

P. OVIDII NASONIS
ARS AMATORIA

AD VSVM DISCIPVLORVM EDIDIT
HANS H. ØRBERG
NONNVLLIS VERSIBVS DEMPTIS



DOMVS LATINA

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MMX

NOTAE

=	idem atque	<i>f</i>	fēmininum
:	id est	<i>fut</i>	futūrum
↔	contrārium	<i>gen</i>	genetivus
<	factum/ortum ex	<i>Gr</i>	Graecē
/	sive	<i>ind</i>	indicativus
+	cum, atque, additur	<i>indēcl</i>	indēclinābile
—	syllaba longa	<i>inf</i>	īfīnitivus
∪	syllaba brevis	<i>m</i>	masculinum
	syllabae dīvidendae	<i>n</i>	neutrum
∩	vōcālēs coniungendae	<i>nōm</i>	nōminativus
.....	versūs dēptī	<i>pāg.</i>	pāgina
1, 2, 3	persōna I, II, III	<i>part</i>	participium
a.C.	ante Chrīstum (nātum)	<i>pass</i>	passivum
<i>abl</i>	ablativus	<i>perf</i>	perfectum
<i>acc</i>	accusativus	<i>pl, plūr</i>	plūralis
<i>adi</i>	adiectivum	<i>praes</i>	praesēns
<i>adv</i>	adverbium	<i>prp</i>	praepositio
<i>cap.</i>	capitulum	<i>sg, sing</i>	singulāris
<i>comp</i>	comparativus	<i>sup I/II</i>	supinum I/II
<i>coni</i>	coniunctivus	<i>v.</i>	versus
<i>dat</i>	dativus	<i>voc</i>	vocativus

OVIDII ARS AMATORIA

edidit Hans H. Ørberg

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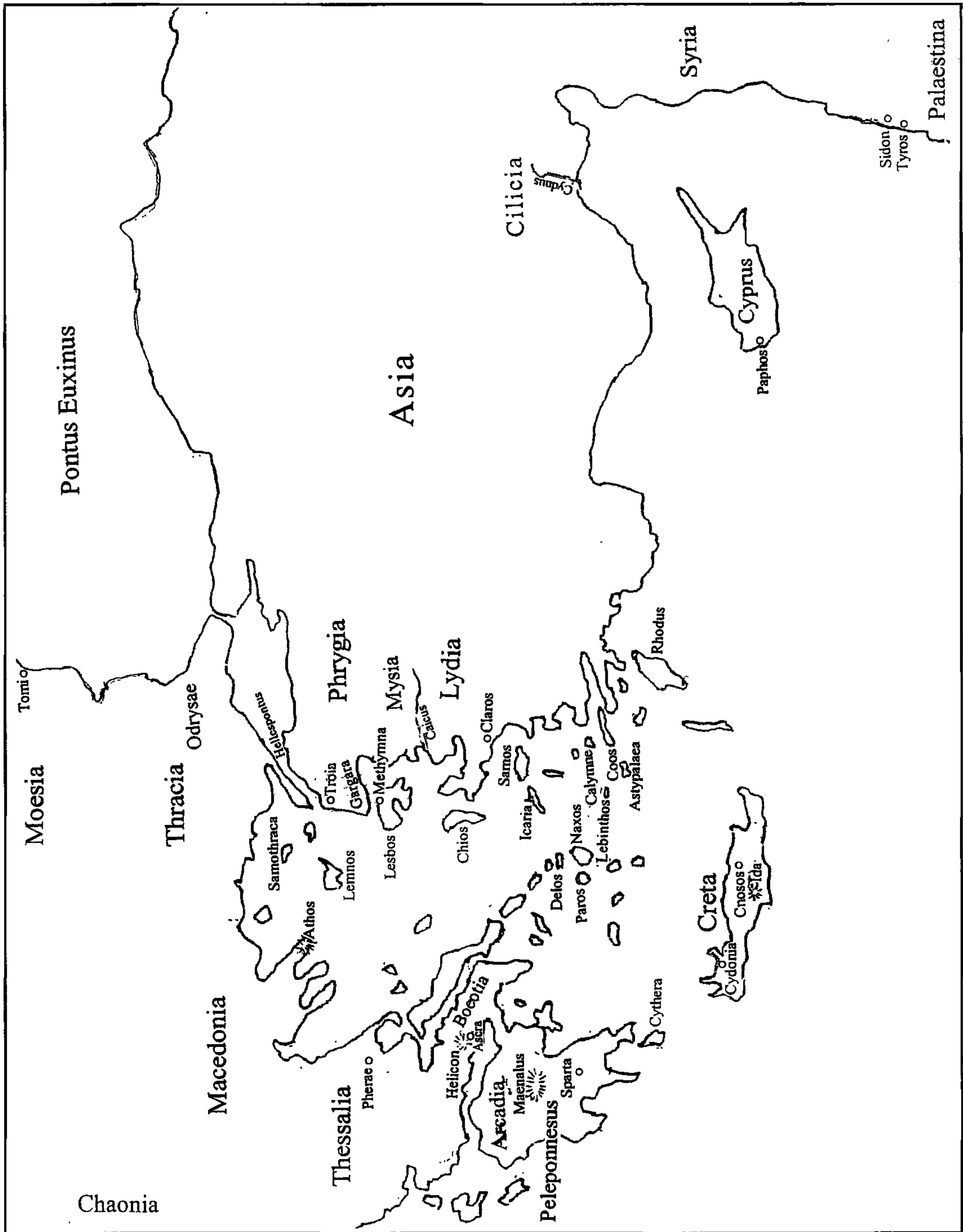
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In margine pāginārum explānantur vocābula
quae nōn reperiuntur in librīs quibus titulus est
LINGVA LATINA PER SE ILLUSTRATA
I. FAMILIA ROMANA, II. ROMA AETERNA cap. XXXVI–XL



DE OVIDIO POETA

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

Nāsō -ōnis *m*, cognōmen
Sulmō -ōnis *m*
cīvitās -ātis *f* (< cīvis) = oppidum

Postquam Rōmam migrāvit pater filium adu-
lēscētem ad studium artis ōrātōriae hortābātur,
5 quamvis filiō magis placēret ars poētica. Ipse
haec refert dē studiō suō:

migrāre = in alium locum habitātum
trānsire

ōrātōrius -a -um < ōrātor

quam-vīs + *coni/ind* = quamquam
+ *ind*

re-ferre = memorāre, nārrāre

Trīstia IV.10.21–26
temptāre = cōnārī

Saepe pater dīxit: “Studium quid inūtile temptās?”

Maeonidēs nūllās ipse relīquit opēs!”

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

Mōtus eram dictīs, tōtōque Helicōne relictō

10 *scribere temptābam verba solūta modīs.*

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

Sponte suā carmen numerōs veniēbat ad aptōs,

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

et quod temptābam dīcere versus erat!

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

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

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

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

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

Iāsōn -onis *m*, dux *Argonautārum*,
hērōum quī nāve (nōmine *Argō*) in
Colchidem profectī sunt, ubi Iāsōn
Mēdēam rēgis filiam uxōrem dūxit,
sed postea dēseruit
Argonautae -ārum *m pl* | *Argō* -ūs *f*
Colchis -idis *f*, regiō Asiae longinqua
vulgus -ī *n* (*acc* -us, *dat/abl* -ō)
= populus, cīvēs

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

perītus -a -um = expertus, doctus
prae-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum =
dicere quid agendum sit, docēre

nancīscī nactum = habēre incipere,
invenīre

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

remedium -ī *n* = rēs quā aegrī
sānantur

medērī + *dat* = sānāre

gravis -e : sērius

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

prīscus -a -um = antīquus

(diēs) fāstus/nefāstus: quō fās/nefās
est negōtia agere (iūs dicere)
'fāstī' (-ōrum *m pl*) dīcitur kalendā-
rium diērum fāstōrum et fēstōrum

cōn-scribere = scribere

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

Ariadna Thēseō, Mēdēa Iāsonī. Hī librī tam grātī 20

vulgō fuērunt ut poēta novum carmen dē 'arte

amandī' scribere inciperet. Annō post Christum

nātum secundō ēdidit duōs librōs, quibus amātor

perītus virīs praecipit quōmodo fēminās amandās

nancīscantur, mox tertium librum addidit ad fēmi- 25

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

Secūtus est liber quī īnscribitur *Remedia amōris,*

quō poēta 'vulneribus amōris' medērī cōnātur.

Aetāte prōgressus Ovidius carmina amātōria re-

linquēns opera graviōra scribere cōstituit. Prīmum 30

ēdidit *Metamorphōsēs*, quīndecim librōs in quibus

versibus hexametris prīscās fābulās nārrat dē mūtā-

tiōnibus mirābilibus hominum atque rērum, deinde

Fāstōs scribere coepit, id est kalendārium poēticum

dē rēbus gestīs Rōmānōrum quae certīs annī diēbus 35

ēvērunt. Poēta in animō habēbat tot librōs cōn-

scribere quot mēnsēs sunt in annō, sed cum dīmi-

diam operis partem, sex librōs, cōfēcisset, Caesar

Augustus subitō ēdixit ut P. Ovidius Nāsō Tomōs,

in cīvitatē Moesiae maritimam, relēgārētur! Duo 40

crīmina in eum allāta sunt, quae ipse ‘carmen’ et
‘errōrem’ vocat. ‘Carmen’ est *Ars amātōria*, quā
‘adulterium docēre’ arguēbātur atque ‘mātrōnās
pudicās corrumpere’, sed quāle factum Ovidiī
45 ‘error’ dīcātur, ignōrāmus, ipse enim dīcit ‘factī
culpam sibi silendam esse’:
Perdiderint cum mē duo crīmina: carmen et error,
alterius factī culpa silenda mihi.
Altera pars superest, quā ‘turpī carmine factus’
50 *arguor ‘obscēnī doctor adulteriī!’*
Māximō cum dolōre poēta urbem dīlēctam atque
amicōs suōs Rōmānōs reliquit ut exul in terram sibi
ignōtam proficīscerētur. Ex exiliō suō duo carmina
Rōmam mīsit quae īnscrībuntur *Trīstia et Epistulae*
55 *ex Pontō*. In illis carminibus dē fortūnā suā adversā
flēbiliter questus est.
Post exilium decem annōrum Ovidius Tomīs dē
vītā dēcessit annō XVIII post Chrīstum nātum.

crīmen -inis *n* = quod accūsātur,
malefīcium accūsandum

error -ōris *m* : mendum, factum eius
quī dē rēctīs mōribus aberrat
adulterium -ī *n* < *adulter* -erī *m* =
vir quī aliēnam uxōrem amat
arguere -uisse -ūtum = accūsāre
pudīca -ae *adi f* = quae nūllum
virum nisi marītum suum amat
cor-rumpere = prāvum facere

culpa -ae *f* = causa accūsandī
(rem) silēre/tacēre = nōn dīcere
Trīstia II.207-208, 211-212
cum duo crīmina mē perdiderint: ...

culpa alterius factī mihi silenda est

super-esse = re-stāre
quā arguor ‘turpī carmine doctor
obscēnī adulteriī factus esse’
obscēnus -a -um = sordidus, turpis
doctor -ōris *m* = quī docet; adulteriī
doctor factus esse : adulterium
docuisse
dīligere -lēxisse -lēctum: dīlēctus -a
-um = cārus

exul -is *adi* = extrā patriam vīvēns,
profugus

exilium -ī *n* (< exul) = vītā extrā
patriam

Pontus *Euxinus* (-ī *m*), mare inter
Eurōpam et Asiam; terrae quibus
Pontus cingitur (ut Moesia)

flēbilis -e (< flēre) = trīstissimus
querī questum esse

dē vītā dē-cēdere : morī



Chirōn centaurus Achillem
puerum citharā docet

centaurus -ī *m*, mōnstrum cui
pars corporis superior virī,
īnferior equī erat

cithara -ae *f* = fidēs; citharā
docēre = citharā/fidibus
canere docēre

ARTIS AMATORIAE

LIBER PRIMVS

[*Poēta: artifex et praeceptor amōris*]

Sī quis in hōc artem populō nōn nōvit amandī

hoc legat – et lēctō carmine doctus amet!

Arte citae vëlōque ratēs rēmōque moventur,

arte levēs currūs: arte regendus amor.

5 Curribus Automedōn lentisque erat aptus habēnīs,

Tīphys et Haemoniā puppe magister erat:

mē Venus artificem tenerō praefēcit Amōrī;

‘Tīphys et Automedōn’ dīcar ‘Amōris’ egō.

Ille quidem ferus est et quī mihi saepe repugnet,

10 sed puer est, aetās mollis et apta regī.

Phillyridēs puerum citharā perfēcit Achillem,

atque animōs placidā contudit arte ferōs.

Quī totiēns sociōs, totiēns exterruit hostēs,

crēditur annōsum pertimuisse senem:

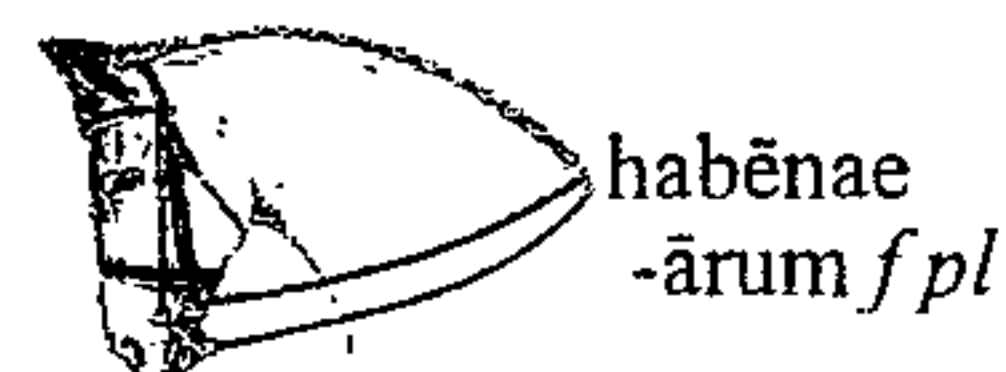
15 quās Hector sēnsūrus erat, poscente magistrō

verberibus iussās praebuit ille manūs.

Aeacidae Chīrōn, ego sum praeceptor Amōris:

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

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



habēnae
-ārum *f pl*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

con-tundere -tudisse -tūsum = fran-
gere; placidā arte animū ferū
contudit (: pārentem fēcit)

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

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

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

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

cervix -icis *f* = collī pars posterior
frēna -ōrum *n* = ferrum positum in
ōre equī ad eum regendum
magn-animus -a -um = fortis
frēna teruntur dente equī magnanimī
terere = ūsū cōnsūmere/minuere

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

vitta -ae *f*, mātrōnae vēlum capitis
īnsigne -is *n* = quod rem significat;
ī. pudōris : quod pudōrem significat
pudor : *pudicitia* -ae *f* < pudīca
īnstita -ae *f*, mātrōnae vestis longa
tūque īnstita longa quae tegis...

ego... canam | venus -eris *f* = amor
con-cēdere = permittere (↔ vetāre)
fūrtum -ī *n* = quod clam fit

in meō carmine nūllum crīmen erit

ex-ōrāre (+ *acc*) = persuādere (+ *dat*)

quod (: eam quam) amāre velīs
reperire labōrā! = labōrā ut reperiās!
[*labor prīmus*]

tū quī nūc prīmum venīs mīles in
nova arma! (: amātor mīlitāns!)

saevus uterque puer, nātus uterque deā.

Sed tamen et taurī cervix onerātur arātrō,

frēnaque magnanimī dente teruntur equī;

20

et mihi cēdet Amor, quamvīs mea vulneret arcū

pectora, iactātās excutiatque facēs.

Quō mē fixit Amor, quō mē violentius ussit,

hōc melior factī vulneris ultor erō.

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

nec nōs āeriae vōce monēmur avis;

nec mihi sunt vīsae Clīō Clīūsque sorōrēs

servantī pecudēs vallibus, Ascra, tuīs.

Ūsus opus movet hoc: vātī pārēte perītō,

vēra canam – coeptīs, māter Amōris, ades!

30

Este procul, vittae tenuēs, īnsigne pudōris,

quaeque tegis mediōs īnstita longa pedēs!

Nōs venerem tūtam concessaque fūrta canēmus

inque meō nūllum carmine crīmen erit.

[*Dē puellā reperiendā, exōrandā, tenendā*]

Prīncipiō, quod amāre velīs reperire labōrā

35

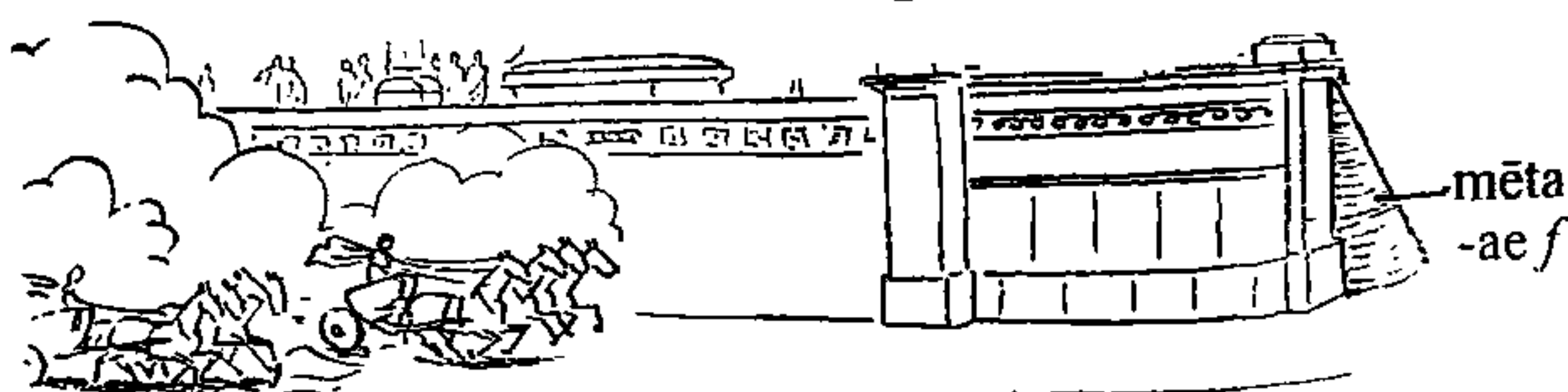
quī nova nunc prīmum mīles in arma venīs!

Proximus huic labor est placitam exōrāre puellam;

tertius: ut longō tempore dūret amor.

Hic modus. Haec nostrō signābitur ārea currū;

40 haec erit admissā mēta premenda rotā.



[Ubi puella quaerenda sit]

Dum licet et lōrīs passim potes ire solūtīs

ēlige cui dīcās “tū mihī sōla placēs!”

Haec tibi nōn tenuēs veniet dēlāpsa per aurās:

quaerenda est oculīs apta puella tuīs.

45 Scit bene vēnātor, cervīs ubi rētia tendat,

scit bene, quā frendēns valle morētur aper;

aucupibus nōtī fruticēs; quī sustinet hāmōs

nōvit quae multō pisce natentur aquae.

Tū quoque, māteriam longō quī quaeris amōrī,

50 ante frequēns quō sit disce puella locō!

Nōn ego quaerentem ventō dare vēla iubēbō,

nec tibi ut inveniās longa terenda via est.

Andromedam Perseūs nigrīs portārit ab Indīs,

raptaque sit Phrygiō Grāia puella virō –

proximus huic labor: *labor secundus*
placitus -a -um = quī placet, grātus
[*labor prīmus*: I.41–262, *secundus*:
I.263–770, *tertius*: II]
dūrāre = (diū) manēre

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



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

ēlige *aliquam* cui dīcās (: tam pul-
chram ut eī dīcās): “...”

dē-lābi -lāpsum; per tenuēs aurās



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

auceps -cupis *m* = quī avēs capit
frutex -icis *m* = arbor humilis; fruti-
cēs aucupibus nōtī *sunt*

quī sustinet hāmōs : piscātor
aquam natāre = in aquā natāre: quae
aquae multīs piscibus natentur : in
quibus aquis multī piscēs natent
māteriam longō amōrī : fēminam
diū amandam

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

tē quaerentem
ventō vēla dare : nāve proficīscī

viam terere = viā ūtī, viā ire
Andromeda -ae f, virgō quam amāvit
Perseus (-ī *m*) et ab Indīs servāvit
Indī -ōrum *m pl* < India -ae f | nig|rīs
portāverit *coni perf*: portāvit quīdem
Grāius -a -um = Graecus; Grāia pu-
ella (: Helena) ā virō Phrygiō (: Pa-
ride) rapta sit (: rapta quīdem est)
Phrygius -a -um < Phrygia -ae f

(at) Rōma tibi dabit tot tamque fōrmōsās puellās ut dīcās: “...”

haec *urbs* (: Rōma)
quic-quid = quid-quid (puellārum)

Gargara/Mēthymna -ae *f*, loca Phrygiae/Lesbī frūmentō/vīnō fertilissima | seges -etis *f* = ager frūmentī racēmus -ī *m* = ūva

quot, tot: quot segetēs *G. habet*, quot racēmōs habet *M.*, quot piscēs in aequore *sunt*, quot avēs fronde teguntur, quot caelum stēllās *habet*, tot puellās habet tua Rōma

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

(amōre) capī : incendi
prīmīs ... annīs : prīmā aetāte (puellae)

iuvenis -is *f* = fēmina iuvenis

vōtum -ī *n* = quod optātur, voluntās
ne-scius -a -um + *gen* = ne-sciēns;
tuī vōtī nescius esse : nescire quid tibi optandum sit

sērus -a -um = posterior (tempore);
adv sērō, *comp* sērius

hoc agmen (: haec multitudō fēminārum aetātis sapientiōris)

plēnius *comp* = satis plēnum

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

porticūs: Pompēiī, Octāviae (in campō Mārtilō), Līviae (in Ēsquiliīs)

sub umbrā Pompēiā : in porticū

Pompēiī | lentus ↔ celer
spatiārī = ambulāre

Leō: sīdus; cum sōl tergum Leōnis adit : mēse Iūliō/Augustō

Herculeus -a -um < Herculēs; Leō

Herculeus: ab Hercule necātus

māter (Octāvia) mūneribus nātī (Mārcellī) suū mūnus (: porticum) addidit, opus externō marmore dīves

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

nec tibi vītētur (: vītanda est) porticus quae nōmen auctōris habet: ‘Līvia’

prīscīs sparsa tabellīs : ōmāta multīs prīscīs tabellīs *pictīs* (: imāginibus)

auctor -ōris *m/f* = quī/quae prīmum rem cōstituit; Līvia, uxor Augustī, porticum cōstituit in Ēsquiliīs

tot tibi tamque dabit fōrmōsās Rōma puellās

55

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

Gargara quot segetēs, quot habet Mēthymna racēmōs,

aequore quot piscēs, fronde teguntur avēs,

quot caelum stēllās, tot habet tua Rōma puellās:

māter in Aenēae cōstitit urbe suī.

60

Seu caperis prīmīs et adhūc crēscentibus annīs,

ante oculōs veniet vēra puella tuōs;

sīve cupis iuvenem, iuvenēs tibi mille placēbunt:

cōgēris vōtī nescius esse tuī.

Seu tē forte iuvat sēra et sapientior aetās,

65

hoc quoque – crēde mihi! – plēnius agmen erit.

[Porticūs]

Tū modo Pompēiā lentus spatiāre sub umbrā,

cum sōl Herculeī terga Leōnis adit,

aut ubi mūneribus nātī sua mūnera māter

addidit, externō marmore dīves opus;

70

nec tibi vītētur quae – prīscīs sparsa tabellīs –

porticus auctōris ‘Līvia’ nōmen habet.

..... [Templa, Forum]

[Theātrum]

89 Sed tū praecipuē curvīs vēnāre theātrīs,

90 haec loca sunt vōtō fertiliōra tuō.

Illic inveniēs quod amēs, quod lūdere possīs,

quodque semel tangās, quodque tenēre velīs.

Ut redit itque frequēns longum formīca per agmen,

grāniferō solitum cum vehit ōre cibum,

95 aut ut apēs saltūsque suōs et olentia nactae

pāscua per flōrēs et thyma summa volant,

sic ruit ad celebrēs cultissima fēmina lūdōs;

cōpia iūdicium saepe morāta meum est.

Spectātum veniunt – veniunt spectentur ut ipsae!

100 Ille locus castī damna pudōris habet.

[Rapīna Sabīnārum]

Prīmus sollicitōs fēcistī, Rōmule, lūdōs,

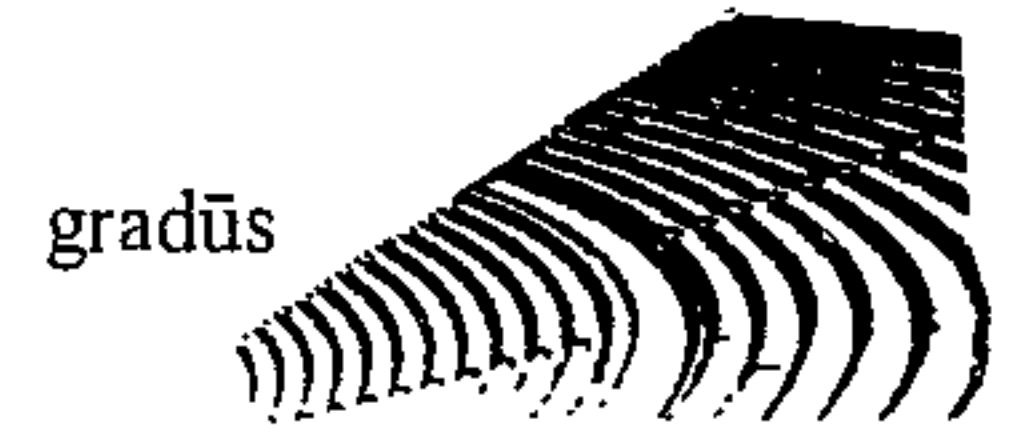
cum iūvit viduōs rapta Sabīna virōs.

Tunc neque marmoreō pendēbant vēla theātrō,

nec fuerant liquidō pulpita rubra crocō;

105 illic quās tulerant nemorōsa Palātia frondēs

simpliciter positae; scaena sine arte fuit;



in curvīs theātrīs (: quibus curvī sunt gradūs spectātōrum)

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

inveniēs *aliquid* quod amēs, quod... : *aliquam quam* amēs, *quam...* lūdere + *acc* = ē-lūdere



ut formīca frequēns per longum agmen redit it-que (: it redit-que) grānum -ī *n* = sēmen frūmentī grāni-fer -a -um = grānum ferēns cum solitum cibum vehit ōre grāniferō cibus *solitus* : cibus quem ēsse solet saltus -ūs *m* = silva in montibus olēre = (bonum) odōrem ēmittere saltūsque ... nactae : cum saltūs suōs et olentia pāscua nactae sunt pāscua -ōrum *n pl* = loca ubi pecus pāscitur

cultus -a -um = mundus, ōrnātus

thymum -ī *n*



cōpia -ae *f* = multitudō morārī + *acc* = morantem facere

castus -a -um = probus, pūrus damnum -ī *n* = iactūra (↔ lucrum) : illō locō casta pudicitia perit

Sabīnī -ōrum *m pl* = gēns Italiae; *adi* Sabīnus -a -um, *f* fēmina Sabīna Rōmulus, cum Romam condidisset, Sabīnōs in novam urbem vocāvit et lūdīs virginēs Sabīnās rapī iussit! rapīna -ae *f* < rapere

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

iuvāre iūvisse = dēlectāre; cum raptae Sabīnae virōs viduōs iūvērunt viduus -a -um = sine coniuge

in marmoreō theātrō; vēla: quae spectātōribus umbram dant

pulpita -ōrum *n pl* = scaena | fuērunt liquidus -a -um = fluēns (ut aqua, lac, vīnum), *n* māteria liquida | rub-ra crocum -ī *n* = fluidum rubrum et olēns quō perfunduntur pulpita nemorōsus -a um < *nemus* -oris *n* = silva; nemorōsum Palātium tulerat sim-plex -icis *adi* = ē singulis cōstāns, nōn ōrnātus; *adv* simpliciter = sine arte | positae erant

caespes -itis *m*
= herba cum
terrā secta
quī- quae- quod-libet = quicumque
(libet); quā-libet fronde tegente...
hirsūtus -a -um = horrēns



notāre = animadvertere, quaerēns
spectāre

(pectore) movent = cōgitant

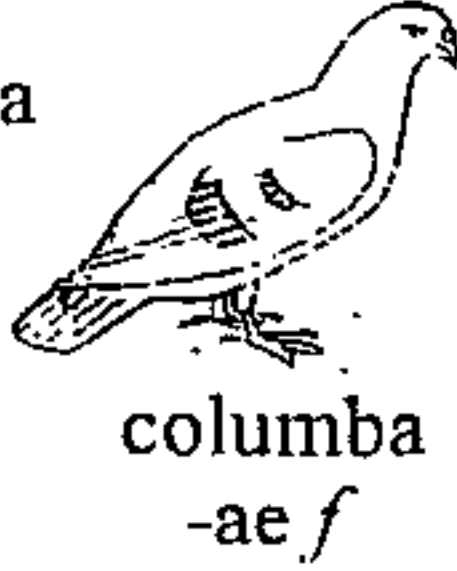
lūdīs scaenicīs *tībīcen* canit et *lūdius*
ad cantum *saltat*; saltāre = arte sa-
līre et membra movēre
modus -ī *m* = cantus; rudem modum
praebēre = rudī modō canere
Tūscus -a -um, ex Etrūriā
lūdius -ī *m* = quī saltat in theātrō
aequāre = aequum facere; aequātus
↔ curvus (aequātam humum : so-
lum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

signa : signum
∪ — ∪ : dēsunt 3 syllabae [pe|tī-ta?]

ex-silīre -uisse < ex + salīre

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

ut columbae, timidissima
turba, aquilās fugiunt



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

columba
-ae *f*

~ēre = ~ērunt: timuēre = timuērunt

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

faciēs -ēī *f* = fōrma

laniāre = scindere

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

decēre : pulchriōrēs facere

in gradibus sēdit populus dē caespite factīs,

quālibet hirsūtās fronde tegente comās.

Respiciunt oculīsque notant sibi quisque puellam

quam velit, et tacitō pectore multa movent.

110

Dumque – rudem praebente



tībīcen
et
lūdius

modum tībīcine Tūscō –

lūdius aequātam ter pede pulsat humum,

in mediō plausū – plausūs tunc arte carēbant –

rēx populō praedae signa ∪ — ∪ dedit.

Prōtinus exsiliunt animum clāmōre fatentēs,

115

virginibus cupidās iniciuntque manūs!

Ut fugiunt aquilās – timidissima turba – columbae

utque fugit vīsōs agna novella lupōs,

sīc illae timuēre virōs sine lēge ruentēs

– cōnstitit in nūllā quī fuit ante color!

120

Nam timor ūnus erat, faciēs nōn ūna timōris:

pars laniat crīnēs, pars sine mente sedet;

altera maesta silet, frūstrā vocat altera ‘mātrem!’

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

Dūcuntur raptae – geniālis praeda – puellae,

125

et potuit multās ipse decēre timor!

<p>Sī qua repugnārat nimium comitemque negārat, sublātam cupidō vir tulit ipse sinū atque ita “Quid tenerōs lacrimīs corrumpis ocellōs? 130 Quod mātrī pater est hoc tibi” dīxit “erō.” Rōmule, mīlitibus scīstī dare commoda sōlus – haec mihi sī dederis commoda, mīles erō! Scīlicet ex illō sollemnia mōre theātra nunc quoque fōrmōsīs insidiōsa manent.</p> <p>[<i>Circus et Amphitheātrum (Forum)</i>]</p> <p>135 Nec tē nōbīlium fugiat certāmen equōrum, multa capāx populī commoda Circus habet. Nīl opus est digitīs per quōs arcāna loquāris, nec tibi per nūtūs accipiēda nota est. Proximus ā dominā nūllō prohibēte sedētō; 140 iunge tuum laterī quā potes ūsque latus! Et bene, quod cōgit – sī nōlīs – līnea iungī, quod tibi tangēda est lēge puella locī. Hīc tibi quaerātur sociī sermōnis orīgō, et moveant prīmōs pūblica verba sonōs: 145 ‘Cuius equī veniant?’ facitō – studiōse! – requīrās</p>	<p>sī qua = sī aliqua (puella) -ārat = -āverat (<i>plūsquamperf</i>)</p> <p>sinus -ūs <i>m</i> = pectus vir <i>eam</i> sublātam ipse tulit <i>in</i> cupidō sinū (pectore)</p> <p>cor-rumpere = prāvum facere, foedum facere</p> <p>scīstī = scīvistī commodus -a -um = aptus, grātus; <i>n</i> = bonum, rēs grāta, beneficium</p> <p>mōs mōris <i>m</i> : factum imitandum sollemnis -e = quī fēstīs diēbus fierī solet, diīs dignus</p> <p>īnsidiōsus -a -um (< īnsidiae) = perī- culōsus</p> <p>lūdī gladiātōriī nōn modo in <i>Amphi- theātrō</i> sed etiam in <i>Forō</i> dabantur</p> <p>nec tē fugiat : nec tibi vītanda est certāmen equōrum : lūdī circēnsēs capāx -ācis <i>adi</i> = quī multōs capit; + <i>gen</i>: (Circus) capāx populī = quī populum (cīvēs multōs) capit nīl = nihil, <i>adv</i> = nūllō modō, nōn digitīs : signīs digitīs factīs arcānus -a -um = clam factus, cēlan- dus; <i>n</i> = rēs cēlanda/tacēda nūtūs -ūs <i>m</i> = signum caput movēdī nota -ae <i>f</i> = nūntius signō datus</p> <p>proximus ā + <i>abl</i> = proximus + <i>dat</i> domina : amīca (quae dominātur!)</p> <p>iunge tuum latus laterī ūsque (: ūsque ad latus <i>puellae</i>) quā potes (: tantum quantum potes) et bene <i>est</i> quod līnea vōs iungī cōgit <i>sīve velīs sīve nōlīs</i>; līnea: quā locus singulōrum spectātōrum signātur quod puella tibi tangēda est lēge locī (: ut lēge dē locō statūtum est) tibi (: ā tē) quaerātur orīgō sermōnis : tū initium faciās sermōnis socius -a -um = commūnis; sermō socius = sermō inter sociōs pūblica verba prīmōs sonōs moveant (: prīmum dīcantur) fac + <i>coni</i>: fac/facitō (<i>ut</i>) requīrās! = requīre! (<i>facitō imp fut</i>) studiōse! <i>voc</i> (: quasi studiōsus sīs!)</p>
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nec mora (*adv*) = ac prōtinus
quisquis *aurīga* erit cui favet illa,
eī favē!

pompa -ae *f* = agmen sollemne cīvium;
p. frequēns : multōrum cīvium
caelestēs -ium *m pl* = diī; *cum* caelestibus
(: signīs deōrum) eburnīs
eburnus -a -um = ex ebore factus;
ebur -oris *n*, māteria candida et
pretiōsa: dēns *elephantī*

pulvis -eris *m* = sordēs sicca sparsa
sī forte in gremium puellae pulvis
dē-ciderit, ut fit (: ut fierī solet)
dē-cidere -disse < dē + cadere
ex-cutere < ex + quaterere = tollere
(dētergēre) quatiendō

excute nūllum *pulverem!* : simulā tē
pulverem excutere!

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

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

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

crūra (*puellae*) oculis tuīs videnda
contingent (: ēveniet ut videantur)

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

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

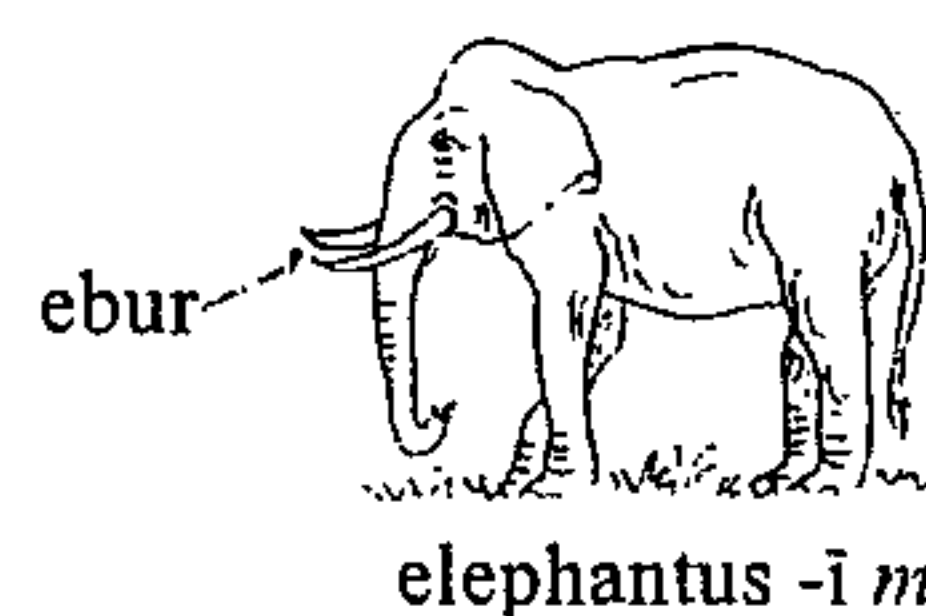
tabella
tenuis



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

– nec mora, quisquis erit

cui favet illa, favē!



At cum pompa frequēns caelestibus ībit eburnīs,
tū Venerī dominae plaude favente manū!

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

etsī nūllus erit pulvis, tamen excute nūllum!

Quaelibet officiō causa sit apta tuō:

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

Prōtinus – officiī pretium – patiente puellā
contingent oculis crūra videnda tuīs.

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

Parva levēs capiunt animōs: fuit ūtile multīs

pulvīnum facilī composuisse manū;

prōfuit et tenuī ventōs mōvisse tabellā



pulvīnus -ī *m*

et cava sub tenerum scamna dedisse pedem.

Hōs aditūs Circusque novō praebēbit amōrī

sparsaque sollicitō trīstis harēna Forō.

Illā saepe puer Veneris pugnāvit harēnā

et, quī spectāvit vulnera, vulnus habet!
 Dum loquitur tangitque manum poscitque libellum
 et quaerit, positō pignore, ‘vincat uter?’
 saucius ingemuit tēlumque volātile sēnsit
 170 et pars spectātī mūneris ipse fuit.

[*Spectāculum Augustī: proelium nāvāle*]

Quid? modo cum bellī nāvālis imāgine Caesar
 Persidas indūxit Cecropiāsque ratēs?
 Nempe ab utrōque marī iuvenēs, ab utrōque puellae
 vērēre, atque ingēns orbis in Urbe fuit!
 175 Quis nōn invēnit turbā, quod amāret, in illā?
 Èheu, quam multōs advena torsit amor!
 [*Triumphus*]

[*Convīvia*]

229 Dant etiam positīs aditum convīvia mēnsīs:
 230 est aliquid praeter vīna quod inde petās!

 237 Vīna parant animōs faciuntque calōribus aptōs;
 cūra fugit multō dīluiturque merō.

ipse vulnus habet (amōris)

libellum : in quō leguntur nōmina gladiātōrum certantium

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

in-gemēscere -uisse = gemere
 volātilis -e = volāns, vērēx; tēlum
 volātile : sagitta (*Amōris*)

mūnus -eris *n* : lūdī gladiātōriī (quī
 populō dantur); ipse pars mūneris
 spectātī fuit (quīa vulnerātus erat!)

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

quid *ais?* | modo: annō 2 a.C.

imāgine : spectāculō

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

Cec-ro-piās-que | ratēs : nāvēs

nempe *adv* = scilicet, certē

ab utrōque marī : ab ōrīs orientis et
 occidentis

vērērunt

orbis *terrārum* : cīvēs omnium ter-
 rārum

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

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

torquēre torsisse tortum = cruciāre

etiam convīvia aditum (novō amōrī)
 dant, mēnsīs positīs

calor -ōris *m* : ardēns amor

dī-luere -uisse -ūtum = mergere

cornua sūmit : fortis et audāx fit



aevum -ī n = aetās

tunc simplicitās – aevō nostrō rārissima – mentēs aperit, deō (Bacchō) artēs excutiente simplicitās -ātis f (↔ artēs) < simplex

rapuērunt

nē crēde (= nōlī crēdere) fallācī lucernae!

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

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

“fōrmā vincis utramque (: Iūnōnem et Minervam), Venus!”: iūdicium Paridis

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

quī- quae- quod-libet = quī-cumque (libet); illa hōra (noctis) quam-libet *fēminam* fōrmōsam facit

cōnsulere -uisse -ultum = cōnsilium rogāre, interrogāre (quālis sit) cōnsule diem (: lūcem) dē gemmīs...! tingere tinxisse tinctum = colōre afficere | mūrex -icis m = purpura

Bāiae -ārum fpl, oppidum Campāniae cum aquīs calidīs

blandus -a -um = dulcis, grātus, laudāns

hāc-tenus adv = adhūc legere lēgisse lēctum = ēligere

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

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

Tunc veniunt rīsūs, tum pauper cornua sūmit,
tum dolor et cūrae rūgaque frontis abit.

240

Tunc aperit mentēs aevō rārissima nostrō
simplicitās, artēs excutiente deō.

Illic saepe animōs iuvenum rapuēre puellae,
et Venus in vinīs ignis in igne fuit.

Hīc tū fallācī nimium nē crēde lucernae,
iūdicīō fōrmae noxque merumque nocent.

245

Lūce deās caelōque Paris spectāvit apertō,
cum dīxit Venerī: “Vincis utramque, Venus!”

Nocte latent mendae vitiōque ignōscitur omnī,
hōraque fōrmōsam quamlibet illa facit.

250

Cōnsule dē gemmīs, dē tīnctā mūrīce lānā,
cōnsule dē faciē corporibusque diem!

..... [*Bāiae, locus celeberrimus*]

[*Dē puellā blandīs verbīs capiendā*]

Hāctenus, unde legās quod amēs, ubi rētia pōnās,
praecipit imparibus vecta Thalēa rotīs.

263

Nunc tibi quae placuit, quās sit capiēda per artēs
dīcere praecipuae mōlior artis opus.

265

Quisquis ubique, viri, dociles advertite mentes,
pollicitisque favens, vulgus, adeste meis!

Prima tuae menti veniat fiducia cunctas

270 posse capi: capiēs, tū modo tende plagās!

Vere prius volucres taceant, aestate cicadae,

Maenalius lepori det sua terga canis,



lepus -oris m

femina quam iuveni blandē temptata repugnet:

haec quoque, quam poteris credere nolle, volet!

275 Utque virō furtiva venus, sic grata puellae;

vir male dissimulat, tectius illa cupit.

Conveniat maribus nē quam nōs ante rogēmus,

femina iam partēs victa rogantis aget.

Mollibus in pratis admugit femina taurō,

280 femina cornipedī semper adhinnit equō.

Parcior in nobis nec tam furiōsa libidō est:

lēgitimum finem flamma virilis habet.

Byblida quid referam, vetitō quae frātris amōre

arsit et est laqueō fortiter ulta nefās?

laqueus
-ī m



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

et nunc obductō cortice pressa latet;



myrrha

illius lacrimis, quās arbore fundit odōrā,

quisquis ubique *estis*
docilis -e = quī docērī vult, studiōsus
pollicitum -ī n = prōmissum; polli-
citis meis (: ad pollicita mea) ad-
este, vulgus (*voc*)!

favens -entis *adi* = silēns, intentus

fiducia -ae *f* = fidēs; prima fiducia
tuae menti (: tibi) veniat : primum
tū cōfidās ...

plaga -ae *f* = rēte
vēnātōris



cicāda

prius ... quam (v. 273) -ae *f*

cicadae aestate canentēs audiuntur
canis Maenalius (: celerrimus)

< Maenalus, mōns Arcadiae
alicui tergum dare = ab aliquō fugere

prius..., quam femina blandē temp-
tata iuveni repugnet (repugnabit)

blandē *adv* = blandis verbis

poteris credere : credās

volet *fut* < velle

furtivus -a -um (< furtum) = occultus

ut venus furtiva virō *grata est*, sic

grata est puellae : venus furtiva

tam grata est puellae quam virō

dis-simulāre = celāre (simulāns)

tectē (*adv part* < tegere) ↔ apertē

mās maris *adi* = masculinus, *m* vir

convenit (+ *dat*) = statūtum est (ut

conveniēns); *si* conveniat maribus

(: inter marēs) nē quam *feminam*

nōs ante rogēmus, femina iam victa

partēs *virī* rogantis aget

partēs alicuius agere = agere ut aliquis

pratum -ī *n* = campus herbā opertus

ad-mūgīre + *dat* = *mūgīre* ('mū') ad

bōs femina (*adi* ↔ *mās*) = *vacca* -ae *f*

equus femina = *equa* -ae *f*

ad-hinnīre + *dat* = *hinnīre* ('hi-hi') ad

cornipēs -pedis *adi* < cornū + pēs

parcus -a -um ↔ largus | nobis : viris

furiōsus -a -um = amēns, ferōx

libidō -inis *f* = cupidō amātōria

lēgitimus -a -um = lēge statūtus

flamma : amor ardēns | virilis -e < vir

Byblis -idis *f* (*acc Gr -a*), virgō quae

frātre amāvit (amor vetitus, nefās)

et dēspērāns laqueō sē necāvit : ne-

fās ulta est (: pūnīvit) | *Byb-li-da*

ardēre arsisse

Myrrha -ae *f*: filia ob vetitum amō-

rem patris in *myrrham* mūtata

nōn quā : nōn eō modō quō

cortex -icis *m*: arbor *cortice* obducitur

ob-dūcere = operīre | pressa : inclūsa

myrrha -ae *f* = arbor et liquidum ex

eā effūsa: 'Myrrhae lacrimae', quās

illa ex arbore odōrā effundit

odorus -a -um = bene olēns

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

gutta
-ae f 

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

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

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

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

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

optāvērunt tergō suō sustinēre

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

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

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

prāta : herbās

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

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

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

montānus -a -um < mōns

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

unguimur, et dominae nōmina gutta tenet.

[Pāsīphaē et taurus dēceptus]

Forte sub umbrōsīs nemorōsae vallibus Īdae

candidus – armentī glōria – taurus erat

290

signātus tenuī media inter cornua nigrō,

ūna fuit lābēs, cētera lactis erant.

Illum Cnōsiadēsque Cydōnēaeque iuvencae

optārunt tergō sustinuisse suō.

Pāsīphaē fierī gaudēbat adultera taurī;

295

invida fōrmōsās ōderat illa bovēs.

Nōta canō; nōn hoc, centum quae sustinet urbēs,

quamvīs sit mendāx, Crēta negāre potest.

Ipsa novās frondēs et prāta tenerrima taurō

fertur inadsuētā subsecuisse manū;

300

it comes armentīs, nec itūram cūra morātur

coniugis, et Mīnōs ā bove victus erat!

Quō tibi, Pāsīphaē, pretiōsās sūmere vestēs?

Ille tuus nūllās sentit adulter opēs.

Quid tibi cum speculō, montāna armenta petentī?

305

quid totiēns positās fingis, inepta, comās?

Crēde tamen speculō, quod tē negat esse iuvencam:

quam cuperēs frontī cornua nāta tuae!

Sive placet Mīnōs, nūllus quaerātur adulter;

310 sive virum māvīs fallere, falle virō!

In nemus et saltūs thalamō rēgīna relictō

fertur, ut Āoniō concita Baccha deō.

Ā, quotiēns vaccam vultū spectāvit inīquō

et dīxit: “Dominō cūr placet ista meō?”

315 Aspice ut ante ipsum tenerīs exsultet in herbīs

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

Dīxit, et ingentī iam dūdum dē grege dūcī

iussit et immeritam sub iuga curva trahī,

aut cadere ante ārās commentaque sacra coēgit.

320 et tenuit laetā paelicis exta manū.

Paelicibus quotiēns plācāvit nūmina caesīs

atque ait exta tenēns: “Īte, placēte meō!”

et modo sē Eurōpam fierī, modo postulat Īōn:

altera quod bōs est, altera vecta bove!

325 Hanc tamen implēvit vaccā dēceptus acernā

dux gregis! – et partū prōditus

• auctor erat.



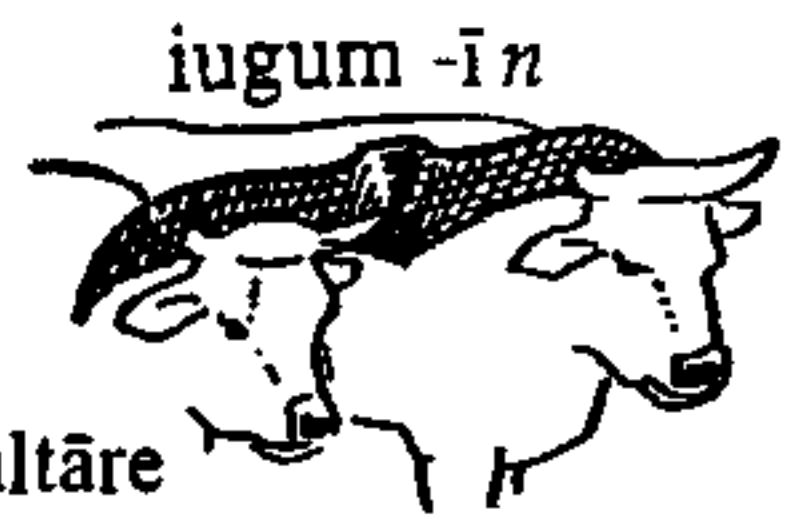
acer -eris n

: quod mōnstrat tē iuvencam nōn esse

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

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

nemus -oris n = silva
thalamō relictō, rēgīna in nemus et saltūs fertur (= sē fert, it), ut Baccha ā deō Āoniō (: Bacchō) concita con-ciēre -civisse -citur = incitāre Āonius -a -um < Āonia = Boeōtia, patria Bacchī | Baccha -ae f, fēmina furiosa quae Bacchum saltāns adōrat in-īquus (< in- + aequus) = inimicus, invidus
dominō meō : taurō



ut = quōmodo
ex-sultāre = saltāre

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

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

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

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

“placēte meō dominō (taurō)!”
Eurōpa -ae f, fēmina quam Iuppiter in taurum mūtātus abdūxit Īō -ōnis (acc Gr Īōn) f, paelex Iovis, quae in vaccam mutāta est postulāre + acc + inf: postulat sē Eurōpam/Īōnem fierī : ut Eurōpa/Īō fiat hanc dux gregis implēvit (: gravidam fēcīt): ita Mīnōtaurum genuit acernus -a -um = ē lignō aceris factus; vaccā acernā dēceptus: Pāsīphaē taurum dēcepit cum in vaccā lignēā (ā Daedalō factā) latēret! partus -ūs m < parere; partū (Mīnōtaurī) auctor (: pater) prōditus est prō-dere -didisse -ditum = patefacere auctor -ōris m = is ā quō rēs orta est

[*Dē libīdine fēminārum*]

furere = furiōsus esse

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

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

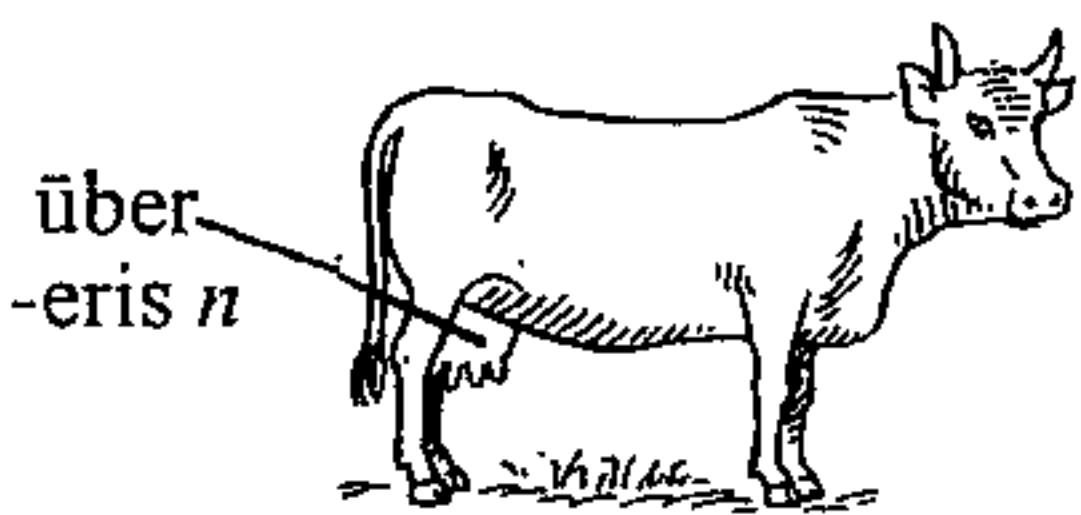
vix erit ūna ē multīs quae tibi neget

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

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

sem|pe-r i|n ag-rīs

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



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

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

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

ex facili = facile *adv*

..... [*Scelera fēminārum libīdine furentium*]

Omnia fēmineā sunt ista libīdine mōta:

341

ācrior est nostrā plūsque furōris habet.

Ergō age, nē dubitā cūctās spērāre puellās!

vix erit ē multīs quae neget ūna tibi.

Quae dant quaeque negant, gaudent tamen esse

345

rogātae!

Ut iam fallāris, tūta repulsa tua est.

Sed cūr fallāris, cum sit nova grāta voluptās

et capiant animōs plūs aliēna suīs?

Fertilior seges est aliēnīs semper in agrīs

vīcīnumque pecus grandius ūber habet!

350

[*Ancilla dominae nōscenda*]

Sed prius ancillam captandae nōsse puellae

cūra sit: accessūs molliet illa tuōs.

Proxima cōnsiliīs dominae sit ut illa, vidētō,

nēve parum tacitīs cōnscia fīda iocīs.

Hanc tū pollicitīs, hanc tū corrumpe rogandō:

355

quod petis ex facili, sī volet illa, ferēs.

Illa leget tempus (medicī quoque tempora servant)

legere = eligere

quō facilis dominae mēns sit et apta capī.

apta capī : apta ad capiendum

Mēns erit apta capī tum cum laetissima rērum,

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

360 ut seges in pingui luxuriābit humō.

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

Pectora, dum gaudent nec sunt adstricta dolōre,

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

ipsa patent; blandā tum subit arte Venus.

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

Tum cum trīstis erat, dēfēnsa est Īlios armīs;

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

mīlitibus gravidum laeta recēpit equum.

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

365 Tum quoque temptanda est cum paelice laesa

fēmina temptanda est paelice laesa = quia paelex marīti eam laesit (: iniūriā affēcit)

dolēbit;

pecten  -inis m

tum faciēs operā nē sit inulta tuā.

tum operā tuā faciēs nē sit in-ulta (: ut iniūriam ulcīscātur)

Hanc mātūtīnōs pectēns ancilla capillōs

mātūtīnus -a -um = māne factus pectere pexisse pexum = (capillōs)

incitet et vėlō rēmigis addat opem,

pectine ordināre, ōmātē pōnere rēmex -igis m = nauta quī rēmigat opem -is -e *acc gen abl f* = auxilium vėlō opem rēmigis addat : vėlīs rēmisque (: omnibus vīribus) labōret su-spīrāre = altē spīrāre ob dolōrem murmur -is n = vōx quae vix auditur

et sēcum tenuī suspīrāns murmure dīcat:

vicem *acc* = quod prō rē redditur; vicem re-ferre : malam grātiā re-ferre, ulcīsci (marītum fallendō)

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

Tum dē tē nārret, tum persuādentia verba

iūrāre = dīs testibus affīrmāre ‘In-sānō amōre tē morī (: moritūrum esse)!’

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

re-sīdere = cessāre : nē ira minuātur/exstinguātur

Sed properā, nē vēla cadant auraeque resīdant:

fragilis -e = quī facile frangitur inter-īre = perīre

ut fragilis glaciēs interit ira morā.

..... [Nōlī ancillam violāre!]

violāre aliquem = vim afferre alicui

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

operōsus -a -um < opera

is quī putat sōlis operōsa arva colentibus (: agricolīs) et nautīs tempora aspicienda esse, fallitur: nōn solum agricolae et nautae tempora (apta) aspicere dēbent

nec semper Cerēs (: sēmen) arvīs fallācibus nec semper concava puppis (: nāvis) viridī aquae crēdenda est
con-cavus -a -um = cavus

viridis -e: color herbae/frondis/aquae
: nec semper frūmentum serendum est nec semper nāvigandum est – nec semper tūtum est tenerās puellās captāre

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

sive sub-erit (: ad-erit) diēs nātālis sive kalendae Aprīlēs quās Venerem Mārti (Aprīlem Mārtiō) continuāsse iuvat | -āsse = -āvisse
continuāre (+dat) = coniungī (cum)
Aprīlis: mēnsis Veneris

sigillum -ī n = parvum signum vile ... sive Sātumnālia, cum Circus nōn sigillis ōrnātus erit, ut fuit ante, sed habēbit 'rēgum opēs' expositās
Sātumnālibus dōna pretiōsa ('opēs rēgum') in Circō Māximō vēneunt
dif-ferre = post/sērius facere, morārī
īn-stāre = impendēre | trīstis ↔ grātus
Pliades -um fpl, Haedus -ī m, sīdera, tempestātem afferunt; (-es pl Gr)

aequoreus -a -um < aequor

haedus -ī m = pullus caprae (tener) bene dēsinitur : melius est dēsinare sī quis crēditur altō (: sē crēdit marī Veneris!)

lacer -era -erum = scissus, frāctus
naufragus -a -um = quī naufragium (< nāvis + frangere) passus est

membra ratis : partēs (trabēs) nāvis
vix tenuerit membra naufraga lacerae ratis : vix servāverit quod restat ex naufragiō amōris

licet incipiās = licet tē incipere (puellās captāre)

quā lūce = quā/quō diē, eō diē quō
Allia -ae f, parvus fluvius Latīi; 'flēbilis': ibi Rōmānī ā Gallīs victī sunt
a.d. XV kal. Aug. annō 390 a.C.

sanguinolentus -a -um = cruentus

redeunt septima fēsta (: diēs fēsti) minus apta rēbus gerendīs, culta ā Syrō Palaestīnō (: ā Iūdaeīs)

fēsta Iūdaeōrum (sabbata) VII quōque diē redeunt nec apta sunt ad negōtia gerenda | colere = fēstum habēre

[Diē nātālī et Sātumnālibus: dōna danda!]

Tempora quī sōlis operōsa colentibus arva,

399

fallitur, et nautīs aspicienda putat;

400

nec semper crēdenda Cerēs fallācibus arvīs

nec semper viridī concava puppis aquae

– nec tenerās semper tūtum captāre puellās:

saepe datō melius tempore fiet idem.

Sive diēs suberit nātālis sive kalendae

405

quās Venerem Mārti continuāsse iuvat,

sive erit ōrnātus nōn, ut fuit ante, sigillis,

sed rēgum positās Circus habēbit opēs,

differ opus! tunc trīstis hiems, tunc Pliades instant,

tunc tener aequoreā mergitur Haedus aquā;

410

tunc bene dēsinitur; tunc sī quis crēditur altō,

vix tenuit lacerae naufraga

membra ratis.



naufragium
-ī n

Tum licet incipiās quā flēbilis

Allia lūce

vulneribus nostrīs sanguinolenta fuit,



quāque diē redeunt rēbus minus apta gerendīs

415

culta Palaestīnō septima fēsta Syrō.

Magna superstitiō tibi sit nātālis amicae,

quāque aliquid dandum est, illa sit ātra diēs!

Cum bene vitāris, tamen auferet: invenit artem

420 fēmina, quā cupidī carpat amantis opēs:

Institor ad dominam veniet discinctus emācem,

expediet mercēs tēque sedente suās;  cingulum

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

ōscula deīnde dabit, deīnde rogābit 'emās!'

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

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

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

littera poscētur, nē didicisse iuuet.

Quid? quasi nātālī cum poscit mūnera libō

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

Quid? cum mendācī damnō maestissima plōrat

ēlāpsusque cavā fingitur aure lapis?

Multa rogant ūtenda darī, data reddere nōlunt;

perdis, et in damnō grātia nūlla tuō.

435 Nōn mihi, sacrilegās meretrīcum ut persequar artēs,

cum totidem linguīs sint satis ōra decem!

Syrus -ī m, incola Syriae; Palaestīnus
-a -um < Palaestina -ae f, Iūdaea
superstitiō -ōnis f = rēs metuenda
illa diēs, quā aliquid dandum est, sit
ātra diēs!

diēs āter/ātra: diēs infēlix

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

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

Institor -ōris m = quī rēs vēdit
dis-cinctus -a -um = sine cingulō;
cingulum -ī n: quō cingitur tunica
emāx -ācis adi = cupidus emendi
ex-pedire = explicāre, ostendere
mercēsque suās expediet tē sedente

quās illa rogābit ut īnspiciās ("īn-
spice!"), ut sapere videāris!

-re pass 2 sg = -ris (+ I.427,449,
460,468...)

rogābit ut emās ("eme!")

contentus -a -um +abl: contentus
esse rē = rem satis esse putāre

'hōc sē fore contentam...' iūrābit:
"hōc contenta erō in multōs annōs;
nunc mihi opus est, nunc bene emi-
tur" (: bonō pretiō emitur)

causārī = causam afferre, sē excūsāre
sī causāberis 'domī nōn esse nummōs
quōs dēs'

littera poscētur : poscētur ut scribās
'tē pecūniam dēbere'

nē tē litterās didicisse iuuet!

libum -ī n = pānis dulcis (diē nātālī
edendus); libō nātālī : diē nātālī

quid? cum mūnera poscit quasi libō
nātālī (: quasi diēs nātālis sit!)?

quotiēns opus est illa sibī nāscitur :
illa 'sibi diem nātālem esse' dicit!

mendācī damnō : ob damnum quod
'sē tulisse' mentitur

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

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

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

nōn mihi satis sint decem ōra cum
totidem linguīs, ut artēs meretrīcum
sacrilegās persequar (: nārrem)!

sacrilegus -a -um = impius | sac-ri-
meretrīx -icis f = fēmina quae prō
mercēde virōs amat

blanditiae -ārum *f pl* = blanda verba
cēra (tabellīs *īn-fūsa*) : epistula
īn-fundere + *dat* = fundere in
vadō fluvius trānsītur; *vadum* temptet : temptet trānsīre (ad fēminam)
rādere -sisse -sum; tabellam rādere :
veterēs litterās ē tabellā *dēlēre*
cēra primum cōnscia tuae mentis eat
(: tuam mentem nūntiet)

verba imitāta amantem = verba quae
amantem imitantur

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

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

deus irātus vōce rogante (: *precibus*)
flectitur (: *movētur*)

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

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

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

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

videāris datūrus *esse* (: *simulēs tē*
datūrum *esse*)

dominus *agrī* = quī *dgrum* possidet
sterilis -e ↔ fertilis

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

tessera 
-ae *f*

grātīs (< grātiīs) = sine mercēde
nē grātīs dederit quae *tibi* dedit
(: amōrem suum), *amīca tua*
ūsque dabit (: *dare* perget)
per-arāre (litterās) = *īnscrībere*
littera eat (: epistula mittātur) et
blandīs verbīs perarētur
iter : aditum

[*Cēra blanditiās ferat*]

Cēra vadum temptet rāsīs īnfūsa tabellīs,

cēra tuae primum cōnscia mentis eat;

blanditiās ferat illa tuās imitātaque amantem

verba, nec exiguās, quisquis es, adde precēs!

440

Hectora dōnāvit Priamō prece mōtus Achillēs;

flectitur irātus vōce rogante deus.

Prōmittās facitō, quid enim prōmittere laedit?

Pollicitīs dīves quīlibet esse potest!

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

445

illa quidem fallāx, sed tamen apta, dea est.

Sī dederis aliquid, poteris ratiōne relinquī:

praeteritum tulerit perdideritque nihil.

At quod nōn dederis, semper videāre datūrus:

sic dominum sterilis saepe fefellit ager.

450

Sic, nē perdiderit, nōn cessat perdere lūsor,

et revocat cupidās ālea saepe manūs.

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

nē dederit grātīs quae dedit, ūsque dabit.

Ergō eat et blandīs perarētur littera verbīs

455

explōretque animōs prīmaque temptet iter.

Littera Cŷdippēn pōmō perlāta fefellit,
 īnsciaque est verbīs capta puella suīs. —

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

[Dē ēloquentiā litterārum]

ēloquentia -ae f = *eloquium* -ī n = ars
 bene loquēdi, ars ōrātōria (< *elo-*
quēns -entis *adi* = bene loquēns)
 iuventūs -ūtis f = iuvenēs

Disce bonās artēs, moneō, Rōmāna iuventūs,

460 nōn tantum trepidōs ut tueāre reōs;

reus -ī m = quī accūsātur apud *iūdi-*
cem; ut trepidōs reōs tueāris (: dē-
 fendās ēloquentiā)

quam populus iūdexque gravis lēctusque senātus,

quam... tam... = sicut... ita...

tam dabit ēloquiō victa puella manūs.

iūdex -icis m = quī iūs dicit
 (senātus) lēctus : ēlēctus
 manūs dare alicui = sē ab aliquō
 victum esse ostendere/fatēri
 puella victa manūs dat ēloquiō ita
 ut populus, iūdex..., ...senātus
 disertus -a -um = ēloquēns
 virēs *tuae* lateant, nec sīs in fronte
 (: apertē) disertus

Sed lateant virēs, nec sīs in fronte disertus;

effugiant vōcēs verba molesta tuae.

vōcēs tuāe (: sermō tuus) verba mo-
 lesta (: difficilia) effugiant (: vītent)
 in-ops -opis *adi* (+ *gen*) = pauper;
 mentis inops = stultus
 dē-clāmāre = ōrātiōnem habēre

465 Quis, nisi mentis inops, tenerae dēclāmat amīcae?

saepe valēns odiī littera causa fuit.

saepe littera valēns (: epistula ēlo-
 quēns) causa odiī fuit

Sit tibi crēdibilis sermō cōnsuētaque verba,

crēdibilis -e = crēdendus
 cōn-suētus -a -um = solitus (↔ rārus)

blanda tamen, praesēns ut videāre loquī.

ut videāris praesēns loquī (: loquēns
 adesse)

Sī nōn accipiet scrīptum inlēctumque remittet,

scrīptum -ī n = litterae, epistula
 in-lēctus -a -um = nōn lēctus

470 lēctūrā spērā prōpositumque tenē!

spērā *eam* lēctūrā esse!
 prōpositum -ī n = cōnsilium; prōposi-
 tum tenē! : perge litterās mittere!

Tempore difficilēs veniunt ad arātra iuvencī,

iuvenus -ī m = bōs iuvenis
 tempore difficilēs iuvencī ad arātra
 veniunt

tempore lenta patī frēna docentur equī.

tempore equī docentur lenta frēna
 (: lentās habēnās) patī

Ferreus assiduō cōnsūmitur ānulus ūsū,

assiduus -a -um = perpetuus
 ferreus ānulus cōnsūmitur (: teritur)
 assiduō ūsū

interit assiduā vōmer aduncus humō.

aduncus -a -um = curvus
 assiduā humō : assiduē humō arandā
 vōmer -eris m =
 pars arātrī acūta
 magis dūrum
 = dūrius

475 Quid magis est saxō dūrum, quid mollius undā?



tamen dūra saxa mollī aquā cavantur
cavāre = cavum facere

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

in-stāre = perstāre

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

pūmex



munditia -ae/-itiēs -ēī *f* < mundus
tōnsūra -ae *f* < *tondēre* totondisse
tōnsum = (capillōs/barbam) secāre
torquēre = circum vertere; capillōs
torquēre (ferrō *calidō*) : *crispōs*
facere | *crispus* -a -um

mordāx -ācis *adi* = quī mordet/radit
pūmex -icis *m* = lapis levis quō cor-
pus radī, terī, mollirī potest
iubē *ut* ista faciant *īī* quōrum...

Cybelēia māter (Magna Māter), Cy-
belē -ēs *f*, dea Phrygia quae adōrā-
tur cantū et ululātū | Cy-bellē-i-a
con-cinere = cantū adōrāre
ex-ululāre = ululātū invocāre
modus -ī *m* = modus canendī, versus
Mīnōis -idis (acc Gr -a) *f*, filia rēgis
Mīnōis, Ariadna | neglēc-ta

dūra tamen mollī saxa cavantur aquā.

Pēnelopēn ipsam – perstā modo! – tempore

vincēs:

capta vidēs sērō Pergama, capta tamen.

Lēgerit et nōlit rescribere – cōgere nōlī!

Tū modo blanditiās fac legat ūsque tuās!

480

Quae voluit lēgisse, volet rescribere lēctīs:

per numerōs veniunt ista gradūsque suōs.

Forsitan et prīmō veniet tibi littera trīstis

quaeque roget ‘nē sē sollicitāre velīs!’

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

485

īnstēs!

Īnsequere! – et vōtī postmodo compos eris.

..... [*Ubīque sequere illam!*]

capillī crispī



[*Dē munditiā et tōnsūrā virōrum*]

Sed tibi nec ferrō placeat torquēre capillōs,

505

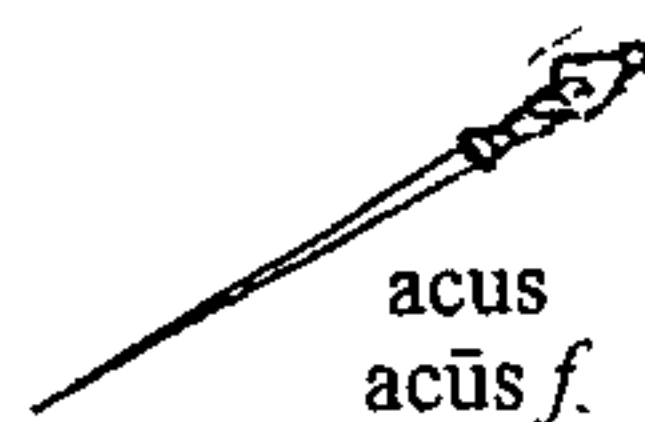
nec tua mordācī pūmice crūra terās

– ista iubē faciant, quōrum Cybelēia māter

concinitur Phrygiīs exululāta modīs.

Fōrma virōs neglēcāta decet. Mīnōida Thēsēus

510 abstulit, ā nūllā tempora cōmptus acū;



Hippolytum Phaedrā, nec erat bene cultus, amāvit;

cūra deae silvīs aptus Adōnis erat.

Munditiē placeant, fuscentur corpora Campō.

Sit bene conveniēns et sine lābe toga.

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

nec vagus in laxā pēs tibi pelle natet;

nec male dēfōrmet rigidōs tōnsūra capillōs:

sit coma, sit trītā barba resecta manū.

Et nihil ēmineant et sint sine sordibus unguēs,

520 inque cavā nūllus stet tibi nāre pilus!

Nec male odōrātī sit trīstis anhēlitus ōris,

nec laedat nārēs virque paterque gregis!

Cētera lascīvae faciant concēde puellae,

et sī quis male vir quaerit habēre virum.

[*Ariadna ā Bacchō servāta*]

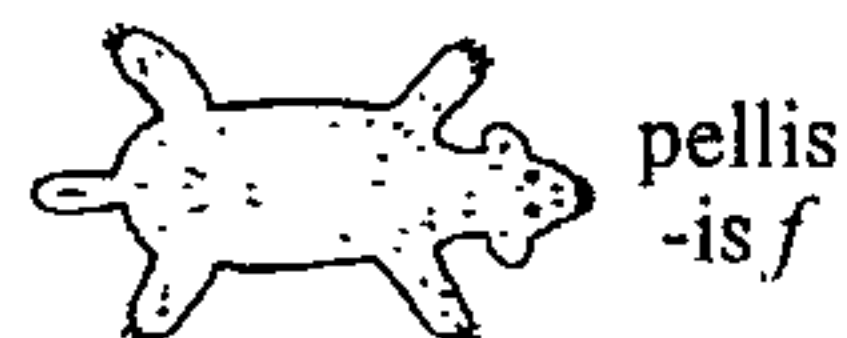
525 Ecce, suum vātem Līber vocat: hic quoque amantēs

adiuvat et flammae, quā calet ipse, favet. —

Cnōsis in ignōtīs amēns errābat harēnīs,

quā brevis aequoreīs Dīa ferītur aquīs;

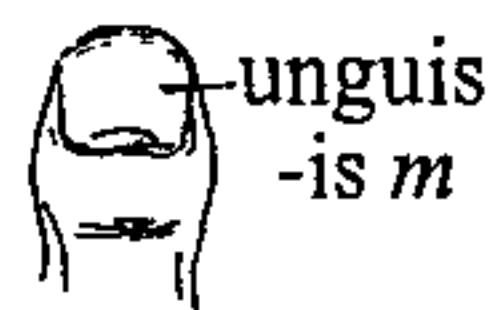
cōmere -mptisse -mptum = ōrnāre
tempus -oris *n* = latus frontis; tem-
pora cōmptus ā nūllā acū: quī tem-
pora nūllā acū cōmpta habēbat
Phaedrā (*nōm*), uxor Thēseī, Hippo-
lytum, filium Thēseī, amāvit
Adōnis -idis *m*, vēnātor; cūra deae
erat : ā deā (*Venere*) amābatur
silvīs aptus : rūsticus (*nōn*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



nec tibi pēs vagus in laxā pelle
(: calceō ē pelle factō) 'natet'
vagus -a -um = errāns
laxus -a -um = solūtus (↔ fixus)
dē-fōrmāre = foedum facere
rigidus -a -um = horrēns

trītus -a -um = expertus, perītus
re-secāre -uisse -sectum = tondēre
(coma, barba) scītā manū resecta sit

nihil *adv* = nōn



nāris -is *f* = nāsus
pilus -ī *m* = capillus
in cavā nāre nūllus pilus tibi stet!
odōrātus -a -um = olēns
anhēlitus -ūs *m* = anima
nec sit trīstis (: molestus) anhēlitus
ōris male odōrātī
pater gregis : *caper* (-prī *m*) – quī
male olet: nārēs (nāsus) laedit!
vir paterque gregis! : vir male olēns
lascīvus -a -um = temerārius
con-cēdere = permittere; concēde *ut*
lascīvae puellae cētera faciant
male vir : nōn quālis plērīque virī



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

flamma : amor
calēre = calidus esse, ārdēre

Cnōsis -idis *f* (< Cnosos -ī *f*, urbs
Crētae) : Ariadna

harēnae : lītus

Dīa -ae *f* = Naxus; quā brevis (: par-
va) Dīa aequoreīs aquīs (: flūctibus)
ferītur

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

nūda pedem = nūda pede

croceus -a -um (< *crocus* -ī *m*, genus
flōris): color aureus

(re-)ligāre = vincīre, filō figere; in-
religāta comās = quae comās nōn
religāvit, comīs passīs/sparsīs

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

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

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

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

cymbala -ōrum *n pl*

tympanum -ī *n*

in tōtō lītore

at-tonitus -a -um (ad-) = (tonitrū)

perturbātus, furiōsus

pellere pepulisse pulsum = pulsāre

ex-cidere -disse (< *ex* + *cadere*)

= sine mente cadere

rumpere = ab-rumpere

ex-animis -e = sine animā

Mimallonis -idis *f* = Baccha

Satyrus -ī *m; pl*, diī silvārum ferī,

comitēs Bacchī; levēs : saltantēs

paе-vius -a -um ↔ sequēns

Silēnus -ī *m*

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

lōra dare = liberum cūsum dare
tig-ri-bu|s

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

petiit = petiuit

utque erat ē somnō tunicā vēlāta recīntā,

nūda pedem, croceās inreligāta

comās,



crocus

530

“Thēsea crūdēlem!” surdās clāmābat ad undās,

indignō tenerās imbre rigante genās.

Clāmābat flēbatque simul, sed utrumque decēbat:

nōn facta est lacrimīs turpior illa suīs.

Iamque iterum tundēns mollissima pectora palmīs

535

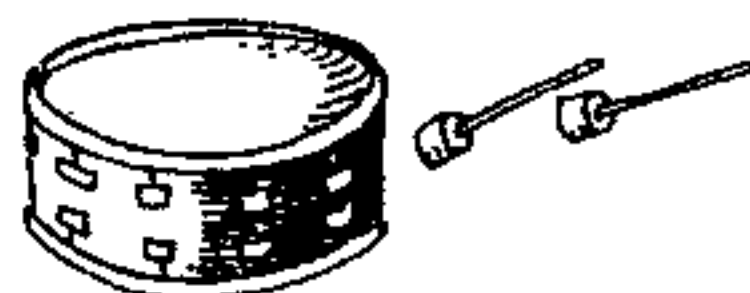
“Perfidus ille abiit! Quid mihi fiet?” ait.

“Quid mihi fiet?” ait –

cymbala



tympanum



sonuērunt cymbala tōtō

lītore et attonitā tympana pulsa manū!

Excidit illa metū rūpitque novissima verba;

nūllus in exanimī corpore sanguis erat.

540

Ecce, Mimallonidēs sparsīs in terga capillīs,

ecce, levēs Satyrī, praevia turba deī.

..... [Dē Silēnō, Satyrō ēbriō]

Iam deus in currū, quem summum tēxerat ūvīs,

549

tigribus adiūctīs aurea lōra dabat.

550

Et color – et Thēseus – et vōx abiēre puellae,

terque fugam petiit terque retenta metū est.

Horruit, ut sterilēs agitat quās ventus aristae,

ut levis in madidā canna palūde tremit.



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

“pōne metum! Bacchī, Cnōsias, uxor eris.

Mūnus habē caelum: caelō spectābere sīdus;

saepe reget dubiam Cressa Corōna ratem.”

Dīxit, et ē currū, nē tigrēs illa timēret,

560 dēsilit – impositō cessit harēna pede –

implicitamque sinū, neque enim pugnāre valēbat,

abstulit: in facilī est omnia pōsse deō.

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

Sic coeunt sacrō nupta deusque torō.

[Mūnera Bacchī]

565 Ergō, ubi contigerint positī tibi mūnera Bacchī

atque erit in sociī fēmina parte torī,

Nycteliumque patrem nocturnaquē sacra precāre,

nē iubeant capitī vīna nocēre tuō.

Hīc tibi multa licet sermōne latentia tēctō

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

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

Cnōsias -adis *f* = Cnōsis (: Ariadna)

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

tig-rēs

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

in facilī est = facile est

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

co-ire -eō -iisse = convenire; co-eunt
(: concumbunt) *in* sacrō torō | sac|rō
nupta -ae *f* = quae virō nūpsit, uxor

con-tingere -tigisse + *dat* = evenire
ubi tibi contigerint (: tibi data erunt)
mūnera Bacchī positī (: vīna posita
in mēnsā)
atque fēmina erit in parte torī sociī
(: iūxtā tē)
pater Nyctelius (< *nyx Gr* = nox),
Bacchus (quī noctū adōrātur)
nocturnus -a -um < nox | sac-ra
sacra : deōs quibus sacra fiunt
: ut iubeant vīna capitī tuō (: menti
tuae) nōn nocēre
hīc : in conviviō, inter pōcula
tibi licet multa latentia (: clam) dī-
cere sermōne tēctō (↔ apertō)

hīc tibi licet ... per-scribere ... spectāre...

(tenuī vīnō in mēnsā effūsō convī-
vae litterās per-scribere possunt)
per-scribere = scribere (cum cūrā)
ut illa in mēnsā legat 'sē dominam
tuam esse' ("tū domina mea es")

oculōs *illius* spectāre oculīs ignem
(: amōrem) fatentibus

saepe vultus tacēns vōcem verba-
que habet

labellum -ī *n* = labrum (parvum)
fac (*ut*) prīmus rapiās pōculum
illius labellis tāctum

quā-que bibet parte puella, bibās! :
atque bibās ex eā parte ex quā pu-
ella bibet!

libāre = tangere et gustāre

sit tibi (: ā tē) tācta manus *illius*

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

iūrgium -ī *n* = certāmen dē iūre
stimulāre = incitāre

nimum *adv* = nimis

Eurytiōn -ōnis *m*, centaurus; occīsus
est cum ēbrius in convīviō pugnāret

mēnsa : convīvium

sī vōx *tibi* est, cantā! sī mollia brac-
chia *tibi* sunt, saltā! (quī saltat
bracchia molliter movet)

dōs dōtis *f* = dōnum nātūrae; et quā-
cumque dōte placēre potes, placē!

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

titubāre = paene cadere/lābī, turbārī
blaesus -a -um = inconditus ('bla-bla')
sub-dolus -a -um = fallāx

protervus -a -um = audāx, temerārius
aequus ⇒ iūstus; protervius aequō : p.
quam aequum est, nimis protervē

dīcere, quae dīcī sentiat illa sibī,

570

blanditiāsque levēs tenuī perscribere vīnō,

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

atque oculōs oculīs spectāre fatentibus ignem:

saepe tacēns vōcem verbaque vultus habet.

Fac prīmus rapiās illius tācta labellis

575

pōcula, quāque bibet parte puella, bibās!

et quemcumque cibum digitīs libāverit illa,

tū pete, dumque petēs sit tibi tācta manus.

..... [*Dē virō amīcae fallendō*]

Certa tibi ā nōbīs dabitur mēnsūra bibendī:

589

officium praestent mēnsque pedēsque suum!

590

Iūrgia praecipuē vīnō stimulāta cavētō

et nimum facilēs ad fera bella manūs!

Occidit Eurytiōn stultē data vina bibendō:

aptior est dulcī mēnsa merumque iocō.

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

595

et quācumque potes dōte placēre, placē!

Ēbrietās ut vēra nocet, sīc ficta iuvābit:

fac titubet blaesō subdola lingua sonō!

ut quicquid faciās dīcāsve protervius aequō

600	crēdātur nimium causa fuisse merum!	nimum merum = nimum (nimis multum) meri fuisse : esse
	Et 'bene' dīc 'dominae! bene cum quō dormiat illa!'	bene sit + dat : bene vīvat! 'bene sit dominae! bene sit eī cum quō dormiat illa!' (: virō illius)
	sed 'male sit' tacitā mente precāre 'virō!'	male sit! ↔ bene sit!
	At cum discēdet mēnsā convīva remōtā,	cum discēdent convīvae (post convīvium removētur mēnsa)
	ipsa tibi accessūs turba locumque dabit.	locum dare : facere ut (aliquid) fieri possit
605	Īnsere tē turbae leviterque admōtus euntī	īn-serere -uisse -rtum = īn-ferre; sē īnserere + dat = penetrāre īn admōtus fēminae euntī
	velle latus digitīs et pede tange pedem!	vellere -lisse vulsum =prehendere et trahere, carpere
	Colloquiū iam tempus adest; fuge rūstice longē	
	hinc pudor! audentem Forsque Venusque iuvat.	rūstice pudor! voc fors fortis f = fortūna; Fors, dea
	Nōn tua sub nostrās veniat fācundia lēgēs;	fācundia -ae f = ēloquentia tua fācundia nōn veniat sub lēgēs nostrās (: poētārum)
610	fac tantum cupiās, sponte disertus eris.	sponte suā/tuā/meā = per sē/tē/mē; sponte tuā (: per tē) disertus eris
	Est tibi agendus amāns imitandaque vulnera verbīs:	amantem agere = agere quasi amāns sīs, sē amantem simulāre vulnera (amōris) tibi imitanda sunt
	haec tibi quaerātur quālibet arte fidēs.	haec fidēs tibi quaerātur : tibi quaerendum (cūrandum) est ut hoc crēdātur
	Nec crēdī labor est: sibi quaeque vidētur amanda:	labor est : difficile est
	pessima sit, nūllī nōn sua fōrma placet!	pessima sit : quamvīs pessima sit
615	Saepe tamen vērē coepit simulātor amāre;	simulātor -ōris m = quī simulat
	saepe quod incipiēns finxerat esse, fuit.	fingerē finxisse fictum = simulāre
	Quō magis, ō, facilēs imitantibus este, puellae!	quō magis = eō magis, tantō magis imitantēs -ium m pl (part < imitārī) = simulātōrēs
	Fīet amor vērūs quī modo falsus erat.	
	Blanditiīs animum fūrtim dēprēndere nunc sit,	fūrtim adv = fūrti modō, clam nunc tempus sit animum puellae dēprehendere (= captāre)
620	ut pendēns liquidā rīpa subēstur aquā.	ut pendēns rīpa aquā liquidā subēstur sub-ēsse -edō -ēdisse = īnfra cōsumere/terere (-ēstur pass praes 3 sg)

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

praecōnium -ī *f* = magna laus
praecōnia fōrmae etiam castās *fēminās* dēlectant
virginibus fōrma sua cūrae (*dat*) grātaque est : virginēs fōrma suam grātam et cūrandam esse putant

Pallas -adis *f* (*acc Gr -a*), Minerva in Phrygiīs silvīs Paris iūdicium fēcit cūr Iūnōnem et Pallada nunc quoque (: etiamnuc) pudet in Phrygiīs silvīs iūdicium *secundum* nōn tenuisse?

Iūnōnius -a -um < Iūnō; avis Iūnōnia: *pāvō* -ōnis *m*; *pinnās* (= pennās) ostendit laudātās (: cum laudantur)

re-condere -didisse -ditum = cēlare opēs : pinnās pulcherrimās

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

pollicitō (*dat*) quōs-libet deōs testēs adde! : pollicēre iūrāndō per quōs-libet deōs!

per-iūrium -ī *n* = quod falsum iūrātur
Aeolius -a -um < Aeolus -ī *m*, rēx ventōrum; et iubet Notōs (: ventōs)
Aeoliōs *periūria* ir-rita auferre
ir-ritus -a -um = frūstrā factus (< in- + *ratus* = statūtus, certus)

Styx -ygis *f* (*acc Gr -a*), flūmen apud Inferōs

Iuppiter Iūnōnī falsum iūrāre solēbat ipse favet exemplō suō : periūriō favet (: ignōscit) ex exemplō suō

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

sacrīs domesticīs in focō ūritur *tūs*
tūs tūris n: ē tūre incēnsō fit fūmus odōrus | *tūra pl* : *tūs sg*

sēcūrus -a -um = sine cūrā

sopor -ōris *m* = somnus

nec quiēs sēcūra similisque sopōrī illōs (: deōs) dē-tinet (= tenet/re-tinet)
— sicut docet *Epicūrus* (-ī *m*)

in-nocuus -a -um = sine maleficiō
Epicūrus philosophus (vir sapiēns)
docet deōs (nūmina) rēs hūmānās nōn cūrāre nec maleficia pūnīre

Nec faciem nec tē pigeat laudāre capillōs

et teretēs digitōs exiguumque pedem:

dēlectant etiam castās praecōnia fōrmae;

virginibus cūrae grātaque fōrma sua est.

Nam cūr in Phrygiīs Iūnōnem et Pallada silvīs

625

nunc quoque iūdicium nōn tenuisse pudet?

Laudātās ostendit avis Iūnōnia pinnās;

sī tacitus spectēs, illa recondit opēs.



Quadrupedēs inter rapidī certāmina cursūs

dēpexaeque iubae plausaque colla iuvant.

630

Nec timidē prōmitte: trahunt prōmissa puellās;

pollicitō testēs quōslibet adde deōs!

Iuppiter ex altō periūria rīdet amantum

et iubet Aeoliōs irrita ferre Notōs.

‘Per Styga’ Iūnōnī falsum iūrāre solēbat

635

Iuppiter: exemplō nunc favet ipse suō.

Expedit esse deōs et, ut expedit, esse putēmus!

— dentur in antīquōs tūra merumque focōs.

Nec sēcūra quiēs illōs similisque sopōrī

dētinet: innocuē vīvite — nūmen adest!

640

.....

[*Lacrimae, oscula, rapina*]

659 Et lacrimae prōsunt. Lacrimīs adamanta movēbis:

adamās -antis *m* (*acc Gr -a*) = māteria
dūrissima (lapis/ferrum), animus dūris-
simus

660 fac madidās videat, sī potes, illa genās!

fac (*ut*) illa madidās genās videat!

Sī lacrimae (neque enim veniunt in tempore semper)

dēficient, ūdā lūmina tange manū!

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

Quis sapiēns blandīs nōn misceat oscula verbīs?

oscula blandīs verbīs (*dat*) miscēre =
blanda verba cum osculīs miscēre

Illa licet nōn det, nōn data sūme tamen!

licet + *coni* = quamvīs; licet illa nōn
det = quamvīs illa *oscula* nōn det

665 Pugnābit primō fortassis et “improbe!” dīcet

fortassis = fortasse

– pugnandō vincī sē tamen illa volet.

Tantum, nē noceant tenerīs male rapta labellīs

cavē nē *oscula* male rapta tenerīs la-
bellīs noceant nē-ve *puella* ‘dūra
fuisse’ querī possit!
“*oscula* dūra fuērunt!”

nēve querī possit ‘dūra fuisse’, cavē!

Oscula quī sūmpsit, sī nōn et cētera sūmit,

et (: etiam) cētera *optanda*

670 haec quoque quae data sunt perdere dignus erit.

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

Quantum dēfuerat plēnō post oscula vōtō?

plēnō vōtō (*dat*) : ad plēnum vōtum
(ad vōtum complendum)

Ei mihi! rūsticitās, nōn pudor ille fuit.

ei! = heu!

rūsticitās -ātis *f* < rūsticus
: rūsticē (: stultē), nōn pudicē factum
est

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

licet (: quamvīs) ‘vim’ appellēs

quod iuvat, invītae saepe dedisse volunt.

invītus -a -um (↔ libēns) : recūsāns

675 Quaecumque est Veneris subitā violāta rapinā,

quae-cumque subitā rapinā Veneris
(: amōris) violāta est, gaudet

gaudet, et improbitās mūneris īnstar habet.

improbitās -ātis *f* < improbus
īnstar *n* *indēcl* + *gen* = quod pār est,

At quae, cum posset cōgī, nōn tācta recessit,

tantum quantum; mūneris īnstar
habet = mūnus esse vidētur
cum cōgī posset = etsī cōgī poterat
nōn tācta = *in-tācta*

ut simulet vultū gaudia, trīstis erit.

ut simulet : quamvīs simulet

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

Vim passa est Phoebē, vīs est allāta sorōrī

– et grātus raptae raptor uterque fuit!

680

..... [*Achillēs Dēidamīam grātam violāvit*]

[*Vir prior roget, fēmina rogārī cupit*]

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

Ā, nimia est iuvenī propriae fidūcia fōrmae

707

exspectāt sī quis dum prior illa roget.

vir prior *ad fēminam* accēdat

Vir prior accēdat, vir verba precantia dīcat,

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

excipiet blandās cōmiter illa precēs.

710

ut *fēminā* potiāris, rogā *illam!*

Ut potiāre, rogā! tantum cupit illa rogārī:

dā causam prīncipiumque vōtī tuī :
 dīc quid optēs et quid prīmum tē
 ad vōtum tuum incenderit

dā causam vōtī prīncipiumque tuī.

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

Iuppiter ad veterēs supplex hērōidas ībat

nūlla puella magnum Iovem corrūpit
 (: adulterum fēcit)

– corrūpit magnum nūlla puella Iovem!

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

Sī tamen ā precibus tumidōs accēdere fāstūs

715

sēnsēris, inceptō parce referque pedem!

Quod refugit, multae cupiunt – *ōdēre* quod īstat:

lēnius īstandō taedia tolle tuī!

tuī *gen* < tū

pro-fitērī -fessum (< prō + fatērī) =
 apertē fatērī, dēmōnstrāre

Nec semper veneris spēs est profitenda rogantī;

: nec semper tibi rogantī profitendum
 est 'tē venerem (amōrem) spērāre'

intret 'amīcitiae' nōmine tēctus amor.

720

amor intret nōmine 'amīcitiae' tēctus

tetricus -a -um = sevērus, inimicus
 verba dare + *dat* = dēcipere, fallere
 vīdī verba data tetricae puellae : vīdī
 tetricam puellam dēceptam

Hōc aditū vīdī tetricae data verba puellae:

quī fuerat cultor, factus amātor erat.

cultor -ōris *m* = quī colit (: diligit),
 amīcus

[Figūra apta amanti. – Diffide amīcō!]

Candidus in nautā turpis color: aequoris undā

dēbet et ā radiīs sideris esse niger;

725 turpis et agricolae, quī vōmere semper aduncō

et gravibus rastrīs sub Iove versat humum;

et tua, Palladiae petitur cui fāma corōnae,

candida sī fuerint corpora, turpis eris.

Palleat omnis amāns, hic |est color aptus amanti;

730 hoc decet, hoc multī †nōn valuisse putant†

Pallidus in Sīdē silvīs errābat Ōrīōn;

pallidus in lentā Nāide Daphnis erat.

Arguat et maciēs animum, nec turpe putāris

palliolum nitidīs imposuisse comīs.

735 Attenuant iuvenum vigilātae corpora noctēs

cūraque et in magnō quī fit amōre dolor.

Ut vōtō potiāre tuō, miserābilis estō,

ut quī tē videat dīcere possit “amās!” –

Conquerar an moneam mixtum fās omne nefāsque?

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

Ei mihi! nōn tūtum est quod amēs laudāre sōdālī:

cum tibi laudantī crēdidit, ipse subit!

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

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



rastrum



radius
-ī m

turpis est color candidus
etiam agricolae

sub Iove : sub caelō apertō

rastrum -ī n, instrūmentum quō agri-
cola ipse humum versat (= vertit)

Palladius -a -um < Pallas; Palladia
corōna: lūdīs Olympicīs praemium

victōris; et tū, cui (: ā quō) petitur
fāma Palladiae corōnae, sī corpus
tuum candidum fuerit; turpis eris

Olympicus -a -um < Olympia, locus

Iovī sacer in mediā Graeciā; lūdī
Olympicī quīntō quōque annō ibi

habēbantur

†...† verba nōn intelleguntur

Sīdē -ēs, Nāis -idis f, Nymphae

Ōrīōn -onis, vēnātor, Daphnis -idis,
pāstor (uterque Nympham amābat)

Ōrīōn pallidus in amandā Sīdē in sil-
vīs errābat; Daphnis pallidus erat

in amandā lentā (: morantī) Nāide
(Ōrīōn ā Diānā occīsus sīdus factus)

arguere -uisse = dēmōnstrāre

maciēs -ēī f = figūra tenuis; etiam
maciēs animum (: amōrem) arguat

putāveris : putēs

palliolum -ī n = pallium capitis

nitidus -a -um = splendidus, bellus

at-tenuāre = tenuem facere

corpora (acc) iuvenum attenuant noc-
tēs vigilātae (: sine somnō) cūraque

et dolor quī in magnō amōre fit

ut potiāris

miserābilis -e = miserandus

“amās!” : “amōre captus es!”

con-querī -questum = querī

utrum conquerar an tē moneam ‘fās
nefāsque omne mixtum esse’?

inānis -e = vacuus, sine sententiā

‘amīcītia’ nōmen ināne est, nōmen
ināne est ‘fidēs’

quod amēs : amīcam tuam

sōdālīs -ī m = socius et amīcus

ipse in locum tuum sub-it

dī-versus -a -um = varius, contrārius

dī-versa pectora : dī-versī animī

ex-cipere = capere (praedam)

tellūs -ūris *f* = terracon-venire + *dat* = convenire ad
far farris *n* = genus frūmentī
virēre = viridis esse, crēscere

quī sapit : vir sapiēns

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

hī piscēs iaculō capiuntur, illī hāmīs

(rētia) cava : vacua, implenda
hōs cava rētia fūne contentō trahunt
(fūnem) con-tendere -disse -tentum
= tendere, trahendō rēctum facere
nec tibi ūnus modus ad cūctōs
annōs convenietcervus -ī *m*, cerva -ae *f*
cerva anus (: vetus) īnsidiās (vēnātō-
rum) longius vidēbit | anus *f adi*sī rudī *fēminae* doctus videāris
petulāns -antis *adi* = protervus, im-
pudēns ↔ pudēns = pudīcus

sibi dif-fidere : dēspērāre

sē com-mittere = sē dare/crēdere
honestus -a -um (< honōs) = probus
inde (: eā dē causā) fit ut *illa* quae
timuit sē committere *virō* honestō,
vīlis eat ad amplexūs *virī* inferiōris
amplexus -ūs *m* < amplectīsuperāre = superesse, restāre
pars superat labōris coeptī, pars ex-
hausta (perfecta) est (: *Liber I*)hīc ancora iacta nostrās ratēs
(: meam nāvem) teneat[*Animī puellārum dī-versī*]

Fīnītūrus eram, sed sunt dī-versa puellīs

pectora; mīlle animōs excipe mīlle modīs.

Nec tellūs eadem parit omnia: vītibus illa

convenit, haec oleīs; hīc bene farra virent.

Pectoribus mōrēs tot sunt quot in ōre figūrae;

quī sapit, innumerīs mōribus aptus erit,

utque levēs Prōtēus modo sē tenuābit in undās

nunc leō, nunc arbor, nunc erit hirtus aper.

Hī iaculō piscēs, illī capiuntur ab hāmīs,

hōs cava contentō rētia fūne trahunt:

nec tibi conveniet cūctōs modus ūnus ad annōs;

longius īnsidiās cerva vidēbit anus.

Sī doctus videāre rudī petulānsve pudentī,

diffidet miserae prōtinus illa sibī.

Inde fit ut, quae sē timuit committere honestō

vīlis ad amplexūs inferiōris eat.

Pars superat coeptī, pars est exhausta labōris;

hīc teneat nostrās ancora iacta ratēs.

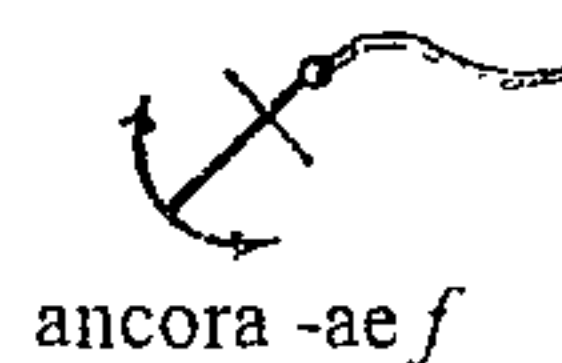
olea -ae *f*

755

760

765

770

ancora -ae *f*

LIBER SECVNDVS

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

– dēcidit in cassēs praeda petīta meōs.

Laetus amāns dōnat viridī mea carmina palmā

praelāta Ascraeō Maeoniōque senī!

5 Tālis ab armiferīs Priamēius hospes Amyclīs

candida cum raptā coniuge vēla dedit:

Tālis erat quī tē currū victōre ferēbat,

vecta peregrīnīs, Hippodamīa, rotīs.



Quid properās iuvenis? mediīs tua pīnus in undīs

10 nāvigat, et longē quem petō portus abest.

Nōn satis est vēnisse tibi mē vāte puellam;

arte meā capta est, arte tenenda meā est.

Nec minor est virtūs quam quaerere parta tuērī;

cāsus inest illic, hoc |erit artis opus.

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

nunc Eratō! nam tū nōmen Amōris habēs.

Magna parō: quās possit Amor remanēre per artēs

dīcere, tam vāstō pervagus orbe puer.

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

20 difficile est illīs imposuisse modum.

poētae Graecī antiquissimī:
Homērus, Maeonius (< Maeonia)
et *Hēsiodus*, Ascraeus (< Ascra)

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

cassis -is *m* = plaga; praeda (: fēmi-
na) petīta in meōs cassēs dē-cidit
dōnāre + *abl*: aliquid rē dōnāre
= alicui rem dōnāre; laetus amāns
viridī palmā dōnat mea carmina
praelāta (: quae praeferuntur) *Hē-*
siodō et *Homērō* senī!

tālis : laetus amāns
armi-fer -a -um = quī arma fert, belli-
cōsus; Amyclae -ārum *fpl*: Sparta
Priamēius -a -um < Priamus; hospes
P.: Paris | Pri-a|*mē*-i-u|s, A|*myc*-līs
(candida) vēla *ventīs* dedit
raptā coniuge (*Menelāi*): Helenā
tālis erat *is* quī tē, Hippodamīa, currū
victōre ferēbat: *Pelops*, cum rēgem
Oenomaum cursū equōrum vicisset,
filiam rēgis *Hippodamīam* āvēxit
peregrīnus -a -um = ex aliā terrā
pe|*reg*-rī-nīs | rotīs : currū

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

portus quem petō longē abest

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

arte meā *puella* capta est

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

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

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

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

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

modus -ī *m* = finis nōn excēdendus;
difficile est illīs impōnere modum

effugium -ī *n* (< ef-fugere) = fuga
(ē locō)

Mīnōs hospitis effugiō (*dat*) omnia
prae-strūxerat : omnia (ex)strūxerat
nē hospes (: Daedalus) effugeret
prae-struere -ūxisse -ūctum (+ *dat*) =
ante (ex)struere (prohibendī causā)
pinna -ae *f* = penna, āla

clausit : inclūsit (in labyrinthum)
con-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum = in sē
recipere, gignere | mātris : Pasiphaēs

sēmi- = dīmidīā parte: sēmi-bōs,
sēmi-vir : Mīnōtaurus

modus = finis

cinerēs : ossa cremāta
paternus -a -um = patrius; terra pa-
terna = patria

agitāre = male afficere, persequī
in-īquus -a -um = iniūstus (vērē ex-
pulsus ob necem filiī sorōris!)

dā mihi posse = fac ut possim, per-
mitte mihi

reditus -ūs *m* < red-īre; dā reditum
puerō (Īcarō) : sine puerum redire
sī grātia senis vīlis est = sī grātiam
senis parvī aestimās

licēbat (: licet) dīceret : quamvīs
dīceret, etsī dīcēbat

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

simul ut = simul ac | *sibi* dīxit

māteriam : rem agendam
ingeniōsus -a -um = ingeniō ēgregius
quā sīs ingeniōsus : quā ingeniōsus
esse potes

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

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

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

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

[*Effugium Daedalī et Īcarī*]

Hospitis effugiō prae-strūxerat omnia Mīnōs

– audācem pinnīs repperit ille viam!

Daedalus, ut clausit conceptum crīmine mātris

sēmibovemque virum sēmivirumque bovem,

“Sit modus exiliō,” dīxit “iūstissime Mīnōs!

25

Accipiat cinerēs terra paterna meōs.

Et, quoniam in patriā fātīs agitātus inīquīs

vīvere nōn potuī, dā mihi posse morī!

Dā reditum puerō, senis est sī grātia vīlis,

sī nōn vīs puerō parcere, parce senī!”

30

Dīxerat haec, sed et haec et multō plūra licēbat

dīceret, ēgressūs nōn dabat ille virō!

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

“māteriam quā sīs ingeniōsus habēs.

Possidet et terrās et possidet aequora Mīnōs,

35

nec tellūs nostrae nec patet unda fugae.

Restat iter caelī: caelō temptābimus ire.

Dā veniam coeptō, Iuppiter alte, meō!

Nōn ego sīdereās affectō tangere sēdēs,

quā fugiam dominum, nūlla nisi ista via est.

40

Per Styga dētur iter, Stygiās trānsnābimus undās!

Sunt mihi nātūrae iūra novanda meae.”

Ingenium mala saepe movent: quis crēderet umquam

āeriās hominem carpere posse viās?

45 Rēmigium volucrum, dispōnit in ōrdine pinnās,

et leve per līnī vincula nectit opus;

īmaque pars cērīs adstringitur igne solūtīs,

fīnītusque novae iam labor artis erat.

Tractābat cēramque puer pinnāsque renīdēns

50 nescius haec umerīs arma parāta suīs.

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

hāc nōbīs Mīnōs effugiendus ope.

Āera nōn potuit Mīnōs, alia omnia clausit:

quem licet inventīs āera rumpe meīs!

55 Sed tibi nōn virgō Tegeaea comesque Boōtēs

ēnsiger Ōrīōnque aspiciendus erit:

mē pinnīs sectāre datīs, ego praevius ībō:

sit tua cūra sequī, mē duce tūtus eris.

Nam, sīve aetheriās vīcīno sōle per aurās

60 ībimus, impatiēns cēra calōris erit;

sīve humilēs propiōre fretō iactābimus ālās,

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

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

ingenium movēre :
ingeniōsum facere

viam carpere = viā īre



līnum

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

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

labor novae artis (ālās faciendī)

tractāre = manibus tangere
re-nīdēre = gaudiō splendēre/rīdēre
puer cēramque pinnāsque (: et cēram
et pinnās) tractābat renīdēns
nescius (: nesciēns, cum nesciret)
haec arma umerīs suīs parāta esse

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

āera claudere nōn potuit Mīnōs

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

sectārī = sequī | pinnīs : ālīs
praevius īre (= prae-cēdere) ↔ sequī

sit tua cūra sequī = cūrā ut sequāris!

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

mōbilis -e = quī movērī potest
 madēscere = madidus fierī
 mōbilēs pinnae (: ālae) madēscēt

utrumque : caelum et mare

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

vēla dare = nāvīgāre (: volāre)

aptāre = aptum facere; opus (: ālās)
 puerō aptat mōnstrat-que movērī
 (: docet-que eum ālās movēre)

ē-rudīre (< ē + rudis) = docēre
 ut māter suās infirmās avēs (: pullōs)
 ērudīt

inde = deinde; inde ālās sibi (: ā sē)
 factās umerīs accommodat

ac-commodāre (+ dat) = aptāre
 librāre = aequē sustinēre (in āere)
 per-que novum iter (: per āera)

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

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

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

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

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

Icarus audācī arte fortius volat

aliquis : aliquī piscātor
 tremulus -a -um = tremēns
 harundō -inis f = virga piscātōris
 (unde pendet hāmus)

dextra manus opus inceptum (: coep-
 tum) reliquit

Samos, Naxos, Paros, Dēlos, Lebin-
 thos -ī f, insulae maris Aegaeī
 iam Samos ā laevā erat (Naxosque
 et Paros et Dēlos ... relictāe erant)

Clarius deus: Apollō, cui Dēlos sacra
 ('amāta') est (Clarius < Claros -ī f,
 civitās Lȳdiae Apollinī sacra)

dextra adi : ā dextrā

Calymnē -ēs, Astypalaea -ae f, insu-
 lae maris Aegaeī

piscōsus -a -um = plēnus piscium

mōbilis aequoreīs pinna madēscet aquīs.

Inter utrumque volā! Ventōs quoque, nāte, timētō,
 quāque ferent aurae vēla secunda datō!”

Dum monet, aptat opus puerō mōnstratque movērī, 65
 ērudīt infirmās ut sua māter avēs;

inde sibī factās umerīs accommodat ālās
 perque novum timidē corpora librat iter.

Iamque volātūrus parvō dedit ōscula nātō,
 nec patriae lacrimās continuēre genae. 70

Monte minor collis, campīs erat altior aequīs;
 hinc data sunt miserae corpora bina fugae.

Et movet ipse suās et nātī respicit ālās
 Daedalus, et cursūs sustinet ūsque suōs.

Iamque novum dēlectat iter, positōque timōre 75
 Īcarus audācī fortius arte volat.

– Hōs aliquis, tremulā dum captat harundine piscēs
 vīdit, et inceptum dextra reliquit opus. –

Iam Samos ā laevā (fuerant Naxosque relictāe
 et Paros et Clariō Dēlos amāta deō), 80

dextra Lebinthos erat silvīsque umbrōsa Calymnē
 cinctaque piscōsīs Astypalaea vadīs,

cum puer incautīs nimium temerārius annīs
altius ēgit iter dēseruitque patrem.

in-cautus -a -um ↔ cautus
puer incautīs annīs nimium temerā-
rius

altius ēgit iter : altius volāvit

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

vincla: quibus pinnae fixae erant
labāre = titubāre, solvī | deō : Sōle
liquēscere = liquidus fierī, mollīrī

tenent : sustinent

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

ā summō caelō

ob-orīrī -ortum = orīrī
pavidō metū nox oborta oculīs vēnit
(: tenebrae oculīs obortae sunt)
: caecus factus est
tābēscere -buisse = paulātim perīre,
ēvānēscere

Tābuerant cērae; nūdōs quatit ille lacertōs,

90 et trepidat nec quō sustineātur habet.

trepidāre = trepidus esse
nec *quidquam* habet quō sustineātur

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

inquit

– clausērunt viridēs ōra loquentis aquae!

viridēs aquae ōs *puerī* loquentis
clausērunt

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

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

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

95 Īcare!” clāmābat – pinnās aspexit in undīs!

Ossa tegit tellūs, aequora nōmen habent. –

ossa tegit tellūs: sepultus est (in
Icaria insulā)

aequor nōmen *eius* habet: ‘mare
Icarium’

Nōn potuit Mīnōs hominis compescere pinnās,

com-pescere -uisse = dē-tinēre = re-
tinēre, prohibēre, finīre

ipse deum volucrem dētinuisse parō.

volucer -cris -cre = quī volāre potest;
deus volucer: Amor, Cupīdō

dē-tinuisse : dē-tinēre



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

dē-currere = cōnfugere; sī quis ad ar-
tēs Haemoniās dēcurrit ..., fallitur
ars Haemonia : ars magica (quae in
Haemoniā/Thessaliā colitur)

re-vellere -lisse -vulsum = abripere
capillī ā fronte pullī (tenerī equī) re-
vulsī amōrem servāre dīcuntur!

Mēdēis -idis (pl Gr -es) adi < Mēdēa,
artis magicae perīta (perītus + gen)

Mārsus -a -um, pl Mārsī, gēns me-
diae Italiae artis magicae studiōsa
nēnia -ae f = carmen magicum

Phāsias -adis f = Mēdēa (< Phasis,
fluvius Colchidis) | Aesonidēs -ae
m = Iāsōn (pater: Aesōn -onis)

Circē -ae f, Nympha, quae arte ma-
gicā hominēs in bēstiās mūtābat
Mēdēa Iāsōnem, Circē Ulixem amā-
vit nec arte magicā tenēre potuit

prō-fuerint (fut perf) : prōderunt
philtrum -ī n = pōtiō magica
pallentia : quae pallentēs faciunt

amābilis -ē = dignus quī amētur,
amandus

nefās : ars magica

Nīreus -ī, 'vir Graecus pulcherrimus'
ut ait Homērus; Hylās -ae m, adulēs-
cēns fōrmōsus ā Nymphīs raptus
licet (: quamvis) sīs (tam fōrmōsus
quam) Nīreus... Hylās...

ad-amāre = amāre incipere; adamā-
tus ab antiqūō Homērō

Nāiās -adis f, Nympha fluviōrum;
tener Hylās Nāiadum crīmine rap-
tus | Nā-i-aldum-que
nec (: nēve) tē relictum esse mīrēris

bonīs corporis (: fōrmae) adde dōtēs
ingeniī (: bona mentis)!

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

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

[Nōlī arte magicā ūtī!]

Fallitur, Haemoniās sī quis dēcurrit ad artēs

datque quod ā tenerī fronte revellit equī.

100

Nōn facient ut vīvat amor Mēdēides herbae

mixtaque cum magicīs nēnia Mārsa sonīs:

Phāsias Aesonidēn, Circē tenuisset Ulixem,

sī modo servārī carmine posset amor.

Nec data prōfuerint pallentia philtera puellīs;

105

philtera nocent animīs vimque furōris habent.

[Ut amēris, amābilis estō!]

Sit procul omne nefās! Ut amēris, amābilis estō!

quod tibi nōn faciēs sōlave fōrma dabit.

Sīs licet antiqūō Nīreūs adamātus Homērō

Nāiadumque tener crīmine raptus Hylās,

110

ut dominam teneās nec tē mīrēre relictum,

ingeniī dōtēs corporis adde bonīs!

Fōrma bonum fragile est, quantumque accēdit ad

annōs

fit minor et spatiō carpitur ipsa suō.

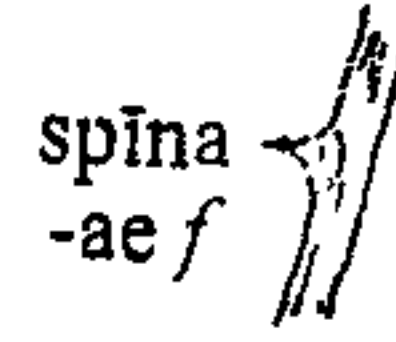


Nec violae semper nec hiantia līlia flōrent,

viola

115

et riget āmissā spīna relictā rosā;



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

et tibi iam venient cānī – fōrmōse! – capillī,

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

iam venient rūgae, quae tibi corpus arent.

rūgae frontem/corpus 'arant'
mōliri (< mōlēs) = labōre efficere, ex-
struere; mōlire animum quī dūret :
parā animum ita ut dūret
ad-struere = addere (struendō); et *ani-*
num adstrue fōrmāe (: ad fōrmam)
per-manēre = diū manēre, dūrāre
ille (animus) sōlus permanet ad ex-
trēmōs rogōs (: ad mortem)

Iam mōlire animum quī dūret et adstrue fōrmāe:

120 sōlus ad extrēmōs permanet ille rogōs.

Nec levis ingenuās pectus coluisse per artēs

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

cūra sit et linguās ēdidicisse duās.

[*Ulixēs et Calypsō*]

Calypsō -ūs (acc Gr -ōn) f, Nympha
quae Ulixem amāvit neque eum in
īnsulā suā retinere potuit

Nōn fōrmōsus erat, sed erat fācundus Ulixēs,

fācundus -a -um (< fārī) = eloquēns

et tamen aequoreās torsit amōre deās.

amōre torquere = amōre dolentem
facere

125 Ō, quotiēns illum doluit properāre Calypsō

deās (Nymphās) aequoreās: Circēn
et Calypsōn

'rēmigiōque aptās esse' negāvit 'aquās'!

Calypsō doluit illum properāre
(: quod ille abire properābat)

Haec Trōiae cāsūs iterumque iterumque rogābat;

Calypsō: "aquae rēmigiō aptae nōn
sunt"

ille referre aliter saepe solēbat idem.

Troiae cāsūm rogābat : rogābat ut
ille Trōiae cāsūm nārraret

Lītore cōstiterant; illic quoque pulchra Calypsō

re-ferre = nārrare
aliter : novō modō

130 exigit Odrysiī fāta cruenta ducis.

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

Ille levī virgā – virgam nam forte tenēbat –

ex-igere = poscere; exigit ut referat
fāta ducis Odrysiī cruenta | *Od-ry-*
Odrysius -a -um < *Odrysae* -ārum *m*
pl, gēns Thrāciae; dux O.: *Rhēsus*,
socius Priamī ā *Diomēde* occīsus
(*Diomēdēs* -is *m*, dux Graecōrum)
spissus -a -um ↔ liquidus; in spissō
lītore (: in harēnā lītōris) opus quod
rogat (: cāsūm Trōiae) pingit
pingere pīnxisse pictum = imāgine
faciendo ostendere
mūrōs in lītore fēcit (: pīnxit)

quod rogat in spissō lītore pingit opus.

"Haec" inquit "Trōia est" – mūrōs in lītore fēcit –

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

"hic tibi sit Simoīs; haec mea castra putā!

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

tentōrium -ī *n* = casa militum pellibus
/vēlīs tēcta; tentōria : castra (Rhēsus
in tentōriō dormiēns occīsus est)
hāc viā ego nocte re-vectus sum cap-
tis equīs (Ulixēs et Diomēdēs equōs
Rhēsī pulcherrimōs rapuerunt)
plūraque in lītore pingēbat – cum su-
bitus flūctus Pergama abstulit (: dē-
lēvit) et castra Rhēsī cum duce suō!
(: castra ablāta sunt cum Rhēsō duce
suō)

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

timidē cōfide (: nōlī cōfidere) fal-
lācī figurāe (= fōrmae)!

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

hirundō
-inis *f*



līs lītis *f* = iūrgium
ob-sequī + *dat* = cēdere, pārere

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

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

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

at hirundō insidiīs hominum caret
(: ab hominibus nōn capitur) quia
mītis est | mītis -e ↔ ferus

āles -itis *f* (< āla) = avis

Chāonis -idis *adi f* < Chāonia, regiō
Ēpirī; āles Chāonis (: columba) ha-
bet turrēs (tūtās) quās incolat

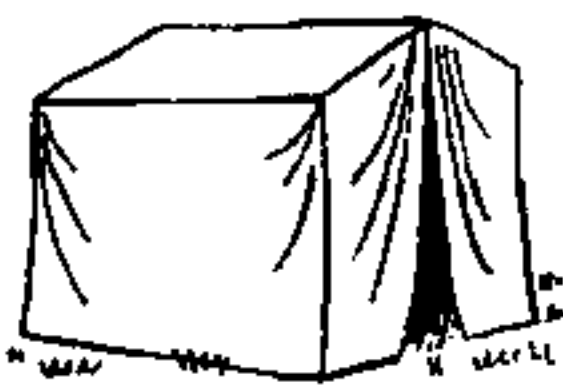
amārus -a -um = acerbus
proelium linguae : iūrgium

mollis (: tener) amor dulcibus verbīs
alendus est

Campus erat” – campumque facit – “quem caede

135

tentōrium



Dolōnis

sparsimus, Haemoniōs dum vigil optat equōs.

Illīc Sīthoniī fuerant tentōria Rhēsī;

hāc ego sum captīs nocte revectus equīs...”

Plūraque pingēbat – subitus cum Pergama flūctus

abstulit et Rhēsī cum duce castra suō!

140

Tum dea “Quās” inquit “fidās tibi crēdis itūrō,

perdiderint undae nōmina quanta, vidēs?”

– Ergō age, fallācī timidē cōfide figurāe,

quisquis es, aut aliquid corpore plūris habē!

accipiter



[*Este procul lītēs! Obsequere fēminīs!*]

Dextera praecipuē capit indulgentia mentēs;

145

asperitās odium saevaue bella movet.

Ōdimus accipitrem, quia vīvit semper in armīs,

et pavidum solitōs in pecus ire lupōs;

at caret insidiīs hominum, quia mītis, hirundō,

quāsque colat turrēs Chāonis āles habet.

150

Este procul lītēs et amārae proelia linguae!

Dulcibus est verbīs mollis alendus amor.

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

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

amīca semper optātōs sonōs (: op-
 tāta verba, blanditiās) audiat
 iussū alicuius = ut aliquis iussit; nōn
 lēgis iussū (: *coniugiō* lēgitimō) in
 ūnum lectum vēnistis (tū et amīca)
 in vōbīs Amor lēgis mūnere fungitur
 mūnus -eris *n* = officium
 fungī fūctum + *abl*: officio/mūnere
 fungī = officium/mūnus praestāre
 verba aures iuvantia (: quae aures
 dēlectant)

adventus -ūs *m* < ad-venire
 illa : amīca tua

nihil arte meā opus est illī quī dabit
 (: quī *amīcae multa* dabit)

sēcum habet ingenium : ipse artem
 nōvit (: nōn eget mē praeceptōre)
 “accipe!” dīcit : largītur
 cēdimus : cēdō (cum illō nōn certō)
 ille *fēminīs* plūs placet inventīs meīs
 (: quam inventa mea) | inventum -ī
n = quod inventum/excōgitātum est
 vātēs : poēta

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

meminī mē irātum capillōs dominae
 (: *amīcae*) turbāvisse

haec ira quam multōs diēs (amōris)
 mihi abstulit!

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

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

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

effugite (: vitāte) peccāta vestri magistrī et timēte *damnum* culpae meae (ut tunicam restituendam!)

proelia *sint* cum Parthīs, cum cultā amīcā sit pāx et iocus et quicquid causās amōris habet

Parthī -ōrum *m pl*, gēns Asiae, hostēs Rōmānōrum; *adi* Parthus -a -um

sī *amīca* tibi amantī nec satis blanda nec *satis* cōmis erit cōmis -e = benignus

ob-dūrāre = dūrus/patiēns esse

obsequium -ī *n* (< obsequi) = indulgentia, patientia
curvāre = curvum facere

rāmum frangis

sī vīrēs tuās experiāris : sī omnibus vīribus temptēs

trā-nāre = trāns-nāre (-natāre)
nec flūmina vincere (: trānāre) possis, sī natēs contrā quam *tē* rapit unda (: flūmen)

domāre -uisse -itum = mītem/pārentem facere | tigrēs-que
Numida -ae *adi m* < Numidia, regiō Africae

taurus paulātim rūstica arātra sub-it

asper -era -erum = ferus, sevērus

cēde *fēminae* repugnantī!

fac modo *ut* agās *eās* partēs quās illa *tē* agere iubēbit! (: age ita ut illa *tē* agere iubēbit!)

arguere = suam sententiam dīcere, affirmāre; sī arguet *illa*, arguitō!

rīdēre rīsisse

sī rīserit, ad-rīdē (: rīdē ad illam) mementō! *imp fut* < meminisse

illa impōnat lēgēs vultuī tuō (: vultum tuum laetum/trīstem... faciat)

seu *alēā* lūdet | iactāre = iacere
numerōs eburnōs : tesserās eburnās cum numerīs (I–VI) quī tesserās bene/male iactās ostendunt

male iacta *n pl* = tesserae male iactae : tū pretium prō male iactīs datō!

tālus -ī *m* = tessera ex osse ovis facta victam hē poena sequātur = nē victa *damnum* patiātur (pretiō solvendō)

effugite et culpae damna timēte meae!

Proelia cum Parthīs, cum cultā pāx sit amīcā

175

et iocus et causās quicquid amōris habet.

Sī nec blanda satis nec erit tibi cōmis amantī,

perfer et obdūrā: postmodo mītis erit.

Flectitur obsequiō curvātus ab arbore rāmus;

frangis, sī vīrēs experiāre tuās.

180

Obsequiō trānantur aquae, nec vincere possis

flūmina, sī contrā quam rapit unda natēs.

Obsequium tigrēsque domat Numidāsque leōnēs;

rūstica paulātim taurus arātra subit.

..... [*Fēmina aspera obsequiō domātur*]

Cēde repugnantī: cēdendō victor abībis,

197

fac modo quās partēs illa iubēbit agās!

Arguet: arguitō! quicquid probat illa, probātō!

quod dīcit, dīcās! quod negat illa, negēs!

200

Rīserit: adrīdē! sī flēbit, flēre mementō!

Impōnat lēgēs vultibus illa tuīs!

Seu lūdet numerōsque manū iactābit eburnōs,

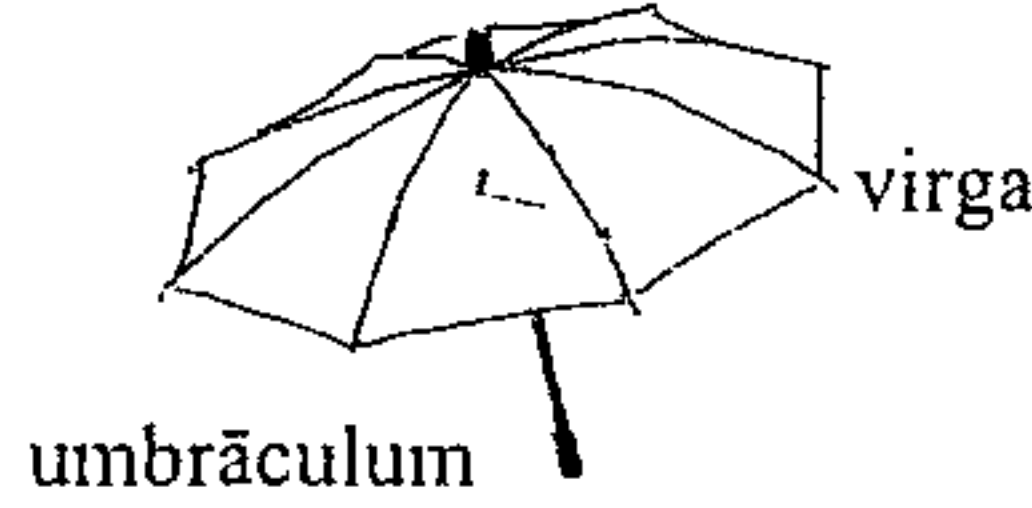
tū male iactātō, tū male iacta datō!

seu iaciēs tālōs, victam nē poena sequātur,

205

damnōsī facitō stent tibi saepe canēs.

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



[*Servitium et mīlitia amōris*]

209 Ipse tenē distenta suīs umbrācula virgīs,

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

Nec dubitā teretī scamnum prōdūcere lectō

et tenerō soleam dēme vel adde pedī.

Saepe etiam dominae, quamvīs horrēbis et ipse,

algentī manus est calfacienda sinū.

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

ingenuā speculum sustinuisse manū.

.....

223 Iussus adesse Forō iussā mātūrius hōrā

fac semper veniās nec nisi sērus abī!

225 ‘Occurrās aliquō’ tibi dīxerit: omnia differ,

curre, nec inceptum turba morētur iter!

Nocte domum repetēns epulīs perfūncta redībit:

tunc quoque prō servō, sī vocat illa, venī!

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

230 sī rota dēfuerit, tū pede carpe viam!

damnōsus -a -um < damnum
canis -is m = tāli male iactī (IV×I)
facitō ut damnōsī canēs saepe tibi
stent (: pretiō cōnstent)
stāre = pretiō cōnstāre

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

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

quamvīs frīgore horrēbis (horreās)

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

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

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

epulae -ārum f pl = cēna, convīvium
per-fungī -fūnctum + abl = peragere,
finīre

prō servō : in locō servī, ut servus

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

Canīcula -ae f, sīdus calōrem afferēns
sitire = sitim patī
tardāre = tardum facere

nec via per iactās nivēs candida facta

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

haec signa : 'signa' amōris

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

dē caelestī nūbe solūtum

et saepe frigidus iacēbis in nūdā
humō

Cynthius -ī, Apollō (< Cynthus -ī m,
mōns Dēli, ubi nātus est Apollō)

Admētus -ī, rēx Pheraeus (< Pherae
-ārum f pl, oppidum Thessaliae)

Apollō bovēs Admētī novem annōs
pāvisse fertur (= nārrātur)

dē-litēscere -lituisse = latēre

ex-uere -uisse -ūtum = dēmere

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

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

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

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

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

pignus amōris : id quod amōrem
vērū esse affīrmat

Lēandrus -ī m, adulēscēns quī noctū
fretum Hellēspontum trānsnābat ut

vīseret amīcam, nōmine Hērō
fretum trānsnābās ut illa (Hērō) ani-
mum tuum (fortem ac fidum)

nōvīssset

Nec grave tē tempus sitiēnsque Canīcula tardet

nec via per iactās candida facta nivēs.

Militiae speciēs amor est: discēdite, sēgnēs!

nōn sunt haec timīdīs signa tuenda virīs.

Nox et hiems longaeque viae saevīque dolōrēs

235

mollibus hīs castrīs et labor omnis inest.

Saepe ferēs imbrem caelestī nūbe solūtum,

frigidus et nūdā saepe iacēbis humō.

Cynthius Admētī vaccās pāvisse Pheraeī

fertur et in parvā dēlituisse casā:

240

quod Phoebum decuit, quem nōn decet? exue fāstūs,

cūram mānsūrī quisquis amōris habēs.

Sī tibi per tūtum plānumque negābitur ire

atque erit oppositā iānua fulta serā,

at tū per praeceps tēctō dēlābere apertō,

245

det quoque fūrtivās alta fenestra viās.

Laeta erit et causam tibi sē sciet esse pericūlī;

hoc domināe certī pignus amōris erit.

Saepe tuā poterās, Lēandre, carēre puellā;

trānsnābās, animum nōsset ut illa tuum.

250

.....

[*Mūnera danda*]

261 Nec dominam iubeō pretiōsō mūnere dōnēs;

parva, sed ē parvīs callidus apta datō.

Cum bene dīves ager, cum rāmī pondere nūtant,

afferat in calathō rūstica dōna puer

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

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

afferat aut ūvās aut 'quās Amaryllis amābat'

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

Quīn etiam turdōque licet missāque columbā

270 tē memorem dominae testificēre tuae.

.....

castanea -ae f



273 Quid tibi praecipiam tenerōs quoque mittere

versūs?

Ei mihi, nōn multum carmen honōris habet!

275 Carmina laudantur – sed mūnera magna petuntur:

dummodo sit dīves, barbarus ipse placet.

Aurea sunt vērē nunc saecula: plūrimus aurō

vēnit honōs, aurō conciliātur amor.

Ipse licet veniās Mūsīs comitātus, Homēre

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

calathus
-ī m



iubeō (ut) dōnēs = iubeō tē dōnāre

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

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

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

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

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

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



turdus
-ī m

(versūs) tenerī : amātōriī

nōn multum honōris habet : nōn
magnī aestimātur

barbarus ipse : etiam barbarus

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

licet (: quamvīs) veniās
Mūsīs comitātus : cum carminibus

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

altera turba nōn doctae *sunt*, sed
doctae esse volunt

utraque *turba* (et doctae et indoctae)
lēctor -ōris *m* = quī legit/recitat
lēctor carmina dulcī sonō (: vōce)
commendet quālia-cumque *sunt*
(: sive bona sive mala sunt)
com-mendāre = grātum facere
hīs/illīs *dat* : doctīs/indoctīs (puellis)
vigilātum carmen in ipsās : carmen
nocte vigilātā scriptum *ad* ipsās
hīs aut illīs carmen forsitan ex-
iguī mūneris īnstar erit (: exiguum
mūnus esse vidēbitur)

Sunt tamen et doctae – rārissima turba! – puellae,
altera nōn doctae turba, sed esse volunt.

Utraque laudētur per carmina; carmina lēctor
commendet dulcī quāliacumque sonō.

Hīs ergō aut illīs vigilātum carmen in ipsās 285
forsitan exiguī mūneris īnstar erit.

cui-cumque (: quī-cumque es cui)
cūra est retinendae puellae (: ut
puellam retineās)
fac (ut) *illa* putet tē fōrmā suā at-
tonitum esse!

Tyrius -a -um (< Tyros -ī *f*, urbs Sy-
riae, unde venit purpura pretiōsa),
purpureus; *n pl* vestimenta Tyria
Cōus -a -um (< Coos -ī *f*, īnsula); *n*
pl, vestimenta Cōa; ‘Cōa decēre’
putā : dīc: “Cōa tē decēre putō”
aurāta : veste aurātā vestīta
: dīc eī: “tū mihi pretiōsior es ipsō
aurō!”
gausapum -ī *n* = pallium ē lānā facta
(gausapa : gausapum)

ad-stāre -stītisse; *sī* adstiterit
tunicātus -a -um = tunicā vestītus
“movēs incendia!” : “mē incendis!”
timidā vōce rogā *illam ut* caveat
frīgus: “cavē frīgus!”

discrīmen (capillōrum): quō divi-
duntur capillī

sī torserit igne (: ferrō calidō) co-
mam: torte capille (*voc!*), placē! :
tortus (crispus) capillus tibi placeat
mīrāre (= admīrāre) bracchia *puellae*
saltantis, vōcem canentis!

verba querentis (= querēllam) habē
: querere!

Sed tē, cuicumque est retinendae cūra puellae, 295
attonitum fōrmā fac putet esse suā!

Sive erit in Tyriīs, Tyriōs laudābis amictūs;
sive erit in Cōīs, ‘Cōa decēre’ putā!

Aurāta est: ipsō tibi sit pretiōsior aurō!
Gausapa sī sūmit, gausapa sūmpta probā! 300

Adstiterit tunicāta: “Movēs incendia!” clāmā!
– sed timidā ‘caveat frīgora’ vōce rogā!

Compositum discrīmen erit: discrīmina laudā!

Torserit igne comam: torte capille, placē!
Bracchia saltantis, vōcem mīrāre canentis, 305
et quod dēsierit verba querentis habē!

.....

discrīmen



[*Amīca languēns cūranda*]

315 Saepe sub autumnum, cum fōrmōsissimus annus
plēnaque purpureō subrubet ūva merō,
cum modo frīgoribus premimur, modo solvimur

aestū,

āere nōn certō corpora languor habet.

Illa quidem valeat – sed sī male firma cubābit

320 et vitium caelī sēserit aegra suī,
tunc amor et pietās tua sit manifesta puellae;
tum sere quod plēnā postmodo falce metās.

.....

[*Amor novus tempore firmātur*]

337 Sed nōn cui dederās ā lītore carbasa ventō
ūtendum, mediō cum potiēre fretō.

Dum novus errat amor, vīrēs sibi colligat ūsū:

340 sī bene nūtrieris, tempore firmus erit.
quem taurum metuis, vitulum mulcēre solēbās;
sub quā nunc recubās arbore, virga fuit;
nāscitur exiguus, sed opēs acquirit eundō,
quāque venit, multās accipit amnis aquās.

languēre = infirmus esse, aegrōtāre

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

purpureus -a -um = colōre purpurae
sub-rubēre = rubēre (paulum)

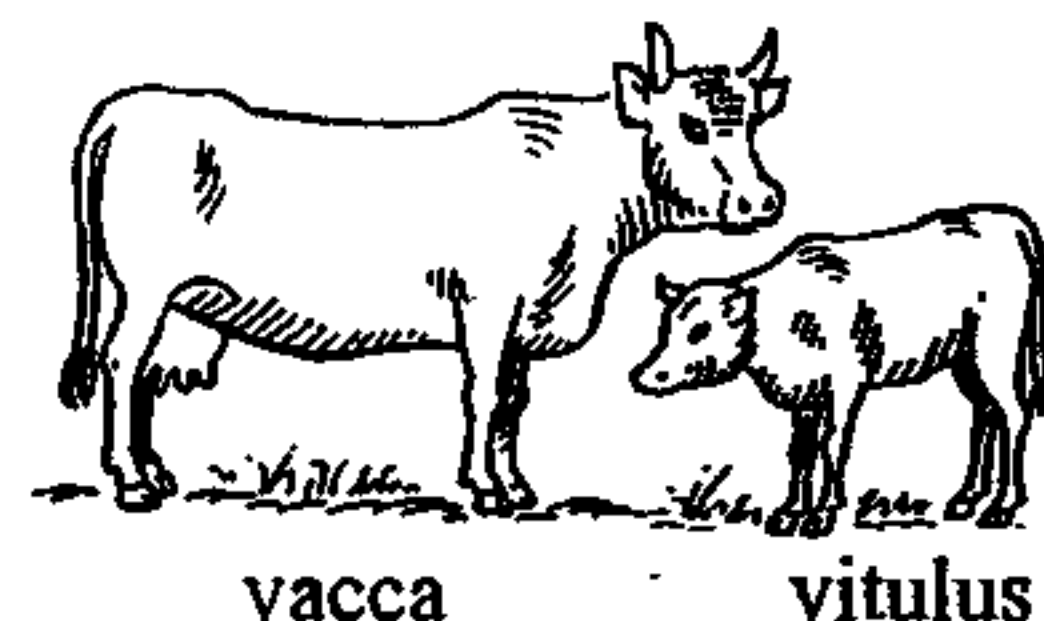
aestus -ūs m = calor

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

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

pietās -ātis f < pius
manifestus -a -um = quī clārē senti
tur, plānus

plēnā falce metere : largē metere



firmāre = firmum facere

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

sibi colligere = sibi parāre, nancīscī

nūtrire -īvisse/-iisse -ītum = alere
sī amōrem bene nūtrieris, ...

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

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

cōn-/ad-suēscere -ēvisse + *dat* = ūsū
 nōscere; fac (ut) *illa* tibi cōnsuēscat
 cōn-/ad-suētūdō -inis *f* (< -*suēscere*)
 = vīta ūsū coniūcta; nīl māius *est*
 adsuētūdine (: quam adsuētūdō)
 taedium -ī *n* = rēs molesta cuius tē
 taedet; taedium nūllum fuge (: vītā!)
 tibi praebeat aurēs : tē loquentem
 audiat
 ex-hibēre = ostendere; noxque diēs-
 que vultum tuum exhibeat : et nocte
 et diē exhibeātur vultus tuus
 cum tibi māior fidūcia erit tē posse
 requīrī (: dēsīderārī) : cum magis
 cōnfīdis tē *ab illā* dēsīderātum īrī
 cum procul absentī *puellae* cūra fu-
 tūrus eris : cum puella procul ab-
 sēns cūram dē tē habēbit
 re-quiēs -ētis (*acc* -iem) *f* = quiēs
 (ager) requiētus = quī requiēvit (sine
 frūgibus) | serere sēvisse satum
 crēdita : sēmina sata (agrō crēdita)
 āridus -a -um = siccus; terra ārida
 caelestēs aquās (: imbrēs) sorbet
 sorbēre = bibere

Fac tibi consuēscat: nīl adsuētūdine māius, 345
 quam tū dum capiās, taedia nūlla fuge!

Tē semper videat, tibi semper praebeat aurēs,
 exhibeat vultūs noxque diēsque tuōs.

Cum tibi māior erit fidūcia, posse requīrī,
 cum procul absentī cūra futurus eris, 350
 dā requiem! Requiētus ager bene crēdita reddit,
 terraque caelestēs ārida sorbet aquās.

.....

Helenē -ēs *f* (*acc Gr* -ēn) = Helena,
 uxor Menelāi
 sed mora tūta brevis *est*
 lentēscere = lentus fierī, negligī
 cūrae : amōrēs
 vānēscere = ē-vānēscere, dēsīnere
 amor absēns (: absentis) vānēscit et
 novus amor (: amātor) intrat

[*Helenē et Paris adulter*]

Sed mora tūta brevis: lentēscunt tempore cūrae 357
 vānēscitque absēns et novus intrat amor.

Dum Menelāus abest, Helenē, nē sōla iacēret,
 hospitis est tepidō nocte recepta sinū. 360

Quī stupor hic, Menelāe, fuit! Tū sōlus abībās,
 īsdem sub tēctīs hospes et uxor erant!

Accipitrī timidās crēdis – furiōse! – columbās,
 plēnum montānō crēdis ovīle lupō!

Nīl Helenē peccat, nihil hic committit adulter; 365
 quod tū, quod faceret quīlibet, ille facit.

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

stupor -ōris *m* = factum stultum,
 stultitia

īsdem = iisdem; sub *eōdem* tēctō

furiōse! *voc*

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

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

ille (Paris) facit *id* quod tū *facerēs*,
 quod quīlibet *vir* faceret

Cōgis adulterium dandō tempusque locumque;

cōgis uxōrem ad adulterium

quid nisi consiliō est ūsa puella tuō?

quid *fēcit* puella nisi *quod* cōnsiliō tuō ūsa est?

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

nōn rŭsticus : urbānus

370 et timet in vacuō sōla cubāre torō.

Vīderit Atrīdēs; Helenēn ego crīmine solvō:

ūsa est hūmānī commoditāte virī.



vīpera

Atrīdēs -ae *m*, Menelāus, Atrēi filius vīderit Atrīdēs : Atrīdēs videat (reputet) quid fēcerit | *At-ri|dēs* crīmine solvere : excūsāre hūmānus = urbānus et cōmis commoditās -ātis *f* = tempus aptum ūsa est commoditāte virī hūmānī (: ā virō hūmānō datā)

[*Īra fēminae paelice in lectō iugālī dēprehēnsā*]

dē-prehendere/-prēndere -disse -ēnsum =prehendere, subitō invenire

Sed neque fulvus aper mediā tam saevus in irā est,

fulvus -a -um: color leōnis et aprī

fulmineō rabidōs cum rotat ōre canēs,

tam saevus ... quam fēmina (v. 377)

375 nec lea, cum catulīs lactentibus ūbera praebet,

fulmineus -a -um < fulmen; ōre fulmineō : dentibus fulmineīs

nec brevis ignārō vīpera laesa pede

rabidus -a -um = irā saevā incēnsus

fēmina quam sociī dēprēnsā paelice lectī:

rotāre (< rota) = circum iactāre

lea -ae *f* = leō fēmina

catulus -ī *m* = pullus (canis/leae)

lactēns -entis *adi* = lac mātris bibēns

ārdet et in vultū pignora mentis habet;

vīpera -ae *f* = anguis parva (brevis)

nec brevis vīpera ignārō (: incautō)

pede laesa tam saeva in irā est

quam fēmina paelice lectī sociī

(: in lectō iugālī) dēprehēnsā

in ferrum flammāsque ruit positōque decōre

pignus -oris *n* = signum (testificāns)

pignus mentis *furiōsae*

380 fertur, ut Āoniī cornibus icta deī.

in ferrum flammāsque : parata ad

paelicem gladiō et igne necandam

positō (: neglētō) decōre fertur (: it)

: ut *Baccha* cornibus *Bacchī* icta

īcere īcisse ictum = percutere

Coniugis admissum violātaque iūra marīta est

admissum -ī *n* = peccātum

marītus -a -um = iugālis

Phāsias (*Mēdēa*) barbara admissum

coniugis (*Iāsonis*) violātaque iūra

marīta ulta est per nātōs suōs (: nātōs

suōs necandō: ita *Mēdēa* furiōsa

Iāsonem adulterum pūnīvit)

dīra parēns: *Procnē* -ēs *f*, quae item

marītī adulterium ulta est necandō

filiō – et mūtāta est in hirundinem,

cui est pectus ruber (sanguineus)

altera dīra parēns haec est quam cernis hirundō:

aspice, signātum sanguine pectus habet.

385 Hoc bene compositōs, hoc firmōs solvit amōrēs;

hoc : adulterium

ista crīmina : crīmina adulteriī

crīmina sunt cautīs ista timenda virīs.

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

Nec mea vōs ūnī dōnat cēnsūra puellae;

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

dī melius! — vix hoc nupta tenēre potest.

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

Lūdite, sed fūrtō cēlētur culpa modestō;

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

glōria peccātī nūlla petenda suī est.

390

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

Nec dederis mūnus, cognōsse quod altera possit,

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

nec sint nēquitiae tempora certa tuae,

latebra -e f = locus ubi latet aliquis
nē fēmina tē capiat (: dēprehendat)
in latebrīs sibi nōtīs

et, nē tē capiat latebrīs sibi fēmina nōtīs,

con-venīre + *acc*: aliquem (= cum ali-
quō) con-venīre; nōn omnis *fēmina*
ūnō (: eōdem) locō convenienda est

nōn ūnō est omnis convenienda locō;

et, quotiēns scrībēs, tōtās prius ipse tabellās

395

plūs quam sibi missa : aliās litterās
quae male dēlētāe sunt

īspice: plūs multae quam sibi missa legunt.

.....

torpēre = languēre, iners esse, fati-
gārī

[*Dē amōre torpentī excitandō*]

sunt *fēminae* quibus timida indulgen-
tia in-grātē servit : quibus indul-
gentia virī timidi grāta nōn est

Sunt quibus ingrātē timida indulgentia servit

435

in-grātus -a -um; *adv* -ē = sine grātiā
sub-esse = clam adesse

et, sī nūlla subest aemula, languet amor;

aemula -ae f = altera amīca, paelex

luxuriant animī rēbus plērumque secundīs,

luxuriāre = superbē gaudēre

commoda patī : rēs secundās ferre

nec facile est aequā comoda mente patī.

ut ignis, absūptīs ... vīribus, ipse
levis (: exiguus) latet ..., sīc (v.443)

Ut levis absūptīs paulātīm vīribus ignis

cānēre = cānus esse

ipse latet, summō cānet in igne cinis,

440

cinis in summō igne cānet : cinis
cānus ignem operit

sulphur -uris *n*, māteria fulva et
olēns quae facile incenditur

sed tamen exstīntās admōtō sulphure flammās

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

invenit : suscitāt
 lūmen : flammae

situs -ūs *m* = quiēs, languor | pig-ra
 ubi pectora sitū pigra sēcūraque tor-
 pent | sē-cūra = sine cūrā, tūta
 stimulus -ī *m* = rēs quae stimulat
 ē-licere -iō -uisse -itum = excitāre

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

indiciū -ī *n* = nūntius (maleficii)

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

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

laesa puella : quae viri peccātō laesa
 esse vidētur

simul crīmen ad invītās aurēs per-
 vēnit : simul *atque* invīta crīmen
 viri audīvit

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

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

torvus -a -um = mināns, sevērus

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

breve sit *spatium* (tempus) quō
 laesa querātur

nē ira vīrēs colligat (: validior fiat)
 lentā morā

collum candidum lacertīs cingātur :
 collum puellae candidum com-
 plectāris

flēns in tuum sinum accipienda est

saevire -iisse = saevus esse

hostis -is *f* ↔ amīca

con-cubitus -ūs *m* < con-cumbere

foedus -eris *n* = lēx quā pāx statu-

itur; pete foedera concubitūs

= pete pācem concubitū

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

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

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

blanditiās verbaque : blanda verba
murmur : vōx columbārum

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

sīdera : caelum; fretum : mare

caelum terrīs (: super terrās) im-
positum est

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

habendās : incolās habendās

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

genus hūmānum = genus hominum
sōlis : vāstis | ag-rīs

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

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

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

trux trucis adi = ferōx, saevus
blanda voluptās (: amor grātus) trucēs
animōs mollivisse fertur (: dīcitur)

cōnstiterant : stābant

ipsī didicērunt nullō magistrō do-
cente

Venus nullā arte dulce opus amandī
per-ēgit

Illic dēpositis habitat Concordia tēlis,

illō – crēde mihi – Grātia nāta locō est.

Quae modo pugnārunt, iungunt sua rōstra columbae, 465

quārum blanditiās verbaque murmur habet.

[*Animus ferus amōre mollitur*]

Prīma fuit rērum cōnfūsa sine ōrdine mōles

unaque erat faciēs sīdera, terra, fretum;

mox caelum impositum terrīs, humus aequore

cīncta est

inque suās partēs cessit ināne chaos;

470

silva ferās, volucrēs aēr accēpit habendās;

in liquidā, piscēs, dēlituistis aquā.

Tum genus hūmānum sōlis errābat in agrīs

idque merae vīrēs et rude corpus erat;

silva domus fuerat, cibus herba, cubīlia frondēs,

475

iamque diū nullī cognitus alter erat.

Blanda trucēs animōs fertur mollisse voluptās:

cōnstiterant unō fēmina virque locō.

Quid facerent, ipsī nullō didicēre magistrō;

arte Venus nullā dulce perēgit opus.

480

Āles habet quod amet; cum quō sua gaudia iungat

invenit in mediā fēmina piscis aquā,

cerva parem sequitur, serpēns serpente tenētur;

haeret ‘adulteriō’ cum cane nexa canis;

485 laeta salitur ovis, taurō quoque laeta iuvenca est;

sustinet immundum sīma capella marem.

In furiās agitantur equae spatiōque remōta

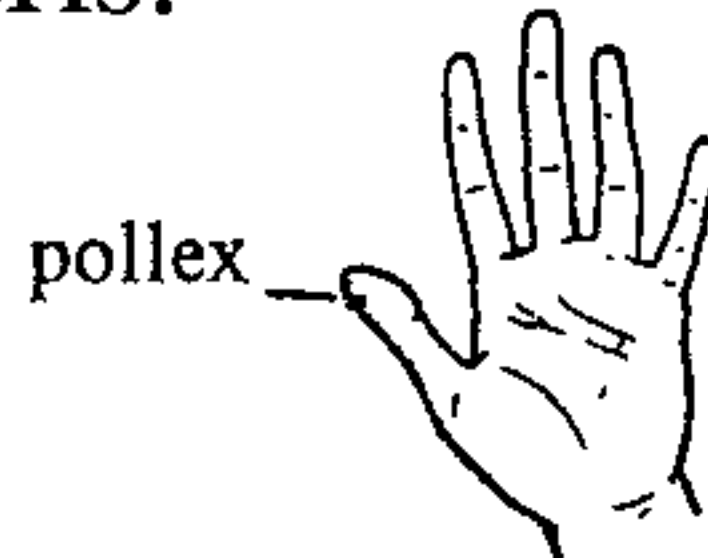
per loca dīviduōs amne sequuntur equōs.

Ergō age et irātae medicāmina fortia praebē!

490 illa ferī requiem sōla dolōris habent,

illa Machāoniōs superant medicāmina sūcōs;

hīs, ubi peccāris, restituendus eris.



[Phoebō pārēte monentī!]

Haec ego cum canerem, subitō manifestus Apollō

mōvit inaurātae pollice fila lyrae.

495 In manibus laurus, sacrīs indūta capillīs

laurus erat: vātēs ille videndus adit.

Is mihi “Lascīvī” dīxit “praceptor Amōris,

dūc, age, discipulōs ad mea templa tuōs!

Est ubi dīversum fāmā celebrāta per orbem

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

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

canis -is m/f
nectere nexuisse nexum = iungere

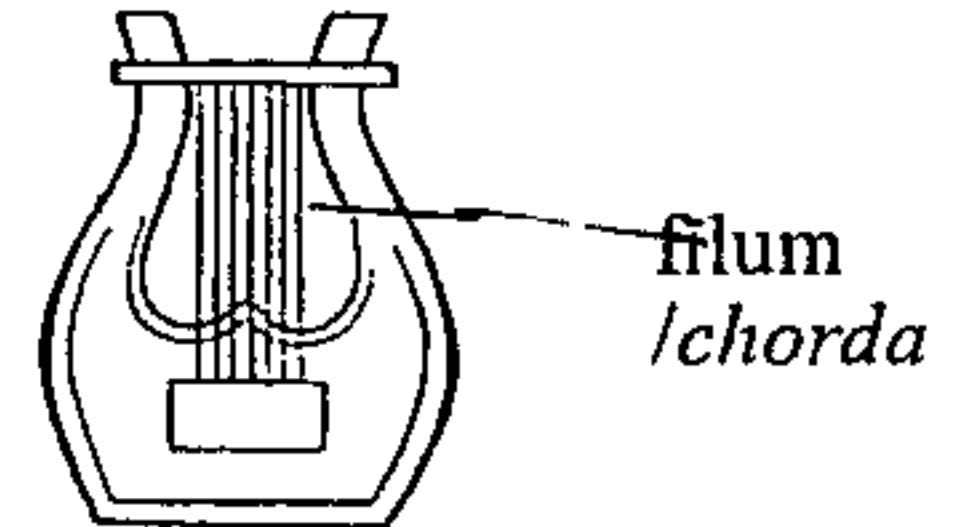
salire +acc: mās fēminam salire vult

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

furia -ae f = furor
spatium -ī n = locus quī interest
remōtus -a -um = longinquus
equae per loca spatiō remōta equōs
amne *ab sē* dīviduōs sequuntur

dīviduus -a -um = dīvīsus
irātae *fēminae* (dat)
medicāmen -inis n = remedium; me-
dicāmina fortia (: valida) : Veneris
gaudia (v. 459)

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



lyra -ae f
= fidēs

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

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

vātēs: Apollō est deus vātum

lascīvus -a -um = laetus, libenter
lūdēns

ad meum templum (: Delphōs)

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

littera : inscriptiō: “nōsce tē ipsum”
(Graecē: γνωθι σεαυτον)
quae iubet quemque ‘sibi (: ā sē)
cognōscī’ (: ‘sē cognōscere’)
sibi nōtus esse = sē nōvisse

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

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

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

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

in mediō sermōne
ōrātōrēs disertī

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

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

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

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

id quod *amantēs* iuvat exiguum est
laedat : laedere potest

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

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

littera ‘cognōscī’ quae ‘sibi’ quemque iubet. 500

Quī sibi nōtus erit, sōlus sapienter amābit

atque opus ad vīrēs exiget omne suās:

cui faciem nātūra dedit, spectētur ab illā;

cui color est, umerō saepe patente cubet;

quī sermōne placet, taciturna silentia vītet; 505

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

Sed neque dēclāment mediō sermōne disertī,

nec sua nōn sānus scrīpta poēta legat!”

Sic monuit Phoebus: Phoebō pārēte monentī!

certa deī sacrō est huius in ōre fidēs. – 510

[*Dolōrēs amātōrī ferendī*]

Ad propiora vocor: quisquis sapienter amābit,

vincet et ē nostrā quod petet Arte feret.

Crēdita nōn semper sulcī cum faenore reddunt,

nec semper dubiās adiuvat aura ratēs:

quod iuvat exiguum, plūs est quod laedat amantēs, 515

prōpōnant animō multa ferenda suō.

Quot leporēs in Athō, quot apēs pāscuntur in

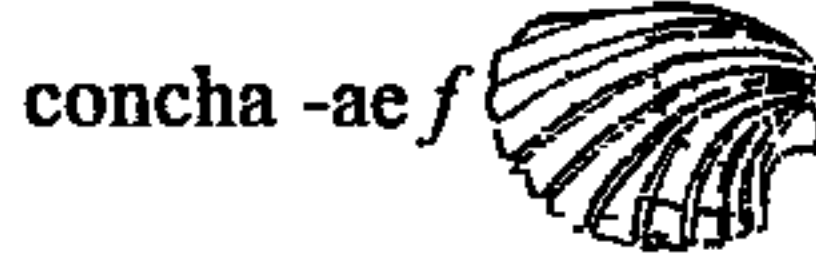
Hyblā,

caerula quot bācās Palladis arbor habet,
lītoꝛe quot conchae – tot sunt in amōre dolōrēs;

520 quae patimur multō spīcula felle madent.



bāca -ae f



concha -ae f

Dicta erit 'īsse forās' quam tū fortasse vidēbis:

īsse forās et tē falsa vidēre putā!

Clausa tibi fuerit prōmissā iānuā nocte:

perfer et immundā pōnere corpus humō!

525 Forsitan et vultū mendāx ancilla superbō

dīcet "Quid nostrās obsidet iste forēs?"

Postibus et dūrae supplex blandīre puellae

et capitī dēmtās in fore pōne rosās!

Cum volet, accēdēs, cum tē vītābit, abībis:

530 dēdecet ingenuōs taedia ferre suī.

.....

533 Nec maledicta putā nec verbera ferre puellae

turpe nec ad tenerōs ōscula ferre pedēs. –

[Labor arduus poscitur]

535 Quid moror in parvīs? animus māiōribus īnstat;

magna canō: tōtō pectore, vulgus, ades!

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

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

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

putā (: crēde) eam iisse forās...!

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

mendāx -ācis adi
= quī mentitur

ob-sidēre = se-
dēre ante...



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

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

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

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

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

arduus -a -um = difficilis

in parvīs : in parvīs rēbus
īnstāre + dat = operam dare, studēre
animus meus māiōribus īnstat

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

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

nostrā (: meā) Arte

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

Arx Iovis, Capitōlium

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

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

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

monēre : docēre; monitī : discipulī
ipse minōr (: minus doctus) sum mo-
nitīs meīs (abl : quam monitī mei)

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

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

nōn semel : saepius

conciliāre = amīcitiā coniungere,
amīcōs facere; doctior est ille quō
conciliante aliī virī veniunt

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

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

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

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

Ardua mōlīmur, sed nūlla – nisi ardua – virtūs;

difficilis nostrā poscitur Arte labor.

Rīvālem patienter habē: victōria tēcum

stābit, eris magnī victor in Arce Iovis.

540

.....

Innuet illa, ferās! scrībet, nē tange tabellās!

543

unde volet, veniat! quōque libēbit, eat!

Haec in lēgitimā praestant uxōre marītī,

545

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

Hāc ego, cōnfiteor, nōn sum perfectus in arte.

Quid faciam? monitīs sum minor ipse meīs!

Mēne palam nostrae det quisquam signa puellae

et patiar nec mē quō libet īra ferat?

550

Ōscula vir dederat, meminī, suus; ōscula questus

sum data: barbariā noster abundat amor.

Nōn semel hoc vitium nocuit mihi; doctior ille

quō veniunt aliī conciliante virī.

Sed melius nescisse fuit: sine fūrta tegantur,

555

nē fugiat fassō victus ab ōre pudor.

Quō magis, ō iuvenēs, dēprēndere parcite vestrās;

peccent – peccantēs verba dedisse putent!

Crēscit amor prēnsis: ubi pār fortūna duōrum est,
560 in causā damnī perstat uterque suī.

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

[*Mārs et Venus dēprehēnsi dolīs Vulcānī*]

Vulcānus -ī *m*, deus fabrōrum
claudus, marītus Veneris

Fābula nārrātur tōtō nōtissima caelō:

tōtō caelō (: omnibus diīs) nōtissima

Mulciberis captī Mārsque Venusque dolīs.

Mulciber -eris *m*, Vulcānus
Mārs Venusque dolīs Mulciberis
captī

Mārs pater insānō Veneris turbātus amōre

Mārs pater insānō amōre Veneris
turbātus | Mārs: pater *Rōmulī*

dē duce terribilī factus amātor erat;

dux : dux bellī

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

rūstica Grādīvō difficilisque fuit.

nec Venus Grādīvō ōrantī rūstica
(: invita) difficilisque fuit
Grādīvus -ī *m* = Mārs

Ā, quotiēns lascīva pedēs rīsisse marītī

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

dīcitur et dūrās igne vel arte manūs!

Mārte palam simul est Vulcānum imitāta – decēbat,

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

570 multaque cum fōrmā grātia mixta fuit.

Sed bene concubitūs primō cēlāre solēbant:

plēna verēcundī culpa pudōris erat.

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

Indiciō Sōlis – quis Sōlem fallere potest? –

(Sōl omnia videt)

cognita Vulcānō coniugis ācta suae.

āctum -ī *n* = quod āctum est, factum
Vulcānō ācta coniugis suae cognita
sunt : Vulcānus ācta coniugis suae
cognōvit

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

quam mala exempla movēs (: dās)!
pete mūnus (*amōris*) ab ipsā *Venere*:
sī taceās, habet quod *etiam* tibi dare
possit

ipsā:

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

: Mulciber et circā et super lectum
obscurōs laqueōs dispōnit
laqueus -ī *m* = vinculum, rēte
lūmina (: oculōs) fallit opus : opus
vidērī nōn potest (*obscurum* est)

fingit iter (: sē ire) Lēmnon (*acc Gr*)
Lēmnos -ī *f*, insula Vulcānō sacra
foedus -eris *n* = quod inter duōs sta-
tuitur, locus et tempus statūtum
uterque iacet

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

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

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

onerī esse = gravis esse, molestus
esse

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

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

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

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

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

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

ex-cipere : captāre
notāre = scribere

īsta virī (: marītī) captent, sī iam *ea*
captanda esse putābunt

Mulciber obscurōs lectum circāque superque
dispōnit laqueōs; lūmina fallit opus.

Fingit iter Lēmnon. Veniunt ad foedus amantēs:
implicitī laqueīs nūdus uterque iacent!

580

Convocat ille deōs; praebent spectācula captī,
vix lacrimās Venerem continuisse putant.

Nōn vultūs tēxisse suōs, nōn dēnique possunt
partibus obscēnīs opposuisse manūs.

Hīc aliquis rīdēns "In mē, fortissime Māvors,
sī tibi sunt onerī, vincula trānsfer!" ait.

585

Vix precibus, Neptūne, tuīs captīva resolvit
corpora; Mārs Thrācēn occupat, illa Paphon.

Hōc tibi perfectō, Vulcāne, quod ante tegēbant,
liberius faciunt, et pudor omnis abest.

590

Saepe tamen dēmēns 'stultē fēcisse!' fatēris,
'*tē*' que ferunt 'artis paenituisse tuae'.

Hoc vetitī vōs este! vetat dēprēnsa Diōnē
īnsidiās illās quās tulit ipsa dare.

Nec vōs rīvālī laqueōs dispōnite nec vōs
excipite arcānā verba notāta manū;

595

īsta virī captent, sī iam captanda putābunt,

quōs faciet iūstōs ignis et unda virōs.

Ēn iterum testor: nīl hīc nisi lēge remissum

600 lūditur; in nostrīs īnstita nūlla iocīs.

['Mystēria' Veneris cēlanda sunt]

Quis Cereris rītūs ausit vulgāre profānīs

magnaue Thrēiciā sacra reperta Samō?

Exigua est virtūs praestāre silentia rēbus;

at contrā gravis est culpa tacenda loquī.

605 Ō bene, quod frūstrā captātīs arbore pōmīs

garrulus in mediā Tantalus āret aquā!

Praecipuē Cytherēa iubet sua 'sacra' tacērī;

admoneō, veniat nē quis ad illa loquāx.

Condita sī nōn sunt Veneris 'mystēria'



cistīs

cista -ae f

610 nec cava vēsānīs ictibus aera sonant,

at tamen inter nōs mediō versantur in ūsū,

sed sīc, inter nōs ut latuisse velint.

Ipsa Venus pūbem, quotiēns vēlāmina

pōnit,

prōtegitur laevā sēmireducta manū.



Venus

(virī) quōs ignis et unda (: aqua) virōs
iūstōs (: marītōs lēgitimōs) faciet
ignis et aqua novae nuptae datur

testārī = affirmāre

lēge remissum (: permissum) : lēgi-
timum (Caesaris Augustī *lēx Iūlia*
dē adulteriīs adulterium vetuit)

lūdere : iocōsē dīcere

in nostrīs iocīs (: in-meīs versibus
iocōsīs) nūlla īnstita (: nupta) *est*

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

tacenda *n pl* : silenda, arcāna; tacēre
+ *acc*: rem tacēre = dē rē tacēre

ō bene *accidit* quod...

Tantalus -ī *m*, rēx Phrygiae; quia ar-
cāna deōrum patefēcit, apud Inferōs
sitim et famem patitur in aquā stāns
dum pōma frūstrā *ex* arbore captat

garrulus -a -um = quī nimis loquitur
ārēre = āridus esse, sitim patī

Veneris 'sacra/mystēria' : ācta amā-
tōria | sac-ra

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

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

vēsānus -a -um = furiōsus

ictus -ūs *m* < icere

arcāna sacra *in* cistīs servantur et *in*
rītū *cymbala* (cava aera) pulsantur

at tamen Veneris 'mystēria' inter nōs
in mediō ūsū versantur

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

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

prō-tegere = tegere, tuērī; pūbem prō-
tegitur : pūbem prōtegit

sēmī-reducta : quae partem corporis
dīmīdiam re-dūcit (pudicē)

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

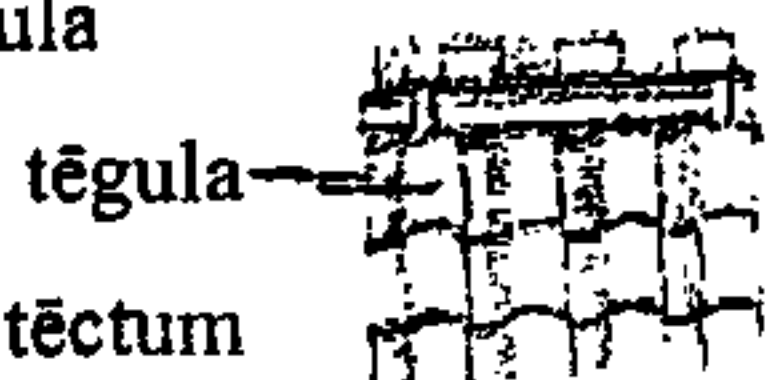
vultūs suōs : vultum suum

thalamī et iānua (*clausa*) conveniunt
fūrtis nostris (: ad fūrta nostra : ad
amōrēs nostrōs fūrtivōs)
pars pudenda latet sub veste in-lectā

opācus -a -um = umbrōsus; quiddam
nūbis opācae : locum satis obscū-
rum

lūce patente minus = minus quam
lūx patēns (: clāra)

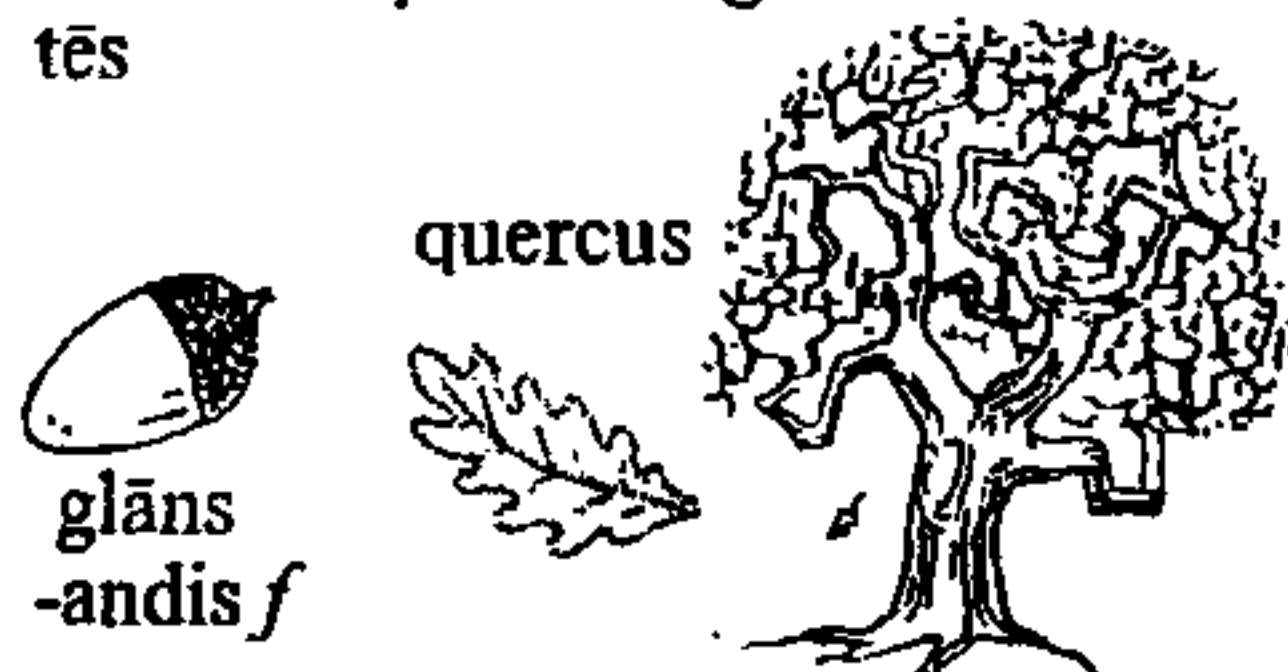
tunc : antiquis temporibus
cum sōlem et imbrem nōndum pro-
hibēbat tēgula



tēgula -ae f: tēctum
ē tēgulis cōnstat

quercus -ūs f, arbor cuius frūgēs,
glandēs, hominēs prīscī edēbant

iūncta voluptās : iungēbantur aman-
tēs



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

magnō pretiō emitur
loquī : glōriārī

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

nostra (: mea) fuit

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

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

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

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

et, sī nōn tenebrās, at quiddam nūbis opācae

quaerimus atque aliquid lūce patente minus. 620

Tunc quoque, cum sōlem nōndum prohibēbat et
imbrem

tēgula, sed quercus tēcta cibumque dabat,

in nemore atque antrīs, nōn sub Iove, iūncta volup-
tās:

tanta rudī populō cūra pudōris erat.

At nunc nocturnis titulōs impōnimus āctis, 625
atque emitur magnō nīl – nisi posse loquī!

Scīlicet excutiēs omnēs, ubi quaeque, puellās,
cuilibet ut dīcās “Haec quoque nostra fuit!”

.....

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

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

635 Ī nunc, claude forēs, cūstōs odiōse puellae,
 et centum dūrīs postibus obde serās!
 Quid tūtī superest, cum nōminis exstat adulter
 et crēdī quod nōn contigit esse cupit?
 Nōs etiam vērōs parcē profitēmur amōrēs,
 640 tēctaque sunt solidā mystica fūrta fidē.
 [Vitia puellīs obicienda nōn sunt]
 Parcite praecipuē vitia exprobrāre puellīs
 ūtile quae multīs dissimulāsse fuit.
 Nec suus Andromedae color est obiectus ab illō
 mōbilis in geminō cui pede pinna fuit;
 645 omnibus Andromachē vīsa est spatiōsior aequō,
 ūnus quī ‘modicam’ dīceret Hector erat.
 Quod male fers, adsuēsce: ferēs bene: multa vetus-
 tās
 lēniet; incipiēns omnia sentit amor.

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

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

nōs : ego (et meī discipulī)
 parcē *adv* (↔ largē) = modestē,
 cautē

solidus -a -um = firmus, cōnstāns,
 mysticus -a -um = arcānus; mystica
 fūrta (: ‘mystēria Veneris’) tēcta
 sunt solidā fidē (: quia mihi cōn-
 fidendum est)

vitia (menda) *corporis*
 ob-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum + *dat*:
 vitium alicui ob-icere : ob vitium
 aliquem reprehendere
 parce/parcite + *inf* = nōlī/nōlīte
 ex-probrāre = obicere
 quae dissimulāvīsse multīs ūtile fuit
 (= prōfuit)

Andromeda, uxor Perseī, filia rēgis
 Aethiopiae, fuscō colōre fuit
 nec Andromedae suus color obiectus
 est ab illō (: Perseō) cui in geminō
 (: utrōque) pede mōbilis pinna (: āla)
 fuit: Perseus ālās gessit in pedibus

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

lēnīre = lēnem facere, mollīre

.....
 653 Eximit ipsa diēs omnēs ē corpore mendās,
 quodque fuit vitium dēsinit esse morā.

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

dēsinit *vitium* esse
 morā : ob moram/spatium

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

oculi paeti 

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

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

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

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

prūdentia -ae f < prūdēns
 illis (*fēminis mātūrīs*) est māior prū-
 dentia operum : illae prūdentiōrēs
 sunt in operibus
 et sōlus adest ūsus quī artificēs facit

munditiae : rēs quibus mundaē fiunt
 re-pendere = restituere; annōrum
 damna : quod annīs perit
 cūrā *corporis*

Nōminibus mollire licet mala: 'fusca' vocētur 657

nigrior Illyricā cui pice sanguis erit;

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

sit 'gracilis' maciē quae male vīva suā est; 660

dīc 'habilem' quaecumque brevis, quae turgida

'plēnam',

et lateat vitium proximitāte boni.

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

Nec quotus annus eat nec quō sit nāta requirere

cōnsule – quae rigidus mūnera cēnsor habet –

praecipuē sī flōre caret meliusque perāctum 665

tempus et albentēs iam legit illa comās.

Ūtilis, ō iuvenēs, aut haec aut sērior aetās:

iste feret segetēs, iste serendus ager.

.....

Adde, quod est illis operum prūdentia māior, 675

sōlus et artificēs quī facit ūsus adest.

Illae munditiis annōrum damna rependunt

et faciunt cūrā nē videantur anūs!

..... [*Dē concubitū*]

[*Nāsō magister erat*]



serta



myrtus -ī f, frutex
Venerī sacer

733 Fīnis adest operī: palmam date, grāta iuventūs!

sertaque odōrātae myrtea ferte comae!

735 Quāntus apud Danaōs Podalīrius arte medendī,

Aeacidēs dextrā, pectore Nestor erat,

quantus erat Calchās extīs, Telamōnius armīs,

Automedōn currū, tantus amātor ego!

Mē vātem celebrāte, virī, mihi dīcite laudēs!

740 cantētur tōtō nōmen in orbe meum!

Arma dedī vōbīs – dederat Vulcānus Achillī:

vincite mūneribus vīcit ut ille datīs!

Sed quīcumque meō superārit Amāzona ferrō

īnscrībat spoliīs: “Nāsō magister erat.”

745 Ecce rogant tenerae ‘sibi dem praecepta’ puellae:

vōs eritis chartae proxima cūra meae.

palmam date *mihi!*

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

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

celebrāre = celebrem (: omnibus
nōtum) facere

nōmen meum in tōtō orbe cantētur!

Vulcānus Achillī *arma* dederat

mūneribus datīs vincite ut ille vīcit!

Amāzōn -onis *f (acc Gr -a)*, fēmina
militāns
quīcumque meō ferrō (: meīs armīs)
Amāzona superāverit
spolia -ōrum *n pl* = arma hostī victō
ērepta

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

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

LIBER TERTIVS

Amāzonas *acc pl Gr* = Amāzonēs

turma -ae *f* = equitum numerus
Penthesilēa -ae *f*, Amāzonum rēgīna

parēs : pariter armātī
almus -a -um = benignus

favēre fāvisse fautum
puer quī *in tōtō orbe* volat : Amor

nōn aequum (: inīquum) erat *fēminās*
nūdās (: inermēs) con-currere *virīs*
armātīs | con-currere + *dat* = pugnā
concurrere cum
sīc vincere etiam vōbīs turpe est

dixerit *coni perf*: fortasse dīcet
vīrus -ī *n* (*acc = nōm*) = venēnum ex
ōre anguis ēmissum
rabidus -a -um = furēns, saevus
lupus -ī *m*, lupa -ae *f*

parcite (: nōlīte) crīmen paucārum
in omnēs dif-fundere
dif-fundere = passim fundere/spar-
gere

meritum -ī *n* = factum laudandum
Atrīdēs -is *m*, filius Atrei; Atrīdēs
minor et māior: Menelāus et Aga-
memnōn (-onis) | Atrīdēs (*bis*)
crīmine premere = accūsare
sī Atrīdēs minor *crīmen* habet quō
Helenēn premat, Atrīdēsque māior
crīmen habet quō premat Helenēs
sorōrem (uxōrem suam *Clytaemēs-*
tram quae eum necandum cūrāvit)

lūstrum -ī *n* = spatium X annōrum
pia *uxor* est Pēnelopē virō duōbus
lūstrīs (: X annīs) errante et totidem
lūstrīs bella gerente : dum vir (U-
lixēs) ... errat et ... bella gerit
Ulixēs nōn habet crīmen quō Pēne-
lopēn premat!

fraus fraudis *f* = dolus
crīmen habēre = accūsārī

Phāsida (*acc*) = Mēdēam | I|ā-sōn
in Aesoniōs sinūs : in sinūs Ae-
sonidae (Iāsonis)
altera nupta: *Creūsa*, nova uxor
Iāsonis Mēdēā dīmissā

Arma dedī Danaīs in Amāzonas; arma supersunt

quae tibi dem et turmae, Penthesilēa, tuae.

Īte in bella parēs – vincant quibus alma Diōnē

fāverit et tōtō quī volat orbe puer.

Nōn erat armātīs aequum concurrere nūdās,

5

sīc etiam vōbīs vincere turpe, virī!

Dixerit ē multīs aliquis: “Quid vīrus in anguēs

adicis et rabidae trādis ovīle lupae?”

Parcite paucārum diffundere crīmen in omnēs;

spectētur meritīs quaeque puella suīs.

10

Sī minor Atrīdēs Helenēn, Helenēsque sorōrem

quō premat Atrīdēs crīmine māior habet,

.....

est pia Pēnelopē lūstrīs errante duōbus

15

et totidem lūstrīs bella gerente virō.

.....

Saepe virī fallunt, tenerae nōn saepe puellae

31

paucaque, sī quaerās, crīmina fraudis habent:

Phāsida, iam mātrem, fallāx dīmīsīt Iāsōn,

vēnit in Aesoniōs altera nupta sinūs.

<p>35 Quantum in tē, Thēseu, volucrēs Ariadna marinās pāvit in ignōtō sōla relictā locō!</p> <p>.....</p> <p>39 Et fāmam pietātis habet, tamen hospes et ēnsem 40 praebuit et causam mortis, Elissa, tuae!</p> <p>Quid vōs perdiderit dīcam: nescīstis amāre! dēfuit ars vōbīs: arte perennat amor.</p> <p>Nunc quoque nescīrent – sed mē Cytherēa docēre iussit, et ante oculōs cōnstitit ipsa meōs.</p> <p>45 Tum mihi “Quid miserae” dīxit “meruēre puellae? Trāditur armātis vulgus inerme virīs. Illōs artificēs geminī fēcēre libellī; haec quoque pars monitīs ērudienda tuīs.”</p> <p>.....</p> <p>[Carpite flōrem!]</p> <p>57 Dum facit ingenium, petite hinc praecepta, puellae, quās pudor et lēgēs et sua iūra sinunt.</p> <p>Ventūrae memōrēs iam nunc estōtē senectae:</p> <p>60 sīc nūllum vōbīs tempus abībit iners.</p> <p>Dum licet et vērōs etiamnunc ēditis annōs,</p>	<p>quantum in tē est = tuā causā marīnus -a -um < mare</p> <p>pāscere pāvīsse pāstum = alere in ignōtō locō (: Naxī) relictā</p> <p>et fāmam pietātis habet <i>Aenēās</i></p> <p>Elissa = Didō</p> <p>vōs: <i>Mēdēam, Ariadnam, Dīdōnem,</i> et cēterās nescīvistis</p> <p>per-ennāre = (annōs) permanēre, dūrāre</p> <p>amāre nescīrent (<i>nisi ego eās docu-</i> <i>issem</i>)</p> <p>meruērunt</p> <p>vulgus inerme : turba fēminarum inermium</p> <p>illōs (: virōs) geminī libellī (<i>I et II</i>) artificēs fēcērunt (: artem docu- ērunt)</p> <p>haec pars : fēminae monita -ōrum <i>n pl</i> = quae monen- tur, praecepta ērudienda est</p> <p>facere : agere, valēre hinc : ā mē</p> <p>praecepta petere sinunt</p> <p>senecta -ae <i>f</i> = senectūs</p> <p>(tempus) In-ers : ōtiōsum</p> <p>ē-dere = nōtum facere; vērōs annōs : vēram aetātem</p>
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mōre (: modō) fluentis aquae : sicut
fluēns aqua

praeter-īre
hōra quae praeter-iit

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

nec *aetās* tam bona sequitur quam
(bona) p̄ma (: prior) fuit

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

dēsertā nocte iacēbis : nocte dēserta
iacēbis

rixa -ae *f* = iūrgium violentum,
certāmen

nec māne limen rosīs *sparsum* in-
veniēs

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

et perit color quī in nitidō ōre fuit

comaeque quās ‘tibi ā virgine cānās
fuisse’ iūrās (“mihi ā virgine cānae
comae fuērut!”)

ex-uere (↔ induere) : adimere: ex-
uitur vetustās (: redditur iuventūs)

carpere carpsisse carptum

partus -ūs *m* < parere
iuventa -ae *f* = iuventūs

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

lūdite: eunt annī mōre fluentis aquae.

Nec quae praeteriit iterum revocābitur hōra,

nec quae praeteriit hōra redire potest.

Ūtendum est aetāte: citō pede lābitur aetās,

nec bona tam sequitur quam bona p̄ma fuit.

.....

Tempus erit quō tū, quae nunc exclūdis amantēs,

frīgida dēsertā nocte iacēbis anus,

nec tua frangētur nocturnā iānuā rixā,

sparsa nec inveniēs līmina māne rosā.

Quam citō – mē miserum! – laxantur corpora rūgīs

et perit in nitidō quī fuit ōre color!

quāsque ‘fuisse tibi cānās ā virgine’ iūrās

sparguntur subitō per caput omne comae!

Anguibus exuitur tenuī cum pelle vetustās,

nec faciunt cervōs cornua iacta senēs;

nostra sine auxiliō fugiunt bona: carpite flōrem!

quī, nisi carptus erit, turpiter ipse cadet.

Adde quod et partūs faciunt breviōra iuventae

tempora: continuā messe senēscit ager.

.....

[*Cultus fēminārum*]

101 Ōrdior ā cultū: cultīs bene Līber ab ūvīs

prōvenit, et cultō stat seges alta solō.

Fōrma deī mūnus; fōrmā quota quaeque superbit!

Pars vestrum tālī mūnere magna caret.

105 Cūra dabit faciem; faciēs neglēcta perībit,

Īdaliae similis sit licet illa deae.

Corpora sī veterēs nōn sīc coluēre puellae,

nec veterēs cultōs sīc habuēre virōs:

sī fuit Andromachē tunicās indūta valentēs,

110 quid mīrum? Dūrī mīlitis uxōr erat.

Scīlicet Āiācī coniūnx ōrnāta venīrēs?

cui tegimen septem terga fuēre boum!

Simplicitās rudis ante fuit; nūc aurea Rōma est

et domitī magnās possidet orbis opēs.

115 Aspice quae nunc sunt Capitōlia, quaeque fuērunt:

‘alterīus’ dīcēs ‘illa fuisse Iovis.’

Cūria cōnsiliō nunc est dignissima tantō,

dē stipulā Tatiō rēgna tenente fuit.

Quae nunc sub Phoebō ducibusque Palātia fulgent

120 quid nisi arātūrīs pāscua būbus erant?

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

Līber (: vīnum) ab ūvīs bene cultīs prō-venit, et *in bene* cultō solō...

prō-venire = orīri

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

magna pars vestrum (: fēminārum)

faciēs -ēī *f* = fōrma | neglēc-ta
Īdalius -a -um < Īdaliū -ī *n*, cīvitās
Cypri, Venerī sacra
licet (: quamvīs) illa sit similis *faciē*
deae Īdaliae (: Veneris)

sī veterēs puellae nōn sīc coluērunt
corpora

sīc cultōs virōs habuērunt

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

dūrī mīlitis : Hectoris

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

magnās opēs orbis domitī possidet

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

cōnsiliō tantō : senātū Rōmānō

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


prīscā *n pl* : tempora prīscā

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

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

concha (: margarīta) ē dīversō lītore
lēcta (: collēcta) venit

dē-crēscere ↔ crēscere
ef-fodere < ex + fodere -iō fōdisse
fossū = terram vertere *pālā*

caeruleus = caerulus
mōlēs -is *f* = ingēns  *pāla -ae f*
aedificium

cultus (urbānus) ↔ rūsticitās -ātis *f*
(< rūsticus)

super-stes -ītis *adi + dat* = quī restat/
superest | avus -ī *m* = pater patris
illa rūsticitās prīscīs avīs superstes

Prīscā iuvent aliōs, ego mē nunc dēnique nātum

grātulor: haec aetās mōribus apta meis,

nōn quia nunc terrae lentum subdūcitur aurum

lēctaque dīversō lītore concha venit,

nec quia dēcrēscunt effossō marmore montēs,

125

nec quia caeruleae mōle fugantur aquae,

sed quia cultus adest nec nostrōs mānsit in annōs

rūsticitās prīscīs illa superstes avīs.

ōrnātus -ūs *m* = modus ōrandī

[*Ōrnātus fēminārum*]

lapillus -ī *m* = parvus lapis : gemma

Vōs quoque nec cārīs aurēs onerāte lapillīs,

legere = colligere

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

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

nec prōdīte gravēs īnsūtō vestibus aurō:

130

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

per quās nōs petitis, saepe fugātis opēs.

(capillī) sine lēge : sparsī, passī

Munditiīs capimur: nōn sint sine lēge capillī;

admōtae manūs fōrmam capillīs
dantque negantque

admōtae fōrmam dantque negantque manūs;

nōdus
-ī *m*



nec genus ōrnātūs ūnum est: quod quamque decēbit 135

ēligat et speculum cōnsulat ante suum.

longa faciēs probat discrīminā capi-
tis pūrī (: mundi)

Longa probat faciēs capitis discrīmina pūrī:

Lāodamīa -ae *f*, virō suō ad Trōiam
occīsō ipsa mortem petīvit

ōra rotunda in summā fronte nōdum
exiguū sibi relinquī volunt (: fa-
ciēs rotunda vult)

sīc erat ōrnātīs Lāodamīa comīs.

Exiguū summā nōdum sibi fronte relinquī

140	ut pateant aurēs, ōra rotunda volunt. Alterius crīnēs umerō iactentur utrōque – tālis es adsūptā, Phoebe canōre, lyrā – altera succīnctae religētur mōre Diānae, ut solet, attonitās cum petit illa ferās.	ut pateant (: appāreant) aurēs ōs ōris <i>n, pl</i> ōra -um = faciēs, vultus <i>in</i> utrōque umerō iactentur (: pandantur) ad-sūmere = sūmere (ūtendum) canōrus -a -um = canēns suc-cīnctus -a -um = cuius vestimenta cingulō colliguntur altera (<i>comīs</i>) religētur mōre Dianae succīnctae, ut illa solet cum attonitās ferās petit
145	Huic decet īnflātōs laxē iacuisse capillōs, illa est adstrictīs impedienda comīs; 	<i>in</i> -flāre = āere implēre : pandere <i>iacuisse</i> : iacēre im-pedire = implicāre adstrictus (< ad-stringere) ↔ laxus
149	Sed neque rāmōsā numerābis in īlice glandēs,	rāmōsus -a -um < rāmus īlex -icis <i>f</i> = quercus semper viridis
150	nec quot apēs Hyblā nec quot in Alpe ferae, nec mihi tot positūs numerō comprēndere fās est: adicit ōrnātūs proxima quaeque diēs. Et neglēcta decet multās coma: saepe iacēre hesternām crēdās – illa repexa modo est. 	quot apēs <i>in</i> Hyblā <i>sint</i> nec quot ferae <i>in</i> Alpibus Hyblā positus -ūs <i>m</i> = ratiō comās pōnendī nec mihi fās est (: licet) tot positūs numerō comprēndere (: numerāre) proxima quaeque diēs (<i>f</i>) = proximus (: novus) quisque diēs (<i>m</i>) et neglēcta coma multās decet <u>neg lēc</u> -ta hesternus -a -um = herī factus re-pectere = iterum pectere
157	Tālem tē Bacchus, Satyrīs clāmantibus “euhoe!”, sustulit in currūs, Cnōsi relictā, suōs. Ō, quantum indulget vestrō nātūra decōrī, 160 quārum sunt multīs damna pianda modīs! Nōs male dētegemur, raptīque aetāte capillī, ut Boreā frondēs excutiente cadunt.	tālem : comīs neglēctīs tē, <i>Ariadna</i> Cnōsis -idis <i>f, voc</i> Gnōsi (: Ariadna) <i>in</i> currum suum indulgēre + <i>dat</i> = veniam dare, favēre ō <i>feminae</i> , quantum nātūra vestrō decōrī indulget, quārum damna (: vitia) multīs modīs pianda sunt! piāre = pium/bonum facere dē-tegere ↔ tegere; nōs <i>virī</i> male dētegemur (: capillōs āmittimus), raptīque <i>sunt</i> capillī aetāte Boreās -ae <i>m</i> = Aquilō, ventus quī ā septentriōnibus flat

cānitiēs -ēī *f* = capillī cānī
 īn-ficere -iō -fēcisse -fectum = tin-
 gere colōre (ex herbīs Germānīs)

color melior vērō (; quam vērū)

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

aes aeris *n* : pecūnia; aere suōs efficit
 : pretiō emit

rubor -ōris *m* < rubēre; nec rubor eī
 est : nec rubet, nec eam pudet

crīnēs palam vērē vidēmus

virgineus -a -um < virgō

chorus -ī *m* = canentium caterva

ante oculōs Herculis : ante aedem

Herculis, in Circō, cum statuā Her-
 culis et Mūsārum ('virgineī chorī')

segmentum -ī *n* = pars vestis sectum
 (quae ōrandī causā geritur)

segmenta, lāna *voc*

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

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

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

āeris : caelī (color : caeruleus); tum
 cum āēr (: caelum) sine nūbibus est

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

grūs



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

ego crēdiderim (: crēdere velim)

ille color (fulvus/aureus) crocum
 simulat (: imitātur)

rōscidus -a -um < rōs rōris *m* = aqua

tenuis quā māne herbae operiuntur

dea rōscida : *Aurōra* -ae *f*

lūcifer -a -um = quī lūcem fert

hic color (viridis) Paphiās myrtōs

imitātur; Paphius -a -um < Paphos

amethystus -ī *f*, gemma pretiōsa

grūs -uis *f*, avis (cui color cānus est,
 longa et tenuia crūra et collum)

Fēmina cānitiem Germānīs īnficit herbīs,

et melior vērō quaeritur arte color,

fēmina prōcēdit dēnsissima crīnibus ēmptīs

165

prōque suīs aliōs efficit aere suōs.

Nec rubor est ēmisse: palam vērē vidēmus

Herculis ante oculōs virgineumque chorum.

[*Dē veste et colōribus*]

Quid dē veste loquar? Nec vōs, segmenta, requirō

nec quae dē Tyriō mūrīce, lāna, rubēs.

170

Cum tot prōdierint pretiō leviōre colōrēs,

quis furor est cēnsūs corpore ferre suōs!

Āeris ecce color, tum cum sine nūbibus āēr

nec tepidus pluviās concitat Auster aquās.

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

crēdiderim Nymphās hāc ego veste tegī;

ille crocum simulat (croceō vērē amictū,

rōscida lūciferōs cum dea iungit equōs),

180

hic Paphiās myrtōs, hic purpureās amethystōs

albentēsque rosās Thrēciamve gruem.

.....

185 Quot nova terra parit flōrēs, cum vēre tepentī

vītis agit gemmās pigraque fūgit hiems,

lāna tot aut plūrēs sūcōs bibit: ēlige certōs,

nam nōn conveniēns omnibus omnis erit.

.....

[*Cultus corporis*]

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

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

195 Sed nōn Caucaseā doceō dē rūpe puellās

quaeque bibant undās, Mýse Caíce, tuās.

Quid sī praecipiam 'nē fuscet inertia dentēs

ōraque susceptā māne laventur aquā'?

Scītis et inductā candōrem quaerere crētā;

200 sanguine quae verō nōn rubet, arte rubet.

Arte superciliū cōnfinia nūda replētis

parvaque sincērās vēlat alūta genās.

Nec pudor est oculōs tenuī signāre favillā

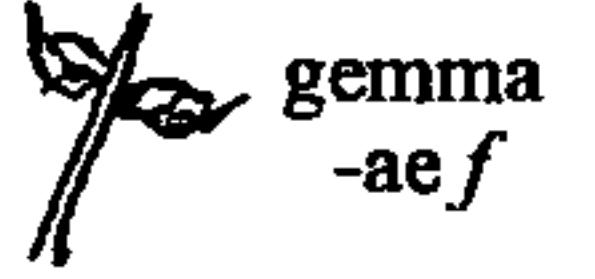
vel prope tē nātō, lūcide Cydne, crocō.

205 Est mihi quō dixī vestrae medicāmina fōrmae

parvus, sed cūrā grande libellus opus:

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

pig-ra-que



gemma
-ae f

(lāna) sūcōs bibit : sūcīs (colōribus)
tingitur

asper -a -um ↔ lēvis -e

solum asperum solum lēve



ad-monēre = monēre
trux caper : odor foedus

forent = essent

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

Mýsus -a -um < Mýsia, regiō Asiae
Caicus -ī m, flūmen Mýsiae

inertia -ae f < iners

nē inertia dentēs fuscet = nē inertīā
dentēs fuscantur

susceptā : haustā

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

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

supercilium -ī n = pilī super oculōs
cōnfinium -ī n = finis, pars dīvidua
re-plēre -ēvisse -ētum = complēre

sincērus -a -um = pūrus, in-corrūptus
alūta -ae f = parvum segmentum (ad
mendum tegendum)

pudor est : pudet
favilla -ae f = cinis

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

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

parvus libellus, sed cūrā grande opus

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

nōn iners est ars mea prō vestrīs
rēbus

amātor tamen nōn dēprehendat pyx-
idas *in* mēnsā expositās

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

pēniculus
-ī *m*

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

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

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

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

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

cum *signum* fieret

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

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

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

decet (: oportet) virōs multa nescīre

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

hinc quoque praesidium laesae petitōte figurāe;

– nōn est prō vestrīs ars mea rēbus iners!

Nōn tamen expositās mēnsā dēprēndat amātor

pyxidas: ars faciem dissimulāta iuvat.

210

.....

Nec cōram mixtās cervae sūmpsisse medullās,

215

nec cōram dentēs dēfricuisse probem.

Ista dabunt fōrmam, sed erunt dēfōrmia visū,

multaque dum fiunt turpia, facta placent.

Quae nunc nōmen habent operōsī signa Myrōnis

pondus iners quondam dūraque massa fuit.

220

Ānulus ut fiat, prīmō collīditur aurum;

quās geritis vestēs sordida lāna fuit.

Cum fieret, lapis asper erat – nunc nōbile signum:

nūda Venus madidās exprimit imbre comās.

Tū quoque dum coleris, nōs tē dormīre putēmus:

225

aptius ā summā cōspiciēre manū.

Cūr mihi nōta tuō causa est candōris in ōre?

Claude forem thalamī: quid rude prōdis opus?

Multa virōs nescīre decet; pars māxima rērum

offendat, sī nōn interiōra tegās.

230

Aurea quae splendent ōmātō signa theātrō	aurea (: aurāta) signa quae splendent in ōmātō theātrō
īnspecte quam tenuis brattea ligna tegat!	brattea -ae f = tenue aurum, color aureus
Sed neque ad illa licet populō, nisi facta, venīre,	ad illa <i>signa</i>
nec nisi summōtīs fōrma paranda virīs.	sum-movēre = removēre nec fōrma <i>fēminae</i> paranda est nisi summōtīs virīs
235 At nōn pectendōs cōram praebēre capillōs,	at nōn vetō capillōs pectendōs prae- bēre cōram <i>virō</i>
ut iaceant fūsī per tua terga, vetō.	
Illō praecipuē nē sis mōrōsa cavētō	praecipuē illō tempore cavētō nē sis mōrōsa mōrōsus -a -um = difficilis (ad pla- cendum) re-solvere
tempore nec nexās saepe resolve comās!	
Tūta sit ōmātrīx: ōdī quae sauciat ōra	ōmātrīx -īcis f = ancilla quae ōrnat ōdī illam quae ōs <i>ōmātrīcis</i> unguibus sauciat et braccia raptā acū figit saudiāre (< saucius) = vulnerāre figere = laedere scū impressā
240 unguibus et raptā braccia fīgit acū.	
Dēvovet – et tangit – dominae caput illa, simulque	dē-vovēre = Īferīs vovēre illa (: ōmātrīx) dominae caput dē- vovet – et tangit
plōrat in invīsās sanguinolenta comās.	in-vīsus -a -um = odiōsus (↔ dī- lēctus)
Quae male crīnīta est, cūstōdem in līmine pōnat	crīnītus -a -um = quī crīnēs habet; male crīnītus = vix crīnītus
ōrnēturque Bonae semper in aede Deae.	Bona Dea, dea fēminārum, in cuius aedem virī nōn admittuntur
245 Dictus eram subitō cuidam vēnisse puellae:	(subitō cuidam puellae) dictus eram vēnisse : dictum erat 'mē vēnisse'
turbida perversās induit illa comās!	turbida : turbāta perversus -a -um = prāvus
Hostibus ēveniat tam foedī causa pudōris	causa tam foedī pudōris hostibus ēveniat!
inque nurūs Parthās dēdecus illud eat!	nurus -ūs f = uxor filiī; nurūs Parthās : barbarās hostēs dē-decus -orīsn n = rēs indigna turpe est ...
Turpe pecus mūtīlum, turpis sine grāmīne campus	mūtīlus -a -um = sine cornibus grāmen -īnis n = herba
250 et sine fronde frutex – et sine crīne caput!	: caput sine crīne = caput <i>calvum</i> calvus -a -um ↔ crīnītus



caput calvum

[*Vitia corporis*]

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

fretum : mare

Sidonis -idis (voc -oni) f, Eurōpa, ā Iove in bovem mūtātō āvecta (patria: Sīdōn -ōnis f, urbs Phoenīcēs) re-poscere

Trōicus -a -um = Trōiānus
raptor Trōicus: Paris

Nōn mihi vēnistis, Semelē Lēdēve, docendae,
perque fretum falsō, Sīdoni, vecta bove,
aut Helenē, quam nōn stultē, Menelāe, repositis,
tū quoque nōn stultē, Trōice raptor, habēs.

Turba docenda venit pulchrae turpēsque puellae 255

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

– plūraque sunt semper dēteriōra bonīs.

Fōrmōsae nōn artis opem praeceptaque quaerunt;

potēns: ad virōs capiendōs

est illīs sua dōs, fōrma, sine arte potēns:

compositus -a -um ↔ turbidus
nāvita -ae m = nauta; cessat : quiēs-
cit

tumēre = tumidum (: turbidum) esse
ad-sidēre + dat = sedēre apud, ūtī

cum mare compositum est, sēcūrus nāvita cessat;

cum tumet, auxiliīs adsidet ille suīs. 260

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

Rāra tamen mendā faciēs caret: occule mendās,

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

quāque potes vitium corporis abde tuī.

videāris

Sī brevis es, sedeās, nē stāns videāre sedēre,

quantulus -a -um = quam parvus
quantulus-cumque; inque tuō torō
iaceās quantula-cumque (: quam-
vīs parva sīs)

inque tuō iaceās quantulacumque torō;

mēnsūra cubantis fierī : statuī quanta
(quam brevis) sīs cubāns

hīc quoque, nē possit fierī mēnsūra cubantis, 265

in-iectā veste fac (ut) pedēs tibi
lateant

iniectā lateant fac tibi veste pedēs.

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

Quae nimium gracilis, plēnō vēlāmina filō

eat : pendeat

sūmat, et ex umerīs laxus amictus eat.

.....

alūta -ae f = calceus (ē pelle factus)

Pēs malus in niveā semper cēlētur alūtā 271

ārīda nec vinclīs crūra resolve suīs.

Conveniunt tenuēs scapulīs analectrides altīs

angustum circā fascia pectus eat.



nec ārida (: tenuia) crūra ē vinclīs
suīs resolve
scapulae -ārum *f pl* = summum
tergum, umerī
analectris -idis *f* = segmentum
ad scapulās; tenuēs analectridēs
scapulīs altīs conveniunt
circā angustum (: parvum) pectus
fascia eat

275 Exiguō signet gestū quodcumque loquētur fascia -ae *f*

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

cui digitī pinguēs et scaber unguis erit.

pinguis -e = crassus
scaber -bra -brum = asper, turpis

Cui gravis ōris odor, numquam iēiūna loquātur

ea cui gravis (: foedus) est...
iēiūnus -a -um = quī nihil ēdit

et semper spatiō distat ab ōre virī.

di-stāre = procul stāre, abesse

Sī niger aut ingēns aut nōn erit ōrdine nātus

sī dēns tibi niger aut ingēns erit
ōrdine nātus : rēctē positus

280 dēns tibi, rīdendō māxima damna ferēs.

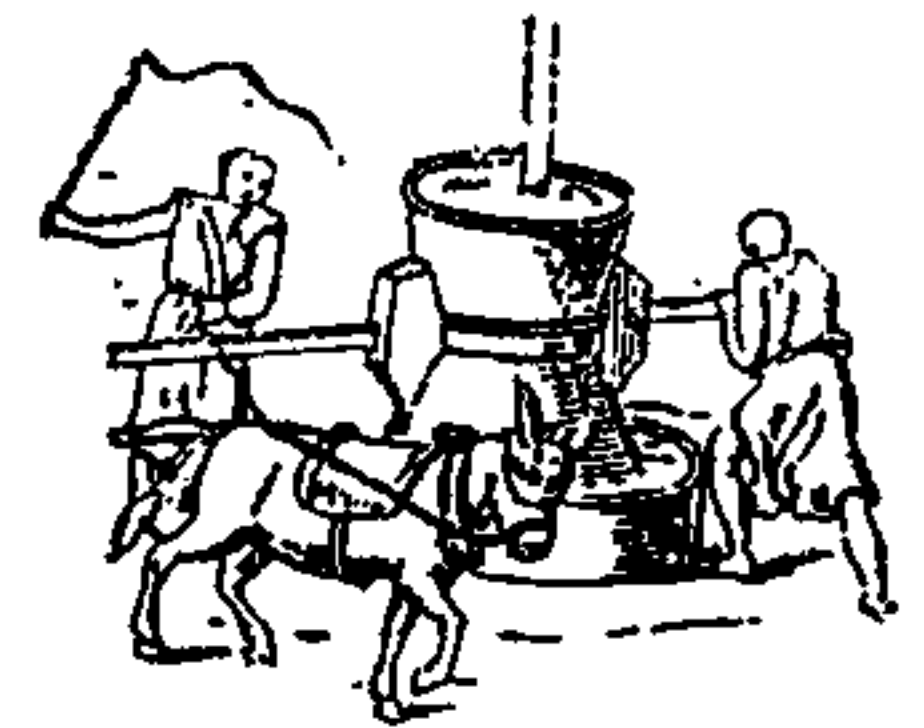
dēns : dentēs

[Rīsus atque flētus]



lacūna -ae *f*

Quis crēdat? discunt etiam rīdēre puellae,



mola

asella -ae *f* = asina
(asinus fēmina)

quaeritur atque illīs hāc quoque parte decor:

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

sint modicī rictūs parvaeque utrimque lacūnae,

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

et summōs dentēs īma labella tegant;

285 nec sua perpetuō contendant īlia rīsū,

contendant : contrahant
īlia -ium *n pl* = latus corporis infe-
rior, venter īnfirmus

sed leve nescioquid fēmineumque sonet.

nescio-quid = aliquid

Est quae perversō distorquet ōra cachinnō;

est puella quae
dis-torquēre = foedē torquēre
ōra : ōs

cum rīsū laeta est altera, flēre putēs;

eam flēre putēs

illa sonat raucum quiddam atque inamābile: rīdet

raucus -a -um = (sonus) asper
in-amābilis -e (↔ amābilis) = turpis
rudere -īvisse = raucum sonum ēdere
mola -ae *f*: īnstrūmentum rotundum
quō vertendō sēmen molitur:
molere -uisse -itum | scab|rā

290 ut rudit ā scabrā turpis asella molā!

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

plōrant quō tempore quō-que modō
volunt

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

blausus -a -um = prāvē loquēns
lingua coācta blausa fit (: lingua cō-
gitur prāvē loquī) iussō sonō

(verba) reddere : dīcere

minus *bene* quam potuērunt

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

gradū : gradibus

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

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

Quid, cum lēgitimā fraudātur littera vōce
blausaque fit iussō lingua coācta sonō?

In vitiō decor est: quaedam male reddere verba 295

discunt: posse minus quam potuēre loquī.

Omnibus hīs, quoniam prōsunt, impendite cūram!

Discite fēmineō corpora ferre gradū:

est et in incessū pars nōn contempta decōris;

allicit ignōtōs ille fugatque virōs. 300

.....

[*Cantus*]

Sīrēn -ēnis *f, pl Gr* -ēnes: II virginēs
quae cantū nautās ad īnsulam suam
alliciēbant ut eōs necārent
quam-libet admissās : tam admissās
(: celerēs) quam libet (etiam celerri-
mās) | dētīnuērunt | ratēs: nāvēs
Sīsyphidēs -is, Sīsyphī filius: Ulixēs;
hīs audītīs Sīsyphidēs suum corpus
paene resolvit (nam vīctus erat. et
aurēs sociōrum cērā opertae erant)
linere lēvisse litum = operīre māteriā
mollī/liquidā; in-linere + *dat*

canor -ōris *m* = cantus

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

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

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

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

Mōnstra maris Sīrēnes erant, quae vōce canōrā 311

quamlibet admissās dētīnuēre ratēs.

Hīs sua Sīsyphidēs audītīs paene resolvit

corpora – nam sociīs inlita cēra fuit.

Rēs est blanda canor: discant cantāre puellae 315

– prō faciē multīs vōx sua lēna fuit.

Et modo marmoreīs referant audīta theātrīs

et modo Nīliacīs carmina lūsa modīs.

nec plectrum dextrā, citharam tenuisse sinistrā



plectrum

nesciat arbitriō fēmina docta meō.

.....

329 Sit tibi Callimachī, sit Cōī nōta poētae,

330 sit quoque vīnōsī Tēia Mūsa senis;

nōta sit et Sapphō – quid enim lascīvius illā? –

cuive pater vafri lūditur arte Getae.

Et tenerī possīs carmen lēgisse Propertī,

sīve aliquid Gallī, sīve, Tibulle, tuum,

.....

337 et profugum Aenēān, altae prīmordia Rōmae,

quō nūllum Latiō clārius exstat opus.

Forsitan et nostrum nōmen miscēbitur istīs

340 nec mea Lēthaeīs scripta dabuntur aquīs,

atque aliquis dīcet: “Nostrī lege culta magistrī

carmina quīs partēs instruit ille duās,

dēve tribus librīs titulō quōs signat *Amōrum*

ēlige quod docilī molliter ōre legās,

345 vel tibi compositā cantētur *Epistula* vōce;

ignōtum hoc | aliīs ille novāvit opus.”

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

īnsignis cornū Bacche, novemque deae!

arbitrium -ī *n* = quod aliquis arbitrat̄ur, voluntās: fēmina meō arbitriō docta

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

vafēr -fra -frum = callidus | vafri cui-ve (: vel ille cui) pater arte vafri Getae ēlūditur: *Menander* -drī *m*, poēta, in cuius *cōmoediīs* patrem senem ēlūdit servus Geta (-ae *m*) tenerī Propertī carmen legere possīs tener : poēta elegōrum (dē amōre) Gallus -ī *m*, poēta Rōmānus elegōrum (ut Tibullus)

profugum Aenēān (*acc Gr*) ... : opus dē Aenēā profugō, dē altae Rōmae prīmordiīs : *Aenēidem* Vergiliī prīmordiū -ī *n* = orīgen ex-stāre = esse, reperiri; quō nūllum clārius opus exstat *in* Latiō = quod opus Latī (: Latinum) clārissimum est

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

quīs = quibus *abl pl* partēs duās : virōs et fēminās in-struere = docere dē-ve = vel dē | libris quōs titulō *Amōrum* signat : quibus titulum dat *Amōrēs*

ēlige quod docilī ōre molliter legās

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

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

saltātiō -ōnis *f* < saltāre
lūsus -ūs *m* < lūdere (āleā)

quis dubitet ...? = nēmō dubitat ...!

ut, appositō merō, moveat bracchia
iussa (: ut iubentur)

artifex (*f*) lateris : quae saltāns latera
arte movet

mōbilitās -ātis *f* < mōbilis; illa mōbi-
litās tantum decōris habet

mē pudet
iactus -ūs *m* < iacere
dīcere ut sciat iactūs tālōrum et
vīrēs tuās, tessera missa (*voc*)

facessere -īvisse -ītum = facere
iocōs : lūsūs

āleā lūdere

mōrēs (: animōs) suōs compōnere
(: compescere)

in ipsō studiō (: lūsū studiōsō) aperī-
mur (: apertē/palam vidēmur)

pectora : animī

luc|crī-que

et quisque sibi invocat deōs irātōs

Iuppiter tam turpia crīmina pellat ā
vōbīs in quibus cūra est ūllī virō
-placēre

[*Saltātiō, lūsus, loca vīsenda*]

Quis dubitet quīn scīre velim saltāre puellam,

ut moveat positō bracchia iussa merō?

Artificēs lateris, scaenae spectācula, amantur:

tantum mōbilitās illa decōris habet. —

Parva monēre pudet: tālōrum dīcere iactūs

ut sciat, et vīrēs, tessera missa, tuās.

.....

Mīlle facesse iocōs; turpe est nescīre puellam

lūdere: lūdendō saepe parātur amor.

Sed minimus labor est sapienter iactibus ūtī,

māius opus mōrēs composuisse suōs.

Tum sumus incautī studiōque aperīmur in ipsō

nūdaque per lūsūs pectora nostra patent:

īra subit — dēfōrme malum! — lucrīque cupīdō

iūrgiaque et rixae sollicitusque dolor;

crīmina dīcuntur, resonat clāmōribus aethēr,

invocat irātōs et sibi quisque deōs!

.....

Iuppiter ā vōbīs tam turpia crīmina pellat,

in quibus est ūllī cūra placēre virō!

Hōs ignāva iocōs tribuit nātūra puellīs

– mātēriā lūdunt ūberiore virī:

sunt illīs celerēsque pilae iaculumque trochīque

armaque et in gūrōs ire coāctus equus;

385 nec vōs Campus habet nec vōs gelidissima Virgō

nec Tūscus placidā dēvehit amnis aquā.

At licet et prōdest Pompēiās ire per umbrās,

Virginis aetheriīs cum caput ārdet equīs.

Vīsite laurigerō sacrāta Palātia Phoebō

390 – ille Paraetoniās mersit in alta ratēs –

quaeque soror coniūnxque ducis monimenta

parārunt

nāvālique gener cīctus honōre caput.

Vīsite tūricremās vaccae Memphītidos ārās,

vīsite cōnspiciūs terna theātra locīs;

395 spectentur tepidō maculōsae sanguine harēnae

mētaque ferventī circumeunda rotā.

Quod latet ignōtum est, ignōtī nūlla cupidō:

frūctus abest, faciēs cum bona teste caret.

Tū licet et Thamyrān superēs et Amoebea cantū,

400 nōn erit ignōtae grātia magna lyrae.

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

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

trochus
-ī *m*



gūrōs -ī *m* = orbis

vōs *puellās* | gelidus -a -um = frīgidus
(aqua) Virgō -inis *f*, aquae ductus ab
Agrippā perfectus annō 19 a.C.

Tūscus amnis: Tiberis

dē-vehere: nec vōs *natantēs* dēvehit

vōbīs licet et prōdest ire per umbrās
Pompēiās (: porticum Pompēiam)
Virgō, sīdus, in cuius capite Sōl cum
equīs suis stat *mēse Augustō*: cum
caput Virginis aetheriīs equīs ārdet
lauriger -era -erus = laurum gerēs
vīsite Palātium sacrātum Phoebō lau-
rigerō (: aede Apollinis) | *sac[rā]-ta*
Paraetoniūs -a -um (< Paraetonium,
cīvitās Aegyptī) : Aegyptius
Apollō ad Actium nāvēs Antōnī ex
Aegyptō venientēs mersisse dīcitur
monimenta quae soror coniūnxque
(Octāvia et Līvia) ducis (Augustī)
parāvērunt: porticūs Octāviae et
Līviae (et M. Agrippae?)

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

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

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

ignōtae lyrae nōn magna grātia erit

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

hedera
 -ae *f*



quid nisi tantum fāma petitur ā sacrīs
 poētīs? | sacrīs

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

ōlim poētae fuērunt cūra deōrum
 rēgumque

chorīque antīquī magna praemia
 tulērunt

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

venerābilis -e = augustus

Ennius -ī *m*, nātus annō 239 a.C. in
 Calabriā: *adi* Calaber -bra -brum
 Ennius ē-meruit (= meruit) contiguus
 tibi, magne Scīpiō, pōnī (statua Ēn-
 nii iūxtā Scīpiōnis posita est)

contiguus -a -um + *dat* = cingingens
 Scīpiō -ōnis *m*, dux Rōmānōrum qui
 Poenōs vīcit (annō 201 a.C.)

hedera (corōna poētae) : ars poētica
 operātus -a -um + *dat* = studiōsus,
 operam dāns

cūra vigil doctīs Mūsīs operāta : la-
 bor poētārum nocturnus

vigilāre + *dat* = vigil (sēdulus) esse
 dē | nōsset = nōvisset

Īlias -adis *f*, magnum opus Homēri
 dē bellō Trōiānō

Danaē -ēs (*acc Gr* -ēn) *f*, ā patre suō
 in turrim inclūsa, effūgit
 clūdere -sisse -sum = claudere, in-
 clūdere

per-latēre = semper latēre, latēre
 pergere

turba ūtilis est vōbīs, fōrmōsae
 puellae!

vagus -a -um = errāns

tendere = properāre
 praedārī = praedam capere

āles Iovis (: aquila) in multās avēs
 dē-volat

speciōsus -a -um = speciē fōrmōsus
 mulier quoque speciōsa populō sē
 videndam det

Sī Venerem Cōus nusquam posuisset Apellēs

mersa sub aequoreīs illa latēret aquis.

– Quid petitur sacrīs nisi tantum fāma poētīs?

Hoc vōtum nostrī summa labōris habet.

Cūra deum fuērunt ōlim rēgumque poētae

405

praemiaque antīquī magna tulēre chorī,

sānctaque māiestās et erat venerābile nōmen

vātibus, et largae saepe dabantur opēs:

Ennius ēmeruit, Calabrīs in montibus ortus,

contiguus pōnī, Scīpiō magne, tibi;

410

nunc hederæ sine honōre iacent, operātaque doctīs

cūra vigil Mūsīs nōmen ‘inertis’ habet.

Sed fāmae vigilāre iuvat: quis nōsset Homērum

Īlias aeternum sī latuisset opus?

Quis Danaēn nōsset, sī semper clūsa fuisset

415

inque suā turri perlatuisset anus? –

Ūtilis est vōbīs, fōrmōsae, turba, puellae;

saepe vagōs ultrā līmina ferte pedēs.

Ad multās lupa tendit ovēs praedētur ut ūnam,

et Iovis in multās dēvolat āles avēs.

420

Sē quoque det populō mulier speciōsa videndam,

quem trahat ē multīs forsitan ūnus erit.

ē multīs forsitan erit ūnus *vir* quem trahat

Omnibus illa locīs maneat studiōsa placendī

studiōsa *virīs* placendī

et cūram tōtā mente decōris agat.

cūram decōris agere : decōrem cūrāre

425 Cāsus ubīque valet: semper tibi pendeat hāmus;

cāsus : quod cāsū/forte fit

quō minimē crēdis gurgite piscis erit.

gurgēs -itis *m* = aqua turbida
in quō gurgite minimē crēdis piscis erit

Saepe canēs frūstrā nemorōsis montibus errant,

in nemorōsis montibus

inque plagam nūllō cervus agente venit.

cervusque in plagam venit nūllō agente

.....

431 Fūnere saepe virī vir quaeritur: ire solūtīs

fūnere virī (: dum *vir* mortuus effertur)

crīnibus et flētūs nōn tenuisse decet.

et flētūs (: lacrimās) nōn tenēre *viduam* decet

[*Virī vitandī*]

Sed vitāte virōs cultum fōrmamque professōs

pro-fitērī -fessum = dēmōnstrāre

quīque suās pōnunt in statiōne comās!

statiō -ōnis *f* < stāre; (comās) in statiōne pōnere : ōrnāre ita ut ōrdine stent

435 Quae vōbīs dīcunt, dīxērunt mille puellis:

errat et in nūllā sēde morātur Amor.

.....

441 Sunt quī mendācī speciē grassentur amōris

mendāx -ācis *adi* : falsus
grassārī = gradī (praedam quaerēns)

perque aditūs tālēs lucra pudenda petant.

luc-ra

Nec coma vōs fallat liquidō nitidissima nardō

nardum -ī *n* = oleum olēns magnī pretiī; oleum -ī *n* = liquidum ex oleis
lingula -ae *f* = 'lingua' calcei

nec brevis in rūgās lingula pressa suās,

vōs dēcipiat
filō tenuissima : ex filō tenuissimō

ānulus alter et alter : complūrēs
ānuli

ūrātur : incendātur

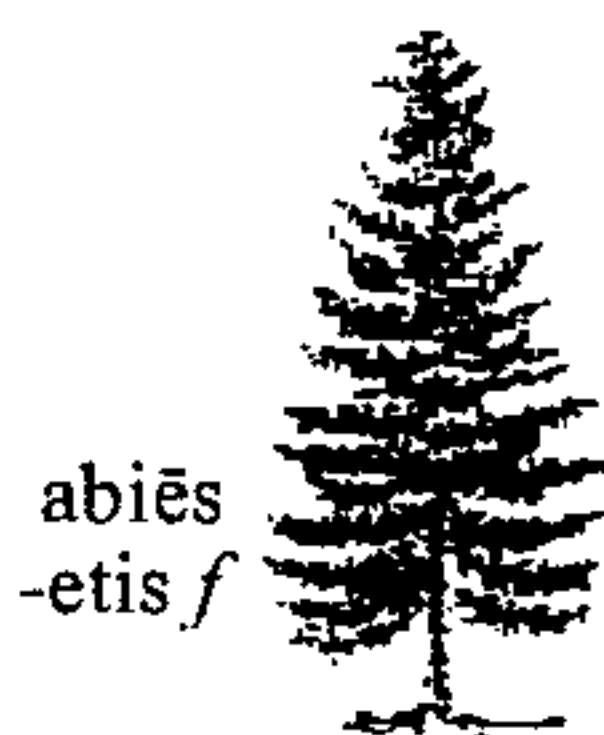
spoliāre (↔ vestire) = vestem dē-
mere/ēripere

boāre = magnā vōce clāmāre

templīs : templō Veneris Genetrīcis
radiāre (< radius) = splendēre
hās lītēs, Venus. ē templō multō aurō
radiante lenta vidēs Appiadēsque
tuaē *vident* | lenta : nihil agēns
Appias -adis *f*, Nympha (aquae Ap-
piae), statua in Forō Iūliō
quaedam mala nōmina nōn dubiā
fāmā (ut Thēseus...)

multī crīmen amantis dēceptae ha-
bent; crīmen habēre = accūsārī

discite ab alteriūs querēllīs vestrās
querēllās timēre (: timēre nē ipsae
habeātis quod querāminī)



vadum temptāre : trānsire temptāre
abiegnus -a -um (< *abiēs*) = ē lignō
abietis factus; *in* abiegnīs tabellīs

notās : litterās

colligere : cēnsēre

utrum fingat an ex animō ... roget?

sī modo exiguum tempus habet : sī
modo exigūi temporis est

nec toga dēcipiat filō tenuissima, nec sī 445

ānulus in digitīs alter et alter erit:

forsitan ex hōrum numerō cultissimus ille

fūr sit et ūrātur vestis amōre tuae!

“Redde meum!” clāmant spoliātae saepe puellae,

“redde meum!” tōtō vōce boante forō. 450

Hās, Venus, ē templīs multō radiantibus aurō

lenta vidēs lītēs Appiadēsque tuae;

sunt quoque nōn dubiā quaedam mala nōmina fāmā:

dēceptae multī crīmen amantis habent!

Discite ab alteriūs vestrās timuisse querēllīs, 455

iānua fallācī nē sit aperta virō!

.....

[*Epistulae*]

Verba vadum temptent abiegnīs scripta tabellīs, 469

accipiat missās apta ministra notās. 470

Īnspecte! quodque legēs, ex ipsīs collige verbīs,

fingat an ex animō sollicitusque roget;

Postque brevem rescribe moram: mora semper

amantēs

incitat, exiguum sī modo tempus habet.

475	Sed neque tē facilem iuvenī prōmitte rogantī nec tamen ē dūrō quod petat ille negā!	ē dūrō : dūrō modō
	Fac timeat spēretque simul, quotiēnsque remittēs, spēsque magis veniat certa minorque metus.	<i>epistulam</i> re-mittēs magis certa : certior
	Munda sed ē mediō cōnsuētaque verba, puellae, scribite: sermōnis pūblica fōrma placet.	(verba) munda : decentia, urbāna ē mediō : ē sermōne commūnī cōnsuētus -a -um (<i>part</i> < cōnsuēs- ere) = solitus sermōnis pūblica fōrma = sermō populī
480	Ā! quotiēns dubius scriptīs exārsit amātor et nocuit fōrmae barbara lingua bonae!	ex-ārdēscere -ārsisse = incendi barbara lingua fōrmae bonae nocuit
	Sed quoniam, quamvis vittae careātis honōre, est vōbīs vestrōs fallere cūra virōs,	vittae honōre careātis : mātrōnae nōn sītis quoniam ... vōbīs cūra est virōs vestrōs fallere
485	ancillae puerīque manū perarāte tabellās, pignora nec puerō crēdite vestra novō!	per-arāre = inscribere pignora : vōta nec puerō novō pignora vestra crē- dite!
	
491	Iūdice mē fraus est concessa repellere fraudem, armaque in armātōs sūmere iūra sinunt.	iūdice mē : ut ego iūdicō concessus = permissus, lēgitimus re-pelleere reppulisse re-pulsum sinunt = permittunt
	Dūcere cōnsuēscat multās manus ūna figurās – ā! pereant per quōs ista monenda mihī!	cōn-suēscere = mōrem sibi facere ūna manus cōnsuēscat multās figurās dūcere (: multīs modīs scribere) pereant <i>īī</i> per quōs ista mihī mo- nenda <i>sunt!</i>
495	Nec nisi dēlētīs tūtum rescribere cērīs, nē teneat geminās ūna tabella manūs.	nec tūtum <i>est</i> re-scribere nisi cērīs dēlētīs geminās (: duās) manūs : litterās du- ābus manibus scriptās
	‘Fēmina’ dīcātur scribentī semper amātor: ‘illa’ sit in vestrīs quī fuit ‘ille’ notīs!	scribentī : ā puellā scribentī is quī fuit ‘ille’ in vestrīs notīs (: lit- terīs) sit ‘illa’!



sinus -ūs *m* = fōrma curvāta
plēnaque vĕla pandere curvātō sinū
per-tinēre ad = afficere, agī dē

pertinet ad faciem = agitur dē faciē
(: fōrmā, pulchritūdine)

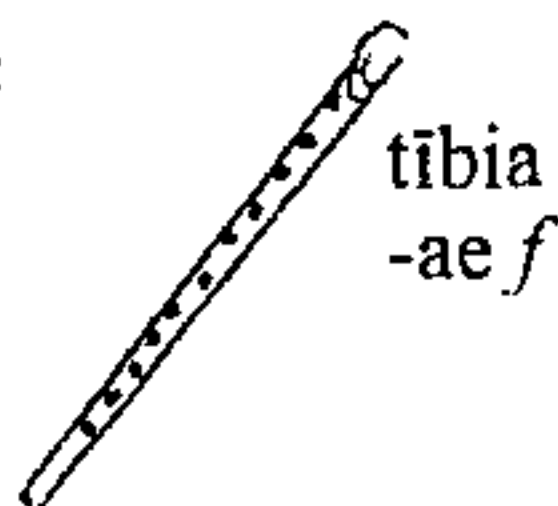
candidus -a -um : placidus
candida pāx hominēs *decet*, trux īra
decet ferās

nigrēscere = niger fierī | *nigrēs-cunt*
Gorgoneus -a -um < Gorgō -onis *f*,
mōnstrum quod spectantēs in lapī-
dēs mūtābat; lūmina (: oculī) sae-
vius igne Gorgoneō micant

tantī = tantī pretiī

Pallas tībiam suam novam abiēcit ut
canēns vultum suum prāvum vīdit
in amnis speculō
ut vīdit vultum suum

in mediā īrā



nec minus damnōsa *est* superbia in
vultū vestrō

ōdimus (: ōdī) im-modicum fāstum
im-modicus -a -um (↔ modicus)
= nimius

saepe tacēns vultus sēmina odii ha-
bet

virum spectantem spectā! *virō* mol-
lia (: molliter) rīdentī rīdē!

sī in-nuet, tū quoque redde acceptās
notās!

prō-lūdere = ante (pugnam) lūdere
rudis -is *f* = baculum quō gladiātor
lūdit/exercētur; rude relictā

puer ille : Amor

spīcula acūta dē pharetrā suā prōmit
pharetra -ae *f*, quā continentur sagit-
tae (spīcula)

Tecmessa -ae *f*, Trōiāna, rēgis filia,
maesta quia ancilla Āiācis facta est
hilaris -e (↔ maestus) = laetus, rīdēns
nōs *virōs*, hilarem populum, fēmina
laeta capit

[*Īra, superbia, trīstītia*]

Sī licet ā parvīs animum ad māiōra referre

plēnaque curvātō pandere vĕla sinū,

500

pertinet ad faciem rabidōs compescere mōrēs:

candida pāx hominēs, trux decet īra ferās.

Ōra tument īrā, nigrēscunt sanguine vĕnae,

lūmina Gorgoneō saevius igne micant.

“Ī procul hinc!” dīxit “nōn es mihi, tībia, tantī”,

505

ut vīdit vultū Pallas in amne suōs:

vōs quoque sī mediā speculum spectētis in īrā,

cognōscat faciem vix satis ūlla suam.

Nec minus in vultū damnōsa superbia vestrō:

cōmibus est oculīs alliciendus Amor.

510

Ōdimus immodicōs – expertō crēdite! – fāstūs

saepe tacēns odii sēmina vultus habet.

Spectantem spectā; rīdentī mollia rīdē;

innuet: acceptās tū quoque redde notās.

Sīc ubi prōlūsit, rudibus puer ille relictīs

515

spīcula dē pharetrā prōmit acūta suā.



pharetra

Ōdimus et maestās; Tecmessam dīligit Āiāx,

nōs, hilarem populum, fēmina laeta capit.

<p>Numquam ego tē, Andromachē, nec tē, Tecmessa, rogārem,</p>	<p>Andromachē: maesta ob mortem Hectoris, viri sui</p>
<p>520 ut mea dē vōbīs altera amīca foret;</p>	<p>ut altera dē vōbis mea amīca foret (= esset)</p>
<p>crēdere vix videor – cum cōgar crēdere partū! – vōs ego cum vestrīs concubuisse virīs!</p>	<p>ego vix crēdere videor ... vōs cum vestrīs virīs concubuisse cum (: quamvis) crēdere cōgar partū (: quia utraque peperit)</p>
<p>Scīlicet Āiācī mulier maestissima dīxit</p>	
<p>“lūx mea!” quaeque solent verba iuvāre virōs!?</p>	
<p>.....</p>	
<p>[<i>Dē cūstōde fallendō</i>]</p>	
<p>611 Quā vafer ēlūdī possit ratiōne marītus, quāque vigil cūstōs, praeteritūrus eram.</p>	<p>quā ratiōne vafer marītus auā-que vigil cūstōs ēlūdī possit... praeteritūrus eram = paene praeteriī (: nōn dīxī)</p>
<p>Nupta virum timeat, rata sit cūstōdia nuptae, hoc decet, hoc lēgēs iūsque pudorque iubent.</p>	<p>ratus -a -um = lēgitimus cūstōdia -ae f < cūstōs</p>
<p>615 Tē quoque servārī, modo quam vindicta redēmit, quis ferat? Ut fallās ad mea sacra venī!</p>	<p>servārī : cūstōdīrī vindicta -ae f = lēx quā servus/ancilla liberātur; quam vindicta redēmit : libertinam</p>
<p>Tot licet observent, adsit modo certa voluntās, quot fuerant Argō lūmina, verba dabis.</p>	<p>mea sacra : mea praecepta poētica <u>sac-ra</u> ob-servāre = inspīcere, spectāre licet tot lūmina (: oculī) tē observent quot Argō fuērunt, dummodo adsit certa voluntās, verba dabis (= fallēs) Argus -ī m, cūstōs Iōnis cui centum oculī erant</p>
<p>Scīlicet obstābit cūstōs nē scribere possīs,</p>	<p>ob-stāre = prohibēre</p>
<p>620 sūmendae dētur cum tibi tempus aquae? cōnscia cum possit scriptās portāre tabellās</p>	<p>aquam sūmere : lavārī cum tibi dētur tempus aquae sūmen- dae cum <i>ancilla</i> cōnscia possit portāre scriptās tabellās (: epistulam)</p>
<p>quās tegat in tepidō fascia lāta sinū?</p>	<p>quās fascia lāta in tepidō sinū tegat</p>

sūra -ae *f* = pars crūris posterior
ligāre = vincīre: *in* sūrā ligātās

sub vīnctō pede : sub calceō

cavēre cāvisse cautum
sī cūstōs haec cāverit, *ancilla* cōnscia
prō chartā tergum *īnscrībendum*
praebeat

recēns -entis *adi* = novus; (littera) ē
lacte recentī = lacte recentī scripta

carbō  pulvis
-ōnis *m* carbōnis

cum possit sūrā chartās cēlāre ligātās

et vīnctō blandās sub pede ferre notās?

Cāverit haec cūstōs, prō chartā cōnscia tergum 625

praebeat inque suō corpore verba ferat!

Tūta quoque est fallitque oculōs ē lacte recentī

littera – carbōnis pulvere tange: legēs.

.....

Quid faciat cūstōs cum sint tot in Urbe theātra, 633

cum spectet iūnctōs illa libenter equōs?

iūnctōs equōs : quaternōs equōs (in
Circō)

.....

; cūstōde forīs tunicās puellae ser-
vante (: dum cūstōs ... servat)

cum, cūstōde forīs tunicās servante puellae, 639

multa balnea fūrtīvōs iocōs (: amō-
rēs) cēlent

cēlent fūrtīvōs balnea multa iocōs? 640

cum, quotiēns opus est, fallāx aegrōtet amīca

ē lectō suō cēdat

et cēdat lectō – quamlibet ‘aegra’ – suō?

clāvis adultera = clāvis falsa
cum clāvis ‘adultera’ nōmine doceat
quid agāmus (: adulterium!))

nōmine cum doceat quid agāmus adultera clāvis,

(nōn iānua sōla : etiam fenestra!)

quāsque petās nōn det iānua sōla viās?

Lyaeus -ī *m* = Bacchus; vīnum

Fallitur et multō cūstōdis cūra Lyaeō, 645

Hispānus -a -um < Hispānia
vel (: quanvīs) ūva *in* Hispānō iugō
(: monte) collēcta sit

illa vel Hispānō lēcta sit ūva iugō. 645

sunt quoque medicāmina quae altōs
sommōs faciant

Sunt quoque quae faciant altōs medicāmina sommōs

victa lūmina (: victōs oculōs) nocte
Lēthaeā premant

victaque Lēthaeā lūmina nocte premant.

.....

[*Nōlīte crēdere rūmōribus!*]

- 667 Quō feror īnsānus? quid apertō pectore in hostem
mittor et indiciō prōdor ab ipse meō?
Nōn avis aucupibus mōnstrat quā parte petātur,
670 nōn docet īfestōs currere cerva canēs!
Vīderit ūtilitās: ego coepta fidēliter ēdam:
Lēmniāsīn gladiōs in mea fāta dabō.
Efficite – et facile est – ut nōs crēdāmus amārī:
prōna venit cupidīs in sua vōta fidēs.
675 Spectet amābilius iuvenem et suspīret ab īmō
fēmina, ‘tam sērō cūr veniat’ que roget.
Accēdant lacrimae, dolor et dē paelice fictus,
et laniet digitīs illīus ōra suīs!
Iamdūdum persuāsus erit, miserēbitur ultrō
680 et dīcet: “Cūrā carpitur ista meī!”
Praecipuē sī cultus erit speculōque placēbit,
posse suō tangī crēdet amōre deās!
Sed tē, quaecumque est, moderātē iniūria turbet,
nec sīs auditā paelice mentis inops,
685 nec citō crēdideris: quantum citō crēdere laedat
exemplum vōbīs nōn leve Procris erit.

quō feror : quō eō
apertō pectore : nūdō pectore

prō-dere = hostī trādere
ipse prōdor (ab) indiciō meō

quā parte : ubi

īfestus -a -um ↔ benignus; cerva
nōn docet īfestōs canēs currere
ūtilitās -ātis *f* < ūtilis; vīderit ūtilitās
: nesciō an ūtile sit mihi
ē-dam : perficiam
Lēmniās -adis *f* = fēmina ex Lēmno
(*dat pl Gr -asīn*); Lēmniadēs virōs
suōs īfidēs occīdērunt
in meum fātum: in meam necem

prōnus -a -um = parātus
fidēs in sua vōta prōna venit : facile
crēdimus quod crēdere cupimus

ab īmō *pectore*

roget : interroget

et fictus dolor dē paelice

digitīs : unguibus

persuāsus erit = eī persuāsum erit
miserēbitur *illius* = miserābitur *illam*
ultrō *adv* = suā sponte

carpitur : afficitur
meī *gen* < ego; cūrā meī : amor meī
(in mē)

speculō placēbit : sibi placēbit cum
sē in speculō videt

moderātus -a -um = nodicus

auditā paelice : cum dē paelice
audīveris

nec (nē) citō crēdideris = nōlī citō
crēdere

(exemplum) nōn leve : grave
Proc-ris e-rit

Cephalus -ī *m*, filius Mercuriī, vēnātor; Procris -is *f*, uxor Cephalī

Hymettos -ī *m*, mōns prope Athēnās

fōns fontis *m* = aqua ē terrā ērumpēns
caespes -itis *m* = terra herbā operta

arbutus
-ī *f*



rōs rōris *m* = aqua tenuis quae noctū herbam operit | nig-ra-que

im-pellere -pulisce -pulsum < in- +
pellere
salūbris -e = quī salūtem affert, quī
sānum facit

quiēs Cephalō grāta *fuit*

lassus -a -um = fessus
re-sidēre -sēdisse = sedēre (post la-
bōrem)

re-levāre = levāre, levem facere

“mōbilis aura, quae meōs aestūs re-
levēs. venī accipiēda sinū!”

aliquis male (: nimis) sēdulus ad con-
iugis aurēs timidās memori ōre au-
dītōs sonōs rettulit (: audīta verba
nūntiāvit)

accēpit : audīvit
Proc-ri-s u|t ac-cē-pit

palluit ut pallēscunt sērae frondēs...

rumpit : scindit
indignās : quae nōn ita merēbant

[*Cephalus et Procris*]

Est prope purpureōs collēs flōrentis Hymettī

fōns sacer et viridī caespite mollis humus;

silva nemus nōn alta facit, tegit arbutus herbam;

rōs maris et laurī nigraque myrtus olent.

690

.....

Lēnibus impulsae Zephyrīs aurāque salūbrī

693

tot generum frondēs herbaque summa tremit.

Grāta quiēs Cephalō: famulīs canibusque relictīs

695

lassus in hāc iuvenis saepe resēdit humō.

“Quae” que “meōs relevēs aestūs” cantāre solēbat

“accipiēda sinū, mōbilis aura, venī!”

Coniugis ad timidās aliquis male sēdulus aurēs

audītōs memori rettulit ōre sonōs.

700

Procris ut accēpit nōmen quasi paelicis ‘Aurāe’

excidit et subitō mūta dolōre fuit;

palluit ut sērae, lēctīs dē vīte racēmīs,

pallēscunt frondēs quās nova laesit hiems.

.....

Ut rediit | animus, tenuēs ā pectore vestēs

707

rumpit et indignās sauciat ungue genās!

Nec mora, per mediās passīs furibunda capillīs	furibundus -a -um = furiōsus per mediās viās āvolat passīs capil- līs ut Baccha thyrsō concita
710 Āvolat, ut thyrsō concita Baccha, viās.	thyrsus -i m, baculum Bacchī he- derā et vītibus ōrnātum
Ut prope perventum, comitēs in valle relinquit,	ut prope perventum est (. pervēnit)
ipsa nemus tacitō clam pede fortis init,	clan tacitō pede fortis nemus in-it
Quid tibi mentis erat, cum sīc male sāna latērēs,	male sānus = īnsānus
Procri? quis attonitī pectoris ārdor erat?	Procri voc Gr <u>Proc-ri</u> quis ārdor = quī ārdor
715 Iamiam ventūram, quaecumque erat Aura, putābās	iam-iam (= prōtinus) eam ventūran esse putābās
scīlicet atque oculīs probra videnda tuīs!	probrum -ī n = rēs indigna/turpis <u>orob-ra</u>
Nunc vēnisse piget (neque enim dēprēndere vellēs),	vēnisse tē piget (: paenitet)
nunc iuvat: incertus pectora versat amor.	nunc tē vēnisse iuvat versat : afficit
Crēdere quae iubeant locus est et nōmen et index	index -icis m = quī indicat est locus et nōmen et index quae crēdere iubeant
720 et quia mēns senper quod timet esse putat.	
Vīdit ut oppressā vestīgia corporis herbā,	ut vīdit vestīgia corporis... op-primere -pressisse -pressum (< ob + premere) = premere (deorsum)
pulsantur trepidī corde micante sinūs.	trepidī sinūs (: pectus) corde micante pulsantur micāre : palpitāre
Iamque diēs medius tenuēs contrāxerat umbrās	diēs medius = merīdiēs
inque parī spatiō vesper et ortus erant:	in parī spatiō : parī spatiō dīvīsī ortus (sōlis) : māne
725 ecce redit Cephalus silvīs, Cyllēnia prōlēs,	Cyllēnius -a -um < Cyllēnē -ēs f, Arcadiae mōns Mercuriō sacer; Cyllēnia prōlēs : filius Mercuriī prōlēs -is f = filius/filia ē silvīs
ōraque fontānā fervida pulsat aquā.	fontānus -a -um < fōns; aquā fontānā fervidus -a -um = fervēns
Anxia, Procri, latēs. Solitās iacet ille per herbās	anxius -a -um = sollicitus <u>Proc-ri</u>
et “Zephyrī mollēs auraque” dīxit, “ades!”	
Ut patuit miserae iūcundus nōminis error,	patuit : patefactus est nōminis error : quod nōmine ‘aurae’ dēcepta erat

et mēns rediit et vērus color in ōs	et mēns et rediit vērus in ōra color;	730
oppositās frondēs	surgit et oppositās agitātō corpore frondēs	
uxor in amplexūs virī itūra	mōvit in amplexūs uxor itūra virī.	
sē feram vīdisse ratus (= arbitrātus) iuvenālis -e < iuvenis; <i>adv</i> ut iuvenis	Ille feram vīdisse ratus iuvenāliter arcūs	
fuērunt	corripit: in dextrā tēla fuēre manū.	
sup-primere -pressisse -pressum < sub + premere	Quid facis, infēlix? nōn est fera – supprime tēla!	735
figere = percutere, trāns-figere	Mē miserum! Iaculō fixa puella tuō est! –	
con-clāmat <i>Procris</i> pectus amīcum (: anīcae)	“Ei mihi!” conclāmat, “Fīxistī pectus amīcum!	
hic locus : pectus meum	Hic locus ā Cephalō vulnera semper habet.	
ante diem (quō moriendum erat)	Ante diem morior, sed nūllā paelice laesā:	
hoc mihi positae (: sepultae) tē, terra (<i>voc</i>). levem faciet	hoc faciet positae tē mihi, terra, levem.	740
spīritus -us <i>m</i> (< spīrāre) = anima iam spīritus <i>meus</i> exit in ‘aurās’ nō- mine suspectās	Nōmine suspectās iam spīritus exit in aurās.	
lābor (<i>ad Inferōs</i>) lūmina : oculōs; oculōs condere = mortuō oculōs claudere	Lābor, iō! Cārā lūmina conde manū!”	
ille <i>in</i> sinū maestō dominae moriēns corpus sustinet	Ille sinū dominae morientia corpora maestō	
vulnus saevum	sustinet et lacrimīs vulnera saeva lavat.	
spīritus exit et, paulātīm lāpsus <i>ex</i> incautō pectore, ōre miserī virī excipitur	Exit et incautō paulātīm pectore lāpsus	745
	excipitur miserī spīritus ōre virī.	
	[<i>In convīviīs</i>]	
nūdīs rēbus : sine ōrnāmentīs mihi eundun est : ire dēbeō	Sed repetāmus ōpus. Mihi nūdīs rēbus eundum est,	
ut fessa carīna (: nāvis) portum suum tangat (: attingat)	ut tangat portūs fessa carīna suōs.	

Sollicitē exspectās dum tē in convīvia dūcam

750 et quaeris monitūs hāc quoque parte meōs.

monitus -ūs *m* < monēre

Sēra venī, positāque decēns incēde lucernā!

Grāta morā veniēs, māxima lēna mora est.

morā : propter moram
lēna .ae *f* = fēmina quae virīs puellās amandās vēndit

Etsī turpis eris, fōrmōsa vidēbere pōtīs

vidēberis

pōtus -a -um = quī pōtāvit, ēbrius

et latebrās vitiīs nox dabit ipsa tuīs.

nox ipsa vitiīs tuīs latebrās dabit
(: vitia tua cēlābit)

755 Carpe cibōs digitīs – est quiddam gestus edendī –

gestus -ūs *m* (< gerere) = modus sē gerendī

ōra nec immundā tōta perungue manū!

per-unguere | ōra tōta : ōs tōtum

nēve domī praesūme dapēs, sed dēsine citrā

prae-sūmere = ante sūmere
dēsine citrā quam capis : antequam ēdistī quod capere potes

quam capis: ēs paulō quam potes ēsse minus!

Prīamidēs Helenēn avidē sī spectet edentem.

Prīamidēs -is *m*, filius Priamī: Paris
avidus -a -um = valdē cupidus
sī Helenēn avidē edentem spectāvisset, eam ōdisset et dixisset; ...

760 ōderit et dīcat: “Stulta rapīna mea est!”

Aptius est deceatque magis pōtāre puellās,

cum Veneris puerō nōn male, Bacche, facis.

Veneris puer : Amor

Hoc quoque: quā patiēns caput est, animusque

hoc quoque *dīcam*: quā (= ubi) caput
vīnī patiēns est

pedēsque

cōnstant, nec quae sunt singula bīna vidē!

cōnstāre = cōnstāns esse

765 Turpe iacēns mulier multō madefacta Lyaeō,

made-facere = madidum (: ēbrium)
facere

digna est concubitūs quōslibet illa patī!

Nec somnīs positā tūtum succumbere mēnsā,

nec tūtum *est* somnīs succumbere
mēnsā psitā (: in convīviō)

per somnōs fierī multa pudenda solent.

[*In cubiculō*]

ultreriōra : quae ultrā (: in cubiculō) fiunt; ulteriōra *mē* pudet docēre

“quod *tē* pudet praecipuē nostrum (: meum) opus est”

quaeque *fēmina* sibi nōta sit (: sē nōverit)

modōs ā corpore : figurās corporis

prae-signis -e = insignis, ēgregius
re-supīnus -a -um = in tergō (iacēns)

spectentur ā tergō *eae* quibus
sua terga placent

Ulteriōra pudet docuisse; sed alma Diōnē

“Praecipuē nostrum est quod pudet” inquit

“opus.”

770

Nōta sibi sit quaeque; modōs ā corpore certōs

sūmite: nōn omnēs ūna figurā decet.

Quae faciē praesignis erit, resupīna iacētō.

spectentur tergō quīs sua terga placent.

.....

Nec lūcem in thalamōs tōtīs admitte fenestrīs,

aptius in vestrō corpore multa latent.

807

[*Fīnis lūsūs*]

cycnus -ī m



poēta (et Venus) vehitur currū
cycnīs tractō

tempus *est* dēscendere cycnīs quī
iugum nostrum (: currum meum)
collō suō dūxērunt

Lūsus habet finem. Cycnīs dēscendere tempus

dūxērunt collō quī iuga nostra suō.

810

quondam: II.744

Ut quondam iuvenēs, ita nunc, mea turba, puellae

īnscribant spoliīs: “Nāsō magister erat.”

FINIS

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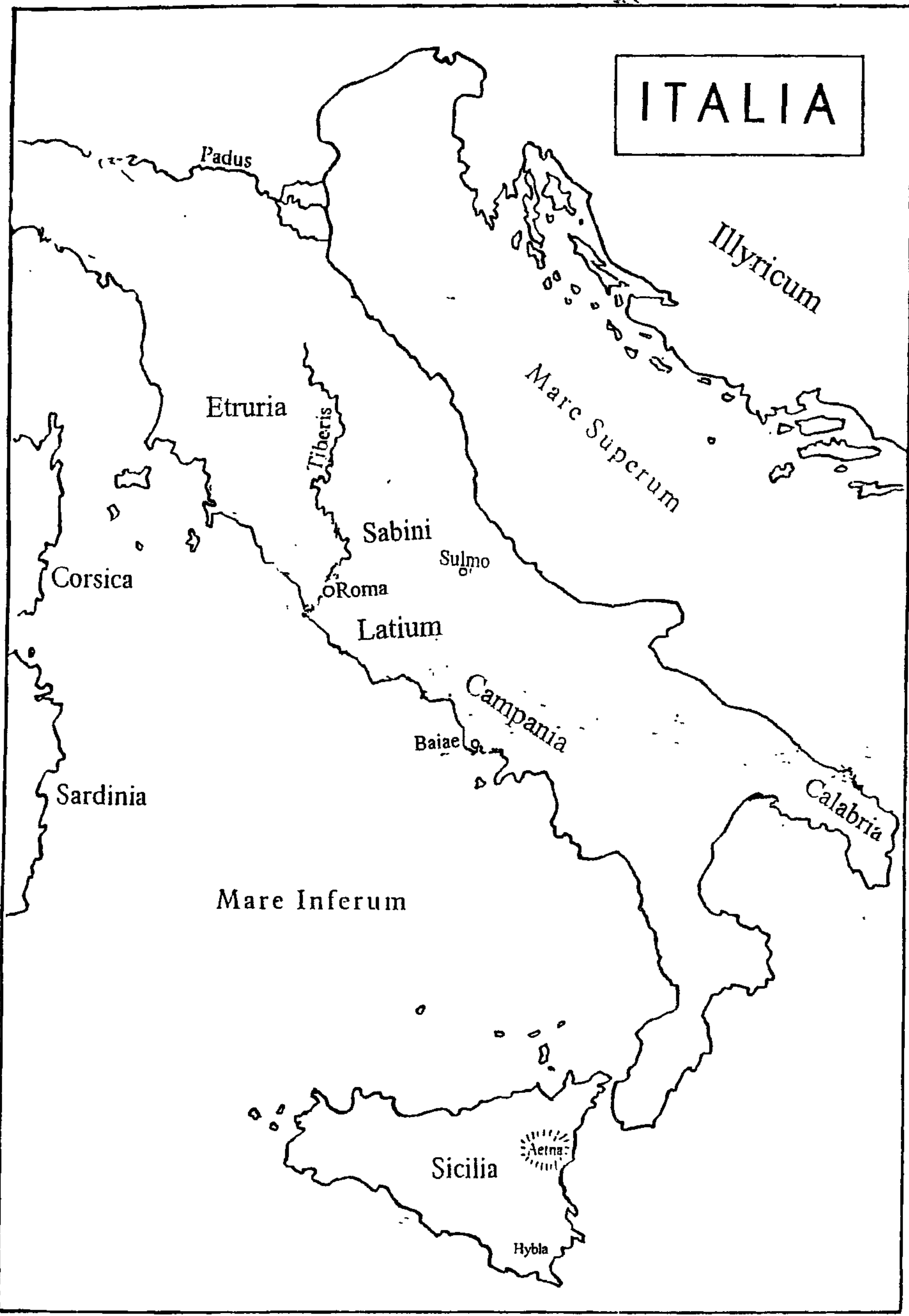
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- Hector** -oris *m*, dux Trōiānus I.15, 441; II.646
- Helena** -ae/Helenē -ēs *f*, filia Iovis et Lēdae, uxor Menelāi, ā Paride rapta I.(54); II.(6,357),359,365,371; III.11,253,759
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- Herculēs** -is *m* II.(217); III.168
- Herculeus** -a -um < Herculēs I.68
- Hērō** -ūs *f*, Veneris sacerdos, quam Lēandrus amābat II.(249)
- Hērōidēs** -um *f pl*, titulus carminum Ovidii pāg.5.17; III.(345)
- Hēsiodus** -ī *m*, poēta Graecus I.(28); II.(4)
- Hippodamīa** -ae *f*, filia rēgis Oenonai quam Pelops rapuit II.
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- Homērus** -ī *m*, poēta Graecus clāris-simus pāg.5. (8); II.(4),109,279,280; III.413
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- Hybla** -ae *f*, regiō Siciliae II.517; III.150
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