat tantum trēs ulnās esse fundum *puteī*.

Menalcās

Dīc quibus in terrīs inscīptī nōmina rēgum
nāscantur flōrēs*, et Phyllida sōlus habētō.

Dīc quibus in terrīs nāscantur flōrēs inscīptī nōmina (: nōminibus) rēgum
inscīptī (< inscībere): in quibus
scīpta sunt nōmina
et Phyllida sōlus habētō (*imp fut*): et
possidēbis sōlus Phyllida

Palaemōn

Nōn nostrum inter vōs tantās compōnere lītēs:
et vitulā tū dignus et hīc et quisquis amōrēs
110 aut metuet dulcēs aut experiētur amārōs.
Claudite iam rīvōs, puerī; sat prāta bibērunt.

nostrum (: meum officium) *est*
compōnere = conciliāre
līs lītis *f* = certāmen dē iūre
et tū, *Menalca*, dignus *es* vitulā, et hic
(: Dāmoetās)
amōrēs... dulcēs... amārōs
claudite iam rīvōs : iam cantāre dēsinite,
satis enim aurēs nostrae cantū dēlectāte
sunt | sat = satis
prātum -ī *n* = spatium terrae herbā oper-
tum | bibērunt: rigāta sunt

* Flōs est hyacinthī, in quem Hyacinthus, puer ā Phoebō dīlectus,
mūtātus est: videntur enim in eō flōre 'AI' litterae esse inscīptae,
quae sunt primae in nōmine Aiācis rēgis et, versō ōr-
dine, ipsīus Hyacinthī (YA = IA), quī rēgis filius fuit.



ECLOGA IV

In eclogā quartā Vergilius dīvinī cuiusdam puerī proximum ortum canit, quō nova aurea aetās incohābitur. Virī doctī variē variīs aetātibus hanc eclogam explānāvērunt. Iam enim Cōstantīnī imperātōris

5 *temporibus, et mediā posteā aetāte Vergilium Chrīstī ortum cecinisse multī cēsuērunt: ita Dantēs Aligherius quoque, māximus Italōrum poēta. At Asinius Gallus, filius Pōlliōnis (cōsulis annō XL a. Chr. n.), suum ortum ā poētā praedictum esse glōriābātur.*

10 *Nam cīvilibus bellīs extinctīs, sub extrēmum Pōlliō-*

Cōstantinus -ī *m*: imperātor Rōmānus inde a. 306 ūsque ad a. 337

media aetās: aetas quae est ab a. 476 ad a. 1492

Dantēs (-is) Aligherius -ī *m*

Italus -a -um = Italiae incola
Asinius Gallus -ī *m*

Pōlliō -ōnis *m*: C. Asinius Pōlliō, amicus Octāviāni et Vergiliī

sub extrēmum cōsulātum: extrēmō ferē cōsulātūs tempore

cōsulātus -ūs m = magistrātus cōsulis

*nis cōsulātum, et ipsō Pōlliōne ministrō, cui tunc
filius nātus erat, beāta ac fēlīx quaedam aetās por-
tendī vidēbātur.*

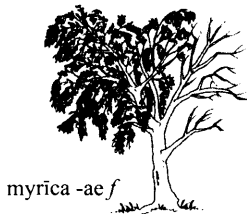
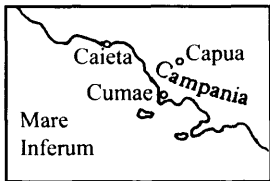
Mūsa -ae f = ūna ex novem deābus quae
carminibus praesunt
Sicelis -idis adi (< Sicilia) = Siculus
nōn omnēs iuvant: nōn omnibus placent

Sicelidēs Mūsae*, paulō māiōra canāmus!

nōn omnēs arbusta iuvant humilēsque myrīcae;

silvās/-ae: bŭcolica carmina

sī canimus silvās, silvae sint cōsule dignae.



myrica -ae f



Sibylla -ae f

ultima aetās... Cūmaei carminis: Sibyl-
lae ōrācula**

Cūmaeus -a -um < Cūmae, Campāniae
oppidum (ubi Sibylla vīvēbat)
magnus ōrdō saeculōrum (= saeculōrum
: aetātum) | a|b in-tegrō

ab integrō = dēnuō, ab origine

Virgō: Astraea (-ae) f, Iūstītiac dea

Sātūrnīus -a -um < Sātūrnus

Sātūrnīa rēgna: aurea aetās, quā Sātū-
rnus fēliciter rēgnāvit | prōgeniēs -ēī f
= stirps | caelō altō: dē altō caelō

tū... casta Lūcīna favē... puerō modo
(: mox) nāscētī | quō: quō nascente
ferrea: ferrea gēns

tōtō mundō

Ultima Cūmaei vēnit iam carminis aetās;

magnus ab integrō*** saeculōrum nāscitur ōrdō.

5

iam redit et Virgō, redeunt Sātūrnīa rēgna****;

iam nova prōgeniēs caelō dēmittitur altō.

Tū modo nāscētī puerō, quō ferrea prīmum

dēsinet ac tōtō surget gēns aurea mundō,

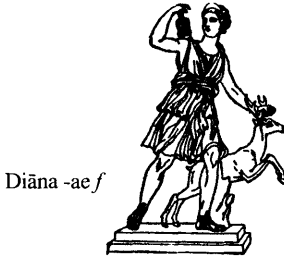
* Mūsae 'Siculae' dicuntur quia Theocritus, poēta Siculus, prī-
mus bŭcolica carmina cecinit.

** Sibylla tōtum tempus ūsque ad mundī finem ex decem saecu-
līs (: aetātibus) cōstitūtum fore praedīxerat.

*** Sapientēs quīdam virī putābant post finem mundī iterum
omnia ab initīō incohātum irī.

**** Putābant Graecī et Rōmānī quattuor esse mundī aetātēs: au-
ream, fēlicem et beātam; argenteam, mediam et minus beātam;
aeream, iam ad mala inclinātam; et tandem ferream, malōrum
plēnam.

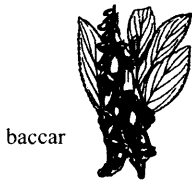
10 casta favē Lūcīna: tuus iam rēgnat Apollō.



Diāna -ae f

Tēque adeō decus hōc aevī, tē cōnsule, inībit,
Polliō, et incipient magnī prōcēdere mēnsēs*;
tē duce, sī qua manent sceleris vestīgia nostrī,
irrita, perpetuā solvent formīdine terrās.

15 Ille deum vītam accipiet dīvīsque vidēbit
permixtōs hērōas et ipse vidēbitur illīs
pācātumque reget patriīs virtūtibus orbem.
At tibi prīma, puer, nūllō mūnuscula cultū



baccar

corōna -ae f



colocāsium

errantēs hederās passim cum baccare tellūs

20 mixtaque rīdentī colocāsia fundet acanthō.

Ipsae lacte domum referent distenta capellae

casta: virgō | Lūcīna -ae f: dea quae mā-
tres paritūrās et puerōs modo nātōs
tuētūr; [hīc = Diāna (aliīs locīs =
lūnō)] | tuus Apollō: Apollō Lūcīnae
(: Diānae) frāter est

tēque... tē cōnsule: dum tū cōnsul es
adeō: quidem | aevum -ī n = actās
inībit: incipiet
magnī mēnsēs: saecula vel saeculōrum
ōrdinēs
sī qua vestīgia manent, *facta* irrita
sceleris nostrī: scelerum nostrōrum (: bel-
lōrum cīvīlium)
ir-ritus -a -um (< in + ratus) = vānus; ir-
rita: cum vāna facta erunt, cum dēlēta
erunt | formīdō -inis f = terror
solvent: liberābunt
ille *puer* | deum = deōrum | dīvīs: diīs
dīvīsque... hērōas: et vidēbit hērōas
permixtōs dīvīs | hērōs -ōis m (*acc Gr*
-as) = vir fortissimus ā deō nātus
per-miscēre -uisse -mixtum = miscēre
et ipse vidēbitur *ab* illīs
pācātumque orbem | pācātus -a -um < pā-
cāre = ad pācem cōgere
mūnusculum -ī n: parvum mūnus (: dō-
num)
at tibi... acanthō: at tibi, puer, nūllō cultū
(: nūllō colente), tellūs fundet (: lar-
giētur) prīma mūnuscula: hederās pas-
sim errantēs cum baccare et colocāsia
mixta rīdentī acanthō

baccar -aris n: herba et flōrēs ex quibus
iūcundus odor mānat. Invidiam arcēre
posse crēdebātur | tellūs -ūris f = terra
hedera -ae f, acanthus -ī m (v. *pāg.* 37)
colocāsium -ī n: herba cuius flōribus *co-
rōnae* fiunt
rīdentī: pulchrō; quī laetōs facit homi-
nēs pulchritūdine suā
distentus -a -um (< dis + tendere) : plē-
nus, tumidus | ipsae capellae (: capel-
lae per sē, sine pāstōre)

* Ex hīs magnīs mensibus, sapientium quōrundam virōrum sen-
tentiā, magnus annus cōnstat; quī annus sit duodecim mīlium (vel
plūrium) annōrum.

ūbera lacte distenta
magnōs leōnēs

ipsa cūnābula | blandōs: pulchrōs
cūnābula -ōrum *n pl* = cūnae
et... et : etiam... etiam
serpēns -entis *f* = anguis
venēnum -ī *n* = pōtiō quae mortem affert



unguentum -ī *n*

Assyrius -a -um < Assyria
vulgō *adv* = passim, ubiq̄ue
amōmum -ī *n* (v. p̄ag. 42): herba Assy-
riae ex quā *unguentum* odōre iūcun-
dissimō efficiēbatur | parentis: patris
at simul atque poteris iam legere laudēs
hērōum et facta parentis et cognōscere
quae (: quid) sit virtūs

mollis: quae facile flectitur | mollī arisā
flāvēscere (< *flāvus*) = aureō colōre fierī

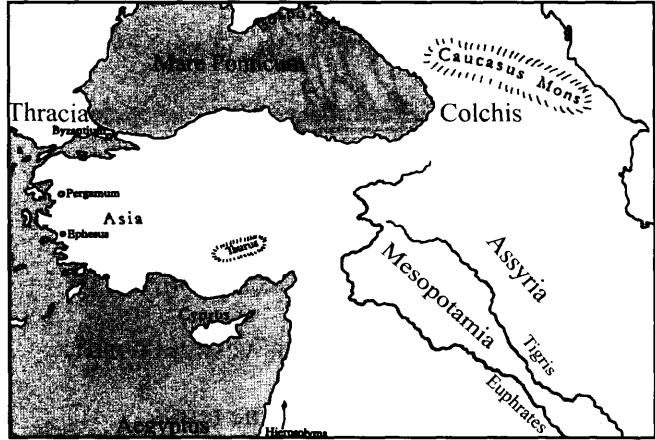
et ūva rubēns pendēbit *dē* sentibus incul-
tis | in-cultus -a -um = quī nōn colitur
rubēns: ruber
sūdāre < *sūdor* | sūdābunt: stillābunt
rōscidus -a -um: quasi rōre mānāns

pauca vestīgia
sub-erunt: supererunt, manēbunt
prīscus -a -um = antiquus | prīscae frau-
dis: antiqui sceleris (: aetātis ferreae)
quae iubeant temptāre... cingere... infun-
dere
temptāre Thetim ratibus = nāvīgāre
Thetis -idos *f, acc* Thetim: maris nym-
pha (: mare)

ūbera nec magnōs metuent armenta leōnēs;

ipsa tibī blandōs fundent cūnābula flōrēs.

Occidet et serpēns et fallāx herba venēnī



occidet; Assyrium vulgō nāscētur amōmum.

25

At simul hērōum laudēs et facta parentis
iam legere et quae sit poteris cognōscere virtūs,

mollī paulatim flāvēscet campus arisā

incultisque rubēns pendēbit sentibus ūva

et dūrae quercūs sūdābunt rōscida mella.

30



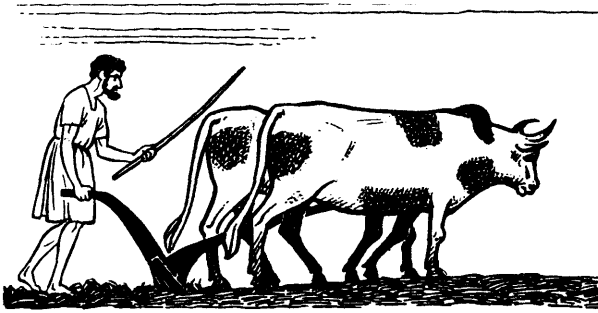
sentis -is *m*



sūdor -ōris *m*

Pauca tamen suberunt prīscae vestīgia fraudis,

quae temptāre Thetim ratibus, quae cingere mūrīs



agricola tellūrī infindit sulcōs

oppida, quae iubeant tellūrī infindere sulcōs.

Alter erit tum Tīphys et altera quae vehat Argō*

35 dēlēctōs hērōas; erunt etiam altera bella

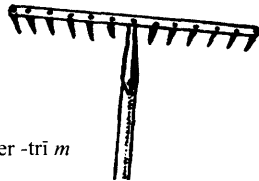
atque iterum ad Trōiam magnus mittētur Achillēs.

Hinc, ubi iam firmāta virum tē fēcerit aetās,

cēdet et ipse marī vector nec nautica pīnus

mūtābit mercēs: omnis feret omnia tellūs.

40 Nōn rastrōs patiētur humus, nōn vīnea falcem;



rāster -trī m

rōbustus quoque iam taurīs iuga solvet arātor;

nec variōs discet mentīrī lāna colōrēs,

* Nāvis quā vectī nōnnūllī nōbilēs virī, ex Graecīs ēlēctī, Colchidem petivērunt ad aureum vellus arietis surripiendum ibi ā taurīs aliisque bēstiīs cūstōditum.

infindere -fidisse -fissum = scindere, dī-videre (in duās partēs)
tellūrī infindere sulcōs: terram scindere
sulcōs imprimendō (: arāre)
sulcus -ī m = līnea in solō arāta
Tīphys m: gubernātor nāvis quae dicta est
Argō | altera Argō (: nāvis) quae vehat

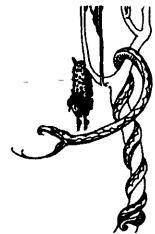
dēlēctus -a -um < dēligere = ēligere

magnus Achillēs

ubi : cum prīmum | firmāta aetās: aetās
quā iam firmior, validior eris
cēdet ē marī | ipse vector
vector -ōris m (< vehi): mercātor
nauticus -a -um = ad nāvēs pertinēns; n.
pīnus: nāvis ē pīnū (: ē lignō) facta
pīnus -ūs f (v. pāg. 22)
mutābit: trānsferet (ā portū in portum)
omnis tellūs

nōn vīnea patiētur falcem

vellus



rōbustus arātor quoque
rōbustus -a -um (< rōbur) = firmus, va-
lidus, fortis | iugum -ī n (v. pāg. 32)
discet mentīrī variōs colōrēs: tingētur
variīs colōribus

Colchis -idis f
vellus -eris n = pellis arietis cum lānā
ariēs -etis m (v. pāg. 43)

sed ipse ariēs mūtābit vēllera : mūtābit
colōrem vēllēris | prātum -ī n: spatium
terrae herbā opertum
iam... iam = modo... modo
suāve adv = dulce, iūcundē
mūrex -icis m = purpura | croceō lūtō
croceus -a -um: aureō colōre | lūtum -ī n
= herba ex quā aureus color fit
sandyx -ycis m = color ruber (quasi
flammae)

concordēs Parcae dixērunt suīs fūsīs:
'currite tālia saecula...' (: percurrite
tālia saecula)
stabilī nūmine: firmā et haud mūtābilī
voluntāte | stabilis -e: quī firmē stat
Parca -ae f: dea quae hominum fātis
praeest | ad-gredere = accēde ad
ō puer | magnōs honōrēs
deum = deōrum
subolēs -is f = stirps, prōlēs (: filius)
incrēmentum -ī n (< in-crēscere = crē-
scere): filius (quī venit ad augendam
Iovis glōriam)
convexus -a -um: rotundus; c. suō pon-
dere: suā rotundā mōle | nūtāre = hūc
illūc movērī, inclinārī
ter-rās|quet-rac|tūs-que
tractus -ūs m = spatium
profundus -a -um = altus
ut (: quōmodo) omnia laetentur ventūrō
saeculō (: ob ventūrum saeculum)

tam longae vītae | utinam maneat

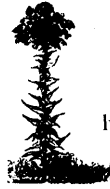
et quantum spīritūs sat erit dīcere (: ad
dīcenda) tua facta | sat = satis
spīritus -ūs m (< spīrāre) = anima

Thrācius -a -um < Thrācia (v. pāg. 50):
Thrāciae incola

Linus -ī m: alter fidicen nōbillissimus
quamvīs adsit (: iuvet) = etiam-si adsit
Orphei dat Gr: Orpheō
Calliopēa -ae f: ūna ex novem Mūsīs,
Orphei māter | Orpheō adsit Calliopēa
māter, Linō adsit fōrmōsus Apollō,
eius pater
sī certet mēcum Arcadiā iūdice
Arcadia -ae f = Graeciae regiō ā pāstōri-
bus habitāta, quī Pāna deum praecipuē
colēbant | dīcat sē victum esse

ipse sed in prātis ariēs iam suāve rubentī
mūrīce, iam croceō mūtābit vellera lūtō,
sponte suā sandyx pāscentēs vestiet agnōs.

45



lūtum



fūsus -ī m

“Tālia saecula” suīs dīxērunt “currite” fūsīs
concordēs stabilī fātōrum nūmine Parcae*.

Adgredere ō magnōs – aderit iam tempus – honōrēs,
cāra deum subolēs, magnum Iovis incrēmentum!

Aspice convexō nūtāntem pondere mundum,
terrāsque tractūsque maris caelumque profundum,
aspice, ventūrō laetentur ut omnia saeculō!

50

Ō mihi tum longae maneat pars ultima vītae,
spīritus et quantum sat erit tua dīcere facta:

nōn mē carminibus vincat nec Thrācius Orpheūs
nec Linus, huic māter quamvīs atque huic pater adsit,
Orphei Calliopēa, Linō fōrmōsus Apollō.

55

Pān etiam, Arcadiā mēcum sī iūdice certet,

Pān etiam Arcadiā dīcat sē iūdice victum.

* A Parcīs fila, ex quibus cōnstat hominum vīta, inter sē nectī et
tandem caedī dīcēbantur.

60 Incipe, parve puer, rīsū cognōscere mātrem:

mātrī longa decem tulērunt fastīdia mēnsēs.

Incipe, parve puer: cui nōn rīsere parentēs,

nec deus hunc mēnsā, dea nec dignāta cubīlī est.

longa fastīdia | fastīdium -ī n: dolor
decem mēnsēs

rīsere = rīsērunt

nec deus dignātus est hunc *suā* mēnsā, nec
dea dignāta est *suō* cubīlī
dignārī -ātum + *abl* = dignum putāre



ECLOGA V

*In eclogā quīntā Menalcās et Mopsus pāstōrēs
conveniunt et alter alterius virtūtem et artem laudat.*

*Antrum posteā ineunt, ubi carminibus Daphnim mor-
tuum et in deum commūtātum celebrant. Nymphae*

5 *ipsae lūgēbant Daphnim, testibus arboribus flu-
viisque, dum māter, amplexa filiū corpus, deōs et
astra crūdēlia vocābat. Ipsae pecudēs adeō maerē-
bant, ut nūllum cībum caperent: et silvae, et montēs
ferī et etiam leōnēs Āfricae dolēbant ob eius mortem.*

10 *Iubet Mopsus omnēs pāstōrēs flōribus spargere fron-
dibusque humum; et versūs canit in Daphinidis se-*

Mopsus -ī m : nōmen pāstōris

Daphnis -idis/-idos (acc -im/-in): pās-
tōr Siculus Mercurii filius, quī car-
mina bŭcolica invēnisse dicēbātur
com-mūtāre = mūtāre

Olympus -ī m = mōns Thessaliae, sēdēs deōrum

pulchrō īnscrībendōs. Menalcās vērō narrat quō- modo Daphnis ad līmen Olympī pervēnerit. Omnēs silvārum deī et deae laetābantur, nec iam lūpus īn- sidiās faciēbat ovibus; ipsī montēs, ipsa saxa, ipsae arborēs clāmābant: «Deus, deus ille est!» Cui ārae dēdicābuntur et honōs dabitur. 15

Menalcās

cūr nōn cōnsēdimus...?

bonī ambō, tū īnflāre levēs calamōs, ego dīcere versūs: perītī ambō, tū ad īn- flandōs levēs calamōs (: canendum ca- lamīs), ego ad dīcendōs versūs quoniam convēnimus ambō bonī (: pe- rītī) | īn-flāre

inter ulmōs mixtās corylīs
corylus -ī f (v. pāg. 21)
ulmus -ī f (v. pāg. 24)

Cūr nōn, Mopse, bonī quoniam convēnimus ambō
tū calamōs īnflāre levēs, ego dīcere versūs,
hīc corylīs mixtās inter cōnsēdimus ulmōs?

Mopsus

es māior nātū / canendī arte
aequum est: iūstum est, oportet
sive succēdimus sub incertās umbrās,
sive succēdimus potius antrō
mōtāre = assiduē movēre
zephyrīs mōtantibus: ventīs auram mo-
ventibus
suc-cēdimus (antrō) = sub-īmus (antrum)
aspice, ut silvestris labrusca sparsit
(: operuit hīc et illic) antrum rārīs ra-
cēmīs | silvestris -e < silva
labrusca -ae f = vītis silvestris
lāb|rus-ca



racēmus -ī m

Tū māior; tibi mē est aequum pārēre, Menalcā,
sive sub incertās zephyrīs mōtantibus umbrās,
sive antrō potius succēdimus. Aspice, ut antrum
silvestris rārīs sparsit labrusca racēmīs.

5

Menalcās

tibi: tēcum
Amyntās -ae m: pāstor et clārus poēta

Montibus in nostrīs sōlus tibi certat Amyntās.

Mopsus

Quid, sī idem certet Phoebum superāre canendō?

Quid *mīrum est* | sī certet superāre: cum
possit certāre ut superet
Phoebus -ī *m* = Apollō

Menalcās

- 10 Incipe, Mopse, prior, sī quōs aut Phyllidis ignēs
aut Alcōnis habēs laudēs aut iūrgia Codrī.
incipē; pāscentēs servābit Tītyrus haedōs.

sī quōs ignēs (: amōrēs)
Phyllis -idis *f*: Mopsī amīca
Alcōn -ōnis *m*: nōmen pāstoris
habēs *canēda* | iūrgium -ī *n*: rīxa
Codrus -ī *m*: alter pāstor et poēta
Cod-rī
pāscentēs haedōs
Tītyrus -ī *m*: pāstor

Mopsus

- Immō haec, in viridī nūper quae cortice fāgī
carmina dēscripsī et modulāns alterna notāvī,
15 experiar: tū dēinde iubētō certet Amyntās.

cortex -icis *m*



immō experiar haec carmina quae in vi-
ridī cortice dēscripsī | viridis -e = her-
bae colōre | fāgus -ī *f* (v. *pāg.* 20)
dē-scribere: scribere in materiā dūrā, in-
cidere | modulārī: canere
alternus -a -um (< alter): alterna notāvī:
aliōs versūs notāvī, aliōs nōn notāvī
notāre = dēscribere
iubētō certet Amyntās: iübē Amyntam
mēcum certāre

Menalcās

- Lenta salix quantum pallentī cēdit olīvae,
pūniceīs humilis quantum saliunca rosētīs,
iūdicīō nostrō tantum tibi cēdit Amyntās.
sēd tū dēsine plūra, puer; successimus antrō.



saliunca -ae *f*



oliva -ae *f*

quantum lenta salix... *et* quantum humi-
lis saliunca...tantum | lenta : quae fa-
cile flectitur | salix -icis *f* (v. *pāg.* 24)
cēdit: inferior est | pallentī: pallidae
pūniceīs rosētīs
pūniceus -a -um = purpurae colōre
rosētum -ī *n* (< rosa) = hortus plēnus ro-
sārum | nostrō: meō

dēsine plūra *dīcere*

Mopsus

exstinctum (: mortuum) Daphnim

vōs, corylī et flūmina, *estis*

cum māter, complexa miserābile corpus
suī nātī (: filiū), vocat

atque... atque: et... et

pāstōs... bovēs
nōn ūllī (: nullī pāstōrēs) illīs diēbus
ēgēre (: ēgērunt) bovēs pāstōs (: post-
quam cibum sūmpserant) ad frīgida
flūmina

libāvit: gustāvit, hausit
nūlla quadrupēs | quadrupēs -edis *m*:
animal quattuor pedēs habēns (ut
equus, ovis, capra, bōs, cervus, cēt.)
grāmen -inis *n*: herbae pars tenera et
mollis; grāminis herbam: herbam
tuum interitum | in-gemēscere -muisse
= gemere (incipere): dolēre, flēre
interitus -ūs *m* (< inter-ire) = mors
montēsque ferī (: silvīs vestitī) silvae-
que loquuntur (: dīcunt) etiam leōnēs
Poenōs tuum interitum ingemuisse

Armenius -a -um < Armenia



thyrsus -ī *m*

sub-iungere (currū) = iungere (currū)
Armeniās tigrēs | Tigrēs

instituit = docuit | Daphnis *instituit* in-
dūcere...et intexere... | thiasus -ī *m*:
agmen hominum saltantium
in-texere = nectere | intexere lentās has-
tās foliīs mollibus: conficere *thyrsōs*
(: sī-gna eōrum quī Bacchum sequē-
bantur)

Exstinctum Nymphae crūdēlī fūnere Daphnim 20

flēbant – vōs, corylī, testēs et flūmina Nymphīs –,

cum complexa suī corpus miserābile nātī

atque deōs atque astra vocat crūdēlia māter.

Nōn ūllī pāstōs illīs ēgēre diēbus

frīgida, Daphni, bovēs ad flūmina; nūlla neque 25

amnem

libāvit quadrupēs, nec grāminis attigit herbam.

Daphni, tuum Poenōs etiam ingemuisse leōnēs

interitum montēsque ferī silvaeque loquuntur.



Daphnis et Armeniās currū subiungere tigrēs

instituit; Daphnis thiasōs indūcere Bacchī, 30

et foliīs lentās intexere mollibus hastās.

Vītis ut arboribus decorī est, ut vītibus ūvae,
ut gregibus taurī, segetēs ut pinguibus arvīs:
tū decus omne tuīs. Postquam tē fāta tulērunt,

35 ipsa Palēs agrōs atque ipse reliquit Apollō.

Grandia saepe quibus mandāvimus hordea sulcīs,



hordeum



lolium



avēna

infēlix lolium et sterilēs nāscuntur avēnae;

prō mollī violā, prō purpureō narcissō



carduus -ī m



paliūrus

carduus et spīnīs surgit paliūrus acūtīs.

40 Spargite humum foliīs, indūcite fontibus umbrās,

pāstōrēs, mandat fierī sibi tālia Daphnis,

et tumulum facite, et tumulō superaddite carmen:

“Daphnis ego in silvīs, hinc ūsque ad sīdera nōtus,

fōrmōsī pecoris custōs, fōrmōsior ipse”.

ut... ut... ut... ita tū
decorī est: nōbilitātem affert
ūvae decorī sunt
seges -etis f = frūmentum metendum
pinguis -e: fertilis
tū erās decus
postquam tē fāta tulērunt (: abstulērunt)
= postquam mortuus es

Palēs -is f: Italica dea pāstōrum et pābulī | -s agrō-s

grandis -e = magnus, magnificus
hordeum -ī n: genus herbae frūmentō
similis | sulcus -ī m: linea in terrā arāta
lolium infēlix et sterilēs avēnae nāscuntur in iīs sulcīs, quibus mandāvimus (: immīsimum) grandia hordea

infēlix ↔ fertilis (: nocēns)
lolium -ī n: herba cuius sēmen mortem
aut ventris dolōrēs affert
sterilis -e ↔ fertilis (: inūtilis) | avēna
-ae f: herba quā tantum bēstiae aluntur
purpureus -a -um = purpurae colōre, pūnicus | viola -ae f (v. pāg. 31)
narcissus -ī m (v. pāg. 31)

spīnīs acūtīs | spīna -ae f (v. pāg. 28)
paliūrus -ī m: parva arbor seu herba
acūtissimās spīnās habēns
fōns, fontis m = aqua ē terrā ērumpēns
(v. pāg. 22)

tumulum: sepulcrum
super-addere (reī) = pōnere suprā (rem)

ego Daphnis hīc iaceō

ipse fōrmōsior grege quem pāscēbam

Menalcās

tāle *est*... quāle *est* (: quālis rēs est)

sopor -ōris *m* = somnus
hominibus fessīs

aestus -ūs *m*: calidus āēr aestātis

restinguere sitim rīvō saliente aquae
(: salientis aquae)

aequiperāre = aequus esse, aequāre
sed vōce *quoque* aequiperās
magistrum : Daphnim

alter ab illō: alter post illum

haec nostra *carmina*
vicissim *adv* = contrā

Tāle tuum carmen nōbīs, divīne poēta, 45

quāle sopor fessīs in grāmine, quāle per aestum

dulcis aquae saliente sitim restinguere rīvō.

Nec calamīs sōlum aequiperās, sed vōce magistrum.

Fortūnāte puer, tū nunc eris alter ab illō.

Nōs tamen haec quōcumque modō tibi nostra vi- 50

cissim

dīcēmus, Daphninque tuum tollēmus ad astra;

Daphnin ad astra ferēmus: amāvit nōs quoque

Daphnis.

Mopsus

sit māius tālī mūnere?

dignus cantārī: dignus quī carminibus
laudārētur | ista carmina *tua*

Stimichōn -ōnis *m*: nōmen nōn aliter
nōtum pāstōris, carminum iūdīcis

An quicquam nōbīs tālī sit mūnere māius?

Et puer ipse fuit cantārī dignus, et ista

iam prīdem Stimichōn laudāvit carmina nōbīs. 55

Menalcās

candidus Daphnis mirātur īnsuētum
līmen Olympī
īnsuētus -a -um ↔ nōtus

Candidus īnsuētum mirātur līmen Olympī

sub pedibusque videt nūbēs et sīdera Daphnis.

Ergō alacris silvās et cētera rūra voluptās,

Pānaque pāstōrēsque tenet Dryadasque puellās.

60 Nec lupus insidiās pecorī nec rētia cervīs

ūlla dolum meditantur: amat bonus ōtia Daphnis.

Ipsī laetitiā vōcēs ad sīdera iactant

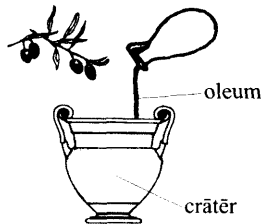
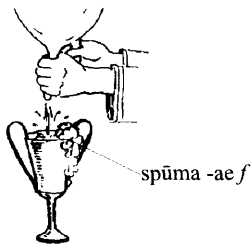
intōnsī montēs; ipsae iam carmina rūpēs,

ipsa sonant arbusta: “Deus, deus ille, Menalcā!”

65 Sīs bonus ō fēlixque tuīs! Ēn quattuor ārās:

ecce duās tibi, Daphni, duōque altāria Phoebō.

Pōcula bīna novō spūmantia lacte quotannīs,



crātērasque duōs statuum tibi pinguis olīvī,

et multō in primīs hilarāns convīvia Bacchō,

70 ante focum, sī frīgus erit, sī messis, in umbrā

vīna novum fundam calathīs Ariūsia nectar.

sub pedibusque: et sub pedibus

alacris voluptās tenet (: capit)
alacer -cris -cre = prōmptus, cupidus
(: laetus) | voluptās -ātis f = quod dē-
lectat, rēs iucunda (↔ dolor)
Dryas -adis f (acc pl Gr -as): silvārum
Nympha

nec lupus *meditatur* insidiās... nec ūlla
rētia meditantur (: parant) dolum cer-
vīs...

ipsī intōnsī montēs
laetitiā: ob laetitiam

in-tōnsus -a -um; i. montēs: montēs quō-
rum arborēs numquam caesae sunt
ipsae rūpēs iam carmina *iactant* (: canunt)
deus ille *est*

ō *Daphni*, sīs bonus fēlixque tuīs! (: favē
tuīs) | ēn + acc

duās *ārās* tibi duoque altāria Phoebō
ērēximus | Phoebus -ī m = Apollō

spūmare < spūma

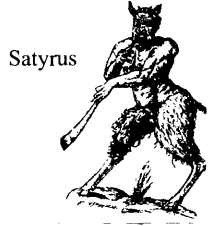
statuum (: offeram) tibi quotannīs bīna
pōcula spūmantia novō lacte
crātēr -is m (: acc pl Gr -as)
duōs: bīnōs | pinguis: crassi, densi
olīvum -ī n: *oleum -ī n*
et hilarāns (: hilarābō) convīvia in primīs
(: praecipuē) multō Bacchō (: vīnō)
hilarāre = laetitiā afficere
messis -is f (< metere): sī *tempus* messis
erit = sī aestās erit
fundam ē calathīs vīna Ariūsia, *quae*
sunt novum nectar | calathus -ī m (v:
pāg. 31) | Ariūsia -a -um < Ariūsia
(-ae f), insulae Chii regiō | nectar -aris
n: optima pōtiō quam deī pōtant

Dāmoetās -ae *m*: pāstor et poēta
 Lyctius -a -um < Lyctos (-ī *f*), insulae
 Crētae oppidum
 Aegōn -ōnis *m*: pāstor et poēta
 Satyrus -ī *m*: silvārum deus
 Alpheisiboeus -ī *m*: pāstor et poēta

Cantābunt mihi Dāmoetās et Lyctius Aegōn;
 saltantēs Satyrōs imitābitur Alpheisiboeus.



thymum -ī *n*



Satyrus



iugum montis

et... et | sollemnis -e: magnus; vōtum
 sollemne: vōtum rīte et piē factum
 vōtum -ī *n*: prōmissum deō factum

-mū|s ag-rōs

dum... dum... dum: dōnec... dōnec...

dum aper *amābit* iuga montis, dum piscis
 amābit fluviōs

iugum -ī *n* = iugum montis: convallis /
 longus mōns

cicāda -ae *f* (v. *pāg.* 28)

Haec tibi semper erunt et cum sollemnia vōta

reddēmus Nymphīs, et cum lustrābimus agrōs. 75

Dum iuga montis aper, fluviōs dum piscis amābit,

dumque thymō pāscentur apēs, dum rōre cicādae*,

semper honōs nōmenque tuum laudēsque manēbunt.

Ut Bacchō Cererīque, tibī sīc vōta quotannīs

agricolae facient; damnābis tū quoque vōtīs. 80

ag-ri-cō|lae

damnāre = condemnāre; deus *damnat*
 vōtīs hominem: cōgit hominem ad ser-
 vanda prōmissa

Mopsus

quae dōna reddam tibi prō tālī carmine?
 nam neque mē tantum (: tam multum)
iuvat sībilus venientis Austrī, nec tam
multum iuvant litora percussa flūctū
 (: flūctibus) | tantum *quantum carmen*
tuum | sībilus -ī *m* = sonus acūtus (ut
 ventī flantis) | nec flūmina quae dē-
 currunt inter saxōsās vallēs

saxōsus -a -um (< saxum) = saxōrum
 plēnus

Quae tibi, quae tālī reddam prō carmine dōna?

Nam neque mē tantum venientis sībilus Austrī

nec percussa iuvant flūctū tam litora, nec quae

saxōsās inter dēcurrunt flūmina vallēs.

* Cicādae rōre vescī crēdebantur.

Menalcās

85 Hāc tē nōs fragilī dōnābimus ante cicūtā.

Haec nōs “Fōrmōsum Corydōn ārdēbat Alexim,”*

haec eadem docuit “Cūium pecus? an Meliboeī?”**

tē dōnābimus hāc fragilī cicūtā: tibi
dōnābimus hanc fragilem cicūtā
fragilis -e = quī facile frangitur, tenuis
cicūta -ae *f* = avēna (: calamus tenuis)
haec *cicūta* nōs (: mē) *docuit canere*
(: hōc calamō potuī canere)
Corydōn -ōnis *m*: pāstor
ārdēbat: amābat valdē | fōrmōsum Ale-
xim | Alexis -is (*acc -im*) *m*: pulcher
puer pāstōris | *cūium* = cuius

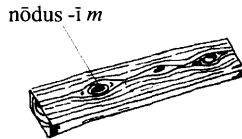
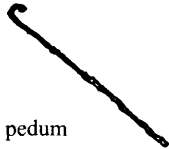
Mopsus

At tū sūme pedum, quod, mē cum saepe rogāret,

nōn tulit Antigenēs, et erat tum dignus amārī,

90 fōrmōsum paribus nōdīs atque aere, Menalcā.

pedum -ī *n* = baculum pāstōris curvum
cum saepe mē rogāret: ex mē peteret
nōn tulit: nōn habuit
Antigenēs -is *m*: pāstor
dignus amārī = dignus amōre
pedum quod est fōrmōsum



* *Fōrmōsum pāstor Corydōn ārdēbat Alexim* est prīmus versus eclogae secundae.

** *Dīc mīhi, Dāmoetā, cūium pecus? An Meliboeī?* est prīmus versus eclogae tertiae.



ECLOGA VI

Hanc sextam eclogam Vergilius Vārō amīcō prae-*
bet: dicit sē omnium Latīnōrum poetārum primum di-
gnātum esse scribere būcolica carmina Syrācosiō
*versū**, neque posse rēs ab amīcō fortiter in bellō ge-*
 5 *stās celebrāre: cum enim rēgēs et bella caneret, au-*
dīvit Apollinem ipsum admonentem, ut tenuēs versūs
dē silvīs pāstōribusque compōneret. Nōn igitur Vārī
bellicās laudēs celebrābit, cuius tamen nōmen in
ipsīs eclogīs saepe laudābitur.

Vārus -ī m

dignārī (< dignus): (sē) dignum pu-
 tāre; velle

Syrācosius -a -um = Syrācūsānus (: ad
 Syrācūsās, Siciliae urbem, pertinēns)

bellicus -a -um < bellum

* Alphēnus Vārus, iūris perītus, quī cōsul factus est annō XXXIX
 a. Chr. n., amīcus fuit Vergiliī, et cum ipsō Epicūrī operibus studuit.
 ** Syrācūsae patria fuērunt Theocritī, quī būcolicōrum poetā-
 rum prīnceps habētur.

dē-dicāre = praebere

Silēnus -ī m: senex Bacchī magister,
deus campōrum silvārumque

Epicūrus -ī m: Graecus vir sapiēns

Lucretius -ī m: discipulus Epicūri Rōmā-
nus. Sex librōs scrīpsit quibus titulus
est *Dē rērum nātūrā* | Chromis -is m
Mnāsylus -ī m

Aeglē -ēs f
Nāias -adis f: aquārum
Nympha



Silēnus

con-gregāre = in gregem cōgere, colli-
gere

Postquam tālibus dictīs eclogam Vārō dēdicāvit, 10
Vergilius indūcit Silēnum quī prīmam mundī orī-
ginem ita docet ut Epicūrum sapientem virum et
Lucretium poētam sequī videātur. Nam Chromis
et Mnāsylus puerī vidērunt Silēnum ēbrium in 15
antrō iacentem. Adiuvente Aeglē, pulcherrimā Nā-
iadum, eum fūnibus vīnxērunt, sperantēs sē posse
ab eō, quī iam saepe prōmiserat, carmina audire.
Ille vērō, oculōs aperiēns et rīdēns dolum, versūs
canere coepit: cantābat quidem quōmodo sēmina 20
rērum congregāta essent, et quōmodo inde omnia
exorta essent; deinde dē primīs hominibus cecinit,
et variās aliās fābulās narrāvit ad prīma mundī
tempora et ad īnsequentēs aetātēs pertinentēs. Val-
lēs Silēnī cantum ūsque ad caelum tulērunt, dōnec 25
vesper fuit, quō pāstōrēs gregēs domum redūcere
solent.

Prīma dignāta est nostra Thalīa lūdere
Syrācosiō versū: primus ego inter La-
tīnōs, imitātus Theocritum Syrācūsā-
num, dignum putāvī scrībere carmina
būcolica | Thalīa -ae f: ūna ex novem
Mūsīs, quae cōmoediae praecet

Cynthius -ī m = Apollō (< Cynthō monte,
in insulā Dēlō, ubi Apollō nātus est)

Prīma Syrācosiō dignāta est lūdere versū

nostra – neque ērubuit silvās habitāre – Thalīa:

cum canerem rēgēs et proelia, Cynthius aurem

Mūsae : carminum deae
Mūsa -ae f



- vellit et admonuit: “Pāstōrem, Tītyre, pinguēs
 5 pāscere oportet ovēs, dēductum dīcere carmen”
 Nunc ego (namque super tibi erunt, quī dīcere
 laudēs,
 Vāre, tuās cupiant et trīstia condere bella)
 agrestem tenuī meditābor harundine mūsam.
 Nōn iniussa canō. Sī quis tamen haec quoque, sī quis
 10 captus amōre leget: tē nostrae, Vāre, myrīcae,
 tē nemus omne canet; nec Phoebō grātor ūlla est,
 quam sibi quae Vārī praescrīpsit pāgina nōmen.
 Pergite, Pīeridēs. Chromis et Mnāsylus in antrō
 Sīlēnum puerī somnō vīdēre iacentem,
 15 īnflātum hesternō vēnās, ut semper, Iacchō;
 sarta procul, tantum capitī dēlāpsa, iacēbant,



sertum -ī n



cantharus -ī m

- et gravis attrītā pendēbat cantharus ansā.
 Aggressī (nam saepe senex spē carminis ambōs
 lūserat), īniciunt ipsīs ex vincula sertīs.
 20 Addit sē sociam timidīsque supervenit Aeglē,
 Aeglē, Nāiadum pulcherrima, iamque videntī

vellere: prehendere et trahere; aurem
 vellit: reprehendit | pinguēs ovēs

dē-ductus -a -um (< dē-dūcere): tenuis

super tibi erunt: tibi supererunt (= plū-
 rimī erunt)

laudēs tuās

condere: scribere, narrāre

ag-res|tem | mūsam : carmen

carmina nōn iniussa (: iussa [ab Apol-
 line])

tē nostrae myrīcae *canent*
 myrīca -ae f (v. pāg. 48)
 nemus -oris n = silva cum campīs
 Phoebus -ī m: Apollō
 nec ūlla pāgina Phoebō grātor est quam
 ea quae sibi Vārī nōmen praescrīpsit
 prae-scribere: in primā lineā scribere

Pieridēs -um fpl = Mūsae (Pīerī filiae)
 Chromis et Mnāsylus puerī

Sīlēnum somnō iacentem
 vīdēre = vidērunt
 īn-flātus -a -um (< in + flāre): implētus;
 īnflātus vēnās: vēnīs inflātīs (: tumen-
 tibus) | Iac-chō
 hesternō Iacchō: vīnō quod pridīe pōtā-
 verat | Iacchus -ī m = Bacchus (: vinum)
 tantum: modo (: paulō ante)

ansa -ae f

gravis cantharus pendēbat attrītā ansā
 at-terere -trivisse -tritum = cōsumere
 (premendō)

lūserat: ēlūserat
 iniciunt: iaciunt (in eum)
 -ra|t in-ij-cj|un-t
 vincula ex ipsīs sertīs *facta*
 socius -ī m / socia -ae f
 ut sociam | timidīs *puerīs*
 super-venire + dat: accēdere
 Nā-i-a|dum | iam videntī *Sīlēnō*: Sīlēnō
 iam oculōs aperientī

sanguineus -a -um (< sanguis) = ruber
(ut sanguis) | pingit frontem et tempora sanguineis moris

mōrum -ī n



quō = cūr

satis est vōs vidērī potuisse mē ligāre

cognōscite: audite

huic: Aeglae | aliud mercēdis: aliud
praemium, alia mercēs

in numerum lūdere: saltāre ad cantum
vidērēs: poteras vidēre
rigidus -a -um (< rigēre) = dūrus
vidērēs rigidās quercūs
mōtāre = movēre hūc et illūc
cacūmen -inis n = pars summa, culmen

Parnāsius -a -um < Parnāsus (-ī m):
mōns Apollīni sacer
Rhodopē -ēs f: mōns inter Thrāciam et
Macedōniam
Ismarus -ī m: mōns Thrāciae

nec tantum rūpēs Parnāsia gaudet
Phoebō (: cum Phoebus sua carmina
canit) nec tantum Rhodopē et Ismarus
mīrantur Orphea (: Orpheum) canen-
tem, quantum quercūs mīrābantur
carmina Sīlēni | Rhodopē / Ismarus:
loca quae pererrāvit Orpheus

sanguineīs frontem mōris et tempora pingit.



tempora -um n pl: pars capi-
tis ad utrumque frontis latus

Ille dolum rīdēns: “Quō vincula nectitis?” inquit,

“Solvite mē, puerī; satis est potuisse vidērī.

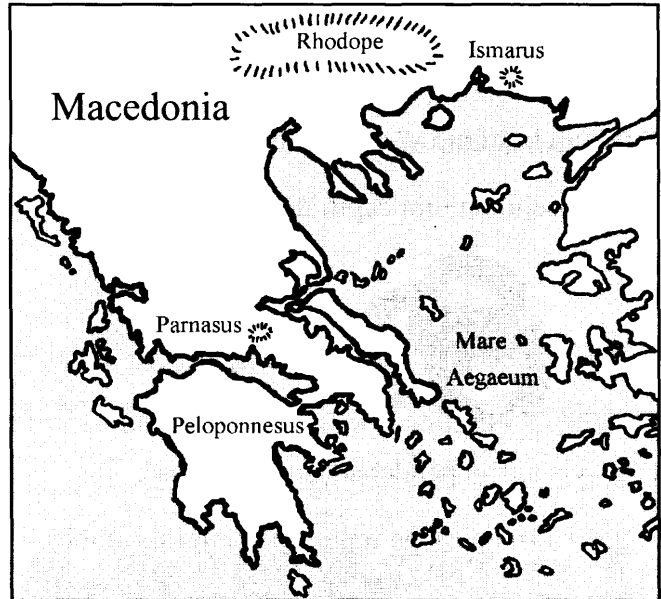
Carmina quae vultis cognōscite; carmina vōbīs,

25

huic aliud mercēdis erit”. Simul incipit ipse.

Tum vērō in numerum Faunōsque ferāsque vidērēs

lūdere, tum rigidās mōtāre cacūmina quercūs;



nec tantum Phoebō gaudet Parnāsia rūpēs,

nec tantum Rhodopē mīrātur et Ismarus Orphea.

30

- Namque canēbat, utī magnum per ināne coacta
 sēmina terrārumque animaeque marisque fuissent
 et liquidī simul ignis; ut hīs exōrdia prīmīs
 omnia et ipse tener mundī concrēverit orbis;
 35 tum dūrāre solum et disclūdere Nērea pontō
 coeperit et rērum paulātīm sūmere fōrmās;
 iamque novum terrae stupeant lūcēscere sōlem,
 altius atque cadant summōtis nūbibus imbrēs,
 incipiant silvae cum primum surgere, cumque
 40 rāra per ignārōs errent animālia montēs.
 Hinc lapidēs Pyrrhae* iactōs, Sāturnia** rēgna,
 Caucasiāsque refert volucrēs, furtumque
 Promēthēi***.
 Hīs adiungit Hylān**** nautae quō fonte relictum
 clāmāssent, ut litus “Hylā, | Hyla” | omne sonāret.
 45 Et fortūnātam, sī numquam armenta fuissent,

* Fēmina quae unā cum Deucaliōne virō suō ex aquis terrās omnēs mergentibus servāta est; orāculum vērō iis praecēpit ut post terga “ossa mātris” (: lapidēs terrae) mitterent. Ex hīs lapidibus iactīs novī hominēs nātī sunt.

** Sāturnus fuit antiquissimus Rōmānōrum deus quī aureā aetate fēliciter rēgnāvit.

*** Promētheus, cum ignem ē caelō surripuisset, iussū Iovis in monte Caucasō ad saxum catēnīs vinctus est; ibi aquila aut vultur (: Caucasiae volucrēs) iecur eius assiduē vorābant.

**** Puer quem Herculēs amāvit. Cum ē nāve, quā Herculēs quoque vehebātur, dēscendisset ad aquam petendam, in fontem dilāpsus, mersus est. Herculēs et ceterī nautae diū frūstrā eum vocāvērunt.

utī = ut | per magnum ināne: per im-
 mensa spatia vacua
 coactus -a -um < cōgere = colligere
 coacta fuissent: collecta essent
 animae: aëris
 - que... -que... -que = et... et... et
 liquidus -a -um: pūrus
 ex hīs prīmīs *prīncipiīs* omnia exōrdia
fuērint (: omnia exorta sint)
 ipse tener orbis mundī
 con-crēscere: dūrus fieri
 tum *canēbat ut* (: quōmodo) coeperit...
sē dūrāre: dūrus fieri | dis-clūdere pontō:
 dīvidere ā sē et inclūdere in mari
 Nēreus -ī (*acc Gr -a*): deus maris Nē-
 reidum pater (Nērea: aquam maris)
 iamque (: postea) *canēbat ut* (: quō-
 modo) terrae stupeant (: stupērent)
 novum sōlem lūcēscere
 lūcēscere (< lūx) = splendēre, lūcere
 atque *ut* altius cadant (: caderent)
 summovēre = removēre
 nūbibus summōtis altius ā *terrā*
 cum primum *tunc* incipiant (: incipe-
 rent) surgere silvae, cumque *adhūc*
 rāra animālia errent (: errārent) per ig-
 nārōs montēs

Hinc : deinde | refert : nārrat
 Pyrrha -ae *f*; Pyrrhae: ā Pyrrhā
 Sāturnius -a -um < Sāturnus
 Caucasus -a -um < Caucasus (-ī *m*):
 mōns Asiae | refert: nārrat

Promētheus -ī *m*
 hīs *rēbus* adiungit quō fonte (: apud
 quem fontem) nautae clāmāvissent (:
 altē vocāvissent) Hylān relictum (:
 āmissum) | Hylās -ae (*voc -ā*) *m*
 fōns, fontis *m* = aqua ē terrā ērumpēns
 (*v. pāg. 22*)

Et *Silēnus* sōlātur Pāsiphaēn amōre (: ob
 amōrem) nivei iuvenci; fortūnātam (:
 quae fortūnāta fuisset) sī numquam ar-
 menta fuissent

Pāsīphaē -ēs (acc Gr -ēn) f

dēmentia -ae f = īnsānia

Proetidēs -um f pl

falsīs mūgītibus: quia nōn ā verīs vac-
cīs ēdebantur | mūgītus -ūs m (< mū-
gīre): bovis vōx

nōn ūlla (: nūlla ex īīs) tamen secūta est
tam turpēs concubitūs pecudum (: taurī)
concubitus -ūs m (< con-cumbere): cor-
porum coniunctiō (< coniungere)
quamvīs + conī = quamquam, etsī

lēvis -e ↔ turgidus, tumēns
in lēvī fronte | quaesīvisset

ille: taurus vērō

fultus latus niveum in mollī hyacinthō:
iacēns in mollī hyacinthō latere suō
niveō | fulcīre -sisse -tum = sustinēre;
pass: iacēre in | ful|tus-hy-aj|cin-thō
hyacinthus -ī m (v. pāg. 39)

nigrā | pallentēs: pallidās
rūmināre = ēsse (dē pecudibus dicitur)

aliquam iuvencam (= iuvenem vaccam)

Dictaeus -a -um < Dicta (-ae f), īnsulae
Crētae mōns

ut videāmus sī (: an) qua (: aliqua) ves-
tīgia sēsē ferant obvia oculīs nostrīs
(: an forte videāmus aliqua vestīgia)
errābunda bovis vestīgia: vestīgia bovis
errantis | errābundus -a -um = errāns

captum viridī herbā: cupidum viridis
herbae | viridis -e = herbae colōre

per-dūcere | Gortȳnius -a -um < Gortȳna
(-ae f), īnsulae Crētae oppidum
forsitan aliquae vaccae illum perdūcant
ad stabula Gortȳnia

Argī -ōrum m pl : Graeciae oppidum
vacca -ae f (v. pāg. 33)

Pāsīphaē* niveī sōlātur amōre iuvencī.

Āh virgō īnfēlix, quae tē dēmentia cēpit!

Proetides** implērunt falsīs mūgītibus agrōs,

at nōn tam turpēs pecudum tamen ūlla secūta

concubitūs, quamvīs collō timuisset arātrum, 50

et saepe in lēvī quaesisset cornua fronte.

āh virgō īnfēlix, tū nunc in montibus errās:

ille latus niveum mollī fultus hyacinthō,



ilex -icis f

ilice sub nigrā pallentēs rūminat herbās,

aut aliquam in magnō sequitur grege. “Claudite 55

Nymphae,

Dictaeae Nymphae, nemorum iam claudite saltūs,

sī quā forte ferant oculīs sēsē obvia nostrīs

errābunda bovis vestīgia; forsitan illum

aut herbā captum viridī aut armenta secūtum

perdūcant aliquae stabula ad Gortȳnia vaccae.” 60

* Sōlis filia, Crētae rēgīna, uxor Minōis rēgis. Taurī amōre capta
est et ē taurō Mīnōtaurum peperit.

** Trēs Proetī, Argōrum rēgis, filiae. Cum ausae essent sē lūnōnī
fōrmā comparāre, ab illā tam īnsānae factae sunt, ut sē vaccās
esse putārent.

Tum canit Hesperidum mīrātam māla puellam*;
tum Phaethontiadās muscō circumdat amārae

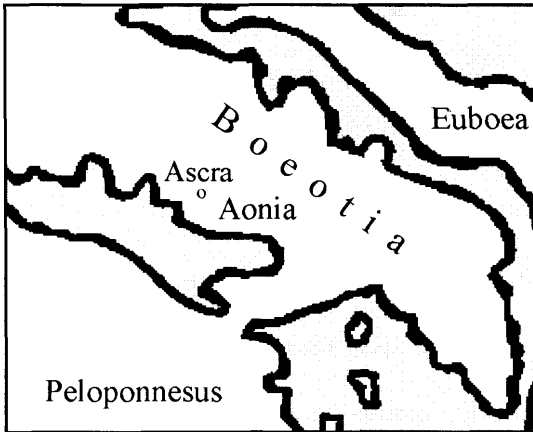
muscus -ī m = herba,
quae externis arborum
partibus saxisve haeret



alnus -ī f

corticis atque solō prōcērās ērigit alnōs.

Tum canit, errantem Permessī ad flūmina Gallum



65 Āonas in montēs ut dūxerit ūna sorōrum,
utque virō Phoebī chorus adsurrēxerit omnis;
ut Linus haec illī dīvinō carmine pāstor
flōribus atque apiō crīnēs ōrnātus amārō

Hesperidēs -um f pl : Noctis filiae quae
in hortis suis aurea māla habēbant
puellam mīrātam māla Hesperidum
Phaethontiadēs -um (acc Gr -as) f pl :
Phaethontis, Sōlis filiī, sorōrēs quae
post frātris mortem in alnōs mūtatae
sunt | tum Pha-e

cortex -icis m: arboris pars externa (v.
pāg. 57)
ē solō | prōcērūs -a -um = altus
ērigit: nārrat ērectās esse
canit ut ūna sorōrum (: ūna ex Mūsīs) dū-
xerit in montēs Āonas Gallum errantem
ad flūmina Permessī | Permessus -ī m:
flūmen Boeōtiae Mūsīs sacrum
Gallum: P. Cornēlius Gallus**

Boeōtia -ae f



apium -ī n

Aonēs -um m pl (acc Gr -as): Āoniae,
Boeōtiae partis; in eius montibus est
Mūsārum fōns
huic virō (: Gallō) | chorus -ī m: grex
ad-surgere = surgere; assurgere alicui:
surgere in alicuius honōrem | Phoebī
chorus omnis: tōtus chorus Apollinis
(: omnēs Mūsae) | ut Linus pāstor, ōr-
nātus crīnēs (: crīnibus ōrnātis) flōri-
bus atque apiō amārō, haec dixerit
Linus -ī m, poēta Apollinis et Mūsae fi-
lius

Atalanta -ae f

Hippomenēs -ae m

* *Atalantam*, quae cursū certābat cum iuuenibus quī eam peterent
uxōrem, eā lēge, ut victōrī nūberet, victum occideret. Victa
tamen est ab *Hippomenē* dum aureīs mālīs (quae ab illō
prōiecta erant inter currendum) colligendīs morārētur.

** Poēta et Vergiliī amicus, quī bŭcolica carmina composuit.

quōs ante *dedērant* Ascræō senī (: Hēsiodō, Graecō poētae antiquō)

Ascræus -a -um < Ascra (-ae f): parvum Boeōtiaē oppidum, Hēsiodi patria

rigidās ornōs | *dē* montibus

hīs *calamīs* | tibi: ā tē
Grŷnēus -a -um < Grŷnia (-ae f), oppidum Asiae Apollinī sacrum

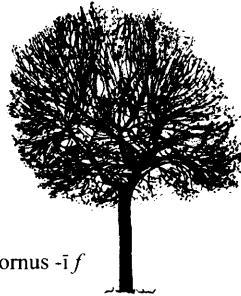
dīxerit: “Hōs tibi dant calamōs (ēn accipe) Mūsae,

Ascræō quōs ante senī, quibus ille solēbat

70

cantandō rigidās dēdūcere montibus ornōs.

Hīs tibi Grŷnēī nemoris dīcātur orīgō,*



ornus -ī f



upupa -ae f

nē quis sit lūcus: nē quī lūcus sit (: ut nūllus lūcus sit) | sē iactāre: glōriārī
ut memorāverit Scyllam Nīsī *filiam*
Nīsus -ī m: Scyllae pater, Megarensium rēx
quam fāma secūta est: dē quā nārrātur

suc-cingere = cingere | succinctam candida
inguina: candidis inguinibus succinctis
inguen -inis n = pars imī ventris
mōnstris: feris canibus
Dūlichius -a -um < Dūlichium (-ī n), parva
insula prope Ithacam
Dūlichias ratēs: nāvēs Ulixis
vexāvisse < vexāre = malō afficere, turbāre
marīnus -a -um < mare

artūs mūtātōs *esse in upupam*
Tēreus -ī m: Thrāciae rēx
artus -ūs m = membrum

nē quis sit lūcus, quō sē plūs iactet Apollō.”

Quid loquar, aut Scyllam** Nīsī, quam fāma se-

cūta est

candida succinctam lātrantibus inguina mōnstris

75

Dūlichias vexāsse ratēs et gurgite in altō,

āh timidōs nautās canibus lacerāsse marīnīs:

aut ut mūtātōs Tērēī narrāverit artūs,

* Gallus dē Grŷnēī nemoris orīgine carmen scrīpserat.

** Cōfundere vidētur Vergilius duās fābulās. Duae enim Scyllae fuērunt: altera, Nīsī filia, Megarensium rēgis; patris capillum rubrum caedit (quō caesō fāta dēcrēverant urbem expugnātum irī) et Mīnōī hostī, cuius amōre capta erat, suōs cīvēs trādidit; quae in *cīrim* est conversa. Altera Phorcī filia, quae, Circae invidiā, inferiōre suī corporis parte in canēs mūtāta est. Quam dēfōrmem speciem horrēns, sē in Siculum fretum praecipitāvit, ibique in scopulum mūtāta est, nōn longē ā vorāgine terribilī, quae Charibdys vocātur.

cīris -is f (v. pāg. 15)
Phorcus -ī m: Neptūnī filius

quās illī Philomēla dapēs, quae dōna parārit,
 80 quō cursū dēserta petīverit, et quibus ante
 infēlix sua tēcta super volitāverit ālis?*

Omnia, quae Phoebō quondam meditante beātus
 audiit Eurōtās iussitque ēdiscere laurōs,
 ille canit, pulsae referunt ad sīdera vallēs,
 85 cōgere dōnec ovēs stabulīs numerumque referre
 iussit et invītō prōcessit Vesper Olympō.

Philomēla -ae f: uxōris Tērei soror
 parāverit

dēserta *loca*: loca quae nōn coluntur
 quibus ālis ante (: anteā) sua tēcta

super-volitāre = volāre hūc illūc suprā

meditante: canente

Eurōtās -ae f: flūmen Lacōniacae apud Spar-
 tam | ē-discere = bene discere

pulsae (: percussae) *cantū* vallēs
 referunt: resonant ūsque...

dōnec Vesper iussit *nōs pāstōrēs* cōgere
 ovēs stabulīs (: in stabula) et referre nu-
 merum *eārum* (: numerāre)

prōcessit: prōgressus est

Vesper -ī m: Veneris stēlla, cum post occā-
 sum sōlis oritur

invītō Olympō: quia, dulcī cantū captum,
 caelum (: Olympus) aegrē ferēbat noc-
 tem cum Vesperō prōgredientem, quae
 cantum interpellāret.



lusciniā -ae f



hirundō -inis f



phāsiānus -ī m

* Philomēla et Prognē filiae fuērunt Atheniēnsium rēgis. Tēreus Prognem uxōrem dūxit et ex eā genuit Itym filium. Postea Philomēlae stuprum intulit et eī linguam caedit, nē scelus patefaceret. At illa scelus in veste quādā pīnxit; et unā cum sorōre Itym iugulāvīt eiusque carnēs Tēreō apposuit edendās. Cum vērō post epulās puerī caput prōtulissent, Tēreus strictō ense ulciscī cupiēbat, sed ipse in upupam avem ā deīs mūtātus est, Philomēla in *lusciniā*, Prognē in *hirundinē*, Itys in *phāsiānum*.

Prognē -ēs f

Itys -tyos (*acc Gr -tym*) m



ECLOGA VII

*In eclogā septimā Corydōn et Thyrsis pāstōrēs et poē-
tae alternīs carminibus dē amōre et dē pāstōrum vitā
cōram Meliboeō et Daphnide iūdicibus magnō studiō
inter sē certant. Invocātīs nūminibus, quī auxiliō suō fa-*

5 *vērent canentibus, dē suis amōribus, dē locīs amoenīs,
dē silvīs opācīs mollibusque herbīs in quibus aestātis
calōrem fugere licet et dē calidīs villārum ignibus, qui-
bus fit, ut pāstōrēs hiemis frīgus nōn timeant, carmina
cecinērunt. Alter Alexim, pulcherrimum puerum, alter
10 vērō Phyllidem, fōrmōsam puellam, versibus laudat.
Meliboeus et Daphnis iūdicēs Corydōnī palmam dant.*

Corydōn -ōnis *m*
Thyrsis -idis *m*
alternīs carminibus: cum alter car-
mina canit, alter nōn canit
alternus -a -um < alter
Meliboeus -ī *m*
Daphnis -idis *m*

Phyllis -idis *f*
palma -ae *f* = signum victōriāe

Meliboeus

argūtus -a -um: sonāns vōce continuā et gravī quae vix auditur (: dē ilice dicitur, vĕl ob avēs, quae in eā sedentēs canunt, vel ob ventōrum sonum inter folia) | sub argūtā ilice

ilex -icis *f* (v. *pāg.* 70)

compulerant gregēs in ūnum: coniunxerant simul gregēs distentās (< *dis-tendere*) lacte = lacte tumentēs

(aetāte) flōrēre = iuvenis esse

Arcas -adis *m* (< Arcadia): quī arte canendī Arcadiae pāstōribus similis est Arcadia -ae *f*: media Peloponnēsī regiō cantāre: cantū | parātī respondēre: parātī ad respondendum

tenerās myrtōs | myrtus -ī *f* (v. *pāg.* 31)

ipse caper, vir (: dux) gregis caper -prī *m* = hircus (v. *pāg.* 34) de-errāre

contrā *sē*
ōcius *adv comp* = celerius

salvus *est*

cessāre = morārī

ipsī : suā sponte pōtum (*sup l* < pōtāre): ad pōtandum prātum -ī *n* = spatium terrae herbā operatum; campus

hīc Mincius praetēxit viridēs rīpās tenerā harundine | prae-tegere viridis -e: herbae colōre (: herbīs ōmātus)

harundō -inis *f*



exāmen -inis *n* = apium grex

Mincius -ī *m*: flūmen quod apud Mantuam fluit

ēque (: et ē) quercū sacrā *Iovī*

Alcippē -ēs (*acc Gr -ēn*) *f*: famula Phyllis -idis (*acc Gr -ida*) *f*: famula

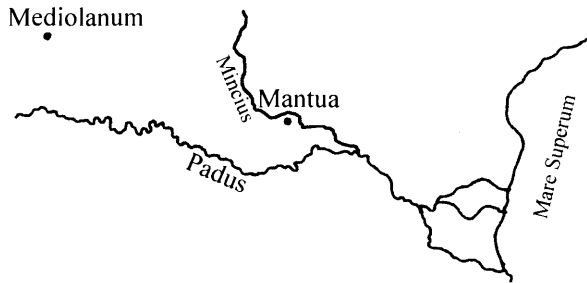
Forte sub argūtā cōnsēderat ilice Daphnis,
compulerantque gregēs Corydōn et Thyrsis in ūnum,
Thyrsis ovēs, Corydōn distentās lacte capellās,
ambō flōrentēs aetātibus, Arcades ambō,
et cantāre parēs et respondēre parātī.

5

Hūc mihi, dum tenerās dēfendō ā frīgore myrtōs,
vir gregis ipse caper dēerrāverat; atque ego Daphnim
adspiciō. Ille ubi mē contrā videt: “Ōcius” inquit
“hūc ades, ō Meliboee; caper tibi salvus et haedī,
et, sī quid cessāre potes, requiēsce sub umbrā.

10

Hūc ipsī pōtum venient per prāta iuvencī;
hīc viridēs tenerā praetexit harundine rīpās



Mincius, ēque sacrā resonant exāmina quercū”.

Quid facerem? Neque ego Alcippēn, nec Phyllida
habēbam,

- 15 dēpulsōs ā lacte domī quae clauderet agnōs,
et certāmen erat, Corydōn cum Thyrside, magnum.
Posthabuī tamen illōrum mea sēria lūdō.
Alternīs igitur contendere versibus ambō
coepēre; alternōs Mūsae meminisse volēbant.
- 20 Hōs Corydōn, illōs referēbat in ordine Thyrsis.

quae domī clauderet agnōs dēpulsōs (ā
lacte = d. ab ūberibus mātris)
dē-pellere -pulisse -pulsulum
certāmen magnum
Corydōn : Corydōnis
post-habēre = minōris aestimāre
mea sēria (: mea negōtia) illōrum lūdō
(: certāmini)
alternīs versibus
con-tendere -disse -tum = certāre
coepēre = coepērunt
Mūsa -ae f = ūna ex novem deābus quae
carminibus praesunt
Mūsae volebant eōs meminisse (: ca-
nere) alternōs versūs
Hōs versūs... illōs versūs

Corydōn

Nymphae, noster amor, Libēthrides, aut mihi
carmen,
quāle meō Codrō, concēdite (proxima Phoebī
versibus ille facit), | aut, sī nōn possumus omnēs,
hīc argūta sacrā pendēbit fistula pīnū.

Nymphae Libēthrides (: Mūsae)
Libēthris -idis f = quae praest antrō et
aquae apud Libēthrum, oppidum in
Boeōtiā (ubi Mūsae habitāre dicēban-
tur) | quae estis amor noster (: meus)
quāle concēdere solētis
concēdere: dōnāre (quod postulātur)
Codrus -i m : poēta | Cod|rō
ille facit carmina proxima (: similia)
versibus Phoebī | sī nōn possumus
omnēs tālia carmina facere
hīc argūta fistula pendēbit ē sacrā pīnū
(: nōn iam exercēbō artem canendī)
fistula -ae f (v. pāg. 30)
pīnus -ūs f (v. pāg. 22)

Thyrsis

- 25 Pāstōrēs, hederā nāscētem ōrnāte poētā,
Arcades, invidiā rumpantur ut ilia Codrō;
aut, sī ultrā placitum laudārit, baccare frontem
cingite, nē vātī noceat mala lingua futūrō.

Pāstōrēs Arcades | hedera -ae f (v. pāg.
37) | mē poētā crēscentem (: qui
māior māiorque fit)
ut invidiā rumpantur ilia Codrō
ilia -ium n pl = imus venter/viscera
mē laudāverit ultrā placitum: plūs quam
volō (nam nimīa laude invidia deōrum
excitārī potest) | baccare -aris n (v. pāg.
49) : herba ex quā iūcundus odor mā-
nat; invidiam āvertere crēdēbātur
vātī futūrō

Corydōn

caput hoc aprī tibi *dedī* | Dēlia, parvus
 Mycōn tibi *praebet* hoc caput saetōsī
 aprī et rāmōsa cornua cervī vīvācis
 saetōsus -a -um (< *saeta*) | aprī

saeta -ae *f* = capillus rigēns bēstiae
 Dēlia -ae *f*: Diana

Saetōsī caput hoc | aprī tibi, Dēlia, parvus

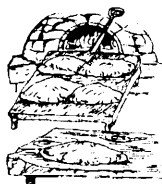


rāmōsus -a -um < rāmus
 Micōn -ōnis *m*: pāstor
 vīvāx -ācis (< *vivere*): quī diū vīvit/vīxit
 proprium = perpetuum
 hoc: fēliciter vēnārī | *mihi* fuerit
 lēvis -e = aequus et splendidus
 stābis tōta dē marmore lēvī (: tibi sta-
 tuam ērigam ex splendīdō marmore)
 pūniceus -a -um = purpurae colōre
 ē-vincta (< *ē-vincire*) sūrās (: circā
 sūrās) pūniceō cothurnō

et rāmōsa Micōn vīvācis cornua cervī.

30

Sī proprium hoc fuerit, lēvī dē marmore tōta
 pūniceō stābis sūrās ēvincta cothurnō.



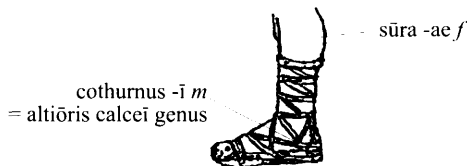
libum -ī *n* = pānis dulcis

sat est tē, Priāpe, exspectāre ā *mē*
 sīnum -ī *n* = pōculum, vās
 Priāpus -ī *m*: deus hortōrum custōs

sat = satis

prō tempore: prō viribus quae sunt hōc
 tempore

fētūra -ae *f*: nātī
 supplēverint: auxerint | estō: eris



Thyrsis

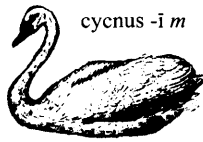
Sīnum lactis et haec tē liba, Priāpe, quotannīs
 exspectāre sat est: custōs es pauperis hortī.

Nunc tē marmoreum prō tempore fēcimus; at tū, 35
 sī fētūra gregem supplēverit, aureus estō.

Corydōn

Nērīnē Galatēa, thymō mihi dulcior Hýblae,
 candidior cynīs, hederā fōrmōsior albā,
 cum prīmum pāstī repetent praesēpia taurī,
 40 sī qua tuī Corydōnis habet tē cūra, venitō.

Thyrsis



Immō ego Sardoniīs videar tibi amārior herbīs,
 horridior ruscō, prōiectā vīlior algā,

ruscum -ī n



sī mihi nōn haec lūx tōtō iam longior annō est.
 Īte domum pāstī, sī quis pudor, ĩte, iuvencī.

Corydōn

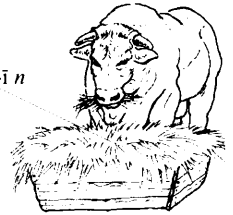
45 Muscōsī fontēs, et somnō mollior herba,
 et quae vōs rārā viridis tegit arbutus umbrā,

Nērīnē -ēs f: Nērei, maris deī, filia
 Galatēa -ae f: nōmen amīcae
 thymum -ī n: herba ex quā iūcundus
 odor mānat (v. pāg. 72)
 Hybla -ae f: Siciliae mōns
 hederā -ae f (v. pāg. 37)

taurī pāstī: postquam herbam ēdērunt

sī qua (: aliqua) cūra habet tē Corydō-
 nis (: sī quid dē Corydōne cūrās)
 venitō: vēnī

praesēpium -ī n



Sardoniīs herbīs
 Sardonius -a -um < Sardinia

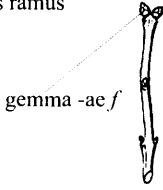
horridus -a -um: acūtus
 alga -ae f = maris herba
 prōiectā: quae ēiecta est ad litus

haec lūx: hic diēs

pāstī: postquam herbam ēdistis
 sī quis (: quī) pudor est vōbīs (: nōnne
 pudet vōs in agrīs morārī et mē ibidem
 retinēre postquam tantum iam herbae
 ēdistis?)

muscōsus -a -um = muscō opertus
 muscus -ī m = herba, quae externīs arbo-
 rum partibus saxīsve haeret (v. pāg. 71)
 fōns fontis m = aqua ē terrā ērumpēns
 (v. pāg. 22) | et viridis arbutus, quae
 vōs tegit rārā umbrā | viridis -e: her-
 bae colōre | arbutus -ī f (v. pāg. 42)

sōlstitium -ī *n* (< sōl + sistere) : aestā-
tis calor | dēfēndite sōlstitium pecorī:
prōhibēte calōrem ā grege (: dēfēn-
dite gregem ā calōre) | torridus -a -um
< torrēre
in palmite lentō | turgēre = turgidus fieri
lentus : qui facile flectitur (↔ dūrus)
palmes -itis *m* = vītis rāmus



taeda -ae *f* = rāmus (quī ignem facile
capit) | pinguis -e : rēsīnā mānāns

assiduā fūlīgine | postis -is *m* : foris
nig-ri



rēsīna -ae *f* = quod ex
arboribus fluit

tantum... quantum | Boreas -ae *m* : ven-
tus ē Septentrionibus flāns (= Aquilō)

quantum lupus *timet* numerum (: multi-
tūdinem) *ovium*, aut flūmina torrentia
(: rapida) *timent* rīpās

spondēus in V pede:
ca-sta-ne|ae hir|sū-tae

stant : hīc sunt | et = etiam
castanea -ae *f* (v. *pāg.* 26)
hirsūtus -a -um = saetōsus (: acūtus)
strāta pōma | pōmum -ī *n* : pōma sunt
māla, pira, cēt.

Alexis -is (acc *im*) *m* : pulcherrimus
puer, quem Corydōn amat

ab hīs montibus

sōlstitium pecorī dēfēndite: iam venit aestās

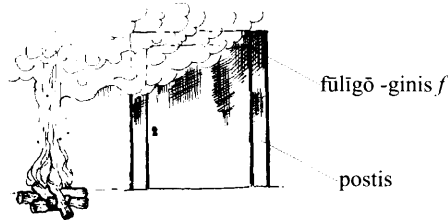
torrida, iam lentō turgent in palmite gemmae.

Thyrsis

Hīc focus et taedae pinguēs, hīc plūrimus ignis

semper, et adsiduā postēs fūlīgine nigrī;

50



hīc tantum Boreae cūrāmus frīgora, quantum

aut numerum lupus aut torrentia flūmina rīpās.

iūniperus -ī *f*



Corydōn

Stant et iūniperī | et castaneae | hirsūtae;

strāta iacent passim sua quaeque sub arbore pōma;

omnia nunc rīdent: at, sī fōrmōsus Alexis

montibus hīs abeat, videās et flūmina sicca.

55

Thyrsis

Āret ager; vitiō moriēns sitit āeris herba;

Līber pampineās invīdit collibus umbrās:



pampinus -ī m

ārere -uisse = siccus esse
vitium -ī n : morbus | herba moriēns sitit
vitiō āeris (: nimiō calōre)
Līber: Bacchus | pampineās umbrās:
pampinōs, quī umbram praebent
pampineus -a -um < pampinus
invīdit : negāvit / abstulit

Phyllidis adventū nostrae nemus omne virēbit,

60 Iuppiter et laetō dēscendet plūrimus imbre.

nemus -oris n = silva cum campīs
virēre : herbae colōre esse
et Iuppiter (: aqua ex nūbibus) dēscen-
det plūrimus laetō imbre
laetus : quī fertilēs terrās facit

Corydōn

Pōpulus Alcīdae grātissima, vītis Iacchō,

fōrmōsae myrtus Venerī, sua laurea Phoebō,

Phyllis amat corylōs; illās dum Phyllis amābit,

nec myrtus vincet corylōs, nec laurea Phoebī.

Alcīdēs -ae m = Herculēs
grātissima est | Iacchus -ī m = Bacchus
Iac-chō
fōrmōsae Venerī | myrtus -ī f (v. pāg. 31)
laurea -ae f = laurus

corylus -ī f (v. pāg. 21) | dum = dōnec



pōpulus -ī f

Thyrsis

pulcherrima est

in fluvīis: in rīpīs fluvīōrum
abiēs -etis f

at sī saepius mē revīsās
Lycidas -ae (voc -ā) m: nōmen iuvenis
et pulchrī pāstōris

Fraxinus in silvīs pulcherrima, pīnus in hortīs,
pōpulus in fluvīis, abiēs in montibus altīs:
saepius at sī mē, Lycidā fōrmōse, revīsās,
fraxinus in silvīs cēdat tibi, pīnus in hortīs.

65



fraxinus -ī f



abiēs

Meliboeus

haec carmina | et meminī Thyrsim vic-
tum contendere frūstrā: et meminī
Thyrsis quī *quamquam* victus, frūstrā
contendere pergēbat
ex illō tempore | Corydōn est nōbīs *vērē*
Corydōn: Corydōn habētur ā mē *vērē*
dignus eā fāmā, quā nōtissimus est

Haec meminī, et victum frūstrā contendere Thyrsim.

Ex illō Corydōn Corydōn est tempore nōbīs.

70



ECLOGA VIII

In eclogā octāvā Vergilius Dāmōnis ā puellā amātā dēserti lāmentātiōnēs et fēminae cuiusdam venēficia remediaque nārrat. In priōre igitur parte Dāmōn, quī Nysam puellam amat, dolet quod illa mox Mopsō nūbet: Mopsum enim praetulit, quamquam Dāmōn eam inde ā parvulā nōverat et amāverat cum primum vīderat. In alterā vērō parte Alphisiboeus dē fēminā nārrat, quae Daphnim, ā sē āversum, carminibus magicīs iterum ad sē suumque amōrem allicit: carmina enim lūnam ipsam dē caelō dēdūcere possunt, et illa fēmina sperat sē Daphnim ex urbe ad suam

Dāmōn -ōnis *m*

dēsertus (< dēserere) = relictus
venēfīcium -ī *n* = malefīcium
remedīum -ī *n* = rēs quae aegrōs sanat

Nysa -ae *f*
Mopsus -ī *m*

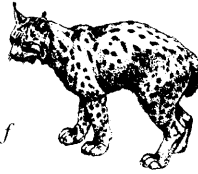
Alphisibocus -ī *m*

magicus -a -um < *magus*
magus -ī *m* = quī arte suā miracula facit

*domum carminibus retracturam esse. Audit tandem
canem in limine latrantem: estne Daphnis veniens,
an quī amant somnia sibi ipsī efficiunt?*

Dicēmus (v. 5) Mūsam pāstōrum Dāmōnis et Alphisiboeī: dicam carmina
Dāmōnis et Alphisiboeī
Mūsa -ae f: ūna ex novem deābus quae
carminibus praesunt (: carmina)
Quōs iuvenca, immemor herbārum, mī-
rāta est certantēs | im-memor -is + gen
= oblitus | iuvenus -i m / iuvenca -ae f
quōrum carmine stupefactae fuērunt

Pāstōrum mūsam Dāmōnis et Alphisiboeī,
immemor herbārum quōs est mīrāta iuvenca
certantēs, quōrum stupefactae carmine lyncēs,



lynx lynceis f

mūtāta suōs cursūs: mūtātīs cursibus
(: nōn iam fluentia)
requiēverunt

et mūtāta suōs requiērunť flūmina cursūs,
Dāmōnis mūsam dicēmus et Alphisiboeī.

5

Tū mihi favē, ō Pōlliō* | magnī Timāvī
Timāvus -ī m : Venetiae flūmen
Venetia -ae f: regiō Italiae trāns ōstium
Padī | Illyricus -a -um < Illyricum (-ī
n), regiō Eurōpae ad mare Hadriaticum
ōram legere: nāvigare iuxtā ōram

Tū mihi, seu magnī superās iam saxa Timāvī,
sīve ōram Illyricī legis aequoris, ēn erit umquam
ille diēs, mihi cum liceat tua dicere facta?

cum mihi liceat...
Ēn erit tempus, ut (: cum)...
tōtum per orbem
ferre (: laudāre) tua carmina, quae sōla
digna sunt Sophoclēō cothurnō (: tra-
goediīs [↔ cōmoediīs] Sophoclēīs)
Sophoclēus -a -um < Sophoclēs (-is m):
nōbilissimus poēta Graecus
cothurnus -ī m = genus altiōris calceī,
quō utēbantur quī in tragoediā agēbant
(: tragoedia) (v. pāg. 78) | Sophocle-
prīncipiūm carmen sūmet
iussis tuīs: tē iubente

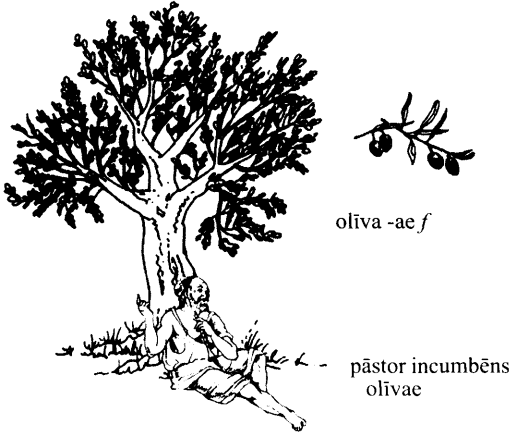
Ēn erit, ut liceat tōtum mihi ferre per orbem
sōla Sophoclēō tua carmina digna cothurnō?

10

Ā tē prīncipiūm; tibi dēsinet: accipe iussīs

* Asinius Pōlliō, quī eō tempore ex Illyricō, ubi fēliciter bellum
gesserat, in Italiam redībat. Scripserat Pōlliō quāsdam tragoe-
diās, quās etiam Horātius poēta illūstris, quī aetāte Augustī fuit,
laudāvit.

carmina coepta tuīs, atque hanc sine tempora circum
inter victricēs hederam tibi serpere laurōs.
Frīgida vix caelō noctis dēcesserat umbra,
15 cum rōs in tenerā pecorī grātissimus herbā,
incumbēns teretī Dāmōn sīc coepit olīvae:



Dāmōn

sine serpere hanc hederam circum tem-
pora | tempora -orum *n pl* = pars capi-
tis ad utrumque frontis latus (v. *pāg.*
68) | serpere = pererrāre
inter victricēs (: signa victōriae) laurōs
hederā -ae *f* (v. *pāg.* 37)
vix dēcesserat dē caelō frīgida umbra
noctis, cum rōs in tenerā herbā grā-
tissimus pecorī est

incumbēns teretī olīvae
teres -etis: rotundus et aequus

“Nāscere, praeque diem vēniēns age, Lūcifer,
almum,
coniugis indignō Nysae dēceptus amōre
dum queror, et dīvōs, quamquam nīl, testibus illīs,
20 prōfēcī, extrēmā moriēns tamen alloquor hōrā.
Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.
Maenalus argūtumque nemus pīnōsque loquentēs
semper habet; semper pāstōrum ille audit amōrēs

nāscere!: orīre! surge! | praeque... veniēns = praevēniēnsque (: *prē-vēnīre*)
diem almum age (: addūc)
Lūcifer -ī *m* (< lūx + ferre): Veneris
stēlla (cum māne ante sōlem oritur)
almus -a -um (< alere): faustus
dē-cipere -cēpisse -ceptum = fallere, il-
lūdere | Nysa -ae *f*: puella quam
Dāmōn olīm amāvit | dum *ego*, dēceptus
indignō amōre Nysae, coniugis *fu-
tūrae* | dīvōs al-loquor
testibus illīs: etsi testibus dīs Nysa iū-
rāverat amōrem suum fore perpetuum
prō-ficere = prōgredi, prōcēdere; effi-
cere quod prōsit; *nihil* prōfēcī: nihil
mihi prōfuit, nihil mē iūvit
extrēmā horā | Maenalius -a -um < Mae-
nalus (-ī *m*), Arcadiae mōns
Maenaliōs versūs: versūs, quālēs ā pā-
stōribus canī solent in Maenalō
tībia -ae *f* = tībiae | argūtus -a -um:
resonāns | nemus -oris *n* = silva cum
campis | pīnus -ī *f* (v. *pāg.* 22)
ille: Maenalus mōns

nōn passus *est* calamōs *esse* inertēs
inertēs: sine ūllā arte (: inūtīlēs)

Mopsus -ī *m* : pāstor et poēta
datur *in mātīmōnium* | spērēmus : ex-
spectāre dēbēmus | nōs amantēs?
grȳps grȳpis *m* (nōm *pl Gr -es*) = mōns-
trum cui corpus est leōnis, caput et
ālae aquilae
aevum -ī *n* = tempus continuum, aetās

ad pōcula: ad pōtandum
timidī dammae

Hesperus -ī *m*: Veneris stēlla (cum post
sōlis occāsum oritur)
Oeta -ae *f*: mōns Graeciae
Hesperus dēserit Oetam: nox prōgreditur

Ō *mulier* | tē dignō

fistula -ae *f* (v. *pāg.* 30)
meae capellae tibi odiō sunt
hirsūtus -a -um = qui multōs *pilōs* ri-
gentēs et horrentēs habet | pilus -ī *m*
prō-missus -a -um (< prō-mittere) =
longus

nec quemquam *deōrum*: nūllum *deōrum*

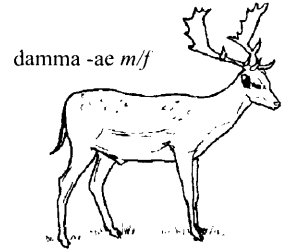
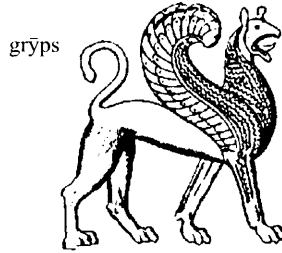
Pānaque, quī prīmus calamōs nōn passus inertēs.

Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.

25

Mopsō Nȳsa datur: quid nōn spērēmus amantēs?

Iungentur iam grȳpes equīs, aevōque sequentī



cum canibus timidī venient ad pōcula dammae.

Mopse, novās incīde facēs*: tibi dūcitur uxor;

sparge, marīte, nucēs**: tibi dēserit Hesperus Oetam. 30

Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.

Ō dignō coniuncta virō, dum dēspicis omnēs,

dumque tibi est odiō mea fistula dumque capellae

hirsūtumque supercilium prōmissaque barba,

supercilium -ī *n*



pili

nec cūrāre deum crēdis mortālia quemquam!

35

Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.

* Dūcēbātur uxor in marītū domum ferē noctū; facibus igitur via
illūstranda erat.

** Marītus nucēs spargēbat puerīs ut ostenderet sē pueritiam re-
linquere.

Saepibus in nostrīs parvam tē rōscida māla

(dux ego vester eram) vīdī cum māt̄re legentem;

alter ab undecimō tum mē iam accēperat annus;

40 iam fragilēs poteram ā terrā contingere rāmōs:

ut vīdī, ut perīi, | ut mē malus abstulit error!

Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.

Nunc sciō quid sit Amor: dūrīs in cautibus illum

aut Tmarus aut Rhodopē | aut extrēmī Garamantēs

45 nec generis nostrī puerum nec sanguinis ēdunt.

Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.

Saeuus Amor docuit nātōrum sanguine mātrem

commaculāre manūs*; crūdēlis tū quoque, māt̄er:

crūdēlis māt̄er magis, an puer improbus ille?

50 Improbus ille puer; crūdēlis tū quoque, māt̄er.

Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.

Nunc et ovēs ultrō fugiat lupus; aurea dūrae

māla ferant quercūs, narcissō flōreat alnus,

pinguia corticibus sūdent ēlectra** myrīcae,

saepēs -is *f* < saepīre (v. *pāg.* 24)
vīdī tē parvam *puellam* legentem (: car-
pentem)
rōscidus -a -um (< rōs): ūmidus

alter ab XI mē accēperat annus : duōde-
cim annōs nātus eram

fragilīs -e (< frangere) = tenuis, quī fa-
cile frangitur
ut vīdī = cum prīmum *tē* vīdī
ut... ut... = quōmodo...! quōmodo...!
mē abstulit: mē rapuit

cautēs -is *f* = rūpēs, saxum
illum puerum | Tmarus -ī *m* : Ēpiri mōns
Rhodopē -ēs *f*: mōns inter Thrāciam et
Macedoniam (v. *pāg.* 68)
extrēmī: longinquī | Garamantēs -um *m*
pl: populus Āfricae
nec sanguinis *nostrī* (: nihil habentem in
sē hūmānī) | ē-dunt *in lūcem* = pariunt

commaculāre = sordidum facere (↔
pūrgāre); c. manūs sanguine nātōrum:
cruentās manūs facere liberōrum san-
guine
puer improbus ille: Amor (quī mātrem
impulit ad tāle scelus)

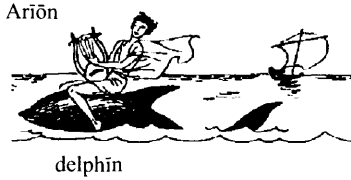
dūrae quercūs
narcissus -ī *m* (v. *pāg.* 31)
narcissō flōreat alnus: alnus flōrem nar-
cissī ēdat
alnus -ī *f* (v. *pāg.* 71) | pinguia ēlectra
pinguis -e (↔ tenuis) = crassus
ē corticibus | cortex -icis *m* (v. *pāg.* 57) |
sūdāre: stillāre | ēlectrum -ī *n* : gemma
mellis colōre | myrīca -ae *f* (v. *pāg.* 48)

Mēdēa -ae *f*

* *Mēdēa*, cum ā marītō, quī alteram dūcere uxōrem volēbat, re-
pulsā esset et dīmīssa, filiōs ipsa suōs ante oculōs patris iugu-
lāvit: tum ālātīs anguibz altum in locum vecta est.

** *Ēlectrum* stillābat ōlim ē quibusdam arboribus, ē quibus flūxit
in ōceanum; ibi, dūrum factum, dēfertur ad lītus, aut ā piscātō-
ribz extrahitur, māximē in insulis quae sunt ad septentrionēs.

Tītyrus -ī m : pāstor et poēta
sit Tītyrus Orpheus, Ariōn inter delphī-
nas: vilissimus et rūsticus pāstor putē-
tur Orpheus, nōbillissimus fidicen in
silvīs, aut Ariōn inter delphīnōs
delphīn -īnis (acc pl Gr -phīnas) m =
delphīnus

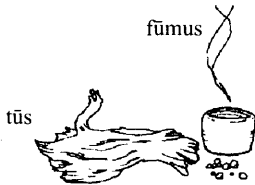


vel: etiam | medium: altum
vīvite: valēte

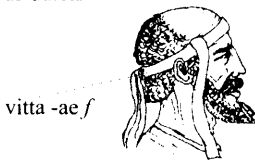
dē speculā aērī montis
aērīus -a -um (< aēr) = altus
specula -ae f = culmen

extrēmum hoc mūnus habētō, ō Nŷsa

Haec Dāmōn dixit | vōs, Pieridēs...
Pieridēs -um f pl = Mūsae (quod nātae
in Pieriā, Macedoniae regiōne, vel
quod patri Pierus (-ī) nōmen fuit
nōn omnia facere possumus



mollī vittā
verbēnae -ārum f pl : herbae et frondēs
sacrātae iūcundī odōris | ad-olēre =
ūrere (: sacrificiī causā) | masculus -a
-um = masculīnus (: optimus)
tūra: tūs | tūs tūris n : ē tūre accēnsō orī-
tur fūmus dulcis

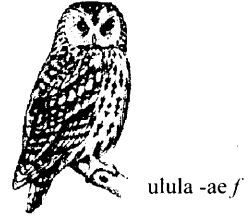
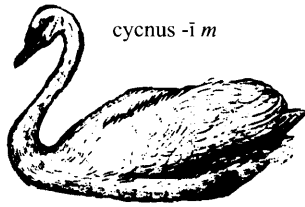


Daphnis -idis (acc -im): pāstor

certent et cynīs ululae, sit Tītyrus Orphēus,

55

Orpheus in silvīs, inter delphīnas Ariōn***.



Incipe Maenaliōs mēcum, mea tībia, versūs.

Omnia vel medium fiant mare. Vīvite, silvae:

praeceps aērīī speculā dē montis in undās

dēferar; extrēmum hoc mūnus morientis habētō.

60

Dēsine Maenaliōs, iam dēsine, tībia, versūs.”

Haec Dāmōn. Vōs, quae responderit Alphisiboeus,

dīcite, Pieridēs: nōn omnia possumus omnēs.

Alphisiboeus

“Effer aquam** , et mollī cinge haec altāria vittā,

verbēnāsque adolē pinguēs et mascula tūra,

65

* Quia Nŷsa, pulcherrima fēmina, turpissimō marītō nūpsit, etiam
alia multa contrā nātūram rērum fierī poterunt, ita ut fugiat lupus
ovēs, ut ferant quercūs aurea māla, et reliqua quae dicit.

** “Effer aquam...”: fēmina haec omnia, quae sequuntur, Ama-
ryllidī ancillae praecipit dum rītum parat, quō sperat sē amātum
Daphnim allicere posse.

coniugis ut magicīs s̄anōs āvertere sacrīs

experiar s̄ensūs: nihil hīc nisi carmina dēsunt.

Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim.

Carmina vel caelō possunt dēdūcere lūnam;

70 carminibus Circē sociōs mūtāvit Ulixī;

frīgidus in prātīs cantandō rumpitur anguis.

Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim.

Terna tibi haec prīmum triplicī dīversa colōre

licia circumdō, terque haec altāria circum

75 effigiem dūcō: numerō deus impare gaudet.

[Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim.]

Necte tribus nōdīs ternōs, Amarylli, colōrēs;

necte, Amarylli, modō et “Veneris” dīc “vincula nectō”.

Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim.

80 Līmus ut hic dūrēscit, et haec ut cēra liquēscit

ūnō eōdemque ignī, sīc nostrō Daphnis amōre.

Sparge molam et fragilēs incende bitūmine laurōs.

ut experiar : ut cōner | magicīs sacrīs :
magicīs rītibus | sac-rīs

āvertere s̄anōs sensūs coniugis : efficere
ut amōre animus Daphnidīs perturbētur
s̄ensus -ūs *m* (< sentire): animus

vel lūnam : etiam ipsam lūnam
dē caelō

Circē -ēs *f*: Sōlis filia, quae Ulixīs so-
ciōs in porcōs mūtāvit

frīgidus anguis | cantandō *magicum car-*
men | rumpitur: necātur | prātum -ī *n* =
spatium terrae herbā opertum

circumdō tibi terna haec licia: circum tē
pōnō haec terna licia
triplex -icis < trēs | terna triplicī colōre:
novem: tria alba, tria rubra, tria nigra
dīversus: varius | licium -ī *n*: filum
circum haec altāria

tuam effigiem, *ō Daphni*



nōdus -ī *m*

Amaryllis -idis *f*: famula

dīc < dīcere

ut hic līmus
dūrēscere = dūrus fierī | et ut haec cēra
liquēscere licuisse = mollīrī
sīc Daphnis *dūrēscat et molliātur*
mola -ae *f* = *fār* (: frūmenti quoddam
genus) cum sale mixtum | fragilēs (: te-
nuēs) laurōs | bitūmen -inis *n*: māteria
nigra, quae facile incenditur

in Daphnide: in Daphnidis effigiē



vacca -ae f

tālis amor *teneat* Daphnim, quālis *tenet*
būculam cum fessa quaerendō iuven-
cum
būcula -ae f: iuvenis *vacca*
per altōs lūcōs

propter: prope, iuxtā
ulva -ae f= herba
perditus -a -um (< perdere): āmēns
nec meminī sērae noctī dēcēdere: omit-
tit abire etsī sēra nox est | *Daphnim* te-
neat
medērī + dat = remedium dare, sārāre

in ipsō *domūs* līmine

debent *reducere*

haec venēna in Pontō lecta (: carpta)
Pontus -ī m : regiō Asiae | Moeris -is m
: nōmen magī | venēnum -ī n = potiō
quae mortem affert

vīdī saepe Moerim fierī lupum
hīs *herbīs* | condere = celāre | in silvīs

serere sēvisse satum
aliō trādūcere | aliō *adv* = in alium lo-
cum | messis -is f (< metere) = frūgēs

Daphnis mē malus ūrit; ego hanc in Daphnide
laurum.

Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Da-
phnim.

Tālis amor Daphnim, quālis cum fessa iuvenum 85
per nemora atque altōs quaerendō būcula lūcōs,
propter aquae rīvum, viridī prōcumbit in ulvā
perdita, nec sērae meminī dēcēdere noctī,
tālis amor teneat, nec sit mihi cūra medērī.

Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Da- 90
phnim.

Hās ōlim exuviās mihi perfīdus ille reliquit,
pignora cāra suī; quae nunc ego līmine in ipsō,
terra, tibī mandō: dēbent haec pignora Daphnim.

Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Da-
phnim.

Hās herbās atque haec Pontō mihi lecta venēna 95
ipse dedit Moeris (nāscuntur plūrima Pontō);
hīs ego saepe lupum fierī et sē condere silvīs
Moerim, saepe animās īmīs excīre sepulcrīs,
atque satās aliō vīdī trādūcere messēs.

100 Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Da-
 phnim.
 Fer cinerēs, Amarylli, forās, rīvōque fluentī
 trānsque caput iace, nec respexeris. Hīs ego Da-
 phnim
 aggrediar; nihil ille deōs, nīl carmina cūrat.
 Dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Da-
 phnim.”

105 “Aspice: corripuit tremulīs altāria flammīs
 sponte suā, dum ferre moror, cinis ipse.”*
 “Bonum sit!
 Nesciō quid certē est, et Hylax in līmine lātrat.
 Crēdimus? an quī amant ipsī sibi somnia fīngunt?
 Parcite, ab urbe venit, iam parcite, carmina, Da-
 phnis.”

rīvō fluentī iace: iace in rīvum fluentem
 fluēns -entis < fluere

trāns caput : post tergum
 hīs *cineribus* (: hīs artibus magicīs)

“Aspice...”: Amaryllis loquitur
 tremulus -a -um < tremere

dum ferre moror : dum incerta sum num
 cinerem feram

“Bonum sit!...”: iterum domina loquitur
 bonum: faustum signum

nesciō quid *bonī* certē est (: appāret)
 Hylax -acis *m* : canis nōmen

crēdimus?: crēdamne hoc?
 fingere fīnxisse fictum = arte efficere,
 excōgitāre (rem falsam)

parcite: cessāte

* Dum cinis ex focō tollitur, flamma, ex ipsō cinere exorta, altā-
 ria circumfūdīt: quod faustum signum esse crēdebātur.



ECLOGA IX

In eclogā nōnā persōnae sunt pāstōrēs duo quibus nōmina sunt Lycidās et Moeris. Ambō agrīs āmissīs dolōre afficiuntur et alter alterum carminibus sōlārī cōnātur.

Lycidās -ae (voc -ā)
Moeris -is (acc -im)

- 5 *Nārrant scrīptōrēs antīquī Vergilium ā quōdam mīlite, quī eius praedium occupāverat, fermē occīsum, vix vītā servāre potuisse natandō trāns Mincium flūmen, in quod sē iēcerat. Relīquerat vērō domī servum suum (: Moerim), quem monuerat ut omnibus officiīs, quibus*
- 10 *posset, novum dominum lēnīret. Hāc igitur in eclogā Moeris, dum illī mīlitī parva quaedam dōna fert, Ly-*

Mincius -ī m : flūmen quod apud Mantuam fluit

Menalcās -ae (voc -ā) m: dominus Moeris, sub cuius persōnā Vergilius ipse latet

cidae amīcō occurrit, quōcum dē Menalcae (: Vergiliī), dominī suī, fortūnā colloquitur; et simul carminibus variīs minus molestum iter faciunt.

Lycidās

quō tē pedēs dūcunt? = quō īs an in urbem, quō...

Quō tē, Moeri, pedēs? an, quō via dūcit, in urbem?

Moeris

vīvī ad tantam miseriam pervēnimus, ut advena (: peregrīnus) possessor nostrī agellī dīceret

possessor -ōris m = quī possidet

vōs, veterēs colōnī, migrāte!
migrā-te

fors fortis f = sors, fortūna

hōs haedōs | quod nec bene vertat: utinam hoc nē prōsit illī!

Ō Lycidā, vīvī pervēnimus, advena nostrī, quod nunquam veritī sumus, ut possessor agellī dīceret: “Haec mea sunt; veterēs migrāte colōnī”

Nunc victī trīstēs, quoniam fors omnia versat,

5

hōs illī – quod nec vertat bene – mittimus haedōs.

Lycidās

audīveram vestrum Menalcam carminibus suis servāvisse sibi omnia ab eō locō quā (: ubi) collēs incipiunt sē subducere (: minui, recēdere)
mollī clīvō incipiunt dēmittere iugum (: paulātim dēscendunt ad plānōs campōs) | mollis -e ↔ dūrus (: arduus)
iugum -ī n = summus mōns (v. pāg. 62)
veterēs fāgōs
cacūmen -inis n = pars summa, culmen
fracta cacūmina: fractis cacūminibus
fāgus -ī f (v. pāg. 20)

Certē equidem audieram, quā sē subducere collēs

incipiunt mollīque iugum dēmittere clīvō,

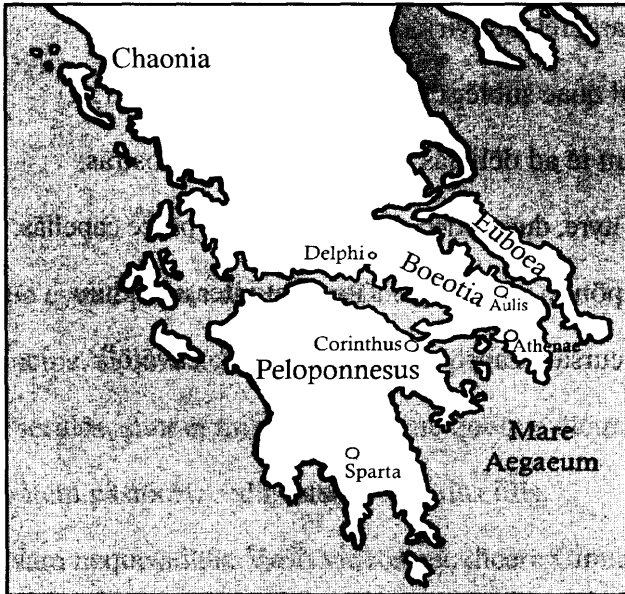
usque ad aquam et veterēs iam fracta cacūmina fāgōs

10 omnia carminibus vestrum servāsse Menalcam.

Moeris

Audierās, et fāma fuit; sed carmina tantum
nostra valent, Lycidā, tēla inter Martia, quantum
Chāoniās dīcunt aquilā veniente columbās.

fāma fuit: ita dīcēbātur, hic fuit rūmor
carmina nostra tantum valent inter tēla
Mārtia quantum dīcunt *valēre* Chāo-
niās columbās | Mārtius -a -um (<
Mārs): militāris
Chāonius -a -um < Chāonia, regiō Ēpīri



Quod nisi mē quācumque novās incīdere litēs

15 ante sinistra cavā monuisset ab ilice cornīx*,

nec tuus hīc Moeris nec vīveret ipse Menalcās.

Quod (: et) nisi sinistra cornix ab cavā
ilice mē ante monuisset incīdere (: ut
incīderem) novās litēs quācumque *vīā*
incīdere: abrumpere, sēdāre
līs litīs *f* = rīxa, certāmen dē iūre
illex -icis *f* (v. pāg. 70)

nec tuus hic Moeris *vīveret*, nec vīveret
ipse Menalcās

* Augurēs docēbant cornīcem, quae ad sinistram partem volā-
visset et in cavā ilice cōnsēdisset, agrōrum damnum signifi-
cāre. Moeris igitur hōc auguriō monitus erat, ut vitāret omnēs
rīxās cum militibus.



Lycidās

cadit in (aliquem): convenit (alicui)

Heu! cadit in quemquam tantum scelus? heu! tua

nōbīs

paene simul tēcum sōlācia rapta, Menalcā?

Quis caneret Nymphās? Quis humum flōrentibus

herbīs

spargeret, aut viridī fontēs indūceret umbrā?

20

Vel quae sublēgī tacitus tibi carmina nūper,

cum tē ad dēliciās ferrēs Amaryllida nostrās:

“Tityre, dum redeō – brevis est via – pāsce capellās;

et pōtum pāstās age, Tityre, et inter agendum

occursāre caprō – cornū ferit ille – cavētō”.

25

tua sōlācia (: sōlācia tuōrum versuum)
rapta *sumt* | sōlācium -ī *n* (< sōlārī):
dōnum grātum (quod sōlātur)
flōrēre -uisse = in flōre esse

viridī umbrā (: umbrā frondium)
viridis -e = herbae colōre | fōns fontis *m*
= aqua ērupēns ē terrā (v. *pāg.* 22)
indūcere = tegere
vel *quis caneret* carmina quae nūper sub-
lēgī tacitus tibi | sub-legere: surripere
sub-lēgī

cum tē ferrēs ad Amaryllida, dēliciās
nostrās | Amaryllis -idis (*acc Gr -ida*)*f*
dum = quoad, dōnec
et age *capellās* pāstās (: postquam
cibum sumpsērunt) pōtum (*sup l < pō-*
tāre: ad potandum) | pāstus -a -um <
pāscere | inter agendum = dum agis

cavētō occursāre caprō: cavē nē occur-
rās caprō | oc-cursāre = occurrere
caper -prī *m* (v. *pāg.* 34)

haec *carmina* quae necdum (: nōndum)
perfecta

superet modo: modo superet = dum-
modo supersit

nimum vicīna miserae Crēmōnae

Immō haec, quae Vārō, necdum perfecta, canēbat:

“Vāre, tuum nōmen, superet modo Mantua nōbīs,

(Mantua, vae miserae nimum vicīna Crēmōnae!)*

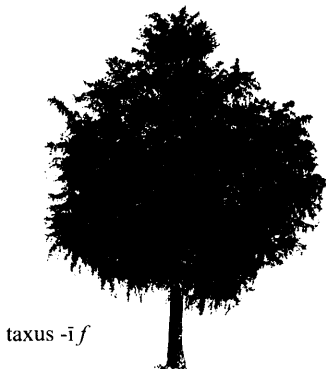
* In bellō civīlī Crēmōnae incolae Brūtō et Cassiō, quī Caesa-
rem occīderant, fāvērunt adversus Octāviānum. Hāc dē causā
eōrum agrī Octāviānī militibus distribūtī sunt; et cum nōn satis
esset, addita est pars agrī Mantuānī.

cantantēs sublīme ferent ad sīdera cyncī”.

cyncus -ī m (v. pāg. 79)
cyncī cantantēs tuum nōmen ferent...

Lycidās

30 Sīc tua Cymnēas fugiant exāmina taxōs,*



taxus -ī f

tua exāmina Cymnēas taxōs fugiant
sīc...fugiant...sīc distendant: *precor* ut
fugiant... *precor* ut distendant
Cymnēas taxōs | Cymnēus -a -um = *Cor-*
sicus (< Corsica)
exāmen -inis n = apium grex (v. pāg. 76)

sīc cytisō pāstae distendant ūbera vaccae:

incipē, sī quid habēs; et mē fēcēre poētam

Pīeridēs, sunt et mihi carmina, mē quoque dīcunt

vātem pāstōrēs; sed nōn ego crēdulus illīs.

pāstae cytisō : postquam ēdērunt cyti-
sum | cytisus -ī f (v. pāg. 10)
distendant : lacte compleant
vacca -ae f (v. pāg. 33)
fēcēre = fēcērunt

Pīeridēs: *Mūsae*, carminum deae

35 Nam neque adhūc Variō videor nec dīcere Cinnā

digna, sed argūtōs inter strepere ānser olōrēs.



ānser -eris m

crēdulus -a -um: quī facile alicui crēdit
neque adhūc videor *mihi* dīcere *carmina*
digna Variō nec *dīcere carmina digna*
Cinnā | Varius -i m / Cinna -ae m: poē-
tae Latīnī
sed *mihi* videor quasi ānser strepere (: quī
strepit) inter argūtōs olōrēs
argūtus -a -um = decēns, quī arte suā
placet | strepere -uisse: strepitum ēdere
olor -ōris m = cyncus

* Si apēs taxī flōribus pāscuntur, mel amārissimum faciunt: unde
Corsicae mel pessimum habēbātur, quod haec īnsula plēna est
taxōrum.

Moeris

volūtāre (< volvere) = iterum iterumque
volvere; v. (in animō) = cōgitāre

sī valeam: an possim
ignōbilis -e ↔ nōbilis, clārus

ades (*imp*): venī!
Galatēa -ae *f*: Nympha maris
quis lūdus : quid tē dēlectat

purpureus -a -um = purpurae colōre
variōs: variōrum colōrum

humus fundit variōs flōrēs circum flū-
mina | pōpulus -ī *f* (v. *pag.* 81)
lentae (: quae flectī possunt) vītēs
texere = nectere (: facere) | umbrāculum
-ī *n* (< umbra) = tēctum quod umbram
praebet
sine *ut* insānī (: turbātī et furentēs) flūc-
tūs feriant lītora (: sine insānōs flūctūs
ferīre lītora)

Id quidem agō et tacitus, Lycidā, mēcum ipse volūtō,
sī valeam meminisse; neque est ignōbile carmen.

“Hūc ades, ō Galatēa; quis est nam lūdus in undīs?*

hīc vēr purpureum, variōs hīc flūmina circum 40

fundit humus flōrēs; hīc candida pōpulus antrō

imminet, et lentae texunt umbrācula vītēs:

hūc ades; insānī feriant sine lītora flūctūs”.

Lycidās

quae *carmina* | tē canentem (: tē canere)
sōlum sub pūrā (: serēnā) nocte

numerōs: cantum | sī tenērem *memoriā*
: utinam tenērem! sī modo tenērem!

Quid, quae tē pūrā sōlum sub nocte canentem

audieram? numerōs meminī, sī verba tenērem! 45



stēlla crīnīta

Moeris

“Daphni, quid antiqūōs signōrum suspicis ortūs?

Ecce Diōnaei prōcessit Caesaris astrum:**

Daphnis -idis (*voc -i*) *m*: pāstor Menal-
cae amīcus | quid (: cūr) suspicis anti-
quōs ortūs signōrum? (: ortūs anti-
quōrum signōrum [: siderum])

Diōnaei Caesaris astrum: post Caesa-
ris mortem per septem diēs *stēlla cri-
nīta* fulsisse dīcitur | Diōnaeus -a -um
< Diōnē (: Veneris māter)

* Imitātur Vergilius Theocritum, apud quem Polyphēmus Gala-
tēam, quae inter undās maris appāret, ōrat ut ad sē veniat.

** Ex Venere enim gēns Iūlia orta esse dīcēbātur; ad quam gen-
tem Caesar pertinēbat.

astrum, quō segetēs gaudērent frūgibus et quō
dūceret aprīcis in collibus ūva colōrem.

50 Īnsere, Daphni, pirōs; carpent tua pōma nepōtēs”.

Omnia fert aetās, animum quoque; saepe ego
longōs

cantandō puerum meminī mē condere sōlēs:

nunc oblīta mihi tot carmina; vōx quoque Moerim
iam fugit ipsa; lupī Moerim vīdēre priōrēs*.

55 Sed tamen ista satis referet tibi saepe Menalcās.

Lycidās

Causandō nostrōs in longum dūcis amōrēs.

Et nunc omne tibi strātum silet aequor, et omnēs,
aspice, ventōsī cecidērunt murmuris aurae.

Hinc adeō media est nōbīs via; namque sepulcrum

60 incipit appārēre Biānoris. hīc, ubi dēnsās

agricolae stringunt frondēs, hīc, Moeri, canāmus;

hīc haedōs dēpōne, tamen veniēmus in urbem.

Aut, sī nox pluviam nē colligat ante, verēmur,

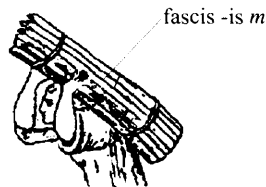
seges -etis *f* = campus in quō frūgēs satae
sunt
gaudērent... dūceret: gaudēbunt... dūcet
dūceret colōrem = acciperet colōrem
apricus -a -um = sōlī apertus (↔ opācus)
ap-ri|ci-s in

īnsere: ex arbore in arborem rārum
trānsferre | pirus -i *f* = arbor pirōrum
fert = aufert | animum: memoriā
ego meminī mē puerum saepe cantandō
condere longōs sōlēs (: agere longōs
diēs)

oblīta mihi: oblitus sum
nun-c obli-ta

vōx ipsa quoque
vīdēre = vidērunt

ista *carmina*



causārī = quaerere variās causās (falsās)
in longum dūcis: efficit ut diū expectem
nostrōs amōrēs: quod mē dēlectat

strātum aequor: aqua quiēta (Mincii)

cecidērunt omnēs aurae ventōsī murmuris
: cessāvērunt omnēs strepitūs ventōrum
flantium | ventōsus -a -um < ventus
murmur -is *n* = vōx quae vix audītur (↔
clāmor) | adeō: tantum | est: superest

Biānor -oris *m*: Mantuae conditor
dēnsās frondēs

stringunt: colligunt in *fascēs*

sī verēmur nē nox colligat (: addūcat) plu-
viam ante *quam ad urbem perveniāmus*
pluvia -ae *f* = imber

* Dīcebantur lupī vōcem adimere eī, quem priōrēs cōnspererint.

licet *nōbīs ut eāmus ūsque* (: semper)
cantantēs | *via minus laedit: iter minus*
fatīgat nōs sī canimus
fascis -is *m* = frondēs vincetae

cantantēs licet ūsque (minus via laedit) eāmus:

cantantēs ut eāmus, ego hōc tē fasce levābō.

65

Moeris

dēsine plūra *dīcere*

Dēsine plūra, puer, | et quod nunc īnstat agāmus:

tum... cum
ipse: Menalcās

carmina tum melius, cum vēnerit ipse, canēmus.



ECLOGA X

*Hāc decimā eclogā Vergilius Cornēlium Gallum amī-
 cum et poētā dolentem inducit: nam Lycōris, in-
 cōstantī animō puella, eum dēseruerat ut mīlitem
 quendam trāns Alpēs sequerētur. Gallus igitur, cum sē
 5 tam turpiter repulsum esse patī nōn posset, in exsilium
 abīre cōstituit: locum vērō exiliū ēlēgit Arcadiam,
 sēdem pāstōribus nōtam poētisque būcolicīs, quālis
 ipse Gallus fuit. Hūc amīcī, hūc diī ipsī silvārum con-
 veniunt, ut tam dirō dolōre maestisque cūrīs trīstissi-
 10 mum eius animum būcolicīs carminibus levāre
 cōnentur. Ille vērō, quamquam multa dē remediīs amō-
 ris ac dē suā sorte cōgitāvit, iterum tamen ad amōrem
 redit. Sunt enim plērumque amantēs āmentēs.*

Gallus -ī *m*

Lycōris -idis *f*
 in-cōnstāns -antis *adi* ↔ cōnstāns

re-pellere reppulisse -pulsum

Arcadia -ae *f*

remedium -ī *n* = rēs quae sānat

Extrēmum hunc labōrem
Arethūsa -ac *f*

pauca... carmina ā mē sunt dīcenda

neget quis : quis neget
sic, *prō carminibus quae mihi concēdēs,
precōr ut Dōris amāra nōn intermi-
sceat tibi suam undam cum...*
subter-lābēre = subterlābēris < subter
(= infrā) + lābī (: fluere)
Sicānus -a -um = Siculus
Dōris -idis *f* : maris Nympha, Ōceani
filia (: amāra maris aqua)
inter-miscēre: inter + miscēre
sollicitōs amōrēs | sollicitus -a -um: quī
cūram dat; ānxius

virgultum -ī *n*



attendent : carpunt
sīmus -a -um: compressīs nāribus

respondent: resonant

nemus -oris *n* = silva cum campīs
habuēre = habuērunt (: retinuērunt)
Nāis -dis (*voc pl Gr -es*) *f* : aquārū
Nympha [hic: Mūsae (= carminum
deae)]
cum Gallus indignō amōre perībat?
Parnāsus -ī *m* : mōns Apollinī et Mūsīs
sacer | (montis) iugum -ī *n* = longus
mōns (v. *pāg.* 62) | neque *iuga* Pindī
Pindus -ī *m*: mōns in Thessaliā Apollinī
et Mūsīs sacer

Extrēmum hunc, Arethūsa*, mihi concēde labōrem:

pauca meō Gallō, sed quae legat ipsa Lycōris,
carmina sunt dīcenda: neget quis carmina Gallō?

Sic tibi, cum flūctūs subterlābēre Sicānōs**,

Dōris amāra suam nōn intermiscēat undam:

5

incipē; sollicitōs Gallī dīcāmus amōrēs,



nārēs -ium *f pl*

dum tenera attendent sīmae virgulta capellae.

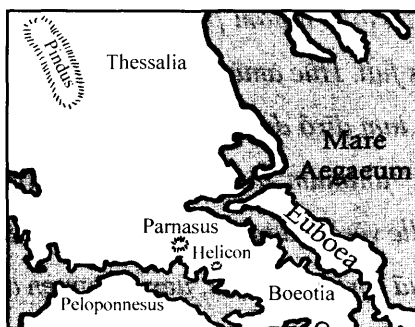
Nōn canimus surdīs, respondent omnia silvae.

Quae nemora aut quī vōs saltūs habuēre, puellae

Nāides, indignō cum Gallus amōre perībat?

10

Nam neque Parnāsī vōbīs iuga, nam neque Pindī



* Nympha quae aquae ē terrā apud Syrācūsās ērupentī nōmen suum dedit. Hanc nympham Siculam invocat ob Theocritum Siculum poētam, Būcolicōrum princīpem.

** Dīcuntur enim Arethūsae aquae ex ipsā Graeciā vēnientēs fluere sub mare Siculum neque maris flūctibus miscērī.

ūlla moram fēcēre, neque Āoniē Aganippē.

Illum etiam laurī, | etiam flēvēre myrīcae,

pīnifer illum etiam sōlā sub rūpe iacentem



glāns

15 Maenalus et gelidī flēvērunt saxa Lycaeī.

Stant et ovēs circum – nostrī nec paenitet illās,

nec tē paeniteat pecoris, dīvīne poēta:

et fōrmōsus ovēs ad flūmina pāvīt Adōnis –

vēnit et ōpiliō; tardī vēnēre subulcī,

20 ūvidus hībernā vēnit dē glande Menalcās.

Omnēs “unde amor iste” rogant “tibi?” Vēnit Apollō:

“Galle, quid īnsānis?” inquit; “tua cūra Lycōris

perque nivēs alium perque horrida castra secūta est.”

Vēnit et agrestī capitis Silvānus honōre

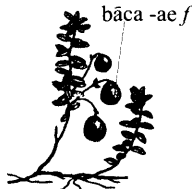
25 flōrentēs ferulās et grandia līlia quassāns.



ferula -ae f



ebulum -ī n



bāca -ae f

Pān, deus Arcadiae, vēnit, quem vīdimus ipsī

sanguineīs ebulī bācīs miniōque rubentem.

“Ecquis erit modus?” inquit “Amor nōn tālia cūrat.

fēcēre = fēcērunt

Āoniē *nom f Gr* < Āonius -ē -um < Āonia
-ae f: pars Boeōtia, Graeciae regiōnis
Aganippē -ēs f: aqua ē terrā ērumpēns
et nympa montis Helicōnis in Boeōtiā
Illum flēvēre (= flēvērunt)
myrīca -ae f (v. pāg. 48)
pīnifer Maenalus | pīni-fer -a -um: mōns
p.: mōns ubi multae pīnūs crēscunt
pīnus -ūs f (v. pāg. 22)

Maenalus -ī m: Arcadiae mōns Pāni
sacer | saxa gelidī Lycaeī
gelidus -a -um = valdē frīgidus
Lycaeus -ī m: Arcadiae mōns Iovī et
Pāni sacer
et = etiam

nec illās paenitet nostrī: neque contem-
nunt nōs | fōrmōsus Adōnis

pāscere pāvise | Adōnis -idis m: juvenis
pulcherrimus quem Venus amāvit

ōpiliō -ōnis m = pāstor ovium

vēnēre = vēnērunt

subulcus -ī m = porcōrum cūstōs

ūvidus -a -um = aquā aspersus, ūmidus

glāns -andis f | hībernā dē glande: ē sil-

vīs unde glandēs hībernās collēgit

“Unde vēnit amor iste tibi?”

īnsānīre: mente īnsānus esse, agere tam-
quam īnsānus (↔ sapere)

perque... perque: et per... et per

alium secūta est

horridus -a -um = horrendus, horribilis

et = etiam | Silvānus -ī m (< silva) = an-

tīquus deus Italicus silvārum

agrestī honōre capitis: rūsticā corōnā

ōrnātus | corōna -ae f (v. pāg. 49)

e|t ag-res|tī

flōrēns -entis (< flōs): flōribus ōrnātus

quassāre = valdē quātere

quem ipsī vīdimus (: ipse vīdī) rubentem

sanguineus -a -um (< sanguis) = ruber

minium -ī n: terra rubrō colōre

ec-quis -quae -quid/-quod = num

quis/quī | modus: finis dolōris

Amor -ōris m = Cupīdō

nec lacrimīs saturātur crūdēlis Amor,
nec grāmina saturantur rīvīs (: aquā rī-
vōrum), nec apēs saturantur cytisō, nec
capellae saturantur fronde (: frondibus
et herbīs) | grāmen -inis *n* = herba
saturārī (rē) = satis habēre rei; explēre cu-
pīditātem rei | cytīsus -ī *m/f* (v. pāg. 10)
At ille trīstis inquit | Arcas -adis (voc *pl*
Gr -es) *m*: (< Arcadia): poēta et pāstor
quī in Arcadiā vivit | cantābitis haec
cantāre perītī = perītī cantandī

molliter *adv* < mollis

sī ōlim (: aliquandō) vestra fistula dīcat
meōs amōrēs | fistula -ae *f* (v. pāg. 30)
Atque utinam *fuissem* ūnus ex vōbīs,
fuissem-que aut cūstōs vestrī gregis
aut vīnitor ūvae mātūrae!

vīnitor -ōris *m* (< vīnea): quī in vīneā
ūvam colligit et eam ad vīnum facien-
dum premit

sive mihi *esset*... sive *mihi* *esset*...
mēcum iacēret | Phyllis -idis *f*: puella
quae in Arcadiā vivit

Amyntās -ae *m*: puerī nōmen
quīcumque furor (: insānus amor) *mihi*
esset | quid tum?: quid ad mē pertinet?
fuscus *est* | fuscus -a -um : niger | nigrae

viola -ae *f* (v. pāg. 31)
vaccīnium -ī *n* (v. pāg. 29)
salix -icis *f* (v. pāg. 24)
lenta: quae facile flectitur
sertum -ī *n* = flōrum corōna (v. pāg. 67)
fōns fontis *m* = aqua erumpēns ē terrā
(v. pāg. 22)

mollis -e : herbōsus (< herba) | prātum
-ī *n* = spatium terrae herbā opertum

ipsō aevō: per tōtam vītā, semper
aevum -ī *n* = tempus continuum, aetās

Nunc insānus amor mē dētinet in armīs
dūrī Mārtis inter media tēla atque ad-
versōs hostēs | dūrī: crūdēlis

dē-tinēre = retinēre

nec sit mihi crēdere tantum! : utinam li-
cēret mihi id nōn crēdere!

Alpīnās nivēs et frīgora Rhēnī
Alpīnus -a -um < Alpēs | āh: *interi*

mē sine: sine mē
tibi... plantās!: nē tibi aspera glaciēs
secet (: vulneret) tenerās plantās!
asper -a -um = dūrus, molestus, acūtus
planta -ae *f* = pars infima pedis

Nec lacrimīs crūdēlis Amor nec grāmina rīvīs
nec cytisō saturantur apēs nec fronde capellae.” 30

Trīstis at ille “tamen cantābitis, Arcades” inquit,
“montibus haec vestrīs, sōlī cantāre perītī

Arcades. Ō mihi tum quam molliter ossa quiēscant,

vestra meōs ōlim sī fistula dīcat amōrēs.

Atque utinam ex vōbīs ūnus vestrique fuissem 35

aut cūstōs gregis aut mātūrae vīnitor ūvae!

Certē sive mihi Phyllis sive esset Amyntās

seu quīcumque furor – quid tum, sī fuscus Amyntās?

Et nigrae violae sunt et vaccīnia nigra –

mēcum inter salicēs lentā sub vīte iacēret: 40

serta mihi Phyllis legeret, cantāret Amyntās.

Hīc gelidī fontēs, hīc mollia prāta, Lycōri,

hīc nemos: hīc ipsō tēcum cōnsūmerer aevō.

Nunc insānus amor dūrī mē Mārtis in armīs

tēla inter media atque adversōs dētinet hostēs: 45

tū procul ā patriā, nec sit mihi crēdere tantum!

Alpīnās, (āh dūra!) nivēs et frīgora Rhēnī

mē sine sōla vidēs. Āh! tē nē frīgora laedant!

Āh!, tibi nē tenerās glaciēs secet aspera plantās.

Ībō et, Chalcidicō quae sunt mihi condita versū 50

carmina, pāstōris Siculī modulābor avēnā.

Certum est in silvīs, inter spēlaea ferārum

mālle patī tenerisque meōs incidere amōrēs

arboribus: crēscent illae, crēscētis amōrēs.

55 Intereā mixtīs lūstrābō Maenala Nymphīs,

aut ācrēs vēnābor aprōs. Nōn mē ūlla vetābunt

frīgora Partheniōs canibus circumdare saltūs.

Iam mihi per rūpēs videor lūcōsque sonantēs

ire; libet Parthō torquēre Cydōnia cornū

60 spīcula, tamquam haec sit nostrī medicīna furōris

aut deus ille malīs hominum mītēscere discat.

Iam neque Hamādryadēs rūrsus neque carmina

nōbīs

ipsa placent; ipsae rūrsus concēdite silvae.

Nōn illum nostrī possunt mūtāre labōrēs,

65 nec sī frīgoribus mediīs Hebrumque bibāmus

Sīthoniāsque nivēs hiemis subeāmus aquōsae,

nec sī, cum moriēns altā liber āret in ulmō,



cancer -crī m

Aethiopum versēmus ovēs sub sidere Cancrī.

Omnia vincit Amōr: | et nōs cēdāmus Amōrī.”

modulābor avēnā pāstōris Siculī carmina quae sunt mihi condita (: scripta ā mē) versū Chalcidicō | Chalcidicus -a -um < Chalcis (-idis f), Euboeae urbs modulārī: canere certum est mē mālle patī spēlaeum -ī n = spēlunca

tenerisque... arboribus: et incidere meōs amōrēs teneris arboribus

mixtīs Nymphīs: cum sociis Nymphīs, mixtus Nymphīs | lūstrāre: pererrāre, circumire | Maenala -ōrum n pl : Arcadiae mōns Pānī sacer nōn ūlla (: nūlla) frīgora mē vetābunt circumdare canibus Partheniōs saltūs.

Parthenius -a -um < Parthenius -ī m = mōns Arcadiae

iam mihi videor ire

libet torquēre Cydōnia spīcula cornū (: arcū) Parthō | torquēre : iacere Parthus -a -um: qui ē Parthiā vēnit Cydōnius -a -um < Cydōnia, insulae Crētae oppidum | spīculum -ī n = sagitta, tēlum | tamquam sī

deus ille: Amor | discat mītēscere: mītēscat | mītēscere = mītiō fierī, mītīgārī

Hamādryas -adis f: arborum nympha ne-qu'Hal|mād-ry-ajdēs

concēdite: valēte, abīte

illum: Amōrem | nostrī labōrēs

in mediīs frīgoribus Hebrus -ī m: Thrāciae flūmen Hebrum: aquam Hebrī | Heb|rum-que Sīthionius -a -um = Thrācius subeāmus: tolerēmus | aquōsus -a -um (< aqua: imber) = foedus imbribus altā in ulmō | liber -brī m = pars interna arboris | ārēre = siccārī, siccus esse ulmus -ī f (v. pāg. 24) cum liber moriēns, āret in altā ulmō: cum aestātis calōrēs fervent

Aethiops -opis m: Āfricae incola versēmus: pāscāmus | sub sidere Cancrī: cum māximī sunt calōrēs

dīvae Pīeridēs, sat (= satis) erit vestrum
poētam cecinisse haec *carmina*

gracili hibiscō
texere = nectere (fila inter sē)
hibiscum -ī n (v. *pāg.* 30)

Pīeridēs -um *fp* = Mūsae
vōs haec *carmina* māxima (: grātissima)
Gallō faciētis
tantum... quantum

viridis -e = herbae colōre | viridis alnus
alnus -ī f (v. *pāg.* 71)
sē subicit: sē ērigit | sub-ij-cij|t
gravis: nocēns propter frīgus

iūniperus -ī f (v. *pāg.* 80)

satur -a -um: cibō plēnus, saturātus
Hesperus -ī m = Veneris stēlla, cum post
occāsum sōlis oritur (: vesper)

Haec sat erit, dīvae, vestrum cecinisse poētam,

70

dum sedet et gracili fiscellam texit hibiscō,



fiscella -ae f

Pīeridēs: vōs haec faciētis māxima Gallō,

Gallō, cūius amor tantum mihi crēscit in hōrās,

quantum vēre novō viridis sē subicit alnus.

Surgāmus. Solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra,

75

iūniperī gravis umbra; nocent et frūgibus umbrae.

Īte domum saturaē, venit Hesperus, īte capellae.

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=	idem atque	<i>fut</i>	futūrum
:	id est	<i>gen</i>	genetivus
↔	contrārium	<i>ger</i>	gerundium/gerundivum
<	factum/ortum est	<i>Gr</i>	Graecē
/	sive	<i>imperf</i>	imperfectum
+	cum, atque, additur	<i>ind</i>	indicativus
—	syllaba longa	<i>inf</i>	infinitivus
∪	syllaba brevis	<i>m</i>	masculinum
	syllabae dividendae	<i>n</i>	neutrum
	vocāles coniugendae	<i>nōm</i>	nōminatīvus
[...]	dēlendum	<i>pāg.</i>	pāgina
⟨...⟩	addendum	<i>part</i>	participium
a.Chr.n.	ante Christum (nātum)	p.Chr.n.	post Christum (nātum)
<i>abl</i>	ablātivus	<i>pass</i>	passivum
<i>acc</i>	accūsātivus	<i>perf</i>	perfectum
<i>āct</i>	āctivum	<i>pers</i>	persōna
<i>adi</i>	adiectivum	<i>pl</i>	plūrālis
<i>adv</i>	adverbium	<i>praes</i>	praesēns
<i>cap.</i>	capitulum	<i>prp</i>	praepositiō
<i>coni</i>	coniūctivus	<i>sg</i>	singulāris
<i>dat</i>	dativus	<i>sup</i>	superlativus
<i>dēcl</i>	dēclīnātiō	<i>sup I/II</i>	supinum I/II
<i>dēp</i>	dēpōnēns	<i>v.</i>	versus
<i>f</i>	fēmininum	<i>voc</i>	vocativus



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