

# 22<sup>nd</sup> LATIN SUMMER SCHOOL

January 18 - January 22, 2016

*Ovid's*

## Pyramus et Thisbe



Level 3A

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# Salvete! And Welcome to Level 3A of the Sydney Latin Summer School.

We look forward to meeting you all in January, and to reading Ovid together.

A few things to note:

1. Below you will find a bibliography and introduction to Ovid's *Pyramus and Thisbe*, and also a Latin prose version of the story. We will not cover this prose version in our sessions, but it is there should you wish to access the story in this way before we meet.
2. The actual text is broken up into sections - we will aim to read about 20 lines per day, so it would be helpful if you look at these lines before each session.
3. At the end of each page you will find a list of stylistic and rhetorical features which can be found in that section - there is a glossary at the back to help you decipher these.
4. A vocabulary is also included at the back of this booklet.
5. You will also find a graphic novel (made by Anthony) of *Pyramus and Thisbe* under resources for our course. Feel free to download this - we will probably use it in class.
6. For a more extensive commentary, you can access the PDF file which contains notes from P. Jones *Reading Ovid: Stories from the Metamorphoses* (Cambridge, 2007).

Don't feel obliged to us all these resources - they are there for you if you feel they would help.

One final note: if we make good time through Ovid, we may get to some Cicero towards the end of the week. If so, we will provide resources for this in our sessions together.

Valete!

## Bibliography

Anderson, William S., *Ovid's Metamorphoses: Books 1-5*. University of Oklahoma Press, 1996

Feeney, Denis *Ovid, Metamorphoses*. Penguin Books, 2004

Goldman, Norma and Nyenhuis, Jacob E., *Latin via Ovid*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Wayne State University Press

Jones, Peter *Reading Ovid : Stories from the Metamorphoses*. Cambridge, 2007

New South Wales Board of Studies, *Latin Continuers Stage 6 Syllabus*. 1999

Watson, C.P. and Reynell, A. C., *Ovid's Metamorphoses: Selections*. Faber and Faber, 1968



## *Pyramus et Thisbe : an introduction*

This sweet and sentimentally ‘tragic’ story of ill-fated love has won many admirers, for the story in itself and for the mastery of the Ovidian storyteller. Pyramus and Thisbe emerge as naïve lovers, idealised as extraordinarily beautiful young people, but otherwise undefined, who face a number of symbolic obstacles to their happiness, and finally, in confusion and passion, can achieve union only through suicide. We pity them, but we do not feel compelled by the narrative to identify with them or their rather unrealistic love. This is the first story in the *Met.* that focusses exclusively on human love. Pyramus and Thisbe, unlike the gods, are not self-centred and amoral: they kill themselves for love, to join the beloved in death, if not in life. Their being is nothing without the other; what they seek is not selfish pleasure or humble worship from another – as do the gods – but permanent union of soul and body.

Naïve human love is sweet and a pleasant subject for women spinning, but isn’t there something rather ‘spinsteryish’ about this sentimental tale? Shakespeare, at any rate, consciously improved on it when he incorporated it into his dramas of love: he mocked its easy pathos in *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*, using it as a foil for a better informed kind of love; and in *Romeo and Juliet* he placed youthful passion in a fuller context that gave the final suicide genuine power.

We do not know where Ovid found this story. It is not a myth, for it ignores the gods and serves the Minyeides – daughters of Minyas - as a substitute for divine cult; a humanly devised tale, it attempts to give significance to human beings. Its locus in Babylon – together with the Eastern locale of the other stories of the Minyeides – indicates a handbook source of near-Eastern narratives. Whatever the source, Ovid has fully subordinated the story to his complicated purposes. (*Anderson, 1996*)



*wall painting, Cyprus*

### ***Pyramus et Thisbe : fabula brevior simpliciorque***

Pyramus iuvenis pulcherrimus et Thisbe virgo formosissima domos vicinas tenuerunt. amantes erant, et amor tempore crevit. parentes amorem iuvenum prohibere temptaverunt. sed amor viam facit. fissum erat in pariete domorum quod nemo per multos annos viderat. amantes hoc fissum primi viderant (quid amor non sentit ?) et iter vocis fecerunt. Pyramus stabat hinc, illinc Thisbe, et per fissum verba mollia murmurabant. nocte, 'vale,' dicebant et utrimque oscula dabant.

deinde Pyramus et Thisbe, duo amantes, consilium habent. nocte fallere parentes et domos relinquere temptabunt. cum reliquerint domos et oppidum, ad tumulum *Nini* sub arborem convenient. arbor est morus, uberrima pomis albis, vicina fonti.

Nini = of Ninus, legendary founder of Ninevah

primo Thisbe pervenit et sub abore sedet. ecce venit leo qui aquas fontis bibere desiderat. quia recens leo animal necaverat, cruor erat in ore. procul Thisbe leonem videt et in antrum obscurum fugit. ubi fugit, velamina relinquit quae leo ore cruento laniat.

nunc venit Pyramus ; vestigia leonis et velamina cruenta Thisbes videt. miserrimus dixit, 'una nox mortem duorum amantium viderit. tu fuisti dignissima vita longa. ego sum causa mortis tuae. ego iussi te venire nocte in loca periculosa nec ego huc prior veni. o ventite, leones, devorate meum corpus ! sed est timidi solum optare mortem !' portavit

velamina Thisbes ad aborem, dedit oscula lacrimasque ; clamavit, ‘ego quoque mortem quaeram’ ; itaque gladio se necavit. sub arbore iacuit, et gladium e vulnere traxit. cruor in herbam emicat ut fons ; ubi radicem arboris mori tangit, poma alba facit purpurea.

ecce Thisbe ex antro venit. amantem oculis quaerit quod ei de periculis narrare desiderat. locum et formam arboris videt, sed color pomi eam incertam facit. dum dubitat, videt in herba sub hac arbore corpus Pyrami cruentum. multis lacrimis ita clamat virgo timida, ‘Pyrame, quis te a me rapuit ? Pyrame, Pyrame, responde, tua te carissima Thisbe nominat !’

ad nomen Thisbes Pyramus oculos aperuit ; tum iterum eos in morte clausit.

ubi Thisbe velamina sua gladiumque Pyrami vidit, ‘tua te manus,’ inquit, ‘amorque tuus necavit. mihi quoque sunt amor et manus. me in mortem mittam ; si causa mortis tuae fui, comes quoque mortis tuae ero. o, parentes miseri, date nobis hoc donum. ponite in hoc tumulto uno nos quos amor iunxit, quos una hora iunxit. at tu arbor, habe semper poma purpurea, monimenta duorum amantium mortuorum.’

dum haec dicit, gladio Pyrami se necat. et dei et parentes haec verba audiverunt, nam color pomi mori non iam albus est, sed purpureus ubi permaturuit. cinis duorum amantium in una urna requiescit.

*(Goldman and Nyenhuis, 1977)*

*Lines 55-64 : Pyramus and Thisbe are in love but cannot marry*

Pyramus et Thisbe, iuvenum pulcherrimus alter, 55  
altera, quas **Oriens** habuit, praelata puellis,  
contiguas tenuere domos, ubi dicitur altam  
**coctilibus** muris cinxisse **Semiramis** urbem.  
notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit,  
tempore crevit amor; taedae quoque iure coissent, 60  
sed vetuere patres. quod non potuere vetare,  
ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo.  
conscius omnis abest; nutu signisque loquuntur,  
quoque magis tegitur, tectus magis aestuat ignis.

**Oriens** – the East

**coctilis** – built of baked (mud) bricks (Herodotus, *Histories* 1.179).

**Semiramis** – the founder and queen of Babylon (60 miles south of modern Baghdad; Herodotus, *Histories* 1.184). She was the widow of Ninus (88), after whom Nineveh was named

**Things to look out for:**

chiasmus

hendiadys

asyndeton

metonymy

historic present

*Lines 65-70 : they communicate through a shared garden wall*

fissus erat tenui rima, quam duxerat olim 65  
cum fieret, paries domui communis utrique.  
id vitium nulli per saecula longa notatum,  
(quid non sentit amor?) primi vidistis amantes  
et vocis fecistis iter, tutaeque per illud  
murmure blanditiae minimo transire solebant. 70



**Things to look out for:**

irony

interjection

apostrophe

*Lines 71-80 : they speak well into the night*

saepe, ubi constiterant hinc Thisbe, Pyramus illinc,  
inque vices fuerat captatus anhelitus oris,  
"invide" dicebant "paries, quid amantibus obstas?  
quantum erat, ut sineres toto nos corpore iungi,  
aut, hoc si nimium est, vel ad oscula danda pateres?  
nec sumus ingrati: tibi nos debere fatemur,  
quod datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures."  
taliam diversa nequiquam sede locuti  
sub noctem dixere "vale", partique dedere  
oscula quisque suae non pervenientia contra.

75

80



**Things to look out for:**

chiasmus

personification/apostrophe

rhetorical question

transferred epithet/synecdoche

*Lines 81-92 : they decide to run away and agree on a meeting place*

postera nocturnos Aurora removerat ignes,  
solque pruinosas radiis siccaverat herbas ;  
ad solitum coiere locum. tum murmure parvo  
multa prius questi, statuunt ut, nocte silenti,  
fallere custodes foribusque excedere temptent, 85  
cumque domo exierint, urbis quoque tecta relinquunt;  
neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo,  
convenient ad **busta** Nini, lateantque sub umbra  
arboris: arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis -  
ardua **morus** - erat, gelido contermina fonti. 90  
pacta placent; et lux, tarde discedere visa,  
praecipitatur **aquis**, et aquis nox exit ab isdem.

**bustum** – when the romance of Ninus and Semiramis had passed into legend, we are told this modest monument was a mile high and a mile wide

**Ninus** – Ninus (legendary founder of Nivevah and the husband of Semiramis)

**morus** – mulberry tree. Ovid brings in the mulberry, reminding us that the apparent purpose of this story was to explain how its fruit changed colour

**aquis** – ie. dip below the horizon. The sun is presumed to disappear under the sea in the West and at night to emerge from it in the East (it is irrelevant that it is quite difficult to *see* the sea from Babylon, the Mediterranean being about 500 miles west, the Persian gulf about 300 miles south-east)

**Things to look out for:**

metonymy (x2)

irony

synecdoche (x2)

historic present

*Lines 93-104 : Thisbe sees a lion, runs, but leaves behind a cloak*

callida per tenebras versato cardine, Thisbe  
egreditur, fallitque suos, adopertaque vultum  
pervenit ad tumulum, dictaque sub arbore sedit. 95  
audacem faciebat amor. venit ecce recenti  
caede leaena boum, spumantes oblita rictus,  
depositura sitim vicini fontis in unda;  
quam procul ad lunae radios Babylonia Thisbe  
vidit, et obscurum timido pede fugit in antrum; 100  
dumque fugit, tergo velamina lapsa reliquit.  
ut lea saeva sitim multa compescuit unda,  
dum redit in silvas, inventos forte sine ipsa  
ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus.

**Things to look out for:**

interjection

metonymy

epithet/irony

transferred epithet/personification

historic present

*Lines 105-115 : Pyramus sees the cloak and fears the worst*

serius egressus, vestigia vidit in alto

105

pulvere certa ferae, totoque expalluit ore

Pyramus. ut vero vestem quoque sanguine tinctam

repperit, "una duos" inquit "nox perdet amantes,

e quibus illa fuit longa dignissima vita.

nostra nocens anima est. ego te, miseranda, peremi,

110

in loca plena metus qui iussi nocte venires,

nec prior huc veni. nostrum divellite corpus,

et scelerata fero consumite viscera morsu,

o quicumque sub hac habitatis rupe leones!

sed timidi est optare necem."



*Lines 115-127 : Pyramus commits suicide*

velamina Thisbes 115  
tollit, et ad pactae secum fert arboris umbram,  
utque dedit notae lacrimas, dedit oscula vesti,  
"accipe nunc" inquit "nostri quoque sanguinis haustus!"  
quoque erat accinctus, demisit in ilia ferrum.  
nec mora, ferventi moriens e vulnere traxit. 120  
ut iacuit resupinus humo, cruor emicat alte,  
non aliter quam cum vitiato fistula plumbo  
scinditur, et tenues stridente foramine longe  
eiaculatur aquas, atque ictibus aera rumpit.  
arbori fetus, adspergine caedis, in atram 125  
vertuntur faciem, madefactaque sanguine radix  
purpureo tinguit pendentia mora colore.

**Things to look out for:**

asyndeton

apostrophe

ellipsis

simile

litotes

hyperbole

metonymy

*Lines 128-136 : Thisbe finds the dying Pyramus*

ecce, metu nondum posito, ne fallat amantem,  
illa redit, iuvenemque oculis animoque requirit,  
quantaque vitarit narrare pericula gestit.

130

utque locum et visa cognoscit in arbore formam,  
sic facit incertam pomi color: haeret, an haec sit.  
dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum  
membra solum, retroque pedem tulit, oraque buxo  
pallidiora gerens, exhorruit aequoris instar,  
quod tremit, exigua cum summum stringitur aura.

135



**Things to look out for:**

interjection

simile

historic present

*Lines 137-146 : Thisbe attempts to wake Pyramus; he dies*

sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores,

percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos

et laniata comas amplexaque corpus amatum,

vulnera supplevit lacrimis, fletumque cruori

140

miscuit et gelidis in vultibus oscula figens

"Pyrame," clamavit, "quis te mihi casus ademit?

Pyrame, responde! tua te, carissime, Thisbe

nominat; exaudi, vultusque attolle iacentes!"

ad nomen Thisbes, oculos iam morte gravatos

145

Pyramus erexit, visaque recondidit illa.



**Things to look out for:**

pathos (throughout)

*Lines 147-157 : Thisbe decides on suicide*

quae postquam vestemque suam cognovit, et ense  
vidit ebur vacuum, "tua te manus" inquit "amorque  
perdidit, infelix! est et mihi fortis in unum  
hoc manus, est et amor: dabit hic in vulnera vires. 150  
persequar exstinctum, letique miserrima dicar  
causa comesque tui ; quique a me morte revelli  
heu sola poteris, poteris nec morte revelli.  
hoc tamen amborum verbis estote rogati,  
o multum miseri meus illiusque parentes, 155  
ut, quos certus amor, quos hora novissima iunxit,  
componi tumulo non invidetis eodem.

**Things to look out for:**

zeugma/personification

zeugma (enhanced by alliteration)

effective placement of caesura

apostrophe

*Lines 147-157 : The death of Thisbe ; the end*

at tu quae ramis arbor miserabile corpus  
nunc tegis unius, mox es tectura duorum,  
signa tene caedis, pullosque et luctibus aptos 160  
semper habe fetus, gemini monumenta cruoris."  
dixit, et aptato pectus mucrone sub imum  
incubuit ferro, quod adhuc a caede tepebat.  
vota tamen tetigere deos, tetigere parentes;  
nam color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, ater, 165  
quodque rogis superest, una requiescit in urna.



**Things to look out for:**

apostrophe

## Stylistic Features

### **apostrophe**

*address to person, place or abstract quality as an aside from the narrative*

is the sudden break from the previous method of discourse and an addressing, in the second person, of some person or object, absent or present, as **o patria, o divum domus** (O fatherland, O home of the gods). In this case the speaker is in Carthage, many miles from his native land, and is making an apostrophe to Troy which had been destroyed by the Greeks.

### **archaism**

*an old form of a word used to create an effect of solemnity or pathos*

### **assonance**

*repetition of similar vowel sounds in two or more words*

### **asyndeton**

*omission of conjunctions*

is the omission of conjunctions, as **ancora de prora iacitur; stant litore puppes** (the anchor is cast from the prow; the sterns rest on the beach).

### **chiasmus**

*contrast of phrases by reversal of word order*

is the arrangement of corresponding pairs of words in opposite order, as **Ilionea petit dextra laevaue Serestum** (he sought Ilioneus with his right (hand) and with his left Serestus), where **Ilionea** and **Serestum** form one pair and **dextra laevaue** form the other pair.

### **ellipsis**

*the omission of word(s) necessary for the grammatical structure of a sentence*

is the omission of one or more words which are obviously understood but must be supplied to make the expression grammatically complete, as **Aeolus haec contra** (Aeolus [spoke] these things in reply). The words most commonly omitted are **ago, dico, facio, loquor** and **sum**.

### **epithet**

*an adjective or phrase commonly associated with a noun, conveying a special quality or characteristic eg: **pius Aeneas; infelix Dido**.*

### **hendiadys**

*phrase with two components which amount to one concept*

is the expression of an idea by means of two nouns connected by a conjunction instead of by a noun and a limiting adjective, or by one noun limited by another, as **vi et armis** (by force of arms); **vulgus et multitudo** (the common herd).

### **hyperbaton**

*alteration of natural order of words, displacement of word outside its phrase or clause*

is the violent displacement of words, as **per omnis te deos oro** (by all the gods I beg you).

### **hyperbole**

*deliberate exaggeration not intended to be taken literally*

is rhetorical exaggeration, as **praeruptus aquae mons** (a sheer mountain of water), referring to a great wave of the sea.

### **interjection**

*a sudden phrase or word that interrupts the grammatical progress of the sentence*

### **litotes**

*expressing an idea through its negative, eg 'not bad' meaning 'good'*

is the use of an expression by which more is meant than meets the ear. This is especially common with the negative. **non indecoro pulvere sordidi** (soiled with not unbecoming [ie, glorious] dust).

### **meiosis**

*deliberate understatement*

### **metaphor**

*an implied comparison; words or expressions literally belonging to one subject, but used of another to create an image*

is an implied comparison, as **illa, Troiae et patriae communis Erinys** (she [Helen], the common curse of Troy and of her land).

### **metonymy**

*a proper noun or an associated word used for a whole concept*

is the substitute of one word for another which it suggests, as **Ceres** (goddess of grain) for grain.

### **onomatopoeia**

*words whose sound imitates the sound being described*

is the use of words of which the sound suggests the sense, as **magno cum murmure montis** (with a mighty rumbling of the mountain).

### **oxymoron**

*combination of contradictory terms in one phrase*

is the use of words apparently contradictory of each other, as **cum tacent clamant** (when they are silent they cry out).

### **personification**

*a non-human addressed or spoken of as a person*

is an attribution of the element of personality to an impersonal thing, as **aspirat fortuna labori** (fortune favors our struggle); **fuge credelis terras, fuge litus avarum** (flee the cruel lands, flee the greedy shore).

### **polysyndeton**

*using more conjunctions than necessary*

is the use of unnecessary conjunctions, as **una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis Africus** (both the East wind and the South wind and the Southwester rush forth together).

### **rhetorical question**

*question asked for effect, where no answer is expected*

### **simile**

*comparison introduced by terms such as velut, similis or qualis*

is a figure of speech which likens or asserts an explicit comparison between two different things in one or more of their aspects, as **par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno** (like unto the light winds and most resembling winged sleep); **veluti cum coorta est seditio** (just as when a riot has arisen).

### **synecdoche**

*the part standing for the whole*

is the use of a part for the whole, or the reverse, as **tectum** (roof) for **domus** (house); **puppis** (stern) for **navis** (ship); **mucro** (point) for **gladius** (sword)

### **transferred epithet**

*agreement of an adjective, not with the noun to which it really refers, but with another noun in close proximity*

is an epithet which has been transferred from the word to which it strictly belongs to another word connected with it in thought, as **velivolum mare** (the sail-flying sea), where sail-flying is properly applied to ships which sail the sea rather than to the sea itself.

### **tricolon**

*a series of three similar phrases or clauses, often building up in intensity or length*

**zeugma**

*the linking of two words or expressions with a single word which, strictly speaking, cannot apply to both*

is the junction of two words with a modifying or governing word which strictly applies to only one of them, as **Danaos et laxat claustra** (he looses the barriers and [sets free] the Greeks).

**Literary Terms****bathos**

*anticlimax: descent from the grand to the trivial*

**climax**

*a high point of effect led up to gradually; the culmination of a series of ideas, events or expressions*

**connotation**

*the implicit or associated meanings of a word*

**convention**

*an accepted literary practice or tradition*

**device**

*a stylistic feature*

**diction**

*the deliberate choice and arrangement of words*

**didactic**

*designed to instruct*

**epic**

*long narrative poem in lofty style involving both mortal heroes and supernatural forces in largescale events, written in hexameter verse in Greek and Latin*

**figurative language**

*language that departs from the literal standard meaning in order to achieve a special effect eg metaphor, personification, simile*

**imagery**

*use of stylistic features to create a word picture*

**irony**

*the use of words that convey a sense or attitude contrary to what is literally expressed; a deeper awareness of the significance of words or actions, which the author shares with the audience, but which the characters in the narrative do not understand*

**mood**

*an emotional atmosphere created by the author*

**paradox**

*a statement which seems contradictory but which reveals a coherent truth*

**pathos**

*the creation of pity or sorrow in the reader*

**rhetoric**

*the presentation of ideas in a persuasive manner using such stylistic features as anaphora, hyperbole or rhetorical question*

**structure**

*how the text is put together – development of theme, sections, word order*

**theme**

*an underlying idea, which may be sustained throughout the text*

**tone**

*the attitude and/or the feeling writers express through their choice of words or literary devices*

## Vocabulary

### A

**accingo**, -ere, -nxi, -nctum - gird on, surround

**accipio**, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum - receive, hear

**adimo**, -ere, -emi, -emptum - take away, deprive

**adopertus**, -a, -um - covered

**aequor**, -oris (n) - sea

**aequus**, -a, -um - level, equal, smooth, fair, just

**aer**, aeris (m) - air

**aestuo** (1) - rage, burn

**albus**, -a, -um - white

**aliter** (adv) - otherwise, differently

**alter**, -tera, -terum - the one, the other (of two)

**altus**, -a, -um - high, deep

**ambo**, -ae, -o - both

**amicus**, -a, -um - friendly, loving

**amictus**, -us (m) - cloak

**amo** (1) - love

**amor**, -oris (m) - love

**amplexus** -us (m) - embrace

**anhelitus**, -us (m) - breath, panting

**anima**, -ae (f) - life, breath, soul

**annus**, -i (m) - year

**antrum**, -i (n) - cave

**aperio**, -ire, -erui, -ertum - open, reveal

**apto** (1) - fit, apply

**aptus**, -a, -um - apt, suitable; (with dat.) suitable for

**aqua**, -ae - water

**arbor**, -oris (f) - tree

**arboreus**, -a, -um - of a tree

**ardeo**, -ere, -rsi, -rsum - catch fire, burn

**arduus**, -a, -um - lofty, steep

**arvum**, -i (n) - ploughed field

**aspergo**, -inis (f) - sprinkling, spray

**ater**, atra, atrum - black, dark

**attollo**, -ere (no perf. or supine) - raise, lift up

**audax**, -cis - bold

**aura**, -ae (f) - air (also plu.)

**auris**, -is (f) - ear

### B

**blanditia**, -ae (f) - flattery, (plur.) endearments

**bos**, bovis (c) - bull, cow

**bustum**, -i (n) (usually plur.) - tomb

**buxus**, -i (f) - the box-tree

### C

**caedes**, -is (f) - slaughter, blood

**callidus**, -a, -um - clever, shrewd, experienced

**capio**, -ere, cepi, captum - capture, take, contain

**capto** (1) - try to catch, snatch

**cardo**, -inis (m) - hinge

**carus**, -a, -um - dear

**casus, -us** (m) – event, chance, misfortune

**causa, -ae** (f) – cause, reason

**certus, -a, -um** – certain, unmistakable

**cingo, -ere, -nxi, -nctum** – surround, gird

**cinis, -eris** (m) – ash

**clamo** (1) – shout; (with acc.) call to

**claudo, -ere, -si, -sum** – shut

**coctilis, -e** – burned; with *muri*, built of fired bricks

**coeo, coire, coivi or coii, coitum** – come together, be united

**cognosco, -ere, -novi, -nitum** – get to know, recognise

**color, -oris** (m) – colour

**coma, -ae** (f) – hair, leaf

**comes, -itis** (m) – companion, comrade

**communis, -e** – common, mutual; (with dat.) common to

**compesco, -ere, -ui** – confine (*sitim*) slake, quench

**compono, -ere, -posui, -positum** – lay to rest (trans.)

**consciis, -i** (m) – accomplice, confidant

**consilium, -i** (n) – plan, advice

**consisto, -ere, -stiti, -stitum** – halt, remain, stand

**consumo, -ere, -mpsi, -mptum** – eat, consume

**conterminus, -a, -um** – neighbouring, near to

**contiguus, -a, -um** – next, touching, neighbouring

**convenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum** – come together, fit

**cresco, -ere, crevi, cretum** – grow, increase

**cruentatus, -a, -um** – bloodstained

**cruentus, -a, -um** – bloody, murderous

**cruor, -oris** (m) – blood, bloodshed

**custos, -odis** (c) – watchman, guardian

## D

**debeo** (2) – ought, owe

**demitto, -ere, -misi, -missum** – send down, drive down

**depono, -ere, -posui, -positum** – put down; (*sitim*) slake, quench

**deus, -i** (m) – god

**dico, -ere, dixi, dictum** – say

**dignus, -a, -um** (with abl.) – worthy

**discedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum** – go away

**divello, -ere, -velli, -vulsum** – tear apart

**diversus, -a, -um** – different, contrary

**do, dare, dedi, datum** – give

**domus, -us** (irregular) (f) – house

**donum, -i** (n) – gift

**dubito** (1) – doubt, wonder, hesitate

**duco, -ere, duxi, ductum** – lead; (*rimam*) receive, acquire

**duo, duae, duo** – two

## E

**ebur, -oris** (n) – ivory; ivory scabbard

**ecce!** – behold

**egredior, -i, -gressus** – go out

**eiaculo** (1 dep.) – throw out

**emico, -are, -ui, -atum** – rush forth, shoot out

**ensis, -is** (m) – sword

**erigo, -ere, -rexi, -rectum** – raise, build;  
(*oculos*) open

**erro** (1) – wander

**exaudio** (4) – listen

**excedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum** – go away

**exeo, -ire, -ii, -itum** – go out; (trans.)  
leave

**exhorresco, -ere, -rui** – tremble,  
shudder

**exiguus, -a, -um** – small

**expallesco, -ere, -pallui** – turn pale

**extingo, -ere, -nxi, -nctum** – extinguish,  
kill

## **F**

**facies, -ei** (f) – face, form, condition,  
appearance

**facio, -ere, feci, factum** – make, do

**fallo, -ere, fefelli, falsum** – deceive, trick

**fateor, -eri, fessus** – confess,  
acknowledge

**fera, -ae** (f) – wild beast

**fero, ferre, tuli, latum** – bear, carry,  
endure

**ferrum, -i** (n) – sword

**ferus, -a, -um** – wild savage

**fervens, -ntis** – hot, warm, burning,  
glowing, boiling

**fetus, -us** (m) – fruit, produce

**figo, -ere, fixi, fixum** – fix, transfix,  
imprint

**findo, -ere, fidi, fissum** – split

**fissus, -a, -um** (past part. of *findo*) –  
split, separated, divided

**fistula, -ae** (f) – water-pipe, reed pipe

**fletus, -us** (m) – weeping, tears

**fons, -ntis** (m) – fountain

**foramen, -inis** (n) – opening, aperture

**fores, -um** (f. plur.) – doors

**forma, -ae** (f) – shape, beauty

**formosus, -a, -um** – beautiful

**forte** (adv) – by chance, as it happens

**fortis, -e** – strong, brave

**fugio, -ere, fugi, fugitum** – flee

## **G**

**gelidus, -a, -um** – very cold, icy

**geminus, -a, -um** – twin, two, twofold

**gero, -ere, gessi, gestum** – do, wage,  
wear

**gestio** (4) – desire

**gradus, -us** (m) – step

**gravo** (1) – burden, weigh down

## **H**

**habeo** (2) – have, hold, consider

**habito** (1) – inhabit, dwell

**haereo, -ere, -si, -sum** – stick fast, cling,  
hesitate; (with dat.) cling to, stick to

**haurio, -ire, hausi, haustum** – draw up  
or out; drink, drain, empty, absorb

**herba, -ae** (f) – grass, springing  
vegetation, green crops

**hinc** (adv.) – from here; *hinc... illinc* –  
on this side... on that side...

**hora, -ae** (f) – hour

**huc** (adv) – hither

**humus, -i** (m) – ground, soil

## I

**iaceo** (2) - lie down; (of the face) cast down, droop

**ictus, -us** (m) - blow, striking, impact

**ignis, -is** (m) - fire

**ilia, -um** (n. plur.) - groin

**illinc** - from there, on that side [see *hinc*]

**imus, -a, -um** - lowest

**indignus, -a, -um** - unworthy, not deserving

**infelix, -icis** - unhappy, unfortunate

**ingratus, -a, -um** - ungrateful

**instar** (n. indecl.) - (with gen.) like, resembling

**invenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum** - find

**invideo, -ere, -vidi, -visum** - grudge, be jealous

**invidus, -a, -um** - envious, churlish

**iter, itineris** (n) - road, way, course, journey

**iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum** - order, command

**iungo, -ere, -nxi, -nctum** - join

**ius, iuris** (n) - law, justice, duty

**iuvenis, -is** (m) - young man

## L

**labor, -i, lapsus** - glide, flow smoothly, slip

**lacertus, -i** (m) - arm

**lacrima, -ae** (f) - tear

**lanio** (1) - tear in pieces, rend

**lateo, -ere, -ui** - lurk, lie concealed

**latus, -a, -um** - broad, wide

**lea, -ae** (f) - lioness

**leaena, -ae** (f) - lioness

**leo, -onis** (m) - lion

**letum, -i** (n) - death

**longus, -a, -um** - long, long-lasting

**loquor, -i, locutus** - speak

**luctus, -us** (m) - sorrow, distress

**luna, -ae** (f) - moon

**lux, -ucis** (f) - light, daylight

## M

**mafacio, -ere, -feci, -factum** - moisten, make wet

**manus, -us** (f) - hand

**membrum, -i** (n) - limb

**mens, -ntis** (f) - mind

**metus, -us** (m) - fear

**minimus, -a, -um** - smallest, least

**misceo, -ere, miscui, mixtum** - mix

**miser, -era, -erum** - wretched, miserable

**miseror** (1 dep.) - pity

**mitto, -ere, misi, missum** - send

**mollis, -e** - soft, tender

**monimentum, -i** (n) - memorial, monument

**morior, mori, mortuus** - die

**mors, -tis** (f) - death

**morsus, -us** (m) - bite

**morus, -i** (f) - mulberry-tree

**mox** (adv.) - soon

**mucro, -onis** (m) - sword point

**multum** (adv) - very, most

**multus, -a, -um** - much, many

**murmur, -uris** (n) - murmuring

**murmuro** (1) - murmur, rumble

## *N*

**narro** (1) - relate, tell a story

**neco** (1) - kill

**neququam** (adv) - in vain

**nex, -cis** (f) - death

**nimis, nimium** (adv.) - too much

**niveus, -a, -um** - snowy, snow-white

**nocens, -ntis** - guilty

**nomen, -inis** (n) - name, reputation

**nomino** (1) - call by name

**nondum** (adv) - not yet

**notitia, -ae** (f) - knowledge

**noto** (1) - notice, mark

**notus, -a, -um** (perf. part. from nosco) - well known

**novus, -a, -um** - new, recent

**nox, -ctis** (f) - night

**nullus, -a, -um** - no, none

**nutus, -us** (m) - nod

## *O*

**oblino, -inere, -evi, -itum** - smear over, defile

**obscurus, -a, -um** - dark

**obsto, -are, -stiti, -statum** - hinder, be in the way of

**oculus, -i** (m) - eye

**olim** (adv) - once, formerly

**oppidum, -i** (n) - town

**opto** (1) - choose, wish for

**os, oris** (n) - mouth, face

**osculum, -i** (n) - kiss

## *P*

**pactum, -i** (n) - agreement

**pactus, -a, -um** - settled, agreed upon

**pallidus, -a, -um** - pale, wan

**parens, -ntis** (c) - father, mother; (plur.) parents

**paries, -etis** (m) - a wall, usually of a house

**parvus, -a, -um** - small

**pateo** (2) - be open, lie open, be revealed

**pater, -tris** (m) - father

**pectus, pectoris** (n) - the breast

**pendeo, -ere, pependi** - hang, hang down

**percutio, -ere, -cussi, -cussum** - strike

**perdo, -ere, -didi, -ditum** - lose, destroy

**perimo, -ere, -emi, -emptum** - destroy, kill

**permaturo** (1) - become quite ripe

**persequor, -i, -secutus** - follow

**pervenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum** - arrive, reach

**pes, pedis** (m) - foot

**placeo, -ere, -ui, -item** - please (with dat.)

**plangor, -oris** (m) - beating, noise, lamentation

**plenus, -a, -um** – full, copious; (with gen.) full of

**plumbum, -i** (n) – lead

**pomum, -i** (n) – fruit, (generally) apple

**pono, -ere, posui, positum** – put, place, lay aside

**posterus, -a, -um** – next

**postquam** (conj.) – after

**praecipito** (1) – throw down, rush down

**praefero, ferre, -tuli, -latum** – prefer

**primus, -a, -um** – first

**prius** (comp. adv.) – previously

**prohibeo** (2) – prevent

**pruinus, -a, -um** – frosty

**puella, -ae** (f) – girl

**pulcher, -chra, -chrum** – beautiful, fair, handsome

**pullus, -a, -um** – black, dark-coloured

**pulso** (1) – beat, strike

**pulvis, eris** (m) – dust

**purpureus, -a, -um** – purple

## Q

**quaero, -ere, quaesivi, quaesitum** – seek, ask for

**quantus, -a, -um** – how great

**queror, -i, questus** – complain

**quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque** – whoever, whatever

**quisque, quaeque, quodque** – each one

## R

**radius, -i** (m) – ray (of the sun or moon)

**radix, -icis** (f) root, radish

**ramus, -i** (m) – branch

**rapio, -ere, -ui, raptum** – seize, carry off

**recens, -ntis** – fresh, new

**recondo, -ere, -didi, ditum** – hide; (oculos) close again

**relinquo, -ere, liqui, -lictum** – leave, abandon

**remoror** (1 dep.) – delay, linger

**removeo, -ere, -movi, -motum** – remove

**reperio, -ire, repperi, repertum** – find

**requiesco, -ere, -evi, -etum** – rest, repose

**requiro, -ere, -sivi, -situm** – ask for, inquire

**respondeo, -ere, -di, -nsum** – reply

**resupinus, -a, -um** – on one's back, lying flat

**retro** (adv) – backwards

**revello, -ere, -velli, -vulsum** – tear away

**rictus, -us** (m) – open mouth

**rima, -ae** (f) – cleft, chink

**rogo** (1) – ask

**rogus, -i** (m) – funeral pile, pyre

**rupes, -is** (f) – rock

## S

**saeculum, -i** (n) – lifetime, generation, age

**saepe** (adv) – often

**saevus, -a, -um** – savage, cruel

**sanguis, -inis** (m) – blood, offspring

**sceleratus, -a, -um** – wicked, impious

**scindo, -ere, scidi, scissum** – split, rend  
asunder

**sedeo, -ere, sedi, sessum** – sit

**semper** (adv.) – always

**sentio, -ire, sensi, sensum** – feel

**serius** (comp. adv.) – later

**sicco** (1) – dry

**signum, -i** (n) – signal, sign

**silens, -ntis** – silent

**silva, -ae** (f) – wood, forest

**sino, -ere, sivi, situm** – permit, allow

**sitis, -is** (f) – thirst

**sol, solis** (m) – sun

**solitus, -a, -um** – usual, accustomed

**solum, -i** (n) – ground, soil, land, region

**solus, -a, -um** – alone, single

**spatior** (1 dep.) – walk about, travel

**spumo** (1) – foam

**statuo, -ere, -ui, utum** – establish,  
decide

**sto, stare, steti, statum** – stand

**strideo, and strido, -ere, -di** – hiss

**stringo, -ere, -nxi, -ictum** – touch lightly,  
graze; draw (a sword)

**summum, -i** (n) top, surface

**summus, -a, -um** – highest, topmost

**supersum, -esse, -fui** – survive from

**suppleo, -ere, -evi, -etum** – fill up,  
complete

## *T*

**taeda, -ae** (f) – pinewood, pine-torch,  
marriage-torch

**tamen** (conj.) – however

**tango, -ere, tetigi, tactum** – touch

**tardus, -a, -um** – slow

**tectum, -i** (n) – roof, house, building

**tego, -ere, -xi, -ctum** – cover, conceal

**tempto** (1) – try, feel

**tempus, -oris** (n) – time

**tenebrae, -arum** (f. plur.) – darkness

**teneo, -ere, -ui, tentum** – hold, keep,  
keep in control

**tenuis, -e** – thin, weak

**tepeo, -ere** – be warm

**tergum, -i** (n) – back

**timidus, -a, -um** – frightened, subject to  
fear

**tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatum** – raise,  
remove

**totus, -a, -um** – whole, entire, total

**traho, -ere, traxi, tractum** – pull, draw

**transeo, -ire, -ii, -itum** – cross

**transitus, -us** (m) – a means of crossing

**tremebundus, -a, -um** – quivering,  
shaking

**tremo, -ere, -ui** – shake, shiver, tremble

**tumulus, -i** (m) – ground, grave

**tutus, -a, -um** – safe

## *U*

**uber, -eris** – rich, fruitful

**umbra, -ae** (f) – shadow, shade, ghost

**unus, -a, -um** – one, alone

**urbs, -bis** (f) – city

**urna, -ae** (f) – urn, water-jar

**ut, uti** (conj.) – (with indic.) as, when;  
(with subj.) in order that

**uterque, utraque, utrumque** – each (of  
two)

**utrimque** (adv.) – on both sides, on  
either side

## V

**vacuus, -a, -um** – empty; unemployed;  
(with abl. or gen.) free from, empty of

**vale!** – farewell!

**valeo** (2) – be strong, healthy; have  
influence; (with inf.) be able to

**velamen, -inis** (n) – covering, garment,  
cloak, veil

**verbum, -i** (n) – word

**verso** (1) turn, twirl

**verto, -ere, -ti, -sum** – turn, change

**vestigium, -i** (n) – foot, footprint, trace

**vestis, -is** (f) – garment

**veto, -are, -ui, -itum** – forbid

**via, -ae** (f) – road, way

**vicem, -is** (no nom. f.) – change, turn,  
alteration

**in vicem, in vices** – in turn

**vicinia, -ae** (f) – neighbourhood,  
proximity

**vicinus, -a, -um** – (with dat.)  
neighbouring, near

**video, -ere, vidi, visum** – see

**virgo, -inis** (f) – girl

**vis** (no gen.) plur. **vires** (f) – force,  
power

**viscus, -eris** (n) (usually plur.) – internal  
organs

**viso, -ere, -si, -sum** – look at, visit

**vitio** (1) – make faulty, spoil, infect

**vitium, -i** (n) – fault, defect, vice

**vito** (1) – avoid

**votum, -i** (n) prayer

**vox, vocis** (f) – voice, words

**vulnus, -eris** (n) – wound

**vultus, -us** (m) – face, look



