OVID'S
METAMORPHOSES,
IN FIFTEEN BOOKS;
WITH THE
NOTES
OF JOHN MINELLIUS, AND OTHERS,
IN ENGLISH.
WITH A
PROSE VERSION OF THE AUTHOR.

BY
NATHAN L. BAILEY:

WITH THE ADDITIONS OF

I.—An Essay on the rise, nature, use and extent of fabulous compositions.

II.—Abbé Banier's arguments and explanations of the history and mythology of each fable.

III.—An explanation of the labours of Hercules.

IV.—An account of the siege of Troy, with the history of the commanders, for the better understanding of that event, so much the subject of our Author's Piece, as well as other classical writers.

A NEW EDITION, CAREFULLY REVISED.

Dublin:
PRINTED FOR P. WOGAN, NO. 15 LOWER ORMOND QUAY,
AT THE HIBERNIA-PRESS OFFICE, NO. 1, TEMPLE LANE.
1815.
embellishments and disguises, and reduced them to the plain historical truths in which the poets first found them: whereby he hath, with the greatest penetration and success, opened a fair view of the most remarkable events in Pagan Story, in their original simplicity, and laid down a most rational plan for a thorough comprehension of a very essential, but difficult branch of profane learning. So that if youth were instructed in this system of the Abbé's, it is presumed they would be less embarrassed in their conceptions of the fabulous works of the ancients, and make a more advantageous and quick progress in classical acquisitions.

The Editor would consider himself unpardonable, should he omit this opportunity of making his acknowledgements to such gentlemen as have favoured him with their assistance, and whose remarks he has made use of for the improvement of this work; where, beside the attention, already mentioned to have been paid to the Text, a variety of new Notes will be found, others materially altered, and a most assiduous attention paid to the whole.
AN ESSAY ON THE RISE, NATURE, USE, AND EXTENT OF FABULOUS COMPOSITIONS.

FABLES are, for the greatest part, so ancient, that their origin is lost in the most distant antiquity. The first authors of them are as little known, as the times when they first appeared; and those who have made the deepest researches, do not pretend to make them of earlier date than the time in which the posterity of Noah dispersed themselves into different colonies; therefore, it will perhaps seem no improbable conjecture to suppose, that fables were neither all of an equal date, nor the product of the same soil, nor the inventions of the same authors.

In the earlier times of the world, mankind knew but one Deity. Noah preserved the worship of the true God in his own family, as his forefathers had handed it down to him; but his posterity soon departed from that purity in which he left them. For, however innocent they were in their early state, as the corruption of the heart of man dilated and enlarged itself, a disrelish of spiritual things gradually came on, and the mind grew more devoted to sensible objects. Of all created things within his view, the Sun was the most glorious and the most likely to engage man's attention first, and, next, his wonder and his worship. Accordingly, it hath been considered from the beginning as the great or primary emblem of the Divinity, being not only the most beautiful of all bodies in its appearance, but the most beneficent in its effects; the regulator of the seasons, and the natural parent of light and fertility. From the Sun they proceeded to the adoration of the Stars and Planets; and, to use
the words of Moses, "All the Host of Heaven was honoured with religious worship." The intercourse the Almighty held with the Patriarchs, which was known only by tradition to the Pagan world, gave rise to that medley of gods and men which is found in their works, and on which they have erected their system of mythology. Their zeal, which was not to be limited, carried them yet farther; Nature herself was erected into a Deity, and, under different names, had divine honours in different countries. At last, great men or heroes, who had rendered themselves illustrious by their conquests, were ranked amongst the Gods, and greatly added to the Pagan creeds.

To this source of Pagan superstition, many others may be added. That which has been principally productive of a great variety of deities, was the folly mankind were led into respecting the heroes of their times, whose transactions they set off with every embellishment of fiction, to render them more worthy of admiration. Hence all the false sublime we meet with in the histories of the ancient heroes. Besides this, in the first ages of the world, when learning was but little cultivated, and people had no other registers of transactions than the memories of those who had seen them; those were afterward conveyed to posterity with such ornaments as the relater thought necessary to engage wonder and admiration. What greatly contributed to this source of evil, was the extravagance of their orators, who thought they could not sufficiently sooth the ambition of the living, without mixing the marvellous or supernatural, in their panegyrics of the dead. False informations, and ill-related hearsays, have intruded a multitude of fictions into the world for realities. A rude and undigested philosophy, by which the ancients were not able to account for phænomenas, led them to attribute life to stars, fountains, and rivers: ambiguous terms in foreign languages, they interpreted in a sense that carried with it most of the miraculous; a strong ambition of descending from divine ancestors, then filled the heads of mankind with genealogies deduced from Hercules, Apollo, and Jupiter. The sinister purposes of their Priests increased the delusion; as under the sanction of sacred characters, they concealed their own debaucheries, as well as those of princes and great men, prostituting their deities to lucrative purposes. From this source and no other, has sprung that variety of debaucheries and absurdities that appears in the accounts given of many of the heathen deities; for of their priests it was literally true, that they made a traffic of their gods, and abused their altars. This mammon of unrighteousness was the corner stone and support of the Heathen divinity, which grew upon
succeeding generations, and was only to be overthrown by the Sun of Righteousness, who came with healing in his wings, to dispel the dark clouds of superstition, and show the ways of God to the Gentiles. These several causes just related, have all contributed in their turn to the introduction of fables into history, and to the involving the first ages of the world in an impenetrable obscurity. But the poets, yielding too much to the heat of their imaginations, have been of all others, the most fertile source of fable; and their works, being greatly admired by posterity, gave the finishing hand to what had already been carried to too great an excess. It is in their works chiefly that truth is sacrificed to wit, and reality to the offspring of fancy.

Ovid never excels so much as when he touches on the passions of love, which he manages in so masterly a manner, as to render it impossible but the reader must be sensible of the same emotions: in his free treatment of this passion, he appears indeed more reprehensible than in any other, as it sometimes transports him into indelicacies which we could have wished his writings had never shown.

Beside this license which has been taken by the poets for the establishment of fables, the following observations may be considered as a general key to ancient fiction. To escape from any imminent danger, was to be changed into a bird; and if to avoid a pursuit one should hide himself in a cave, he was said to be transformed into a serpent. Should excess of grief have forced another into tears, he became a fountain. If a young creature lost herself in a wood, she was made a nymph, or a druid. The likeness of names also gave rise to several fictions; thus Alopis was metamorphosed into a Fox, Cygnus into a Swan, Coronis into a Crow, and Cerambis into a Beetle. So that however insignificant some of these particulars may appear, for the formation of such unexpected superstructures as have been raised on them, yet such was, the strange cast of those early days.

Dramatic and Epic poets have, of all others, been the most forward in adopting fables. The first, to make their shows more interesting, have filled the action of their pieces with fiction, and have not scrupled to introduce the Gods themselves to unravel their plots; while the latter abound in designs no less extravagant.

Hesiod and Homer were indebted to fables for their principal ornaments; and beside these, several other authors, both poets and historians, adopted
that plan, viz: Nicander the Colophonian, Heraclitus of Pontus, Anticleides, Silenus of Chios, Phylarchus, Theodorus, Berosus, and Apolodorus. Strabo has a remarkable passage to this purpose. "Nor," says he, "were poets 
alone in the use of fables; critics and lawgivers adopt them also 
both for their utility and agreeableness to the inclination of a rational 
creature. Man is desirous of knowledge, and fables open to him the way. 
By them children are engaged to attend to what is told them, as every 
fable is a new story; and nothing delights the understanding more than 
what is new and strange; the foundation of that esteem which has ever 
been paid to the sciences. But if the wonderful and marvellous are 
added to fables, they infinitely increase our delight, and are the first in-
ducements to learn. It is therefore highly proper to make use of fable 
to engage the tender minds of youth to the love of knowledge."

In general it may be said of Ovid, that he had a most extensive wit, a 
quick and lively fancy, and a just conception, which appears by his tender, 
agreeable, and sublime expressions. We find in him an interesting manner 
of relating a story, by inserting in their due places those little circumstances 
so essential to attract our attention. We may even venture to say, that he 
was so perfect a master in his way, as not to leave any doubt of his pro-
phetic declaration respecting the success and duration of his work.

The work is finish'd, which dreads not the rage 
Of tempests, fire, or sword, or wasting age: 
Come soon or late, Death's undetermin'd day 
This mortal being only can decay; 
My nobler part, my fame, shall reach the skies, 
And to late times with blooming honours rise. 
Whate'er the unbounded Roman power obeys, 
All climes and nations shall record my praise: 
If 'tis allow'd to poets to divine, 
One half of round eternity is mine.

This prediction has so far proved true, that this poem has been, ever 
since, the source from whence the greatest part of the succeeding ages 
have furnished themselves with fancy and allusions, and the most celebrat-
ed painters with subjects and designs; so that an acquaintance with 
ancient fable has become a necessary branch of polite literature, as without
it, it would be impossible to obtain a competent knowledge of the Classics; to form a judgment of antiques, medals, statues, or paintings; or of even the works of the moderns, who, in a great measure, frame their designs, or take their stories, from one or other of the ancient poets.

The morality that may be drawn from the fables of Ovid is often arbitrary; while, in other pages, it naturally flows from the subject. As a proof of this, who does not perceive at first sight, that the story of Narcissus is an example of the weakness of self-love? or that the transformation of the companions of Ulysses into Swine, is meant to figure the dismal consequences of a debauched and voluptuous life? The protection given to Deucalion and Pyrrha, is there-ward of piety and innocence. The fate of Phaëton shows the rashness of an inconsiderate youth, and that parents frequently indulge their children to their destruction; as does that of Midas, that nothing can be more fatal to us, than to be indulged in many of our wishes.

It is quite otherwise with regard to the history contained in those ancient fictions; which, with their moral instructions, often convey to us the most important facts. These are only discoverable to men of reading and knowledge in antiquity, that have resolution to engage with such toilsome and embarrassing discussions, for which Mons. Banier is not a little remarkable, from the number of pieces he has published on this subject, which we have with great freedom made use of in the course of this undertaking.

At the time that Ovid was engaged in his Metamorphosis, human knowledge had arrived at the highest perfection; for in the Augustan age lived Horace, Virgil, Tibullus, and Propertius, with many of the most enlightened of the philosophers, who for refinement of taste and strength of judgment, have not been exceeded, but have ever since been considered as the standard of excellence; yet in this period of the perfection of the human mind, the religion both of the Jews and Gentiles stood greatly in need of reformation; the latter, in respect of their religious institutions, were remarkably deplorable; for whatever advances they made in other parts of learning, contributed nothing to their information of the true God. On the contrary, every introduction of some useful art, instead of leading them to a knowledge of the great Author of Nature, did but estrange them from Him, as they paid that homage to the inventor, which was alone due to Him. So that the people became more corrupted, as they became more acquainted with His works. Never were the most impure superstitions at
agreater height, or the Deity more disfigured with superfluous rites; yet in this state of corrupt infidelity, the Roman State was in or near the meridian of its glory, and its dominion so extensive as to take in, in Europe, Italy, both the Gauls, Spain, Greece, Illyricum, Dacia, Pannonia, with part of Britain and Germany; in Asia, Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, Judea, with part of Mesopotamia and Media; in Africa, Egypt, Numidia, Mauritia, and Lybia, with a number of islands. At this time all was peace, as Augustus had closed the Temple of Janus, which had been open for more than two hundred years. Thus far did idolatry triumph, enjoying a state of tranquility that for ages before had not been experienced; and instead of a right knowledge of the Deity, our author at this period did not more than convey some lessons of morality: but so blended truth with error, and obscurity with fiction, that he has, as it were, wrapped in clouds the most important doctrines; such as the creation of the world: the fall of man; the destruction of the human race by an universal deluge; the change produced in nature by that great event; the origin of natural and moral evil, and the final restitution of all things to their primitive glory and splendour. These, it is true, are most artfully represented in allegories and lessons of Pagan morality. However, in such veneration was this method of conveying instruction when properly used, that we find it is not confined to the profane writers, for the Scriptures, both the New and the Old, do frequently give the most interesting truths in that way: of which, perhaps, the following are not the least remarkable.

Jotham's fable of the Trees is the oldest that is extant, and as beautiful as any which have been given since that time. That of the Poor Man and his Lamb, which Nathan made use of for the instruction of King David, is also of very early antiquity: the happy effect of this fable is worth attending to, as it conveyed instruction to the ear of a king, without offending; and was so effectual as to bring the man after God's own heart to a sense of his guilt and his duty. Beside these two, which are preserved in the Scriptures of the Old Testament, we shall mention another from profane history, of remarkable importance from its happy effects in appeasing a mutiny of the people in the early days of the Roman Commonwealth, this is the fable of the Belly and the Members, which appeased an incensed rabble, at a time, when, perhaps, they would have torn to pieces, any one who should have preached such doctrine to them in a more direct manner. Fables, doubtless, must be allowed to have their beginning with the infancy of learning; yet they gradually rose into excellence as learning improved, and became as it were the only medium through which instruction was to be conveyed.
Our Saviour, who entered on the office of his love in this era of the Roman grandeur, both for knowledge and power, taught his followers in this way, according to their capacities and dispositions, as he knew well how to be all things to all men; therefore we find him very early instructing the people by a parable (on the lake of Tiberias) in the state of the gospel dispensation, and the nature and different effects of the doctrine of Christianity, by several similitudes, particularly that of the Husbandman who went out to sow corn. Many others might be pointed out which might well be thought unnecessary, as they offer themselves to every reader; more especially, as we have already sufficiently shown the great use that has been made of fables, parables, and allegories, for conveying the most important truths.

In the course of this Essay we have been necessarily led to consider the state of the human mind, as well as that of human learning, in both which are discoverable great improvements; yet, we find, notwithstanding these great advances, that the method of conveying religious and moral truths in a fabulous dress, for which Oclid was eminent, was totally insufficient to dispel the cloud of darkness in which mankind were involved, respecting a right knowledge of the Deity, and of a proper mode of worship; so we may conclude, that the progress of science in Oclid's age was insufficient indeed to instruct man in these important matters, and can only be considered as a useful preparative for the better reception of that purer light, with which they were soon to be favoured. In this age, the utmost efforts of human reason to arrive at perfection must have been made, as in it the greatest ornaments of learning, taste and science shone, which in course has been particularly pointed out; and which at this day places their professors in the highest rank of literature: yet, in whatever eminence they stood, they only served to mark the insufficiency of the human understanding to bring men back to the knowledge of the true God by its own natural powers; yet it must be allowed to have been indulged with the fairest opportunity of exerting its own strength, as it never since has been wrought up to greater, or so great a degree of improvement and penetration, elegance and acuteness, as at that very time. Philosophy and the sciences were then more generally cultivated, and learning of almost every degree more common than in any other age of the world; and therefore this period proved the critical juncture, the very fulness of time, in which the human race was to be blessed with the presence of the Son of God; when all circumstances were at once conspiring to render it the very fittest season for the glorious
purpose, as mankind were then in the most favourable situation to examine
the credentials of our Saviour’s mission, and to inquire into the truth and
authority of his doctrine; beside these desirable circumstances, it had the
advantage of a very extensive communication (the better to convey the glad
tidings of the gospel,) from the great extent of dominion that was under Augustus Caesar, who also gave to the world a tranquility that had not before
been enjoyed for many ages. So that we may close this Essay, and with
the apostle Paul declare this epoch to be, “The very fulness of time, in
which God would send forth his Son to redeem them that were under the
law, that they might receive the adoption of sons, and as sons become heirs
of eternal life.”

These reflections greatly illustrate the subject, and add much to its im-
portance, by laying before the young reader a train of incidents, that per-
haps would not, (however important) have been so early the employment
of his mind; which, whilst led to admire the beauty of the Heathen writers,
is made acquainted that they alone are not to detach it from the great
worth, importance, and superior excellence of the Scriptures, written un-
der the influence of the Divine Spirit; which, while they enforce the most
noble sentiment, display a beauty in composition nowhere else to be found;
and above all, make known “the ways of God to man.”
*Metamorphosis*, in Latin transformatio, from ἀλλάτισθαι, to change one thing for another, or to put on another shape or appearance. Ovid in this fabulous History, describes these transformations, both of things and persons, in a continued series of events from the creation of the world to his own time.

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas

Corpora. Di, cœptis (nam, a Di, mutâstis et illas)

Adspirate meis: primâque ab origine mundi. 
Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen.

a vos.

---

**NOTES.**

1. In nova, &c.] It is generally the practice of poets, at the very beginning of their works, first to mention what things they intend to treat of; after that, to invoke; and in the third place, to relate. Here Ovid briefly mentions those things which are to be the subject of his undertaking; and then entreats the assistance of the gods, and, in the last place, begins his narration from the very beginning of the world.

Fert.] Me understood, inclines me, i. e. I have determined.

Mutatas.] By an hypallage: for it means bodies changed into new forms and shapes. And the poet, intending to treat of the transformations of bodies, begins very elegantly with a changed structure of words, that he may in some measure shadow out the mutation of things by the type of words.

2. Di.] He invokes the gods, that they may be able to comprise, in a continued poem, the mutations that have been from the beginning of the world down to his own time.

Nam Di, &c.] “For, O Gods! ye have changed even them;” and therefore with great reason, I implore your aid in relating them.

3. Adspirate.] Favour: a metaphor taken from the winds, which while they fill the ship’s sails, are properly said aspirare. So Virgil: “Aspirat primo fortuna labori.”

4. Deducite.] Hand down, draw out the length, like a thread, all the matter of the verse. Perpetuum, i. e. continued, without interruption. So Hor. Lib. I. Od. 6. “Carme perpetuo celebrare.” So that one transformation may be aptly connected with another.

Tempora.] Unto the time of Augustus’s empire.
God reduces the Chaos into order. He separates the four elements, and disposes the several bodies, of which the universe is composed, into their proper stations.

Ante mare et tellus et caelum quod tegit omnia, erat unus vultus nature in toto orbis, quem dixere Chaos; rudis indigestaque moles; nec quicquam nisi iners pondus, que discordia semina rerum non bene junctorum congesta odor.

Nullus Titan adhuc praebebat lumina mundo; Nec Phoebe reparabat nova corona crescendo; nec tellus pendebat in aere circumfuso, librata suis ponderibus: nec Amphitrite porroexerat brachia longo margine terrarum. Qua qua fuit tellus, illic et pontus et aere; sic tellus erat instabilis, unde inabili. Aëri 

egens lucis: sua forma manebat nulli. Que aliqui obstabat aliis: quia in uno corpore 

a terras.

NOTES.

Ante.] This is the narration with which the poet begins to describe the first mutation of things. For in the first place he says, all was a chaos, i.e. a certain confusion of all things, without any form. Afterward he relates how the chaos (as the ancient philosophers will have it) was changed into Ether, air, water, and earth: and so divided, that the Ether, on account of its lightness, ascended to the upper regions, the air to the next, the water to the third: and the earth, from its gravity, descended into the lowest.

Caelum.] Whatsoever others conjecture, that Caelum is derived either of celando or calando, it seems more agreeable to me, that it took its name ατο του κοιλου, from its concavity.

2. Nature.] Nature is that power, by which all things are supported.

4. Iners.] Stiffish and immovable.

Edodem.] The seeds and first originals of things confusedly joined together, disagreeing among themselves, in the same place.

5. Discordia.] From discors.

Semina.] The four Elements.

6. Titan.] Neither was there any sun to diffuse light, nor a moon which sometimes increased, and at other times decreased.

7. Phoebe.] The moon, which seems to be renewed every month. Phobus, the sun: Phoebe, the moon; φωις, in Greek, pure.

8. Circumfuso.] Encompassing it. Nor did the earth, poised by its own weight, hang in the air, as it now appears.

9. Brachia.] So the waters are called the arms of the ocean, with which it embraces the earth.

10. Margine.] A margin is the extremity of a thing; as though he had said, the ocean had not yet clasped the extremities of the earth in its embraces.

Amphitrite.] The daughter of Oceanus, the wife of Neptune, of whom Triton was born. It is here and in other places put for the sea, so called ἀρχή τον αειπράσειν την γή; because it wears the earth by washing it.


Aëri.] It is derived, as some will have it, ου τον αἰγειν, i.e. from elevating or piling up.

Instabilis.] Ubi stare non detur: there was no standing on the land.

13. Nulli.] None of the elements had its proper figure and nature.

14. Obstatatque.] The elements fought among themselves, because there were contrary qualities in the same subject.
Frigida pugnabat calidis, humentia siccis, 15
Mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pondus.
Hanc Deus et melior littera Natura diremit:
Nam coelo terras, et terris abscedit undas;
Et liquidum spisso secrevit ab aere coelum.
Quae postquam evoluit, caeco exemint acervo,
Dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit.
Ignca convexi vis et sine pondere coeli
Enificent, summanaque locum sibi legit in arce.
Proximus est aer illi levitate, locoque:
Densior histellus, elementaque grandia traxit, 21
Et pressa est a gravitate sui. Circumfluus humor
Ultima possedit, solidumque coërcuit orbem.

a. Gravitate suâ.

cumfluus humor possedit ultima, que coërcuit solidum orbem,

NOTES.

16. Sine pondere, &c.] With light. "Ha-
habentia pondus pugnabat cum rebus sine
pondere."

17. Natura.] God, for it is here taken
expositively, q. d. Nature, or God, i. e. Na-
ture.

Directa.] Put an end to. Contentsions
and wars are properly said dirimi, when
they are determined and taken away.


Spisso.] From the thick, in which clouds
and rain are generated.

Secretus.] He separated, from secerne.

Caelum.] Is here put for aether and Ignis,
which is the most pure and clear, and signi-
fies the heavens, and ethereal regions.

20. Que, &c.] After God had laid open
the four elements, and brought them out of
that mass they call chaos, although they
were separated as to place, yet he joined
them by a certain concord.

22. Ignis.] Aether and fire, which, be-
cause of their lightness, laid claim to the
uppermost place.

Conversi.] A round orbicular body is so
called, when the outside is convex; the in-
side is said to be concave.


24. Proximus.] And came next to fire
and air.

25. Densior.] Thicker and more heavy.

Elementa.] Drew the great and heavier
parts from that mass along with itself. Very
well is traxit used; for all heavy things are
drawn downward by a certain natural
power. An element is a simple body, into
which other bodies are resolved. Some will
have elementa, as if alimentum, from alendo; because all mixed bodies are nourish-
ed, cherished, and conserved by them. An
element properly so called, is that which is
first in any thing, and of which the thing
itself is composed; as letters are the ele-
ments of a word. It is also taken for the
first principles and precepts of any art. So
we call the precepts or rudiments of gram-
mar, elements. So, according to the op-
inions of ancient philosophers, elements are
taken for these four simple bodies, fire, air,
water, earth; of the mixture of which, all
inferior bodies, which are properly said to
be mixed, arise.

26. Pressa, &c.] Kept down. Because of
its gravity, it descended into the lowest
place. Made solid.

Humor.] The water.

27. Coercuit.] Confined the solid part of
the earth. For it could not be said to
confine it, unless it surrounded it on every
side.

AN EXPLANATION OF FABLE I.

The creation is a mystery above the conception of human reason. The
philosophers, who were never able to comprehend how something could be
produced out of nothing, established this principle, Ex nihilo nihil, et in ni-
halam nil posse reverti. But observing the beauty and admirable structure of
the universe, they were under the necessity of attributing it either to a being
superior to nature, or to nature itself; they therefore supposed a pre-existent
matter, which, though at first confused and without form, was afterward brought into order by some powerful cause. According to their opinion, God was not supposed to be the Creator, but rather the architect to range and dispose of the elements, and to place them in such situations as were most suitable to their respective qualities. This confusion of matter is the chaos so often sung by the poets, and of which Hesiod gave them the first model.—It is very perceptible, that this system, however monstrous and absurd, is no other than a disfigured tradition of the Mosaic creation of the world. But though disfigured and obscured by the wild imaginations of the poets, and of all that they have fabled respecting it, we still perceive the force of some truths, which they could not conceal under their fictions. For a full explanation of this fable, we need only consult the Bible, and read the two first chapters of the Book of Genesis, where we shall find its mythology fully unravelled.

**FAB. II. TERRA IN VARIAS PERSONAS.**

After the separation of matter, God gives form and regularity to the universe; and all other living creatures being produced, Prometheus tempered some earth with water, and moulded it into the form of a human body, which was animated by Minerva.

_ubi quisquis Deorum ille factit, secuit congrerii sic dispositam, que redegit sectam in membra, Principio glomeravit terram in speciem magni orbis, ne foret non equalis ab omni parte. Tum jussit freta diffundi, que tumescere rapidis ventis, et circundare littora ambitus terrae. Et addidit fontes, que immensa stagna, que lacus; que cinxit declivia lumina obliquis ripis: que diversa locis partim sorbentur ab ipsa; partim perveniant in mare, que recepta campo._

**SIC ubi dispositam quisquis suit ille Deorum,**

_Congarerim secuit, sectamque in membra redegit,_

**Principio terram, ne non equalis ab omni**

_Parte foret, magni speciem glomeravit in orbis._

_Tum freta diffundi, rapidisque tumescere ventis._

_Jussit, et ambitae circumdare litora terrae._

_6 Addidit et fontes, immensaque stagna, lacusque;_ Fluminaque obliquis cinxit declivia ripis: _Quae diversa locis partim sorbentur ab ipsa; In mare perveniant partim, campoque recepta_  

_a Convenient._

**NOTES.**

1. _Quisquis._] He intimates this God, the Creator of the world, to be some more mighty God than those who were commonly accounted gods.

2. _Secuit._] He separated and divided.

In membra.] He reduced into parts.

_3 Principio._] After he had distinguished the chaos into their elements, he made the earth round on all sides, and furnished it with various things.

_4 Equalis._] That it might be equal on every side.

_Glomeravit._] He rounded it like a great globe or ball, which has every side equal. Glomerare, is to wind up like a bottom of thread, which is round on all sides.

5. _Freta._] Narrow seas between two lands are properly called _sireta, à fervendo._

_Rapidis._] Boisterous, carrying all things along with them.

_Tumescere._] To swell and be raised into a storm.

_6 Jussit._] He commanded.

_Ambitae._] Encompassed by the sea on every side. Shores properly belonging to the sea.

7. _Immensa._] Great marshes.

8. _Cinxit._] He girt, defended.

_Declivia._] Gliding downward, shelving.

_Ripis._] Banks properly belong to rivers.

9. _Quae._] He describes the nature of rivers. For some of them are absorbed by the earth itself, some flow into the sea.

_Ipsa._] Seal. terrâ.
Liberioris aquæ, pro ripis littora pulsant. 11
Jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles,
Frondie tegi sylvas, lapidosos surgere montes.
Utque duæ dextrâ colun, totidemque sinistri;
Parte secant Zone, quinta est ardentior illis; 15
Sic onus inclusus numero distinxit cedem
Cura Dei: totidemque plagae tellure premuntur.
Quarum quæ media est, non est habitabilisæstu;
Nix tegit alta duas, totidem inter utramque locavit;
Temperiemque dedit, mistâ cum frigore flammâ,
Inminet his aër; qui, quanto est pondere terræ
Pondus b aquæ levius, tanto est onerosior igni.

NOTES.

11. Liberioris.] Because the sea-water is
not confined between narrow banks, as that
of rivers is.
Æquore.] For campus is properly the su-
perficies of the earth.
Pulsant.] They beat. He very elegantly
distinguishes shores from banks; for we use
littorâ of the sea, and ripæ of the rivers.
12. Extendi.] The plains to be extended.
Subsidere.] To sink down to the bottom.
Valles.] That oblong concavity (hollow
way) that lies between two neighbouring
mountains, is called a valley.
13. Frondie.] Trees to grow in the woods.
Lapidosos.] Craggy mountains to rise aloft.
14. Duæ.] Girdles, circles, for Zôny
is that space of the earth that lies between
the two Tropics, or between either of the
Tropics and the nearest polar circle, or ei-
er of the polar circles and the next polar
point. According to which definition there
are five zones, of which the two outmost
are called frigid, and the middle ones torrid,
and the two between the torrid and the
says thus:
"Quinque tenent calum zone, quaram
una corusco
Semper sole rubens, et terrida semper ab
igni:
Quam circum extremæ dextrâ lavâque
trahuntur.
Caeruleâ glacie concrete atque imbrilbus
airis;
Has inter mediamque, duæ mortalibus
agris
Munere concessæ divum.—They are al-
so called zone, because they are certain
broad circles, encompassing heaven and
earth-like girdles. The torrid zone is that
which lies between the two tropics of Can-
cer and Capricorn, in breadth 47 degrees,
being divided in the middle by the equi-
notial circle. It is called the torrid, from
the continual heat of the sun which it lies
under; by reason of which it was account-
ed by the ancients to be uninhabitable. The
northern temperate zone lies between the
tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle. The
southern temperate zone lies between the
tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle.
They are called temperate, because they lie
in the middle between cold and heat. The
northern frozen zone lies between the ar-
tic circle and the northern polar point,
from which circle to this point are 23 de-
grees and a-half. The southern frozen zone
lies between the antarctic circle and the
southern polar point. The two outmost are
called frigid; they are placed very remote
from the heat of the sun; and, on account
of the intenseness of the cold, were ac-
counted uninhabitable.
14. Dextrâ.] Which inclines to the north
pole.
Sinistrâ.] Which inclines to the south pole.
15. Quinta.] The poet calls the middle
zone the fifth, which he therefore says is
the hotter, as the sun runs through it twice
in a year.
16. Onus.] The mass. For the earth,
which is ponderous, is confined in five zones.
17. Cura Dei.] The providence of God.
Plaque.] Regions.
18. Æstu.] By fervour and excessive
heat.
19. Locavit.] He placed the two tempe-
rate zones between the two extremes and
middle one.
20. Temperiemque.] They are called
temperate (as is said above,) because they
are placed in the middle between cold and
heat.
22. Onerosior.] More ponderous, more
heavy.
Et jussit nebulas consistere illi, nubes illi, et tonitrua motura humanas mentes, et ventos facientes frigora cum fulminibus. Quoque fabricator mundi non permisit æra habendum passim his. Nunc vix obistit illis, cum quise regant sua flavia diversum tractu, quin lanient mundum; discordia fratrum est tanta. Eurus recessit ad Auroram, que Nabathæa regna que Persida et juda subdist matutinis radis. Vesper et littora que tepescunt occiduo sole, sunt proxima Zephyro: horrifer Boreas invasit Scythiam que septem Trionem.

Nexit et nebulas, illic c consistere nubes. Eurus, et humanas motura tonitrua mentes, et cum fulminibus facientes frigora ventos. 25 His quoque non passim mundi fabricator habendum.

Aëræ permisit. Vix nunc obistit illis, Cum sua quise regant diversum flavia tractu, Quin lanient mundum: tanta est discordia fratrum. 29 Eurus ad Auroram, Nabathæaque regnaverecessit, Persidaque, et radis juga subdita matutinis. Vesper, et occiduo que littora Sole tepescunt, Proxima sunt Zephyro: Scythiam septemque Trionem.

Horrifer invasit Boreas: contraria tellus.

**NOTES.**

23. Illic.] In that air.

Nubes.] Thick vapours (fogs,) that do not ascend very far from the earth and waters.

Nubes.] A moist dense vapour carried up as far as the middle region of the air; and there lying condensed by cold, it shades the Heaven from us.

24. Tonitrua.] A sound which a dry exhalation, shut up within a dry and thick cloud, makes when bursting, as with a violent blow.

25. Fulminibus.] Thunder and wind, producing cold, are begotten in the air. Fulmen, is a fiery exhalation breaking out of a cloud with a great force. The wind is an exhalation large and copious, proceeding out of the earth; which, being repelled and repressed by resisting cold, is by little and little turned aside, and rushes with force through the air.

27. Vix.] The violence of the wind is very hardly resisted; or it is a hard matter to stand against the force of winds, although there is a proper place assigned to every one of them; so that if they had the liberty of the whole air, all nature would be destroyed.

Obistit.] A verb impersonal: and observe, that no verb neuter, as obistio, is ever formed passively, but as an impersonal.

28. Sua flamma.] Their blasts.

Quisque.] Scil. ventus.

Diverso.] In different regions, Eurus from the East, Zephyrus from the West, Auster from the South, and Boreas from the North.

29. Lanient.] They would rend in pieces.

Fratrum.] Because they are fabled to be the sons of Aurora and Astræus the giant.

30. Eurus.] The principal or cardinal winds are here described, which blow from the four Cardines, i.e. principal points of the world, the East, West, South, and North, from whence they are called Cardinal.

Auroram.] This blows from the Equinoctial east, which, with its collateral winds, is moderately warm, dry, and serene, and the most healthful of all, and renders bodies lively and soft.

Nabathæaque.] Eastern. For Nabath (as history says,) the son of Ishmael, (as is related,) with his eleven brethren, possessed all that part of the earth from Euphrates to the Red Sea, and named it the province of Nabathaæ, whence they were called the Nabathaean kingdoms.

31. Persidaque.] Persis, which is called Persia, it is a region bordering upon India.

Radiis.] To the rays of the rising sun.

Juga.] The tops of the mountains exposed to.

32. Vesper.] Zephyrus (which the Latins call Favonius, because it sufficiently favours all things,) is opposite to Eurus, proceeds from the western equinoctial, and with its collateral side-winds is cold, moist, cloudy, tempestuous, and inclining to rain, less healthful both to bodies and minds.

33. Scythiam.] A region situated northward, so called from king Scyth.
Nubes assiduis, pluvioque madescit ab Austro.

Hec super imposuit liquidum et gravitate car- rentem

Æthera, nec quicquam terrenæ facies habentem. Vix ea limitibus disseperat omnia certis:
Cum, quæ pressa diu massa latuere sub illâ, Sidera cæperunt toto effervescere coelo. 40

Neu regio foet ura suis animalibus orba;

Astra tenent celeste solum, formæque Deorum:

Cesserunt nitidis habitandæ piscibus unde:

Terra feras cepit: volucres agitabilis ãër.
Sanctius his animal, mentisque capacious altae, 45

NOTES.

Boreas.] This blows from the north, which with its side-winds is cold and dry (for it passes through cold, snowy places,) and therefore produces hail, snow, thunder: purges the air, and strengthens bodies.

35. Pluvioque.] The south wind is warm and moist, and therefore rainy (for it blows over the sea from moist and warm places,) from the south. Others reckon more winds, which they call collateral or side-winds, which are added to the sides of the cardinal winds, as associates and companions: so that in the whole there are twelve, comprehended in these verses.

1 Flat Subsolanus, Vulturnus et Eurus ab Ortu:
2 Cirrus occasum, Zephyrusque, Favonius "affiant.
3 Et media de parte die Notus, Africus, "Auster:
4 Conveniant Aquilò, Boreas, et Corus ab Arcto." 56. Hæc.] The sky is placed above the air in which the winds reign, which is free from all gravity and perturbation: Æther is derived either ατό του ατη ἕσιν, from always running, or ατό του ατη ἕσιν, from burning, and is said by Cicero to be the heaven, in which the fiery bodies run their determinate courses.

57. Nec.] Sig. et non.


Certis.] By fixed and immutable limits.

39. Massis.] Under the mass itself, or under that heap which the ancients called Chaos.

40. Sidera.] Sidus is a sign composed of many stars, as Aries, Taurus, &c. Stella, stars, as single and by themselves, and not mixed with others, as the planets.

41. Neu.] The parts of the world were so adorned with animals, that the gods and stars posset the heavens: the fishes obtained the seas: the beasts occupied the earth; and the air was assigned to the birds.

Suis.] Proper and agreeable to it.

Orba.] Deprived.

42. Astra.] He follows the opinion of those who say, the gods and stars are living beings.

Solum.] Is whatsoever sustains any thing, as the sea is said to be the Solan of ships and fishes; the earth, of men; the air, of fowls; the heavens, of the stars and gods; whence we call one's own country Natale Solum: and say, that one that is banished from his own country, is as it were cast out from his native soil.

45 Cesserunt.] Submitted themselves; cedere sometimes signifies, to become any one's right, as hoc mihi cedit, i. e. comes to be my property; otherwise cedere is to go away, and give place.

Nitidis.] Because of the glittering of their scales, which, like a looking-glass, reflects the light.

44. Terra.] The earth received the brute animals.

Volucres.] Birds, so called à volando; concerning this, 2 de Arte:

Sylva feras, æir volucres accepit habendas;

"In liquidis pisces delitius aqua.

Agitabilis.] Moveable, because it is easily driven hither and thither.

45. Sanctius.] Man was created out of the world of the earth, after the likeness of God, the last of all living creatures, whether by God the Maker of the whole world, which is true; or by Prometheus the son of Iapetus, as the poets have feigned.

His.] Than beasts, fishes, and birds, not gods.

Capacious.] Capable of still higher faculties, than the other animals, on account of reason, which man only is endowed with,
et quod possit dominari in cetera, decret adhuc. Homo est natus. Sive ille opifex rerum, origo melioris mundi, fecit hunc divino semine; sive reclus tellus, que seducta nuper ab alto æthere, cognati retinaet semina coeli; sive recens tellus, seductaque nuper ab alto æthere, cognati retinaet semina coeli; 50 Quam satus Iapeto, mistam fluvialibus undis, Finxit in effigiem moderatum cuncta Deorum. Pronaqua cum spectent animalia cetera terram, Os homini sublime dedit, coelemque tueri Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus. 55 Sie, modo quæ fuerat rudis et sinæ imagine, tellus Induit ignotas hominum conversa figuras, imagine, conversa induit ignotas figuris hominum.

NOTES.

and is called a particle of the divine nature.

46. Quod.) Which should have the command of the rest; for God put all things under man's dominion.

48. Opifex.) The Creator: for God is the author of all things.

49. Seductaque.) Separated.

50. Cognati.) Born together. For the earth and heavens are said to have both proceeded from the heap which is called chaos.

51. Iapeto.) The son of Iapetus, viz. Prometheus.

52. Finxit.) Hath formed.

Effigiem.) After the likeness and image.

MODERANTUM.) Governing and ruling.

Pronaqua.) When other animals incline toward the earth, man only is endowed with a countenance erected toward heaven, that he may continually contemplate on God, after whose image he is created, and behold the heavens from whence he had his original.

56. Modo.) Lately, a little before.

Imagine.) As to its form.

59. Induit.) Assumed the figure of man, till then unknown.

Conversa.) Being changed, by the Creator.

EXP. FAB. II. The poets, in relating the manner by which the chaos has been reduced to order, made use of the natural philosophy of their time, conceived merely on the observations of the senses. However, it is discoverable by certain strokes, that they either consulted tradition or the scriptures: this appears more particularly in the formation of man; who, in Ovid, as in the Book of Genesis, is the last work of the Creator. It is discoverable, however disfigured by his fabulous mixtures, to be the same event. Prometheus, who is said to temper the earth, and Minerva, to animate his workmanship, emblematically represent the great Creator of all things, who formed man, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and endued him with faculties, which distinguish him from the other creatures of the universe. For the particulars of Prometheus and other opinions of the ancients, respecting the creation, &c. see Boyse's Pantheon, page 13.

FAB. III. MUNDUS IN SECULA QUATUOR DISTRIBUTUS. AUREUM.

After the formation of Man, the most perfect work of the creation, the world became divided into four ages. The first is called the Golden Age, when a perfect innocence of manners reigned, and the inhabitants lived in soft tranquility, enjoying the earth's spontaneous fruits in the delicacy of full ripeness.
AUREA prima sata est ætas, quæ, vindice nullo,
Sponte sua, sine lege, fidem rectumque colebat.
Pena metusque aberant; nec verba minacia fixo
Ære legebantur; nec supplex turba timebant
Judicis ora sui: sed erant sine æ vindice tutti.
Nondum casasuis, peregrinum utviseret orben,
Montibus in liquidas pinus descenderat undas;
Nullaque mortales, præter sua, littora nörant.
Nondum precipites cinegebant oppida fosse;
Non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi,
Non galeæ, non ensis erant: sine militis usu
Mollia secures Peregebant oita Æ mentes.
Ipsa quoque immunis rastroque intacta, nec ullis
Saucia vomeribus, per se dabat omnia tellus;
Contentique cibis nullo cogente creatis,
Nec saucia ullis vomeribus, dabat omnia per se;

\[ a \text{ Judice.} \quad b \text{ Gentes.} \]

NOTES.

1. Aurea.) The four ages seem to have been caused by the various manners of men, to which names are given according to the quality of metals. The first was called the Golden Age, because, in that time, when Saturn reigned, men flourished, who were of the best manners. The Second is called the Silver Age, because at the time when Jupiter began to reign, men began to incline to vice. The third was the Brazen, which was employed in wars. The fourth the Iron Age, because in it men abstained from no kind of cruelty.

Sata.) Was sown, or caused by the manners of men.

Vindice.) Punisher.

2. Rectum.) Honesty and virtue.

4.) Ære.) Neither were laws nor edicts engraved in brass, as 1, that they might be read by all, affixed to public walls; for it was a custom among the Romans to cause the decrees of the Senate, and other public laws, to be engraved in brass, and to be affixed in some public place to be publicly read.

5. Judicis.) For in the time of the Golden Age there was no judge, seeing all did right of their own accord.

Ora.) The face and countenance.

Vindice.) For there were no judges, no executioners, no avengers of capital offences, nor any prisons.

Tuti.) Secure and out of all danger.

6. Nondum.) No one had then built a ship for sailing; for every one was content with his own place.

Peregrinum.) Strange lands. The part for the whole, as Peregrinum orben is, a strange world,

Viseret.) To go to see.

7. Pinus.) The tree. The species for the genus. For the pine-tree is a mountain-tree, of which ships were made.


9. Nondum.) Then there were no towns. Precipites.) Deep.

10. Tuba.) No warlike instruments were then made use of. The Romans made use of the Tuba, the Buccina, and the Cornua in their armies.

Non æris, &c.) Litui. For the Litus was a beaded trumpet or French horn.

11. Galeæ.) An helmet; an iron covering for the head.

Usu.) The Help, Æ. without wars and battles.

12. Mollia.) Soft, from the effect, because it makes men soft and effeminate.

13. Ipsa.) The earth, without any tillage, did abundantly supply all things necessary for the food of living creatures; from whence Virgil says, 1 Geor. Ante Jovem, &c.

Immunis.) Free either from tillage or sowing of seed.

Rastro.) An instrument fitted for tilling the ground, and so called à radendo; because it shaves the earth; a harrow.

14. Saucia.) Wounded; for when the earth is cut with ploughs, it seems as it were to suffer great wounds.

15. Cogente.) Tilling the field; for he that tills the fields seems, as it were, to compel them to bring forth fruit.
cogente legebant arbuteos fœtus, montanaque fragra legebant, Corneaque, et in duris hærentia mora rubetis; Et quæ deciderant patulâ Jovis arbores glandes. Ver erat æternum; placidique tepentibus auris Mulceebant Zephyri natos sine semine flores. 20 Mox etiam fruges tellus inarata ferebat; Nec renovatus ager gravidis canebat aristis. Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant: Flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella.

NOTES.

16. Arbuteos.) The fruit of a low tree which resembles a strawberry, and ripens in our winters.
Montanaque.] Which are gathered on the mountains.
17 Corneaque.) Wild Cherries.
Duris.) Sharp, thorny.
Rubetis.) In uncultivated and thorny places (hedges.)
18. Et quæ.) The first men fed upon Acorns that fell from oaks, trees consecrated to Jupiter.
19. Æternum.) There were then no variations of times, but the south winds constantly blowing did so cherish the flowers, growing without culture, that it seemed a continual spring-time.
20. Mulceebant.) They did so mitigate and cherish, that they did not wither with too much heat nor too much cold.
21. Fruges.) All fruits whatsoever grow out of the ground, and are called Fruges, among which apples are numbered.
22. Nec renovatus.) Then there was no need to till the ground, seeing it brought forth fruit every year without tillage. Novalis is a Periphrasis; for novalis is a follow’d land that is sown every second year.
Canebat.) Became hoary. For fields full of ripe corn, seem as it were to be hoary. From caneo, for the a is long.
Aristis.) With full ears of grain; for he has put arisists, which are the beard of the ear of corn that first wither (from whence they take their name,) for the ears themselves.
23. Nectaris.) Nectar is said to be the drink of the Gods.
21. Stillabant.) Fell drop by drop.
Ilice.) From the Holm Oak; for the ilex is a mast-bearing tree belonging to Jupiter.

EXP. FAB. III. The Golden Age here mentioned by Ovid, is a continuation of his tradition of the creation, and the state of man during his innocence, but so disfigured by fiction, as best to answer the poet’s intentions, and a compliance with his times, as truth then scarce ever appeared in any other dress, particularly when communicated by such writers. He had learned that the first man lived for some time in perfect innocence; that the ground in the garden of Eden furnished him, without tillage, food in abundance, with every fruit his desires could wish for; that the animals were peaceable, obedient and submissive to his orders; and, as the Scriptures express it, The Lamb and the Lion lay down together. That, after his fall, the earth became unfruitful, and did not yield any thing but with the hardest labour; and that all nature revolted, and no longer acknowledged man for his master, who, for his disobedience, was adjudged to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow. The state of innocence is the Golden Age so much celebrated by our poet; and his Eden he has placed in Italy, where his rivers flowed with milk and honey; and what he has said of the reign of Saturn and Janus, is a fictitious representation of what the holy Scriptures have recorded of Adam and Noah.
Next to these days of innocence followed the Silver Age, when men began to know good from evil, and their nature became corrupt, and consequently less happy than in the Golden age. In the Brazen, which succeeded, men became more wicked; but the full measure of their wickedness is reserved for that of the Iron, when they became truly abominable, and did all manner of wickedness with greediness.

POSTQUAM, Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso,
Sub Jove mundus erat; subiit argentea proles
Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere.
Jupiter antiqui contraxit temporá veris:
Perque hyemos, aestusque, et inaequales autumnos,
Et breve ver, spatiis a exegit quatuor annum. 6
Tum primum siccis aëris fervoribus ustus
Candidit; et ventis glacies adstricta peepidit.
Tum primum subiere domos. Domus antra
fuerunt,
Et densi frutices et vinctae cortice virgæ. 10

a divitis.

NOTES.

1. Postquam.) To the Golden Age, in which Saturn reigned, the Silver followed, in which Jupiter reigned; which, as it is worse than the Golden Age, so it is better than the Brazen.

Saturno.) After Saturn, the governor of the Golden Age, was driven out of his kingdom of Crete, by Jupiter, his son, and was banished to hell. For Saturn, the son of Vesta, being dispossessed of his kingdom by the Titans, was afterward reinstated by his Son Jupiter, who in the end drove him out of Crete, when he fled to Janus King of Italy, by whom being kindly received, and taken in as a partner in the kingdom, he built a city where Rome now stands, which he called Saturnia, after his own name. Hence Virgil, 8.Æn. Primus ab æthero, &c. Tenebrosa.) Full of darkness.

Tartara.) From Tartarus, it is a very deep place among the Inferi. The declension irregular.

2. Sub.) Under the government of Jupiter, who is said to be the son of Saturn and Ops, and brought forth at one birth with Juno; he was called Jupiter (as Cicero writes) as though Juvans pater.

4. Antiqui.) Of that perpetual one, with which the Golden Age was blessed.

Contraxit.) He shortened. Veris from ver.

5.Æstusque.) The Summer.

6. Breve ver.) In comparison of that perpetual one, the Spring is said to be short.

Spatiis,.) Measures of times, for each quarter of the year consists of three months.

Exegit.) He digested.

7. Tum primum.) After Saturn was expelled by Jupiter.

8. Candidit.) It seemed to glow, because of the excessive heat.

Venti.) By Boreas, and other cold winds; for, by the coldness of wind, water is congealed into ice.

Adstricta.) Bound together, congealed, frozen.

Peepidit.) From the trees, the covering, the leaves.

10. Vincta.) Hurdles, or something like made of the barks of trees and twigs joined together, which they then made use of instead of houses. Of this, De Art. 2.

Tum genus humanum solis erat, in agris; Hisque mere viscis, et rude corpus erat.

Sylva domus fuerat, domus herba, rubilis frondes:

Jamque diu nulli cognitus alter erat.
Tum primum Cereaia semina sunt obruta longis sulcis, quae juveni pressi jugo genuere. Ænea proles successit tertia post illas, saevior ingeniiis, et promptior ad horrida arma; non tamen scelerata. Ultima est de duro ferro. Pro- 

tinus omne nefas irritum in ævum pejoribus venæ: pudor, quæ verum, quæ fides fugere; in locum quorum quæ fraudes, qui dolet, quæ insidiae, quæ vis, et sceleratus amor habendi, subière. Navita dabat vela ventis, nec adhuc bene novaret illos; quæ carinae, quæ die steterant in altis montibus, insulatæve ignotis fluctibus. 

Que cautus mensor signavit humum communem prius, ceu luminæ solis et auras, longo limite. Nee tantum dives humus posebatur segetes que debita alimenta; sed itum in viscera terræ; que opes, irritamenta malorum, qua s recondiderat que admovetur Stygiis umbris, effodiuntur. Que jam nocens ferrum, que aurum nectius ferro,

Semina tum primum longis Cereaia sulcis. Obruta sunt, pressique jugo gremuere juveni. 

Tertia post illas successit ænea proles, saevior ingeniiis, et ad horrida promptior arma; 

Nec scelerata tamen. De duro est ultima ferro. 

Prothinus irritum venæ pejorios in ævum 16 Omne nefas; fugère pudor, verumque, fidesque: 

In quorum subière locum fraudesque dolique, insidiaeque, et vis, et amor sceleratus habendi. 

Vela et dabat ventis, nec adhuc bene novaret illos, 

Navita; quæque die steterant in montibus altis, Fluctibus ignotis insulatæve carine. 

Communemque prius, ceu lumen solis et auras, 

Cautus humum longo signavit limite mensur. 

Nec tantum segetes alimentaque debita dives 25 Posebatur humus; sed itum est in viscera terræ; 

Quasque recondiderat, Stygiisque admovetur Effodiuntur opes irritamenta malorum, (umbris, 

Jamque nocens ferrum, ferroque noceutius aurum, 

b dabat:

NOTES.

11. Semina.) Then men first began to plough and sow. 

Cereaia.) Bread-corn; for Ceres was the first that shewed men the use of bread-corn, who used before to live upon acorns. 

13. Tertia.) The Brazen Age, which is called Ænea, succeeded the Silver Age, the men of which were warlike, but yet were free from notorious vices. 

14. Sævior.) Fiercer, more cruel than the Silver Age. 

Horrîda.) Terrible, striking terror. 

15. De duro.) The last Age took its name from Iron, the hardest of metals, because of brutish manners. For leaving the virtues of that Age, men did so embrace vice, that all honesty seemed to have forsaken the earth. 


Venæ; Of a worse metal; for veins are not only said of animals, but also of metals. 


Amor.) Covetousness, which therefore is called wicked, because it drives men to every wickedness, and makes them wicked. 

20. Vela dabat.) Did sail; he proves the men of the Iron Age to have given themselves up too much to covetousness; in that, when they were unskilful of navigation, they committed themselves to the winds, the nature of which they knew not. 

21. Navita.) For Nauta the Master, or Mariner, by the figure Epenthesis.
Prodierat: prodit bellum, quod pugnat utroque;
Sanguineaque manu crepitantia concutit arma,
Vivitur ex rapto. Non hospes ab hospite tutus,
Non soci a genero: fratum quoque gratia rara
Imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti: [est.
Lurida terribiles miscet aconita noverca: 35
Filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos.
Vieta jacet Pietas, et virgo caede madentes 
Ultima cœlestum terras Astrea reliquit.

\[a\] Prodierat.

NOTES.

50. Prodit.) From Prædeo, is, ivi.
Utroque.) Both with the sword and with gold; for victory uses to reside in those camps in which there is most gold and money.
51. Sanguineaque.) Bloody. The poet attributes to war, hands, and sense, as to a man. Crepitantia.) Resounding, crashing.
52. Rapto.) By rapine.
Hospes.) For he is properly called hospes who entertains, or is entertained by another privately, and out of friendship.
53. Gratia.) Concord.
54. Lurida) Metaphorically, terrible things are called dreadful, pale, black.
Terribiles.) Cruel toward their children-in-law.
Aconita.) Poisons. Aconitum is a very poisonous herb, that proceeded first from the form of a dog Cerberus, upon a whet-stone; for \textit{Aconit}, in the Greek signifies a whet-stone, and thence Aconitum is derived.
56. Inquirit.) The son consults fortune-tellers, whether his father shall live many or few years.
57. Jacet.) Is in no esteem, lies neglected.
Pietas.) Piety is despised. Piety is properly spoken of the duty we owe to God, to our country, to our parents, and to those we are allied to by blood.
Virgo.) Justice, who is said to be the daughter of the giant Astras: or, as others will have it, of Jupiter and Themis.
Caede.) By shedding of blood; concerning this, Lib. I. Fast.
"Nondum justitiam facinus mortale fugat,
Ultima de superis illa reliquit humum."

EXP. FAB. IV. After the Chaos was reduced into order, Ovid relates in what manner the year was divided into four seasons. It appears by the order the poet observes, that, during the Golden Age a perpetual Spring reigned over the earth, and that the division of the year into seasons was not known till the Silver Age, which our poet makes to succeed the Golden, and the Brazen to follow. The Iron Age, which came last, continues to this day. However artfully our poet has wrought this fiction of his seasons and alteration of times, it is perceptible they are performed on the great degeneracy of the human species, which is related in the Scriptures to have commenced immediately after man's loss of innocence; the particulars of which you will find related in the 3d. Chapter of the Book of Genesis, and from that time gradually encreased, which our author figuratively expresses by his Four Ages, until their vices became so abominable, as in after ages to be worse than brutes, which ancient history, both sacred and profane, doth abundantly show. Which latter state is his Iron Age.

Our poet does not appear to be consistent in his Golden Age, which he supposes to be filled up with the reign of Saturn, as during that time we may observe most bloody wars and most horrid crimes; for Saturn, in order to ascend the throne of Coelus his father, expelled him; who met with he
better treatment from his son Jupiter, who established his throne on the
destruction of his family, and which he did not enjoy in peace from the
attempts made by the giants to oppose him.

NEVE foret terris securior arduus aether,
Affectasse serunt regnum celeste Gigantas,
Altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes.  

The Giants having attempted to render themselves masters of Heaven, Ju-
piter buried them under those very mountains, which they heaped one
upon another, to facilitate the assault; and the earth, having animated
their blood, forms out of it a cruel and fierce generation of men.

1 Arduus.) The lofty heaven.
2. Affectasse.) To have sought, after with
anxiety and the most ardent desire. For
"affectare" signifies to aim at any thing too
resolutely.

3. Gigantas.) Men of the most huge bodies;
sons of the earth without a father.

5. Olympum.) A very high mountain in Ma-
cedonia. But very often, as also in this place,
Olympus is put for Heaven itself.
6. Excusit.) He shook off.
7. Pelio.) They are mountains of Thessaly.

8. Calidumque.) To have animated the
warm blood.
9. Et.) And lest that no memorial of the
barbarous offspring might remain.

10. Monumenta.) The memory of its offspring.
For whatsoever is made for the remembrance
of posterity, is called Monumentum.
11. Faciem.) Into human shapes, and last
of all into men. The entire form or ap-
pearance a thing makes.

12. Scires.) You might know them to have
been begotten of the blood of giants, by
their propensity to murder.

EXP. FAB. V. Whatever embellishment the poets, after Hesiod, have
mingled with the Fable of the Giants, one may readily perceive, that it has
its foundation in history, and upon some attempt made upon Jupiter. And
if we would enter into the true sense of the fable, we must have other con-
ceptions of this pretended Deity, than the ancient had, and consider him
as an usurping prince, who was engaged with some powerful enemies. It is
sufficient to observe that the prince he here treats of, was Titan, whose empire was shared with his brothers, Neptune and Pluto; and this is what has given occasion to the division of the world, celebrated by the poets. Jupiter had Phrygia, Crete, and other provinces. Mount Olympus, where he established himself, was 'regarded as Heaven; and the effort made to expel him, as an enterprise equally rash and fruitless. Mount Ossa placed upon Pelion, is a fiction, introduced for the better support of the whole, and when stripped of its ornaments, is no other than that the Titans, jealous of the power of Jupiter, declared war. They had for their general Typhoeus or Enceladus, a man resolute and enterprising, who so far prevailed as to force the Gods to retire into Egypt, where they concealed themselves under the figures of different animals, a clear indication that Egypt adored, in process of time, animals, or at least regarded them as symbols of the Gods.

Jupiter, beholding the great wickedness of those men, who sprung from the blood of the Giants, calls an assembly of the Gods, where he prefers his complaints against them, when the Gods are unanimous in the destruction of the world.

1. Pater.) Jupiter, the son of Saturn. Ut.) After that, when. Summa.) From the summit of Heaven. 2. Est.) Because of a wickedness committed a little before; for the banquet with which Lycaon entertained Jupiter was not yet known. 3. Fecit.) The cruel; for Lycaon not only slew those he entertained, but sent them before his guests to be eaten; which when Jupiter came to the knowledge of, he burnt his house, and turned Lycaon into a wolf, the most ravenous of all creatures. And indeed, Lycaon seems to be derived ἀπὸ τοῦ λύκου, which signifies a wolf. Referens.) Revolving in his mind. 5. Conciliumque.) The multitude of the Gods assembled to consult. 6. Est.) He describes the Milky Way (circle) by which he says, is the path to Jupiter's court. The Greeks called the Milky Circle γαλαξίαν, ἀπὸ τοῦ γαλακτος, from milk, (whence the Latins call it Lacteum) others the Milky Way. Coelo.) For the Milky Circle is the only one of all the circles that is seen with our eyes; the others we only perceive by imagination. 7. Lactea.) The Nom. Case after nomen habet, as (nomen habet) hath the signification of nominatur. Candore.) Easy to be known and seen, because of its brightness. 8. Tonantis.) Of Jupiter. 9. Deorum.) Of the nobles, who were called the Gods majorum gentium, which are in number twelve, called Dii majorum gentium. 10. Atria.) The Halls. Nobilium.) Of the Majorum gentium.
Plebs habitant diversa locis. A fronte potentem
Celicolam, clarique suos posueret penates.
Hic locus est, quem, si verbis audacia detur,
Haud timeat magni dixisse Palatia ceoli.
Ergo ubi marmoreo Superi sedere recessu, 15
Celsior ipse loco, sceptroque innexus eburno,
Terrificam capitis concussit terque quaterque
Casiaeri; cum qui terram, mare, sidera, movit.
Talibus inde modis ora indignantia solvit.
Non ergo pro mundi regno magis anxius illâ 20
Tempestate sui, qui centum quisque parabat
Injicere anguipedum captivo brachia ceolo;
Nam, quamquam ferus hostis erat, tamen illud
ab uno
Corpore, et ex una pendebat origine bellum.
Nunc mihi, qua totum Nereus circumonat
orbem,

Celebrantur. Are frequented
Aperiis. With open gates. They are calle-
ed Valsci, because while they are opened they
are folded back. They are properly
called fores, which open outward.
11. Plebs. The multitude of the lesser
Gods. Here observe the madness of the
Heathens, who dared to make some of their
Gods Plebeians.
Diversa. Sel. attr.
A fronte. It is the front of the Milky
Circle the more potent Gods inhabit, and
there fix their habitations.
13. Si. If I dared to assert it.
14. Palatia. The court of Heaven; for
Palatium is one of the hills at Rome, in which
were the magnificent houses of the Emper-
ors; whence it came to pass, that all large
edifices were called Palatia by the vulgar.
15. Marmoreo. In the inward part of these
edifices, paved with marble.
16. Celsior. Jupiter himself higher than
the rest, as kings use to sit.
Eburno. Leaning on a sceptre made of
Ivory. Sceptrum is a staff which the ancient
kings used; and a Sceptrum is peculiarly at-
tributed to Jupiter, as being king both of
Men and Gods. It is called Sceptrum ;
\[\text{α\text{}}\text{τρό\text{}}\text{ν ἐκπέφασ\text{}}\text{θοι}\], from leaning upon; be-
cause the kings, as they stand, lean upon it.
17. Concussit. He often moved and shook
it; this shews Jupiter to be angry, and the
often shaking of his head denotes his in-
dignation.

18. Casaeri. His hand striking terror
into.
19. Talibus. Jupiter being angry, in this
manner afterward began to speak.
20. Non. Jupiter managed a very despe-
rate war with the giants, and at last over-
came them, and thrust them down into hell.
21. Centum. A hundred hands; whence
the giants are called Centimani, from a hun-
dred hands.
Quisque. Every one of the giants; for the
giants were called Anguipedes, because they
seemed to have snake’s feet, as he writes, Lib I. Fast. which signifies, as Macrobius
writes, that they thought of nothing right-
ly, nor of any thing sublime, but that every
step they took seemed inclined to hell.
Celo. Which they desire to lead captives;
and as though he had said, Now I am more
solicitous than when the giants attempted to
lay hands on heaven.
23. Nam. For although the giants were
very valiant men, yet I was not to make
war with all mankind, but only with one
single race of giants.
24. Nunc. But now I must destroy utterly
not only one nation, but all mankind.
Qua. Wheresoever, and as far soever.
Nereus. Is a Sea-God, put for the ocean,
which encompasses the whole orb.
Circumonat. Thunders about with waves;
so Avienus, Hie salis Ἀιγεί τραχός τονα.
Lect. vulg. circumonat. Rages against.


d tantae subitu terrore ruinae.

NOTES.

26. P!e. I swear by the Stygian Lake, that I will destroy all mankind.

27. Stygio. By the grove that shadows the Stygian Lake.

28. Cuncta. All means have been tried to reclaim mankind, but the wicked must be destroyed, lest the Gods be endangered.

Immediabile. Incurable; for, as the incurable and corrupt parts of the body are usually cut off, lest they infect the whole of the body, so the human species must be destroyed, lest the satyrs, nymphs, and fauns, be deified with their wickedness.

29. Pars. Whole and sound, uncorrected,viz. the satyrs, &c.

Trahatur. Be infected and corrupted.

30. Semidei. They are also called heroes; for the fauns, satyrs, and sylvans, were accounted country gods; greater than men, and less than the gods.

Nymphae. Nymphs are of different kinds, those who inhabit the sea are called Nereides, from their father Nereus: those that dwell among the fountains, Naides au to του τερανια, to flow; others are called Napees, which inhabit the woods; Oreads, which inhabit the mountains, τερανια ουσίαυ, the mountains; others Dryades; others Hamadryades, which inhabit the woods, and are said to be born and die with the trees; for δεν εν signifies together with and δεν εν, a tree, an oak.

31. Faunique, &c. Take notice, here is a spondee for a dactyl, in the fifth place: So Virgil.

"Chara Deum soboles, magnum Jovis in crementum!"

But such examples very rarely occur.

32. Dignamur. We do not yet think worthy to be taken into heaven.

33. Satis. From this argument, drawn a Majore, Jupiter infers, that all human kind must be destroyed: for says he, if Lycaon, known for his fierce nature, shall dare to lay snares for me that govern both men and gods, how can the minor Deities be safe from mankind?

34. Habeoque. Under command.

35. Confremuerunt. They murmured their asent, being moved at the heinouness of the act.

Studiisque. With angry minds.

36. Deposcent. To punishment.

Sic. As all mankind was moved at the conspiracies and plots against Augustus Caesar, so the Gods, hearing of the conspiracies against Jupiter, are angry.

Manus. The multitude of wicked conspirators.

Sevit. Raged to extinguish.

39. Sanguine. By the murder of Augustus Caesar, who was the adopted son of Julius Caesar.

Nomen. Fame, splendor, glory.

40. Attonitum. Stupified.

41. Ne. The pity of the people of Rome,
NOTES.

44. Compressit.) Had silenced.
45. Substitit.) After the clamor was over, being restrained by Jupiter.
46. Silentia rumpit.) He spoke: so Virgil:

"Quid me alta silentia cogis rumpere?"

47. Ille.) That Lycaon, noted for his barbarity, has suffered for his crimes.
Curam.) Of demanding him to receive his punishment.
48. Quod.) For although Lycaon has suffered punishment for them, yet I will give you an account both of the crime he committed, and the punishment he suffered for it.

49. Infamia.) The ignominy of the age, in which every the most barbarous crime was committed.
50. Summo.) I descend from the highest heaven upon the earth.
51. Lustro.) I pass over, go about.
Sub.) Having assumed human shape.
52. Longa.) It would be too tedious to relate how much wickedness I found every where.

Noxæ.) Of fault, of wickedness.
53. Minor.) Than that which was true: for Jupiter discovers more and greater wickedness than had been spoken of.

EXP. FAR. VI. The assembly of the Gods, with which Ovid opened this Fable, is most magnificent, and upon an occasion the most important, not as in the Iliad of Homer, to declare for the Greeks or the Trojans; nor, as in Virgil’s Æneid, to take care of a fugitive prince, but to resolve on the destruction of mankind, an event big with the fate of man. But that which surprises us most in this fable is, the exact copy Ovid has made of what is written by Moses in the 6th chap. of the Book of Genesis, where he says, God repented that he had made man. Moses also relates in the same chapter, that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of their heart was only evil continually. The poet introduces his Jupiter as saying, that formerly he had none but giants to combat with, but now all mankind were his enemies. In the same chapter, v. 3., we read that The Lord said, My spirit shall not always strive with man. The poet also adds, that Jupiter had tried every method to save man, but that their evil was become incurable. Ovid, in this general corruption, seems not to be ignorant that there remained some that were just; for what he attributes to his Deucalion, is no other than what the scriptures relate of Noah and his family; and what these writings have mentioned respecting giants before the flood, the same we find in Ovid. It is unnecessary to proceed any further in this
parallel, to shew how much the Scripture history has been perverted by our author, who like other geniuses, is so fond of being an original, as to obscure the truth,

**FAB. VII.**

**LYCAON PELASGI FILIUS IN LUPUM.**

Lycaon, king of Arcadia, in order to discover whether in reality it was Jupiter that came from the regions above to lodge in his palace, directs, that the body of an hostage should be dressed and served up at the feast he had prepared. The God, as a punishment for this, changes him into a wolf.

MÆNALA transieram latebris horrenda ferarum,

Et cum a Cyllenno gelidi pineta Lycei,

Arcados hinc sedes et inhospita tecta tyranni

Ingreedor, traherentcum sera crepusculanoctem.

Signa dedi venisse Deum; vulgusque precari 5

Coperat. Irridet primi pia vota Lycaon.

Mox ait, Experiari, Deus hic, discriminem aperto,

An sit mortalis; nec erit dubitabile verum.

Nocte graven somno nec opinia perdere morte

Me parat. Hec illi placet experientia veri. 10

Nec contentus eo, missi de gente Molossâ

Obsidis unius jugulum mucrone resolvit:

transieram Mænala horrenda latebris serarum, et

pineta gelidi Lycei, cum Cylleno. Hinc ingrédior sedes

et inhospita tecta Arcados tyranni, cum sera crepuscula

traherent noctem. Dedi signa Deum venisse; que vul-

gus corporat precari. Lycaon primo irridet pia vota. 'Mox

aet, Experiari an hic sit Deus (an) mortalis aperto discri-

mine; nec crerum dubitabile. Parat perdere me gra-

yen somno nocet nec opinia morte. Hec experientia veri

placet illi. Nec contentus eo,

resolvit mucrones jugulums unius obsidis missi de Molossâ gente;

a Cyllenno.

**NOTES.**

1. Mænala.) He describes his journey, by which he came to Lycaon. Mænalus is a city and mountain very famous in Arcadia, so called from Mænalus, the son of Arcas.

2. Cyllenno.) Cyllenus is a mountain in Arcadia, dedicated to Mercury, from whence he is called Cylleneus.

Pineta.) Places full of pines.

Lycei.) Of a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Pan.

5. Inhospita.) In hospitable.

Tyranni.) Of Lycaon, king of Arcadia; for Tyrranuss, among the ancients, was taken for a good king or prince: so Virgil:

Pars mihi pacis cit, dextram tetigisse Tyranni.

Afterward it became customary to be used for one who abused his authority by cruelty. Arcas is the proper name of the son of Calistus, and is a Gentile name; from whence Arcadius and Arcadus are derived.

4. Traherent.) Brought on.

Sera, &c.) Late, drawing toward night.

Crepuscula.) Twilight is called Crepusculum.

Signa.) I gave them to understand, that I, who was come, was a God.

Precari.) To worship and reverence.

7. Mox.] At first Lycaon began to deride the worship of those pious persons that did me reverence, and afterward designed to make an experiment on my divinity.

Discrimine.) By a manifest trial or experiment.

8. Nec.] No one shall be in doubt, whether he is a God or a man. For, if he is a God, he cannot be killed; but, if a man, he will be easily killed.


11. Contentus.] Nor did he think it sufficient to destroy me, but offered me human flesh to eat, part boiled and part roasted.

Molossâ.) The Molossi are a people of Epirus, from which, they being overcome in war, ambassadors were sent to Lycaon, one of which he murdered to make an entertainment for Jupiter.

12. Resolvit.] He cut.
Atque ita semineces partim ferventibus artus Mollit aquis, partim subjecto torruit igni.

Quos simul imposuit mensis, ego vindice flammam
In a dominum dignos everti tecta Penates. 17
Territus ille fugit, nactusque silentia ruris
Exululat, frustraque locui conatur; ab ipso
Colligit os rabiem, solitaeque cupidine caedis
Vertitur in pecudes: et nunc quoque sanguine
gaudet.

In villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti.

Fit lupus, et veteris servat vestigia forma.

Cauitites cadem est, cadem violentia vultu:
Idem oculi lucent: cadem fertatis imago. 24
Occidit una domus; sed non domus una perire
Dignasit: quâ terra patet, fera regnat Erinny.
In facinus jurisse putes. Dent ocius omnes,
Quas meruere pati, sic stat sententia, poenas.
Omnes dent ocius poenas qua meruere pati, sententia sic stat,
a domino.

NOTES.

13. Semineces.] The half dead (and yet
heaving) members.
14. Mollit.] He boils and makes tender.
15. Vindice.] With an avenging flame;
lightning.
16. Dignos.] Worthy to be burned for
suffering such a wicked master to dwell with
them.
Tecta.] The house; the part being put
for the whole.
17. Territus.] Lycaon, being affrighted
at the burning of his house, fled into the
woods, and was turned into a wolf; an
animal of similar fierceness.
Silentia ruris.] The woods.
18. Exululat.] He howls out very much
and loud, now he was turned into a wolf;
and it is peculiar to wolves to howl.
Ab ipso. Because he was not able to speak,
he grows ravenous, and transferred his
venomousness from men to beasts, as when he
was a man.
20. In villos.] His garments were turned
into hair; his arms into legs; and so Lycaon
was turned into a wolf.
21. Veteris.] He still retains the marks of
his former countenance; for his grey-head-
edness remains the same, and he has the same
fierce look.

24. Oculi lucent.] His eyes glare as they
did before, and he exercises the same fierceness
he did before. Some have falsely related
that men have been turned into wolves; as
Herodot. De Nulis: and also Olaus Magnus,
childishly relates the same of the Northern
nations. These false notions seem to have
had their original from a certain disease,
which the physicians call λακκασφωμία,
which is a certain melancholy, with which
those who are afflicted go out at night, after
the manner of wolves, and howl like them,
and fancy that they are really wolves.
Sed.] Not only one house, but all the houses
of men are to be overthrown: for the abomi-
nable wickedness every where perpetrated.
26. Erinny.] Fierceness, impiety, inhuman-
ity; for Erinny is said to be a fury of hell,
delighting in discord, war, and contention.
27. Facinus.] You will think that all men
had conspired together to commit all manner
of impieties.
Dent.] They shall all be punished imme-
diately.
28. Sic.] It is so decreed, that all shall be
punished.
Stat.] It is fixed and unalterable.

EXP. FAB. VII. The ancients in their history give an account of two
princes of the name of Lycaon: the first the son of Phoroneus, who reigned
in Arcadia, to which he gave the name of Lycaonia about 250 years before
Cecrops, and in the days of the Patriarch Jacob. The second, whom our
author has introduced into this fable, succeeded the first, and was a prince
not more polite than religious. But, through the inhumanity peculiar to those ages, he pollutes the feast of Lupercalia, which was instituted by him, with the sacrifices of human victims.

Lycaon built the city of Lycosura, on the mountains of Arcadia, which is accounted the most ancient of all Greece; and it was upon the altar he raised here, in honour of Jupiter Lyceus, that he began the inhuman sacrifice just mentioned. On this historical transaction, has Ovid founded his fable, which is sufficient for so fertile a genius. The cruelty of this prince, and the name by which he is called, signifying in the Greek a Wolf, led Ovid to the thought of this Metamorphosis, and he changed his prince into that animal, whose cruel nature gave his genius an opportunity of finely displaying itself, in describing the ravages made by him in that appearance.

Jupiter, on account of the general corruption, suspects the punishment he had inflicted on Lycaon, to be insufficient to restrain the rest of mankind from their acts of cruelty, and is determined to extirpate them by an universal deluge.

DICTA. Jovis pars voce probant, stimulosque
   a frementi
Adjiciunt: ali partes assensibus implent.
Est tamen humani generis jactura dolori
Omnibus: et, quæ sit terræ mortalibus orbæ
Forma futura, rogant: quis sit latus in aras 5
Thura? ferisne parant populandias tradere b gen-
tes?
Talia querentes, sibi cnini fore cœtera curæ,
Rex Superiùm trepidarevetat; sobolemquepriori
Dissimilém populo promittit origine mira.
Jamque erat in totas sparsuras fulmina terras;
   a furenti.        b terras.

NOTES.

1. Proband.) All the gods approve of Jupiter's opinion; part of them by words, and part of them by giving a nod.
2. Assensibus.) They signified that they assented to Jupiter's determination, by nodding and motion of the hand.
4. Dolori.) A grief.
5. Orba.) Bereaved, deprived.
6. Rogant.) They ask Jupiter.
7. Quæris.) Who shall sacrifice to the gods?
8. Pare.) From paro, as; for the first syllable is short, whereas in pareo it is long.
9. Populandas.) To be laid waste.
10. Quærentes.) Accus. after vetat.
11. Sibi.) The rest should be matter of care to himself.

Fore.) Depends on dixit understood.
9. Mirà.) Because, as he relates ancient stones were turned into men, which indeed is a thing very wonderful.
10. Jamque.) And immediately.
11. Erat.) Jupiter had instantly destroyed mankind with thunderbolts, but then he was afraid lest the heaven also should take fire, by the burning of the earth; and especially since he called to mind that it was destined by the Fates, that there should be a time when the whole world should be consumed by fire; therefore he determined to destroy mankind, not by thunder, but by water.

Utque manu lata pendentia nubila pressit, 25
Fit fragor: hinc densi funduntur ab aethere
nimi.

NOTES.

11. Sacer.) The holy heaven.
Ignibus.) That were necessary to burn
the whole earth.
12. Conciperet.) Should take fire.
Axis.) The whole heaven; it is a Syna-
doch; for the Axis, which is a part of the
heaven, is put for the whole. An Axis is
properly the axle-tree of a cart, about
which the wheels are turned; so the Axis in
the sphere of the world is said to be a right
line, drawn through the centre of the earth,
which is the diameter of the whole world,
about which the world is rolled and turned.
The extremes of which Axis are called
the Poles of the world, from the verb πόλεω, to
turn; from whence they are called in Latin
Vertices, and also Cardines; because about
them the whole machine of the world is
turned. The Poles are two, one of which is
called Arctic, αρκτική ουρα, the Bear
the nearest constellation: the other is called
Antarctic, from being opposite to the Arctic.
13. In fatis.) In the decree of the Fates,
that the whole heaven should be in a con-
flagration. Fate is the effect of divine provi-
dence. The Fates or destinies were the dis-
peners of the decrees of Jupiter, and in the
Heathen Mythology are substituted for Pro-
vidence.
Affore.) Should come.
15. Moeles.) The machine of the world.
Operosa.) Well wrought, vast, stupen-
duo.
Laboret.) It should be in pain and danger,
because of the conflagration. A metaphor.
16. Tela.) Thunderbolts made by the Cy-
clops: for the Cyclops are said to make
thunderbolts for Jupiter. They were a peo-
ple in Sicily, having but one eye, and that
in their forehead.
17. Diversa.) Contrary; for a deluge is
contrary to a conflagration.
Dimittere.) To send down.
19. Protinus.) As soon as Jupiter had shut
up in a cave those winds which bring fair
weather, he sent out the rainy south winds.
Eolisis.) In the caves of Eolus: for Eolus
is the king of the winds.
20. Flamina.) The winds, so called from
flando.
21. Alis.) Wings are attributed to the
winds on account of their velocity.
22. Tectus.) Having his face covered.
Fico.) With pitchy darkness: for the
South is a cloudy wind.
Vulturn.) Depends on tectus by the prep.
secundum, understood.
23. Gravis.) Full.
Nimbis.) With rains.
Unda.) The water.
24. Rorant.) They drop in the likeness of
dew.
25. Utque.) After that Notus had squee-
ced the clouds, the greater rains began.
26. Fragor.) Properly the clashing of
things which are broken.
Densi.) Frequent continual rains.
Nuntia Junonis, varios induta colores,
Concipit Iris aquas, alimentaque nubibus adserit.
Sternuntur segetes, et deplorata coloni
Vota jacent; longique labor perit irriterus anni. 30
Nec ceelo contenta suo Jovis ira: sed illum
Cærulus frater juvat auxiliaribus undis.
Convocat hic annes: qui postquam tecta tyranni
Intravère sui, Non est hortamine longo
Nunc, ait, utendum: vires effundite vestras. 35
Sic opus est. Aperite domos, ac mole remotæ
Fluminibus vestris totas inmittle habenas.
Jusserat. Hi redeunt, ac fontibus ora relaxant,
Et defranato volvuntur in aquora cursu.
Ipsè tridento suo terram percussit: at illa 40
Intremuit, motuque sinus patefecit aquarum.
Exspatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos;
Cumque satis arbusta simul, pecudesque, virosque,
Tectaque, cumque suis rapiunt penetralia saeris.
Si quadomus mansit, potuitque resisteret tanto 45
pecudes, que viros, que tecta, que penetralia cum suis saeris.
que potuit resistere tanto.

NOTES.

28. Iris.) Virgil in his 9th Æn. tells us that Iris is Juno’s messenger.

"Irir de crelo misit Saturnia Juno
"Audacem ad Turnarn.—“

Iris is an arch of many colours in a liquid cloud, partly transparent, and partly opaque appearing to the eyes of the beholders by the refraction of the rays of the sun in opposition.

29. Sternuntur.) The corn growing in the fields is laid on the ground by the waters; for corn not reaped is called Seges.

Coloni.) Of the husbandman.

50. Vota.) Hopes very deplorable or desperate, concerning the event of the affairs, there are no expectations left. Vows made for a good crop.

Irritus.) Vain and without any fruit.

31. Illum.) Jupiter.

32. Frater.) Neptune.

Auxiliaribus.) Assistant to destroy mankind. They are properly called auxiliary soldiers, who are sent by allies to their assistance, not the national force or legions.

33. Hic.) Neptune.

Amnes.) The Gods of the rivers. Amnis is called "ab astratiendo, as Varro says; be-cause all rivers go about.

Tyranni.) Of the king.

34. Hortamine.) Exhortation.

36. Domos.) The fountains, which seem as it were the houses of the rivers.

Mole.) The obstacle.

37. Habenas.) A metaphor taken from horses, which are held in with bridles or reins.

39. Defranaeto.) With an unbridled restraint.

40. Ipsè.) Neptune.

Tridente.) A thunderbolt was attributed to Jupiter, and a trident to Neptune, with which, when he strikes the earth, he causes an earthquake. But the fiction is taken from a natural cause; for the waters, that are inclosed in the caverns of the earth, when they break out with force, cause earthquakes.

42. Exspatiata.) Spreading far and wide.

43. Satis.) Sown, or planted, from sero, is, sevi.

44. Rapiunt.) Carry away with force.

Penetralia.) The Penetralia are private rooms, and the Penates in them. Penetralia are the repositories of the Dei Penates.

【ponto.】


NOTES.

46. Indejecta.] Not thrown down.

Culmen.] Culmen is the top of a roof; so called à Culmo, for anciently houses were covered with stalks or straw.

47. Pressum.] Concluded.

Gurgites.] Gurges is properly a deep place in a river. A gulf.

48. Nullum.] No difference.

49. Omnia.] The sea had seized on all things.

50. Occupat.] One man fled to a mountain, another betook himself to a boat.

51. Ducit.] He rows.

52. Ille.] Another.

Villa.] Is a house and building in the fields; for Villa is a house in a field erected either for the sake of tillage, or laying up the fruits, or for habitation; and Villa is called a vículo, i. e. from carrying or drawing, because the fruits are drawn into it.

54. Si.] If chance it so happened.

Anchora.] An instrument of iron that is let down into the sea to hold the ships; from whence the cables are called "fines anchovarii," which are tied to the anchor.


56. Modo.] A little before.

Graeciles.] The slender and nimble goats.

Graemen.] Herbam, the species for the genus

57. Deformes.] Ugly, huge, sea-calves.

59. Nereides.] Are nymphs, so called from their father Nereus.

60. Incursas] They often run amongst.

Agitata aquæ. The shaken.

Robora.] The trees, the species for the genus.

Pulsantes.] They swim or strike.


62. Tigres.] Fierce wild beasts of wonderful swiftness, bred in Armenia and India. For Tigres is a river in Armenia, so called from the swiftness of its course.

Vires.] Because the force of the water hinders his course.

Fulminis.] Because the force of the bear's tooth in striking and penetrating, is in effect the same with the force of hunter, for which reason it is called fulmines by the poet.

64. Ubi.] In what lands it might have firm footing.

Sidere.] From sido, sidis.

63. Lassatis.] Being tired, weary.

65. Obruerat.] Had covered the mountains. For obrueræ is to cover over with earth or water.
Pulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus. Que novi fluctus pulsabant montana cacumina. Maxima pars unda rapitur: quibus unda pepercit, maxima pars rapitur unda: quibus unda pepercit, longa jejunia domant illos inopi victu.

Illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu.

NOTES.

67. Pulsabant.] They did beat:
Novi.] Strange, or unusual.
Cacumina:] The utmost tops of the mountains.

68. Pars.] of men.
Quibus.] Those who were not drowned, perished by famine.

EXP. FAB. VIII. The ancients make mention of a number of deluges; Pausanias has taken notice of five. But that which is most celebrated, happened in the days of Ogyges, in the reign of Deucalion. Of this Ovid speaks: but as that only overflowed Thessaly, it is evident that the poet from his relation, has taken in what tradition taught respecting the universal deluge, which all nations seem to have been careful to preserve. Our author in his relation represents the whole earth as being overflowed. The sea, according to him, joined her waters to those falling from the Heavens; and Neptune shook the foundations of the earth to raise new supplies. These are, beyond all doubt, the cataracts of Heaven, and the foundations of the great deep, of which Moses writes. Ovid, who makes the waters ascend above the highest mountains, reserves the top of Parnassus, which alludes to Mount Ararat, where Noah's ark rested. In the poet's account, all mankind perished except Deucalion and Pyrrha; this is Noah and his family. Deucalion was a just and pious man, and the only person preserved for the restoration of mankind, which corresponds with the patriarchal history. The deluge lasted nine months; that of Ogyges continued as many. When Noah went out of the ark, he offered sacrifices to God; Deucalion, in gratitude for his preservation from the waters, according to Pausanias, raised an altar to Jupiter Liberator. Our poet mentions, that there would not be any other deluge after Deucalion's; God promises the same thing to Noah. That patriarch, finding the waters begin to retire, sent out a dove, which returned with an olive branch: Plutarch mentions that dove; and Abydenus speaks of a certain bird dispatched out of the ark, that twice returned, not having found any place to rest upon. This parallel might be continued further, to shew what use Ovid has made of the Mosaic account of the flood, but what is done is abundantly sufficient.

That the transaction of the flood should be preserved by the tradition of all people, is not in the least surprising, as it was an event not easily to be forgotten; and the changes it has made in the appearance of the earth, are a confirmation of it to this day. Josephus mentions the history of the general flood to have been written by Nicholas of Damascus, and others, who were consulted by the Greeks and Romans. What is further said of Deucalion, I shall reserve for the fable where Ovid mentions the peopling of the world after the flood.

FAB. IX. DILUVII FINIS.

Neptune appeases the angry waves, and commands Triton to sound his shell, that the sea might retire within its shores, and the rivers within their banks. Deucalion and Pyrrha are the only persons that are preserved from the deluge.
Phocis separat Aönios ab Actaeis arvis, ferax terra, dum fuit terra: sed in illo tempore pars maris, et latus campus subitarum aquarum. Ibi arduus mons, nomine Parnassus, petit astra duobus verticibus, que superat nubes cacumine, Ubi Deucalion, vectus parva rate cum consorti tori, adhaesit hic (nam aequor texerat cetera: adorant Corycidas Nymphas, et numina montis, que fadidcam Theemin, que tunc tenebat oracula. Non quinquam vir fuit melior illo, nec amantior aequi, aut ulla metuentior deorum illa. From the country of Attica. Phomis.] It is a country between Bœotia and Attica, so called from Phoecis, in which Mount Parnassus is visible, appearing with two tops.

1. Separat.] He describes Mount Parnassus, to the top of which, by reason of its height, Deucalion and Pyrrha retired.

2. Ferax.] Fertile

3. Mons.] Mount Parnassus was so called from Parnassus, an ancient prophet.

4. Petital.] It rises aloft toward the stars.

5. Hic.] In this Mount Parnassus.

6. Cetera.] The sea had occupied the other places.

7. Consorta.] With his wife; for a wife is the consort of her husband's bed.

8. Corycidas.] Corycium is a cave of Parnassus, sacred to the nymphs; whence they are called Nymph Corycides.

9. Numina.] Parnassus is said to be consecrated to Apollo, Bæchus, and the Muses.

10. Patidicamque.] Themis predicting the secrets of the Fates. Themis is storied to be the daughter of Cœlus and Terra. This was the Goddess that commanded men to ask of the Gods that which was lawful, from whence she took the name of Themis; for Θεώτης, in Greek, signifies that which is just and lawful.

11. Themis.] Acc. of Themis.

NOTES.

Oracl.] Gave answers.

10. Illa.] Than Deucalion. The meaning of this is, the poet shews that Deucalion and Pyrrha were deservedly saved on account of their piety.

12. Jupiter.] When Jupiter saw the earth so covered with waters, that the whole appeared like a lake, and that there were none left alive but Deucalion and Pyrrha, he, having brought on fair weather, commanded the deluge so to decrease that the earth began to appear.

Stagnar.] To have become a pool and lake, for the earth is properly said stagnant, being covered with standing waters; for marshes are called stagna.

Nubila disject.] Nimbisque Aquilone remotis, Et celo terras ostendit, et æthera terris. The point of which, by reason of its height, Deucalion and Pyrrha retired.

Nec maris ira manet. Posito tricuspide telo, Mulcetaquas rector pelagi, supraque profundum posito tricuspide telo.


15. Innocuos.] Guiltless, innocent.

16: Nubila disjecit.] He dissipated the clouds.

18. Ira maris.] The tempest.

19. Mulet.] Assuages the swelling and boisterous sea.
Exstantem, atque humeros innato murice tectum, Cæruleum Tritona vocat; conchaæque sonaci 21
Inspirare jubet, fluctusque et flumina signo
Jam revocare dato. Cava buccina sumitur illi
Tortilis, in latum que turbine crescit ab imo:
Buccinaque in medio conceptit ut æra ponto: 25
Littora voce replet sub utroque jacentia Phœbo.
Tum quoque ut ora Dei madidâ rorantia barba
Contigit, et cecinit jussos inflata receptus,
Omnibus auditâ est telluris et æquiris undis:
Et, quibus est undis audita, coæcruit omnes. 30
Jam mare littus habit: plenos capít alveus
annus:
Flumina subsidunt: colles exire videntur: [dis.
Surgit humus: crescent loca decrescentibus un-
Postque diem longam nudata cacumina silvæ 34
Ostendunt, linumque tenent in fronde reliictum.
Redditus orbis erat: quem postquam vidit ina-
nem,
Et desolatas agere alta silentia terras,
Deucalion lacrymis ita Pyrrha affatur obortis:
O soror, ò conjux, ò fœmina sola superstes, 39
Quam commune mihí genus, et patruelis origo?

Rector.] Neptune the God of the Sea.
20. Humeros ] Depends on tectum by se-
cumulum.

Murice.] The Murex, a shell-fish, of the
blood of which a purple colour is made, is
put for the colour itself. It is often used by
the poets.

Tectum.] Having his shoulders covered.
21. Tritona.] Neptune’s trumpeter, which
he commands to sound a retreat, and call
back the rivers to their fountains.

22. Signo.] Giving a sign for them to re-
turn.
23. Illi.] By Triton.
25. Buccina.] Triton’s trumpet was a
great shell, a conch, which from the small-
end, to which he applies his mouth, swelled
in wreaths to a pretty large circumference,
but terminating in an irregular oval.

26. Littora.] All the shores echo.

Utroque Phœbo.] So in Epist. It is a poe-
tical Hyperbole; both the rising and setting
sun.

27. Tun.] After it was put to Triton’s
mouth.

Que vocat cæruleum Tritona
exstantem supra profundum,
atque tectum humeros innato
murice; que jubet inspirare
sonaci concinea, et jam revo-
care fluctus et flumina signo
data. Cava buccina torilis
sumitur illi, quæ crescit in
latum ab imo turbine: bucc-
quina que, ut conceptit æra
in medio ponto, replet voce
littora jacentia sub utroque
Phœbo. Tum quoque ut con-
tigit ora Dei rorantia madidâ
barba, et inflata cecinit rec-
ceptus jussos, auditâ est om-
nibus undis telluris et æquiri-
ris: et coæcruit omnes, qui-
bus undis est audita. Mare
jam habet littus: alveus cap-
it plenos annus: flumina
subidunt: colles exire videntur
exire: Humus surgit: loca
crescent undis decrescenti-
bus. Postque diem, silvæ
ostendunt nudata cacu-
mina, que tenent linum reli-
tum in fronde. Orbis erat
redditus: quem postquam
Deucalion vidit inanem, &
desolatas terras agere alta silentia, ita affatur Pyrrha lacrymis obortis: ò soror, ò con-
jux, ò fœmina sola superstes, quam commune genus, et origo patruelis,

NOTES.

Rorantia.] Dropping.
Receptus.] The ancients used to say, canere
receptui, when they commanded the soldiers
to retreat from battle.
29. Et quam est, &c. For coæcruit om-
nes undas, quibus auditâ est; a Græcian.

30. Coæcruit.] He held in, or kept back.
31. Littus.] Which it wanted a little be-
fore.
32. Subsidunt.] Sink down into their
channels.
34. Postque, &c.] After a long time.
36. Desolatas.] Destitute of men and
beasts.
38. Obortis.] Suddenly flowing, gushing.
39. O soror, &c.] By this pathetical
speech Deucalion endeavours to gain the af-
feciton of Pyrrha, that from them mankind
might he produced, and the earth again filled
with inhabitants.
40. Patruelis.] Deucalion and Pyrrha
were brothers’ children, i.e. cousin-germans.

For Iapetus is said to have had two sons,
Prometheus, who begat Deucalion, and Epi-
metheus, who begat Pyrrha.
Deinde torus junxit; nunc ipsa pericula jun-
gunt:
Terrarum, quascunque vident occasus et ortus,
Nos duo turba sumus. Possedit caetera pontus.
Nunc quoque adhuc vitae non est fiducia nostræ.
Certa satis: tertent etiamnum nubila mentem.
Quid tibi, si sinè me fatis crepta fuisses, 
46 Nunc animi, miseranda, foræt? quo sola timorem 
Ferre modo posses? quo consolante a dolores?
Nanque ego (crede mihi) si te modo pontus ha-
[beret, 50]
Te sequerer, conjux, et me quoque pontus ha-
O utinam possem populos reparare paternis 
Artibus, atque animas formate infundere terræ! 
Nunc genus in nobis restat mortale duobus;
Sic visum Superis, hominumque exempla man-
emus.

NOTES.

41. Torus.] The marriage bed.
46. Erepta.] Delivered from this deluge.
47. Miseranda.] Worthy of pity.
Quo.] Agrees with modo in the next line.
48. Dolores.] Depends on posses ferre, 
understood.
49. Si.] If thou hadst fallen into the sea,
and hadst been drowned, I also, who have 
the greatest love for thee, would have 
thrown myself headlong into the sea. So 
V. r. Ann. 1.

—"Et te pater optime Teucerum,

EXP. FAB. IX. The government of the world, according to the opinion 
of the ancients, was assigned to Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto. The 
empire of the sea to Neptune, who was to raise and calm the ocean, in which 
employment he is represented by our poet.

FAB. X. A DEUCALIONE JACTATI LAPIDES IN VIROS, ET A PYRRHA IN 
MULIERES.

Deucalion and Pyrrha repeopled the earth by casting stones behind them, 
as directed by Themis, whose oracle they had consulted.

DIXERAT, et flebant. Placuit precari celestre Numen;
et quaerere auxilium per 
sacras sortes.* Nulla mora 
est; adeunt Cephisidas un-
das pariter, ut nondum li-
quidas, sic jam secantes nota 
vada:

NOTES.

2. Sacras sortes.] By the holy Oracles, the 
4. Liquidas.] Pure and clear.
Inde ubi libratos irroravere liquores
Vestibus et capiti, flecent virtigia sanctae
Ad delubra Deae: quorum fastigia turpi
Squallebant museo; stabantque sine ignibus
arce.
Ut templi tetigere gradus, procumbit uterque
Pronus humi, gelidoque paves dedit oscula
saxo.

Atque ita, Si precibus, dixerunt. Numina justis
Vicia remollescunt, si flecentur ira Deorum;
Die, Themis, qua generis damnun reparabile
nisti
Arte sit, et mersis fer opem mitissima rebus.
Mota Deae est; sortemque dedit: Discedite
templo;
Et velate caput; cinctaque b resolvite vestes:
Ossaque post tergum magnae jactatis parentis.

Obstupuere diu: rumpite silentia voce
Pyrrha prior: jussisque Deae parere recusat:
Detque sibi veniam, pavido rogat ore: pavelque
Laedere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras.

Interea repetunt caecis obscura latebris
Verba datae sortis sequin, inter seque voluant.

a Tallebani musco.

b recingite.

NOTES.

Vada nota secantes.] — Keeping within
their wended channels. Virg.


5. Inde.] The ancients, when they entered
the temples of their Deities, first sprinkled
themselves with water, and washed; which
custom Deculation and Pyrrha observed, be-
ning about to supplicate the Goddess Themis.
Libatam.] Consecrated.

Irroravere.] They sprinkled.
Liquores.] The waters they had drawn.

7. Delubra.] The temple. Delubra are
temples or places in which are the images
of the gods, so called, says Varro, because
the gods are there placed; as that is called
a candlestick in which a candle is put.

Deae.] Of Themis.
Fastigia.] The roofs. Fastigium is the
height or summit of any work.
8. Squallebant.] Were foul.
Musco.] Moss: a very small herb grow-
ing in moist places.
Uterque ] Deculation and Pyrrha.

10. Atque dixerunt ita.
Si Numina, victa justis precibus, remollescunt, si sira Deorum;
Themi, dic, quia arte dannum nostri generis sit reparabile et mitisis-
ma, fer opem mersis rebus. Dea est nota, que dedit sortem:
Discedere templo; et velate caput; quæ resolvit cinctas vestes: quæ jactate
ossa magnum parentis post tergum. Obstupuere dixit: que
Pyrrha prior rumptit silentia voce: que recusat parere justis
Deae; que rogat pavidore, ut det sibi veniam; præ
vetque ledere maternas um-
bras jactatis ossibus. Interea
repetunt secum verba obscura
datae sortis, caecis latebris,
quæ volunt inter se.

15. Arte se sit, et mersis fer opem mitissima rebus.
Mota Deae est; sortemque dedit: Discedite
templo;

16. Velate.] To worship the Gods with
the head covered, was a sign of humility.
Cinctaque.] Ungied your garments,
which ought to be loose, after the manner
of those who sacrifice.

17. Ossaque.] The stones of the earth,
as interpreted by Deculation.

18. Obstupuere.] Being astonished for a
long time, they admire what such an an-
swer could mean.

19. Rumplique silentia.] She spake.
20. Pavido ore.] With a trembling mouth.
Pavelque.] And she is afraid.

21. Laedere. &c.] It was counted impious
to disturb the bones and ashes of the dead.
Maternas.] The soul of her mother.

22. Repetunt.] They consider in their
minds.

Latebris.] In private retirement.

23. Voluntat.] They ponder.
Inde Promethides mulet Epimethida placidis dictis, et ait, Aut solertia est fallax nobis, aut oracula sunt pia, quae suadent nullum nefas. Terra est magna parentis: rear lapides in corpore terrae dicui ossa: jussere hos post terga. Quoniam Titania mota est augurio conjiciis; tam en speis est in dubio. Ambo adeo distinct est celestibus nonitis. Sed quid necedit tentare? Descendunt; ventilque caput, tunicaque recingunt;

Et jussos lapides sua post vestigia mittunt. Saxa (quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro testevetustas?) Ponere duritiem coepere, suumque rigorem; *5 MolilitiqueMorâ, molitique ducere formam. Mox, ubi creverunt, naturaque mitior illis Contigrit, ut quedam, sic non manifesta, videri Forma potest hominis; sed uti de marmore cepito, Non exacta satis, rudibusque simillima signis. 40

NOTES.

24 Inde.] At length.
Promethides.] Gen. æ, Deucalion, the son of Prometbenus.
Epimethida.] Aec. of Epimenhis. Pyrrha, the daughter of Epimetheus.
Solem.] Sagacity; or a quickness, a readiness in explaining mysteries, or riddles.
From solers.
Suadent.] They command.
27. Magna.] Deucalion interprets the oracle right; for the earth only is called the great parent, seeing all things animate and inanimate, proceed from it.
29. Conjugis augurio.] By the conjecture of her husband Deucalion.
Titania.] Pyrrha, the grand-daughter of Iapetus, the son of Titan and Terra.
31. Diffidunt.] They distrust.
Sed quid, &c.] But where is the harm to try? say they.
32. Descendunt.] They descend from the temple.
Velantque, &c.] They cover as they were commanded by Themis.
Tunicas recingunt.] Ovid in this conforms to the religious ceremony of his time; for in ordinary works, the Romans acelagabant, girded or tucked up their clothes; but in religious works, recingebant, they loosened them; they let them flow.

33. Post vestigia.] Behind their backs. Vestigium properly signifies the footstep, or print of the feet; but is often used for the feet themselves.
Mittunt.] They cast.
34. Vetustas.] Antiquity, which is one of the greatest authority. Deucalion, king of Thessaly, after the deluge, which overflowed all Grecia, civilised the men which were before wild in their manners, and ignorant of laws; who, laying aside their former barbarity, and being reformed in their behaviour, gave rise to this legend which our poet has related.
35. Ponere.] They lay aside.
36. Molilitique.] To become soft, gentle.
Ducere.] To receive human form and shape.
37. Naturaque mitior.] A milder nature.
38. Ut, &c.] Those stones indeed seemed to have a certain form, although they did not plainly represent a human form. But yet had such an one as marble statues on the first forming.
39. Uti.] As though.
Rudibusque signis.] To unpolished statues. So Book III.

"Paro formatum marmore signum." Signum, is properly a mark, token, or sign.
Que tamen ex illis aliquo pars humida succo, 
Et terrena fuit, versa est in corporis usum.
Quod solidum est, flecti nequit, mutatur in ossa:
Quod modò vena fuit, sub codem nomine manuit.
Inque brevi spatio, Superorum c munere, saxa Missa viri manibus faciæm traxère virilém; 46
Et de femineo reparata est femina jactu.
Indè generus durum sumus, experiensque laborum:
Et documenta damnus, quà simus origine nati.

c Numine.

NOTES.

41. Que.] The earth, i.e. soft and moist parts of stones were changed into the body, but the solid and hard into bones. The veins into veins; for even stones have veins.
42. In corporis.] Of flesh; for the body is properly said of living things, flesh of dead.
44. Eodem nomine.] The same flame; see. veins.
45. Superorum munere.] By the bounty of the Gods.
46. Missa.] Thrown.
Viri.] Of Deucalion.
Traxère, &c.] Assumed the form of males.
47. Et de femineo, &c.] The stones thrown by Pyrrha, were changed into women.
48. Experienisque.) Patient, enduring labour and punishment. So Virgil:

" Deucalion vacuum lapides jactavit in orbem, 
Unde homines nati, durum genus.—" 

49. Documenta.] Proofs.
Quà origine.) From what original we are sprung; for in that we are so patient of labour, it plainly appears we were generated of stones.

EXP. FAB. X. In the reign of Deucalion, king of Thessaly, the course of the river Peneus was stopped; (probably by some earthquake) between Mount Ossa and Olympus, where it discharges itself into the sea: and, in that year, there fell so great a quantity of rain, that all Thessaly, which is a level country, was overflowed. Deucalion, with his subjects, fled to Parnassus: but, as soon as the waters subsided, returned. The children of those who were preserved, are the mysterious stones of which the poet speaks; this fable having no other foundation than the meaning of the word Eben or Aben; which equally signifies a stone, or a child: or from the word Laos, which may be understood for a people or stone. This equivocal term gave rise to the fable of the mystical stones; which, thrown by Deucalion and Pyrrha, formed a new race of men, who peopled the world after the deluge.

FAB. XI. PYTHON SERPENS.
The earth, again invigorated with the heat of the sun, produces a variety of monsters; and amongst them the serpent Python, which Apollo kills with his arrows; and, the better to commemorate so remarkable an event, he institutes the Pythian Games; and assumes the surname of Pythius:

CÀTERA diversis tellus animalia formis
Spoue sub peperit: posquam vetus humo
ab igne
Percaluit solis: coemnque udaeque paludes

NOTES.

1. Cetera.] Other animals sprung from

2. Udaeque paludes.] The wet fens,

3. The moist earth, heated by the sun.
Intumëre æstu: fœcundaque semina rerum nutrita vivæ
Vivaci nutrīta solo, cēu matris in alvo,
Crevērunt, fæciēnique aliquam cepērē morando.
Sic ubi seruēt madidus septemflus agros
Nilus, et antiquo sua fluminā reddidit alveo,
Ethereoque recens exarīt sidere limānus:
Plurima cultores versus animalia glebis
Inveniunt: et in his quædam modō cēptā sub
ipsum
Nascēndi spatium: quædam imperfecta, susque
Tranca vident æhumēris: et codem in corpore
sepe
Altera pars vivit, rudis est pars altera tellūs. 14
Quippe ubi temperiem sumēre humerumque alcorq;
Concipiunt: et ab his orientur cuncta duobus.
Cumque sit ignis aquæ pugnax, vapor humīdus
omnes
Res creat, et discors concordia fœtibus apta est.
Ergo ubi diluvium tellūs lutilentā recenti
Solūbīs ætherēis, alēque recanduit āstū 20
Edidit innumēras species: partimque figurās
Retūlit antiquas, partim nova monstra creavit.
Illa quidem nōlet, sed tē quoque, maxime Python.
Tum genuit: populisque novīs, incognīta serpens.
Terror eras. Tantum spatiï de monte tenebas. 25
ænumeris.  b almoque.

NOTES.
4. Intumure.] Swelled, i. e. grew Lig.
pregnant.
Alto.] As th' in the womb of a mother.
6. Faciemque.] Form and shape.
Cepere.] They began to take upon them.
7. Septemflus Nilus,) The river Nile,
famous for its seven mouths, takes its rise in the
mountains of Abyssinia, and, passing thro' Egypt,
empties itself into the Mediterranean sea. It
overflows the lower Egypt every year. The
inundation begins about the 20th of June, and
continues ten or eleven weeks, rising fourteen or
fifteen, nay sometimes sixteen cubits. When the
waters subside, the whole face of the land is
covered with a slime, which abundantly supplies
the place of mature, and makes Egypt a
fruitful country. Ovid says that the heat of the
sun produces animals out of the slime, but
modern experience evinces the contrary.
9. Sidere.] The sun in this place.
Sub, &c.] Some things are imperfect, not
having sufficient time for their growth.
15. Humēris.] Their shoulders; for the
body grew like a trunk, out of which the
limbs were formed gradually.
15. Quippe, &c.] He supposes all things
are generated by moisture and heat.
Temperiem.] A mixture: i. e. when they
are tempered or mixed together.
16. His duobus.] sc. By moisture and
heat.
17. Aquæ pugnax.] Although fire be
counter to water, yet heat duly tempered with
moisture, generates all things.
18. Discors concordia.] For heat and
moisture, when separated, fight, and are at
variance; but being joined and mixt, they
seem to be at union, and give birth to all
things.
Fœtibus.] For birds.
19. Diluvium.] Depends on lutilentā
20. Recanduit.] Was again heated.
21. Species.] Forms or figures.
22. Retūlit.] Restored.
25. Nōlet, &c. To have generated.
25. Tantum spatiï.] This shows the mon-
strous size of the serpent Python.
Tenebas.] Thou didst take up.
Hanc Deus arcitenens, et nunquam talibus armis
Antè nisi in damis, capreisque fugaebus, usus,
Mille gravem telis, exhausta pene pharetra,
Perditi, effuso per vulnera nigra veneno.
Neve operis famam possit delere vetustas,
Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos;
Pythia de domitae serpentis nomine dictos.
His juvenem quicunque manu, pedibusve, rotave,
Vicerat, esculeæ capiebat frondis honorem.
Nondum laurus erat: longoque decentia crine
Tempora cingebat de quilibet arbo Phæbus.

\* Notes. \*

26. Deus arcitenens.) Apollo, who is painted with a bow and a quiver.
27. Capreisque.) Capre are very swift and wild goats; Damae are also a sort of wild goats.
29. Exhausata.) Was emptied.
30. Vulnera nigra.) This is an Hypallage; for the black poison was poured through his wounds.
Verono.) Meaning his blood.
32. Pythia.) Agrees with certamina, understood.
33. His.) He that overcame in the Pythian games, either in fighting, running, or chariot-driving, was rewarded with an oak crown.
Rotave.) Or in chariot driving. Part for the whole.
34. Esculeæ.) A crown made of oak leaves; for the Esculus is a glandiferous tree, so called, because the ancients made the fruit their food.
35. Decentia,) Gracefully flowing. Part for the whole.
Longoque crine.) With long hair; for so Apollo is painted.
36. Phæbus.) Apollo.

\* Exp. Fab. XI. \*

The waters of the great inundation having subsided, there remained a slime, which produced a great variety of insects, with the serpent Python, which did much mischief in the neighbourhood of Parnassus. Apollo, who armed himself with his bow and arrows, slew the serpent; which, being philosophically explained, imports, that the heat of the sun having dissipated the exhalations of the earth, those monsters immediately disappeared. If we have a reference to history for the explanation, Python was a robber who dwelt near Parnassus, and extremely molested those who passed that way to offer sacrifices. A prince, who bore the name of Apollo, or a priest of that God, freed the country from him. This event gave occasion to the institution of the Pythian games, so well known in Greece. They were celebrated every fourth year: apples consecrated to Apollo, or, as Pindar relates, crowns of laurel, were the prizes given to the victors. Singing, dancing, and instrumental music, were used in those games, beside the exercises mentioned in the fable.

This event, which Ovid places so near the subsiding of the deluge, must have happened at a somewhat more distant time; since in the days of Deucalion, Apollo was not known at Delphi. It was Themis, agreeably to the same poet and antiquity, who then delivered oracles there: there was also another oracle before him, which was delivered by the earth.
Apollo falling in love with Daphne, the daughter of the river Peneus, she flies from him: he pursues; but the nymph, having implored the assistance of her father, was changed into a laurel.

Daphne Peneia fuit primus amor Phœbi, quem non ignara fors dedit, sed seva ira Cupidinis. Delius superbus serpente nuper victa, viderat hunc flectentem cornua nervo adducto: que dixerat, Lascive puer, quid tibi cum fortibus armis? Ísta gestamina decent nostros humeros; qui possimus dare certa vulnera, qui possimus dare certa vulnera hosti. Quí modò stravimus Pythona prementem tot jugera pestifero ventre, tumidum innumeris sagittis. Esto tu contentus irritare nescio quos amores tua face: nec assere nostras laudes. Filius Venereis ait huic: Phœbe, tuus arcus figat omin; meus arcus te: quantque cuncta animalia cedunt tibi, tanto tua gloria est minor nostra. Dixit, et eliso percussis aere pennis, impiger constitit umbrosa arce Parnassi; que promisit duo tēla pharetrā

1. Peneia.] Daughter of the river Peneus.
2. Fors.] Chance, which makes no choice of things.
3. Seva ira.] The great Wrath of the God of love. Cupido, of the Masculine Gender, signifies the god of love; of the Feminine Gender, Desire or coveting. The poet relates how Apollo fell in love with Daphne.
4. Delius.] Apollo taking his Surname from Delos, in which he and Venus are said to have been born.
5. Hunc.] Cupid.
8. Quidque tibi, &c.] Est is understood.
9. Jugera.] He is said to have taken up as many acres as a yoke of oxen can plough in a day.
10. Stravimus.] We have laid along; we have slain. From sterno, is.
11. Tumidum.] Swelled with poison.
12. Face.] With an arrow beheading thee; for a torch is attributed to Cupid, with which the minds of young men are inflamed.
13. All. from Fas.
14. Nescio.] As though he had said, light, effeminate, and unworthy the notice of men.
15. Irritate.] To provoke, to kindle.
17. Filius Venereis.] Cupid.
18. Huic.] To Apollo.
19. Figat.] Although your arrows wound all animals, yet you cannot escape my bow; therefore your glory is so much less than mine, by how much the animals you kill are inferior to the Gods.
21. Eliso aere.] Cutting the air.
22. Pennis.] With his wings; for Cupid is always painted with wings. Depends on eliso.
23. Arce.] The top, the highest part.
24. Eque.] The que is an enclitic Conjunction, and E is a Preposition belonging to Pharetra.
25. Promisit.] He drew out. Promere is properly to bring forth those things that have been laid up. Promere consilia, is to lay open councils.
Diversorum operum. Fugat hoc facit illud amorem. 
Quod facit, auratum est, et cuspidis fulget acuta: 
Quod fugat, obtusum est, et habet sub arundine plumbum. 

Hoc Deus in nymphá Peneide fixit: at illo 
Læsit Apollínas trájecta per ossa medullas. 
Protinus alter amat: fugit altera nomenamantis, 
Silvarum latebris, captivárumque ferarum 
Exuviae gándens, inuuptaque æmula Phoebes.25 
Vitta coērcébat positos sine lege capillos. 
Multi illam petière: illa aversata petentes, 
Impatiens, expersque viri, nemorum aialustrat: 
Nec quid Hymen, quid amor, quid sint con- 
nubia curat. 

Sæpe pater dixit: Generum mihi filia debes: 
Sæpe pater dixit: Debes mihi nata nepotes. 
Illa velut crimen, tædas exosa jugales, 
Pulcræ verecundo suffunditur ora rubore, 
Inque patris blandis hærens cervice lacertos, 
Da mihi perpetuà, genitor charissime, dixit, 35 
blandis lacertos in cervice patris, dixit, Charissime genitor, da mihi frui perpetuà.

NOTES.

18. Operum.] Effects.
19. Quod facit.] The arrow which en- 
kindles love.
Quod fugat.] The arrow which drives 
away love.
Obtusum.] Without a point, blunt.
Plumbum sub arundine.] Tipt with lead, 
to cause a distaste or aversion to love.
21. Hoc.] The blunt one; for hic respects 
the latter and nearer; but ille the first and 
remotest. Ille, therefore, is the gilded one, 
which shines Cupside acuta.
22. Trájecta.] The arrow passing through 
the pierced bones.
25. Alter.] Apollo; for alter is commonly 
used for one of two. So Livy relates, that 
Hannibal in passing the Alps, lost alterum 
oculum, i.e. one eye; and in that it is distin- 
guished from the word alius; because alius 
is used of more, as "alii prapontem virtutem, 
alii voluptatem, alii divitias, alii honores." 
Sometimes alter is taken for the second 
of two; as, Hic est alter annus belli Punicī, 
i.e. the second from the Punic war. So 
we say, alterum tantum, i.e. so much more.

Alter.,] Daphne. 
Amantis.,] Of Apollo.
24. Captivárumque ferarum.] Of beasts 
taken in hunting.
25. Exuvias.,] In general signifies quiquad 
exuitur, whatever is stripped off, therefore 
the skin of a beast, the armour or clothes of 
a man.
Æmula.,] An imitator of Diana, who 
prides himself in perpetual virginity. For Æmulus sometimes signifies a follower and 
imitator. Libebit eum solus ames, me emu- 
rum non habebis, i.e. imitatorum. Cis. 
Sometimes it is put for invidio, as in Book, 
XIII.

Sed demit honorem 
Æmusus Ajacii.
26. Vitta.,] The head-binding, a fillet. 
Coērcébat.] He explains how Daphne is 
an imitator of Diana; for she regarded not 
adorning her hair, and had an aversion to 
all men.
Positos.,] Lying without any order; by 
and by he will say inornatos; and in an- 
other place male compositos, et nondum di- 
gestos.
27. Petière.] Courted.
Illa.,] Daphne. 
Aversata.,] Refused.
28. Lustrat.,] Frequent, rambles through. 
30. Generum.] Acc. of gener, i.
32. Tædas.] Marriages. A part for the 
whole; for five torches were carried before 
brides. The tæda is a tree of which the best 
torches are made.
35. Verecundo rubore.] Modest blushes.
Virginitate frui: dedit hoc pater ante Diana. Ille quidem obsequitur: sed te decor iste, quod optas, Esse vetat; vote quo tua forma repugnat.

Phœbus amatque cupit connubia Daphnes: Quaœque cupit sperat; suaque illum oraculis fallunt. 40

Utque leves stipulae demitis a dolentur aristis; Ut facibus b sepè ardent, quas c fortè viator Vel nimis admiravit, vel jam sub luce reliquit: Sic Deus in flammis abyss, sic pectore toto

Uritur, et sterilem sperando nutrit amorem. 45

Spectat inornatos collo pendere capillos: Et, Quid si comantur? ait. Videt igne micantes,

Sideribus similis oculos. Videt oscula, qua non Est vidisse satis. Laudat digitosque, manusque, Brachiaque, et nudos media plus parte lacertos 50

Si qua latent, meliora putat. Fugit osior aurà

Illa levig neque ad haec revocantis verba resistit: Nymphæ, precor, Penei, mane: non insecur hostis:

a abolentur. b sepæs. c nocte.

56. Dedit.) Daphne endeavours to persuade her father to permit her to live in virginity; as Jupiter granted the same favour to his daughter Diana.

Pater.) Diana's father Jupiter. 57. Obsequitur.) Complies with your desires, says Ovid. This is an apostrophe or conversion of the poet's speech to the damsel.

Decor.) That excellent beauty of thine. 58. Votoque.) To thy desire.

40. Suaque illum.) For, as the God of Prophecy, he should have known that Daphne would not listen to his addresses,

Fallunt.) They deceive him; for he hoped for that which he did not obtain. 41. Abolentur.) Are burned.

Demitis aristis.) The ears of corn being taken away. Part for the whole; for Arista is properly the heard of the ear.

Viator.) Is derived of via, and properly signifies one who takes upon him to perform any journey; although among the Romans those were called Viatores, who summoned the magistrates from the country to the city.

43. Vel, &c.) Or torches held too near the stubbles.

Sub luce.) At day-break.

NOTES.

54. Deus.) Apollo.

In flammis abit.) He was inflamed with the love of Daphne.

45. Sterilem.) Vain, from which he would have no pleasure.

47. Si comantur?) If they were combed, how graceful must they then appear?

48. Oscula.) The diminutive of Os, oris, and signifies in this place a pretty little mouth, not kisses.—Our poet was a great admirer and an excellent judge of beauty in the fair sex, and he takes every opportunity of shewing it.

Quæ non, &c.) For he desired to kiss them too.

50. Brachium.) The arm from the shoulder to the elbow. 51. Meliora putat.) Persuades himself that the beauties still unseen are yet more enchanting.

52. Iliæ.) Daphne.

Revocantis.) Of Apollo.

Resistit.) Stays, stops her course.

53. Peneia.) The daughter of the river Peneus.
Nympha mane. Sic agna lupum, sic cerva leo-
nem,
Sic aquilam pennâ fugiunt trepidante columbe;
Hostes quæque suos. Amor est mihi causa se-
quendi.
Me miserum! ne prona cadas, indignave ládi
Crura secent sentes, et sim tibi causa doloris.
Aspera, quà properas, locasunt. ModeratiuÌísoro,
Curre, fugamque inhíbe: moderatiu insequ-
ipse.
Cui placeas inquire tamen. Non incola montis,
Non ego sum pastor; non hic armenta, gregesve
Horridus observo. Nescis, temeraria, nescis
Quem fugias; ideoque fugis. Mihi Delphica
tellus,
Et Claros, et Tenedos, Pataraæque regia servit.
Jupiter est genitor. Permequod ertique, fuitque,
Estque, patet: per me concordant carmina
nervis.
Certa quidem nostra est; nostrâ tamen una
sagitta
Certior, in vacuo quæ vulnera pectore fecit.
Inventum medicinâ meum est, opiferque per
orbe
Dicor, et herbarum subjecta potentia nobis.
Hei mihi, quod nullis amor est medicabils herbis;
Nec prosunt domino, quæ prosunt omnibus, artes!
Plura locuturum timido Peneia cursu

NOTES.

54. Sic agna, &c.] All creatures by nature fly
from their enemies, the sheep from wolves,
and the deer from the lion; with as much
terror did Daphne also fly from Apollo,
though he was so deeply in love with her.
55. Pennâ trepidante.] With trembling
wing.
56. Hostes, &c.] Fugit is the verb under-
ostood.
58. Secent.] From Sentis a thorn. The
thorns should prick and tear.
60. Inhibe.] Hold in, stop your flight,
do not fly.
62. Armenta.] Properly that sort of cat-
tle that is fit for the work of arms, is called
armentum; and in this, armentum differs
from geex, in that armentum is a company of
great cattle, as camels, oxen, horses and asses;
but geex, of small cattle, as sheep, hogs, or
goats.
63. Horridus.] Undressed, untrimmed,
slovenly.
66. Jupiter.] Apollo is said to be the son
of Jupiter and Latona.

67. Concordant.] I am the inventor of
music and harmony.
Carmina.] Songs.
Nervis.] The strings or chords.
68. Certa.] He professes himself an ex-
pert archer; but says, Cupid, by whom he
was wounded, was more expert.
Una.] Cupid's dart.
69. Vacuo.] Void of love before, free.
70. Inventum.] That Apollo was the in-
ventor of physic, he teaches also, Pst 3.

"Vos quoque Phoebis morbis qui pellitis arte:" and the 4th of Trist.
"Si valeant homines, ara tua, Phoeb, ja-
cet:" and in another place,
"Carminis et medicæ Phoebæ repertor opis."

Opifer.] Bringing help and aid; but opi-
fix is one doing work.
72. Quod, &c.] Because I find no medi-
cine which will ease love.
73. Domino.] To me Apollo,
Timido.] Being in fear for herself.
Fugit; cunque ipso verba imperfecta reliquit. Tum quoque visa decens. Nudabant corpora venti,

Obviaque adversas vibribant flamina vestes;
Et levis impexos retro dabat aura capillos;
Auctaque forma fugi est. Sed enim non sustinet ultra.

Perdere blanditias juvenis: utque movebat
Ipsae amor, admisso sequitur vestigia passu.
Ut canis in vacuo leporem cum Gallicus arvo
Vidit; et hic prædam pedibus petit, ille salutem;
Alter inhaesuro similis, jam, jamque tenere
Sperat, et extento stringit vestigia rostro:
Alter in ambiguo est, an sit deprensus; et ipsis
Morsibus eripitur, tangentiaque ora relinquit:
Sic Deus et virgo est: hic spe celer, illa timore.
Qui tamen insequitur, pennisadjuvus amoris,
Octior est, requiemque negat, tergoque fugaci
Imminet: et cinem sparsum cervicibus afflat.
Viribus absuntibus expalluit illa, citaque
Victr laborare fugae, spectans Peneidas undas,
Fer, pater, inquit, opem, si flumina Numen habetis.

[Qua nimium placui, tellus, aut hisce, vel istam,
Quae facit ut lecard, mutando perde figuram.]

75. Ipso.] With Apollo.
76. Tum.] When Daphne ran.
78. Corpora.] Her limbs.
77. They waved, were agitated.
79.] Flamina. The gales.
82. Ut.] By a fine similitude he describes the swiftness of Daphne fleeing, and Apollo pursuing.
86. Alter.] The hare.
87. Deprænsus.] Caught by the dog.
85.] The hare.
88.] Daphne.
84. Alter.] The greyhound.
89.] Daphne.
90.] The hound fleeing.
91. Cinem afflat.] Apollo pursues Daphne so closely, and is so very near her, that he even breathes upon her hair.
92.] Daphnæ.
93.] Of so swift a flight.
94.] A divine power, by which you can assist me.
95.] In which.

... foot had left but the instant before. The metaphorical signification of stringo in this place, is taken from that which it has in "stringere frondes," to strip a branch of its leaves with the hand: the likeness is between the motion of the grey-hound and the hand.

... and out-stretched snout.

... hisce, vel perde istam figuram, que facit ut lecard, mutando.}

NOTES.
Vix prece finita, torpor gravis alligat artus:
Mollia cinguntur tenui precordia libro:
In frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescut:
Pse modò tam velox pigris radicibus heret: 100
Ora cacumen obit: remanet nitor unus in illâ.
Hanc quoque Phœbus amat: postiisque in stipite dextra,
Sentit adhuc trepidare novo sub cortice pectus.
Complexusque suis ramos, ut membra, laetertis,
Oscula dat ligno: refugit tamen oscula lignum:
Cui Deus, At conjux quoniam mea non potes esse,
Arbor eris certe, dixit, mea: semper habebunt
Te coma, te cithare, te nostre, Lauro, pharetae.
Tu ducibus Latis aderis, cum lata triumphum
Vox canet, et longe viscent Capitolia pompe.
Postibus Augustis eadem fidissima custos
Ante fores stabis, mediumque tuebere quercum.
Utque meum intonsis caput est juvenilé capillis;
Tu quoque perpetuos semper gere frondis honor.
Finierat Peaan. Factis modò laurea ramis
Annuit; utque caput, visa est agitasse cacumen.

q occupat. l latiss.

NOTES.
97. Gravis torpor.] A heavy numbness.
98. Libro.] With bark.
99. Tenui.] From tenus the Adj.
100. Modò.] A little before.
101. Pigris.] Slow, immoveable; it signifies that her feet were turned into roots.
102. Hanc.] This tree: for the laurel is said to be dedicated to Apollo.
103. Siptae.] On the trunk of the tree.
104. Deus.] Apollo.
105. Tu Ducibus, &c.] The Roman triumphs were conducted to the Capitol: the general wore a crown of laurel, and the soldiers shouted I triumphe, as they passed along.
106. Visent.] Shall visit.
107. Capitolia.] The Tarpeian castle: for the Capitol was the temple of Jupiter, on the Tarpeian mount so called: for, when they laid the foundation of Jupiter’s temple, a human head was found: though by some called a capite Toli, i. e. the head of a certain man was found there, who had been buried in the Capitoline mount: for before, this mount was called Arx Tarpeia, or Tarpeius, of a Vestal virgin Tarpeia, who was there killed, and buried by the Sabines. He says very properly, Capitolia: for they who triumphed ascended into the Capitol to sacrifice to Jupiter Capitolinus.
108. Pompea. Of captives, and spoils taken in war, besides the representations of the cities that were taken: for all these things were carried in triumph.
109. Fores, &c.] You shall hang before the gates: for, in the porch of the emperor’s house, crowns of laurel and oak were hung up: the laurel on each side, and the oak in the middle.
110. Quercum.] An oaken crown which was given on the preserving of citizens, and called Civica, and dedicated to Cesar in the porch: but yet others imagine, that these trees were wont to be set before the emperors’ gates.
111. Perpetuos.] Always bear leaves: for the laurel never casteth its leaf.
112. Peaan.] Apollo [1230.], Greek, smiting: that is to say, with arrows. Peaan is also said to be a hymn made to Apollo.
113. Lauræa.] The laurel: also a crown made of laurel, is called a laurel crown.
EXP. FAB. XII. For the explanation of this fable, as well as the other gallantries of the Gods, which the poets frequently mention, we must lay it down as a principle, that, besides there being many Jupiters, many Apollos, many Mercures, &c. the priests of those Deities frequently sanctified their own debaucheries with the names of their divinities. From hence proceeded that prodigious number of children which claimed those Gods for their fathers.

This principle being established, we with ease can explain the fable of Daphne. Some prince, who, for his love of polite learning, was named Apollo, fell in love with Daphne, daughter of Peneus, king of Thessaly, and one day pursuing her, the young princess perished on the bank of a river, in sight of her lover, and some laurels growing near the place, gave rise to her metamorphosis; or rather the etymology of the word Daphne, which in Greek signifies a laurel, was the foundation of this fable.

FAB. XIII. IO INACHI FILIA A JOVE ADAMATA.

Jupiter being in love with Io, the daughter of the river Inachus, pursues her, and casts a darkness over the earth, with which he covers the nymph, and then ravishes her.

EST nemus Haemoniae, praerupta sylva claudit undique; vocant Tempe; per que Peneus effusus ab imo Pindo volvitur spumosis undis; que conducta nobila agitantia tenues summas gravi dejecta; que impluit summas sylvas aspargine, et fatigat plus quam vicina sonitu. Haec domus, haec sedes, haec sunt penetralia magni Amnis; in hoc residens facto de cautibus antro, Undis jura dabat, Nymphisque co lentibus undis. Conveniunt illuc popularia flumina primum, 10

a imitantia.

NOTES.

1. Nemus.] This is Topography: for he describes Tempe.

Praerupta.] High: Tempe is a very pleasant grove in Thessaly: hence all pleasant places are called Tempe. It is of the plural number. Τήμες, Greek, places set with trees, and pleasant marshes and green herbs. So Theocrit. Id. 1. Η Ἰαρή Πενευ, κατά Τήμες, η κατὰ Πινδοῦ.

2. Per.] The river Peneus glides through the midst of Tempe, which, excelling all the rivers in Thessaly in clearness, arises from the bottom of Mount Pindus.

4. Dejectu gravi.] With its violent downfall.

Tenues sumus.] A thin (vapour-like) smoke, occasioned by the descent of the water.

6. Sonitu.] Not only the neighbouring places, but those which stand a great way off, are disturbed by its noise.

6. Penetralia.] The more private places of the house, in which sacrifice was done to the household Gods, were called Penetralia.

8. Amnis.] Of the river Peneus.

Cautibus.] Made of the rocks.

Hoc antro.] In this cave.


10. Popularia flumina.] The neighbouring rivers. Popularis signifies properly one beloved by the people, who procures their favour, and studies their interest. Cic. Nihil tam popolare quam bonitas. Popularis also is used for one who is of the same condition, Lot, and Fortune: as Terent. in Ph orm. Davus calls Geta, popularem summ: for he was a servant too.
Nescia gratentur, consolenturne parentem, Populifer Spercheos, et irrequietus Enipeus, Apidanusque 6 senex, lenisque Amphyros, et Aetas.

Moxque amnes aliis: qui, quâ tulit impetus illos, In mare deducunt fessas erroribus undas. 15

Inachus unus abest, imoque reconditus antro

Fletibus auget aquas, natanque miserrimus 15

Luget, ut amissem. Nescit vitâne fraturat,

An sit apud manes. Sed, quam non inventit

usquam,

Esseputat usquam; atque animo pejora veretur.

Viderat a patrio redeuntem Jupiter Iô

Flumine: et, O virgo Jove digna, tuoque beatum

Nesio quem factura toro, pete, dixerat, umbras

Altiorum nemorum (et nemorum monstraverat

umbras)

Dum cadet, et medio Sol, est altissimus orbe. 25

Quòd si sola times latebras intrare feraun,

Preside tua Deo, nemorum secreta subibis:

Nec de plebe Deo, sed quì cœlestia magnâ

Sceptra manu teneo, sed qui vaga fulmina mitto.

6 Apidanus, Phenix, lenisque, &c. vel. Apidanusque fugax

lentusque Amphyros, &c.

NOTES.

11. Gratentur.] Should congratulate Penèus, because his daughter Daphne had been turned into a laurel.

Consolenturne.] Or condole with him, because he had lost his daughter.


Spercheos.] A river of Thessaly.

Enipeus.] Also a river in Thessaly, flowing into Apidanus.

15. Senex.] Because it flows very slowly, until it takes in the Euipheus.

Lenis.] Flowing gently.

Amphyros.] This also is a river of Thessaly, near which Apollo fed king Admetus’s herds.

Aetas.] A river of Epirus.

Moxque.] And after that. It answers to the adverb primum.

Amnes.] sc. They come to compliment Penèus.

16. Inachus.] A river of Achaia, so called from king Inachus: Jupiter, seeing his daughter Io walking abroad, lay with her; and, lest Juno should come to the knowledge of it, transformed her into a cow; therefore Inachus, grieving for the loss of his daughter, keeps within.

Unus.] Alone (only)

17. Iô.] Is a Greek Accusative (Case;) for it is declined Iô, Ius, in Greek.

18. Vitâne.] Whether she be alive.

19. Manes.] Or whether she be dead; for they are said “apud manes esse,” who are dead; manes being the souls of the dead.

Usquam.] Her whom he could no where find, he imagines to be dead.

20. Pejora veretur.] He fears the worst.

22. Flumine.] From Inachus, a river of Achaia.

23. Toro.] With your bed.

25. Dum calet.] While the heat lasts; for Jupiter exhorts the damsel to shun the heat of the mid-day.

26. Latebras.] The woods in which wild beasts have their dens.

28. Sed.] But who have the government of heaven. He lets her know that he is Jupiter, the greatest of the Gods, that he may the more easily persuade her to comply with him.

29. Vaga.] That do not pass straight forward, but aslant; for thunderbolts go slanting.
Ne fuge me (enim fugiebat.)
Jām reliquērat paseua Lernaē,
quē Lircae arva consita arboribus: cum Deus occuluit latas terras caliginē indūctā, tenuitque fugam, rapuitque puderem.

NOTES.

30. Lernae.] A marsh of the Grecians, infested by the serpent Hydra, which was slain by Hercules.
32. Deus.] Jupiter.
33. Occuluit.] He hid or concealed.
Tenuit.] Put a stop to her flight, or withheld her from flying.
Rapuit.] He ravished her.

EXP. FAB. XIII. The Greeks embellished their history with the principal events of Egypt and Phœnicia; the faintest resemblance, either in names or adventures, induced them to confound their history with that of the people from whom they derived their original. They would be thought ancient; and those who came first to people Greece having brought with them the knowledge of their history and their religion, it cannot be a matter of surprise that their posterity assumed the honour of both. The fable before us came originally from Egypt. Isis was the great Divinity of that ancient people; she reigned over them soon after the dispersion of nations, and taught them agriculture, and several other profitable and necessary arts: in acknowledgment of this, they made her a Divinity, and her divine rites passed with their colonies into foreign countries. Greece received them when Inachus went to settle himself there, and in process of time, Isis, or Io, was taken for his daughter, and the fable published in the manner that Ovid relates it. This is what is most to be depended on; but as something might have happened in Greece to have given rise to this fable, it is necessary to shew in what manner the Greek authors explain it. Apollodorus, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, and Pausanias, upon Homer's authority, say, that Io was the daughter of Inachus, the first king of Argos; that Jupiter took her away by force, and carried her to the Isle of Crete; that he had a son by her named Epaphus, who went to reign in Egypt; that his mother having followed him thither, married Osiris, who was the same with Aphis, the son of Phoroneus, second king of Argos, and who, after his death, was ranked among the Gods under the name of Serapis. To explain all the circumstances of this fable, it is added, that Niobe, who had also the name of Juno, according to the custom of those times, having conceived a jealousy of that intrigue, put Io under the custody of her uncle Argus a most vigilant person; that Jupiter ordered his confidant to kill him, and that his mistress having embarked in a vessel for Egypt, which carried the figure of a Cow at its head, the story of the transformation of that princess into one took its rise.

FAB. XIV. IO IN VACCAM.

Jupiter, having changed Io into a Cow, to conceal her from the Jealousy of Juno, is obliged to bestow her to that Goddess, who delivers her to the care of the watchful Argus. Jupiter at the same time, dispatches Mercury to lay her Keeper in a profound Sleep, and then to destroy him.
INTEREA medios Juno despexit in agros;
Et noctis faciem nebolas fecisse volucres
Sub nitido mirata die; non fluminis illas
Esse, nec humenti sentit tellure remitti.
Atque suos conjux ubi sit, circumspicit, ut quae
Depressi toties jam nöset furta mariti. [lor,
Quem postquam ceol non reperit: Aut ego fal-
Aut egolædor, ait. Delapsaqueabathero summo
Constitit in terris; nebulaque recedere jussit.
Conjugis adventum præsenserat, inquententem
Inachidos vultus mutaverat ille juvencam. 11
Bosquoque formosa est. Speciem Saturnia vacce,
Quanquam invita, probat: nec non et cujus, et
unde,
Quove sit armento, veri quasi nescia, querit.
Jupiter è terrâ genitam mentitur, ut auctor 15
Desinat inquiri. Petit hânc Saturnia munus.
Quid faciat? Cruidele, suos a addicere amore: 13
Nondare, suspectum. Pudorest qui suadeatillinc;
Hinc dissuadetamor. Victus pudoresset amore:
munus. Quid faciat? Cruidele addicere suos amore: suspectum non dare. Pudor est
qui suadeat illinc;

a abdicere.

NOTES:

1. Despexit.] She looked downward; for despicio is properly to look downward: because we are apt to look upon those things we despise, as though cast down, or at our feet. Despicio is also used for, I condemn.

2. Volucres nebulas.] Floating clouds, which seem to fly as birds.

3. Nitido die.] In a clear day.

4. Fluminis.] Naturalists say clouds are generated either from rivers or vapours of the earth.

5. Illas.] The clouds.

Conjux.] Jupiter the husband of Juno.
7. Conjugis.] Of his wife Juno.
8. Praesenserat.] Jupiter perceived her approach.

11. Inachidos.] Io, the daughter of Inachus.

Ille.] Jupiter.

12. Bos, &c.] Io was a very beautiful virgin; and, though transformed into a Cow, she even then appeared beautiful. Species.] Her beauty (fairness.) Species is derived of the obsolete verb specio, I see; whence comes aspicia, &c. First it is taken (as in this place) for beauty, which consists in a proportionable shape of the members, and an agreeable sweetness in the countenance. Secondly, species is taken for image or idea. So we say an architect has the species of a house in his mind. Thirdly, for

the appearance of a thing, as when we say a thing is specie tenus, i. e. good in appearance.

Saturnia.] Juno, the daughter of Saturn.
13. Probat.] She praises; for probare is properly to commend, to praise, to call good. Cic. Meum factum à te probari gaudeo. Probare is sometimes used to demonstrate the truth of any proposition by such arguments as make it clear and evident; because those things seem praise-worthy which can be proved by argument. Hence Probatio is called Demonstratio; and probable, that which though not strictly true, yet, on account of some specious appearances of reason, seems plausible and persuasive.

Nec non.] And also.

Cujus.] Who she is.

Unde.] From whence she came.


15. Auctor.] That the owner of the Cow might not be found out by Juno.

17. Addicere.] To give over to bondage, to set to sale.

Amores.] The Cow, or Io, which he loved.

18. Non dare.] Not to give the Cow which Juno asked for, would make the matter suspected, and make Juno imagine some ill.

illinc.] sc. To give her to Juno.

Hinc.] From giving her to Juno.
Amor discundet hinc. Pudor esset iuctus amore: sed si vacca. leve munus, negaret-
sur socia generisque torique, poterat videri non vacca videri. Di-
va donat vellice, non probinus exuit omnem. Diva metum: timuitque Jovem, et fuit anxia 
furti.

Donec Aristoridæ servandam tradidit Argo. 24 Centum luminibus cinctum caput Argus habebat.
Inde b suis vicibus capiebant bina quietem; Cactera servabat, atque in statione manebant.
Constiterat quocunque modo, spectabat ad Iō: Ante oculos Iō, quamvis aversus, habebat.
Luce sinit pasce: cum Sol tellure sub alta est, 30 Claudit, et indigno circumdat vincula collo.
Fronibus arbuteis, et amara c pascitur herba: Proque toro, terre non semper gramen habenti
Incubat infelix: limosaeque flumina potat. Illa etiam supplex, Argo cumb brachia vellet 35
Tendere; non habuit que brachia tenderet Argo: Conatoque queri, mugitus edidit ore:
Permittuitque sonos: propriaque exterrita voce
Venit et d ad ripas, ubi ludere sepe solubat, [est.
non habuit brachia que tenderet Argo: que
edidit mugitus ore, conato queri; permitti-
quite sonos: que exterrita est propriæ voce.
Et venit ad ripas, ubi sepe solubat ludere,

a Aristoridæ.  b Inque.  c vescitur.  d ad patrias.

NOTES.

22. Pellice.] The concubine; for she is
called Pellex, who has to do with a man
who has a wife.

25. Diva.] Juno.

Anxia.] She was very careful, lest she
should be stolen from her.

24. Argo.] To Argus, the son of Aristaeus.

23. Centum luminibus.] An hundred eyes.

25. Inde.] Of those hundred eyes.


27. Cactera.] The other eyes, sc. the 98.

Servabant.] They kept watch.

Statione manebant.] They watched: a
metaphor taken from soldiers, who are then
said to keep (remain in) their station, when
they diligently keep watch and ward. Sta-
tio is properly said of any place where a
thing stands. It is also a winding place in
the shore, where ships may ride for a time
but nevertheless not so safe as in a port.

Virgil:

"—statione male fida carinis."

Those places in which soldiers have planted
themselves, are called Stations, also stations.
We also call a place assigned to watchmen
to watch, in a Station. Hence we say, sta-
tionary soldiers; to which a station is assigned
for watching or safeguard.


50. Luce.] Argus permits her to feed in
the day-time.

Sol, &c.] When the sun sets, i. e. by night.

31. Claudit.] Binding her to the manger,
he shuts her up in the stable.

Indigno.] To the neck that does not des-
serve bonds, because of its tenderness and
beauty.

32. Amarâ.] Bitter to her, the daughter
of Inachus; not to cows, to whom it is sweet.

33. Pro toro.] Instead of a bed.

34. Incubat.] She lies down all along on
the ground.

Limosa.] Clayey and muddy.

56. Brachia tendere.] To stretch forth
her arms, in order to move Argus to com-
passion.

37. Edidit.] She sent out; for edere, when
the first syllable is long, is the same as emit-
tere, to go forth, extra ore dare, to publish;
whence we say, libros edere, to publish
books, that is, to send out books to be read
publicly. Edere often signifies to exhibit,
to shew; as, "edere spectacula, edere ma-
nus gladiatorum." From this, high places
are called edita and editia; i. e. shewing
themselves.
Inachidas ripas, novaque ut conspexit in unda 40
Cornua, pertinuit, seque externata refugit.
Naïdes ignorant, ignorat et Inachus ipse, [rores; Quae sit. At ille patrem sequitur, sequiturque so-
Et patitur tangi, seque admirantibus offert.
Decertps senior porrexerat Inachus herbas; 45
Illas manus lambit, patriisque dat oscula palmis.
Nec retinet lacrymas; et, si modo verba sequan-
tur,
Oret opem, nomenque suum, casusque loquatur.
Littera pro verbis, quam pes in pulvere e duxit,
Corporis indicium mutati triste peregit. 50
Me miserum! exclamat pater Inachus; inque
gementis
Cornibus, et nivece pendens cervice juvence,
Me miserum! ingeminat: tun e quiesita per
omens,
Nata, mihi terras? Tu, non inventa, j repertâ
Luctus eras levior. Retices; nec mutua nostris
Dicta referis. Alto tantum suspiria prodis 56
Pectorc: quoque unum potes, ad mea verba
remagis.
At tibi ego ignarus thalamostædasque parabam:
Speque fuit generi mihi prima, secunda nepotum,
De grege nunc tibi vir, nunc de grege natus
habendus.
Nec finière licet tantos mihi morte dolorcs:
Sed nocet esse Deum: praëchasque janua leithi
dolorcs morte: sed nocet esse Deum; que janua leithi praelusa
e duxit.  51
NOTES.
40. Inachidas.] Of her father Inachus.
Ripas.] Rapa is the bank of a river, flood, or stream.
Nova.] Newly grown.
41. Fugit.] She endeavoured to fly from them; but she was not able to fly from herself.
42. Naïdes.] They do not know their sister. The Naïdes are properly the nymphs of the fountains and rivers.
46. Lambit.] She licks.
49. Oret.] She would entreat.
Casus.] Her misfortunes.
49. Pro verbis.] Instead of words. The letters which the cow made with her fest in the dust, gave the father knowledge of his daughter
Duxit.] Made or described.
50. Mutati.] Changed into a Cow.
Triste.] The sorrowful discovery which affected her father Inachus prodigiously.
51. Me.] O! which is sometimes omitted in lighter exclamations.
52. Pendens cervice.] Embracing the horns and neck of his daughter.
53. Ingeminat.] Cries out.
54. Inventa.] When we seek, we say invenis; but what we meet with by chance, reperimus.
55. Luctus levior.] Less grief. The father is more affected that his daughter was turned into a cow, than if she was dead.
Mutua.] Nor dost answer me again.
57. Quoque, &c.] Which thou only canst do.
58. Thalamos.] Marriage; (a match.)
60. Grege.] Of the herd.
61. Nec finière.] Nor can I ever have an end put to my sorrows, being an immortal god.
extendit nostros luctus in omne avum. Stellatus Argus submovet natam ereptam patri mærenti tali, quæ abstrahit in diversa pascaua. Ipsa occupat sublime cae узнen monitio procul; unde sedens spectetur in omnes partes. Nee rector Superum potest ferre utra tanta malo Phoroniis; quæ vocat natum, quem lucida Plicias enixa est partu: quæ imperat det leto Argum. Mora est parva; sumissas alas pedibus, quæ sonneram virgam potentii manu, tegimenque capillis. Ubi natus Jove dispositus haec, desilis ab patria arce in terras. Quæ illic remotum tegimenque, et posuit pennas, virga tantummodo est retenta. Hac ut pastor, agit capellas adbuticas per devia rura, dum venit; et cantat structis avenis, Argus, custos Junicus, captus voce nova artis, ait Quisquis es, poteras considerare mecum hoc saxo: neque enim est herba succundior pecori ullo loco; quo vides umbrae aptam pastoribus. g Voce nova captus custos Junicus. At tu.

NOTES.

63. Extendit.] Draws out, prolongs; q. d. I must always be in mourning.
64. Stellatus.] Because his eyes shined like stars.
Submovet.] He removes; he makes Io go away from her father, saying these things.
66. Abstrahi.] He forces away violently.
Ipse.] Argus.
Procul.] At a distance.
Cacumen.] The top, the height, whence, sitting, he looked every way.
67. Occupat.] He ascends hastily.
68. Rector.] Jupiter.
Phoronidos.] Of the grand-daughter of Phoroneus; for Phoroneus was the father of Inachus.
69. Natum.] His son Mercury.
Lucida.] The brightest of the Pleiades, viz: Maia.
67. Enixa.] Brought forth; it has sometimes the same meaning as eniti, to endeavour to labour.
Det leto.] He should kill.
71. Parva mora est.] Immediately.
Alas pedibus.] The winged shoes which are attributed to Mercury, who is the swiftest of the planets.
Virgamque.] The rod which Mercury had received of Apollo for finding his lyre; this the poet commonly calls Virga; and Virgil thus describes its virtues, Æn. iv.

—Hac animas ille evocat Oreo
"Pallentes, alias sub tristia Tartara mittit,
"Dat somnos, adimitque, et lumina morte
"resignat."

Hence "sonnifer virga," the sleep-bringing rod.
72. Tegimenque capillis.] His cap.
73. Jove natus.] Mercury, the son of Jove by Maia.
Dispositi.] He laid aside his wings.
76. Hac.] With his rod or wand.
Agit.] He drives a flock of goats.
77. Structus.] A pipe which he had made of the reeds into which the nymph Syrinx had been changed.
78. Voce.] With the sound.
Novae artis.] Pipes lately invented by Mercury.
Captus.] Allured.
Junicus custos.] Argus, appointed the keeper of Io, who was lately turned into a cow.
79. Hoc saxo.] Upon this rock, or stone, on which he sat himself.
80. Succundior.] More fertile.
81. Pastoribus.] For the repose and quiet of shepherds.
Sedit Atlantiades, et euntem multa loquendo Detinuit sermonem diem; junctisque canendo Vincere arundinibus servantia lumina tentat. Ille tamen pugnat molles, vincere somnos: 85 Et quamvis sopor est ocularum parte receptus; Parte tamen vigilat. Quaerit quoque (namque reperta
Fistula nuper erat) quia sit ratione reperta.

NOTES.

82. Atlantiades.] Mercury, the grandson of Atlas by Maia.

84. Vincere.] To overcome, to lay to sleep.

Arundinibus.] By the sound of his pipe.

Servantia.] His eyes watching the heifer.

Tentant.] He endeavours, strives.

85. Ille.] Argus.

Pugnat.] Endeavours, struggles.

Molles somnos.] The gentle sleep brought upon Argus by Mercury

Evincere.] To drive away.

87. Quaerit.] Argus enquires of Mercury.

EXP. FAB. XIV. What respects the metamorphosis of Io into a Cow, and the different journeys she undertook to conceal herself from the jealousy of Juno, who, in the end, set her mad, by continually torturing her with gad flies. These have been so well noticed in the foregoing explanations, as to render it unnecessary to proceed further. But however, I shall point out one observation necessary to be attended to, which is, that poets, as well ancient as modern, have an indulgence that is not allowed to any other writers, and of which our author has made a most abundant use, by seizing every the least circumstance that could support his invention, and allow him the liberty (however simple and trifling the facts) of working them by a luxuriance of invention, to become marvellous, of which the ancients were particularly fond; even the likeness of a name, whether to a thing animate or inanimate, it mattered not: and, though their fables have their foundation in history, yet they are so disfigured by a train of circumstances, that more cannot be expected than to discover the fact or transaction that was the foundation of the poet's superstructure, without pursuing him through the labyrinth of his ingenuity; this I shall endeavour to do, by shewing whether the poet had taken to his assistance the transactions of history, either sacred or profane.

FAB. XV. SYRINGA NYMPHA IN FISTULAM.

Pan falling in love with the nymph Syrinx, the daughter of the river Ladon; she flies his address, and he pursues. Syrinx, stopped by her father's waves, calls her sisters the Naiades to her assistance, who change her into reeds; Pan of them constructs a flute of seven pipes, which is called by her name.

TUM Deus, Arcadiae gelidis in montibus inquit, Inter Hamadryadas celeberrima Nonacrinas Naia una fuit; Nymphae Syringa vocabant.

NOTES.


3. Syringa inquit: From her name a pipe in Greek is called Σύριγγα.

a verba.

NOTES.

Satyros.] The gods of the woods. So called, because these animals are found only in deserts, especially in those of Ethiopia.
Eluserat.] She had eluded; for she imitated Diana, and resolved to keep her virginity.
5. Quoscumque, &c.] The sylvans, Faunus and Pan.
7. Ritum.] After the manner.
8. Latona.] Diana, the daughter of Latona.
Illi.] To Diana.
10. Sic. &c.] Although Syrinx had a bow of horn, yet she might be taken for Diana, she was so like her.
12. Volutis nubere tibi.] Having a desire to marry thee.
Restabat plura referre.] The God Pan intended to have made a longer Speech, but was interrupted by the flight of the nymph.
Avia.] Places where no paths.
Nympiam.] Syrinx.
15. Ladonis.] Ladon is the most gentle river in Arcadia.
16. Hic.] In this river.
Illi.] Syrinx.
17. Liquidus sorores.] The Näades.
19. Corpore pro.] Instead of the body of Syrinx.
20. Phallo.] In the reeds.
Suscipiat.] He sigils: se. Pan.
22. Deum.] Pan.
33. Hoc. &c.] I am resolved, says Pan, that this way of conversing shall continue between us, notwithstanding this metamorphosis: for as through this reed you utter your complaints, so with the same reed will I for ever lament my unsuccessful love.
Compagne.] By a joining.
25. Nomen.] For the Greeks call a pipe σωτήρια.

EXP. FAB. XV. This is another of the Egyptian fables introduced into the Grecian history. Pan was a Divinity very much honoured by the
Egyptians, in the famous city of Mendes; and under his name they paid their devotion to Nature; it is not in the least surprising, that the Grecians had their Pan, as Nonnus has reckoned up not less than twelve; it is to the Pan of Greece our author attributes the advantages he has related. The ancients in general agree that the reed-flute was the invention of that God, without particularising him.

FAB. XVI. ARGUS, ARESTORIS FILIUS, A MERCURIO OCCISUS.

Mercury, having laid Argus asleep, cuts off his head.

T'ALIA dicturus, vidit Cyellenius omnes
Succubuisse oculos, adoptertaque lumina
somno.
Supprimit extemplo vocem, firmatque soporem,
Languida permulcens medicatâ lumina virgâ.
Nec mora, falcato nutantam vulnerat ense,
Qua; collo confine caput: saxoque cruentum
Dejicit; et maculat præruptam sanguine cautem.
Arge jaces; quodque in tot lumina lumen habebas,
Extinctum est; centumque oculos nox occupat una.

NOTES.

1. Cyellenius.] Mercury; so called from Mount Cyellenius in Arcadia, where he was born. Helvet.
2. Oculos.] Of Argus.
4. Languida lumina.] His eyes seized with sleep.
5. Virgâ.] With his wand.
6. Falcato ense.] A crooked sword, like a sickle.
7. Saxoxe.] From the mount.
10. In tot.] In a hundred eyes.
11. Lumen.] The light.
12. Nox una.] One night; death.

EXP. FAB. XVI. From history we learn, that Argus, the fourth king of Argos, called the city after his name. Many of the most eminent writers among the ancients agree, that Argos was the son of Arestor, a prince that so exceeded in wisdom and penetration, that he is said to have an hundred eyes, and which is implied by the surname of Panoptes, given him by the Grecian writers; to his care it is said Io was committed for tuition, but that some prince of the name of Jupiter had him destroyed, that he might ravish Io. This event is the foundation on which Ovid had displayed so much fiction and ingenuity in this fable.

FAB. XVII. ARGUS IN PAVONEM, ET IO SUPRADICTA IN ISIDEM.

That the eyes of Argus might not be lost, Juno set them in the tail of a Peacock. Io, after a tedious wandering, a variety of adventures and frights by spectres, rests in Egypt, when Juno become at last propitious, restores her to her former shape, and permits her to be worshipped there under the name of Isis.

EXCIPIT hos, volucrisq; suæ Saturniapennis Collocat, et gemmis caudam stellantibus implet.

Protinus exarit, nec tempora distulit irae; Horriferamqueocularis animoque objectit Erinnys Pellicis Argolice, stimulosque in pectore caecos 5 Condedit, et profugum pertotum terruit orbem. Ultimus inmenso restabas, Nile, labori. Quem simul æ tigitit, positisque in margine ripes Proculavit genibus, resupinque ardua collo, Quos potuit, solos tellus ad sidera vultus, 10 Et gemito, et lacrymis, et luctisone mugitu Cum Jove visaqueria, finique orarum malorum. Conjugis ille suæ complexus colla lacertas Finiat ut penas tandem, rogat: Inque futurum Pone metus, inquit, nuncdum tibi causa doloris Haecerit; et Stygias jubethoc audire paludes. 16

NOTEs.

1. Excipit.] She takes from the head of Argus. But excipio sometimes signifies to catch what is falling, and words dictated when they are written; sometimes to take from a number. From hence comes exceptio, which Ulpiam calls, as it were, a certain exclusion of the intent of an action from action itself. Sometimes excipio is to take by decree, Virgil:

"Nonne ego te vidi Damonis, pessime, caprum Excipere insidiis?"

From hence excipulus is derived, which is an instrument with which any thing is caught, such as a net to take fish, or snares to catch birds.

Hos.] The eyes.

Volucrisque.] Of the peacock; for the peacocks are said to be under the tutelage of Juno.

Saturnia.] Juno the daughter of Saturn.

2. Collect.] She places in.

Stellantibus.] Shining like stars.

3. Protinus.] She was immediately inflamed; for Juno was enraged against Io, on whose account Argus was slain.

Nec distultit.] Neither did she defer her revenge to another time. Juvenal.

"Tantum admirari, tantum laudare discretos,"

Ut pueri Junonis avem.—i. e. the peacock.


Erinnys.] A dreadfull fury, by which she was driven all over the world. The infernal furies are called Erinnyes.

5. Pellicis Argolice.] Io, the daughter of Inachus, a river of the Argives. For Argo-

licus comes from Argos, a famous city of Peloponnesus, of which Inachus was king.

Stimulosque.] Hidden furies. Stimulus is properly an instrument with which oxen are goaded. Plaut utinam stimulus in manu mihi sit, quo latera conteram tua. Hence by a metaphor, every thing, wherewith we are vexed, is called stimulus. Thus we say, "stimulus carnis et vitiorum." Hence comes the verb stimulare; to goad, or vex.

"Ter.—Magnis nunc me amicae"

"Dica stimulant.—"

6. Condedit.] She bid, for condo properly signifies to hide or bury in some secret place of safety. Pliny says, "Formicæ conduent postremos, quibus fruuntur hyemæ." Sometimes condo is the same as adifico, to build.

Virg.

"——Pallas quas condidit arcas,"

"ipsa colat.—"

Profugam.] Wandering far from her country, for he is called Profugus, who flies from his country, and the habitation where he before lived. So Horace calls the Scythians profugos, because they frequently changed their habitation.

7. Nile.] An apostrophe to Nile which is a river of Egypt, so called from king Nius.

8. Qnem.] Where (to which river) as soon as she arrived.

11. Lucetiono.] Mournful.

15. Conjugis.] Of Juno.

Ille.] Jupiter.

16. Stygias.] He swore by the Stygian lake, the name of which the gods did not dare to use to a falsehood.

a Niligeni. b Nunc. c referri.

NOTES.

17. Ut lenita.] As soon as Juno was appealed. Ila.] Io, who had been changed into a cow. 18. Fitque, &c.] Is restored to human shape. Fugiunt.] Quickly fly off. Setæ.] The harder hairs of the body. 19. Decrescunt.] Are lessened; decay, Orbis.] The orbs of the eyes grow less. 20. Rictus.] The mouth is distinguished. Rictus is a distention of the mouth, such as is common to those who laugh. Humerique.] Her shoulders and her hands return to their former shape; those parts, which in other animals are called arms, in a man are called humeri. 21. Dilapsa.] Divided. 22. De bove.] Nothing remains of the cow. 23. Nympha.] The nymph Io, the daughter of Inachus. 23. Verba, &c.] She begins to speak again with fear. Internissa.] A long time left off. Retentant.] She attempts again to speak. 26. Huic.] Now Io is worshipped for the goddess Isis, by the Egyptians who wear linen garments; for the priests of Isis wore such vestments. But the Egyptians suppose Isis to be the moon, and Osiris the sun. 27. Epaphus.] Is believed to be the son of Jupiter, because his mother Io is worshipped by the Egyptians as a goddess: hence the poet describes the contention of Epaphus and Phaéton. Epaphus affirmed that Phaéton was not the son of Apollo; with which reproach Phaéton being provoked, he asks his mother Clymene, to let him know his true father. She asserts it was Apollo, and exehorts him to go to Apollo's court and enquire of him. Huic.] To Epaphus. 30. Sole satus.] Born of the sun, i.e. son of Phæbus and the nymph Clymene. Quem.] Phaéton. 32. Inachides.] Epaphus, the grandson of Inachus. Matrique.] To Clymene. Ait.] Phaéton says. 53. Genitorius.] Of the Sun, or Phæbus. 55. Clymenen.] The nymph Clymena is said to be the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, by whom Apollo had Phaéton. 57. Tacui.] Phaéton is greatly vexed, that he made no reply to the reproaches of Epaphus, when, at all other times, he was so well able to vindicate his own cause. 38. Refelli.] To be confuted. Refellis is composed of re and fallo, and signifies to disprove or refute.
At, tu si modò sum celestis stirpe creatus, 
Ede notam tanti generis: meque assere coelo. 40
Dixit; et implicuit materno brachia collo; 
Perque suum, Meropisq; caput, tadasq; sororum, 
Traderet, oravit, veri sibi signa parentis. 

Ambiguum, Clymene precibus Phaëontis, an ira 
Mota magis dicti sibi criminis; utraque coelo 
Brachia porrexit; spectansque ad lunam Solis, 
Per jubar hoc, inquit, radiis insigne coruscis, 
Nate, tibi juro, quod nos auditque videtque; 
Hoc te, quem spectas, hoc te, qui temperat orbem. 

Sole satum. Si ficta loquor, neget ipsa videndum 
Se mihi; sitque oculis lux ista novissima nostris. 

Nee longus patrios labor est tibi nosse penates: 
Unde oritur, terræ domus est contermina nostra. 

NOTES.

40. Ede notam.] Shew me a token. 
Tanti.] Of so heavenly.
Assere coelo.] Vinificate my descent from heaven.

41. Implicuit brachia.] He threw his arms round his mother's neck.
Materno.] Of his mother Clymene.

42. Meropisque.] By the life of her husband Merops; for Clymene, after she had 
Phaëton by Apollo, married Merops.
Tadasque.] His sister's marriages, which 
he knew his mother had at heart.

44. Ambiguum.] It is doubtful. Ambiguum is derived from the verb Ambigo (ex 
am, circum, et ago) properly signifying to surround, to go about, to compass. Hence 
it is used for Dubito, and denotes an undecided, fluctuating, and divided opinion.

45. Dicti.] Allledged against her.

47. Jubar.] By the sun-beam. Jubar properly 
signifies the rays of the sun, or stars, 
having a kind of resemblance to the fine 
flowing mane of a horse. Virgil:

It portis, Jubare axorte, selecta juven-
tus.

Radis coruscis.] Glittering, shining; not 
only a beam of the sun is called radius, but 
the rod also with which geometricians draw 
lines. Virgil:

? Descripsit radio totum qui gentibus or-
bem.

Radins is also a weaver's instrument. Virg.

Excussi manibus radii. 

Radius is also an instrument with which 
measures are equated; a strike; also wheels 
are said to have radius's, spokes: from whence comes radiare, to send forth rays, 
to shine.

Insigne.] Bright, remarkable. Insignis 
is used to describe a person excellent above 
others, who has the pre-eminence by nobi-

liety, virtue, &c. Whence Virgil calls Æ-

necas, Insignem pietate virum. Whence dis-
tinctions and ornaments in clothes, banners, 
&c. are called insignia: so distinguished 
from others, as to be known who they be-
long to, and what uses they are for, as sol-
dier's garments, military colours, regal or 
consular badges: by which one army may 
be known from another, one knight from 
another, a king or consul from a private man. Virgil:

Mutemus elyceos, Danaunmque insignia
nobilis

Apetmus.

Hence comes the verb insigne, which sig-

nifies to make remarkable, or distinguish, 
to adorn.

49. Temperat.] Rules or governs; for 
the sun has a mighty influence upon every 
thing.

50. Sole satum.] Begot by the sun.
Si ficta.] If I lie and speak falsely.
Ille.] The sun.
Videndum.] To be beheld.

51. Novissima.] Let this be the last light 
of the sun to me.

52. Nec longus.] Nor is there need of 
any great pains to know and see your fa-
ther's house.

Penates patrios.] Your father's house. 

Nôse.] Of knowing. This is a Greek 
construction: for the Greeks use Infinitives 
for Gerunds. So Propert. "Non datur ad 
masus currere lata via, i. e. currendi." 

53. Terre.] To Ethiopia, for Ethiopia 
borders upon India, where the sun seems 
to rise.
Si modo fert animus; gradere; et scitabere ab ipso.

Emicat extemplo letus post talia matris

Dictasue Phaëton, et concipit ætheramente: 56

Æthiopasque suos, positos sub ignibus Indos Sidereis, transit; patriosque adit impiger ortus.

NOTES.

54. Si fert animus.] If you have an inclination to see your father’s house.

Gradere.] Go thou.

Scitabere.] You will search it out; for scitari is to ask after, or search out things that are secret and hidden, that they may be known.

Ab ipso.] Of Sol, the Sun.

55. Emicat.] He sallieeth forth.

Matris.] Of Clymene.

56. Concipit.] He promises himself great things, for he imagines he shall be able to pass through the heavens.

57. Æthiopasque.] They who inhabit Æthiopia are called Æthiopes, and are so called of Æthiops, the son of Vulcan, who called Æthiopia after his own name, or of the Greek verb αἰφω, I burn, and χωρος the face, because they have burnt faces, for the inhabitants of that region are scorched by their nearness to the sun.

Sub ignibus.] Under the searing heat of the sun.

Indos.] The people of the East, so called from the river Indus.

EXP. FAB. XVII. This fable perhaps has no other foundation than the resemblance the spots of the peacock’s tail have to eyes. But in pursuing the system of the Heathen Mythology, we find that many of their gods were but men, and when raised to the divine rank, became symbols of nature, as Neptune from usage represented the sea, Vulcan fire, Juno the air or æther; and as this element transmits the light, it was no extraordinary compliment paid by the Egyptians to that Goddess, to place these eyes in the tail of the bird dedicated to her. Mythologists relate, that as soon as Mercury had composed Argus to sleep, a young man named Hierax waked him; upon that the God resolved to kill Argus with a stone, and to turn the youth into a sparrow-hawk: notwithstanding this, Ovid makes Mercury to kill Argus with a faulchion.


Phaëton, insulted by Epaphus, goes to the Palace of Apollo, to beseech him to give some public acknowledgment of his being his son. Apollo having sworn by the River Styx, not to refuse him any thing he should desire respecting that particular, he requested to guide Apollo's Chariot for a day, in which he succeeded so ill, notwithstanding the instructions given him, that the world was in danger of being consumed, as he could not prevent the Horses from running away with him, into tracts unknown before.

Regia Solis erat alta sublimibus columnmis, clare micante auro, que pyropo, imitante flammas: cujus summa fastigia nitidum eburne bat: bifores valvae radiabant lumine argenti. Opus superabat materiam; nam Mulciber illic a tegebat

NOTES.

1. REGIA Solis erat sublimibus alta columnis, Clara micante auro, flammamque imitante pyropo:
   Cujus ebur nitidum fastigia summa a tecebat: Argenti bifores radiabant lumine valvae.
   Materiam superabat opus; nam Mulciber illic a tegebat

q. d. the roof of the Palace of the Sun was ivory, and the doors silver.
4. Bifores.] Folding doors or gates: or doors with leaves folding one over another.
5. Opus superabat.] The workmanship exceeded the matter. for upon the silver folding-doors, the four elements and their living creatures had been engraved by Vulcan.
   Mulciber.] Vulcan was called Mulciber of mollendo ferro, i.e. of softening iron: for mollicere is the same as mollire.

Hæc super imposita est coeli fulgentis imago: Signaque sex foribus dextris, totidemque sinistris. Quo simul acclivo Clymeneia limite proles Venit, et intravit dubitati tecta parentis; 20 Protinus ad patrios sua fert vestigia vultus; Consistitque procul; neque enim propria fe-rebat

Lumina. Purpuræ velatus veste sedebat

6. Æquora.] The ocean. 
Calàrat.] Had carved or engraved. 
Medias.] Medius is taken actively, encompassing, surrounding; or passively, as here, encompassed, surrounded. 
7. Cœlumque.] The heaven which environed the orb of the earth. 
8. Canorum.] Sounding a trumpet; for Triton, (as we have said in the first book) was Neptune’s trumpeter. 
9. Proteaque.] Acc. of Proteus. Proteus is a Sea-God, the keeper of Neptune’s cattle, who is therefore called ambigus, from the power he had of changing his form; so that he sometimes appeared as a lion, sometimes as water, sometimes as fire. Various changes of Proteus are related by Ovid, Metam. VIII. Fab. 10. And also by Virgil, Georg. IV. 
Bælanarumque.] Balance are sea-monsters, called whales. 
10. Ægeona.] Ægeon was a giant, the son of Cœlius and Terra, and was accounted a Sea-God. 
Immanis.] Great, vast, huge. 
Lacertis.] With his arms. For Ægeon is said to have an hundred arms. 
11. Dorida.] Doris, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, is said to be the mother of the sea-nymphs, whence the poet adds et natas. 
13. Terra.] On the earth was engraved cities, rivers, woods, nymphs and wild beasts. 
14. Calàrat requora cingentia medias terras, que orbem terrarum, cœlumque quod imminet orbi. Unda habet coelulos Deos, canorum Tritona, que ambiguous Protea, Ægeona prementem immania terga, bælanarum suis lactcis; Doridaque et natas: quorum videtur nare, pars sedens in mole siccare virides capillos, quædam vehi pisce. Una facies non est omnibus, tamen nec diversa; qualem decet sororum esse. Terra gerit viros, urbesque, sylvasque, ferasque, fluminaque, et nymphas, et cætera numina ruris.

NOTES.

18. Signaqué.] Also the Circle of the Zodiac was so engraved, that six of the constellations are seen on the right side, and six en the left. They are called signs, from their being representations of certain animals; the sun’s annual course is marked by them; in March he enters into Aries, and stays a month in each. Their names are expressed by Ausonius in this district:

"Sunt Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo."
"Libraque, Scorpio, et Arcitenens, Caper, Amphora, Pisces."

They are called κώς in Greek; and among the Latins they say Signifer.

19. Quo.] To which court.
Simul.] As soon as, after this.
Clymeneia proles.] Phaëton, the son of Clymene.
Acclivo limite.] By an ascending path; for the palace of the sun was in a very high situation.

20. Venit.] He arrived.
Dubitati.] Of which he doubted.
Tecta.] The house.
Fert vestigia sun.] He goes forward into his father’s presence.
22. Neque, &c.] He did not approach nearer, as he could not bear the brightness of the sun.
Me tribuente seras. Promissis testis adesto 45 Dis juranda palus, oculis incognita nostris.

24. Solio.] Solium is properly a seat of kings.
Smaragdis.] With emeralds.
25. Dies, &c.] The day, month, and year, are represented as attendants on the sun, as they are measured by his motion.
26. Sæculaque.] Sæculum is the space of an hundred years: hence the plays were called Secular, because they were performed every hundred years.
Horæ.] The twelve parts of the day, equally distant from one another. Horæ so called of the Greek word ὄψις to define; because it defines or points out the true spaces of times.
27. Florenter corona.] A flowery crown, or crown of flowers. Observe, each season is here painted as a person in proper character. The spring with flowers, the summer with corn, the autumn with grapes, and the winter concealed with ice.
28. Nuda.] Naked, to represent the heat of summer, when there is little occasion for clothes.
Spicea.] Crowns made of ears of corn. A crown is called sectum de seriâti, foliâbns.
29. Sordidus.] Because of the vintage which is in autumn: so in another place.
"Venerat autumnus calcatis sordidus usvis, " Redduntur merito debita, vina Jovi."
34. Inficianda.] To be denied: for inficiendi and inficiâre, is to deny.
36. Das.] Then permitted.
Nominis usum.] That I be called your off-prince, and may call you father.
37. Nec Clymene celat.] For et Clymene
lon celat.
38. Pignora.] Signs and tokens.
39. Hunc errorem.] This uncertainty.
40. Dixerat.] Phaeton said.
Genitor.] The sun.
43. Edidit.] Hath asserted, publicly declared.
Ortus.] Thy true original: for thou truly didst spring from me.
45. Feras.] Thou shalt have.
46. Dies, &c.] Styx, which Phoebus could not see, is a lake in hell, by which the Gods are afraid to swear falsely.
Vix bene desierat: currus rogat ille paternos, 
Inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum, 
Pœnituit jurassè patrem; qui terque quaterque 
Concuuioni illustre caput; temeraria, dixit, 50 
Vox mea facta tua est. Utinam promissa liceret 
Non dare! confiteor, solum hoc tibi, nate, nega 
Dissuadere licet: non est tua tuta voluntas.[rem. 
Magnæ petis, Phaëton, et quæ nec viribus istis 
Muneræ conveniant, nec tam puerilibus annis. 55 
Sors tua mortalis: non est mortale quod optas. 
Plus ciam, quàm quod Superis contingere fassit, 
Nescius affectas. Placeat sibi quisque libeat: 
Non tamen igniferò quosquâm consistere in axe 
Me valet excepto. Vasti quoque rector Olympi, 
Qui fera terribili jaculatur fulmina dextra, 61 
Non agat hos currus: et quid Jove majus ha-
bemus?

Ardua prima via est; et quà vix mane recentes 
Enitantur equi; medio est altissima coelo; 
latur fera fulmina terribili dextrâ non agat hos currus, et quid habemus majus Jove? Primâ 
via est ardua; et quà recentes equi vix enitantur mane; via est altissima in medio coelo.

NOTES.

47. Desierat.] For Desiderat, from desino. 
Done speaking.
Ille.] Phaëton.—48. Inque diem.] For 
one day.
Alipedum.] The Gen. of Alipes. Having 
wings on their feet, i. e. more swift; whence, 
presently, he calls these horses volucres.
Jus.] Power.
Moderamen.] The rule, government.
49. Terque, &c.] Oftentimes.
50. Concuiioni.] The shaking of the head 
here signifies sorrow, elsewhere indignation. 
Temeraria.] Your request has proved my 
promise to be rash.
51. Utinam, &c.] I wish I were able to 
deny you what I have promised.
52. Dissuadere licet.] Apollo, as he could 
not refuse, upon account of his oath, en-
deavour to dissuade him from the attempt, 
by laying before him the many difficulties 
attending it.
53. Viribus istis.] Small, weak, and mor-
tal.
55. Sors.] Condition. Sors properly sig-
ifies a fortuitous event; whence comes the 
verb sortier, to cast lots. 
Sors also signifies a bank or stock of money whereon several 
have a share. " Ter. Hei meli de sorte nunc 
venio in dubium miser," i. e. about the price 
with which the minstrel was bought. Hence 
comes Consortes, those who have paid in 
their parts, and have a common share in the 
fund.
Non est mortale.] For the chariot of the 
sun is incorruptible.

57. Plus.] You desire more than would 
be granted to the Gods themselves.
58. Affectas.] You presumptuously de-
sire.
Placeat.] Ut understood. Although each 
God arrogates as much power as he can, 
yet none of them beside myself can stand 
in the chariot of the Sun; no, not Jupi-
ter himself, than whom none is greater or 
more powerful.
Quisque.] Agrees with Deus understood.
59. In axe.] In the fire-bearing chariot.
Axis is the axle or pole, about which the 
wheels of the chariot are turned. Part is 
here put for the whole.
60. Me excepto.] Abl. absolute. 
Rectore.] Jupiter.
Olympi.] Of heaven. Olympus is a moun-
tain, whose top is so high, that those who 
dwell near it, call the top of it Heaven. 
Hence the poets call Heaven Olympus.
62. Et quid Jove majus.] q. d. Nothing, 
whence, Trist. B. II. El. 1.
" Jure igitur geniterque Deum rectione 
vocatur."
" Jure capax mundus nil Jove majus habit."
65. Ardua.] The ascent is very laborious. 
From the steepness in the morning, the pro-
digious height at noon, and the declivity in 
the evening.
Recentes.] Fresh, in full strength, having 
rested all night.
64. Enitantur.] Labour up.
Unde sæpe fit timor mihi ipsi, videre mare et terras, et pectus trepidat pavidam formidinem. Ultima via est pronna, et eget certo moderamine. Tunc etiam Tethyis ipsa, quae excitat me subjectis undis, solat vereri nè ferar in praecps. Adde, quod calum rapitatur assidua vertigine, quæ trahit alta sidera, quæ torquet celeri volumine. Nitor in adversum; nec impetus qui viniet cætera vincent me; et evehor contrarius rapidro orbi. Finge currus datos: quid agas? Poteirisne ire obvius ire polis rotatis, nè citus axis nè auferat te? Forsitan et concipias animo esse illic lucos, urbseque Deorum, delubraque diuitia donis. Invo iter est per insidias, formasque ferarum. Utque (et quamvis) teueas viam, quæ traharis nullo errore, tamen gradicris per cornua adversi Tauri, quæ arcus Harmonios, quæ nova violentque ora Leonis, Sævaque circuitu curvament brachia longo Scorpion, atque aliter curvament brachia Cancrum.

66. Pavida.] By the effect; because it makes fearful, and affrights.
67. Prona.] Headlong.
Moderamine certo.] Firm or steady guidance.
69. Tethys.] Put here for the sea. The wife of Oceanus, who seems to receive the sun in setting, and to emerge from it when rising. Here the poets said, Tethys received him in the evening, and opened the gates for him in the morning.
70. Add quod, &c.] The poets supposed the heavens to move from west to east, and the sun from east to west. The diurnal motion of the earth from west to east accounts for the phenomenon.
Vertigine.] By its rolling and turning.
70. Torquet.] Turns; for the fixed stars are turned with the heavens; but the planets move contrary to the motion of the heavens.
72. Nitor.] I steer contrary to the revolution of the heavens.
Nec, &c.] Nor can the impetuosity and rapid rotation of the heavens, which carries all things else along with it, stop the natural course of my motion.
Qui cætera.] Sicil. vincit.
75. Rapidro.] To the swift orb: for the sun passes through the signs of the Zodiac contrary to the world.
71. Poteirisne.] Canst thou be able to stem the rapid course and rotation of the heavens, about the poles, so as not to be carried along with it, but to go contrary to it? They are called poles from the verb πολός, which signifies to turn, as upon them the whole frame of the world is supposed to turn.
75. Polis: axis.] Put here for the heavens.
76. Forsitan, &c.] Phoebus acquaints Phaeton, that instead of fine improvements which he may expect to meet with, he would find no other than deserts and wild beasts: by the latter we are to understand the constellations, as they are supposed to resemble animals, under the names of Taurus, Cancer, Leo, &c.
77. Ditia.] See Dis.
79. Utque.] Although, q. d. Although I should admit that you know the way so well as not to make any mistake, yet you must pass between the horns of Taurus, &c.
80. Adversi.] Opposite, contrary.
Tauri.] One of the signs of the Zodiac, so called from the resemblance it has to this animal taurus (a bull), as also vacca (a cow) the latter is chiefly used by Ovid: "Vacca sit an taurus, non est cognoscere promptum."
81. Violent.] For the sun immediately on its entrance into that sign, darts its rays with a more violent heat.
82. Longro.] For scorpio encompasses a great space with his claws.
85. Scorpion.] From Scorpions.
Nec tibi quadrupedes animosos ignibus illis, 84
Quos in pectore habent, quos ore et naribus efflant,
[acres
In promptu regere est. Vix me patiuntur, ut
Incaluère animi; cervixque repugnat habens.
At tu, funesti ne sim tibi muneriis auctor,
Nate, cave: dum resque sinit, tua corrige vota.
Seiicit, ut nostro genitum te sanguine credas, 90
Pignora certa petis: do pignora certa timendo.
Et patrio pater essemet pro bor. Aspice vultus.
Ecce meos: utinamque oculos in pectora posses. 95
Inserere; et patriis intus deprehendere curas! 100
Denique quidquid habet dives, circumspice mundus:
Eque tot ac tantis cali, terraeque; marisque,
Posce bonis aliquid: nullam patiere repulsam.
Deprecor hoc unum; quod vero nomine poena.
Non honor est: poenam, Phaëton, pro munere poscis. 105
Quid mea colla tenes blandis, ignare, lacertis?
Ne dubita; dabitur (Stygias juravimus undas)
Quodcunque optâris: sed tu sapientius opta.
Finierat monitus: dictis tamen ille repugnat;
Propositumque tenet: flagratque cupidine curris.
Ergo, quâ licuit genitor cunctatus, ad altos 110
Dedicat juvenem, Vulcania munera, curris.
Aureus axis erat, temo aureus, aura summa
Vulcania. Axis erat aureus, temo aureus,
Nec est tibi in promptu regere quadrupedes animosos illis ignibus, quos habent in pectore, quos efflant ore et naribus.
Denique, circumspice quidquid dives mundus habet, quod posce aliquid e tot ac tantis bonis, cali, terraeque, marisque: patiere nullam repulsam.
Deprecor hoc unum: quod vero nomine est poena non honor: Phaëton, poscis poenam pro munere. Quid, ignare, tenes mea colla blandis lacertis? Ne dubita: quodcunque optâris dabitur, (nam juravimus per Stygius undas) sed opta tu sapientius. Phæbus finierat monitus; tamen ille repugnat dictis: quod tenet propositum: flagratque cupidine curris. Ergo genitor cunctatus quâ licuit, deducit juvenem ad altos curru, munera Vulcania. Axis erat aureus, temo aureus,

NOTES.

84. Nee tib. [The horses are too furious for him to drive.
86. In promptu.] Nor is it easy.
88. At tu.] Having laid before him the great danger of such an undertaking, he now requests him to ask any other favour, promising to grant it.
92. Funesti.] Of pernicious, deadly.
93. Sint.] Permits, i. e. while you may.
Vota.] Your rash desires.
90. Genitum.] Begotten of me.
91. Pignora.] Infalible tokens.
94. Inserere.] To implant.
Dependere.] To comprehend.
97. Repulsam.] Denial. For repulsam is a denial of honour, magistracy, or any thing sought or hoped for.
98. Deprecor.] To pray against, to beg a thing may not be done.
101. Stygius, &c.] This is the cause why he would give it.
103. Finierat.] Phæbus.
105. Dictis.] Of Phæbus.
106. Ille.] Phaëton.—Repugnat.] Resists.
104. Propositumque tenet.] Keeps his resolution.
Flagratque.] And burns with a desire of driving his father's chariot.
105. Quâ licuit.] As long as he could, as the chariot was to set out at an appointed time.
106. Dedicat.] He leads him for honour's sake. Liv. Frequentesque eum domum deduxere. Deducere properly signifies to lead down from a higher place to a lower. It also signifies to subtract, as deducere cibum, i. e. to lessen the supply of food.
107. Aureus, &c.] The poet elegantly describes the chariot of the sun.
Curvatura rote: radiorum argenteus ordo.
Per juga chrysolithi, positaque ex ordine gemmae.
Clara repercusso reddebat lumina Phoebi. 110
Dumque ea magnanimus Phaeton miratur, o-
pusque
Perspicit: ecce vigil rutilo patefecit ab ortu
Purpureas Aurora fores, et plena rosarum
Atria. Diffugiunt stelle; quarum agmina cogit
Lucifer, et cei statione novissimns exit. 115
At pater, ut terras, mundumque rubescere vidit,
Cornuaque extrema velut evanescere Lune;
Jungere equos Titan, velocibus imperat Horis.
Jussa Dececeleres peragunt: ignemque vomentes
Ambrosiae succo saturos preseipibus altis 120
Quadrupedes ducunt; adduntque sonantia frenea.
Tum pater ora sui sacro medicamine nati
Contigit, et rapidé fecit patientia flamme:
Imposuitque camera radios; præsagaque lucus
Pectore sollicito repetens suspiria, dixit: 125
Si potes hic saltem monitis parere paternis:
Parce, puer, stimulis, et fortius utere loris.

NOTES.

Temo.] A pole in the chariot, between the
horses, to which the harness is fastened.
109. Chrysolithi.] Precious stones of a
golden colour: from whence they take their
name: for χρυσός signifies gold, and λέος
a stone.
110. Repercusso.] Reflected.
112. Patefecit.] Opens: for Aurora seems
to enlighten the air before the rising of the
sun, and to open the doors of its house.
113. Aurora.] The goddess of the morning
is said to open her gates before the char-
riot sets off, from the rosy light that is seen
before the sun appears.
Rosarum.] Antiquity has dedicated roses
to the morning.
114. Cogit.] Drives before him: for Luci-
fer (the planet Venus) which the Greeks call
κούρσος, is the last of the heavenly
bodies that appears when the sun rises, and is
the first that appears when he sets, and then
is called Iepetore. Cogo (as thou' coago) is
properly to collect, to gather together. Ter.
Quasi talents ad quiduecem coégi: and
sometime to urge.
115. Statione.] Signifies the post, where
a soldier stands upon duty.
Novissimus.] The last of all.
116. Rubescere.] For the Heaven seems to
grow red at the approach of the morning.
117. Cornua extrema Lune.] Poetically
put for extrema cornua Lune: the tips of
the horns, reflecting the light more weakly,
are supposed to disappear first.
118. Velocibus.] Swift, and passing away
quickly: the hours are said to have the care
of harnessing the horses of the sun, for by
his course they are measured and distin-
guished.
120. Ambrosiae.] Ambrosia, the food of the
gods, by which they preserve their im-
mortality.
122. Tum pater.] As Phaëton has under-
taken the care of giving light to the world,
his father, on putting on the crown of rays,
prepares his face with the (Sacro medi-
camine) the sacred ointment, lest they should
burn him.
Nati.] Of his son Phaëton.
125. Contigit.] He anointed all over, that
it (his face,) might resist the heat of the sun.
Patientia.] The Acc. of Patients.
124. Radios.] A crown casting forth rays,
which Apollo is always represented to wear.
Præsagque.] The fore-bodings, presages.
127. Parce.] Do not use whip and spur to
the horses, but endeavour to hold them in
with a tight rein, and to keep them back:
for they fly rather than run.
Sponte sua properant: labor est inhibere a volentes. Nec tibi directos placet via quinque per arcus. Sectus in obliquum est latocurvamine limes; 130 Zonarumque trium contentus sibi; polumque Effugito Australem, junctamque Aquilonibus Arcton.

Hae b sit iter: manifesta rota vestigia cernes. Utque ferant æquos et cælum et terra calores; Nec preme, nec summum molire per æthera currum. 135

Alius egressus celestia tecta cremabis; Inferius, terras: Medio tutissimus ibis.

Neu te dexterior tortum declinet in Anguem; Neve sinisterior pressam rota ducat ad Aram; Inter utrumque tene. Fortunae et cetera mando, Que juven, et melius, quam tu tibi, consulta opto.

a volantes.  

b sit.

NOTES.

129. Nec tibi, &c.] Phaebus directs Phaëton in the course he was to take; for says he, you must not go straight on through the five circles, but through the Zodiac, which is oblique, and does not exceed the limits of the three zones. This course may be more readily explained by the sphere.

Directos arcus.] The parallel circles.

Quinque.] Through the five circles, which are called Zones. For the heaven is divided into five circles equally distant from each other: sc. the Arctic (north Antartic, (south,) the tropic of Cancer, the tropic of Capricorn and the Equinoctial, which is between them. The Zodiac cuts the equinoctial obliquely, and reaches to the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, but does not extend to the Arctic or Antarctic, the polar circles.

130. Sexus, &c.] This is the periphery of the Zodiac, which we have described.

132. Australen.] Which is also called Antarcticus, from the opposition it has to the Arctic.

Arcton.] The Arctic Pole, so called ßερας Τιτανεσ, from the bear, a neighbouring star, whence the north winds blow. Arctos is also called Ursæ (the she-bear) which is situated in that part of the heaven, and gives name to the pole. For Jupiter placed Callisto, the daughter of Lycaon, who was changed by Juno into a bear, among the stars, together with her son Arcas, and placed them at the Pole, which was called Arctes, from Arcus.

133. Manifesta, &c.] Apollo said, that by his frequent passing, he had made a very plain path.

134. Æquos calores.] Proportions of heat, suitable to each.

153. Nec preme.] Neither depress: i. e. keep not the chariot too near the earth.

Molire.] Drive. The Imper. of molire.

156. Celestia.] Thou wilt burn the heaven.

138. Nen.] And suffer not.

140. Inter utrumque tene.] Keep in the middle-space between both. So Book VIII. of Icarus.

141. Quam tu tibi.] Scil. consults. Than you for yourself, for your rashness and ambition will certainly be your ruin.

142. Consultat.] Take care of you, have regard to you; for consulare sometimes signifies to provide for, to look out, to have regard to: as "consule honoris tua, relab tus, consule salutis tua," i. e. provide for. Consulato properly signifies, I ask counsel; and then it governs an accusative case: as, "consulare ansientem," i. e. to ask counsel of a friend; so consulat docto, i. e. I have asked counsel of the learned. But when consulare signifies
Dum loquor, nox humida tegit metas positas in Hesperio littore. Mora non est libera nobis. Poscimus; Aurora, necfugatis eflulgat. Corripie lora manu: vel, si est tibi mutabile pectus, utere nostris consilii non curribus; dum potes, et etiamnum ad sta solidis sedibus; dumque nondum inscius premis axes male optatos nondum premis inscius axes.

Quae tutus spectes, sine me dare lumina terris. Occupat ille levem juvenili corpore currum; 150 Statque super; manibusque datas contingere habenas.


Quae postquam Tethys, fatorum ignara nepotis, Reppulis; et facta est immensi copia mundi; Corripuere viam: pedibusque per aer a motis

to give counsel, then it governs a Dative Case. Whence comes the verse:

"Consulo te: posco: tibi consulo: consili- um do."

142. Hesperio.] The Atlantic; whether when night comes, I must of necessity rise.

Metas.] Meta signifies the goal or winning-post in a course: let it be observed, that the poets always represent the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, &c. moving in the heavens, as chariots or horses running a race.

143. Humida nos, &c.] When Nox had reached the west, the sun, which is always opposite to her, must be in the east, that is, is obliged immediately to set out, to rise.

Non est mors.] I must not, (it is not meet for me to) stay any longer.

144. Poscimus.] I am called for to enlighten the world.

147. Dum potes.] While yet you have it in your power.

148. Dumque. &c.] And before you have ascended the chariots, which ignorantly you have wished to guide, to your certain de- stuction—Axes.] The chariots. A Synec- doche.

149. Sine me.] Permit me to illuminate the earth.

150. Occupat.] He gets up hastily, and with alacrity springs into.

155. Pyroes, &c.] The chariot of the sun is drawn by four winged horses, who had names given them according to their effects. For Pyroes is so called, as though fiery, for πυρός is fire. Pyroes, in Gen. Pyroentis, as Simoeis, Simoentis. Eous is so called from the morning; for "Eous" is Aurora (the morning,) Aethon and Phlegon signify to burn; because they are said to blow fire from their mouths and nostrils.

55. Flammiferis.] For they are said to breathe out fire.

Repagula.] Barriers, which in horse-rac- ings are placed before the horses to prevent their starting before the time, alluding to the goal from which horses start in a race. Repagulum is properly a bolt or bar, which is used to fasten a door.

156. Tethys.] The wife of Oceanus, and mother of Cymene, with whom Sol is believed to lodge at nights.

157. Immensi.] Great, vast.

Copia.] A full scope. Copia is sometimes the faculty or power of doing any thing; and for the most part is joined with the verbs "facio, or do; as, faciam tibi copiam spectandi ludos." i.e. I will give you the privilege or opportunity of seeing plays. In another sense copia is taken for abundance; whence we say, "Copiam orationis, Copiam frumenti."

158. Corripuere.] Began to run swiftly; so Virg. Aeneid. IV.

"Corripuere viam interea, qui sentita mon- strat." Corripio sometimes signifies, to catch hastily.
Obstantes findunt nebulas, pennisque levati Praeterunt ortos isdem de partibus Euros. 160
Sed leve pondus erat; nec quod cognoscere pos-
Solis equi; solitâque jugum gravitate carebat.[sent
Utque labant curvae justis siné pondere naves,
Perque mare instabiles nimirí levitate feruntur;
Sic onere assueto vacuos dat in aëra saltus, 165
Sucuetiturque alté, similisque est currus inani.
Quod simul ac sensere; ruunt, triumque re-
lnquent.[rupt]

Quadrajungi spatum: nec, quo priús, ordine cur-
Ipse pavet; nec quâ commissas flectat habenas,
Nec scit, quà sit iter; nec, si sciat, imperet illis.
Tum primum radiis gelidi caluere Triones, 171
Et vetito frustra tentârunt æquore tingi.

Quæque polo posita est glaciali proxima Serpens,
Frigore pigra priús, nec formidabilis ulli:
Incaluit, sumpsitque novas fervoribus Íras. 175
Te quoque turbatum memorant fugisse, Boote;
Quamvis tardus eras, et tenua plaustra tenebant.
Ut verò summò despecti ab ætheræ terras
Infelix Phaëton, penitús penitusque ã jacentes;
Palluit, et subito genua intremuère timore: 180
plaustra tenebant te. Verò ut infelix Phaëton despecti terras penitús penitusque jacentes
ab summò ætheræ: palluit, et genua intremuère subito timore:

a patentes.

NOTES.

Ovid, — et corripit ensem.
Sometimes to abbreviate: whence we say,
Correptas syllabas; whence comes corruptio,
ï. e. a shortening.

159. Pennisque levati.] Mounted upon
their wings.

160. Isdem de partibus.] From the east.

166. Succetusurque alté.] Is jolted, tossed
a-lot.

Inani.] To an empty chariot.

167. Simul ac.] After that, as soon as.
Ruunt.] They rush with violence.

168. Quadrajungi.] Four horses yoked a-
breast.

Spatum trium.] The way often trod; the
beaten path.

Quo priús.] sc. Currebant.


170. Quâ.] Which way.

Commissas habenas.] The reins which
Apollo had entrusted him with. Commit-
tere is to entrust to any one's fidelity. Ter.
Ovem lupu commissisti. Sometimes to offend:

Virgil :

"Quid meus Æneas in te committere tan-
tum?"

"Quid Troés potuere?"

171. Triones.] The sun never came nigh
them till this time. Triones are the seven
stars placed near the north pole: so that they

seem to make the figure of a waggon, and
are called Charles' Wain.

172. Vetito.] The Septentriones never set:
so they cannot immerge in the ocean: for
Juno got the grant of Theis, that the two
bears, near the north pole should not de-
send to dip into the sea.

Tingi.] To set, to immerge. So Book I.
of Trist.

Tingitur oceano custos Erymanthidos
ursus.

And Virg. Georg. I.

"Arctos oceani metuentes æquore tingi."

175. Serpens.] Near the north pole is a
constellation called the serpent, which
comprehends the two Bears.

176. Boote.] The vocative of Bootes
who seems to drive a cart. Bootes in Latin
is called Bobuleus, and is the same which
is called Arctophylax by the Greeks: it
seems to be set as a keeper of the bear.

177. Plaustra.] The two northern con-
stellations which we call the Bears. Plau-
strum otherwise signifies a waggon.

Tenebant.] Did retard, did hinder.

178. Despectis.] He looked downward.

179. Penitus, &c.] The earth below re-
moved far from him.

180. Palluit.] He became pale with fear.
Que tenebra sunt obtorta occulis per tantum lucem. It jam mallet quamquam teneigisse paternos eos que jam piget agnosisse genus, et valuisse rolando; jam cupiens dixi flinium Meropis. ita fertur. ut pinus acta preicipiti Boege, cui suus rector remisit victa frana, quam reliquit Dis voluitur. Quid faciat? Multum coeli post terga reliictum: Ante oculos plus est. Animo metitur utrumque. Et modo, quos illi a facto contingere non est, Prospicit Occasus; interdum respicit Ortus. 190 Quidque agat ignarus, stupet: et nec frana remittit.

Nec retinere valet: nec nomina novit equorum. Sarsa quoque in vario passim miracula caelo, Vastarunque viulet trepidus simulacra seraram. Est locus ubi Scorpios concavat brachia in geminos arcus, et proregit membra in spatium duorum signorum, cauda, que laceris utrinque flexis. Puer ut vidit hunc madidum sudore nigri veneni, minitantes mulsum curvatam cuspide: inops mensitis, remisit lora gelida formidine. Quae postquam b summum tetigere jacentia tergum, Exspatiantur equi; nulloque inhibente, per auras mensitis, remisit lora gelida formidine. Quae postquam tetigere jacentia summum tergum, equo exspatiantur, que sunt per auras ignotas regionis, nullo inhibente:

a fas est.

b summum sensere jacentia tergo.

NOTES.

161. Per tantum lumen.) By so dazzling a light.

164. Meropis, &c.] The Genitive of Merops depending on Flinium, was the husband of Clymene; q. d. desiring now rather to be called the son of man, than of a God.

165. Fertur,] Phaeton is forced along, or tossed. Acta.] Driven.

185. Preicipiti.] Rapid or impetuous. Praecipis is compounded of pre and capio, and signifies one who acts without consideration or method. Virgil: 

"—Max sese ad litora praecipit, "Cum fretu praeivitus titit.""

185.] i. e. without any regard of safety. Wheneer it is used to be put for nimis fesitino, Praecipis is also taken for a high place, or precipice.


189. Illi fato.] He cannot reach, being hindered by fate.

190. Prospicit.] He looks forward.

193. Vario.] Distinguished with various signs.

Passim.] Every where.

Miracula.] Monsters, objects of horror.

Vastarunque ferarum.] Of huge wild beasts, as of the lion, &c.

195. Est locus, &c.] The sight of the dreadful Scorpio affrighted the unhappy Phaeton, the reins fall from his hands, and the horses (exspatiantur) run out of the course; for spatium signifies a course where the horses run, as hath been already observed.

198. Ancus.] In two wide curves.

Convexa.] Bends.

179. Signorum duorum.] Encompasses two celestial signes.

198. Ancus, &c.] Scorpio.—Puer,] Phaeton.—Ut,] When.

199. Curvata, &c.] With a tail or sting turned backward.

Gelidam.] With cold fear, from the effect, which makes men cold and pale.

Lora.] The reins of the bridle. Hence dare lora, i. e. to loosen the reiss, Lorum properly signifies the thong of a hide.

Resolvit.] He let fall dropping.

201. Quae.] The reins.—Tetigere.] Touched the horses backs, when slackened by Phaeton.

202. Exspatiantur.] They run wide, rush out of the path.—205. Qua.] Where.
Ignatæ regionis eunt; quaque impetus egit,
Hæc siné lege ruunt: altoque sub æthere fixis.
Incursant stellis, rapiuntque peravia currum.
Et modò somma petunt, modò per decliva, vías.
Præcipites, spatii terræ proprie feruntur. [que
Inferiusque suis fraternos currere Luna
Admiratur eós: ambustaque nubila fumant.
Corruptur flammis, ut queaque altissima, tellus;
Fissaque agit rinas, et succis ardet adempsis.
Pabula canescunt: cum frondibus uritur arbos:
Materiamque suo præbet seges arida damno.
Parva queror. Magnæ percutunt cum mœnibus
urbes:
Cumque suis totas populis incendia a gentes
In cinerem vertunt. Sylve cum montibus ardent.
And Athos, Taurusque Cilix, et Timolus et
Cætæe.
Et nune sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, Ide;
Virgineusque Helicon, et nondum Cægrius
Hæmos.
Ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Ætna,
Parnassusque biceps, et Eryx, et Cynthia, et
Othrys,
Et tandem Rhodopenivibus caritura, Mimasque,
Dindymaque, et Mycale, natusque ad sacra
Cythæron.

a terras.

NOTES.

204. Hâc,] Here.—Lege.] Order.—Æther.
205. Incursant.] Rush against.
206. Summa.] scil. loca.
208. Inferiusque, &c. | With good Reason
she admires to see them beneath her's, be-
cause the Sun is much higher than the Moon;
the Pegs attribute four Horses to the Sun,
and two to the Moon, and but one Horse to
Lucifer and Aurora.
209. Fratermos.] Her Brother's, for Luna or
Dianna was sister to Phœbus.
210. Ambusta.] Burnt.
211. Succis adempsis.] The moisture being
dried up.
212. Canescunt.] Become white and dry.
217. Athos, &c.] A high Mountain in
Macedonia. He enumerates all the High
Mountains, which first began to be on Fire.
218. Celeberrima fontibus.] Having ma-
y Fountains, which were then all dry.
219. Cægrius Hæmos.] The highest
Mountain of Thrace, where Orpheus was
torn in Pieces by the Mômadæ, i. e. Women
who in a frantic Manner celebrated the Or-
gies of Bacchus, which from him was called
Cægrius.
220. Geminatis.] With redoubled Fire.
221. Pabula canescunt: cum frondibus uritur arbos:
Materiamque suo præbet seges arida damno.
Parva queror. Magnæ percutunt cum mœnibus
urbes:
Cumque suis totas populis incendia a gentes
In cinerem vertunt. Sylve cum montibus ardent.
And Athos, Taurusque Cilix, et Timolus et
Cætæe.
Et nune sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, Ide;
Virgineusque Helicon, et nondum Cægrius
Hæmos.
Ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Ætna,
Parnassusque biceps, et Eryx, et Cynthia, et
Othrys,
Et tandem Rhodopenivibus caritura, Mimasque,
Dindymaque, et Mycale, natusque ad sacra
Cythæron.

As this Mountain always burns, the Poet
intimates that it contracted a double Heat
from Phæton's Conflagration. Justin
explains the Cause of the burning of this
Mount in Book IV. See also Lucrætius, Lib.
VI.
221. Parnassus.] A Mountain of Phœcis, di-
vided into two Summits.
222. Rhodope.] A Snowy Mountain of
Thrace, so called from Rhodope, a Mâld,
who was transformed into it.
223. Dindymaque.] A Mountain of lesser Asia,
covered with continual Snows, taking its
Name from Mimas, a Giant.
224. Mycale.] A Mountain and City of
Caria.
225. Cythæron.] A Mount of Bacæa dedicat-
ed to Bacchus.
Nec sua frigora presunt Scythiae; Caeceas ardet, Osse-que cum Pindo, que Olympus major ambobus; ætérnae Alpes, et nubifer Apenninus.

Vero tum Phaëton aspeci or-blem accession è cunctis partibus; nec sustinet tantos aestus; que trahit ferventes aur-ces ore velut è profundo fornae, que scinit suus currens canderere. Et neque jam potest ferre cineres, ejecta-tamque fivlilian, que involvit undique calido fumo. Que tectis picea calagine nescit quo eat, aut ubi sit; et rap-tatur arbório volucrum equo-rum Credunt populos Æ-thiopum tum traxisse nigrum colorum, sanguine vocato in summâ corpora. Tum Lithye facta est arida, humobius raptis aestu. Tum nymphae delevére fontesque lacusque comis passis. Boetia queritur Dircen, Argos Amymonen, Ephrye Pirendas undas. Nec flumina sortita rí-spas distantis loco manent tu-ta: Tanais fumavit in mediis undis, que senex Peneus, Teuthranteus Cæclus, et celer Ismenos, cum Phoacaio Erymantho.

NOTES.

224. Scythia. Scythia is a very cold Country to the North of Asia, so named from Scytba the Son of Hercules.

Caucasus. A mountain of Scythia, famous for the story of Prometheus, said by the Poets to be bound there.

225. Osseque cum Pindo. Two very high mountains of Thessaly.

Majorque. Higher; for it is thought to reach above the clouds.

226. Alpes. Very high mountains, dividing Italy from France and Germany.

Apenninus. A long ridge of mountains dividing Italy into two parts.

228. Nectantos, &c. Nor is he able to bear so great heat.


Auras. The air, Aura is properly a gen- tle gale of wind. It is used metaphorically for favour; Aura popularis.

230. Suos. That he had so greatly desired. Cambescere. To be on fire. To be red hot. Iron heated in the fire is properly said candere.

231. Favillami. Favilla is properly hot ashes, or embers.

232. Ferre. To bear.


235. Picea calagine With pitchy darkness.

234. Volucrum. Of the swift winged.

236. Sanguine, &c. The poet transiently explains the change of the Ethiopians com-plexion; for the Ethiopians, who before were white, then became black.

237. Lithye. A very dry and barren re-gion of Africa.

238. Raptis, &c. The water and moisture being dried up.

239. Dircen. Dircen is a fountain of Boetia.

240. Amymonen. Amynone is a fountain in Greece, so called of Amyone, a daugh-ter of Danaus, king of the Argives, who is said to have been changed into a fountain.

241. Erymantho. Eryne is a fountain of Co-rinth.

242. Nectsortita, &c. Not only the foun-tains but also the broadest rivers were dried up.


244. Peneus. A river of Thessaly.

245. Ismenos. A river of Boetia, so called from Ismenus the son of Peirius.

Phoacaio Erymantho. A river of Phocis, and a mountain of Arcadia.
Arsurusque iterum Xanthus, flavusque Lycon-

mas.

Quoque recurvatis ludit Meandros in undis,

Mygdoniusque Melas, et Tæmarius Eurotas.

Arsit et Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes,

Thermodonque citus, Gangesque, et Phasis, et

Ister.

Æstuat Alpheos, ripae Spercheides ardent : 250

Quodque suo Tagus amne vehit, fluit ignibus

arum.

Et quæ Méoniæ celebratæ carmine ripas,

Fluminae volucres medio calùrè Caystro.

Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,

Oculuitque caput, quod adhuc latet. Ostia

septem

Pulverulentavacant, septem sinè flumine valles.

Forse eadem Isamarios Hebrum cum Strymone

siccat,

[Hedumque

Hesperiosque amnes, Rhenum Rhodanumque,

Cuique fuit rerum promissa potestia Tibrin.

NOTES.

245. Iterum.] Burnt again; first, by Vul-
can, at the enterprise of Venus, in the time
of the Trojan war; and again, in Phaeton’s
conflagration.

Xanthus.] A river of Troy.

247. Melas.] Melas is a city of Mygdonia,

which is said to make sheep black: From
γέλας.

Eurotas.] A river of Laconia near Thea-
rus, a promontory running out into the
sea. For Tæmus is both a promontory,

a city, and port of Laconia.


249. Thermodon.] A river of Syria,

near which the Amazonus dwelt.

Ganges.] A river of India.

Phasis.] A river of the Colchian, whence

they are called Phasiani.

Istic.] A river of Pannonia, which is

now called the Danube.

250. Æstuar.] Boils.

Alpheos.] A river of Elis, running near

the city Pisa, which, being swallowed up

by the earth, flows under the sea to the
fountain Arethusa, in Syræa.

Spercheides.] Of Spercheus, a very swift

river of Thessaly.

251. Tagus.] A river of Spain, which

brings down from the mountains golden

sands. These were now melted with the

heat. There are three rivers famous for

golden sands, Pactolus, Hermus, and Tagus.

252. Méoniæ.] Of the rivers of Lydia,

for Lydia was so called of Méon.

Carmine.] By their song.

255. Fluminae volucres.] The swans in-

habiting the rivers.

Caystro.] A river of sia.

254. Nilus.] A river of Egypt, whose

source was unknown to the ancients, and

therefore said, “caput occultisse et adhuc
later,” i.e. that it then hid its head, and

that it still lies hid: so Tibullus

“Nilica pater, quanam possum te dicere causâ,

“Aut quibus in terris occultisse caput.”

255. Ostia septem.] The mouths or heads,

by which it empties itself into the sea. So

Virg:

“Auter portum tennct, aut pleno subit Ostia
vela.”

256. Pulverulentas.] Full of dust.

Vacant.] Are empty of water.

Septem valles.] The seven mouths of Nile

become valleys without water. * Valles the
Nomi, in apposition with Ostia.

257. Fors eadem.] By the same fate He-
brus and Strymon, rivers of Thracia, were
dried up. He calls them Isamarios, by a

Synecdoche, from Ismarus, a mountain of

Thrace.

258. Hesperiosque.] Western.

Rhenus.] A river dividing France from

Germany, the Rhine.

Rhodanumque.] A river of France, the

Rhône.

Padumque.] A river of Italy, the Po.

259. Cuique, &c.] He alludes here to the

universal sway which the Romans were to

have.

Tibrin.] A river of Tuscany, running

through the middle of Rome.
Omne solum dissipit: que lumen penetrat in Tartara rimis, et terret infernum regem cum conjuge. Et mare contrahitur: que est campus siccæ arenæ quod modò erat pontus. Quæ montes existunt quos altum aequor texerat, et augment sparsas Cycladas. Pisces petunt imas nec curvi delphines audent tollere se super aquor in consuetas auras. Corpora phocarum examinata natant resupina profundo. Quoque alme est ipsum Nerea, Doridaque, et natas, latuisse sub tepidis antris. Neptunus ausus erat ter exserere brachia aquis cum torvo vultu; ter non tuilit ætis aëris. Tamen alma Tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto inter aquas pelagi, que fontes undique contractos, qui considerant se in viscera opacæ matris, arida sustulit omnisferos vultus tenus collo: opposuitque manum fronti: que conceptus omnia magna tremore, paulum subsedit, et infra,quam solet esse, fuit; siccaque ita voce locuta est.

Doridaque, et natas, tepidis latuisse sub antris. Ter Neptunus aquis cum torvo brachia vultu 270 Exserere ausus erat; ter non tulit ætis ætus. Alma tamen Tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto Inter aeras pelagi, contractosque undique fontes, Qui se considerant in opaca viscera matris, Sustulit omnisferos collo tenus arida vultus: 275 Opposuitque manum fronti; magnquotremore Oninia concutiens, paulum subsedit, et infra, Quam solet esse, fuit; siccaque ita voce locuta est.

Si placet hoc, meruique, quid ô tua fulmina ces Summe Deum? Liceat peritura viribus ignis, Igne perire tuo, clademque auctore levare, 281 meruique, ô quid tua fulmina cessat? Liceat peritura viribus ignis, perire tuo igne, que levare cladem auctore.

a jacent.

NOTES.

261. Infernum Regem.] Plato. Cum conjuge.] With his wife Proserpine. 264. Existent.] Appear, and stand out of the waters. Cyclades.] The Cyclades are a cluster of islands in the Ægean sea, lying as it were in a circle, whence they are called Cyclades, of Κύκλος, a circle. The rocks, then stood out of the sea, increased the number of the Cyclades. 266. Tellere. To tost, to raise themselves up. 267. Phocarum. Of sea-calves, which imitate the lowing of oxen. 268. Examinata.] Deed, or expiring. Nereæ.] Nereus a sea god. 271. Exserere.] To put forth, to lift up out of the waters. Aëris ætus.] The fervors and burning heats of the air. 272. Alma.] Fruitful; it is called Alma of Aleno, for the earth succeth and nourisheth all animals. Tellus.] It is said to be the goddess of the earth, for the earth itself is an element.

275. Contractos.] Gathered together from every place; for by reason of the too great heat the fountains had crept into the heart of the earth, that they might not be utterly dried up. 275. Omnisferos.] Bearing and bringing forth all things. Collo tenus.] Up to the neck. 277. Subsedit.] She sunk towards the centre. Infrà quam.] She sunk lower than usual. 279. Placet, &c.] This is a complaint of Tellus, or the earth, to Jupiter, signifying, that if she needs must perish by fire, that he should rather permit her to be destroyed by his thunderbolt, than by Phaeton’s conflagration. And forasmuch as that, among other things, which she daily affords all living creatures, she furnishes frankincense for sacrifices to the gods. 280. Liceat perire vis: mihi, i. e. If I must perish, let me perish. 281. Tu.] By thy thunderbolt, or lightning.

a Inque oculis fumum, voilant, &c. b Utriumque, c Violaverit.}

NOTES.

281. Clademque levare.] To lighten and extinguish this fire, with which all things are burnt up. Auctore.] Calamides are borne more lightly, when inflicted by persons of power and superiority. 282. Vix, &c.] Scarce can I open my mouth to pronounce these words. Resolvo.] I open. 287. Rastrorumque.] Harrows, instruments of husbandry. Fero.] I suffer, bear. Exerceor.] I am tired, worn out. 289. Thura.] Frankincense, which is used in your sacrifices. 290. Exitium.] She calls it a little before Cladem, the calamity. Fac.] Let it be so, suppose. Undæ.] The waters; seiz. meruernunt, have deserved. 291. Frater.] Neptune, to whom in the division of the world, the seas were allotted.

293. Tangit.] Moves.—294. At.] At least. 295. Fumat.] The heavens are supposed to be sustained by two poles, which if they had been consumed, the heavens would have fallen. 296. Atlas.] A high mount of Mauritania, which is reigned to bear up heaven: because Atlas, who is said to have been transformed into that mountain, was the first person that excelled in astronomy; or else because of its height; for it is so high that the top of it cannot be seen, and is covered with perpetual clouds. 297. Candemem axem.] The burning pole. 300. Rerum, &c.] See that all nature do not perish, and every thing is not destroyed. 303. Rettulit.] A metaphor taken from serpents. Propioraque manibus, &c.] The caves near to the infernal shades. For Manus are the souls of the dead, manes, iux, for Manus hath (a) short.

EXP. FAC. I. Fables have their foundation in history, and the events that happened in the early ages of the world, were preserved by tradition; but the poets being the first historians, they, from the liberty given them,
disfigured transactions in such a manner as to make it not discoverable from what origin they came. Fables, in length of time, became moral, philosophical, political, &c. and so much in use, as to make it necessary, when any great and interesting truth was to be conveyed, for to use them; of this we have many remarkable instances, both in the Old and New Testament; and if we consider this fable in a moral sense, the adventure of Phaëton may soon be applied and considered as the undertaking of a hot-headed rash young man, who consulted his courage much more than his prudence. But laying aside all allegory, Aristotle believed that in Phaëton's days there fell flames of fire from heaven, which consumed several cities; and his name coming from Phaëthon, has a strong affinity to his character. Some attribute the origin of this fable to what happened in the days of Joshua and king Ezechias. St. Chrysostom supposes it to have taken its rise from what is related in the Old Testament of the prophet Elias and his charriot, and the more so from the nearness of the name to Elias, which is given by the Greeks to the sun. Lucian in his discourse on astronomy, relates, that Phaëton was remarkable for his industry, to find out the course of the sun; but that dying very young, he left his observations unfinished, which gave occasion to some sects to say, that he did not know how to drive the charriot of the sun to the end of its course.

FAB. II. PHAETON FULMINE ICTUS.

Jupiter, to prevent the universe from being consumed, darts his Thunder on Phaëton, whom he hurls headlong from the Ethereal sky, into the river Eridanus.

At omnipotens pater testatus Superos, et ipsum Phaethon qui dererat currus, nisi ferat opem, omnia interitura gravi fato; arduus petit summam arecm: unde solet inducere nubis latis terris; unde moveat tonitus, que jactat vibra ta fulmina. Sed neque tunc habitu nubes quas possit inducere terris, nec imbres quos dimitteret celo. Intonat, et misit fulmen vibratun ab dextra aure in aurigam: quae expulit pariter animaque rotisque, et compescuit ignes sevis ignibus. Equi consternantur: et saltu in contraria facto

NOTES.

1. Pater.] Jupiter.
   Testatus.] Having called in as witness.
For Testari is sometimes the same, as to call or produce as a witness Virgil saith,
"Vos, ueteri ignes, et non violabile vestrum"
"Tester numen."

Testari is properly no more than to give a testimony. Testari also signifies to make a will; i. e. to testify the last will. Hence it is called Testamentum, because it is as it were a testimony of our will.

Ipsum.] Apollo.
Arduus petit arecm.] i. e. He goes to the height of heaven.

4. Unde.] From whence.
Latis.] Lying far and wide.

8. Intonat.] Thundereth, sends thunder.
Librum.] See what follows.

9. Aurigam.] Phaëton, the driver of the charriot of the sun.

Anim que.] Of life.

10. Compescuit.] Extinguished, put out; so in another place.

"Nec quis rex mundi compescuit ignibus ignibus,"

"Ipse suus Phaëton inhiciandus erat."

Colla juge a exciuit, abruptaque lora resiin-quant.

Illic frene jacent, illie temone revulsus
Axis; in hae radii fracturum parte roturum:
Sparsaque sunt latè laceri vestigia currus. 15
At Phaëton, rutilos flamam populaente capillos,
Volvitur in pinceps, longoque per aerà tractu
Furtur; ut interdum de ceio stella sereno,
Etsi non cecidit, putuit ceclidisse videri.
Quem procul a patrià diverso maximus orbe 20
Excipit Eridanus, spumantiacte abluit ora.
a Cripiunt.

NOTES.

15. Revulsus.] Toru away.
15. Laceri.] Broken, shattered to pieces.
Vestigia; Fragments.
15. Rutilos.] Yellow.
Flamma populante.] The fire burning, de-destroying. Populari, or populare, is to make a prey of, to rob, to plunder, to spoil. Virg.

“Populant ingentem ferris acerum.”
17. Volvitur in pinceps.] Falls headlong.
18. Furtur. ] Is thrown.
21. Eridanus. ] Which by another name is called Padus (the Po) the greatest river in Italy.

FAB. III. SORORES PHAETONTIS IN ARBORES POPULOS. LÀCRIME
EARUM IN ELECTRUM.

The Sisters of Phaëton are turned into Poplars, from which their Tears flow, and are distilled into drops of Amber.

NOTES.
1. Hesperie.] Italian.
Trifida flamam.] A three forked thunder-bolt.
2. Signant.] They inscribe.
Saxum.] On the tomb.
5. Although. Ovid:
Si desint vires, tamen est landando velutatis.
Non tenui.] He was not able to guide.

Excidit colla juge, que re-
linciquent abrupta lora. Frene
jacent illic; axis revulsus te- mone illic; radii fracturum roturum in h e parte; que
vestigia laceri currus sunt sparsa latè. At PhaëtonVol-
vitur in pinceps, flamam po-
pulaante rutilos capillos, que
furtur per aerà longo tractu;
ut interdum stella eti non
cecidir de sereno eelo, putuit
videri ceclidisse. Quem Eri-
danus maximus excipit procul
a patrià diverso orbe, que ab-
luit spumantia ora.

1. Hesperie Naides dant cor-
pora fumantia trifida flamam
tumulo; signantque saxum
hoc carmine saxum.

Hic situs est Phaëton, currus awiga paterni;
Quem si non tenuit, magus tamen exidit ausis.
Nam pater obductos lactu miserabilis agro 5
Conderat vultus: et, si modò eredimus, unum
Isse diem sinè sole fernat. Incendia lumen
Præebant: aliquisque malo fuit usus in illo.
At Clymene postquam dixit, quaecunque fuerunt
In tantis dicenda malis; lugubris et amens, 10
quaecunque fuerunt dicenda in tantis malis; lugubris, et amens.

NOTES.

Excidit.? Yet he died attempting great things.
5. Pater.] Apollo.
Obductos.] Covered, veiled.
Miserabilis.] Mourful.
Agro.] From the effect, because it makes
men sick.
8. Aliquisque usus.] Some benefit.
10. Lugubris.] Mourning.
Amen.] Almost dead with grief, distracted.
et laniata sinus percensuat totum orbem. Prima requir-
ens examines artus, mox ossa, tamen reperrer ossa, con-
dita peregrina ripar. Incubuitque loco, que perfadit non-
atem lectum in mammare lacrymis, et fuit aperto pec-
tore. Nec Heliades minus dant fetus et inaniam munera
lacrymas morti, et cessae pectora palmis, vocant Phaé-
tonta, non auditurum miseras, 
que abrebas, nacte dieque, adsternunturque sepulchro.
Luna implerat orbem quater junctus cornibus ; iliae
dederant plangorem suo more (nam usus fecerat mo-
rem.) e quae Phaethusa, maxima sororum, questae est
pedes diriguisse, cum vellet precumbere terre : ad quam
lampion Lampetie conata venire, retenta est, subitae
radice. Tertia, cum pararet laniare crinem manibus avel-
lit frondes : haec dolet crura teneri stipite, illa sua brachia
fieri longos ramos. Dumque
miratur ea, cortex complectitur inguina, perque gradus
uterum ambit, pectusque, humerosque, manusesque ; et
tantum ora exstabant vocan-
tia matrem. Quis matre faciat, nisi ea dolet atque illu-
cum, oscula? Non est satis ; tentat veliere corpora, et abrupmire trunci
ter: ramos manibus ; at indes sanguinee guttae manant, 
tanquam de vulnere.

NOTES.

12. Examineisque, &c.] First seeking the
lifeless members of her son.
14. Incubuitque loco.] She lay over the
tomb-stone.
15. Aperto pectore.] With her naked
breast.
16. Heliades.] The daughters of the sun, 
who from their brother
Phaëton were also called Phaëtonides.
Their names are Phaethusa, Lampetie, and
Phæbe, who, having bewailed their brother
for four months together, by the compassion
of Jupiter were turned into trees.
17. Caesa.] Beating and knocking.
Palmis.] With their hands.
18. Adsternunturque.] They lie stretched
upon the grave.
19. Luna, &c.] For use had made it
habitual.
20. Nec minus Heliades fetus et, inaniam morti
Muuera, dant lacrymas : etcaessæ pectora palmis
Non auditurum miseras Phaëtona querelas
Nect dieque vocant; adsternunturque sepulcro.
Luna quater jucritisimplerat cornibus orbem ;
Ille more suo (nam norem fecerat usus)
Plangorem dederant : e quae Phaëthusa sororum
Maxima, cum vellet terræ precumbere, questea est
Dirigisses pedes : ad quam conata venire
Candida Lampetie, subita radice retenta est. 25
Tertia cum crinem manibus laniare pararet,
Avellit frondes : haec stipite crura teneri,
illa dolet fieri longos sua brachia ramos.
Dumque ea miratur, complectitur inguina cortex,
[manusque 30
Perque gradus uterum, pectusque humerosque,
Ambit : et exstabant tantum ora vocantia matrem.
Quid faciat mater, nisi, quô trahat impetus illam.
Huc eat atque illuc? et, dum licet, oscula jungat?
Non satis est : trunci avellere corpora tentat,
Etteneros manibus ramos abrumpere: at indes
Sanguine manant, tanquam de vulnere, guttae.

21. Ille,] The Heliades.
22. Nam morum, &c.] For use had made it
habitual.
23. Precumbere.] Prostrate herself on
the ground.
24. Dirigisse.] To have become stiff and
hard.
25. Quam.] Phæthusa.
27. Sudden.
29. Laniare.] To tear.
30. Ingua.] Their grins.
32. Exstabant.] Remained uncovered by the
bark.
33. Truncis.] Trunca is the thick part
of the tree from which the branches shot.
Avellere.] To pluck away.
Tentat.] She endeavours.
34. Inde.] From the branches.
Parce, precor, mater, quæcunque est saucia clamat,
Parce, precor: nostrum laniatur in arbore corpus.
Jamque vale. Cortex in verba novissima venit.
Inde fluunt lacrymæ, stillatque sole rigescunt
De ramis electra novis; quæ lucidus amnis
Excipit, et nuribus mittit gestanda Latinis.

FAB. IV.

METAMORPHOSEON

73

NOTES.

57. Saucia.] Wounded.
59. Vale.] A salutation used at parting:
and answered by Tu quoque vale. Salue is
a complimentary expression used when we
either meet or part.
Cortex.] The bark overspreading their
mouths, intercepts the last words of the
Heliades,

FAB. IV. CYCNUSt STHENELEI FILIUS IN AVEM SUI NOMINIS

Cycnus, King of Liguria, inconsolable for Phaëton, is transformed into a Swan.

ADFUIT huic monstro, 'proles Sthenelcia,
Cycnus;
Qui tibi materno quamvis a sanguine junctus
Mente tamen, Phaëton, proprior fuit. Ille relictus
(Nam Ligurum populos, et magnas rexerat urbes)
Imperio, ripas virides, a amnemque querelis
Eridanus implérat, sylvanque sororibus auctam;
Cùm vox est tenuata viro, canæque capillos
Dissimulat plumæ; collumque à pectore longum
Porrígitur, digitosque ligat junctura rubentes.
Penna latus vestit: tenet os sine acumine rostrum,
Fit nova Cycnus avis, nec se cœloque, Jovique
Credit, ut injuste missi memori igis ab illo. [sus.
Stagna b colit, patulosque lacus; ignemque péro.
Quæ colat, elegit contraria fluminia flammis.
missi ab illo. Colit stagna, patulosque lacus: qua perosus ignem, elegit fluminia contraria
flammis, qua colat.

a omnemque.

b petit.

NOTES.

1. Adfuit.] Was present.
Monstro.] At the prodigy in which the
Heliades were turned into poplar trees, and
their tears into amber.
3. Ille.] Cycnus.
4. Ligurum.] Cycnus was king of Liguria,
in Italy, situated between the rivers Varus
and Maera, bordering upon Tuscany, the
head of which is Genoa: the inhabitants of
it were called Ligures.
7. Tenuata.] Made small and slender.
Canæque, &c.] His hairs are changed into
white feathers.
Junctura ] A skinny film. The claws of
swans are red, and joined by a kind of
membrane.
10. Tenet, &c.] His mouth is changed into
a blunt beak.
11. Nec credit cælo.] Neither ventures
into the air.
12. Ignis.] Of the thunderbolt that was
thrown.
Illo.] By Jupiter.
15. Patulosque.] Broad.
Perosus.] Hating. The word is often
taken passively, and signifies one who is
hated.
14. Contraria.] So in Book I. Cumque sic
ignis aque pugnas,

NOTES.

15. Squallidus.] He describes the grief of Phoebus for the death of Phaëton.
16. Qualis, &c.] As when his orb is hid by an Eclipse.
18. Datque animum in luctus.] Gives his mind up entirely to grief.
19. Satis, &c.] The order is, Sors mea fuit satis irrequieta, ab principiis ævi, i.e. as soon as I was born, vita mea et condition mea nunquam quievit et tranquilla fuit; my life and condition was ever restless.
24. Ipse agat.] Let Jupiter, who is so mighty and terrible, drive the chariot himself.
25. Orbatura patres.] Which bereaves fathers of their children. Orbare is always used to express the deprivation of something very dear and valuable.
27. Ponat.] He may lay aside.
26. Tune sciet, &c.] Then Jupiter, having experienced the strength of the fiery-footed horses, will know, that he who was unable to govern them, did not deserve so severe a fate.
30. Missos ignes.] The thunderbolts thrown against Phaëton.
31. Regaliter.] With the authority of a king.
33. Verbece.] With whip and spur.
Sævit.] He exercises his fury on the horses, and charges Phaëton's death upon them.

EXP. FAB. III & IV. Ovid, in this and the two preceding fables, has followed the same tradition used by Plutarch, as they both place Phaëton's tomb on the banks of the Po; as they also do the adventures of the Heliades his sisters, and the metamorphosis of Cyocus king of Liguria. These two last events so elegantly described by Ovid, have no difficulty in their explanation. Phaëton's sisters, weeping with their mother near his tomb, became quite spent and so overcome with grief as to end their lives there; the poets, in honor of this event and to preserve its remembrance, supposed them changed into poplars distilling amber. Cyocus, his friend, who made the same acknowledgment of his love, has been by the poets changed into a swan. The resemblance of
his name to that of this bird, perhaps, afforded a ready hint for this metamorphose.

**FAB. V. CALISTO, LYCAonis FILIA, A JOVE ADAMATA.**

Jupiter, in taking a survey of the world, in order to extinguishe what remained of Phaëton's imprudence, falls in love with Calisto, whom he meets as he passes through Arcadia; and, the better to insinuate himself into her favour, assumes the appearance of Diana. Her sister nymphs acquaint that Goddess with the deception put upon Calisto, who discharges her from her train as she had been deprived of her chastity.

At Pater omnipotens, ingentia moenia coli

Circuit; et, ne quid labefactum viribus ignis

Corruat, explorat. Quæpostquam firma, suique

Roboris esse videt; terras, hominumque labores

Perspiciet. Arcadie tamen est impensior illi 5

Cura sua; fontesque, et nondum audentia labi

Illumina restituit. Dat terrae gramina, frondes

Arboribus, lasasque jubet revirescere sylvas.

Dum reedit, itaque frequens, in virgine Nonacrina 10

Hæsit; et accepti calüre sub ossibus ignes. Non

Erat hujus opus lanam mollire trahendo;

Nec a posita variare comas: ubi fibula vestem;

Vitta c coërcuerat neglectos alba capillos.

Et modò laeve manu jaculum, modò sumerat

arcum.

Miles erat Phœbus: nec Maenalon attigit 14

Gratior hâc Triviae. Sed nullapotentiala longa est.


**NOTES.**

1. Pater.] Jupiter.


4. Explorat.] He searches diligently. Hence they are called Exploratores, who penetrate into the enemies counsels.

5. Impensior.] Greater.

6. Suec.] Beloved by him, either because of Maia, who brought forth Mercury in Cyllene, a mountain of Arcadia; because the Arcadians, as well as Cretansians, affirm that Jupiter was born among them.

7. Restituit.] He reduces to the former state. Justin, "Hunc regno à patri privatum filiis" restituerat. Sometimes restituerare signifies to restore, to give back again.

8. Ut sui restituat.


Virgine Nonacrina.] Calisto, the daughter of Lycaon and Nonacrine; whom, with her son Arcas, Jupiter translated into Heaven near the Pole, which was called from them Arcticus. Which when Juno observed, she desired Tethys her nurse, never to permit them to descend into the sea, therefore the Septentriones are said never to set.


Accepti.] Conceived. Ignis is by the poets often used for love, which preys upon and consumes the minds of lovers, as that element exercises its destroying quality upon fuel.

Calüre.] Gathered fresh strength.


Mollire, &c.] To card and spin wool.

12. Variare.] To adorn with various colours, which wanton maids used to do to an extravagant excess.


14. Vitta.] A fillet, with which the ancients used to bind their hair.

Coërcuerat.] Fastened.

Neglectos.] Her uncombed, unadorned hair.


16. Phæbes.] Of Diana who is thought to be the same as the moon.

17. Hæc.] Than Calisto.

Triviae.] To Diana, so called, either because she used to be worshipped in Trivius, i. e. the Highways, or on account of her threefold course under the zodiac.


a agebat. b sua jurgia tantii.

NOTES.

17. Ulterior medio.] It was now after- noon, or the greatest part of the day was past.
18. Subit.] She entered.
IIla.] Calisto.
Quod.] The trees whose groves had ne- ver been cut down.
Nulla aetas.] The men of no age.
Hie.] In this grove.
Leutosque.] Flexible, bending. Virgil:
"Lenta salix.
Retendit.] She unstrung: for bows, un- less they be bent, grow weak. Here it may be remarked, that the preposition re always changes the signification of the word, with which it is compounded, to the con- trary, as recte, i. e. I uncover: resero, I open: revelo. I unlatch: reteco, I unravel: and others.
20. Sob.] On the ground.
22. Ut.] When.
Fessam.] Weary and tired.
23. Furturn.] A rape, a theft, because it is usually committed in secret.
Conjux.] Juno.
24. Sunt. &c.] As though he had said, A scolding butt is not of such consequence,

that I should deprive myself of the pleasure of enjoying this virgin.

25. Proitus.] Presently: the poet takes notice of Jupiter's being transformed into Diana, as it were invisibly.
Cultumque.] Habit, dress.
27. In quibus jugis.] In what mountains, Cespites. From the earth. Cespes is pro- perly a clod of earth with the grass upon it.
Virgo.] Calisto.
28. Se levat.] She raises herself.
Licet.] Although.
50. Preferri.] To be preferred, to be es- teemed.
35. Impedit amplexu.] He prevents by his caresses.
Prodit.] He discovered.
34. Illa.] Calisto.
35. Saturnia.] Juno, the daughter of Sa- turn.
36. Pugnat.] She resists.
38. Huic, &c.] To Calisto.
Conscia.] Of the rape committed by Ju- piter.
Referens.] Departing.
Tollere cum telis, et quern suspenderat arcum. 40
Ecce, suo comitata choro, Dictyna per altum
Mensaion ingrediens, et caede superba ferarum,
Aspicit hanc, visamque vocat: clamata refugit;
Et timuit primo, ne Jupiter esset in illa. 44
Sed, postquam pariter nymphas incidere vidit,
Susit abesse dolos, numenque accessit ad harum.

*Heu quàm difficile est, crimen non prodere vulta!*
Vix oculos attollit humo; nec, ut antè solebat,
Juncta Deæ lateri, nec toto est agmine prima:
Sed silet; et laèi signa rubore pudoris. 50
Et (nisi quod virgo est) poterat sentire Diana
Mille notis culpam. Nymphæ sensisse feruntur,
Orbe resurget habulnaria cornua nono;
Cùm Dea venatrix, fraternis lauguida flammis
Nacta nemus gelidum; de quo cum murmur
labens

Ibat, et attritas versabat ñivus arenas; 56
Ut loca laudavit, summas pede contigit undas.
His quoque labitatis, Procul est, ait, arbiter om.
Nudisuperfusisitingamamus corpora lymphis. [inis;
Parrhasis erubuit; cunctæ velamina ponunt: 60
Unamorases quærit. Dubitanti vestis ademta est:
Qua posita, nudo patuit cum corpore crimen.
Attonita, manibusque uterum celare volenti,
ponunt velamina: Una urrit moras. Vestis est ademta
patuit cum nudo corpore. Cynthia dixit attonitate, que volenti celare uterum manibus;

**NOTES.**

41. Ecce.] This particle signifies something sudden.
43. Hanc.] Calisto.
44. Nè, &c.] Lest Jupiter should conceal himself under the form of Diana.
46. Harum.] Of the nymphs.
47. Prodere.] To discover. Secret things, when detected, are properly said prodi.
48. Attollit.] She lifts up.
49. Deæ.] Of Diana.
50. Læsi pudoris.] Of her violated chastity.
52. Mille notis.] By a thousand tokens.
A finite number for an infinite one.
53. Orbè nono.] In the ninth month. For the moon every month reneweth her orb.
54.] Venatrix Deæ.] Diana.
Fraternis flammas.] By the too great heat of her brother the Sun; Diana, or the Moon, being the Sister of Phœbus.
Languida.] Being weary and languid.
55. Nemus gelidum.] A cool grove,
cum telis, et arum quem suspenderat. Ecce, Dictyna, comitata suo choro, ingrediens per altum Menuion, et superba caede ferarum, aspicit hanc, que vocat visum: clamata refugit: et timuit primo, ne Jupiter esset in illa.
Sed postquam vidit nymphas incidere pariter, sentit dolos abesse que accessit ad numerum harum *Heu quàm difficile est non prodere crimen vulta!*
Vix attollit oculos humo; nec, ut solebat antè, juncta lateri Deæ, nec est prima toto agmine: sed silet; et dat signa læsi pudoris rubore.
donut velamina: Una urrit moras. Vestis est ademta patuit cum nudo corpore. Cynthia dixit attonitate, que volenti celare uterum manibus.
I procul hinc, nec pollues a-cros fontes: que jussit secedere de suo caetu.

NOTES.

64. Dixit.] sc. Diana.
Nec pollue.] Nor defele.
Sacros.] The ancients thought all waters were sacred.
65. Supplex.] To depart. Secedere is to
retire from the company or society of men.
From hence secessus is derived, i, e, a retiring to a secret place.
Cetu.] From society, company.

Farr. VI. & VII. CALISTO IN URSAM. EADEM CUM FILIO ARCADE IN SIDERA.

Juno, being sensible that Calisto knew but too well how to please Jupiter, became so jealous, that she transformed her into a Bear. Her son Arcas, not knowing her in that disguise, would have killed her, had not Jupiter of a sudden placed them in the Heavens, where they form the constellation of the great and little Bears. The Raven is also changed from a white to a black, for his impertinent prattling.

Matrona magni Tonantis sen-
serat hoc olim : distuleratque
graves passionem in idonea tempora. Est nulla causa morae:
et jam puer Arcas fuerat na-
tus de pellicie (Juno indoluit id ipsum.) Quo simul obver-
tit savam mentem cum lumi-
ne : dixit, Adultera, seicet
hoc unum, restabat, ut fores
facunda, que injuria feret
nota partu, que deductus mi-
Jovis esset testatum. Haud
fere impune : nempe adinan
figuram tibi, quae places tibi,
quaque, importuna, places
nostro marito. Dixit : et
prexis capillus a fronte ad-
versa, stravit pronam humili.
Supplex tendebat brachia:
brachia coeperunt nigrum
horrescere villis, Curvarum
variae, et aduncos crescere in
ungues, Officioque pedum fungi, laudataque quondam

a. prensamque ipsis Dea sava capillis traxit.

NOTES.

1. Olim.] Before when Calisto was de-
launched by Jove.
4. Indoluit Juno.] That Calisto had
brought forth a boy, was a fresh occasion
of resentment to Juno.
De pellicie natus.] Of Calisto, Jupiter's
concubine.
5. Quo.] Upon which boy Arcas,
Simul.] As soon as.
6. Seicet.] This word intimates great in-
dignation. The poets commonly make Juno
speak in anger.
7. Facienda.] That thou shouldst con-
ceive. Pregnant women are said to be fac-
ciunda.
8. Testatum] As though proved by
witness.
9. Haud impune.] Thou shall not go a-
way unpunished.
10. Importuna.] Importunately confused.
He is said to be importunus, who has no re-
gard to place, time, or person; troublesome.
11. Dixit.] Juno spake.
12. Stravit.] Laaid prostrate on the ground.
Tendebat.] She stretched out.
Supplex.] Humbly intreating.
13. Horrescere.] To become shaggy and
rough.
Villis.] With hairs. Villus is coarse or
shaggy hair.
15. Quondam.] Once, formerly.
Ora Jovi, lato fieri deiformia rictu. 16 Jovi, fieri deiformia lato rictu. Neveprecemannis, et verba a superflua flectant, Neve preces et superflua verba flectant animos, posse loqui eripitur. Vox iracunda, minaxque, loqui eripitur. Iracunda vox et minax, et plena terroris, Plenae terroris rauco de gutture fertur. fertur de rauro gutture. Ta-
Mens antiqua tamen facta quoque man sit in ursa; men mens antiqua remanit in facta ursa, que testata su-
Assidueque suos genitum testata dolores, Qualescunque manus ad celum et sidera tollit; qualescunque manus ad celum et sidera; que sen-
Qualescunque manus ad celum et sidera tollit; tollit qualescunque manus ad celum et sidera; que sen-
Ingratumque Jovem, nequeatcium dicere, sentit. tit Jovem ingratam, cun ne-
Ali! quotes, sola non ausa quiescere sylva, In sequas quotes persaca canum latrati bus acta est. Ah! quotes persaca canum latrati bus acta est.
Venatrixque metu venantum territa fugit! Venatrixque fugit territa metu venantum! Saepe feris latuit visis; obli ta quid esset; Ille Quinque.
Saepe feris latuit visis; obli ta quid esset; Urs aque concpectos in montibus horruius ursos; Urs aque concpectos in montibus horruius ursos; Pertinuitque lupos, quamvis pater esset in illis. Pertinuitque lupos, quamvis pater esset in illis.
Ecc" Lycaonius proles ignara e parenti arcas adest, ter quinque fere natalibus actis: Arcas adest, ter quinque fere natalibus actis: Dumque feras sequitur, dum saltus eligat aptos, Dumque sequitur, dum saltus eligat aptos, Nexilibusque plagissylvas Erymanthis das ambit, Nexilibusque plagissylvas Erymanthis das ambit, Incident in matrem; que restitit Arcade viso. Incident in matrem; que restitit Arcade viso.
Et cognoscenti similis fuit. Ille refugit; Et cognoscenti similis fuit. Ille refugit; Immotosque oculos in se sine fine tenentem Immotosque oculos in se sine fine tenentem Nescius extimuit: propiusque accedere a venenti Nescius extimuit: propiusque accedere aventi, Nescius extimuit: propiusque accedere aventi, Vulnifico fuerat fixurus pectora telo. Vulnifico fuerat fixurus pectora telo.

de viso, et fuit similis cognoscenti. Ille refugit: que nescius extimuit tenement oculos immotos in se sine fine: que fuerat fixurus pectora materis, aventi accedere propius, vul-
Nec. 

a potentia. b parentis.

NOTES.
18. Posse loqui.] The faculty of speaking. 
20. Mens antiqua.] Her former understanding. 
22. Manus.] Bears make use of the fore-feet by way of hands.—Tollit.] Lifts up. 
26. Saya.] The craggy rocks. 
27. Venatrix.] Though herself a huntress. 
28. Oblita quid esset.] Forgetting she was a bear. 
29. Horruit.] Trembled. 
30. Pater.] Lycaon, the father of Calisto. 
31. Illis.] Among those wolves: for Lyc- 
aon was changed into a wolf. See book I. 
31. Ecc.] The poet adds another fable in this place, that of Calisto and Arcas, which, though it happened fifteen years after, is here related as a fact immediately subsequent to the former. This anachronism is made to preserve the connection be- 
tween the fable of Arcas, and that connection which immediately follows. 
31. Ignara.] Yet knowing her to have been turned into a bear. 
31. Parenti.] Of his mother Calisto, the 
daughter of Lycaon.

32. Arcas.] The son of Jupiter by Calisto. 
33. Sequitur.] He pursues. 
34. Saltus.] Forests. Saltus is derived of Sal- 
36. Inquique.] Fifteen years of age. 
38. Catisto.] Fitz for hunting. 
39. Nexilibus plags.] With his plaited nets. 
40. Saltus.] Forests. Saltus is derived of Sal-
41. Saltus.] Forests. Saltus is derived of Sal-
42. Arcas.] The son of Jupiter by Calisto. 
43. Inquique.] Fifteen years of age. 
44. Calisto. ] By Jupiter. 
45. Quitudo.] With his wounding dart.

NOTES.


Nefasque sustulit.] The parricide, which Arcas would have ignorantly committed, had he not been prevented by Jupiter. Two different things are signified by that one word, sustulit.

41. Inania.] Through the air; which is called inana, because it seems to be empty.

42. Vicinique.] For the greater bear and arctophylax are neighbouring constellations.

43. Intumuit.] Swelled with rage.

44. Tethyn.] Tethys is said to be the daughter of Calus and Vesta, the wife of Oceanus, Juno's nurse, and the mother of many gods. Oceanumque.] The husband of Tethys.


52. Ultimus circulus.] The arctic and antarctic circles are the last and least of the other circles.

53. Est vero.] An irony full of indignation.

54. Tremat.] Should fear.

55. En ego, &c.] These words are spoken by way of irony; q. d. a very little, or rather nothing at all.

57. Sontibus.] To those who injure me, to my rivals, my husband's confidencies.

58. Vindicet antiquam faciem.] Let Jupiter restore Calisto to the human shape, rather than place her among the stars. Vindicet signifies here to reinstate; but properly, I revenge, I punish, I chastise. Ovid: "Quoque necem Crassi vindicat utor erit:" Hence punishment is called Vindicata, and the avenger of an injury vindex. Vindico is compounded of vis and dicco, for he, who avenges an injury, says vimi, i. e. Violence is offered him. Sometimes it means to defend against injustice.

59. Quod.] The order is: Quod ante fecit in Phoronide, i. e. in Io, the niece of Phoroneus: for though Jupiter, for fear of Juno, had changed her into a heifer, she was again restored to her former shape.

60. Cur non.] A very beautiful irony, by which we seem to grant that, which we will by no means allow. See Dido, in Virg. Aen. IV.

"I, sequor Iatam venitus, pete regna per undas." Puls.] Cast out. divorced. Ducat.] Marry her,

41. Imposuit caelo, vicinaque sidera fecit. Intumuit Juno, postquam inter sidera pellex Fulsit; et ad canam descendit in aqua Tethyn, Oceanumque senem; quorum reverentia movit Sippe Deos: causamque viæ seicantibus in; 46 Queritis ætheres quae regina Deorum Sedibus huc adsim? Pro me tenet altera caelem. Mentiar, obscuram nisi nox cum fecerit orbeim, Nuper honoratas summo mea vulnera caele 50 Videritis stellas illic, ubi circulus axem Ultimus extremum spatique brevissimus ambit. Est verò, cur quis Junonem laudere nolit, Offensamque tremat; que prosim sola nocendo? En ego quantum egi! Quam vasta potentia nostra est! 55 Esse hominem vetui; facta est Dea. Sic ego poe- nas Sontibus impono. Sic est mea magna potestas. Vindicet antiquam faciem, vultusque ferinos Detrahat; Argolicâ quod inante Phoronide fecit. Cur non et pulsa ducat Junone, meoque 60 Collocet in thalamo, socierumque Lycaona sumat?
At vos si læsæ内容tus tangit alumnæ, Gurgite coruleo septem prohibete Triones: Sideraque in coelo stupri mercede recepta Pellite; ne puro tingatur in æquore pellex. 65 Di maris annuerant. a Habilis Saturnia curru Ingreditur liquidum pavonibus aèra pictis: Tam nuper pictis eesso pavonibus Argo; Quam tu nuper eras, cum candidus antè fuisses, Corve loquax, subitò migrantes versus in alas. 70 Nam fuist hac quondam niveis argentea pennis Ales, ut aquaret totas sinè labe columbas: Nee servaturis vigili Capitolia voce Cederet anseribus, nec amanti flumina eyeno. 

Lingua fuist damno : lingua faciente loquaci, 75 Qui b color albus erat, nunc est contrarius albo. Pulchrior in totâ, quàm Larissæa Coronis, Non fuist Haemoniâ. Piacuit tibi, Delphice, certè; Dum vel casta fuit, vel inobservata: sed ales Sensit adulterium Phœbeius; utque latentem 80 Deterget culpam non exorabilis index, 

vel inobservata: sed Phœbeius ales sensit adulterium; utque non exorabilis index deterget latentem culpam, 

a agili.      b Cui.

NOTES.

62. læsæ alumnæ.] Your injured foster-child.

Tangit.] Moves.

63. Gurgite coruleo.] From the azure sea, which in its colour resembles the Heavens.

Prohibete.] Drive away.

Triones.] The Greater Bear and Arctophylax are called the Triones.

65. Pellite.] Expel.

Puro.] That Calisto, the concubine of Jupiter, descending into the pure sea, may not defile it.

66. Di.] Oceanus and Tethys.

Annuerant.] Promised they would hinder the Septentriones from descending into the sea. The stars, on account of the elevation of the pole above the horizon, seem not to set: which gave rise to this poetical fiction.

Saturnia.] Juno, the daughter of Saturn.

67. Ingreditur.] Enters.

Liquidum.] Thin and clear.

Pavonibus pictis.] Distinguished with various colours. For Juno’s chariot is said to be drawn by peacocks.

68. Cæso Argo.] Argus being slain, his eyes were placed by Juno in her peacock’s tail. Lib. I.

69. Quam.] The raven formerly was white: but when, by his information, Apollo came to know his mistress Coronis was criminally acquainted with a certain young man, he 

slew her, and cut the boy Æsculapius out of her womb: but afterward, repenting of what he had done, he turned the raven, who expected a reward for his information, from white to black.

70. Corve.] An apostrophe to the raven, by which the poet intimates, that he deservedly suffered the punishment for his prating.

71. Hac.] This crow.

Niveis pennis.] With snowy plumes.

Argentea.] Silvered over.

72. Aquaret.] He equalled.

Labe.] Spot.

73. Servaturis.] By these words the poet intimates, that the crow was turned black before Rome was besieged by the Gauls.

76. Contrarius.] Black which is contrary to white.

78. Haemoniâ.] In Thessaly.

Placuit.] An apostrophe to Apollo, who was called Delphicus of Delphi, where he was worshipped, and gave oracles.


Ales.] Corvus having been made keeper of Coronis by Apollo.

80. Adulterium.] The adultery of Coronis.

81. Exorabilis index.] An inexorable informer, not to be prevailed upon by any intrigues, to conceal what she had seen. He is called Index, who reveals a secret, indicium
tendebat iter ad dominum: quem garrula Cornix consequeitur motis pennis, ut scitetur omnia. Auditâque causâ vita, inquit, Non utile carpis, Inquit, iter; ne sperne praesagia meae linguae.

NOTES.

quod quidem est discovery. There is beside an Index of books, by which the arguments of them are shewn. The fore-finger also is called Index, because we commonly use that in pointing to any thing. A stone on which we try the goodness of gold (a touch-stone) is likewise called Index by the Latins.

82. Dominum.] Apollo.
Tendebat.] Went.
Quem.] The Raven.
Garrula.] Our poet, who has so happy a talent in connecting one fable with another, introduces here the story of Cornix. This princess formerly belonged to the train of Minerva, who having taken up Eriophorion, who sprang from Vulcan, delivered him, inclosed in a hamper, to her companions, Pandrosos, Herse, and Aglauros. and gave them a charge not to look into it; but they disobeyed the commands of the goddess, and found a child in the hamper. Cornix informed Minerva of their conduct, who, instead of rewarding her for the intelligence, banished her immediately from her presence.

85. Scitetur.] That she may know.
83. Praesagia.] The predictions.

EXP. FAB. VI. & VII. Calisto, the daughter of Lycaon, was so fond of the chase, that she frequently appeared habited in the skins of the beasts she killed. Jupiter, the second king of Arcadia, falling in love with her, is the foundation of this fable. The manner of her life gave occasion to our poet to connect her with Diana, whose form Jupiter is made to put on, to deceive her, and Juno in resentment changed her into a bear. On Lycaon’s first discovering this constellation, she is said to be his daughter. Juno’s request to Thetis, that it might be excluded the ocean, is from its never descending beneath our horizon. Her son Arcas dying young, was the occasion of his making the constellation of the little bear.—The change which the poet has made ravens undergo, figuratively expresses odiun, in which the ancients held the officiously busy.

FAB. VIII. CORONIS IN CORNICEM.

A virgin bearing the name of Coronis, the mistress of Apollo, is changed into a Cow, for an indiscreet report she made to Minerva, whose favourite she was, concerning the basket in which Eriophorion was inclosed.

Vide quid fuerim, quid simque, vide; meriumque require; inveniens sidem nocuisse. Nam quodam tempore, Pallas clau- serat Eriophorion, prolem creatum sinè matre, istât textâ de Acteo vime: quod de- derat servandam tribus virginibus natis de cecrepo.

QUID fuerim, quid simque, vide; merium-que require;
Invenies nocuisse sidem. Nam tempore quodam, Pallas Eriophorion, prolem sinè matre creatum; Cluaserat Actaeo textâ de vime cistâ: Virginibusque tribus a gemino de Cecrope natis

a generoso Cecrope natis.

NOTES.

1. Fuerim.] For I was Minerva’s companion.
2. Fuerim.] Now being driven from Minerva’s train, I am despaired.
3. Sinè matre.] For Eriophorion was produced from what fell on the earth from Vulcan, when he attempted the chastity of Minerva.
4. Actaeo vime.] Of an Attic twig. Women is a very pliable and bending twig, fit to bind with, as though vincible.
5. Tribus.] To Pandrosos, Herse, and Aglauros, the companions of Pallas.
6. Gemino.] Of a double form, one half man and the other half serpent.
7. Natis.] To the daughters of Cecrops.
Servandum dederat, sed enim inconfessa quid esset.

Hanc legem dederat, sua ne secreta viderent.

Abdita fonder levi densa specularab ab ulmo, quid facerent. Commissa duae sine fraude tuentur, (sorores 10 Pandrosos atque Herse. Timidas vocat una Aglauros; nodosque manu diducit. At intus Infamtemque vident, apporrectumque draconem.

Acta Dee refero; pro quo milhi gratia talis redditur, ut dicar tutelâ pulsa Minervæ; 14 Et ponar post noctis avem. Mea poena volucres Admonuisses potest; nē voce pericula quærant.

At puto, non utulro, nec quiuquam talerogantem, Me petit. Ipsâ licet hoc a Pallade quæras: Quamvis irata est: non hoc irata negabí.


Littus, et in molli nequicquam lassor arenâ.

vim, et sequitur. Fugio que relinquo densum littus, et lassor nequicquam in molli arenâ.

NOTES.

6. Inconfessa quid esset.] But not saying what it was.
7. Dederat servandam.] Had given it to keep: sc. Pallas.
Sua:] sc. Of Pallas.—8. Abdita.] Hidden. Speculâr.] I observed. Speculâri is to observe from a high place, and to see as through a prospect-glass: from whence they are called Speculatores, who look through spying-glasses, or in war are sent before the army to get intelligence. Specula is a high place, from whence objects may be seen at a great distance.
9. Commissa.] The hamper, which had been committed to them.
Tuentur:] They guard.
11. Diducit nodos.] Unties the knots.
12. Infamtemque.] Erinthonius. Apporrectumque draconem.] They seemed to see a dragon laid there, for Erinthonius had dragon's feet.
Dee] To Pallas or Minerva.
Refero.] I relate, I declare.
Gratia.] Recompence.
14. Tutelâ.] From the protection.
Indè voco Deos, hominesque; 
nec mea vox contigit ullam 
mortalam. Virgo est mota 
pro virgine que tuit auxilium. 
Tendebam brachia cælo: 
brachia creperunt nigrescere 
levibus pennis. Moliar 
rejicere vectem ex humeris; 
at illa erat pluma, que egerat 
imas radices in cutem. 
Cobnabar plangere nuda pectora 
mei palmis, sed neque jam 
gerebam palmis, nec nuda 
pectora. Currebam: nec are 
nna retinebat pedes ut ante; 
et tollebar summâ. Mox 
evho acta per auras, et data 
sum inculpata Minerva. 
Tamen quid hoc prodest, si Nyctimene 
notro successit honori?

NOTES.
50. Mortalem contigit.] My voice reached 
no mortal ear.
Pro virgine.] Me, Coronis.
Virgo.] The virgin Minerva.
51. Tendebam.] I stretched out.
Cælo.] Toward heaven; as, "It clamor 
Cælo."
52. Nigrescere.] To become black.
53. Rejicere.] To cast behind me.
Moliar.] I endeavoured.
Ilia.] My garment.
55. Plangere palmis.] To beat with my hands.
57. Retinebat.] Detained.
58. Tollebar.] I was lifted up.
Acta.] Carried along.
59. Data sum comes inculpata.] I become 
the faultless companion.

40. Quid tamen.] What does it profit me 
to have been no way in fault? or to have 
been the companion of Minerva, when 
Nyctimene has been preferred before me, who 
was changed into a hawk, on account 
of her incest with her own father? Nyctimene 
was the daughter of Nycteus, king 
of Lesbos, who, being enamoured with her 
father, privately supplanted his wife, for 
which she was turned into a hawk; and, 
being conscious of her horrid impiety, 
avoids the sight of other birds.
Vulculus.] The night-owl.
41. Crimine.] Because of her incest with 
her father.

EXP. FAB. VIII. Apollodorus relates that Ericthonius the son of Cranaë, 
was born in Attica, that he dethroned Amphictyon, and was the fourth king 
of Athens, 1531 years before Christ. The Fable, as wrought by Pindar 
and Ovid, has its foundation, on his being exposed as soon as born, in the 
temple of Minerva. He is said to form the constellation called the Wagoner, 
and that the deformity in his legs occasioned his being supposed 
half Man and half Serpent.

FAB. IX. NYCTIMENE IN NOCTUAM.
Nyctimene having entertained a criminal passion for her father Nycteus, 
the Gods, as a punishment, transformed her into an Owl. And Apollo, 
with an arrow, pierces the breast of Coronis, on an information given 
her by the Raven, of her incontinency.

AN, quæ per totam res est notissima Lesboun, 
Non audita tibi est? Patrum temerâsse 
cubile

NOTES.
1. Lesbou.] Lesbos is an island in the 
Egean sea.
2. Tibi.] By thee.
Nyetimene? Avis illa quidem; sed conscia

Oculpe (rem)

Conspectum, lucemque fugit, tenebrisque pude-

Celat: et cunctis expellitur æthere toto. 5

Talia dicenti, Tibi ait, revocamina, Corvus,
Sint precor ista malo! Nos vanum spernimus
omen.

Nec cœptum dimittit iter: dominoque jacentem
Cum juvene Haemonio vidisse Coronida narrat.
Laurea delapsa est audito crimine a amantis: 10
Et pariter vultusque Deo, plectrumque, colorque
Excidit. Utque animus tumidâ fervebat ab irâ;
Arma assuetâ a capite, flexumque à cornibus ar-
cum

Tendit: et illâ suo toties cum pectore juncta
Indevitato trajectâ pectore telo. 15

Icta dedit gemitum, tractaque à vulnere ferro,
Candida Punicco perfudit membra cruore:
Et dixit, Potui penas tibi, Phœbe, dedisse: 20
Sed peperisse prius. Duo nunc moriemur in unâ.
Hactenus; et pariter vitam cum sanguine fudit.
Corpus inane animâ frigus letale secutum est. 21
Poenitet heu! sero pænæ crudelis amantem.
Seque, quod audierit, quod sic exarserit, odit.
Odit aven, per quam crimen, causamque dolendi
Scire coactus erat: e nervumque, arcumque,

Manumque

Odit; cumque manu, temperaria tela, sagittas,

Seire crimen causamque dolendi: que odit nervum, arcumque, manumque; que sagittas,
temperaria tela, cum manu.

a amanti.  b rapit.

c neennon arcumque, &c.

NOTES.

5. Cunctis.] By all birds: for they all perse-

Ecruitur.] Is cast out.

Expellitur.] Is cast out.


7. Spernimus.] We despise, we do not re-

Omen.] A presage, or augury.


Dominique.] To Apollo.

9. Haemonio.] With a Thessalian, sc. Ischis:

Thebes. He is called Haemonia.

10. Laurea.] A crown of laurel.

Amantis.] Of his mistress Coronis, by

Whom Apollo thought himself beloved.

11. Vultusque.] Clearfulness of counte-

nance: for the countenance changes accord-

ing as the mind is affected, either with joy or
grief.—Deo.] To Apollo.

Plectrumque.] An instrument with which

A harp is played upon; so called 2.70 ïDeu

Mel/t.n, t. i.e. of striking.

Colorque:] His colour, which from ruddy
turns pale. This frequently happens in the

Illa quidem avis: sed conscia
culpe, fugit conspectum, lu-

cemque, que celat pudorem
tenebris: et expellitur à cun-
tis toto æthere. Corvus ait,
dicenti, Ista talla revoca-
mima sit malo tibi! Nos

Sperninus vanum omen. Nec
dimittit iter captum: que

Narrat domino vidisse Coro-
nida jacentem cum juvene

Haemonio. Laurea corona de-

lapsa est; et pariter vultusque

plectrumque, colorque, exci-
dit Deo, audito crime am-

antis. Utque animus fer-

vebat ab tumidâ irâ; capite

ssuetâ arma; qua tendit arcum

flexum à cornibus: et traе-

icit illâ pectoria toties juncta

cum suo indevitato telo.

Coronis ] icta dedit gemitum,

que ferro tractâ à vulnere,

perfudit candida membra

Punicco cruore: et dixit,

Phœbe, potui dedisse penas

libi; sed peperisse prius.

Duo nunc moriemur in unâ.

Spernitus locuta est; et fudit

vitam pariter cum sanguine.

Letales frigus secutum est cor-

pus inane animatis. Heu poenit-

et erat amantem crudelis poe-

ne. Que odit se, quod audie-

rit, quod sic exarserit. Odit

aven, per quam coactus est

seire crimen causamque dolendi: que odit nervum, arcumque, manumque; que sagittas,
temperaria tela, cum manu.

a amanti.  b rapit.

c neennon arcumque, &c.

5. Cunctis.] By all birds: for they all perse-

secute the owl.

Expellitur.] Is cast out.

5. Revocamina.] Presages.

7. Sperninus.] We despise, we do not re-

Omen.] A presage, or augury.


Dominique.] To Apollo.

9. Haemonio.] With a Thessalian, sc. Ischis:

For Thebes is called Haemonia.

10. Laurea.] A crown of laurel.

Amantis.] Of his mistress Coronis, by

Whom Apollo thought himself beloved.

11. Vultusque.] Clearfulness of counte-

nance: for the countenance changes accord-

ing as the mind is affected, either with joy or
grief.—Deo.] To Apollo.

Plectrumque.] An instrument with which

A harp is played upon; so called 270 ïDeu

Mel/t.n, i.e. of striking.

Colorque:] His colour, which from ruddy
turns pale. This frequently happens in the

Countenance of an angry person.

12. Tumidâ.] From the effect, which

makes a man swell.—14. Tendit.] He bends.

14. Indevitato.] Which can by no means

be avoided. Unerring.


Dedit gemitum.] She groaned.

17. Punicco cruore.] Purple gore.

18. Potui, &c.] I might deservedly have

been punished by thee.


20. Hactenus.] Coronis having spoken

these things.


Leteal.] Deadly.

22. Scro.] Too late.

Amantem.] Apollo, who loved Coronis.

25. Sic exarserit.] Giving way to the vi-

ence of his passion.


Crimen.] Coronis’s lying with the Thes-

salian youth.

Dolendi.] Of his resentment.
Que fovent collapsam: que nititur vincere fata seraque ope; et medicas exercet arte inaniter. Que postquam sensit tentata frustra, rogamque parari, et arsuros supremis ignibus artus: tum vero edidit genitus petitos de alto corde, (neque enim decet coelestia ora tingi lacrymis) Haud aliter, quanum cius spectante juvecna Lactentis vituli, dextrâ libratus ab aere, Tempora discussit claro cava malleus ictu. 35 Ut tamen ingratos in pectora sicut odores:
Et dedit amplexus, injustaque justa peregit:
Non tulit in cineres labi sua Phcebas eosdem Semina; sed natum flammas, utoeroque parentis Eripuit; gemonique tulit Chironis in antrum. 40 Sperranemque sibi non falsae præmia linguae luter aves albas vetuit considere Corvum.

Que vetuit Corvum speranem sibi præmia non falsæ linguae.

NOTES.

27. Fata.] Her death.
28. Inaniter.] In vain.
29. Rogamus.] A pile of wood to consume the corpse of Coronis.
30. Supremis.] The last.
31. Edidit genitus.] Apollo sighs.
Neque, &c. &c. For it does not become the gods to weep.
32. De corde.] From the bottom of his heart.—Petitos.] Fetched.
33. Haud.] By this similitude he shews how grievously Apollo sighed.
Juvene.] A young cow that has had a calf.—Libratus.] Poised.
Aure.] sc. Of him that strikes. It expresses the gesture of a butcher killing an heifer.
35. Injustaque.] He made an end of the unjust funeral ceremonies. For Apollo then thought he had slain her wrongfully. Those exequies are called justa, which are bestowed on the dead, and so called, because they were done, jure, i.e. by right, to those, who, while they lived, deserved them.
38. Non tulit.] He did not suffer.
39. Parentis.] Of the mother, Coronis.
40. Chironis.] Chiron was the son of Saturn by Phylla, the daughter of Oceanus, whom he deflowered in the shape of an horse: she bore Chiron the Centaur, who is called gemonius double, as his fore-part appeared like a man, and his hind-part like a horse.
41. Non falsa.] His faithful.
42. Albas.] Apollo turned the crow, which was white, black.

EXP. PAR. IX. Notwithstanding Ovid’s obligation to history, yet we find he relates many facts of which history is totally silent, viz. Nyctimene’s commerce with her Father, Coronis’s transformation into a Crow, &c. are no other than allegories to convey some moral truths, a method of conveying instruction much practised by the ancients, of which we have many instances both in profane and sacred history. We have already observed on what slender foundations the poets have raised their fictions. All that we can collect from history respecting Coronis and her commerce with Apollo, or some priest of that God, is, that she gave birth to Ascurlius, and that she died in her labour. Coronis, the name of the nymph, is also that of a crow, from whose egg it is said he was produced, and that he came forth in the form of a Serpent, which, in our days, is a symbol of physical knowledge. Lucian’s Dialogues.

FAB. X. OCYRHOE IN EQUAM.

Ocyroë the daughter of Chiron the Centaur, presuming to predict future events, tells her father the fate of young Ascurlius: the Gods, for her presumption, transforms her into a Mure.
SEMIFFER interea divinae stirpis alumno
Latus erat; mistoque oneriguadebat honore.
Ecc venit rutilis humeros protecta capillis
Filia Centauri; quam quondam nympha Chariclo,
Fluminis in rapidi ripis enixa, vocavit
Ocyroen. Non haec artes contenta paternas
Edidicisse a fuit: Fatorum arcana canebat.
Ergo ubi fatidicos concepit mente furores,
Ineuntique Deo, quem clausum pectoro habebat;
Aspiciit infantem, Totique salutifer orbi
Cresce, puer, dixit: tibi se mortalia saepe
Corpora debebunt; animas tibi reddere ademtas
Fas erit. Idque semel Dis indignantibus ausus,
Posse dare hoc iterum flammat b prohibebere avitā;
Eque Deo corpus fies exsangue; Deusque
Qui modò corpus eras, et bis tua fata novabis.
Tu quoque, care pater, non jam mortalis et avis
iterum; qua fies exsangue corpus e Deo; Deusque qui
Qui modò eras corpus, et nevabas tua
fata bis. Tu quoque, care pater, jam non mortalis,

a Addidicisse  b prohiberis.

NOTES.

For Æsculapius was so skilled in medicine,
that he recalled Hippolytus from the grave
for which he was struck dead by a thunderbolt
from Jupiter; but was afterward made
a god.
12. Deebebunt; Shall owe. Debeo is the
same as obligatus sum. It appertains to all
things, by which we are laid under obligation.
Reddere.] To restore the souls that are
taken away.
15. Inque.] In the second place.
16. Avita flammat.] By the thunderbolt
of his grandfather J piter.
15. Exsangue corpus.] A lifeless body.
Virg.

"—Corpusque exsangue sepulchro
Redditid Hectorum——"

Exsangue is properly that which is without
blood, sometimes pale, because pale persons
seem to want blood, inasmuch as blood being
diffused to the outward parts, is the cause of
redness: on the contrary, when the blood
recedes, we suddenly grow pale, as in frights,
when the blood retires.
26. Et bis.] And thou shalt twice renew
thy life; once being born of Apollo and
Coronis, and secondly from death, being taken
up into heaven and made a god.
17. Quoque.] Ocyroë also predicts the
death of Chiron her father.
Non mortalis.] Immortal: for when he
was handling the arrows of Hercules, one of
them fell on his foot: frantic with the pain,
he prevailed with Jupiter, that though he:
et creatus lege nascendi, ut maneras omnibus aestis; tum cupies posse mori, cum cruciabere sauline diam serpentes, recepto per saucia membra. Quae numina efficient te patientem mortis ex aeterno; triplicesque Dee resolvent tua filia. Aliquid restat Fatis: suspirat ab imis pectoribus, lacrymæque obortae labuntur genis, atque inquit ita: Fata praeventur me; vetero loqui plura; que unus mea vocis precluditur. Artes, que contraxere iram Numinis mihi, non fuerant tanti. Mallem nescisse futura. Jam mihi subduci facies humana videtur: Jam cibus herba plantas: Jam latis curreris campis. Impetus est: in equam, cognataque corpora vertor. (formis. Tota tamen quare? Pater est mihi nempe bitalia dicenti pars est extrema quercet Intellecta parum; confusaque verba quere. Mox nec verba quidem, nec equæ sonus ille videtur, (certos 36 Sed simulantis equam: parvoque in tempore Edidit hinnitus: et brachia movit in herbas: Tum digitj coeunt, et quinos aligat ungues Perpetuo corum levis ungula: crescit et oris

NOTES.

was immortal, he might be permitted to die. But he was afterward translated to the stars, and obtained the name of Sagittarius. Whence Ovid in Fast. "Non dies adeat, cum tu justissime Chiron, "Bis septem stellis corpore circunt eras." 18. Ut] Although.

20. Serpentes] Of the Hydra, which was slain by Hercules. Having dipt his arrows in the blood of this monster, the wounds they made were incurable.


22. Triplicesque Dee] The destinies, which are said to be three, Lachestis, Atropos, and Clotho. Lachesis is so called of λαχεζα, because she allots the ends; Atropos of τυπσις του μη τρεπεσι τας, because the fates are inevitable; Clotho of κλωσιν, because she allots what every one shall undergo.

Resolvent] The destinies are supposed to spin the thread of every person's life.

25. Fatis] In the secrets of the Fates which Ocyroe had begun to relate.

25. Præventur] Prevents me. For it was decreed by the Fates, that he should be turned into a maze.


27. Artes] se. Of predicting future things, Tanit] Were not to be esteemed or valued so much by me, as to lose my human form by the anger of the gods.

29. Subduci] To be taken from me.

30. Latis campis] In the spacious fields.

31. Impetus] I have a desire to run: a Greek figure of speech. Verto] I am changed.

32. Tota tamen quare?] Why am I entirely transformed?


Biformis] Is of two forms; half man, and half horse.

34. Confusa] Confused.


37. Brachia] Her arms changed into fore- fe


39. Ungula, &c] A hoof which fortifies the feet of animals.

Metamorphoseon


a ultima.

NOTES.

40. Pallae.] Palla is a woman’s garment.
41. Vagi.] Scattered.
42. In dextras jubes.] Into a right-side mane.—43. Nomen.] "[πτερ], i.e. a mare.

EXP. FAB. X. Chiron, the inventor of physic, had the care of Æsculapius given him. He was also a great astronomer and magician, and had the education of many of the heroes. A person of such accomplishments may well be supposed not to have neglected his daughter’s talents, who, for her imprudence in presuming on her knowledge to predict events, was turned into a Mare. This perhaps has no other foundation than her skill in riding, as her father was so excellent an horseman, that he was called a Centaur, who is represented as half Man and half Horse. The calendar, which Chiron has left us, is the first in that way, and he is said to have lived about 1420 years before Christ, and 200 before the Trojan War.

FAB. XI. BATTUS IN SAXUM.

Mercury, when stealing the Oxen of Apollo, was discovered by Battus whom he engages to secrecy by a present; but, doubting the fidelity of the shepherd, he appears to him in another form, when by another present he found he was not to be depended upon, and, for his treachery, the God changes him into a Touch-stone.

FLEBAT, ope quae tuam frustra Philyreius heros,
Delphicus, posebatur. Sed nec rescindere magnis
Jussa Jovis poterat: nec, si rescindere posses,
Tunc aderas: Elin, Messenique arva colebas.
Illd erat tempus, quo te pastoria pellis
Textit; onusque fuit baculum sylvestresinistrae
Alterius, dispar septenis fistula cannis.
Dumque amor est cura, dum teta fistulamulcet,
Incustoditae Pylios memorantur in agros

—baculus sylvestris olivae: b et septenis fistula cannis.

NOTES.

2. Rescindere.] To change, to make void. Ter. “Mibi non videtur quod fit factum legibus rescindi posse.” Testaments are properly said rescindit, when they are cancelled and made void.
Jovis.] Who changed Ocyroe into a mare.
4. Elin.] Elis is a city of Peloponness : so called of Eleus, the son of Tantalus, or of Eleus, the son of Neptune. Messenique.] Messene was both a country and city of Peloponness.
Colebas.] Thou didst inhabit. Virg.

FLEBAT, ope quae tuam frustra Philyreius heros
Delphicus, Philyreius heros

—Pallas, quas condidit arcus,
"ipsa colat —"
Hence inhabitants are called cultores.
Pastoria, &c.] At the time thou wast cloathed with a shepherd’s coat, made of skins.
7. Alterius.] In the left-hand: for the staff was usually carried in the right.
“Est mihi, dispersus septemcompacta cicitis,
"Fistula —"

NOTES.

10. Boves.] The Cows.—Has.] sc. Boves. 11. Natus.] Mercury, the son of Maia. Abactas.] Led away. Herds are properly said abigi, when led away, or taken away by stealth. Where the stealers of cattle are called abductores, which some call abigis.

12. Furtum.] The cows driven away by, Mercury.


19. Senex.] The old man. 20. Perjuraque pectora vertit In durum silicem; qui nunc quoque dicitur Index; que est vetus infamia in saxo merito nihil.
MERCURIUS HERSEN AMAT.

Mercury falling in love with Herse, the daughter of Cecrops, would engage Aglauros in his interest, in order to gain access to her sister; which she declines, unless he would promise to reward her with a large sum of money.

HINC se sustulerat paribus Caducifer alis:

Munychiosque volans agros, gratamque Minervae
Despectat humum, cultique arbusta Lycae.
Illâ fortè die castæ de more puellâ
Vertice supposito festas in Palladis arces
Pura coronatis portabant sacra canistris.
Inde revertentes Deus aspicit ales; iterque
Non agit in rectum; sed in orbem curvat eundem.
Ut volucris visis rapidissima Milvius extis,
Dum timet, et densi circumstant sacra ministri,
Flectitur in gyrum; nec longiœ andet abire;
Spemque suam motis aëris circumvolat alis.
Sic super Actæas agilis Cyllenius arces
Inclinat cursus: et easdem circinat auras.
Quanto splendidior, quam caetera sidera, fulget
Lucifer; et quanto te, Lucifer, aurea Phœbe;
Tanto virginibus praestantior omnibus Herse
Ibat: eratque decus pompa, comitumque suarum.
Obstupuit formâ Jove natus: et æthere pendens

ommibus virginibus: eratque decus pompe, que suarum comitum.
Natus Jove obstupuit formâ: et pendens æthere

NOTES.

1. Caducifer.] Mercury, carrying a wand. Caduceus, or Caduceum is Mercury’s wand, with which he puts an end to jarrings and disagreements. Therefore by this wand peace is typified: whence an herald, who demands peace, is called Caduceator.

2. Munychiosque.] Athenian. Munychia is a promontory of Pyreus, a port of the Athenians, so called from Munychus, who there built a temple to Diana Munychia.

Minervae.] To Pallad. The land of Attica was most acceptable to Pallad. 

5. Despectat.] He looked downward. Humum.] The earth, the ground. 

Arbusta.] Groves.
Lycae culti.] Made polite by Aristotelian disputations; for Lyceum was a school at Athens, where Aristotle used to lecture on philosophy.

7. Inde.] From Pallad’s Tower. 

Deus.] Mercury.

9. Volucris.] By this similitude the poet shews how Mercury flew round and round; that he might the longer enjoy the sight of his beloved Herse.

Milvius.] The kite, a bird of prey, which flies in a circular manner, when hovering over its prey.

10. Ministri.] The priests observing the entrails of the sacrificed beasts.

11. Flectitur, &c.] He moves in an orb or circuit.

13. Actaeas arces:] The Athenian Towers; for Actea is Attica, which is almost all a shore; for ΑΧΤΗ is a shore.


Circinat.] Encompasses, goes about. Circino is properly to make round, or to describe with a pair of dividers.—15. Fulget.] Shines.


19. Formâ.] At the beauty of Herse.

Natus Jove.] Mercury, Æthere.] In the air.
Non secús exarxis, quàm cum Balearica plum-
bum

Fundá jacit: volat illud, et incandescit eundo;
Et, quos non habuit, sub nubibus inventit igues.
Vertit iter: que petit diversa cedo relicto: nec dissimulat: tanta est fiducia formas. 24
Quae quanquam justa est; cura tamen adjuvat illam:
(deat aptè,
Perculectque comas, chlamydemque, ut pen-
Collocat: ut limbus, totumque appareat aurum:
Ut teres in dextrā, quā sonīnos ducit, et arcet,
Virga sit: ut tērīs niteant talaria plantis.

Pars secretā domūs, ebore, et testudinecultos 30
Tres habuit thalamos: quorum tu, Pandrose,
dextrum,
Aglauros lēvum, medium posseērat Herse.
Quae tenuit lēvum, venientem prima notavit
Mercurium: nomenque Dei scitarieausa est, 34
Et causam adventus. Cui sic respondit Atlantis
Pleiōnesque nepos: Ego sum, qui jussa per auras
Verba patris porto. Pater est mihi Jupiter ipse.

Nec fingsm causas: tu tantum fīda sorori

NOTES.

20. Non secús:] He was no less enflamed
with love.

Balearica.] Which the inhabitants of the
Balearic Isles use. Two islands lying near
Spain are called the Baleares, and not far
distant one from the other, taking their
names from their space, majores & minores.
They are now commonly called Majorca
and Minorca; and they are called Baleares
appa πηδιοι βαληαοι, i. e. of throwing stones,
because the inhabitants of the Baleares
were accounted expert slingers—Plumbum.
A leaden bullet.

21. Funda.] A sling. And hence those
who fight with Slings are called Funditores.
Jacit.] Throws.

25. Vertit.] Mercury changes his course,
from heaven to earth.

Colloque.] Whither he had directed his
journey and flight.

24. Nec se dissimulat:] Nor does he con-
ceal his being Mercury.

Tanta &c:] So great confidence he had
in his beauty.

25. Illam.] His shape.

26. Perculectque comas.] He combs his
hair.

Chlamydemque.] He adjusts his mantle.

Chlamyds is properly a military garment
shorter than a cloak, which was worn over
the other garments.

27. Limbus.] That the golden border
may be all seen. Limbus is the fringe of a
garment, reaching down to the feet.

29. Virga.] The wand with which Mer-
cury procures and drives away sleep. Teres
is long and round, such as is the form of a
Cylinder.

Talaria.] Mercury’s winged shoes.

Tersis plantis.] His neat feet.

50. Pars.] He describes the inward part
of Cecrops’ house, in which his daughter's
bedchambers were.

Secreta.] The innermost.

Domūs.] Of Cecrops’ house.—Ebore.)

Ivory.

Testudine.] With tortoise-shell. Testu-
do is properly a shell fish, (or Tortoise,) 
taking its name from Testa, the shell where-
with it is covered. Testudo is also a war-
like engine framed of boards; also a mul-
titude of soldiers in close order, with their
shields close together, to defend them from
the violence of the enemies stones and
death. Testudo is also a musical instru-
ment.

55. Tenuit lēvum.] The left bed-cham-
ber, Aglauros’s.

37. Jupiter.] Who is the king of gods
and men.

38. Fingsm causas.] I will not invent
reasons for my coming.

Fida.] Faithful.—Sorori.]—To Here.
Essas velis, prolisque meae matertera dici.  
Herse causa vide: faveas oramus amanti.  
Adspicit hunc oculis isdem, quibus abdita nuper  
Viderat Aglauros flave secretae Minervae:  
Proque ministerio magni sibi ponderis aurum,  
Postulat: interea tectis excedere cogit,  
Vertit ad hanc, torvi Dea bellica luminis orbem,  
Et tanto penitus traxit suspiria mutu,  
Ut pariter pectus, positamque in pectore fortis  
Ægida concuteret. Subit hanc arcana profana  
Detexitto mani tum cum sinematre creatam  
Lemmicoe stirpe, contra data fœdera, vidit:  
Et gratamque Deo fore jam, gratamque sorori:  
Et ditem sumto, quod avera poposcerit, auro.

NOTES.

59. Prolisque meæ.] Of my off-spring.
Matertera.] The Aunt.
41. Hunc.] Mercury.
42. Secreta. Ericthonius, inclosed in a  
hamper.
44. Interœa, &c.] Aglauros forces Mer-  
cury to go out of doors, till he brings  
the gold.
45. Vertit.] Turns.—Hanc.] Aglauros,  
Torvi.] Fierce, stern, angry.
Dea.] Pallas, who is also Bellona.
48. Ægida. Ægis an armour for the  
breast, made of brass, having a gorgon's  
head in the middle, which Pallas used to  
wear.
Hanc.] Aglauros.

EXP. FAB. XII. Ovid who has so finely displayed his talents in this  
Fable, had not more for its foundation, than that a prince, of the name of  
Apollo, was enamoured with Herse, of whom her sister Aglauros became  
very jealous.

FAB. XIII. INVIDIAM ADIT MINERVA. AGLAURS IN SAXUM.

Envy; in obedience to the commands of Pallas, raises the jealousy of Ag-  
lauros against her sister Herse so high, that she obstinately opposes  
Mercury's passage to her sister's apartment, for which the God, with a  
touch of his Wand turns her into a Statue.

PROTINUS Invidiae nigro squallentia tabo  
Tecta petit. Domus est imis in valibus antri

NOTES.

1. Invidiae.] First the poet describes the  
house of Envy, afterwards Envy herself, who  
is painted in truly elegant and poetic colours.  
Envy, as Cicero describes it, is an inward  
concern for the prosperity of another, but  
which does not appear in acts of violence  
against the person envied. It differs from  
hatred, as envy is concealed: hatred is often  
open, and because hatred is supposed to arise  
from some injury received from the person  
hated.]—Nigro tabo.] With black gore.
Squallentia.] Filthy.
2. Domus.] The house of envy.
Antri.] Of a cave or den.
Abdita, sole cares, non ulli pervia vento:
Tristis, et ignavi plenissima frigoris; et quaesit
Igve vacet semper, caligine semper abundet.
Huc ubi pervenit bellii metuenda virago; [tectis
Constituit ante domum, (neque enim succedere
Fas habet) et postes extrema cuspide pulsat.
Concussae patuere fores: videt intius edentem
Viperas carnes, vitiorum alimenta suorum, 10
Invidiam: visaque oculos avertit. At illa
Surgit humo pigra, semesarumque relinquit
Corpora serpentum: passuque incedit inerti.
Utque Dcam vidit formamque armisque decoram;
Ingemuit: a vultumque ima ad suspiria duxit. 15
Pallor in ore sedet: macies in corpore toto:
Nusquam recta acies: vivent rubigin et dentes,
Pectora selle virent: lingua est suffusa veneno:
Risus abest; nisi quem visi movere dolores.
Nec fruitor sommo, vigilacibus excita curis: 20
Sed videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo
Successus hominum: carpitque et carpitur unâ:
Suppliciuncque suum est. Quamvis tamen
oderat illam;
Talibus adfata est breviter Tritonia dictis.

a visisque decor suspiria duxit, vel, cultusque Dcam suspiria movit.

NOTES.

3. Abdita.] Hidden, secret.
4. Ignavi.] Slow, from the effect, as it makes men sluggish and dull.
5. Caligine.] With darkness.
6. Huc.] To this house of envy.
7. Neque enim.] sc. Palladi, who being a Goddess, it was not lawful for her to enter the house of Envy.
8. Extrema cuspide.] With the end of her spear; for Pallas is said to carry a spear.
11. Viperas carnes.] The flesh of vipers, which are so called quod vi variat, for they are supposed to burst asunder when they bring forth their young.
12. Viscque; &c.] Pallas turns away her eyes from the hateful sight of Envy.
13. Illa.] Envy.
15. Decoram.] Beautiful, comely.
16. Ima suspiria.] Deep sighs. For when she beheld the cheerful countenance of the Goddess, Envy was grieved and sighed.
17. Acies nusquam recta.] Her eyes are turned away; for envious persons do not look straight forward, but askant. Acies sometimes signifies the sight of the eyes, sometimes the edge of a sickle, sword, and the like; also an army in order of battle; and sometimes the engagement and battle itself. And by a metaphor it is also taken for sharpness of wit.
19. Quem; sc. Laughter.
20. Nec; &c.] Nor can she. (sc. Envy) sleep.
21. Ingratos.] Being roused, stimulated; (pricked forward, as it were with a goad.)
22. Carpitque.] Torments.
23. Suppliciuncque, &c.] And is her own punishment; according to the known proverb, Envy torments itself.—Illam, Envy.
Inifice tabe tua natarum Cecropis unam. 25
Sicopus est. Aglauros est. Haudplura locuta
Fugit, et impresso tellurem reppulit hastâ.
Ilia Deam obliquo fugientem lumine cernens;
Murmura e parva dedit; successurumque Minerve
Indoluit; baculumque capit; quod spinea totum
Vincula cingebant; adopertaque nubibus atrae,
Quâcunque ingreditur, florentia proterit arva,
Exuritque herbas, et summa cacamina capit:
Asphaluque suo populosque, urbesque, domosque
Polluit, et tandem Tritonida conspiciat arcem,
Ingeniis, opibusque, et festâ pace virentem. 36
Vixque tenet lacrymas, quia nil lacrymabile
cernit.

Sed postquam thalamos intravit Cecrope natae;
Jussa facit: spectusque manu ferrugine tintâta 39
Tangit: et hamatis precordia sentibus implet:
Inspiratque nocens virus: piceumque per ossa
Dissipat, et medio spargit pulmone venenum.
Neve mali spatium cause per latius errent;
Germanamanteoculos, fortunatumque sororis 44
Conjugium, pulchraque Deum sub imagine ponit:
Cunctaque magna facit. Quibus irritata dolore
Cecropis occulto mordeetur: et anxia nocte,
Anxia luce gemit: lentâque miserrima tabe
Liquitur, ut glacies incerto saucia sole.

chra imagine ante oculos: que facit cuncta magna. Quibus Cecropis irritata, morde-
tur occulto dolore; et anxia nocte, anxia luce gemit; que miserrima liquitur lentâ-
tabe, ut glacies saucia incerto sole.

a rauca.

NOTES.

25. Infice.—Infect.—Tabe.] With thy
venem, Unam.] Aglauros, the daughter of Ce-
crops, 28. Illa.] Env. ] Dean.] Pallas.
Obliquo.] With eyes askamque (squinting)
such as envious persons behold the successes of others with.—Cernens ] Beholding.
29. Successurumque.] She was grieved
that Minerva, (whose commands she was just
now performing) should enjoy her desired
success.—33. Precoria.] She blasts.
55. Tritonida.] The Citadel of Athens
was denied to Pallas.
56. Ingeniis, &c. ] This observation is
made on account of the many excellent arti-
ficers, orators, and philosophers, in that
city.
37. Tenet.] From the effect. For fest-
vals are celebrated in the time of peace.
Virentem.] Flourishing.
Ferrugine.] The rust of iron is called fer-
rugo.
40. Hamatis sentibus.] With jagged thorns,

Precordia.] Precordia are the veins lying
near the heart, which are said to be the
seat of cares.
41. Virus.] Poison.—Piceumque.] Black.
42. Dissipat.] Scatters.
43. Neve, &c.] That the cause of her
grief may not be far from her, she obliges
her to have her sister’s happiness always
before her, eyeing it with great pain and
torture.
44. Germanam.] Her sister Herse.
45. Deum.] Mercury.
47. Cecropis.] Aglauros, the daughter of
Cecrops. A patronymic noun of the feminine
gender.

Mordeitur.] Is tormented. For mordere
is sometimes to affect (afflict) with grief.
"Cic. Valde me momeordert epistle tuo
d: atticâ nostrâ. It signifies properly to
be; also to calumniate, to injure.
48. Anxia, &c. ] Anxious by night and
by day.—Lentâque tabe.] By a slow con-
mption.
49. Liquitur.] Melteth, just as snow is
consumed by the sun.

Inceto sole.] By a weak degree of heat.
Que uritur bonis felicis Her-
ses, non seclus quam cuum igni-
nis supponitur spinosis her-
bis; que neque dant flammis,
que crematur lento tepore.
Sæpe voluit mori, ne videret quicquam tale; sæpe narrare
velut crimen rigido parenti.
Denique sedit in adverso li-
mine exclusura venientem Deum: cujactantii blandi-
menta, precesque, quæ mi-
issima verba, dixit, Desine: Ego non sum motua me hinc
nisi te repulse. Velox Cy-
lenius ait, sterrhs ipso pacto:
que patefecit calatas fores
virgii. At partes, quassum-
que flectimur sedendo, ne-
quacnt moveri ignavii gravit-
ate illi conantii surgere. Illa
quidem pugnat attollere se
recto trunco; sed junctura
genuum riget, frigusque la-
bitur per unques, et venne
pallent sanguine amasso.
Ut que cancer immedicabile ma-
llum solet serpere lati, et ad-
dere illæsas partes vitiiatis:
sic letalis hyems venit in pec-
tora paultam; et clausit vi-
tales vias, et respiramina clausit.
Nec conata loqui est; nec, si conata fuisset, 70
Vocis haberet iter: saxum jam colla tenebat;
Oraque durnerant; signumque exsanguesdebat.
Nec lapis albus erat: sua mens infecerat illam.
a artus.

NOTES.
50. Uritur.] Is afflicted.
52. Lenique tepore.] With a gentle heat.
54. Parentiu.] To her severe father Ce-
crops.
56. Deum.] Mercury.—Cui.] To Mer-
cury.
57. Jacantil.] Uttering in vain; for ja-
tare signis esse to speak to no purpose. Virg.
"Tali jactanti." Sometimes to shew.
59. Pacto isto.] To that agreement, that
you do not stir from hence, unless I am turn-
ed out of doors; for as you can by no means
turn me out of doors, you must always
remain here. An ironical concession.
Cylenius.] Mercury, from Cyllen, a
mountain of Arcadia.
60. Calatasque.] Carved and painted,
Patefecit.] Opened.
Illi.] To Aglauros. He describes how
Aglauros was turned into a stone, being fixed
to the threshold of the door, that she could
not sit.
63. Ili.] Aglauros.—Pugnat.] Endea-

EXP. FAB. XIX. Minerva's visit to Envy is finely described by Ovid,
and must be considered as a continuation of the former fable. Pausanias
Herse and Aglauros, two of the daughters of Cecrops, who, being negligent of the worship of Minerva, then just established at Athens, were punished with madness; his third daughter, Pandrosos, who continued faithful, had a temple erected to her memory, near that of the Goddess, which greatly contributed to establish the reputation of Minerva. Their father reigned 1582 years before Christ, and 400 before the war of Troy.

Jupiter assumes the form of a Bull, the better to effect his designs upon Europa, of whom he was enamoured, and swims with her on his back to the island of Crete.

Has ubi verborum poenas mentisque profane
Cepit Atlantiades; dictas à Pallade terras
Linquit, & ingreditur jactatis æthera pennis.
Sevocat hunc genitor; nec causam fassus amoris.
Fide minister, ait, jussorum, nate, meorum 5
Pelle moram, a solitoque celer delabere cursu;
Queaque tuam matrem tellus à parte sinistrâ
Suspicit (indigene Sidonida nomine dicunt)
Hanc pete: quoque procûl montano gramine
Armentum regale vides; ad litora verte. [pasci
Dixit; & expulsi jandum dum monte juvenici
11
Litora jussa petunt; ubi magni filia regis
Ludere virginibus Tyriis comitata solebat.
Non bene conveniunt, nec in unâ sede morantur
Majestas & amor. Sceptri gravitate relictâ, 15
Ille pater rectorque Deum, cui dextra trisulcis
Ignibus armata est, qui nutu conuict orbem,
Induitur tauri faciem; mistusque juvencis

Deorum gravitate sceptri relictâ, cui dextra armata est trisulcis ignibus, qui conuict orbem nutu, induitur faciem tauri, mistusque juvencis a subito.

NOTES.

2. Atlantiades.] Mercury the grandson of Atlas and Maja.
3. Dicit.] Athens, so called, Ἀθῆναι Ἀθηναίοι; i. e. of Pallas.
5. Hunc.] Mercury.
6. Genitor.] Jupiter, the father of Mercury.
7. Delahere.] Descend.
10. Sidonii.] A city of Phoenicia. Whence Sidon itself is called Phœnix.
13. Tyrius.] Tyre was called so of Tytithe son of Phoenix; it is an island and city of Phœnicia, near Sidon.
14. Non bene, &c.] Majesty and love but ill agree, nor can long continue in the same abode. He comprehends this sentence in the XVIth Epistle.
15. Sceptri, &c.] Having laid aside the dignity of empire. Sceptrum, the ensign of Royalty, is the staff on which kings lean when standing. Sceptrum is so called ἀπὸ τοῦ σκεπτέον, which signifies to stick to, or lean upon.
17. Ile.] The poet describes Jupiter, q. d. that mighty person, who is before all, and is the cause of all things.
18. Trisulcis.] With thunderbolts, of which there are three effects, for they blast, cleave, and burn. That is called Trisulcus, which has three edges. Virg. "Linguis metiet ore trisulcis."

Mugit, & in teneris formosus obambulat herbis. Quippe color nivis est; quam nec vestigia duri Calçavere pedis, nec solvit aquaticus Auster. 21 Colla toris extant: armis palæaria pendent; Cornua a parva quidem; sed quæ contendere possis

Facta manu, puraque magis perlucida gemma. Nulla in fronte mina; nec formidabile lumen; Pacem vultus habet. Miratur Agenore nata, 26 Quod tam formosus, quod praëia nulla minetur. Sed quamvis mitem, metuit contingere primò; Mox adit, & flores ad candida porrigit ora. 29 Gaudet amans: & dūm veniat sperata voluptas, Oscula dat manibus. Vix ah! vix caetera differt. Et nunc alludit, viridique existat in herbæ; Nunc latus in fulvis nivem deplo nitium. Paulatimque metu dextra, modo pectora præbet, Virginæ b plaudenda manu, modò cornua seritis 25 Impedienda notis. Ausa est quoque regia virgo, Nescia quem præmeret, terno consideri tauri. Tum Deus à terra, siccoque à littore sensim Falsa pedum primis vestigia ponit in undis. Indè abit uesteriis, mediique per æquora ponti 40 Fert prædám. Pavet haec; littissque ablata relictum Respicit; & dextra cornu tenet, altera dorso

Imposita est; tremula sinuam flamine vestes, per æquora medii ponti. Hæc pavet: que ablata respicit relictum littus: & tenet cornu dextra, altera imposita est dorso: tremula vestes sinuam flamine.

a vara.  b palpanda.

NOTES.

21 Solvit.] Dissolves.— Aquaticus.] Rainy.
22. Colla, &c.] The Poet describes the beautiful Bull whose form Jupiter had put on.
25 Lumen.] His eyes.
28. Contingente.] To touch.
32. Dùm, &c., Until he could enjoy the
33. Alldudit.] He wants.
34. Modò.] Sometimes.
35. Palpandra.] To be stroked.
Sertis.] With garlands of the leaves of

plants and flowers.

56. Impedienda.] To be bound, adorna.
38. Deus.] Jupiter, who had turned himself into a bull.—Sensim By little and little.
39. Falsa vestigia.] his deceitful foot-steps.
41. Pavet hæc.] Europa is afraid.
Ablata.] Carried away by Jupiter; transformed into a bull.
42. Respicit.] She looks back, turns her eyes to the shore—Altera.] The left hand.
Dorso.] on his back.
45. Sinuantur.] Are made crooked, bend-
ed, swell into; for sinuare is to bow or bend into. Virg.

"Sinuamque immensa volumine terga."
Hence the laxities and creases between the folds of garments are called sinuæ vestitis.
Flamino.] By the wind.

EXP. FAB. XIV. This event of Jupiter's assuming the figure of a Bull, in order to carry off Europa, is no other than that of Jupiter Asterius,
marrying the daughter of Cretus, and his settling in the island of Crete. This historical fact gave rise to the beautiful fable so finely conducted by Ovid; Jupiter Asterius, having heard of the great beauty of Europa the daughter of Agenor, king of Tyre, prepared a vessel for the purpose of bringing her away, either by force or surprise, if not to be effected by treaty. The ship he sailed in had the head of a Bull; this, with other circumstances, was all that the Poet had to found this fiction, on which he has so admirably displayed his genius.

---

P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON,

LIBER III.

---

FAB. I. CADMUS EUROPA M A JOVE RAPTAM PERQUIRIT.

---

THE ARGUMENT.

Jupiter having carried off Europa, her father Agenor commands his Son to go in search of his sister; and either to bring her back, or never return to Phoenicia. Cadmus, after a fruitless enquiry, consults the Oracle at Delphi, which directs him to observe the place where a Cow should lie down, and there to build a City, and call the Country Boeotia.

JAMQUE Deus, positâ fallacis imagine tauri, Se confessus erat; Dictæaque rura tenebat.
Cum pater ignarus, Cadmo perquirere raptam Imperat; et pœnæm, si non invenerit, addit Exilium; facto plus, et sceleratus eódem. 5

NOTES.

Posita.] Having laid aside.
Fallacis.] False or counterfeit.
2. Se confessus.] Discovered himself to be Jupiter. So Virg. Æn. ii.
Ignarus.] Agenor knew not what was become of Europa.
4. Tenebat.] Had reached.
5. Pius.] Agenor was pious in seeking his daughter.
Sceleratus.] But he was wicked in ordering his son into exile.
Agenorides profugus, orbe pererrato, vita patriamque iramque parentis (quis enim possit deprehendere Forta Jovis?) que supplex consulit oracula Phaebi: & requirit que tellus sit habitanda. Phoebus ait, Bos occurret tibi in solis arvis, passa nullum jugum, que innuminis cur vi aratri; carpe vias & c duce; & fac condas meenia, qui herbi requievit; que vocato ilia Bacotia. Cadmus viu ne descederat Castalio antro: videt juventam ire lentem incustodiam, gerentem nullum signum servitii cervicem. Subsequitur, que legit vestigia presso gressu; que taciturnus adorat Phoebum autorem vias. Jam evasat vada Cephis, que arva Panopes, bos stetit; & tollens spatiosam frontem ad colun alitis cornibus, impulit auras mutigitus. Atque ita respiciens comites sequentes sua terga, proebuit, que submisit latum in teuer herba. Cadmus agit grates Apollo, que figt oscula peregrina terre, & salutat ignitos montos, agrosque. Erat facturus sacra Jovi: jubet ministros ire, & petere undas libandas æ vivis fontibus. Vetus sylva stabat, nullâ violata securi.

a speciosam.

NOTES.


Servitii. Of servitude. Having never borne the yoke.

Pressoque gressu.] Imprinted with gentle steps: a slow pace.—Legit.] He follows. Vestigia.] The cow's tract.


20. Stetit.] She stood still.

21. Mugitibus impulit auras.] Filled the air with lowings.

22. Comites.] Cadmus and his companions, who were following her.

23. Proebuit. She coughed down.

24. Agit grates.] Returns thanks to Apollo.


27. Libandas.] To be poured out, from libo, as a Libation. In sacrifices they poured out to the god, wine, milk, water, &c.

28. Sylva vetus, &c.] Ovid here describes the wood, in which Cadmus's people met the dragon—Nulla, &c.] Which never had been felled.
Est specus in medio, virgis ac vimine densus, 29
Efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum;
Uberibus fecundus aquis. Hoc conditus antro
Martius anguis erat, cristis praeignis et auro;
Igne micant oculi; corpus tumet omne veneno;
Tresque vibrant linguae; triplici stant ordine
dentes.

NOTES.
30. [Humilem arcum.] A low arch.
32. Martius anguis.] A martial serpent, dedicated to Mars. In Africa, they are to be met with sixty feet long. The ancients have said wonderful things of them.
Cristis.] With crests.

Fab. ii. DRACONEM INTERFICIT CADMUS, DENTES EJUS IN HOMINES.

Cadmus, having sent his companions to draw water from a fountain dedicated to Mars, they are devoured by the Dragon that guards it. The Prince impatient at their delay; goes to find out what occasioned it, and kills the Monster; Minerva advises him to sow the Teeth, when instantly sprung up a number of armed Men, amongst whom he cast a stone; on this they quarrel among themselves, and are all killed except five, who assist in the building of Thebes.

QUEM postquam Tyria lucum de gente pro-
fecti
Infausto tetigere gradu; dimissaque in undas
Urna dedit sonitum; longo caput extulit antro
Caeruleus serpens: horrendaque sibila misit.
Effluxere auræ manibus; sanguisque reliquit 5
Corpus, et attonitos subitus tremor occupatarius.
Ille volubilibus squamosos nексibus orb
Torquet, et immensus saltu sinuaturn in arcus :
Ae medias plus parte leves erectus in auras
Despicit omne nemus: tantoque est corpore,
quanto,

NOTES.
1. Tyria, &c.] The Tyrians, the compan-
nions of Cadmus, who came from Phenicia.
2. Infausto.] Ill-fated.
5. Urna.] A vessel to draw water out of wells and rivers; it is by another name called Situla, a bucket. Urna among the ancients was also a vessel in which the votes of the judges were gathered, and in which the ashes of the dead, which had been burnt, were preserved. And hence it is also taken for a sepulchre.
5. Effluxère, &c.] The urns drop from their hands, through fear of the dragon,

Specus est in medio, densus
virgis ac vimine, efficiens hu-
milem arcum compagibus la-
pidum; fecundus aquis. Martius anguis erat
conditus antro, praeignis cristis et auro; oculi
micant igne; omne corpus tumet veneno; tresque
linguae vibrant; triplici stant ordiné

Urna.] A metonymy; for the thing con-
taining is put for that which is contained.
Sanguisque, &c.] They grew pale for fear of the dragon —7. Ille.] the dragon.
Volubilibus nексibus.] In rolling knots.
O. bes.] The circle which serpents make with their tail.
8. Saltu.] By a spring or leap.
Sinuaturn.] Is bent. — Arcus.] Circles, spires.
10. Despicit.] Looks down upon.
Tantoque, &c.] As big as that serpent which is between the two bears in the Heavens.
An Hyperbole.

a Et magnum conamine misit in hostem.

NOTES.

11. Geminus Arctos.] The two bears.
12. Phenicas.] The companions of Cadmus, sent to bring water.
13. Utrumque, &c.] Whether they were preparing to fight or fly.
15. Funesti venenis.] Of his pestilential breath.
16. Fecerat, &c.] A description of noon. Exigus.] Short, i.e. it was noon.
17. Agenore natus.] Cadmus, the son of Agenor.
18. Vestigatque.] Goes in search of them.
19. Letataque corpora.] The lifeless bodies.
21. Hostem.] The Serpent, who had killed the companions of Cdimum.
22. Aut, &c.] My faithful companions, either I will avenge your death, or share your fate.
23. Molarum.] A great stone, large enough for the use of a mill: Hyperbole.
25. Ferrum.] The point of the dart stuck fast in his bones.
Tum verò; postquam solitas accessit ad iras
Plaga recens, plenis tumuerunt guttura venis:
Spumaque pestiferos circumfluit albidairictus: 40
Terraque rasa sonat squamis; quique halitus exit
Ore niger Stygio, vitiantas inficte auras.

Ipsa modò immensum spiris facientibus orbum
Cingitur: interdum longè trabe rectior a exit.
Impete nunc vasto, cecum concitatis immissis,
Furtur, et obstantes proturbant pectore sylvas. 46
Cedit Agenorides paulum: spolioque Leonis
Sustinet incursus; instantiæ ora retardat
Cuspide praetenti. Furtur illæ, et inania duro
Vulnera dat ferro: b figitque in acuminè dentes.
Jamque venenifero sanguis manare palato 51
Coæperat, et virides asperginæ tinxerat herbæs:
Sed leve vulnus erat: quia se retræhebat ab ietu;
Lasæque colla dabat retrò; plagamque sedere
Cedendo arcebat; nec longius ire sinebat; 55
Donec Agenorides conjunctum in gullets ferrum
Usque sequens pressit: dum retrò quercus eunti
Obstíbit: et fixa est pariter cum robore cervix.
Pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, et inæ
Parte flagellari gemuit sua robora caudae. 60

Dum spatio vinct victor considerat hostis;
Vox subito auditâ est: (neque erat cognoscere
praetum
Unde: sed auditæ est) Quid, Agenore nate, per-

a extat. 58. Accessit.] Was added.
Solitus ad iras.] His usual fierceness.
41. Albidâ spuma.] A white foam.
Pestiferos rictus.] His venomed mouth.
For rictus is proper to beasts, as rostrum is to birds.
42. Stygio ore.] His infernal mouth.
Inficte.] Infects.
43. Ipsæ.] The serpent sometimes winds
himself into round spires, and is contracted
into a large circle, sometimes extends himself
in full length. The poet elegantly rep-
resents the nature of a wounded serpent.
Spiris.] Spires are attributed to serpents,
when being contracted into a round form, as
they as it were imitate circles.
44. Unde.] Depends on facientibus.
45. Vasto impetæ.] With a mighty force.
Cen.] After the manner of.
46. Furtur.] Rushed forward.
Proturbat.] Bears down.
47. Agenorides.] Cadmus, the son of Agen-
or.—Spolioque.] With the skin.
48. Donec paulum.] Agenorides edit
paulum: que sustinet incursum spolio Leonis; que retardat in-
stantia ora praetentæ cuspide.
49. Cuspide.] The point of his spear be-
ing presented.—Ille.] The dragon.
50. Acumine.] Upon the point.
51. Manare.] To flow.
52. Asperginæ.] With the sprinkling of
the blood.
53. Dabat retrò.] He drew back.
Plagamque, &c.] By retreating still he
prevented (plagam) the wound, the wea-
pon from settling, from resting in his throat.
55. Ire longius.] To go deeper into his
body.
57. Usque.] Still, continually.
Sequentes.] Pursuing his spear.
58. Cum robore.] With the body of the tree,
59. Arbor.] The oak.
60. Flagellari.] Smitten and wounded.
Sua robora.] Its trunk.
61. Spatio.] The magnitude.
Considerat.] The present tense of consi-
fero, as.—Hostis.] Of the conquered dragon.
62. Neque, &c.] And it was not easy to
know whence it proceeded.

NOTES.
64. Spectabere serpens.] And so it happened, for Cadmus and his wife Hermione, wearied out with the miseries of his unhappy family, left the city he had built, retired into Illyricum, and were at their own requests changed by the gods into serpents. See Book IV. Fab. XV.
65. Illa.] Cadmus.
66. Rigenhant.] Sceal an end.
68. Terrae.] The Dat. depending upon sub in supponere.
69. Vipereos dentes.] The dragon's teeth. Incrementa.] The acc. in apposition with dentes.
70. Sulicum.] The furrow made by the plough-share in ploughing.
71. Huri. ] On the ground.
Semina mortalia.] The seeds of men, not of fruits, for armed men are supposed to have sprung from those teeth.
72. Inde.] After that.
Mapus fide.] Incredible, it exceeds all be-
JANQUE BREVIS VITÆ SPATIUM SORTITA JUVENTUS 90
Sanguineam tepido plangebant pectoris matrem;
Quinque superstibus, quorum fuit unus Echion.
Is sua jectit humi monitu Tritonidis arma;
Fraterque fidel pacis petitique, deditque.
Hos operis comites habuit Sidonius hospes; 95
Cum posuit jussam Phœbeis sortibus urbem.

NOTES.
91. Plangebant.] They smote.
Matrem.] The earth is the common parent
of all things, but more peculiarly of these
brethren.
92. Superstibus.] Remained; for all those
armed men fell by the hand of one another,
except these five, Idaeus, Chthonius, Pelorus,
Hyperenor, and Echion, who were Cadmus's
companions in founding the city. And these
were also called παιδείων, i. e. sown, of
στείχω, to sow.
93. Is.] Echion.
Monitu Tritonidis.] When the poets say
that a mortal acted by the advice of Pallas, it
meaneth, that he was moved by his own
good sense.
94. Sidonius hospes.] The Sidonian stranger,
Cadmus. Sidon, a city in Phœn�ia, whence comes Sidonius.
Phœbeis sortibus.] By the oracle of Apollo

EXP. FAB. I. & II. In the first Book we are made acquainted in what manner Agenor lost his daughter, and the injunction he laid on his sons, who, not being able to recover their sister from the king of Crete, would not return to their father. Cadmus settled in Bocotia, Cilix in Cilicia, and Phœnix in Africa. What the poet relates of Cadmus, his companions, and the Dragon, figuratively express the resistance they met in establishing themselves, and the address he was master of, to gain some of the inhabitants to his interest, who assisted in building Thebes. It was to the dragon that the Golden Fleece, and the Apples of the Hesperides, &c. were given in charge, on account of the quickness of his sight, and the dreadfulness of his appearance.

FAB. III. ACTÆON IN CERVUM.
Actæon, The Grandson of Cadmus, being fatigued with Hunting, inadvertently wandered to the Valley of Gargaphia, the usual Retreat of Diana, when unfortunately he surprised the goddess bathing with her Nymphs, who in resentment transformed him into a Stag, in which shape he is pursued by his own hounds and killed.

JAM STABANT THEBÆ: POTERAS JAM, CADNE, VIDERI
Exsilio felix: socii tibi Marsque Venusque
Contigerant. Huc addegenus de conjuge tantâ,

NOTES.
1. Stabant.] Was erected and built:
Cadme.] An apostrophe to Cadmus, by
which the poet connects the following fables.
2. Exsilio.] For he had been banished by
his father. Soceri, &c.] For his wife Hermione, was their daughter,

Marsque.] For Cadmus had married Hermione, the daughter of Mars and Venus.
Others call her the daughter of Menelas.
and Helena.
De tanta conjuge.] So great a spouse.
In the meantime, they refreshed them at a spring. In the thicket, he was happy. Softer than fat sheeps, Diana; the Thieves, least one ever seen.

The Thieves were a people of Ercotia.

18. Lima.] A metonymy. For Lima, the
Toll of nets made, is put for the nets themselves. Madent.] Are wet.

Comites.] The vocative.

19. Fortune.] The genitive depending on satis.


21. Repetemus.] sc. Cras To-morrow, when the morning comes, we will return to our hunting.

22. Iden.] sc. spatium. i. e. It is now noon. The accusative agreeing with spatium understood and depending on the verb by the preposition sed.

Vaporibus.] With the heat.

25. Sistite.] Cease your present labour.

24. Intermittuntque.] They leave their hunting till next day.

26. Succinctae.] Nimble and active, because Diana hunted with her garments tied up.

27. Nemorale.] Thick shaded.
Arte laboratum nullâ: simulaverat artem Ingenio natura suo: nam pumice vivo, Et levibus tophis, nativum duxerat arcum. 30 Fons sonat ad déxtâ tenui perlucidus undâ, Margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus. Hie Dea sylvarum venatu fessa solebat Virgineos artus liquido perfundere rore. 34 Quo postquâm subiit: Nympharum tradidit uni Amigerarjaculam, pharetarmaque; arucusque—Alterar depositæ subjicit brachia palæ: [teutos. Vinacla dua pedibus demunt: nam doctor illis Ismenis Crocale sparser per colla capillos Colligunt in nodum; quamvis erat ipsa solutis. 40 Excipiant laticum a Nipheleque, Hyaleque, Rhanisque, Et Psecas; et Phialae; funduntque capacibus ur- Dümque ibi perfluitur soliitæ Titania lympba; Eccë nepos Cadmi, dilatat parte laborum, 44 (Per nemus ignotum non certis passibus errans) Pervenit in lucum: sic illum fata ferebant. Qui simul intravit rorsantia fontibus antra; Sicut erant, viso nudæ sua pectora Nymphæ Percussère viro: subitísque ululatibus omne Implevère nemus, circumfluæque Dionam 50 fontibus; Nymphæ sicut erant nudæ viso percussère sua pectora: que implevère omne nemus subitis ululatibus, circumfluæque textere Dionan, a Nipheleque.

NOTES.

29. Pumice.] A pumice stone is a light porous stone, used in polishing.

50. The employment of Nymphæ, may be very easily constructed. Loptrix, i. e. a wash woman, of παλις, to wash.

Hyaleque.] As though clear, for ἀλας is glass.

Rhanisque.] Which sprinkles, of the verb verb ἀρπζω, to sprinkle, to rain.

42. Psecas.] So called of a drop of dew in Greek ψεκτης.

Phiale.] This name seems to be borrowed of ψεκτης, a glass vessel, or pot.

43. Titania.] Diana.

44. Nepos Cadmi.] Actaeon.

Dilatat parte laborum.] From differe. Having deferred the finishing of his sport till the next day.

45. Nemus.] A wild forest. Lucus, a grove or part of a forest, supposed by the ancients to be the residence of some god or nymph. — Non certis.] Uncertain, i. e. as he was a stranger, not knowing which way to bend his course in the forest.

47. Ronantia.] Dropping.

50. Circumfluæque.] Encompassing. The nymphs stood before Diana, that she might not be seen naked.
Corporibus texere suis. Tamen altior illis 
Ipsa Deae est, colloquie tenius supereminent onmes 
Qui color infectis adversi Solis ab ictu 
Nubibus esse solet; aut purpureae Aurora; 
Is fuit in vultu visce sinè veste Dianae. 

Quae, quanquam comitum turbà stipata suarum; 
In latus obliquum tamen adstitit: oraque retiro 
Flext: et ut vellet a promptas habuisse sagittas; 
Quas habuit, sic hausit aquas: vultumque virilem 
Perfudit: spargensque comas ultricibus undis, 
Addidit hæc cladiis prænuntia verba futurae: 
Nunc tibi me posito visam velamine narres, 
Si poteris narrare, licet. Nec plura minata, 
Dat spargo capiti vivacis cornua cervi: 
Dat spatum collo, summasque cacuminat aures: 
Cum pedibusque manus, cum longis brachia mus 
Cruribus; et velat maculosolo vellere corpus. 
[tat Additis et pavor est. Fugit Autoneius heros: 
Et se tam celerem cursu miratur in ipso. 
Ut vero solitis sua cornua vidit in undis, 
Memiserum! dicturuserat: vox nulla secutae est. 
Ingemuit; vox illa fuit: lacrymæque per ora 
Non sua fluxerunt. Mens tantum pristina mansit. 
Quid faciat? Repetatne domum, et regalia tecta? 
An lately sylvis? Timor hoc, pudor impedit illud. 

Vivacis.] For a stag, is a long lived animal. 

Nunc êc.] Now, if it is in your power, you may go and tell that you have 

seen me naked. 

53. Si poteris.] As though she had said, you never shall be able to tell. 

54. Sparso capiti.] His head sprinkled with water. 

55. Sic hausit aquas.] she sharpened. 

56. Maculosolo.] Spotted. 

57. Vellere.] The Aba, of vellus. 

58. Pavor.] A trembling fear, which is 

proper to these creatures. 

59. Non sua.] Not his own, but that of 
a stag. 

60. Pristina mens.] His former understanding, 

which our poet supposes to remain with all 
those who were transformed, and which 
greatly aggravated their punishment. 

61. Act æonis.] The Accen. agreeing with 

verbis. 

62. Nunc êc.] Now, if it is in your power, you may go and tell that you have 


NOTES.
Dum dubitat; videre canes, primusque Melampus,
Ichnobatesque sagax latratu signa dedère;
Gnosius Ichnobates, Spartanâ gente Melampus.
Inde ruunt alii rapidâ velocius âurâ, [omnes,
Pamphagus, et Dorceus, et Orbisus; Arcades,
Nebrophonosque valens, et trux cum Laçape
Theron.
Et pedibus Pterelas, et naribus utilis Agre,
Hylæusque fero nuper percussus ab apro,
Déque lupo concepta Nape, pecudescque secuta
Pemenis, et natis comitata Harpyia duobus, 85
Et substricta gerens Siecyonius ilia Ladon;
Et Dromas, et Canache, Stîcetque, et Tigris, et
Et niveis Leucon, et villis Asbolus atris, [Alece,
Prævalidusque Lacon, et cursu fortis Aêlo, 89
Et Thous, et Cyprio velox cum fratre Lycisa;
Et nigram medio frontem distinctus ab albo
Harpalos, et Melaneus, hirsutâque corpore
Lachne:
Et patre Dictæo, sed mater Laconide nati,
Labros et Agriodos, et acuta vocis Hylactor,

NOTES.
76. Melampus.] Black-foot, so called of
μέλας black, and ἀοῖς ἀοῖς, a foot.
77. Ichnobatesque.] Tracer; ἵχνος
is a footsteps or track, and ἑκάω to go.
Sagax.] Good-nosed, quick-scented.
78. Gnosius.] Cretesian: Gnosos is a
renowned city of Crete.
80. Pamphagus.] Glutton: eating up all;
for τιγνις signifies all, and ταῖς, I eat.
Dorceus.] Quick-sight; for δηκνοι
is I see.
Orbisus.] Ranger; for ὄρος is a
mountain, and ἑκάω to ascend.
81. Nebrophonosque.] Kill-buck: νεβρός
is a hind or hawn, and ἑκάω is to kill.
Laçape.] So called of swiftness in force; for
λατραυ λατρᾶτος signifies a whirlwind.
Trux Theron.] Fierce Hunter, of
Στρατεύω, to trace, to hunt.
82. Pterelas utilis pedibus.] Swift-footed
Wing; for πετεσσω signifies a wing, and
ἐξαυ to drive forward.
Naribus utilis Agre.] Quick-scented Catcher; of ἀγω, hunting.
83. Hylycosque.] Woodger; ἠλυα
signifies a wood.
84. Nape.] Forester: a lawn is called
ναῖτη.
85. Pemenis.] Shepherdess; ποιμὴν
is a shepherd.
Harpia.] Ravener: like the harpies,
which are most ravenous birds.
86. Substricta.] Drawn up, i.e. slender
and fit for running.—Siecyonius.] This dog
takes his name from a river of Arcadia.
87. Dromas.] Runner; for ὄρος
is a race.
Canache.] Barker; καναχή signifies
a noise.
Stîcetque.] This bitch took her name
from her variety of colours; for τινικι signifies to be diversified with various spots,
of τοῦ στίξειν, to distinguish.
Tigris.] Tiger: like a tiger, which is a
very swift beast.
Alce.] Strong: like an elk. A very swift
beast; ἅλκη is strength.
88. Leucon.] White; from his colour:
λευκή, white.
Asbolus.] Soot: ἀσβόλος signifies soot.
89. Lacon.] From the country, because
he was of Laonia.
Aêlo.] Storm; σέλαξ signifies a
whirlwind.
90. Thous.] Swift.
Lycisa.] Wolf. Lycisa is a diminutive
of Lupus, which in Greek is ἱλύς.
91. Et nigrum, &c.] His face was black
with a white star.
Melaneus.] Black-coat.
Lachne.] Thickness of hair is called
λαχνη.
95. Dictæo.] Cretesian.
96. Labros.] Worrier.
Quosque referre mora est. Ea turba cupidine præde
85
Per rupes scopulosque, aditique carentia saxa,
Qua via difficilis, quaque est via nulla, feruntur.
Ille fugit, per quae fuerat loca sepe secutus.
Heu! famulos fugit ipse suos; clamare libebat,
[Actaeon ego sum, dominum cognoscite vestrum:]
Verba animo desunt: resonat latratus aether. 101
Prima Melanchætes in tergo vulnera fœcit: [mo.
Proxima Theridamas; Oresitrophus hastis in arco.
Tardius eixierat; sed per-compendia montis 104
Anticipata viaest. Dominum retinentibus illis,
Caetera turba coit, confertique in corpore dentes.
Jam loca vulneribus desunt. Gemit ille, so
numque
Etsi non honorinis, quem non tamen edere possit
Cervus, habel, moæsique replet juga nota qua relis,
109
Et genibus pronis supplex, a similisque roganti,
Circumfert tacitos, tanquam sua brachia, vultus,
At comites rapidum solitis b latratibus agmen
Ignari instigant, oculisque Actæona querunt;
Et velut absentem certatim Actæona clamant.
Ad nomen capitur ille refert: ut abesse queruntur,
Nec capere oblatae segnem spectacula præde. 116
Vellet absesse quidem; sed adest: velletque videre,
Non etiam sentire, canum fera facta suorum. [tris,
Undiquecircumstant: merisique in corpore ro
Dilacerant falsi dominum sub imagine cervi.

a positis. b hortatibus.

NOTES.

Agricola.] White-tooth; 2?/2.2o; is bright,
aud 222'2 a tooth.

Hydactor.] Babble; 32.25 signifies to
bark.
89. Ille.] Actaeon; who was now turned
into a stag.—Securus ] x. Canes suos.
92. Melanchætes: Black-hair; of
iit7, a mane.
103. Theridamas.] Kilham; 2?/2 is a
beast, and 3?6?2, I mane,
Oresitrophus.] Rover; of 3222, a moun-
tain, and 2222, I nourish.
104. Compendia.] By a short cut over the
mountains.
105. Anticipata.] Shortened.
108. Quem, &c.] He had neither the
voice of a man, nor a stag.
109. Juga nota.] The mountains well
known to him, or the tops of the mountains,
over which he had oftentimes passed before,

Jugum often signifies the vertex or top of a
hill. Virg.

Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis
amabit.
110. Pronis.] Bent towards the earth.
111. Circumfert.] He moved his counten-
ance about instead of his hands and arms,
which were turned into legs.
Latratus.} With cries.
Agmen.] The pack of dogs.
115. Instigant.] Encourage.
115. Ille.] Actæon.
Revert caput.] Turns his head as soon as
he heard his name mentioned.
119. In corpore.] In his flesh.
Rostris.] Their teeth. Rostra are properly
spoken of birds: and by similitude also of
ships.
120. Falsi.] Supposed, not real.
Sub imagine.] Under the figure.
NOTE.

122. Pharettrata.] Quiver-bearing.

EXP. FAB. III. Cadmus, notwithstanding his dexterity in establishing himself, was unfortunate. The historian, like many others, brings in a Deity to share in the adventure; therefore is Juno introduced, who it is said having great resentment to Europa, directed it against Cadmus and his family, from the impossibility of getting Europa into her power. Our poet has given us many instances of her anger; but I shall confine myself to what befell Acteon, the son of Autonoë, the daughter of Cadmus and Aristeus, who taught the cultivation of the olive tree.

The reality of Acteon's misfortunes arose from his public contempt of Diana; and what is related to have befallen him is an episode frequently used by the poets. Pride and Impiety were the occasion of his misfortunes, and he was expelled his kingdom, for opposing the ceremonies the Greeks would have added to the worship of their god Bacchus.

FAB. IV. JUNO IN ANUM.

Semelē's Intrigue with Jupiter had so much incensed Juno, that she assumes the appearance of Beroë, the better to enable her to raise suspicions in the breast of Semelē, of the fidelity of her lover. Who not perceiving the Imposition, is led to press Jupiter, as a test of his love, to visit her in the splendour of his Deity.

RUMOR in ambiguo est; aliis violentior aequo Visa Dea est; aliī laudant, dignamque se- veraVirginitate vocant. Pars inventit utraque causas. Sola Jovis conjux non tam culpētne probet ne 4. Eloquitor, quīm clade domūs ab Agenore ductē Gaudet: et a Tyriā collectum pellice transfert In generis sociōs odium. Subit eccē priori Causa recens: gravidamque dolet de semine magnī. Esse Jovis Semelēn: tūm linguam ad jurgia solvit. Profeci a quid enim toties per jurgia, dixit: 10 ad jurgia. Dixit, quid enim profeci toties per jurgia?

a Effeci.

NOTES.

1. Rumor, &c.] It was disputed whether Diana had justly inflicted that punishment upon Actœōn. Many indeed say she was too cruel, others say she did very well for the preservation of her virginity.

Violetior.] More cruel.

Aequo,] Than was meet, than she ought.

2. Dea.] Diana.

3. Invent causas.] Produce arguments by which either party defend their opinion.


Culpētne.] Whether or no she blames.
ipsa est petenda mihi: si rite vocor maxima Juno, perdam ipsam: si dect me tenere geom-

ami, sceptrum dextram: si sum regina, quae soror et conjux Jovis. Certe soror. At putto a furto.

Contentam: et thalami brevis est injuria nostri. 15

Concipit: id deear: manifestaque crinita pleno

Fert utero: et mater, quod vix mihi contigit uni,

De Jove vult fieri. Tanta est fiducia formae.

Fallat eam faxo: nec sim Saturnia, si non

19 Ab Jove mersa suo Stygiyas penetravit in undas.

Surgit ab his solio, fulvaque recondita nube

Limen adit Semeles. Nec nubes ante removit

Quam simulavit anum: posuitque ad tempora

canos.

Sulcavitque cutem rugis et curva trementi

Membra tuit gressu: vocem quoque fecit anilem.

Ipsaque fit Beroe, Semeles Epidauria nutrix. 26

Ergo ubi, captata sermone, diuque loquendo,

Ad nomen venîre Jovis; suspirat: et Optem

Jupiter ut sit, ait; metuo tamen omnia. Multi

Nomine Divorum thalamos c iniure pudicos. 30

Nec tamen esse d Jovem satis est: det pignus

amoris,

[altâ

Si modò verus is est: quantusque, et qualis ab

Juno excipitur tansus, talisque, rogato

Det tibi complexus: suaque ante insignia sumat.

Talibus ignaram Juno Cadmeida dictis, 35

Det pignus amoris, si modò is verus est: rogato det complexus tibi tansus talisque, quantusque et quals excipitur ab altâ Junone: que sumat sua insignia antè.

Juno formârat ignaram Cadmeida
dalibus dictis:

11. Ipsa.] Semele.

12. Perdam.] I will put to death, I will

13. Tar. Dii te perdant. Perdere is some-
times to lose; also to corrupt and debauch

with bad manners—Gemmantia.} Sparkling.

14. Soror.] Juno is the Air, and is called

the Sister, because the Air was produced

from the same seeds as the Heavens were;

she is called the wife, because the Air is sub-

ject to Heaven.—Certe.} At least.

15. Soror.] This is spoken by Juno, as if she

craved to be Jupiter's wife when he loved

other persons.

17. Quod vix mihi contigit uni.] Which

is an honour I can hardly claim.

19. Faxo.] I'll bring it about, that Jupiter

shall deceive Semele.

Nec sim Saturnia.] Neither will I deserve
to be called the daughter of Saturn.


Ab suo Jove.] By her beloved Jove.

Si non penetrât.] If she descend not.

21. Ab his.] After these sayings.
Formárat; rogat illa Jovem siné nomine munus.
Cui Deus, Elige, ait; nullam patière repulsam.
Quoque magis credas; Stygii quoque conscia sunt.
Numina torrentiis. Timor, et Deus ille Deorum.
Laeta malo, nimiumque potens, perituraque amantis.
Obsequio Semele, Qualem Saturnia, dixit, 41
Te solet amplecti, Veneris cùm sedus initis;
Da mihi te talem. Voluit Deus ora loquentis
Opprimere. Exierat jam vox properata sub auras.

NOTES.
37. Deus.] Jupiter.—Nullam, &c.] I will not reject your petition.
38. Stygii.] The Stygian Lake.
39. Timor.] The terror. The Gods (as
Virgil says) are afraid to swear by the Stygian Lake, lest they should be deprived of
their divinity. See above, in the Fable of
Phaeton.
44. Opprimere ora.] Stop her.
45. Properata.] Hastily pronounced, for
"Nescit vox missa reverti." Hor.

FAB. V. JUPITER AD SEMELEN, APPARATU QUO SOLITUS EST APPARERE
JUNÔNI, VENIT. TIRESIAS IN FOEMINAM.

Jupiter, according to his promise, visits Semele in the majesty of his divinity, when the lightning that surrounds him consumes her, and she dies, as it were, in his arms; however, Bacchus, of whom she is pregnant, is preserved. A dispute having arisen between Jupiter and his Goddess, respecting the pleasures of the sexes, it is referred to Tiresias.

INGEMUIT: neque enim non hæc optâsse, neque ille
Non jurâsse potest. Ergo moestissimus altum
Æthera consendit: nutuque sequentia traxit
Nubila; quœs nimbos, immistaque fulgura ventis
Addidit, et tonitrus; et inevitabile fulmen. 5
Quà tamen usque potest, vires sibi demere tentat.
Nec, quo centimanum dejectar igne Typhœa,
Nunc armatur eo; nimium feritas in illo.
Est aliud levius fulmen; cui dextra Cyclopum 9
Sævitiae, flamœque minús, minus additid iræ:

NOTES.
1. Ingemuit.] Jupiter.
Neque.] It was impossible for Semele not to have asked, and Jupiter not to have granted what she asked.—Hæc.] Semele.
Ille.] Jupiter.
6. Quà, &c.] Jupiter lessens his power as much as he could.
7. Typhœa.] A vast giant, having an hundred hands, whom Jupiter killed with a thunderbolt.
8. Eo.] With that thunder and lightning.
Feritas.] Of fierceness.
9. Est, &c.] There is a thunder of a less severe quality,
Superi vocant secunda tela. 
Capit illa que intrat Ageno- 
ream domum. Mortal corpus 
non tulit aetheros tumultus: 
que erat jugalibus donis. 

Infans salut imperfectus erit 
pitur et alio geniticis, que 
tener (si dignum est credere) 
insuitur femori: maternae tempora comple
t.

Furtim illum primis Ino matertera curas 
educat: inde daturn Nysaeis Nysides antri 
Occuluere suis, lectisque alimenta dedere. 

Dunque ea per terras fatali lege geruntur; 20 
Tutaeque bis geniti sunt inunctula Bacchi; 
Forte Jovem memorant diffusum nectare curas 
Saposuisse graves, vacuaque agitasse reminos 
Cum Junone jocos: et Magne vestra profecto est, 
Quam quae contingit maribus, dix sae, voluptas. 
illa negat. Placuit que sit sententia docti: 26 
Querere Tiresiae. Venus huic erat utraque nota. 
Nam duo magnorum viridi coelum sylva 
Corpora serpente\n baculi violaverat ictu. 
Deque viro factus (mirabile) feminina, septem 30 
Egerat autumnos. Octavo rursus eosdem 
Vidit. Et, Este veste si tanta potentia plagae, 
Dixit, ut auctoris sortem in contraria mutet: 
Nunc quoque vos feriam. Percussis anguibus 
isdem 
Forma prior redit, genitivaque venit imago. 

NOTES

11. Domunque.] The house of Semele, 
grand daughter of Agenor.
12. Domisque jugalibus arsit.] Is destroy- 
ed by the conjugal grant.
15. Alvo.] From the womb.
16. Femori.] Into the thigh of his father 
Jupiter: femora are the tops of the hips, 
where they are joined.
17. Maternae temporae.] sc. Nine months, which 
time infants are in their mother’s womb.
18. Nysides Nysaeis.] Of Nysa, the 
top of Cytheron. The nymphs were called 
Nysides, who educated Bacchus, after Ino, 
whence Bacchus was called Dionysos, of 
Nysa et.
19. Bis geniti.] For first of all he was 
born of the womb of Semele and after- 
words of the thigh of Jupiter. Whence he 
was called Dithyrampus, because he went 
forth et aliquando, i. e. out of two doors, 
through Semele’s womb, and Jupiter’s thigh.
20. Nectare.] A most agreeable wine, 
supposed to be the drink of the gods.
21. Vacuale.] At leisure, and in a good 
humour.
22. Utraque Venus.] The love of each, 
both of man and woman. A metonymy of 
the efficient
23. Violaverat.] Had smitten with a rod.
24. Mirabile.] sec Dictum.
25. Muta. Year.
27. Utrarum Venus.] The love of each, 
both of man and woman. A metonymy of 
the efficient
28. Form.] sc. Hominis. - Genitivaque 
imago.] His original form; i. e. male.
Arbiter hic igitur sumptus de lice jocosæ, 
Dicta Jovis firmat. Gravius Saturnia justo, 
Nec pro materiâ, fertur doluisse; suique 
Judicis æternâ damnavit lumina nocte. 
At Pater omnipotens (neque enim licet irrita 
cuiquam 
Facta Dei fecisse Deo) pro lumine adempto 41 
Scire futura dedit; penamque levavit honore. 

NOTES.

37. Saturnia.] Juno, the daughter of Sa-
turn. — Gravius justo.] More than was fit. 
38. Pro materiâ.] Nor according to the 
merit of the thing; for it was a jocose affair, 
and therefore Juno ought not to have taken 
Tiresis's decision of it amiss. 
Furtur.] Is said. 
Doluisse.] To have been angry. 

Sui judicis.] The eyes of Tiresias, who 
was chosen the judge. 
39. æternæ nocte.] With perpetual blind-
ness. 
40. Pater.] Jupiter. 
Neque. &c.] It is not in the power of any 
one god to cancel the acts of another. 
42. Scire futura dedit.] He made him a 
Prophet or Augur. — Levavit.] Mitigated. 

EXP. FAB. IV. & V. The fate of Semele the daughter of Cadmus, can 
have no other foundation, than that her gallantries with a prince of the name 
of Jupiter, were no less fatal than those which are said to have happened 
her with the heathen deity. The infant, whom Jupiter took from her womb, 
and matured in his thigh, is not the Bacchus who reigned in Egypt, of 
whom we shall have occasion to make mention. Semele was numbered 
amongst the gods, under the name of Thyonè. 

FAB. VI. ECHO IN VOCEM.

Echo having frequently engaged Juno's attention with relating her adven-
tures, in order that Jupiter might have the better opportunity to indulge 
himself in his amours with the mountain Nymphs, is punished by the 
goddess. Echo, who is enamoured with Narcissus, is rejected and de-
spised by him.

ILLE per Aonia famâ celeberrimus urbes 
Irreprehensâ dabat populo responsa petenti. 
Prima fide vocisque a rate tentamina sumpsit 
Carullæ Liriope: quam quondam flumine curvo 
Implicuit, clausæque suis Cephisus in undis 5 
Vim tuli. Enixa est utero pulcherrima pleno 
Infantem, Nymphis jam tunc qui posset amari; 
Pulcherrima Liriope enixa est 
Narcissumque vocat. De quo consultus, an esset 
Tempora maturæ visurus longa: senectæ 
quo consultus, an esset visurus longa tempora maturæ senectæ: 
a date. 

NOTES.

1. Ille.] Tiresias.—Aonia.] Boeotia; for 
Aonia is a part of Boeotia. 
2. Irreprehensâ.] True, unerring. 
5. Fide.] For fidei 
Vocisque ratæ.] His infallible voice. 
Ille celeberrimus fama per Aonia urbes dabat irrepre-
hsæ responsa populo petenti. 
Carrula Liriope prima sumptis 
tentamina fidei que rate vocis; quam quondam Cephisus 
implit curvo flumine, que 
tulit vim clausæ in undis, 
Narcissumque vocat. De quo consultus, an esset 
Tempora maturæ visurus longa: senectæ 
quo consultus, an esset visurus longa tempora maturæ senectæ: 
a date. 

Tentamina.] The experiment. 
5. Cephisus.] In this place it is used for 
the god of that river. 
7. Tunç.] Even in bis very infancy.

NOTES.

10. Fatidicus vates.] Tiresias. Si se non noverit.] If he never knew his own beauty.
12. Furoris.] Of a mad love. 13. Jamque ter, &c.] He was sixteen years of age.
14. Puer.] He might be taken for a boy, on account of his beauty.
15. Juvenisque.] Or a youth, on account of his size.
17. Illum.] Narcissus.
20. Resonabilis Echo.] An Echo may be called ressonantia, a resounding, or sonus reflexus, a reflex sound. In Greek it is called γορης. It is caused when the sound, falling upon any concave body, is reflected back like a ball, and is there heard. If it fall upon several concave bodies of the like kind, the sound is heard various times.
21. Corpus, &c.] Echo was then a body. She was not yet transformed into a stone; now nothing but a voice remains of her.
22. Non vox.] Not a bare voice.

116

P. OVIDII NASONIS

L. I. III.

Fatidicus vates, Si se non a noverit, inquit. 10 Vana diu visa est vox auguris. Exitus illam, Resque probat, letique genus, novitasque fororis. Jamque ter ad quinos unum Cephisius annum Addiderat: poteratque puere juvenisque videri: Multi illum juvenes, multae petiere puellae. 15 Sed fuit in tenera tam dira superbia formae; Nulli illum juvenes, nullae tetricere puellae. Aspiciit hunc trepidos agitantem in retia cervos Vocalis Nymphæ, que nec reticerle loquenti, Nec prior ipsa loqui didicit, resonabilis Echo. Corpus adhuc Echo, non vox erat; et tamen usum [bebat; Garaulla non alium, quam nunc habet, oris ha- Reddere de multis ut verba novissima posset. Fecerathoc Juno. Quia, cum depender de posset Sub Jove scepsae suo Nymphas in monte jacentes; Ila Deam longo prudens sermone tenebat, 26 Düm fuggere Nymphæ. Postquâm haec Sa- turnia sensit; Hujus, ait, linguae, quâ sum delusa, potestas Parva tibi darietur, vocisque brevissimus usus. 29 Reque minas firmat. Tamen haec in fine loquen- Ingeminent voces, auditique verba reportant. [di Ergo ubi Narcissus per devia lustra vagantem Videt, et incaluit; sequitur vestigia furtim. ubi vidit Narcissus vagantem per devia lustra, et incaluit; a viderit.

Tamen usum, &c.] Although the nymph Echo was endowed with a body, yet it had then no other use of the tongue than it has now; for it only repeated the ends of words.
23. Novissima.] The last. For scarce any thing but the last words of an Echo are heard; because, although there be a reflection of the whole voice, yet the former parts of it are so confounded, those which follow being pronounced in a continuation, that the latter parts only, whose regress is not impeded, are heard and understood by us.
24. Fecerat hoc Juno.] Juno had done this to punish her.
25. Sub suo Jove.] In the embraces of Jupiter.
29. Reque.] In deed and in effect makes good her threats.
31. Auditique verba reportat.] Returns the words she hears.
32. Devia lustra.] The pathless woods.
33. Incaluit.] She is inflamed. Furtim.] Privately.
METAMORPHOSEON.


crescitque dolore repulse, vigiles curæ attenuant miserabile corpus; que macies adducit cutem: et omnis succus corporis abit in aëra. Tantum vox atque ossa supersunt.

a dimisit.

NOTES.

37. Blandis dictis.] In soft accents, such as lovers use.—Accedere ] To address him.
38. Molles.] Soothing.
Natura repugnat.] Nature resists the impulse. She was not able to speak first, but only to repeat Narcissus's last words.
39. Nec sinit.] Nor permits her to begin.
41. Seductis.] Separated.
Agrimine.] From the train of his faithful companions.
45. Divit aciem ] Cast his eyes.
46. Receptis.] Received, heard.
47. Alternae.] Uttered alternately, first by Narcissus, afterwards by Echo.

Echo utters the same word, but not in the same signification: for coire does not only signify to come together, but to cohabit with: in which sense it was repeated by Echo.
50. Verbis favet.] Confirmed her words.
52. Ille.] Narcissus.
55. Quam sit tibi copia nostri.] Before thou shouldst enjoy me.
56. Protegit.] Hides.
Solis Antris.] In solitary caves.
57. Hæret.] Remains in the hearts.
Replusplus.] Of a rejection or refusal.
Vigiles curæ.] Anxious cares.
Succus.] The blood, juice.
60. Supersunt.] Remain.
Vox manet. Ferunt ossa traxisse figuram lapidis. (Inde latet sylvis: nulloque in monte videtur; Omnibus auditur. Sonus est, qui vivit in illâ.)

NOTES.

61. Ferunt.] They say.
62. Inde.] Since the time that her bones were turned into stones.

EXP.FAB. VI. This Fable must be considered as one of the allegories so frequently used by the ancients, when desirous to impress on the mind any material transactions or piece of morality, with peculiar force. In the fate of Echo, is strongly figured the effect of love when treated with disdain, destroying the peace of the mind, and so emaciating the body, as to leave little more remains of life than the voice, to echo the distress of the unfortunate victim.

FAB. VII. NARCISSUS IN FLOREM SUI NOMINIS.

Narcissus, whose heart remained impenetrable to the feelings of another's love, is made to be enamoured with himself, on discovering the figure of his person in a Fountain, for whom he pines without any return of that endearing passion, to which he falls a victim; and by the Gods is changed into a Flower that bears his name.

hic sic huserat hanc, sic alias nymphas ortas
Luserat hic Nymphas; sic cecus ante viriles.
Inde manus aliquis despectus ad aethera dixerat.
Liceo me ipse amet sic, sic non potiatur amato.
Dixerat: Rhamnusia assensit justis precibus.
Fons erat illinis, nitisidis argenteus undis.
Quem neque pastores, neque capella monte contigerat.
Contigerant, aliudve pecus: quem nullavolucris,
Nec fera turbaret, nec lapsus ab arboribus.
Illis cras circâ, quod proximus humor albât.
Sylvaque, sole locum passura tepescere nullo.
Hic puér, et studio venandi lassus, et aestu,

NOTES.

1. Hanc.] Echo.
2. Luserat.] Deceived.—Hic] Narcissus.
3. Cæsus.] The acc. after huserat.
4. Ante:] While he was a boy.
5. Viriles.] Narcissus had slighted many nymphs who were in love with him.
6. Inde.] Upon which.
7. Aliquis despectus.] One of those who had been slighted by him.
9. Amet.] I wish Narcissus himself so to love, as never to obtain the object loved.
10. Rhamnusia.] Rhamnusia, or Nemesis, was accounted the avenger of wicked and proud persons. So Ovid in another place, “Exigit ac dignas ultrix Rhamnusia pepnas.”
11. Sylvaque.] A wood defended that fountain from the heat of the sun.
12. Hic.] In this wood near that fountain.
Procubuit; faciemque loci, fontemque secutus; Dümque situm sedare cupit; sitis altera crevit. Dümque bibit, visce corruptus imagine formae, Rem siné corpore amat: corpus putat esse quod umbra est;

Adstupet ipse sibi: vultaque immutus eodem Hæret, ut e Pario formatum marmore signum. Spectat humi positus geminum, sea lumina; sidus, Et a dignos Baccho, dignos et Apolline crines; Impubesque genas, et eburnea colla, decusque Oris, et in niveo mistum candore ruborem.

Cuncta miratur, quibus est mirabilis ipse. Se cupit imprudens; et, qui probat, ipse probatur:

Dümque petit, petitur; pariterque ascendit, et Irrita fallaci quoties dedit oscula fonti! In medias quoties visum captantia collum Brachin: mersit aquas, nec se deprehendit in illis! Quid vident nescit; sed quod videt, urit illo: Atque oculos idem, qui decipit, incitat error. Credeule, qui frustra simulacra fuggia captas?

Quod petis, est nusquam: quod amas, avertere, perdes.

Ista repercusse, quam cernis, imaginis umbra est Nil habet ista sui; tecum venitque manctque: Tcum discedet: si tu discedere possis.

Ista, quam cernis, est umbra imaginis repercusse. Ista habet nil sui; venitque manctque tecum: discedet tecum: si tu possis discedere.

15. Procubuit.] Laid himself down.

16. Sedare situm.] To quench his thirst.

So Loeterius:

"Et sedare situm prius est, quam pocula param"

Sic alters.] Another thirst, i.e. love or desire for himself.

17. Adustupet.] Narcissus adumira, is enamoured with (his own beauty)

18. Pari.] Paro is an isle of the Ægean sea; famous for its marble. Where the best marble was by the ancients called Parian. Signum] a statue.—et. Spectat &c]

The poet describes the beauty of Narcissus.


24. Insidencus.] Unknowning, without intending it.

25. Patiisque &c.] He burns, and is burned at the same time.

26. Irrita.] Vain, for he touched nothing but water.

27. Captantia.] Endeavouring to catch. Capere often signifies not only to take or seize, but to hunt after or endeavour to obtain anything by allurements and fair speeches; as in "his, "Hic obsequiendo captat auram populaarem," i.e. he seeks for, strives after.

28. Incitah.] Provokes them.

29. Credulis] He is said to be credulous, who too easily believes reports. The apostrophe is to Narcissus.

30. Simulacra.] The flying Image.

31. Peris.] As though he had said, What you covet is but a shadow.

Advertere] Turn but your face from the fountain, and you will immediately lose what you love. Advertere is the Imperative Mood Passive.

32. Repercusse.] Reflected by the water.

33. Nil habet ista sui.] That Image which you see is nothing of itself.

35. Si tu discedere possis.] If thou canst but depart.
Non cura Cereris, non illum cura quietis
Abstrahere inde potest: sed opacâ fussus in herba
Spectat inexpleto mendacem lumine formam:
Perque oculos perit ipse suos. Paulumque le-
vatus,
Ad circumstantes tendens sua brachia sylvas, Ecquis, 10 sylve, crudeliès, inquit, amavit?
(Scitis enim, et multis latebri opportuna suistis.)
Eequem, cum vestrae tot agrantur secula vitae,
Qui sic tabuerit, longo meministis in aëvo? 44
Et placet, et video: sed quod videoque, placet-
que,
[tem.]
Non tamen invenio. Tantus tenet error aman-
Quoque magis doleam; nec nos mare separat
inges,
Nec via, nec montes, nec clausis mænia portis;
Exiguâ prohibemur aquâ. Cupit ipse tenei:
Nam quoties liquidis porreximus oscula lymphis;
Hic toties ad me resupino nititur ore. 51
Posse putas, tangi: minimum est quod amanti-
bus obstat,
[fallis?]
Quisquis es, huc exi; quid me, puere unice,
Quove petitus abis? Certè nec forma, nec Ætas
Est mea, quam fugias: et amârum me quoque
Nymphæ.
Spem mihi nescio quam vultu promittis amico:
Ciumque ego porrexì tibi brachia, porrígis ulro:
Câm risi, arrides: lacrymas quoque sepe notavi,
Me lacrymante, tuas: nutu quoque signa remit-
Et quantum motu formosì suspicor oris, (tis; 59
Verba refers aures non pervenientia nostras.
In te ego sum: sensi, nec me mea fallit imago,
uformosi oris, refers verba non pervenientia ad nostras aures. Ego sum in te; sensi
nec mea imago fallit me.

NOTES.

56. Cereris.] Ceres, the Goddess of Corn,
by Metonymy, signifies here corn, food.
Quietis.] Of sleep.
37. Opaca.] Shady.—Fusus.] Lying.
38. Inexpleto.] With eyes which could
not be satisfied.
Mendacem formam.] The fallacious Image.
41. 16 Sylve.] An address to the goddess-
es of the woods. 16 is here an interjection of
grudging; it is also an interjection of rejoicing.
42. Opporunæ.] Commodious; q. d. you
have afforded privacies to many lovers,
that they might commodiously enjoy their
amours.
44. Qui sic tabuerit.] Who pined away
in this manner. Tabescere is to consume
by little and little. It comes from tabes,
which is a corruption of humours, by which
bodies are reduced to the lowest degree of
leanness.
48. Mænia.] Mænia are so called of mu-
niendo, i. e. of fortifying, and are properly
walls which encompass a city.
49. Teneri.] That I may embrace him.
51. Resupino.] Turned upwards.
52. Amanitibus.] Agrees with nobis under-
ostood.—53. Puer.] Youth.
Unice.] Only, therefore beloved.
54. Petitus.] Being sought after, wished for.
55. Fugias.] Thou mayest disdain or
despise
NymphÆ.] Echo, and many others, sprung
from the rivers and mountains. See above,
ver. 1.
56. Vultus amico.] For it was his own
fond face reflected.
61. Aures nostras.] To our ears.
Urò amor mei: flammas moveoque feroque.
Quid faciam? roger, anne rogém? quid deinde rogabo?
Quod cupio mecum est, inopem me copia fecit.
O utinam nostro secedere corpore possem!
Votum in amante novum est, vellem quod amamus abesset.

Jamque dolor vires adimit: nec tempora vitae
Longa mea superant, primoque extinguor in aev.
Nec mihi mors gravis est posituro morte dolores.
Hic, qui diligiter, vellem diiuturnior esset:
Nunc duo concordes animà moriemur in unà.
Dixit, et ad faciem rediit malè sanus eandem,
Et lacrymis turbavit aquas, obscuraque moto
Reddita forma lacu est: quam cùm vidisset abire,
Quò fugis? Oro, mane; nec me, crudelis, a-

Desere, clamavit; liceat, quod tangere non est,
Adspiciter, et misero præbere alimenta furori.
Dùmque dolet, summâ vestem deduxit ab orâ;
Nudaque marmoreis percussit pectora palmis.
Pectora traxerunt tenuem percussa ruborem,
Non aliter, quàm poma solent, quàe candida parte,
Parte rubent. Aut ut variis solet uva racemis
Ducere purpureum nondùm maturë colorem.
Quæ similis aspexit liquefacta rursus in undâ,
Non tulit ulteriùs : sed, ut intabescere flave

UROR AMORE MEI: FLAMMAS MOVEOQUE FEROQUE.
QUID FACIAM? ROGER, ANNE ROGEM? QUID DEINDÈ
ROGABO?
QUOD CUPIO MECUM EST, INOPEM ME COPIA FECIT.
O UTINAM NOSTRO SECEDERE CORPORE POSSEM!
VOTUM IN AMANTE NOVUM EST, VELLEM QUOD
AMAMUS ABESSET.

JAMQUE DOLOR VIRES ADIMIT: NEC TEMPORA VITÆ
LONGA MEA SUPERANT, PRIMOQUE EXTINNUOR IN AVO.
NEC MIHI MORIS GRAVIS EST POSITURO MORTE DOLORES.
HIC, QUI DILIGITER, VELLEM DIITURNIOR ESSET:
NUNC DUO CONCORDES ANIMÀ MORIEMUR IN UNÀ.
DIXIT, ET AD FACIEM REDIIT MALÈ SANUS EANDEM,
ET LACRYMIS TURBAVIT AQUAS, OBSUERAQUE MOTO
REDITÀ FORMA LACU EST: QUAM CÚM VIDISSET ABIRE,
QUÒ FUGIS? ORO, MANE; NEC ME, CRUELIS, A-

DESERE, CLAMAVIT; LICEAT, QUOD TANGERE NON EST,
ADSPICITER, ET MISERO PRÆBERE ALIMENTA FURORI.
DÚMQUE DOLET, SUMMÀ VESTEM DEDUXIT AB ORÀ;
NUDAQUE MARMOREIS PERCUSSIT PECTORA PALMIS.
PECTORA TRAXERUNT TENUEM PERCUSSA RUBOREM,
NON ALITER, QUÀM POMA SOLENT, QUÆ CANDIDA PARTE,
PARTE RUBENT. AUT UT VARIIS SOLET UVA RACEMIS
DUCERE PURPURÆUM NONDÙM MATURÆ COLOREM.
QUE SIMILIS ASPEXIT LIQUEFACTA RURSUS IN UNDÀ,
NON TULIT UTERIÙS: SED, UT INTABESCERE FLAVE

a lacus:

NOTES.

57. Matutinae pruinæ.] The morning dew, or hoar frost.
88. Attenuatus.] Wasted.
89. Liquitur. He decays, and is consumed by little and little.
Caeo. Hidden, for eæus signifies some-times actively, one that cannot see; and sometimes passively, that is unseen.
93. Indoluit.] Mindful of his ill usage.
94. Puer miserabilis.] The unhappy youth.
Eheu.] A most expressive interjection of sighing.
95. Dixerat.] Re-echoing.
97. Plangoros.] Of the stroke on the breast.
100. Locus.] The echo in the place. The thing containing for the thing contained.
101. Submisit.] He laid down.
102. Luminæ, &c.] His eyes, with which he admired his own beauty.
103. In Stygia aquâ.] He admired himself in the Stygian Lake.
Stygia.] The poets fancied the spirits of the departed followed the same pursuits below, as they did on the earth.
105. Sectos capillos.] The friends of the departed offered on his tomb a lock of their hair, with other ceremonies.
107. Rognum.] A pile of wood on which the dead were burned.
Quassas.] They wielded the lighted torches as they went along, to keep the fire alive.
108. Croceum.] Yellow, like saffron.
Cognita res meritam vati per Achaïdas urbes
Attulerat a famam; nonunque erat auguris ingenios,
Spernit Echionides tamen hunc ex omnibus unus Contemtor Superum Pentheus, præsagaque ridet Verba senis; tenebrasque, et cladem lucis ademtæ Obiect. Ille movens alentia tempora canis, 6 Quam felix esses si tu quoque luminis hujus Orbis, ait, fieres: ne Bacchia sacra videres! Jamque dies aderit (jamque haud procul auguraror esse)
Qua novus hic veniat proles Semeleia Liber:
Quem nisi templorum fueris dignatus honore, Mille lacer spargère locis; et sanguine sylvas a Contulerat.

NOTES.
1. Cognita res, &c.] The fame of Tiresias greatly increased, when the fate of Narcissus came to be known; for he foretold that Narcissus should be happy, if se non noverit, if he was insensible of his own beauty.
Vati.] To the soothsayer Tiresias.
Achaïas.] Grecian. Achaia was a country of Greece.
3. Omnibus.] The Thebans.
Unus.] Ill only.
5. Senis] Tiresias.—Lucis ademtæ.] For he had been struck with blindness.

Canis.] With hoary locks. An adjective agreeing with capillis understood.
9. Jamque, &c.] Which I prophesy to be near at hand.
10. Novus Liber.] The poet intimates that there was another Bacchus more ancient than this son of Semele, by Jupiter.
Semeleia.] Bacchus the son of Semele (the daughter of Cadmus) by Jupiter.
11. Quem.] Liber or Bacchus.
12. Spargère] The future passive; for the penult is long.
Sanguine.] Sicil. tuo; for his own mother and aunts afterwards tore him in pieces.
Sanguine, &c.] Thou shalt make the wood a soul with thy blood.
Fœdabis, matremque tuam, matrisque sorores.

Evenient; neque enim dignabere Numen honore.

Meque sub his tenebris nimium vidisse quereris.

Talia dicentem proturbat Echione natus. 16

Dicta fides sequitur: responsaque vatis aguntur.

Liber adest; festisque fremunt ululatibus agri.

Turba ruunt, mistæque viris matresque, nurusque,

19

Vulgusque, proceresque, ignota ad sacra feruntur.

Quis furor Anguigenæ proles Mavortia vestras

Attonuit a mentes? Pentheus ait: Årane tantùm

Ære repulsa valent? Et adunco tibia cornu?

Et magicae fraudes? Et quos non belliger ensis,

Non tuba terruerint, non strictis agminatels, 25

Fœmineæ voces, et mota insania vino,

Obscœnique greges, et inania tympana vincant?

Vosne senes mirer? qui longa per æquora vecti

Hâc Tyron, hâc profugos posuisist sede Penates,

Nunc sinitis sinè Marte capi? Vosne, acrior atas,

Mifer ne vos senes?

qui vecti per longa æquora posuisist hâc Tyron, hâc sede profugos Penates, nunc sinitis capi sine Marte? Vosne; O juvenes, acrior atas,

a Attolit;

13. Matrisque.] These, together with A-
gave his mother, tore Pentheus in pieces.


17. Dicta.] The Accus. Truth attends his
words, i. e. all that he said came to pass.

Aguntur.] Are performed.

18. Liber.] Bacchus is present, i. e. comes,
who is called Liber, because wine liberat
(frees) the mind from cares. Here the poet
describes the Bacchanalia of the ancients.

Festisque, &c.] For the Bacchants, i. e.
those who celebrated the orgies or rites of
Bacchus, used to run through the country,
howling and shouting (Io Bacche,) in a wild
distracted manner, and this they pretended
to be the inspiration of the gods.

19. Matresque nurusque.] Mothers and
daughters, i. e. old and young women

20. Ignota.] For these rites had been only
now introduced into this country.

21. Anguigenæ Mavortia proles.] For they
were sprung from the teeth of the martial
snake. Pentheus here speaks to his people
upon this running out to the orgies. Is it
possible, says he, that the clanking of cym-
hals, or sounding of horns, and such tricks,
can prevail so powerfully? That a people
descended from a martial race, invincible in
war, should be conquered, i. e. led away by a
set of lewd men, and drunken women.

22. Attonuit.] Hath astonished, amazed,
put you out of your wits.

Årane.] Brazen vessels.

23. Åre.] Struck with brazen instruments.

24. Magicae fraudes.] So called of Magi,
which in the Persian tongue signifies wise
men.


26. Telis.] With naked swords. An argument
from the greater to the lesser.

27. Obscœnique.] A base multitude, de-
bauched by effeminacy.

Tympanum.] Tympanum is an instrument
made of skins, a drum, which the priestesses
of Bacchus made use of in the rites of Bac-
chus. So called àpt oú τύπαιν, i. e. of
smiting, beating.

28. Senes.] Pentheus turns his discourse
to the companions of Cadmus, who left Phoe-
nicia, their own country, and settled with him
in Boeotia.

29. Tyron.] For they had left their own
old city of Tyre, and settled here in a new
one. Tyre is an island near Phoenicia, so
called of Tyrius the son of Phœnix.

30. Vosne.] The sense is, shall I admire
at you, young men, whose robust age it be-
comes rather to wear arms than garlands?
The order is, " O juvenes, an mirer vos;
quorum arriorem setalem, proprotienque meæ,
decebat tenere armas?"

Vos.] The Accus. after mirer understood.

Acrior atas.] The Vocat, in opposition with juvenes.
O juvenes, propriorque meae, quos arma te-
nere,
Non thyrsos, galeâque tegi, non fronde decebat?
Este, precor, memorae, quâ sitis stirpe creavi,
Illiusque animos, qui multos perdiderat unus,
Sumite serpenti. Pro fontibus ille, lacrymæ 35
Interit: at vos pro famà vincite vestra.
Ille dedit leto fortes: vos pellite molles,
Et patrium revocate decus. Si fata vetabant
Stare diu Thebas, utinam tormenta, virique
Mœnia diruerent; fercumque, ignisque sona-
rent!
Essemus miseri sine crimine: sorisque querenda
Noncelanda foret; lacrymæque pudorecarent.
At nunc a puero Thebas capiuntur inerni:
Quem neque bella juvant, nec tela, nec usus
equorum:
Sed madidus myrrha crisim, mollesque coronae,
Purpuraque, et pictis intextum vestibus aurum.
Quem quidem ego actutum (modo vos absis-
tite) cogam
Assumptum patrem, commentaque sacra fa-
An satis Acrisio est animi contemporaneum vanum.
Numen, et Argolicas venientes Claudere portas
Penthea terret cum totis advena Thebis? 51
Ite citi, (famulis hoc imperatur) ite, duemque
Attrahite huc vincetum: jussis mora sequis abest:
Hunc avus, hunc Athamas, hunc cetera turba
a suorum

Avus corripit hunc, Athamas corripit: hunc, cetera turba suorum,
a sequentes.

NOTES.

32. Thryso.] Spears adorned with vine-
leaves, carried by the priests of Bacchus.
Whence Bacchus was called Thyrsiger.
33. Stirpe.] As though he had said, Re-
member that you are descended from the
martial serpent, who himself slew so many,
in the defence of his fountain.
37. Dedit leto.] Slewed.
38. Si fata, &c.] If Thebes must fall,
would it not fall by the hands of a
victorious army.
39. Tormenta.] Are warlike instruments;
so called from torquendis, i. e. ejecting stones
out of slings.
42. Sors, &c.] Indeed our condition would
deserve to be lamented, not to be reviled.
45. Madidus Myrrha.] Perfumed with
myrrh.
46. Pictis.] Parti-coloured, of divers co-
ours.
47. Quem, &c.] Pentheus threatens that
he would so torture Bacchus, as to make him
confess who was his true father, and why he
forged those sacred rites.

Actutum.] Presently, without any delay.
"Ter.—Aperite alius actuam osti-
turn."—
48. Commentaque.] Feigned, counterfeit;
commnisicer is to force or invent something.
"Ter.—Aliquid tulisse comminiscentur
mali."
Whence books, in which things are not
handled of at large, but briefly, are called
commentarii.
49. An satis, &c.] Acrisius, king of the
Argives, had the spirit to shut his gates
against Bacchus; cannot Pentheus do so?
51. Cum totis Thebis.] With all the men
of Thebes. The thing containing for the
thing contained.
45. Hunc.] Pentheus.
46. Avus.] Cadmus.
47. Athamas.] His uncle.
Corripiens hunc dictis, frustraque inhibere laborant. 

Acrior admonitu est; irritaturque retenta

Et crescit rubies, remoraminaque ipsa nocebant. 

Sic ego torrentem, quâ nil obstabat cumi,

Lenius et medico strepitu decurrere vidi. 

[bant, 

At quacunque trabes, obstructaque saxa a tene-

Spumenc, et fervens, et ab obice savior ibat.61

Ecce cruentati reddeunt: et Bacchus ubi esset,

Querenti domino, Bacchum vidisse negarunt.

Hunc, dixere, tamem comitem, fanumlumque 

sacram,

64

Cepinus: et traduant manibus post terga ligatis,

[Sacra Dei quondam Tyrrenâ gente secutum.] 

Aspict hunc oculis Pentheus, quos ira tremendos

Fecerat; et quamquam pene vix tempora differt,

O periture, tique alitis documenta dature.69

Morte, ait, ede tum nomen nomenque parentum,

Et patriam; morisque novi eur sacra frequentes.

Ille metu vacuus, Nomen mili, dixit, Acætes;

Patria Macedonia est: humili de plebe parentes:

Non mili, quee duri coherent pater arva juvenci,

Lanigeroseque greges, non uila armenta reliquit.

Pauper et ipse fuit: linoque solciat et hamis.76

Decipere, et calamo salientes ductere pisces.

Ars illi sua census erat: cum traderet artem,

a jacobant.

NOTES.

55. Corripient.} Reprove, chide.

Inhibere.] To restrain him.

56. Acrior.] More forward, more stubborn or obstinate.—Retenta.] From Retineo.

57. Remoraminaque.] Their admonitions.

58. Sic ego.] The poet shews the obsi-

nacy of Pentheus against the admonitions of his friends, by an elegant similitude.

For, says he, as streams become more rapid when they meet with opposition, so the rage of Pentheus, obstructed by the good advice of his relations, increased the more.

Torrentem.] Torrens is a river which is dried up in the summer.

60. Obstructaque saxa.] Interposing rocks.


61. Cruentati, &c.] Which exasperates Pentheus still more.—Cruentati.] see. The servant of Pentheus, sent to apprehend Bacchus.

62. Domino.] To their master.

64. Hunc.] This fellow; thinking it was Acætes.

66. Tyrrenâ.] Tuscan. The Tyrreni are a people of Italy, called Tuscan.

68. Vix differt.] He could scarce defer.

66. Documenta.] Examples.

70. Ede nomen.] Tell your name.

71. Novi.] New rites. For Bacchus, as he returned from India, first introduced these sacred rites.

Frequentes.] A verb from frequento, as,

72. Vacuus.] Free from, void.

73. Macedonia.] Lydia, or rather Tuscany.

74. Non mili, &c.] Acætes shews the reason why he conformed to the rites of Bacchus.

75. Reliquit.] Has pater for its Nominative Case.

76. Linoque, &c.] He intimates that his father was a fisherman.

Hamis.] With hooks.

77. Ducere.] To draw out of the water.

Pisces.] So Martial: "Et pisces tremul, saliendem ducere seta." For the ancients used horse-hair for their fishing-nets, as we do.

78. Ars, &c.] My father was taxed according to his trade. Census is a valuation of goods and chattels.

Census.] His estate, his livelihood.
METAMORPHOSEON.

Accipe quas habeo, studiis successor; et haeres, 
Dixit opes: moriensque mihi nihil ille reliquit 
Prater aquas. Unum hoc possum appellare 
paternum. 81

Mox ego, ne scopulis hærerem semper in isdem, 
Addidici regimen dextrâ moderante carinæ 
Flectere: et Olenie sidus pluviale capelle, 84 
Taygetenque Hydasque oculos Arctonque, notavi, 
Ventorumque domos et portus puppibus aptos. 
Fortè, petens Delon, Dixè telluris ad oras 
Applicor, et dextris adducor littora remis; 
Doque leves saltus: udeque a immittor arenae. 
Nox ubi consumtæ est, Aurora rubescere 
primüm 90

cœperat: exsurgo, laticèque inferre recentes 
Admoneo, monstróque viam œdectadundas. 
Ipse quid aura mihi tumulo promittat ab alto, 
Prospicio; comitesque voco, repetæque carinam. 
Adsumus en, inquit, socioræm primus Opheltes: 
Utque putat, prædam desertó nactus in agro, 96 
Virginæ puerum ducit per littoræ formā. 
Ille merò, somnoque gravis titubare videtur, 
Vixque sequi. Specto cultum, faciemque, gra- 
dumque: 99

Nil ibi, quod possit credi mortale, videbam. 
videtur titubare, vixque sequi. Specto cultum, faciemque, gradumque: videbam nil ibi quod 
possit credi mortale, 
a innitor.

NOTES.

79. Studii.] Of my employment.
81. Aquas.] In which I might fish.
85. Addidici.] What is the particular force 
of ad in addidici.
84. Capella.] The goat Amalthea, which 
was said to have nursed Jupiter, was made 
a Constellation. It was therefore necessary 
for him as a mariner, to be acquainted with 
this and other stars.
85. Taygetenque.] One of the Pleiades.
Hydasque.] So called, ἀποτευτείρυ; i.e. 
of raining, because by their rising and setting 
they produce rain.
Arctonque.] The Northern Bear, by which 
he means the Septentriones, which never set.
86. Ventorumque domos.] The four parts 
of the world, whence the winds are said to 
blow, the East, West, South, and North. 
For Eurus in the East, Zephyrus in the 
West, Auster in the South, and Boreas in 
the North, are said to have their respective 
houses, Metam. Book I.

Dixit, Accipe opes quas habeo, successor et haeres studi: que ille moriens reliquit 
nihil mihi prater aquas. Possum appellare hoc unum paternum. Mox ego, ne hærerem 
semper in isdem scopulis, addidici flectere regimen carinæ dextrâ: moderante: et notavi 
oculis pluviale sidus Oleniae capelle, Taygetenque, Hydasque, Arctonque, que 
domos ventorum, et portus aptos puppibus. Petens Delon, forte applicor ad oras telluris 
Dixi, et adducor littora dextris remis; doque leves saltus: quæ immittor udeæ arenæ.

87. Ad oras.] Upon the coast of the whole 
Chios.
88. Dextris remis.] The maps will shew 
the propriety of this epithet dextris.
Adducor littora.] I reach the shores.
89. Inferre recentes laticæ.] To take in 
fresh water.
90. Admoneo.] I order my companions.
91. Repetœque.] I return to the ship.
92. Opheltes was mistaken.
93. Puerum.] Bacchus, as Acates pretended.
94. Titiubare.] Bacchus pretended to 
 stagger, lest he should be known by the 
mariners to be a god.
95. Vixue.] see. Pose, i.e. to be able.
96. He with difficulty followed them, who conducted him.
97. Gradumque.] Step, or gait.
98. Nil ibi, &c.] Acates conjectures by 
his dress, his air and gait, that he was not a 
mortal, but a god.
Et sensi, et dixi sociis: quod Numin in isto. [est. Corpore sit dubito; sed corpore Numin in isto
Quisquis es, o faveas, nostrisque laboribus adis:
His quoque des veniam. Pro nobis mitte precari,
Dictys ait, quo non alius conscendere summam
Ocyor antennas, prensoque rudenter relabi. 106
Hoc Libys, hoc flavus proreæ tutela Melanthus,
Hoc probat Alcinodon; et qui requiemque mo-
dumque
Voce dabat remis, animorum hortator Epopeus,
Hoc omnes alii: praedæ tam ceea cupidost. 110
Non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum
Perpetiar, dixi: pars hic mihi maxima juris.
Inque aditus obissto. Furit audacissimus omni
De numero Lycabas: qui Thuscæ pulsus ab urbe,
Exilium dirà peenam pro cede luebat. 115
Is mihi, düm resto, juvenili guttura pungo
Rupit: et excussum misisset in aquor, si non
Hæsissem, quamvis amens, in fune retentus.
Impia turba probat factum, Tûm denique Bac-
chus
(Bacchus enim fuerat) veluti clamore solum
Sit sopor: ed equum redent in pectora sensus,
Quid facitis? Quis clamor? ait? Quâ, dicite
nautæ,
Huc ope perveni? Quò me deferre paratis;
Pone metum, proreus, et quos contingere portus
deuni in pectora e meru, Quid facitis? Quis clamor, ait? Nautae dicite quò ope perveni huc?
Quò paratis deferre me? Proreus dixit, Pone metum, et ece quos portus velis contingere:

b aqûe

NOTES.

101. Dubito.] I doubt, i. e. I know not.
103. Aesis.] Be propitious.
104. Hic.] Spare those who brought thee
hither as a prey.

Pro nobis, &c.] The companions of
Acates, imagining they had apprehended a
mortal, and not a god, only not refused to
pray for his pardon, but were also greatly
displeased at the worship paid him by
Acates. For this contempt they were
changed into Dolfhins.

106. Ocyr.] More swift.

Antennas.] The sail-yards.

Rudente preso.] By catching hold of a
rope.

Relabi.] To descend, to slide down.

107. Proreæ tutela.] For one stood at the
prow or head of the ship, to sound the
depth of the water, or perhaps to keep a
look-out.

108. Qui requiemque, &c.] Like the boat-
swain with us, Epopeus appointed who were
to be on duty, and when they were to be re-
lieved by others.

111. Sacro violari, &c.] To be profaned,
and therefore endangered by carrying off a
god.—Pinn.] The ship. A metonymy of
the matter.

112. Pars hic mihi maxima juris.] I have
the greatest share in the command of this
vessel.

113. Obissto.] I oppose the youth's being
brought into the ship.

115. Pro cede.] For murder.

117. Excussum.] Pulled from the helm.

118. Amens.] Senseless, stunned with the
blow.

119. Impia turba.] The impious crew ap-
prove of the injury done me.

120. Velui, &c.] As if Bacchus was dis-
turbed by the noise of the mariners.

121. E mero.] And after drunkeness.

122. Que ope.] By what means.

124. Pone.] 1 my aside.

Proreus.] He that stands at the prow
πυγμάκιον, and πυγμάκιον, the pilot; that is
to say Melanthus. See above, Ver. 6, 7.
Ede velis, dixit: terrā sistēre petītā.

Naxon, ait Liber, cursus advertītē vestros:
illa mihi dōnus est, vobis erit hospita tellus.
Per mare fallaces, perque omnia Numīna jurant
Sic fōre: meque jubent pictae dare vela carīnae.
Dextera Naxos erat: dextrā mihi līntea dantī
Quid facis, ē demens? Quis te fūror? Inquit,
Acate,

Pro se quisque, tenet? Lēvam pete. Maxima
nūtu
(surrat).

Pars mihi significat; pars, quid velit, aure su-
Obstupui; capiatque aliusmoderamina, dixi: Meque
ministerio scelerisque, artisque removī.
Increpārō cunctis: totumque immurārat agmen.
E quibus Ethalion, Te sicilicet omnis in uno
Nosā salus posita est, ait. Et subīt ipse, meumque
Explet opus, Naxōque petit diversa relictā.

Tūm Deus illudens, tanquam modo denique
fraudem
Sensusit, ē puppi pontum prospectat aduncā,
Et flenti similis, non hæc mihi, lītora, nautā,
Promisistis, ait: non hæc mihi terra rōgata est.
Quō merui pœnam facto? Quæ gloria vestra

est,

Per tibi nunc ipsum (neque enim præsentior illo)
Est Deus) adjuro, tam me tibi vera referre,

NOTES.

125. Sistēre. Thou shalt be set on shore.
126. Naxon. Depends upon qd, in ad-
vertītē.

Naxon. Naxos is an Isle of the Ægean
sea, the chief of the Cyclades, famous for
plenty of wine.

Advertītē.] Direct your course.

131. Quis te, &c.] The order: "quisque
inquit pro se, O Acate quis fūror tenet te?"
Ques fūror.] sc. Vexat.

132. Nūta. ] For they were conscious

133. Susurrat.] Of their guilt, and afraid
to speak out.

134. Capiatque, &c.] Let some one else
steer the vessel.—Moderamina.] The helm.

155. Sceleris. Of treachery. Because the
god was deceived contrary to their promise.
Artisque,] Of steering.

137. Qubus.] Depends on unus or quidam
understood.—Te sicilicet.] Spoken ironically.

139. Diversa.] Scil. loca.

140. Deus.] Bacchus.

Tanquam.] As if but just now and not be-
fore, notwithstanding he knew from the be-

144. Non hæc, &c.] A very fine illusion,
whereby Bacchus expresses himself with
some kind of fear, when at the same time he
was just going to turn the ship’s crew, except
Acates, into Dolphins.

145. Si puerum, &c.] The opposition in
this line is natural and affecting.

146. Jamdudum fēbamus.] I could not for-
bear weeping, says Acates, when Bacchus
first began to complain.—Manus impia ] The
company of wicked mariners.

148. Præsentior.] Applied to a God sig-

signifies more powerful; but from Ovid’s man-
ner it may well be supposed to have another
meaning: the first, more present, and Acates
might well use the epithet, conscious that he
himself was Bacchus.
Quæm verimajora fide. Stetitæ quoque puppis 150 Haud alter, quæm si siccum navale teneret. Illi admirantes remorum in verbere perstant: Velaque deducunt; geminaque ope currere tentant.


a immanis.

NOTES.

150. Quäm veri, &c.] The sense is, I swear that I tell you the truth, although it seem to you incredible.—Steti.] The ship stood in the sea, immovable.

151. Siccum navale.] A dry dock. Places where ships are laid up.

Navale.] The Accusative Case.

152. Remorum in verbere perstant.] Persist in rowing.

155. Deducunt.] They loose and lower the sails.

Geminaque ope.] Both with sails and oars.

154. Hederæ.] Branches of ivy. Bacchus himself, and his priests, were crowned with ivy. This ever-green is dedicated to Bacchus, signifying his everlasting youth.

Distinguent.] Blind.

Corymbis.] With ivy-terriers.

156. Racemiferis uvis.] With bunches of grapes.

157. Pampineis, &c.] A description of the Thryrsus; a spear adorned with vine-leaves. Agitat.] He shakes, to strike terror into the mariners.—Hastam.] His Thryrsus.

158. Quem circa.] An Anastrophe, for the Proposition circa is put after its Case, when it should have been before it.

159. Inania.] Empty, being no other than the apparitions of beasts, that were said to attend Bacchus.

160. Lyncum.] A Lynx is a wild beast of different colours, and of a very quick sight.

161. Pantherarum.] A Panther is a wild beast, variously spotted.

162. Curvamina spinæ.] The bending of his back.

163. Lati rictus.] A wide mouth.

Panda.] Like an ape, crooked.

164. Squamamque trahebat.] Became scaly.

166. Obvertere.] To turn.

Resilire.] To shrink and become short.

169. Dare brachia.] To lay hold of the twisted ropes with his hands.

170. Trunco.] To a bended trunk.

171. Faclata.] Hooked.

172. Sinuantur.] Are bent, are arched.
Undiquedant saltus, multáque aspargine ro rant: *Emergentque iterum, redeun tique sub aequore rursus:*

Inque chori ludunt speciem, lascivaque ja cton
corpora: et acceptum patulis mare naribus ef- flant.

De podì viginti (tot enim ratis illa ferebat)
Restabam solus; pavidum, gelidumque tementi
Corpora, vixque animum firmat Deus: *Excutem
dicens, (iam)
Corde, metum, Chiamque tene. Delatus in il-
Acensis aris Baccheia sacra frequento. 

Praebimus longis, Pentheus, ambagibus aures,
Inquit: ut ira morá vires adsumere posset.

Precipitem famuli rapite hinc, cruciataque duris
Corpora tormentis Stygiae demittite morti. 

Protinus abstractus solidis Tyrrhenus Acetes
Clauditur in teictis: et, düm crucelia jussae
Instrumentaneicis, ferrumque ignescasparantur,
Sponde suà patuisse fore, lapasasque laceritis,
Sponde sua, fama est, nullo solvente, catenas. 

Perstat Echionides, nec jam jubet ire, sed ipse
Vadit ubi electus facienda ad sacra Cytharón
Cantibus, et clara bacchantum voce sonabat.

Ut fremit acer equus, cùm bellicos ære canoro
Signa dedit tubicen, pugnque assumit amo-

ren:
Pentheus sic ictus longis ululatibus æther 
Movit: et audito clangore recanduit ıra.

re, que assumit amorem pugnae: Æther sic ictus longis ululatibus movit Pentheus et ıra
recanduit clangore audito.

NOTES.

173. Dant saltus.] They leap. So above,
Rorant.] Are wetted, besprinkled by the
waters being moved. Rorare, by Synecdo-
che, for aspargere is frequent in Ovid.

175. Inque chori, &c.] Like a chorus of
dancers and singers, so called *kta tov γῆς.*

176. Acceptum mare.] The water received
from the sea. The thing containing for the
thing contained.

178. Pavidum.] Agrees with me under-
stood.

179. Vixque meum.] Hardly my own, for
I had lost my senses through surprise and fear.

Vix, &c.] Bacchus encourages me with
difficulty.—Deus.] Bacchus.

180. Chiamque.] sc. the Island.

Ilam.] The island Naxos.

181. Frequento.] I attend upon the sa-
cred rites of Bacchus.

1-2. Ambagibus longis.] By a far-fetched,
tedious tale.

Dant saltus undique, que ro-
rant multâ aspargine: *em-
geruntque iterum, redeun tique
sub aequore rursus: que lu-
dunt in speciem chori, que
ja cton lasciva corpora: et
efflant acceptum mare, patu-
lis naribus. Restabam solus de
viginti modò; (enim illa ratis
ferebat tot) que Deus vix fir-
mat animum pavidum geli-
dumque tementi corpora: di-
çens: *Excutem metum corde,
que tene Chiam. Delatus in
illam, frequento Baccheia sa-
gra accensis aris. Pentheus
inquit, Praebimus aures lon-
gis ambagibus, ut ira posset
absumere vires morá. Famuli
rapite precipitem hinc; de-
mittite corpora cruciata tor-
mentis duris Stygiae morti.

Tyrrhenus Acetes abstractus
protinus clauditur in solidis
teictis: et düm crucelia instru-
menta jussae necis, ferrumque
ignesque parantur. Fama est
fores patuisse suà sponte, que
catenas lapsas laceritas suá
sponte, nullo solvente. Echi-
onides perstät, nec jam jubet
ire, sed ipse vadit, ubi Cí-
tharón electus ad facienda sa-
gra sonabat cantibus, et clara
voce bacchantum. Ut acer
equis fremit, çum bellicos
tubicen dedit signa canoro æ-

187. In teictis.] In a close prison.

191. Echionides.] Pentheus, the son of
Echion.

Nec jam, &c.] Nor does he now command
any person to be present at the performance
of the sacred rites.

192. Cytharón.] A mountain of Boeotia,
where the matrons, celebrating the sacred
rites of Bacchus, tore Pentheus in pieces.

295. Bacchantum.] Of the Baccantes,
who were celebrating the feasts of Bacchus:

Sonabat.] Resounded.

194. Acer equus.] A mettled steed, which
resembled the anger of Pentheus.

Bellicos tubicen.] The warlike trumpet.

195. Signa.] The signal to fight.

196. Ictus.] Struck.

Ululatibus.] With the loud shouts of those
who were celebrating the festival of Bac-
chus.

197. Movit.] Incited to anger.

Recandid.] Was inflamed again.
Penteus is torn in pieces by his mother the other Bacchants.


Monte ferè medio est, cingentibus ultima sylvis;

Purus ab arboribus, spectabilis undique campus. Hic oculus illum cernentem sacra profanis Prima videt, prima est insano concita motu: Prima suum misso violavit Pentheas thyrso
5 Mater: Io geminæ, clamavit, adeste sorores. Ille aper, in nostris errat qui maximus agris, Ille mihi fierendus aper. Ruit omnis in unum Turba fures: cunctæ coeunt, cunctæque sequuntur
9 Jam trepidum, jam verba minus violenta locutum, Jam se damnamtem, jam se pecasses facenter. Saucius ille tamen, Fer opem, matertera, dixit, Autonoè: moveant animos Actaeonis umbrae. Ila quis Actaeon nescit: dextranique precanti Abstulit: Ino lacerata est altera a raput. 15 Ille etiam vellet cum brachia tendere matri, Non habet, infelix, quæ matri brachia tendat. Trunca sed ostendens disjectis vulnera membris; Aspice Mater, ait. Visis ululavit Agave, Collaque jactavit, crimque per aer movit, 20 Avulsamque caput digitis complexa cruentis, Clamat, Io comites! opus, hæc victoria, nostrum est.

NOTES.

1. Medio monte.] In the middle of Citharon.

Ultima.] Scil. loca: the extremities or borders of the field, depending on cingentibus,
2. Purus ab arboribus.] Clear of trees. Spectabilis.] Which might be seen on all sides, and from every part.
3. Illum.] Pentheus.

Profanis oculis.] Unhallowed eyes.
5. Mater.] Agave.

Geminae.] Io and Autonoè.
7. Ille aper.] Pentheus seemed to his mother, who was seized with a phrenzy, to be a Bear.

10. Trepidamque.] Trembling, who, a little before, was so proud and stubborn. Autonoè.] Autonoè was the sister of Agave,
Non citiùs frondes, autumno frigore tactas,
Jamque malè hærentes, alta rapit arbore ventus;
Quàm sunt membra viri manibus direpta ne-
fandis.
Talibus exemplis monitæ nova sacra frequentant,
Thuraque dant, sanctasque colunt Ismenides aras.

NOTES.

25. Non citius, &c.] A beautiful similitude,
by which the poet shows the quick despatch
that Agave and Autonoe made of Pentheus.

Tactas.] Nipped.


26. Monitæ.] Agrees with Ismenides, the
Theban women.

27. Ismenides.] The Theban women. Is-
menius is a river not far from Aulis in
Boeotia, in which was Thebes.

EXP. FAB. VIII. & IX. These two fables are no other than a relation of
some historical facts respecting the God Bacchus; but our author, by fol-
lowing the authority of the Grecian writers, is led into great absurdities
respecting the descent of that deity, whom they would have to be origi-
nally from their country, notwithstanding he was not known amongst
them until his mysteries were celebrated by Cadmus, who brought them
from Egypt; but that Prince, finding that they were afterwards much
perverted and abused, endeavoured to suppress them; and finding his at-
ttempts were to no purpose, from the fury and frantic zeal of their vota-
ries, retired to Illyria.

The latter respects the fate of Pentheus, the son of Echion and Agave,
the daughter of Cadmus, who succeeded his grandfather, and like him,
would have reformed the extravagant revels of that deity, particularly on
Mount Cithæron, where he went to suppress them, but was torn in pieces
by the Bacchants, amongst whom were his mother and her sisters.—A
most striking instance of the melancholy effects of an intemperate zeal,
and a bigotry in principle, which is not confined to the Heathen state, as
it but too often appears amongst people of more enlightened understand-
ings, and not ignorant of the Gospel dispensations.
P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEΩΝ,

LIBER IV.

THE ARGUMENT.

The daughters of Minyas, negligent of the feast of Bacchus, entertain themselves, during the ceremony, with the household concerns, and relate several stories to fill up the time agreeably; of the number are the adventures of Pyramus and Thisbe. These lovers appointed to meet each other without the walls of Babylon: Thisbe first arrived; but, on seeing a Lioness, withdrew to hide herself in a cave, and in her hurry and fright, dropped her scarf: Pyramus coming soon after, and finding his mistress's scarf all bloody, supposed her devoured by some wild beast; on this he kills himself with his sword. Thisbe having recovered from her fright, returns to meet her lover, when she is surprised by his dead body, and suspecting the occasion of this melancholy event, plunges the same fatal weapon into her own breast.

NOTES.

1. At.] A Participle by which the poet artfully connects one story with another. q. d. Others, nay indeed all the women of Thebes, celebrated the festival of Bacchus, but Alcithoe and her sisters despised them, affirming that Bacchus was not the son of Jupiter.

Orgia.] All kinds of sacred festivals were so called at first. But the rites of Bacchus were, afterwards, in a special manner, called by this name, which were first celebrated in a mountain of Boeotia, near Thebes (where Bacchus was born) which was called Citharea, from the frequent sounding of the Cithara, or Harp. They were celebrated every third year, and therefore called Trieterica, triennial feasts.

2. Sed adhuc.] But notwithstanding the grievous punishment inflicted upon Pentheus, she persists in denying Bacchus to be the son of Jupiter.
Tu puer aeternus, tu formosissimus alto Conspiceris caelo: tibi, cùm sinè cornibus astas,
juventus tibi, tu aeternus puer, tu formosissimus conspiceris alto caelo: virgineum caput est
tibi, cum astas sinè cornibus.

NOTES.
3. Sociasque sorores.] His sisters despaired of the feasts of Bacchus.
4. Sacerdos.] Either tiresias, or some other person.
5. Immunesque.] Free from their occupations.
10. Calathos ] Baskets which they used to put their distaffs and wool in.
11. Infected pensa.] unfinished tasks.
13. Thyoneus.] Their sacrifice.
Bacchumque.] The poet enumerates the names of Bacchus, by which he was invoked by the women who celebrated his rites. He was called Bacchus, ἀπὸ τοῦ δακέων; i. e. from being mad, which he and his votaries seemed to be.—Bromiumque.] ἀπὸ τοῦ βερεύς; i. e. from making a bawling, raising noise.
Lyaeumque.] ἀπὸ τοῦ λύεων; i. e. of solvendo, setting free from, because Curas solvit vinum, Wine dissipates cares. Whence also he was called Libar, as freeing the mind from care and anxiety.
12. Ignigenamque.] He is called Ignigena; i. e. pure-born, because Semele, smitten with the fire of Jupiter, or a thunderbolt, brought him forth; and he is called Iterum, or his natum, for the same reason that he is called Bimatis.—Saturnique.] Bis natum, i. e. twice born: first of the womb of Semele, and afterwards of the thigh of Jupiter.
13. Nyseusque.] So called of Nysa, a city of India, which Bacchus subdued.
Indetonusque.] Having long hair, for so he is painted.
Thyoneus.] Bacchus was so called, 


14. Lenaeo.] He takes this epithet from a wine-press, in Greek ἄγως.
Genialis.] Accommodated to wit and pleasure. Genius is taken by some to be the God of pleasure: whence a voluptuous person is called Genialis. Hence comes dies genialis and homo genialis.
Consitor.] The Planter. For Bacchus first showed men the use of wine.
15. Nycteleusque.] because his sacred rites were celebrated by night, ἀπὸ τῆς νυκτὸς; i. e. from night.
Eleleusque.] Ἔλεες, was an usual cry in the Bacchanals. They used also this acclamation in the warlike Parans. See Aristoph. in Avib.
Iacchus.] Ἀπὸ τῆς καυχησίας, from bawling.
Evans.] Εὐα. This was a word used by the Bacchalian women to Bacchus, And from hence comes the surname Evan in Latin.
17. Tith, &c.] A hymn to Bacchus, sung at his festivals.—Inconsumpta.] Never spent. Bacchus was painted naked, and with a youthful countenance.
18. Formosissimus.] The most beautiful.—Bacchus was thought by the ancients to be the Sun, and it is certain the Sun is the most beautiful of all the heavenly bodies.
19. Cornibus.] Why horns were attributed to Bacchus, mythologists are very much
Oriens victus tibi, adusque India quâ decoro cingitur extremo Gange. Tu, venerande, mactas sacrallegos, Pentheae, bipenniferumque Lycurgum: que mittis Tyrreni corpora in aequor. Tu premis colla bijugus lyceum insignia pictis factis: Bacche, Satyrique sequuntur. Quem senex qui obrum sustinet titubantes artus ferulâ, et non hæret fortiter pando asello. Quaeque ingredieris, juveniles clamor, et una feminae voces, que tympana impula palmis, que concava æra sonant, que buxius longo foramine. Que Ismene vides rogant, adris placatus vînisque; que colunt jussa sacra. Mïneides sola intus, turbantes festa intempestiva Minervâ, aut ducent lanas, aut versant stamina pollice, aut hærent tela, que urgent familas laboribus. E quibus una deducens filium levi pollice, dum alie cessant, que frequentant commenta sacra, inquit, quoque nos, quas Pallas melior Dea detinet, utile opus manuum vario sermone levemus.


NOTES.

divided. Some pretend, that it was in allusion to the effects of wine, which made men fierce and unruly; others will have it to be on account of the cups out of which wine was drunk; they being made of the horns of beasts; and others, from his being the first that yoked oxen together to plough the ground.

20. Oriens.] In another place the poet informs us, that Bacchus triumphed on account of having conquered the Indians.

Adusque.] An Anastrophe, for Usque ad eam partem.


Gange.] Ganges is the furthest river of India.

22. Bipenniferum.] Ax-bearing Lycurgus, king of Thrace, in contempt of Bacchus, pretended to prune vines, but unfortunately cut off his own legs in the attempt.

25. Sacrallegos.] Profaners of thy sacred mysteries: for Bacchus purged the world of sacrilegious persons, and contemporaries of the gods. He is called sacrilegus, who steals a sacred thing from a sacred place. Ter. Ubi est ille sacrilegus? Hence comes Sacralege, i.e. a stealing of holy things.

Tyrreniace.] Of the Tyrrhenian mariners. Concerning which, see Book III, Fab. 10.

Virgineum caput est. Oriens tibi victus, adusque
Decolor extremo quâ cingitur India Gange. Tu, venerande, mactas sacrallegos, Pentheae, bipenniferumque Lycurgum:

Sacrilegios mactas: Tyrreniaceemittis in aequor Corpora. Tu bijugum pictis insignia frænis Colla premis lyceum: Bacche, Satyrique sequuntur. Quicque senex serulâ titubantes ebrius artus tur, sustinet, et pando non hæret hæret asello, quacunque ingredieris, clamor juvenilis, et una Fenmineae voces, impulsaque tympana palmis.

Concavaque insonant, longaque foramine buxus Pactatus mitisque, rogant Ismeneides, adis: ut Jussaque sacra colunt. Solæ Mineides intus Intempestivâ turbantes festa Minervâ, aut ducent lanas, aut stamina pollice versant, aut hærent tela, faunulaque laboribus urgent. E quibus una levi deducens pollice filium, dum cessant alie, commentaque sacra frequentant;

inquit, Nos quoque, quas Pallas melior Dea detinet, utile opus manuum vario sermone levemus. a quâ tingitur.

24. Bijugum.] Of double yoked beasts. Lynxes are said to draw the chariot of Bacchus.

25. Satyrique.] The ancients feigned Satyrs to be very lustful, and to have goats feet. This sort of monsters they worshipped for Sylvan gods. Bacchus was very much delighted with their dancing.

26. Quicque, &c.] Silenus, who was school-master and foster-father to Bacchus, is commonly represented by an old man riding upon an ass.—Ferulâ.] A stick with which old men are used to walk, so called of foreign, i.e. striking.

27. Pando asello.] Crooked-back'd Ass, on which Silenus rode, following Bacchus.


32. Mineides.] The daughter of Minervas. Intus.] Shut up at home, when all the rest were gone to Citherson.

35. Minerva.] A metonymy. Minerva, the invention of working wool, is put for the art itself.

34. Stamina.] The thread which hangs from the distaff is called stamen.

37. Cessant.] Are idle, celebrating the feast of Bacchus—Commentaque.] False, imaginary.

Perque vices aliquid, quod tempora longa videri
Non sinat, in medium vacua referamus ad aures,
Dicta probant, primamque jubent narrare sores,
Illa quid est multis referat (nam plurima norat)
Cogitat: et dubia est, de te Babyloniam narret
Derceti, quam versâ squamis velantibus artus 45
Stagna Palæstini credunt « celebrasse figurâ; 
An magis ut sumptis illius filia pennis,
Extremos altis in turribus egerit annos;
Nâis an ut cantu, nimiumque potentibus herbis
Verterit in tacitius illum corpora pisces; 50
Donè idem passa est; an quae poma alba ferebat,
Ut nunc nigra ferat contactu sanguinis arbor.
Hæc placet: hanc, quoniam vulgaris fabula non est,
Talibus orsa modis, lana sua fila sequente.
Pyramus et Thisbe, juvenum pulcherrimus alter;
Altera, quas Orients habuit, prælata puellis, 56
Contiguis tenuere domos: ubi dicitur altam
Cociliibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem.
Notitiam, primosque gradus vicinia fecit: 59
Tempore crevit amor: tædæ quoque jure coi-
sent;
Sed vetère patres, quod non potuère vetare.

α coïisse.

NOTES.

41. In medium.] In common, and for com-
mon diversion.—Vacuas.] At leisure.
42. Dubia est.] She is in doubt whether
she should relate the story of Dercetis turn-
ed into a fish, or of Semiramis into a dove.
46. Stagna.] The lake into which Dercetis
the daughter of Venus is reported to have
cast herself, is near Ascalon, a city of Syria.
Palæstini.] A people of Syria, near Ara-
bia, so called of the city and country of Pa-
leave.
Celebrassæ.] To have inhabited.
47. Filia.] Semiramis was the daughter of
Dercetis, whose image in Phœnicia, as re-
lated by Lucian, was of a very extraordinary
kind. It represented her from the middle
upwards, a woman, but below she terminated
ed in a fish. There was another statue of her
at Hierapolis, representing her whole a wo-
man, in a temple built, as some imagine, by
her daughter Semiramis, who consecrated it
to her mother Dercetis. Ovid follows the
opinion of those who credulously believed
her to have been changed into a dove.
49. An Nâis.] Or whether she should
tell the story how the nymph Nâis turned
young men into fishes, and was herself at
last turned into a fish.
57. Contiguis.] Joining to one another.
58.] Cociliibus.] Built with bricks and
mortar.
Semiramis.] Wife of Ninus, king of the
Assyrians, a woman of a heroic spirit, who,
on the death of her husband, put on man's
apparel, and personating his son, succeeded
to the throne; and that she might excel her
late husband in the glory of his achievements,
among many great acts, built the city of Ba-
bylon.
Urben.] Babylon. Consult your Dicti-
ionary for the meaning of cociliibus muris.
59. Primosque gradus.] The first degrees
of love.
60. Tædæ quoque, &c.] The pointing is
here taken from a quotation of these two
lines in a note of Dr. Clarke upon Homer:
the alteration is elegant, agreeable to Ovid's
manner, and removes the tautology that
would otherwise appear in Ex æquo capitis,
&c. Tædæ signifies her matrimony; for
the bride was conducted home by the light
of five torches.
Junæ.] By lawful matrimony.
Ambo ardebitanl ex æquo captis mentibus. Omnis conscientia absit; loquuntur nutu signisque; quoque magis ignis tegitur, tectus magis estuat ignis.

Pares communiis utrique domni erat, fessus tenui rimâ, quam duxerat olim cum fieret; (quid amor non sentit?) amantes primi vidistis id vitium notatum nulli per longa secula. Et fecistis iter voces:

que blanditia solebant transtire tute per illud minimo murmure. Sepe ut constiterant, Thisbe hinc, Pyramus illinc; quod anhelicus oris fuerat captatus in vicem; dicebant, Invide paries quid obstas amantibus? Quantum erat, ut sineres nos toto corpore jungis? Aut hoc si nimi lumin, vel ad oscula danda pateres! Nec sumus ingratî: tibi nos debere fatemur, 76 Quod dat us est verbi ad amicas transitus aures. Tilia diversâ nequicquam sede locuti Sub noctem dixerâ, Vale: partique derede Oscula quisque sue, non pervenienda contra. 80 Postera nocturnos Aurora removaret ignes, Solque pruinösas radiis siccaverat herbas:

Ad solitum coiere locum. Tum murmure parvo, Multa prius questi, statuunt ut nocte silenti Fallere custodes, foribus excedere tentent: 85 Cumque domo exierint, urbâ quoque tecta relinquant:

Neve sit errandum late spatiantibus arvo; Conveniant ad busta Nini: lateantque sub umbra

Postera Aurora removaret nocturnos ignes, Solque siccaverat pruinösas herbas radiis: coiere ad solitum locum. Tum questi multa più parch murmurâ, statuunt ut tentent fallère custodes silenti nocte, que excedere foribus. Cumque exierint domo, quoque relinquant tecta urbâ: neve sit errandum spatiantibus in late arvo; conveniant ad busta Nini: lateantque sub umbra

<seanente. b claustra.

NOTES.

62. Captis mentibus.] Caught with love.
64. Ignis.] Love: a metaphor taken from fire deceitfully hidden under ashes, as Horace says.
65. Tenui rimâ.] A small chink.
Duxerat.] It had contracted, cum fieret, in the building.
67. Id vitium.] That flaw had never been perceived by any one. For the Order, see the margin.—Notatum.] Perceived.
69. Vocis.] So below.
72. Inque vicem.] By turns.
74. Quantum.] g. d. It would be but a small matter to permit us to be joined together by our whole persons.
75. Vel.] Even.
Ad oscula, &c.] You ought to open so much as that we might kiss one another.
76. Debere.] To be obliged, beholden,
79. Sub noctem.] At night.
80. Non pervenienda.] Which did not come to the other side.
81. Ignes.] The stars which are dissipated at the approach of the morning.
82. Pruinosas.] Sprinkled, or wet with a hoary dew. Pruina is dew.
83. Coiere.] They came together. They met.
84. Silentii nocte.] In the night-time.
85. Fallère custodes.] To deceive their keepers, who are called Janitores.
Foribusque.] From the houses, part for the whole.—Excedere.] To go out.
85. Tecta.] The houses.
87. Spatiantibus.] Agrees with illis, viz. Pyramus and Thisbe. In wandering. Spatiani is to walk about in a large space.
88. Ad busta Nini.] To Ninnus's tomb, a king of the Assyrians. Bustum is properly the place in which dead bodies are buried.
Arboris. Arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis
Ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti. 90
Pacta placent: & lux tarde discedere visa
Precipitatur aquis, etaque nox surgit absidem.
Callida per tenebras, versato cardine, Thisbe
Egregiatur, fallitque suos: adopertaque vultum
Pervenit ad tumulum; dictaque sub arbore sedit.
Audacem faciebat Amor. Venit ecce recenti 96
Cæde lecena boum spumantes oblita rictus,
Depositura sitim vicini fontis in undā;
Quam proculadluna radios Babylonia Thisbe
Vidit, & obscurum a timido pede fugit in an-

Dūmque fugit; tergo velamina lapsa relinquit.
Ut lea seva sitim multā compescuit undā,
Dūm redit in sylvas, inventos fortē sine ipsis
Ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus.

Serīs egregius vestigia vidit in alto
Pulvere certa fēre, totoque expalluit ore [tam
Pyramis. Ut verò vestem quoque sanguine tinc-
repperit; Una duos, inquit, nox perdet amans;
E quibus illa fuit longā dignissima vitā. [tes;
Nostra nocens anima est. Ego te miserrada per-

In loca plena metu qui jussi nocte venires:
Nec prior lūce veni. Nōstrum divellite corpus,
Et scelerata fero consumite viscera morsu,
O quicunque sub hāc habitatis rupe leones! 114

O leones, quicunque habitatis sub hāc rupe, divellite nostrum corpus, & consumite scelerata
victre fero morsu! a trepidō.

NOTES.

90. Ardua.] High.
Contermina.] Near to, neighbourhood.
91 Tardē.] He expresses the affection of lovers, to whom the days seem long till the
appointed time of meeting.
92. Ab isdem aquis.] Into the Western
ocean: according to the opinion of the com-
mon people, who thought the sun set in the
Western seas.—Nox surgit.] For where the
sun sets, there night seems to proceed.
93. Versato cardine.] Turning the hinge,
i.e. the doors being opened.
94. Adopertaque vultum.] Having her
face covered, lest she should meet any one
who knew her.—95. Dictaque.] Appointed.
96. Audacem.] The poets reason why she
was so bold, as to sit alone in a field in the
night.—Ecce.] This Particle always denotes
some sudden and unexpected mischief.
97. Spumantes oblita rictus.] Having her
mouth frothy with the blood of oxen.

Oblita.] From oblinco, having (i) short,
obitus with (i) long comes from obviviscer,

Utque facit incertam pomicolor) harret an haec sit. Dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum; Membra solum: retroque pedem tulit; oraque Pallidiora genereis, exhorruit aequoribus instar, 135

NOTES.

Leones.] An Apostrophe to the Lions, by whom Pyramus thought Thisbe had been devoured.

115. Timidi, &c.] It is the part of a coward to wish for death, when a man of courage may obtain it.

116. Facere.] Appointed. A little above he had said dictum.

117. Nota.] Agrees with vesti.

119. Ferrum.] His sword. A metonymy of the matter.

121. Emicar.] Springs out.

122. Non alter.] By an elegant similitude the poet shows how high the blood of Pyramus sprung from the wound. The blood spouts from the wound like water from a broken pipe.

124. Ejaculatur.] Throws out.—Aera rumpit.] Breaks the air with its strokes.

125. Factus.] Mulberries, the fruit of that tree.—Aspergine caedis.] By the sprinkling of the blood.

In atrum faciem.] Into a black colour.

128. Posta.] Having laid aside.

129. Redit.] Thisbe returned.

130. Gestit narrare.] She is very desirous to tell him.

131. Utque locum, &c.] After Thisbe had observed the place and the tree, she was in doubt, if right or not, as the colour of the mulberries had been changed from white to black.

132. Color.] The colour of the mulberries changed into a dark red. Pomum is a general name for all fruit whatsoever, whether they have soft or hard rinds; but it is most generally used for fruits that have soft rinds. Harret an haec sit.] She doubts whether this be the tree, under which he had sat a little before.

133. Tremebunda.] Fainting.

Pulsare.] To beat; for Pyramus was not yet quite dead.

151. Membræ.] Limbs, not his limbs, for she does not yet know for certain, that it was he.—Retróque, &c.] She starts back.

153. Exhorruit.] She trembled. It is easier
Quod a fremit, exigua cùm summum stringitur aur.
Sed postquam remorata, suos cognovit amores,
Percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos:
Et laniata comas; amplexaque corpus amatum,
Vulnera suppelvet lacrymis; fletumque eruor.
Misuit: et gelidis in vultibus oscula figens,
Pyramus, clamavit, quis te mihi causas ademitt?
Pyramus, responde, tua carissima Thisbe
Nominat. Exaudii: vultusque attolle jacentes.
Ad nomen Thisbes, oculos jam morte gravatos
Pyramus erexit, visaque recondidit illa.
Quae postquam vestemque suam cognovit, et ense
Vidit ebrum vacuum, Tua te manus, inquit,
amorque
Perdidi infelix. Est et mihi fortis in unum 149
Hoc manus, est et amor; dabat hic in vulnera
viros.
Persequar extinctum, lethique miserrima dicar
Causa, comesque tui: quique a me morte revelli
Heu sola, poteras, poteris nec morte revelli!
His tamen amorum verbis estote rogati,
O multum miserique mei, illiusque parentes, 155
Ut, quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit,
Componi tumulo non invidieatis cōdem.

videatis componi in cōdem tumulo quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit.

Quod fremit, cum summum stringitur exigua aur.
Sed postquam remorata, cognovit suos amores, percutit indignos claro plangore:

NOTES.

142. Quis casus.] What misfortune.
Admit.] Hath snatched away.
145. Pyrame.] An Epizexis.
145. Jan.] By this time.
146. Erēxit.] Opened.
Recondidit.] Shut them again.
147. Vestemque.] Her veil, with which
Pyramus being deceived, slew himself.
Vacuum.] Without a sword.
Tua, &c.] Thou hast slain thyself for the
love thou hadst for me.
In vulnera. ] To wound myself.
152. Revelli.] To be separated.
153. Tamen.] This word always refers to
quamvis going before, either expressed or
understood: it is here elegantly suppressed,
as if she had said, Though ye, O parents,
would not indulge us in life, pity us at least
in death, and grant this last request.
156. Certus.] True.
157. Componi.] To be interred and buried
together.
Tumulo cōdem.] In the same sepulchre.
Invidieatis.] Do not eagerly impose our
desires.
NOTE.

160. Pullos.] Black.


Gemini cruoris.] The blood of two, Pyramus and Thisbe.

162. Aptato murecone.] The point being directed.—Sub imum.] At the lowest part of her breast.

163. Incubuit ferro.] She fell upon the sword with which Pyramus had but a little before slain himself.

164. Vota, &c.] Her prayers moved the gods, for they changed the colour of the fruit, and their parents also, for they had them buried in the same tomb.

Tetigere.] Reached.

165. Permutatuit.] It is full ripe.

166. Quodque rogis superest.] Their ashes remained after the burning.

Urna.] A vessel, in which the ashes of the dead were preserved.

EXP. FAB. I. II. III. & IV. From what is mentioned by Ovid in the close of the Third Book, and the beginning of the Fourth, it is evident that the introduction of the worship of Bacchus into Greece from Egypt, was attended with other difficulties than the banishment of Cadmus, and the death of his son Pentheus; but his priests, who were interested, invented several wonders said to be performed by their God, in order to gain him credit with the people, which in those days of ignorance and superstition, was no very difficult task. These were the supports of the Heathen worship, and out of which, as the Scripture phrase is, the priests "sucked thereout no small advantage." The story of Pyramus and Thisbe, which is given in the argument, and was related for the entertainment of the daughters of Minyas, during the feast of Bacchus, in whose debauched and extravagant ceremonies they could not unite, is one of those tragical events, that are frequently the consequence of a sudden transport of the passions. It is generally believed that a misunderstanding subsisted between the parents of the lovers, and was the occasion of the fatal appointment, which should be a lesson of admonition, as well to young persons, as their parents; to the first, that they do not enter rashly into engagements, and to the latter, that they do not lay unreasonable commands on their children.

Not any author paints the Passions with greater strength: and did he not sometimes draw his images too much at the expense of decency, the moral of his fable would be the more engaging, and reason more triumphant; but it is Ovid's care to take advantage of the heart of man, and ever to show it so much on the weak side, as that his Metamorphoses may be said to be the triumph of the passions over the rational powers.

FAB. V. ADULTERIUM VENERIS CUM MARTE A SOLE DETECTUM.

The Sun discovers to Vulcan the intrigue between Venus and Mars; and the Goddess the better to be revenged of Phœbus, engages his affections to Leucothoë, whose amours she renders unfortunate.
DESIERAT: mediumque fuit breve tempus; et orsa est.

Dicere Leucothoe. Vocem tenuere sorores.

Hunc quoque, sidereâ qui temperat omnia luce, Ceptâ amor Solem: Solis referens amores.

Primus adulterium Veneris cum Marteputatur 5

Hic vidisse Deus. Videthic Deus omnia primus.

Induluit facto; Junonigenæque marito Furta tori, furtique locum monstravit; at illi

Et mens, et quod opus fabrilis dextra tenebat, Excidit. Extemplo graciles ex ære catenas, 10

Retaiaque, et laqueos, quæ lumina fallere possent, Eligmat. Non illud opus tenuissima vincat

Stamina; nec summo quæ pendet aranea tigno.

Utque leves tactus, momentaque parva sequantur, Efficit: et lecto circundata collocat apte. 15

Ut venère torum conjux et adulter in unum;

Arte viri, vincilisque novâ ratione paratis,

In mediis ambo deprensi amplibus harent.

Lemnius extemplò valvas patefecit eburnas:

Admisitque Deos. Illi jacuère ligati 20

Turpiter; atque aliquis, de Dis non tristibus,

Sic fieri turpis. Superi risère: diùque (optet

Hæc fuit in toto notissima fabula cælo.

Exigit indicii memorem Cythereæ pænam,

Inque vices illum, tectos qui læsit amores, 25

Lædit amore pari. Quid nunc, Hyperione nate,

diù notissima fabula in toto cælo. Cythereæ exigit pænæ memorem indicii, inque vices

lædit illum, qui læsit tectos amores, pari amore. Nate Hyperione, quid nunc,

NOTES.

1. Desierat.] Alcithoe made an end of her discourse.

2. Vocab tenuère.] Were silent.

6. Deus.] The Sun.—Primus.] The cause why the Sun is thought first to have seen the adultery of Mars and Venus.

7. Junonigenæque.] Vulcan born of Juno; for Vulcan was the only child Juno had by Jupiter.


11. Fallere lumina.] Which would deceive the sight.

12. Eligmat.] He files out.—Tenuissima stamina.] The finest threads spun on a distaff.

15. Aranea.] Spiders webs.

Sursum tigne.] The roof of the house.

14. Utque, &c.] Those nets were so soft, that they were not sensible to the touch, and so flexible, that they gave way to every motion.

Parva momenta.] The least movements.

16. Venère, &c.] After they lay together.


19. Lemnius.] Vulcan; so called from the island Lemnos, into which he was thrown head-long by Jove, when he would have assisted his mother against Jupiter. See Homer's Iliad, Lib. I, the end.

20. Admisitque Deos.] Vulcan calls the gods to see Mars and Venus, enclosed in each other's embraces.

24. Indicii.] Of the Discovery.—Memorem.] Which Venus had in her memory.

Cythereæ.] Venus; so called of the island Cythera, where she is reported to have first arrived in the shell of a fish, when born of the sea.—25. Inque vices.] And in her turn;

Illum.] The Sun.

26. Hyperione nate.] Sol was the Son of Hyperion; as was the Moon and Aurora. An apostrophe to the Sun.
Noxque vicem peragit; thalamos Deus intrat amatos;
Versus in Eurynames faciem genitricis; et inter
Bis sex Leucothoën famulas ad lumina cernit,
Levia versato ducentem stamina fuso. 53
Ergo ubi, ceu mater, carœ dedit oscula natœ;
Res, ait, arcana est: famulae, discedite; neve
Eripite arbitrium matri secreta loquenti.
Paruerunt: thalamoque Deus sine teste relicito,
Ille ego sum, dixit, qui longum metor annum, 60
Omnia qui video; per quem videt omnia tellus:
Mundi oculus. Mihi, crede, places. Payet
illa: metuque
Et colus, et fusus digitis cecidère remissis.
Ipse timor decuit. Nec longiœ ille moratus
In veram relicit specimen, solitumque nitorem. 65

NOTES.

52. Deus.] The Sun.
Thalamos amatos.] The chamber of his
mistress Leucothoë.
53. Genitricis.] Of the mother of Leu-
cothoë.
54. Bis sex.] Twelve.
Ad lumina.] By a lamp, for it was night.
55. Ducentem.] Drawing out.
Levia stamina.] The soft threads.
Versato fuso.] With her twirling spindle.

An instrument which women use in spin-
nings: so called from fundendo.
56. Ceu.] As though.
58. Eripite.] Take away.
Arbitrium.] The opportunity, privilege.
63. Colus.] Her distaff. The instrument
on which the wool is fixed to be spun.
This word is both of the second and fourth
decension.
65. Nitorem.] Beauty or brightness.

EXP. FAB. V. This fable, as well as many others of Ovid, has its foun-
dation in some historical fact; and the present, on the execution of the law
which Vulcan, the king of Egypt, had framed for the suppression of adul-
tery; and which his son, Sol, endeavoured to enforce, on an information
that a princess of the court had an intrigue with one of his courtiers, whose
apartment he abruptly enters in the night, and detects him, and who for
his crime is severely punished. We have already taken notice of our au-
thor sacrificing his delicacy to the indulgence of his genius and wit, which
is not more conspicuous in any one of his fables than the present.

FAE. VI. LEUCOTHOE IN VIRCAM AUREAM. CLYTIE NYMPHA IN
HERBAM HELiotropium.

Leucothoë's adventure with her lover the Sun, is out of resentment made
known to her father by Clytie, and she is buried alive by her father's or-
ders: but the Sun grieved at the misfortunes of a person so dear to him,
changes her into a Frankincense-Tree. The informer, who languishes for
love of Sol, is despaired of him, and is at last changed into the Sun-
Flower.
AT virgo quamvis inopino territa visu, (est.)
Victa nitore Dei, positâ vim passa querelâ.
Invidet Clytie, (neque enim moderatus in illâ
Solis amor fuerat) stimulataque pellicis irâ
Vulgar adulterium: diffamatumque parenti 5
Indicat. Ille ferox immanusuetusque precantem,
Tendentemque manus ad lumina Solis, et Ille
Vim tulit invita, dicentem, defodiât altâ
Crudus humo: tumulumque super gravis ad-
dit arenae.

Dissipat hunc radiis Hyperione natus: itereque
Dat tibi, quo possis defossos promere vultus.
Nec tu jam poteras enectum pondere terrâ (bas. 9
Tollerë nymphâ caput.: corpusque exsanguie jace-
Nil illî fertur volucrum moderator equorum
Post Phaëconteos vidisse dolentiûs ignes. - 15
Ille quidem gelidis radiorum viribus artus,
Si quæat, in vivum tentat revocare calorem.
Sed quoniam tantis fatum conatibus obstat,
Nectare odorato spargit corpusque, locumque:
Multaque praæquestus, Tanges tamen æthera,
dixit.

Protinûs imbutum coelestí nectare corpus
Delicuit, terranque suo madefæcit odore:
Virgaque per glebas sensim radicibus actis,
Theura surrexit; tumulumque cacumine rupit.

5. Enim.] The occasion of Clytie's re-
sentiment, was the extraordinary affection
that Sol shewed her sister Leucothoë.
4. Stimulataque.] And urged.
5. Diffamatumque.] Telling it to little
advantage, i. e. making the worst of it.
Parenti.] To Leucothoë's father, sc. to
Orchamus.
6. Ille.] Orchamus.
5. Tumulumque.] A heap.
Hyperione natus.] Apollo is called the
son of Hyperion, for Hyperion, the brother of
Saturn, as Diodorus Siculus relates, first
made observations upon the courses of the
sun, moon, and stars, and taught them;
and therefore Hyperion is used to signify
the sun.
11. Dat tibi iter.] Makes way for thee
that thou mayest put forth thy face.
Eunctum.] Killed, overwhelmed.
14. Moderator, &c.] Apollo, who is the
규der of the swift and flying horses.
16. Gelidos artus.] The dead, cold mem-
bers.
17. Revocare.] To recall.
18. Fatum.] The necessity of fate.
19. Nectare.] With Nectar, the drink of
the gods.
20. Tanges æthera.] Yet thou shalt ar-
rive at Heaven, though I cannot call thee
to life; this is, you shall spring from the
earth an incense-bearing-tree, whose gums
burnt in the sacred solemnities of the gods,
the odour thereof shall ascend to Heaven.
Achaænia and Arabia are often celebrated
by the poets for their great fertility in fran-
kincense, and all other aromatic plants.
24. Tumulum.] The hillock.
Cacumine ] With its top.
At Clytien (quamvis amor excusare dolorem, 25 Indiciumque dolor poterat) non amplius ac tor Lucis adit: Venerisque modum sibi fecit in illa. Tabuit ex illo, dementer amoribus usa, [dieque Nympherum a impatiens: et sub Jove nocte Sedit humo nudâ, madidis incompta capillis. 30 Perque novem luces expers undaeque cibique Rore mero, lacrymisque suis jejunia pavit: Nec se movit humo. Tantum spectabat euntis Ora Dei: vultusque suos flectebat ad illum. Membra ferunt haesisse solo: partemque coloris Luridus exsanguis pallor convertit in herbas. 35 Est in parte rubor: violaque simillimus ora Plos tegit. Illa suum, quamvis radice tenetur, Vertitur ad Solem, mutataque servat amorem,

viola tegit ora. Illa vertitur ad suum Solem, quamvis tenetur radice, mutataque servat amorem.

NOTES.

27. Venerisque, &c.] Put an end to his amorous commerce. A metonymy of the efficient.
28. Tabuit.] She pined away.
Ex illo.] From the time she was forsaken by Sol.
29. Sub Jove.] In the open air.
33. Nec se movit humo.] Neither did she rise from the ground.
34. Flectebat.] She turned.
35. Ferunt.] They say.
Hæsisse.] Stuck fast.
36. Luridus pallor.] A wan paleness.
38. Suum Solem.] Her beloved sun.

EXP. FAB. VI. However indebted Ovid may be to history for the foundation of many of his Fables, yet he sometimes owes an obligation to nature, as in the present, which is founded on the introduction of the Frankincense-Tree, called Leucothoë, into Persia, by king Orichamus, which being an aromatic plant, came under the influence of Apollo: and as to the jealousy of Clytie to Leucothoë, he founds that on the unavailing influence which the Sun-Flower, called Clytie, has upon the Frankincense-Tree, even to kill it, as asserted by the ancients.

The Naïd Salmacis falls in love with the beautiful Hermaphroditus, who rejects her address; but as he is bathing himself, she leaps naked into the water, and seizing the youth in her arms, they both become one body, but retain their different sexes. Bacchus, to punish the Minyeïdes for their contempt of his worship, changes them into Bats, and their works into Ivy and Vine leaves.

NOTES.

2. Sed non, &c.] They do not acknowledge Bacchus to be one of the true gods who can work these miracles.
3. Poscitur.] Is asked to tell some stories.
4. Radio.] With the shuttle.
5. Telœ.] The loom.
6. 7. Daphnidis.] Of the son of Mercury.
7. Idaeis.] Of the Phrygian shepherd from Mount Ida.—Nymphæ] Thalies, by whom Daphnis was beloved.
9. Tantus dolor urit amantes.] Such excessive rage inflames a lover's breast.
10. Nec loquor, &c.] Scython was a person, who was miraculously transformed from a male into a female.
11. Celme.] An apostrophe to Celus, who being a tender foster-father to Jupiter, when he was an infant, was afterwards turned into a diamond, because he had made his immortality public.
12. Curetas.] The Curetes were those who celebrated the rites of Jupiter in Crete, and of the mother of the gods in Phrygia, with a tumultuous clashing of arms, with the noise and sound of cymbals and tabrets, also with pipes and shouting: these the poets pretended to have had their origin from the earth after a shower of rain.
13. Crocon.] Crocus was a youth whom the virgin Smilax loved, but not being able to enjoy him, they were both turned into flowers.
14. Enervet.] Destroys the strength of the nerves; renders effeminate.
17. Cythereide.] By the goddess Venus; for Hermaphroditus was the son of Mercury and Venus.
19. Idæis.] In the caves of Ida, a mountain of Phrygia.
20. Cujus, &c.] This poet signifies that Hermaphroditus was very handsome, in saying he was like his parents.
21. Namen.] Hermaphroditus was so called from Ἑρμαφρός, i. e. Mercury, and Ἀφρός, i. e. Venus.

NOTES

25. Studio.] By a propensity and inclination of mind. Studio is properly diligence and alacrity to do any thing: hence it is sometimes put for Exercise. Hence we say, studio literarum. Hence comes studious, which sometimes signifies assiduous and persevering; as, vir studiosus ac diligens. It is sometimes taken for cupidio, and signifies prone or addicted to any thing. As studious laudis, glorie, i.e. desirous of praise and glory.

27. Caras.] The Carians are a people of Caria, from the Noun Car, Caros. Videt.] A description of the fountain Sal-macis.
28. Usque solum.] The water was clear to the very bottom.
29. Ultima.] The utmost brink.
32. Celeri.] Swift.
33. Sæpe.] The neighbouring nymphæ.
34. Celeri.] With laborious hunting:
35. Cytoriaaco pectine.] With a box comb.
36. Cytoriaaco pectine.] Cytorum is a mountain of Galatia; abounding with box-wood, of which combs were made.
37. Cytoriaaco pectine.] With a looking-glass.
38. Salmacis.] With a transparent garment.
39. Salmacis.] Let her be possessed.
40. Salmacis.] Hermafroditus.
41. Salmacis.] Salmacis had adjusted.
42. Salmacis.] Put on a pleasant look becoming a lover.
Sed longè longique potentier cunctis illis; si qua sponsa est tibi; si dignabere quam tecta. Sive aliqua est hae tibi, sit mea furtiva voluptas; seu nulla est; ego sim: ineanus cundem thalamum. Nais tacuit ab his. Rubor notavit ora prueri prodit quid sit amor ut sem et dezech consequisci. Hic color est pomi pendentibus apricis arbore aut tincto ebori; aut Luna rubentet cantore tiam auxiliae aera Luna resonant frustra. Nympha poscenti sinis fine oscula saltem sororia, jamque ferenti manus ad eburnea colla, Desinis? Aut fugio, qui relinquo ista tecum? Salmacis exstumit; et ait Hospes trado hac loca libera tibi, simulacque discedere gradu verso. Tum quoque respiens, fruticumque recondita sylvam Deluit; flexumque genu submissit. At ille, Ut puer, et vacuius, ut inobservatus, in herbis Huc it, et hinc iluc; et in alludentibus undis Summa pedum, taloque tenues vestigia tingit. Nec mora: captus temperie blandarum aquarum ponit mollia velamina de tenero corpore. Verò tum Salmacis obstupuit, que exsarit cupidine formae Salmacis exsart: flagrant quoque lumina Nymphae, quoque lumina Nymphae flagrant, a beatior illa est. a mali.

NOTES.

56. Si quam dignabere. If you think any one good enough for a wife. The thing containing for the thing contained. So above: "Tace, quoque furo coisent."

Tace is a tree, of which torches are made. Hence it is, that the torches used in marriages are put for weddings and wedlock.

57. Sivé, &c. If you have a wife.

58. Seu nullæ. If you have no wife, accept of me.


Ab bis. After these things.

Rubor. A true note of bashfulness.

61. Hic color, &c. A similitude, showing the bashfulness of Hermaphroditus.

Aprich. Exposed to the sun; for trees that stand in the sun bear red apples.


Candore rubenti. The moon in an eclipse, for then she seems red.

63. Frustrō. They make a noise to no purpose, as it has not the least effect on the eclipsed moon; yet the vulgar notion is that she is stopped by the tinkling noise of bracen vessels. — Esa. Brassen vessels.

Auxiliaria. Bringing help to the moon, that she may not faint.

66. Soroia. Chaste, such as any one may give to a sister.

65. Eburnea. White as ivory.

66. Desinis. Either leave off, or I will flee, and leave the place to yourself.

67. Exstumit. Heard he would flee away.

68. Gradu verso. Turning her step to go from him.

69. Fruticumque. Frutex is what does not rise to the magnitude of a tree, but keeps the humble station of a shrub.


72. Alludentibus. Playing to the shore.

73. Taloque tenuès. Up to the ankle.

75. Mollia velamina. Soft and thin garments.

77. Flagrant quoque lumina Nymphae. The eyes of the nymph sparkled, betraying what a great desire she had of enjoying Hermaphroditus.
Non aliter, quam cumb puro nitidissimus orbe
Opposita speculi referitur imagine Phoebus. 79
Vixque moram patitur; vix jam sua gaudia
differt:
Jam cupit amplecti; jam semalè continent amens.
Ille cavis velox applaudo a corpore palmis
Desilat in latices, alternaque brachia jactans
In liquidis translucet aquis: ut eburnea si quis
Signa tegat claro, vel candida lilia, vitro. 85
Victimus, en meus est, exclamat Naiis: et omni
Veste procul jacta, mediis immittitur undis:
Pugnacemque tenet, luctantiaque oscula carpit:
Subjectaque manus, invitaque pectora tangit:
Et nunc hac juveni, nunc circumfunditur iliac.
Denique nitentem contrà, elabique volentem 91
Implicit ut serpens, quam regia sustinet ales;
Sublimemque rapit: pendens caput illa, pedesque
Alligat; et caudâ spatiantes implicat alas.
Utve solent hederæ longos intexere trunco,
Utque sub aequoribus depressum Polypos hostem
Continet, ex omni dimissis parte flagellis.
Perstat Atlantiades, sperataque gaudia Nymphæ.
Denegat: illa premit, commissa corpore toto
Sicut inhaerebat, Pugnes licet, improbe,
dixit, 100
Non tamen effugies. Ita Di jubeatis, et istum
Nulla dies à me, nec me seducat ab isto;
Vota suos habuere Deos: nam mista duorum
que sicut inhaerebat commissa toto corpore, dixit, Improbe licet pugnes, tamen non effugies. Di ita jubeatis, et nulla dies seducat istum à me, nec me ab isto; vota habuere suos Deos: nam corpora duorum mista

a pectore.

NOTES.
78. Non aliter, &c.] Like the rays of
the sun reflected from the opposite image of
a looking-glass.—Puro ] Serene.
82. Ille] Hermaphroditus.
Applauso.] Having beat.
Palmis.] With his hands.
83. Latices.] The waters.
84. Liquidis.] Clear.
85. Signa eburnea.] Ivory images.
Tegat.] Should cover.
86. Naiis.] The nymph Salmacis.
88. Luctantia.] Reluctant.
89. Invitataque.] Unwilling to admit such
familiarity.
91. Nitentem.] Resisting, striving against.
92. Implicita.] Folds herself round him; holds close and fast.
Reges ales.] An Eagle, which is said to
be under the protection of Jupiter, and is
said to be the only bird that is not hurt by
thunder. He is a mortal enemy to Serpents,
which sometimes so entangle him, that he
is obliged to quit his prey.
94. Spatiantes.] Spreading themselves
out far and wide.
96. Polypos.] A fish of a wonderful mag-
nitude; so called from its having many feet,
for πολύς is many, and ποος πόδων afoot.
This fish lies in wait for others, nay, and for
fishermen themselves, whom if he catch-
es, he so entangles them with his feet, (which are here called flagella) that they
cannot get away. Polypos is also a disease
in the nostrils, when flesh grows in their
inside.
97. Flagellis.] His feet.
98. Perstat.] Keeps his resolution.
Atlantiades.] Hermaphroditus, the great
grandson of Atlas; for Atlas negat Maia,
from Maia sprang Mercury, and from
Mercury, Hermaphroditus.
101. Ita Di jubeatis.] O ye gods, let it
be your will.—102. Seducat.] May draw
away from, may separate.
103. Vota suos habuere Deos.] This pray-
er had its gods to hear it; i. e. her prayers
were heard.
Corpora junguntur, faciesque inducitur illis
Una: velut si quis conducta cortice Ramos 105
Crescendo jungi, pariterque adolescere cernat.
Sic ubi complexa coe[...]
Nec duo sunt, sed forma duplex; nec fœmina
dici,
[videntur. 109]
Nec puer ut possint: neutrumque, et utrumque
Ergo ubi se liquidas quo vir descenderat, undas
Semimarem fecisse videt, mollitque in illis
Membra; manus tendens, sed jam non voce virili,
Hermaphroditus ait, Nato date munera vestro,
Et pater et genitrix, amborum nomen habenti:
Quisquis in hos fontes vir venerit, exeat indi 115
Semivir: et tacitis subito mollescat in undis.
Motus uterque parens nati rata vota biformis
Fecit, et incerto fontem medicamine tinxit.
Finis erat dictis; et adiuæ Mineia proles
Urget opus, spernique Deum, festumque pro-
fanat:
 Tyrpana cum subitô non apparentia raucis 121
Obstrepeâ sonis, et aduncë tibia cornu,
Tinnulaque æra sonant, redolent myrrhae
croïcque:
Rescue fide major, cœpere virescere tela, 124
Inque hederae faciem pendens frondescere vestis,
Pars abit in vites; et, quæ modô fíla fuerunt,
Palmite mutantur; de stamine pampinus exit:
Purpura fulgorem pictis accommodat uvis.

NOTES.

105. Conductæ.] Being joined.
106. Pariterque adolescere.] And to grow together. A simile taken from ingrafted trees.
109. Neutrumque.] Neither a boy nor a girl.—Utrumque.] For he was of both sexes, that of a boy, and that of a girl.
110. Ergo, &c.] The poet now assigns the cause of what Alcithoe had promised in the beginning of the story, viz. why those who went into the fountain Salmacis, became soft and effeminâte.
Quò.] Into which he had entered, not an effeminâte man, but strong and manly.
111. Nilimarem.] Only half a man, and become effeminâte like a woman.
Mollitque.] Made soft, effeminâte.
113. Nato, &c.] O father Mercury and mother Venus, grant to me, your son, that bears the name of you both, that whose-
ver, &c.
115. Venerit.] Shall enter into.
117. Uterique.] Mercury and Venus.
125. Formoj:] Because he had the form both
of a male and a female, as Hermaphroditus bad.
118. Incerto.] Rendering the sex ambiguous.
119. Finis erat dictis.] Alcithoe made an end of telling her story.
Adhuc.] Yet; still contemplating the sacred rites of Bacchus.
Mineia. The daughters of Mineius.
120. Urget.] Pursue closely their work.
121. Superior sonis, &c.] Bacchus. Profanat.] Pollutes, makes profane; for profanum is opposed to sacred.
123. Tinnulaque.] Tinkling and ringing brazen vessels, when they are struck, are properly said tinuire; whence comes tinnitus.
Myrrhaeque.] Myrât, with which Bacchus was perfumed.
124. Major.] Greater than can he be believed.
128. Fulgorem.] A redness.
Pictis uvis.] To grapes of various colours.
Jamque dies exactus erat, tempusque subibat. Quod tu nec tenebras, nec posses dicere lucem; Sed cum luce tamem dubiae confinia noctis. 131 Tecta repente quati; pinguesque ardere viden Lampades, et rutilis collucere ignibus ædes, [tur Falsaque sævarum simulacra ululare ferarum. Fumida jamdudam latitant per tecta sorores, Diversæque locis ignes ac lumina vitant. 136 Dùmque petunt latebras, parvos membrana per artus Porrigitur; tenuique inducit brachia pennâ. Nec, quà perdiderint veterem ratione figuram, Scire sinunt tenebres. Non illas pluma levavit: Sustinuere tamen se perlucentibus alis, 141 Conatæque loqui, minimam pro corpore vocem Emitunt: peraguntque'leves stridore querelas. Tectaque, non sylvas, celebrant; lucemque perosè Nocte volant, seròque trahunt à vespere nomen.

NOTES.

129. Jamque, &c.] And now the day was past.
130. Quod, &c.] A description of the evening;
133. Lampades.] Torches made of a fat resinous pine-tree, but not fat with oil. Lampas is a general name for all those things which being kindled give light.
154. Simulacra.] Appearances made by Baccus.—Ferramon.] Of Tygers and Lynxes, which beasts are said to draw Baccus's chariot.
155. Fumida.] Smoky, full of smoke.
156. Diversæque.] Separated, having fled into divers places.
Vitant.] They flee away affrighted, that they may not be found.
137. Membrana.] A cartilage or outward skin, which covers the body, is taken generally for any thin skin. Membrana is also a paper made of the skins of animals, called parchment.
138. Tenuique, &c.] Their arms were turned into wings.
139. Veterem.] Their former human shape.
140. Non illas, &c.] The Minyedides were not borne up in the air by feathers, but by cartilaginous wings.
142. Pro corpore.] Proportioned to the bulk of their bodies.
144. Lucemque perosè.] Hating light and day.
145. A vespere.] Vespertillones (bats) are so called of Vesper the evening: as in Greek ὑπόσπις φῶς, because they fly by night.
from the earth after a shower, were of the race of the Titans, that is, descendants of Ouranus and Tityus, whose names signify Heaven and Earth. The Curetes were to the Titans what the Druids were to the Gauls; the Magi amongst the Persians, &c.; they were remarkable for their knowledge in physic, astrology, religion, and war, and frequently had the care of the education of princes.

FAB. XII. In order to explain the fable of Salmacis and Hermaphroditus, we are to understand, that in Caria, near Halicarnassus, there was a fountain to which the Barbarians were under the necessity of going for water, on the establishment of a colony of Argives amongst them, and led to an intercourse with the Greeks, which humanised their manners, and by degrees so enervated their brutal nature, that they became effeminate and voluptuous; whence these waters are said to change men into women.

FAB. XIII. & XIV. INO ET MELICERTES, DII MARIS, LEUCOTHEA AC PALEMON.

Tisiphone, being sent by Juno to the palace of Athamas, occasions such confusion and disorder there, that the King, running mad, dashes his Son, the young Learchus, against a wall, and then pursues his wife Ino, who to escape his fury, throws herself from the top of a rock into the Sea, with her son Melicerta in her arms; but Neptune, at the intercession of Venus, changes them into Sea-Deities. Her companions, who attended her in her flight, are also metamorphosed, some into Stones, others into Birds, and in the instant, they are ready to throw themselves into the Sea.

Verò tum Numen Bacchi erat memorabile totis Thebis; que matertera narrat ubique magnas vires novi Dei; una erat expers doloris, de tot sororibus, nisi quem sorores fecerit. Juno aspicit hanc habentem sublimes animos natis, thalamoque Athamantis, et Numine alumno. Nec tuil et secum, Potuit natus de pellicie vertere Μαξονίων nautas, que immergere pelago, vires


NOTES.

2. Matertera.] His aunt Ino, by his mother: amita signifies an aunt by the father.
4. Una doloris, &c.] She knew no trouble, only what she felt for her sisters.
Nisi quem, &c.] For they had been unhappy in their children, Agave by the fate of Pentheus, Autonoe by that of Actaeon.
5. Natis.] With her sons Learchus and Melicertes.—Thalamoque.] With the marriage of Athamas, a prince of the Thesians, and son of Αἰολος.

Alumno.] Bacchus, for he had been educated by his aunt Ino.
Secum.] scil. alt.
Pellice.] Semelé,—Natus.] Bacchus, the son of Semelé.
8. Vertere, &c.] Bacchus had transformed the mariners into Dolphins, had caused the destruction of Pentheus, and changed the daughters of Μηνεus into bats, for opposing his power and ceremonies.

Maξonίων.] The Tyrhenians.
Et laceranda suae nati dare viscera matri,
Et triplices operire novis Minyeidas alis? 10
Nil poterit Juno, nisi inultos flere dolores?
Idque mihi satis est? Haec una potentia nostra est?
Ipse docet quid agam. Fas est et ab hoste doceri.
Quidque furor valeat, Pentheae caede, satisque
Ac super ostendit. Cur non stimuletur, catque
Per cognata suis exempla sororibus Ino? 16
Est via declivis funesta nubila taxo:
Ducit ad infernas, per muta silentia, sedes.
Styx nebulas exhalat inermes, umbrae recentes Descendunt illae, simulacraque functa sepulchris. Pallor, hyemisque tenent late loca senta: novi-que
Qua sit iter manes, Stygiam quod ducit ad urbem, Ignorant, ubi sit nigri s era regia Ditis.
Mille capax aditus, et apertas undique portas, Urbis habet. Utque fretum de tota flumina terrae, Sic omnes animas locus accipit ille; nec ulli 26
Exiguus populo est, turbamve accedere sentit. Errant exsanguessinex corpoparet ostibusumbrae:
Parsque forum celebrant, pars b imi tecta tyranni;
Pars aliquas artes antiquae imitamina vitae et oisibus: parsque celebrant forum, pars tecta i tyra; pars exercent aliquas artes, imitamina antiquae vitae; a multos. b nigri.

NOTES.

9. Nati.] Of Pentheus, who was torn to pieces by his mother and aunt.
10. Triplices Minyeidas.] The three daughters of Minyeus. See Book III. Fab. xii. ver. 19.
11. Inultos.] Not avenged.
13. Ipse.] Bacchus himself teaches me how to revenge myself of my enemies; namely, by inspiring them with madness, as he did Agave.
14. Fatque.] Let Ino run mad after the example of her sisters.
15. Per cognata exempla.] Through the allied, or related examples; for her relations, her sisters, who had been set mad by Bacchus, were examples or patterns instructing Juno how to proceed to gratify her revenge.
16. Est via, &c.] Juno goes to the infernal Shades for Tiphon. The poet here describes those dreary realms, and the road to them.
19. Iners.] Linguid, immovable. For those marshes which do not flow, send up fogs and offensive smells.
20. Functa sepulchris.] For those unhappy souls which had not received the rites of a funeral, were fancied to wander 100 years on this side of Styx. Fungor signifies to go or pass through any duty or course of business that ought to be done. So functus sepulchro signifies one that had passed through the ceremony of burial.
22. Stygiarum.] The infernal city.
23. Regia fera.] The cruel hall or courts, Ditis.] Of Pluto. For as the Greeks call him of IIACOPH, Pluto, so the Latins call him Dis of divitian. For Pluto is the God of the Earth, and riches are dug out of the earth.
24. Mille.] The poet represents the great extent of the infernal city.
25. Ullu populo.] To any multitude how great soever it is; for souls take up no space, being incorporeal.
26. Forum.] The place wherein sentences are executed, and causes tried. For every one among the ghosts is delighted with the same studies that he had an inclination to while alive. Therefore among the dead, some are lawyers, some courtiers, some artificers, and some for their crimes are shut up in prison.
27. Of the infernal King, Pluto.
...sua poena coe&et aliarn partem. Saturnia Juno sustinet ire illuc celestii sede relics& (dabat tantum odii iraeque) qu0 simjul intravit, qu& limen pressum & sacro corporte ingeni- mulit: Cerberus extulit tria ora: et simuli edidit tres tra- tractus. Ila vocat s0res genitas nocte, grave et implacabile Nomen: Sedebar ante forees carceris clauas adaman- tane: que pectebant atros angues de suis crinibus. Quam simul Dea aogn0runt inter umbras caliginis, surrexere. Vocatur sclerata sedes. Tityos praebetat vlsca lanianda, que erat disten tas novem jugeribus. Tantale, nullae a- que deprehenduntur tibi: que arobo que imminet, effugit. Sisypho, aut petis aut ueres saxum ruturum. Ixion volvi- tur; et sequiturque, fugitque se. Que Belides, ause molir5 leuthum suis patreleibus ause, Assidue repetunt, quas perdant, Belides, undas.

52. Illue.] To the infernal Shades. 53. Tantum, &c.] Juno was so torment- ed with anger and hatred. 54. Quo simul.] As soon as, after that. 55. Pressum, &c.] The threshold groaned, as not being calculated for the weighty bod- ies of the gods, which were supposed to be much larger than human. 55. Cerberus.] A dog with three heads different one from another; for one is a li- on's, another a dog's, and a third a wolf's head; he is always represented as the keeper of hell. 56. Illa.] Juno. 57. Sorores.] The Furies, the daughters of Acheron and Nax, the avengers of impieties. They are three, Thiphone, Alecto, and Me- gara. 57. Grave.] Cruel. 58. Numer.] The Accusative, in apposition with Sorores; for the three sisters, always unanimous, are considered as influenced by one mind, and therefore called here a Deity in the singular number. 58. Adamante.] Adamant, or diamonds, so very hard, that it is with great difficulty broken. 40. Agnot sunt. For Agnoventum. 41. Sclerata.] Wicked, the prison of hell. 42. Tityos.] The son of Jupiter and Terra. He is reported to have been so large, that his body took up the space of nine acres. For offering violence to Diana, he was driven into hell by Apollo's arrows, and condemned to have vultures never ceasing to gnaw his heart. 43. Tantale.] Tantalus was the son of Ju- piter by the nymph Plote, who for divulging the secrets of Jupiter to mankind, and serving up his son Pelops to the gods at an entertainment, was sent to hell, and sen- tenced to suffer perpetual thirst, though water touched his lips; and perpetual hun- ger, though a tree loaded with apples hung over his head. 44. Deprenduntur.] This verb signifies to take by surprise, and therefore properly used in this place. 45. Petis aut ueres.] You either pursue the stone down the hill, or with labour roll it up. 46. Sisypho.] Sisyphus was the son of Eolus, who infesting Ithmus with his robberies, was slain by Theseus, and sentenced to roll a great stone from the bottom to the top of a mountain, which as soon as it had almost reached the summit, tumbled down again. 46. Ixion.] Ixion was the son of Phlegias, who being taken into heaven by Jupiter, had the presumption to make an attempt upon Juno; which when Jupiter came to know, he set a cloud before him in the form of Juno, on which he begot the Centaurs. Being thrust down to hell, he was fixed to a- wheel, which incessantly turns round. 47. Patreleibus.] They are called patre- cules that are born of two brothers. 48. Belides.] The grand-daughters of Be-
Quos omnes acie postquam Saturnia torvā Vidit, et ante omnes Ixiona, rursus ab illo 50 Sisyphos aspiciens, Cur hic, è fratibus, inquit, Perpetuas patitur poenas? Athamanta superbum Regia dives habet, qui me cum conjuge semper Sprevit? et exponit causas odique viaque; 54 Quidque velit. Quod velat, erat, ne regia Cadmi Staret: et in facinus traherent Athamantae sorores Imperium, promissa, preces, confundit in unum: Solicitatque Deas. Sic hæc Junone locutā, Tisiphone canos, ut erat turbata, capillos Movit, et obstantes recepit ab ore colubros. 60 Atque ātā, Non longis opus est ambagibus, inīt, Facta puta, quæcunque jubes. Inamabile regnum Desere, teque refer eōlī melioris ad auras. Læta redit Juno: quam celum intrare parantem Roratis lustravit aquis Thaumantias Iris. 65 Nec mora; Tisiphone madefactam sanguine sumit Importuna facem, fluidoque cruore rubentem tem intrare celum, Thaumantias Iris lustravit roratis aquis. Nec mora: importuna Tisiphone sumit facem madefactam sanguine, que induitum pallam rubentem fluido cruore,

NOTES.

ius, who had two sons, Danaus and Egyptus. Egyptus married fifty of Danaus's daughters, to as many of his own sons. But Danaus being told by the oracle of Apollo, that he should one day or other be slain by one of the sons of Egyptus, i.e. his son in-law, he commanded his daughters every one of them to murder their husbands on the wedding night, all of whom obeyed their father but Hypermnestra, the youngest, who spared her spouse Lyncus or Lyncus, by whom Danaus was afterwards slain. For this cruelty they were sentenced perpetually to draw water in hell out of a well in sieves: or, as others say, to be always employed in filling a leaky tub.

50. Ante omnes.] Because Ixion had been deemed to the punishment he was now suffering, for an insult offered to Juno.

Illo.] After him, sc. Ixion.

51. Fratibus.] For Sisyphus and Athamas were brothers, the sons of Eolus.

53. Cum conjuge.] This word may be referred either to qui or me.

54. Sprevit.] Hath despaired.

Et exposti.] Ovid speaks here: Juno exponit sororibus Furios causas.

Odique.] Of her hatred, for which she perexecutæ Athamas.

55. Quidque velit.] She explains what she would have the Furies do.

Ne staret.] Should be demolished.

56. In facinus, &c.] That Athamas, being made raving mad, might commit some crime, or do some mischief.—Traherent.]
Induitur pallam, torto?que incingitur angue; Egregiturque domo. Luctus comitantur cuncta; et pavor, et terror, que insania trepido vultu. Considerat limine; Eoillii postes feruntur tremuisse, pallorque ineunt acernas foras; Solque fugit locum. Conjux exterrita monstris, Athamas est territus, que parabat exire tecto. Inelix Erinnys obstitit; que obsebit aditum; que distendens bra- chia nesacipereis nodis ex- cussit caesariem. Colubra mo- ta sonuere; que pars jacent humeris; pars circumb pectora lapae [coruscant: Sibilla dant, sanienque vomunt, linguisque Indè duos medonis abrumpit crinibus angues; 80 Pestiferaque manu rapitos immisit. At illi Inosquesinus Athamantoe quis percurrent: Inspirantque graves animos: nec vulnera membris: Ulla ferunt: Mens est, quae diros sentiat ictus, Attu?lat secur liquidi quoque monstra veneni, Oris Cercbeei spumas, et virus Echidna, 88 Errorosque vagos, cacæque obliqua mentis; Et seclus et lacrymas, rabiemque et caedis amo- rem; Omnia trita simul: quæ sanguine mista recenti Coc?rat are cavo viridi versa cicitæ. 90 Dumque?vabant illi, verit furiale venenum

NOTES.

63. Torto?que, &c.] She uses a snake for a girdle.
64. Trepido.] Staring.
65. Limine.] sc. Athamantis.
66. Postes.] The doors of Athamas, the son of Eoillus.— Feruntur.] Are said.
67. Pallorque.] At the coming of Tisi- phone the doors become pale.
68. Aceras.] Made of maple.
69. Solque, &c.] At the approach of Ti- phone the sun shrunk back.
70. Infelix.] Quæ reddor inflices, tormenting.
71. Erinnys.] The fury Tisiphone. So called of ege?eiv tov volv, i. e. of corrupting the mind.
72. Vipereis nodis.] In serpentine knots. So above and below it was said viperses dientes.
73. Saniemque vomunt.] Vomit gore.
74. Linguisque coruscant.] And brandish their tongues.
75. Illi.] scil. angues.
76. Graves.] Perplexed, anxious, dreadful.
77. Graves animos.] Their deadly breath or influence.]Vulnera.] Bitings.
78. Diros ictus.] Grievous affictions and perturbations.
79. Monstra veneni.] *Monsters of poi- son, that is, monstrous poison.
80. Virus.] Poison.
81. Echidna.] Of the serpent Hydra. Echid- na in Latin is called Vipera. Echidna is also a monster; a virgin in one part, and a ser- pent in another.
82. Errorosque, &c. to amorem.] Urgent desires of wandering and rambling, the com- mon effects of madness; but the poet elegantly reckons them among the causes of it, making them the ingredients of the composi- tion which the fury is supposed to have brought from hell.
83. Trita.] She had pounded them to- gether, and to make the composition more dreadful, mixes them with blood, are cavo, in a brass pot; viridi cicitâ, with a stick of green, that is strong and powerful, not wif- thered hemlock; brass and hemlock are both poisons.
Pectus in amborum; praeordiaque intima movit. Tum face jactata per eundem sepium orbe, Consequitur motos velociter ignibus ignes. Sic victrix, jussique potens, ad inania magni 95 Regna redit Etiis: sumptumque recingitur angu- guem.

Protinus Æolides, medià furibundus in aula, Clamat, Iò comites, his retia pandite sylvis: Hic modò cum geminà visa est mili prole leana. Utque fere sequitur vestigia conjugis amens; 100 Deque sinu matris, ridentem, et para Learchum, Brachia, tendentem rapit, et bis terqueperatras More rotat fundae, rigidoque infantia saxo Discutit ossa ferox. Tum denique concita mater, (Seu dolor hoc fecit, seu sparsi causa veneni,) 105 Exululat; sparsisque fugit malè sana capillas. Teque ferens parvum nudis, Melicerta, lacertilis, Evohe, Bacche, sonat. Bacchi sub nomine Juno Risit; et, Hos usus præstet tibi, dixit, alumnus. Imminet æquoribus scopulus; pars ima cava-
tur

Fluctibus, et tectas defendit ab imbrisbus undas: Summa riget, frontemque in apertum porrigit æquor.

Occupat hunc (vires insania fecerat) Ino, Seque super pontum, nullo tardata timore, 114 Mítit, omnesque suum. Percussa recanduit unda. Summa riget, que porrigit frontem in apertum æquor. Ino occupat hunc (insania fecerat vires) que tardata nullo timore, mitit seque, que suum omus, super pontum. Unda percussa recanduit.

a turbata.

NOTES.

92. Movit.] She stirs up to rage.
94. Consequitur, &c.] She whirls about a blazing torch with such violence, that it describes a circle of fire. Literally, she pursues, or rather, overtakes the fire with fire. Ignibus ignes.] Moved by the agitation of the wind and torch:
95. Inania.] Airy, as not inhabited by bodies, but ghosts.
99. Sumptumque, &c.] And disengages herself from the serpent with which she was girded.
97. Æolides.] Athamas, the son of Æ- èus.

Furibundus.] Furious.
98. Iò.] The words used by Bacchanalians and persons that are frantic.
100. Utque fere, &c.] The order: sequitur vestigia Conjugis, ut fera.
101. Learchum.] Athamas had two sons, Learchus and Melicertes, by Ino, and Phryxus and Hellen by Nephele.
103. Rotat.] Whirls about, turns round like a wheel.

90. Rigidoque.] Hard, rough.
104. Discutit.] He throws, dashes against. Infantia ossa.] His infant bones.
Concita.] Being frantic.— Mater.] Ino.
105. Sparsi.] Scattered by Tisiphone.
106. Exululat.] She sends forth horrible cries, howls.
Malè sana.] Being furious, raving mad.
108. Sonat.] She cries out.
109. Hos usus.] This advantage, that you should rage and grow mad.
Hos usus præstet.] Catachresis: so we may say in English literally, such are the advantages that arise from having nursed Bacchus.
110. Imminet.] The poet describes the promontory, whence Ino threw herself and her son Melicertes into the sea.
Apertum æquor.] Into the wide sea.
113. Occupat.] Ascends hastily.
Hunc.] The rock.
115. Omnesque.] Her son Melicertes, with she carried away with her when she fled.

115. Recanduit.] Is made white with the froth. This the sea makes when violently agitated. Although candere is properly said of iron that is made red-hot.
116. Neptis.] For Ino, who was the daughter of Hermione, the wife of Venus.
117. Patruo.] To Neptune, who is the brother of Jove. For in the division of the world, Heaven fell to Jupiter’s share, and the earth with the sea to Neptune’s.
120. Jactari, &c.] Attend to the scanning of this line.—Ionio.] The Ionian sea, washing Greece, is situated between the Ægean and Tyrrhenian sea.
121. Tuis.] To marine (Sea) Gods. Aliqua, &c.] And I ought to have some interest in the sea, when I was born in it and of its froth, and take my name from thence. Gratia.] Favour, interest.
122. Gratum nomen.] Abebìet, from Æpoois, spuma; for it was said also, that Venus was produced from the froth of the sea.
126. Imposuit.] The poet signifies they were made gods. Nomenque, &c.] Neptune changed both the name and shape of Ino; nd Melicertes. For Ino was called in Greek, Leucothea, in Latin Matuta. And Melicertes was called Palæmon by the Greeks, and Portumnus by the Latins.
127. Dixit.] He called.
129. Primo saxo.] Upon the very edge of the promontory.
130. Cadmeïda. Of Cadmus.
131. Deplanxere.] They mourned for, beating their breasts, and tearing their hair.
132. Nimiumque.] Too much cruelty towards Semelo, on whose account she mortally hated all the kindred of Bacchus.
135. Deæ.] Juno.
135. Convicia.] Their reproaches.
136. Quæ.] One of them who had the greatest love for Ino.
140. Riguïse.] To become hard.
IIla, manus forté et tetenderat in maris undas,
Saxea facta manus in eadem portigint undas,
Hujus, ut arreptum laniabat verticem crinem,
Duratos subito digitos in crine videres. 144
Quo quæque in gestu deprenditur, hæsit in illo.
Pars volneres facta, quæ nunc quoque gurgite in
Æquora distingunt sumptis Ismenides alis.[illo

\[
a \text{ In maris illa manus forté tetenderat undas.}
\]

NOTES.

145 Hæsit.] Stuck fast.
146. In illo gurgite.] In the same sea.

EXP. FAB. XIII. & XIV. We have already taken notice of the use the poet has made of the goddess Juno, (however it may reflect on the character) in the persecution of Cadmus and his family. To proceed, Athamas having married Ino, one of the daughters of Cadmus, Juno, in order to engage the Furies in her design, descends to Tartarus, from whence she despatches Tisiphone to the palace of the unfortunate King, where she occasioned most horrible disorders.

Ovid, in his account of Athamas and his family, has so confined himself to history, that we have little more to do, than to strip it of the marvellous, and some of his poetical embellishments.—Athamas, the son of Æolus, and grandson of Deucalion, upon the death of Themisto, his first wife, married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, but divorcing her, he married Nephele, and had by her Phryxus and Helle; but she being divorced in her turn, Ino was taken back, and had two sons Learchus and Melicerta. Ino not being able to bear in her sight the children of Nephele, who, as the first-born, stood in the way of her children in respect to their father's possessions, therefore determined their destruction. Thebes, at this time, was afflicted with a famine, occasioned by the poisoning of the seed intended for the produce of corn, and this by the contrivance of Ino; this made it necessary to consult the God Apollo, whose oracle, by corrupting his priests, is said to have declared, that the children of Nephele must be sacrificed to appease the anger of the Gods. This coming to the knowledge of Phryxus, he privately left the kingdom, taking with him his sister Helle and his father's treasures, and sailed for Colchis, where he was kindly received by his kinsman Eta; but the Princess, in her passage over a Strait between Phrygia and Thrace, fell into the sea, which was thence named the Hellespont, a name it still retains. These iniquitous proceedings coming to the knowledge of Athamas, he first kills Learchus, Ino's favourite, and then went in pursuit of her, who, to escape his fury, fled, taking her son Melicerta with her; but finding herself pursued, threw herself with her son from a rock into the sea; but the Gods, in compassion to this unfortunate family, changed them into Sea-Divinities, by the names of Leucothoë and Palamon.—The moral that may be gathered from this Fable, is so obvious and striking, as to render it unnecessary to be more particular.

FAB. XV. CADMUS ET HERMIONE IN DRACONES.

Cadmus, not being able any longer to support himself under his repeated misfortunes, abandons Thebes, and retires with Hermione, the partner of his calamities, into Illyria; where, at their own request, they were changed into Serpents.
Agenorides nescit natam parvumque nepotem esse Deos aquorìs. Victus lucet, que serie malorum, et ostentis que viderat plurima; conditor exit sua urbe, tanquam fortuna locorum non sua premeret se: que actus longis erroribus, contigui Illyricos fines cum profugà conjuge. Jamque graves malis annis, dum retractat prima fata domus, relegantque suas la- bores sermone: Cadmus est. Nunc ille sacer serpens tra- jectus fuerat meà cuspide, tum cum profectus Sidone sparsi vipersentdentes per humum? Quem si cura Deùm vindicat tum certa irà, ipse, precor, serpens, porrigar in longam alvum. Dixit: et ut serpens, tenditur in long- gam alvum; que sentit squamas increscere durate cute, que nigra corpora varia cruraeque guttis: que cæ- dit pronus in pectus, que crura commista in unum, si- nuantur paulatim tereti acume. Brachia jam restant: tendit brachia que restant: et lacrymis fluentibus per ad- huma humana ora, dixit, O mis- serima conjux, accede, ac- cede, et tange düm aliqud superest de me, que accepì munem düm est manus, düm auguis non occupat me tum. Ílle quidem vult loqui plura: sed lingua repente est fissa in duas partes, nec verba

NESCIT Agenorides natam parvumque nepotem esse Deos aquorìs. Victus lucet, que serie malorum, et ostentis que viderat plurima; conditor exit sua urbe, tanquam fortuna locorum, Non-su, se premeret longisque erroribus actus contiguit Illyricos, profugà cum conjuge, fines. Jamque malis annisque graves düm prima re- tractant

Fata domìs, relegantque suos sermones labores; Nüm sacer ille meà trauectus cuspide serpens, Cadmus ait, fuerat tum, quem Sidone profectus 10 Vipereosssarii per humum, nova semina, dentes? Quem si cura Deùm tam certa vindicavit irà, Ipse, precor, serpens in longam porrigar alvum. Dixit: et ut serpens, in longam tenditur alvum; Durataque cuti squamas increscere sentit, 15 Nigraque cæruleis variari corpora guttis: In pectusque cadit pronus, commistaque in unum Paulatim tereti sinuantur acumine curra.

Brachia jam restant: que restant brachia tendit; Et lacrymis peradhu humanas fluentibus ora, 20 Accede; O conjux, accede miserrima dixit: Dümque aliqul superest de me, me tangem manumque [anguis].

Accipe düm manus est, düm non tum occupat Ílle quidem vult plura loqui: sed lingua repente in partes est fissa duas, nec verba volenti 25

NOTES.

2. Serieque.] By a continuation (chain) of misfortunes. For Series is a continuation of any thing.
3. Ostentis.] With prodigies.
4. Urbe.] Thebes.
5. Proneret.] Had vexed.
7. Graves.] Being weary, or defecti an- nis, i. e. stricken in age (old.)
8. Retractat.] While they recite, re- count, the memorials of their family. Retractare, is to repeat over again, or more dili- gently to handle, or take again into considera- tion.
9. Relegantque.] They collect, call to mind again.
10. Num, &c.] Cadmus is in doubt, whether the dragon that he slew at the fountain was not sacred to some of the gods, which had been the cause of his misfortunes.
11. Vipereos dantes.] The dragon’s teeth.
12. Quem, &c.] For the killing of whom, if the gods take vengeance on me, I desire to be changed to a dragon, that I may be freed from these calamities.
13. Porrigar.] I may be stretched out.
15. Cæruleis guttis.] With greenish spots, such as is the colour of the sea.
17. Tereti.] Long and round, spiral.
18. Sinuantur.] They are winded along.
19. Tentit.] He stretches out to his wife.
20. Volenti:] Desiring to speak.

Lubrica permulcent cristati colla dracones:
Et subito duo sunt, junctoque volumine serpunt:
Donec in appositi memoris subiere latebras. 39
Nunc quoque nec fugiunt homines, nec vulnere laedunt;

[cones]

Quidque prius fuerint, placidi meminère dra-

ynlure, que placid, draconis meminère qui fugiunt prius.

a —— at illi

Lubrica perlucent cristati colla dracones.

NOTES.

26. Sufficiunt.] Help, afford assistance. Sometimes sufficio signifies, to suffice. Sometimes to appoint in the place of. Hence we say, suffectos Consules, and other magistrates, who are substituted in the place of those who are dead.

27. Sibilat.] Hisses, like a snake.

31. Dum loquor omnia?] Hermione admires that she sees none of the members of Cadmus.

37. Cristati.] Having crests on their heads.

38. Junctoque volumine.] With a joint rolling.

39. Appositi.] That was hard by, neighboring.

EXP. FAB. XV. Cadmus is a remarkable instance of an unfortunate Prince; he was banished from Thebes, the very city whose foundation he laid, and, with his dear Hermione, retired into Illyria, where, borne down by their misfortunes, they died in each other's arms. What is said of their being changed into Serpents, arose from their ending their days with a people, whose name in the Hebrew language signified Serpents, which Ovid would not omit to improve to his own design.

In the fate of Cadmus, we are furnished with a most excellent lesson and admonition against the ingratitude of the world, which is so constant an attendant on benevolence, as to seem inseparable from it.

FAB. XVI. & XVII. GUTTÆ MEDUSES IN SERPENTES. ATLAS FILIUS IN MONTEM SUI NOMINIS.

Perseus, the son of Jupiter by Danaë, having killed Medusa, carries her head into Africa, where the blood that runs from it, produces abundance of Snakes. Atlas, King of Mauritania, terrified at the remembrance of an oracle that acquainted him that his Golden Fruit should be taken from him by a son of Jupiter, directs Perseus, not only on that account, to leave the kingdom, but uses violence to force him, whereupon the hero presents to him the Gorgon's head, by which he is changed into a mountain.
SED tamen ambobus versae solatiae formae [bat
Magna nepos dedereat, quem debellata cole-
India: quem positis celebrabat Achaia templis.
Solus Abantiades ab origine cetera eadem
Acrisius superest, qui mænibus arceat urbis 5
Argolicae; contraque Deum ferat arma; ge-
nusque

Non putet esse Jovis. Neque enim Jovis esse
Persæa: quem pluvius Danae conceperat auro.
Mox tamen Acrisium (tanta est presentia veri)
Tam violasse Deum, quæm non agnosse nepotem
Pœnitet. Impositus jam coelo est alter; et alter 11
Viperei referens spolum memorabile monstri,
Ait a carpebat tenerum stridentibus alis.
Cümque super Libycas victor penderet arenas,
Gorgonei capitis guttae cecidere cruentæ: 15
Quas humus exceptas varios animavit in angues,
Unde frequens illa est, infestaque, terra cubbris.
Inde per immensum, ventis discordibus, actus,
Nunc huc, nunc illuc, exemplo nubis aquosœ
Fertur: et ex alto seductas æthere longe 20
Despectat terras, totumque supervolat orbem.
Ter gelidas Arctos, ter Cancri brachia vidit:
Sæpe sub occasus, sæpe est ablatus in orbis.
Jamque cadente die, veritus se credere nocti,
Constitit Hesperio, regnus Atlantis, in orbe, 25

2. Nepos.] Bacchus who brought home
a most glorious triumph, on his conquest of
India.
Debellata.] Overcome in war.
4. Abantiades.] The son of Abas, king
of the Argives, whose grandfather was Be-
lus, the son of Jupiter.
Ab éadem origine.] From Jupiter. For
Belus was the son of Jupiter, and father of
Abas whose son Acrisius was.
Cretus.] Born.
was the son of Jupiter by Danaïs, the daugh-
ter of Acrisius.
8. Pluvia auro.] For Jupiter being turn-
ed into a shower of gold, is said to have
descended into Danaïs's lap, and thus begot
Perseus.
11. Pœnitet.] Repented. Because he had
intelligence that Perseus had done exploits
worthy of Jove, and he saw Bacchus taken
into the number of the gods.
Impositus Coelo.] Taken into heaven.

Alter.] Bacchus.
Memorabile.] Memorable, worthy to be
related.
15. Carpebat.] He flew, cut the tender air.
14. Arenas.] The sandy grounds or de-
serts, of which there are a great store in Ly-
bia.
15. Gorgonei capitis.] Of Medusa's head.
The Gorgons were three sisters, one of whom,
Medusa, was killed by Perseus.
18. Per immensum.] Through the bound-
less expanse of Heaven.—Actus.] Driven
forward.
20.] Seductas.] Separated.
21.] Despectat.] He looks downwards.
Totumque, &c.] And flies over the whole
world.
22. Arctos.] The cold Septentrionei,
which the sun never comes nigh.
Cancri.] See Book II. ver. 5.
24. Cadente die.] At the setting of the
sun.
25. Hesperio.] In the western part of
the world. Hesperus is a star which ap-
Exiguamque petit requiem: düm Lucifer ignes
Evocet Aurora, currus, Aurora, diurnos.
Hic heminum cunctos, ingenti corpore, praestans
Japetionides Atlas fuit. Ultima tellus
Rege sub hoc, et pontus erat, qui Solis anhilis
Aquora subdit equis, et fessos excipit axes. 31
Mille greges illi, totidemque armenta, per herbas
Errabat: et huminum vicinia nulla promeabant.
Arborae frondes auro radiante nitentes
Ex auro ramos, ex auro poma ferebant. 35
Hospes, ait Perseus illi, seu gloria tangit
Te generis magni, generis mihi Jupiter auctor:
Sive es mirator rerum, mirabere nostras:
Hospitium requiemque peto. Memor ille vetustae
Sortis erat: (Themis hanc dederat Parnassia
sortem:
Tempus, Atla, veniet, tua quo spoliabitur auro
Arbor, et hunc praecl titulum Jove natus habebit.
Id metuens, solidis pomaria clauserat Atlas
Mœnibus, et vasto dederat servanda draconi.
Arcebatque suis externos finibus omnes. 45
Huic quoque, Vade procul, ne longe gloria rerum
Quas mentiris, ait, longe tibi Jupiter absit.
Vincque minis addit, foribusque expellere tentat
Cunctantem et placidis miscentem fortia dictis.
Viribus inferior (quis enim par esset Atlanti 50
Viribus?) At quoniam parvi tibi gratia nostra est,
absit longe tibi. Que addit vim minis, que tentat expellere foribus cunctantem et miscentem
fortia placidis dictis. Inferior viribus (quis enim esset par Atlanti viribus?) At quoniam
nostra gratia est parvi tibi,

NOTES.

pears in the west, in the evening; whence
Hesperius orbis. Sometimes Spain and Ita-
l
y are called Hesperia.

Atlantis.] A king of Mauritania, whom
Perseus turned into a mountain, which is
said to bear up the Heavens, as Atlas was
the first inventor of astrology, or because
that mountain is so high, that it seems to
touch them.

26. Ignes Aurora.] The Light of the
morning, which always comes before the
sun. A peripheris of the morning

27. Diurnos currus.] The course of the
day and sun. For Aurora (the goddess of
the morning) introduces both the day and
sun.

Ultima tellus.] Mauritania, with the rest of
the west.

30. Anhilis.] Weary and tired; for the
Atlantic ocean seems to receive the horses
of the sun after the fatigue of the day.

33. Vicinia nulla] For none of the neigh-
bours had any ploughed lands, they were in
Atlas' possession.

Vestuœ sortis.] Of the ancient oracle.

40. Themis.] Who has a temple in Mount
Parnassus.

42. Hunc titulum.] This glory. Titu-
lus is so called of tutando; because every one
defends his titles, deeds, and exploit.

Natus Jove.] Hercules, who afterwards
carried away those apples, ab insomni ma-
lœ custodita dracone, as he says, Book IX.

Fab. III:

43. Pomaria.] His orchards; though po-
maria are properly places where apples are
laid up. Atlas is said to have had golden
apples in his orchards.

46. Huic.] To Perseus.
Vade procul.] Begone from my kingdom,
lest, being vanquished by me, you pre-
tended glory of a descent from Jupiter
proves false.

50. Par esset.] Could be able to stand
against: for Atlas was a mighty prince.

51. At quoniam.] But since you so lightly
regarded my glory, take a present that is fit
for you: A sharp irony.
Accipe munus, ait, lævàque à parte Meduse, 
Ipse retrò versus, squalentia protulit ora. 
Quantus erat, mons factus Atlas! Jam barba 
comaque 
[que: 
In sylvas abeunt: juga sunt humerique manus-
Quod caput antè fuit, summo est in monte ca-
cumen. 
Ossa lapis fiunt: tum partes auctus in omnes 
Crevit in immensus (sic Di statuisitis) et omne, 
Cum tot sideribus, caelum requievit in illo.

NOTES.

53. Ipse retrò versus.] Turning his head 
the other way, lest he himself should be also 
metamorphosed.—Protulit.] He exposed. 
Ora squalentia.] The face of Medusa was 
hideous. 
55. Abeunt.] Are changed.

FAB. XVIII & XIX. VIRGE SUBJECTE GORGONIS CAPITI IN CURALIUM. 
PERSEUS, MONSTRO INTERFECTO, ANDROMEDAM LIBERAT. MEDUSA 
CRINES IN SERPENTES.

Perseus, on his Metamorphoses of Atlas into a Mountain, departs for Æthi-
pia, where he arrives at the very instant Andromeda is exposed to be 
devoured by a sea-monster, whom he engages and kills, and hides the 
Gorgon's head in the sand, covering it with sea-weed, and plants, which 
are immediately turned into Coral.

CLAUSERAT Hippotades æterno carcer 
ventos 
Admonitorque operum, ceolo, clarissimus, alto 
Lucifer ortus erat. Pennis, ligat ille, resumptis, 
Parte ab utràque, pedes; teloque accingitur 
unco. 
Et liquidum, motis talaribus, æra findit. 
Gentibus innumeris, circùmque infràque, relictis, 
Æthiopum populos, Cepheia conspicit arva.

NOTES.

1. Hippotades.] Æolus was the son of 
Jupiter, and Aceso the daughter of Hippo-
ta. The god of the winds had shut them 
up, to give an easy passage to his brother 
Perseus, who was to take a journey through 
the air. 
Æterno.] Everlasting. 
2. Admonitorque operum.] Which puts 
pun in mind of their work; for when Lu-
cifer appears, mankind rise to their work 
and business.

2. Pennis resumptis.] Resuming his wings, 
which he had laid aside by night.
3. Æterno.] Perseus. 
4. Teloque unco.] With a crooked sword 
called a Falchion. 
7. Cepheia arva.] The kingdom of Ce-
pheus. Sun of Phoenix, king of the Æthi-
opians, husband of Cassiope, and father of 
Andromeda.
Illic immitteram, maternæ pendere linguae, Andromedan, pennas a injustis jusserat Ammon. Quam similis, ad duras religatam brachia cautes, 10 Vidit Abantiades; nisi quod levis aura capillos Moverat, et trepido manabant lumina fletu, Marmorcum ratus esset opus. Trahit inscius ignes; Et stupet: et visce corruptus imagine formæ, Penē suas quaterna est oblitus, in aère, pennas. 15 Ut stetit, O, dixit, non istis digna catenis; Sed quibus inter se capiendi juguntur amastes; Pande requiri nomen terraque tuumque; Et cur vincula geras. Primò silet illa, nec audet Appellare virum virgo, manibusque modestos 20 Celasset vultus, si non religata futisset. Lumina, quod potuit, lacrymis implevit obortis. Stephiis instanti, sua ne delicta fateri Nolle videretur, nomen terraque suumque, Quantaque maternæ fuerit fiducia formæ, 25 Indicat. Et, nonum memoratis omnibus, unde Insouit: veniensque immenso bellua ponto Imminet, et latum sub pectore possidet aequor. Conclamat virgo. Genitor lugubris, et amens Mater adest; ambo miseri, sed justus illa; 30 Nee secum auxilium, sed dignos tempore fetus, Plangoremque ferunt, vincetoque in corpore adhaerent.

8. Maternæ Linguae.] For Cassiope presumed to vie with the Nereides for beauty.
8. Injustus.] Severe; for justus signifies kind as well as just.
Jusserat.] Andromeda was bound to the rock by order of the oracle.
10. Duras cautes.] To the sharp rocks
11. Abantiades.] Perseus, the son of Da- mæ, the daughter of Acrisius, the son of Abas.
Manabant.] Did drop, did flow.
Insciùs.] Not knowing she was, he fell in love with her.
15. Quatera.] To move, to shake.
17. Sed, &c.] But the bands of a mutual love.
18. Pande.] Tell me.
Requerenti.] To me asking.
Terræque.] Thy city and country.
20. Appellare virum.] To speak to a man.
Virgo.] Because she was a virgin.

NOTES.

8. Maternæ Linguae.] For Cassiope presumed to vie with the Nereides for beauty.
8. Injustus.] Severe; for justus signifies kind as well as just.
Jusserat.] Andromeda was bound to the rock by order of the oracle.
10. Duras cautes.] To the sharp rocks
11. Abantiades.] Perseus, the son of Da- mæ, the daughter of Acrisius, the son of Abas.
Manabant.] Did drop, did flow.
Insciùs.] Not knowing she was, he fell in love with her.
15. Quatera.] To move, to shake.
17. Sed, &c.] But the bands of a mutual love.
18. Pande.] Tell me.
Requerenti.] To me asking.
Terræque.] Thy city and country.
20. Appellare virum.] To speak to a man.
Virgo.] Because she was a virgin.

23. Instanti.] Pressing to tell her name and country.
Sua ne delicta, &c.] Lest Perseus should imagine that her silence was occasioned by any guilt of her own, she tells him the whole truth.
25. Maternæ formæ.] Of the beauty of her mother Cassiope, who valued herself above the Nymphs.
28. Immisit.] Stands out.
Laturn æquor.] An emphasis, by which the largeness of the monster is pointed out.
29. Genitor.] Her father Cepheus.
Lugubris.] Miserable. It also signifies mourning, or mourning cloaths.
Justiùs illa.] Cassiope deserved rather to be wretched, as she had been the cause of the calamity which befell them.
31. Dignos tempore.] Suitable to the occasion.
32. Ferunt.] Bring along with them.
Vincetoque, &c.] They embrace Andromeda, being bound.

NOTES.

35. Hospes.] Perseus. Manere.] To wait upon.

34. Ad opem.] To bring help to Andromeda.

35. Hanc.] Perseus makes known his virtues and achievements to Andromeda's parents, that he might more easily obtain what he desired.

Paterem.] If I should ask her in marriage, I should have reason to expect a preference to others from my birth, and from my own merit and actions; but to wave such pretensions, I undertake to save her from the monster. Will that entitled me to be her husband?—Ilià. Danaè.

36. Clausam.] Shut up in a brazen tower.

40. Et meriitum.] A service also.—Faveant modò Numina.] If the gods will but help me.


42. Legem.] The condition which Perseus proposed to them; that she should be his, if he saved her.

Dubitaret.] To accept the condition offered.

Orant.] They request him to save their daughter.

43. Promittuntque.] And they promise him, over and above, the kingdom for a portion.

Super.] Moreover, over and above what he had asked.—Parentes.] The father and mother of Andromeda.

44. Ecce, &c.] By this similitude, the magnitude and force of the sea-monster is signified.—Navis, &c.] A ship having a beak in its prow.—Concita.] Swift.

45. Sulcat.] Divides and separates the waters, cuts into furrows.

Acta.] Driven on.

47. Quantam.] The beast was as far from the rock as a leader bull would pass from a sling (a stone's throw.)

Balearica.] The people of those islands were remarkable singers.

48. Medii coeli.] Depends on quantum. The middle space of the air.


52. Utque Jovis, &c.] The poet, by a beautiful simile, shows what agility Perseus overcame the sea-monster.

Praepes.] The eagle, which is a mortal enemy to serpents. The larger sort of fowls, from the flight of which auguries are made, are called Praepetes. Praepes is also the same as velox, swift.

Vacuo.] Open. Having no standing corn.

53. Praebentem Phœbo, &c.] Turning his back to Phœbus, i. e. backing in the sun.

Liventia] Pale and black.
Occupat aversum: neu saepe retorquet ora,
Squamigeris avidos fitig cervicibus ungues: 55
Sic celeri fessum praepes per inane volutu
Terga fere presstit, dextroque frementis in armo
Inachides ferrum curvo tenus abditit hano.
Vulnera hae gravi, modo se sublimis in auras
Attollit; modo subdit aquis, modo moreferocis 60
Yersat apri, quem turba canum circumsona terret.
Ille avidos morsus velocibus effugit alis, [elis,
Quaquepatent, nunc terga cavis super obsita con-
Nunc laterum costas, nunc qui tenuissima cauda
Desinat in piscem, falcato vulnerat ense. 65
Bellua puniceo mistos cum sanguine fluctus
Ore vomit: madure graves aspergine penne.
Nec bibulis utra Perseus talaribus ausus
Credere: a conspexit scopulum, qui vertice summo
Stantibus extat aquis; operitur af aquo mote.
Nixus eo, rupisque tenens juga prima sinistra, 71
Ter quater exigit repetita per illa ferrum.
Littora cum plausu clamor superasque Deorum
Implevere domos: gaudent, generumque salutant,
Auxiliumque domus, servatoremque fatentur 75
Cassiope, Cepheusque pater. Resoluta catenis
Incedit virgo, pretiumque et causa laboris.

domos Deorum: gaudent, que saluant generum, que
Cassiope, que pater Cepheus fatentur
auxilium servatoremque domus, Virgo pretiumque & causa laboris, resoluta catenis incedit.


NOTES.

54. Occupat aversum.] He seizes him, while his head is turned another way.
Nec.] And lest.
Retorquet.] It should turn backward.
55. Avidos ungues.] His greedy talons. Squamigeris cervicibus.] Into the scaly neck.
56. Prapes.] Agrees with Inachides. Perseus the winged Argive; for those people were called Inachides, from one of their ancient kings Inachus.—Inane.] The air.
57. Frementis.] Of the bellowing, raging monster.—In armo.] The shoulder.
Curvo tenus lano.] To the crooked hilt.
Circumsona.] Sounding or barking.
Sosia Perseus.—Avidos morsus.] The bites of the greedy monster.
63. Quaque patent, &c.] The order; vulneratque falcato ense nunc terga super obsita cavis conchis, qua patent, nunc laterum, &c.
Super, &c.] Covered over with shells; for shells stick to the backs of sea-monsters; or understand by conchis hard scales.
65. Falcato.] Crooked, and like a sickle.
66. Puniceo.] Red.
67. Madure.] The feathers of Perseus's wings were wet and heavy with the water vomited by the sea-monster.
68. Bibulis.] Dropping with wet; for that which drink is in, is called bibulum; whence comes bibula charta, paper that lets the ink sink in. They also are called Bibuli who drink much.
Ulra.] Any longer.
69. Credere.] To trust to.
70. Stantibus extat aquis.] Appears when the water is smooth and calm.
71. Nixus eo.] Alighting upon this rock, he wounded the monster with the sword.
72. Repetita.] Attacked again and again.
73. Clamor.] Shouts.
74. Implevere.] Has for its nominative Clamor cum plausu. See the note on lactea nomen, &c. v. 7. of the 6th Fable, Book i.
75. Domos Deorum.] The heavens.
75. Servatorem.] The deliverer, who had delivered Andromeda from death. For servare aliquem is to bring any one into a safe place, to preserve them; or, (as Sosia speaking in Ter. ad And.) auxilium ferre. For Sino had said, Que sese voluit in igni em ijicere, prohibuit, servavi.
76. Generum.] From Gener, i.
Ipse abluit victrices manus haustâ undâ, que mollit humum folis ne ledat arenâ: quæ sternit virgas natas sub æquore, et imponit ora Phorcynidos Medusa. Recens virga, quæ etiamnūm viva, rapiit vim monstrì bibulâ medullâ, quod induruit tacto hu-

jus, quæ percepit novum vir rem ramis et fronde. At

Nymphae pelagi tentante mirabile factum in pluribus virgis:

et gaudent idem contingere:

Note 75. Perseus.

79. Anguiferumque caput a nudâ ne ledat arenâ, 79

Mollit humum folis; nataque sub æquore virgas

Sternit, b et imponit Phorcynidos ora Medusa,

Virga recens, bibulâque etiamnūm viva medullâ

Vim rapiit monstrì, tutaque induruit hujus,

Percepitque novum ramis et fronde rigorem.

At pelagi Nymphæ factum mirabile tentant 85

Pluribus in virgis: et idem contingere gaudent:

Semaquina ex illis iterant jactata per undas.

Nunc quoque coraliis cadem natura remansìt:

Duritium tacto cipiant ut ab aëre, quodque 89

Vimen in æquore crat, fiat super æquor saxum.

Dis tribus ille facies totidem de cepite ponit:

Lævum Mercurio; dextrum tibi, bellica Virgo;

Ara Jovis media est: maætatar vacca Minerva;

Alipedi vitulus; taurus tibi, summe Deorum.

Protinus Andromedan, c et tanti praemia facti

Indotata, rapit. Tædas Hymenæus, Amorque,

having overcome the sea monster, erects

three altars on the shore to three gods;

Minerva, Mercury and Jupiter; upon

which he offers a cow to Minerva, a calf to

Mercury, and an ox to Jupiter.

92. Lævum.] The middle place is the first

place of honour, the left hand the next, says

Lipsius, book 11. Electorum, chap. 2. Why

then has Pallas a place assigned above

Mercury? Upon account of the burnt offering,

which is the more honourable and pro-

per to Pallas.

94. Alipedi.] Mercury was called Alipes

on account of the wings he wore upon his

heals, Talària, which wings he lent to

Perseus, and for this reason Perseus raised an

altar to him. Minerva was the goddess of

wisdom and conduct in battle, and therefore

had a good right to expect the gratitude of

Perseus. And Jupiter, as supreme, was al-

ways to have the first and chiefest honours.

96. Indotata.] The virgin without a dow-

er, not regarding the kingdom, which was

promised him by her parents. Otherwise in
dotem, i.e. for a portion or dowry. Others

will have the particle in to be intensive, i.e.

with a great portion; for Perseus took

Andromeda with the kingdom of Ethiopia for a

dower.

Tædas] Love and Hymen hasten the mar-
Precuriunt; largis satiantur odoribus ignes; Sertaque dependent tectis; Lotique, lyræquæ, Tibiisque, et cantus, animi feliciae laeti Argumenta, sonant. Reseratis aurea valvis 100 Atria tota patent, pulcroque instructa paratu; [Cephei proceres ineunt convivis regis.] Postquâm epulis functi, generosi munere Bacchi Diffudère animos: cultusque habitusque locorum Quærit Abantiades. Quærenti protinûs unus 105 Narrat Lynæides moreisque habituque virorum, Quæ simul edocuit, Nunc, ô fortissime, dixit, Fare precor, Perseus, quantâ virtute, quibusque Artibus abstuleris crinita draconibus ora. 109 Narrat Agenorides; gelidus sub Atlante jacentem Esse locum, solidis tutam munimine molis; Cujus in introitu geminâs habitâsse sorores Phorcydias, unius partitas luminis usum; Id se solerti furtim, düm traditur, astu, Suppositâ cepisse manub; perque abdita longè, 115 Deviâque, et sylvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Gorgonæa tetigisse domos, passimque per agros, Perquevis, vidisse hominum simulacraerum in silicem, ex ipsis, visà conversa Medusa. [que, Se tamen horrendâe, clypei, quod lâva gerebat Ære repertusce, formam aspexisse Medusa: 121 as, simulacrum hominum eruperumque conversa in silicem ex ipsis, Medusâ visà. Tamen se aspexisse formam horrendâ Medusâ, Ære clypei repertusce, quod lâva gerebat:

NOTES.

105. Lynæides.] Either the son of Lyneus, or a proper name.—Vores.] The rites. 108. Fare.] The imperative of faris vel sera, fataur, &c. 109. Abštuleris.] You cut off. 115. Phorcydias.] The accusative of Phorcys, um, the daughters of Phorcus. Luminis unus.] Of one eye. 114. Solerti.] He relates how he stole that one eye, while it was given alternately from one to the other.—Düm traditur.] As one sister was conveying it to the other. 116. Fragosis.] Rough, raggy. 119. Ipsis.] From men and beasts. 120. Tamen horrendâ.] Perseus answers an objection: for one might say, By what means did Perseus himself avoid being turned into a stone by Medusa’s head? Because, says he, I beheld her sleep by the reflection of my shield, and cut off her head. 121. Ære.] Depends on aspexisse, for he saw the image or reflection of her head in

NOTES.

his brased shield; had he looked upon the head itself, he had suffered the fate of other spectators —— Repercusso.] Reflected. 125. Eripuisset.] Cut off. 124. Pegason et fratrem.] Pegason, the winged horse, and Chrysaor, holding a golden sword in his hand, are feigned to have sprung from the blood that issued from Medusa's head: therefore the poet calls Chrysaor, the brother of Pegason. Matri.] The mother of Pegason and Chrysaor, Medusa. 125. Non falsa.] Not invented, but real dangers — Longi cursus.] Of his long flight. 126. Alto.] From on high. 127. Jactatis pennis.] By the tossing of his wings. 128. Ante, &c.] He made an end of his discourse before it was expected. 129. Cur, &c.] Why Medusa was the only one of the Gorgons that wore serpents mix with the hair. 130. Digna.] Things worthy to be related. 131. Dux, &c.] Things worthy to be related. 132. Accipe quæsit: causam.] Hear what you want to know — Quæsit.] Of the thing sought and inquired after. 133. Invidiosa spes.] Invidious, i.e. creating envy or jealousy among her suitors. 134. Ila i Medusa. Conspicavor.] More beautiful. 135. Inveni, &c.] I have heard this of those who said they had seen Medusa before she was debauched by Neptune. 136. Ianc.] Medusa. Rector pelagi.] Neptune. 137. Aversa.] Turned away, that she might not see the proclamation of her temple. Ægide.] Ægis is the shield of Pallas, of which I have already spoken. 138. Nata Jovis.] Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, born, without a mother, of the brain of Jupiter. 139. Gorgoneum crinem.] The hairs of Medusa. Turpes Hydras.] Into filthy snakes. Water-serpents are called Hydris, of Æge, water. 140. Nunc.] Pallas, to terrify her enemies, removed the head of Medusa, with her serpents, into her shield.
EXP. FAB. XVI. XVII. & XVIII. For the better understanding the story of Perseus, which makes so considerable a figure in fabulous history, it will be necessary to go somewhat further back than Ovid has done, to show his lineage, and how he came to be the son of Jupiter and Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos. The Oracle having declared to the king that he would be killed by his grandson, he therefore confined his daughter Danaë in a brazen tower; but Jupiter, who was enamoured of her, for his easier admittance into the tower, descended in a shower of gold. Pretus, the king's brother, who was also in love with her, corrupted her keepers by a distribution of some of the golden shower; the consequence was, that Danaë was delivered of a son, which coming to her father's knowledge, he ordered both her and her son to be committed to the mercy of the sea in a basket, and they were cast on the coast of Seriphus, where Polydectes reigned. This Prince gave them a generous reception, and educated Perseus; but in some time, being smitten with the charms of Danaë, he encouraged him to seek adventures, and advised him to make war against the Gorgons, whose names were Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, daughters of Phorcus and Ceto, and who were said to have but one eye amongst them. Perseus, in his engagement with the Gorgons, cut off Medusa's head, and from the blood that flowed, sprung up the hero Chrysaor, and the winged horse Pegasus. The head of Medusa was fabled to have snakes entwined in the hair, and her face the power of changing the spectator into stone. Some have supposed these females possessed three islands in the Atlantic, and had in their treasury a golden statue of Minerva, all which were placed under the management of a single person, which occasioned it to be said, they had but one eye. At this time, one Perseus, a fugitive of Argos, plundered the coasts, and having heard of this treasure, was resolved to possess it; for which purpose he surprised their minister, which gave the poet an opportunity of saying, he had taken their eye. Perseus acquaints them he would exchange him for the Gorgon (the golden statue;) this was objected to by Medusa, whose head he cut off: on getting possession of the Gorgon he broke it, and placed the head at the prow of his ship. The fame of this exploit kept the neighbouring Princes in such awe of him, that it was said Medusa's head turned his enemies into stones. This report was countenanced by Perseus, as it contributed not a little to the terror of his arms; for, landing on the island of Seriphus, Polydectes with his people immediately fled; so that finding not any thing remaining but the stones, it was said he had petrified the king and his subjects.

The accounts left us by the ancients respecting the Gorgons, are so contradictory, that little can be offered respecting them. But in order to explain the most considerable circumstances of the fable, we must suppose Pegasus, said to be produced from the blood of Medusa, as well as Chrysaor, to be two ships that were found where Medusa resided, which Perseus carried off after he had killed that princess, and whose prows were ornamented with the figure of winged horses, which gave rise to the fable, and occasioned it to be said, that Mercury gave him wings, and a sword bent like a reap-hook; Minerva lending him her shield, and Pluto his helmet; whereby were figured the rapidity of his conquest, the sure measures taken, and the profound secrecy he had observed. By what the poets say of coral being produced from the blood of Medusa, we are to understand, that by the defeat of the Gorgons, the African coast became more frequented by the people employed in searching for that plant.

It is generally believed the Cape Verd Islands were anciently called the
Gorgons, from whence Perseus passed into Mauritania, where the famous Atlas reigned; but that prince, being warned with respect to a son of Jupiter, denied Perseus the rights of hospitality, on which he presented the head of Medusa, and turned him into stone; or more probably, killed him in that mountain which has ever since been called by his name. It is said that he carried off the Golden Apples that grew in the garden of the Hesperides, of which a Dragon had the care; that is, he plundered the Prince of Mauritania. It is very probable these apples were the mines discovered by Atlas, that were guarded by men and dogs; or sheep, which were so remarkably fine in this country, that they were called the Golden Sheep, or else Oranges and Lemons (so famed in the poets) gathered in the garden of Tingitana, where they abound.

Perseus is said to have passed from Mauritania to Ethiopia, where he released Andromeda from the fury of a sea-monster; for Cassiope, on presuming to suppose her daughter more beautiful than the Nereides, was ordered by the oracle of Ammon to expose her on a rock, to the fury of a monster, which was to be sent by Neptune, as we learn from Ovid and others. The foundation of this fable is as follows: Andromeda, who was contracted to her uncle Phineus, was demanded in marriage by a very proud and brutish prince who infested their coasts; and this coming to the knowledge of Perseus, he engages and kills the pirate, so the damsel became his prize. In some paintings, the prince is represented as engaged with a monster in single combat.

From this fable we learn how early Gold became the chief instrument of corruption, and how forcibly it acted, even to make its way through gates of brass! No wonder then, it so frequently reaches the recesses of the heart of man, fatal to Virtue, fatal to Freedom! In the Senate of Rome, all the insults and glaring guilt of Jugurtha were of no force against the power of his money. The Senate not only openly defended, but extolled this Son of Blood! they were overtaken, however, in due time, by the vengeance of an oppressed people, whom they deemed of no further consequence in the Commonwealth, than as they paid enormous taxes to support their profligacy; and in the end, they were all involved in general ruin. Thus fell Rome and her liberties by the power of gold, which no less fatally threatens some modern States, by the unhappy influence of its corrupting power.
THE ARGUMENT.

As Perseus continues the relation of Medusa's adventures, Phineus, to whom Andromeda had been promised in marriage, rushes with a crowd of friends into the palace, and furiously attacks his rival: the combat is obstinate and bloody on both sides, and in it Perseus gives distinguished proofs of his valour.


NOTES.

1. Cepheum.] The poet here describes the tumult which Phineus (the brother of Cepheus, to whom Andromeda had been promised in marriage before she was exposed to the monster,) had unjustly raised; and afterwards the turning Phineus and his companions into stones.

2. Agmine.] In the midst of the company.

3. Nec conjugalia.] Not such as proclaimed a nuptial feast. For a clamour was not agreeable to a wedding, but to war and confusion. Others read connubialia.


5. Assimilare, &c.] You may compare and imagine this banquet to be like the se, &c. This is a similitude made use of by Homer and other poets.


7. Auctor.] The stirrer up.

8. Nec penae.] Neither your wings.

9. False.] Counterfeit or deceitful.


11. Nec penae, nec Jupiter versus in aurum Cepheus.

12. Conanti.] To Phineus, being just ready to throw a javelin at Perseus.
Quid facis? Germane, quæ mens agit te furentem in facinus? Hæc gratia redditur, ne tantis meritis? Rependis vitam servatam hæc dote? Quam non Perseus admitit iibi, si quarius verum, sed gravem Numen Nereidiwm, sed corniger Ammon, sed quæ visceribus veniebat bellua a ponti Exsaturanda meis. Illo tibi tempore rapta est, Quo peritura fuit. Nisi si crudelis id ipsum 20 Exigis, ut percat, luctuate levabere nostro hucit. Seilicet haud satis est, quod revincta est te spectante et quod patruus sponsusque nullam opem; insuper dolebis quod sit servata æ quoquam? Quæ ex illis scopolis, ubi erant affixa, Nunc sine, qui petiit, et per quem senectus non est orba, ferre quod pactus est et meritis et voce; quod intellige eum non praetulit tibi sed certe morti. Ille nihil contraxit: sed spectans et hunc et Perseu, altoruo valu: ignorat petatne hunc an illum: Cunctatusque brevi, misit hastam contortam viribus quantas ira dabat in Perseu nequiquam.

a ponte.  b Hunc.

NOTES.

7 Nereidiwm Numen.] The incensed Deity of the Nereids, who sent the monster.
Sed.] An anaphora.
Corniger.] Jupiter Hammon was worshipped under the form of a horned ram, in the deserts of Libya, where Bacchus, returning with his army out of India, built him a very magnificent temple; for being in distress for want of water, and petitioning Jupiter, he followed a ram that he met, and came to a fountain, with which his whole army was refreshed; he therefore, supposing that ram to be Jupiter, and calling him Hammon or Ammon from the sands, would have him worshipped under the form of a ram.
Ammon.] Who gave the answer, that Andromeda must suffer.
18. Visceribus meis.] My bowels. i.e. my daughter.
20. Crudelis.] Unless you are so cruel as to wish my daughter’s destruction.
21. Levabere, &c.] Be eased by my sorrow.
25. Praemiaque. &c.] Will you take from him his reward, Andromeda?
26. Affixa.] Bound. He intimates that the kingdom was bound to the rock with Andromeda.
Petisses.] Thou oughtest to have fetched it.
27. Sine.] Now permit him, who hath deserved her, to possess her.
Per quem?] By whom I, an old man, am not childless. Andromeda was not his only daughter.— Senecus.] This old age of mine.
28. Pactus est vocé.] Stipulated for by word.
29. Morti.] For without doubt Andromeda had been dead, unless she had been delivered by Perseus from the sea-monster.
32. Ille.] Thineus.— Nihil.] se. Respondit, i.e. answered.— illum.] Cepheus.
31. Ignorat.] He is in doubt.
Illum.] Perseus.
32. Cunctatusque brevi.] Having paused a little.
35. Nequiquam.] In vain,
Ut stetit illa toro; stratis tum denique Persens
Exiluit, telaque ferox inimica remisso
Pectora rupisset! nisi post altaria Phineus
Isset: et (indignum) scelerato profuit ara.

Fronte tamen Rhœti non irrita cuspis adhaesit:
Qui postquam ceedit, ferrunque ex osse revuls
sun est,

Palpitat, et positas aspergit sanguine mensas.
Tum vero indomitas ardescit vulgus in iras,
Telaque conient; et sunt, qui Cepheus dicit,
Cun genero, debere mori: sed limine tecti
Exierat Cepheus, testatus jusque, sidemque,
Hospitique Deos, ea, se prohibente, moveri. Bellica Pallas adest; et protegit ægide fratrem,
Datque animos. Erat Indus Atys, quem, flume
mine Gange

Edita, Limniace vitreis peperisse sub a antris
Creditur; egregius formâ, quam divite cultu
Augustat, bis adhuc octonis integer annis: Indutus chlamydem Tyriam, quam limbus obibat
Aureus: ornabat aurata monilia collum,
Et, madidos myrrha, curvum crinale, capillos.
a undis.

NOTES.

34. Stetit.] Stood fixed.
Toro.] Ovid speaks of this, as he would of a Roman entertainment, where they did not sit upon chairs as we do, but lay on couches.

Stratis.] From his couch.

55. Remisso.] Thrown back. For Perseus threw back the same spear at Phineus.

58. Adhaesit fronte.] It stuck in his forehead.

Irrita.] Not in vain : because it slew Rhatos, one of Phineus’s companions.

40. Palpitat.] His body heaves and throbs.

41. Vulgus.] The multitude.

45. Hospitique Deos.] Jupiter, in an especial manner the avenger of the breach of hospitality. It was a custom of the ancients to set salt before strangers, which, when the host and guest had both tasted, signified that they ought to be of one mind, and mutually friendly, as salt is congealed into one nature from earth and water.

Ea se prohibente.] That this disturbance was made against his will.

46. Adest.] Comes to the assistance. For Perseus could not be able to resist so many without the assistance of Pallas.

Protegit.] And defended Perseus, her bro-

other, from the enemies’ darts, with her shield. For Perseus was the son of Jupiter, and so the brother of Pallas.

47. Datque animos.] And added courage. Indus Atys.] To distinguish him from Atys of Phrygia, who was beloved by Cybele, the mother of the gods. There was another Atys, the son of Cresus, king of Lydia.

48 Limniace.] This nymph was the daughter of Ganges, a river of Indus: it seems to have been a marsh nigh Ganges: for signifies a lake.

Vitreis antris.] The glassy caverns of the river Ganges, her father.

49. Divite cultu.] With costly apparel.

51. Indutus, &c.] These next three lines described the delicacy and effeminacy of the Eastern nations in those days.

Tyriam Chlamydem.] A purple robe: for Tyre, a city of Phoenicia, was very famous for purple. Chlamys is properly a soldier’s garment.—Obibat.] Did encompass.

52. Aurata monilia.] Golden necklaces.

53. Myrrha.] With ointment in which there was myrrh—Crinale.] An hair pla-
Ille quidem quamvis erat doctus figere distantiā jaculo missō; sed doctor tendere arcus. Tum Perseus percutit flectentem lenta cornu manu, stipite, quippe in mediā arā fumabat; et confudit ora in ossibus fractis. Ubique Assyrius Lyceas vidit hunc jactamentī laudatos vultus in saugine: et comes junctissimus illi, et non dissimulato vultus; postquam deploravit Atyn exaltantem vitam sub acerbo vulnere; arripit arcus quo ille tetenderat: et dixit. Sint certaminā tibi necum; nec lastrēre longum fato pueri; quo habēs plus invidiē quām laudis. Nondum dixerat omnia hæc; penetrabile tellum emicit nervo; vitatūmque, tamen pendīvit sinuosō veste. Acrisioniādes vertit in hunc harpen spectatam εἰς τὰ Μεδυσα, adīgitique in pectus. At ille jam moriens circumspexit Atyn ounīs natantis sub atrā nocte, que acclinavit se in illum: et tulit ad manes juncōtē solatia mortis. Eccē Syenites genitus Methione Phorbas, Et Libys Amphimēdon, avidi committitere pugnam, 

NOTES.

54. Quamvis distantiā.] Objects though distant.
56. Lenta cornu.] The tough bow: for the bow, either from the likeness, or that it was tipped with horn, is often called cornu. Also in Anacreon KΣΖΖ]. a horn, is put for a bow, by Synecdoche.
57. σαρ.] Which was built for Hymen, the god of nuptials.
"—Et (indignum!) schelerata profuit ara."
58. Percutit.] seil. Atyn, from perculo. He smote.—Confudit.] An Hypallage, as much as to say, Confudit osa fracta in ore.
59. Laudatos.] The face so praised, to lovely: laudatos refers to the description given of Atys, v. 19, &c. Other copies read fredatos, besmeared.
Jactamentum.] Shaking, as persons dying of wounds are wont to do.
60. Assyrius.] Syrian: for Assyria is the same province as Syria.
61. Non dissimulato.] Not an hider, but a shower.
63. Deploravit.] He lamented. Ille.] tzs.—Tetenderat.] Had strung.

64. Arripit.] Catches hastily. Mecum, &c.] Come and try the contest with me.—Dixit.] He said to Perseus.
65. Nec longum.] scil. tempus, not a long time.—Fato.] The death.
66. Invidia.] Often signifies odium, as here: because Hatred is the companion of Envy.
67. Emicit.] Sprung from.—Penetrabilis.] Is taken actively, here, piercing.
70. Acrisioniades.] Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius.—Adigite.] And thrusts it into.
71. Natantis.] Swimming in death, sine Horses, night is often put for death.
72. Ad manes.] To the ghosts below.
73. Syenites.] Syenites, of the city Syen in Egypt, under the tropic of Cancer.
74. Libys.] of Libya.
Avidi, &c.] Fond of fighting.
Sanguine, quo tellus late make facta tepebat, 76
Conciderant lapsi; surgentibus obstitit ensis,
Alterius costis, jugulo Phorbantis adactus.
At non Actoriden Erithon, cui lata bipennis
Tulam erat, a admo to Perseus petit ense : sed altis
Extantem signis, multique in pondere masse,
Ingentem manibus tollit cratara danubus; 82
Infligite quo. Rutulum vonit ille cruorem:
Et resupinus humum moribundo vertice pulsat.
Inde Semiramio Polydemona sanguine crettum,
Caucasiumque Abarim, Sperchionidenque Ly-
cetum,
[turnque 87
Intonsumque comas Helicen, Phlegyanque, Cly-
Sternit; et extractos mortuentum calcet aceros.
Nec Phineus, ausus concurrere cominus hosti
Introquet jaculum: quod detulit error in Idan, 90
Expertem frustra belli, et neutra arma secutum.
Ille tuens oculis inimite Phinea torvis,
Quandoquidem in partes, ait, abstrahor, ac-
cipe, Phineu,
[nu.]
Quem fecisti hostem; pensaque hoc vulnere vul-
Jamque remissurus tractum de corpore telum, 95
Sanguine defectos, cecidit collapsus in artus.
Hic quoque, Cephenum pos rectum primus,
Odites
Ense jactet Clymieni: Protenora perculit Hypseus,
Hypsen Lyncides. Fuit et grandevus in illis
Emathion, a equi cultor, timidusque Deorum: 100
Quem quoniam prohibent annis bellare, loquendo
Pugnat; et incessit, seclerataque devovet arma.
Huic Chromis, amplexo tremulis altaria palmis,
Demetit ense caput; quod protinus incidit arce:
in illis, cultor equi, timidosque Deorum: quem quoniam annis prohibent bellare, pugnat
loquendo: et incessit, quod devovet seclerata arma. Chromis demetit ense caput: huic am-
plexo altera tremulis palmis: quod protinus incidit arce;
a hamato.  b attrahor.

NOTES.

77. Ensik.] The sword of Perseus.
78. Alterius.] Of Amphimedon.
Adactus.] Struck into.
79. Actoriden.] The son of Actor.
81. Extantem.] Raised, embossed.
85. Infligite.] Hurls it.
Rutulum.] Crimson.
84. Moribundo vertice.] With his dying head.
85. Semiramio.] Of Semiramis, who built
Babylon.
86. Caucasiumque.] From Caucasus, a
mountain of Asia.—Sperchionidenque.] The
son of Spercheus.
91. Frustr.] In vain: for he was slain.
95. In partes, &c.] Since I am forced to
join with one side, it shall be against you.
94. Pensaque.] Make amends for: q. J.
instead of that take this.
Vulnera.] By the wound which I am
going to give you.—Vulnera.] The wound
which you have given me.
96. Cecidit.] Perseus.
97. Primus post regem.] Second in dig-
nity.
100. Timidusque Deorum.] Religious.
102. Incessit.] He failed.
Seclerata:] Wickedly taken up against
Perseus.—Devovet.] Curset.
104. Demetit ense caput.] Behended him.
Incident arce.] It fell upon the altar.
Atque ibi edidit excrantia verba semianimi lingua, et exspiravit animam in medios ignes. Hinc gemini fratres, Broteasque et Ammon invicti caestibus (si ensi possent vicici caestibus) cecidere Phineae manu; que Amplacus sacerdos Ceres, velatus tempora albiti vitti. Tu quoque Japetide, non adhibendus ad usus; Sed qui pacis opus, citharam eum voce moveres; Jussus eras celebrare dapes, festumque canendo. Cui procui astanti, plectrumque imbulcque tentanti, Pettalus, I, ridens, Stygis cane caetera, dixit, Manibus: et levo multen en tempore figit. 116 Concitid, et digitis morientibus ille retentat Fila lyrae: casaque canit miserabile carmen. Non sinit hunc impune ferox cecidisse Lycormas; Raptaque de dextro robusta repagula postis: 20 OSSIBUS illidit mediae cervices. At ille Procubuit terrae, mactati more juvenci.

Demere tentabat lavi quoque robora postis Cinypheus Pelates: tentanti dextera fixa est 124 Cuspide Marmaridae Corithi; ligneo coharent Haerenti latus hausit Abas: nec corruit ille, Cinypheus Pelates tentabat demere robora lavi postis: dextera tentante fixa est cuspide Marmaridae Corithi; que coharet ligneo.

NOTES.

106. Ignes.] Fires kindled upon the altar. 107. Caestibus.] The Cestus was a sort of leathern guard for the hands, composed of thongs, in which were enclosed either iron or lead to add force to the blow. It is a noun of the fourth declension; for cestus is the second, and, without a diphthong, of the feminine gender, is taken for a virgin's girdle, which the husband losses the first night. The first of these Virgil describes, 108. Invincible.
1. Velatus.] Having his temples covered with a stripe of linen, with which the preists and burnt sacrifices foreheads were bound.
115. Jussus eras.] Thou hadst been commanded.
114. Plectrumque.] An instrument with which an harp is struck, to strike.
119. Stygis.] To the ghosts. Styx is a river in hell, and Manes the ghosts of the deceased. A sarcasm. 1110. Larvo.] On the left part of the head. 117. Retentat.] Catches 112. Iialis.] The strings, before the invention of which they used threads. 113. Casaque.] In this fall, the "casaque canit miserabile carmen," was designed by Ovid from the κασκανά τοῦ, to figure the tune he played as he fell.
120. Robusta.] Oaken, of oak, from robur. 121. Illit.] He struck it against. 122. Procubuit.] Fell upon his face on the ground.
124. Geryones.] A river of the Gar- mantes, which runs into the Lybian sea, between two quicksands.
126. Hausit.] Pierced.
Sed retinente manum motiens è poste peppedit.
Sternitur et Melaneus Perseia castra secutus,
Et Nasamoniaci Dorilas dittissimus agri;
Dives agri Dorilas; quo non possedērat alter
Latiuś, aut totidem tollebat farris acervos. 131
Hujus in obliquo missum stetit inguine ferrum;
Lethifer ille locus. Quem postquān vulneris
(auctor
Singultantem animam, et versantem lumina vi-
Bactrius Halyconeus; Hoc quod premis, inquit,
habeto
De tot agris terræ: corpusque exsangue reliquit.
Torquet in hunchastam calido de vulnereraptam
Ultor Abantiades: medià quæ nare recepta
Cervic exacta est, in partesque eminet ambas.
Dümque manum Fortuna juvat: Clytiumque,
Claninque,
Matre satos unā, diverso vulnere fudit.
Nam Clytii per utrumque gravi librata lacerto
Fraxinus acta femur; jaculum Claris ore morti-
mordit.
Occidit et Celadon Mendesius; occidit Astreus.
Matre Palastinâ, dubio genitore creatus. 145
Ethionque, sagax quondam ventura videre;
Nunc are decepṭus falsa; regisque Thoacetes
Armiger, et cæso genitore infamis Agyrtes,
Plus tamen exhausṭo superest: namque omni-
bus unum
[pugnant 150]
Opprimere est animus. Conjurata undique
Agmina, pro causā meritum impugnante fidem
que.

NOTES.

129. Nasamoniaci.] The Nasamones are
a people of Lybia.
131. Latius.] Fields of a greater extent.
Tollebat.] Received.
133. Acervos.] Heapes of corn.
134. Singultantem animam.] Sobbing out
his soul.—Versantem lumina.] Rolling
about his dying eyes.
135. Hoc, &c.] Lo, says he, take this-
ground, which now you press! A true hos-
tile derision, or sarcasm.
137. Raptam.] Snatched hastily from Do-
rilâs's wound.
139. Cervic exacta est.] Was run through
his neck.—Ambas partes.] On both sides;
the hither and farther.
145. Fraxinus.] Ashen spear. A Meto-
nymy.
Jaculum.] A dart thrown into Clanis's
mouth.
144. Occidit.] An Anaphora.
145. Palastinâ.] A country of Syria, bor-
dering upon Judea.—Dubio genitore.] Of
an uncertain father, and therefore a bastard.
146. Sagax.] Sagacious as foretelling fu-
ture things; a soothsayer.
147. Ave falsa.] By a false omen; for he
knew not that he was to be slain here.
Regisque Thoacetes armiger.] Thoacetes,
the king's squire.
149. Plus tamen, &c.] Though Perseus
had done much, yet more remained to be
done.
Namque, &c.] They had all a mind to kill
Perseus himself.
151. Pro causā impugnante meritum.] For
the cause of Phineus, which was quite oppo-
site to the merits of Perseus, and the promise
of Cepheus.

a extremæ percussae parte columnae.

NOTES.

152. Hac, &c.] But a very few stood by the cause of fidelity, merit and justice.

Hac pro parte.] For Perseus.

155. Pollutosque.] Profanaed, polluted.

Bellona.] The goddess of war.


159. Praeter utrumque latus.] Near both his sides, right and left.

Praeterque et lumen.] And nigh his eyes and ears.

160. Applicant.] Perseus set his shoulders against a pillar, that being secured behind, he might repulse his enemies.

162. Exstimulata, &c.] A spondaic line, intended by the poet, to represent the listening and pause of the tyger, considering for a while to which side he should turn.

163. Chaonius.] Chaonia is a part of Epiirus.

Nabathæus.] A country of Arabia; from whence comes Nabathæus.

164. Tigris, &c.] By this similitude, the poet makes Perseus to be in doubt, which he should smite first, as they pressed upon him, one on the right hand, and the other on the left, Molpeus and Ethemon.

Diversi.] In a different part of the valley.

166. Utrò.] Which way.

168. Trajecti.] Run through.

Submovit.] He repulsed.

169. Contentusque fugâ est.] It was enough for Perseus that he had driven Molpeus away; for Ethemon pressed upon him on the other side, and did not give him time to kill him.

171. Non circum spectis.] Not cautious, rash.

Exactum.] Drawn, blanished.


174. Satis valentes.] Strong enough.

Brachia tendentem, Cylleneide confodit harpe.

NOTES.

175. Plaga ] The stroke, the wound.

Trepidum.] This word is usually translated trembling, which is not its signification; for trepido, as, from which it is derived, signifies to be in such a hurry and confusion upon any sudden alarm, as not to know which way to turn for safety; thus, "Trepidat immisso lumine Manes," Virg. and Horace, speaking of the city and country mouse, "Examine trepidare, simul domus alta Persomnuit canibus." [Molossis, Here trepido is used in its true and primary signification. Hence, secondly, it signifies simply to hasten through apprehension of danger, or with any kind of tumultuous eagerness.

"Ne trepidate meas, Teucr. defendere trepidantia bello [naves, Corda licet longe prasciscere." Virg.

Perseus, notwithstanding his valour, being apprehensive of the danger he stood in from the number of his enemies, (having first cautioned his friends,) presented to them the Gorgon’s head, when immediately Phineus and his companions were turned into Statues. Perseus having now vanquished his enemies, goes with Andromeda to Argos, his native city, where he turns the usurper Preetus into Stone, and restores his grandfather Acrisius to his kingdom, notwithstanding his ill treatment of him. See his History, p. 173.

VERUM, ubi virtuetem turbœ succumbere vidit,

Auxilium, Perseus, Quoniam sic cogitis ipsi,

Dixit, ab hoste petam: vultus avertite vestros,

Si quis amicus adest; et Gorgonis extulit ora.

Quare alium, tua quem moveant miracula, dixit

Thesceleus, utque manu jactulum fatale parabat 6

NOTES.

1. Virtuetem.] Sic! suam, his valour, his bravery: from Vis, strength, comes Vir, a man; and therefore vir is distinguished from homo, the former signifying a man of strength and fortitude in mind and body, the latter a mere man, one of the human species: and from Vir comes Virtus, which denotes that courage and fortitude which is the characteristic of man, and this is the first signification of Virtus, but it signifies also every accomplishment of the human mind.

Succumbere.] Sink under the number of his enemies.

2. Cogitis.] You force me to this.

3. Ab hoste.] From Medusa’s head.

Petam.] I will seek.

5. Miracula moveant.] Whom thy prodigies may terrify.

Agnoisciique suos, et nomine quemque vocatos
Poseit opem; credensque parnum, sibi proxima
tangit [supplex, 
Corpora; marmor erant. Avertitur, atque ita
Confessasque manus, obliquaque brachia tendens,
Vincis, ait, Perseu: remove fera monstra; tuaque
Saxificos vultus, quacunque ea, tolle, Medusa.
Tolle precor. Non nos odium, regnique cupidum
Compulit ad bellum. Pro conjuge movimus arma,
Causa fuit meritis melior tua; tempore nostra.
Non cessisse piget. Nihil, o fortissime, prater
Hanc animam concede mihi; tua cetera sunt
Talia dicitu necque eum, quem voce rogabat,
Respiciere audenti, Quod, ait, timidissime Phi-neu,
[est, 40
Et possum tribuisse, et magnum m anus inerti
Pone metum, tribuam, nullo violabere ferro.
Quineticam mansura dabo monumenta per ævum,
Inque domo socier semper spectabere nostri;
Ut mea se sponsi soletur imagine conjux.
53 Dixit, et in partem Phorcynidae transfult illum,
Ad quam se trepido Phineus obverterat ore.
Tum quoque conanti suæ flectere lumina cervix
Diriguit, saxoque oculorum indurit humor.
Sed tamen os timidum, vultusque in marmore
supplex,
Submissaeque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit.

NOTES.

58. Marmor] They were marble statues.
Avertitur.] He turns his eyes from Perseus.
41. Saxificos vultus.] Petrifying the head,
turning men into stones.
Quacunque] sc. sit. For Phineus did not
know who Medusa was.
45. Conjugae.] We fought for Andromeda.
44. Causa fuit, &c.] Perseus had a stronger
right by his services, Phineus an earlier;
for Andromeda had been contracted to
him before Perseus had appeared in that
country.
45. Non cessisse piget.] I repent I did
not leave Andromeda to you. Cedere
is properly to go away, and to give place
to a conqueror. Hence we say, cedere ire, i. e.
to give place to anger. Hence, by a
metaphor, cedere often signifies the transferring
of a possession or inheritance from one to
another; cedunt mihi bona co, i. e. they
come to be mine. Cedere lite, is to confess
one's self to be overcome (to be cast) in law.
Cedere sometimes signifies to succeed, as
omnia ex sententia codunt.
46. Animam.] My life.
49. Inerti.] To cowards.
50. Pone metum.] Fear not. Perseus
speaks these four verses ironically.
51. Monumenta.] A monument, sign.
54. Phorcynida.] Medusa, the daughter
of Perseus.
55. Obverterat.] Had turned.
Trepidum ore.] With a fearful countenance.
56. Elescos.] To turn his eyes, that he
might not see the head of Medusa.
57. Diriguit.] Became hard.
Indurit saxo.] Hardened into stone.
Oculorum humor.] The very tear was
changed into marble.
59. Obnoxia.] Dejected, lowly, as of one
who was supplicating.


NOTES.

60. Abantiades victor.] Perseus.
Conjuge.] With Andromeda.
61. Immortae parentis.] Of his innocent mother.
62. Fratre fugato.] Acrisius being ex-

FAB. III. IV. V. POLYDECTES IN LAPIDEM. MUSÆ IN AVES. FIERIDES IN PIÇAS.

Polydectes, king of Seriphus, where Perseus and his Mother were driven, sends Perseus to engage the Gorgons, in expectation he would be destroyed in the attempt; who, doubting of the hero's success, is turned into stone, on presenting him Medusa's head. Minerva, on leaving her Brother, goes to visit the Muses at Mount Helicon; who, after showing the Goddess the beauties of their habitation, entertain her with their adventure at the court of Pyreneus, and the death of that Prince. They also repeat to her the song of the Pierides, who challenged them to sing.

Tamen nec virtus juvenis spectata per tot labores, nec mala mollerant te, o Polydecta, recta parva Seriphi; sed durus exercee inerexible odium; nec finis est in iniu, ira. Ediam detectas laudes; quae arguis necem Meduse esse factam. Dabimus pigno- ra veri tibi. Perseus ait: Par- cite luminumibus: que fecit ordin Regis silicum Meduseo or siue sanguine. Hactenus aurigena: comitem Tritonia fratri

NOTES.

1. Te tamen, &c.] Although Perseus had done so many gallant actions, yet, O Polydectes! thou canst neither soften thy anger, nor lay aside thy hatred.
Seriphi.] An island.
3. Dectrectas.] Thou lessonest, slanderest. Dectrectes is also to avoid, shun or deny.
Dabimus.] An irony, as before.
7. Parcite luminumibus.] Turn away your eyes, my friends. This he says to those who view with Polydectes, lest they also should be turned into stones.
9. Hacteas.] The root relates how Pe- gasus, the winged horse, and Chrysaor, sprung from the blood of Medusa's neck. That Pegasus came to Helicon, a mountain of Boeotia, where striking the ground with his hoof, a fountain (which is called ἐπετρέπτις, i.e. the horse-fountain,) is reported to have sprung forth. Pallas leaving Perseus, goes to see this fountain; who being received by the Muses, was readily conducted to it.
Aurigena.] To Perseus, the son of Jupi- ter and Danae.
Tritonia.] Pallas. See Book IV. ver. 2.
Se dedit. Inde cavâ circumdata nube Seriphon Deserit; à dextra Cythno Gyaroque relictis. 
Quaque super pontum via visa brevissima, Thebas, 
Virgineumque Helicona petit: quo monte potita 
Constitit; et doctas sic est afflata sorores. 
Fama novi fontis nostras pervenit ad aures; 15 
Dura Medusae quem præpetis uulgula ruptit, 
Is mihi causa viæ. Volui mirabile monstrum 
Cernere; vidi ipsum materno sanguine nasci. 
Excipit Uranie: Quaeunque est causa videndi 
Has tibi, Diva, domos, animo gratissima nostro 
es.

Vera tamen fama est: et Pegasus hujus origo 
Fontis. Et ad latices deducit Pallada sacros. 
Quæ mirata diu factas pedis ictibus undas, 
Pallada ad sacros latices. Quæ diu mi. 
ata undas factas ictibus pedis,

NOTES.

10. Seriphon.] An island of the Cyclades. 
13. Helicona.] A mountain of Boeotia, sa-
cred to the Muses.
14. Sorores.] The Muses, who are the 
daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, nine 
in number, to whom names are given suitable 
to their respective offices.

Clio, ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ Κέλης, Glory; her pro-
vince was to celebrate in history the fame of 
departed heroes. She is usually represented 
holding a roll or book in one hand, and in 
the other, a pipe resembling a trumpet.

Euterpe, ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ Εὐτερποῦ, i. e. plea-
sant. She presides over music and harmony, 
and is represented holding a mask on her left 
side, and a club on her right. She has the 
care of Tragedy, whose dignity is emblema-
tically expressed by the Herculean Club.

Thalia, ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ Θάλαλας, i. e. of being 
green; the glory of poets flourishes for 
ever. To her care was committed Comedy, Pasto-
ral, and whatever was gay, agreeable, and 
pleasant. She is distinguished by her Comic- 
Mask in one hand, and the Pastoral-Crook 
in the other.

Melpomene, ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ Μελπομένου, i. e. of mak-
ing melody, from the dignity and excellence 
of her song. She is the guardian of Lyric and 
Epic Poetry, as well as of the Stage and me-
lancholy subjects. She is distinguished by 
her mask on her face, which is sometimes 
placed so high up, as to make the appearance 
of two faces.

Terpsichore, ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ Τερπισχοῦ, i. e. of de-
lighting. The protectress of music, particu-
larly the flute, with which she is always repre-
sented, holding in her hand.

Erato, ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ερατοῦ, of loving. She 
presides over Elegance and Amorous Poetry, 
and is said to be the inventress of dancing;

her garments appear with case and elegance, 
as do her looks, though thoughtful.

Polyhymnia, ἡ τῶν Ἠλιοφόρων καὶ ᾿Ηρών, a 
song; esteemed for the variety of her song. 
She generally appears with some stringed 
instrument, as the inventress of harmony, 
voice, and gesture, and whatever gives perfec-
tion to oratory and poetry.

Urania, ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ Παρθένου, Heaven. She 
has the care of divine subjects, such as hymns, 
and whatever respects the motions of the 
Heavenly Bodies, Philosophy, and Astrono-
my. She is represented with a celestial globe 
at her feet, and the radius in her hand.

Calliope, ἡ τῶν Αἰθρῶν, τῆς ἀνθώπος, from 
the sweetness of her voice. She is called by 
Ovid the Chief, and by Horace the Queen of 
the Muses. She is the inventress of Heroic 
Poetry and Rhetoric, and registers the ac-
tions of the living.—The Muses are some-
times called Female Warriors, from their 
being dedicated to Apollo and Bacchus, who 
were much engaged in war. The following 
are said to be the inventions of the Muses: 
Clio is said to have been the inventress of 
History. Thalia of Tilling the ground, and 
Nursing of Plants, Euterpe of the Mathe-
matical Sciences, Terpsichore of Learning, 
Erato of Dancing. Polyhymnia of the Lyre. 
Melpomene of Singing. Urania of Astro-
logy. Calliope of Poetry.

16. Medusa.] Of the swift-winged horse. 
Vidi.] For Pallas was with Persus when 
he cut off the head of Medusa. 
Uranie.] One of the Nine Muses. 
22. Sacros latices.] The sacred waters. 
23. Ictibus pedis.] By the strokes of his 
feet.
circumspicit lucos antiquarum sylvarum; antraque, et herbas distinctas innumeris floribus; que vocat Macedones felices pariter studiisque locique. Quam unam sororun sic est affata. O Tritonia ventura in partem nostri chori nisi virtus tulisset te ad majora opera, refert vera; que probas merito arteque locumque habeamus graminis ortem, modò simus, habemus. Sed (vetitum est adeo secleri nihil) omnia tervent virgineas mentes, dirusque ante ora Pyreneus Vertitur: et nondum me tota mente recepi.


NOTES.

27. Macedones.] The Muses; from Macedonia. Omitting the sophisms of grammarians in this place, Boeotia was sometimes called Macedonia.

28. Opera majora.] To warlike exploits, which are more noble than the study of sciences.

32. Vetitum est, &c.] Wicked persons dare do any thing. So unrestrained is villainy.

55. Pyreneus.] A tyrant of Thrace, who possessed Daulia, a city of Phoecis.

54. Nondum receps; I have not yet recovered.

55. Daulia.] The Daulian Lands. Daulia or Daulis is a city of Phoecis, so called from the nymph Daulis.

40. Sidus.] Storms which arose by the rising and setting of the same Constellation. A metonymy of the efficient.

45. Annimusque.] We consented. Primas ædes.] The hall, or fore-room.

44. Aquilonibus.] By the north.- Austro.] The south wind, bringing rain and clouds.

45. Fusca nubila.] The black clouds.

46. Impetus ire fuit.] We had a mind to go away.

47. Sumptis alis.] By suddenly assuming wings.

48. Arduus.] High, a high place, and for that reason dangerous.
Voxque salutantium ramis veniebat ab altis: 54 Suspect; et linguae querit tam certa loquentes Unde solent: hominemque putat Jove nata lo-
cutum. [tes
Ales erant: numeroque novem, sua fata queren-
stiterant ramis imitantes omnia picea. Miranti sic orsa Deae Dea. Nuper et istae
Auxerunt volucrum, victae certamine, turbam.
Pierus has genuit Pelleis dives in arvis: 61 Paeronis Evippe mater fuit; illa potentem
Lucinam novies, novies paritura vocavit.
Intumuit numero stolidarum turba sororum;
Perque tot Hamonias, et per tot Achaidas urbes
Huc venit, et tal committunt praelia voce: 66
Desinere inductum vanâ dulcedine vulgus
Fallere. Nobiscum, si qua est fiducia vobis,
Thespiades certate Dca: nec voce nec arte
Vinecemur, totidemque sumus. Vel cedit victae
Fonte Medusae, et Hyantea Aganippe; 71
Vel nos Emathis, ad Paeronas usque nivosos,
Cedarum campis: dirimant certamina Nymphae.
Turpe quidem contendere erat; sed cedere visum
Turpius: electae jurant per fluminus Nymphae.
Factaque de vivo pressère sedilia saxo. 76
Tunc sinâ sorte prior, quae se certare professa est,
re; sed visum turpius cedere: Nymphae electae jurant per fluminis; que pressè sedilia
facta de vivo saxo. Tunc sinâ sorte quae professa est prior se certare,

NOTES.

54. Salutantium.] Expressing the word of
salutation ἔχαιρες, ἔχαιρε; for mappies seem
to utter that word.
56. Jove nata, &c.] Pallas wonders from
whence this salutation comes.
57. Fata querenentes.] Complaining of their
mishap.
59. Sic orsa Deæ Dea.] The muse answers
Pallas.
61. Pelleis in arvis.] In Macedonian fields;
for Pella is a city of Macedonia, the birth-
place of Philip and Alexander the Great,
who are thence called Pelleis.
63. Lucinam novies vocavit.] That is,
hath brought forth nine times. Lucina was
so called of Lux, light; because she was
believed to preside over the birth of infants,
and usher them into the world.
64. Intumuit.] Became proud.
65. Hamonias.] Thessalian; for Hamonia
is the same as Thessalia: so called of Ham-
on, the king.
Achaidas.] Grecian.
66. Hic.] To Parnassus.
69. Thespiades.] The Muses are called
Thespiades of Theopia, a city of Boeotia,
where they were in an especial manner wor-
shipped.
71. Fonte Medusæ.] Hippocrene, dedi-
cated to the Muses.
Hyantea.] Pliny writes, that the Boeotians
were anciently called Hyantes. Hence
comes Hyanteus.
Aganippe.] A fountain in Boeotia, sacred
to the Muses.
72. Emathis.] Emathia, a country near
Boeotia: or, as others will have it, Boeotia
itself.
Nivosos Paeronas.] Snowy.
73. Dirimant.] Decide the contest. Judge
which of us sings best. Dirimo is properly
said of wars and contentious, when they are
pacified.
75. Jurant.] Swear to give a just judg-
ment.
76. Pressère, &c.] They sat down on na-
tural seats of stone.
77. Tunc, &c.] Then one of those sisters,
not waiting for the determination by lot,
which should begin first.

NOTES.

78. Falsoque, &c.] She sings of the wars of the giants, but depreciates the gods, and places the giants in a false light of honour.
79. Extenuat.] She extenuates.
80. Typhoëa.] Typhoeus was the son of Titan and Terra, and so presumptuous as to challenge Jupiter himself to combat, for which Jupiter struck him with a thunderbolt, and laid him under the island Trinacia.
82. Egyptia tellus.] The giants under the command of Typhoeus, made an assault upon the gods, and pursued them into Egypt, where, for fear of Typhoeus, they turned themselves into various animals; thence the Egyptians worshipped a multiplicity of animals as gods.
86. Duxque gregis.] A ram. For Jupiter turned himself into a ram.
84. Delius.] Apollo turned himself into a Crow. Bacchus, the son of Semele, into a Goat.
89. Soror Phœbi.] Diana, the sister of Apollo, turned herself into a Cat.

EXP. FAB. III. IV. & V. With such fables as are connected with history, we have little more to do, than to point out the allegories which our poet Saturnia.] Juno, the daughter of Saturn, turned herself into a Cow.
50. Venus.] Of the turning Venus into a fish, see Ovid's Fast. II. Ibidis.] This is a bird like a Stork.
92. Aonides.] The Muses are called upon to sing. They are called Aonides of Aonia, a mountainous part of Boeotia.
93. Nec nostris, &c.] Perhaps you are not at leisure to attend to our song.
95. Levi in umbrâ.] In a sweet refreshing shade.
96. Dedimus, &c.] We committed the determination of the dispute to one.
97. Inmissos capillos.] Her long hair.
98. Calliope.] One of the Nine Muses; who takes her name from her beauty, and the sweetness of her voice. For ἡ νίκη signifies beauty, and ὑπὲρ τῆς the voice.
99. Percussis nervis.] To the beating of the strings, the lyre.
has introduced; and to make the applications which he intended to make. By the retreat of the Muses to the court of Pyreneus, and their ill treatment there, we are to understand that his court was not in the least remarkable for taste or learning.—The challenge given by the daughters of Pierus to the Muses, points out that he was a very indifferent poet; and their being turned into Magpies, that his compositions were frothy, tiresome, and disgusting; and by what was related by his daughters, respecting the expulsion of the Gods, and their exile in Egypt, we are to understand, that this event was the subject of one of his compositions.

**NOTES,**

1. Prima ] Calliope begins with the praise of Ceres, who is said to be the daughter of Saturn and Ops. She first invented tillage, and found out the use of Corn, and was the contriver of civil laws.

2. Alimentaque.] Bread-corn, before the invention of which, men fed upon acorns.

3. Ceres sumus.] She is our patroness.

6. Vesta, &c.] Jupiter having struck the giant Typhon with a thunderbolt, threw the island of Sicily upon him, lest he should rise again, and make another attempt upon heaven.

7. Trinacris.] Gen. idos, Sicily, so called from its three Capes or Promontories.


10. Ausonio Peloro.] On account of its being next to Ausonia, i.e. Italy. Pelorus took its name from the admiral of Hannibal’s fleet, who was buried there.


12. Etna.] A very high mountain of Sicily, whose top continually emits flames.

15. Vomitflammarum.] Vomits flames.

14. Sephe.] He often tries to heave up the mountain, at which time there are great earthquakes.

Luctatur.] He endeavours.
Oppidaque, et magnos evolvere corpore montes.
Inde tremit tellus, et Rex silentum ipse tellus, et Rex silentum ipse pavet, ne solum pateat, laetoque solum retegatur hiato, 17
Immissusque dies trepidantes terreat umbros.
Hanc metuens cladem tenebrosa sede tyrannus
Exierat: curruque atrorum equorum equorum
Ambibat Siculae cautus fundamina terrae. 21
Postquam exploratum satis est, loca nulla labare, Depositique metus, videt hunc Erycina vagan-
[crem,]
Monte suo residen:
Arma manusque meae, mea, nate, potentia, dixit, Illa, quibus superas omnes, cape tela, Cupido,
Inque Dei pectus celeres molire sagittas, 27
Cui triplicis cessit fortuna novissima regni.
Tu Superos, ipsumque Jovem, tu Numina ponti, Victa domas, ipsumque regit qui Numina ponti.
Tartara quid cessant? Cur non matrisque tuumque 31
Imperium proferis? Agitur pars tertia mundi:
Et a tamen in ccelo quoque tanta potentia nostro
Spernitor: ac mecum vires minuuntur amoris.
Pallada nonne vides, jactulatricem Dianam
Abcessisse mihi? Ceres quoque filia virgo, 36
Si patiemur, erit: nam spes affectat easdem.
At tu pro socio, si qua est mea gratia regno,
Junge Deam patruo. Dixit Deam Venus. Ille pha-
retram

16. Rex silentum.] Seil. umbrarum rex, Pluto. The ghosts are called Silentes; for the dead have not any voice.
20. Atrorum equorum.] Black horses; for among the Inferi all things are black, there being perpetual darkness.
22. Depositi metus.] Sicil. suum.
23. Erycina.] Venus: Of Eryx, a mountain in Sicily, so called from Eryx, her son, who had dedicated a temple to her on it, and was afterwards buried there himself: hence, in the next line, monte suo.
27. Dei.] Of Pluto.—Pectus.] The breast.

NOTES.

28. Triplices, &c.] Alluding to the division of the world between Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto.
31. Tartara quid cessant.] Why is not Tartarus reduced? why not added to our empire?
32. Agitur, &c.] Is concerned, is at stake.
33. E tamen.] We not only suffer those who are in the inferior regions to despise our power, but we are even insulted in our own superior regions.
35. Pallada, &c.] Venus explains who they are that she is most slighted by. For Pallas and Diana had vowed perpetual virginity.
36. Cereris filia.] Proserpine, who was the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres.
39. Junge Deam patruo.] Join Proserpine to Pluto, the brother of Jupiter, who was the father of Proserpine; therefore Pluto was her uncle.—Ille.] Cupid,
Solvit, et arbitrio matris de mille sagittis 40
Unam seposuit: sed quã nec acutior ulla,
Nec minus incerta est, nec quæ magis audiat arcum:
Oppositoque genu curvavit flexile cornu:
Inque cor hamatâ percussit arundine Ditem.

NOTES.
40. Arbitrio matris.] Such as she herself approved of.
42. Audiat arcum.] Obeyed the bow. A metaphor, showing the perfection of this arrow. The poets with great elegance, by transferring to inanimate beings, enliven their descriptions.
43. Oppositoque genu.] He set his knee against the bow to bend, and string it.
Curvavit.] He bent.
Hamatâ arundine.] A bearded arrow; which it must be very difficult to disengage.
Ditem.] Pluto, who by the Greeks is called ΠΛΟΤΟΣ, by the Latins Dis, by an Antiphrasis. ΠΛΟΤΟΣ is used for the God of Riches, as well as for riches themselves; or he is called Dis, because riches are dug out of the earth, of which Pluto is called the God.

EXP. FAB. VI. The ancients, from their ignorance of natural history, were not able to account for the different appearances of nature on any rational foundation, therefore attributed them to some supernatural cause. Of this we have not a more remarkable instance than that to which they attributed the burning, and the different eruptions of Mount Ætna, and which Ovid has displayed with all the luxuriance of fancy, in his description of the victory of the Gods over Typhoeus.—In the Argument we have mentioned Pluto's expedition, on which we shall only observe, that as his taking off Proserpine is one of the most considerable events in fabulous history, Ovid has ushered it in with the greatest pomp and magnificence that we can suppose the subject could be attended with.

FAB. VII. PROSERPINÆ RAPTUS. CYANE IN FONTEM. STELLES PÆR IN LACERTAM.
Proserpine is surprised by Pluto in the fields of Enna, from whence he carries her off. The nymph Cyane attempts in vain to stop him; upon which, through grief for the ravished Goddess and her slighted privileges, she dissolves into a Fountain. Ceres goes every where in search of her daughter, and, in her travels, changes Stello, for his impertinence, into a Lizard.

HAUD procul Hennæis lacus est à mœnibus alta;
Nomine Pergus, aquæ. Non illo plura Caysiros
Carmina cycnorum labentibus audit in undis.
Sylva coronat aquas, cingens latus omne, suisque

NOTES.
1. Haud procul.] He describes the Lake Pergus, near which Proserpine was seized by Pluto, as she and her companions were gathering flowers.
Hennæis.] Enna a city of Sicily.
2. Caysiros.] A river of Ionia, famous for the great number of swans in it.

3. Carmina cycnorum.] All the ancient poets speak much of the singing of swans in their days, particularly at the approach of death.
4. Sylva, &c.] A wood encompasses the lake.
Fronibus ut velo, Phœboeos summovet a ignes.
Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus b humida flores.
Perpetuum vester. Quo dum Palaceina lucet 7
Ludit, et ant violas, aut candida lilia carpit;
Dumque puellari studio calathosque sinumque
Implet, et æquales certat superæ legendo; 10
Penē simil vis est, dilectaque, raptaque Diti:
Usque adeò properatur Amor. Dea territa
mæsto,
Et matrem, et comites, sed matrem sepiüs, ore
Clamat; et ut summà vestem laniārat ab orā,
Collecti flores tunicis cecidère remissis; 15
Tantaque simplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis:
Hæc quoque virgineum movit jactura dolorem.
Raptor agit currus, et nomine quomque vocatos
Exhortatur equos. Quorum per collega jubasque
Execut obl scurâ tinctas ferrugine habebant:
Perque lacos altos, et olentia sulphure fertur
Stagna Palicorum ruptâ ferventia terrâ,
Et quæ Bacchiadæ bimari gens orta Corintho
Inter inæquales posuerunt moenia portus.
Est medium Cyanæ, et Pisaæ Arethusaæ, 25
Quod coit angustis inclusum cornibus æquiror.
Hic fuit, à cujus stagnum quoque nomine dic
tum est,
Inter Sicelidas Cyanæ celeberrima Nymphas;
Hic Cyanæ fuit celeberrima inter Sicelidas Nymphas: a
nomine cujus stagnum quoque dictum est,
ictus.

NOTES.
5. Summovet.] Bears off.
Ignes Phœboeos.] The heat of the sun.
9. Puellari studio.] With the loudness of
a girl.
12. Dea.] Proserpina.
Mæsto o.] With a mournful voice.
14. Ab summæ ora.] From the upper-
mast border.
17. Hæc quoque, &c.] The poet here
very elegantly expresses the παύσεως of an
innocent maid, anxious to preserve the flowers
she had gathered.
Jactura.] The loss of her flowers.
18. Agit raptor.] He drives faster.
20. Execut.] He shakes.
Obscurâ.] A rusty colour like iron.
22. Palicorum.] The Palæi were the sons
of Jupiter and the nymph Thalea, the daugh-
ter of Vulcan. They were called Palæi, of
πολιαν ἡσυχία, i. e. of coming to life again,
when they had been dead. For when the
nymph Thalea was got with child by Jupiter,
for fear of Juno, she wished the earth might
swallow her up; which being done at the
time of her delivery, the earth afterwards
opened again, and two infants sprung out,
which were called Palæi.
23. Ferventia.] The poet intimates, that there
were boiling fountains in that place.
25. Bacchiadæ.] The Bacchi, deriving
their original from the daughter of Dionys-
sius.
Corintho.] Corinthus was called Bimaris,
because buildings erected in the Isthmus of
Peloponnesse on one side looked toward the
Ægean sea, and on the other to the
Ionian.
23. Posuerant moenia.] They built the
city Syracusæ.
Inæquales portus.] One is called the great-
er port, and the other the lesser.
25. Est medium.] He describes the place
where the nymph Cyanæ would have stopped
Pluto, for which she was turned into a foun-
tain, which is called after her.
Pisaeæ Arethusaæ.] Arethusa is a fountain
of Sicily near the city Syracusæ, which the
poets calls Pisæa: for it is believed the river
Alpheus, near Pisa, mingling its waters,
falls by a subterraneous passage into the
fountain Arethusa,

Denique pro vivo vitiatas sanguine venas Lymphâ subit: restataque nihil quod prendere Interea pavidæ nequiquéam filia matri [possis. Omnibus est terris, omni quæsita profundo; Illam non rutilus veniens Aurora capillis 56 Cessantem vidit, non Hesperus. Illa duabus venas pro vivo sanguine: que nihil restat, quod possis prendere. Interea filia quæsita est pavidæ matrici nequiquéam ornibus terris, omni profundo. Aurora veniens rutilus capillis non videt illam cessantem, non Hesperus. Illa

**NOTES,**

50. Deum.] Pluto.
51. Componere.] To compare, to liken.
53. Anapis.] A river of Sicily.
55. Saturnius.] Pluto, the son of Saturn.
59. Conditid.] He threw it with such force, that the sceptre was hidden under ground.

Icta, &c.] The earth, being struck with the sceptre, opened so wide, that Pluto's chariot passed through to the infernal regions.

In Tartara.] To the infernal regions. Tar- tarus is the lowest and darkest place of the infernal regions, so called of τῆας τορτόν, i.e. because all things are there in perplexity and confusion.

40. In medio cratere.] In the middle of the whirlpool. Crater signifies not only a vessel but the gaping of the earth, especially that out of which a flame proceeds.
42. Inconsolabile.] Grief that would ad- mit of no consolation.
45. Omnis.] All, entirely.
46. Fluxus.] Others write flexus, i.e. to become flexible.
50. Posuisse.] To have laid aside.
54. Exilibus membri.] Small members.
51. Evanida.] Vanishing, brought to a dissolution.
53. Restatque nihil quod prendere possis.] There was nothing left of Cyane's body, which you could grasp with your hands.
54. Filia.] Proserpine.—Matri.] Ceres.
55. Omni profundo.] All over the sea.
56. Rutilus capillis.] With her ruddy hair.
Aurora.] The morning.
57. Hesperus.] The evening.
Ill.] Ceres.
Flammiferâ pinus manibus succendit ab Ætna; Perque pruinosas tulit irrequieta tenebras. Rurus ubi alma dies hebetârat sidera, natam Solis ad occasus, Solis quarebat ab ortu. 61 Fessa labore sitim collegerat; oraque nulli Colluerant fontes; cum tectam stramine vidit Fortè casam; parvasque fores pulsavit. At indè Prodit anus, Divamque videt, lymphamque ro- ganti 65 Dulce dedit, tóstâ quod coxerat antè polentâ. Dùm bibit illa datum, duri puer oris et audax. Constítit ante Deam; risitque, avidâmque voca- vit.

NOTES.

58. Ab flammiferâ Ætna.] From the burning- 64. Casam.] A country cottage, mouth of Ætna. It was usual, in the Indê.] From that cottage. sacrifices of Ceres, to throw about burning 65. Prodit.] Comes forth. torches, in imitation of Ceres seeking her 66. Anus.] Misme or Meganira. daughter. 67. Duri.] Impudent persons are said to Divamque.] Ceres. be duri oris.—Puer.] Stelles. 68. Avidamque.] Gluttonous, greedy. 69. Epotâ.] Being drunk up. 71. Combit.] Contracts. 76. Aptumque.] He is called Stellio, be- cause marked with little stars (stellis.) An 77. Corpora stellatus.] Having his body Exet is a little animal, which (as Plûn says) marked with stars and spots. lives upon the dew. 59. Pruinosas tenebras.] Through the frosty night. 60. Hebetârat.] Had hid the light of the stars For when day appears, the stars are not seen. A metaphor. 62. Collegerat sitim.] She had contracted a thirst. 63. Stramine.] With straw. Stramen is so called, because, subternitur pecori, it is strewed under cattle.
QUAS Dea per terras, et quas erraverit undas,
Dicere longa mora est: quarenti defuit orbis:
Sicianiam repetit; dumque omnia lustrat cundo,
Venit et ad Cyanen; ea, ni mutata fuisset,
Omnia narrasset: sed et os et lingua volenti
Dicere non aderant; nec quo loqueretur habebat.
Signa tamen manifesta dedit, notamque parenti,
Illo forte loco delapsam in gurgite sacro,
Persephones zonam summis ostendit in undis.
Quam simul agnovit, tanquam tum denique raptam
10
Scisset, inornatos laniavit Diva capillos:
Et repetita suis percussit pectora palmis.
Nec scit adhuc ubi sit: terras tamen increpat omnes,
Ingratas vocat, nec frugum munere dignas:
Trinacriam ante alias, in quâ vestigia damnit.
Repperit. Ergo illic sevâ vertentia glebas
Fregit aratra manu; parilique irata colonos
Ruricolasque boves letho dedit, arvaque jussit
Fallere depositum, vitiateque semina fecit.
Fertilitas terrae latum vulgata per orbem
20

NOTES.

2. Quarenti.] For when Ceres had traversed the earth in search of her daughter, she returned to Sicily.
3. Sicianiam repetit.] She returned to Sicily; so called of king Sicanus.
4. Cyanen.] Of the transformation of Cynane. See Fab. VI.
6. Nec, &c.] Nor had she a tongue to speak.
9. Zonam Persephones.] Proserpine's girdle: for the same person whom the Latins call Proserpine, the Greeks call Persephone.
15. Increpat.] She exclaims against.
16. Sicily; so called, because it had three Fromontories.
17. Trinacriam.] Sicily; so called, because she is a strong and angry hand.
18. Parili.] She slew by the same kind of death. Others read pariterque.
20. Arvaque, &c.] And she commanded the fields, that they should not return the seed that had been sown. That is called depositum, which is left in the custody of any one, on condition of being restored when demanded. And what is given to any one to keep, is said deponi (to be deposited); therefore, this is a figurative and poetical phrase. Fallere depositum, is as much as to say, To deceive men, by not rendering the seed deposited or committed to them.
segetes moriuntur in primis herbis: et modò nimius Sol, modò nimius imber corripit: sideraque, ventique nocent:
Et modò Sol nimius, nimius modò corripit imber:
Sideraque, ventique nocent; avidæque volucres Semina jacta legunt: lolium, tribulique fatigat Triticeas messes, et inexpugnabile gramen. 25 Cum caput Eleis Alphēsias exultit undis; Rorantesque comas à fronte removit ad aures; Atque ait: O toto quæsitæ virginis orbe, Et frugum genitrix, immensos siste labores: Neve tibi fideæ violenta irascere terræ. 30 Terra nihil meruit, patuitque invita rapinae. Nec sum pro patria supplex: huc hospita veni. Pisa mihi patria est: et ab Elide ducimus ortum. Sicaniam peregrina colo: sed gravior omni Hæc mihi terra solo est; hos nunc Arethusa penates, 35 Hanc habeo sedem: quam tu, mitissima, serva. Mota loco cur sim, tantique per æquiris undas Aduelvar Ortigiam; veniet narrativas hora Tempeleva mens: cùm tu curisque levata, Et vultus melioris eris. Mihi pervia tellus 40 Præbet iter, subterque imas ablata cavernas præbet iter mithi, que ablata subter imas cavernas

NOTES.

21. Cassa.] As of no value, affording no fruit to men.
22. Sol nimius.] Too much dryness, proceeding from the heat of the sun.
25. Sideraque ventique.] The stars seem to injure the standing corn when they cause mildew. The winds also, at three certain periods, are injurious to wheat and barley, when ripe.
24. Semina.] The grain when sown.
25. Triticeae messes.] The wheat harvest. Messes is properly the time of reaping and gathering in the corn, but it is also sometimes taken for corn itself.
29. Siste labores.] Leave off your toilsome search for your daughter. Sistere is to cause to stop, to repress, as siste gradum, siste lacrymas. Sometimes to give one's company, to be present. Cíc. Des oeperam, ut ante Kalendas sistas.
30. Violenta irascere.] Violently angry.
31. Patuitque invita.] It opened against its will to give passage to Pluto, who having stolen Proserpine, was hastening to the infernal regions.
32. Nec, &c.] Nor do I supplicate thee in behalf of my own country. Arethusa says this, that she might not be suspected of telling a lie.
33. Hospita.] A stranger.
35. Pisa mihi patria est.] Pisa is my country. Pisa is a town of Arcadia, near the river Alpheus; whence Pisaus is derived.
37. Mota loco.] Arethusa was a huntress, and the companion of Diana. As she was washing herself in the river Alpheus, he was so charmed with her beauty, that he endeavoured to detain her, but she fled from him. Alpheus followed her into Sicily, where she implored the aid of Diana, who turned her into a fountain.
58. Ortigiam.] Sicily.
59. Tempeleva hora.] A convenient time.
41. Ablata, &c.] Carried by subterraneous passages,
Hic caput attollo, desuetaque sidera cerno: 
Ergò düm Stygio sub terris gurgite labor, 
Visa tua est oculos, illic, Proserpina nostris. 
Illa quidem tristis, nec adhuc interita vultu; 
Sed regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi; 
Sed tamen infernī pollens matrona tyranni. 
Mater ad auditas stupuit, eum saeaxe, voces, 
Attonitāque diu similiis fuit: utque dolore 
Pulsa gravi gravis est amentia; curribus auras 
Exit in æthereas. Ibi totu nubila vultu 
Antè Jovem passis, stetit invidiosa, capillae. 
Proque meo a veni supplex tibi, Jupiter, inquit, 
Sanguine, proque tuo. Si nulla est gratia matris, 
Nata patrem moveat: nee sit tibi cura, preces 
Vilior illius, quod nostro est edita partu. [mur, 
En! quæsita diu tandem mihi nata reperta est: 
Si reperire vocals, amittere certius: aut si 
Scire ubi sit, reperire vocals. Quod raptā feremus, 
[marito 
Dummodoct reddat eam; neque enim prædicto 
Filia digna tua est, si jam mea filia digna est. 
Jupiter exceptit: Commune est pignus onusque 
Nata mihi tecum: sed si modo nomina rebus 
Addere vera placet, non hoc injuria factum, 
Verum b amor est; neque crīt nobis gener ille 
pudori, 
Tu modo Diva velis. Ut desint cætera; quantum 
est 
Esse Jovis fratrem! Quid, quod nec cætera desunt, 
Nec cedit nisi sorte mihi? Sed tanta cupido 
Ut cætera desint, quantum est esse fratrem Jovis! Quid quod nec cætera desunt, nec cedit mihi nisi sorte? Sed si tanta cupido 
a venio. 
b honor.

NOTES.

42. Attollo hic caput.] I here lift up my head. 
Desuetaque.] New, which I never saw while under the earth. 
43. Stygio.] So deep that I went under Tartarus itself. Styx is a river in the infernal regions. 
46. Opaci mundi.] Of the infernal, subterranean world. 
47. Pollens.] Powerful.—Tyrranni.] Of Pluto. 
50. Pulsa.] Stricken, afflicted with great sorrow. 
51. Nubila.] Sad, melancholy. 
52. Invidiosa.] That would occasion an enmity between the brothers, Jupiter and Pluto. 
54. Nata.] Proserpine was the daughter of Jupiter by Ceres.

Neu sit, &c.] Nor take the less care of her, because I brought her forth. 
58. Si, &c.] q. d. This is rather to lose than to find. 
59. Quod raptā, &c.] That she has been stolen I will patiently bear; only let Pluto return her again. 
64. Addere vera nomina.] If you will distinguish things by proper names, this rape is no injury, but love. 
65. Pudori.] A disgrace. 
66. Velis.] Give consent for him to be our son-in-law. 

Desint cætera.] Suppose we grant that Pluto wants all things else. 
68. Nec cedit.] Nor is Pluto exceeded in power by any but himself, to whom was allotted the better part of the world.

NOTES.


70. Nullus cibos.] If she has not eaten in the regions below; for they taste any thing there, could not procure leave to return.

71. Nam sic Parcarum.] For so it is in the decree of Fate. The Parece, or Destinies, are the three sisters, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, the daughters of Night and Erebus, whose decrees Jupiter Linsus has not power to reverse.

72. Dixerat.] sc. Jupiter. Certum est.] Ceres was sure.

73. Educere.] To bring back her daughter.

74. Solverat jejunia.] Had eaten something.

75. Simpless.] Innocently, unthinkingly.

76. Curvâ.] Loaded with fruit.

77. Presserat.] Had squeezed.

78. Ascalaphus.] He was the son of Acheron, by the nymph Orphne, who, for evidencing that Proserpine had eaten seven grains of a Pomegranate in Pluto’s gardens, was turned into an Owl.

Si tibi dissidii est, repetat Proserpina cohûm. Lege tamen certâ, si nullos contigit illic 70 Ore cibos: nam sic Parcarum fædere cautum est. Dixerat. At Cerei certum est educere natam. Non ita fata sinunt. Quoniam jejunia virgo Solverat; et cultus dum simplex errat in hortis, Punicum curvâ deceptserat arbore polum, 75 Sumptaque pallenti septem de cortice grana Presserat ore suo. Soluit ex omnibus illud Viderat Ascalaphus: quem quondam dicitur Orphne,

Inter Avernæ haud ignotissima Nymphas,
Ex Acheronte suo furvis peperiisse sub antris. 81 Vidit; et indicio reedium crudelis ademit. Ingemuit regina Erebi, testemque profanam succit avera: sparsumque caput Phlegethonte lymphâ,

In rostrum, et plumas, et grandia lumina, ver-Ille sibi ablatus fulvis amicitur ab aliis; 85 Inque caput crescit, longosque reflectitur unques, Vixque movet natas per inertia brachia pennas:

Feódaque fit volucris, venturi nuncia luItis,
Ignavus bubo, dirum mortalibus omen.

Hic tamen indicio poenam linguâque videri 90 a irriguit dum.
Commeruisse potest. Vobis, Acheloides, unde Pluma, pedesque avium, cum virginis ora gera-
tis?

An quia, cum legeret vernos Proserpina flores,
In comitum numero mistae Sirenes eratis? 94
Quam postquam toto frustra quaeestis in orbe,
Protinus, ut vestram sentirent æquora curam,
Posse super fluctus alarum insistere remis
Optatiss: facilesque Deos habuistis; et artus
Vidistis vestros subitis flavescere pennis. 99
Ne tamen ille canor mulcendas natus ad aures,
Tantaque dos oris lingue deperderet usum:
Virginei vultus, et vox humana remansit.

NOTES.
91. Acheloides.] The Sirens, the daugh-
ters of Achelous and Melpomene. Ache-
lous is a river of Calydonia, the son of
Oceanus and Tethys, who fought with Her-
cules for Dejanira, but was overcome.
95. Ora virginis.] The face of a virgin.
96. Protinus, &c.] Wished that ye might
also seek Proserpine by sea.
97. Remis alarum.] By the support of

98. Facilesque.] Kind. As they granted
what you asked.
100. Ne tamen, &c.] The cause why the
Sirens were not totally turned into birds, but
retained their virgin countenance.

EXP. FAB. VII. VIII. and X. The rape of Proserpine, which is held
in such estimation in the Heathen mythology, was designed to comemem-
orate a great famine in Greece, in the reign of Erechtheus. The Athenians,
who were under the necessity of going into Egypt to buy corn, brought
from thence the worship paid to the deity of the Egyptians, who presided
over agriculture. This was soon adopted by the Athenians, in expectation
that it would protect them from the like calamity for the future. The Itali-
ans having received the rites of Ceres or Isis, somewhat earlier than the
Athenians, gave occasion to its being said, that they came from Sicily to
Athens. The loss which Ceres had in her daughter, we must understand,
was the want of fruit and corn, which her name implies; and her confine-
ment in hell, to signify the unprofitable retention of the seed in the earth.
But on this calamity ceasing, it was said that Jupiter had compromised all
differences between Pluto and Ceres, by his permitting her daughter to re-
side with her six months of the year, and the other six with Pluto, figu-
atively implying the time the seed is concealed in the earth, and its return
in harvest. Ascalaphus being turned into an owl, is rewarded for his busy infor-
manion. The others that are mentioned, arose from the affinity of their
names to the things they were changed to, which Ovid's genius could not
resist.

FAB. X. ARETHUSA NYMPHA IN FONTEM SIBI COGNOMINEM.
The Muse continues the rehearsal of the song, in which is related the satis-
faction Ceres declared at Jupiter's decree respecting her daughter. Be-
ing thus pacified, she returns to Arethusa, to inquire of her the history
of her adventures. The Nymph entertains the Goddess with the love of
Alpheus, and his pursuit of her; to avoid whom she implored the assis-
tance of Diana, who changed her into a fountain.

D d
At Jupiter medius sui fratreisque saeque sororis, di-
vidit volventem annum ex aquo. Nunc Dea, Numen 
commune duorum regnorum est totidemenses cum ma-
tre, totidemmenses cum conjuge.

Exemplò facies et mentis et oris; nam
frons Deae, quae modo poterat videri maesta quoque
Diti, est lata; ut Sol qui tantum tectis fuerat aquosim
ubi exit, nubibus victae. Imo
Ceres, secura natà recepta, exigit. Quæ causa viae? Cur, 
Arethusa, sedae
dons?

Unde conticuère: Dea quaurum sustulit caput alto
Fonte caput: viridesque manu siccata capillos
Fluminis Elei veteres narravit amores. [dixit,
Pars ego Nympharum, quæ sunt in Achaide,
Una fui; nec me studiosius altera saltus. [est,
Legit, nec posuit studiosius altera casses.

Sed quamvis fornas nunquam mihi fama petita
Quamvis fortes eram, formas nomen habebam.
Nec mea facies nimirum laudata juvabat.
Quaque alia gaudere solent, ego rusticæ dote 20
Corporis erubui; crimine placere putavi.

Lassa revertere (memini) Stymphalide sylvæ:
Æstus erat, magnunque labor geminaverat æs-
tum.

NOTES.

1. Medius.] Jupiter being an arbitrator
between his brother Pluto and his sister
Ceres, that he might not displease either,
divided the year equally; so that Proserpine
was to be six months with her mother, and
as many with her husband.

2. Ex aquo.] He distributed into two
equal parts.

3. Duorum regnorum.] Of that below
and that above. For as long as Proserpine
is with her mother, she is in the superior king-
dom; and so long as she is with Pluto, she is
said to reign in the inferior kingdom. This
false was invented, because the moon, which
is the same as Proserpine, shines as long
above the earth, as she seems to lie hid
under it.

5. Vertitur.] Is turned, is changed, i. e. is
of a better countenance.

Facies.] The aspect.


8. Vietis] Dissipated. The clouds are
said to be dispersed by the sun, when they are
dissolved.


Secura.] Easy with regard to her daugh-
ter's fate.

10. Sacer.] All fountains are said to be
consecrated to some particular nympha.


15. Saltus.] The forests.

16. Legit.] Chase or traverse.

Possuit casses.] Spread the nets. By
which Arethusa signifies that she was an
huntress.

17. Sed, &c.] Although I never sought
for fame and glory for my beauty.

18. Formosæ,] sc. Tamen.


20. Quaque, &c.] I was ashamed of my
beauty, of which other nymphs are proud;
and I thought it a crime to endeavour to
please.

22. Stymphalide sylvæ.] I turned out of
the wood near Stymphalus, which is a
mountain and city of Arcadia, in Pelopon-
nessë.
Invenio aquas untes peraquas sinè vortice, sinè murmur. Perspicuus, ino per quas numerabilis alto 25
Calculus omnis erat; quas tu vix ire putares. Cana salicta dabant, nutritaque populus undà,
Sponte suà natas ripis declivibus umbrae.

Accessisi; primimum pedis vestigia tinxii:
Poplite deinde tenues. Neque eo contenta, re-
cingor:

Molliaque impono salici velamina curvae,
Nudaque mergor aquis. Quas düm serioque
trahoe

Mille modis labens, excusaque brachia jactò;
Nescio quod medio sensi sub gurgite murmure:
Territaque insisto propriis margine ripae. 35
Quò properas Arethusa? Suis Alphius ab undis,
Quò properas? Iterum rauco mihi dixerat ore.
Sicut eram, fugio sinè vestibus; altera vestes
Ripa mea habit. Tanto magis instat, et ardet;
Et quia nuda fui, sum visa parator illi. 40
Sic ego currebam; sic me ferus ille premebat,
Ut fugere accipitrem pennà trepidante colubra,
Ut solet accipiter trepidas agitare columnas.

Usque sub Orchomenon, Psophidaque, Cykle-
 nenque,

[et Elin,

Menaliosque sinus, gelidumque Erymanthon,
Curreve sustinui. Nec me velocior ille. 46
Sed tolerare dixi cursus ego, viribus impar,
Non poteram: longi patiens erat ille laboris.

Per tamen et campos, per opertos arbore montes,
Saxa quoque, et rupe, et quà via nulla, curcuri.

Sol erat à tergo: vidi præedere longam 51

curcuri per campos, per montes opertos arbore, quoque saxa et rupe, et quà nulla vias. Sol
erat à tergo: vidi longam umbram præedere

NOTES.

Númerabilis.] Might be so esteemed for
the clearness of the waters.
26. Ire.] To flow.
30. Poplite.] Unto the knee.
33. Mille modis.] By various manners.
A finite number for an infinite.
Labens.] Swimming.
Excussa.] Stretched out.
Raucore.] With a hoarse voice; like the
murmur of flowing waters.
38. Altera ripa.] The reason why she fled
without her clothes; for they were left on the
other side of the river.
40. Paratior.] More open to his attacks.
41. Premebat.] He pressed, followed me
close.
42. Fugere.] sc. solent. By these simili-
tudes the swiftness of Arethusa fleeing, and
Alpheus pursuing her, is beautifully repre-

25. Erymanthon.] A mountain of Arcadia,
where Mercury was born, thence called Cy-

44. Orchomenon, &c.] Cities of Arcadia,
not far from Mantinea.
Cyllenumque.] A mountain of Arcadia,
where Mercury was born, thence called Cy-

45. Menaliosque.] A mountain of Arca-
dia, sacred to Pan.

47. Erymanthon.] A mountain and wood of
 Arcadia; also a river flowing into Alpheus.

Elin.] A town in Arcadia.
51. Sol erat à tergo.] The sun was behind
me; and therefore cast the shadows before me.

Occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus; Cœruleaque cadunt toto de corpore guttæ. Quaque pedem movi, manat lacus; eque capillis Ros cadit, et cibiis, quàm nunc tibi b fata narro,

In laticem mutor. Sed enim cognoscit amatam Amnis aquas, positoque viri, quod sumpserat, ore,

Vertitur in proprias, ut se mihi misceat, undas: Delia rumpit humum. Cœcis ego mersa cavernis Advehor Ortygiam; quæ me cognomine Divæ, Grata meœ superas eduxit prima sub auras.

a ne pedum. b facta.

NOTES.

52. Nisi.] Unless being in a fright, I fancied I saw a shadow.
55. Fessa.] Spent with the fatigue of my flight, I begged of Diana to help me.
Deprendimur.] I am caught. Deprhen
di is properly used for the apprehending persons who have done some ill thing.
56. Armigeræ tuae.] To your armourbærer.
57. Ferre.] To carry.
58. Dea.] Diana.
Lustrat.] Goes round about me.
60.] Ignarus.] Not knowing where I was.
61. Io Arethusa.] An Amnphora.

Occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus; Cœruleaque cadunt toto de corpore guttæ. Quaque pedem movi, manat lacus; eque capillis Ros cadit, et cibiis, quàm nunc tibi b fata narro,

In laticem mutor. Sed enim cognoscit amatam Amnis aquas, positoque viri, quod sumpserat, ore,

Vertitur in proprias, ut se mihi misceat, undas: Delia rumpit humum. Cœcis ego mersa cavernis Advehor Ortygiam; quæ me cognomine Divæ, Grata meœ superas eduxit prima sub auras.

a ne pedum. b facta.

NOTES.

52. Nisi.] Unless being in a fright, I fancied I saw a shadow.
55. Fessa.] Spent with the fatigue of my flight, I begged of Diana to help me.
Deprendimur.] I am caught. Deprhen
di is properly used for the apprehending persons who have done some ill thing.
56. Armigeræ tuae.] To your armourbærer.
57. Ferre.] To carry.
58. Dea.] Diana.
Lustrat.] Goes round about me.
60.] Ignarus.] Not knowing where I was.
61. Io Arethusa.] An Amnphora.

Occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus; Cœruleaque cadunt toto de corpore guttæ. Quaque pedem movi, manat lacus; eque capillis Ros cadit, et cibiis, quàm nunc tibi b fata narro,

In laticem mutor. Sed enim cognoscit amatam Amnis aquas, positoque viri, quod sumpserat, ore,

Vertitur in proprias, ut se mihi misceat, undas: Delia rumpit humum. Cœcis ego mersa cavernis Advehor Ortygiam; quæ me cognomine Divæ, Grata meœ superas eduxit prima sub auras.

a ne pedum. b facta.
EX. FAB. X. The circumstance which gave birth to this Fable was, that in Sicily there was a fountain called by the inhabitants Arethusa; but the Phoenicians coming to settle there, possessed the same, and gave it the name of Alpheus, which in both languages, signified the Fountain of Willows. On this are founded the loves of Alpheus and Arethusa, so finely displayed by Ovid.

FAB. XI. LYNCUS REX IN LYNCEUM.

Ceres, for the better propagating the knowledge of Husbandry, dispatches Triptolemus, with orders, every where to cultivate the earth: the Prince obeys her, and after traversing both Europe and Africa, arrives in Scythia, where Lynceus reigned; who being envious that so great a kindness should be attributed to the messenger of Ceres, attempted to kill him, that he himself might have the honour, but in the instant of putting his wicked design into execution, he is changed into a Lynx. The Muse finishes the song, with the metamorphosis of the Pierides into Magpies, for their contention with the Muses.

HAC Arethusa tenús. Geminiōs Dea fertiliss. angues
Curribus admovit; frænique coërcuit ora:
Et medium coeli terræque per aëra vecta est.
Atque levem currum Tritonida misit in arcem
Triptolemō; partimque rudi data semina jussit
Spargere humo, partim post tempora longae
rectulae.
Jam super Europen sublimis, et Asida terras
Vectus erat juvenis; Scythicas adventitur oras.
Rex ibi Lynceus erat. Regis subit ille penates.
Quæ veniát, causamque vice, nomenque rogatus,
Et patriam, Patris est clarae mihi, dixit, Athenæ;
Triptolemus nomen. Veni nec puppe per undas,
Nec pede per terras; patuit mihi pervius æther.
Dona fero Cereris: latos quæ sparsa per agros
Frugiæras messes, alimentaque mitia reddant.
Barbarus invidit, tantique ut munera auctor 16
Ipse sit; hospitio recipit: somnoque gravatum
Hacetœmus Arethusa. Fertil一直是 Dea admovit geminos angues curribus; que coërcuit ora fraxinis: et vecta est per medium ææræ coeli terræque: atque misit levem currum Triptolemo in Tritonida arcem; et jussit spargere data semina humo partim rudi, partim recultæ post longa tempora. Jam juvenis erat vectus sublimis super terras Europen et Asida; adventitur Scythicas oras, Lynceus erat rex ibi. Ille subit penates régis. Rogatus quæ veniât, causamque vice, nomenque, et patriam, dixit, Claræ Athenæ est patria mihi: nomen est Triptolemus. Veni nec puppe, per undas, nec pede per terras: pervius æther patuit mihi. Fero dona Cereris; quæ sparsa per latos agros, reddant frugiæras messes, que mitia alimenta. Barbarus invidit, ut ipse sit auctor tanti munera; recipit hospitio; que

NOTES.
1. Hac.] Thus far Arethusa had spoken.
2. Dea] Ceres, the goddess of fruitfulness.
3. Tritonida arcem.] Athens, called Tritonida, of Pallas, to whom the city was dedicated. See Book VII. ver. 1.
4. Triptolem.] Triptolemus having learned of Ceres the art of sowing corn, received of her a chariot, which was drawn by winged dragons; in which, being carried over both sea and land, he taught mankind the new art of tilling the ground.—Rudi.
5. Untilled.
6. Reculatur.] Fallow, or which is tilled every second or third year.
7. Asia.
9. Scythicas oras.] To the north. For the Scythians are a northern people.
10. Quæ veniát.] Through what places, and how, he came.
11. Pervius æther.] The penetrable air.
12. Dona Cereris.] Corn.
Agreditur ferro: Conantem figere pectus
Lynca Ceres fecit: rursusque per aera misit
Mopsopium juvenem sacros agitare jugales. 20
Finierat dictos e nobis maxima cantus.
At Nymphae vicisse Deas Helicona colentes
Concordi dixere sono. Convicia victae
Cum jacerent, Quoniam, dixit, certamine vobis
Supplicium meruisse parum est, maledictaque
culpae.

Additis, et non est patientia libera nobis;
Ibimus in poenas; et, quâ vocat ira, sequemur.
Rident Emathides, spernuntque minacia verba;
Conataeque loqui, et mágno clamore proterves
Intentare manus, pennas exire per ungues 30
Aspexère suos, operiri brachia plumis:
Alteraque alterius rigido concrescere rostro
Ora vident, volucresque novas accedere sylvis.
Dùmque volunt plangi; per brachia mota levatæ
Aère pendebant, nemorum convicia, pîcae. 35
Nunc quoque in alitibus facundia prisca remansit,
Raucaque garrulitas, studiumque immane loquendi.

NOTES.
18. Ferro.] With a sword.
Figere.] To pierce.
19. Lynca.] A Greek accusative. A Lynx
is a spotted beast dedicated to Bacchus.
20. Mopsopium.] Triptolemus was an
Athenian. Mopsopius, or Mopsias, reigned
anciently at Athens.
Jugales.] The dragons yoked together.
21. Maxima.] Calliope, to whom we com-
mittif the decision of the controversy, as
was said above.
22. Nymphae.] The Naiades, who were to
decide the controversy.
Deas, &c.] The Muses inhabiting Mount
Helicon.
23. Concordi sono.] By the joint opinion
of all.
Victae.] The daughters of Pierus.
26. Non est patientia.] We cannot bear
these revilings.
27. Ibimus in poenas.] We shall proceed
to punishment.
28. Emathides.] The grand-daughters of
Peon. For Evippe was the mother of Peon.
Spernuntque.] They despire.
30. Intentare manus.] To make frequent
attempts upon us, as persons who threaten
others use to do.
35. Accedere.] To be added, to be joined
to.
34. Dùmque plangi.] And while they
would beat their breasts with their hands, they
hang in the air.
35. Convicia nemorum.] The reproach of
the woods.
36. Facundia prisca.] Their former talka-
tiveness.
37. Studiumque immane.] An extraordi-
nary love for prating.
THE ARGUMENT.

Arachne, presuming too much on the knowledge of her art, challenges Minerva to contend with her. The goddess accepts the challenge, and, enraged at her presumption, strikes her with her shuttle; upon which, the disgusted Arachne hangs herself; but Minerva, touched with compassion, as she had been instructed by her, transforms her into a spider.

NOTES.

1. Praebuerat.] Minerva having heard the contention of the Muses with the daughters of Pierus, considered what punishment she should inflict upon Arachne, the Lydian maid, who boasted that she was a better artist at manufacturing wool than Minerva.

2. Probaverat.] She approved.

3. Turn secum.] se dixit, or locuta est.

4. Tritonia.} Minerva was so called of Triton, a river of Boeotia, where she first appeared in a virgin's habit.

5. Quam sibi lanificæ non cedere laudibus artis Audierat. Non illa loco, nec origine gentis Clara, sed arte, fuit. Pater huic Colophonius Idmon, Phocaico bibulas tingebat murice lanas. Occiderat mater; sed et haec de plebe, suoque Numina nee sperni sine nostra sinamus. aliorum; etiam nos ipsa incénta Mceonifioe animum fatis intendit Arachnes: 5


7. Loca.] So Sall. Natus haud obscure loco. Locus is often taken for birth or descent; but is properly said of that which contains any thing.

8. Colophonius.] A city of Lydia, famous for the oracle of Apollo.

9. Murice.] The Murex is a fish, of whose blood a purple colour is made.

NOTES.

11. Æqua.] Equal, ftr.
12. Quæserat studio.] Had got by her industry.
15. Tymol.] Of Tymolus, a mountain of Lydia, planted with vines.
20. Longo tractu.] A great length. For the wool was drawn out so fine, that it seemed to be a cloud.
22. Versabat.] Did twist, i.e. made threads.
24. Tantæ magistra.] So great a mistress.
25. Nihil, &c.] There is no punishment I will object to suffer, if I am overcome.
26. Pallas.] So called from the shaking of a spear; vallâevs, signifies to shake. Falsos us.] Dissembled.
27. Infirmos artus.] Her feeble limbs.
29. Usus.] Experience.
32. Cede Deæ.] Do not contend with the goddess Pallas.
34. Torvis.] sc. Oculis.
35. Vixque manum retincæ.] Scarce re- strains from beating the goddess. Confessæque.] Expressing indignation by a change of countenance.
36. Obscuram.] Disguised under another form.---Rescuenta.] She answered.
37. Mentis inops. Foolish and mad.
38. Nimium vixisse.] Signifies that she desired.
METAMORPHOSEON.

Si qua tibi nurus est, si qua est tibi filia, voces.
Consilii satis est in me mihi; neve monendo
Profecteis putes: eadem sententia nobis.

Cur non ipsa venit; cur haec certamina vitat?
Tum Dea, Venit, ait; formamque removit ani-

lem;

[Nymphæ, Palladaque exhibuit. Venerantur Numina
Mygdonidesque nurus. Sola est non territa virgo.
Sed tamen erubuit; subitusque invita notavit
Ora rubor: rursusque evanuit. Ut solet aër
Purpureus fieri, cùm primùm Aurora movetur;
Et, breve post tempus, candescere Solis ab ictu.

Perstat in incepto, stolidæque cupidine palmae
In sua fata ruit. Neque enim Jove nata recusat;
Nec monet ulteriis: nec jam certamina differt.
Haud mora: a constituunt diversis partibus ambæ
Et gracili geminis intundunt stamine telas.

Tela jugo vincita est; stamen secernit arundo:
Insireritur medium radiiis subtemen acutis;
Quod digitis expediunt, atque, inter staminæ
ductum,

Percusso feriunt insecti pectine dentes.
Utraque festinant: cinetæque ad pectora vestes;
Brachia docta movent, Studio fallente laborem.
Illic et Tyrium quæ purpura sensit ahenum 61
dentes feriunt percusso pectine. Utraque festinant; que vestes cinete ad pectora movent
docta brachia, Studio fallente laborem

Illic purpura textit, que sensit Tyrium ahenum,
a consistunt.

NOTES.

44. Palladaque exhibuit.] And shows herself to be Pallas.
45. Mygdonidesque.] Many women came out of Thyrsa to see the performance of Arachne, who all, except Arachne, gave the preference to Pallas.—Virgo. Arachne.
46. Invita.] Against her will.
47. Evanuit.] Went away suddenly.
48. Aurora movetur.] The morning begins to rise.
49. Candescere.] Brightens.
50. Perstat.] Persevered in her contention with Pallas.
Stolidæque palmae.] Of a foolish victory.
51. In sua fata.] To her destruction.
Nata Jove.] Pallas.
52. Gracili.] Slender, fine.
Intundunt.] They stretch.
53. Tela.] He shows the wonderful quickness of them both. That wood is called jugum, which weavers roll their warp upon.
Ovid seems to express the form of the beam under which, as a disgrace, those who were conquered were made to pass; which was made of two spears fixed in the ground, and a third across above; and this was chiefly practised among the Romans, as often as their enemies surrendered themselves, giving up their arms.
56. Radius.] Radius is an instrument with which weavers shoot the wool into the warp; a shuttle.
Subtemen, &c.] The wool is inserted into the warp.
57. Expeditunt.] They whisk through.
Atque, &c.] A periphrasis of the word, that is beat into the warp with the teeth of a comb (Reed)
58. Pectine.] The stay, a weaver's instrument.
59. Utraque.] Both Pallas and Arachne.
Cinetæque.] Having their garments tied up, that they might be more ready.
60. Studio.] Desire, ambition.
Pallente.] Making less (lighter).
61. Illic, &c.] Tyrian purple, or purple thread is woven. Tyre is an island of Phœnicia, formerly remarkable for purple dyers.

Ahenum.] The Caldron in which the wool was dyed of purple colour.

**NOTES.**

63. Qualis.] By this similitude is shown, with how many various colours the web was diversified.

Imbre.] After a shower.

Solibus.] By the rays of the sun.

Arcus.] The rainbow.

64. Longum colenum.] A long space of the heavens.

66. Transitus, &c.] The transition from one colour to another, is done with so much art as to deceive the eye.

67. Usque adeo.] So insensibly do the touching colours blend, that their extreme parts differ.

68. Lentum.] Flexible.


Deductur.] If formed, drawn. Threads are properly said deduci, when they are drawn out in length.

70. Cercopii.] An Athenian tower, so called from Cecrops, king of Athens.

Scopulum.] Areopagus, which is called Mars' town, from Ares Martis and a as a town, is a pronomonty of Athens, so called from Mars; because he slew Helios the son of Neptune in that place, upon account of his daughter Alcipp. The poet first describes Pallas' web, in the beginning of which the Areopagius was represented, where the gods sat to judge, whether Pallas or Neptune ought to give the name to that city. The gods' determination was, whoever discovered the most beneficial intention for mankind, should name the city: Neptune then struck the earth and a horse leaped out; but Pallas brought forth an olive tree, which was adjudged of most advantage to mankind, therefore she obtained the victory.

72. Bis sex.] Twelve.

73. Augustà gravitate.] With sacred Majesty.

75. Deorum.] Every one of the gods is represented to the life.

75. Stere.] She delineates Neptune standing.

77. Ferum.] An horse.

Vindicat.] Affirms it to be his proper right.

78. At sibi, &c.] Pallas represents herself in the web armed with her shield, spear, and helmet.

79. Agide.] Agis is the breast armour of Minerva, having on it Medusa's head, which she makes use of, especially in war.

81. Prodere.] To send out.

Baccis.] Berries.

Canentis.] White, hoary.
Mirarique Deos. *Operi victoria finis.*
Ut tamen exemplis intelligat *omnula laudis,*
Quod pretium speret pro tam *furialibus ausis;*
Quaturo in partes certamina quattuor addidit, 85
Clara colore suo, brevibus distincta sigillis.

Thréciam Rhodopen habet angulus unus, et *Hämon;
Nunc gelidos montes, mortalia corpora quondam;
Nomina summorum sibi qui tribuère Deorum.

Altera Pygmae fatum miserabile matris 90
Pars habet: hanc Juno jussit, certamine victam,
Esse graem, populisque suis indicere bellum.
Pingit et Antigonem ausam contendere quondam
Cum magni consorte Jovis, quam regia Juno
In volucrum vertit: nec profuit Ilion illi, 95
Laomedonve pater, sumptuisquin candida pennis
Ipsa sibi plundat crepitante ciconia rostro.

Qui superest solus Cinyran habet angulos orbum,
Isque gradus templi, natarum membra suarum,
Amplectens, saxoque jacens, lacrymare videtur.
Circuit extremas oleis pacaibus oras. 101

Is modus est, 6 noterique sua facit arbore finem.

Mæonis elusam designat imagine tauri
European: verum taurum, freta vera putares.
Ipsa videbatur terras spectare relictas, 105
Et comites clamare suas, tactumque vereri
sua arbo. Mæonis designat European elusam imagine tauri: putares taurum verum,
freta vera. Ipsa videbatur spectare terras relictas, et clamare suas comites, que vereri tactum
que Deos mirari. *Victoria est finis operi.* Tamen ut *omnula laudis intelligat exemplis,*
quod pretium speret pro tam *furialibus ausis; addid quiaturo certamina in quatuor partes,*

82, *Operi victoria.*] Pallas described her victory at the end of her web.
83. *Tamen.*] Notwithstanding the victory of Pallas finished the web, yet in the corners she represented the punishments of such as impiously derided the gods; by which Arachne might judge what were her own deserts.
84. *Quod pretium.*] What punishment.
Speret. She ought to expect.
*Furialibus ausis.* For such a furious rashness.
86. *Brevibus sigillis.*] With little signs.
89. *Deorum.*] Of Jupiter and Juno.
90. *Altera.*] In one corner she represented the transformation of the Pygmyan Mother into a Crane, for preferring her beauty to Juno's.

*Pygmae.* The Pygmies are a people said to inhabit the mountainous parts of India, and not to exceed two feet, and to be continually at war with the Cranes.

*Miserabile fatum.* The miserable con-
assilientis aquae; que reducere
timidas plantas. Fecit et As-
terion teneri aquilá luctante:
Fecit Ledam recubare sub o-
lorinis alis. Addidit, ut Ju-
piter celatus imagine Saturni,
implérit pulchrum Nycteída
gemino fato: fuerit Amphi-
trion eum cepit te Tirythnia.
Ut aureus luserit Danaén, ig-
neus luserit Asopida; pastor
luserit Mnemosyne; varius
serpens luserit Deóida. Nep-
te, posuit te quoque, mú-
tatum torvo juvenáce in virg-
ine Εἰολία. Τu visus Enipens
signis Alóidas; aries fallis Bi-
ulta. Et mitissima mater
frugum, flavá comas, sensít
tē equum: et mater vulneris
equī, crinita colubris, sensít
vāven: Melanthósen Del-
phina, que reddidit suum fác-
ien, facièmque locum om-
nibus his. Est illis Phoebus
agrestis imagine. Utque mo-
dò gesserit pennis accipitrís.
modò terga leonis: ut pastor luserit Macareía Issen. Ut
Libær deceperit Erigonem falsás deceperit uvas: 125

NOTES.

107. Timidasque.] Europa seemed timidous, and to draw up her feet, that she might not touch the water.

108. Asterien.] She added Asterie, turned into a Quail, and carried away by Jupiter in the form of an Eagle.

109. Fecit.] Jupiter, captivated with the love of Leda, and assuming the appearance of a Swan, obtained her; she is said to have laid an egg, which was the origin of Castor, Pollux and Helena.

110. Olorinis sub alis.] Under the wings of a Swan.

110. Addidit.] Jupiter, in the form of a Satyr, violated Antiope, the daughter of Nycteus, who is said to have brought forth the twins Amphilion and Zethus.

111. Amphitryon.] Jupiter, captivated with the love of Alcmea, put on the appearance of her husband Amphitryon, by whom he had Hercules.

Tirythnia.] Alcmea is called Tirythnia, of Tirythnia, a city nigh Argos, where Hercules was educated, and thence called Tirythius.

113. Aureus ut Danaén.] Danae, a daughter of Acrisius, king of the Argives, by whom Jupiter had Perseus. Book IV.

Asopida.Ægina, the daughter of Asop-
us; Jupiter, turning himself into fire, lay with her, and begat Æacus.

114. Mnemosyne.] For they say he lay with Mnemosyne in the habit of a Shepherd, and begat the nine Muses.

Deóida.] Some will have this to be Pro-
sciphe.

116. Virgin in Εἰολία.] Neptune, being transformed into a young Bull, ravished Ar-
en, the daughter of Εἰολος. An Apostro-
phe to Neptune.

Enipeus.] Being turned into the river E-
pineus, he begat Odus and Ephialtes on Iphimedia, the wife of Alocus. Of Enipeus, Book VII.

117. Aries.] Turned into a Ram, he lay with Theopanes, the daughter of Bisaltes.

118. Mater frugum.] Ceres.

119. Crinita.] Having snakes and serpents instead of hair.

120. Mater equi volucris.] Medusa, the mother of the winged horse Pegasus.

Melantho.] Melantho was a daughter of Deucalion, by whom Neptune, turned into a Dolphin, had a son named Delphius.

122. Agrestis.] Apollo being deprived of his divinity for having slain the Cyclops, fed the herds of Admetus, king of Thessaly.

123. Ut modò.] Apollo was represented in Arachne's web, sometimes in the appearance of a Hawk, and sometimes of a Lion.

124. Macareía.] Issen, the daughter of Macareus, whom Apollo deflowered in the habit of a shepherd.

125. Liber.] Bacchus transformed into a Grape.
Ut Saturnus equo geminum Chirona creárit.
Ultima pars telæ, tenui circumdata limbo,
Nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos.
Non illud Pallas, non illud carpere Livor
Possit opus. Doluit successu flava virago; 130
Et rupit pictas cælestia crimina vestes.
Utque Cytopiae radium de monte tenebat;
Terquater Idmoniae frontem percussit Arachnes.
Non tulit infelix: laqueo animosa ligavit
Guttura. Pendentem Pallas miserata levavit;
Atque itâ, Vive quidem, pende tamen, improba
dixit:
Lexque eadem poenæ, ne sis secura futuri,
Dicta tuo generi, serisque nepotibus esto.
Postea dïcedens succis Hecateídos herbae
Spargit. Et extemplo trisci medicamine tactæ
Defluxère comæ: cunque his et naris et auris.
Fitque caput minimum toto quoque corpore
a parvæ.

In latere exiles digiti pro cruribus hærent.
Cætera venter habet, de quo tamen illa remittit
Stamen; et antiquas exercet aranea telas. 145

habet cætera, de quo tamen illa remittit stamen; et aranea exercet antiquas telas.
a parvæ est.

NOTES.

126. Geminum.] Who to the waist appeared as a man, and below it as an horse.
127. Limbō tenui.] A very fine selvage; for limbus is a border encompassing the outermost part of a garment.
128. Illud opus.] Arachne's web.
129. Flava virago.] The heroine with the golden locks.
130. Radium, &c.] A shuttle of box.

See Book IV.

133. Ter quater.] Often.
134. Animosa.] Proud and impatient.

136. Lex eadem, &c.] And thy posterity shall suffer the like punishment.
137. Dicta.] Appointed.
138. Hecateídos.] A venomous herb discovered by Hecate, the daughter of Persa. Others will have it to be Aconitis, Wolfebane; others Cicuta, Hemlock.
139. Tristi.] Hurtful.
140. Exiles.] Slender.
141. Antiquas, &c.] And works at her web as formerly.
142. Aranea.] A Spider.

EXP. FAB. I. AND II. Arachne's contention with Minerva, the Goddess of Arts, particularly of weaving, shows that she was skilled in working in silk and wool: but her metamorphosis into a Spider, arose from the resemblance her name had to it in the Hebrew tongue. In this contention Ovid has greatly displayed his genius, and introduced many fables, as if wrought in their work. The first and most considerable respects the dispute between Neptune and Minerva, in naming of Athens; the people of which descending from Cethin, were fierce and savage; and, coming to the knowledge of navigation, turned pirates; but being afterwards taught the culture of the olive-tree, for which their country was favourable, they reformed, and paid their devotion to Minerva, who was there called Athene: it is this that is meant by the determination of the contention in favour of the
Godess. The next fable worthy of our attention, is that of the Pygmies and Cranes; the Pygmies were a people, imagined by the ancients to be of a very diminutive stature, and this they concluded from their Radix in Greek, which signifies a cubit. The poets engaged them in a war with these birds, the better to convey an idea of their diminutiveness, as they were fond of the marvellous. The other metamorphosis related by the author, may with ease be explained, by attending to what has been already observed.

FAB. III. NIOBE S LIBERI AB APOLLINE & DIANA SAGITTIS NECATI. NIOBE IN SILICEM.

The Theban Metrons making a solemn procession in honour of Latona, Niobe treats the Goddess and her offspring with contempt; whereupon Apollo and Diana, in resentment for the injury done their Mother, destroyed Niobe's children; and she herself lamenting her loss, is changed into a Statue.

Tota Lydia fremit. Rumor facti it per oppida Phrygiae
et occupat magnum orbem
sermonibus. Niobe cognove-
rat illam ante suos thalamos,
man cum virgo colebat
Maoniam Sipylum. Nec ta-
men admonita est pena sua
popularis Arachnes edere
Caelitibus, que uti minoribus
verbis. Multa dabant animos.
Sei enim nec artes conjugi,
nec genus amborum, quae
potentia magni regni, sic placu-
ere illi. (quamvis cuncta ea
placendent) ut sua progenies:
et Niobe foret dicta felicissi-
ma matrum; si non visa fuis-
set sibi. Nam Manto, sata
Tiresia, prescia fati venturi,
concita divina motu, varici-
nata fuerat per medias vias:
Ismenides its frequentes:
et date sua Lyrae cum prece
Latone, quae duobus Latonigenis, quae innectet crimen lauro.

NOTES.

1. Lydia tota fremit.] All Lydia rings with the fate of Arachne.

2. Niobe.] Niobe knew Arachne before she was married to Amphion, king of Thebes.

3. Maonian.] For Niobe had lived with her father Tantalus in Lydia, before he had been conquered by Tros.


6. Animos.] Spirits, pride.

7. Conjugi artes.] Her husband Amphion was a remarkable musician; when building the city of Thebes, the stones are said to have danced to his lyre. Orpheus too is said to have the same power; as the trees and wild beasts followed his song; by which we are to understand, that these men by their address and wise counsels, reclaimed the savage people of their days, brought them from the woods, where they had lived like beasts, to dwell in towns, and taught them the blessings of harmony and society.

8. Manto.] She was the daughter of the prophet Tiresias, and very skilful in her father's art; from her the city of Mantua took its name.

9. Ismenides.] So the Theban women are called, of Isemus, a river of Bocotia.

10. Date. ] Sacrifice.

11. Latonigenique ] Apollo and Diana.

12. Lauroque, &c.] And crown your heads with laurel.
Ore meo Latona jübet. Paretur: et omnes Thebaides jussis sua tempora frondibus ornant; Thuraque dant sanctis, et verba precantia, 19 flammis. 

Eccè venit comitum Niobe celeberrima turba, Vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro. Et, quantum ira sinit, formos: movensque, decoro [capillos], Cum capite, immissos humerum per utrumque Constitit; utque oculos circumcitt ulta superbos; Quis furor auditos, inquit, preponere visis, 25 Cœlestes? Aut cur colitur Latona per aras, Numen adhuc sine thure meum est? Mihi Tantalus auctor; 


Quærите nunc, habeant-quam nostra superbia Nescio quoque audete satam Titanida Cæo 40 generosque nurusque. Quærite nunc quam causam nostra superbia habeat: que audete praferre mihi Latonam Titanida, satam nescio quo Cæo; 

NOTES.

17. Ore meo.] Latona speaks by my mouth, and commands you to do this. 
24. Superbos oculos.] Her disdainful eyes. 
Præponere visis.] To prefect before the gods, that you see daily, viz. me and my husband. 
Visis.] scil. Divis. 
27. Thure.] Worship, sacrifice. 
Auctor mihi.] My father. For Niobe was the daughter of Tantalus. 
28. Cui licuit, &c.] The only man who was permitted to sit down at table with the gods. 
29. Pleiadum.] Taygeta, one of the Pleiades the daughters of Atlas, was the mother of Niobe. 
30. Æthereum axem.] Of Atlas. See Book IV. 
31. Alter avus.] My other grandfather. For Tantalus was the son of Jupiter by Flote. 
Socero illo.] For Amphion was the son of Jupiter by Antiopa. 
52. Me gentes, &c.] It is to be supposed that she had still some possessions in Phrygia, in right of her father Tantalus. 
34. Viro.] Vir signifies, sometimes, a husband, as here. 
35. Lumina.] My eyes. 
56. Accedit codem.] And to this is added; and besides these. 
58. Max.] To be expected in a little time. 
40. Cæo.] Latona was the daughter of the giant Cæus, who being got with child by Jupiter, brought forth Apollo and Diana at once. 
Titanida.] The grand-daughter of the Titans, from whom the giants had their original.

\[\text{a} \text{ Ite oris orbis sacris, laurumque, \&c.}\]

**NOTES.**

43. *Nec cælo.* Latona could not find a resting place where to be delivered of her burden: for Juno had secluded her from every quarter by the obligation of an oath enjoined.

44. *Exul.* She was banished from the world.

45. *Instabilenque locum.* An unstable place. For Delos was harrassed with frequent earthquakes: or, for that this island lay hid for some time under water, and at the command of Neptune arose, and thus Latona found a place to be delivered in. It is called Delos Erratica.

46. *Dea vestra.* With great contempt Niobe calls Latona, Your Goddess, in speaking to the people.

47. *Exul.* She was banished from the world.

48. *Instabilenque locum.* An unstable place. For Delos was harrassed with frequent earthquakes: or, for that this island lay hid for some time under water, and at the command of Neptune arose, and thus Latona found a place to be delivered in. It is called Delos Erratica.


\[\text{a} \text{ Ite oris orbis sacris, laurumque, \&c.}\]

**NOTES.**

57. *Inficata.* Unfinished.

58. *Quodque licet.* And what alone they durst do.

59. *Summoque in vertice.* Upon the high top.—*Cynthia.* Of Mount Delos, whence Apollo is called Cynthia; and Diana, Cynthia.

60. *Indignata est.* Indignor signifies to feel that resentment which arises when we are treated (indigne) unworthily, worse than we have deserved; such a resentment is therefore called in English, indignation. The Goddess was offended, enraged at this unworthy treatment.

61. *En, \&c.* By this speech Latona requests Apollo and Diana to take vengeance of Niobe for the affront.

*Animosa.* Proud of.
Nec dolor hic solus, diro convicia facto
Tantalis adjicit; vosque est postponere natis
Ausa suis: et me (quod in ipsam recidat) orbam,
Dixit; et exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam.
Adjectura preces erat his Latona relatis;
Desine, Phoebus ait, (pœnæ mora longa) que
relas.
Dixit idem Phoeb. Celerique per æra lapsu
Contigerant tecti Cadmeïda nubibus arceum.
Planus erat latæque patens propœ mensæ cam-
pus,
Assiduis pulsatus equis; ubi turba rotarum,
Duraque mollierant subjectas ungula glebas.
Pars ibi de septem genitis Amphione fortes
Conscendunt in equos, Tyrioque rubentia fuco
Terga premuit; auroque graves moderaturn
habenas.
E quibus Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam
Prima sue fuerat, dum certum flectit in orbeh
Quadrupedes cursus, spumantianque ora coæret;
Hei mihi! conclamat; mediocri in pectore fixus
Tela gerit; frœnisique manu moriente remissis
In latus a dextro paulatim desuit armo.
Proximus, audito sonitu per inane pharetræ,
Fræna dabat Sipylius: veluti cùm præscius imbræ
proximus dabat fræna, sonitu pharetræ audito per inane: veluti cùm ræctor præscius imbræ,

NOTES.

67. Orbam.] She calls me childless. But Niobe said not so, but admitted that she had
borne two children. However Latona took
this so very ill, that she aggravates the crime
to the gods.
68. Exhibit linguam, &c.] Exhibited, gave a specimen of her father's tongue.
He suffered in hell for the folly of an imprud-
ent tongue.
Paternam.] Of her father Tantalus, who
was punished for his prating; because when
admitted to the banquets of the gods, he had
divulged their secrets.
69. Adjectura, &c.] When Latona had re-
lated these things, she was inclined to use
entreaties.
70. Pœnæ mora longa.] The least delay of
punishment is too long.
71. Phoeb.] Diana, is said to be the Moon.
72. Cadmeïda.] The Tower of Thebes
built by Cadmus, or Thebes itself.
73. Planus, &c.] The poet here describes
the place where the unhappy sons of Niobe
were exercising, when Apollo came.
74. Assiduis equis.] By the continual
trampling of horses.
75. Mollierant.] Had softened, reduced
to dust.
77. Tyrioque fuco.] Tyrian purple. He
intimates that the horse-trappings were of
purple.
79. Ismenos.] So called of Ismenus, a ri-
der of Boeotia.
Sarcina.] The first burden of her womb.
81. Quadrupedes.] Horses.
84. Definit.] He fell down.
A dextro armo.] From the right shoulder
of the horse.
Armo.] Arms is the shoulder of a beast.
Humerus of a man.
85. Per inane.] Through the air.
Thæræ.] Of the quiver.
86. Dabat fræna.] He gave the horses the
reins.
Sipylius.] This is the name of one of the
sons. Concerning Sipylius, a city of Mœonia,
see hereafter.
Præscius imbræ.] Prognosticating the
coming of a storm.
Nube fugit visa, pendentiaque undique rector
Carbaso deducit, ne quâ levis effluat aura.
Frana dabat. Dantem non evitabile telum 99
Consequitur; summâque tremens cervice sagitta
Hæsit, et etabat nudum de gutture ferrum.
Ile, ut erat pronus, per colla admissa, jugubasque
Volvit ur, et calido tellurem sanguine fecit.
Phædemus infelix, et aviti nominis hæres
Tantalus, ut solito finem imposuere labori, 95
Transierant ad opus nитдсæ juveniles palæstræ:
Et jam contulerant arcto luctantia nexu
pectora pectoribus; cum tento concita cornu,
Sicut erant junci, traiectum utrumque sagitta.
Ingemuère simul; simul incurvata dolore 100
Membra solo posuère simul suprema jacentes
Lumina versârunt: animam simul exhalârunt.
Aspicit Alphenor, laniatâque pectora plagens
Advolat, ut gelidos complexibus alleve artus.
Inque pio cadit officio. Nam Delius illi
Intima fatiære ruunt præcordia ferro.
Quod simul eductum est, pars est pulmonis in
hâmis
Eruta: cumque animâ cruor est effusus in auras.
At non intonsum simplex Damascithona vulnus
Afficit: ictus erat quâ cruus esse incipit, et quâ

NOTES.

59. Deducit.] Lets down, unfurls all his
sails to catch every blast.
60. Summâque cervice.] On the top of his
neck.
61. Extabat.] It stood out; by which he
signifies the arrow went quite through.
62. Admissa.] Driven, i.e. swift, as before
in the fable of Daiphe.
63. Nitidâe Palastræ.] Of wrestling. Called
next from the oil with which the wrestlers
used to anoint themselves. Palastræ in
Latini. is a wrestling place: they will have
it derived of τάλαξα; i.e. from the dust
with which the bodies of the wrestlers were
besmeared.
64. Nitidâ.] Shining, sleek; for when they
wrestled they ciled their limbs to prevent their
adversary from taking a grip of them;
for the opposite reason, when they engaged,
they threw dust upon each other, to remove
that oil.
65. Et jam contulerant, &c.] And they
had began to wrestle.
Arcto nexù.] With a close hug.
66. Sagitta concita.] An arrow being sent.

Traiectâ.] Pierced.
100. Incurvata dolore.] Convulsed with
pain.
102. Lumina versârunt.] They rolled their
eyes as dying persons do.
Exhalârunt animam.] Exhalo is itself, by
Oxonatopusia, a word formed to express
panking, but the Sponde in the fifth place
still more naturally expresses the feebleness
of these brothers breathing their last.
103. Plangens pecora.] Beating his breast
for the death of his brethren.
104. Allevat.] That he may lift up.
105. Fatifero ferro.] With a fatal arrow.
Præcordia. His midriff.
107. In hāmis.] Upon the beards of the
arrow.

109. Intonsum ] Unshaven, i.e. beardless,
youthful.—Simplex.] Simple, single; for he
received two wounds.
110. Afficit.] Wounds.
Crus. &c.] He signifies that he was wound-
ed in the knee; for the leg begins at the
knee, and reaches from the knee to the an-
cle, consisting of the shank and the calf,
Mollia nervosus facit internodia poples. 111
Dumque manu tentat trahere exitiohile telum:
Altera per jugulum peniris tenus acta sagitta est;
Expulit hanc sanguis, sequo ejaculatus in altum
Emicat, et longe terebrata prosilit aurâ. 115
Ultimus Ilioneus non profectura precando
Brachia sustulerat: Dique ô communiter omnes,
Dixerat; (ignarus non omnes esse rogaundos)
Pârceite. Motus erat, cùm jam revocabile telum
Non fuit, Arcitenenses. Minimo tamen occidit ille
Vulnere; non a alte percusso corde sagittâ. 121
Fama mali, populique dolor, lacrymâque suorum,
Tam subitae matrem certam facere ruinæ,
Mirantem potuisse, irascentemque quôd anci
Hoc essent Superi, quod tantum juris habarent.
Nam pater Amphion, ferro per pectus adacto,
Finierat moriens, pariter cum luce, dolorem. 127
Heu! quantum hæc Niobe distabat ab illâ!
Quæ modó Latois populorum submovaret aris:
Et medium tulerat gressus resumpin per urbem,
Invidiosa suis: at nunc miséranda vel hosti! 131
Corporibus gelidis incumbit: et ordine nullo
quantum hæc Niobe distabat ab illâ Niobe, quæ modó submovaret populum Latois aris; et
resumpin tulerat gressus per medium urbem invidiosa suis, at nunc miséranda vel hosti! In-
cumbit gelidis corporibus: et a altâ.

NOTES.
111. Nervosus poples ] The nervous ham.
Internodia mollâ.] Yielding muscles.
112. Tentat trahere. ] He endeavours to
draw out.—Exitiable.] Pestilential, destructive.
113. Pennis tenus. ] Up to the feathers.
Tenus. ] Remember that tenus is set after
its noun, not like other prepositions.
115. Aurâ.] In the air.
117. Communiter. ] In general, as if he
said with Plautus, "O Di omnès Superi et
Inferi, et Mediomuni."
118. Ignarus non omnes. ] For only La-
tona, Apollo, and Diana, were to be ap-
penned.
-119. Motus erat. ] Apollo was moved at
the prayer of Ilioneus, the last of Niobe's
sons, but the arrow he had shot could not
be recalled.
120. Minimo. ] Slightest.
122. Fama mali, &c. ] Every word in
this line is well chosen to acquaint poor
Niobe with her loss, the general report of
a calamity, (not the calamity;) fama mali,
prepares her for some bad news; the grief
of the city, (dolor populi) brings it still
nervosus poples facit mollia internadia. D inque tentat
trahere exitiable telum, main;
altera sagitta est acta
per jugulum tenus pennis.
Sanguis expulit hanc. que
ejaculatus se in atum emicat.
Decreti longe aurâ tereb-
tratae. Ilioneus ultimus sus-
tulerat brachia non profectu-
ra precando: quod dicerat. O
Di omnès communiter (igna-
rus non omnes esse rogaundos)
pârceite. Arcitenenses erat mo-
tus miserocordiâ, cùm illum
tem non revocabile Tam-
en ille occidit inimico vul-
nerem; corde percusso no alle-
ta sagittâ. Fama mali, con-
dolor populi, que lacrymâ
suorum facere matrem cer-
tam tem subitae ruinæ, miran-
tem potuisse, irascentem quod
Superi essent ausi huc, in-
terficere tot suos filios quod habe-
 rent tantum juris. Nam Am-
phon pater, ferro adacto per
pectus, moriens finierat dol-
orem pariter cum luce. Heu!

125. Certam fæcerè. ] They acquainted
her; gave her knowledge of it.
124. Mirantem. ] sc. Deus, tot filios suos
interficere.
125. Tantum juris. ] So much power.
126. Ferro adacto. ] A sword thrust
through him.
Niobe. ] The second Niobe in this line is
the Greek ablative case; for in that lan-
guage the dative and ablative are the same;
and this led grammarians into the error
of saying that the Greek nouns have no
ablative.
Distabat. ] Differed.
129. Latois aris. ] From the altars of La-
tona.
131. Invidiosa. ] Envied by her own peo-
ple.
Hosti. ] Even by enemies.
132. Gelidis corporibus. ] Upon the cold
bodies.

Examine inter natos, natasque virumque;
Diriguitque malis. Nullos movet aura capillos,
In vultu color est sine sanguine; lumina maestis
Stant immota genis; nihil est in imagine vivi.

b lumina. c Corque ferum satia, vixi;

NOTES.

149. Oraque non pressit.] Shut not her mouth.
Postquâm, &c.] Only when her breath went out; for till then she did not shut her mouth.

150. Sorori. sc. Inherentes.
152. Datis letho.] Being slain.
155. Minimamque.] Supply natu. 156. Dumqœ, &c.] But while she begs, the virgin for whom she begs expires.
157. Examine, &c.] Her dead sons, daughters, and husband Amphion.
158. Malis.] By her misfortunes, the bitter death of her children.
160. Genès maestis.] Upon her sad cheeks.
Ipsa quoque interius cum duro lingua palato
Congelat, et venae desistunt posse moveri. 162
Nec flecti cervix, nec brachia reddere gestus,
Nec pes ire potest; intrà quoque viscera saxum
est;
Flet tamen, et validi circumdata turbine venti
In patriam rapta est. Ibi fixa cacumine montis
Liquitur; et lacrymas etiam nunc marmora
manant.

NOTES.

162. Congelat.] Becomes cold and hard.
Desistunt posse moveri.] Cease to pant,
for they have no pulsation.
163. Cervix.] The neck.
A Synecdoche.
164. Intra, &c.] Her bowels also became
stony.
165. Flet tamen. Although Niobe was
turned into a stone, yet she seemed to weep.

Turbiné venti.] By the force of a violent
wind. For turbo is properly a hurricane
which bears down every thing in its way.
166. Patriam.] Sipylius, the metropolis of
Meonia, which was before called Tantalus.
167. Liquitur.] She dissolves.
Lacrymas manant.] Drop tears.

EXP. FAB. III. The fate of Niobe, which we have related in the
Argument, is one of those fine fictions, which Ovid has introduced to display his
genius, and to which he was led from the devastation occasioned by an epi-
demical contagion; by the havoc made by Apollo, we are to understand
the ill effects of the rays of the sun in such calamities. Niobe's metamor-
phosis into a Stone arose from the immoveable state she appeared in, when
lamenting the loss of her children, with which she was greatly affected.

FAB. IV. AGRESTES LYCIE IN RANAS

Latona, fatigued with carrying her two Children, Apollo and Diana, a long
Journey, and rendered exceedingly thirsty with the heat, goes to drink
at a Pond, where some countrymen were at work: who not only most
brutishly prevented her from drinking, but disturbed the waters so as to muddy
them: the Goddess, to punish their brutality, transforms them into Frogs.

TUNC verò a cuncti manifestam Numinis iram
Fœmina virque timent; cultuque impensis
omnes
Magna gemelli pareae venerantur numina Divine.
Utque fit, à facto propiore priora renarrant.
E quibus unus ait: Lyciae quoque fertilis agris 5
a tanti.

NOTES.

1. Tunc.] The poet elegantly introduces
the story of Latona and the Lycian peasants.
3. Divine. Of Latona, who, at one birth,
brought forth the twins Apollo and Diana.
And Plautus calls them who were born at

the same birth, Gemelliticum factula.
4. Utque fit.] And as it uses to be.
Renarrant.] Recount, tell over again.
5. Lyciae.] Lycia is a country of Asia,
bordering upon Lydia.
Haud impune Deam vetei res sprevere coloni.
Res obscura quidem est ignobilitate virorum; mira tamen: idque praesens stantium lacunque notum prodicto. Nam genitur grandior aitque, ut impatienst quae genitor, deducere lectos indiget; et ipsa deducere ducem mihi gentis illius eunti: quam quo dux dum lustro pascua, ece! vetustus ara stabat medio lacus, nigra festa sacrorum, circundata tremulis caninis. Me duos restitit, et dixit pavidum murmure, Favas mihi; et ego dixi simili murmur, Favas. Tamen rogam ab aitque Naiadam, Faunina, Indigeneae atque Deus, cum Hesperis reddidit talia, O juvenis, non montanum Numen est in hae arae. Ilia vocata hanc suam, cui quondam regia Juno interdixit orbe: quam vix erratica Delos accepit orantem, tunc cum levis insula nabat. Illicita Latona incubens Palmae cum arbores Palladis edidit geminos invita noverca. Quoque puerpera fertur hic fugisse Junonem, que portasses natos. duo Numina, in suo sinu, in finibus Lyceae Chimarefræ, said to float upon the sea, because it was frequently disturbed with earthquakes.
22. Levis Light. Nabat.] It floated to and fro. Animated things are said to swing, inanimate, to float.
23. Arbor Palladis An olive tree. It signifies her having been delivered, leaning against an olive and a palm tree.
24. Edidit.] She brought forth.
25. Puerpera.] When she had been delivered.
27. Chimæriæ. Monster-bred. Chimera is a mountain of Lycia, the top of which was infested with lions, the middle afforded pasture for goats, and the lower part abounded with serpents. Hence the poets have fabled it to be a monster so formed.
Sidereo siccata sitim collegit ab æstu,
Uberaque ebiberant avidi lactantia nati. 30
Fortè lacaum melioris aquæ prospektit in imis
Vallibus : agrestes illic fruticoso legebant
Vimina cum juncis, gratamque paludibus ulvam.
Accessit, positaque genu Titania terram
Pressit, ut hauriret gelidos potura liquores : 35
Rustica turba vetant. Dea sic afflata vetantes,
Quid prohibetis aquis? Usus communis aquarum,
Nec solem proprium Natura, nec æèra fecit,
Nec tenues undas. Ad publica munera venit.
Quæ tamen ut detis, supplex peto. Non ego
nostros

Abluere hic artus, lassataque membra parabam,
Sed relevare sitim. Cæret os humôre loquentis ;
Et fauces areant; vixique est via vocis in illis.
Haustus aquæ mihi nectar erit; vitamque fatebor
Accepisse simul : vitam dederitis in undâ.
Hi quoque vos moveant, qui nostro brachia
tendunt

Parva sinu. Et easu tendebant brachia nati.
Quem non blanda Deæ potuisissent verba movere?
Hi tamen orantem perstant prohibere, minásque,
Ni procûl absecedat, conviciaque insuper addunt.
Nec satis hoc. Ipsos etiam pedibusque manuque
Turbaevère lacos : imoque e gurgite mollem
Huc illuc limum saltu movere maligno. 53
Distulit ira sitim. Neque enim jam filia Cœi

Turbavère, ipsos lacus pedibusque manuque: que movere
mollem limum huc illuc è imo
gurgite maligno saltu. Ira distulit sitim. Neque enim jam filia Cœi

NOTES.
29. Sidereo æstu.] By the heat of the sun,
for although Sidus is properly a constellation,
consisting of many stars, yet it is
sometimes put for the sun.
30. Ebiberant.] Had sucked dry.
Lactantia.] Giving milk.
31. Melioris aquæ.] Of good water.
32. Fruticos] Small, such as grow on
shrubs, which are of a middle sort, between
herbs and trees.
Legebant.] They gathered.
Juncis.] Bulrushes.
Gratamque.] Natural, growing in the
marshes.
Rustica, &c.] The company of peas-
ants hindered her.
Proprium.] Private.
Tenues undas.] Gliding waters.
Publica.] Which are not the property of
any particular person, but common to all.

42. Relevare.] To quench.

Os.] My mouth, with which I speak to
you.
43. Arent.] Are dry.
Vix. &c.] And can scarce utter a word.
44. Haustus.] A draught of water
will be as acceptable to me as nectar, and the
sweetest thing in the world.
Dederitis.] A Diastole.
46. Hi quoque.] Latona showed them
her infants, Apollo and Diana, that they
might be affected by their tender age.
Tendunt.] They stretch, they hold out.
Nostro sinu.] Out of my bosom.
49. Hi.] The countrymen.
Perstant.] They persevere.
53. Movere.] They stirred.
Maligno.] Ill-natured.
54. Ira, &c.] Rage dispelled her thirst for
some time.
Filia.] Latona, above Titania.
Supplicat indignis; nec dicere sustinet ultrà 55
Verba minora Deà; tollensque ad sidera palmas,
Æternum stagno, dixit, vivatis in isto!
Eveniunt optata Dee. Juvat a isse sub undas;
Et modò totà cavà submergere membra palude
Nunc proferre caput: summo modò gurgite
nare:

Sæpè super ripam stagni considere; sæpè
In gelidos resiliére lacus. Sed nunc quoque turpes
Lituró exercént linguas: pulsoque pudore,
Quamvis sint sub aquà, sub aquà maledicere
tentant.

[mescent,
Vox quoque jam rauca est; inflataque collo tu-
ipsaque dilatant patulos convicia rictus. 66
Tergà caput tangunt; colla intercepta videntur;
Spina viret: venter, pars maxima corporis, albet;
Limosoque novæ saliunt in gurgite ranæ.

NOTES.

55. Ultrà.] Any longer.
56. Minora.] Submissive, below the ma-
jesty of a goddess.
57. Æternum.] Eternally, for ever. The
noun for the adverb.
59. Et modò.] The poet elegantly de-
scribes the nature and consistence of frogs.

EXP. FAB. IV. The metamorphosis of the Rustics into Frogs, as related
in this fable, we must understand to be a punishment inflicted for the bru-
tality of their behaviour to a passenger; which is but too often experienced
from people of less polished manners.

FAB. V. & VI. MARSYAS IN FLUMEN. PELOPIS HUMERUS IN EBUR-
NUM.

The Satyr MarSyas, for presuming to challenge Apollo to play on the Flute,
was flayed alive; his death was so much lamented by the Nymphs, Satyrs,
and Inhabitants of the Country, that their tears uniting with some rivulet,
formed the River which bears his name.

Sic ubi nescio quis virorum
retulit exitium de Lyciâ genti: alter reminiscitur satyri
MarSyas:

NOTES.

1. Nescio quis I know not who; therefore
he was a mean fellow who related that fable.
2. Exitium.] The calamitous destruction;
Reminiscitur.] Remember,
Quem Tritoniae Lacōs arundine victum
Afectit poena. Quid me milii detrachis? inquit:
Ah piget: Ah non est, clamabat, tibia tanti. 5
Clamanti cucis est summos direpta per artus,
Nec quicquam, nisi vulnus erat. Cruor undique manat,
Detectique patent nervi, trepidaœque sinè ulla
Pelle micant venæ. Salientia viscera possis,
Et perlucentes numerâre in pectore fibras. 10
Illum ruricole, sylvarum Numina. Fauni,
Et Satyri fratres, et tune quoque clarus Olympus,
Et Nymphæ flœrent: et quoisque montibus illis
Lanigerose greges, armentaque bucera pavit.
Fertilis immaduit, madefactaque terra caduca
Conceptit lacrymas. ac venis perhibit imis, 16
Quas ubi fecit aquam, vacuas emisit in auras.
Inde petens rapidum ripis declivibus aquorum,
Marsya nomen habet, Phyrgiæ liquidissimus
amnis.

Talibus exemptâ redit ad præscientia dictis 20
Vulgus: et extinctum cum stirpe Amphionia lu-
gent.
[tur unus

Mater in invidia est: tamen hanc quoque dici-
Flæse Pelops; humeroque suas ad pectora post-
Deduxit vestes, ebur ostendisse sinistro. [quam
Concolor hic humerus, nascendi tempore, dex-
tro,
Corporeusque fuit. Manibus mox casa paternis,
Membra ferunt junxisse Deos: aliisque repertis,
ferunt Deos junxisse membra: aliisque repertis,
quam victum Tritoniae arundine, Latois affectit poena.
Quid, inquit, detrachis mihi? Ah piget: Ah clamabat, ti-
binon est tanti, Cuitis est direpta clamanti per summos
artus, nec erat quicquam nisi vulnus. Cruor manat undique
que nervi detecti patent: que trepidae venae micant sinè
ulla pelle. Posse numerâre salientia viscera et perlucentes
fibras in pectore. Ruricole Fauni, Numina sylvarum, et
fratres Satyri, et tune quoque clarus Olympus, et Nymphæ
flœrent illum: et quoisque montibus victim, et
Nymphæ flœrent illum: et quoisque

3. Tritoniae arundine.] A pipe first in-
vented by Tritonia, i. e. by Pallas. Which
Pallas flung away, because, by blowing it,
it swelled her cheeks, and deformed her
countenance: the Satyr Marsyas took it up,
and challenged Apollo to play with him
upon it.

Latois.] Apolla, the son of Latona.
Quid, &c.] Why do you tear my skin off?
5. Non est tanti.] Is not a matter of such
consequence, that I should be punished in
this manner.

9. Micant.] They pant.
10. Fibras.] The smaller veins.
12. Olympus.] The name of a Satyr.
14. Bucera armenta.] The horned hurs,
from βους and αρμένω, a horn.

16. Conceptit.] Received.
18. Declivibus.] Prone, inclining down-
wards.
20. Præscientia.] The ills and misfortunes
of Amphion and Niobe.
22. In invidia.] In hatred, for her pride
was the cause of her children's death.
23. Pelops.] This was Niobe's brother.
For Pelops was the son of Tantalus, who
for his impiety and cruelty was cast down to
hell, and suffered thirst in the midst of water,
and hunger in the midst of abundance of
apples.
24. Deduxit vestes.] Tore his garments, or
changed them for mourning.
Casa.] Cut to pieces, killed.

Gg
locus qui est medius juguli; \( \text{Qui locus est juguli medius, summique lacerti,} \)

que summi laceri, defuit. \( \text{Defuit, impositum est non comparentis in usum} \)

ebur impositum est in usum \( \text{Partis ebur; factoce Pelops fuit integer illo.} \)

partis non comparentis; que \( \text{Pelops fuit integer illo facto.} \)

NOTES.

28. Qui locus.] The shoulder which is \( \text{the upper part of the arm near the neck.} \)

29. In usum.] Into the place and office. \( \text{Illo facto.] By that kind action of the gods.} \)

EXP. FAB. V. & VI. The contention of the Satyr Marsyas with Apollo, has so near a relation to that of Arachne with Minerva, that the interpretation of it will well answer here.

FAB. VII. TEREUS, PROCNE IN UXOREM DUCTA; PHILOMELÆ SORORI EJUS VITIUM INFERT.

Pandion king of Athens, gives his daughter Procne in marriage to Tereus, king of Thrace, in expectation of attaching him to his interest; but after some time Procne being desirous of having her sister Philomela with her, her great beauty overcame Tereus, and after ravishing her, the better to conceal it, he cut out her tongue, and confined her in an old castle in a forest. The unfortunate Princess contrives to acquaint her sister with her situation, by some work she wrought with her needle in a piece of cloth, which she conveys to her. The result of this transaction is a train of unhappy events.

FINITIMI proceres coëunt; ubesque propinque propinque urbes oravere suos rege ire ad solatia, Argosque, et Sparte, que Pelo peiades Mycenes, et Calydnon nondum invisa torvae Diana, que ferox Orthomenos, et Corinthos nobilis aere, que ferox Messene, Patraeque humilesque Cleone,

NOTES.

1. Coëunt.] Meet to comfort Pelops.

2. Oravere.] They entreated that they might go.


4. Calydnon.] A city of Ætolia. Nondum invisa.] For the king of Calydnon had not yet offended Diana. See Book VIII.

5. Orichomenosque.] A town of Arcadia.


of the Bear sent into the Calydonian fields.

Ferox.] Fierce, for the Messenians were almost continually at war with the Laconians for liberty and empire.
Et Nelea Pylos, nec adhuc Pittheia Troezen. Quaque urbes aliae bimari clauduntur ab Isthmo, Exteriusque sitae bimari spectantur ab Isthmo. Credere quis possit? Solae cessatis Athenae! 10 Obstitit officio bellum: subyectaque ponto Barbara Mopsopios terrebant aegmina muros. Threicius Tereus hec, auxiliaribus armis, Fudarat; et clarum vincendo nomen habebat. Quem sibi Pandion opibusque virisque poten-
tem,

Et genus a magnó ducentem forte Gradivo, Conunubio Proceae junxit. Non pronuba Juno, Non Hymenaeus adest, non illi Gratia lecto. Eumenides tenuère faces de funere raptas: Eumenides stravère tornum, tectoque profanos 20 Incubuit bubo, thalamique in culmine sedit. Hac ave conjuncti Proceae, Tereusque, parentes Hac ave sunt facti; gratata est scilicet illis Thracia: Disque ipsi grates egère; dicemque Quaque datae est claro Pandione nata tyranno, 25 Hac ave: Thracia scilicet gratata est illis: ipsi egère grates Dis; que jussère dierum vocar: festam, quâ nata Pandione data est claro tyranno,

NOTES.

7. Pylos.] Which Nelea, the father of Nestor, governed.
Troezen.] Which Pittheus, the grandfather of Theseus by the mother's side, had not yet under his government.
8. Clauduntur.] Are shut up in Pelopon-

Isthmo.] Isthmus is a narrow neck of land between two seas.
9. Exterius sitae.] Situated without the Isthmus. The maps will be necessary here.
10. Credere quis posset.] For Athens was the politest city in Greece.
11. Obstitit, &c.] The Athenians were en-
gaged in a war with the Thebans, which pre-
vented their paying the proper compliment to Pelops. Tereus, king of Thrace, was their ally, had done them signal service; upon which Pandion, king of Athens, gave him his daughter Proceae in marriage.

Subyectaque.] Placed at the Euxine Sea, for the kings of Asia made war with the La-
cedemonians.
16. Gradivo.] From Mars, who was called Gradivus by the Latins, of Gradatim, as war is carried on step by step (gradually.)
17. Non adest pronuba.] To them who were happily married, Juno was believed to be a bridemaid. From hence a conjecture may be formed what sort of a match that of Tereus and Proceae must have been.
Gratia.] The Graces are three goddesses, constant companions of Venus, who are call-
ed by the Greeks γαῖαι, whose names are Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.
Illi lecto.] To that wedding.
16. Faces.] The bride was conducted home by the light of five torches; which were said to be carried by the Furies in this marriage, because it proved so unfortunate. Juno, Hymenaeus, and the Graces, who preside over nuptials, attended not upon this occasion; the Furies only and the ill-boding Owl are em-
ployed here.
22. Hac ave.] Avis signifies not only a bird, but an augury or omen taken from a bird, as here.
24. Thracia, &c.] The Thracians congrat-
tulated them.
Ipsi grates egère.] Tereus and Proceae gave thanks to the gods.
25. Tyranno.] To the king. Tereus.

Digna quidem facies; sed et hunc innata libido Extimulat, pronumque genus regionibus illis In Venerem: flagrât vitio gentisque suoque. Impetus est illi comitum corruppere curam, 50 hunc, qui genus pronum in Venerem illis regionibus, quâ flagrât vitio gentisque suoque. Impetus est illi corruppere curam comitum, a muneriis. b similès.

NOTES.

27. Usque adeò, &c.] An Epithetum.
30. Procne tempora, &c.] At the expiration of five years, Procne entreated Tereus that he should either let her go to Athens to see her sister, or send for her sister to Thrace.
29. Si gratia, &c.] If I have any influence over you.
32. Socero.] sic. tuo, Pandion.
Magni, &c.] A sight of my sister will be a great kindness to me. Instar depends on ad.
33. Cerepios.] The Athenians.
Piraeaque litora.] a station for ships, and port of the Athenians.
36. Ut primum, &c.] As soon as Tereus had admittance to his father-in-law Pandion, he saluted him, and acquainted him with his business.
Missa.] Sic. Philomelae, of Philomela if he would permit her to go.
40. Paratu.] In apparel.

41. Formà.] In beauty.
42. Naïdas.] The nymphs, which are very beautiful.
Incedere.] To move; incedo signifies to go with an even motion and dignity, and is applied therefore particularly to express the gait of gods, kings, or queens.
43. Canis.] White with ripeness.
46. Cremet.] Should burn.
Positasque fœnilibus herbás.] Or hay laid up in stacks.
74. Digna, &c.] Philomela had charms to engage any one, but Tereus was violently inflamed, not less by his own vicious disposition, than the libidinous chinate of his country.
48. Pronumque.] The Thracians had great warmth of constitution, therefore married two wives.
50. Illi.] To Tereus.—Impetus est illi. He has a strong inclination.—Curam comitum.] Her guard, or attendants.
Nutricisque fidem, nec non ingentibus ipsam
Solicitare datos; totumque impendere regnum:
Aut rapere, et saevo raptam defendere bello.
Et nihil est, quod non, effrano captus amore
Ausit; nec capiunt inclusas pectora flammas.

Jamque moras malâ fert, cupidique revertitur
ore

Mandata ad Procnés, et agit sua vota sub illâ.
Facundum faciebat amor; quotiesque rogabat
Ulterius justo; Procnen ita velle ferebat.

Addidit et lacrymas. tanquam mendasset et illas.

Proh Superi! Quantum mortalia pectora caecae
Notis habent! Ipso sceleris mollimine Tereus
Creditur esse pinis, laudemque à crimen sumit.

Quid quod idem Philomela cupit? Patriosque
lacertis

Blanda tenens humeros, ut eat visura sororem,
Perque suam, contraque suam, petit illa salutem.
Spectat eam Tereus, praécontrectatque videndo,
Osculaque, et collo circundata brachia cernens,
Omnia pro stimulis, facibusque, ciboque furoris
Accipit: et, quoties amplexitud illa parentem,
Esse parentem, et neque enim minus impius
esse.

Vincitur ambarum genitor prece: gaudet, agit
illa patri graties, et successisse duabus.

Id putat infelix, quod erat lugubre duabus.

Jam labor exigus Phœbo restabat; equique
illa gaudet agitque graties patri, et infelix putat id successisse duabus, quod erat lugubre
duabus. Jam exigus labor restabat Phœbo: equique

que fidem nutricis nec non
Solicitare ipsam ingentibus
data, que impendere totum
regnum. Aut rapere et de-
fendere raptam saevo bello.

Et nihil est quod non aut,
captus effrano amore; nec
pectorum capiunt inclusas
flammas. Jamque malâ fert mo-
ras, que revertitur ad man-
data Procnés cupido ore, et
agit sua vota sub illâ. Amor
faciebat facundum; quoties
rogabat ulterius justo; fere-
bat Procnen velle ita. Et
addidit lacrymas, tanquam
mandasset et illas. Proh Su-
peri! Quantum caecae notit
mortalia pectora habent! Te-
reus creditur esse pinis ipso
mollimine sceleris, que sumit
laudem à crimen. Quid quod idem
Philomela optat idem? Que
blanda tenens patrios hume-
ros lacertis, illa petit ut eat
visura suam sororem, perque
suam, contraque suam salu-
tem. Tereus spectat eam
praécontrectatque videndo, et
cernens oscula, et brachia cir-
cundata collo, accipit omnia
pro stimulis, facibusque, cib-
oque furoris: et quoties illa
amplexitud parentem, vellet
esse parentem; et neque enim
minus impius esset. Genitor
vindicuit prece ambarum, que

NOTES.

51. Ingentibus datis.] With great gifts.
54. Effrano.] Unrestrained, unbridled.
55. Captunt.] His bosom swells with the
fury of his passion.
56. Cudipaque ore.] With eager mouth.
57. Agit sua, &c.] He executes his own
wishes, pretending, at the same time, that he
only desires the commission of his wife.
58. Facundum.] Eloquent.
59. Ulterius justo.] Beyond good breed-
ing.
60. Procnen, &c.] He said that such was
Procne's will.
61. Quantum, &c.] How black and de-
cloilful are the minds of men!
62. Ipso molimine.] By the very attempt
of wickedness.
63. Quid quod.] In short, in a word; for
it is quid (dicam?) quod.
65. Sororem.] Procne.
66. Contra salutem.] Because she was not
55
59
60
62
63
51
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
55
59
60
62
63
51
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
only ravished by Tereus, but had also her
tongue cut out.
67. Praécontrectatque.] He anticipates his
wickedness.
68. Collo.] Her father's neck.
69. Omnia, &c.] All these things do but
provok, inflame, and feed his passion.
76. Genitori.] The father of Pandion.
73. Successisse.] To have succeeded hap-
pily.
74. Lugubre.] Fatal, the cause of mour-
ning.
75. Jam labor.] Day was departing.
76. Phœbo.] To Apollo, who in the day is
supposed to direct the course of the sun,
and at night to rest.
Equisque, &c.] The horses of the sun had
now reached the western part of heaven.
Pulsabat pedibus spatium declivis Olympi pedibus. Regales epulae mensis, et Bacchus in auro Ponitur: hinc placido tradunt sua corpora somni. At rex Odrysius, quamvis se cessisset ab illa, [no. \AEstuat: et repetens faciem, motusque, manusque,]

Qualia vult singit, quæ nondum vidit, et ignes Ipse saos nutrit, cura removente soporem.

Lux erat: et generi dextram complexus euntis Pandion, comitem lacrymis commendant obtiis: [Et voluere ambae, voluisti tu quoque Tereu:] Hanc ego, care gener, quoniam pia causa coegit, Do tibi: perque fidem, cognataque pectora, supplex,

Per Superos oro, patrio ut tucaris amore; Et nihi sollicitæ lenimen dulce senectæ, Quamprimùm (omnis erit nobis mora longa) re mittatas, [sororem]

Tu quoque quamprimum (satis est a procûl esse Si pietae ulla est, ad me Philomela redito. Mandabat, pariterque suæ dabat oscula tace; Et lacrymæ mites inter mandata cadebant. Ut pignus fidei dextras utrasque poposcit, \[ Inter seque datas junxit, namanque ãepotemque Absentes pro se memorì, rogat, ore salutent: Supremumque vale, pleno singultibus ore, Vix dixit, timuitque suæ præsagia mentis. Ut simul imposita est pictæ Philomela carinae, a vidisse.

NOTES.

76. Spatium.] The part. Olympi.] Of the declining heaven, where when the horses of the sun reach, they seem to descend into the sea.

77. Bacchus.] Wine; the inventor for the thing invented. A metonymy of the efficient.

79. Odrysius.] Thracian. The Odrysæ are a people of Thrace, and Odryse is their city.

80. \AEstuat.] He burns, sc. tamen. Repetens.] scil. animo, recollecting.

82. Curà.] Love driving away Sleep.

83. Lux erat.] The day was come.

Generi euntis.] Of Tereus departing.

86. Quonium, &c.] It is a kind action to send one sister to see another.

88. Tucaris.] Mayest thou defend and keep.

89. Solicite.] Anxious, on account of the absence of my daughter.

Leimen.] His daughter he calls the comfort of his age.

91. Sals.] It is sufficient that Procnæ is from me.

93. Mandabat.] He gave such commands as these.

95. Fidei.] For fidei.

Utrasque.] Both of Tereus and Philomela;

96. Natamque nepotemque.] Both Procnæ and Ilys.

97. Præ se.] In his name and words.

Memori ore salutent.] i.e. Remember to salute. Thus Fab. ix. Book xi. v. 55. Memori mente requiris.

98. Supremumque, &c.] And last of all he could scarce say farewell, for Pandion was so interrupted with sohs, that he could scarce speak.

99. Præsagia.] The forebodings; for the mind presages evil.
Admotumque fretum remis, tellusque repulsas est:
Victimus, exclamat: mecum mea vota feruntur;
(Exulataque, et vix animo sua gaudia differt)
Barbarus, et nusquam lumen detorquet ab illa.
Non aliter, quam cum pedibus, prædator, ob-
uncis
Deposuit nido leporem, Jovis ales, in alto:
Nulla fuga est capto: spectat sua præmia raptor.
Jamque iter effectum est, jamque in sua littora
fossis
Puppibus exierat; cum rex Pandione natam.
In stabula alta trahit, sylvis obscura vetustis.
Atque ibi pallentem, trepidamque, et cuncta ti-
mentem,
Et jam cum lacrymis, ubi sit germana, rogantem,
Includit: fassusque nefas, et virginem, et unam
Vi superat; frustra clamato sepé parente,
Sepé sorore suá, magnis super omnia Divis.
Illà tremit velut agna pavens, que saucia cani
Ore excussa lupi, nondum sibi tuta videtur;
Utique columba suo madre atque sanguine plumer
Horret adhuc, avidosque timet, quibus hæserat,
ungeus.
Mox ubi mens redit, passos laniata capillos,
(Lugenti similis, caesis plangore lacertis,)
Intendens palmas, Prò diris Barbare factis,
Prò crudelis! ait. Nec te mandata parentis
Cum lacrymis movère piis, nec cura sororis,
Nec mea virginitas, nec conjugalia jura?

Cum piis lacrymis movère te, nec cura sororis, nec mea virginitas nec conjugalia jura?

NOTES.

101. Admotumque] An Hypallage. For
the oars are put to the sea, and not the sea
to the oars; and remi are then said admoni-
menti mari when they row, and the ships sail
forward. And so in the following, Tellus-
que repulsas est.

104. Lumen.] His eyes.

106. Jovis ales.] An eagle, who is never
hurt by lightning, is said to be under the
tutelage of Jupiter.

108. Effectum est ] Is performed, finished:
for they were now come into Thrace.


113. Passusque nefas.] Now making known
his base love.

Unam.] And alone, committed to his
trust.

115. Super omnia.] In the first place,

chiefly, especially.


117. Excussa.] Escaped out of.

Cani lupi.] For wolves seem to be hoary
with age.

119. Horret adhuc.] She trembles, al-
though she is taken from the hawk.

Avidos.] Ravenous.

120. Mox.] By and by, when she was
come to herself.

Passos Capillos.] Her dishevelled hair.

It was usual for women to tear their hair
under the anguish of grief.

121. Cæsis lacertis.] Beating her arms.

122. Prò.] Or Prò! An Interjection.

Diris Factis.] For thy wicked villanies.

Factis.] Depends on barbar.

125. Conjugalia jura.] The laws of ma-
trimony, by which it is unlawful to lie with
two sisters.
Turbasti omnia, ego Facta pellex sorori, Tu geminis conjux,  
(hae poena non debita mihi.)  
Quin eripis hanc animam perdile? (ne quod facinus tibi per- 
file, restet)  

Eripis? Atque utinam fecisses ante nefandos  
Concubitus! Vacuas habuissim criminis um- 
bras:  

Si tamen hoc Superi cernunt hoc, si Numina Divum  
Sant aliquid, si non perierunt omnia mecum:  
Quandocunque mihi poenas dabis. Ipsa, pudore  
Projecto, tua facta loquar; si copia detur, In  
populus veniam; si sylvis clausa tenebor,  
Implebo sylvas, et conscia saxa a movebo.  
Audiat hac æther, et si Deus ullus in illo est.  
Talibus ira feri postquam commota tyranni,  
Nec minor hac metus est, causâ stimulatus u- 
traque,  

Quo fuit accinctus, vaginâ liberat ensem,  
Arreptamque comâ, flexis post terga lacertis,  
Vinela pati cogit: jugulum Philomela parabat,  
Spermque sae mortis viso conceperat ense. Ile  
Ille indignanti, et nomen patris usque vocanti,  
Luctantique loqui, comprensam forcipe linguam  
Abstulit ense ferox. Radix micat ultima lingue.  
Ipsa jacet, terraeque tremens immurmurat atra.  
Utque salire solet mutilate cauda colubræ,  

NOTES.  

126. Omnia turbasti:] Thou hast con- 
found-æ all laws, human and divine.  
Pellex.] She is properly called Pellex, 
that has criminal connection with a married 
man.  
127. Tu geminis.] Thou art a husband to 
two, to me and my sister.  
Debita Mihi.] Due to me, viz. in being a 
harlot to my sister.  
128. Quin, &c.] Why do you not take 
away my life?  
Ne quod, &c.] That no crime may be un- 
committed by you to me.  
150. Vacuas criminis.] I should have been 
guiltless.  
153. Si non perierunt.] If all justice and 
power are not destroyed as well as I.  
154. Projecto.] Being cast away, laid 
aside.  
Si copia.] If I am able.  
137. Aether.] Heaven.  
139. Nec minor, &c.] His fear of being 
betrayed by his sister Philomela, was as 
great as his anger.  
6. Hac.] Than his anger.  

Stimulus.] Being urged on by anger 
and fear.  
140. Quo, &c.] This is related after the 
same manner as above, concerning Pyra- 

“Quoque erat accinctus demisit in illa 
ferrum.”  

He takes the sword out of the sheath.  
142. Jugulum, &c.] She willingly offered 
her throat on seeing the sword, that she 
might the sooner be killed.  
143. Spermque.] Hopes; for Philomela 
desired to die.  
144. Ille.] Tereus.—Usque.] Incessantly.  
145. Luctantique.] Endeavouring.  
Forcipe.] With pincers; a smith's instru- 
ment, for the more conveniently holding his 
work.  
146. Abstulit.] He cut out.  
Ferox.] He being fierce and cruel.  
Micta.] Pants, has a throbbing motion.  
147. Ipsa.] The tongue being cut off.  
148. Mutilate colubræ:] Or a serpent cut 
in two. They are said to be mutilat, which 
have a member cut off;

NOTES.
149. Palpitat.] Leaps, quivers. 150. Post hoc facinus.] After her tongue was cut out. 151. Lacerum.] Deprived of her tongue. 152. Sustinet.] He dares, he has the confidence. 155. Germanam.] Her sister Philomela. 144. Commentaque funera.] The feigned death of Philomela. 155. Lacrymæ fecère fidem.] From his tears Proce really believed that he was sincere, and her sister died. 157. Atras.] Black, mourning. Inane sepulchrum.] It has been already observed, that those unhappy souls whose bodies had not received burial, wandered a hundred years on this side Styx; but they reckoned it also of use to raise even a sepulchre to their honour, honorarium, though they could not find the body, inane. 158. Falsisque manibus.] To her supposed shade; for Philomela was not yet dead. 159. Non sic.] Not to be mourned for as dead, but revenge sought for, and she set at liberty. 160. Lustraverat.] Had passed through the twelve signs of the Zodiac; that is, twelve months were passed. 161. Quid faciat.] What could she do? Custodia.] The keepers set there by Tereus. 162. Rigent.] Were obdurate. Mœnia.] The walls. 153. Os mutum.] Her dumb mouth could not make known the wickedness. 164. Ingenium.] Ingenuity, invention; her distress had supplied her with sagacity (solertia) for she now found a method of conveying her case to Proce. 165. Barbaricæ.] The people of Asia, called barbari by the Greeks and Latins, excelled in embroidery. 166. Purpureasque notas.] Purple letters. 167. Sceleris.] The wickedness committed by Tereus.—Uni.] scil. ancilla. 168. Domine.] To her mistress, Proce. 170. Evolvit.] She unfolds. Vestes.] The white cloth in which the purple letters were wrought by Philomela to her sister. Matrona.] Procne, the wife of cruel Tereus. The wives of princes and men of distinction are called Matronæ, matrons.
Bacchus. Intent... Qua officiat maritum.

NOTES.

171. Miserable carmen.] The melancholy story of her misfortune.
172. Potuisse.] so. sitere, To hold her peace.
Repessit.] Checked.
174. Nec vacat flere.] Nor has she time to weep.

FAB. VIII. PROCNE IN HIRUNDINEM, PHILOMELA IN LUSCINIAM, TEREUS IN EPOPEM, & ITYS IN THASIANUM.

Procne having released her sister Philomela from confinement, brings her to Court, where they contrive to be revenged for her inhuman injuries. Yet falling in the Queen’s way, she, assisted by her sister, murders him in her rage. They then disguise the Body, and serve it up at an entertainment prepared for the King; who, on discovering the black contrivance, pursues them in great fury, and they in their flight are changed into Birds. Pandion, the father of Procne and Philomela, was so affected with their calamities, that he grieved unto death.

 TEMPUS erat, quo sacra solent Trieterica Bacchi

Sithoniae celebrare nurus. Nox conscia sacris.
Nocte sonat Rhodope tinnitibus acris aucti.
Nocte sua est egressa domo regina; Deique
Ritibus instruitur; furialiaque accipit arma. 5

Vita a caput tegitur: lateri cervina sinistro
Vellera dependent: humero levis incubat hasta.
Concita per sylvas, turbâ comitante suarum,
Terribilis Procne, furisque agitata doloris, 9

a Vita caput tegit et lateri, &c.

NOTES.

1. Tempus erat, &c.] Procne, under pretense of joining in the rites of Bacchus, goes to the wood where she knew her sister was confined, in the habit and with the attendants of a bacchanal, and sets her at liberty.
Trieteric.] The trietericks, or sacred rites dedicated to Bacchus, and solemnized every three years, which in the Greek are called τριετερίς.
2. Sithoniae ] Sithonia is a country of Thrace.
Nox conscia.] The sacred rights of Bacchus were performed in the night.
Acuti.] Shril.
4. Ritibus.] According to the rites of Bacchus,—Furialia arma.] Bacchanalian arms, such as they who celebrated the rites of Bacchus wore.
5. Cervina vellera.] Deer skins.
6. Levis hasta.] A light spear, which, when adorned with vine-leaves, was called Thyrsus. See Book III.
Bacche, tuas simulat. Venit ad stabula avia tandem, 

Exulatique, Evoque sonat, portasque refringit Germanamique rapit: raptaque insignia Bacchi Induit, et vultus hederarum frondibus abdit, Attonitamque trahens intrà sua limina ducit. Ut sensit teticisse domum Philomela nefandam, Horruit infelix, totoque expalluit ore. 16 


NOTES.

Avia.] Unfrequented, hid in the woods.
11. Evóq.] She makes use of the cries of the Bacchanalians.
Insignia Bacchi.] The habit of the Bacchanalians.
13. Abdit vultus.] She hides her face, that she might not be known.
16. Horruit.] She is terrified at the remembrance of what she suffered from Te- reus. 
17. Pignora sacrorum.] The ornaments of the sacrifices of Bacchi. 
Demitt.] She uncovers.
22. Testarique.] To call to witness. 
Illud dedecus.] That shame.
23. Pro voce.] She signifies that with her hand, which she could not express by

her voice.—Ardet.] Is in a rage.
Non est, &c.] The Order; "hic non a- gendum est lacrymis, sed ferro; sed ego quod possit vincere ferrum, si quid habes."
27. In omne nefas.] To commit all manner of mischief.
29. Artificem.] Tereus, the author of such a villany.
31. Abstulerunt; A Systole.
32. Sontem, &c.] The impious.
Magnum.] scil. est.
33. Quid sit.] et futurum. I have not yet come to a resolution what punishment to inflict upon Tereus.
Peragit, &c.] While Procne is speaking, and threatening these things.
34. Quid possit, &c.] The sight of the

NOTES.

35. Admonita est.] On the sight of Itys, she determines to kill him, by way of punishing his father.
37. Triste.] A horrible act. Tacitâ ] Concealed; for she dissembled her anger to Itys.
39. Accessit.] He came nigh.
41. Infrafacta constitit. ] The anger which Procone had conceived against her son was softened by his endearing carriage to Ler.
42. Invitique.] Unwilling. Our poet here puts matrem for the motherly affection of Procone.
43. Matrem.] The mother, i. e. herself with the tenderness of a mother.
44. Ab hoc.] From the sight of Itys.
45. Inque vicem.] And again by turns.
50. Mater, Mater.] q. d. The most base, the most wicked of all men.
51. Degeneras.] You degenerate from your kindred, if you suffer such a wickedness long.—Sceclus est, &c.] It is a sin to show any affection to such a husband. Observe the scanning of this line.
53. Conjuget Tereo.] Toward her husband Tereus.
55. Itys, &c.] As soon as she had said that it was wickedness to show any duty or affection to Tereus, she dragged Itys into a private apartment of the house.
57. Ad fata.] To death.
Philomela resolvit jugulum ferro, que dilaniat membra adhuc viva, que retinentia aliquid animae. Inde pars exultat cavis ahenis; pars stridet verubus; penetralia manant tabo. Conjux adhibet Terea ignarum caedis filli his mensis, et mentita sacram patrii moris, quod fas sit uni viro adire, removit comites famulosque. Tereus ipse sedens sublimis avito, vescitur: que congregit sua viscera in suam alvum. Tantaque est nos animi, dixit, Accersite Iyn hic. 

Proce nequit dissimulare crudelia gaudia, jamque cupit ens existere nuncia sue cladir, ait, Habes intius quod poscis. Ille circumspicit ille, Atque ubi sit, quaerit? Quaerenti, iterumque vocanti, 

Sicut erat sparsis furiali caede capillis, Prosiilis, Ityosque caput, Philomela, cruuentum Misit in ora patris: nec tempore maluit ullo Posse loqui, et amitis testari gaudia dictis. Thracius ingenti mensas clamore repellit, 

Viperaeque ciet Stygiâ de valle sorores: 

Et modò, si possit, reserato pectore, diras 

Egerere indè dapes, b semesaque viscera gestit; 

Flet modò, sequ vocat bustum miserae nati; 

Nunc sequitur nudo genitas Pandione ferro. 

a mentis. 

b demersaque. 

NOTES.

59. Exultat.] Boils; the flesh of Itys was part boiled, and part roasted.

60.] Penetralia manant.] The interior parts of the house flow with the blood of Itys.

61. Ignarum.] Ignorant of the murder of his son—His mensis.] To this feast. The thing containing, for the thing contained.

62. Patrii moris, &c.] She pretended to celebrate a religious Athenian Feast, at which no man was allowed to be present but the husband.

63. Itemovit.] She sent away.

64. Solio avito.] In the throne of his grandfathers.

65. Sua viscera.] Namely, his own son.

66. Nox.] Blindness.

67. Neque dissimulare.] She cannot hide. Crudelia gaudia.] Her cruel exultation,

68. Jamque.] And presently,

69. Intús.] Within thyself.—Ille.] Tereus.

70. Ubi sit.] Where Itys can be.

71. Meritis dictis.] In apt words, suited to the wrongs she had received.

72. Thracius.] Tereus, the Thracian tyrant.

73. Repellit.] Overturns.

76. Ciet.] He calls. 

Stygiâ de valle:] From the regions below. 

Sorores.] The Furies, which are said to have vipers instead of hair.

77. Reserato pectore.] By tearing open his breast.

78. Egerere.] To cast out, to vomit up. 

Semiaque.] The bowels of his son half eaten. 

79. Bustum.] The sepulchre of his son, for he had the flesh of his son in his stomach.

80. Nunc sequitur.] Sometimes he pursues.

70. Nudo ferro.] With a drawn sword.
Putares corpora Cecopidum pendere putanes; pendebant penmis. Altera quem petit sylvas, altera subit tecta. Neque notae caedis adhibuexcesserie de pectore, que plumae est signata sanguine. Ille velox suo dolore, que cupidine pennis, vertitur in volucrem; cui crista stant in vertice; immodicum rostrum prominet pro longa cupside. Nomen volucris Epopse; facies videtur armata. Hie dolor antediti, longaeque extremae senectae Tempora, Tartarae Pandiona misit ad umbras.

NOTES.

51. Cecopidum.] Of the Athenians, Proene, and Philomela.—Putares, &c.] One would think they were poised in the air by wings, and they were in fact turned into birds. 82. Petitsylvas.] Philomela the Nightingale, 83. Tecta subit altera.] Proene the Swallow keeps about buildings.—Caxdis—note.] A swallow has red feathers in the breast.

EXP. FAB. VII. & VIII. The subjects of these two Fables are pretty fully related in the Arguments, and are said to have their foundation in history. The vengeance taken by Proene is so very unnatural, that we must suppose her (through grief) deprived of her reason, and in that state joined in the rites of Bacchus, wherein were admitted all sorts of extravagance. The king, in his rage, drawing his sword to kill his wife and sister-in-law, they escaped on board a ship provided for the purpose, and arrived at Athens. In the remote ages, the adventures of persons of distinction were ever blended with the marvellous; so here we find the intervention of the gods, who changed Proene into a Swallow, Philomela into a Nightingale, Ithys into a Pheasant or Goldfinch, and Tereus into a Lapwing. The events related in this history are remarkable instances of those calamities which constantly pursue the wicked. The extraordinary manner in which Philomela made known her situation, does most beautifully show the superintendance of a being far superior to man.

FAB. IX. ORITHYIA RAPTUS. ZETES ET CALAIS EX PARTE IN AVES.

Boreas not being able to obtain the consent of Erechtheus, king of Athens, for the marriage of his daughter Orithyia, takes the young princess by force in his arms, and carries her into Thrace; where she bears him two sons, Calaïs and Zethes; who, as they grow up, get wings like their father, and embark with Jason in search of the Golden Fleece.
SCEPTRALocil rerumque capit moderamen
Erecttheus.
Justitiae dubium, validisene potentior armis.
Quatuor ille quidem juvenes, totidemque crearat
Fœmineæ sortis; sed erat par forma duruum.
E quibus Æolides Cephalus te conjuge felix,
Procri, fuit : Boreæ Tereus Thracæque nocce-
bant;
Dilectaque diu caruit Deus Orithyia; [uti.
Dùm rogat, et precibus mavult quàm viribus
Ast ubi blanditiis agitur nihil, horridus ira; 9
Quæ solita est illi, minùmque domestica, vento;
Et, Meriti, dixit: Quid enim mea tela reliqui,
Sævitiam, et vires, iramque, animosque minaces,
Admovique preces, quarum me dedecet usus?
Apta mihi vis est. Vi tristia nibila pello,
Vi freta conetuto, nodosa robora verto, 15
Induroque nives, et terras grandine pulso.
Idem ego cùm fratres colo sum nactus aperto,
(Nam mihi campus is est) tanto molime luctor;
Ut medius nostris concursibus intonet æther ;
Exilianteque cavis elisi nubibus ignes. 20
Idem ego, cùm subii convexa foramina terræ,
Supposuique ferox imis mea terga cavernis ;
Solicito manes, totumque, tremoribus orbem.
Hac ope debueram thalamos petisise: socerque
Non orandum erat, sed vi faciendus Erectheus.
Hæc Boreas, aut his non inferiora locutus 26
Excussit pennas. Quarum jactatibus omnis
Afflata est tellus, latumque perhorruit Ægotor.

orandum socer mihi, sed faciendus vi. Boreas locutus hæc, aut non inferiora his, excussit
pennas. Jactatibus quarum omnis tellus est aflata, que latum ægorum perhorruit.

NOTES.
1. Scoepra.] The empire of the Athenians.
   Moderamen.] The government of the kingdom
4. Par forma.] He says, that of four
   daughters, two were equal in beauty : Pro-
   cris, who married Cephalus, the son of Dei-
   neus ; and Orithyia, who is said to be car-
   ried away by the wind Boreas.
5. Æolides.] The grandson of Æolus : for Æolus was the father of Deioneus.
   He describes the nature of Boreas : for it is a
   very impetuous and violent wind.
11. Et meritò.] Boreas confesses that he
   was deservedly maltreated, because he used
   fair speeches, and not force.
   Quarum, &c.] Which it is unbecoming me
to use.
17. Fratres.] The winds.
   Colo aperto.] In the open air, in which
   winds, as it were, fight with one another.
18. Tanto.] I resist with so great force.
19. Medius.] Ovid follows the opinion of
   the naturalists, who say thunder is produced
   by the collision of clouds.
20. Ignes elisi.] Fire expelled, i. e. Light-
   ning.
   Foramina.] Earthquakes, according to the
   opinion of naturalists, are caused by winds
   pent up in the caverns of the earth, which,
   struggling for vent, cause those violent
   eruptions of the earth.
Pulvereamque trahens per summa cacamina pallam,
Verrit humum, pavidamque metu, caligine tectus,
Orithyian amans fulvis amplectitur alis.
Dum volat, arserunt agitati fortius ignes:
Nec prius aeëri cursus suppressit habenas,
Quam Ciconum tenuit a populos, et moenia, raptor.
Illic et gelidi conjux Actaeæ tyranni,
Et genitrix facta est, partuque enixa gemellos,
Cætera qui matris, pennas genitoris, habereunt.
Non tanien has unà memorant cum corpore
natas:
Barbaque dum rutilis aberat subnixa capillis,
Implumes Calaisique puer Zethesque fuerunt.
Mox pariter ritu pennæ cœpère volucrum
Cingereutrumque latus, pariter flavescere malae.
Ergò ubi concessit tempus puerile juventæ,
Vellera cum Minyis nitido radiantia villo.
Per mare non notum primâ petière carinâ.

α populos, sua mania.

NOTES.

29. Pulveream pallam.] A dusty garment, which is elegantly attributed to Boreas; because when that wind blows, a violent dust is raised.
32. Ignes.] Love.
53. Nec prius, &c.] Nor did he cease flying, till he came to the Cicones, a city of Thrace.
35. Actaeæ.] Athenian Orithyia, from king Acteum.—Gelidi tyranni.] The north wind, which is the coldest.
37. Pennæ.] The wings of his father Boreas.

Rutilis capillis:] With yellow hairs.
40. Implumes.] Without feathers and wings.
42. Flavescere.] Become yellow, the down growing.
45. Ergo, &c.] After they became young men, they sailed with the rest of the Argonauts, to steal the Golden Fleece.
44. Vellera.] The golden skin of the ram.
45. Primâ.] In the first ship, called Argo; but this will more fully be shown in the next Book.

EXP. FAB. IX. This fable has its foundation in history, which Ovid, agreeable to his manner, has ornamented with a number of incidents, and on which he finely displays his genius. History relates that Boreas, king of Thrace, seized Orithyia, one of the daughters of Erechtheus, king of Athens, as she was passing the river Ilissus, and carried her into his own dominions, where she bore him twins, Calais and Zethes.
Jason, after a variety of Adventures, arrives with the Argonauts at Colchis, and demands the Golden Fleece: Medea falls in love with the young Prince, and, by the Power of her enchantments, protects him from the dangers he had to encounter, in possessing himself of it. The Hero obtains the Prize, carries off Medea, and returns in triumph to Thessaly.

NOTES.


3. Phineus.] A king of Arcadia, who, for his impiety towards Plexippus and Pandion, sons of Cleontra, the daughter of Boreas and Orthynthia, was punished by the gods who sent Harpies, to devour and render impure such meat as was set before him.

4. Virgines.] Harpies who had the faces of virgins.

5. Contigerant.] For the number of great, or hazardous adventures.

6. Phreeus.] The condition, or terms, upon which alone he could get the fleece.

7. Regem.] The king of Colchis, Αἴτες.

8. Lex.] Concord, or agreement, between Medea and the king.

9. Αἴτες.] Gen. adia, the daughter of Αἴτες, Medea.—Concipit, &c.] She falls violently in love with him.

NOTES.

10. Luctata.] And after she had long struggled with her love.

Furorem.] The rage of love.

11. Frustra Medea, &c.] From this to effugere criminem, V. 71: is a soliloquy of Medea's she reasons with herself why she should, and why she should not, assist Jason. You have here a lively picture of the conflict between her duty to her father, and her love of Jason; and the poet, as he does but too frequently, suffers the criminal passion to prevail.

14. Nam cur, &c.] Else why should I think the terms proposed by my father to Jason severe?

Nimiùs dura.] He was to yoke those untameable oxen which breathed fire out of their nostrils; to sustain the attack of a number of armed men, and to overcome the watchful dragon.

15. Modò.] But lately, just now.

16. Tanti timoris.] Of so great solicitude.

17. Exeunte.] Cast off.

19. Nova vis.] The power of love which I never experienced before.

Aliud—aliud.] When this adjective is repeated with opposition in different causes, the first signifies one thing, the latter, another. Love persuades one thing, and reason another.

20. Video meliora, proboque.] I see and approve the right. These words are extant in the Medea of Euripides.


Quid in hospite.] Why, being a king's daughter, are you so much inflamed with the love of a stranger? Our poet very finely expresses here, and in the following sentences, the struggle that was in Medea's mind between reason and love.

Regia virgo.] The daughter of a king.

22. Thalamos.] Marriage. Thalamus is properly the chamber of a bride and bridegroom.

Alieni orbis.] Of another country.

24. In Dis.] In the hands and power of the gods.

25. Quid, &c.] What evil has he done?


27. Virtus.] His courage and strength of body—Ut caret desint.] Say that he was in other respects deficient.

At nisi opem tulero, taurorum affabilitur ore:
Concurretque sue segeti, tellure creatis 30
Hostibus: aut avido dabitur fera præda draconi.
Hoc ego si patiar, tum me de tigride natam,
Tum ferrum, et scopulos gestare in corde fatebor.
Cur non et specto pereuntem, oculosque videndo 34
Consclero? Cur non tauros exhortor in illum?
Terrigenasque feros, insipitumque draconom?
Di meliora velint! Quanquam non ista precanda,
Sed facienda nilhi. Prodanne ego regna parentis.
Atque openesio quis servabitur advena nostra?
Ut, per me sospes, sine me det linea ventis, 40
Virque sit alterius; poena Medea relinquir?
Si facere hoc, alianve potest praepone nobis,
Occidat ingratus. Sed non is vultus in illo,
Non ea nobilitas est, ea gratia formae;
Uttimam fraudem, meritio obliquit nostris. 45
Et dabit ante fidem, cogamque in foedera testes
Esse Deos. Quid a tuta times? Accingere;
et omnen
Pelle moram. Tibi se semper deebit Iason.
Te face solemni junget sibi, porque Pelasgas
Servatrix urbes matrum celebrabere turbæ. 50
et pelle omnem moram. Iason deebit se semper tibi,
Junget tibi solemni face, que celebrabere servatrix per Pelasgas urbes turbæ matrum.

a stulta.

NOTES.

29. Taurorum ore.] For Jason was obliged to yoke the oxen that breathed fire out of their nostrils.

30. Concurretque.] And to fight with the armed men that sprang out of the earth from the dragon's teeth.—Sue:] Sowed by him.

51. Avido.] Insatiable.

52. Hoc ego, &c.] If I can suffer Jason to be exposed to the dragon.

Tum me, &c.] Then will I confess myself to be the most cruel person living.

53. Consclero,] Why do I not preface my eyes with the dismal scene? An irony, by which Medea argues the impossibility of such things.—Exhortor, &c.] Do I not animate the bulls against him?

56. Terrigenas.] Men sprung out of the earth.—Insipitumque.] Wakeful, which never sleeps.

57. Non ista, &c.] Prayers will avail nothing: something must be done to help him effectually beyond mere wishes and prayers.

58. Nescio quis.] As though she should say, an unknown stranger.

40. Ut per me, &c.] That being preserved by my assistance, he should return to his own country and leave me behind.

Det linea.] That he should fall back; for dare linea et velis ventis, is to sail.

41. Poena.] Either to grief, for the love I have for him, or to the punishment that I shall suffer from my father.

45. Occidat ingratus.] Let the ungrateful man perish.—Non is:] Not such.

46. Ante fidem.] And before I give him my assistance, he shall promise me, upon oath, to make me his wife. Dare fidem, is to promise any thing religiously.

47. Accingere.] The imperative passive. Accingo, signifies literally to gird up one's clothes; and because the Romans who wore flowing loose robes, bound them up, when they set about any work that required activity: it signifies also to prepare or set about doing any thing with alacrity and spirit.

48. Tibi, &c.] Gratitude for his life preserved, will bind Jason to you for ever.

49. Face solemni.] By lawful marriage, the token of which is five torches, which, according to the Roman custom, were carried before the new-married bride.

50. Servatrix, &c.] Thou shalt be extolled as the preserver of the Grecian youth.
Ergo ego ablatam ventis relin-quant germanam, fratre me patremque, Deosque et natale solum? Nemplè pater est saevus, nemptè mea tellus est barbara, frater adhuc infans? Vota soro-ris stant mecum. Maximus Deus est intrâ me. Non relin- quam magna, sequar magna; titulum servate pubis Achive, que notitiam melioris loci, et oppida, fama quorum viget hic quoque, cultusque artesque vironum; quæ Aesoniden, quem velit mutasse cum rebus quas totus orbis possidet; quo con-juge ferar. felix et carâ Dis, et tangam sidera vertice. Quid, quid nescio qui montes dicantur concurrere medius undis? Quæ Charybdis inimica rationis, nunc sorbere fretum, nunc reddere; quam rapax Scylla cincta saevus canibus laturae Siculo profundo? Nemptè ferar per longa freta, tenens, quod amo, quæ harens in gremio Aesonis. Amplexa illum verebor nihil: aut si metuam quid, metuat de conjuge solo.—Putasne conjuge, Medea, imponisque speciosa nomina tua culpa? Quin aspic quantum

NOTES.

51. Ergo ego.] Medea hitherto followed the dictates of her love; she now returns to the duty she owed her father and her country; but soon quits it again.—Germanam.] My sister Chalciope.—Fratremque.] Abyntus.

52. Natale solum.] This is a known ex-
pression.

Ablata ventis.] Wafted hence by the winds. Relinquam.] Can I leave. She complains in a letter which she sent to Jason, that she had generously done this for him: I leave, pater, usque ad Perdomuisse virum. Again, in the same epistle:

Redde torum pro quo tot res, insana, reliqui. Addo idem dictis, auxiliumque refer.

53. Nempe.] Medea answers her objec-tions, and resolves to assist Jason, and to have him for a husband.—Nempe.] Indeed.

54. Stant mecum.] My sister Chalciope is of my opinion. Chalciope was a favourer of Jason.

55. Deos.] Cupid.

56. Titulum.] Glory.

57. Melioris loci.] Of a more civilized place.

58. Hic.] Whose fame even here is great. Cultusque.] The dress.

59. Quamque, &c.] Whom I would not exchange for all the world.

60. Aesoniden.] The son of Aeson. Jason. Aesoniden is the accusative depending on sequar; for it is joined by que in the line above, to ares and cultus, and the other accusatives which depend on sequar.

Quo conjuge] The ablative absolute.

61. Vertice sidera tangam.] And I shall think myself the happiest woman in the world.

62. Quid.] scil. regr., quod nescio, &c. What matters it, that a voyage is dangerous, I shall regard no danger when I am with Jason.

63. Charybdis. A dangerous whirl, ool in the bay of Sicily.

64. Reddere. Throws it out again.

Cinctaque.] Encompassed with furious dogs, for her thighs are said to be turned into dogs.


70. Quin.] Nay but.—Aspice.] Consider;
Aggregiataire nefas; et, dum licet, effugite crimen. Dixit, et ante oculos rectum, pictasque, pudor-que,
Constiterat, et victa dabat jam terga Cupido. 
Ibat ad antiquas Hecates Perseidos aras: 
Quas nemus umbrosus, a secretaque sylva tegabant: 
Et jam fratres erat, pulsusque resedere arator. 
Cum videt Asonem, extincta flamma redubuerer genae, tutoque recanduit ore. [vixit; Ut solet a ventis alimenta resumere queque 
Parva, subinducta, latuit scintilla, avellae, Crescere: et in veteres agitata resurgere vires. 
Sic jam lentus amor, quem jam languere putaret, 
Ut vidit juvenem, specie presentis irasit. 
Et casu, solito formosior, Asonem natus 
Illae luce fuit. Posses ignoscere amant. 
Spectat: et in vultu, veluti tum denique viso, 
Lumina fixa tenet, nec se mortalia demens 
Ora videre putat: nec se declinat ab illo. 
Ut verò cœpitque loqui, dextramque prehendit 
Hospes: et auxilium submissâ voce rogavit, 
Promissique torum: lacrymis ait illa profusis, 
Quid faciam video; nec me ignorantia veri 
Decipiet, sed amor. Servabere munere nostro: 
Servatus promissa dato. * Per sacra triformis 
neias aggregiataire; et dum licet, effugite crimen. Dixit, et rectum, pictasque, pudorque consisterat ad resistendum amor ante oculos, et Cupido victa jam dabat terga. Ibat ad antiquas aras Perseidos Hecates; quas umbrosum nemus sacratique sylva tegabant; et jam arbor fractus erat, que pulsus resedere rat. Cum videt Esonem, extincta flamma revixit: genae redubuerer, que recanduit toto ore. Que ut parva scintillaque, subinducta favilla, latuit, solet resumere alimenta a ventis crescere: et agitata resurgere in veteres vires. 

NOTES,

71. Dum licet.] Whilst thou mayest.
72. Rectum.] Honesty, Honour.
Pictasque; Love to her parents and country.
73. Victa.] Cupid was overcome by a sense of honour and piety.
74. Ibat.] Medea was going to the temple of Hecate, who presided over the magic art in which she so much delighted.
Antiquas aras.] An old temple.
Hecate.] This was Hecate, the daughter of Persa, who was the brother of Æides.
76. Reciderat.] Had abated.
Ar dor.] The violence of her love.
77. Æsonem.] Jason, the son of Æson.
Extincta flamma; The extinguished flame.
It is a common expression among the Romans, to say of a flame vivere, or mori, and the same form is used by the English, in respect of living or dead coals.
79. Solent;] The order; ut scintilla solat a ventis alimenta assumere, que que latuit parva sub inducta favilla, (solent) crescere, et agitata, &c.
82. Jam lentus amor.] Her love by this time cooled.
83. Specie presentis.] With the appearance of Jason before her eyes.
84. Solito formosior.] More lovely than usual.
85. Posses.] Every one who has been in love, may forgive Medea.
86. Nunc denique.] Only now, but now for the first time.
88. Nee so declinat ab illo.] Nor does she turn herself from him.
90. Submissâ voce.] With a low voice; lest what he said should be heard.
91. Torum.] His bed, or marriage.
94. Triformis.] Of Hecate, who is believed to be the Moon, and Diana and Proserpine.

95. Numen. sc. per i. e. By the deity of Hecate, the daughter of Persa, who was worshipped in that grove.
97. Eventus suos.] By his own success in this attempt.
98. Cantatas.] Enchanted.
101. Arvum Mavortis.] For in that field the golden fleece was kept by a watchful dragon.
102. Medio.] In the middle of a multitude.
105. Purpureus.] Clothèd in purple. We note that purpureum, which is made wholly of purple, and that purpuratum, which is adorned with purple.
104. Adamantèis.] Flaming nostrils.
105. Aéripedes.] Having feet, not armed or covered with brass, but of solid brass, which Vulcan had made.
106. Pleni camini.] Furnaces full of burning coals.
107. Silices.] Lime stones, melted in an earthen furnace, i. e. a kiln.
110. Usta.] Scorched, by the flame passing through them.
111. Truces.] The grim bulls. Venientis.] Of Jason.
112. Praefixa ferro.] Tipped with steel.
113. Bisulco pede.] With cloven hoofs, as oxen have.
114. Fumificis.] Smoky.
115. Diriguerûe.] Were congealed with affright.
116. Anhelatos ignes.] Their fiery breath. 
117. Pendulaque palearia.] Their hanging dewlaps.
119. Ferro.] With a plough-share.

NOTES.
Mirantur Colchi: Minyae clamoribus augent, 120 Adiunctaque animos. Galea tum sumit ahena Vipereos dentes; et aratos spargit in agros. Semina mollit humus valido praetincta veneno, Et crescut, etunque sati nova corpora dentes. Utque hominis speciem maternae sumit in alvo, 125 Perque suos intis numeros componitur infans; Nec nisi maturus communes exit in auras: Sic ubi visceribus gradata telluris imago Effecta est hominis, foeto consurgit in arvo; Quodque magis mirum est, simul edita con- cutit arma.

Quos ubi viderunt praecutae cupidis hastas 131 In caput Hemonii juvenis torquere parentes: Demisere metu vultumque animunque Pelasgi. Ipsa queque extimuit, quae tumum fecerat illum; Utique peti vidit juvenem tot ab hostibus unum, Palluit; et subito sine sanguine frigida sedit. 136 Neve parum valcant a se data gramina, cemen Auxiliare canit; sacratasque advocat artes. Ille gravem medios silicem jacuitus in hostes, A se depulsum Martem convertit in ipso. 140 Terrigenae perueni per muta vulnera fratres: Civilique cadunt acie. Gratuant Achivi; [rent Victoremque tenent, avidisque amplexibus he- Tu quoque victorem complecti, barbarae, velles; [Obstiti incesso pudor: at complexa suisses:] fratres peruenit per muta vulnera, qui cadunt civili acie. Achivi gratuant; que tenent victorem, qui harent avidis amplexibus. To quoque barbarae Medea, velles complecti vici- torem, [pudor obstiti incesso: at suisses complexa:]

NOTES.

120. Mirantur.] Are astonished at the novelty of the thing. 
Colchi.] A people of Scythia.
122. Vipereos dentes. Part of the teeth of the dragon which was slain by Cadmus, sent to /Eta by Pallus and Mars.
Spargit.] He sows.
123. Pratincta.] Impregnated.
Venoeno.] Venenum signifies any powerful drug or medicine, as here, or sometimes, a charm; and because such drugs are danger- ous, if not administered with caution, it sig- nifies also most commonly poison.
125. Utque hominis.] The poet shows by this similitude, how the serpent's teeth assum- ed human shape.
126. Perque suos numeros.] In all its parts.
Componitur.] Is composed.
129. In foeto arvo.] In the fruitful field, which had brought forth so many armed men.

Colchi mirantur; Minyae au- gent adiunctaque animos clama- moribus. Tum sumit viperso- dentes ahena Galeae; et spargit in aratos agros. Huncet praetincta valido veneno mollit semina, et crescut, que sati- dentes fiunt nova corpora. Us- que infans sumit speciem ho- minis in maternae alvo, que componitur intu o askus nu- merosf nec nisi maturus exit in communes auras: Sic ubi imag ho- minis est ecctesia vis- ceribus gradata telluris, consurgit in foeto arvo; que quod est magis mirum, cutitur ar- ma simul edita. Quos ubi Pa- lasgi viderunt parentes torque- re hastas praecutae cupidis in caput Hemonii juvenis: de- misere vultumque animunque metu. Ipsa quoque Medea, que fecerat illum tumum, ex- timuit; utiue peti vidit juvenem unum peti ab tot hostibus, pal- liat: et subito sedit frigida sine sanguine. Neve grama data a se parum valcant, canit auxiliare cemen, que advocat artes. Ille jaculatur gravem silicem in medios hos- tes, convertit Martem depul- sum a se in ipso. Terrigenae fratres peruenit per muta vulnera, que cadunt civili acie. Achivi gratuant; que tenent victorem, qui harent avidis amplexibus. To quoque barbarae Medea, velles complecti vici- torem, [pudor obstiti incesso: at suisses complexa:]

150. Simul edita.] Produced with them at the same time.
152. Hemonii juvenis.] Of Jason.
Torquere hastas.] To throw their spears.
153. Pelasgi. The Thessalian Minyae are below called Achivi.
154. Ipsa.] Medea.
156. Sine sanguine.] Pale. For, by fear, the blood is said to fly back to the heart.
157. Gramina.] The herbs of magic vir- tue.—Auxiliare cemen.] An auxiliary song, to help those herbs; for they performed their charms both by words and herbs.
158. Secretas artes.] Secret magical arts.
159. Ille.] Jason.
140. Martem.] War.
141. Terrigenea.] Born of the earth.
142. Civili acie.] By a civil war; that is called a civil war which is between people of the same country, bellum inter eves.
Gratuant.] Rejoice, and congratulate Jason as conqueror.
143. Victoremque tenent.] They embrace- him as conqueror.
Sed te, ne faceres, tenuit reverentia famæ. 146
Quod licet, affectu tacito lactaris; agisque
Carminibus grates, et Dis auctóribus horum.
Pervigilém superest herbis sopra draconom: 149
Quis crístà, linguisque tribus præsignis, et uncis
Dentibus horrendus, custos erat arietis aurei.
Hunc postquùm sparsit Lethaei gramine succt;
Verbaque ter dixit placidos facientia somnos,
Quæ mare turbatum, quæ concita flumina sist-
unt;
Somnus in ignotos oculos subreptit, et auro 156
Heros Æsonius potitur; spolióque superbus,
Muneris auctorem secum spolia altera portans,
Victor Iolciacos tetigit cum conjuge portus.

NOTES.

147. Affectu tacito.] With a hidden love.
148. Dis.] To the infernal gods, and
chiefly to Hecate.
149. Superest.] It only now remained of
all Æetes had commanded.
150. Arietis.] By the virtue of herbs.
151. Sopra.] To lay asleep.
Pervigilém.] Wakeful.
152. Æsonius arietis.] Of the golden fleece,
which was hung upon a beech tree, and
watched by a dragon of a monstrous size.
153. Æsonius heros.] Jason, the son of
Æson.
154. Æsonius heros.] Jason, to whom Jason
was indebted for obtaining the golden
fleece.
155. Verbaque facientia.] Verses causing
sleep.
156. Quae sistunt.] Which would still.
157. Æsonius heros.] Medea, to whom Jason
was indebted for obtaining the golden
fleece.
158. Victor.] Victorious; having obtained
his desire.

EXP. FAB. I. The expedition of the Argonauts under the command of
Jason, to the Island of Colchis, makes so considerable a figure in fabulous
history, that it will be necessary to be somewhat particular respecting it.

In the explanation of the fables XIII. and XIV. of the Fourth Book, page
161, we have brought down the transactions of Phryxus to his landing at
Colchis with his father, where Æëta not only received him kindly, but gave
him his daughter Chalciope in marriage; but in some time, being desirous
to possess his treasure, he had him killed; which coming to the knowledge
of the people of Greece, many of them determined on an expedition to
recover the treasure, and to avenge the death of the unfortunate prince.—
Pelias, king of Iolcos, uncle to Jason, who had dethroned his brother
Æson, fearful lest Jason should attempt the restoration of his father, per-
suades him to embark in an expedition to Colchis, with the Grecians, then
assembled at his court; they embarked on board the ship Argo, whence it
was called the expedition of the Argonauts.

After several adventures, they arrived at Colchis, where Medea, the daugh-
ter of Æëta, was so charmed with the appearance of Jason, that on a pro-
mise of marriage, the princess engaged to assist him in his design of possessing himself of his father's treasure, for which purpose she delivered him a key, by the help of which he accomplished his design, and then re-embarkeed, taking Medea with him. This historical narrative, which we have just related, is supposed to have been written in the Phoenician language, which the Grecians not understanding, invented the fabulous account of an ever-watchful dragon, and bulls breathing fire, as guarding the Golden Fleece; this gave importance to the expedition, and shewed the dangers they had encountered. The Golden Fleece or Ram is said to have been dedicated by Phyneas to Jupiter, on his arrival at Colehis: he consecrated the skin in the Grove of Mars, called it: the Golden Fleece from its colour, and, as it was said, had it guarded by bulls breathing fire, and a watchful dragon that never slept.

In the Phoenician language, Gaza signifies either a treasure or a fleece; Saur a wall, or a bull; and in that ancient language, brass, iron, and a dragon were all expressed by the same word. Thus, instead of saying that Jason, by the counsel and assistance of Medea, carried away Eta's treasure, it is reported he was obliged to engage with bulls and dragons, and to make use of enchantments. We cannot omit observing with what beauty the poet has embellished his fiction, by the contents he has raised in the breast of Medea, between her duty to her parents, and the love she owed to Jason, whom she had engaged for a husband.

FAB. II. III. ET IV. JASON EX SENE IN JUVENTEM. LIBERI NUTRICIES IN JUVENTAM. PELIAS, IMPELLENT MEDEA, A FILIIS SUIS INTERFICITUR

Jason, on his return to Iolcos, entreats Medea to restore his father Eson to Youth, which she performs, and then goes to the Court of Pelias, where she artfully revenges the Injuries he had done Jason's Family, by making him the Victim of the abused Credulity of his own Daughters: who, in compliance with her dissembled Kindness, stabs him to death.—Medea, having executed her Design, makes her escape in her Chariot.

HÆMONIA. Matres pro gnatís dona receptís
Grædævique ferunt patres; congestaque
flammat Thura liquefunt; inducta cornibus aurum
Victim a vota cadit. Sed abest gratantibus Eson,
Jam propri lethe, fessusque senilibus annis. 5

Haemonia matres grandevique patres ferunt pro gnatis receptis; que thura congesta liquefunt flamma; que vota victima inducta aurum cornibus cadit. Sed Eson abest gratantibus, jam propri lethe, fessusque senilibus annis.

NOTES.

Donas.] sc. Templis: For they offered sacrifices to the gods, for the safe return of their sons.
Receptis.] Recovered; for when these heroes went upon this dangerous expedition, their parents and friends had reason to fear they should never see them more.
3. Inducta aurum.] Having gilded horns, such as the greater sacrifices had.
Gratantibus.] From those who gave thanks to the gods, or who were congratulating Jason upon his safe return.
5. Jam propri lethe.] Being now near his death.
Fessusque, &c.] Well stricken in age.
Tunc Æsonides alti sec. O conju-, cui confitœur debere salutem, quanquam dedisti cuncta mihi, quas summat tuorum meritorum excessit fidem: tamen si possunt hoc, (quid enim carmina non possunt?) Deme mei annis; et demptos addi parenti. 10 Nec tenuit lacrymas. Mota est pietate rogantis; Dissimilemque animum subbit pater Æeta relictus. Non tamen affectus tales confessa, Quod, inquit, Excidit ore pio, conjux, sceilus? Ergo ego cique quam

Posse tuae videor spatium transcribere vitae? 15 Non sinat hoc Hecate, nec tu petis æqua; sed isto,

Quod petis, experiar majus dare minus, Jason. Arte mea socier longum tentabimus ævum Non annis revocare tuis. Modò Diva triformis Adjuvet; et præsens ingentibus annuat ausis. 20 Tres aberant noctes, ut cornua tota coïrent, Efficerentque orbem. Postquâm plenissima fulsit, Et solidâ terra spectavit imagine Luna;

Egeditur tectis vestes induta recintas,
Nudâ pedem, a nodos humerus infusa capillos, 25 Fertque vagos mediae per muta silentia noctis
Incomitata gradus. Homines, volucresque, ferasque,
Solerat alta quies; nullo cum murmur sepes; Immotæque silent frondes; silet humidus ær;

Solas cum nullo murmur ; que frondes immote silent: humidus ær silet.

6. Æsonides.] Jason, the son of Æson, sc. dixit.

12. Dissimilem animum.] Her mind unlike Jason's, for he shewed a true filial affection in offering share of his life to relieve his father from the miseries of old age; but she, on the contrary, had preferred the interest of a foreigner to that of her own father.

13. Affectus.] Sensations, emotions; she did not own to Jason that she had felt any remorse, any consciousness of her undutiful behaviour to her own father.

14. Cuiquam.] To any body that is dearer to me than thee.

15. Transcribere.] To transfer. Transcribo signifies properly to transfer a debt from one man's name to another's.

16. Æqua.] A fair demand.


19. Diva.] Hecate. An infernal deity, the goddess of enchantments.


Annuat.] Agree to, favour.

21. Tres aberant, &c.] It wanted three nights of being full moon, which she waited for: because Luna, i.e. Hecate, presided over herbs and their virtues.

Cornua.] sc. Luna.

22. Postquam, &c.] A periphrasis of a full moon.

24. Recintas.] Unbound, loose, flowing: Witches are represented at their work in a manner peculiar to themselves, and contrary to that of other people. Thus, in other affairs, men, (accinguw) gird up, they (recingunt) let flow their garments.

28. Solerat.] Had dissolved, relaxed, unbraced the nerves. When an animal is awake and in action, every sinew is braced tight and firm; on the contrary, when he is asleep, all is loose and feeble.
Sidera sola micant. Ad quae sua brachia tendens, Ter se convertit, ter sumptis flumine crinem 31 Irroravit aquis, ternis ululatibus ora Solvit: et in durâ submisso poplite terrâ, Nox, ait, arcanis fidissima, quaeque diurnis Aurea cum Lunâ succeditis ignibus astra: Tuque trices Hecate, quae cepitis conscia nostris, Adjutrixque venis, cantusque artesque a magarum, Quaeque magas, tellus, pollentibus instruits herbis, [quâ,] Auroque, et venti, montesque, amnesque, lachus Dique omnes nemorum, Dique mnes noct is adeste, Quorum ope, câm volui, ripis mirantibus amnes In fontes redire suos; concussaque sisto, Stantia concutio cantu freta; nubila pello, Nubilaque induco: ventos abigeaque, vocoque; Vipersae rampo verbis et carmine fauces: 45 Vivaque saxa, suâ convulsaque robora terrâ, Et sylvas movo; jubeoque tremiscere montes, Et mugire solum, manesque exire sepulchris. Te quoque Luna traho; quamvis Tèmesæa labores

\[\alpha\] magorum—magas.

**NOTES.**

50. Sidera sola.] The stars alone are upon duty, the rest of the creation sleeps.

31. Ter.] Three was a mystical number among the ancients, and revered in religion; they had three Graces, three Furies, &c. in like manner was three multiplied by three, nine; and nine again multiplied by three, twenty-seven, for which reason you will find 27 boys, and as many girls, singing the Carmen Seculare in Horace.

32. Irroravit.] She sprinkled.—Ternis, &c. She opened her mouth three times.

33. Submisso poplite.] With bended knees.

34. Nox, &c.] The poet describes the invocation and prayers of Medea to be such as are most befitting an enchantress.

35. Diurnis ignibus.] To the Sun.

36. Trices Hecate.] Τευκρωναλ, who has on the right side the head of an horse, on the left that of a dog; in the middle a woman, or the moon, which is also said to be the same as the moon, or Proserpine.

37. Cantusque.] Enchantments.

38. Adeste.] Be present to my assistance.

39. Quorum ope, &c.] When the ancients invoked their gods, they enumerated all the attributes and epithets they could think of, hoping by such flattery to procure their attention and assistance. You will find this absurd custom of adoration ridiculed with much humour by Lucian, where Timon invokes Jupiter. These words, quorum ope, are understood to belong to every principal verb from redire to the end of V. 31.

42. Concussaque sisto.] I still the raging ocean.

43. Stantia freta.] The quiet calm sea.

46. Viva saxa.] The rocks are called viva, living, when they are in a state of nature, lying in the earth as nature left them.

49. Te quoque, &c.] The common people, who knew not the cause of an eclipse, had a notion that the moon at such times was forced down from heaven faint and sick, and all this by the power of some enchantress; upon which occasion they tinkled brass, to drown, as it were, the witch's voice, which ceremony they observed to recover the moon, (that is) to restore her to her former light: not knowing that this must have happened, though no such noise had been made.

Traho.] I draw down from heaven, I allure; for witches are signified to draw the moon from heaven by their verses.

Temesæa.] A town of the Britians, very famous for brass,
50. Currus quoque, &c.] As well of the sun as of thee; for the moon is said to be carried in a chariot as well as the sun.

51. Avi.] Of my grand-father, Phoebus.

52. Mihi.] For my sake, in favour of me.

Hebetāstis.] You have blunted the fires, made harmless, so that they could not burn.

54. Serpentigenis.] To men born of the serpent's teeth.

In se.] Against themselves.

55. Rudem somno.] Ignorant of sleep; sleepless, i.e. watchful.

Aurum.] scil. aureum vellus——The golden fleece.

56. Vindice.] The dragon being keeper.

58. In florem.] To the bloom of youth.

59. Et dabitis.] Medea is convinced that the gods will grant her request, and the uncommon brightness of the stars, and the arrival of a chariot drawn by winged dragons despatched by Luna.

63. Permulsit.] She stroked.

64. Sublimis.] A place of Thessaly, between the high mountains Olympus and Ossa, very pleasant, by reason of the shade

Era tuos minuant, Currus quoque carmine nostro

Pallet avi; pallet nostriis Aurora venenis.

Vos mihi taurorum flammās hebetāstis, et unco, Haud patiens oneris, collum pressistis aratro.

Vos serpentigenis in se fera bella edistis, Custodemque rudem somno sopistis; et aurum, Vindice decepto, Graias misistis in urbes.

Nunc opus est succis, per quos renovata senectus

in floreum redeat, primosque recolligat annos.

Et dabitis: neque enim micuerunt sidera frustra;

Nec frustra volucrum tractus cervice draconum

Currus adest. Adérat demissus ab athēre currus.

Quo simul ascendit; fraxatique colla draconum

Permalusit, manibusque lēves agitavit habenas:

Sublimis rapitur, subjectaque Thessala Tempē

Despiciit, et cretēs regionibus applicat angues:

Et quas Ossa tulit, quasque altus Pelion herbas,

Othryque, et Pindus, et Pindo major Olympus,

Perspicit; et placitā partim radice revelitt, 68

Partim succidit curvamine faécis ahène.

Multaquoque Apidani placuerunt graminaripis,

Multa quoque Amphiros; heque eras immunnis

Enipeus;

NOTES.

50. Currus quoque, &c.] As well of the sun as of thee; for the moon is said to be carried in a chariot as well as the sun.

51. Avi.] Of my grand-father, Phoebus.

52. Mihi.] For my sake, in favour of me.

Hebetāstis.] You have blunted the fires, made harmless, so that they could not burn.

54. Serpentigenis.] To men born of the serpent's teeth.

In se.] Against themselves.

55. Rudem somno.] Ignorant of sleep; sleepless, i.e. watchful.

Aurum.] scil. aureum vellus——The golden fleece.

56. Vindice.] The dragon being keeper.

58. In florem.] To the bloom of youth.

59. Et dabitis.] Medea is convinced that the gods will grant her request, and the uncommon brightness of the stars, and the arrival of a chariot drawn by winged dragons despatched by Luna.

63. Permulsit.] She stroked.

64. Sublimis.] A place of Thessaly, between the high mountains Olympus and Ossa, very pleasant, by reason of the shade

Et tamen annosæ pellem posuēre senectā. Constitit adveniens cītrā limenque foresque, 80 Et tantūm cōlo tegitur, refugītque viriles Contactus, statuique aras de cespite binas; Dexteriore Hecates, at lēvā parte Juventa. Has ubi verbenis, sylvāque incinct agresti; Hand procūl egestā scrobinus tellure duabus 85 Sacra facit; cultrosis in gutturā vellēris atri Conjicit; et patūlas perfundit sanguine fossas. Tūm super invergens liquidi carchesia Bacchi, Æneaque invergens tepidī carchesia lactis; Verba similis fundit, terrenaque Numina b poscit. Umbrarumque rogat, raptā cum conjuge, regem. Ne prooperent artus animā fraudare seniles. 92 Quos ubi placavit precurbus et murmur longo; Æsonis effeōrum proferri corpus ad aras Jussit: et in plenos resolutum cārnine somnos artus animā. Quos ubi placavit precurbus et longo murmur, Æsonis proferri ad aras: et porrexit resolutum in plenos somnos carmine.

a tacti, b lenit.

NOTES.

72. Peneæ.] The waters of Peneus, a river of Thessaly.
74. Viva.] Enlivening, that brings to life.
75. Vulgatum.] Commonly known.
76. Corpore Glauici.] Glauce, a fisherman, observing the fishes, by touching a certain herb, to leap back into the sea; tasted it himself; which when he had done, he also leaped into the sea, and being turned into a sea-god, fell deeply in love with Scylla.
77. Pastī odore.] The dragons lived all these nine days upon the fagot of the herbs they had gathered, which shews their power and virtue.
78. Anmose.] Annual, for every year the serpent casts his skin, and receiving a new one, looks young again.
79. Cītrā.] On this side, i.e. without.
80. Statuique.] She erected.
81. Juventa.] The goddess of youth who was to assist her in restoring her father-in-law.
83. Verbenis.] Vervain, a sacred herb with which altars were crowned.
84. Egestā tellure.] Throwing up the earth.
85. Scrobinus.] In ditches.
86. Vellēris.] By Meton, for ovis.
87. Carchesia.] Drinking vessels.
88. Æsonis effeōrum proferri corpus ad aras: et porrexit resolutum in plenos somnos carmine.
89. Poetical.] She invokes.
90. Regem umbrarum.] Pluto Raptā.] For Pluto carried away Proserpine by force.
91. Fraudare.] To deprive; i.e. that they would not hastily deprive the old man Æson of life.
92. Exhausted.
93. Plenos.] Sound.
94. Æsonis.] By enchantment.
Exanimi similem stratis porrectis in herbis. 96
Hinc procul Aesoniden, procul hinc jubet ire
ministros:

Et monct arcanis oculos removere profanos.

Diffugiunt jussi. a Passis Medea capillis
Bacchantum ritu flagrantem aras: 100
Multifidasque faces in fossâ sanguinis atrâ
Titan; et intinctas geminis accedit in aris:

Terque semen flammâ, ter aquâ, ter sulphure
lustrat.

Interea validum medicamen aleno 104
Fervet et exultat; spumisque timentibus albet. 

Illic Haemonia radices b valle respectas, 

Seminaque, et flores, et succos incoquit atros. 

Adjicit extremo lapides Oriente petitos, 

Et, quas Oceanis refluum mare lavit, arenas. 

Addit et exceptas Lunae pernocte pruinâs, 110
Et strigis inflamés, ipsis cum carnibus, alas; 

Inque virum solitum vultus mutare ferinos 

Anibigui prospecta lupi. Nec defuit illic 

Squamea Cynophii tenuis membrana chelydri, 

Vivacis jequir cervi. Quibus inusper addit

Ora c caputque novem conicis sæcula passæ.


caputque conicis passæ sæcula

NOTES.

98. Porrectis.] She stretched out.

99. Profanos.] The ancients called all

people profane who had not been initiated, (that is) regularly instructed by the priests in the mysteries of the god whom they were wor-

shipping; and when they were to perform any of the arcana or mysteries, they dismissed the Profans, the non-initiated: thus Horace, 

profanum vulgus.

100. Bacchantum.] After the manner of the

priestesses of Bacchus.

101. Multifidasque.] Cleft into many

parts.

102. Tingit.] She dipped.

Intinctas.] Made wet. Ovid delights in 
such repetitions.

103. Terque semen, &c.] This triple 
purgation which Aeson went through, is 
taken from the Platonic and Pythagorean 
notion of purgatory in the lower regions; 
from which also the doctrine of purgatory 
in the Church of Rome is said to be bor-
rowed.

106. Haemonia valle.] In the valley of

Thessaly.

108. Adjicit, &c.] Observe the strange 

ingredients of this composition, introduced, 

several of them, for their oddity.

109. Refluum, &c.] Ebbing tide of the

ocean.

110. Pernocte.] From pernox, when the 

moon shone the whole night.

111. Strigis.] The Screech Owl. The 
poet, in this place, calls the wings of the 
Strix, inflames, of ill-name, ill-boding, be-
cause the common people called Striges 
witches. Striges are so called of Striden-
do.

112. Inque virum. It was a vulgar no-
tion that since Lycaon had been changed into 
a wolf, a wolf also should assume the shape 
of a man.

113. Prosecta.] The inwards, entrails; so 
called of processando, i.e. cutting.

114. Squamea membrana.] The scaly 
membrane or skin of an African serpent; 
for Africa did and does still abound with 
those animals: the use of this was to restore 
youth, and therefore it cannot be supposed 
to be the annosa pellis, but a new one, 
which is implied by the words tenuis, thin 
and new.

Cynophii.] A Libyan serpent. Cynius is 
a river of Libya, which empties itself into the 
Libyan Sea between two quick-sands.

115. Vivacis.] A stag lives to a great age.

116. Ora caputque conicis.] The head 

and bill of a crow.

Sæcula.] The age of a man was 50 years.
FAB. II. METAMORPHOSEON. 255

His et mille alias postquam sine nomine rebus propositionum instruxit & mortali barbarus munus;
Arenti ramo jampridem mitis olivae 119
Omnia confudit; summisque immiscuit ima.
Eccet vetus calido versatus stipes aheno
Fit viridis primò; nec longo tempore frondem
Induit; et subito gravidis oneratur olivis.
Et quacunque cavo spumas ejecit aheno 124
Ignis, et in terram guttae cecidère calentes;
Vernat humus; floresque et mollia pabula surgunt.

Quod simul ac vidit; stricto Medea recludit
Ense senis jugulum: veteremque exire crucorem
Passa, replet succis. Quos postquam combibit
Æson,
Aut ore acceptos, aut vulnere; barba comaque,
Canitie positâ, nigrum rapuère colorem.
Pulsa fugit macies; abuent pallorque situsque;
Adjecto cavæ supplentur sanguine venæ;
Membraque luxuriant. Æson miratur, et olim
Ante quater dens hunc se reminiscitur annos.
Viderat ex alto tanti miracula monstri 136
Liber; et admonitus juvenes nutricibus annos
Posse suis reddi; b capít hoc à Tethye munus.
Neve doli cessent; odium cum conjuge falsum
munus à Tethye. Neve doli cessent; Phasis assimulat falsum odium cum conjuge:
   a mortari.  b—petit hoc Ætida munus.
   ——Capit hoc a Colchidé munus.

NOTES.

117. Mille.] A finite number for an infinite.
118. Mortali.] To Æson. Minellius reads it mortari, the ablative case of mortare, i.e. mortario; but this word is scarce ever read.
119. Mitis.] Peaceful or soft, from the effect; because the olive is dedicated to Peace, which makes men mild and gentle.
121. Ecce.] The poet shews, that, on a sudden the dry branch of the olive became green.
Vetus stipes.] The dry branch of the olive.
125. Gravidi.] Full of juice.
124. Quacunque.] The poet describes another metamorphosis; for the frothy drops that were cast out of the boiling chaldron by the heat of the fire, were changed into various flowers.
126. Surgerunt.] They spring up.
127. Recludit.] She opens.
131.] Nigrum colorum. Black hairs were accounted beautiful by the ancients.

Rapuère.] They took suddenly.
130. Situsque.] Filthiness. Situs is a filthy down growing out of the ground in those places especially that want the sun. And for that reason we say of unwashed things and filthiness, Situm contrahere.
135. Supplentur sanguine.] The veins are filled with blood.
134. Luxuriant.] Become plump and fine.
135. Hunc se reminiscitur.] He remembers, se (esse) hunc; that he is the very being he had been forty years ago.
137. Juvenes annos.] Youth.

Nutricibus suis.] To the nymphs who had brought up Bacchus when an infant.
138. Tethye.] Tethys had Bacchus when he fled from Lycurgus; who, coming to the knowledge of Medea's performance, asked the same service of Tethys, for his nurses.
139. Neve doli.] Medea appears every where a woman of great cunning and artifice.
que confugit supplex ad limina Peliei. Atque nata excipiunt ilam (quoniam ipsa graviss menacta.) Quas Colches cali- lida cepit parvo tempore, imagine fallacis amicitiae. Dumque refert inter maxima meritorum, situs Æsonis esse demptos: atque moratur in haec parte: spes est subjecta virginius creatis Pelii, suum parentem posse et revirescere parili arte; que petunt id: que jubeunt pretium pacisci siné fine. Illa silet brevi spatio; et videntur dubitare: que suspendit rogantes animos ficta gravitate. Mox ubi pellicia est, ait, Quò fiducia hujs numeris sit major; vestri dux gregis, qui est maximus aevi inter ovem, fiet agnus medicamine. Protoinis innumeris effectus laniger annis. 154 Attrahitur, flexo circùm cava tempora cornu; Cujus ut Haemonio marcentia guttura culturo Fodit, et exiguo maculavit sanguine ferrum; Membra simul pecudis, validosus venefica succos. 158 Mergit in aere cavo. Minuuntur corporis artus. Cornuaque exuitur, nec non cum cornibus annos. 
Et tener auditur medio balatus aheno. Nec mora; balatum mirantibus exsiliit agnus;

a juvenescere.

NOTES.

140. Phasias,] Gen. adis, a name of Medea, Assimulat. She pretends that she was hated by her husband Jason. 141. Illam. Medea -- Ipsi. Pelias, Senecta.] With old age. The reason why Pelias did not entertain her. 142. Nata.] The daughter of Pelias. 143. Cept. Enmarces. 144. Refert.] She relates. 145. Situs.] Infamities, old age. 146. Subjecta. Suggested to the, &c. i. e. they conceived hopes. Creatis Pelii.] To the daughters of Pelias. 147. Parili arte.] By a like art. Parentem.] Their father Pelias. 148. Jubit.] seil. Medeae pacisci. Siné fine.] A great, immense price, i. e. as much as she would. 150. Ficta gravitate.] Making a show, as if it was a thing of great difficulty. Rogantes animos.] The eager minds of the daughters of Pelias. 155. Dux gregis.] A ram, which seems to be the captain of the sheep. 154. Innumeris.] With many. Effatus.] His strength being spent. 155. Attrahitur.] The dragging--the curled horns--the sunk hollow temples--the withered neck--and the poor hungry blood, flexo cornu--cava tempora--marcentia guttura--exiguo sanguine--all these words elegantly express the great age and infirmity of the animal, and consequently the amazing power of her medicine. Flexo cornu.] His horns, on both sides, being bent about his head. 158. Pecundis.] Of the ram. Every animal is properly called Pecus, which is under the government of man, and feeds on grass.--Pecus is sometimes taken for all kinds of animals, which have not human shape and speech. Validosus succos.] Juices of great efficacy, such as not only restored the ram to life, but also transferred it into a lamb. 161. Tener balatus.] The bleating of a young lamb.
METAMORPHOSEON.


Intrârânt jusse cum Colchida limina natae: Ambierantque torum. Quid nunc dubitatis inermes?

Stringite, ait, gladios: vetereque haudite cru. Ut repicam vacuas juvenili sanguine venas. (In manibus vestris vita est, aetasque parentis.) Si pietas ualla est, nec spes agitatis inanes, Officium præstare patri: telisque senectam Exigite; et saniem conjecito emptite ferro. His, ut quæque pia est, hortatibus, impia prima est:

Et ne sit scelerata facit seclus. Haud tamen Ulla suas spectare potest: oculosque reflectunt; Cæcaque dant sævis averse vulnera dextris. Ille, cruore fluens, cubito tamen allevat artus: Semilacerque toro tentat consurgere; et inter Tot medius gladios pallentia brachia tendens; Quid facitis gnavæ? Quid vos in fata parentis Armat; ait? Cecidère illis animique manusque. Plura locutura cum verbis guttura Colchis Abstulit, et calidis laniatun meriet ahenis.

dere illis. Colchis abstulit guttura cum verbis locutura plura, et meriet laniatum calidis ahenis.

NOTES.

165. Lactantiaque.] Full of milk.

164. Sata Pelīñ.] The daughters of Pelis.

165. Exhíbueré fidem.] Shewed her integrity, that she was really to perform what she promised.

166. Ter juga, &c.] She takes three days to make the matter appear more solemn, and to prevent thereby all suspicion of her wicked intentions.

167. Iber.] A river in Spain, emptying itself into the Hesperian sea. According to the vulgar opinion, the poet says, that the Sun having performed his day's journey, plunges himself into the Western Sea.

168. Æétias fallax.] Medea, skilful in deceiving.

169. Qwem (edera, &c.] She had put the guards to sleep, to make her retreat more secure, when she had perpetrated the deed.

170. Colchide.] With Medea.

176. Telisque.] With the sword.

180. Exigite.] Drive out, banish.

180. Saniem.] The corrupt blood.

182. Et ne sit.] lest she should be confîned impious, by not letting out her father's blood, and so prevent his return to youth, she commits a greater wickedness by killing him.

184. Cæcaque.] Hidden, which the daughters did not see.

185. Ille.] Pelis.

188. Fata.] The death, destruction.

190. Colchis.] Medea.

191. Abstulit.] Took away, cut &c.
EXP. FAB. II. III. & IV. Jason had no sooner possessed himself of Ætea's treasure, than he was pursued by a very considerable force, under the command of Absyrus, Medea's brother; who, with her usual dexterity, avails herself and Jason of this danger, by sending to acquaint her brother that she went off with the Greeks very much against her inclination, and if he would but come privately to a place agreed upon, she would be indebted to him for her liberty. The prince not suspecting any deception, came there unattended and unarmed, where he was assassinated; and to delay the enemy in their pursuit, his mangled limbs were scattered in the way, which gave the Greeks an opportunity to embark. Soon after arriving at the Island of Æaea, they went to the court of Queen Circe, to make expiation for the murder; and that queen, who was sister to Ætea, performed the ceremony, not knowing who they were, but as soon as she had learned their names, she forbade them her court, with great marks of resentment.

Medea, on her arrival at Iolcos, renewed the years of old Æson, Jason's father, who by reason of his enfeebled state, was not able to attend the rejoicings made on account of his son's safe return and successful voyage. In what manner this was effected, we have different opinions; but the most natural to be supposed is, that Medea, having a knowledge of the power of herbs, which she was taught by her mother Hecate, made a composition for the old man that renewed his strength; which being perceived by the daughters of Pelias, they were desirous of some favour for their father, and Medea seeming to comply, made up a poisonous preparation, which he had no sooner taken than it killed him; and thus she retaliated the evils he did her husband and family. Medea's knowledge was so little known, that what she did in this way was attributed to the power of sorcery and witchcraft, a belief that prevailed in much more enlightened days; so confined and limited was the knowledge of simples, and their medicinal effects.

FAB. V. MEDEA SE ULCISCITUR A JASONE.

Medea, after the Death of Pelias, makes a Journey to Corinth, where she learns that Jason in her Absence, had married Creusa, Daughter to Creon, King of Corinth: on her return she sets Fire to the Palace, in which the young Princess and her Father are consumed; then, in Jason's Presence, she murders the two Children she had by him, and flies to Ægeus, king of Athens, to whom she is married.

QUÆ nisi pennatis serpentibusisset in auras, Non exempta foret poena; fugit alta superque Pelion umbrosum Philyrea tecta, superque Othon, et eventu veteris Cerambî, en verba loca, Hic sublatus in aeris penninis ope nympharum, cum gravis tellus ferebatur, nubita inferna, ponte, Hic ope nympharum sublatus in aëra penninis, Cúm gravis infuso tellus foret obruta ponto,

NOTES.

1. Quæ Medea.
2. Pennatis serpentibus.] On winged dra- gons, as above.
4. Veteris Ceramb.] Of old Cerambus.
Deucalioneas effugit inobrutus undas. 
Æoliam Pitanen à lavâ parte relinquit, 
Factaque de saxo longi simulacra draconis, 
Idœunque nemus: à quo raptum furtâ juvenecum 
Oecumnit Liber, falsi sub imagine cervi: 11 
Quaque Pater Corythi parvâ tumulatur arenâ; 
Et quos Mera novo latratu terruit agros. 

Eurypyllique urbem, quà Coæ cornua matres 
Gesserunt, tum cùm discederet Æclus agmen; 
Phœbeamque Rhodon: et Jalyssios Telchinâs, 
Quorum oculos ipso vitiantes omnia visu 
Jupiter exsus, fratres subsidit undis.- 
Transit et antiquæ Carthœa mœnia Coæ: 
Quâ pater Alcidamas placidam, de corpore nata, 
Miraturus erat nasci potuisse columbam. 21 
Inde Lacus Hyric videt, et Cyenea Tempe, 
Quæ subitus celebravit Olor; nam Phylius illic 
Imperio pueri volucresque seruunque leonem 
Tradiderat domitos; taurum quoque vincere 
jussit, 25 
Vicerat: et spreto toties iratus amorì, 
Præmia poscenti taurum suprema negabat. 
Ille indignatus, Cypìes dare, dixit: et alto 
Desiluit saxo: cuncti cecidisse putabant; 
Factus Olor niveis pendebat in ære pennìs. 30 
At genitrix Hyrie, servâri nescia, flendo 
disse. Factus Olor pendebat in ære niveis pennìs. At genitrix Hyrie nescia servâri, deli- 
cuit flendo: 

a quo, nati furtâ, juvenecum. 

b servâri.

NOTES.

7. Deucalioneas] The deluge which was 
in the time of Deucalion and Pyrrha. See 
Lib. I.

8. Pitanen.] Pitane is a city in Æolia.

9. Factaque, &c.] The metamorphosis of 
the serpent into a stone, signifies that he was 
so transformed by Apollo, when he would 
have bit off the head of Orpheus. See Book 
XI.

10. Idœum.] The metamorphosis of the 
ox into a stag, which Thyoneus, the son of 
Bacchus had stolen, is the third that is re- 
lated. Thyoneus was turned by Bacchus 
into a huntsman, when he was flying from 
the shepherds that pursued him.

12. Pater Corythi.] Paris, who was buried 
in Gibrina of Troy.

13. Mera.] The fourth transformation 
the poet mentions, is of Mera turned into a 
hitch. Some of the other fables are so very 
bizarre, as to be quite unintelligible.

14. Eurypyllique.] Eurypyllus was the son 
of Hercules, who reigned in the Island Coæ, 
a very skilful soothsayer.

Coæ. Coæ is an island of the Ægean Sea, 
situate over against Ionia, from whence comes 
Cous. In this island the prince of phy- 
sicians, Hippocrates was born.

16. Phœbeamque.] Dedicated to Phœbus; 
for there is no day so cloudy, but that the 
sun may be seen.—Jalyssios.] Jalyssus is 
one of the Rhodian cities.—Telchinâs.] The 
Telchinins were a people of Rhodes, who, 
because their aspect was unfavourable, were 
transformed into rocks.


22. Hyries.] Medea, going from thence, 
saw Tempe of Bœotia, where Cynus, the son 
of Hyrie was turned into a swan.

23. Subitus.] Being suddenly made. An 
epithet from the event.

28. Ille.] The lad, the son of Hyrie.

31. Servâri.] That he was preserved: for 
she thought her son had been killed by the 
fall.
Delicit: stagnûmque suo de nomine fecit.  Adject his a Pleuron: in quâ trepidantibus alis Ophias effugit natorum vulnera Combe.  
Inde Calaureæ Latoïdos aspicit arva,  
In volucrum versi cum conjuge conscia regis.  
Dextera Cyllene est: in quâ cum matre Menephron  
Concubiturus erat, saevarum more serarum.  
Cephison procûl hine desflement fata nepotos  
Respicit,  
Hic utrumque Ephyrnen, viperes penis.  
Hic veteres vulgârunt in primo ævo mortalia corpora edita pluviâlibus fungis.  
Sed postquâm Coelidis arsit nova nupta venenis,  
Flngrantemque domum regis mare vidit utrùmque,  
Sanguine natorum perfunditur impius ensis;  
(Uultaque se malè mater, Iasionis effugit arma.)  
Hinc, Titaniacis ablata draconibus, intra Palladias arcês; quæ te, justissime Phineu  
Teque senex Peripha, pariter vidère volantes,  
Innxamque novis nepotem Polypemonis alis,  
Polypemenis innixam novis alis.

a Brauron vici Atticae.  
b In tumidam Phocem.

NOTES.  
43. Delicit. [Dissolve].  
55. Pleuron. [A city of Atoilia].  
34. Ophiæ [The daughter of Ophiæ].  
55. Calaureæ. [An island situated between Crete and the Peloponnesse, over which Latona presided until she went to Delos].  
37. Cyllene. [A mountain of Arcadia, where Mercury is said to have been born].  
39. Cephison. [A river in Beotia, that glides by Delphos, whose son was transformed into a sea calf by Apollo].  
41. Domum [Patras, a city of Achaia, in which Eumelus reigned, when he gave entertainment to Triptolemus, whose chariot, while he was asleep, his daughter got into, and was killed by falling out of it].  
42. Ephyræn. [Corinth, so called of Ephir, the daughter of Oceanus, who is said to have first resided there. The poet adds Pirenids, so called from the fountain Pyrene, situated at the foot of Acrocorinthus].  
44. Pluviâlibus fungis. [Mushrooms produced by rain. At Corinth, it was said, men sprung from mushrooms. This story arose from the ignorance of its first inhabitants: so that Fungi, mushrooms, became a proverbial expression for foolish people].  
45. Colchis. [i.e. Colchicis, adj. Medea carried her poisons along with her from Colchis].  
46. Mare utrumque. [Two seas which wash the Isthumus of Corinth saw the king's house in a flame].  
47. Natorum. [Medea had two sons by Jason, which she afterwards killed, being slighted by Jason, who married Creusa, the daughter of Creon, king of Corinth].  
49. Titaniacis draconibus. [The Titanian dragons].  
50. Palladias. [Athens dedicated to Pallas].

EXP. FAB. V. The Argument of this Fable so fully relates the subsequent transactions of Jason, as to render it unnecessary to continue them here; but this it may be requisite to observe, that Ovid, in his account of the two journies undertaken by Medea, introduces several fables, of which history is
wholly silent. However, the following observations may, in general, serve as a key to them, viz.: To escape any imminent danger, was to be turned into a Bird; to avoid a pursuit, to be concealed in a Cave, or transformed into Serpents: if forced into tears, that was to become a fountain; if young persons are said to be lost in a wood, they become Nymphs or Dryads. The likeness of names, as has been observed, offered a ready hint for a metamorphosis, viz.: Alopis into a Wolf; Cygnus into a Swan; Coronis into a Crow; Cerambis into a Beetle. A proper attention to these will explain many of the fables related here; but such as have a connexion with historical facts, we shall more particularly consider. That of the women of Cos being changed into Cows, has its foundation in the cruelty of Hercules's companions, who sacrificed some of them to the gods of the country: that of the inhabitants of Rhodes being changed into Rocks, from their perishing in an inundation. The great fruitfulness of the daughter of Alcidamas, was expressed by her being turned into a Dove: the rage and despair of Maera, by her transformation into a Bitch. The metamorphosis of Menephron into a brute beast, shews the horror in which his incest was held. Arne was changed into a Daw, for her avarice in selling her country, as that bird is reported to love money. The metamorphosis of Philyre, the mother of Chiron, the Centaur, into a Linden-Tree, is what her name expressed in the Greek language.

FAB. VI. VII. & VIII. SPUMA CERBERI IN VENENUM. SCIIRON IN PETRAM. ARNE IN AVEM MONEDULAM.

Hercules chains the dog Cerberus, who guarded Hell. Theseus, after his exploits in Corinth, arrives at Athens, where being unknown to his father, and Medea conceiving some unfavourable apprehensions respecting him, she prepares for him a cup of poison; but the king, luckily discovering him to be his son, just at the instant he is going to drink, snatches the cup from him, when instantly the Sorceress flies off in her chariot. Ægeus then makes a solemn feast to celebrate the Prince's arrival and preservation; in the mean time Minos, King of Crete, solicits several Princes to assist him in a war against Athens, to revenge the death of his son Androgeus, who had been murdered there.

EXCIPIT hanc Ægeus, facto dammandus in uno:

Ægeus exipithane, damnandus in uno facto: nec est hospitium satis, quoque junxit fide rerum. Jamque Theseus aderat, proles ignara parenti; Qui virtute sua bimarem pacaverat Isthmon. Hujus in exitium miscer Medea, quod olim 5 Attulerat secum Scythicis aconiton ab oris.

a ignota.

NOTES.

2. Dammandus: Blameable.
3. In uno: For this one fact, that he had given entertainment to Medea.
4. Bimarem: The Isthmus of Peloponnesus, from which the Isthmian games took their name, which, as Plutarch writes, Theseus instituted in honour of Neptune.
5. Aconiton: An herb which is the rank-est poison, called Aconitum, of τῆς Ακόντης, i.e. a cliff of a rock, because it grows thereon,
Memorant, illud esse orum e dentibus canis Echidnæ. Est specus tenebroso hiatus, est via declivis per quam Tyrinthii homines abstraxerunt Cerberon restantem, quod obliquam olculos contra diem, quod micanes radios, canenis nectaris adamanter, qui concitus rabidam ira pariter impulit auribus, et sparsit virides agros albinates spumis. Putant has concresce; quod nactas alimenes fere ascenden soli, ceppise vire nocendi.—

Quæ quia vivacia nascentur pariter caute, agrestes vocant Aconita. Ipsa parentes Ægeus, astu conjuges porroexit ea nato, ut hosti. Theseus sumperserat data polce ignarâ dextra; cùm pater cognovit signa sui generis in clauro capulo gladii, quod excussit facinus ab ore. Illa effugit nece, nebulis motis per carmina.

At genitor, quoniam latatur sospite, Attonitus tantum leti discrimine parvo committi potuisse nefas, fovent ignibus aras, Muneribusque Deos implere: feriuntque secures Colla torosa bunc vinctorum cornua vittis.

Nullus Erechthidem furit celebrator illo Illuxisse dies. Agitant convivia patres, at medium vulgus; nec non et carmina, vino Ingenium faciente, canunt. Te, maxime Theseu, Mirata est Marathon Cretæi sanguine tauri; medium vulgus agitant convivia: nec non et canunt carmina, vino faciente ingenium. Marathon mirata est, maxime Theseu, sanguine Cretæi tauri:

a herbæ. b ferocis.

7. Echidnae.] Of Cerberus, ζυγεόν; in Latin Viper, a viper.
9. Tyrinthi.] Hercules, so named from his country Tyrinth.
11. Nexis adamanter.] Of adamant, and therefore the stronger.
12. Terni.] Triple, from his triple head.
13. Conjugis astu.] By the craft of his wife.
19. Nato.] To his son Theseus.
22. Signat.] Ægeus knew his son Theseus, by a figure that was engraved upon the ivory hilt of his sword.

Facinusque, &c.] He pushed away the poison from his son’s mouth.
23. Illa.] Medea.

Nebulis motis.] Clouds arising by her enchantments, which concealed her, and by which she was carried through the air.

Illo Echidnæe memorant e dentibus orum Esse canis. Specus est tenebroso caecus hiatus; Est via declivis, per quam Tyrinthii heros 9 Restantem, contraque diem radiosque micantes Obliquantem olculos, nectaris adamanter canenis, Cerberon abstraxit; rabidâ qui concitus irâ Implevit pariter ternis latratibus auras, Et sparsit virides spumis albinibus a agros. 14 Has concresce putant; nactasque alimenta b fo- Frecundique soli, vires ceppise nocendi. [racis Quæ quia nascentur durâ vivacia caute Agrestes Aconita vocant. Ea, conjugis astu, Ipsa parentis Ægeus nato porroexit, ut hosti. 19 Sumpserat ignarâ Theseus data pocula dextra; Cùm pater in capulo gladii cognovit churno Signa sui generis: facinosque excussit ab ore. Effugit illa nece, nebulis per carmina motis.

At genitor, quoniam latatur sospite nato; Attonitus tantum leti discrimine parvo 25 Committi potuisse nefas, fovent ignibus aras, Muneribusque Deos impulere: fieriuntque secures Colla torosa bunc vinctorum cornua vittis.

Nullus Erechthidem furit celebrator illo Illuxisse dies. Agitant convivia patres, at medium vulgus; nec non et carmina, vino Ingenium faciente, canunt. Te, maxime Theseu, Mirata est Marathon Cretæi sanguine tauri; medium vulgus agitant convivia: nec non et canunt carmina, vino faciente ingenium. Marathon mirata est, maxime Theseu, sanguine Cretæi tauri:

a herbæ. b ferocis.

NOTES.

7. Echidnae.] Of Cerberus, ζυγεόν; in Latin Viper, a viper.
9. Tyrinthi.] Hercules, so named from his country Tyrinth.
11. Nexis adamanter.] Of adamant, and therefore the stronger.
12. Terni.] Triple, from his triple head.
13. Conjugis astu.] By the craft of his wife.
19. Nato.] To his son Theseus.
22. Signat.] Ægeus knew his son Theseus, by a figure that was engraved upon the ivory hilt of his sword.

Facinusque, &c.] He pushed away the poison from his son’s mouth.
23. Illa.] Medea.

Nebulis motis.] Clouds arising by her enchantments, which concealed her, and by which she was carried through the air.

Illo Echidnæe memorant e dentibus orum Esse canis. Specus est tenebroso caecus hiatus; Est via declivis, per quam Tyrinthii heros 9 Restantem, contraque diem radiosque micantes Obliquantem olculos, nectaris adamanter canenis, Cerberon abstraxit; rabidâ qui concitus irâ Implevit pariter ternis latratibus auras, Et sparsit virides spumis albinibus a agros. 14 Has concresce putant; nactasque alimenta b fo- Frecundique soli, vires ceppise nocendi. [racis Quæ quia nascentur durâ vivacia caute Agrestes Aconita vocant. Ea, conjugis astu, Ipsa parentis Ægeus nato porroexit, ut hosti. 19 Sumpserat ignarâ Theseus data pocula dextra; Cùm pater in capulo gladii cognovit churno Signa sui generis: facinosque excussit ab ore. Effugit illa nece, nebulis per carmina motis.

At genitor, quoniam latatur sospite nato; Attonitus tantum leti discrimine parvo 25 Committi potuisse nefas, fovent ignibus aras, Muneribusque Deos impulere: fieriuntque secures Colla torosa bunc vinctorum cornua vittis.

Nullus Erechthidem furit celebrator illo Illuxisse dies. Agitant convivia patres, at medium vulgus; nec non et carmina, vino Ingenium faciente, canunt. Te, maxime Theseu, Mirata est Marathon Cretæi sanguine tauri; medium vulgus agitant convivia: nec non et canunt carmina, vino faciente ingenium. Marathon mirata est, maxime Theseu, sanguine Cretæi tauri:

a herbæ. b ferocis.
Quodque, suis securus, arat Cromyona colonus, Munus opusque tuum est. Tellus Epidauria per
35 te Clavigeram vidit Vulcani occumbere prolum. Vidit et inimitem Cephesias ora Procrusten:
Cercyonis lethum vidit Cerealis Eleusis.
Occidit ille Sinis, magnis male viribus usus: Qui poterat curvare trabes; et agebat ab alto
Ad terram latè sparsurus corpora planis. 41 Tutus ad Alcathoni Lelegeia mensa limes,
Composito Scirono, patet: sparsique latronis.
Terra negat sedem, sedem negat ossibus unda:
Que jactata diu furtur durasse vetustas 45
In scopulos. Scopulis nomem Scironis inherevit.
Si titulos annosque tuos numerare velimus;
Facta premant annos. Pro te, fortissime, vota
Publica suscipimus: Bacchi tibi sumimus haustus.
Consosten assennu populi, precibusque faventum
Regia: nec tota tristis locus ulissus in urbe est. 49
Nec tamen (usque adèo nulli est sincera voluptas; 52
Solicitique aliquld lectis intervenit) Àegenus
Gaudia percepit nato secura recepto. [quàm
Bella parat Minos: qui quanquam militae, quasi-
Classe valet; patrià tamen est firmissimus irà; 57
Androgêique necem justis ulciscitur arnis.

54. Cromyona.] A town in the territory of Corinth, which a Sow of an incredible size laid waste. This Sow Theseus killed. [Suis securus] is a very elegant expression, that is, secure from the danger of the Sow that was slain.
55. Epidauria.] Epidaurus is a city of Peloponness, renowned for the temple of Æsculapius.
56. Clavigeram.] A robber that carried a great club, the son of Vulcan, called Periphetia.
57. Immitem.] Cruel.—Cephesias.] A region that the river Cepheus flows through.
Procrusten.] Procrustes, Cercyon, Sciron, and Sinis are the robbers that Theseus subdued.
58. Eleusis.] A city of Athens, where the temple of Ceres stood, and thence called Cerealis. The mysteries of Ceres celebrated here, are called Eleusina.
59. Sinis.] A thief that infested the Isthmus, and who tormented those who fell into his hands, by fastening their arms to two pine-trees, which he bent to the ground, then suddenly letting them spring up, tore their bodies in the most miserable and ex-

erciating manner. This robber Theseus slew.
42. Ad Alcathoni.] The road is safe to the city of Megara, that was rebuilt by Alca-

thor.
Lelegeia.] Built by Lalex, who travelling from Egypt, fortified Megara, and would have the inhabitants called Leleges, after his own name.
45. Composito.] Being slain. For com-
ponere signifies to finish, or put an end to.
48. Facto, &c.] Thy Achievements are more in number than the years of thy life.
Vota publica.] The Thessian festivals, which the Athenians instituted in honour of
Theseus.
49. Tibi.] To thy honour.
55. Minos.] King of Crete, he was the son of Jupiter and Europa.
56. Firmissimus.] Most resolute and for-
midable.
Irà.] Anger becoming a father on account of the murder of his son.
57. Androgêique.] This son of Minos, the Athenians had murdered out of envy.
JUSTIS.] With a just war, because it was to take vengeance for the death of his son.
Tamen acquirit amicas vires ante bellum: quaque habitus potens, pererrat freta volucris classe. Hinc jungit Anaphen sibi, et Astypaleia regna; Anaphen promissis, Astypaleia regna bello. Hinc humilem Myconon, cretosaque rura Cimoli, florentemque Cythnon, Scyron, planamque Scriphon, marmoreamque Paron, quaque impia Sithonis prodidit arcem, accepto auro quod avara poposcerat. Mutata est in avem, quae nunc quoque diligite aurum; Monedula nigra pedes, velata nigris pennis.

Ante tamen bellum vires acquirit amicas:
Quaque a potens habitus, volucris freta classe pererrat,

Hinc Anaphen sibi jungit, et Astypaleia regna. Promissis Anaphen, regna Astypaleia bello:
Hinc humilem Myconon, cretosaque rura Cimoli,

[riphon, Florentemque Cythnon, Scyron, planamque Se-Marmoreamque Paron, quaque impia prodidit arcem,

Sithonis accepto, quod avara poposcerat, auro. Mutata est in avem, quae nunc quoque diligite aurum;
Nigra pedes, nigris velata Monedula pennis. a patent aditus.

NOTES.

55. Ante bellum.] Before he made war upon the Athenians, he procured auxiliary troops.
59. Quaque.] With a formidable navy, he scoured all the neighbouring seas.
60. Anaphen.] An island that spontaneously arose out of the sea of Crete.
62. Astypaleia.] An isle of the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades.
63. Myconon.] This is also one of the Cyclades.—Cretosaque.] Chalky.

Cimoli.] An island in the Cretan Sea.
63. Cython] Cythnos, Scyros, and Scriphos, are islands of the Cyclades.
64. Marmoreamque] Paron is an island, and one of the Cyclades, which produces very white marble, called Parian marble.
65. Sithonis.] An island, in which Sithonian Arne was transformed into a jack-daw.
67. Velata.] Covered.

Monedula.] A bird of the jack-daw kind, so called, quasi Monetula, because it is darkened with Moneta, i. e. money.

EXP. FAB. VI. VII. & VIII. The dog Cerberus, which makes such a figure in fabulous history, has his origin from the Egyptians, whose Mummies he is said to have guarded. The Grecian history relates that, in the Cavern Tænarus, there was a Serpent which ravaged the adjacent country; and as this place was supposed to be one of the avenues to Pluto’s kingdom, this Serpent was called his Porter. It is observed that Homer was the first that called Cerberus a Dog, whose name signifies one that devours flesh. — By the poisonous herbs said to grow from the foam of Cerberus, we are to understand, that they were found in great abundance there, and the ill use made of them by some women of Thessaly, was the occasion of their being called Witches. The figure of Cerberus, which was brought from Egypt by Sir Paul Lucas, and remains now in the cabinet of Mons. de Boze, is represented with the heads of a Man, a Dog, and a Monkey, with Serpents entwined round the three heads, their tails making several folds about the legs.

FAB. IX. CEPHALI LEGATIO.

Minos, having engaged several Powers in his Interest, and being refused by others, goes to the island of Ægina, where Æacus reigned, to endeavour to bring that Prince also into his Alliance, but without effect. Upon his Departure, Cephalus arrives Ambassador from Athens, and obtains Assistance from that King, who gives him an account of the Desolation, a
Plague had made in his Country, and the surprising Manner in which it had been repeopled.

At non Oliaros, Didymaeque, et Tenos, et Andros,
Et Gyaro, nitidæque ferax Peparethos olivæ,
Gnosiasacas juvère rates. Latere indè sinistro
Oenopiam Minos petit Æacideia regna.
Oenopiam veteres appellavère: sed ipse
Æacus Æginam genitricis nomine dixit.
Turba ruit, tantæque virum cognoscere famæ
Expedit. Occurrunt illi Telamonque, minorque
Quam Telamon Peleus, et proles tertia Phocus.
Ipsæ quoque egreditur tardus gravitate senili
Æacus: et quæ sit veniendi causa requirit.
Admonitus patrii lactús suspirat, et illi
Dicta refert rector populorum talia centum:
Arma juves oro pro gnato sumpta; piaæque
Pars sis militiae. Tumulo solatia posco. 15
Huic Asopiades, Petis irrita, dixit, et urbui
Haud facienda mææ; neque enim conjunctior ulla
Cecropidis hæc est tellus. Ea fædera nobis.
Tristis abit, stabuntque tibi tua fædera magnó,
Dixit: et utilius bellum putat esse minari,
Quæ gerere, atque suas i bi preconsumere vires.
Classis ab Oenopis etiamnum Lyctia muris
Spectari poterat; cum pleno concia velo
consumere suas vires. etiamnum Lyctia classis poterat spectari ab Oenopis muris; cum

NOTES.

1. Oliaros, &c.] Are islands in the Ægean Sea, which did not assist Minos against the Athenians.
2. Olive ferax.] Abounding in oil.
3. Gnosiasacas rates.] Ships of Crete.—Gnosus was one of the chief cities of Crete, and the Court of Minos.
4. Oenopiam.] Now commonly called Ægina, or Engina; an island in the Bay of Saronica, called the Gulph of Engia.
5. Æacus.] He was the son of Jupiter; he had three sons, Telamon, Peleus, and Phocus.
6. Æacus.] The sight of Æacus happy in three sons, and his very errand renewed the sorrow of a father who had lost a son.
7. Turba ruit.] All the people run out of curiosity to see a man of so great fame.
8. Minorque.] Younger than Telamon.
9. Admonitus patrii lactus.] The sight of Æacus happy in three sons, and his very errand renewed the sorrow of a father who had lost a son.
10. Centum populorum.] Crete is said to have had 100 cities. It is now called Candia, and was some years since taken by the Turks.

Mm

NOTES.

26. AEcadæ.] Gen. arum—the sons of AEa-
29. Vetricis formae.] Of his former beauty.
30. Popularis olivae.] The olive was reckoned an emblem of peace, and therefore properly carried by a man, who came to beg friendship and assistance. The poet calls the olive popularis, of the same country, because Minerva had introduced it into A-thens upon the famous contest she had with Neptune, which you may read in the Pau-
32. Clyton et Buten.] Clytus and Buteus, the sons of Pallas (whose father was Pandion) were on the right hand, and the other on the left hand of Cephalus.
33. Sua verba.] The proper words, the proper compliments, as we say.
34. Peragis mandata.] Performs the com-
mmands which he had received from the Athenians.
35. Fedus—et jura parentum.] He puts him in mind of the solemn league which
Quos quondam vidi vestrâ prius urbe receput.
Æacus ingemuit; tristique ita voce locutus:
Flebile principium melior fortuna sequetur. 50
Hanc utinam possem vobis memorare! sine ullo
Ordine nunc repetam: neu longâ ambage
morer vos.
Ossa cinisque jacent, memori quos mente re-
Et quota pars illi rerum perière mearum!
Dira lues irâ populis Junonis inique, 55
Incident exosæ dictas à pellicie terras.
Dûm visum mortale malum, tantæque latebat
Causa nocens cladis; pugnatum est arte medendi;
Exitium superabat opem; quæ victa jacebat.
Principio cælum spissâ caligine terras
Prescit; et ignavos inclusit nubibus æstus:
Dûmque quater a junctis explevit cornibus orbem
Luna, quater plenum tenuata retexusit orbem;
Letiferis calidi spirârunt flatibus Austri. 60
Constat et in fontes vitium venisse, lacusque;
Milliaque incultos serpentum multa per agros
Errasse, atque suis fluvios temerâsse venenis.

NOTES.

50. Flebile principium.] A lamentable origin.
51. Memorare.] To relate fully, and in order.
52. Longâ ambage.] With a circumstan-
tial detail. The poet describes the trans-
formation of ants into men. The inhabit-
ants of Ægina being consumed by a pesti-
ulence, through the anger of Juno, Æacus
entreated his father Jupiter, that he would
either restore his people, or deprive him of
life. And seeing a great number of ants in
the hollow of an oak, he begged of Jupiter to
let him have a many citizens as there were
insects. Jupiter, at his entreaty, turned the
ants into men, among whom Æacus di-
vided his kingdom.
53. Ossa cinisque jacent.] They are dead
that you inquire for, and whom you have
formerly seen.
54. Quota pars.] How small a part, how
few were they whom you miss, in compari-
sion of those who died! For his whole na-
tion had been swept away with the plague.
55. Diræ lues.] An incurable plague, for
which no remedy could be found.
56. Exosæ.] Pursuing his hatred.

Dictas à pellicie.] The island named from
her rival, and called Ægina by Æacus, after
the name of his mother, whom Juno hated,
as Jupiter had lain with her.
57. Mortale.] Such as is common to mortals.
58. Causâ.] The anger of Juno, which was
the cause of so great a calamity.
Pugnatum est.] They strove against it.
59. Exitium.] The slaughter, the morta-

ity.

Ignavos.] Lazy, so called from its effect,
for sultry heat, æstus, makes people lazy.
62. Dûmque quater, &c.] For the space of
four months.
63. Tenuata.] Diminished.
64. Retexusit.] Texo, to weave; retexo, to
unweave, i. e. to ravel, to do away, or un-
do what has been done: “Here then it is,
she did away the fulness of her orb,” (that
is) she decreased, and seemed to retire into
darkness.
65. Letiferis flatibus.] With pestilential
blasts.
66. Vitium.] The corruption of the air.
67. Temerâsse.] To have infected.
Potentia subiti morbi depensa primâ strage canum, volucrumque, oviumque, boumque,
Inque ferei subuti depensa potentia morbi.
Concidère infelix validos miratur arator. 70
Inter opus tauros; medioque recumbere sueldo.
Lanigeris gregibus balatus dantibus ãegros
Sponte suâ lanæque cadunt, et corpora tabent.
Acer equus quondam, magnæque in pulvere
fama,
[rum,
Degenerat a palmas; veterumque obilitus hono-
Ad præsepe gemit, morbo moriturus inerti. 76
Non aper irasci meminit; non fidere cursu
Cerva; nec armentis incurrere fortibus ursi.
Omnia languor habet: sylvisque, agrisque, viisque,
Corpora ãeda jacent: vitiantur odoribus aerae.
Mira loquor. Non illa canes, avidæque volucres,
Non cani tetigère lupi: dilapsa liqueascent; 82
Asflaituque nocent; et agunt contagia latè.
Perveniit ad miseros damno gravire colonos
Pestis, et in magna dominatur mœnibus urbis.
Viscera torrentur primâ: flammæque latentis
Indicum rubor est, et ductus anhælitus ægræ.
Aspera linguae tumet, trepidisque arentia venis
Ora patent: auiræque graves capitantur hiatus.
Non stratum, non ãulla pati velamiha possunt:
Dura sed in terrâ ponunt praecordia: nec fit 91
Corpus humo gelidum, sed humus de corpore
fervet.
Nec moderator adest: inque ipsos saevo me-
a
a Degener, et Palma, &c.
b a vidi.

NOTES.
68. Strage canum, &c.] The noxious va-
pour, which caused this plague, supposed
to be exhaled by the sun out of the earth.
naturally seized those animals first which
feed or graze upon the ground. This pro-
gress of the distemper is taken from Ho-

er.
70. Miratur.] Wonders, for he knows not
the cause of the calamity.
71. Inter opus. ] As he is ploughing.
Recumbere.] To fall down.
73. Talent.] They pine away.
74. Pulver.] In the race.
75. Degenerat.] Is taken actively in this
place.
Palmas.] Victories.
Veterumque honorum.] Of ancient glory.
77. Cursu.] An old Dative for cursus.
78. Incurrere.] To set upon.
79. Omnia, &c.] All animals were become
languid and weak.
80. Corpora ãeda.] Stinking carcases.
81. Illa.] The carcases.
82. Dilapsa liqueascent.] They rot and fall
away. This is an admirable description of a
pestilence.
83. Agunt contagia latè.] They spread the
contagion far and near.
87. Indicum.] A flushing of the face shows
the bowels to be inflamed.
88. Tumet.] Is puffed up.
Arentia.] Dry and parched.
89. Patent.] They gape.
Graves.] Infectious.
90. Stratum.] The bed.
91. Dura.] Hard, swelled.
Erumpit clades: obsuntque auctoribus artes. Quò proprius quisque est, servitique fidelius ægro; In partem leti citius venit. Utque salutis 96 Spes abit; finemque vident in funere morbi; Indulgent animis; a et nulla, quid utile, cura est. Utile enim nihil est. Passim, positoque pudore, Fontibus, et fluvius, putesque capacibus harrent: Nec prius est extincta sitis, quàm vita, bibendo. [Inde graves multi nequem consurgere; et ipsis Immortiuntur aquis; aliquis tamen haurit et illas.] Tantaque sunt miseris invisi tædia leti; 104 Prosiunt: aut, si prohibent consistire vires, Corpora devolvunt in humum, fugiuntque Pe- nates

Quisque suos: sua cuique domus funesta videtur: [Et quia causa latet, b locus est in crimen notus.] Semianimes errare viis, dīm stare valebant, Aspiceres; flentes alios, terraque jacentes; Lassaque versantes supremo lumina motu. 111 [Membraque pendentis tendunt ad sidera coeli, Hic illic, ubi mors dependerat, exhalantes.] Quid mihi tunc animi fuit? An, quod debuit esse, 114 Ut vitam odissem, et cuperem pars esse meorum? Quo se cunque acies oculorum flexerat; illic Vulgus erat stratun. Veluti cum putria motis odissem vitam et cuperem esse pars meorum? Quocunque acies oculorum flexerat se, illic vulgus erat stratum. Veluti cum putria

a —— et cura, quid utile, nulli est; b —— locus est in crimen. Notis Semianimes, &c.

NOTES.

94. Erumpit.] Invades.
Obsunt, &c.] And the art of physic is hurtful to the professors of it.
96. Leti.] Of death.
97. Finemque, &c.] And they see the end of the disease in death.
98. Indulgent animis.] They indulge their appetites, eat and drink what they like best, as no regimen or diet could avail.
Posito pudore.] Without shame, i. e. therefore without bounds, restraint; thus, in Homer, ξαλκις ἀκαιρίης.
103. Haurit.] He drinks.
Illas.] Those infected waters, in which many died.
104. Tantaque tædia, &c.] They hate their beds so much that they jump out of them.
105. Si prohibent, &c.] If any are so weak they can’t stand, or leap out of bed, they roll themselves down upon the ground.
107. Funesta.] Pestilential and mortal.
108. Crimine.] In the fault.
Locus notus.] They blame the place which they know: notus is in opposition to latet in the preceding clause.
111. Lassaque lumina.] Oculos jam morte gravatos, as our poet says in another place, their eyes heavy with death.
112. Pendentis.] Imminent, pressing down upon them.
113. Illic.] Here, and there, and every where.
114. Quid animi.] What mind had I? says i. e. What did I desire?
115. Ut vitam odissem.] I ought to have hated life, and wished for death.
117. Putria.] Over ripe.
poma cadunt ramis, agitataque illice glandes.
Templa vides contrà gradibus sublimia longis:
Jupiter illa tenet. Quis non tulit irrita thura ille altaria?
quoties conjux pro conjuge, genitor pro genitore, finitimi animam in non exoratis, dum dicit precantia verba? Quo pars thuris est reperta inconsumpta in manu! quoties adnoti templis, dum sacratos conceptit vota, et fundit purum vinum inter cornua tauri, exciderunt thuraque vulnere haud expectato! Ego ego cùm faecere sacri Jovi pro me, pro patria; tribusque natis, victima edidit diros mugitus: que collapsa subito sine ullis icibus, tinxit subjectos cultros exiguus sanguine! quoque fibra aegra perdiderit nasas veri, monituscus Deorum. Tristes morbi penetrant ad viscera. Vidi cadaveria projecta ante sacros postes; ante aras ipsas, quo mors foret invidiosior. Pars claudunt animam laqueo; que fugat timoriorem mortis morte: ultróque vocant venientia fata. Corpora missa neci feruntur nullis funeribus de more: quae enim porta capiebant funera. Aut inhumata premunt terras: aut dantur in altos Indotata rogos. Et jam reverentia nulla est, 141 Deque rogis pugnante: alienisque ignibus ardent, porte capiebant funera. Aut inhumata premunt terras: aut inhumata dantur in altos rogus, Et jam nulla reverentia est, que pragnant de rogis, que ardent alieins ignibus.

a Prodiderat:

NOTES.

119. Templa vides.] Aecus says this, pointing to a temple with his finger, Contrà.] Over-against.
121. Irrita.] Vain, not profiting.
123. Exoratis.] Exoro signifies to prevail upon by entreaties.
125. Adnoti templis.] Being brought to the temples.
Vota—concepta.] Concepio is a word particularly used at sacrifices with Vota, to express that the priest meditates or makes his prayer to the god.
126. Purum.] Neat wine, without water.
Fundit, &c.] In their sacrifices they poured out wine or other liquors to their gods, which ceremony was called libatio, a libation.
127. Haud expectato.] Not looked for.
132. Aegra.] Vitiated. The soothsayers used to inspect the entrails of the beasts offered in sacrifice, in order to foretell future events.
Notas.] The signs.
133. Tristes.] A metonymy of the efficient.
Qui lacryment, desunt: indefectaque vagantur Natorumque, a virûmque animae, juvenumque, semumque.

NOTES.

145. In tumulos.] To build sepulchres.
Nec arbor in ignes.] Nor trees to erect funeral piles.

Exp. Fab. IX. Minos the Second, upon his accession to the throne of his father Lycaetes, made several conquests in the islands adjoining to Crete, where he reigned, and at last became master of the sea. His son Androgus he sent to Athens, who entered as a combatant in the games celebrated there, and became so successful, that he was greatly caressed by the sons of Pallas, brother to Ægeus, which occasioned such suspicions in the breast of the latter, that he caused Androgus to be murdered on his way to Thebes. The infamy of this action, the Athenians endeavoured to conceal, by reporting he was killed by the Marathon Bull, which ravaged Greece. The adventures of the war that the death of Androgus occasioned, are still to be related.

Fab. X. Formice in homines.

Jupiter, at the intercession of his son Æacus, transformed the Ants that were in the hollow of an old Oak, into Men; who, from the Greek name of those insects, were called Myrmidons.

Attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum, Jupiter ó, dixi, si te non falsa loquentur Dicta sub amplexus Æginae Asopidos isse:
Nec te, magne Pater, nostri pudet esse parentem; sepulchro.
Ant mihi redde meos; aut me quoque conde,
Ille notam fulgore dedit, tonitrûque secundo.
Accipio, sintque ista precor felicita mentis
Signa tuæ, dixi: quod das mihi, pigneror, omen.
Forte fuit juxta patulis rarissima ramis
Sacra Jovi quercus de semine Dodonæo.

Hic nos frugilegas aspexitus agmine longo,

NOTES.

1. Turbine.] A whirlwind, a storm of misery; this word expresses the violence and rapidity by which his people were swept away.
2. Si te non, &c.] If it be true that you are my father.—Loquentur.] sc. Homines.
3. Isse, &c.] To have lain with Ægina, the daughter of Asopus, and to have begotten me.
5. Nec.] To build sepulchres.
Nec arbor in ignes.] Nor trees to erect funeral piles.

8. Quod das.] The omen you now give me, I take for an happy pledge.
10. Dodonæo.] Dodona is a city of Molossus in Epirus, near which was a wood dedicated to Jupiter, in which doves used to give answers. The Dodonan oaks were supposed to foretell future events; from thence the poets feign that the ship Argo also gave answers.
11. Frugilegas.] Gathering fruits and grain.
Grande onus exiguo fornicas ore gerentes,
Rugosoque suum servantes cortice callem.
Dum numerum miror, Totidem, pater optime,
dixi,

Tu mihi da cives: et inania menia reple.

Intremuit, ramisque sonum sine flamme motis
Altadedit quercus. Pavido mihi membra timore
Horruerant, stabantque come. Tamen oscula
terra,

Roboribusque dedit: nec me sperare fatebar:
Sperabam tamen: atque animo mea vota fove-

bam.

Nox subit: et curis exercita corpora somnus
Occupat. Ante oculos eadem mihi quercus a-
desse,

Et ramos totidem, totidemque animalia ramis
Ferre suis visa est: parilique tremiscere motu:
Graniierumque agmen subjectis spargere in arvis.

Crescere quod subito, et majus majusque videri,
Ac se tollere humo: rectoque adistere truncu;
Et macluni, numerumque pedum, nigrumque
colorem,

Ponere; et humanam membris inducere formam.

Somnus abit. Damno vigilans mea visa: que-
rorque
In Superis opis esse nihil. At in aedibus ingens
Munurr erat: vocesque hominum exaudire vi-
debar,

[ somnii; Jam mihi desuertas. Düm suspicer hui quoque
Eccè venit Telamon properus, foribusque reclusis,
Squeque fideque, pater, dixit, majora videbis:
Egredere. Egredior: qualesque in imagine somni
Visus eram visidte viros, ex ordine tales
Aspicio, agnoscoque. Adeunt; regemque saluant.
Vota Jovi solvo, populiisque recentibus urbem
Partior, et vacuos priscis cultoribus agros; 40

a somnum,

NOTES.
12. Rugoso.] Rough.
14. Totidem cives.] So many subjects as
I here see ants.
15. Inania ] Depopulated.
16. Sinè flamme motis.] The motion of
the branches without wind showed the im-
mediate interference of the god.
24. Parili.] In like manner, as I had ob-
erved in the day.
25. Arvis subjectis.] In the fields under-
neath.
27. Recto.] Upright.
33. Ilas quoque, &c.] aul. esse voces somni.
34. Telamon.] My son.
35. Majora speque fideque.] Things beyond
hope or belief.
38. Adeunt.] They draw near to me.
39. Vota Jovi solvo.] I give thanks to
Jupiter, I sacrifice.
40. Partior.] I divide, I distribute.
FAB. XI. METAMORPHOSEON.

Myrmidonasque voco; nec origine nomina fraud. Corpora vidisti; Mores, quos antè gerebant, [do. Nunc quoque habent; parcumque genus, patiensque laborum, Quasitique tenax, et qui quesita reservent. 44 Hi te ad bella pares annis animisque sequuntur: Cùm primùm, qui te feliciter attulit, Eurus (Eurnsenim attulerat) fuerit mutatus in Austros.

NOTES.

41. Myrmidonasque.] Of μυρμηγκεῖς; i. e. of ants.—Fraudo.] I deprive.
42. Corpora, &c.] After having told Cephalus the story of the production of these men, he says, you see what sort of people they are.
43. Antè.] Before they were men.
45. Pares annis.] For they were all born on the same night.
47. Austros mutatus.] Because they that sail from Ægina to Athens need a south wind.

EXP. FAB. X. Minos, having traversed the Isles of Oliaros, Didymus, Tenos, and Andros, staid some time in Ægina, where Æacus reigned. Surprised at not meeting with any of his old acquaintance, he was informed by the king of the ravages made amongst his subjects by the plague, and that Jupiter had replaced them, by transforming into men the ants that were in an hollow tree; which we can suppose to be no other than the return of his people, who had fled to the woods to avoid the contagion. The affinity of their name in Greek to that of ants, gave rise to the story of this metamorphosis.

FAB. XI. & XII. CEPHALUS AE AURORA IMMUTATUR. CANIS ET VULPES IN SAXUM.

Cephalus, having resisted the entreaties of Aurora, who fell in love with him as he was hunting, returns in disguise to his wife Procris, to try the sincerity of her affection, which beginning to waver, he makes himself known, and the discovery so provokes her, that she flies to the woods, and turns huntress, with a resolution never to see him more. She is afterwards, upon his submission, reconciled to him, and bestows on him a Dog and Dart, which Diana had given her. The Dog is turned into stone when in chase of a wild beast, which Themis had sent to ravage the territories of Thebes, according to the interpretation of the Sphinx's Riddle by Oedipus.

TALIBUS atque aliis longum sermonibus illi Implevere diem. Lucis pars ultima mensae

Est data, nox somnis. Jubar aureus extulerat Flabat adhuc Eurus; reddituraque vela tenebat.

NOTES.

2. Pars ultima lucis.] The evening.
Mensa.] To supper, to eating.

3. Jubar.] His beam.
Aureus.] Splendid.
Ad Cephalum Pallante sati, cui grandior ætas; Ad regem Cephalus, simul et Pallante creati Conveniunt. Sed adhuc regem sopor æ altus habebat.

Excipit Ἀεακίς illos in limine Phocus: Nam Telamon fraterque viros ad bella legebant. Phocus in interius spatium, pulchroseque recessus Cercropidas ducit, cum quis simul ipse resedit; Aspicit Ἀελωδις ignotα ex arbore factum 12 Ferre manū jaculum; cujus fuit auræ cuspis. Pauca priūs medii sermonibus ille locutus, Sum nemorum studiosus, ait, cædisque ferinae; Quā tamen e sylvā ténæs hastile recisum 16 Jamdudum dubito: certe, si fraxinus esset, Fulva colore foret; si cornus, nodus inesset: Undē sit ignoro: sed non formosius isto Viderunt oculi telum jaculabile nostri. 20 Excipit Actaeis è fratribus alter: et, Usum Majorem specie mirabere, dixit, in isto. Consequitur quodcunque petit: Fortunae missum

Non regit: et revolat nullo referente cruentum. Tum verò juvenis Nereius omnia querit; 25 Cur sit, et undè datum; quis tanti munieris aut- tor?

Quæ petit ille refert: sed, qua narrare pudori est, Qua tulerit mercede silet: tactusque dolore Conjugas amissæ, lacrymis ita fatur obortis: Hoc me, nate Deā (quis possit credere?) telum a artus,

NOTES.


25. Fortunae, &c.] Is not subject to chance. For it is never cast in vain.

26. Nereius.] Phocus was the grandson of Nereus; Psamathe, the wife of Ἀεακίς, was the daughter of Nereus. 29. Auctor.] Who was the giver of so valuable a present.

27. Quæ, &c.] Cephalus answers to the questions he is asked; but, through modesty, makes no mention upon what account he re- ceived that dart from his wife. 30. Nate Deā. Phocus, whom Cephalus speaks to, was the son of Ἀεακίς, by the nymph Psamathe.
Flere facit, facietque diu; si vivere nobis 31 
Fata diu dederint: hoc me cum conjuge carà 
Perdidit. Hoc utinam caruissem munere sem 
per!

Procris erat (si forte magis pervenit ad aures 
Orithyia tuas) raptæ soror Orithyiaë. 35 
Si faciem moresque velis conferre duarum, 
Dignor ipsa rapi. Pater hanc mihi junxit 
Erechtheus:

Hanc mihi junxit amor. Felix dicebar, eramque: 
(Non ita Dis visum est) ac nunc quoque forsitam 
essem.

Alter agebatur post pacta jugalia mensis; 40 
Cum me cornigeris tendentem retia cervis, 
Vertice de sunno semper florentis Hymenti, 
Lutea manæ videt pulsus Aurora tenebris: 
Invitumque rapit. Liceat mihi vera referre 
Pace Deæ; quod sit roseo spectabilis ore, 45 
Quod teneat lucis, teneat confinia noctis, 
Nectaris quod alatur aquis; ego Procrin amab 

Pectore Procris erat, Procris mihi semper in ore. 
Sacræ tori, coitusque novos, thalamosque recentes, 
Primaque deserti referebam fædera lecti. 
Mota Deæ est; et, Siste tusæ, ingrate, querelas, 
Procris habe, dixit: quod si mea provida 
mens est;

Non habuisse voles; meque illi irata remisit. 
Dum redeo, mecumque Deæ memorata retracto, 
Esse metus coepit, ne jura jugalia conjux 55 
facit me flere, facietque diu; si fata dederint nobis vivere 
diu: hoc perdidit me cum carà 
junctum munere semper! Procris erat 
soror raptae Orithyiaë (si forte 
Orithyiaë magis pervenit ad duas 
aures). Si velis conferre faciem 
moresque duarum, ipsa dignior 
rapi. Pater Erechtheus junxit 
hanc mihi: amor junxit hanc 
mihi. Dicebar felix, eramque: 
(non visum est Æta Dis) ac forsitan 
quoque essem nunc. Alter 
menis agebatur post pacta jugala; cum Aurora, pulsit tenebris 
lutea manæ, videt me de 
summo vertice Hymentisemper 
florentis, tendentem retia cor- 
nigeris cervis, que rapit invi- 
tum. Liceat mihi referre vera, 
pace Æa; quod sit spectabilis 
roseo ore, quod teneat confinia lucis, 
teneat confinia noctis, quod 
alatur nectaris aquis; ego 
amabam Procris: Procris 
erat semper in pectore mihi, 
Procris in ore. Referebam 
sacra tori, que novos coitus, 
querecentes thalamos, prima- 
quedædera deserti lecti. Deæ 
est motæ; et dixit, Ingrata, 
siste tusæ querelas; habe Pro- 

Procris; quod si mea mens est 
provida; voles non habuisse; 
que irata remisit me illi. D'm 
redeo, que retracto mecum mem- 
orata Deæ, metus coepit esse, 
nec orijux.

NOTES.
34. Procris.] She was the daughter of Erech-
theus, king of the Athenians.
35. Si forte, &c.] So Lib. IX.
36. Conferre.] Compare.
37. Ipsa.] Procris; for Cephalus thought 
Procris to be more beautiful than Orithyia.
38. Junxit mihi.] He gave her to me for a 
wife.
39. Non Dis.] It was not the will of the 
gods that I should be happy.
40. Agebatur.] Was begun. This is the 
proper sense of this word.
41. Post pacta jugalia.] After the celebration 
of the nuptials.
42. Hymetti.] A mountain near Athens, 
where the best honey and finest marble are to 
be had.
43. Luteæ.] Ruddy. Aurora fell in love 
with Cephalus on account of his beauty.
44. Beautiful, rose coloured.
45. Worthy to be admired.
46. Passages the confines.
47. An elegant repetition.
48. Of the bed.
49. For he had plighted his faith 
to Procris, that he would not be with any other 
woman.—Deserti lecti.] Of his forsaken wife, 
or violated marriage.
50. Deæ motæ est.] Aurora was provoked 
and angry.—Siste.] Leave off.—Ingrata. 
Ungrateful, not to return my love.
51. Procris habe.] An irony with indignation.—Provida mens.] If I can foresee 
future events, you will wish you never had 
had Procris.
52. The words of Aurora.
53. Retract.] I meditate, I think on.
54. My wife Procris.
Faciesque ætasque jubebant 
Credere adulterium: prohibebant credere: mores 
prohibebant credere. Sed tamen abfueream: sed et haec 
erat exemplum eriminis, unde redibam. Sed amantes 
tempus cuncta. Studue querere 
quò doleam: que solicitare 
pudicum fide. 

Aurora 
vavit huic timori: quo imputat 
meam figurum (video sensisse). Ineo, non cognoscen 
dus, Palladias Athenas: in 
grediorque domum. Culpâ domus ipsa 
carebat; \[a raptu.

Castaque signa dabat: dominoque erat anxia 
Vix aditu per mille dolos ad Erechtida facto, 
Ut vidi, obstupui: meditataque penē reliqui 
Tentamenta fide: malē, quia vera faterer, 
Continui: malē quin, ut oportuīt, oscura fer 
rem. 69

Tristis erat; sed nulla tamen formosior illā 
Esse potest tristi: desiderioque calcebat 
Conjugis abrecti. Tu collige, qualis in illā 
Phoce, decoruerit, quam sic dolor ipse decebat. 
Quid referam quoties tentamenta nostra pudici 
Reppulerunt mores? Quoties, Ego, dixerit, uni 
Servor,ubicunque est: uni mea gaudia servo? 
Cui non ista fide satis experientia sano 
Magna foret? Non sum contentus: et in mea 
pugno 
[cor; 
Vulnera; nam census dare me pro nocte 
puis. 
Muneraque augendo tandem dubitare coegi. 

Exclamo: b Malē tectus ego en, malē pactus 
adulter, 
81

a taruo. b Exclamo me fassus, ego en male pactus (vel tactus) adulter,

NOTES.

56. Faciesque, &c.] The beautiful face, and youthful years of Procis, gave a colour to the fact.

57. Mores prohibebant.] But her chaste behaviour did not permit me to suspect her.

58. Sed et haec.] But Aurora, from whom I came, was an example of frailty: for Aurora convinced him, that women were prone to crimes.

61. Solicitare.] To empt.

63. Ineo.] I enter in.

66. Erechtida.] Procis, the daughter of Euretus.

68. Fidei.] For fidei, a genitive case. It is a Graecism.

69. Continui.] I can scarce refrain from confessing myself to be Cephalus.

Non bene servasset. Faciesque ætasque jubebant 
Credere adulterium: prohibebant credere mores. 
Sed tamen abfueream: sed et haec erat, unde 
redibam, 

Criminis exemplum. Sed cuncta timemus aman-
tes.

Querere, quò doleam, studeo: donisque pudicum 
Solicitare fideum. Favet huic Aurora timori; 
Immutatque meam (video sensisse) figurum. 
Palldias ineo, non cognoscendus, Athenas: 63 
Ingrediorque domum. Culpâ domus ipsa 
carebat; \[a raptu.

Castaque signa dabat: dominoque erat anxia 
Vix aditu per mille dolos ad Erechtida facto, 
Ut vidi, obstupui; meditataque penē reliqui 
Tentamenta fide: malē, quia vera faterer, 
Continui; malē quin, ut oportuīt, oscura fer 
rem. 69

Tristis erat; sed nulla tamen formosior illā 
Esse potest tristi: desiderioque calcebat 
Conjugis abrecti. Tu collige, qualis in illā 
Phoce, decoruerit, quam sic dolor ipse decebat. 
Quid referam quoties tentamenta nostra pudici 
Reppulerunt mores? Quoties, Ego, dixerit, uni 
Servor,ubicunque est: uni mea gaudia servo? 
Cui non ista fide satis experientia sano 
Magna foret? Non sum contentus: et in mea 
pugno 
[cor; 
Vulnera; nam census dare me pro nocte 
puis. 
Muneraque augendo tandem dubitare coegi. 

Exclamo: b Malē tectus ego en, malē pactus 
adulter, 
81

a taruo. b Exclamo me fassus, ego en male pactus (vel tactus) adulter,
Verum eram conjux: me, perfida, teste teneris.
Ilia nihil: tacito tantummodo victa pudore
Insidiosa, malo cum conjuge, limina fugit;
Offensaque mei genus omne perosa viorum; 85
Montibus errabat studiis operaetDia ne.
Tum mihi deserto violentior ignis ad ossa
Pervenit; orabam veniam; et peccasse fatebar;
Et potuisse datis simili succumbere culpae
Me quoque muneribus; si munera tanta da-
rentur.
Hoc mihi confesso, lesum prius alta pudorem,
Redditar, et dulces concorditer a exigit annos.
Dat mihi praterea, tanquam b se parva dedisset
Dona, canem munus: quem cum sua traderet illi
Cynthia, Currendo superabit, dixerat, omnes.
Dat simil et jaculum; manibus quod (cernis)
habemus.
Muneris alterius quae sit fortunae requiris?
Accipe. Mirandi novitate movebvre facti,
Carmina Laïades non intellecta priorum
Solvcrat ingenios; et precipitata jacebat 100
Immemor ambagam, vates obscura, suarum.
Scilicet alma Themis non talia linquit inulta.
Protinus Aonis immittitur altera Theb is
Pestis; et exitio mili pecorumque suoque
Rurigenae pavere feram. Vicina juventus 105
Venimus; et latos indagine cinximus agros.
Ilia velix superabat retia saltu;

a egimus.

b si.

NOTES.

82. Perfida.] Perfidious woman, to have
violated your fidelity.
83. Illa.] Procris.
Nihil.] se. dixit, or respondit. 
84. Insidia.] In which snares had been
laid for her.
Cum conjuge.] And me her husband.
85. Perosa.] Hating.
86. Operata.] Employed.
87. Violentior ignis.] A stronger love.
92. Redditar.] Returns to me.
95. Sc. ] Herself.
96. Cernis.] As you see.
97. Muneris.] Of the dog Ladapis, given
by his wife Procris.—Requiris. Do you
require?
98. Mirandi, &c.] Hear a thing worthy of
admiration:
99. Carmina.] Riddles—Laïades.] Oedi-
pus, the son of Laius by Jocasta.
100. Solverat.] Had interpreted the riddle
of the Sphinx.

Precipitata.] The Sphinx, who, for vexa-
tion that Oedipus had interpreted her riddle,
threw herself headlong from a rock.
101. Ambagam.] Of her riddle.
102. Alma Themis.] Themis, who is also
called the Rhamnusian Virgin, is the goddess
of Justice. Alma is venerable, or gracious.
Talía.] The murder of Laius, and the mar-
riage of Oedipus with his mother Jocasta,
given him by the Thebans to wife; for his in-
terpreting the riddle, the kingdom was given
him as a reward.
103. Altera pestis.] Another plague.
105. Rurigena, &c.] The husbandmen were
in dread of the wild beast, both as to their
own and their cattle's lives.
106. Indagine.] The nets with which hunte-
men enclose forests, and the coverts of wild
beasts, are called Indagine. So Virgil, Saltus,
the indagine eungunt. Indagle is to search
out, as an hound.
107. Illa.] The wild beast.


Imminet hic, sequiturque parum: similique tenenti 125 Non tenet, et vacuos exercet in aer a morsus. Ad jaculi vertebar opem: quod dextera librat Dum mea, dum digitos amenis, indere tento, Lumina deflexi, revocataque rursus cœdem Rettuleram: medio (mirum!) duo marmora campo 130

a sequius. b addere.

NOTES.

108. Summaque lina.] The highest ropes; a metonymy of the matter, for ropes are made of flax.—Plagarum.] Of nets.
109. Copula.] The bandage with which dogs are coupled together.
110. Volucri alii.] A swift flying bird.
Non secus.] No otherwise than, i. e., the course of the beast upon the ground was as rapid as the flight of a bird in the air.
Ludit.] Deludes, deceives.
111. Lælapo.] This dog was so named from his swiftness. Alælapo is a whirlwind.
112. Pugnat.] Endeavours to get off.
113. Morantia.] That hinder, that detain.
Tendit.] Burns.
114. Missus.] The dog was scarce let loose.
115. Habebat.] Retained.
117. Contorto verbere.] From the whirled sling.—Glandes.] Leaden bullets thrown out of the sling.
118. Gortyniazo.] Cretesian, from Gortyna, a city of Crete. The Cretan were celebrated for the most expert archers.—Calamus.] An arrow made of a reed. Metonymically.
119. Apex.] The highest top.
120. Tollor eod.] I got to that top.
121. Qua.] Where.—Modd.] Sometimes. Deprendi.] To be caught.
122. Subducere se.] To get clear of.
123. Limite.] Course.—Callida.] Cunning.
125. In spatiumq; fugit; sed decipit ora sequentis: Et redit in gyrurn, ne sit sus impetus hosti.
126. Hosti.] To Lælapo.
127. Imminet.] Is just upon her.
128. Vacuos.] Vain, because he could not catch the wild beast.
129. Ad jaucul, &c.] I had a mind to throw my dart.
130. Amentis.] To the thongs, with which darts were thrown out more easily and farther. Indere.] To fit.
132. Deflexi.] I turned my eyes from the dog and wild beast.
133. Edens.] To the same place.
134. Mirum.] A wonderful thing.
Duo marmora.] Two marble statues.
Apicio; fugere hoc, illud latrare putares.
Scilicet invictos ambo certamine cursus;
Esse Deus voluit; si quis Deus adfuit illis.

NOTES.

135. Adfuit.] Was an assistant.

EXP. FAB. XI. & XII. The only necessary thing to be observed here is, that there were two princes of the name of Cephalus: one the son of Mercury, and Herse the daughter of Cercops; the other the son of Deioneus, king of Phocis, and Diomeda the daughter of Xuthus. The first was carried off by Aurora, with whom he lived in Syria; where he had a son named Python the father of Phaëton. The second married Procris, the daughter of Erectheus, king of Athens. The latter is the one mentioned by Ovid, who after he had parted from Aurora, returned to Procris, as will appear in the following fable.

FAB. XIII. PROCRIS PRO FERA OCCISA.

Procris, in her turn, suspecting the virtue of Cephalus, goes to the Forest which she supposes to be the scene of his intrigue. He, hearing a rustling noise in the thicket, wherein she conceals herself, imagines there is a wild beast; and immediately letting fly his javelin, which she had presented him with, kills her.

HACTENUS: et tacuit. Jaculo quod crimen in ipso?
Phocus ait.

Jaculi sic criminis reddidit ille. Gaudia principium nostri sint, Phocoe, doloris. Illa prius referam. Juvat o meminisse beati Temporis, Æacida, quò primos rite per annos Conjugae eram felix; felix erat illa marito. 6 Mutua cura duos, et amor socialis habebat. Nec Jovis illa meo thalamos praerret amoris: Nec me quae caperet, non si Venus ipsa veniret, Ulla erat. Æquales urebant pectora flammae. Sole ferè radiis feriente cacumina primis, 11 Venatum in sylvas juveniliter ire solembam:

NOTES.

1. Hactenus.] sc. Cephalus had been speaking.—Quod crimen, &c.] What fault is in the dart? For Æacus remembering what Cephalus had said, viz. that he had been undone by it, asks him what evil the dart had been the cause of?
2. Reddidit.] He lays open.
3. Illa.] The joys.—Referam.] I will relate.
4. Rite.] Perfectly.
5. Felix.] An Anadiplosis.
6. Socialis.] From the effect, because it renders sociable.
7. Socialis.] From the effect, because it renders sociable.
8. Thalamos Jovis.] The nuptials of Jupiter.
9. Ipsa.] Herself who is the Goddess of Beauty.
10. Æquales flammae.] An equal love.
11. Soile.] I used to go a hunting in the woods betimes in the morning. A Periphrasis of the morning.
Ire canes, nec lina sequi nodosa sinebam.
Tutus eram jaculo. Sed cum satiata ferine
dextera caedis erat; repetebam frigus, et umbra,
Et que de gelidis vallabat vallibus, Aoram.
Aura petebatur medio milii lenis in aestu: Aoram expectabam: requies erat illa labori.
Aura (recordor enim) venias, cantare solebam:
Meque juves, intresque sinus, gratissima, nos-
Iros: [aestus.] Utque a facis, relevere velis, quibus urimur, Forsitan addidirim (sic mea lata trahebant) Blanditias plures, et, Tu mihi magna volupias, Diereis solitus: Tu me refiescis foveisque:
Tu facis, ut sylvas, ut amem loca sola: meque Spiritus iste tuus semper captatur ab ore. Vociibus ambiguis deceptam præbuit aurem
Nesocio quis: nomenque auras tam seæ vocatum Esse putans Nymphae: Nympham mihi credit amari.

Criminis extemplo ficti temerarius b index 31
Procrin adit: linguaque referit audita susurrâ. Credula res amor est. Subito collapsa dolore,
Ut sibi narratur, eccidit; longoque refecta Tempore, se miseram, se fati dixit iniqui: 35 Deque fide quanta est: et crimen concita vano, Quod nihil est metuit: metuit sine corpore no-
Et dolet infelix veluti de pellice verâ. [men: Sæpe tamen dubitat: speratque miserrima falli; Indicioque sedem negat: et, nisi viderit ipsa, 40

a soles.  b auctor.

NOTES.

15. Acres naribus.] Of a quick scent.
16. Frigus.] The cool shade.
Lenis.] Sweet, pleasant.
22. Relevare.] To alleviate the heat of the sun beams.
21. Tu milii.] These are flattering expressions that Cephalus made use of to the air.
26. Vocibus ambiguis.] With doubtful words, which might be applied either to the air, or a mistress.
31. Extemplo.] On a sudden.
Ficti crimiensis.] A crime of which I was not guilty. - Index.] An inconsiderate accuser.
32. Linguaque, &c.] And gives her private intelligence.
33. Credula.] They that are in love are easy of belief.
34. Refecta.] Reviving.
35. Iniqui fati.] That she was doomed to wretchedness.
36. Deque fide.] She lamented that I broke the contract I had made with her. Concita.] Being moved, aggravated.
39. Speratque, &c.] She hopes the informer deceived her.
40. Indicioque, &c.] She does not give credit to the accuser, or the accusation.
Damnatura sui non est delicta mariti.
Postera depulerant Aurorae lumina noctem.
Egregior, sylvasque peto: victorque per herbas,
Auræ veni, dixi, nostroque medere labori.
Et subitò genuit, inter mea verba, videbar
Nescio quos audisse: Veni, tamen, optima, dixi.
Fronde levem rursus strepitum faciente caducâ,
Sum ratus esse feram, telumque volatile misi.
Procris erat; medioque tenens in pectore vulnus,
Heimihi! conclamat. Vox est ubi a cognita fide
Conjungi; ad vocem præceps amensque cucurri.
Seminanimem, et sparsas foædantem sanguine veste-
tes,
Et sua (me miserum!) de vulnere dona trahentem
Invenio. Corpusque, meo mihi carius ulnis
Sontibus attolto, scissaque à pectore veste
Vulnera sæva ligo: conorique inhiberu cruorem;
Neu me morte suâ sceleratum desarat, oro.
Viribus illa carens, et jam moribunda, coëgit
Hae se paucâ loqui: Per nostri foedera lecti,
Perque Deos supplex oro, Superosque, meosceque;
Per si quid merui de te bene; perque manentem
Nunc quoque cùm pereò, causam mihi mortis,
amore;
Nè thalamis Auræm patiare innubere nostris.
Dixit: et erroreum tum denique nominis esse
Et sensi, et doenei. Sed quid docuïsse juvabat?
Labitur, et parve fügiunt cum sanguine vires;
Dümque aliquid spectare potest, me spectat; et
in me
Infelicem animam nostroque exhalat in ore.
Sed vultu meliore mori, secura, videtur.
aliquid, spectat me; et exhalat infelicem animam in me, quæ
in nostro oro. Sed secuta vi-
detur mori meliore vultu,
a procula,
damnatura delicta sui marii,
nisi ipsa viderit. Postera lu-
mına Auroræ depulerant noc-
tem; egregior, que peto sylvas : 
victorque per herbas dixi
Auræ veni, que medere nostro la-
bori. Et subitò videbar audisse
nescio quos genuit inter mea
verba; tamen dixi, Optima ve-
ni. Rursus caducâ fronde fa-
ciente levem strepitum, ratus
sum esse feram, que nisi volta-
tile telum. Era Procris; que
tenens vulnus in medio pec-
tore, conclamat. Hei mihi!
Ubi vox fide conjungi est cog-
nita: praeces amensque cu-
curri ad vocem. Invenio sem-
animem, et foædantem sparsas
vestes sanguine, et trahentem
sua dona (me miserum!) de
vulnere. Que attolto corpus,
carius mihi meo, sontibus ul-
nis, que veste scissâ à pectore,
ligo sæva vulnera: que conor
inhiberu cruorem: oro, neu de-
serat me sceleratum suâ morte.
illa carens viribus, et jam mo-
ribunda coëgit se loqui hae
paucâ: Supplex oro per foedé-
ra nostri lecti, per Deos Super-
osque, meosceque, per si merui
quid bene de te, perque amo-
rem causam mortis mihi, ma-
umentem nunc quoque cùm pe-
reo; ne patiare Auræm innubé-
re nostris thalamis. Dixit: et
denique et sensi et docui esse
erroreni nominis. Sed quid ju-
vabat docuïsse? Labitur, et
parve vires fügiunt cum san-
guine: dumque potest spectare

NOTES.

42. Postera lumina.] The morning's dawn.
43. Sylvasque peto.] And I go into the
woods.
44. Medere.] Relieve my toils.
45. Genitus.] Sighs,
Inter.] In the time of speaking.
47. Caducâ fronde.] The falling leaves.
48. Telumque volatile.] A swift dart.
49. Tenens.] Having.
55. Me miserum.] Wretch that I was to
behold it.—Donna. The dart she had given
me as a present.
56. Trahentem.] Endeavouring to draw out.
57. Sontibus ulnis.] In my guilty arms.
58. Mortibunda:] Dying.

Cuëgit, &c.] She forced herself to speak
these few words, being ready to expire.
61. Per.] I entreat you by my desert, if I
have done any thing that is acceptable to
you.
62. Manentem.] The love I have yet for you.
65. Innubere.] To succeed in wedlock to
my bed. Procris thinks Aura the air to be
a nymph.
66. Labitur.] She dies.
68. Exhalat.] She breathes out.

In oro.] Into my mouth, according to the
custom of the ancients.
69. Vultu meliore, &c.] Satisfied now, that
Flentibus hae lacrymans heros memorabat; et ecce

Æacus ingreditur duplici cum prole novoque Milite; quem Cephalus cum fortibus accipit armis.

NOTES.

71. Cum prole.] With his two sons, Telamon and Pelcus, who had collected the best of the troops.

70. Flentibus.] Phoecus, and the sons of Pallas.—Heros.] Cephalus.

EXP. FAB. X. Cephalus, the son of Deioneus, king of Phocis, was a most accomplished Prince, but had a great passion for hunting, which induced him to rise so early, that it was said, he was in love with Aurora. This report was much countenanced by his wife Procris, in order to lessen the criminality of her own conduct; which coming to the knowledge of her prince, he forsook the fields, and returned to Thoricus, where his queen resided, who, when she heard of this, retired to the court of Minos the Second, where that prince fell in love with her; on this his wife Pasiphaë, to be revenged of his infidelity, intrigued with Taurus, one of the captains of his court, who afterwards became remarkable in history. This intrigue the Greeks, in resentment to Minos, represented much to the dishonour, both of the queen and himself.

Pasiphaë's revenge not being yet sufficiently satisfied, she endeavoured to destroy her rival Procris, by poisoning her bed, which coming to her knowledge, she returned to Thoricus, when Cephalus took her again into favour; on which she presented him with the famous dog Lelaps, and the mysterious dart, so much celebrated by the poets.

Just at this time, a monstrous fox was sent by Themis, to ravage the Theban territories, whose inhabitants obliged themselves to give him one of their children each month, to prevent a greater destruction of them. Amphitrion, who was to be married to Alcmena, as soon as he avenged himself of the Teleboës, who had killed her brothers, went for this purpose to Thebes, to request the assistance of Creæn, which he could not procure upon any other condition, than his promising to free his country from the Fox. This he agreed to, and for the better accomplishing it went to Athens, where Cephalus then resided, to engage him with his dog and dart, to which Cephalus readily consented, and set off for Thebes, where his dog Lelaps pursued the Fox so closely that he had taken him, but that Jupiter at the instant turned them both into stones. After this chace Amphitrion made war on the Teleboës, whom he conquered, giving to Cephalus the island of Cephalenia, situated in the Ionian sea, over against Aearmania. It was in this war, that Cometo, being charmed with the beauty of Cephalus, cut the fatal lock, upon which the life and kingdom of her father Pterelas depended; that is, she formed a conspiracy against him. Amphitrion, with her assistance, made himself master of Taphos; and Cephalus, who was reconciled to his wife, shewed the unnatural Cometo so much contempt, that she threw herself from the promontory of Leucas.

Notwithstanding the reconciliation between Cephalus and Procris, yet, as he killed her in hunting, he was so much suspected of having some remains of
resentment, that the Areopagus, which gave judgment in the affair, condemned him to perpetual banishment. He was succeeded by his son Celeus, who reigned in the island of Cephallenia. Celeus was the father of Arcesius, the grandfather of Ulysses, who led the Cephalenians and Ithacensians to Troy. Oeneus, the second son of Cephalus, reigned in Phocis on the death of his grandfather Deioneus. Cephalus reigned in the time of Minos the Second, about an hundred years before the Trojan war. Ulysses lived about three generations after Minos, each generation is supposed to take in an hundred years, in which time the following remarkable persons appeared, Cephalus, Celeus, Arcesius, Laertes, and Ulysses.

Laelaps, Cephalus's dog, who has made so great a figure in fabulous history, is said to have been formed by Vulcan, who made him a present to Jupiter, who gave him to Europa; and Procris, who had him from Minos, to Cephalus. It is conjectured that Procris was sent from Crete to Athens under the care of an intriguing captain, who settled there, and joined Cephalus to hunt the Fox, a sea-rover, and their vessels being shipwrecked near some rock, it was fabled they were (the Dog and Fox) turned into stone.

---

**P. OVIDII NASONIS**

**METAMORPHOSEON,**

**LIBER VIII.**

---

**FAB. I.** SCYLLA, NISI FILIA, IN AVEM CIRIN; ET NISUS, PATER EJUS, IN AVEM HALLÆTUM.

---

**THE ARGUMENT.**

Minos begins the war (undertaken to avenge himself of the Athenians, for the murder of his son) with the Siege of Megara, belonging to King Nisus their ally. The preservation of this city depends on a Lock of the King's hair. His daughter Scylla, falling in love with Minos, cuts off the fatal lock, and carries it to him. On this he makes himself master of the place, and departs with the utmost detestation of the princess and her crime. She in despair throws herself into the sea, and pursues the fleet. Nisus, being transformed into an osprey, immediately attacks her in revenge, and she is changed into a lark.
Jam Lucifero retegente ni-
tidum diem, que fugante tem-
pora nocis, Eurus cadit et humi-
mida nubila surgunt. Placidii
Austri dant cursum Eacidis
redeuntibus, Cephaloque: qui-
bus acti feliciter, temere peti-
tos portus antea expectatun.
Interea Minos vastat Lelegeia
litora: quae praetentat vires
sui Mavortis in urbe Alcathoë,
quam Nius habet: cui crinis
splendidus ostro inhaerebat in-
ter honoratos canos de medio
vertice, siducia magni regni.
Sexta cornua orientis Phoebes
resurgens: et fortuna bellii
aduic pendebat, que Victoria
volat diu inter utrunque du-
bii pennis. Regia turris crata-
dita vocalibus maris, in quibus
Latonia proles fertur deposi-
tisse auratam lyram: sonus ejus
inhastis saxo, Filia Nisi est solita
ascendere illuc sepe; et pater
resonantia saxa exigu"o
lapillo: tune cumb pax esset.
Quoque solcitum sepe bellum
spectare, quod illa certamina
rigidi Martis. Jamque mora
bellii quoque norat nomina pro-
cerum, armaque, equosque, ha-
bitusque, Cydoniasque pharetas.

NOTES.

1. Jam.] The poet describes the return of
Cephalus to Athens, after having received the
auxiliary forces from Aeacus.
Retegente [Opening, showing.
2. Lucifero.] The morning star.
3. Cursum.] A quick voyage.
Austri.] The maps will shew the necessity
of the south wind.
4. Eacidis.] To the soldiers who were
listed by the sons of Aeacus in the isle of
Ragina.
5. Ante expectatum.] Before they were
expected.—Portus.] The ports of Athens,
where they desire to come.
6. Lelegeia.] Megarensian. Megara was
built by Lelex, and repaired by Alcathoë,
hence it was called by that name.
7. Praetentaque, &c.] Minos tries his
strength against Alcathoë before he attacked
Athens.—Mavortis.] Of his arms.
8. Habet.] Possesses.—Ostro.] With purple.
9. Fiducia regni.] For on that lock de-
pended the fate of his kingdom.
10. Fiducia regni.] In the sixth month of the
siege, &c.
11. Sexta, &c.] In the sixth month of the
12. Pendebat. Was in suspense, doubtful,
and uncertain.
13. Inter utrunque.] Minos and Nissus.
Dubii pennis.] The event of war is always
doubtful, therefore the poet supposes victory
to have wings, because it seems sometimes to
fly here, and sometimes there.
14. Regia, &c.] A description of the tower,
whose walls were made vocal.
Vocalibus.] Touchful, for the reason given
in the next line.
15. Proles Latonia.] The sons of Latona,
the god of music.
16. Petere.] To strike.
17. Morâ.] By long continuance.
Procerum.] Of the captains.
18. Cydonias.] Cretenserian. Cydon is a
city of Crete.
20. Ducis Europæi.] Minos was the son
of Jupiter and Europa.
 Plus etiam quam nunc est. Hac judice Minos, 
Seu caput abdiderat cristata casside pennis, 25 
In galea formosus erat; seu sumperat are 
Fulgentem clypeum, clypeum sumptisse decebat; 
Torserat adductis hastilia lenta lacertis, 
Landabat virgo jucetam cum viribus artem; 
Imposito patulus calamo sinuaverat arcus, 30 
Sic Phoebum sumptis jurabat stare sagittis. 
Cum verò faciem demento nudaverat arec, 
Purpuræque albi stratis insignia pictis 
Terga premebat equi, spumantiaque ora regebat: 
Vix sua, vix sane virgo Niseia compós 35 
Mentis erat. Felix juculum quod tangeret ille, 
Quæreque manu premcerat felicia frigere vocabat. 
Impetus est illi (liceat modò) ferre per agmen 
Virgineos hostile gradus: est impetus illi 
Turribus est summis in Gnosis mittere corpus 
Casta; vel æratae hosti recludere portas, 41 
Vel si quid Minos aliud velit. Utque sedebat 
Candida Dictae spectans tentoria regis, 
Læter, ait, dolcamene geri lacrymablem bellum, 
In dubio est. Doneo, quod Minos hostis amasti 
[esse? ] 
Sed, nisi bella forent, numquid mihi cognitus 
Me tamen accepta poterat deponere bellum 4 
nisi bella forent, numquid esset cognitos mihi? Tamen poterat deponere bellum me accepta.

NOTES.

24. Sat est.] She wishes to do more than 
know him.
25. Abdiderat.] Had hid, had covered. 
Cristata.] An helmet adorned with crests.
Adductis.] Drawn, brandished. 
Lenta.] Touched, bending.
50. Patules.] Opening into a circle, cir- 
cling.—Calamo.] With an arrow.—Sinuave- 
rat.] Had bent, had drawn together.
52. Are.] His helmet of brass.
53. Purpuræaque.] Being clothed in pur- 
ple.

Stratis pictis.] With an embroidered co- 
vering.
54. Premebat.] He rode.
Regebat.] He held in.
55. Vix sua.] She could scarce command 
herself.—Niseia.] Scylla, the daughter of 
Nissus.
58. Modò licet.] If she could.
Ferre.] To go.
40. Gnosis.] Cretensian. Gnosus, or 
Gnossus, is a city of Crete.
41. Æratae.] Fortified and overlaid with 

brass and iron.—Recludere.] To open.
43. Dictæ.] Of Crete. For Dike is a 

mountain of Crete.
44. Læter, ait. &c.] From this to (poten- 
tem) V. 80, you have a soliloquy of Scylla's; 
in which is elegantly described a conflict of 
passions in her breast: filial duty bids her 
lay aside all thoughts of Minos, and to ad- 
here to the interest of her father and her 
country; her passion for Minos, on the other 
hand, prompts her to betray father, coun- 
try, and all, to the indulgence of her love. 
It has been already observed, that our au- 
thor scruples not to sacrifice virtue to crimi- 
nal passions.
45. In dubio.] sc. mihi.] For Scylla is in 
doubt whether she should rejoice or grieve, 
that war was made against her father.
Amanti.] scil. mihi.
46. Sed nisi, &c.] I should rather rejoice 
than be sorry; for if there had not been a 
war, I should not have known Minos.
47. Deponere.] To put an end to, to dis- 
miss.

NOTES.

48. Obside: They are called hostages, who, in making a truce, are committed to the power of another, as a security for the keeping of it.


50. Deus, &c.: Jupiter loved her.

51. Felix, Blessed.

52. Gnossiaci regis: Of Minos, King of Crete.

55. Fassaque, &c.: And having acknowledged myself to be the daughter of King Nius, and my love for him, tell him I am desirous of knowing what dower would engage him to be mine.

54. Vellet emi: Alluding to a form of marriage amongst the Romans, called cœmpito, consult Kenneth's or Adam's Antiquities.

Tantum: I would only wish that he would not ask my father's kingdom for a dower.

55. Sperata cubilia: The hoped for embraces.


59. Causa valet: And he acts in a more just cause.


63. Impensa cruoris: By the shedding of his blood.

65. Impraudens: Knowingly, or by design (praudes: not knowing, or by accident, im- praudens.

66. Inmitem: Cruel.

67. Cœpta: sc. This undertaking: Sententia stat: I am determined, my resolution is bent.

68. Dotalem: By way of dower.

69. Aditus: The entrance of the gates.

Custodia: The guard.

70. Clastra: The keys of the gates.

Di facerent siné patre forem! Sibi quisque pro-
fectó

Fit Deus: ignavis precibus Fortuna repugnat.
 Altera jamdūdum, succensa Cupidine tanto.
Perdere a gauderet quodcunque obstaret amorī.
E t ur u l l a f o r t e r m e f o r t i o r ? I r e p r e n g i n e s , 76
E t gladōs ausim, nec in hōc tamen ignibus ullīs,
A u t gladiis opus est: opus est mihi crīne paternō
Ille mihi est auro pretiosīr. Illa beatam
Purpura me, votique mei factura potentem. 80
Talia dicenti, curārum maxima nutriq
Nōx intervenīt; tenebrisque audacia crevīt.
Prīna quīes aderat; quā curīs fessa diurnīs
Pectora somnīs habēt. Thalamos taciturna
patarenσ

Inrat et (heu facinus!) fatalī nata parentem
Crīne suum spoliat: prædāque potīta nefandā
(Fert secum spolium b scele-ris progressaque
portā)

Per medios hostes (meritis fiducia tanta est)
Pervenīt ad regem; quem sic afflāta paventem:
Suasit amor facinus: proles ego regia Nisi, 90
Scylla, tibi tradο patriosq ues mesq ues penates.
Premīa nulla peto, nisi te. Cape pignus amorīs,
Purpurcum crīnem. Nec me tunc tradere

[trā
Sed patrium tibi crede caput. Scelerataque dext 
Munera porrexit. Minos porrecta refugīt. 95
Turbatusque novi respondite imagine facti
Di te summōveant, O nostri infamia sæcūlī,

a prodere,
b celeris,

Di facerent tūrem siné patre! Quisque precātō fit Deus sibi 
Fortuna repugnat ignavis pre-
cibus. Altera succensa tānto
Cupidine, jamdūdum gauderet 
perdere quodcunque obstaret 
amarī. Et cur illa foret for-
tior me? Et ausim ire pērīg
nes et gladiōs, tamen in hōc 
nec est opus ullīs ignibus aut 
quiādīis; opus est mihi crīne 
illī; illē est pretiosīr au 
mihi. Illa purpura factura me 
beat, quē poten temas mo 
Dicenti talia nox, maxima nu-
tīrī curārum, intervenīt, quē 
audacia crevīt. Prīna 
quīes aderat; quā somnus habēt 
pectora fessa diurnīs curās. Ta-
citurna intrat paternos thalān-
ics: et (heu facinus) nata 
spoliat suum parentem fatali 
crīne, que potīta nefandā prae-
da, (fert spolium scele-ris sec-
sum; que progressa portā) per-
venīt ad regem per medios hos-
tes (fiducia meritis est tanta)
quē paventem sic afflāta: 
Amor suasit facinus, ego Scylla 
regia proles Nisi, tradο 
 patriosq ues mesq ues penates. Peto 
nula prēmīa nīsi te. Cape pur-
purpurcum crīnem, pignus amorīs.
Nec créde me nūne tranere 

72. Quisque sibi fit Deus.] Every one may 
be a god to himself; i. e. may do for him-
self what he asks the gods to do for him;
the gods had been fatherless; and as impiously 
corrects his wish: "it is idle," says she, "to 
ask of the gods what we can do for our-

75. Ignavis. Of slothful persons.
74. Altera.] Any other woman.
73. Succensa.] Infamed.
Cupidine.] With so great a love.
75. Perdere.] To take out of the way.
76. Foret.] Should be.
80. Purpura.] The purple lock.

71. In which the fate of the city 
was contained.
72. Spolium.] The purple hair, of which 
she had robbed her father.

77. Propressaque.] And going out.
78. Meritis.] Of the service she had done 
to Minos.
79. Ad regem.] Minos.—Paventem.] Be-
ing amazed at the novelty of the thing.
84. Patrium caput.] Her Father's life; for 
the health of Nisos depended upon that hair.

Scelerataque, &c.] Ovid speaks here.
85. Minos.] Minos is reported to have been 
so just, that the gods made him judge of the 
regions below.—Porrecta.] secl, maner, her 
very enemy started at the sight.
86. Imagine.] With the thoughts.
87. Summōveant.] May they destroy, not 
that out.
88. Fata.] In the which the fate of the city 
was contained.
89. Ad regem.] Minos.—Paventem.] Be-
ing amazed at the novelty of the thing.
94. Patrium caput.] Her Father's life; for 
the health of Nisos depended upon that hair.

Scelerataque, &c.] Ovid speaks here.
95. Minos.] Minos is reported to have been 
so just, that the gods made him judge of the 
regions below.—Porrecta.] secl, maner, her 
very enemy started at the sight.
96. Imagine.] With the thoughts.
97. Summōveant.] May they destroy, not 
that out.

NOTES.
Orbe suo; tellusque tibi, pontusque negentur. Certè ego non patiar Jovis incunabula Creten, Quæ meus est orbis, tantum contingere mon-

strum.

Dixit: et, ut leges captuis justissimus auctor Hostibus impostit, classis retinacula solvi Jussit, et æratas impleri remigé puppes.

Seylla postquãm vidit carinas deductas freto nare, nec ducem præstare praemia sceleris sibi, transit in violentam iram con-

sumptis precibus, qui furibunda pasàs capillis intendens man-

us, exclamat. Quò fugis, auctore meritorum relíctis? O pre-

lata meæ patriæ, prælata pa-

renti, quò fugís inmittis? Victo-

ria cajus est nostrum seclus et merito. Nec data munera

movérunt te, nec noster amor

movit te; nec quod omnis mea

spes est: congeta in te unum?

Nam deserta quà revertër? in patriam? Íacet superata. Sed

finge manere: est clausa mihi

mea proditioñe. Ad ora patrís? 

qué donavi, tibi. Cives déòre

merentem, finitimí metuunt ex-

emplum. Obstruximus orbem

terrarum, ut Crete sola patret 

nobis. Sic quoque prohibís 

hác? Sic ingrate rélinquis 

nos? Europa non est genitrix 

tibi, sed inhospita Syrtis, Ar-

meniave tigres, Austro agitata Charybdi.

a. Exponimus orbæ; 

Terrarum nobis, ut, &c. 

b. Hæc quoque si prohibès, si nos, ingrate, rélinquis.

NOTES.

98. Orbe.] The poet is supposed to allude here to the punishment of Parricides; who were sewed up in a hide with an ape, a rock, and a snake, and cast into the sea, or a river, that they might neither see the heavens, nor have rest on land, or in the water.

99. Creten.] Where Jupiter was brought up and educated.


101. Leges.] It is supposed here, that the city is taken immediately upon the delivery of the lock to Minos.

104. Deductæ.] Drawn from the land into the sea.

105. Ducem.] Minos.


108. Auctore.] scil. me, for auctor is here of the feminine gender.

111. Scelus.] My crime is that of betray-

ing my father.— Meritum.] My merit in making thee a conqueror.

113. Congesta.] I placed.

Deserta.] Being forsaken by thee,

114. In patriam.] sicl. reverterat.

Finge.] Suppose.

115. Patris ad ora?] Can I return to my father, whose life and fortune I have made a present of to you?


117. Finitimi, &c.] The neighbours fear, lest, by my example, their daughters should betray their parents.

118. Ut Crete, &c.] That I might be able only to go to Crete. — Sola.] sicl. terra.

120. Inhospita.] In hospitable.

121. Austrove.] A species of the winds for the whole genus of them.

Agitata.] Moved, vexed.
Nec Jove tu natus: nec mater imagine tauri
Ducta tua est. Generis falsa est ea fabula vestri,
Et ferus, et captus nullius amore juvence, 124
Qui te progenuit, taurus fuit. Exige poenas,
Nise pater. Gaudete, malis modo proditanosiris
Menia: nam, fateor, merui; et sum digna perire;
Sed tamen ex illis aliquis, quos impia laest,
Me perimat. Cur, qui vicisti crimen nostro,
Insequeris crimem? Scelus hoc patriæque patriæque;

Officiun tibi sit. Te vere conjuge digna est,
Quæ torvum ligno decept adultera taurum;
Dissempemque utero fœtum tuit. Ecquid ad aures
Perveniunt mea dicta tuas? An inania venti
Verba ferunt; idemque tuas, ingrate, carinas?
Jam jam Pasiphaën non est mirabile taurum
Praepposuisse tibi: tu plus feritatis habebas. 137
Me miseram! Properare iuvat: divulusque remis
Undasonat. Mccumquemisimula terra recedit.
Nil agis, ò frustra meritorum oblite meorum!
Insequar invitum: puppimque amplexa recurvam

Per freta longa trahar! Vix dixerat: insilit
[Consequiturque rates, faciente cupidine vires.]
Gnosisseaque hæret comes invidiosa carine,
Quam pater ut vidit (nam jam pendebat in auras,

Et modo factus erat fulvis Halæetus alis)
Ibat, ut hærentem rostro laceraret adunco.
Illa metu puppim dimittit, et aura cadentem
Sustinuisse levis, ne tangeret æquora, visa est.

NOTES.

125. Exige poenas.] Take vengeance on me.
127. Menia.] The vocative case.
130. Insequeris crimem.] Revenge my crime.
131. Officium.] A good turn.
Te vere.] Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos,
falling in love with a bull, was enclosed in a
cow of wood, and thus, by the help of Daedalus,
gratified her unnatural passion, the
fruit of which was the Minotaur, partly re-
ssembling Minos and partly the Bull.
Conjuge, &c.] Pasiphaë was a proper wife
for you.
132. Torvum.] Terrible.—Ligno.] In the
form of a cow made of wood.
133. Dissertem.] Of two sorts, half man
and half bull, the Minotaur.

Nec tu natus Jove: nec tua mater est ducta imagine tauri:
Ea fabula vestri generis est falsa. Et qui progenuit te fuit
ferus taurus, et captus amore nullius juvence Pater Nise,
exige poenas. Menia modo prodita nostris malis, gaudete,
nam, fateor, merui; et sum digna perire; sed tamen ali-
quis ex illis quos impia laest, me perimat. Cur, qui vicisti
noster crimen, insequeris crimen?
Hoc sceclus patriæque patriæque; sit officium tibi.
Adultera quæ decept taurum: taurum ligno est vere digna
to conjuge; que tullit dissertem fœtum utero. Ecquid mea
dicta perveniunt ad tuares? An ingrate, venti ferunt in-
nia verba, idemque tuas carinas? Jam jam non est mira-
bile, Pasiphaë prepossuisse taurum tibi: tu habebas plus
feritatis. Me miseram! iuvat properare: unda sonat divuls
remis. Que mea terra simul recedit mecum: O oblite me-
orum meritum, agis nihil! Insequar invitum: que am-
plexa recurvam puppim, trahar per longa freta! Vix dixerat:
insilit undas [que consequitur ratem cupidine faciente vires]
que hæret invidiosa comes Gnosisseae carina, Quam ut
pater vidit (nam jam pendebat in auras, et modo erat factus
Halæetus fulvis alis) ibat, ut
laceraret hærentem adunco
rostro. Illa dimittit puppim
metu, et levis aura est visa sustinuisse cadentem, ne tangeret æquora.

Ecquid, &c.] Or do you not hear my
words?
135. Juvat.] It delights thee to make haste.
Divulsaque.] Being separated.
139. Terra recedit.] For the land seems to
go back as the ship departs from it.
140. Nil agis.] It shall avail you nothing
to set sail, for I will pursue and overtake
you.
142. Insilit undas.] She leaps into the wa-
ters. Insilit is joined with undas in the ac-
cussative case.
144. Gnosisseæque.] Cretesian.
Invidiosa.] Unwelcome.
149. Halæetus.] A sort of eagle noted for
a sharp sight.
Pluma fuit: plumis mutata in avem vocatur Ciris, et adepta est nomen a tonso capillo.

NOTES.

150. Pluma.] A bird.
151. Ciris.] Kéleíevo, in Greek, signifies to cut off the hair.

EXP. FAB. I. In the argument to this fable, and the historical narrative added to the preceding, we have so fully related what regards Minos, the success of his arms against king Nisus, and the treachery of his daughter, as to render it unnecessary to take any further notice of them here. The reality of the adventure must have been, that Scylla held a correspondence with Minos during the siege, and acquainted him with the resolution of her father's councils; and in the end let him into the town, having stolen the keys of the gates from her father while asleep. This is what Ovid had in memory when he speaks of the lock Nisus had on his head. The metamorphosis of the princess into a lark, and her father into a particular sort of eagle, he was led into from the resemblance their names had to each, one in the Greek, and the other in the Hebrew language.

FAB. II. ARIADNE IN CORONAM.

Minos, in prosecuting the war, overcomes the Athenians, and imposes on them a tribute of a number of youths and virgins, of their best families, to be exposed to the Minotaur. The lot falls on Theseus, who, by the assistance of Ariadne, kills that monster, disengages himself from Dædalus's Labyrinth, and carries her off to the island of Naxus, where he leaves her. There Bacchus pays his addresses to her; and, to immortalize her name, transforms the crown he had given her into a constellation.

VOTA Jovi Minos taurorum corpora centum
Solvit, ut egressus ratibus Curetida terram
Contigit; et spoliis decorata est regia fixis.
Creverat opprobrium generis, fecundumque patebat
Matris adulterium monstr
ti novitate biformis.
Destinat hunc Minos thalamis removere pude
tem,
Multiplicique domo, cecisque includere tectis.
Dædalus, ingenio fabræ celeberrimus artis,
Ponit opus; turbatque notas, et lumina flexum

NOTES.

1. Centum corpora.] An hecatomb, which was a sacrifice of an hundred oxen.
2. Curetida.] Crete ancienly inhabited by the Curetes, who brought up Jupiter.
4. Opprobrium.] The disgrace, the Minotaur. See Note 151. Fab. I.
5. Matris.] Of Pasiphaë—Monstri.] Of the Minotaur, half man and half bull.
7. Multiplicique domo.] In the labyrinth. Cecisque tectis.] In hidden chambers.
8. Dædalus.] An Athenian by descent. He was so excellent an artificer, that he made statues, which seemed to look, walk, and breathe.
9. Poni.] He builds.—Notas.] Signs, by which the places might easily be distinguished,
ducit in errorem variarum ambagi viarum. 10
Non secus ac liquidus Phrygius Maeandros in arvis
Ludit, et ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluutique;
Occurrensque sibi venturas aspiciet undas,
Et nunc ad fontes, nunc ad mare versus apertum,
Incertas exercit aquas. Ita Dædalus implet 15
Innumeris errore vias, vixque ipse reverti
Ad limen potuit. Tanta est fallacia tecti.
Quo postquam tauri geminam juvenisque figuram
Clausit; et Actæo bis pastum sanguine monstrum
Tertia sors annis domuit repetita novenis; 20
Utque ope virginæ, nullis iterata præorum,
Janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto:
Protinus Ægides, rapta Minoide, Dian
Vela dedit, comitemque suam crudelis in illo
Littore deskrit. Desertæ, et multa querenti,
Amplexus et opem, Liber tulit; utque perenni
Sidere clara foret, sumptam de fronte coronam
Immisit cælo. Tenues volat illa per auras:
Dùmque volat, gemmæ nitidos vertuntur in
ignes; 29
Consistuuntque loco, specie remanente corona;
Qui mediis nixique genu est, anguemque tenen-
tis.

cic corona remanente; que qui est mediis nixi genu que tenen
tis anguem.

NOTES.

11. Maeandros.] A river of Phrygia, which
seems often to return into itself. He says the
labyrinth was like it. Hence we call things
that are intricate and revolve into themselves,
Maeanders.
14. Nunc.] Meander seems sometimes to
turn towards the spring-head, sometimes to
flow towards the broad sea.
19. Actæo.] Athenian.
20. Tertia sors.] For they who were to be
sent thither, cast lots who should go; and at
that time Theseus, the son of Ægeus, was
ordered thither.
Annis novenis.] After nine years.
21. Ope virginæ.] After Theseus by the
help of the virgin Ariadne (from whom he
had received a sword, and a clew of thread
to guide him) had got out of the labyrinth,
he went on shipboard.
Nullis, &c.] None of them that had been
before sent from Athens to Crete had ever
been able to return.
22. Relecto.] Gathered up again, that is,
by her help, he treads over his steps again.
25. Minoide rapta.] Carrying away Ari-
dane, the daughter of Minos.
Dian.] sc. Versus or ad. This is an island
in the sea of Crete.
23. Deseruit.] He forsook:
Desertæ, &c.] Bacchus married Ariadne,
whom Theseus forsook.
27. Coronam.] That crown is said to have
been made of gold, ornamented with Indian
Jewels, by Vulcan, which greatly assisted
Theseus, in his escape out of the labyrinth;
the jewels illuminating his way.
29. Ignes nitidos.] Into shining stars.
30. Specie.] In form.
31. Medius.] He says the constellation Co-
rona is in the middle of that which rests upon
his knees, and that which holds a snake.

EXP. FAB. II. The Athenians were so afflicted with a famine, that they
were under the necessity of suing to Minos for a peace. The terms he
granted them you have in the Argument. The monster the Athenian chil-
Dædalus were to engage with, had one half the form of a bull, the other of a man, and was called the Minotaur, being the fruit of an unnatural intrigue which Pasiphaë the king's wife had with a bull, sent by Neptune, and kept in a labyrinth, constructed by Dædalus. This fable has for its foundation the following historical facts: While Minos was prosecuting the wars he had engaged in to revenge his son's death, his wife Pasiphaë had an intrigue with one of the Cretan lords of his court, named Taurus, which was counterbalanced by Dædalus, as he suffered them to meet at his house; the queen was afterwards delivered of twins, one resembling Minos, and the other Taurus. The combat the young Athenians were engaged in, was at the funeral games, instituted by Minos in honour of his son Androgeus, where they who were conquered became the property of the conqueror. In these contentions Taurus was not less successful than cruel to the vanquished; which occasioned it to be said they engaged with a monster. Theseus's success was owing to his captivating Ariadne, the king's daughter, who gave him the plan that Dædalus (a famous architect and statuary) had drawn of the Labyrinth he had built, by which he released himself, after defeating the monster. The remainder you have in the argument.

**NOTES.**

1. Dædalus.] Of the banishment and flight of Dædalus, Ovid is very copious in Book II. of *Arte Amanti*.

2. Tactusque.] Taken, delighted — *naturalis.*] Of the country in which he was born.

4. Obstruat.] He shut up.

Cælum patet.] Yet the air is open.

5. Possideat.] *sc. Liceet, quamvis.*

7. Naturam novat.] He contrives what had not been before attempted: *sc. a journey through the air.*

9. Ut elivo, &c.] That you would imagine they grew on an hill, by reason of their inequality.
Tunc lino medias, et ceris alligat imas:
Atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit,
Ut veras iminentur aves. Puer Icarus uná
Stabat, et, ignarus sua se tractare pericla, 14
Ore renidenti, modò quas vaga movorat aura
Cáptabant plumas: flavam modo pollice ceram
Mollitbat; lusùque suo mirabile patris
Impediebat opus. Postquàm manus ultima
ceptis
Imposita est; geminis opifex libravit in alas
Ipse suum corpus: motàque pependit in aurá.
Instruit et natum; medique ut limite curras,
Icare, ait, moncé; ne, si demissior ibís, 22
Unda gravet pennas: si celsior, ignis adurat.
Inter utrumque vola. Nec te spectare Boöten,
Aut Helicen jubeo, strictumque Ononis ensem.
Me duce carpe viam. Pariter praeceta volandí
Tradit; et ignotas humerís accommodat alas.
Inter opus monitusque genæ maduérë seniles,
Et patriæ tremuère manus. Dedit oscula nato
Non iterum repetenda suo, pennisque levatus 30
Ante volat, comitique timet; (velut ales, ab alto
Quae teneram prolem produxit in äéra nido)
Hortaturque sequi: damnosasque erudit artes:
Et movet ipse suas, et nati respicit alas.

11. Tunc lino, &c.] Daedalus bound the
middle part of the feathers with thread, and
the lower part with wax.
12. Curvamine flectit.] He bends them a
little, like real wings.
15. Renidenti ore.] Laughing.
17. Mollitbat.] He made soft.
18. Postquàm.] After he had finished the
wings, for impóneræ manum ultimam operi, is
to finish a work.
Libravit.] He hung or poised.
20. In aurá motá.] The air being agitated
by his wings.
21. Instruit et natum.] He puts his son on
wings.
22. Demissior.] Lower.
23. Gravet.] Should make them heavy by
wetting them.
24. Inter utrumque.] In the middle.
Nec te, &c.] Daedalus admonishes Icarus
to follow him, as he was not under the
necessity of directing his flight according to the
course of the stars as mariners do.

NOTES.

25. Helicen.] Helice is the greater Bear, so
called, of Helice, a city of Arcadia, in which
Calisto is said to have been born.

Ononis.] The constellation Orion is repre-
sented as holding a naked sword in his hand.
Onus is called ιυρινη, Urire, because he is
fabled to have sprung from the urine of
Jupiter and Mercury, as in Book V. Fast.
Ovid relates, that he was a huntsman of
such great strength and courage, that he
boasted he could encounter any wild beast,
for which purpose the earth produced a great
scorpion which endeavoured to kill him. Ju-
piter, admiring his courage, translated the
scorpion among the stars, as he had Orion also,
at the entreaty of Diana.

33. Hortaturque, sc. Ita, so.
Damnosasque.] Pernicious; as they proved
in the end.
Aliquis düm captat piscem tremulà arundine, aut pastor in··nixus baculo, ve arator stivâ, vidit hos et obstupuit: quae credidit esse Deos qui poscent carpere aethere. Et jam Junonia Samos, Delosque, Parosque fuerant relicte, leb·ynhos erat, dextra, Qua Calympne sacunda melle, cum praecepta gaudere audaei volutu; deservitque ducem; quae regions cupidine celi eigit iter altius. Victimâ rapidi Solis mollit odoratas ceras, vincula penumrum. Ceræ tabuerant: ille quaternus nuxds lacertos: quæ cares remigio, non percipient illas auras: oraque clamantia patrium nomine excipientur carrucula aquâ, quæ traxit nomen ab illo. At infelix pater, nec jam pater, dixit: Icare ubies? Quà regions requiram te? Diccbat, Icare: aspexit pennas in undis. Devo·vitque suas artes, quæ contididit corpus sepulchro; et tellus est dicta à nomine seputli. Gar·ruma perdid præseopt bat uncum posentem corpora miseri nati tumulo, ab ramosâ illice, et plausit pennins: quæ testata est gaudia cantu; tunc unica volucris, nec visa prioribus artis, quæ nuper facta avis, longum crimen ibi Dædale. Namque germana ignara fatorum tradiderat huic suam progeniem docendam, hos aliquis, tremulà düm captat arundine piscem, Aut pastor baculo, stivâve in•nixus arator, 36 Vidit, et obstupuit: quieæ æthera carpere pos·Credidit esse Deos. Et jam Junonia levâ [sent, Parte Samos fuerant, Delosque, Parosque relictæ; Dextra Lebynhos erat, sacundaque mellemæ·lymne; Cùm puer audaci cepit gaudere volutu; Deseruitque ducem: caeleste cupidina tactus Altius eigit iter. Rapidì vicinia Solis Mollit odoratas, penaurum vincula, ceras. Tabuerant Cere: nudos quatit ille lacertos: 45 Remigioaque cares non ullas percipient auras: Oraque caruleâ patrium clamantia nomen Excipientur aquâ, quæ nomen traxit ab illo. At pater infelix, nec jam pater, Icare, dixit, Icare, dixit, ubi es? Quæ te regione requiram? Icare, dicebat: pennas aspexit in undis. 51 Devovitque suas artes, corpusque sepulchro Condidit: et tellus à nomine dicta seputli est. Hunc miseri tumulo ponentem corpora nati Garrula a ramosâ præseopt ab illice perdid, 55 Et plausit pennins; testataque gaudia cantu est; Unica tunc volucris, nec visa prioribus annis, Factaque nuper avis, longum tibi, Dædale, cri·men. [dam Namque huic tradiderat, fatorum ignara, docen·Progeniem germana suam, natallbus actis 60 Bis puerum senis, animi ad praespecta b capacis. puerum bis senis natallbus actis, animi capacis ad praespecta. a glandosâ. b rapacis.
Ille etiam medio spinas in pisce notatas
Traxit in exemplum, ferroque incidit acuto
Perpetuos dentes; et sevæ repperit usum
Primus; et ex uno duo ferrea brachia nodo
Junxit, ut, æquali spatio distantibus illis,
Alterâ pars staret; pars alterâ duceret orbem.
Dædalus invidit; sacraque ex arce Minervæ
Praecipitem mittit, lapsum mentitus. At illum,
Quæ favet ingenii, exceptit Pallas; avemque
Reddidit; et medio velavit in æcre pennis. 71
Sed vigor ingenii, quondam velocis, in alas,
Inque pedes abiiit. Nomen, quod et anté, re-
mansit.
Non tamen haæ altæ volucris sua corpora tollit,
Nec facit in ramis altoque cacumine nidos: 75
Propter humum volitat, ponitque ín sepibus ova,
Antique memór, metuit subsequìa, castàs.

in sepibus, que memór antiqui casús metuit subsequìa.

NOTES.

62. Ille etiam, &c.] He says Talus was the
inventor of a saw, which he contrived from
seeing the back-bone of a fish.
65. Ex, &c.] A periphrasis of a compass.
70. Exceptit.] Took him up.
71. Velavit.] Covered.
72. Vigor ingenii.] But the force and

sharpness of the wit of Talus went into the
wings and feet of the birds, for partridges
run and fly very swiftly.
75. Nomen.] For Talus was also called
Perdix.
76. Propter.] Nigh, near the earth.

EXP. FAB. III. Dædalus, a native of Athens, whose escape we have men-
tioned in the Argument, with some other transactions respecting him, was
confined by Minos for the countenance he gave his wife's gallantries; but
he found means to escape on board a vessel, for which he contrived sails,
until then unknown. His son Icarus, not being able to support the fatigue
of the voyage, died in an island near the Archipelago, since called by his
name.

FAE. IV. MELEAGRIDEIS IN AVES.

Oeneus, having neglected Diana, when performing his vows to the Gods,
she sends a wild boar to ravage his dominions; which obliges him to as-
semble the princes of the country to hunt it. His son Meleager leads the
chase, kills the monster, and presents its head to his mistress Atalanta,
the king of Arcadia's daughter. He afterwards kills his two uncles,
Plexippus and Toxeus, who would have deprived him of so glorious a
badge of his victory. Their sister Althæa, Meleager's mother, filled
with despair at their death, loads her son with execrations; and re-
membering the taper she had received from the Fates at his birth, on the
preservation of which his life depends, she throws it immediately into the
fire. As soon as it is consumed, Meleager expires in the greatest ter-
ment, and his sisters mourned over his body, until Diana changes them
into birds.
JAMQUE fatigatum tellus Ἀττινα tenebat Dædalon: et sumptis pro supplice Cocalus armis

Mitis habebatur. Jam lamentabile Athenae Pendere desierant, Thesea laude, tributum. Templae coronantur, bellatricemque Minervam Cum Jove, Disque vocant aliis: quos sanguine voto,


Causa petendi est, famulus vindexque infesta Diane. Namque ferunt Oenea, successibus pleni anni, libasae primitias frugum Cereri, sua vina Lyreo, Palladios latices flave Minervæ. Invidiosus honos cæptus ab Agricolis perveniit ad omnes Superos; ferunt arant Latódis prateritesolascessisse reficatas sine thure. In tantis et Deos. At non feremur impune, inquit: quæque inhonorate, non et dicemur inulce: et spreta misit aprum ultorem per Oenocos agros:

NOTES.

1. Jamque.] Dædalus, flying from the anger of Minos, comes to Cocalus, king of Sicily, where he was entertained and defended. At last Minos himself was slain.

2. Fatigatum.] Weary with his flight.

3. Tellus Ἀττινα.] The land of Ἀττινα, Sicily.

4. Pendere.] This verb signifies properly weight; but as metals, before coining was in use, were valued by their weight, it signifies also as here, to pay the tribute imposed by Minos on the Athenians for the death of his son Androgeus.

5. Desierant.] For desierant, from desinere, is. Thesea laude.] By the glory, the bravery of Theseus, who had slain the Minotaur.

6. Bellatricem Minervam.] She is also called Bellona.

7. Vocant.] They invoke.

8. Sanguine.] With the blood of the sacrifices which they had vowed to perform, if Theseus returned conqueror from Crete.


11. Calydon.] A city of Ἀττιλλα, which the poet puts for the inhabitants.

12. Μελεαγρων.] The name of Meleager, son of Calydon.

13. Sus.] A boar, and indeed a very fierce one.—Vindexque.] An avenger.


15. Primitias.] The first fruit: for the first fruits were dedicated to Ceres, as the wine was to Bacchus, and oil to Minerva.


17. Agricolis.] From Ceres, Bacchus, and Minerva, because they were the inventors of husbandry.

18. Invidiosus.] The honour paid to the gods on this occasion, is called invidiosus, invidious, because it drew upon Oeneus and his people the hatred and indignation (invidia) of Diana—Hunos.] The sacrifice of the gods.


20. Latoidos.] The genitive of Latois, the daughter of Latona.

21. Quaesque, &c.] scil. quasque quæ dicemur inhonorate, non dicemur et inulce.
Misit aprum: quanto majores herbida tauros
Non habet Epipros; sed habent Sicula arva mi-
nores.

[ cerwix, 
Sanguine et igne micant oculi, riget horrida
[ Et sete densi similes hastilbus horrent: ] 26
Stantque velut vallum, velut alta hastilia setae:
Fervida cum rauro latos stridere per armos
Spuma fluit: dentes aequantur dentibus Indis:
Fulmen ab ore venit: frondes aflatibus ardent.
Is modò crescenti segetes proculcat in herba;
Nec matura metit fleturi vota coloni;
Et Cererem in spicis intercipit. Area frustra,
Et frustra expectant promissas horrea messae.
Sternum gravi longitudine palmitae fœtus,
Baccaque cum ramis semper frondentis olivae,
Sævit et in pecudes. Non has pastôrve, canesve,
Non armenta truces possunt defendere tauri,
Diffugiant populii: nec se, nisi menibus urbis,
Esse putant tubos: donec Meleager, et unà 40
Lecta manus juvenum caliucre cupidine laudis.
Tyndaridae gemini, spectatus castibus alter,
Alter equo; primæque ratis molitor Iason,
Et cum Pirithoo felix concordia Theseus, 44
Et duo Thestiaë, prolesque Apheria Lyceus,
Leucippusque ferox, jaculoque insignis Acastus,

QUANTO. [Signifies more than quo: it
means, “than which being so large,” i. e.
than which monster.
Herbida.] Full of grass.
29. Dentibus.] To the teeth of an Indian
elephant. An hyperbole.
50. Fulmen.] His voice is thunder.
Arden.] Are scourched.
52. Nec matura vota.] The unripe corn.
55. Gravidì fœtus.] The clusters heavy
with grapes.—Palmitæ.] With the leaves
of the vines.
Baccaque.] Olives, the fruit of the olive-
tree.
40. Unà.] Together with.
41. Lecta manus.] A choice company of
young men.—Caliucre.] Glowed.
42. Tyndaridae.] Castor and Pollux, thought
to be the twin sons of Tyndarus and Leda,
but were really Jupiter’s.
Castibus.] The Castus were thongs of lea-
ther, with leaden bullets sewed in them, with
which champions fought fastened on their
hands.—Alter.] Pollux.
43. Alter.] Castor.—Equs:] sc. Præstant;
i. e. skilled in horsemanship.—Ratis.] The
ship Argo, which Jason had built: Ovid
thinks it was the first, others say Danaus
was the inventor.
44. Et cum Pirithoo, &c.] Theseus cum
Pirithus, i. e. Theseus and Pirithus; felix
concordia the nominative, in apposition with
these words, having the signification of felici-
ter concordes.
45. Thestiae.] The sons of Theseus,
Toxeus and Plexippus, Meleager’s uncles.
Apheria.] The son of Apheræus.
46. Leucippusque.] The brother of Apha-
reas, and father to Elaira and Phoebe, whom
Castor and Pollux endeavoured to carry away
from their brethren, but were prevented by
Ida and Lyceus, who slew one of them.
et velox Idas; et Cæneus non jam foemina; Hippothoosque, Dryasque, et Phenix creatus Amyntore, Actoridaque pares, et Phyleus missus ab Elide. Nec Telamon aberat, que creator magni Achillis, que impiger Eurytion, cum Phere- tiade, et Hyanteo Iolao, que Echion invictus cursu que Naryceus Lelex, Panopeusque, Hyleusque, que ferox Hippasus, et Nestor etiam min primis in armis. Et quos Hippocoon mist quis antiquis Amycdis, que socer Penelope cum Parrhasio Anchæo. Quæ sagax Ampycedes et Oeclides adhuc tutus à conjuge, que Tegeææ decus Lyceææ nimoris. Rasilis fibula mordebat summam vestem huc; crinis erat simplex, collectus in unum nodum; eburnae custos teleram, pendens ex levo humero, resonabat; quoque leva tenebat arcum. Tali erat cultus: facies, quam posses verè Virginæam in puerœ, puerilem in virgine posses. Hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros, Optavit renuente Deo: flammæque latentes Hausit; et O felix, si quem dignabitur quem a magnine.

a magnive. b amis:

NOTES.

47. Idas.] The brother of Lyceus. Non foemina.] The son of Elatus was first a woman, but being debauched by Neptune, he was a compensation changed her to a man, and made him invulnerable.

48. Amyntore.] The son of Amytus. Actoridaque.] Menætis, the father of Patroclus, who is called Actorides, of Actor his grandfather.

50. Telamon.] The father of Ajax, the son of Aeus.—Creator.] Peleus, the father of Achilles, the brother of Telamon.

51. Pheretiade.] With Almētus, the son of Phætis, whose wife Alcestis was.

Hyanteo.] Barotian Iolæus. For the Hyanteæ are a people of Boetia. This Iolæus was the son of Iphicles, the grandson of Amphitryon, who assisted Hercules in killing the Hydra.

52. Eurytion.] The son of Isis, the son of Actor.

53. Narycdisque.] Born at Naryce, which is a city of Lucis.

Panopeus.] The son of Phœcus.

54. Etiammin.] Even now, for Nestor lived to a great age, and went to the Trojan war when turned of ninety. Hence take no-
tice that the hunt of this boar happened in the age before the Trojan war, for Troy was sacked by those men, whose fathers were engaged in this chase, scil. Telamon, Peleus, &c.

55. Amycdis.] Amycæ is a city of Læonia, built by Amycæ, the son of Lacedemon, and called after his name.

56. Penelopeque socer.] Laertes, the father of Ulysses, the son of Acrisius.

Parrhææ. Parrhasia is a city of Arcadia.

57. Amycidesque sagax.] Mopsus, the son of Aymicus, so called, because he was a prophet or soothsayer.

58. Oeclides.] Amphiaræus, not yet betrayed by his wife to Acræus, king of the Argives. Tegeææ.] The Arcadian nymph, Atalanta.

59. Rasilis fibula.] A polished buckle, with which the garment is fastened.

60. Telorum custos.] A quiver.

61. Calydonius.] Meleager.

62. Remundo Deo.] The god of marriage, Hymenæus, forbidding, for it was not allowed that they should be happy in love.—Flam- masque, &c.] He conceived a secret love.

67. Dignabitur.] If she shall think any body worthy of her for a wife.
Ista virum! Nec plura sinunt tempusque pudorque
Dicere; majus opus magni certaminis urget.
Sylva frequens trabibus, quam nulla ceiciderat
et aetas,
Incept a plano, devexaque propicicit arva.
Quo postquam venere viri, pars retia tendunt;
Vincula pars adimit canibus; pars pressa sequuntur

[richum]
Signa pedum; cupiuntque suum reperire pec
Concava vallis erat; quae se demittere rivi
Assuerant pluvialis aquae. Tenet ima lacunae
Lenta salix, ulvaeque leves, junci que palustres,
Viminaque et longa parva sub arundine canae.
Hinc aper excitus medios violentus in hostes
Furtur, ut excessis elisi nubibus ignes.

Sternitur incurnus: et propulsa fragorem
Sylva dat. Exclaimant juvenes: prae tenataque fortii
Tela tenent dextr, lato vibrantia ferro.
Ille ruat; spargitque canes, ut quisque ruenti
Obstat: et obliquo latrantes dissipat iucti.

Cuspis Echionio primum contorta lacerto
Vana forat: truncaque dedit leve vulnus acerno.
Proxima, si nimiis mitentis viribus usa
Non foret, in targo visa est hasura petito.
Longius it; auctor teli Pagasaeus Iason.

Phoebè, ait Ampycides, si te coluique, coloque,
Da mihi, quod petitur, certo contingere telo.

si colui, coloque, ut mihi contingere certo telo quod petitur.

a Occlides.

NOTES.

68. Certaminis.] Of the contest, the hunt.
69. Urgut.] Engages his attention.
70. Frequens trabibus.] Thick with trees.
74. Reperire periculum.] Because to find the boar, was to meet danger.
75. Concava.] The lower parts of the valley.
76. Ima.] Scil. loca, the accusative after tenet.
77. Lenta.] Flexible, bending.
78. Ulvaeque.] Sedges.
79. Arundine.] The bark of the reeds.
80. Excitum.] Being roused up.
80. Rurt.] He rushes.
81. Sternitur, &c.] After the manner of lightning, which darts out of the clouds.
81. Propulsa.] Being struck.

82. Dat fragorem.] Makes a clashing noise.

Fragor is the noise of any thing broken.—
Pratentaque.] Presented.
84. Ille.] The boar.
Ritt.] Rushes upon them.
85. Obliquo iuctu.] For a boar wounds obliquely, as he passes by, with his tusk.

Dissipat.] Throws them off.
86. Cuspis.] The dart. The part for the whole.
89. Tergo:] In the boar’s back.
90. It.] For ilt, that this syllable may be made long—Pagasæus.] Thessalian. Of Pagasæ, see Book VII. Verse 1.
91. Ampycides.] Mopsus, the son of Ampyæus, addresses himself to Phoebus, because he was the god of Prophecy; and Mopsus, we are told V. 57. was a soothsayer. Ampyæides sagæx.
Deus annuit precibus, quâ potuit. Ictus ab illo, sed sinè vulnere: quod Diana abstulerat ferrum volanti jaculo. Ligum venum sinè acuminem. Ira feri est mota; nec arsit leniús fulmine. Lux micat ex oculis, quæ flamma spirat e pectore. Utque moles volat concita adducto nervo, cum aut petit muros aut turres, plenas milite: vulnificus sus sic furtum in juvenes certo impete; et prostrinrt Eupalamon, Pelegronae dextra tuentes.

Cornua prostermit. Socii rapière jacentes. At non lethiferos effugit Enesimus ictus

Quà potuit, precibus Deus annuit. Ictus ab illo, Sed sinè vulnere, aper; ferumque Diana volanti Abstulerat jaculo; ligum sinè acuminem. Ira feri mota est; nec fulmine leniús arsit. 96 Lux micat ex oculis, spiratque e pectore flamma. Utque volat moles adducto concita nervo, Cüm petit aut muros, aut plenas milite turres: In juvenes a certo sic impete vulnificus sus 100 Furtur: et Eupalamon, Pelegronae dextra tuentes.

Citra Trojana: J On this side, i. e. earlier than the Trojan war.


95. Acmum. J With the point of a spear.

96. Fulmine lenius: J Nor was the boar less inflamed than a thunder-bolt.


100. Impete. J An assault.

101. Dextra. J Defending the right wing of their troops.


105. Poplite. J His ham.

106. Pylius. J Nestor, so called of Pylius, city of Messenia, where he ruled.
Insequitur Telamon, studioque incautus cundi, 120
Pronus ab arboræ cecidit radice retentus. 120
Dum levat hunc Peleus, celerem Tegææ sagit-
tam
Imposuit nervo, sinuatoque expulit arcu:
Fixa sub auro ser ummum distrinxit arundo
Corpus : et exiguq rubefecit sanguine setas.
Nec tamen illæ sui successu lætior iclus, 125
Quam Meleagros erat. Primus vidissse putatur,
Et primus sociis visum ostendisse crucorem.
Et, meritis, 1ixisse, feres virtutis honorem.
Erubuère viri, sequo exhortantur : et addunt
Cum clamore animos ; jactuque siné ordine
tela.
Turba nocet jactis, et quos petit, impedit iclus.
Ecce ! furens contrà sua fata bipennifer Arcas
Discite fémineis quum tela virilia præsent,
O juvenes, operique meo concedite, dixit.
Ipsa suis licet hunc Latonia protegat armis; 135
Hunc tam en invitá perimet mea dextra Dionâ.
Talia magniloquus tumidus memoretur ore :
Añcipitemque manu tollens utraque securum,
Insiterat digitis, primos suspensus in artus.136
Occusat audâcém, quae est via proxima letho.
Summa ferus geminos direxit in inguina dentes.
Concìdit Ancaeus : glomerata sanguine multo
Viscera lapsa fluunt : madefæactus terra cruore est,
Ibat in adversum proles Ixionis hostem
Pirithous, valida quaties venabula dextrâ; 145
Cui procul Ægides, 0 me mihi carior, inquit,
Pars animæ consiste meo : licet enim esse
Fortibus : Ancaeo necuit temeraria virtus.
Ægides inquit, 0 carior mihi me, pars meo anima, consiste procul : licet esse fortibus en-
imus : temeraria virtus necuit Ancaeo.

NOTES.

119. Studioque.] With a desire to run.
121. Levat.] He lifts up.
122. Tegaeæ.] Atalanta.
122. Sinuatoque.] Being bent.
123. Distrixt.] Slightly wounded.
126. Arundo.] The arrow:
128. Feres.] Thou shalt bear a way, thou shalt have.
129. Erubuère.] The men were ashamed that the boar should be first wounded by a woman.
135. Bipennifer.] Carrying a battle-axe.
136. Operique meo.] To my valour.
134. Protegat.] Should protect.
135. Perimet.] Shall slay.
136. Tumidus.] Being puffed up, proud.
138. Añcipitem.] Cutting on either side, sharp.
139. Digitis.] scil. pedum, he stood upon his toes.—Artus primus.] The first joints of his toes.—Quaque, &c.] A man being wounded in the groin it is present death.
146. Ægides.] Theseus, the son of Ægeus.
147. Liceteminus, &c.] We may be brave at a distance.
148. Temeraria.] A rash courage.
Dixit: et torsit grave cornum, aerata cuspide, quolibato bene; quo futuro potente viui, frondosus ramus obstibit aesculea arbo. Et Aesoneides misit jaculum, quod casus vertit illo in fatum immiriti latantis, et conjunctum inter ilia est fixum per ilia tellure. At manus Oenide variat: que dubus missis, prior stetit tergo. Nec mora: dum seavit, dum versat corpora in orbe; que fundit spumam stridentem cum novo sanguine. Auctor vulneris aest: est que irritat hostem ad iam, que condit splendida venabula in adversos armos. Socii testantur gaudia secundo clamoque: que petunt conjungere victricem dextram dextrae: que mirantes spectant immanem ferm, jacentem multa tellure: neque adhuc putant esse tumtum contingere; sed tamen quisque eructat sua tela. Ipsa pressit exitabile caput pede imposito: atque dixit ita, Nonacria, sume spolium mei juris: et gloria veniat in partem mihi tecum. Protinus dat exuvias, terga horrentia rigidis setis, et ora insignia magnet dentibus. Auctor vulneris est laetitia illi, cum munere. Alii invidere; que erat murmur tum agmine. E quibus Thesiadeae tendentes brachia, claman ingenti voce: pone age, nec femina intercipe nostras titulos:

et in mentum figit.

NOTES.
Thesiiadæ clamant: Neu te siducia formæ 175 Decipiat; longèque tuo sit captus amore Auctor: et huic admìnt munus, jus muneric. illi.

Non tulit, et timidà frendens MAVORTIUS irâ, Discite raptorens alieni, dixit, honoris, 179 Facta minus quantûm distant. Hausitque nefando Pectora Plexippi, nil tale tìmentia, ferro. Toxea, quid faciat, dubium, pariterque volen-
tem

Ulisci fratre, fraternaque fata tìmentem, Haund patitur dubitare diu: calidumque priori Caede recalcit consorti sanguine telum. 185 Dona Deûm templis, nato victore, ferebat, Cùm videt extinctos fratres Althæa referri: Quæ, plangore dato, mœstis ululatibus urbe

Implet: a et auratas mutavit vestibus atris. At simul est aucto ncessis editus, excludit omnis Luctus: et à lacrymis in poenæ versus amorem est.

Stipes erat: quem, cùm partus enixa jaceret Théstias, in flamman triplices posueræ sorores: Staminaque impressa fatalia pollici nentes; Tempora, dixerunt, eadem lignoque, tibique, O modo nate, damus. Quo postquâm carmine
dicto 191

Excessère Deæ, flagrantem mater abigne Éripuit torrem: sparsitque liquentibus undis. Ille diu fuerat penetrabilibus abditus imis: Servatusque tuos, juvenis, servaverat annos.

a auratis mutavit vestibus atras.

NOTES.

175. Thesiiadæ.] Plexippus and Toxeus, sons of Thestius, the uncles of Meleager. 176. Longè sit.] May be far from you, i.e. need not help you: the meaning given may be collected from the verb adsum, for, because one who is near at hand, can most easily help, adesse signifies not only to be at hand, but to help; and for the same reason, propitius from prope, nigh, signifies favourable, ready to help.


rageous. — Nefando—ferro.] For Plexippus was his uncle.


NOTES.

201. Hunc.] The billet. Fragmina.] Broken and cleft wood, with which she made the fire.

204. Materque sororque.] Thus we say in English the mother and the sister, to signify the affections of a mother and a sister.


210. Feras ardom.] A vehement indignation of mind.


218. Errat.] She wavers in her mind.

219. Melior.] More powerful: her love for her brothers was prevailing over that for her son—Parente.] Than the mother.

217. Consanguineas umbrae.] The souls of her brothers.—Sanguine.] By the death of her son.—Leniat.] That she may mitigate. The ancients had a notion that the souls of the slain were appeased by blood; hence human sacrifices at the funerals of great men.

218. Impiate pia est.] Althea seems to be pious in avenging the death of her brothers, but impious in killing her son.

219. Alea viscera.] My own bowels, i. e. my own son.

220. Fatale lignum.] The wood fatal to Meleager.

222. Pcenarumque, &c.] From this to (ipsa sequar, V. 252.) you have the conflict in Althea's mind; where, distracted between the affections of a mother and a sister, she is at a loss how she ought to act. The mother would save, the sister would destroy. Meleager—Furalibus.] Proceeding from fury and wrath.

223. Eumenides.] The furious of hell, three in number, Alecto, Tisiphone, and Magaera: so called by Antiphasis, because they are cruel and implacable, for εὔμενις signifies mild.—Advérte vulgus.] View my rites.

224. Uliscisor facioquenefas. I am reveng ing one wicked deed by perpetrating another.—Mors morte pianda est.] The slaughter of my brethren is to be expiated by the death of my son. A Polypoton.
In scelus addendum scelus est, in funera funus:
Per a coacervatos pereat domus impia luctus.
An felix Oeneus nato victore fruetur, 227
Thestius orbis erit? Melius lugebitis ambo.
Vos modò, fraterni manus animæque recentes,
Officium sentite meum, magnoque paratas 230
Accipite inferias, uteri mala pignora nostris.
Hei mihi! Quò rapior? Fratres, ignoscite matri.
Deficiunt ad copta manus. Meruiisse fatemur
Illum cur pereat; mortis mihi displicet auctor.
Ergo impune feret? vivusque et victor, et ispo
Successu tumidus, regnun Calydonis habebit?
Vos cinis exiguus, gelidaque jacebitis umbrae?
Haud equidem patiar. Pereat sceleratus; et ille
Spemque patris, regnique trahat patriae rui-

223. Thestius.] My father.
230. Magnoque.] Procured with a great
price, with the blood of a son.
232. Quò rapior?] Whether am I hur-
ried?
234. Mortis, &c.] But this displeases me,
that I should be the author of my son’s
death.
237. Exiguus cinis.] A little ashes only.
239. Patris.] Of Oeneus, who placed all
his hopes in his son Melager.
241. Bis quinque.] Ten months, which
time mothers are said to bear their children
in their womb.
242. Utinam, &c.] I wish you had been
burnt when an infant, together with that
billet, which being cast into the fire by the
Parce, I did not suffer to be consumed.
244. Merito tuo.] As you have deserved,
Facti.] For thy sin and wickedness.
245. Stipite.] A brand taken from the fire.
249. Nequeo.] And I cannot throw the billet in-
to the fire, being prevented by the affection
that I have for my son.
250. Malà.] i.e. malo meo, to my distress,
to my misfortune, or vex, with difficulty.
251. Dummodò, &c.] Althea has some
thoughts of destroying herself.
252. Averta, &c. There is an ingenious
artifice of the poet here and in the former
conflict.

NOTES.

sceus est addendum in scelus,
funus in funera : impia domus
perent per coacervatos luctus.
An felix Oeneus fructer nato
victore, Thestius erit orbus?
Ambo lugebitis melius. Modò
vos fraterni manus, que recen-
tes anime, sentite meum offici-
um,que aequaepinfieras paratas
magno, mala pignora nostri ut-
eri. Hei mihi! Quò rapior?
Fratres ignoscite matri. Ma-
nus deficiunt ad copta. Fate-
mur illum meruiisse cur pereat:
auctor mortis displicet mihi.
Ergo feret impune? vivusque,
et victor, et tumidus ipso suc-
cessu habebit regnum Caly-
donis? Vosjacebitisexiguus cinis,
gelidaque umbrae? Equidem
haud patiar. Sceleratus pereat;
et ille trahat spem patris, que
ruinam regni patriae. Ubi
est materna mens? Et labores
bis quinque mensum quos sus-
tinui? O utinam arisises infas
primis ignibus que ego forem
passa id? Yixisti nostra munec-
re; nuncl morière tuo merito:
cape praemia facti, que redde
animam datam bis primum
partu mox stipite rapto, vel
addes me fraternis sepulchris.
Et cupio, et nequeo. Quid agem? Modo vuln-
nera fratrum
Ante oculos mihi sunt, et tantâ caedis imago:
Nunc animum pietas, maternaque nomina fran-
gunt
249
Me miseram! Malevinctis, sed vincite, fratres,
Dummodò quæ dedero vobis solatia, vosque,
Ipsa sequar. Dixit; dextra quæ aversa trementi
modò ipsa sequar vos, que solatia que dedero vobis.
Dixit: que aversa conject
a Perque alternatos, &c.

sceus est addendum in scelus,
funus in funera : impia domus
perent per coacervatos luctus.
An felix Oeneus fructer nato
victore, Thestius erit orbus?
Ambo lugebitis melius. Modò
vos fraterni manus, que recen-
tes anime, sentite meum offici-
um,que aequaepinfieras paratas
magno, mala pignora nostri ut-
eri. Hei mihi! Quò rapior?
Fratres ignoscite matri. Ma-
nus deficiunt ad copta. Fate-
mur illum meruiisse cur pereat:
auctor mortis displicet mihi.
Ergo feret impune? vivusque,
et victor, et tumidus ipso suc-
cessu habebit regnum Caly-
donis? Vosjacebitisexiguus cinis,
gelidaque umbrae? Equidem
haud patiar. Sceleratus pereat;
et ille trahat spem patris, que
ruinam regni patriae. Ubi
est materna mens? Et labores
bis quinque mensum quos sus-
tinui? O utinam arisises infas
primis ignibus que ego forem
passa id? Yixisti nostra munec-
re; nuncl morière tuo merito:
cape praemia facti, que redde
animam datam bis primum
partu mox stipite rapto, vel
addes me fraternis sepulchris.
Et cupio, et nequeo. Quid agem? Modo vuln
nera fratrum
Ante oculos mihi sunt, et tantâ caedis imago:
Nunc animum pietas, maternaque nomina fran
gunt
249
Me miseram! Malevinctis, sed vincite, fratres,
Dummodò quæ dedero vobis solatia, vosque,
Ipsa sequar. Dixit; dextra quæ aversa trementi
modò ipsa sequar vos, que solatia que dedero vobis.
Dixit: que aversa conject
a Perque alternatos, &c.
funereum torrem in medios ignes trementi detruxit. Illustipes aut dedit aut visus est dedisse gemitus; et correptus ab invitis ignibus arsit. Meleagros inscius et absens uritur ab illa flamma, et sentit viscera tor- reri caecis ignibus, ac superat magnos dolores virtute. Tamen moeret quoce dat ignavo letho, et sine sangnine; et dicit vulnera Ancae felicia. Que vocat grandevum patrem, fraterque, quisque sorores cum gemitu, sociamque tori supremae; et forsitam matrem. Ignisque dolorque crescunt linguescuntique iterum. Uterque est extinctissimul; quae spiritus abit patulam in leves auras. Alta Calydon jacet. Juvenesque, senesque lugent; vulgusque proceresque gemunt; quae matres Calydonides Eueninae Scissae capillos planguntur. Genitor sus humi fœdat canticum que seniles vultus pulvere: que increpat spatiosum avum. Nam, manus conscia sibi diri facti exigit poenas de matre, ferro acto per viscera. Si Deus dedisset mibi ora sonantia centum linguis, que capax ingenium, que totum Helicona, non perseque- rer tristia vota miserarum sororum. Immunes decoris tundunt liventia pectera: dôngue corpus manet, fovenque refuente corpus; dant oscula ipsi, dant oscula posito lecto.

**NOTES.**

255. Funereum.] Deadly, the cause of the death and funeral of Meleager.
257. Civis ignibus.] With hidden flames.
258. Virtute.] By courage, and magnanimity.
259. Ignavo letho.] By a mean death; not honourable.
261. Ancæ.] Ancients, who was wounded by the bow. See above, ver. 142.
262. Sociaque tori.] His intended bride.
263. Forsitan.] For he knew not that his pain was the effect of her severity.
264. Languescentque.] They decrease and grow less.—Uterque.] Both the fire of the billet and Meleager.
265. Auras.] The poet follows the opinion of them who think the soul to be air. Hence it is called a particle of divine air.

266. Jacet.] Is dejected in mourning.
267. Scissaeque capillos.] Cutting and tearing their hair, as women do in affliction.
268. Planguntur.] Beat their breasts.
269. Pulvere, &c.] To sprinkle themselves with dust and ashes, was a known expression of sorrow among the ancients.
273. Si centum, &c.] The same expression is very common in Homer and Virgil.
274. Totunque Helicona: All the Muses.
276. Liventia:] They beat their breasts, and make them black and blue.
277. Manet corpus:] For his body was still consuming, as the billet, to ashes.
278. Ipsi:] To Meleager, or to the body: Lecta.] The funeral couch upon which the corpse was laid.
Post cinerem, cineres haustos ad pectora versant; 
Affusaeque jacent tumulo, signataque a saxo. 280
Nomina complexae, lacrymas in nomina fundunt.
Quas Parthaoine tandem Latiosa clade
Exsatiata domus, prater Gorgenque, nurumque 
Nobilis Alcmenae, natis in corpore pennis
Allevat; et longas per brachia porrigit alas, 285
Corneaque ora facit, versasque per aer a mittit.

--- a saxa—nomine, &c.

NOTES.

279. Post cinerem.] There is an unaccountable ellipsis here: to reduce it to sense, you must supply it thus, post (for postqua(n) in cinerem redactum est corpus, for cinerem must belong to a verb understood.

Hau stos.] Lifted in their hands.

Versant.] They apply.

280. Affusaeque.] And lying prostrate on their faces.—Signata saxo nomina.] The epitaph or inscription on the tomb.

282. Parthanoine.] Of Parthao, the father of Oeneus, and grandfather of Meleager.

283. Nurumque nobilis Alcmenae.] Deianira, the wife of Hercules, whose mother was Alcmena.

285. Allevat.] Lifts up into the air.

287. Corneaque, &c.] And turn their mouths into birds' beaks.

Versas.] Turned into birds called Meleagrides, of Meleager their brother.

EXP. FAB. IV. From history we learn that Oeneus, when making the annual offering of his first fruits to the gods, neglected paying that respect to the goddess Diana. This year a furious boar ravaged his country, which was said to be sent by the goddess in resentment of his neglect of her.—Meleager, the king's son, appointed by proclamation a general hunting match, in which many of the neighbouring princes engaged: viz: Theseus, Jason, Hygen, &c.; as did the fair Atalanta, of whom Meleager was enamoured, notwithstanding he was married to Cleopatra, the daughter of Idas and Marpessa. Atalanta was the first that wounded the animal, whom Meleager killed, and presented the head and skin to her, which gave so much offence to Plexippus and Toxeus, his uncles, and so much raised their resentment, that in an engagement he killed them both, which so much affected his mother Althea, that she consigned her son to the Furies, performing at the same time some magical contrivances, the burning of the taper, &c. The Curetes made war against the Aetolians, on account of this quarrel; but Meleager obliged them to raise the siege of Calydon.

FAB. V. & VI. NYMPHÆ NAIADES IN INSULAS. PERIMELE IN INSULAM.

Theseus, returning from the Calydon chase, is stopped by the inundations of Achelous, and being invited by the river god, attends him to his grotto. Their repast over, Achelous relates to him the History of the five Naiades, who had been changed into the isles Echinades, and an account of his own amour with the nymph Perimele, whom her Father had thrown into the sea, and Neptune had transformed into an island.
INTEREA Theseus sociati parte laboris
Functus, Erecythreas Tritonidos ibat ad arcos.
Clausit iter fecitque moras Achelous cunti,
Imbre tumens. Succeede meis, ait, inclyte, teetis,
Cecropida, nec te committte rapacibus undis: 5
Ferre trabes solidas, obliquaque volvere magnopere
Murmure saxa solent. Vidi contermina ripae
Cum gregibus stabula alta trahi, nec fortibus illic
Profuit armentis, nec equis velocibus esse.
Multa quoque hic torrens, nivibus de monte solutis,
Corpora turbinco juvenilia vortice mersit.
Tutior est requies: solito düm flumina currant
Limite: düm tenues capiat suus alveus undas.
Annuit Ægides; Utarque, Acheloc, domoque
Consilioque tuo, respondit: et usus utroque est.
Pumice multivacō, nec lavibus atria topophis 16
Structa subit. Molli tellus erat humida musco:
Summa lacunabant alterno murice concaæ.
Jamque duas lucis partes Hyperione menso,
Discubuere toris Theseus comitesque laborum;
Hæc Ixionides, illà Trozenius heros
Parte Lelex, rarís jam sparsus tempora canis:
Quosque alios parili fuerat dignatus honore
Amnis Acarnanum, lactissimus hospite tanto.
Protinuṣ appositas nuda vestigia nymphae 25
Instruxère epulis mensas: dapibusque remotis
In gemmæ possuère merum. Tum maximus heros
ÆQuora propiciis oculis subjecta: Quis, inquit,

NOTES.

1. Sociati.] Confederates that he had with
many others, in killing the boar.
2. Tritonidos.] Athens, which was under
the protection of Pallæs, and formerly go-
erned by Erecythreas.
4. Achelous.] The son of Oceanus and Te-
thys. He courted Dejanira the daughter of
Oeneus, the king of Calydonia, but was op-
posed and overcome by Hercules; after which
he hid himself in a river running by Caly-
donia, and gave it his name.
5. Cecropida.] Athenian:
11. Turbinco vortice.] Rolling itself in the
manner of a whirlwind; for vortex is properly
water whirled into itself, and turbo is a force
of wind.
12. Tutius est requies:] It is safer to tarry.
13. Ægides.] Theseus, the son of Ægeus.
14. Ægeus.] The son of Ægeus.
15. Lavibus.] Rough, unpolished.
17. Lacunabant, &c.] Sea shells with va-
rious colours, variegated the upper parts of
the cave. —Murice] Murex is a limpet, of
which a purple colour is made.
19. Ixionides.] British, the son of Ixion,
the constant companion of Theseus.
20. Trozenius.] Of Trozen, where Pithebus
reigned.
21. Ixionides.] Achelous, dividing the Acar-
narians from Ætolis.
22. Nuda vestigia.] Bare fact.
24. Amnis.] Maximus heros.] Theseus,
Ille locus? digitque ostendit: et insula nomen 
Quod gerat illa, doce: quamquam non una videtur. 
Amnis ad haec: Non est, inquit, quod cernimus, 
unum, 
Quinque iacent terrae: spatii discrimina fallunt. 
Quoque minus spretus factum mirare Dianae; 
Naides haec fuerant; quae cum quisque ju-
vevocos 
Mactasset, rursisque Deos ad sacra vocassent, 
Immemores nostri festas duxere choreas. 
Intumui; quantusque feror, cum plurimus un-
quam, 
Tantus eram; pariterque animis immanis et un-
A sylvis sylvas, et ab arvis arva revelli; 
Cumque loco Nymphas, memores tum denique 
nostri, 
In frete protulvi. Fluctus nosterque marisque 
Continuam diduxit humum; partesque resolvit 
In totidem, mediis quot cernis Echinadas undis. 
Ut tamen ipse vides, procul en procul, una re-
cessit 
Insula, grata mihi. Perimelen navita dicit. 
Huic ego virgineum, dilecta nomen ademi: 
Quod pater Hippodamas agritrulit; inque prof-
fundum 
Propulit est scopulo paritura corpora natiae. 
Exceptionemque ferens, O proxima ceelo 
Regna vagae, dixi, sorte, Tridentifer, undae. 
In quo desinimus, quo sacri currimus annes; 
Huc ades, atque audite placidus, Neptune, pre-
canten. 
[aquus. 
Huic ego, quam porto, nocem; a sis mitis, et 
Si pater Hippodamas, aut si minus impius esset, 
Debit illius misereri, ignoscere nobis. 
Cui quondam tellus clausa est feritate paternae 
Affer operem, mereaque precor feritate paternae, 
Da, Neptune, locum: vel sit locus ipsa licebit. 
\[a Si mids et aquus.—Si pater, &c.\\]

NOTES.

32. Fallunt.] Supply oculos or visum.
33. Spretus.] Contemned, slighted.
37. Intumui.] I was enraged.
38. Plurimus.] The greatest.
42. Diduixt.] Divided.
43. Echinas.] So called of Echinis, (hedge-hogs) with which they abound, or of 
Echius, a certain prophet.
44. Navita.] For Nauta, an Ephemesis.
46. Huic.] From Perimela, the daughter 
of Hippodamas.—Virgineum nomen.] I de-
pired her of her virginity.
47. Profundum.] Into the deep.
48. Propulit.] He east.
50. Tridentifer.] O Neptune, who wearest 
a Trident in the place of a sceptre.
51. Sacri.] Because all rivers are said to 
have a god.
56. Feritate.] By the cruelty of thy fa-
ther.
Hanc quoque complector. Movit caput æquoreus rex:
Concussitque suis omnes assensibus undas. 60
Extimuit Nymphe; nabat tamen; ipse natantis
Pectora tangebant, trepido salientia motu.
Dumque ea contracta, totum durescrese sensi
Corpus, et inducta condit præcordia terrâ.
Dum loquor, amplexa est artus nova terra na-
tantes.
Et gravis increvit mutatis insula membris.

NOTES.

61. Nymphae| Perimele.
62. Salientia.| Pantry, as is usual in af-
64. Præcordia.} Properly the heart. The

EXP. FAB. V. & VI. Theseus is entertained by Achelous, who in his nar-

rative relates in what manner the five Naiades were changed into the islands
called Echinades, which has no other foundation than that the river Ache-
lous, carrying with it into the sea a great quantity of sand and mud, form-
ished these islands, which are situated in the Ionian sea. That which relates
to the nymph Perimele, has its foundation, perhaps in similar circumstances.

FAB. VII. VIII. IX. & X. JUPITER & MERCURY IN HOMINUM SPECIES,
CASA BAUCIDIS & PHILEMONIS IN TEMPLUM. BAUCIS & PHILEMON IN
ARBORUM SPECIES. PROTEUS IN VARIAS FIGURAS.

Jupiter and Mercury, having disguised themselves in human forms, are en-
tertained by Philemon and Baucis, after having been refused by the rest
of their neighbours. The gods in acknowledgment of their hospitality,
transform their hut into a temple, of which, at their own request, they
are made priest and priestess; and after a length of days, the good old
couple are changed into trees. The village of their abode is laid under
water by an inundation, as a punishment for the impiety of its inhabitants,
and turned into a lake. Achelous relates upon this occasion the sur-
prising metamorphosis of Proteus.

Amnis tacuit ab his. Mira-
bile factum moverat cunctos.
Natus Ixione irredit creden-
tes, utque erat ferox mentis,
sae pretor Deorum, dixit,

AMNIS ab his tacuit. Factum mirabile
cunctos
Moverat. Iridet credentes, utque Deorum
Spretor erat, mentisque ferox Ixione natus.

NOTES.

1. Amnis, &c.] Achelous, the god of a ri-
er of that name, was entertaining Theseus
upon his return from the hunt; and had gi-
ven him an account of a strange transfor-
ation of some nympha into islands. This fa-
bile begins with acquainting you that Achelous
had finished his story, that the company all
wondered, except Ixion, who would not be-
lieve it; upon which the good old Lelex, to
confirm the story Achelous had told, and to
vindicate the power of the gods, gives you
this surprising account of Baucis and Phil-
lemon.

Ab his.] After these things.
Ixione natus.] Pirithous,
Ficta refer, nimiumque putas, Acheloï, potentes
Esse Deos, dixit; si dant adimunque figuras. 5
Obstupuere omnes, nec talia dicta probabant;
Ante omnesque Lelex, animo maturus et ævo,
Sic ait; Immensa est finemque potentia ceili
Non habet; et quicquid Superi voluere peractum
est.
Quoque minùs dubites, tiliae contermina quercus
Collibus est Phrygiis, modico circumdata muro;
Ipse locum vidi: nam me Pelopèia Pittheus
Misit in arva, suo quondam regnata parenti.
Haud procul hinc stagnum est, tellus habitabilis
olim;
Nunc celebres mergis fuliscusque palustribus
Jupiter huc, specie mortali, curnque parente 16
Venit Atlantiaedes positis caducifer alis.
Milledomos adière, locum requiemque petentes;
Mille domos clausure serae: tamen una recepit,
Parva quidem, stipulis et canâ tecta palustri;
Sed pia Baucus anus, parilique Ætate Philemon,
Illâ sunt annis juncti juvenilibus; illâ
Consenuerâ case: paupertatemque fatendo
Effecere le vem, nec iniqui mente ferendam.
Nec refer dominos illic famulosque requiras;
Tota domus duo sunt, ëdem parentque jubentque.
Ergo ubi celicola parvos tetigere penates,
Submissisque húmiles intrarrunt vertice postes;
Membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili,
Quo super injust textum rude sedula Baucus.

NOTES.

5. Si dant, &c.] If they can both give and
 take away forms from things.
8. Celii.] Of heavenly deities, a metonymy of the subject.
10. Quoquo.] And that, for quae is enclitick here,——Contermina.] Near to.
12. Pelopèia arva.] Phrygia, for Pelops was the son of Tantalus, who had been the king of Phrygia.
15. Parenti.] To Pelops.
17. Atlantiaedes.] Mercury bearing a mace.
19. Clauëro serve. Ovid is sometimes careless in his composition, and conspicuous-
ly so in the disagreeable jingle of these two words.
26. Domus.] The family,——Parentque.] They are both master and servant.
27. Celicola.] Jupiter and Mercury, inhabitants of heaven.
28. Tusigère.] Came to the cottage.
29. Senex.] Philemon.
30. Super.] Upon which. Here is an Anastrophe of the preposition, which is put after its case.
Rude.] Coarse.
Inde dimovit tepidum cinereum foco, et suscitat hesternos ignes, 
que nutrit foliis et sico cortice, et productum flammam ani
am: que detulit multifidas 
facies que arida ramalia tecto, et minuit, quod admovit 
ahreno. Quo truncaet olus foliis, quod suus conjux, col-
gerat riguo horro: ille levat 
bicorni furca sordida terga suis, pendentis nigro tigio 
que rescat exiguam partem de 
tergore servato diu, quod domat 
sectam ferventibus undis, In-
terea fallunt medias horas ser-
monibus, quae prohibent moram 
serenti. Erat illic fagineus 
alfveus, suspensus ab curva an-
as clavo: Is impetur tepidis 
aquis, quod accipit artus fove-
dos. Est torus in medio de-
culated ulvis impositus lecto, 
sponda quod pedibus salignis. 
Velant hunc vestibus, quos non 
sconsuerant sternere nisi festo 
tempore; sed et hae vestis erat 
visisque vetusque, non indigna 
saligno lecto. Dei ac-
cubuere. Anus succincta que 
remens ponit mensam: sed 
tertius pes mensae erat impar, 
rentes menthes extersse estuatam. 

Ponitur hic bicolore sinceræ bacca Minervæ, 
testa fecit: quæ postquam subdita clivum 
Sustulit, equestam menthes extersse virentes. 

31. Inde foco, &c.] Boys of the least atten-
tion will observe in every line of this enter-
tainment, the narrow circumstances, the fru-
gality and good management, and yet at the 
same time, the generous hospitality of this 
old couple. 
32. Suscitat.] A metaphor taken from a 
am asleep. 
33. Ad flammam product.] She raises it to 
a blaze. 
34. Tecto detulit.] For the branches were 
stuck in the thatch. 
35. Minuit.] She brake and made small. 
The poet elegantly describes the furniture 
and way of life of a poor countryman. 
36. Suus conjux.] Philemon. 
37. Truncat.] Cuts off the leaves from the 
herbs, leaving the stem and stalk. 
Furca levat.] He supports the chine of 
pork with a fork, while he cuts off a slice, 
or he takes it down with a fork. 
38. Sordida.] Smoky. 

NOTES.

Suis.] The genitve of sus. 
39. Tergore.] From the back (the fitch.) 
41. Fallunt.] They pass away. 
42. Fagineus.] A vessel made of beech-
wood, or a pot, or something like it. 
Suspensus.] Hung upon a ring (handle.) 
44. Artusque.] To wash the feet after the 
manner of the ancients. 
45. Salignum.] Made of a willow. 
47. Velant.] They cover. 
48. Sternere.] To lay and spread upon the 
bed. 
49. Indignanda.] Not unfit, well agreeing. 
52. Clivum sustulit.] Removed the uneven-
ness. 
55. Menthes.] An herb of a sweet scent, 
mint. 
Extersæ.] They made clean. 
54. Sincera.] Olives, they are dedicated to 
Minerva, a perfect virgin,
Conditaque in liquidà corna autumnalia ficce, 
Intubaque, et radix, et lactis massa coacti, 56
Ovaque, non acri leviter versata favillà: 
Omnia fictilibus. Post hæc coelatus eàdem
Sistitur argilla cratér, fabricataque fago
Pocula, quà cava sunt, flavenibùs illita ceris.
Parva mora est: epulasque foci misère calentes,
Nec longe rursus referuntur vina senectæ. 62
Dantque locum mensis paululum seducta secundis.
Hic nux, hic mista est rugosis carica pàlmiss, 
Prunaque, et in patulis redolentia mala canistris,
Et de purpureis collectæ vitibus uvæ; 66
Candidis in medio favus est: Super omnia vultus 
Accessère boni, nec iners pauperque voluntas.
Interèa, quoties haustum cratér replerit 
Sponte suá, per seque vident succrèscere vina,
Attoniti novitate pàvét, manibusque supinis 71
Concipiunt Baucисque preces timidusque Philo-
lemôn:
Et veniam dapibus, nullisque parabìus orant.
Unicus anser erat, minímæ custodia vile,
Quem Dis hospitibus domini maetare parabant:
Ille celer pennà tardos ætate fatigat,

gle autumnalia corna condita
in liquidà ficce, que intuba, et
radix, et massa coacti lactis,
que ova, leviter versata in non
acri favilla: omnia fictilibus.
Post hæc coelatus cratér eàdem
argilla que pocula fabricata 
fago, illita quà sunt cava fla-
venibùs ceris. Parva est mora,
que foci misère calentes epulas,
vina nec longe senectæ refer-
runtur, rursus seducta paulum 
dant locum secundis mensis.
Hic est nux, hic est carica 
mista rugosis palmis, que prua,
et redolentia mala in pat-
ulis canistris. Et uvæ collectæ 
de purpureis vitibus; can-
didis favus est in medio. Su-
per omnia boni vultus accessère,
nee iners que pauper voluntas.
Interèa quoties vident cratéra 
haustum replerit sponte sua, 
que vina succrèscere per se, 
attoniti novitate pàvét, que 
Bauciès que timidus Philémon 
concipiunt preces supinis ma-
ribus, et orant veniam dapibus,
que nullís parabíus. Erat 
umicus anser, custodia minímæ
ville, quem domini parabánt maetare Dis hospitibus: ille celer pennà fatigat tardos ætate,

NOTES.

55. Autumnalia.] Growing ripe in Autumn.
Ficce.] In pickle.
56. Lactis coacti.] Curds or cheese.
57. Acri.] In a slow, not hasty fire.
58. Omnia.] Scil. poununtur.
Fictilibus.] In vessels made of clay. So
called of fingendo, i.e. forming; whence also
comes the word Figuli, potters, who form
their work of chalk and clay, and also
Figulina, or Figûna, the work-house in
which those sort of works are wrought.
59. Sistitur.] Is placed upon the table.
Argilla.] Which are of earthen ware.
Cratér.] Or cratéra, was a great vessel,
in which they kept the wine for dinner; out of
it they drew as they wanted in cups, pocula: 
They had also a stand for this cratér to be
placed on, which was elegantly adorned
in the houses of the Great, and the cratér itself
crowned with garlands of flowers.
Fago. Of a mast-bearing tree, of the wood
of which vessels are made.
60. Qua cava sunt.] i. e. within, where
they are hollow.
61. Epulasque.] Warm food.
62. Nec longae.] New wine, and therefore
cheap; old wines were ever in esteem.
63. Seducta.] Set apart.
64. Carica.] A sort of dried figs.
Palmus.] With the wrinkled and dried fruito
of the Palm-tree.
67. Super.] And above all things (especi-
ally) they show them that they are heartily
welcome.—Vultus boni.] A cheerful counte-
enance.
69. Haustum.] The pitcher being emptied.
Cratéra.] The Greek accusative of crater.
70. Succrescere.] To rise up.
71. Supinis.] Uplifted. When the ancients
prayed to the gods above, they turned up
the palms of their hands to heaven; when to the
gods below, they turned them down; and if
 Homer, where you find Achilles addressing
himself to a goddess of the sea, he only stretch-
ed forth his hands, χειλας ο ὕπερ ήν.
72. Concipiunt.] They begin to pray.
74. Unicus. This word implies, only, sin-
gle, and therefore also beloved. unicus filius,
an only, a beloved son, unicus anser, an only.
a beloved, a pet goose.
75. Dis.] For Jupiter and Mercury, whom
they had entertained.
76. Ille.] The Goose.—Celer, &c.] The op-
position in this line is obvious to every boy.
Eluditque diu; tandemque est vistus ad ipsum:
Confugisse Deos; superi vetuère necari:
Dique sumus, meritasque luet vicinia panes
Impia, dixerunt; vobis immunibus hujus
Esse mali dabitur: modo vestra reliquite tecta;
Ac nostris comitate gradus, et in ardua montis
Ite simul. Parent: et Dis praeurentibus, ambo
Membra levant bacularis, tardique senilibus annis
Nituntur longo vestigia ponere elivo.
Tantum aberant summo, quantum semel ire
sagita.

Missa potest; flexère oculos et marsa palude
Cætera prospiciunt, tantùm sua tecta manere.
Dunque ea mirantur, dum deflent fata suorum,
illa vetus dominis et jam casa parva duobus,
Vertit in templum; furcas subière columnæ,
Stramina flavescent, adopertaque marmore tellus,
Coelataque fores; nataque tecta videntur.
Talia cum placido Saturnius edidit ore:
Dicite, juste senex, et fœmina conjugae justo
Digna, quid optetis. Cum Bacüide paucâ locutus
Judicium Superius, aperit commune Philemon.
Esse sacerdotès, delubraque vestra tueri
Posci mus: et quoniam concordes egimus annos,
Auferat hora duos cadem; nec conjugis unquam
Busta mæ videam, neu sìm tumulans ab illa.
Vota fides sequitur; templi tutela suère, 102

NOTES.

80. Impia.] Their inhospitable neighbours.
Impunibns.] Free from, exempted from.
81. Hujus mali.] This threatened punishment.
82. Comitate.] Only.
85. Nîntuntur.] They endevourney to get up
the long steep place.
89. Tecta.] Their cottage.
Manere.] To stand, to remain.
Delfent.] They bewail.
Fata. Missfortune.
Suorum.] Of their neighbours. N. B. The
two verses which are commonly found in
other editions, besides that of Nic. Heinsius,
Mersa vident. &c and Solo loco, are accounted
spurious by all learned men.
90. Jam.] In times past.—Casa.] Country
people's houses are properly called Casa.
91. Furcas.] The forks where turned into
columns; for he writes, that Philemon's house
was transformd into a stately temple (church.)
Sabiære.] Came in the place of, succeeded.
92. Adopertaque.] The floor of the church
paved with marble.
97. Judicium.] Wish, desire.
Aperit.] He shews, manifests.
98. Delubraque.] And to keep your temples.
99. Concordes.] We have lived peaceably
and quietly.
100. Duas.] Both.
101. Busta.] The funerals; to be buried.
102. Nota.] For Jupiter, according to his
promise, granted them what they asked for.
Fides.] Success.—Tutela.] Keepers of
the temple, or priests.
Donec vita data est. Annis ævoque soluti, Ante gradus templi cum starent fortes, locique Narrarent a casus, frondere Philemona Baucis, Baucida conspicuit senior frondere Philemon. Jamque super b geminos crescente cacumine vultus,

Mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta; Valeque, O conjux, dixere simul: simul abdita texit Ora frutex. Ostendit adhuc Tyaneiíus illic Incola de gemino vicinos corpore trunction. Hæc mihinon vanni, (nee erat cur fallere vellent,) Narravère senes: equidem pendentia vidi Serta super ramos, ponensque recentia, dixi, Cura piii Dis sunt, et qui coluere coluntur. Desierat: canesque et res et moverat auctor; Thesea praecipuè: quem facta audire volentem Mira Deim, nixus cubito Calydonius amnis Talibus alloquitur. Sunt, ô fortissime, quorum Formasemelmotae, in hoc renovamine manirit. Sunt, quibus in plures jus est transire figuram; Ut tibi, complexi terram maris incola, Proteu, Nam modò te juvenem, modò te vidère leonem; Nunc violentus aper; nunc, quem tétigisse timidem, Anguis eras; modò te faciebant cornua taurum. Sepe lapis poteritis, arbor quoque sepe videri; Interdum, faciem liquidarum imitatus aquarum, Flumen eras; interdum undis contrarius ignis. lapis, quoque sepe arbor; interdum, imitatus faciem liquidarum aquarum, eras flumen; interdum ignis contrarius undis. a Incipierent. b gelidos.

NOTES.

103. Annis.] Stricken in age.
104. Locique.] The things which had happened to that place.
105. Frondere.] To send (put) forth leaves. They were both turned into trees, Philemon into an oak, and Baucis into a tall-tree, as they say.
107. Cacumine.] On the top of their head; he intimates that their hair was turned into leaves.
108. Dum.] As long as they were able.
110. Tyaneius.] The inhabitants of Tyana, a town in Cappadocia.
111. Gemino.] Made of the two bodies of Baucis and Philemon.
112. Non vani.] Not vain, not false, but in serious truth.—Nee erat. Scil. eum.
113. Equidem.] Lelex proves by arguments what he related to be true.

114. Serta.] Garlands, so called of serendis floribus, for in ancient times garlands were hung up in groves and trees.
115. Desierat.] And placing fresh ones there.
116. Desierat.] That is to say, Lelex, to speak.—Res.] The wonderful thing.
120. Mota.] Changed.
121. Terram.] For the ocean encompasses (embraces) the earth.
122. Terram.] Proteus, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, a famous prophet, who turned himself into various shapes. Some mythologists make him a very sagacious king, others a politician, and others a rhetorician.
EXP. FAB. VII. VIII. IX. & X. The fable of Philémon and Baucis, related by our poet in so easy and natural a manner, is one of those which displays the hospitality the ancients were remarkable for, and which seldom went unrewarded. The persons in this fable are not so much as guessed at, so totally are they unknown in history; nor would I choose, with Mr. Huet, to make so bold a conjecture, as to suppose it a disfiguration of the visit the angels made to Abraham; yet I am satisfied that Ovid is indebted to the sacred writings (whose language we can have no doubt of his being familiar with) for many of the fine allusions and embellishments given to his fables. The fable of Proteus is ingenious and entertaining, affording the mind a pleasing expanse. We may suppose him an orator, who never failed to gain his auditors by the force of his eloquence; and Herodotus says Proteus was a prince extremely wise, just, and eloquent. From his experience he knew what was to happen; and his prudence was such, as made his designs impenetrable; and as it was said, he must be surprised and tied by those who had a mind to discover them. Sometimes he is seen in the midst of his soldiers, as a shepherd in the midst of his flock: these are the flocks of Neptune, which it is said he had the care of. Passionate and violent to such excess, as he is said to be all on fire; but so much master of his passions, as to appear in a moment calm and unruffled. From all this we may suppose the poet intended an allegorical delineation of a king, wise and foreseeing, subtle and contriving; and not the history of the fabulous Proteus said to change his form and figure.

FAB. XI. METRA IN VARIAS SPECIES.

Achelous continues his relation with the story of Metra, daughter of Erisichthon, who was attacked with an insatiable hunger, for having sacrilegiously cut down an oak, sacred to the goddess Ceres. Metra begged of Neptune, who had been in love with her, the power of assuming different shapes; that she might, if possible, satisfy her father's voracious appetite. For this purpose Erisichthon was frequently obliged to expose her to sale, but he always recovered her again, from the power she had of changing her form; and this he continued to do until the deception became publicly known. At last he became the avenger of his own impiety, by being forced to devour himself.

Nec conjux Autolyci nata
Erisichthone habet minus juris.
Pater hujus erat qui sperneret
numina Divum, et adoleser
nulos honores aris. Etiam
ille dicitur violasse Cereale ne-
mus securi,

NOTES.

1. Conjux.] Metra, the daughter of Erisichthon, was married to Autolycus, the maternal uncle of Ulysses.
2. Juris.] Erisichthon was a Thessalian, a caretaker of the Gods.
3. Nulos.] And would offer no burnt offering to the gods.
4. Ille.] Erisichthon.
5. that she could turn herself into various shapes.

Cereale.] Consecrated to Ceres.
Dicitur, et lucos ferro temerãsse vetustos.  
Stabat in his ingens annoso robore quercus;  
Una nemus: vitta medium, memoresque tabelle,  
Sertaque cingebant, voti argumenta potentis.  
Sepe sub hac Dryades festas duxère choraes;  
Sepe etiam, manibus nexis ex ordine, trunci 10  
Circumière modum: mensuraque roboris ulnas  
Quinque ter implebat: nec non et caetera tanto  
Sylva sub hac omnis, quanto fuit herba sub illâ.  
Nec tamen idcirco ferrum Triopéus illâ  
Abstituit: famulos jubet succidere sacram  
Robur: et, ut jussos cunctari, ab uno 16  
Edidit hæc raptâ secleratus verba securi:  
Non dilecta Deæ solûm, sed et ipsa licebit  
Sit Deæ, jam tanget frondente cacumine terram.  
Dixit: et, obliquos dum telum librat in ictus,  
Contremuit, gemitumque dedit Deoia quercus;  
Et paritère frondes, paritère pallescere glandes  
Cœpère, ac longi a sudore madescere rami.  
Cujus ut in trunco fecit manus impia vulnus,  
Haud alter fluxit discussâ cortice sanguis, 25  
Quâm solet, ante aras ingens ubi victima taurus  
Concidit, abruptà crœor è servicie profundi.  
Obstupère omnes: aliquisque ex omnibus audet  
Detererre nefas, savamquë inhibere bipennum.  
Aspicit hune, Mentisique piae cape præmia dixit  
Thessalus: inque virum convertit ab arbore fer- 
run.  
Detruncatque caput, repetitaque robora credit.  
Editus è medio sonus est cum robore talis:  
Nympha sub hoc ego sum, Cereri gratissima, ligno;  
Quæ tibi factorum poenas instare tuorum  
truncat caput, quæ credit repetita robora.  
Cum talis sonus est cum Nympha sub hoc ligno, gratissima Cereri;  
qua mornens vaticiçor, poenas tuorum factorum instare tibi,  
a palloreum ducere rami.  

NOTES.

5. Temerâss. To have violated.  
6. Annoso.] Of an old stump (stock.)  
Memoresque.] Recording tablets.  
8. Argumenta.] Signs and proofs.  
9. Dryades.] Nymphs or goddesses of the  
groves, of πρήδον.  
11. Circumière.] They encompassed.  
12. Nec non.] That oak was as much larger  
than the others in the wood, as the others  
surpassed herbs.  

14. Triopéus.] Erisichthon. Triopa was the  
father of Erisichthon.—illâ.] From that oak.  

Δρυδάς.  
27. Abrupta.] The neck being cut off.  
Profundî.] To be shed abroad.  
29. Deterrerœ.] To dissuade with terror.  
31. Thessalus.] Erisichthon.  
35. Instare.] To hang over the head, to be  
at hand.
Vaticinor moriens, nostri solatia lethi. 36 Persequitur scelus ille suum, labefactaque tandem Ietibus innumeris, adductaque funibus, arbor Corruit, et multam prostravit pondere sylvam.

Attonitae Dryades damno nemorisque suoque, Omnes germanae Cererem cum vestibus atris 41 Mærentes adeunt, pænamque Erisichthonis orant. Annuit his, capitisque sui pulcherrima motu Concussit gravidis oneratos messibus agros; Moliturque genus pacem miserabile (si non 45 Ille suis esset nulli miserabilis actis)
Pestiferâ lacerare Fæme. Quae quatenus ipsi Non adeunda Dææ (neque enim Cereremque Famenque Fata coire sinunt) montani Numinis unam Tælibus agrestem compellat Oreada dictis. 50 Est locus extremis Scythiae glacialis in oris, Triste solum, sterilis, sinè fruge, sinè arbore, tellus;

Friguisinera illici habitant Pallororque Tremorque, Et jejuna Fames; ea se in præcordia condat Sacrilegi sceclerata jube. Nec copia rerum 55 Vincat cam, superque meas certamine vires. Neve viae spatium te terreet, accipè currus; Accipe, quos frænis altè moderàre, Dracones:

Et dedit. Illa, dato subveta per ãæra currus, Devenit in Scythiam, rigidique cacumine montis (Caucason appellant) serpentum colla levavit:

NOTES.

37. Persæquítur.] He goes on with.
40. Dryades.] The nympha of the trees being affrighted.
41. Atris.] With black and mourning clothes, such as suit mourners.
42. Annuit.] Ceres consented, and promised with a nod.—Hæs.] To the Dryades.
43. Molitur.] She prepares.
44. Lacerare.] To butcher, to torment. Quætenus.] Because.
45. Coïre.] To agree, for contraries cannot subsist together.
46. Oreada.] A mountain nymph. For Oreads are nymphs of the mountains, of ãæra ãæros, i. e. of a mountain.
47. Locus.] A description of the place best suited to Famine.—Glacialis.] Icy.
49. Iners.] Slow from the effect, because it makes men slow and inactive.
50. Pallor, &c.] These are perpetual companions of cold.
51. Condat.] To bury herself.
52. Præcordia.] In the inwards of the wicked and sacrilegious Erisichthon.
53. Vincat.] May be able to overcome.
54. Spatium.] The length.

Dracones.] Drawing the chariot of Ceres.
Quæsitamque Famem lapidoso visid in agro, 62 Unguibus et a raras vellentem dentibus herbas. 64 Hirtus erat crinis; cava lumina; pallor in ore; Labra incana situ; scabre rubigine fauces; 65 Dura cutis, per quam b spectari viscerà possent; Ossa sub incurvis extabat arida lumbis: Ventris erat pro ventre luctus; pendere putares Pectus, et a spine tantummodo crati teneri. Auxerat articulos macies, genumque rigebat Orbis, et immundo prodibant tubera talo. 71 Hanc procul ut vidit, (neque enim est accedere juxta) Ausa) revertis mandata Deae: paulumque moratam Quanquam aberat longe, quanquam modo, venetar illuc, Visa tamen sensisse Famem: retroque dracones Egit in Aemoniam versis sublimis habenis. Dicta Fames Cereris (quamvis contraria semper Illius est operi) peragitis; perque aëra vento Ad iussam delata domum est; et protinus intrat Sacrilegi thalamos, atoque sopore solutum 80 (Noctis erat tempus) geminis amplexit turris alis: Seque viro inspirat, faucesque et pectus et ora Aflat; et in vacuis spargit jejunia venis. Functaque mandato fecundum deserit orbem, Inque domos inopes asseque vertitur arva. Lenin adhuc somnis placidis Erisichthona pennis Mulebat. Petit ille dapés sub imagine somni, Oraque vana movet, dentemque in dente fatigat, Exercetque cibo delusum guttur inani, 89 Proque epulis tenues nequicquam devorat auras, dapes sub imagine somni, qual movet vana ora, qual fatigat dentem in dente, qual exercet delusum guttur inani cibo, qual nequicquam devorat tenues auras pro epulis.

NOTES.

64. Hirtus.] Rough, dishevelled.
65. Incana.] Foul.—Stit.] With filthy.
66. Scabra.] Rough.
67. Extabant.] Stood out.
68. Ventris, &c.] She had but a small belly.
69. Crate spine.] The bone of the spine, and the ribs growing from the spine
70. Articulis.] The knots (joints.)
71. Tubera.] Swellings.
72. Refert.] She makes known the commands of Ceres.
73. Aemoniam.] Thebassal.—Sublimis.] High, for she flew through the air.
74. Quanvis, &c.] This observation, contained in the parenthesis, shews the contra-
riety between Ceres and Famine, the one producing, the other destroying the fruits of the earth; Famine is therefore said to be contraria operi.
75. Domum.] Of Erisichthon.
76. Alto sopore.] In a deep sleep.
77. Functa, &c.] And when she had per-
formed the commands of Ceres.
78. Fecundum.] Fruit-bearing.
79. Vertitur.] She returns.
80. Ille.] Erisichthon.
81. Imagine.] Being in a dream, for he seemed to be hungry in his sleep.
82. Ora, &c.] For he seemed to eat.
83. Inani.] With imaginary banquets.
Verò ut quies est expulsâ, ar-
dor edendi futit, que regnat per avidas fauces, immensa que viscerâ. Nec morâ, posseit quod pontus, quod terrâ, quod aëris educât; et queritur jejûnia mensis apposítis; quse querit epulas in epulis. Quodque pot-
ters esse satìs urbibus quodque populo, non sufficit uni. Que quo demitiit plura in suam al-
vum, cupit plus. Que ut fretum recipit fluminà de totâ ter-
râ, nec satiatur aquis, que ebi-
biter peregrinos amnes: Utque rapax ignis non unquam recus-
satalimenta, que cremât innume-
ras trabes; et, quo major copia est data, petit plura; que est voraciour ipsi turbâ: sic ora profanâ Erisichthonis accipient, que simul poseunt, omnes epu-
las. Omnis cibus est causa cibi in illo, que locus semper fit in-
annis edendo. Jamque attenuâ-
rât patrias opes fames: que vo-
ragine alti ventris: sed tum quoque dira fames manebat in-
attenuata, que flamma impla-
cate gulae vigebat: tandem, 
censu demissâ in viscerâ, filia 
restabat, non digna illo parente. Inops vendit hanc quoque, 
Generosa recusat dominum, et 
tendens suas palmas super vi-
cina aqua, uit: Que habes 
praemia virginitatis rapta nobis, 
oriße me domino. Neptunus 
habebat ite. Que præce non spretât, quamvis modô visa sequenti 
Esset hero, formamque novat, vultumque virilem 
Induit, et cultus pisces capientibus aptos. 117 

NOTES.

91. Ardur.] A raging appetite.
92. Immensa.] Not to be filled.
93. Nec morâ.] Immediately.
94. Queritur.] He complains that he is hungry.
95. Satis.] To suffice.
96. Plusque cupit.] The more Erisichthon 
97. Utque, &c.] The poet shews, by a 
double similitude, how insatiable Erisichthon's 
desire of eating was.
98. Satiatur.] Is filled.
99. Cremat.] Burns up.
100. Ipsâ turbâ.] The very quantity.
101. Semper, &c.] The belly is not filled 
by eating, but seems rather to be emptied.
102. Ipsa demissâ, po. 103. Innumeraque trabes cremat; et, quo copia major
Est data, plura petit; turbâque voraciour ipsâ est: 
104. Cum omnibus omnis Erisichthonis ora profanâ 105. Accipient, poscuntque simul. Cibus omnis in illo 
Causa sibi est: semperque locus fit inanis edendo. 
106. Jamque fame patrias, altique voragine ventris, 
107. Attenuârat opes: sed inattenuata manebat
108. Tum quoque dira fames, implacaeque vigebat 
Flamma gulae: tandem, demissô in viscera censu,
109. Filia restabat, non illo digna parente. 110 
Hanc quoque vendit inops, Dominum generosa 
recusat, 
111. Et vicina suas tendens super æquora palmas, 
112. Eripte me domino, qui rapit præmia nobis 
Virginitis habes, ait. Hae Neptunus habebat. 
113. Qui præce non spretât, quamvis modô visa sequenti 
Esset hero, formamque novat, vultumque virilem 
114. Induit, et cultus pisces capientibus aptos. 115 
115. Raptar.] Taken away. For Neptune 
had defiled her.
116. Perf.] Her prayers being heard. 
Modô.] A little before.
117. Hero.] By her master, to whom her 
father Erisichthon had sold her.
Hanc dominus spectans: O qui pendentia parvo æra cibo celas, moderator arundinis, inquit, (Sic mare compositum, sic sit tibi piscis in unda Credulus, et nullo, nisi fixus, sentiat hamos!)
Quæ modo cum vili turbatis veste capillus 122 Littore in hoc steterat (nam stantem in littore vidi)
[tant
Dic ubi sit: neque enim vestigia longius ex-Illa Dei munus bene cedere sensit: et a se 125 Se queri gaudens, his est rescuta rogentam:
Quisquis es, ignoscas; in nullam lumina partem Gurgite ab hoc flexi, studioque operatus inhaesi.
Quoque minus dubites, sic has Deus æquoris artes
Adjuvet, ut nemo jamdudum littore in isto, 130 (Metamen excepto) nec fœmina constitit ulla.
Credidit, et verso dominus pede pressit arenam, Elususque abiit; illi sua redditâ forma est.
Ast, ubi habere suam transformia corpora sentit, Sæpe pater dominis Triopeida venit; at illa
Nunc equa, nunc ales, modo bos, modo cervus,
abibat; 136
Praebatque avido non justa alimenta parenti.
Vis tamen illa mali postquam consumserat omnem
Materiam, dedaratque gravi nova pabula morbo:
Ipse suos artus lacero divellere morsu 140
Cœpit, et in felix minundo corpus alebat.
Quid moror externus? etiam mihi sæpe novandi
Corporis, ò juvenes, numero finita potestas:
Quid moror externis? Etiam (est) mihi, ò juvenes, potestas novandi corporis sæpe finita numero:

NOTES.

119. Celas.] Hidest.
120. Sic.] This is an adverb of wishing.
124. Neque, &c.] He signifies that she was not gone farther, since there appeared no more of her footsteps.
135. Cedere.] To fall out luckily to her.
126. Rescuta.] She answered in these words to him inquiring of her.
128. Studio, &c.] Being intent upon fishing.
129. Has.] Spoken ambiguously; for both the fishing trade and fraud which she used may be understood.
152. Verso.] He went back through the sand.
153. Sua.] Proper to a virgin,

154. Suam.] sc. His daughter.

155. Triopeida.] Which may be transformed into various shapes.
185. Non justa.] Unjust.—Parenti.] To her famished father Erisieion.
138. Vis illa.] That violence of the disease.
152. Novã.] His last food.
140. Ipse.] Erisieion.
142. Externis.] On foreign transformations.
145. O juvenes.] Achelous speaks to Le-lex and Theseus.

Numerò finita.] Limited in number; for I can be transformed but thrice, viz., into a man, an ox, and a snake, as it follows.
Nam modò, quod nunc sum, videor; modo flecto in anguem;
Armenti modò dux vires in cornua sumo: 145
Cornua dum potui! nunc pars caret altera teleo,
Frontis, ut ipse vides. Gemitus sunt verba secuti.

NOTES.

146. Telo.] The horn of which he was that he grieved very much that his horn was deprived by Hercules.
147. Gemitus.] Sighs; by which is signified

EXP. FAB. XI. The metamorphoses of Metra, the daughter of Erisicthon, have for their foundation, the eager desire of a dutiful daughter to support a parent who had ruined himself by his extravagance, and her different appearances pointed out the different offices she served in for the purposes just mentioned.

P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEΩΝ,

LIBER IX.

FAB. I. ACHELOUS IN VARIAS FIGURAS.

THE ARGUMENT.

Dejanira, Daughter of Oeneus, who had been addressed by several heroes, could only procure a promise from her father that she should be given to him who should prove himself the most valiant. The different suitors submit their pretensions to Hercules and Aechelous, who were to engage in single combat. Aechelous, in order to have the advantage of his antagonist, transforms himself into different shapes, and at last into that of a bull, but to no purpose, as Hercules overcomes him, and breaks off one of his horns. The Naiads, Aechelous's daughters, take it up, and fill it with the variety of fruits which Autumn affords; hence it came to be called the Horn of Plenty.
QUE genitus, truncæque Deo Neptuni heros
Causa rogat frontis; cùm sic Calydonius amnis
Caæpit; inornatos redimitus arundine crines.
Triste petis munus: quis enim sua prælia victus
Commemorare velit? Referam tamen ordine;
 nec tam
Turpe fuit vincì, quàm contendisse decorum est;
Magnaque dat nobis tantus solatia victor.
Nomine si qua suo tandem pervenit ad aures
Deianira tuas; quondam pulcherrima virgo,
Multorumque fuit speï invidiosa procqurm. 10
Cum quibus ut socier domus est intrata petitì:
Accipe me generum, dixì, Parthaone nate.
Dixit et Alcides. Alii cessere duobus.
Ille Jovem socerum dare se, a famamque laborum,
Et superata suæ referebat jussa novercae. 15
Contra ego, (turpe Deum mortali cedere duxi)
Nondum erat ille Deus) regem me cernis aqua-
rum,
Cursibus obliquis inter tua regna fluentem.
Nec gener externis hospes tibi missus ab oris,
Sed popularis ero, et rerum pars una tuarum
Tantum ne noceat, quod ine nec regia Juno 21
Odit, et omnis abest jussorum poena laborum. 25
Nam quod te jactas Alcmenâ matre creatum.
Jupiter aut falsus pater est, aut crimine verus.
a Jupiter est falsus pater, aut verus crimine.
a summanaque.

NOTES.

1. Truncæ.] Maimed, for he wanted one horn.—Deo.] To Acheclus.
Neptunius.] Theseus, the son of Aægeus, whose father was Neptune.
2. Calydonius.] Acheclus.
5. Redimitus arundine.] As being the god of a river; for reeds grow in marshy grounds.
7. Victor.] So great was Hercules.
8. Nomine, &c.] Acheclus begins to relate his wrestling for Deianira.
10. Procqrum.] They are called proci, that address a woman for a wife, from procandi, i. e. of asking.
12. Parthaone nate.] Oeneus, king of Etolia, was the son of Parthaon.
18. Alcides.] Hercules: Of Alceus his grandfather, or of τῆς ἀλκυστής strength, fortitude.

Duobus. To us two.
14. Famam laborum.] It will be necessary here that boys should be made perfectly well acquainted with the history and labours of Hercules, otherwise many lines of this fable and the next will be found unintelligible.
15. Novercae.] Juno.
Turpe.] sc. esse.—Deum.] sc. me Deum Mortali.] To a man. For Hercules was not yet translated amongst the gods.
17. Regem.] Acheclus, a river running between Acarnan and Etolia.
20. Popularis.] Of the same country.
21. Tantum, &c.] By this he hints that Hercules had been deservedly persecuted by Juno, and therefore unworthy of Deianira.
23. Alcmena.] The daughter of Electryon, and wife of Amphitryon, whose shape Jupiter assumed and begat Hercules.

NOTES.

25. Factum.] sc. Father. 37. Micantia.] Active, nimble, for mico here signifies to move with agility; when mico signifies to shine, it is with light; niteo signifies to shine with oil or sleekness.

26. Dedecus.] By the ignominy of his mother's adultery, Achelous supposes that Jupiter was not Hercules's father, or if he was, Hercules was born in adultery. Captat.] Catches at me.


28. Non fortis.] Not with resolution. 42. Gradu.] In the step, i. e. in the posture, because men going to engage, step forward with one foot, that they may stand the firmer.

30. Dummodo.] Only. 42. Certi non cedere.] Resolved not to give up.

31. Magna.] Proud things. 44. Cum pede.] After the manner of wrestlers.

32. Viridem.] That colour is peculiar to 46. Non aliter.] Achelous shews by the the gods of the sea or rivers.

33. Varas.] I had my fist clinched and similitude, with what force he engaged with and ready to fight. They are called Vari that are Hercules.

34. Statione.] In a proper posture. 48. Conjunx.] A heifer.

35. Hausto, &c.] Having sprinkled me with sand, that he might lay hold of me the more readily.
Ter, sinè profectu, voluit nitentia contrà
Rejicere Alcides à se mea pectora: quartò
Excútit amplexus, adductaque brachia solvit:
Impulsumque manu (certum mihi vera fateri)
Protinus avertit, tergoque onerosus inèhasit. 54
Si qua fides (neque enim fìctà mihi gloria voce
Quæritur) imposito pressus mihi monte videbar.
Vix tamen exserui sudore fluëntia multo
Brachia, vix solvi duros à corpore nexus.
Instat anhelanti, prohibetque resumère vires:
Et cervice méà potitur. Tum denique tellus
Pressa, genu nostro est, et arenas ore momordì.
Inferior virtute meas divertor ad artes, 62
Elaborque viro, longum formatus in anguem.
Qui postquam flexos sinuavi corpus in orbès,
Cumque fero movi linguam stridore bisulcam,
Risit, et illudens nostras Tirynthiùs artes,
Cunarum labor est angues superare mearum,
Dìxit: et, ut vincas alios, Acheíloé, dracones,
Pars quota Lernæ serpens eris unus Echídna?
Vulneribus fæcunda suis erat illa: nec ullum 70
De centum numero caput est impune recisum;
Quin gemino cervix hærede valentinor esset.
Hanc ego ramosam natis è cede colubris,
Crescentemque malo, domui, domitatque a
peremi.

Quid fore te credas, b falsum qui versus in au-
ramosam colubris natis: cède, crescentem malo, que peremi
a perussi. b solum.

NOTES.

50. Nitentia.] Labouring, from nitor, for
nitentia from niteo has (i) short.
52. Adducta.] Drawn close about him, i.e.
grasping.
53. Certum mihi.] I know this is truth.
54. Avertit.] Turns me about, so that my
back was to him.
55. Fides.] se. Est verisimis.
Ficta.] By feigned words.
56. Pressus.] Oppressed.
50. Cervix.] He catches me fast by the
neck.
51. Arenas, &c.] To bite the ground ex-
presses indignation, and often also the agonies
of death when a man falls in battle.
52. Divertor.] I turn, i.e. I have recourse
to.
53. Elabor.] I get out of the hands of my
antagonist Hercules.

64. Sinuavi. I wound myself along like a
serpent.
65. Stridore.] With hissing.
66. Tirynthiùs.] Hercules, from Tirynthia,
a city near Argos where Hercules was bred.
67. Cunarum.] Of my infancy.
68. Ut vincas.] Although you might over-
come other serpents.
69. Pars quota.] What figure would you cut
with that of Lernæa.
71. Impune.] Without an avenger; for as
he cut off one head, another started up to re-
venge, as it were, the loss of its brother.
73. Ramosam.] Having many heads like
branches.
74. Crescentemque malo.] Acquiring
strength by its disasters.
established peace. Such authors as have related this event, treat it in a
fabulous manner, by saying he fought with the god of the river, who
changed himself into a serpent; meaning thereby the windings and turnings
of the river; and afterwards into a bull, to express the fury of its course,
and rapid overflowing of its banks, the occasion of great devastation, which
the ancients frequently expressed by this figure. Hercules is said to have
overcome the bull, and to have broken off one of his horns, which is ex-
pressive of his confining the two branches of the river in one channel; and
hence, as Strabo writes, the Horn of Plenty, as the frequent mishaps of
its inundation now ceased. However, the Horn of Plenty is often under-
stood to be that of the Goat Amalthea, which nursed Jupiter. The nymphs
gave this to Achelous, who afterwards exchanged it with Hercules for that
which he had torn from him. Dejanira being given to Hercules, as the re-
ward of the services he did Oeneus, king of Calydon, it is fabled she had
been promised to Achelous, who was vanquished in a combat with his an-
tagonist. This is the foundation of that famous engagement which our
poet so beautifully describes as if actual between these two heroes.

FAB. II. DEIANIRE RAPTUS.

Hercules returning with Dejanira, the prize of his victory, commits her to
the care of Nessus the centaur, who was to take her over the river
Euenus; but Nessus is so smitten with her charms, that he attempts to
carry her off, while Hercules remains on the other side of the river.

At te, Nesse ferox, ejusdem virginis ardur
Perdiderat, a volucri trajectum terga sa-
gitta.
Namque, novâ repetens patrios cum conju
Venerat Eveni rapidas Jove natus ad undas.
Ubertor solito nimbis hyemalis auctus, 5
Vorticibusque frequens erat, atque impervi
amus.

Intrepidum pro se, curam de conju conju-
Nessus adit, membrisque valens, scitusque va-
Officioque meo ripa sitetur in illâ [lorum,
Hæc, ait, Aleide: tu viribus utere nando. 10
Tradidit Aonius pavidam Calydonida Nesso,
Palentemque metu, fluviunque ipsumque ti-
mentem.
Mox ut erat pharetrâque gravis, spolioque leo-
a Perditâ a voluci, &c.

NOTES.

1. Virginis.] Of Deianira.
   Ardor.] The love.
2. Trajectum.] Pierced by Hercules.
   Event.] A river of Eetolia.
   Natus.] Hercules, the son of Jupiter.
3. Scitusque.] Acquainted with the shores
   of the river.

4. Sistetur.] She shall be set on shore.
5. Aonius.] Theban. For Hercules was
   born at Thebes in Boeotia, which is Aonia.
   Pavidam.] Fearful.
   Calydonida.] Deianira.

7. Ipsosque.] Nessus, the centaur.
Hercules, perceiving Nessus's design, prevents his accomplishing it by wounding him with an arrow. The Centaur, when just expiring, (in order to be avenged of him,) gives Dejanira his coat dipt in his blood; assuring her it contained a charm against the infidelity of her husband. She, hearing that Hercules was in love with Iole, sends him the coat, in hopes it might have that effect. As soon as he puts it on, he is seized with racking pains and such violent fits of madness, that he throws Lychas, who brought him the coat, into the sea, where he was changed into a rock. Hercules, in obedience to a response of the oracle he had consulted, prepares a funeral pile, and resolutely lays himself on it; his friend Philoctetes lights it: and the hero, after a recital of his labours, expires in the flames. When his body is consumed, Jupiter translates him to the heavens, and places him amongst the Gods.

N. B. The letters enclosed in parentheses, placed at the end of the notes, describing the labours of Hercules, refer to the explication of that hero's labours, which follow Fables V. and VI. of this Book.
QUOD simul evulsum est, sanguis per utrumque foramen.
Vota Jovi, cum fama loquax praecessit ad aures, Deianira, tuas, (quae veris addere falsa Gaudet, et e minima sua per mendacia crescit: Amphrytioniaden Ioles ardone teneri. Credit amans: Venerisque novae perterrita fama, Indulsit prim0 lacrymis; flendo dolorem Diffudit miseranda suum: mox deinde, Quid autem.
Excedam tectis? an, si nihil amplius, obstem? Quid si, me, Meleagre, tuam memor esse sororem, Forte paro facinus; quantumque injuria possit, Femineusque dolor, jugulata pellice, testor?
In a cursus animus varios abit. Omnibus illi

a Incursus animus varios habet.

NOTES.

1. Simul.] As soon as, after that.
2. Evulsum.] It was drawn out.
3. Lernei.] Both of the back and breast.
4. Hydra, slain by Hercules at the Lernean lake.
5. Raptae.] To Deianira.
6. Irritament.] A provocation or incitement.
7. Looga, &c.] Some years had passed since Nessus had threatened to be revenged of Hercules.
9. Cenaee.] Jupiter Cenaee, so called of Cenaee, a promontory of Euboea, where Hercules, being returned after the taking of Oechalia, erected an altar to Jupiter.
10. Amphrytioniaden.] Hercules so called though really the son of Jupiter.
11. Ioles.] Of the daughter of Eurytus.
12. Teneri ardone.] As deeply in love.
13. Credit.] Her excessive love for Hercules, which is often tinted with a little jealousy, inclined her to give credit to the report.
15. Indulsit lacrymis.] She wept much.
16. Diffudit.] She aggravates.
17. Pellex.] Iole.
18. Conquerar, &c.] Deianira is in doubt, as to what she shall do.——Morene? Shall I remain in Hercules’s house?
19. Conquerar, &c.] Deianira is in doubt, as to what she shall do.——Morene? Shall I remain in Hercules’s house?
20. Various.] Into various thoughts. These are the words of the poet.
21. Omnibus, &c.] The order, pr. ut omnibus

Uu
Praetulit omnibus mittere illi vestem imbutam Nesseo sanguine vestem \textit{Mittere; que vires defecto reddat amori.} Ignarque Lichae, quid tradat nescia, lucut\textit{Ignaro Lichae; que miserrima blandis verbis mandat det viro illa dona.} Incius heros caput \textit{Induiturque humeris Lerneae virus Echidnae.} Dabat thura, et precantia verba primis flammis, que fundebat viua patera in marmoreas aras; illa vis malitinealuit, resolutaque flamma misabit, latè diffusa, per \textit{Dum potuit, solita gemitum virtute repressit.} Victa malis postquam patientia, repullit aras; \textit{Dum potuit, solita gemitum virtute repressit.} Impluvitque suis nemerosam vocibus Oeten. Nec mora, letiferam consatur seindere vestem; \textit{Quâ trahit, trahit illa cœta, fœdumque relatu.} Aut hæret membris, frustra tentata revelli; Aut laceros artus, et grandia detegit osa. Ipse cruor, gelido ceu quondam lamina candens Tincta lacu, stridit, coquiturque ardente veneno. \textit{Nec modus est, sorbent avidae precordia flammæ;} Carruleusque fluit toto de corpore sudor, Ambustique sonant nervi: \textit{Ecaçaque medullis Tabæ liquefactis, tendens ad sidera palmas;} Cladibus, exclamat, Saturnia pascere nostris: Pascere; et hanc pestem specta, crudelis, ab alto: \textit{Aut hæret membris, frustra tentata revelli;} 

\textit{Aut laceros artus, et grandia detegit osa.} Ipse cruor, gelido ceu quondam lamina candens Tincta lacu, stridit, coquiturque ardente veneno. \textit{Nec modus est, sorbent avidae precordia flammæ;} Carruleusque fluit toto de corpore sudor, Ambustique sonant nervi: \textit{Ecaçaque medullis Tabæ liquefactis, tendens ad sidera palmas;} Cladibus, exclamat, Saturnia pascere nostris: Pascere; et hanc pestem specta, crudelis, ab alto: 

\textit{a inde.}

\textit{NOTES.}

(seil. cursibus) \textit{mittere illi, for ad illum, she preferred to all other schemes, i.e. she thought it best to send him the coat, &c.}

26. \textit{Defecto.} Which had now decayed.

27. \textit{Nescia.} For Dejanira knew not that the coat which she gave to Licthas had been dipped in poison.

Lucut) \textit{The cause of her mourning.}

29. \textit{Incius.} Hercules knew not that the garment had been poisoned.

30. \textit{Virus Echidnae.} The coat had been dipped in the blood of Echidne.

35. \textit{Dum potuit. As long as he was able.}

36. \textit{Victa. scil. fuisse.}

40. \textit{Pascere.} Then the poison burst.—\textit{Ecaçaque tabæ.} With the lurking poison.

48. \textit{Saturnia.} Juno, the daughter of Saturn. — \textit{Pascere.} By this speech. Hercules shews that Juno had a great hatred to him.

49. \textit{Ab alto.} From Heaven.
Corque ferum satia: vel si miserandus et hosti, (Hostis enim tibi sum) diris cruciatibus aegram, Invisamque animam, natamque laboribus aufer. 
Mors mihi munus erit. Decet haece dare dona novercan. 

Ergo ego sedantem peregrino templu cruore Busirin domui? savoque alimenta parentis 55 Antaei eripui? nec me pastoris lieiri Forma tripexus, nec forma tripexus tua, Cerbcor, movit? 
Vosne, manus, validi pressistis cornua tauri? 
Vestrum opus Elis habet, vestrum Stymphalides undae. 

Partheniumque nemus? vestra virtute relatus 
Thermodontiaco celatus baltheus auro, 
Pomaque ab insomni malè custodita dracone? 
Nec mihi Centauri potuere resistere, nec mi mihi 
not been cleansed for thirty years. He hired 
Hercules to clean it, who did so by drawing 
the river Alpheus through it: But Augaeas refus- 
ing to pay the reward due to so laborious a work, Hercules plundered his city, and 
drove Augaeas out of his kingdom. (f) 

Stymphalides. Stymphalides is a lake of Ar- 
cadia; frequented by water-fowl that had 
iron wings, and so large, that they are said to 
have obscured the sun: these birds having 
laid waste all Arcadia, were shot by Hercules. 
They were called Stymphalides from the lake 
Stymphalis. (c) 

Partheniumque. A mountain of Ar- 
cadia, where Hercules caught a Hind having 
brazen feet and golden horns. (g) 

Relatus. For Hercules being commanded by 
Eurytheus to bring him the golden girdle of Hippolita, Queen of the Amazons; he, to- 
gether with Theseus, overcame the Amazons, 
that dwelt near the river Thermodon, and 
brought away the queen’s girdle. 

Thermodontiaco. Thermodon is a river of Cappadocia. 

Pomaque. The Hesperian golden ap- 
pies were kept by a wakeful dragon. Hercu- 
les is also reported to have slain this dragon, 
and brought the apples to Eurytheus. (t) 

Centauri. Hercules being hospitably 
entertained by Pholus, vanquished the Cen- 
taur, a people of Thessaly, that were half 
men and half-horses. For the Centaur Pholus, 
having a tun of wine given him by Bacchus, 
upon condition that he should broach it when
Arcadiae vastator aper? nec profuit Hydæ 64 Crescere per damnum, geminasse que resumeres vires? [pingues, Quid? cum Thracas equos humano sanguine Plenaque corporibus laceris præsepio vidi, Visaque dejecti, dominumque ipsosque peremi? His elisa jacet moles Nemeeae laceris: Hic coelum cervice tuli? defessa jubendo est 70 Sava Jovis conjux: ego sum indefessus agendo. Sed nova pestis adest; cui nec virtute resisti, Nec telis armisve potest: pulmonibus errat Ignis edax imis, perque omnes pascitur artus. At valet Eurystheus; et sunt, qui credere possint Esse Deos dixit; perque altam saecus Östen Hand aliter graditur, quàm si venabula tigris Corpore fixa gerat: factique refugerit auctor. Sepe illum gemitus edentem, sepe frementem, Sepe retentantem totas infringere vestes, 80 Sternentemque trabes, irascentemque videres Montibus, aut patrio tendentem brachia ccelo. Ecce Lican trepidum, et latitantem rupe cavatí Adspicit; utquedolorrabiem collegerat omnem: Tune, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti? 85 Tune meæ necis auctor eris? tremit ille, pavana Pallidus: et timidè verba excusantia dicit: [que Dicentem, genibusque manus adhibere parantem

NOTES.

Hercules was present; he, in honour of his guest, invited the neighbouring Centaurs, who got so drunk with this old wine, that they assaulted the house of Pholus; who was so terrified at their attempt, that he engaged Hercules to protect him, who totally routed them. 64. Aper.] Which he carried alive to Eurystheus.—Hydæ. For one head being cut off, two grew up in its place. 66. Quid?] scil. dicam. Thracas. The horses of Diomedes, king of Thrace. For Hercules slew this monarch, who fed his horses with the flesh of travellers. (n) 69. Edis.] Strangled, choked. Moles.] He means a lion of a vast magnitude in the Nemean wood. (h) 70. Celem tuli.] With this neck I have supported Heaven, instead of Atlas. For when the giants made war against Heaven, the gods running all to one part, had like to have overcast it, wherefore Hercules assisted Atlas, by supporting it with his shoulders. Others affirm, that in old time, when Atlas was weary, and wanted to ease his shoulders, Hercules held up the Heavens for him. (t) 72. Resisti—potest.] These verbs are taken impersonally. 75. At Valet, &c.] He impiously concludes that there are no gods to take care of human affairs, since Eurystheus, who had no merit, was alive and well; and he, after all the services he had done mankind, was condemned to a painful and inglorious death. Eurystheus.] The son of Sithenelus, king of Mycene, who, at the instigation of Juno, put Hercules upon the most hazardous enterprises. 80. Edentem—frementem—retentantem, &c.] These participles seem, by their sound, to express the agony and pain he felt. 85. Feralia.] Cruel, deadly. 87. Excusantia verba.] Pleading his ignorance. 88. Genibus.] To the knees of Hercules,
Securosque artus, contemptoremque petebat, Flamma, suum. Timuere Dei pro vindice terrae. Quos ita (sensit enim) laeto Saturnius ore 114 Jupiter alloquitur: Nosstra est timor istic voluptas. O Superi, totoque libens mihi pectore grator, quod memoriae populi dicor rectorque, et mea progenies vestro quoque tuta favore est. Nam quanquam ipsius datur hoc a immanibus actis,

Obligar ipse tamen: sed enim ne pectora vano Fida metu pavelant, Oetæas spernites flammas. Omnia qui vicit, vincet, quos cernitis, ignes: Nec nisi materna Vulcanum parte potentem Sentiet. Æternum est a me quod traxit, et expers

Atque immunenccis, nullæquedomabileflamma. Iduque ego, defunctum terra, celestibus oris Accipiam, cunctisque meum laetabili factum Dis fore confido: si quis tamen Hercule, si quis Forte Deo dilitoris erit, data praemia nollet: Sed meruisse dariscient, invitusque probabit. 130 Assensère Dei; conjux quoque regia visa est Cætera non duro, duro tamen ultima vultu Dicta tulisse Jovis, seques indoluisse notatam. Interea quodcumque fuit populabileflammae, 134 Muleiber abstulerat: nec cognoscenda remanisit Herculis effigies: nec quidquam ab imagine ductum Matris habet; tantumque Jovis vestigia servat, remanisit cognoscenda: nec habet quidquam ductum ab imagine matris; que servat vestigia Jovis tantum. a insigneus, b origine.

NOTES.

113. Vindice terræ.] Hercules, who had cleared the earth of so many pests.
117. Memoris.] Mindful of me and my favours, i. e. grateful.
118. Progenies.] My son Hercules.
119. Hoc.] This kindness, this concern of yours.
120. Obliger.] I confess I am obliged to you.
121. Oetæas.] In which Hercules was burnt on Mount Oetæa.
125. Maternæ parte.] No part of him but the human, which he derives from his mother, shall suffer by the fire—Vulcanum.
126. Defunctum terræ.] When it has dis- charged the earthy part, the body.
133. Se—notatam.] seil. esse.
134. Populabile.] Corruptible.
135. Muleiber.] Vulcan, fire.
137. Vestigia Jovis.] The likeness of Jupiter: For, as Jupiter was a god, such was Hercules made likewise.
Utque novus serpens, positâ cum pelle senectâ, Lustriare solet, squamâque a nitere recenti; Sic ubi mortales Titynthus exuit artus, 140 Parte sui meliore viget, majorque videri Coepit, et augustâ ficeri gravitate verendus. [tum] Quem pater omnipotens, inter cava nubila rapit Quadrijugo curru radiantisbus intulit astris. a viræe.

NOTES.

140. Titynthus.] Whence Hercules was so called: see before, Fab. I.

141. Parte, &c.] In immortality of mind.

144. Quadrijugo.] In a triumphal chariot drawn by four horses.

EXP. FAB. II. III. & IV. Hercules, on his departure from the court of Calydon, went to Trachina, in order to be absolved by Ceyx, the king of that territory, of the murder he had committed; but as he was to pass the river Evenus, which had overflowed its banks, he directed Nessus the Centaur, to take his wife Dejanira to the other side, while he crossed it by swimming. No sooner had Hercules got to a considerable distance, than the Centaur attempted to carry her off; Hercules perceiving his design, wounded him with an arrow, which had been poisoned with the blood of the Hydra. The Centaur, finding his wound mortal, resolved on revenge, and dipped his Tunic in the blood that flowed from the wound, which he gave to Dejanira, assuring her it would prove an effectual charm against the infidelity of her husband; for Hercules having taken a dislike to Dejanira, who bore him Hyllus, had fallen in love with Iole, the daughter of Eurytus, who refusing to give her to him, he subdued Oechalia, killed the king, and carried off the princess. On his return from this expedition he sent Lychas for his vestments, in order to prepare for the sacrifice he intended to offer. Then Dejanira, in resentment of the ill treatment he had given her, sent him either a Philtre which occasioned his death, or a Tunic besmeared with the pitch found near Babylon, which when warm sticks close to the skin; this latter is, in all probability, what the poets and historians mean by the Centaur's coat: however, Hercules finding the state of his body so distempered, that he had no hopes of a recovery, killed Lychas and threw him into the sea, where, as Ovid relates, he was turned into a rock. Hercules then went into Trachina, and having forced Dejanira to put an end to her life, he consulted the Oracle concerning his disorder, but could receive no other answer, than that he should go with his friends to Mount Oeta, and there raise a funeral pile, which he immediately executed, and soon as it was finished, laid himself down on it with the greatest composure and resolution; to this Philoctetes set fire, and the hero was soon consumed. Incontinency, which was thus fatal to Hercules, is not less so to others; who, though they do not put on the envenomed Tunic, are yet finally brought by it to a situation not less afflicting.

FAB. V. & VI. HERCULIS NATIVITAS. GALANTHIS IN MUSTELAM.

Juno, in order to be avenged of Alcmene for her amour with Jupiter, desires Lucina, the goddess that presides over births, not to assist her at
the birth of Hercules. Lucina obeys, and in the form of an old woman places herself at the gate of Alcmena's palace, where she increases the Princess's pains, and opposes her delivery. Galanthus, one of her maids, seeing the old woman, imagines she might have some ill influence on her mistress's labour; wherefore, in hopes to make her retire, she declares that Alcmena is brought to bed. Immediately upon this Lucina departs: Alcmena's pains abate, and the young hero is born. The goddess, to punish Galanthus, transforms her into a Weasel, a creature which brings forth its young by the mouth.

Adda sentient pondus: neque
Stheneleius Eurytheus adhuc
solverat iras, que atrox exercet
bat paternum odium in prole:
at Argolis Alcmena auxil
longis curis habet Iolen, ubi
ponat aniles questus, cui referat
labores nati testatos orbe, cuive
suos casus. Hyllus receperat il-
lam, imperii Herceulis, thala-
moque animoque: implerat-
que uterum generoso germine.
Cui sic Alcme ne incipit: Nuni-
mina factem tibi saltem; cor-
riplantque moras tunc, cum
matura vocabis Iithyiam pre-
positam timidis parientibus:
quam gratia Junonis fecit dif-
ficilum mihi. Namque cum
jam natalis laboriferi Herceulis
adset, et decimum signum
premeretur siderre, gratias ten-
debat uterum mihi, quod
ferebam erat tantum, ut pos-
set diecere Jovem esse aucto-
rem teeti ponderis. Nec jam
poteram tolerare labores ulter-
rius: quin frigidus horror ha-
bet artus nunc quoque.

SENSIT Atlas pondus: neque adhuc Sthe-
neleius iras
Solverat Eurytheus, odiumque in prole pater-
Exercet atrox: at longis auxil curis
Argolis Alcmenæ, questus ubi ponat aniles,
Cui referat nati testatos orbe labores,
Cuive suos casus, Iolen habet. Herculis illam
Imperiis, thalamosque animoque, receperat
Hyllus:
[sic
Incipit Alcmenæ: Faveant tibi Numina saltem;
Corriplantque moras tunc, cum matura vocabis
Prepositam timidis parientibus Iithyiam:
Quam mihi difficilem Junonis gratia fecit
Namque laboriferi cum jam natalis adset
Herculis, et decimum premeretur siderre signum,
Tendebat gravitas uterum mihi, quodque fere-

Tantum erat, ut posses auctorem dicere tecti
Ponderes esse Jovem. Nec jam tolerare labores
Ulterior poteram: quin nunc quoque frigidus
artus

NOTES.

1. Pondus.] Hercules being taken into Hea-
ven made the burden of Atlas the greater.
2. Prole.] Against his offspring. For he
acted with malice against Hyllus, and the
rest of the sons of Hercules.
3. Atrix.] Cruel, which persecuted the
sons of Hercules undeservedly.
4. Argolis.] Argolic, who, after the death
of Hercules went to Thebes, and dying there
merited divine honours.
Questus.] An old woman's complaints.
5. Testatos.] The achievements owned and
celebrated.
6. Hyllus.] Was the son of Hercules by
Dejanira.
7. Iithyiam.] Iithyia is a goddess who is
said to preside over women in labour. She
is called Lucina, because she brings new-born
children into the world. She is reported to
be the daughter of Juno, and Ovid seems to
confirm that opinion.
8. Difficilem.] An enemy (has set against
me.)—Gratia.] The power of Juno, which
had such an influence over Iithyia, that she
who ought to have been my helper became
my enemy.
9. Decimum.] And when it was now the
tenth month. For there are twelve Signs of
the Zodiac, by which the twelve months are
distinguished.
10. Corriplant.] May they make shorter.
Matura.] Near child-birth.
Dum loquor, horror habet: parsque est memini-
dis doloris. 19
Septem ego per noctes, totidem cruciata diebus,
Fessa malis, tendensque ad cælum brachia, magno
Lucinam a Nixosque pares, clamore vocabant.
Ilia quidem venit, sed praecorrupta, meumque
Quae donare caput Junoni vellet inique. 24
Utque meos audit gemitus; subdidit in illâ
Ante fores aræ, dextraque a poplite lÆrum
Pressa genu, digitis inter se pectine conjunctis,
Sustinuit partus: tacita quoque carmina voce
Dixit; et ineptos tenuerunt carmina partus.
Nitor, et ingratæ facio convicia demens 30
Vana Jovi, cupiique mori; moturaque duras
Verba queror silices. Matres Cadmeides adsunt
Votaque suscipient, exhortanturque b dolentem.
Una ministrarum, mediá de plebe, Galanthis,
Flava comas, aderat, faciendis strenua jussis: 35
Officiis directa suis. Ea sensit iniquâ
Nescio quid Junone geri: dumque exit, et intrat
Sæpe fores, divam residentem vidit in arâ,
Brachiaeque in genus digitis connexatentem:
Et, quæcumque es, ait, domina gratare: levata
est
Argolis Alcmeone, potiturque puerpera c voto.
Exsiluit; junctasque manus pavefacta remisit
Diva potens uteri; vinclis levor ipsa remisiss.
Numine decepto risisse Galanthida fana est.
Ridentem, presanque ipsis Deus saeæ capillis
Traxit, et e terrâ corpus relevare volentem 46
Arcuit, inque pedes mutavit brachia primos.

Dum loquor; que est pars doloris meminisse. Ego cruciata
per septem noctes, totidem diebus, fessa malis, que tendent
brachia ad cælum, vocabant Lucinam, que pares Nivos,
Magno clamore. Quidem illa venit, sed praecorrupta, quæ
vellet donare meum caput inique Junoni. Utque audit
meos gemitus; subdidit in illâ aræ ante fores, que pressa
lÆrum genu a dextra poplite, digitis junctis inter se pectine,
sustinuit partus; quoque dixit carmina tacita voce; et carmi-
a tenuerunt ineptos partus. Nitor, et demens facio vana
convicia ingratæ Jovi, cupiique mori; et quær verba motura
duras silices; Cadmeides matres adsunt; que suscipient
vota, que exhortantur dolentem. Galanthis, una minis-
strarum, de media plebe, flava comas, strenua faciendis jussis,
directa suis officis, aterat. Ea
sensit nescio quid geri iniquâ
Junone; dumque sæpe exit et
intrat fores, vidit Divam resi-
dentem in arâ, tenentem brac-
hiæ connexa digitis in genus,
et ait, Quæcumque es, gratare
dominæ: Argolis Alcmeone le-
vata est, que puerpera potius
voto. Diva potens uteri exsil-
uit, que pavefacta remisit junc-
tas manus; ipsa levor vinclis
remisiss. Fama est Galanthida
risisse numine decepto. Sæae
Deatraxit ridentem, que prænu-
que mutavit brachia in primis

NOTES.

22. Nixos.] The nixi are gods that preside
over lying-in women.
23. Praecorrupta.] Being before corrupted
and suborned by Juno.
Inique.] Incensed.
26. Dextra poplite.] With her right arm.
27. Tectine.] Her fingers being joined
like a comb or lattice.
28. Sustinuit.] She delayed, put off.
Carmine.] Enchantments.
29. Tenuerunt.] They kept back.
31. Vana.] Brooding me nothing.
32. Cadmeides.] The Thoban women.
38. Divam.] Ilythia, or Lucina.
40. Gratarc.] Congratulate.
41. Puerpera.] Which was now delivered.
Voto.] She has obtained what she desired.
42. Pavefacta.] Supplicated.
43. Diva.] Ilythia.
Vinculis.] The fingers which the goddess
had hitherto held joined together, like one
comb in another, (which were as bands to
me and an hinderance to the birth) being
opened, I was delivered.
47. Arcuit.] She hindered Galanthis to rise
from the earth, when she would have done it.
Antiqua strenuitas manet: nec terga ami-ère suum colorum; orna est diversa priori. Quae, quia mendaci parientem menda-cli ore, parit ore: que frequen-
tat nostras domos, ut et ante, fre-
quentat.

NOTES.

51. Ore.] It is a vulgar opinion, that the
weasel brings forth her young at her mouth,
from her frequently moving them from place
to place with her mouth.—Ut et ante.] As
before when she was a servant.

EXP. FAB. V. AND VI. The birth of Hercules, the subject of the present
Fable, contains circumstances which require to be considered for the better
understanding them. According to Diodorus Siculus and Apollodorus,
Amphitryon was the son of Alcées, the son of Perseus; and Alcmena his
wife, was the daughter of Electryon, the son of the same hero Perseus;
thus they were cousin-germans. When their marriage was near being ac-
complished, it was delayed by an unforeseen accident: Electryon, king of
Myécene, who had been taking vengeance of the sons of Taphius, for the
death of his children, returned victorious, and brought with him his flocks
which they had driven away. Amphitryon, who went to meet him to con-
gratulate him upon the happy success of that expédition, threw his Club at
a cow that straggled from the rest, which unfortunately killed his uncle.
That death, though involuntary, lost him the kingdom of Myécene, which
should have been the dowry of Alcmena. Sthenelus, the brother of Elec-
tryon, taking advantage of the public aversion which that action had drawn
upon the prince, drove him out of the country of Argos, and made himself
master of his brother's dominions, which he left at his death to his son
Eurystheus, the great perécutor of Hercules. Amphitryon, obliged thus
to retire to Thebes, was expiated there by Creon; but when he thought to
marry Alcmena, who went along with him to that prince's court, she pub-
licly declared that, not being satisfied with the revenge which her father
had taken on the Teleboés, * she would only consent to be the prize of him
who should declare war against them. Amphitryon accepted the conditions,
and making an alliance with Creon, Céphalus, and some other princes, went
to ravage the islands which his enemies possessed; and making himself
master of them, gave one to Céphalus, as I have already remarked in
Céphalus's history.

It was during this war that Hercules came into the world; and whether
Amphitryon had consummated his marriage before his departure; whether
he returned to Thebes incognito, or to Tyrintha, where it was thought he
was born, it was published that Jupiter, to deceive Alcmena, had taken the
form of her husband, and was the father of the young prince: a fable that
was spread abroad to cover some intrigue which Alcmena had; or perhaps
it was only said in process of time that Jupiter, instead of Amphitryon, was
the father of Alcides, upon account of the extraordinary valour of that prince.

The ancient poets add, that Juno kept back the birth of Hercules, till the
mother of Eurystheus was delivered; which was the cause of his being sub-
ject and almost a slave to that king; though others pretend that the matter
was decided by the Oracle at Delphi. However that be, here is the source
of the heroism of Hercules, whom the king of Myécene obliged to purge

* Teleboés had given his subjects the name of Teleboés, because of their settling in a place
a great distance from their native country.
Greece of the robbers and wild beasts that infested it. This service he performed at the head of Eurystheus's troops which he commanded, as we read in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Lib. I. Here is then the explanation of all those pretended persecutions attributed to the jealousy of Juno, but which ought to be ascribed to the policy of the court of Mycenae.

Of the great number of exploits said to be performed by the Grecian Hercules, surnamed Alcides, we shall principally confine ourselves to the explanation of those called by eminence, his Twelve Labours.

**Explanation of Hercules's Labours.**

(a) Alcides in his youth, killed some serpents, and to embellish that action with the marvellous, he was said to be then in his cradle, and that they had been sent by Juno to devour him. (b) In the forest of Nemea were a great number of lions that ravaged the country; our hero hunted them, and killed the most furious amongst them, whose skin he always wore. (c) Several thieves, as M. Naseas reports, kept about the Lake Symphale in Arcadia, of whom Hercules freed the country. The nails and wings, which the poets gave them, in representing them as birds, shew their cruelty and agility. (d) The Marshes of Lerna, near Argos, were infested by a great number of serpents, which increased as fast as they were destroyed; but he setting fire to the place destroyed them. This was the Hydra of Lerna, whose heads grew as fast as they were cut off. (e) The forest of Erymanthus was filled with wild boars, which laid waste the country; these he destroyed, and brought one with him to the court of Eurystheus, which so affrighted the king, that he ran to hide himself. (f) The stables of Augeas, king of Elis, were overloaded with dung, owing to the great number of oxen that prince kept, and Hercules being obliged to cleanse them, turned the course of the river Alpheus, and caused it to flow through them. (g) Having pursued for a whole year an Hind, which Eurystheus had commanded him to take, it was said that she had feet of brass. (h) The river Achelous having overflowed the country, he raised banks to it. (i) Theseus being a prisoner in Epirus, where he had been with Pirithous to carry off the daughter of Aideonius, was released by Hercules, which is the foundation of the fable that says he went down to Hell. (i) In the cavern of Tannius, was a monstrous serpent; he had orders to kill it; and this was the Cerberus chained by our hero. (l) Pelias having been killed by his daughters, his son Acastus pursued them as far as the court of Admetus, who, refusing to deliver up Alcestis, with whom he was in love, was taken prisoner in an engagement, and delivered by that generous princess, who would herself be his ransom. Hercules, being then in Thessaly, took her away from Acastus, who was going to put her to death, and returned her to Admetus: this is the foundation of the fable which says he recovered her from Hell, after having vanquished Death, and bound him in chains. (m) The Amazons were in great reputation in the time of Alcides, and their frequent conquests had rendered them very formidable to their neighbours. Eurystheus ordered that prince to go and bring away Hippolita's girdle; that is to say, make war against them, and carry off their treasure. Hercules embarked on the Euxine Sea, arrived on the banks of the Thermodon, and giving battle to those heroines, defeated them; part were killed, and the rest put to flight; he took Hippolita, or Antiope, prisoner, whom he gave to Theseus, but their queen Menalippa redeemed herself by giving up the famous girdle, that is to say, by paying her ransom. (n) It was very probable, that in this voyage he killed Diomedes, king of Thrace, and brought away his mares, which it was said he fed with human flesh. (o) In returning by Thessaly, he embarked with his Argonauts; but leaving them afterwards went to Troy, delivered Hesione from the monster that was to have devoured her; and not receiving from Laomedon the recompense which had been promised him, he killed that prince, sacked the town, and brought away Hesione, whom he gave to Telamon, his companion in that expedition, and assistant in the work.

These are the Labours of Hercules in Greece, in Thrace, and Troas. The poets have recounted several others in distant countries, which I have designedly separated, as in all probability they should not have been attributed to the Grecian Hercules. (p) The first is his expedition to encounter Geryon, when he was so incommoded by the Sun, that he shot his arrows at him. (q) The Sun, admiring his courage, made him a present of a golden goblet; in which, as Pherecydes reports, he embarked, and arriving in Spain, defeated Geryon, a prince so famous for his three heads; that is, he either reigned over three islands, supposed to be Majorca, Minorca, and Ibiza; or else, Hercules defeated three princes, who were in strict alliance. He thence passed the Straits of Gibraltar to Africa, where he fought with Antaeus, who oppos-
ed his landing. That prince is said to have been a son of the earth, and to have recovered new strength still when flung upon the ground; so that Hercules was obliged to squeeze him to death in his arms; that is, finding Antaeus was not to be conquered in his own country, where he continually recruited his army, he engaged him at sea, where he was vanquished, as were the Egyptians who came to his assistance; these we must suppose to be some Africans of low stature, who were his allies. (3) Hercules in his way home by land, passed through Gaul, with the flocks of Geryon into Italy, where Cacus, a famous robber, who stole some of his oxen, inhabited the caverns of mount Aventine; but our hero, with the assistance of Evander and Faunus, slew him, and shared his spoils with his confederates. (4) In his journey from Africa, Hercules delivered Atlas from the persecution of Busiris, whom he killed; and gave such good counsel to the Mauritanian king, that it was said he supported the heavens some time upon his own shoulders to ease him. Atlas, to acknowledge the important services he had received from that hero, made him a present of some fine sheep, or rather of some orange and lemon tree, which he carried with him into Greece. These are the golden apples watched by a dragon in the gardens of the Hesperides. As the ocean here terminated our hero's conquests, it was said that he raised two pillars, to show it was his ne plus ultra.

(a) The deliverance of Prometheus, which I have explained in the history of that prince; (b) the death of the two Cercopes, who were famous robbers; (c) the defeat of the Marathon Bull; (d) the death of Lygis, who disputed with him the passage of the Alps; (e) the combat of the giant Alycmenus, who killed 24 men with the stone he threw at him; (bb) the combat of Ervix, king of Sicily, whom he killed with one blow of a Cestus, for refusing to deliver him the oxen which he had stolen from him; (cc) the combat with Cynicus, which was ended by a clap of thunder, that separated the two combatants; (dd) another combat against the giants, in the plain of La Craux in Provence, when Jupiter rained that great quantity of stones which rain there to this day; all these are attributed to Hercules. He is also said to have been the father of a prodigious number of children, and we are assured that he begot 50 in one night, by the 50 daughters of Thestius,

I shall close this abridgement of the history of our hero, referring to Diodorus Siculus, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, and amongst the moderns, Vossius, and Father Montfaucon, for a further account of his transactions.

**TAB. VII. VIII. & IX. DRYOPE IN AREOREM LOTON. IOLAS IN ADOLECENTEM. CALLIRHOESIN JUVENES.**

The Nymph Lotis being pursued by Priapus, is in her Flight changed into a Tree. Dryope, going to sacrifice to the Naïads at that place, without knowing any Thing of the Matter, breaks off a branch for her Child, which she carries with her, and passes through the same Metamorphosis. Whilst Iole relates this Accident to Alcmena, she is surprised to see her Brother Iolas restored to Youth again. The Poet introduces upon this Occasion Themis's Prediction concerning the children of Callirrhoe.

**DIXIT ; et admonitu veteris commota ministræ ; quam dolentem nurus sic est affata : O genitrix, facies rapta tamen alienæ vestro sanguine movet te. Quid si referam tibi mira fata nec sororis ? quamquam lacrymaequendorisque**

**NOTES.**


Mira fata.] Misfortunes to be wondered at. 5. *Lacrymae.* When Iole told this, as the manner of women is, she shed tears.


Totaque paulatim Lentus a premitinguina cortex. Ut vidit; conata manu laniare capillos, 31 Fronde manum implevit: frondes caput omne tenebant.

At puer Amphissos (namque hoc avus Eurytus illi conata laniare capillos manu, implevit manum fronde; frondes tenebant omne caput. At puer Amphissos (namque avus Eurytus

subit.)

NOTES.

7. Pater.] In this Parenthesis Iole shows how Dryope was her mother’s only daughter.
9. Delphos.] A Periphensis of Apollo, who had Delphos and Deles in possession.
12. Myrxiety.] A place planted with myr- tle-trees. This tree is dedicated to Venus.
15. [Hic.] Thither.—Fatorum.] Other late.
17. Tyrios.] Purple.
18. Spem.] For the berries appear after the flowers.—Aquatica.] Growing nigh the water. When the Nymph Lote was pursued by Priapus, with intent to deflower her, she was compassioned by the gods, and turned into a Lote-tree.
23. Tardi.] Stupid countrymen, because they did not take much notice of it before her sister was lost.—Denique.] Now, at last, after the loss of her sister.
24. Obscena.] With which he defends gardens. (Priapus is represented with his Virile member erect, because they who robbed gardens were delivered over to the servants, by the keeper of the garden, to be deflowered. This appears plain from the Priapea.)
28. Pugnat.] She endeavours.
29. Summa.] Her upper parts; for her feet were already turned into roots.
50. Lentus.] Tough. (Various and contrary things are signified by this word Lentus; and all that are denoted by the Greek word γάλακτος, to which it answers exactly.)
Addiderat illi hoc nomen) sentit materna ubera rigescere: Nec lacteas humor sequitur decentem. Aderam spectatrix crudelis fati, que soror non poteram ferre opem tibi; quantumque valebam, amplexa crescentem truncum ranosque; et (fateor) volui condi sub eodem cortice. Ecece vir Andraemon, que miserrimus genitori adsum. Et quae raut Dryopen: ostendi Loton illis querentibus Dryopen, dant oscula tepido ligno, affusisse haerent radicibus suis arboribus. Jam, chara soror, hebiles nil nisi facienc quo non foret arbor: lacrymæ irrorant foliis factis de verso corpore; ac dem licet, oraque præstant iter vocis, effundit tales questas in aera: Si est qua fades miseric, juro per Numinas me non meruisse nefas: patior penam sin occidum. Viximus innocuæ: si mentior, arida perdam frondes quasi habeo, et cæsa securibus urar. Tamen demite hunc infan tem materiam ramis, et date nutri ter: quæ faciæt ut bidat lacæ sepe sub nostra arbo re, que ludat sub nostra arbor, Cumque poterit lœi, factæסכ simulat matrem: et tristis dicat, Mater latet sub hœc stipite; tamen timent stagna: nec carpat Flores ab arbo re: et putet omnes frutices esse corpus Dearum. Vale, charæ conju x, et te germam, paterque, quis si qua est pie tas, ab acutæ vulneræ faciæs, A pecoris morst, frondes dendyficæ nostras. Et quomiam mihi fas ad vos incumbere non est, Erigite luc artus, et ad oscula nostra venite, dum tangi possum, paryumque attollitenatum.

notes

34. Rigescere.] To become hard.
35. Ducem.] Drawing, sucking the breast.—Lacteas humor.] Milk.
36. Epist.] Of her transformation. Iole went while she related these things.
37. Morabar.] I delayed.
40. Genitour.] Eurytus.
42. Tepido.] Yet warm, as into which Dryope was but just now turned.
43. Affusisse.] Lying flat on their faces. Sue. Into which the wife of one, and daughter of the other, was changed.
46. Irro raut.] Drop upon the leaves like dew.—Dum licet.] While she is able.

47. Questus.] Complaints.
49. Nefas.] An unmerited, unjust punishment, the Antecedent for the Consequent; for injustice and wickedness go before, and punishment follows.
50. Innocuæ.] Innocent.
56. Stipite.] The trunk of the tree. These and the following lines are inimitably elegant.
58. Frutices.] Low shrubs. Frutex is of a middle kind, between trees and herb.
Pluraloqui nequeo; nam jam per candida mollis
Colla liber serpit, summoque caecumine condor.
Ex oculis removete manus: sine munere vestro
Contegat inducites moriendia lumina cortex.
Desierant simul ora loqui, simul esse, diuque,
Corpore mutato, rami caluere recentes. 70
Dumque refert Iole fatum a miserabile, dumque
Eurytidos laeaeys ad moto pollice siccat
Alemene, (tet et ipsa tamen) compescuit omnem
Res nova tri-titiam: nam limine constitit alto
Penet puer, dubiaque tegens lanugine malas, 75
Ora reformatus primos Iolau in annos.
Hoc illi dederat Junonia muneris Hebe,
Victa viri precibus. Quae eum jurare pararet
Donae tributam posthaec se talia nulli; 79
Non est passa Themis: nam jam discordia Thebe
Bella movent, dixit; Capaneusque nisi ab Jove
vinci
Haud poterit: ibuntque pares in vulnera fratres,
Seductaque suos manes tellure videbit
Vivus adhuc vates, ultusque parente parentem
Natus erit facto plus et sceleratus eodem:
85
Attonitusque malis exul mentisque domusque,
Vultibus Lumenidum matrisque agitabitur umbri,
Donee cum conjux fatale poposcerit aurum,
vultibus Lumenidum quem ubiris matri, donee conjux poposcerit cum fatale aurum,

a mirabile.

NOTES.

66. Liber.] Bark, from whence books have, in Latin, that name; because the ancients were wont to write on Libris; i.e. on the barks of trees.
67. Ex oculis. &c.] There is no need for you to shut my dying eyes; the invading bark will perform that office.
69. Esse.] The appearance of the mouth ceased with the utterance.
72. Eurytidos.] Of Iole, the daughter of Eurytus.
75. Dubiaque.] Which was scarce seen because of its fineness. Lanugo is that downy beard which first appears on youthful faces.
77. Hebe.] This is the goddess of youth, or youth itself, the daughter of Juno, who was married to Hercules after his translation into heaven.
78. Viri.] Of her husband Hercules.
79. Dona.] To restore any one to youth.
80. Themis.] The goddess of justice.
81. Capaneus. He was one of the generals said to be slain at the siege of that city, by a thunderbolt of Jupiter.
83. Seductaque.] The earth being taken away. For Amphiaraurus was swallowed up by the opening of the earth.
84. Ultusque.] He shall avenge. The prophet Amphiaraurus, knowing that he was betrayed by his wife Eriphyle, commanded his son Alcmene, after his death, to slay his mother Eriphyle; who having performed this, and being stung with remorse at the atrociousness of the deed, ran mad.
85. Pius.] In avenging his father.
86. Exul mentis, &c.] Mad, and flying from his house.
88. Conjux.] Callirhoë was the daughter of Acelous.—Fatale.] A pernicious jewel, which was a perpetual source of misfortunes to the possessor; and that Alcmene gave to his mother Alphesiba.
que Phægeus ensis hauserit cognatum latus. Tum demum Acheloia Callirhoe supplex petit ab Iove hos annos infantibus natis. Jupiter motus his praecipiet dona nurusque, facietque viros impubibus annis.

Cognatumque latus Phægeus hauserit ensis. Tum demum magnus petit hos Acheloia supplex Ab Jove Callirhoe natis infantibus annos. 91 Jupiter his motus privignæ dona nurusque Praecipiet, facietque viros impubibus annis.

NOTES.

89. Phægeus.] Of the sons of Phægeus, by whom Alcmaeon was slain.

90. Demum.] Then at last, after her husband was slain.

Acheloia,] Callirhoe, the daughter of Acheous, the wife of Alcmaeon.

92. Privignæ.] His step-daughter. For Hebe was the daughter of Juno, without the participation of her husband; and was the daughter-in-law of Jupiter, because married to his son Herculeus.

93. Impubibus annis.] Shall change them from boys to men.

EXP. FAB. VII. VIII & IX. The adventures of Dryope are to be considered as of little importance; and by the renewal of the years of Iolaus we are to understand, that he in an advanced state of life shewed great signs of vigour; Amphithersus and Acarnanus, to whom Hebe is said to have added years, we are to look on as two young princes who revenged their father's death in a manner that could not be expected from their early days.

Tab. X. Byblidis Lacrymæ in Pontem.

Byblis falls in love with her Brother Caunus, and her passion is so much inflamed, that he is obliged to quit his country to avoid the Extravagancies of her incestuous love. She follows him, and in her way through Caria is changed into a fountain,

H EC ubi fatidico venturi praescia dixit Ore Themis, vario Superi sermone freemabant:

Et, cur non aliis eadem dare dona liceret,
Murmur erat: queritur veteres Pallantias annos
Conjugis esse sui: queritur canescere mitis
Iasiona Ceres: repetitum Mulciber aevum
Poscit Erichthonio, Venerem quoque cura futuri
Tangit, et Anchise renovare paciscitur annos.
Cui studet Deus omnis habet: crescitque favore

a fatidico vel vaticino.

NOTES.

1. Faticano.] Prophesying the decrees of the Fates.

2. Freemabant.] They murmured.

4. Pallantius.] Aurora is called the daughter of Hyperion and of Iallas.

5. Conjugis.] Thibonius, the brother of Lanomedon, whom Aurora carried off and loved so much, that she obtained immortality for him from the Destinies, and when old restored him to youth by a certain juice; but as she neglected to request a perpetual youth, he became withered, and was turned into a grass-hopper.

6. Iasiona.] The son of Jupiter by Elestra, beloved by Ceres.—Mulciber.] Vulcan.

7. Erichthonio.] Erichthonius sprung from Vulcan, thrown down to the earth by Iallas. See Book II.

8. Anchise.] By whom she had Aeneas.

9. Habet cui studet.] Each god has his particular favourite,
Turbida seditio; donec sua Jupiter ora 10 donec Jupiter solvit sua ora; et
dixit, O si est qua reverentia
noster, quò ruitis? quise vi-
detur sibi se posse tantum
Fata quoque ut superet? fatis Iolaus in annos
Quos egit rediti: fatis juvenescere debent
Callirhoë geniti, non ambience nec armis. 15
Vos etiam quoque hoc animo meliore feratis,
Me quoque fata regunt: quà si mutare valerem,
Nec nostrum serì curvarent Æacon anni,
Perpetuumque ævi florem Rhadamantus haberet
Cum Mineo meo; qui propere amara senectæ
Pondera despicitur; nec, quo prius, ordine
regnat.

Dicta Jovis movère Deos; nec sustinnet ullius,
Cüm videant fessos Rhadamantum et Æacon annis,
Et Minea, quæ: qui, dum fuit integer ævi,
Terruerat magnas a ipso quoque nomine gentes.
Tunc erat invalidus, Déionidemque, juvenicæ
Robore Miletum, Phæboque parente superbum
Pertinuit: credensque suis insurgere regnis,
Haud tamen est patriis arcere penatibus ausus.
Sponte fugis, Miletæ, tua, celerique carinâ
Ægeæ metiris aquas; et in Aside terrâ
Mænia constituisse, positoris habentia nomen.
Hic tibi, dum sequitur patriæ curvamina ripæ
Filias Mæandrie, toties reedentis codem,
Cognita Cyanæ, praestant corpora formâ,
Et tæc codem, dum sequitur curvamina patriæ ripæ, corpora praestant formâ, cognita,

a quë dicto nomine.

NOTES.

12. Quo ruitis.] What is it you so unreasonably require?
17. Si mutare valerem.] If I could revoke its decrees. Fate was insuperable, even to
Jupiter himself.
18. Curvarent.] Should make him bend under a load of years.
Æacon.] Æacus, Rhadamantus, and Mí-

nos, the sons of Jupiter, were chosen judges
of the regions below, for their celebrated jus-
tice. Minos was king of Crete. See the
beginning of Book VIII.
22. Sustinnet queri.] Continue to complain.
25. Terruerat.] Evr Minos had a great
empire.
26. Tunc.] When Jupiter said this.
Déionidem.] The son of Déione by Phæbus,
who, when Mineo grew old, attempted to in-
rade the kingdom of Crete; but being terri-
fed by Jupiter, he called to Asia, built the
city of Miletus, and called it after his own
name. There, by the Nymph Cyane, he had
Caunas and Byblis, twins. Byblis fell so
deeper in love with her brother, that she
wrote him an open declaration of it. Caunas
detested the infamous passion of his sister;
ered his country; but Byblis having rambled
after him through several countries, came at
last to Caria; where being tired and worn
out by continual grief and weeping, she was
turned into a fountain, called after her.
29. Arcere.] To drive him out from
Crete and his empire.
31. Metiris.] Thou passest over the Æ-
gean sea.—Aside terrâ.] On the Asiatic coast.
32. Positoris.] Of the builder, Miletus,
the son of Phæbus.
34. Mæandr.] Mæander, a river of Phry-
gia, so full of turnings and windings, that it
seems to run into itself.

Y y
enixa est tibi gemellam prolem,
Byblida cum Cauno. Byblis est
in exemplo, ut plebè ament
concessa; Byblis corruptra cupidinem Apollini fratriis amat
fratrem, non ut soror nec quæ debebat. Illa quidem pri-
mò intellectui nullos ignes, nec
putat peccare quod sæpissi jungat
gula, quod primum se tunc in
brachia fratrem collo, quæ
fallitur diu mendaci umbrà pice-
tatis. Amor declinat paulatinus; que
venit culta visura fratrem;
niminumque cupiditeri formos-
ae, et si quæ est formosior illic
invicti illi. Sed nondum mani-
ifesta est sibi; que factum nullum
votum sub illoigne: verunta-
men astatut intus. Jam appellat
dominam: jam oit nominis
sanguinis; jam mavult ille vo-
cet se Byblida quam sororem.
Tamen non ausa est vigilamus
dimittere obscenias spes suo
animo. Resoluta placidà quidem
sape yidet quod amat. Visa est
quœ jangere corpus fratri quæ
et erubuit, quam is jacebat so-
pita. Somnus abit: ilia silet
diu; quæ ipsa repetit speciem
suæ quœtes, quæ profatur ita
dubitante mente: Me miseram!
Quid vult sibi imago tacite
necis? quæ nemol sit rata.
Cur ego viæ hæc somnia? ille
est quidem formosus oculus
quamvis iniquis: et placet, et
possim amare, si non sit fra-
erat: et erat dignus me. Verum
necet esse sororem. Dummo
di vigilans tentem committere
nihil tali; licet somnus sapes
redet, sub simili imagine.
Testis abest somno; nec imi-
tata voluntas abest. Pro Venus, et voluer cum mater Cu-
pido, a "fiat."

NOTES.
59. Quæ debebat.] So as became
56. Speciem.] The representation of her
dream.
57. Tactice.] In which all animals are
silent.
55. Iniquis.] Of an enemy. That beauty
must excel indeed, which attracts the admi-
ratin of an enemy.
64. Initata.] Imaginé.
65. Pró Venus.] By this exclamati-
on Byblis shews what extraordinary pleasure she
enjoyd in her dream.
Tenera mater.] With thy delicate mother.
Gaudia qua
ti! quam me
manifesta libido
CONTIGIT! ut jaci
totis resoluta medullis! [tas.
Ut meminisses juvat! quamvis brevis illa volupta
Noxque fuit praeceps, et ceptis invida nostris.
O ego, si liceat mutato nomine jungi,
QUAM bene, Caune, tuo poteram nurus esse
parenti!
rent!
QUAM bene, Caune, meo poteras gener esse pa
OMNIA, Di facerent, essent communia nobis,
Prater avos. Tu me vellem generosior esse.
Nesco quam faciesigitur, pulcherrime, ma
trem;
[tes,
At mihi, quae malè sum, quos tu, sortita parent
Nil nisi frater eris: quod obest, id habebimus unum.
[autem
Quid mihi significant ergo mea visa? quod
Somnia pondus habent? an habent et somnia
pondus?
Di melius! Di nempe suas habucre sorores.
Sic Saturnus Opim, junctam sibi sanguine, duxit;
Oceanus Tethyn,Junonem rector Olympi.
Sunt Superis sua jura. Quid ad caelestia ritus
Exigere humanos, diversaque scedera tento?
Aut nostro vetitus de corde fugabitur arbor: 85
Aut hoc si nequeo, peream precor antè, toraque
Mortua componar, positaque det oscula frater.
Et tamen arbitrum quærit res ista duorum.
Finge placere mihi: sceclus esse videbitter illi.
At non isioda thalamos timuere sororum. 90
Unde sed hos novi? cur hae exempla paravi?
non timuere thalamos sororum. Sed unde novi hos? cur paravi hae exempla?
a segr.

NOTES.

84. Humanos ritus. ] The manners of men. 85. Exigere.] To reduce to one rule or standard. The laws of men are of one sort, the laws of the gods of another; therefore said to be diversa, of a different kind. 
85. Vetitus. A prohibited and criminal love. 88. Arbitrum.] The will, the consent. 89. Illi.] To my brother. 90. Eolidae.] Macareus, the son of Aolus, lay with his sister Canace, and had a son by her, who, when the nurse was carrying him out of the house, betrayed himself by his crying; wherefore Aolus being enraged, sent his daughter a sword for the incestuous Ma
careus to kill himself with; but he saved himself by flight. Byblis seems to collect a number of examples for the greater au-
91. Sed hos.] Byblis reprehends herself, for letting examples of an unlawful love come in
to her mind.—Paravi.] Have I collected,

\[a\] Sedit, &c. &c. 
\[b\] Incipit et dubitat: scribit dammatque: tabellas
Et notat, &c.

NOTES.

92. Obscœææ.] Unnatural desires.
93. Quò fas.] As far as is lawful and honest for a sister.
95. Indulgere.] To give way to.
96. Non reiectura.] I would not have repulsed.
98. Coget.] Will compel me.
102. Viderit.] Let him consider of it: but as for me, I will make known my love to him.
103. Ignem.] The vehement flame, the strong passion.
104. Meditata.] Well weighed.
105. Ferrum.] A writing instrument made of iron.
Vacuam.] In which nothing was written.

Ceram.] They wrote upon waxen tables, and when they adopted any alteration, they used the blunt end of the instrument to lay the wax smooth: this was called Stylum vertere: when they marked the wax with the sharp point, it was called Sub aeternum styli subiere. 

108. Summas.] The writing table.
109. Ponit.] She lays down.
112. Correctis.] Being amended the last time.—Incidere.] To write or mark in.
114. Amans.] A maid fallen in love.
117. Votorum.] Of my hopes.
Vultus.] Sad countenance.
Lumina, nec causâ suspiriā mota patenti; 120
Et crebris amplexus; et qua; si forte notasti,
Oscula sentiri non esse sororia possent. [bam,
Ipsa tamen, quamvis animo grave vulnus habe-
Quantis intus erat furor igneus, omnia feci,
(Sunt mihi Di testes) ut tandem sanior essem :
Pugnavique diu violenta Cupidinis arma 126
Effugere infelix; et plus, quam ferre puellam
Posse putes, ego dura tuli. Superata fateri
Cogor, opeque tnam timidis exposcere votis.
Tu servare potes, tu perdere solus amantem.
Elige utrum facias. Non hoc inimica precatur:
Sed qua, cùm tibi sit junctissima, junctor esse
Expedit; et vinclo tecum proprioe ligari: 133
Jura senes nòrint: et, quid liceatque, nosasque,
Fasque sit, inquirant; legumque examina ser-
vent:

Conveniens Venus est annis temeraria nostris.
Quid liceat nescius adhuc: et cuncta licere
Credimus: et sequimur magnorum exempla
Deorum. 138

Nec nos aut durus pater, aut reverentia famae,
Aut timor impedient; tantùm absit causa timendi,
Dulcia fraterno sub nomine furtà tegemus.
Est mihi libertas tecum a secreto quotundem;
Et dannus amplexus, et jungimus oscula coram.
Quantum est quod desit! miserere patentis a-
morem, 144
Et non fassura, nisi cogeret ultimus arbor:
(Neve merere meo subscribi causa sepulchro.)
Talia nequicquam pararantem, plena reliquit
Cera manum: summoque in margine versus
adhæsit.

Protinus impressâ signat sua crimina gemmâ;
Quam tinxit lacrymis: linguam defecerat hu-
mor,

140
suspiria mota nec patenti cau-
sâ, poterant quidem esse tibi
index lasi pectoris: et crebris
amplexus, et oscula, que si for-
tè notasti, possent sentiri non
esse sororia. Tamen ipsa quam-
vis habebam grave vulneri aní-
mo, quamvis igneus furor erat
intus, feci omnia. (Di sunt tes-
tes mihi) ut tandem essem sa-
nior, que infelix pugnavi uit
effugere violenta arma Cupidin-
is; et ego dura tuli plásquah
putes puellam posse ferre. Su-
perata coger lateri, que exo-
sccere tuam ope timidis votis.
Tu solus potes servare, tu per-
dere amantem. Elige utrum fa-
cias. Non inimica precatur hoc;
Sed qua, cum sit juncxtissima
ibti, expetit esse junctor, et
ligari tecum proprioe vinclo.
Senes nòrint jura: et inquirant,
Quid liceat, que sit fasque ne-
sasque: que servent examina
legum. Temeraria Venus est con-
veniens nostris annis. Nesci-
sus adhuc quid liceat, et cre-
dimus cuncta licere: et sequi-
urn exempla magnorum Deo-
rum. Nec aut durus pater, aut
reverentia famae, aut timor im-
pedient nos: tantum absit cau-
sa timendi. Tegemus dulcia
furtà sub fraterno nomine. Est
mihi libertas locundi secretâ
tecum: et dannus amplexus, et
jungimus oscula coram. Quan-
tum est quod desit! miserere
patentis amorem, et non fassu-
ra, nisi ultimus arbor cogeret:
(neve merere subscribi meò
sepulchro causa mcæ mortis.)
Plena cera reliquit manum,
perarantem talia nequicquam:
que versus adhæsit in summo
margine. Protinus signat sua

149. Corpus. 150. Corpus.

crimina impressâ gemmâ: quam tinxit lacrymis: humor defecerat linguam,
a secura.

NOTES.
Deque suas unum famulis pudibunda vocavit:
Et pavidiun blandita, Fer has, fidissime, nostro,
Dixit, et adjecit post longo tempore, fratii.
Cum dare, elapsae manibus eccidere tabellae.
Omine turbata est: misit tamen. Apta minister
Tempora nactus adit; traditique latentia verba.
Attonitus subita juvenis Meandrius ira,
Proiect acceptas, lecta e sibi parte, tabellas:
Vixque manus retinues trepidantis ab ore mi-
nistris,

Dum licet, o vetitas scelerate libidinis auctor,
Effuge, ait: qui, si nostrum tua fata pudorem
Nontraherent secum, penas mihi morte dedisses.
Ile fugit pavidius: que refert ferocia dicta
Caunii dominiae. Bybli, palles audit'depulsas:
Et pectus paxet obessum glaciali frigore.
Tabens ut mens redit: fuores rediere pariter:
Linguaque vix dedit tales voces aere icto:
Et merito: quid enim temeraria vulneris hujus
Indiciurn feci? quid, qua celanda fuerunt,
Tam cito commisi properatis verba tabellis?
Ante erat ambiguus animi sententia dictis
Pretendentia mihi. Ne non sequeretur euntem,
Parte aliqua veli, qualis foret aura, notare
Debueramus; tutoque mari decurrere: quae nunc
Non exploratis impievi lindea ventis.

Auferor in scopulos ingen, submersaque toto
Obruor Oceano; neque habent mea vela recur-
sus.

Quid, quid et ominibus certis prohibebar amori
Indulgere meo; tum cùm mihi ferre jubenti
Cùm cùm egressa mihi jubenti ferre;

a vix.

NOTES.

155. Omine.] By the unlucky omen.
Apta.] A proper, convenient.

156. Adit.] To Caunus.

157. Juvenis.] Caunus, the grandson of
Manander. For Cyane, the daughter of
Meander, was the mother of Caunus.

159. Ab ore.] From the face.


162. Would not be a disgrace to us.

165. Frigore.] With fear; the Consequent
for the Antecedent.

167. Icto aere.] The air being struck. For
sounds are conveyed by the tremulous mo-
don of the air.

168. Et erit.] And I am undeservedly
thus treated.—Vulneris hujus.] Of this wound
which love has made in my breast.

169. Indiciun feci?] Have I made a dis-
covery?


171. Ambiguis dictis.] In doubtful words.
which might bear a double sense.

172. Ne non sequeretur.] Lest he should
have an aversion for my suing him.

173. Veli.] A metaphor taken from the
mariner, who, before they set sail, observe
which way the wind sets.

175. Exploratis.] Not having sounded the
mind of Caunus.

176. Scopulis.] Into the greatest anxieties.

178. Ominibus.] By predictions.
Excidit, et fecit spes nostras cera caducas? 18 Nonne vel illa dies fuerat, vel tota voluntas, 0 Sed potius mutanda dies? Deus ipse monebat; Signaque certa dabat, si non male suam fuisset. Et tamem ipsa loqui, nec me committere cerae Debueram; praevisque meos aperire furores. Vidisset lacrymas: vultus vidisset amantis: 186 Plura loqui poteram quam quae cepere tabelle Invito potui circumdare brachia collo: Amplectique pedes; affusaque poscere vitam, Et, si rejicerer, potui moritura videri Omnia fecissem. Quorum si sangua duram 191 Flectere non poterant, potiusse omnia, mens

NOTES.
180. Cera.] The waxed writing table.
187. Ceperc.] Were able to contain.
189. Affusaque.] sc. At my brother's feet.
193. Sit.] There may be.
194. Apte.] In a proper manner.
195. Non legit.] He chose not.
196. Idonea.] Convenient.
197. Vacantem.] Free from other vexations.
203. Quippe.] Byblis concludes, from many considerations, she had better go on than desist.
204. Tamen.] A Leonine verse.
205. Leviter voluisse.] To have desired it but slightly.
207. Plurimus.] Most passionately, violently.
209. Denique.] I have already committed a notorious crime, I cannot now be accounted guiltless.
210. Temerata.] Defied.
211. Ut nihil.] If I should do no more than I have done.
Quod superest multum est in vo
ta, parvum in criminala. Dixi-
it, et (discordia incertae mentis
tanta) cum pigeat tentasse,
libet tentare: quod exit mo-
dum; et infelix commitit saepe repelli. Mox ubi finis
abest, ille fugit patriam, nefasque,
que, non notit nova memoria in
peregrinâ terra. Tum verò ferunt Miletila mestam de-
fecissim totâ. Tum verò
dependit vests a pectore; quae
furibusque planxit sui lacer-
tos. Jamque palam est demens;
concessamque factur [penates,
spem Veneris. Siné quâ patriam,
invisosque patriis;
et sequitur vestigia proprie
ludum. Utque Ismariæ
Carisce motae tuo thyros, pro-
sæcure Semeleâ, celebrant repetita
Itriennia; non aliter Bubasides
nuris videre Bybiçula ululasse
per latus agros; quibus repertis
illa parerat Caras, et ar-
mières Lelegas, Lycamœque
Jam reliquerat Cragon et Lym-
unum, ut addas Xanthi, quod
quo jugo Chimæra habebat
ignem in medius partibus, pec-
tus et ora leae, caudam serpentis.
Silva deficiit: cum tu,
Bybi, lassata sequendo, procidit;
et capillis positis dura
tellure, taces, quæ præmis
caducas frondes tuo ore. Sæpe
etiam Lelegides Nymphœ
cannotur tollere teneris ulnis;
sæpe praecipient ut moderetur
amori, quæ adhibent solatia menti.

a incensa, b hircum.

NOTES.

212. Vota.] In satisfying my desires.
213. Incerte.] Of a wavering mind.
215. Committit.] Gives occasion to her
ten being repulsed.
216. Mox.] At last, when there was no
end of Byblis's soliciting him to commit the
foul deed, Caunus forsakes his country.
217. Peregrinâ, &c.] And built a city in
Caria, which he called Caunus after his own
name.
218. Miletila.] Byblis, the daughter of
Miletus.
220. Planxitque.] He beat; plangere is
properly to beat the breast.
222. Siue quis.] Her hopes being taken
away.
224. Motex | Stirred up.
226. Planxitque.] Bacoûs,
Thyrso.] With thy sacred rites.

225. Ismariæ.] The Thracian women.
226. Lelegas.] A warlike people of Caria.
228. Lycamœque.] A country of Asia-Minor,
between Pamphylia and Caria.
229. Cragon.] A mountain.—Lymiren.] A
city.—Xanthique.] A river of Libya.
230. Chimæra.] Is a mountain in Lycia,
which, like Ætna in Sicily, sends forth smoke
and globes of fire; which gave occasion for
the poets to feign, that Chimæra was a mon-
ster, having his forepart like a lion, vomiting
out flames, his middle and belly like a goat,
and his hinder parts like a dragon.
Muta jacet, viridesque suis terit unguibus herbas
Byblis: et humectat lacrymarum gramina rivo.
Naiides his venan, quae nuncum arescere posset,
Supposuisse ferunt. Quid enim dare majus
habeant?

Protinus, ut secto piceae de cortice gutta,
Utve tenax gravida manat tellure bitumen;
Utve sub adventum spirantis lene Favoni
Sole remollescit, quae frigore constitit unda, 245
Sic lacrymis consumpta suis Phœbeia Byblis
Vertitur in fontem, qui nunc quoque vallibus
illis
Nomen habet domine; nigrâque sub ilice ma-

NOTES.

241. Majus habeant.] What had they
greater to give? q. d. nothing.
242. Protinus.] The poet exemplifies, by
a three-fold similitude, how Byblis was turn-
ed into a fountain.
Piceae.] A pitch tree; when this tree is
cut, pitch immediately flows from the incision.

245. Bitumen.] Bitumen is a sort of pitch
that grows in the earth.
244. Lene.] Gently.
245. Remollescit.] Becomes soft and liquid
again, melts.—Constitit frigore.] Was frozen.
246. Phœbeia.] Whose grandfather was
Phœbus.

EXP. FAB. X. The fable framed by Ovid on the unnatural love of Byblis,
no less displays his genius, than it shows his intimacy with the foibles of
the fair sex. In this fable he trespasses on that delicacy which we would choose
to preserve, however willing to recommend the instructions it offers for the
_correction of the female heart, and to regulate it in the great concernment of
love.

FAB. XI. IPIHS EX VIRGINE IN Puerum.

Lygdus commands his Wife Telethusa, should the infant of which she is with
Child be a Girl, to destroy it. Isis, who appears to her in a Dream, for-
bids her to obey, promising her Protection. Telethusa is delivered of a
Daughter, who was called Iphis, passed for a Son, and was afterwards
married to Ianthe; and Isis, to reward her Mother’s Piety, transforms her
into a Man.

FAMA novi centum Cretæus forsitan urbes
Impléset monstri; si non miracula nuper
Iphide mutata Crete propiora tulisset.
Proxima Gnossiaco nam quondam Phæstia regno

NOTES.

1. Cretæus.] The Cretensians, from Mile-
tus, the father of Byblis, who carried a co-
loncy into Asia. Crete is an island famous for
having an hundred cities in it, from whence
it was named "Ekaleμπολις." At present it is
called Candia.
4. Phæstia.] The Phæstian Land, i. e. the
city Phæstus itself, in Crete.

\begin{itemize}
\item [\textit{a} Fortuna.]
\item [\textit{b} vexerat.]
\end{itemize}

\section*{NOTES}

8. Conjugis.] Of his wife Telethusa.
11. Onerosior.] That you may be delivered.
12. Girls are very expensive: for you must not only give them a good education, but afterwards provide them a fortune also.
14. Nectatur.] This was a barbarous custom practised by many Heathen, of killing such new-born infants as they did not like.
17. Usque.] Always.
18. Arcto.] In a narrow compass.
22. Inachis.] In, the daughter of Inachus: the same that the Egyptians call Isis, and think to be the moon. Others suppose she was worshipped for Ceres, and others for Juno.
25. Lunaria.] Such was the image of Isis, whose lunar horns resembled the moon.
24. Cum spicis.] These are the emblems of Ceres, whom Isis is represented.
25. Decus.] Either a sceptre or horned diadem.— \textit{Latrator.} Mercury was worshipped by the Egyptians in the form of a dog; signifying that he was the guard of Osiris and Isis, and was called Anubis.
26. Bubastis.] Diana was sacred to the Egyptians, especially in the city Bubastes.
27. 26. Apis.] Some think that this is the same with Osiris, and not without reason: for he was by the Egyptians accounted a god, and worshipped under the form of an ox, with a black body, a white forehead, and a remarkable white spot on his back, double hairs on his tail, and his tongue was marked with a canthus. He was not permitted to live beyond such a number of years, which having been completed, he was, by the priests, thrown into a fountain: and when they had mourned the usual time, they looked for another.
27. Quoique, &c.] The God of silence, whom they called Harpocrates.
Digitio.] For a little image of Harpocrates, with his finger upon his mouth, is an emblem of secrecy.
Sistraque erant, nunquamque satis quæsitus Osiris,
Plenaque somniferi serpens peregrina veneni. Cum velut excussam somno, et manifesta videm tem
Sic affata Dea est: Pars, ò Telethusa, mearam; Pone graves curas; mandataque falle mariti. Nec dubita, cum te partu Lucia levavit, [que Tollerequinqueridet. Dea sum auxiliaris, openi-
Exorata fero. Nec te coluisse quereris
Ingratum Numen. Monuit, thalamoque recessit.
Laeta toro surgit, purasque ad sidera supplex Cressa manus tollens, ratasunt suavisa precatur. Ut dolor increvit; seque ipsum pondus in auras
Expulit, et nata est ignaro fœmina patri; Jussit ali mater, puerrum mentita; fidemque
Res habuit: neque erat facti nisi conscia nutrix.
Vota pater solvit, nomenque imponit avitum. Iphis avus fuerat, Gavisa est nomine mater, Quod communefore, nec quenquam falleretillo.
Impercepta piæ mendaciam fraudae latebant. Cultus erat pueri; facies, quam sive puellæ, Sive dares puero, fieret formosus uteque.
Tertiùs interea decimo successerat annus; Cum pater, Iphi, tibi flavam despondet Ianthen:
Inter Phœstidas quæ laudatissima formæ
Dote fuit virgo. Dictaeo nata Teleste.
Par ætas, par forma fuit: primasque magistris
Accépere artes, elementa ætatis, ab isdem.
nata Dictaeo Teleste. Ætas ambaram fuit par, forma fuit par: que accépère primas artes, elementa ætatis, ab isdem magistris.

NOTES.

28. Sistraque.] Σείζων is a Greek noun, from σείζω, to shake. It was a brazen rattle, by shaking of which they made a noise; and used in performing the sacred rites of Isis.
Nunquamque, &c. Osiris is a god of the Egyptians, the husband of Isis, whom when lost, the Egyptians sought for with great sorrow; and having found another, they made great rejoicings.
29. Plenaque.] During the sacred ceremonies of Isis, a serpent or asp was carried about; by the bite of which men fell into a kind of stupor, and died.
30. Excussam.] Awaked.
32. Mariti.] Of Ligudus.
34. Tollere.] Bring it up. It was a custom among many of the Heathens, either to kill, or expose in the woods, those children they did not choose to bring up.
38. Auxiliaris.] Assisting women in travail.
58. Cressa.] The woman of Crete, sc. Telethusa.
59. Seque.] After she was delivered.
61. Fidemque, &c.] And it was thought to be true.
45. Commune.] To a boy, and to a girl.—For Iphis is a name for either a man or a woman.
46. Impercepta.] Not perceived, not suspected.
50. Flavum.] Yellow-haired.
51. Phœstidas.] The women of the city of Crete.
52. Dictaeo.] A man of Crete. For Dicte is a mountain of Crete.
Hinc amor arbarum tetigit rude pectus: et æquum

Vulnus utrique tuli: sed erat fiducia dispar.

Conjugii pactæque expectat tempora tæde:
Quamque virum putat esse, sumum fore credit lanthe.

Iphis amat, quæ posse frui desperat, et auget
Hoc ipsum flammis: ardetque in virgine virgo.
Vixque tenens lacrymas: Quis me manet exitus? inquit,

Cognita quam nulli, quam prodigiosa, novaæque
Cura tenet Veneris? si Di mihi parcerent vellent;
[Perdere debuerant: si non a et perdere vellent;
Naturale malum saltem et de more dedissent.
Nec vacam vacæ, nec equas amor urit equarum.

Urit oves aries: sequitur sua foemina cervum. 
Sic et aves coeunt: interque animalia nulla foemina est correta foemina cupidine; Vellem forem nullæ. Tamen ne Crete non ferat omnia monstrà: Silva Solis dilerit taurum, nempe foemina marcem. Meus amor est furiosior illo, si profiterur verum. Tamen illa est secta semper Veneris: tamen illa passa est bovem diles et imagine vaceæ: et erat adulter qui di STATIC percuterat. Licet solertia confutat huc et tuto orbe, licet Deiæalus ipsæ revoluit ceratis alis; quid faciet? num efficiet me puerum de virgine doctis Artibus? num mutabit te lanthe? quin firmas animum, quæ ipsa recolligis te, Iphi:

NOTEs.

55. Tetigit.] Moved.——Rude.] A mind unacquainted with love.
56. Dispar.] Difference. For Iphis doubted whether she could perform the office of a man. On the other hand, lanthe was confident that she could perform the part of a woman.
57. Pactæque.] Of the marriage agreed upon.
58. Quamque.] Iphis, whom lanthe believed to be a man, and that he would soon be her husband.
59. Auget.] She despaired of being able to enjoy the beloved virgin.
60. Ardetque.] A virgin is inflamed with the love of a virgin, which is greatly to be wondered at.
61. Quis exitus.] What will be the end of

my love, since I cannot be able to enjoy my beloved lanthe?

55. Naturæ,] A natural love, that I should love a man, not a maid.
60. Non ferat.] Should not produce.
71. Filii.] Pasiphaës, the wife of Minos.
75. Passa est.] Enjoyed. The story is, that Pasiphaës was enamoured of a bull, and contrived to indulge her unnatural passion enclosed in an artificial cow.
76. Solertia.] Wit or invention. Confluat.] Should meet together.
77. Deidæalus.] For he had made the wooden cow.
80. Quin.] Why are you not resolute?—Iphis speaks to herself.
Recolligis.] Why do you not recover yourself?
Consiliique inopes et stultos excitus ignes? 81 Quid sis nata vide (nisi te quoque decipis ipsam) Et pete quod fas est: et ama quod fœmina de- 

bes.  

[rem.]  

(Spes est quæ a capiat; spes est quæ pascat am-

Hanc tibi res adimit: non te custodia caro 85 Arcet ab amplexu, nec cauti cura b mariti. Non 

patris asperitas, nec se negat ipsa roganti. 

Nec tamen est potiunda tibi; nec, ut omnia fiant. 

Esses potes felix; ut Dique hominesque laborent. 

(Nunc quoque votorum pars c nulla est vana 

meorum: 90 Dique mihi faciles, quicquid valuere, dederunt.) 

Quodque ego, vult genitor, vult ipsa, socerque 

futurus:  

At non vult Natura, potentior omnibus istis; 

Quæ mihi sola nocet. Venit ecce optabile tem-

pus:  

Luxque jugalis adest: ut jam mea fiat Ianthe, 

Nec mihi continget. Medii sitiemos in undis. 

Pronuba quid Juno, quid ad hæc, Hymenææ, 

venitis [bæ?] 

Sacra; quibus qui ducat, abest; ubi nubimus am-

Pressit ab his vocem: nec leniüis altera virgo 

Æstuat: utque celer venias, Hymenææ, precatur. 

Quod petit hæc, Telethusa timens, modò tem-

pora differt.  

[sepe] 

Nunc facto languore moram trahit: d omnina 

Visaque causatur; sed jam consumerat omnem 

Materiam ficti; dilataque tempora tædæ 

Institerant: unusque dies restabat: at illa 105 

Crimalem capiti viítam nataque, sibique 

a faciat. b magistri. c una. d omnia. 

que excitus stultos ignes et in-

opes consili? Vide quid sis na-

ta (nisi quoque decipis te ip-

san) et pete quod est fas: et 

ama quod fœmina debes. (Est 

spes quæ capiat; est spes quæ 
pascat amorem.) Res adimit 

hane tibi: non custodia arcet 

tae ab amplexu, nec cura cau-

ti mariti. Non asperitas pa-

tris, nec ipsa negat se tibi ro-

ganti. Tamen nec est potiu-

dna tibi; nec ut omnia fiant, potes 
esse felix; ut Dique hominesque 

laborent. (Nunc quoque nulla 

pars meorum votorum est va-

na; Dique faciles dederunt 

mihi, quicquid valuere,) Quod-

que ego sola, genitor vult, ipsa 

vult, que futurus socer: at na-

tura, potentior omnibus istis 

non vult; que sola nocet mihi. 

Ecce optabile tempus venit; 

que jugalis lux adest: ut jam 

Ianthe fiat mea, nec continget mihi. 

Stiemos in medius undis. 

Quid pronuba Juno, quid 

Hymenææ, venitis ad hæc 

sacra; quibus abest qui ducat; 

ubi amæ nubimus? pressit 

cocem ab his; nec altera virgo 

estuat leniüis; que precatur 

Hymenææ ut venias celer. 

Telethusa timens quod hæc 

petit, modò differt tempora 

nunc trahit moram ficto lan-

guore; seu causatur omnina, 

visaque; sed jam consumerat 

ommem materiam ficti, que 

tempora tædæ dilata insisterant, 

unusque dies restabat: at illa 

detrabat crimalem viítam capiti 

nataque, sibique: 


NOTES. 

81. Excitus.] Cast away, reject. 

82. Nisi te, &c.] Unless thou deceivest 

thyself also. 

85. Pete.] Desire that which may be at-

tained. 

85. Hanc.] Necessity, and the quality of 

the sex, takes from you her whom you desire 

for a wife. 

88. Nec.] Nor can you be able to enjoy 

her. 

95. Luxque jugalis.] The day set for the 

marriage. 

96. Mihi.] Because I cannot be able to en-

joy her. Medii.] Like Tantalus, to whom 

the poet seems to allude. 

97. Pronuba.] As Juno presided over wed-

lock, she always was invoked in lawful mar-

riages.—Hymenææ.] The God of Marriage. 

98. Sacra.] Marriage. 

Nubimus.] Nubere is proper to women. 

99. Pressit.] After this she held her peace. 

Leniüis.] L.e.s. 

Virgo.] Ianthe, who believing her intended 

husband Iphis, to be a man, was excessively 

in love with him. 

100. Hymenææ.] The God of Marriage. 

102. Omina.] Forebodings. 

103. Visaque.] And dreams. 

Causatur.] She pretends or feigns. 

104. Ficti.] Of false pretences. 

Tædæ.] Torches were carried before new-

married brides, commonly made of the pine-

tree. Hence tæda signifies marriage. 

105. Illa.] Telethusa.
Detrahit: et passis aram complexa capillis: 
Ipsi, Paratodium, Mareoticaque arva, Pharonque, 
Quae colis, et septem digestum in cornua Nilum; 
Fer precor, inquit, open, nostroque medere timori.

Te, Dea, te quondam, tuaque haec insignia vidi, 
Cunctaque cognovi, comitesque, facesque, 
somumque 
Sistrorum; memorique animo tua jussa notavi: 
Quòd videt haec lucem, quòd non ego puerio ipso, 
Consilium, monitumque tuum est: miserere durarum, 

Auxilioque juva. Lacrymæ sunt verba secuta. 
Visa Dea est movisse suas (et moverat:) et fores templi 
tremuere, que cornua, imitata 
Lunam fusserunt: que sonabile sistrum crepit. 
Mater abit 
templo, non secura quidem, tarnen, latina fausto omne. Iphis 
comes sequitur euntem, majore 
grado quam solita, nec canor permanet in ore, et vires autentur, et ipse vul tus est acrior, 
e pro elh oris mensura incomptis capillis; qualse vigoris adest, quæ habuit femina; jam es 
puer, quæ nuper eras femina. 
Date munera templis: nec gane dete timidâ fide. 
Dant munera templis. Et addunt titulum; 
titulus habebat breve carmen. 
Iphis puer solvit dona, quæ femina voerat. 
Postera lux patetecerat latum orbem ra diis, cum Venus, et Juno, que 
Hymenaeus conveniunt ad socios ignes; que puer Iphis post titur suâ Ianthe. 

Quam solita est majore gradu, nec canor in ore 
Permanet, et vires augentur et acrior ipse est 
Vultus, et incomptis brevior mensura capillis; 
Plusque vigoris adest, habuit quam femina; jam 
quæ: 
Fæmina nuper eras, puer es. 
Date munera templi: 
Nec timidâ gaudece fide. 
Dant munera templis. 
Addunt et titulum; titulus breve carmen habebat: 
Dona puer solvit, quæ femina voerat, Iphis. 
Postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbe 
Cûm Venus, et Juno, sociosque Hymenæus ad ignes 
Conveniunt; potiturse suà puer Iphis Ianthe.

NOTES.

108. Paratodium.] A town of Egypt, where 
Isis was more especially worshipped.
Mareotica.] A lake in Egypt, washing 
Alexandria.
Pharonque.] An island of Egypt, now joined 
by a bridge to Alexandria, famous for a 
large watch-tower, called Pharos; it is a sea-
mark, and has lights kept constantly burning 
in it by night.

109. Cornua.] Ports, mouths. For the Nile 
empties itself into the sea by seven mouths.

110. Insignia.] For all these images were 
on the altar of Isis, which Telethusa saw in 
a dream.

114. Quòd non, &c.] Heimusius suspects this 
hemistich, on account of the diversity of 
readings.

120. Fausto omine.] With the happy tokens.
128. Titulum.] 'Afrîp̣a.

131. Ignes.] The sacrifices which were made 
at weddings to Juno, Hymenæus, and the gods 
of conjugal love.

EXP. FAB. XI. This Fable must have arisen from some such circumstances 
as our own memoirs may furnish us with, of persons concealing their sex, 
and for a long time carrying on the imposition, even to an unpardonable 
deception.
P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON,

LIBER X.

THE ARGUMENT.

Eurydice, the Wife of Orpheus, as she is diverting herself in a Field with some other Nymphs, is bit by a Serpent, of which she immediately dies.

Inde per immensum crocco velatus amictu Aëra digreditur, Ciconumque Hymenaeus ad oras Tendit: et Orpheâ nequicquâm voce vocatur. Adfuit ille quidem: sed nec solemnia verba, Nec latentis vultus, nec felix attulit omen. Fax quoque, quam tenuit, lacrymoso stridula fumo,
Utque a fuit, nullos invent motibus ignes. Exitus auspicio gravior: nam nupta, per herbas Dum nova Naïadum turbâ comitata vagatur, Occidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto.

NOTES.

2. Ciconum] On the borders of Thrace, where the people called the Cicones, dwelt, near Mount Ismarus, and the Bistonian Lake.
3. Nequicquam.] In vain. For it was an unfortunate marriage.
4. Solennia.] It was usual at weddings to compliment the bride and bridegroom with such congratulatory expressions as these:

Fausta felicesque haec sint nuptiae.

6. Fax.] Five torches were usually carried before the new-married bride.

Orpheus, after having mourned for Eurydice, resolves to go in quest of her to Hell. Pluto and the Fates consent to her Return, on condition that Orpheus should not look at her till he was out of their Dominions. His curiosity gets
so much the better of him that he steals a Look, and she is snatched from him for ever. Ovid relates upon this Occasion, the Story of a Shepherd, who was turned into a Rock by a Look of Cerberus; and the Fable of Olenus and Lethaia, who were transformed into Stones.


NOTES.

1. Rhodopeus.] Orpheus, a Thracian poet. Rhodope is a very high mountain of Thrace.

3. Tannarum.] Tannarus is a promontory in the province of Lacoania, where they shew a cave, which they say is the entrance to hell.

4. Leves.] Having no bodies.

5. Persephonem.] Proserpine or Hecate, who is called Persephone by the Greeks.


7. Positi.] Orpheus endeavours to persuade Pluto and Proserpine to let him have his wife Eurydice again.

Mundi.] This is a periphrasis of the shades below.


12. Medusa.] Of Cerberus, the three- headed dog of hell, who has snakes and ser-
Eurydices oro properata retexite fila. Omnia debemur vobis: paunhungue morati, Seriis ad citius sedem properamus ad unam. Tendimus hae omnes; hae est domus ultima: vos-Humani generis longissima regna tenetis. [que Haec quoque, cum justos matura peregeret an-

Juros erit vestri. Pro munere poscimus usum. Quod si fata negant veniam pro conjuge, cert-
tum est


Tum primum lacrymis victarum carmine fama est Eumenidum maduisse genas: nec regia conjux Sustinet oranti, nec qui regit ima, negare: regia conjux, nec qui regit ima, sustinet negare orant;
que vocant Eurydice. Illa erat inter recentes umbrae, et
incessitando passu de vulnere. Rhodopeus heros accipit hanc, et
simul legem, ne flectat sua
lumina retro, donec exierit A-
vernas valles: aut dona futura
irrita. Acclusurus ouariput per muta silentia, arduus, ob-
scerus, densus, opacæ calagine. Nee abfuerant procui margine
summae telluris. Hic amans, metuens ne deficeret, avidus-
quæ videnti, flexit oculos: et
protinus illa est relapsa. Que
intendens brachia, que certans
prendit et prendere, inuixit ar-
ripit nil nisi cedentes auras.
Jamque moriens iterum, non
est questa quiequam de suo
conjuge: enim quid quereretur
sese amatam? que dixit supreme
valde, quod ille jam vix
acciperet auribus: que erat rus-
sus revoluta eodem. Orpheus
stupuit gemina nece conjugis,
non aliter quam qui timidus
vidit tria colla canis, medio
portante catenas: quem pavor
non reliquit ante quæm prior
natura, saxo oborto per corpus:
que Olenos qui traxit crimen
se, voluitque videri esse nocens;
tuque ò infulx Lethæa, confisa
tua figurae: quondam junctis-
ima pectora, nunc lapides,
quos humida Ides sustinet. Por-
tior arcuaretorantem, frustra-
quæ volentem transire iterum:
tamen ille sedit squalidus in
ripâ, siné munere Cereris, septem
diebus. Cura, dolorque animi,
lacrymæque alimenta
fuère.  

ε, captans.  b nisi se.

NOTES.

58. Umbras.] Among the ghosts, an A-
ɛστροφή. 
59. Carpit.] Orpheus came up from hell
to earth by a very difficult path. 
60. Margina.] From the edge. 
61. Summar.] Of the surface of the earth. 
62. Hic.] Then Orpheus being afraid, lest
his wife Eurydice should lose him, looked
back at her. 
63. Medio se. Collo. For the middlemost
of the three necks of Cerberus was chained. 
64. Natura prior.] se. His human nature.
For there is a story of a certain timorous
person, who for fear of Hercules, fled into
a cave: but looking out, and seeing Hercules
dragging Cerberus along, was so terrified
that he became a stone. 
65. Quaè.] Another similitude. Orpheus
was as much astonished as Olenus was, when
he knew his wife Lethæa was to be punished;
for having too great an opinion of her own
beauty she had the presumption to prefer
herself to the goddesses: she took her fault
upon himself, and so was turned into a stone
along with his wife. 
66. Humida.] Ida in Pherigia is watered
with many springs. 
67. Orantem.] Orpheus praying. 
68. Portor.] Charon, who is chief porter
to the infernal shades. 
Arcuerat.] Had driven him away. 
69. In ripâ.] Of the Stygian Lake.
Cereris.] Without any sustenance.
Esse Deos Erebi crudèles questús, in altam
Se recipit Rhodopen, pulsumque Aquilonibus
Hémon.

Tertius æquorèis inclusum Piscibus annum
Finierat Titan, omnenque refugerat Orpheus
Fæmineam Venerem; seu quod malè cesserat
illi;
Sive fidem dederat. Multas tamen ar dor habebat
Jungere se vati: multæ doluère repulsæ.
Ille etiam Thracum populus fuit auctor, amorem
In ten eros transfere mares: citraque juventam
Ætatis breve ver et primos carpere flores.

NOTES.

67. Rhodopen,—Hémon.] Mountains of
Thrace that lay exposed to the north wind.

68. Inclusum piscibus.] Bounded by Pis-
ces. For Pisces is the utmost bound of the
Zodiac, and terminates the year. He there-
fore signifies three years to have passed after
the death of Eurydice, in which time Orpheus
had not touched a woman.

70. Cesserat.] Had fallen out ill.

74. Teneros mares.] Youths.

TRANSFERRE.] The author of transferring.

EXP. FAB. II. Orpheus, who is the principal subject of this Fable, has
been so eminently distinguished by the heathen mythologists, as to make it
necessary to be somewhat particular respecting him. In his days poetry and
music were little known in Greece; and as he was eminent for both, they said
he was the son of Apollo and the muse Calliope: moreover, that he charmed
the beasts of the forest, and that even the trees were not insensible to the har-
mony of his lyre; all which figuratively express the power of his eloquence,
which he employed for the improvement of mankind, and the harmony of his
verse to soften their manners. He was so eminently distinguished as to be called
the Interpreter of the Gods; and is said from the knowledge he had of the
Egyptian theology, to have framed that of the Grecians; and to have been
taught the knowledge of the true God by the Hebrews, while in Egypt.

Queen Eurydice, his wife, dying very young, he was so much affected by
her loss, that he travelled into Thesprotia, where they made incantations to
raise the ghosts of the departed; and being deceived by a phantom, was so
disturbed on the occasion, that he renounced the society of mankind, and re-
tired to the mountains of Thrace: this journey, and his separating himself
from the world, gave rise to the report of his descent into Hell.

There is a strong similitude in this story to the scriptural account of the
wife of Lot, since both husbands lost their wives through the breach of an
express command. Some of the ancients affirm, that Orpheus first esta-
lished the worship of the gods, especially Bacchus, while others attribute
to him many of the improvements of his age. Upon the whole, he appears
to have been a person of uncommon genius.

FAB. III. ATTIS IN PINUM.

Orpheus, retiring to Mount Rhodope, by the Power of his Music, draws after
him all kinds of Creatures, Rocks and Trees, &c. The Pine, sacred to
Cybele, and only known since the Transformation of Attis her Favourite into that Tree, makes one of the Train.


a placidissima.  b humilesque.

NOTES.

1. Collis.] He describes the place where Orpheus was torn in pieces by the Bacell. Collemque super.] An Anastrophe.
2. Dis genius.] Orpheus, the son of Apollo and the muse Calliope.
3. Chaosinis.] That is, the oak of Chania, called formerly Molossia, of which there was great plenty.
4. Heliaedum.] Of the daughters of the Sun, which we read were transformed into poplar-trees, Lib. II. The son is called Helius by the Greeks. — Esculus.] It is a glandiferous tree, sacred to Jupiter.
5. Innuba.] So called, because the virgin Daphne, who was turned into a laurel, would never be married. — See Book I. Fab. I. III.
7. Genialis.] Dedicated to Genius and pleasure; for in summer-time its leaves serve as a screen from the sun, and afford a shade to those who refresh themselves under its branches. Acro.] The maple is a mottled tree.
8. Amnicolaque.] Growing nigh the rivers.
9. Aquatica.] The Lotus is a tree that delights in moist places, from whence, by the poet, it is called Aquatica.
11. Tennesque.] Slender.
12. Myrtus.] It is a tree dedicated to Venus.—Timus.] The tine-tree.
15. Lenta.] Flabile.—Victrix.] Because conquerors were crowned with the palm.
16. Succincta. &c.] The pine-tree puts forth leaves only at the top.
A plague afterwards ravaged Phrygia, and the Oracle declared, that the inhabitants must search for, and pay funeral rites to the body of Attis, and institute divine honours to Cybele, before the pestilence could cease. This was done, and in time Cybele's name became great amongst the Heathens, insomuch, that she was called the *Mother of the Gods*. Her priests, it was said, were castrated to preserve them from irregularities, but were stigmatized notwithstanding, and odious for their crimes.

**FAB. IV. CYPARISSUS. IN CUPRESSUM.**

Cyparissus, just as he is going to dispatch himself for having killed, by accident, a favourite Deer, is transformed into a Cypress by Apollo.

A DFUIT huic turbæ metas imitata cupressus,
Nunc arbor, puer antè Deo dilectus ab illo,
Quæ citaram nervis, et nervis temperat arcos.
Namque sacer Nymphis Carthæa tenetibus arva
Ingens cervus erat; lateque patentibus altas
Ipse suo capiti præbebat cornibus umbras:
Cornua fulgebant auro; demissaque in armos
Pendebant tereti gemmata monilia collo.
Bulla super frontem parvis argentea loris
Vinca movebatur; parilique ex ære nitebant
Auribus in geminis circun cava tempora bacca;
Isque metu vacuus, naturalique pavore
Depisto, celebrare domos, mulcendaque colla
Quamlibet ignotis manibus præbere soletab.
Sed tamen ante alios, Cæc pulcherrime gentis,
Gratus erat, Cyprassse, tibi.
Tu pabula cervum
Ad nova, tu liquidi ducebas fontis ad undam: 17
Tu modò texebas varios per cornua flores:
Nunc eques in tergo residens, hue latus et illuc
Mollia purpureis frænabas ora capistris.
Æstus erat, mediusque dies: Solisque vapore
Concava littorei ferbevabant brachia Cancri.
Fessus in herbosā posuit,sua corpora terrā
Cervus: et arboreā ducebat frigus ab umbrā.
Hanc puer imprudens jacto Cyparissus acuto
Fixit: et, ut sævo morientem vulneræ vidit, 26
Velle mori statuit. Quæ non solatia Phæbus
ducebat frigus ab arboreā umbrā. Puer Cyparissus imprudens fixit huic acuto jacto; et, ut vidit morientem sævo vulneræ, statuit velle mori. Quæ solatia non dixit Phæbus?

**NOTES.**

1. Imitata metas.] Grown to a point.
4. Carthæa.] Of the island Cæa, one of the Cyclades.
12. Isque.] The buck or stag.
14. Quamlibet.] Although ever so great strangers.
15. Cæa.] Of Cæa, an island in the Ægean Sea.—20. Capistris.] Reins. With which horses are in, and governed.
21. Solisque.] He intimates, that the sun was then in Cancer, at which time the heats are most violent. Therefore it is a periphrasis of the month of June.
24. Ducebat.] He drew in, he took.
qudeadmonuit ut doleret leviter et pro materiâ. Illa tamen genit: que petit hoc supremum munus a Superis: ut lugeat omni tempore. jamque sanguine egoesto per immensos fletus, membra ceperunt verti in viridem colorem, et capilli qui modô pendebant nivei fronte, fieri horrida casaries, sumtoque rigore spectare sidereum cœulum gracili cacumine. Deus ingenuit; tristique inquit, Lugebere nobis, lugebique alius, aderisque dolentibus.

Dicit? et ut leviter, pro materiâque doleret, Admonuit. Gemit ille tamen: munusque suprémum

Hoc petit à Superis; ut tempore lugeat omni.
Jamque per immensos egoesto sanguine fletus,
In viridem verti ceperunt membra colorem;
Et modô, qui niveâ pendebant fronte capilli,
Horrida casaries fieri: sumtoque rigore
Sidereum gracile spectare cacumine cœulum. 35
Ingenuit, tristique Deus, Lugebere nobis, Lugebique alios, aderisque dolentibus, inquit.

NOTES.

26. Materiâ.] According to the quality of the thing that was lost.


32. Sumtoque.] Having contracted hardness.

34. Sidereum cœulum.] The starry heaven.

37. Lugebique.] For branches of the Cypress-Tree were, by the Romans, set before the doors of those houses where a dead corpse lay, lest any person should ignorantly go in and be polluted.

35. Dolentibus.] At funeral rites.

EXP. FAB. IV. The metamorphosis of Cyparissus into a Cypress, is founded on the resemblance the name in Greek has to that tree; and the attention paid him by Apollo, shews that he was a person of taste in the Polite Arts and Poetry: The cypress-tree is known as an emblem of sorrow, to which the appearance of the tree itself gives countenance; for its branches being destitute of leaves, and always drooping, have a melancholy aspect, never appearing erect, or with the ornaments of other trees.

FAB. V. JUPITER IN AQUILAM.

Jupiter is so much charmed with the Beauty of Ganymede, that he transforms himself into an Eagle to carry him off. He is taken up to Heaven, and made Cup-bearer to the Gods.

Vates attraxerat tale nemus, que sedebat medius in concilio ferarum, que turba volucrum. Ut satis tentavit chordas impulsas pollice; et sentit varios modes concordare, quamvis so-narent diversa; movet vocem hoc carmine. Musa parens, move nostra carmina ab Jove (omnia cedunt regno Jovis) Potestas Jovis est sœpe

TALE nemus vates attraxerat: inque serra-

Concilio medius, turbae volucrumque sedebat.
Ut satis impulsas tentavit pollice chordas:
Et sensit varios, quamvis diversa sonarent, & Concordare modos; hoc vocem carmine a movit.
Ab Jove, Musa parens, (cedunt Jovis omnia regno) [testas Carmina nostra move. Jovis est mihi sœpe po-
arupti.

NOTES.

5. Impulsas.] Struck. — Chordas.] The strings of a musical instrument.

6. Musa.] Orpheus invokes his mother Calliope the Muse.

4. Diversa.] Differently; an Adjective for an Adverb. — Varios modos.] The different sounds which constitute harmony.

41. Cedunt.] All things are subject to the King of Heaven; therefore begin my song from Jove.
Dicta prius. Cecini plectro graviore Gigantas, Sparsaque Phlegræis victricia fulmina campis. Nunc opus est leviore lyra: puerosque canamus Dilectos Superis; inconcessisque puellas Ignibus attonitas meruisse libidine pœnam. Rex Superum Phrygii quondam Ganymedis a-more

NOTES.

8. Graviore.] In a deeper tone, such as is proper for war.
Plectro.] Plectron is a musical instrument, which the Latins call Pecten, with which the strings are struck: so called of τον πληγητειν, i.e. of striking.—Gigantas.] The battle of the Giants. See Lib. II.
9. Phlegraeis.] When the Giants were killed with thunderbolts. In what part of the earth this was, writers are not agreed.
10. Leviore.] In a softer sound, more adapted to love.
11. Inconcessisque.] Unlawful love.
13. Phrygii.] Of the Trojan. For Ganymede was the son of Tros, a king of Phrygia, and is said to have been carried away by Jupiter, in the form of an eagle, and made his cup-bearer.
16. Fulmina.] The poet alludes to the constellation Aquila, which, as Statius says of the eagle, is said to hold a thunderbolt in his talons. Hence the eagle is called by many Jovis Arminger, and by Horace, Minister fulminis aëris.
18. Iliaden.] Ganymede, the grandson of Ilus.
19. Invitáque.] Against the consent of Juno, who took it very ill that her daughter Hebe should be turned out of the cup-bearer’s place, to make way for Ganymede.

EXP. FAB. V. The rape of Ganymede, has its foundation in the following circumstances in history: Tros, king of Troy, having been successful against his neighbours, sent his son into Lydia, to offer sacrifices in the Temple of Jupiter; but this not being known to Tantalus, who had the eagle in his ensign, he caused Ganymede and his people to be arrested in the Temple, and thrown into prison, taking them for spies. The story of his being appointed Cup-bearer to the Gods, arose from his being employed in that station in the court of Lydia. The poets have placed him in the Heavens, where he forms the sign Aquarius. The rape of Ganymede was the occasion of that of Helen by Paris, the great grandson of Tros, who made this reprisal on Menelaus, king of Lacedemon, the great grandson of the ravisher of Ganymede. Agamemnon made use of this event to engage the Greeks and Trojans in the war so fatal to the latter.

FAB. VI. HYACINTHUS IN FLOREM.

Apollo playing with Hyacinthus, Boreas turns one of the Quoits out of its Course, which strikes the Youth on the head and kills him. From his Blood springs that Flower which still bears his name.
TE quoque, Amyclide, posuisset in aethere Phæbus;
Tristia si spatium ponendi fata dedissent.
Quâ licet, eternus tamen es: quotiesque repellit
Ver Hyemem, Piscique Aries succedit aquoso;
Tu toties oreris: viridique in cespite flores.
Te meus ante alios genitor dilexit: et orbis
In medio positi caruerunt praeside Delphi;
Dum Deus Eurotan, immunitamque frequentat
Sparten; nec cithara, nec sunt in honores sagittæ.

Immemor ipse sui non retin ferre receusat; 10
Non tenuisse canes; non per juxta montis inqui
Isse comes: longâque alit assuetudine flammas.

Jamque ferè mediis Titan venientis et actæ
Noctis erat, spatioque pari distabat utrinque;
Corpora veste levant, et suco pinguis olivi 15
Splendescunt, latique ineunt certamina disci.

Quem priis aëriis libratum Phæbus in auras
Misit, et oppositas disjicit pondere nubes:
Recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram
Pondus; et exhibuit juntam cum viribus artem.

Protonius imprudens, actusque cupidine ludi, 21
Tollere Tenarides orbem properabat: at illum
Dura a repercussum subjicit in aëra tellus,
In vultus, Hyacinthe, tuos. Expulsit aeqüæ
Ac puere ipse Deus: collapsosque excipit artus:
Et modò te refovet: modò tristia vulnera siccat:
Nunc animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis.
Nihil prosunt artem. Erat immeedicable vulnus.
Ut si quis violas, riguove papaver in horto,
a Dura repercussu subjicit ab aère tellus, &c.

NOTES.

1. Amyclide.] Hyacinthus, son of Amycla.
6. Meus genitor.] My father Apollo. Orpheus testifies that he was the son of Apollo and the Muse Calliope.
7. Medio.] Delphi is a city of Boeotia, famous for the Oracle of Apollo, which by geographers is said to have been situated in the middle of the earth.
9. Spartan.] A city of the Lacedæmonians, which they would not encompass with walls, relying upon the courage of the youth as sufficient to defend it.
10. Sui.] Of his divinity.
15. Medius, &c.] It was noon-tide.

14. Utrinque.] Both of the night past, and that which was coming.
15. Succo pinguis olivi.] Those that were going to wrestle anointed themselves with oil.
16. Disci.] The Discus was a round plate, of the thickness of three or four fingers, and little more than a foot broad, made of stone, iron, or brass, which they threw with a whirl into the air.
20. Exhibuit artem, &c.] Proves at once his strength and skill, by lodging it near the distant mark.
22. Tenarides.] Hyacinthus of Tenarus. See the notes above, Fab. II. Ver. 2.
23. Subiect.] The hard earth caused the root to rebound.
NOTES.

35. Laberis.] Thou diest.—Oebalide.] Hyacinthus of Oeabalia, a city of Laconia.
42. Tenemur fatali lege.] We (the gods) are bound by the powerful laws of fate, i.e. are immortal, and cannot die. *Tenui legisbus* is a law term, as in Virgil:

Patris tenerr nec legisbus ullis.

45. Scripto.] By the inscription.—A flower called Hyacinthus (the Hyacinth) has letters inscribed on the leaves; that is to say, its veins or fibres run so (as Pliny testifies) as to make the figure of the Greek letters ; an interjection of grief. It also denotes the name of Ajax, as being the first syllable of that hero's name, in Greek Αϊξ.

55. Ducta est.] Is drawn or written: for while letters are writing, they may properly be said to be drawing.

56. Spartan.] By another name Lacedaemon, a great city of Peloponnesus: it is put for the inhabitants.

EXP. FAB. VI. What is chiefly to be observed respecting this fable, is the idea the Pagans had of their gods, whom they frequently represented...
as engaged in actions which lessened their dignity, and sometimes in the most infamous vices; which shows how ineffectual such religion must have been to influence the morality of their lives.

**NOTES.**

1. Amathunta. Amathus is a city of Cyprus, abounding in metals.
2. Abnaut. It would deny by a nod, would reject with the same indignation, as it would the Cerasæ, who were a disgrace to it, by their offering up strangers in sacrifice on the altar.
3. Hospitis. Hospitable, as presiding over hospitality.
5. Amathusiacasve. Cyprian. For Cyprus was called Amathusia.
8. Cornua. horns. *quod* is carried forward to the next line.
10. Propcœtides. as Philo, innumerable, as the gods, transformed them into bulls; and the Propœtides, as a punishment for their extravagant debaucheries, are metamorphosed into rocks.
11. Hospes erat caesus. Sacrís of- nensae nefândis, ipsa sua urbes Ophuisiaque arva parabat 10 Deserere alma Venus. Sed quid loca grata,
12. Necesse erat caesus. Alma Venus of- fensa nefandis sacris, ipsa par- rabat deserere suas urbes, O-
13. Hospes. Hospitable, as presiding over hospitality.
15. Amathusiacasse. Cyprian. For Cyprus was called Amathusia.

**Venus incensed at the Cerasæ for polluting the island Cyprus, which was sacred to her, with the inhuman sacrifices they offered to their gods, transforms them into bulls; and the Propœtides, as a punishment for their extravagant debaucheries, are metamorphosed into rocks.**

**At si forté roges Amathunta secundam metalli, an velit
genuisse Propœtidas; abnaut æquè
atque illos, quibus quondam frons erat aspera gemino cornu; unde etiam Cerasæ
taxerê nomen. Ara Jovis
hospitis stabat ante fores hor-
run, lugubris sceleris quam
si quis advena vidisset tintetam
sanguine; crederet lactentes
vitulos mactatos illie, Amat-
thusiacasse bidentes: hospes
erat caesus. Alma Venus of-
fensa nefandis sacris, ipsa pa-
rabat deserere suas urbes, O-
phuisiaque arva. Sed quid
grata loca, quid mea urbes peccavere? quod crimen, dixit, in illis?

**At si forté roges secundam Amathunta metal-
**

**An genuisse velit Propœtidas; abnaut æquè
**

**Atque illos, gemino quondam quibus aspera cornu
**

**Frons erat; unde etiam nomen traxère Cerastæ.
**

**Ante fores horum stabat Jovis hospitis ara, 5 Lugubris sceleris: quam si quis sanguine tinct-
**

**Advena vidisset; mactatos crederet illie [tam
**

**Lactentes vitulos, Amathusiacasse bidentès: Hospes erat caesus. Sacrís ofssenae nefandis, ipsa suas urbes Ophuisiaque arva parabat 10 Deserère alma Venus. Sed quid loca grata, quid urbes

**Pecca vère meca? quod crinen, dixit, in illis?
**

**Exilio poenam potiius gens impia pendat, [que. Vel nece; vel si quid medium mortisque fugae-
**

**Idque quid potest esse nisi poena versa figurae? Dum dubitat quó mut-
**

**et eos; flexit vulum ad cor-
**

**nua: et admonita est hæc pos-
**

**se relinqui illis: ue transform-
**

**nat grandia membra in torvos ju-
**

**vencos. [ausæ
**

**Sunt tamen obsææ Venerem Propœtides
**

**Esse negare Deam: pro quo sua, numinis ira, 20 Corpora cum formâ primâ vulgâsse feruntur.

**a Illicibus celebris,
Utque pudor cessit, sanguisque induruit oris, In rigidum parvo silicem discrimine versæ.

NOTES.

22. Cessit.] Departed, was fled. who were so hardened that they blushed at nothing.
23. Discrimine.] By a small transition; for the statues of stone resembled the Propetides.
Versœ.] Changed, transformed; sc. fuerant.

EXP. FAB. VII. & VIII. By the Metamorphosis of the Cerastœ into Bulls, is implied the inhuman disposition of the people to strangers, whom they sacrificed to their gods. The island was otherwise called Cerastis, from its figure, having many craggy promontories resembling horns, and from this equivocation in the name sprang the fable. The change of the Propetides into Rocks signifies the debauched and unabashed manner of their lives.

FAB. IX. PYGMALIONIS STATUA EBURNEA IN VIRGINEM.

Pygmalion, a famous Statuary, provoked by the dissolute Lives of the Propetides, throws off all Fondness for the Sex, and resolves on a perpetual Celibacy. But afterwards, falling in Love with a Statue he had made, Venus, at his request, animates it; upon which he marries his newly-inspired Mistress, and has a Son by her, who afterwards built the City of Paphos, which bears the name of its Founder.

QUAS quia Pygmalion œvum per crimen agentes
Viderat, offensus vitis, quæ plurima menti Fœminæ Natura dedit, sinè conjuge celèbs Vivebat: thalamicum diu consorte carēbat. 4
Interea nivem mira feliciter arte [nasci
Sculpsit ebur; formamque dedit, quâ fœmina Nulla potest: operisque sui concepit amorem. Virginis est verae facies; quam vivere credas:
Et, si non obstet reverentia, velle moveri.
Ars adeo latet arte suâ. Miratur, et haurit 10
Pectore Pygmalion simulati corporis ignes.
Sæpe manus operi tentantes admovevit, an sit. Corpus, an illud ebur: nec ebur tamen esse factetur.
[que: Oscula dat, reddique putat: loquiturque; tenet-

NOTES.

6. Sculpit ebur, &c.] Made with wonderful art an ivory image.—Quâ ] He intimates that the statue was very beautiful, so that it could not be equalled by nature.
10. Adeò ] So that it seemed to be alive, and not made of ivory.

Miratur.] sc. Statuam.
11. Simulati.] Made after the likeness of a virgin.
15. An illud ebur.] Although he touches the ivory status and feeds it, yet he can scarce persuade himself that it is ivory; it seems to have so much of life.
et credit digitos insidere tactis
membbris; et metuit ne livor
veniat in pressos artus. Et
modò adhibet blanditias; mo-
dò fort illi munera grata puellis,
conchas, teretese lapillos,
et parvas volucres, et flores
mille colorum, lilique, picas-
que pilas, et lacrymas Helia-
dum lapasanare aure. Quoque
ornat artus vestibus: dat gem-
mas digitis; dat longa monilia
collo. Leves baccae pendent
aure, redimicula pectore.—
Cuncta decent; nec nuda vi-
detur minus formosa videtur.
Collocat hanc stratis conciā
Sidonide conchā: appellatque sociam
tori: que reponit acclinata cof-
la tanquam sensra in mollibus
plurimis. Festa dies Veneris ce-
feberrima totā Cypro venerate,
et juventae nēvē cervice, in-
ducet aurum pandis cornibus;
etete consentiō: Thuraque fu-
matant: cum Pygmalion functus
munere constitit ad aras:
et dixit timidē, Si Di potestis
dare cuncta; opto mea coniuncti
sit, (non ausus dicere, eburnea
virgo) similis eburnea. Aurea
Venus, ut ipsa adeatur suis festi-
sis, sensit quid illa vota velint:
et flamma est accessa ter,
omen amici numinis: que
duxit apicem per aera. Ut redi-
tit ille petit simulaca sua
puella: incumbasque totode-
dit oscula; Visa est tepere.
Admovet os iterum: quoque
tentat pretora manibus: Ebur
tentatum mollescit: positoque
rigore Subsidit digitis, ceditque: ut Hymettia sole
a longoque, &c.

NOTES.

15. Insiderē.] To make an impression, as
though the flesh gave way to his fingers.
16. Metuit pressos, &c.] He is afraid lest
the members being pressed by his fingers
should become black and blue. For livr is
a livid or blueish spot, that appears upon the
flesh after it has received a blow. Which
comes so near the colour of envious persons,
that livr is often put for invidia.
192. Heliadum lacrymas.] Bracelets of amber,
which flows from the poplar-trees into
which Phaeton’s sisters were turned. See
Lib. II.

23. Baccae.] Pearls. See Lib. II.
24. Sidonide.] Sidon was a famous city of
Phænicia, from whence the finest purple came,
which was produced from the Concha or Mu-
rex.—28. Totā Cypro.] All over Cyprus.
Cyprus is an island of the Mediterranean Sea,
over against Cilicia and Syria, dedicated to
Venus.
29. Cornibus inductas aurum.] Gilded
with gold.
31. Munere.] The sacrifice.
35. Aurea.] Beautiful. Homer, χρύσαγ
Λευκάτην.
57. Apicemque.] The spiral point of the
flame.
42. Hymettia.] Hymettus is a mountain
of Attica, abounding with the finest honey.
Cera remollescì, tractataque pollice multas Flectitur in facies, ipsoque fit utilis usu. 44 
Dum stupet; et timidè gaudet; fallique vere- 
tur; [tat. 
Rursus amans, rursusque manu sua vota retrac- 
Corpus erat: saliunt tentàtes pollice vene. 
Tum véro Paphius plenissíma concipit heros 
Verba; quibus Veneri grates agat: oraque tan- 
dem 49 
Ore suo non falsa premit: dataque oscula virgo 
Sensit; et erubuit: timidumque ad lumina lu-
men 
Attollens, pariter cum célo vidit amanten. 
Conjugio quod fecit adest Dea. Jamque coactis 
Cornibus in plenum novies lunaribus orbem, 54 
Illa Paphon genuit: de quo tenet insula nomen 

NOTES.

47. Corpus.] sc. Vivum.—Saliunt tentatae.] The pulse beats under his thumb. 
48. Paphius.] Pygmalion. Paphos is a city of Cyprus.——Pleniissima verba, &c.] The 
most copious, the warmest expressions of gra-
titude.—49. Oraque non falsa.] A real face. 
45. Quo, &c.] For Cyprus is called Paphos, 
from Paphos, the son of Pygmalion. 

EXP. FAB. IX. From this Fable we are to understand, that Pygmalion 
having carefully formed the mind of a young princess, and guarded her 
against the reigning vices, married her; and that by him she had a son 
named Paphos.

TAB. X. MYRRHA IN ARBOREM SUI NOMINIS. ADONIS EX ILLA NASCITUR.

Myrrha, the Daughter of Cinyras and Cenchris, having conceived an inces-
tuous Passion for her Father, and despairing of ever having it satisfied, 
Attempts to hang herself. Her Nurse surprizes her, and prevents her 
Death. Myrrha, after repeated Entreaties and Assurances of her Assis-
tance, discovers to her the cause of her Despair. The Nurse procures 
for her, by a Stratagem, the Enjoyment she desired; which her Father 
discovering, pursues his Daughter with a design to kill her. Upon this 
she flies his Dominions, is delivered of Adonis, and is afterwards trans-
formed into a Tree.

EDITUS hac ille est, qui, si sinè prole fuisset, 
Inter felices Cinyras potuisse haberì. 
Dira canam. Procul hinc nata, procul est pa-
rentes: 
Aut, mea si vestras mulcebunt carmina mentes, 

NOTES.

1. Hae:] From her, i.e. Pygmalion's wife, 
that had been a statue. 
2. Aut mea si, &c.] Or if any verse should 
afford you delight, imagine those things are 
feigned, which are written concerning Myr-
hra, the daughter of Cinyras.

NOTES.

18. Lecti.] Chosen, the noblest.
19. Thalami ad certamen adest.] Come to court you for marriage, striving which shall obtain you.
20. Couples with.

Gentes.] These are the Troglydae, and various nations of the Ethiopians, who have their wives in common, and live after the manner of brutes,
In quibus et nato genitrix, et nata parenti 35
Jungitur; et pietas geminato crescit amore.
Me miseram, quod non nasci mihi contigit illi,
Fortunaxe loci laudor! Quid in ista revolvor?
Spes interdita dissevide. Dignus amari
Ille, sed ut pater, est. Ergo si filia magni 40
Non essent Cinyrae; Cinyra concumbere posse.
Nunc quia tam meus est, non est meus: ipsaque
danno
Est mibi proximata; aliena potentior esset.
Ire libet procul hinc, patriisque reliquere fines,
Dum sceleus effugiam. Retinet malus error a-
mantem;
[quarque,
Ut praesens spectem Cinyram; tanganque lo-
Osculaque admoveam, si nil conceditultr.
Ulta autem sperare alicuid potes, impia virgo?
Nec quot conflundas et jura et nomina sentis?
Tune eris et matrix pellix, et adultera patris?
Tune soror gnati? genitrixque vocabere fratris?
Nec metes atro crinitas angue sorores, 52
Quas facibus sevis oculos atque ora petentes
Noxia corda vident? At tu, dum corpore non es
Passa, nefas animo ne concipe: neve b potentis
Concubitu vetito naturae pollue fas.
Velle puta: res ipsa vetat. Pius ille, memoriaque
Juris. Et O vellem similis furor esset in illo!
Dixerat. At Cinyras, quem copia digna pro-
corun,
Quid faciat, dubitare facit, scitatur ab ipsâ, 60
Nominiis dictis, cujus velit esse mariti.
Ilia silet primo: patrisque in vultibus haeres
Estuat: et tepido suffundit lumina rore.
Virginei Cinyras haec credens esse timoris,
Fleret vetat: siccataque genas; atque oscula jungit.

\[a \quad ut \quad pieta \quad germen \quad concrescat \quad amore,\]
\[b \quad parentis,\]

**NOTES**

39. Interdictis.] Forbidden by the Laws.
40. Ille.] Cinyra, my father.
41. Cinyra.] With Cinyras.
42. Quia meus est, &c.] Because he is my
father, he cannot be my husband.
45. Error.] A dishonest love; the poets
frequently use Error for Amor. The poets
call it likewise furor and insania; and Amant
es, i.e., they are in love; Amentes, mad per
sons, and male sani.
47. Nil utile.] No greater familiarities.
35. Atro.] With black, dismal.
40. Sorores.] The Furies mentioned before.
47. Velle.] sc. Te.
56. Juris.] Of the law, which forbids chil
ren to have to do with their parents.
61. Nominiis dictis.] Having mentioned
the names of her lovers.
63. Rose tepido.] With warm tears.
64. Credens.] sc. Signa,
Myrrha gaudet nimium datis; consultaque qualib virum op-
et habere: dixit, similem tibi. At ille collaudat vocem non intellectam: et ait. Esto tam pia semper. Nomine pietatis dicto, virgo demisit vultus, consceia seclerus sibi. Eret medium nocis, que somnus solverat cur-
as et pectora. At Cinyreia virgo pervigil capitur indomi-
to igni; que retractat furiosa vota. Et modò desperat, mo-
dò vult tentare: pudetque et cupit; et non invent quod a-
gat. Utque in gens trabs saucia securi, ubi novissima plaga res-
tat. est in dubio quò cadat, que 
timeut ab omni parte: Sic animus, labe factus variculos vul-
nerne, mutat levis huc atque il-
cae, que sumit momenta utro-
que. nec modus aut requies amoris reperitur nisi mors 
Mors placet. Erigitur: que 
destinat in nectare fauces la-
que: et zonarévincta desumo-
poste, dixit, care Cinyra 
vale, que intellige causam mortis— et aptatam vincula pallent 
Bertur murmurum verborum 
pervenisse ad fidas aureos 
Nocibus servatis ilmum au-
move. Anus surgit, reseratque 
fores: que videns instrumenta 
mortis parata, conclamat co-
dem spatio. que ferit se, scin-
diteque 
sinus, que dilatatis 
vincula crepta collo, tum denique 
vacavit flere; tum dare com-
plexus, que requiere causam 
laquei. Virgo silet muta, que 
immutat terram et dole 
comminata tarde mortis depríhsa.

NOTES.

Consultaque.] And being asked.
70. Demisit vultus. She cast her eyes down 
to the ground.
72. Igni carpitur indomito.] She is tor-
mented with unrequited love.
75. Furiosaque vota. Her raging wishes.
75. Utque securi, &c.] By this simile the 
poet shews the dreadful perplexity of Myrr-
ha's mind.
76. Sauicia. Almost severed.
Trabs.] A great tree.
Plaga novissima.] The last stroke.
77. Quo cadat.] Which way it should fall,
Instat anus; canosque suos et inania nudat
Ubera, per eunas alimentaque prima precatur
Ut sibi committat quicquid dolet. Illa regantem
Aversata, gemit. Certa est exquirere nutrix:
Nec solam spondere fidem. Dic, inquit: open-
que
Me sine ferre tibi. Non est mea pigra sene-
Seu furore est: habeo que carmine sanet et her-
Sive aliquis nocuit; magico lustrabere ritu. [bis.
Sive est ira, Deum sacris placabilis ira. 102
Quid rerum ulterius? Certè fortuna domusque
Sospes et in cursu est: vivunt genitrixque, pa-
terque.
Myrrha, patre audito, suspirea ductit ab imo
Pectore. Nec nutrix etiamnum concipit ulla
Mente nefas: aliquaque tamen presentat a-
omem.
Propositique tenax, quodcumque sit orat ut ipsi
Indicet: et gremio lacerament tollit anilili
Atque ita complectens infirmis membra laceritis,
Sensimus, inquit, Amas: Et in hoc mea (pone
timorem) 107
Sedulitas erit apta tibi: nec sentiet unquam
Hoc pater. Exsiliat gremio furibunda, torum-
que
Ore premens, Discede, precor, meroque pu-
Parce, ait. Instanti, discede, aut desine, dixit,
Querre, quid doleam. Sceclus est quod scire
laboras. 108
Horret anus; tremulasque manus annisque me-
Tendit: et ante pedes supplex procedit a-
lumina.
Et modò blanditur; modò si non conscientiat
Terret: et indicium laquei, cepitque minatur
Mortis: et officium a comisso spoudet amori,
"confesso.

NOTES.
96. Ut committat. J That she would reveal.
97. Aversata. J She being adverse, turned
her head aside.
98. Nec solam, &c. J She does not only
promise secrecy, but assistance also.
100. Furor. J Madness caused by love.
101. Nocuit. J Has done you injury with
magical verses and enchantments.
Lustrabere. J Thou shalt be purged or
cleared.
104. Sospes et in cursu. J The fortune of
your family is secure and prosperous.
110. Nata. J Nurses used to call those vir-
gins they brought up daughters, and were
called by them mothers.
mutrici.
120 Minatur, &c. J She threatened to tell
her father that Myrrha had attempted to hang
herself.
121. Spoudet. J She promises to help her.
Extulit illa caput, lacrymisque implevit orbis
Pectora nutricis: conataque saepè fateri,
Saepè tenet vocem: pudibundaque vestibus ora
Texit: et, O, dixit, felicem conjuge matrem!
Hactenus: et gemuit. Gelidos nutricis in artus,
Ossaque (sensit enim) penetrat tremor: albaque
Vertice canities rigidis stetit hirta capillis. [toto
Multaque ut exenteret diros, si posset, amores,
Addidit. b At virgo scit se non falsa moneri, 130
Certa mori tamen est, si non potiatur amato.
Vive, ait hae, potiere tuo; non ausa parente
Dicere, conticuit: promissaque numine firmat.
Festa piac Ceresis celebrabant annua matres
Illa, quibus niveâ velata corpora veste
135 Primitis frugum dant, spicca sarta, suarum :
Perque novem noctes Venerem tactusque viriles
In vetitis numerant. Turba Cenchreis in illâ
Regis abest conjux: arcanaque sacra frequentat.
Ergo legitimâ vacuus dum conjuge lectus, 140
Nacta gravem vino Cinyram malè-sedula nutrix,
Nome mentito, veros exponit amores:
Et faciem laudat. Quæsitis virginis annis,
Par, ait, est Myrrha. Quam postquam adducere
jussa est.
Utque domum rediit, Gaude mea, dixit, alumna:
Vicimus. Infelix non tot so corpore sensit 146
Latitiam virgo; præsagaque pectora mœrent.
Sed tamen et gaudet. Tanta est discordia mentis!
Tempus erat quo cuncta silent; interque Triones
Flexerit obliquo plaustrum temone Bootes. 150

NOTES.

Gemit.] She fetched a deep sigh.
127. Sensit.] She understood the unlawful
love of Myrrha.
128. Stetit.] Stood upright, or an end.
129. Exenteret.] That she would shake off
this horrid passion.
130. Addidit.] She said.—Seit, &c.] She
know what the nurse said to be true.
135. Namine.] By an oath.
135. Velate corpora.] Having their bodies
veiled.
Nivea veste.] With a white garment, such
as matrons used in the sacrifice of Ceres, to
signify the purity of their minds.
138. In vetitis.] Among those things that
were forbidden by the laws.
139. Arcanaque.] So they were called.
141. Malè sedula.] Wickedly officious.
145. Quesitis.] By Cinyra.
144. Par.] Equal, just of the age of.
148. Tanta, &c.] As Myrrha was both
glad and sorry at the same time.
149. Tempus. He describes midnight,
which, quad cuncta silenc, is called conticum.
—Triones.] Seven stars near the North Pole,
which from their number were called Septen-
triones. Boxes were anciently called Ter-
ones, and thence Triones, because in plough-
ing they cut the ground with a plough-share.
150. Bootes.] A constellation.

NOTES,

151. Aurea.] Fair and bright.
152. Latitantia.] That they might not be
shall so great an impiety.
153. Igne sua.] Its proper light, that of
the stars, &c.—Tegis.] That thou mightest
not behold so great an impiety.
155. Ter, &c.] As she was led to her fa-
thers bed, she stumbled thrice, which seemed
to be a warning against her intended crime.
156. Funereus.] Funereal, fatal; it being a
bird of ill omen.
159. Cæcum.] Obscure. He expresses the
manner of those that walk in the dark.
160. Intus.] Within the chamber.
161. Succiduo.] Weak and tottering with
fear.
165. Longeva.] The old nurse.
168. Viscera.] His daughter.
170. Eutatis nomine.] Upon account of her
age, for Cinyras was an old man.
171. Nomina.] sc. Fia et omni veneratione
digna.
172. Plena.] sc. Semine; i. e. she was with
child by her father.
175. Avidus cognoscere.] Being eager to
know.
178. Deripit.] He draws out hastily.
Intercepta neci: latosque vagata per agros, 180
Palmiferos Arabas, Panchaeaque rura relinquuit.
Perque novem erravit redundiis cornua Lunae,
Cum tandem terrà requievit fessa Sabaeà.
Vixque uteri portabat onus. Tum nescia voti,
Atque inter mortisque metus, et tædia vitae,
Est tales c. complexa preces: O si qua patetis
Numina confessis; merui, nec triste recuso 187
Supplicium. Sed, ne violem vivosque superstes,
Mortuaque extinctos, ambobus pellite regnis:
Mutatæque mihi vitamque necemque negate.
Numen confessis aliquod patet. Ultima certe
Vota suos habuère Deos: nam crura loquentis
Terra supervenit; ruptosque obliqua regnes
Porrigitur radix, longi firmamina trunci: (dulli
Ossaque robur agunt: mediæque manente me-
Sanguis it in succos: in magnos brachia ramos;
In parvos digitî: duratur cortice pellis. [arbor;
Jumque grævem crescent uterum perstrinxerat
Pectoraquo obuerat; collumque operire para-
bab;
199
Non tulit illa moram: venientiique obvia ligno
Subsidít: mermitque suos in cortide vultus.
Qæ, quanquam amitit vetersem cum corpore
sensus,
202
Flet tamen: et tepide manant ex arbore gutae.
Est honor et lacrymis: stillataque cortice Myrrha
Nomen herile tenet, nulloque tacebitur aëo.
At malè conceptus sub robo re crerat infans;
fans malè conceptus reruerat sub roboare:

NOTES.

180. Intercepta.] Snatched away.
182. Per novem, &c.] Nine months.
183. Sabæa.] The Sabæans were a people
of Arabia Felix, among whom frankincense
and myrrh grew in great abundance.
184. Nescia voti.] Not knowing what to
wish for.
186. Tales complexa preces.] She made
such prayers.—Patetis, &c.] If you give ear
to those that confess their crimes.
189. Ambobus—regnis.] Both of the dead
and living.
190. Mutatæ.] Transformed. For she wished
she may be so changed as neither to live
nor die.
191. Ultima vota.] The last prayers.
192. Suos, &c.] Favorable; propitious.
194. Porrigitur.] Is stretched forth.
195. Ossaque robur agunt.] Her bones are
changed into wood more gross than their size.
Duratur cortice pellis.] Her skin is changed
into a hard bark.
198. Grævem.] Big with child; for she
was not yet delivered.
199. Obruercat.] Had covered.
200. Non tuli, &c.] She had not patience
to stay till the bark could cover her neck and
head.—Venienti, &c.] But she met the grow-
ing bark half way by inclining her head, and
so hid her face.
201. Subsidít.] She sunk down.
202. Corpore.] With the flesh.
204. Est honor.] Is valuable, much esteem-
ed.—Stillataque.] Distilled from the tree.
206. Malè.] Monstrously.—Infans.] A-
doms.
Quærebatque viam, quâ se, genitrice reliquit. 207
Exsereret. Media gravis tumet arbore venter.
Tenditonus matrem: nec habent sua verba do-
Nec Lucina potest parientis voce vocari. [lores:
Nitent tamen est similis; curvataque crebros
Dat gemitus arbor; lacrymisque cadentibus hu-
Constitit ad ramos mitis Lucina dolentes; [met.
Admovitque manus: et verba puerpera dixit.
Arbor agit rimas; et fissâ cortice vivum
Reddit onus; vagitique puer: quem mollibus
herbis

215
Naiades imposuit, lacrymis unxère parentis;
Laudaret faciem Livor quoque. Qualià namque
Corpora nudorum tabulâ pinguntur Amorum
Talis erat. Sed, ne faciat discrimina cultus,
Aut huic adde leves, aut illis deme, pharetras.
Sed ne cultus faciat discrimina, adde leves pharetras huic, aut deme illis.

208. Exsereret.] He might get out.
209. Tendit.] Extends and stretches out.
214. Verba puerpera.] Words that would
help a person in child-birth, which would
case a woman in travail.
Vivum onus.] A live child.

216. Lactymis.] Myrrh dropped from the
bark.
218. Livor, &c.] Envy; he had a face,
which even Envy itself could not but com-
mand.
219. Amorum.] Of Cupids, who are painted
naked with quivers.

FAB. XI. ADONIDEM DILIGIT VENUS.

Adonis is brought up by the Naiads. His Beauty is almost as fatal to Venus,
as Cinyras’s imagined Charms were to Myrrha; and the Goddess’s Passion
makes her traverse the same Wilds in pursuit of the Youth’s Love, as his
Mother had done in flying her Father’s Fury.

LABITUR occultô, fallitque, volatilis etas:
Et nihil est annis velocius. Ille sorore
Natus avoque suo, qui conditus arbore nuper,
Nuper erat genitus; modò formosissimus infans;
Jam juvenis, jam vir, jam se formosior ipso est:
Jam placet et Veneri, nataisque ulciscitur ignes.
Namque pharetratus dum datpuer oscula matri,
Inscius extanti distrinxit arundine pectus.

2. Sorore.] Myrrha.
5. Avoque.] Cinyras.
6. Ignes.] The criminal passion of his mo-
thor Myrrha. For Venus had, in anger,
caused her to fall in love with her father
Cinyras.

NOTES.

7. Pharetratus puer.] Cupid adorned with
his quiver.
8. Inscius.] Unknowingly, against his will.
Distrinxit.] Gave her a slight wound.
Extanti.] The arrow hanging out of the
quiver.

[metallis.]

Piscosamque Cnidon, gravidamque Amathuncta Abstinet et coelo; Celo profertur Adonis. 

Hunc tenet: huic comes est: assuttaque semper in umbrâ

Indulgere sibi, formamque angere colendo. Per juga, per sylvas, dumosae saxa vagatur Nuda genu, vestem ritu succincta Dianae; Hortaturque canes; tutæque animalia praedae, Aut a pronos lepores, aut celsum in cornua cer-vum, 

Aut agitat damas: à fortibus abstinet apris, Raptoreseque lupos, armatosque ungubus ursos Vitat, et armenti saturatos caede leones. [nendo 

Te quoque ut hos timeas, (si quid prodesse mo-

Possit,) Adoni, monet. Fortisque fugacibus esto, Inquit: in audaces non est audacia tuta. 

a pavidos.

NOTES.

9 Aliuis specie.] Deeper than it seemed to be. 
11. Cytherea.] Cythera is an island in the Ægean Sea, sacred to Venus, whence Venus is called Cytherea. 
13. Cnidon.] This is a peninsula of Caria, dedicated to Venus. 
15. Amathuna.] See note on Fab. VII. ver. 1. 
16. Succincta, &c.] Having her garments tucked up to her knees. 
18. Pronos.] Prone to flight. 
20. Prono.] Prone to flight. 
21. Against timorous beasts.

EXP. FAB. X. & XI. The incestuous love of Myrrha, which Ovid has given us so particularly, is thus explained. Her father Cinyras, having drunk too freely, fell asleep in a very indecent posture; of this she acquainted her husband Ammon his son, and he made it known to the old man, who was so much offended as to curse his daughter-in-law and her son Adonis. Myrrha thus loaded with the excercations of a parent, which perhaps she drew on herself from an indecent curiosity, retired to Arabia, where she brought up her son, which gave Ovid an opportunity to say she was delivered of him there. The story of her metamorphosis arose from the likeness of her name in Arabic to that of the myrrh tree. This Fable, as well as others of Ovid, may have taken their rise from some of the transactions recorded in the holy Scriptures; and so nearly does the present correspond with what is there written respecting the Patriarch Lot and his daughters, that one cannot but suppose it the same, though under a different guise.
After the Chase, Venus invites Adonis to a Poplar Shade, where she acquaints him of his Danger in hunting Lions, Wild Boars, and such like terrible Creatures. She, on this Occasion, relates the Revenge she had taken of Hippomenes and Atalanta, who were transformed into Lions.

PARCE meo, juvenis, temerarius esse periculo: Neve feras, quibus arma dedit Natura, lacesse; Stet tibi ne magnu tua gloria. Non movet ætas, Nec facies, nec quae Venerem movère, leones, Setigerosque suæs, oculosque animosque ferarum, Fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri: Impetus est fulvis et vasta leónibus ira: Invisumque mihi genus est. Quæ causa roganti
Non movère Venerem, movet leones, setigerosque suæs, oculosque, animosque ferarum. Acros apri habent fulmen in aduncis dentibus: est impetus et vasta ira fulvis leónibus: quæ genus est invisum mihi. Ait, dicam roganti quae causa: et mirabere monstrum: veteris culpæ, sed insulitis labor jam lasavít; et ecce Opportuna suâ blandituar populus umbrâ: Datque torum, cespes. Libet hàc requiescere tecum, ipsum: Et requievit, humo; pressitque et gramen et Inque sinu juvenis posita cervice renidens Sic ait: ac mediis interserit oscula verbis. 15

NOTES.

1. Parce.] Do not be.
4. Nec facies, &c.] Youth, beauty, shape, and those endowments that charm me, will not move wild beasts to pity.
5. Sues.] Wild boars. Animosque oculosque.] Can neither charm their eyes, nor change their purpose.
6. Fulmen.] The tusks of wild boars are here compared to thunderbolts, which no thing can withstand.
13. Ipsum.] Adonis; For she made him sit down.

FAB. XIII. HIPPOMENES ET ATALANTA IN LEONES.

Atalanta, Daughter of Schoæus, was so Beautiful, that her Charms daily drew crowds of Suitors. Having consulted the Oracle whether she should Marry, she was answered that an husband would certainly be fatal to her. This made her offer to run with her Lovers, promising that she herself would be the Victor's Prize, but on condition that immediate Death should be the Fate of the Vanquished. As she excelled in Running, her Design succeeded, and several young Heroes perished in the attempt. Hippomenes fired with her Beauty, was not in the least daunted at their Miscarriage, but boldly enters the List, after imploring the aid of Venus. Atalanta is struck with his Beauty, and extremely embarrassed whether she should yield to the Charms of the Youth, or the dissuasions of the Oracle. Hippomenes, to detain her in the Race, throws in her way some Golden Apples which Venus had given him; so reaches the Goal.
before her, and carries off his beauteous Prize. Venus, to revenge his ingratitude to her, raises his desire so violently, that he pollutes one of Cybele's Groves with the embraces of his newly won Mistress; and they are both changed into the Lions which draw that Goddess's Car.

FORSITAN audieris aliciam certaminem cursum
Veloce superassem viros. Non fabula rumor
Ille fuit: superabit enim. Nec dicere posses
Laude pedem, formam bono, praetantiar esset.
Scitanti Deus huic de conjuge, Conjugait, dixit,
Nihil opus est, Atalanta, tibi: Fuge conjugis
usum.

Nec tamen effugies: teque ipsa viva carebis.
Territa sorte Dei per opacas in nubas sylvas
Vivit: et instantem turbam violenta procurum
Conditione fugat: Nec sum potiunda, nisi, inquit,

VICTA PRIUS CURSUM. Pedibus contendite mecum.
Præmia veloci conjux thalamique dabatur; 
Mors pretium tardis. Ea lex certaminis esto.[est] 
Ilia quidem immitis: sed (tanta potentia formæ 
Venit ad hanc legem temeraria turba procurum.
Sederat Hippomenes cursus spectator iniqui: 16
Et, petitur cuiquam per tanta periculam conjux?
Dixerat: ac niniuos juvenum damnarit amores.
Ut faciem, et posito corpus velamine vidit,
Quale meum, vel quale tum, si fæmina fias;
Obstupuit: tollensque manus, Ignoscite, dixit,
Quos modò culpavi: nondum mihi præmia notæ,
Quæ peteretis, erant. Laudando concipit ignem:
Et, ne quis juvenum currat velocius, optat;
Invictaque timet. Sed cur certaminis hujus 25
Intentata mihi fortuna relinquitur, inquit?
Audentes Deus ipse iuvat. Dum talia secum

NOTES.

1. Alicant.] A certain woman.
2. Rumor, &c.] That report was not false.
3. Deus.] Apollo.
4. Teque ipsa viva carebis.] Your shape
shall be altered while alive; for she was turnèd
into a lioness.
5. Sorte.] By the oracle, by the answer of
Apollon.—Innubis.] An unmarried virgin.
6. Procurum.] Of suitors courting her for
a wife.—Violenta conditiones.] She deterred
them from soliciting her to marry, by the
hard conditions which she proposed to them.
7. Pedibus contendite mecum.] Run a
race with me.
8. Premia, &c.] I will willingly marry
him that shall outrun me.
10. Posita velamine.] Her garments being
laid aside.
12. Concipit ignem.] He fell in love with.
13. Ne quis, &c.] Hippomenes being in
love with Atalanta is fearful lest another
should win the prize.

a decoram.

NOTES:

26. Passu alite.] With a swift pace, as if she flew.

30. Aonio.] Aonia is a part of Boeotia.

Hence it is Aoniæ juvenis, for Hippomenes the Boeotian.—Decorem.] Her beauty.

32. Refer.] Blows back.

Talaria.] Her winged sandals, πεταλακτ. 


37. Similatas insedit umbres.] Changes the shadow, tinges it with a purple colour; for the rays of the sun passing through any coloured transparent body, gives that colour to such bodies as the rays fall upon.

53. Hospes.] Hippomenes.

Decursa novissima meta.] She came to the end of the race.

40. Peiduntque.] They suffer.

Ex fecedere.] According to agreement.

45. Facilem titulum.] Glory easily gotten.

45. Tanto.] By so renowned a person.

48. Nec virtus, &c.] Nor do I degenerate from the virtue of my ancestors.

50. Molli vultu.] With a mild, pleasing look.—Schoeneia.] Atalanta, the daughter of King Schoeneus.

52. Atque ita.] see. Secum ait. For what follows is a struggle and deliberation of affections, and not a verbal speech.

53. Discrimine.] With the hazard.

54. Non sum, &c.] I am not of so much consequence, that so beautiful a youth should love his life upon my account.

56. Nec formà tangor.} Nor am I so much affected with his beauty.

57. Sed.] sc. Tangor: i.e. I am loved.

58. Intertia lethi.] That is not terrified by the fear of death.

59. Quid, &c.] An Anaphora. Ab aequora origine.] From Neptune, the God of the Sea.

60. Dum licet, &c.] O stranger! quit your attempt while you may. An Apostle to Hippomenes.

61. Nulla, &c.] There is no virgin but would be glad to have you for a husband. Viderit.] sc. Hippomenes.


63. Non crit, &c.] Lively will be amazed at our victory.

64. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

65. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

66. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

67. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

68. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

69. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

70. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

71. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

72. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

73. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

74. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

75. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

76. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

77. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

78. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

79. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

80. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

81. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

82. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

83. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

84. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

85. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

86. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

87. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

88. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

89. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

90. Viderit: interest: quoniam tot cede procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tedia vitce. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

NOTES.

84. Nec opis mora.] Nor was there time to delay my assistance long.
85. Est ager, &c.] The goddess describes the field where she gathered those golden apples.
86. Fulva comam.] Having golden leaves.
87. Quis usus.] What the use of them was.
88. Careere.] The starting place.
89. Emicat.] Springs forth.
90. Libat.] Touches lightly.
91. Posse, &c.] A poetical hyperbole, by which the great swiftness of Atalanta is signified.
92. Stantes aristas.] The ears of standing corn. Ariste are so called from areo, to be dry.
93. Incumbere.] For Incumbendi.
95. Virgo Schœneia.] Atalanta, the daughter of Schœneus.
96. O quotes, &c.] From hence Venus concludes that Atalanta was in love with Hippomenes.
97. Aridus.] Dry and difficult, panting, which shows that Hippomenes was tired.
98. Metaque.] The goal to which they were to run.
99. Fœtitibus arboris.] Of the apples.
100. Aurumque volubile.] The golden apple that rolled.
101. Plausu.] Of those that favoured Hippomenes.
IIla moram celeri cessataque tempora cursu
Corrigit: atque iterum juvenem post terga re-
linquit.

111

Et rursus pomi jactu remorata secundi,
Consequitur, transitque virum. Pars ultima
cursus
Auctor: Restabat: Nunc, inquit, ades, Dea muneris
Inque latus campi, quò tardiùs illa rediret, 115
Fecit ab obliquo nitidum juveniliter aurum.
An pteret, virgo visa est dubitare: coëgi
Tollere: et adiici sublato pondera inalò:
Impediente oneris pariter gravitate morauè.
Neve meus sermo sit tardior illo
Cursu; virgo est praterita: victor
duxit sua præmia. Dign
nane fui cui ageret grates, cui
Forret hoporem thuris, Adoni?
Immemor nec egit grates: nec
cédit mihi thura. Convertor
In subitam iram: que dolens
Contenni, caveo exemplo ne
Sim spernenda futuris: que
Exhortor me ipsam in ambo;
Transibant templum quæ quad-
dam clarus Echion feecerat ex
Voto matri Deum, abdita ne-
Morsesis sylvis: et longum iter
Saclare requiscere. Ille in-
Tempestas cupido concubitus
Occupat Hippomenen, concita
À nostro numine. Recessus
Exigui luminis fuerat prope
templo, similis spelunca, tec-
Tus nativo pumice; sacer priscà
Religione; quà sacerdos con-
Tulerat multa lignea simulacra
Veterum Deorum. Iniit hunc;
et temerat sacraria vetio pro-
trro. Sacra retorserunt oculos;
Turritaque mater,

NOTES.

110. Cessataque cursu.] In which Atalanta
had ceased from running.
111. Corrigit.] She fetches up, atones for.
112. Remorata.] Was kept back, stopped.
114. Dea munera est Auctor.] Venus who last
given me this present.
116. Juveniliter.] With force, like a young
man; by which is intimated that Hippomenes
threw the apple a great way.
117. Coëgi.] I compelled her.
121. Luxit.] Hippomenes being conqueror,
marrried Atalanta.
122. Cui, &c.] To whom he should offer
Incense and be grateful.
125. Immundus.] Unmindful of the favour.
125. Contenni dolens.] Taking it ill that
I was slighted.—Ne sim, &c.] That I may
not be slighted for the future.
126. In ambos.] Against them both, Hip-
pomenes and Atalanta.
127. Echion.] One of the companions of
Cadmus.
137. A numine concita nostro.] Inflamed
by me.
132. Reccessus.] A place fit for retirement.
156. Iniit.] Enters into.
137. Tirra. | The statues of the gods.
Turra mater.] Cybele the mother of the

gods, called Turrigera or Turrita; because, as Ovid elsewhere says, Primum turrei orbibus illæ edidit, and therefore she is represented crowned with towers. 138. Sontes.] The guilty Hippomenes and Atlanta.—Mergeret Stygiâ undâ. She should plunge in the Stygian flood. 159. Modo levia.] That were smooth a little before, and without any hairs. 141. In pectora.] The breasts of lions are stronger made than the rest of their body. 142. Verruntur.] Are swept. 143. Iram vultus habet.] The face of a lion has the appearance of anger, for they have a fierce aspect. 145. Cybèleia.] The chariot of Cybele, the mother of the gods, is said to be drawn by lions. 146. Tu charue mihi.] My dear Adonis. 147. Quæ non, &c.] That do not flee from. Sed pugnae pectora praebent.] That resist. 148. Duobus.] se. Nobis. Both to thee and me.

EXP. FAB. XII. & XIII. These two Fables contain little else than the relation of some historical facts, which have been fully set forth in the Arguments; it is needless to say more, than that the latter contains another instance of the power of gold; as Hippomenes by his Golden Apples, as effectually found the way to his mistress’s heart, as did Jupiter by his Golden Shower, an entrance into the tower in which Dæae was concealed. So powerful is its influence in love affairs, as well as in political intrigues.

Fab XIV. & XV. ADONIS. CRUOR IN FLOREM PURPUREUM. MENTHE NYMPHA IN HERBAM MENTHAMI.

Adonis, pursuing a Wild Boar, is killed by the Beast; and Venus changes his Blood into a Crimson-coloured Flower.

ILLA quidem monuit; junctisque per äera cygnis Carpit iter: sed stat monitis contraria virtus. Forte suem latebris vestigia certa secuti Ila quidem monuit, quæ carpit iter per äera junctis cygnis: sed virtus stat contraria monitis. Forte canes secuti certa vestigia excivère suem latebris:

NOTES.
1. Illa.] Venus—Junctisque cygnis.] The chariot of Venus is said to be drawn by swans. 2. Sed stat; &c.] But the courage of Adonis led him to act contrary to the admonitions of Venus. 3. Suem.] A wild boar.
Excivère canes: sylvisque exire parantem

Fixerat obliquo juvenis Cinyreús icu.

Protnius excusit pando venabula rostro
Sanguineincta suo: trepidumque, et tuta pe-
tentem

dentes

Trux aper insequitur: a totosque sub inger
Abolit: et fulva moribundum stravit arena.

Vecta levi curru medias Cytherea per auras,
Cypronolorinis nondum pervenerat alis.

Agnovit longé gemitum morientis: et albas
Texit aves illuc. Utque aethere vidit ab alto
Examinem, b inquesuojactantem sanguine cor-
pus;

Desilitt: pariterque sinus, pariterque capillos
Rupit, et indignis percussit pectora palmis.

16 Questaque cum fatis, At non tamen omnia
Juris crunt, inquit. Luctus monumenta ma-
nebunt

Semper, Adoni, mei: repetitaque mortis imago
Annua plangoris peraget simulamina nostris.

20 At crur in florem mutavit.

Au tibi quondam Femineos artus in olentes vertere menthas,

Persephone, licuit? nobis Cinyreás heros
Invidiae mutatus erit? Sic fata, cruorem

Nectare odorato spargit: qui tactus ab illo

Intumuit: sic ut pluvio pellucida coclo

Surgere bulla solet. Nec plena longior horá
Facta mora est; cùm flos e sanguine concolor
ortus,

Qualem, c qua lento celantsub cortice granum,
Punicaferre solent brevis sttamam usus in illo.

Namque male hærentem, et nimiä levitate ca-
ducum

a torto as vehfixosque. b Semanümen.
c —— qua lento celantur cortice, grana.

NOTES.

5. Juvenis, &c.] Adonis, the son of Ciny-

rasby Myrrha.

Moribundum.] Exploring.
16. Rupit] She tore.— Indignis.] Un-
deservedly; adjective for an adverb.
20. Annua simulamina.] Simulacra. For
every year the Adonía sacra; i. e. the sacred
rites of Adonis were celebrated: Adonis was
bewailed, and the lamentation of Venus was
represented.
21. At, &c.] Mynthae nymph who was
turned into the herb Mint, through the displea-
sure of Pro-erine, the daughter of Ceres,
because her husband Pluto intrigued with her.
26. Pellucida bulla.] A transparent bubble,
which proceeds from water, and soon disap-
ppears.
27. Plená horá.] Than a full hour.
28. Concolor.] Of the same colour with
blood, or of a purple colour.
30. Punicaj se. Mala.
Excutiunt idem, qui praestant nominá, venti. exécutiunt mali hærentem, et caducum antenná levitare.

NOTES.

52. Praestant nominá.] The flower Aene-  much as to say, the Flower of the "Wind. It is
one was so called from τόυ ἀνέμου, as said it never opens but when the wind blows.

EXP. FAB. XIV. & XV. As Ovid in his account of the Amours of Venus and Adonis, has omitted some circumstances preserved by the ancients, we shall introduce them here. Mars, jealous of the passion Venus had for Adonis, implored the assistance of Diana, who, to gratify his resentment, sent the boar that killed the youth; or, as others relate it, Apollo himself assumed the form of that Animal: on Adonis's descending to the kingdom of Pluto, Proserpine fell in love with him, and refused to let him return, notwithstanding the repeated orders of Jupiter; who, lest he should offend the goddesses, left the decision of this affair to Calliope: and she, in order to oblige them both, decreed that Adonis should spend one part of his time with the Queen of Hell, and the other with Venus. The determination of this affair took up a year, and so offended Venus, that she engaged the women of Thrace to kill Orpheus, Calliope's son, as related by Ovid.

Adonis, who was passionately fond of hunting, when engaged in that exercise in the forest of Mount Libanus, was wounded in the groin by a wild boar; this accident so much affected Astarte, that she became inconsolable, and made the city of Byblos echo with her lamentations, and all Syria to put on mourning. To render the memory of the young prince immortal, feasts were dedicated to him to be renewed every year: to this practice the ancients owe most of their gods. Monsieur Banier, in his dissertation on the feasts of Adonis, observes, that the Syrians after having mourned several days for the youth, rejoiced as if he had been raised from the dead; whence it is presumed his wound did not prove mortal: for his recovery he was indebted to Cicutus the physician; this was considered as a prodigy, and celebrated by the Syrians in a second feast named the Return. This double solemnity was continued the remainder of his life, and even after his death, and spread from Syria and the Isle of Cyprus, into Judea, Asia Minor, and several other countries.

Many of the learned authors supposed that Adonis and Osiris were one; and that by the affliction of Venus was represented that of Isis lamenting the death of her husband.
While Orpheus plays on Mount Rhodope, the women of Thrace celebrate their Orgies. They take the opportunity of that ceremony to revenge his Indifference for their Sex; and, in the Fury these Rites inspire them with, beat him to Death. His head and Lyre are carried down the Hebrus into the Sea, and thrown on the Island Lesbos. A serpent going to feed on his Head, just cast ashore, is changed into a Stone; and the Bacchantes who killed him are transformed into Trees.

CARMINE dum tali sylvas, animosque ferarum, Threicius vates, et saxa sequentia ducit;
Ecce nurus Ciconum tecta lymphaeta ferinis Pectora velleribus, tumuli de vertice cum orta Orphea sociantem carmina per-
E quibus una, levem jactato crine per auram, En, ait, en hic est nostri contempior: et hastam
Vatis Apollinei vocalia misit in ora.
Que folii praesuta notam sinè vulnere fecit.
Alterius telum lapis est; qui missus, in ipso 10
Aere concenlu victus vocisque lyraeque est;
Ac veluti supplex pro tam furiaibus auisis,
a sanguine.

NOTES.

1. Animosque ferarum.] We may suppose the minds of uncivilized men to have been cultivated and softened by Orpheus.
2. Threicius vates.] Orpheus.
3. Nurus Ciconum.] The Thracian Bacchante, the Maenades.
4. Lymphaeta.] Being mad with rage.
5. Ferinis velleribus.] With shaggy skins of wild beasts.
7. Vocalia.] Sending forth a melodious sound.
8. Folii praesuta.] The thyrsi or spears of the Bacche, adorned with ivy or vine leaves.
10. Concenlu.] With the harmony.
11. Supplex.] As if to ask pardon.
Ante pedes jacuit, sed enim temperaria crescunt Bella: modusque abit; insanaque regnat Erin-
yns.

Cunctaque tela forsent cantu mollita: sed ingens
Clamor, et inflato Berecynthia tibia cornu,
Tympanaque, et plausus, et Bacchei ululatus
Obstrepuere sono citharae. Tum denique saxa
Non exauditi rubuerunt sanguine vatis
Ac primum attonitas etiamnum voce canentis
Innumeris volucres, anguesque, agmenque
ferarum,

Mænades Orphei titulum rapuère theatri:
Indè cruentatis vertuntur in Orphea dextris:
Et coæunt, ut aves: si quando luce vagantem
Noctis avem cernunt: structoque utrimque
Ceü matutinâ cervus periturus arena [atro,
Praeda canum est: vatemque petunt: et fronde
virenti

Conjiciunt thysros non hæc in munera factos.
Hæ glebas, ilæ direptos arbore ramos,
Pars torquent silices. Neu desint tela furori; 30
Fortè boves presso subigebant terram:
Nec procul hinc multo fructum sudore parantes
Dura lacertosi sodiebant arva coloni.
Agmine qui viso fugiunt, operisque relinquunt
Arma sui: vacuoque jacent dispersa per agros
Sarculaque, rastrique graves, a longique ligones,
a curvique,

NOTES.

Insanaque.] From the effect, because discord
makes men mad and furious.
Erinny.] The Goddess of Discord.
15. Mollita.] So softened, that they could
not any more hurt Orpheus.
16. Berecynthia.] Such as were used in
Berecynthia, a mountain of Phrygia, in per-
forming the sacred rites of Cybele, the mo-
ter of the gods.
17. Bacchei.] Of the Bacchanalia I have
spoken in Book III. In which the Bacchantes
carried javelins, and being crowned with vine
leaves and ivy, danced after a frantic manner
through the woods and mountains, filling all
places with a confused bawling, howling, and
sound of pipes and cymbals.
18. Obstrepueere, &c.] They made a noise
which drowned the sound of the lyre.
19. Attonitas, &c.] Astonished or struck with
the sweetness of Orpheus's song.

21. Mænades.] The Bacchei, so called from
μανάδες, i. e. to be frantic.
Titulam.] The glory.
Theatri.] Of the show or sight.
24. Coæunt.] They are gathered together,
they assemble.
25. Noctis avem.] The owl.
Structoque.] That is, he was torn in pieces
like a stag by dogs in the Amphitheatre at
Rome, where in the morning were exhibited
such public shows.
27. Petunt.] They set upon; they assault.
28. In munera.] For this use.
30. Torquent.] They cast, hurl.
31. Subigebant, &c.] Did plough.
32. Fructum.] Bread corn.
35. Lacertosi.] Snake.
34. Agmine.] Of the Bacchantes in their
furious mood.
35. Arma.] Rustic utensils.
36. Sarculaque.] Weed ing hooks.
Rastrique.] Rakes or harrows.
Quae postquam raeret raupere, corneque minac* divallere boves minaci cornis; recurrunt ad fata vatis; que sacrilege perimunt tendemt manus, atque primum illo tempore dicentem iriata, nec secum quiquam voce. Que (pro Jupiter!) anima exhalata recessit in ventos, per os illud auditum saxis, intellectumque sensibus ferarum. Orpheus, maestae volures fluerant te, ut turba ferarum, rigidis silicis fluerunt te, sylva sepe secute tua carmina: arbores consam comam luxit te positis frondibus: quoque dicunt fluminia increvisse suis lacrymis, que Naiades et Dryades habuerent carbas obscura pullo, que capillos passit. Membra jacent diversa locis. Hebre, excipis caput lyramque; et (mirum) dum labitur medio amné, lyra queritur nescio quid flexile, exanmis lingua murmurat flebile; ripae respondunt flebile. Que jam invecte mare relinquunt populare flumen; et potiuntur litore Methymnæaque Lesb. hic ferus anguis petit os expositum peregrinis arenis, et capillos sparsos stillanti rore. Tandem Phoebus adest; que arces parantem inferre morsur et congetal apertos rictus serpentis in lapidem; et indurat (ut erant) patulos hiatus. Umbra subit terras: et, quae loca viderat antei, Cuncta recognoscit. Quaerensque per arva piorum InvenitEuridyce, cupidisque amplementitur ulnis. Hic modò ambo spatianturn conjunctis passibus: nunc sequitur præcedentem, nunc prævisus anteit:

NOTES.

57. Feræ.] Fierce.
58. Divellere.] They tore in pieces; it being the custom to tear in pieces the oxen offered in the sacrifices of the Bacchanalia.
60. Irrita dicentem.] He who but a little before had power to attract the woods, the savage beasts, and made even the stones follow him, did now, for the first time, endeavour to persuade in vain.
61. Te mæstæ, &c.] An apostrophe to Orpheus, full of complaint and pity.
63. Hic.] Here, among the ghosts.
64. Spatianturn.] They talk about.

a longos quoque brachia verà.

**NOTES.**

66. Eurydicen.] Whom before he had lost by looking back for her. 67. Non impune, &c.] Did not let this crime go unpunished.—Lyæus.] Bacchus. Why he was so called, See Book IV. 68. Sacrorum vate.] Orpheus had composed some hymns in praise of Bacchus. 69. Matres Edonisidas.] Bacchus. 72. Traxit.] He stretched out, and turned into roots of trees. 73. Crus ubi commissit volucris, sensitque teneri, Plangitur; ac trepidans adstringit vincula motu: Sic ut quaque solo defixa cohaesaret harum, Externata fugam frustrà tentabat, at illam Lenta tenet radix, exsultantemque coërcet. 74. Aspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras. Et conata femur moerenti plangere dextrà; Robora percussit. Pectus quoque robora fiunt; Robora sunt humeri, a Porrectaque brachia veros. Esse putes ramos, et non fallère putando.

**FAB. I. & II.** The metamorphosis of the Serpent into a Stone, as mentioned in the Argument, is an episode introduced to embellish the history. However, several of the mythologists point it out as representing the punishment of one of the inhabitants of Lesbos, who attacking the reputation of Orpheus, was considered as a base ignorant fellow, in endeavouring to raise his reputation at the expense of the poet's; and to express the general opinion of his stupidity, it was said he was turned into a Stone. Orpheus's head, which was carried by the waves to Lesbos, was placed in the Temple of Apollo, where it is said to have given responses; and upon an explanation of one of the oracles delivered by it from a cave at Lesbos, to Philoctetes, by Diomedes and Neoptolemus, that hero was, we are told, prevailed on to repair to the Siege of Troy. His Harp was also preserved in the same Temple; and so many wonders were reported to have been performed by it, that Neanthus, the son of the tyrant Pytharos, purchased it from the priests of Apollo; but in his hands,
instead of putting Trees, Rocks, and Mountains in motion, such was the effect, that the dogs of the village, where he made the experiment, tore him in pieces. The metamorphosis of the Women of Thrace into Trees, for the murder of Orpheus, emblematically shows that the greater part of the Bacchantes were punished, who committed that barbarous action, while they were thrown in the woods and caverns, where they hid themselves through dread of the chastisement they had earned.

**Fab. III. Contacta Amida & Arena Pactoli in Aurum.**

Bacchus having punished the Thracian Women for the Death of Orpheus, leaves Thrace. His old Tutor Silenus gets Drunk, loses his Companions, and is brought by some Phrygian Peasants to Midas, who sends him back to Bacchus, and the God, in acknowledgement of this Kindness, promises him whatever he should ask. Midas asks to turn every Thing that he touches into Gold; which is granted him: but he is soon sensible of his folly, and prays the God to have the power taken from him, who orders him to bathe in the Pactolus. Here he loses it, and this River has ever since had Golden Sands.

Nec hoc est satis Baccho. Quoque deserit ipsos agros; cumque meliore choro petit vi-

neta sui Tymoli, Pactoloneque: quamvis non erat aureus illo

tempo, nec invidiosus caris

arenis. Assueta colors, Satyri,

Bacchaeque frequentant hunc;

at Silenus abst. Ruricolae

Phryges cepere titubantem an-

nique meroque; que traxe

vinctum coronis ad regem Mi-

dam: cui Thracius Orpheus

tradiderat Orgia cum Cecropio

Eumolpo. Qui simul agnovit

socium comitemque sacrorum,

egit festum genialiter adventu

hospitis per bis quinque dies,

et noctes juncetas ordine. Et

jam undeclimus Lucifer coeger-

rat sublime agmen stellarem,

cum rex venit latus in Lydos

agros;

NEC satis hoc Baccho est. Ipsos quoque des-

serit agros:

Cumque choro meliere, sui vineta Tymoli,

Pactoloneque petit: quamvis non aureus illo

Tempore, nec e caris erat invidiosus arenis.

Hunc assueta cohors Satyri, Bacchaeque fre-

quentant:

[ruppe]

At Silenus abst. Titubantem annisque me-

Ruricolae cepere Phryges: vinctumque coronis

Ad regem traxere: Orgiae: cum Thracius Or-

pheus

Oria tradiderat cum Cecropio Eumolpo. Qui

simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum,

Hospitio adventu festum genialiter egit

Per bis quinque dies, et juncetas ordine noctes.

Et jam stellarem sublime coegerat agmen.

Lucifer undeclimus, Lydos cum latus in agros

a fulvis.

b catenis,

**NOTES.**

1. Ipsos agros.] The fields of Thrace.

2. Choro meliere.] A more respectable company of Bacchae than those who had torn Orpheus in pieces.

Sui.] Which he delighted in.

Tymoli.] Tymodis, a mountain of Lydia.


5. Frequentant.] Surround.

6. Silenus.] Who Silenus was, we have shown in book IV. ver. 27.


8. Midam.] A king of Phrygia, remarkable for wealth; and therefore he is said to have turned whatever he touched into gold.


10. Tradiderat.] Had instructed.

Cecropio.] King of Athens.


12. Coegerat.] Had gathered together. The meaning is, that the eleventh day was come.

14. Lucifer.] A star, which is the last that appears after day break, therefore is said by the poets to collect the other stars together.

Lydos in agros.] Into Lydia.
METAMORPHOSEON.

Rex venit: et juveni Silenurn reddit alunno.
Huic Deus optanti gratum, sed inutile, fecit
Muneris arbitrium, gaudens altore recepto:
Ille male usurus donis, ait, Effici quicquid
Corporre contigero ful volum vertatur in aurum.
Ammitt optatis: nocituraque munera solvit
Liber: et indoluit, quod non meliora petisset.
Latus abit; gaudetque malo Berecynthus heros:
Pollicitamque fidem tangendo singulâ tentat.
Vixque sibi credens, non altâ fronde virentem
Ille detraxit virgami; virgâ aurea facta est.
Tollit humo saxum; saxum quoque palluit auro.
Contigit et glebam: contactu gleba potenti
Massa fit. Areentes Ceres deceptis aristas:
Aurea messis erat. Depsum tentet arbore

domissae putes. Si postibus altis
Admovit digitos: postes radia irentudare.
Ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis,
Unda fluens palmis Danaén eludere posset.
Vix spes ipsae suas animo capit, aurea fingens
Omnia. Gaudenti mensas posueré ministeri
Exstructâ dapisibus, nec tостae frugis egentes.
Tum verò, sive ille suâ Cerea âonis
dextra Munera contigerat; Ceralea dona rigebant:
Sive dapes avido convellere dente parabat,
Lamina fulva dapes admonio dente nitebant.
Miscurat puris auctorem munere undis,
Fusile per rectus aurum fluitat videres.
Attonitus novitate mali, divesque, miserque,
Effugere optat opes: et quæ modò vooret, odt.

aurum fluitat per rectus. Attonitus novitate mali, divesque, miserque, optat effugere opes:
et odt quæ modò vooret.

NOTES.

15. Rex.] Midas.—Juveni.] To Bacchus.
18. Ille.] Midas.—Male.] To his own
hurt and destruction.
20. Solvit.] Pays, he performs his promise.
22. Berecynthus heros.] Midas, king of
Phrygia, where the mountain Berecynthus is.
25. Pollicitamque fidem.] The truth of
what had been promised.—Tentat.] Tries.
24. Non alta.] Upon a low.
50. Hesperidas.] For the Hesperides are
said to have gardens, the trees of which bore
golden apples.
51. Radiare.] To shine like gold.
53. Danaén eludere.] It resembled the
golden shower into which Jupiter transformed
himself, when he deceived Danaé.
54. Vix spes.] For Midas promised himself
every thing that was great.
55. Posuere.] They set before him.
38. Munera.] Bread.
Rigebant.] The bread became hard and
stiff; for it was turned into gold.
59. Convellerne dente.] To chew.
41. Auctorem munere.] Bacchus. Meto-
nymically for wine.
42. Fusile.] Liquid, melted.
45. Divesque.] Because he abounded with
gold.
44. Quæ modò, &c.] What he had wished
for a little before,
Nulla copia relevat famen: arida sitis urit guttur, et meritum torquetur ab inviso auro. Tullens manus et splendor brachia ad cœlum, inquit, Pa- ter Lænae, da veniam; pecce- vimus; sed præcor miserere, qui eripe specioso damno. Bac- chus, mihi numen Deûm, restituit facientem peccasse, que solvit pactam fidem, data munera. Neve manæe circum- litus malë optato auro, ait, vade ad annem vicinum magnis Saribus; que carpe viam per jugum montis obvius labentibus undis, donec venias ad or- tus faminæ. Quæ subè tua- cum spumiferæ fonti, quæ exit plurimus, que eluc simul corpus, simul crimen. Rex succedit jusse aquæ. Vis aurea tinxit Flumen, et humano de corpore cessit in annem. Quæ nunc arva rigent semine veteris venæ jam percepto, pallentia glebis madidis auro. 

NOTES.
46. Meritus.] For out of covetousness he had required this gift from Bacchus.
47. Torquetur.] He is tormented. For "torquetur," i. e., is an old term for "be pressed." 
48. Da veniam.] Forgive me.
49. Speciosoque.] For though it seemed fair and good, it was nevertheless a great injury.
50. Mite numen.] Easy to be entreated.
51. Restituit.] He restored him to his former state.

Pactamque fidem, &c.] And relieves him from the oppression of that gift, which, pursuant to his promise, he had himself bestowed.
53. Amnem.] He means Pactolus, the ri- ver of Lydia, flowing from Mount Timolus, by the town of Sardis.
59. Cessit.] Passed from. The poet ascribes a natural cause to the fable, according to his usual manner: for Pactolus is a river that has golden sands, as many others are said to have.

EXP. FAB. II. Of the gods of the Pagans, there were several classes, and the most inferior were the Satyrs and Silenus; the latter being no other than Satyrs advanced in years. Silenus, mentioned by Ovid, was born at Malea, inferior to the gods, but superior to man, not being subject to mortality. His figure, short, thick, and fleshy; bald, flat-nosed, and red-visaged; full of those marks that distinguish the drunkard; often represented sitting on an ass, so intoxicated as to be scarce able to keep himself from falling, or else reeling and staggering on foot, with a Thyrsus or Club in his hand to support him. He is most admirably described by Virgil in his VIth Eclogue. The ancients agree he was entrusted with the education of Bacchus; and however disgraceful the description we have given of Silenus, he had his lucid moments, and appeared the able philoso- pher and great captain. In the Argument, it is related how he came to be sent to Midas, and this gave him an opportunity of discoursing with him re- specting the unknown world, which Plato and other philosophers have said so much of. By Plutarch he is said to have discoursed on Death and other moral subjects, so that he must have been of a most extraordinary com- position. It is said he was the cotemporary and friend of Midas, who was
advantaged not a little in the good government of his kingdom, by the counsel of so wise and learned a philosopher. He is probably called the Foster-father of Bacchus, because of his introducing his worship into Phrygia, and is most commonly seen attended by the Bacchants and other ministers of the Orgies. The favour which Bacchus granted to Midas, for his attention to Silenus, you have in the close of the Argument.

Pan is so elated with the Praises of some Nymphs who had heard his Pipe, that he dares to challenge Apollo to play with him. The Mountain God Tmolus, who is chosen Judge of their performance, decides in favour of Apollo; and the whole Company approve his Judgment, except Midas, who, for his stupidity in preferring Pan, gets a Pair of Ass's ears: these he very carefully conceals till his Barber discovers them, who makes known his deformity in a very singular manner. Apollo and Neptune build the Walls of Troy for Laomedon, who refuses the Gods the Reward he had agreed for: Neptune punishes his Perjury by an Inundation of the Country. Laomedon is obliged to expose his Daughter to a Sea-Monster, to appease the Gods, who is released by Hercules; and Laomedon defrauds him likewise of a Set of Horses he had promised him.—The Hero sacks Troy in Revenge, carries off Hesione, and gives her in marriage to his Companion Telamon.

NOTES.

1. Ille.] Midas.
   Perosus opes | Hating riches, by which he had been almost starved to death.
   Panaque.] The god of shepherds, but one of the Plebeian gods.
   Pingue.] Dull, stupid.
   Triuca ut anté.] Likely to prove destructive to him as before.
   Nam freta, &c.] A description of Mount Tmolus.
   Ille, perosus opes, colebat sylvas et rura colebat, Panaque montanis habitantem semper in antris.
   [anté; Pingue sed ingenium mansit: nocturaque, ut Rursus erant domino stolidae præcordia mentis. Nam freta prospiciens latè riget arduus alto 5 Tmolus in ascensu: clivoque extentus utroque, Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hyppepis. Pan ibi dum teneris jactat sua carmina Nymphis, Et leve ceratâ modulator arundine carmen; Aeus Apollineos præse contemnere cantus; 10 Judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar. Monte suo senior judex consedit; et aures Liberatarboribus. Quercu coma cærula tantum
   Tantum cærula coma cingitur quercus.

7. Hyppepis.] Hypepe is a city of Lydia.
11. Tmolo.] The poets attribute deities to the mountains, as well as to rivers and springs.
12. Aures, &c.] He removes the branches from his ears.

Cingitur: et pendent circum cava tempora glandes.

15. Deum pecoris.] Pan.
18. Delinit.] He tickles (pleases) the ears of Midas.

Sacer.] Minellus is of opinion, that we should read this verse. Post hunc sacer ora re- torsi Tmolus ad os Phoebi, that the sense may be, Tmolus sacer convertit se, audito Panet ore et vul- tum ad canentem Phaebium.
20. Parnasside.] With Parnassian, with which Parnassus abounds.—Vinclus.] Hav- ing his yellow hairs crowned.
21. Veriris.] The poet intimates, that the robe of Apollo flowed on the ground.

Tyrio murice.] Of Tyrian purple.

22. Instructamque.] Adorned.

Dentibus Indis.] With ivory.

31. Stamina.] The strings.
41. Senit.] He slightly touches, lastriket.
28. Arguit.] He is reprehended, blamed.
29. Delius.] Apollo.
30. Stolidas aures.] Ears without any judg- ment.

51. Trahit.] Draws out.
52. Instabileisque.] Moveable, as asses ears are. — Dat posse, &c.] He gives them the power of moving of themselves.
44. Lenté gradientis.] Moving slowly.
55. Ille.] Midas.
56. Velare.] To conceal and hide.

Tiaris.] Turbans; coverings for the head, worn by Eastern kings.
39. Effecer.] To publish.
Voce reft parvâ; terræque immurmurat haus-
Indiciúmque suæ vocis tellure regestâ [te.
Obruit: et scrobibus tacitus discedit operís.
Creber arundínibus tremulis suisurgere lucus 45
Cept: et ut primùm pleno matruuit anno,
Prodidit agricolam. Leni nam motus ab Austro
Obruta verba reft; dominique coarguit aures.
Uttis abt Tmole; liquidumque per æra vectus
Augiium circa pontum Nepheleidos Helles 50
Laomedontis Laóthis adstitit arvis.
Dexterae Sigaei, Rhetei laeva profundi
Ara Panomphæo vetus est sacrata Tonanti.
Indê novæ primûm moliri mœnìa Trojæ
Laomedonta videt; suscep[t]que magna labore
Crrescere difficili; nec opes exposcere parvas. 56
Cumque Tridentigero tumidi genitore profundi
Mortalem induitur formam; Phrygique tyranno
Ædificant muros, pacto pro mœnibus auro.
Stabat opus: pretium rex infciatur; et addit
Perßdias cumulus falsiæ perjuria verbis.
Non impunè feres, rector maris inquit: et omnes
Inclinavit aquas ad avaræ littora Trojæ.
Inque freti formam terras convertit; opesque
Abstulit agricolis: et fluctibus obruit arva. 65
Pena neque hac satis est: Regis quoque filia
monstro

Poscitur æquoro. Quam dura ad saxa revinc-
Vindicat Alcides: promissaque munera, dictos
satis: quoque filia regis poscitur æquoreo monstro. Quam
dura saxa: que poscit promissa munera, dictos

NOTES.

41. Voce parvâ. | With a whisper.
42. Austro. | Hollow.
43. Regestâ.] Being thrown in again.
44. Operis scrobibus.] The hole being filled again.
47. Prodidi agricolam.] Made known him who had made it hole.
48. Obruta verba.] The words buried there.
50. Pontum Nepheleidos.] Of the daughter of Nephele.
51. Latóinis.] Apollo, the son of Latona.
52. Dextera.] An altar dedicated to Jupiter Panomphæos, was situated between the two promontories of Troy, having the Sigean on

the right hand, and the Rhætaen on the left.
53. Panomphæo.] To Jupiter, so called, because he was worshipped by the voices of all men, of ποίας and ύµερας, or because he hears the voice of all men.
55. Suscepta, &c.] Begun with great labour.
57. Tridentigero.] With Neptune.
58. Phrygi tyranno.] Laomedon.
60. Stabat.] Was erected, was finished.
65. Æquoreo monstro.] A sea-monster.
68. Vindicat.] Sets her at liberty, delivers her.—Dictos.] They bargained for the promised horses; for Heracles had agreed with him for these horses that were of the breed of the horses of the Sun.
equos; que mercede tantâ ope-
ris negatâ, bis capit perjura
sua erat. Nec Telamon pars militie 
recessit sine honore; que potuitur 
Hesione datâ. Nam Peleus erat 
clarus divâ conjuge, nec ille 
superbit magis nomine av 
quasi socier, siquidem haud 
contigit uni esse nepoti Jovis :
Dea conjux contigit uni.

POSCIT EQUOS: TANTIQUE OPERIS MERCE NEGATA
BIS PERJURA CAPIT SUPERATAE MÆCIA TROÆ. 70
Nec pars militiae Telamon sine honore recessit:
Hesionique data potuitur. Nam conjuge Peleus 
Clarus erat Divâ. Nec av magis ille superbit 
Nomine, quiam socier, siquidem Jovis esse ne-
poti 74
Contigit haud uni: conjux Dea contigit uni.

NOTES.
70. Bis perjura ] For Laomedon had twice 
violated his oath: first, in not paying Neptune 
and Apollo their wages for building the walls 
of Troy; and next Hercules, who set his 
daughter Hesione at liberty. From hence 
Horace calls it Perjuram Domum.
71. Telamon.] Son of Æacus, who begat 
Teucer by He-sione, daughter of Laomedon.
72. Peleus.] The brother of Telamon, the 
son of Æacus, and grandson of Jupiter, was 
the only man that merited to have a goddess 
for his wife.
75. Div.] Thetis, by whom Peleus had 
Achilles.—Avi.] Of Jupiter.
74. Soceri.] Of Nereus; for Thetis was 
the daughter of Nereus.—Siquidem, &c.] For 
many were the grandsons of Jupiter.
75. Conjux, &c.] To have a goddess for 
a wife, happened only to Peleus. This cannot 
be true, unless Venus is considered as the 
concubine of Anchises, as she was the wife 
of Vulcan.

EXP. FAB. IV. V. & VI. Midas is said to be the son of Gordius and Cy-
bele; to be possessed of great riches, and a perfect economist; so much 
so, that whatever he touched is said to have been turned into gold; and to 
express his fondness for wine, he is introduced into the company of Bac-
chus, whom it is said he honoured with a particular worship. Others will 
have it that Midas was the first that discovered gold in the river Pactolus, 
and thence the foundation of the Fable. Strabo says he possessed the 
mines in Mount Berenius. In his infancy, some ants were observed to put 
grains of wheat into his mouth as he lay in his cradle, a circumstance por-
tending the riches and frugality of his future day. His approbation of 
Pan's abilities, in preference of Apollo's, shows that he was stupidly igno-
rant in other matters, (no uncommon lot) and highly merited the mark 
set upon him.

Laomedon, who reigned in Troy; was the first prince who undertook 
the enclosing that city with a wall, which he executed with such success, 
that it was said to be done by Apollo; and the strong banks which he was 
under the necessity of raising to keep out the sea, were considered as the 
work of Neptune: on their being ruined by a great tempest, it was re-
ported the God of the Sea had revenged himself of Laomedon, for refusing 
him the gratuity agreed upon for the undertaking, Herodotus says, he 
was permitted to use the treasure of the Temple of Neptune, on a promise 
of returning it when in his power, which he never performed; and to ap-
pease the God, the oracle declared it was necessary to expose a virgin of 
the royal blood to the fury of a monster, which by lot fell upon Hesione, 
whose delivery was undertaken by Hercules, on a promise of a set of 
horses, which was not complied with, on which he plundered his city, 
killed Laomedon, and gave his kingdom to his son Podarces, who took 
the name of Priam. Hercules carried off Hesione and gave her in mar-
rriage to his friend Telamon, who had assisted him in the enterprise. But 
laying the marvellous aside, the Fable is easily explained. By the Monster 
we are to understand the inundation that broke from the sea, against which 
the Trojans were obliged to raise banks; and Hesione was the offered 
reward of him who should best succeed in the work. The six Horses
which were the demand of Hercules, were six vessels, as it may well be
supposed the hero would not have engaged in so long and difficult a work
for so trifling a gratuity. This event is said to have happened 55 years
before the destruction of Troy.

FAB. VII. VIII. & IX. THETIS NYPHIA IN VARIAS FORMAS. DÆDALION
IN VOLUGREM. LUPUS IN SAXUM.

Proteus foretells that Thetis should have a Son who would be more powerful
than his father, and exceed him in valour. Jupiter, who was in Love with
her, alarmed by this Prediction, yields her to Peleus. The Goddess flies
his Addresses, by turning herself into various Shapes, till by the Advice
of Proteus, he holds her fast, marries her, and has Achilles by her. Peleus
goes afterwards to Ceyx, king of Trachinia, to expiate the Death of
his Brother Phocus, whom he had killed. Ceyx is in a deep Melancholy,
and relates to him how his Brother Dædalion, in the Transports of his
Grief for his Daughter Chione, who had been killed for vying with Diana,
had been transformed into an Hawk. During this Relation, Peleus is
informed that a Wolf, Psamathe had sent to revenge Phocus’s Death, is
making havoc of his Ærds. He endeavours to avert the Goddess’s
Anger; but she is deaf to all his Prayers, till by Thetis’s Intercession
she is appeased, and turns the Wolf into a Stone.

NAMQUE senex Thetidi Proteus, a Dea,
dixerat, unde,
Concipe: mater eris juveni, qui fortibus actis
Acta patris vincet; majorque vocabitur illo.
Ergo ne quicquam mundus Jove majus haberet,
Quamvis haud tepidos sub pectore senserat ignes
Jupiter, æquoreæ Thetidis connubia vitat: 6
In suaque Æaciden succedere vota nepotem
Jussit; et amplexus in virginis ire marīne.
Est sinus Harmoniae curvus falcatus in arcus: 9
Brachia procurrunt. Ubi, si foret altior unda,
Portus erat: summis inductum est æquor arenis.
Littus habet solidum, quod nec vestigia servet;
Nec remoretur iter; nec opertum pendeat algā.
Myrtea sylva subest bicoloribus obsita buccis.

opertum algā. Myrtea sylva subest obsita bicoloribus buccis.

a prædixerat ude. 

NOTES.

2. Juven.] To Achilles.
3. Acta.] Of his father Peleus.
5. Quamvis, &c.] Although Jupiter was in
love with Thetis. 
Haud, &c.] Vehement (ardent) love.
7. Æaciden.] Peleus, the son of Æacus, the
grandson of Jupiter. Æacus was born to
Jupiter by Ægina, or Europa.
8. Virginis marīne.] Of Thetis.
9. Est sinus Harmoniae.] He describes a
cave in Thessaly, in which Thetis rested ber-
sel when weary.—Falcatus in arcus.] Formed
in a curve like a sickle.
12 Brachia.] The eminences of the pro-
montory.—Procurrunt.] Are stretched out
into the sea.
Pendeat.] Suspended.
14. Myrtea sylva subest.] A wood planted
with myrtle trees stands near it.
Obita.] Adorned, shaded.
Est specus in medio; natura factus, an arte, 15
Ambiguum; magis arte tamen; quò sæpè venire
Frenato Delphine sedens, Theti nuda, solebas.
Illic te Peleus, ut sommo vincita jacebas,
Occupat: et, quoniam precibus tentata repugnas,
Vim parat, innectens ambobus colla laceritis. 20
Quod nisi venisses variatis sæpè figuris
Ad solitas artes; ausoforet ille potius. [nebat]
Sed modò tu volucris; (volucrem tamen ille te-
Nunc gravis arbor eras: hærebát in arbore Pe-
Tertia forma fuit maculösæ tigrísis: illâ [leus.
Territus Æacides à corpore brachia solvit. 26
Inde Deos pelagi, vino super æquora fuso,
Et pecoris fibrís, et fumo thuris adorat.
Donec Carpathius medio de gurgite vates,
Æacide, dixit, thalâmis potière petitis.
30
Tu modò, cùm gelido sopita quiescit in antro,
Ignaram laqueis vincloque innecte tenaci,
Nec te decipiat centum mentita figuris:
Sed preme quicquid erit: dum, quod fuit antè,
reformet. 34

Dixerat hac Proteus: et condidit æquore vulatum,
Admisitque suos in verba novissima fluctus.
Promus erat Titan, inclinatoque tenebat 37
Hesperium temone fretum: cùm pulchra relicito
Nereis ingreditur consueta cubilia ponto.
Vix bene virgineos Peleus invaserat artus: 40
Illa novat formas: donec sua membra teneri
Sentit: et in partes diversas brachia tendi.
Tum demum ingemuit; Neque, ait, sine num-
mine vincis:

NOTES.

17. Theti.] An apostrophe to Thetis,
19. Occupat.] He sets upon, seizes.
22. Ad solitas artes. To transformations
common to them.—Ausus potius] Had suc-
cceeded in his attempt.
27. Vino, &c.] A ceremony used by
those who invoke the goddess of the sea
28. Pecoris fibrís.] That is to say, he studi-
ed to gain the favour of the sea gods by
sacrifices.
29. Carpathius vates.] Proteus, who in-
habits the Carpathian sea, called so from the
island Carathus.
30. Thalâmis petitis.] The wished-for mar-
riage.
32. Innete.] Tie fast, bind.
33. Centum mentita figuris.] Changed into
an hundred false shapes; a finite number for
an infinite one.
34. Preme.] Press hard, hold fast.
Quod fuit antè, reformet.] Till she returns
to her true shape.
36. Suos.] Into the waves of the sea.
38. Temone.] With the charriot; a part for
the whole; for the charriot of the Sun, when
it tends to the West, seems to go down.
39. Nereis.] Theti, the daughter of Ne-
reus.
Consueta.] Her accustomed cave.
Ponto.] In the sea.
41. Donec, &c.] Till she perceived she was
bound.
43. Numine.] By the assistance of the di-
vinity of some gods.
Exhibita estque Thetis. Confessam amplectitur heros,
Et potuitur votis; ingentiique implet Achille. 45
Felix et nato, felix et conjuge Peleus:
Et cui, si demus jugulati crimina Phoci,
Omnia contigerant. Fraterno sanguine sotem,
Expulsunque domo patria Trachinia tellus 49
Accipit. Hie regnum sinè vi, sine cadre tenebat,
Lucifero genitore satrum, patriunique nitorem
Ore ferens Ceyx; illo qui tempore mortus,
Dissimilisque sui, fratrem lugebat ademptum.
Quò postquam Æacides fessus curâque viaque
Venit; et intravit, paucis comitantibus, urbem;
Quoque greges pecorum, quæ secum armen-
ta trahebat, 56
Haud procul à muris sub opacâ valle reliquit;
Copia cūm facta est adeundi prima tyranni;
Velamenta manu pretendentis supplice, qui sít,
Quoque satus, memorat. Tantum sua crimina
celat. 60
Mentitusque fugae causam, petit urbe vel agro
Se juvet. Hunc contrâ placido Trachinius ore
Talibus alloquitar: Medice quoque b commoda
plebi  [nemus, Nostra patent, Peleus; nec inhospita regna te-
Adjicis huic animo, momenta potentia, clarum
Nomen, avumque Jovem. Nec tempora perde
precando.  [videto, Quod petis, omne feres. Tuaque 
hae pro parte
Qualiacunque vides. Utinam meliora videres!
Et flebat. Moveat quæ tantos causa doles, 69
que Thetis est exhibita. Heros
amplectitur confessam, et poti-
tur votis; que implet ingeni
Achille. Peleus felix et nato,
et felix conjuge; et cui omnia
contigerant, si demus crimina
jugulati Phoci: Tellus Trach-
unia accipit sotem fraterno
sanguine, expulsuque domo
patriá. Hie Ceyx, satus geni-
tore Lucifero, quod fereos nito-
rem patrium ore, tenebat reg-
num sinè vi, sinè cadre; que
mæstus, illo tempore, quod dissi-
milis sui, lugebat ademptum
fratrem. Quo postquam Æaci-
des fessus curâque viaque ve-
nit; et intravit urbem paucis
comitantibus; reliquit quosgre-
ges pecorum, quæ armenta que
trahebat secun, haud procul à
muris, sub opacâ valle; cūm
prima copia ademûd tyranni
est facta; que pretendens ve-
lamenta supplice manu, memo-
rat qui sit, quoque satus. Tan-
tum celat sua crimina. Men-
titusque causam fugae, petit juvet
se urbe vel ago. Trachinius
contrâ alloquitar hunc talibus: Peleus,
nostra commoda patent
quoque media plebi; nec tene-
mus inhospita regna. Adjicis
clarum nomen, potentia mo-
menta, que Jovem avum huic
animo. Nec perde tempora
precando: feres omne, quod
petis. Videto haec pro tua par-
te, qualiacunque vides. Utinam
videres meliora! et flebat. Pe-
leus comitesque rogant que causa
moveat tantos doles.

Exhibitique Thetin. b memia.

NOTES.

44. Exhibit est.] And was turned into the shape
of Thetis, i. e. her own.
47. Phoci.] Of his brother Phocis, slain
by him.
48. Omnia.] Conducting to happiness.
49. Trachinius tellus.] A country of Thes-
saly.
51. Lucifero satus.] Ceyx was the son of
Phosphorus, i. e. Lucifer, and the husband of
Haleyone,—Nitorem.] Of Lucifer, for it is a
very bright and radiant star.
53. Dissimilisque.] For he always before
had a cheerful countenance, but now a sor-
rowful one.
54. Æacides.] Peleus, the son of Æacus.
55. Tyranni.] Of king Ceyx.
58. Velamenta.] An olive branch, which
was carried by foreigners bringing peace.
60. Sua crimina.] The murder of his bro-
ther Phoeus.
61. Mentitusque.] He conceals the true
cause of his flight, and relates a false one.
63. Medice plebi.] To the nearest of the
commoners.
64. Inhospita.] In hospitable.
65. Momenta potentia, &c.] Powerful moti-
tives. By this speech Ceyx declares he was
beneficent to all.
67. Feres.] You shall have, you shall re-
ceive.
68. Meliora?] Better, more happy.
Et Peleus comitesque rogant. Quibus ille profatur:

Forsitan hanc volucrem, rapto quae vivit, et Terret aves, semper pennas habuisse putetis. [Viri fuit: et tanta est animi constantia, a quantum]


vocalis carmine, citharaque, nascitur à Phæbo (namque enixa a semper.

NOTES.

75. Illo genitore.] Born to the father that is common to me: that is Lucifer, who is the host that quits his station at the approach of morning.

76. Novissimus.] Last of all.

77. Tenenda.] Of preserving, maintaining.

78. Thisbeas.] By way of Synecdoche, here understand the Thisbean doves for any doves. Thisbe is a town of Boetia, abounding in doves. — Agitat. Vexes, pursues. For hawks do very much harrass doves.

81. Chione.] Who perhaps had his name from γιών, snow.

83. Maiaque creatus.] Mercury.

84. Ille.] Phoebus.

85. Hanc.] Chione. Traxère calorem.] They both fell in love with her at the same time.

87. Tulit.] He did not bear.—Ille.] Mercury.

88. Virginis.] Of Chione.

89. Dei.] Of Mercury.

90. Phoebus.] The gods and goddesses, when they would not be known, put on the form of old women.

92. Alipedis.] Of Mercury having wings on his feet. — Versuta.] Crafty, cunning: who knew how to change white into black.

94. Patrice, &c.] Καὶνοι κόραι κακῶν ως, like Mercury his father.

95. Candida.] This is usually said of crafty persons.

99. Progenitore.] Of her grandfather Ju- piter, who was the father of Lucifer. 102 Illi.] Diana. 103. Factisque.] This is a sarcasm; as if Diana, being angry, had said ironically, if I cannot please myself by my beauty, however, I will by my deeds. 104. Curvat cornu.] She bent a bow made of horn. A metonymy. 105. Arundine.] An arrow made of a reed. 106. Tentataque.] Which Chione endeav-oured to utter.—Sequentur.] see Linguam. 111. Delamentatur.] Laments greatly: as we use deamare, to love very much. 112. Ardentem.] Now laid upon a funeral pile.—Impetus, &c.] He would have thrown himself into the fire. 115. Crabronum.] Of Wasps or Hornets, which are very troublesome to cattle. 117. Alaque.] For his transformation into a bird was now begun. 118. Cupidine lethi.] With a desire to die. 119. Vertice, &c.] He goes up to the top of Mount Parnassus. 120. Saxo.] From the rock. 121. Avem.] i.e. an Hawk. Subitis.] Sprung up of a sudden. 122. Oraque adunca.] A crooked beak. 123. Majores.] Larger than are fit for such a small body. 124. Nullis satis æquus.] For the hawk lives upon prey.
Quae miracula dum genus
Lucifero narrat de suo consorte;
Phocaeus Anetor, custos armenti, advolat, festinus anhelo

NOTES

126. Lucifero genus.] Ceyx.
127. Consorte.] His brother Dedalion.
128. Phocaeus.] Born in the country of Phocis.
129. Peleu.] The repetition of the name is very proper for one that gives notice of a sudden misfortune.
132. Ille.] Anetor, the herdsman which Peleus had brought to Ceyx.
133. Campos aquarum.] The sea.
143. Huic.] sc. Luco (to this grove.)
145. Saliptis.] With willows.
147. 1 lctus oblitus, &c.] Having his jaws stained.
153. Funea.] By a mortal, deadly.
154. Defensamus.] We endeavour to defend.
155. Demugitque.] Echo with the bellowings of the wounded oxen.
156. Remittit.] Does permit.

NOTES.

159. Agrestis.] The herdsman.
160. Admissi.] Of the crime committed, his brother’s murder.—Nereïda.] Psamathe, the daughter of Nereus.
161. Sui.] Damna sui, for sua damna.
162. Mittere, &c.] To have a mind to revenge the death of her son Phoecus, by killing the oxen.
163. Oeteus] Ceyx, who was before called Trachinius, from the city Trachine, which Hercules built in Octe a mountain of Thessaly.
168. In um.] The sequel shews, that the life of Halcyone depended on the life of Ceyx, for he being drowned in the sea, she died with grief.
169. Æacidæ.] Peleus, the son of Æacus: se, inquit.—Illi.] To Halcyone.
172. Numen.] Psamathe, a sea nymph whom I have bereaved of her son.
173. Fessis carinis.] For the mariners seeing it, steered their ships into the port, and knew they were near land.
176. Ferum.] The wolf tearing the cattle of Peleus.
177. Inde.] From that tower.
180. Flectitur.] Is moved.
181. Sed enim, &c.] But the fierce wolf being untarrified, and allured by the sweetness of the blood, made a dreadful slaughter.
Cæde lupus perstat, dulcedine sanguinis asper;
Donce inhaerentem lacerae servavit. Marmore mutavit. Corpus, præterque colorem Omnia servavit: Lapidis color indicat illum
Jam non esse lupum, jam non debere timeri. 186
Nec tamen hac profugum consistere Pelea terrâ
Fata sinunt: Magnetas adit vagus exul, et illic
Sumit ab Harmonio purgamina cædis Acasto.

NOTES.
184. Marmore.] Into marble.
188. Magnetas.] A people of Thessaly, famous for taming horses.
189. Harmonio Acasto.] A king of Thessaly, the son of Peleus.

EXP. FAB. VII. VIII. & IX. Thetis being exceedingly beautiful, was
greatly admired by Jupiter, but being informed by Proteus, that she would
have a son more powerful than the person who would be his father, thought
it prudent to give up his pretensions to Peleus, whose addresses the prin-
cess endeavoured to elude, by changing herself into different forms; but
by the advice of Proteus, Peleus bound her, having found her sleeping.
That is, Thetis being addressed by several princes, had no inclination to
submit to the entreaties of Peleus; but by the interposition of friends, all
difficulties were removed, and the birth of Achilles was the consequence of
their union. In this Fable, Ovid represents Peleus as the assassin of his
brother Phocus (notwithstanding it has been asserted he was accidentally
killed by a quoit, as they were at play) and obliged to retire from court,
to make expiation for his brother's death in the kingdom of Trachinia, where
Ceyx reigned; here he came acquainted with the history of Chione, the
daughter of Daedalus, who was the favourite both of Apollo and Mercury,
and is said to have borne each a son, which, perhaps, has no other founda-
tion than the great difference of the dispositions of her two sons; for Auto-
lycus was a cunning crafty robber, and for his thieveries was said to be the
son of Mercury; the other, Philammon, a passionate lover of music, there-
fore said to have Apollo for his father: but Chione, priding herself in the
dignity of her lovers, dared to prefer herself to Diana, for which the god-
dess pierced her tongue with an arrow, which occasioned her death, and
was the cause of her father's throwing himself from the top of Parnassus,
when he was transformed into a Sparrow-Hawk by Apollo.

Ovid in this Fable says, that while Ceyx is relating to Peleus the occasion
of his distress, the shepherd Anetor came to acquaint him, that a Wolf, sent
by the Nereid Psamathe, the mother of Phocus, was destroying the country,
and the flock brought by Peleus, in revenge for his entertaining the murderer
of his son, which Peleus considering in that light, endeavoured to appease
her with sacrifices, which were attended with success. The foundation of
this fabule is historical. Æacus had two wives, Egina and Psamathe; by the
first he had two sons, Peleus and Telamon; and by the second, Phocus. Ly-
comedes, the king of Scyros and brother of Psamathe, resolved to revenge
the death of his nephew, whom Peleus had killed; he therefore declared war
against Ceyx for entertaining Peleus in his dominions. The captain who had
the command of his troops ravaged the country, and carried off the flocks
of Peleus. Prayers and entreaties were made use of to appease Lycomedes,
which had so good an effect, that he recalled his general; and to embellish the event, it was reported he had been changed into a Rock. A lively figure to shew that the progress of this commander, who had ravaged the country like a fierce beast, was stopped on a sudden.

FAB. X. JUSSU JUNONIS DEUM SOMNUM ADIT IRIS. CEYX ET HALCYONE IN AVES SUI NOMINIS.

CEyx, going to Claros, to consult the Oracle about his Brother's Death, is shipwrecked in the Voyage. Juno sends Iris to the God of Sleep, who, at her desire, dispatches Morpheus to Halcyone in a Dream, to inform her of the Death of her husband. She awakes in the Morning full of inquietude, goes to the Shore, and there sees Ceyx's Body thrown out of the Waves. While she in Despair is going to cast herself into the Sea, the Gods transform them both into King's-Fishers.

INTEREA fratrisque sui, fratremque secutis
Anxia prodigius turbatus pectora Ceyx,
Consulat ut sacras hominum oblectamina sortes,
Ad Clarium parat ire Deum: nam templum profanus

4

Invia cum Phlegyis faciebat Delphica Phorbas.
Consili tamen antè sui, fidissima, certam
Te facit Halcyone. Cui proxinus intima frigus
Ossa receperunt; buxoque simillimus ora
Pallor obit: lacrymisque genæ maduère profusis.

10

Ter conata loqui, ter flletibus ora rigavit:
Singultuque pias interrupente querelas,
Quæ mea culpa tuam, dixit, charissime, mentem
Vertit? ubi est, quæ cura mei prius essesolebat?
Jam'potes Halcyone secures absesse relicta.
Jarn via longa placet. Jam sum tibi charior absens.

15

longa via placet. Jam sum charior tibi absens.

NOTES.

1. Interedia] The calamities which befell the family of Ceyx, so much disturb him, that he is introduced as going to the oracle to know the occasion of them.

Fratrisque] Whose daughter, Chione, was suddenly slain with an arrow of Diana.

Fratremque] His brother turned into a Hawk.

2. Turbatus anxia, &c.] Having a troubled anxious mind.

3. Sortes, &c.] To consult the oracle, which relieves men, who are in doubt, from anxious cares.

4. Clarium.] The temple of Apollo at Claros. Claros is a city of Ionia near Colophon, famous for the temple of Apollo.

Nam, &c.] Ceyx lived in Trachin in Thasaly; robbers had infested the road to Delphos, and for that reason he goes to Claros.

Profanus.] Sacrilegious.

5. Phorbas.] Ceyx could not go to the oracle at Delphos; because Phorbas the Thessalian, the son of Lapitha, attempted with the Phlegyans, a fierce and sacrilegious people of Thessaly, to plunder the Delphian Temple.


7. Cui, &c.] Who presently began to Tremble.

8. Receperunt frigus.] Grew cold with fear.

9. Obit.] Seizes (possesses.)


12. Vertit.] Hath altered or changed.

1. Securus.] Without any care of my.


NOTES.

16. At puño, &c. As much as tosay, You are not going a journey by land; I shall not only grieve for your absence, but be in fear, for your being exposed to the dangers of the sea.

18. Tristis imago.] The rough surface of the sea.


Sine corpore.] For the sepulchres were Cen-taphes; i.e. empty graves.

22. Hippotades.] Æolus, the grand on of Trojan Hippota, was the son of Jupiter, by Seloita, the daughter of Hippota.


27. Rutilos ignes.] The thunderbolts.

28. Paterna domo.] For Haleyone was the daughter of Æolus, and married to Ceyx.

30. Placit.] To be moved.

33. Æolidos.] Of his wife Haleyone, the daughter of Æolus.

35. Sidereus conjux.] Ceyx, the son of the star Lucifer.—Ignis.] Love.

37. Dimittere, &c. Lay aside his intended voyage.

40. Nee tamem, &c.] Yet he cannot make good his case; i.e. he cannot convince her that he has any just occasion to go, and leave her at home.
Longa quidem nobis omnis mora: sed tibi juro
Per patrios ignes (si me modò fata remittent)
Ante reversurum, quàm Luna bis impleat orbem.
His ubi promissis spes est admodum recursus; 45
Protninis eductam navalis æquoreo tingi,
Aptarique a suis pinum jubet armamentis.
Quà rursus visis, veluti praesaga futuri,
Horruit Halcione: lachrymasque emitis obtortas:
Amplexusque dedit; tristique miserrima tandem
Ore, Vale, dixit: collapsesque corpore tota est.
Ast juvenes, querente moras Ceyce, reducunt
Ordinis geminis ad foria pectora remos:
Æqualique ictu scindunt frēta. Sustulit illa 54
Humentes oculos, stantemque in puppe recipivā
Concussāque manu dantem sibi signa maritum
Prima videt: reddiique notas. Ubì terrā recessit
Longiūs, atque oculi nequeunt cognoscere vultus;
Doc licet, insequitur fugientem lumine pinum.
Haeque quoque ut haud poterat spatio submota vis;
Vela tamen spectat summō fluitantia malo. [deri;
Ut nec vela videt; vacuum petit anxia lectum;
Seque toro ponit. Renovat lectusque locusque
Halcioneae lachrymas: et quæ pars admonet
absit.
Portus exierant; et moverat aura rudentes;
Obvertit lateri pendentes navita remos; 66
Lectusque locusque renovat lachrymas Halcioneae; et admonet pars quo absit. Exierant
portus; et aura moverat rudentes; et navita obvertit remos pendentes lateri:

a Ornariæ.

NOTES.

43. Patrios ignes.] By the bright star Lu-
cifer, which is my father.
44. Antē quām, &c.] Before two months
shall be past.—Reversurum] sel. me.
45. Recursu.] Of a quick return.
46. Æquore tingi.] To be launched into
the sea.
47. Pinum.] The ship made of pine-tree:
a metonymy.
48. Veluti, &c.] As if sensible before hand
of some future calamity.
49. Collapsa, &c.] She fell on the ground
in a swoon.
52. Querente moras.] Being affected by
his wife's tears, he departs with reluctance.
53. Ordinis geminis.] It was a two-oared
boat.—Ad foria, &c.] He expresses the
gesture of the rowers.
54. Æquali, &c.] For so the art of rowing
requires.—Illā.] Halcione.
57. Primā.] sel. signa; she sees him waving
his hand to her first, and then she returns the
same sign, reddito notas.

Terra recessit.] To those that are under
sail, the land seems to move, and they them-
selves to stand still.
59. Licet.] She is able, (she can.)
61. Fluitantia.] Waving.
62. Vacuum.] Empty, solitary; for Ceyx
was gone.
64. Et quo, &c.] Et admonet, quo pars a-
sit, i.e. admonet illam de parte, quo absit, a
Græcism, where the antecedent is omitted in
the preceding, and expressed in the relative
clause.—Quæ pars.] For her husband, her
better part, was absent.
65. Portus exierant.] They had gotten
out of the port.—Aura.] The wind.
66. Obvertit lateri.] Turns the oars across
the side of the ship, i.e. he puts out the oars.
Cornuae in summâ locatâ arbore; totaque malo Carbasa deduct, venientèsque accipit auras.

Aut minus, aut cértë medium non amplius æquor Puppe secabatur; longeque erat utraque tellus; Cith mare sub noctem tumidis albescere copit Fluctibus; et præceps spirare valentius Eurus. Ardua, jamjndum, demittite coruna, rector Clamat; et antennis totum subnecitc velum. Hic jubet; impeditzr adversæ jussa procellæ; Necsinitaudiri vocem fragor æquoris ulla unde. 76 Sponte tenæ propterant alii subducère remos; Pars muniire latus; pars ventis velâ negare. Egerit hic fluctus; æquorque refundit in æquor: Hic rapit antenas. Quæ dum sinè lege geruntur; Asperea crescit hyemis; omnique è parte feroces Bella gerunt venti; fretaque insigniantia miscent. Ipse pavet; nec se, qui sit status, ipse fatetur Scire ratis rector; nec quid jubeatve, vetetev Tanta mali moles, totaque potentior arte est. Quippe sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes, Undarum incursus gravis unda, tonitrusbaèther. Fluctibus erigitur, colunue æquaré videtur Pontus; et inductas aspergine tangemente nubes.

NOTES.

76. Egerit.] From egero, is, egressi. Throws out. Here follows an elegant description of a storm.
79. Ventis vela negare.] To furl the sails.
81. Hyems.] The storm.
82. Venti, &c.] He had said the same thing in another place in other words: Nunc Notus adversa prelìïs fronte gerit. Indignantia.] Swelling.
86. Quippe, &c.] For they make a noise. Quippe sonant, &c.] The Latin poets are fond of the letters (s) and (r) in the description of a storm: the reason is obvious.
Et modo cum fulvas ex imo verrit arenas. 90
Concolor est illis: Stygiä modo nigror undâ;
Sternitur interdum, spumisque sonantibus albet.
Ipsa quoquehis agitur vicibus Trachinia puppis:
Et modo sublimis veluti de vertice montis [tur
Despicere in valles, imumque Acheronta, vide-
nunc, ubi demissam curvum circumstetit æquor,
Suspicère inferno summum de surgite cœlum.
Sæpe dat ingentem fluctu latus icta fragorem:
Nec levius pulsata sonat, quàm ferreus olim
Cûm lanceas aries balistave concutit aeres. 100
Utque solent, sumptis incursu viribus, ire
Pectore in arma féri, protentaque tela leones;
Sic ubi se ventis admisserat unda coortis,
Ibat in arma ratis; multoque erat altior illis.
Jamque labant cunei, spoliataque tegmine cœrē
Rima patet; prebæbique viam lethalibus undis.
Ecce cadunt largi resolutis nubibus imbrēs:
Inque fretum credas totum descendere cœlum:
Inque plagas coeli tumefactum ascendere pontum.
Vela madent nimbis; et cum cœlestibus undis
Æqueore miscentur aqve. Caret ignibus æther,
Cæcaque nox premitur tenebris hyemisque
suisque.

[men
Discutium tamen has, praebentque micantia lu-
Fulmina; fulmineis ardescunt ignibus unde.
Dat quoque jam saltus intrâ cava texta carinæ
Fluctus: et, ut miles numerò præstantior omni,
Cum sæpe assiluit defensæ mœnibus urbïs, 117
Spe potitur tandem; laudisque accensus amore
que jam fluctus dat saltus intrâ cava texta carinæ; et, ut miles præstantior omni numero, cum
sæpe assiluit mœnibus defensæ urbïs, tandem potitur spe; que accensus amore laudis
a candescunt.

NOTES.

91. Concolor.] Is of the same colour as the
sand itself.
92. Sternitur.] It is spread smooth,
93. Agitur.] Is agitated, tossed.
94. Vicibus.] By turns, at times.
95. Despicere.] To look down.
96. Imumque Acheronta.] The infernal regions.
97. Curvum æquor.] The hollowed deep.
98. Sæpe.] To look upward.
99. Latus icta.] The wave beating against
the side of the ship.
100. Pulsata.] Being struck.
101. Aries.] A warlike instrument with
which the Romans used to beat down walls;
a battering ram.—Balistave. Also a war-
like instrument for slingng stones.
102. Protena.] Stretched out.
103. Arma.] The rigging of a ship.
104. Cunei.] The pins with which the
planks of the ships were fastened together.
105. Æquor.] Of the pitch.
106. Lethalibus.] Fatal, drowning waters.
108. Dispel.] Illuminates.
109. Æqueores miscentur.] Ilum-
suesque suisque.
110. Æquore miscentur aqve.] The
waves of the ship.
111. Cum sæpe assiluit mœnibus defensae urbïs.]

118. Spe, &c.] At last obtains his desire
and goes into the city.
tamen unus occupat: murum
inter mille viros: sic ubi acres
fluctus pulsârunt ardua latera,
impetus decima: unde insur-
gens ruit vastus: nec prius ab-
sistit oppugnare fessam cari-
num, quam descendat in mœnia
navis velut captae. Igitur pars
tentabat aduers invadere pin-
um; pars maris erat intus.
Omnes trepidant baud segniüs,
quâm urbs solet trepidare alios
fodientibus murum extrâ, at-
que alios tenentibus intus. Ars
deficit; animique cadunt, toti-
demque mortes videntur uere
atque irrumere, quot fluctus
veniant. Hie non tenet lacry-
mas: hic stupet; illa vocat ors
beatos, quos funera maneant;
hic adorat Numen voles; que
tollens irrita brachia ad ce-
olum, quod non videt, poscit
open; fratresque parentis
subeunt illi; domus cum pig-
noribus huic, et quod est relict
tum cuique. Halcyone movet
Ceyca: nulla nisi Halcyone est
in ore Ceycis; et, cum deside-
ret unam, tamen gaudeat absess.
Quaeque vellet respicere ad oras
patrice, que vertere supremos
valus in domum. Verum nes-
cit ubi sit. Fontus fervebat tautà
vertigine; et omne caelum latet
umbra indutâ piceis subibus,

Inter mille viros, murum tamen occupat unus:
Sic ubi pulsârunt acres latera ardua fluctus, 120
Vastius insurgens decima ruit impetus unde:
Nec prius absistit fessam oppugnare carinam,
Quam velut in captâ descendat mœnia navis.
Pars igitur tentabat aduers invadere pinum;
Pars maris intus erat. Trepidant haud a segniüs

Quam solet urbs, aliis murum fodientibus extrã,
Atque alios murum, trepidare, tenentibus intus.
Deficit ars; animique cadunt: totidemque vi-
dentur,

Quot veniant fluctus, ruere atque irrumere
Non tenet hic lacrymas: stupet hic: vocat ille
beatos,
Funera quos maneant: hic votis Numen adorat;
Brachiaque ad ceclum, quod non videt, irrita
tollens

Poscit open: subeunt illi fratresque parentis;
Huic cum pignoribus domus, et quod cuique
relictum est.
Halcyone Ceyca movet: Ceycis in ore
Nulla nisi Halcyone est: et, cum desideret unam,
Gaudet abesse tamen. Patrâe quoque vellet ad

Oras
Respons, insequ domum supremos vertere vul-
Verum ubi sit nescit. Tantâ vertigine pontus
Ferve: et indutâ piceis ã nubibus umbrâ

a secius.

b montes.

NOTES.

121. Vastius.\] More forcible or violent.

Decima.\] The tenth wave was fancied to
be the largest; for the tenth ten completes
the series of winds; and from it flows all other
numeration in a decuple progression: deci-
mas therefore signifies not only the tenth but
the greatest; and hence also Porta decemana,
the largest gate in the Roman camp.

122. Abscit.\] Leaves off, ceases

123. Velut, &c.\] A similitude borrowed
from cities that are taken by storm. It signi-
fies the wave had made a breach in the ship.

124. Pinum.\] The ship of pine.

125. Trepidant.\] Are in fear, tremble.

126. Und, &c.\] No less. By a fine similitude
he expresses the fright of mariners in a storm.

127. Tenentibus.\] Defending.

128. Deficet ars.\] Art gives place to the
storm, being no longer able to resist it.

129. Non tenet, &c.\] One weeps, another
seems stupefied, &c.-\] A third.

131. Funera.\] Who were not deprived of
the honour of a burial. For the ancients ac-
counted the fate of those that perished by
shipwreck to be most unhappy, if their bo-
dies were not buried, and had not funeral
rites performed to them; for they thought,
while their bodies were unburied, or floated
on the sea, their souls were compelled to
wander about the lake of Avernus, or on the
Banks of Styx.

132. Hue, &c.\] One makes vows to the gods;
It was the custom of men when they were
destitute of all hope, to betake themselves to
prayers and vows; to lift up their hands to
heaven.

135. Subeunt.\] Come into the mind.

154. Pignoribus.\] His children.

159. Vertigine.\] Rolling about in whirl-
pools.

140. Ferve.\] Is troubled.

Piceis.\] With black, gloomy.
Omne latet cœlum: duplicataque noctis imago
Frangitur incurso nimbusi turbinis arbos: [est.
Frangitur et regimen: speciosque animosa superstans
Unda, velut victrix, simmata despicit undas.
Neelevit, quam si quas Atho Pindumve revul.
Sede sua totos in apertum everterit aequor: [sos
Precipitata ruit: pariterque et ponderæ et ietu,
Mergit in ima ratem. Cum quà pars magna
virorum,
Gurgite pressa gravi, neque in æra reddita, fato
Functa suo est. Alii partes et membra carinae
Truncæ tenent. Tenet ipsa manu, quà sceptræ
solebat.

Fragmina navigii Ceyx: socerinque patrem-
Invocat (heu!) frustra. Sed plurima nantis in ore
Haleyone conjux: Illam meminitque refertque;
Illius ante oculos ut agant sua corpora fluctus,
Opat: et examinis manibus tumuletur amicis.
Dum natat; absentem, quoties sinit hiscere
fluctus,

Nominat Halycemonem, ipsisque immurmatur
Ecce super medios fluctus niger arcus aquarum
Frangit: et rupta mersum caput obruit unda.
Lucifer obscurus, nec, quem cognoscere posses,
Illâ nocte fuit: quoniamque excedere Olympos
Non licuit, densis texit sua nubibus ora. 163
Æolos interea tantorum ignara malorum
Dinumerat noctes: et jam, quas induat ille,
Festinat vestes: jam quas, ubi venerit ille, 166

et jam festinat vestes, quas ille induat; jam quas ipsa gerat ubi ille venerit,

NOTES.

142. Incursu.] With the force, the blow.
Turbinis.] Of a violent gust of wind.
Arbos.] The mast.
143. Regimen.] The helm, the rudder.
Superstans.] High above.
144. Sinuatas.] The same as curvum, v. 96.
145. Athon Pindumve.] Two mountains of Macedonia.
147. Precipitata ] Forced by the winds.
Ictu.] By the impulse or stroke.
148. In ima.] To the bottom.
149. Fato functa, &c.] Is dead.
150. Menbra carinae.] The pieces of the ship.
152. Socerinque ] Æolus.
Patremque.] Lucifer.
154. Haleyone conjux.] The name of his wife Halcyone.

156. Examinis.] Dead.
Tumuletur.] May be buried.
157. Hiscere.] To open his mouth.
159. Arcus.] An arch of waters, an arched wave.
160. Mersum, &c.] Overwhelmed and drowned.
162. Excere.] To come down, in order to help his son.
163. Non licuit.] Could not; for the stars still remain in the heavens in the day as well as the night. - Texit.] Covered, lest he should see his son perishing.
164. Æolos.] Gen. idus, Halcyone, the daughter of Æolus, the wife of Ceyx.
166. Festinat.] Makes haste, prepares the garments.
ipsa gerat: reditusque sibi promitit inanes.

164. Pia thura ferebat.] Did sacrifice religiously.

165. Junonia.] For Juno presided over matrimony.

170. Qui nullus erat.] The dead are said not to be.

172. Nullam.] No other woman.

173. Hoc solum.] Namely, that he should never prefer any other woman to her.

174. Dea.] Juno.

175. Funestas.] Polluted. When a man died, not only the house wherein he died, but his nearest relations, were all reckoned polluted, and such persons were not admitted to the altars of the gods, before they were purified.

176. Pri, &c.] Juno here, out of pity of Halyone, dispatches her messenger Iris to Somnus, the God of Sleep, that he might send an apparition to her in the shape of Cexx, to acquaint her of her husband's fate.

Mee vocis.] Of my words and commands.

177. Vise.] Visit.—Soporiferam.] Bringing drowsiness and sleep.

Somni.] Of the God of Sleep.

Mille colorum.] For Iris signifies the rainbow.

181. Arquato.] Nonius distinguishes between Areum and Arquam; one signifying an arch, and the other a rainbow.

182. Sub rupe latentia.] For the God of sleep should have a retired silent palace.

183. Cimmerios.] Near, or at the Cimmerian Bosphorus; from whence arose the proverb, Cimmerio Tenebrae.

184. Ignavi.] Sluggish, slow, from the effect; because it makes men slothful and sluggish.

185. Quo nuncum, &c.] For the rays of the sun drive away sleep, but darkness inclines to sleep.

187. Exhalantur.] Are exhaled, Dubiaeque, &c.] This is an explanation of Crepusculum, i.e. the twilight; for Crepusculum is a doubtful or faint light.

Crepuscula.] scil. adsum.

188. Vigil ales.] The Cock.

190. Sagacior anser.] The Goose is an animal remarkably watchful, and of particular esteem among the Romans: for in the year of Rome 565, the Gauls under Brennius, had taken Rome, all except the Capitol, whether some few under Manlius had retreated. The besiegers, under the protection of the night,
Non fera, non pecudes, non moti flamine rami, 
Humanæve sonum reddunt convicia linguae, 
Muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo
Rivus aquæ Lethes: a per quem cum murmure 
labens,
Invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis. 195
Ante fores antri fecunda papavera florent,
Innumeraque herbae: quaram de lacte soporem
Nox legit, et spargit per opacas humida terras; 
Janua, que verso striorem cardine reddat,
Nulla domo tota: custos in limine nullus. 200
At medio torus est, ebeno sublimis in atrâ; 
Plumeus, & atricolor, pullo velamine tectus, 
Quo cubat ipse Deus, membris languore solutis. 
Hunc circa passim varias imitantia formas
Somnia vana jacent totidem, quot messis aristas, 
Sylva gerit frondes, ejectas littus arenas. 206
Quo simul intravit, manibusque obstantia virgo
Somnia dimovit: vestis fulgere reluxit
Sacra a domus; tardaque Deus gravitate jacentes 
Vix oculos tollens; iterumque iterumque rela-
bens, 
Summaque percutiunt nutanti pectora mento, 
Excussit tandem sibi se: cubitoque levatus, 
Quid veniatur (cognorat enim) scitatur. At illa:
Somne, quies rerum, placidissime Somne Deo-
rum, 
Pax animi, quem cura fugit; qui corda diurnis
Somne placidissima Deorum, pax animi, quem cura fugit; qui mulces corda fessa diurnis:
a — querulo que murmure, &c. 210 
b unicolor. c Atra.

NOTES.
had well nigh climbed up to the summit of 
the rock, where the Romans had suspected no 
danger, when the geese perceived them, alarmed 
the garrison, and saved the citadel. 
192. Convicla.] Quasi convocia, the mur-
murs. 
193. Tamen.] Though still silence reigns 
all about, yet the poet admits the murmurs of 
the purling Lethe, because such a sound in-
vites to sleep. 
194. Lethes.] The River of Forgetfulness. 
195. Unda, &c.] Waters by their gentle 
murmurs compose to rest. 
196. Fecunda.] Fruitful, on account of 
their many seeds, which are very efficacious 
to cause sleep; whence a Poppy is called so-
potterous. 
199. Versa striorem, &c.] The poet by 
the (s's) and (s's) of this line would express 
the disagreeable jar of a creaking rusty 
hinge.
200. Custos nullus.] For every being with-
in the effluvia of this mansion is supposed to 
be buried in sleep. 
201. Ebena.] Made of black ebony wood. 
Hebeus, or Ebeneus, is an Indian tree, whose 
wood is naturally black and very weighty.
202. Atricolor pullo velamine.] Because 
darkness is a friend to sleep.
207. Virgo.] Iris.
215. Cognorat enim ] For he knew her, or 
that she was come.—Scitatur.] Inquires. 
At illa.] sc. respondit. 
214. Somne, quies, &c.] This address to 
Somnus is exceedingly soft and poetical. 
215. Quem cura fugit.] For they that are 
oppressed with cares cannot sleep.
ministeriis, reparasque labori; 

jubet Somnia, quae æquent veras formas imitamine, adeant Halcyonem, Heracleâ Trachine sub imagine regis; quæ 
gnant naufragia simulacra. Juno 

imperat hoc. Postquam peregit 

mandata Iris, abit. Enim ne-

que poterat ulterius tolerare 

vim vaporis. Ut que sensit 

Somnium labi in artus; effugit; 
et remeat arcus per quos vene-
rat modo. At pater excitat 

Morphea est popula sororum na-
torum, artificem, simulatoremque 

figuræ. Non alter expirat, 
jussos incessos solertiis illo, 
vultumque, modumquequendii. 

Et adjicit vestes, et verba 

consequentia cuique. Sed hic 
imitantur homines solos: alter 

fit fora, fit volueris, fit serpens 

longocorpo. Superimminant 

Iecion, mortale vulgus nominat Phobetora. Est etiam tertius 

Phantos diversæ artis. 

Ille transit feliciter in humum, 
xaxumque, undamque, trabemque, 
que omnia que vacantis anima \n
Mii solent ostendere suis 
vultus regulos ducibusque necte: 
ali pererrant populos ple-
bemque. Senior Somnus pra-

terit hos: que eligit Morphea 

unum est cunctis fratribus, qui 
peragit edita Thaumantidos: 

Fessa ministeriis mulces, reparasque labori; 

Somnia; quae veras æquent imitamine formam, 
Hercuè Trachine jube, sub imagine regis, 
Halcyonen adeant: simulacrae naufragia finget. 

219 

Imperat hoc Juno. Postquam mandata peregit 

Iris, abit. Neque enim ulterius tolerare vaporis 

Vim poterat. Labique ut Somnium sensit in artus, 
Effugit; et remeat per quos modo venerat arcus. 

At pater, ē populo natorum mille suorum, 

Excitat artificem simulatoremque figure. 

Morphea. Non illo jussossolertiisalter [quendi: 

Exprimit incessum, vultumque a modumque loco-

Adjeti et vestes, et consequentia cuique 

Verba. Sed hic solos homines imitatur: at alter 

Fit fora, fit volueris, fit longo corpore serpens. 

Hunc Icelon Superi, mortale Phobetora vulgus 

Nominat. Est etiam diverse tertius artis 

Phantos. Ille in humum, saxumque, undamque, trabemque, 

Quaeque vacant anima feliciter omnia transit. 

Regibus hi, ducibusque, suos ostendere vultus 

Notce solent: populos alii plebemque pererrant. 

Praeterit vos senior: cuuiciscis è fratribus unum 

Morphea, qui peragat Thaumantidos edita, 

Somnus 

 Eliget: et rursus molli languore solutum 

Deposuitque caput, stratoque recondit alto. 

a sonumque. 

NOTES. 

216. Mulces.] Thou cherishest, soothest, 
or composes.— Reparas, re labori.] And reft 
them for labour; labori, poetics, for ad laborem. 

218. Heraclea.] Built by Hercules. 

Trachine.] The ablative of the third de-
cension, according to the latin formation: 

becaus it ends in (c) short. — Regis.] Of Ceys. 

219. Simulacrae naufragia. The repre-

tentation of Ceys, suffering shipwreck. 

Fingat.] Let them represent. 

221. Vaporis.] The drowsy vapour had al-
most overcome her. 

223. Per quos arcus.] A Græcism. See the 
note on ver. 64. 

224. At pater.] The God Somnus. 

Populo natorum.] Of the company or mu-
titude of dreams — Siile.] He puts a determi-
nate number for an indeterminate one. 

225. Excitat.] This word supposes Mor-

pheus to have been asleep, or at least afflicted 
deply with the drowsy vapour mentioned 
above. 

226. Morphea.] Morpheus, of γῆς μυθηγη, 
i. e. form. He is called the Imitator of Forms. 

231. Icelon.] X. 5, similis, Hom.— Pho-

betora.] A terrific, from θανη, to affright. 


So Morpheus assumes the forms of 
men: Icelos those of other animals which of-
ten affright people in their sleep, from whence 
he is called Phobeter, the Terrifier: and 
Phantasos represents to the fancy the figure of 
inanimate beings. 

234. Vacant.] are without, are destitute. 

235. Hic.] sci. nati, some of his sons, for 

Morpheus was not the only one, who took the 
human form, he had a multitude of sons of the 
same profession, that flew abroad every night, 
but Morpheus was the most dexterous. 

238. Edit a Thaumantidos.] The commands of 

Thaumantian Iris. 

Somnus.] The God of Sleep. 

239. Molli languore.] A pleasing delicious 
languor. 

240. Algo.] Deep, where his head sunk 
deep in down.
ille volat, nullos strepitus facientibus alis, 241
Per tenebras: intraque more brevem tempos in urtem
Pervenit Haemoniam: positisque in corpore pen-
In faciem Ceycis abit: formaque sub illa
Luridus, exsangui similis, sine vestibus ullis, 245
Conjugus ante torum misere stetit. Uda videtur
Barba viri, madidisque gravis fluere unda capillis.
Tum lecto incumbens, fletu super ora refusis,
Haec ait: Agnoscis Ceyca, miserrima conjux?
An mea mutata est facies nece? respice; nosces
Inveniesque tuo pro conjuge conjugis umbram.
Nil opis, Haleyone, nobis tua vota tulerunt. 252
Occidimus. Talsa tibi me promittere noli.
Nubilus. Ego depredit in aquore navim
Auster, et ingenti jactatam flamina solvit. 255
Oraque nostra tuum frustra clamantia nomen
Implerunt fluctus. Non haec tibi nunciat auctor
Ambiguus: non ista vagis rumoribus audis.
Ipse ego fata tibi presens mea naufragus edo.
Surge, age: da lachrymas; lugubriaque indue:
nec me
260
Indeploratum sub inania Tartara mitte.
Adiict his vocem Morpheus; quam conjugis illa
Credaret esse sui: fletus quoque fundere veros
Visus erat. Gestumque manus Ceycis habebant.

his, quam illa crederet esse sui conjuges: quoque visus erat fundere veros fletus. Que manus
habebant gestum Ceycis.

NOTES.

243. Haemoniam urbem.] A city of Thes-
saly, i. e. Thracina, for Thessaly and Thrace
are frequently put one for the other by the
Greek poets: in imitation of them the Latins
did the same.
244. Abit in faciem Ceycis.] Turns himself
into the shape of Ceyx.
245. Luridus.] Livid — the colour of a
corpse beginning to putrify.
Exsanguiti.] Pale, like a dead corpse.
Conjugis.] Of Haleyone.
Uda.] Moist, dropping.
Vira.] Thy prayers.
253. Occidimus.] I am dead.
Falsa.] Is a particle in this place, not an
adjective. Deceived, mistaken.

254. Ego aequore.] Writers do not agree,
as to this part of the Mediterranean sea,
whence it took its name. Some will have it
from Egos, the father of Theseus: others
from Egeon; and some from Egea, a queen of
the Amazons. Pliny derives it from a rock re-
sembling a goat, and thence from a[ε αιγός,
εις. It is now commonly called the Archipelago.

253. Ingenti flamine.] With a storm.
Solvit.] Has broken, dashed it to pieces.
258. Ambiguus.] Doubtful.
Vaga.] Uncertain.
259. Mea fata.] My death, my misfor-
tunes.
260. Lugubria.] scil. vetamina. The souls
of the deceased loved to be lamented, to be
honoured, and to receive all funeral rites for
a reason mentioned before; and this notion
of the ancients was not without a good moral
lesson: for it encouraged the living to deserve
well of those who may survive them, and to
do as much service to mankind as they could,
while they staid upon earth.
261. Inania.] Does not signify empty in
this place, but airy; for Tartarus was full,
not of bodies, but of ghosts.

Tartara.] A deep place among the infernal
ghosts. The shades below.
264. Gestumque.] A gesticulation or ges-
ture; for gesture is properly the
motion of the hands.
Halcyone laerymans ingem(it, motatque hactertos personomm; que petens corpus amplitutur auras. Exclamatque, manc;
Quò rapis te? Ibiimus unia. Turbata suâ voce specieque viri, exitut soporem: et primò
circumspicit si sit illic, qui erat visum modò. Nam ministrì moti voce incultere lumen. Post-
quam non invenit usquam: percutit ora manu: laniatque
vestes a pectore; que ferit pec-
tora ipsa. Nce curat solvere crinem; scindit: et altirici rogantì, que causa luctus, ait,
Halcyone est nulla, nulla est: occidit unì cum suo Céyce. Tolleli solantia verba. Naufrag-
gus interit. Vidi, agnovique, que tectandi manus ad discendentem, quecupiens retinere. Um-
bra fugit; sed et tamen mani-
"festa umbra, et vera mei vivi.
Ille non quidem, si quiarís, habebat asseutos vultus, nec ore que prius nitebatur. Infelix vidi
pallentem nudumque, quò cap-
pillo adhuc humente. Ecce, miserabilis stetit hóc ipso loco: et queritur vestigia, si qua su-
persint. Hoc erat quod time-
bat anima divinante: etrogabam, ne me fugiens sequere ventos. At certe vellum du-
xisse me tecum, quoniam abibas perictam. Fuit utile mihi ire
tecum, tecum. Nécem enim non egisse simul quicquam de
tempore vitæ: nec mors sibi detracta. Nunc pereó, absens jactor fluctibus; et pontus hab-
et te, sinó me. Mens sit mihi
claudilior ipso pelago: si nitar
ducere vitam longius: et pugnem superesse tanto dolori. Sed neque pugnabo: nec te, miserande, relin-
quam:

295

Vera mei. Non ille quidem, si quiarís, habebat
Assuetos b vultus: nec quo prius ore nitebatur.
Pallentem, nudumque, et adhuc humente capillo,
Infelix vidi. Stetit hóc miserabilis ipso
Ecce loco: et quaerit vestigia si qua supersint.
Hoc erat, hoc animo quod divinante timebam:
Et ne, me fugiens, ventos sequerère rogabam.
At certe vellum, quoniam periturus abibas,
Me quoque duxisses. Tecum fuit utile, tecum
Ire mihi. Neque enim de vitæ tempore quicquam
Non simul egisse: nec mors discreta fuisset.
Nunc absens pereo, jactor nunc fluctibus absens;
Et, sinó me, te pontus habet. Crudelior ipso
Sit mihi mens pelago; si vitam ducere nitar
Longius; et tanto pugnem superesse dolori.

Sed neque pugnabo; nec te, miserande, relin-
quam:

295

NOTES.

265. Motat.] Throws out with vehemence, for molto, as, is the frequenatue of maneo.
267. Quò rapis?] Whither dost thee flee?
269. Excutit.] Shakes off;
Sì.] Si for an, whether or no.
Illic.] Where her husband had been seen.
271. Ministrì.] Her servants.
271. Altrici.] To her nurse, which the poets frequently represent as attendants to
women of quality.
276. Solantia tellite verba.] Cease to com-
fort me.
281. Assuetos.] His wonted, accustomed,
En tibi nunc saltam veniam comes, inque sepulcro,
Si non urna, tamen junget nos littera: si non Ossibus ossa meos, at nomen nomine tangam.
Plura dolor prohibit; verboque intervenit omni Plangor: et attonito genitum est corde trahuitur.
Mane erat: egreditus tectis ad littus: et illum Mœsta locum repetit, de quo spectaratur euntem.
Dumque moratus ibi; dumque hic retinacula solvit;
Hoc mihi discedens dedit oscula littore, dicit,
Dumque notata oculis reminiscitur acta, fretumque;
Prospicit; in liquidâ, spatio distante tuetur.
Nescio quid, quasi corpus, aquâ; primoque quid illud
[unda;]
Esset erat dubium. Postquam paulo appullit
Et, quamvis aberat, corpus tamen esse liguebat:
Qui foret, ignorans, qui naufragus, omne mota est:
[ser, inquit,]
Et tanquam ignoto lacrymam daret. Heu mi quisquis es, et si qua est conjux tibi! fluctibus
actum
Fit proprius corpus. Quod quo magis illa tue
Hoc minus, et minus est, amens, sua. Janque propinquae
314
Admotum terrae, jam quod cognoscere posset,
Cernit: erat conjux. Ille est, exclamat: et unä
Ora, comas, vestem lacerat: tendensque trementes
Ad Ceyca manus, Sic o charissime conjux,
Sic ad me, miserande, redes? ait. Adjacet undis
Facta manu moles: quæ primas œcuris iras

NOTES.
296. Nunc saltam.} Now at least, in death.
297. Littera.} An inscription on our tomb; an epitaph; for the ancients raised tombs in honour of the dead, even though their bodies could not be found.
299. Prohibet.} Forbids, sc. logui.
300. Euntem.] Her husband going away.
303. Dumque moratus.} These are the words of Halcyone, calling to mind the places where Ceyx lately was, when he was ready to depart, and took his farewell of her.
Retinacula.} The cables by which ships are fastened to the shore.
305. Notata oculis.} Viewing or observing with her eyes.—Reminiscur.] Calls to mind, Acta.] The exploits done by Ceyx.

Fremumque.] And the sea.
309. Corpus.] A body, an human body; not his body, for she did not know that 2till after: ver. 316.
313. Quo magis.] By how much the more.
Tuetur.] She views.
314. Hoc minus.} Esse rem in suum, a phrase very frequent with the poets, in English, scarce one’s-self.
315. Admotum terrae.] Brought to shore.
316. Et unä.] And with her exclamation.
318. Ceyca.] To the corpse of Ceyx.
320. Moles.] A bank or pier built in the sea, a quay.


NOTES.

521. Prædèlassat.] Breaks the fury of the waves, before they reach the shipping.
522. Huc.] That herculean strength, within that harbour made by hands.] Potuisse.] vide Volare.
Volabant.] She flew, for she was now turned into a bird.
524. Stringebat, &c.] She skimmed along the surface of the water.
525. Mecsto.] sic sono.
530. Senserit hoc, &c.] When two clauses in Latin are connected by the conjunction (an) that connexion is always mutual, though (an) he not expressed in the preceding clause; thus (an) is understood before senserit: in English the conjunction (whether) is always expressed in the preceding clause, and the following is connected by (or) as will appear by example.
535. Alite.] Into birds.
536. Perque, &c. The Halcyons or King's Fishers are said to hatch their young in the winter season, when the sea is calm and navigable: they make their nests seven days before the winter; and they lay and hatch seven days more; during which fourteen days the sea is very calm. Whence Halcedonia, and Halcyon days.
537. Pendentibus æquore.] Floating on the sea.
539. Praestatque æquor.] Renders the sea smooth and safe for the young Halcyons.
Nepotibus.] For the young birds, his grand-children.

EXP. FAB. X. This Fable is written in strains of the true pathetic, and with an art that was peculiar to Ovid. The testimony of the ancients represent Ceyx, the king of Trachinia and cotemporary of Hercules, as prince of consummate knowledge and great experience, and to whom those who were inclined to make atonement for murder resorted, as did Hercules and Peleus. Pausanias reports, that Enyrstheus summoned Ceyx to deliver to him the children of Hercules; and as he could not dispute this with so powerful a king, he sent them to Theseus, who took them into his protection. Halcyone, whose genealogy Apollodoros has been careful to preserve, was married to Ceyx; and he to divert the melancholy he was thrown into by the death of his brother Dædalion, and his niece Clione, went to Claros to consult the Oracle of Apollo; but on his return was shipwrecked, which affec-
metamorphoseon.

425

ted his queen so much, that she either died with grief, or threw herself into the sea. It was said they were changed into birds called the King's Fishers, which perhaps has no other foundation than the name of that princess: or perhaps the union and tender affection this royal pair were remarkable for, gave occasion to the fable, as these birds are the symbols of conjugal love.

FAB. XI. AESACUS IN VOLUCREM MERGUM.

AESacus, the son of Priamus and Alyxodhoe, the daughter of the river Cebrenus, who was privately born under Mount Ida, and delighted in woods and hunting, more than in the court or city, happening to see the nymph Hesperie, is so charmed with her beauty, that he pursues to enjoy her, when she in her flight is so unfortunate as to be stung by a serpent, which occasions her death. AESacus is so much affected with this melancholy accident, that he throws himself from a mountain into the sea, but before he reaches the water, is turned into a Cormorant.

HOS aliquis senior a circum freta lata volantes
Spectat: et ad finem servatos laudat amo-

res.

Proximus, aut idem, si fors tuitit, Hic quoque
Quem mare carpentem substrictaque crura ge-
rentem

Aspicis (ostendens spatiosum guttura mergum)5
Regia progenies. Et, si descendere ad ipsum
Ordine perpetuo queris, sunt hujus origo
Ilus, et Assaracus, raptusque Jovi Ganyuedes,
Laomedonque senex, Priamusque novissima
Trojæ

Tempora sortitus. Frater fuit Hectoris iste:
Quí, nisi senisset primâ nova fata juvenátâ, 11
Forstian inferius non Hectorem nomen haberet:
Quamvis est illum proles enixa Dymantis.
Æsacon ambrosa furtim peperisse sub Ída
Fertur Alyxothoe e Granico nata bicorni. 15
Oderat hic urbés: nitidâque remotus ab aulâ
Secretos montes, et inambitosia colebat
Rura: nec Iliacos caetus, nisi rarus, adibat.
Non agreste tamen, nec inexpugnabile Amori
Pectus habens, sylvas captatam sápè per omnes

a juncitum. b Cui, nisi cessissent, &c. c— Sagari cognata bicorni.

NOTES.

3. Proximus, &c.] Somebody who was next,
1. e. that stood by this old man, or the old
man himself.
9. Priamusque, &c.] The last king of Troy.
10. Iste] Æsacon.
12. Illum.] Hector:—Proles Dymantis.
13. Hecuba, the wife of Priamus.
15. Alyxodhoe.] A nymph by whom Priam-
us had Æsacon; but not in lawful wedlock.
20. Captatara.] Whom he er'deavoured to
catch.
21. [Hesperien.] The daughter of the Trojan
river Cebrenus.

25. [Fluvialis.] Inhabiting the rivers.

Virgil. [Trois heros.] Aesacus.

26. [Urget.] Pushes on, presses forward.

Coluber. [A serpent or snake.]


Virusque. [The venom, the poison.

29. Suppresse.] Repressed.

32. Nos duo.] And the Serpent.

35. Subederat.] Had eaten away, undermined.

36. Se dedit.] Threw or cast himself into the
sea.—Tethys. [A Sea Goddess, the daughter

of Nereus and Doris.

38. Copia morit.] The privilege to die.

40. [Miserà sedé.] From a miserable body.

42. Subvolat.] Flies upwards.

44. Pronus.] Headlong.

45. Fecit, &c.] The love which he desired
to put an end to by death, made him lean and
meagre.—Internodia. [The space between
two knots.

47 Nomenque.] Mergus takes its name in

English, a Cormorant.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE SIEGE OF TROY,

AND SOME

PARTICULARS RESPECTING IT;

With an Account of the Commanders and Heroes, &c. that engaged in it, whether Trojans or Grecians;

Which it has been judged proper to prefix to this Book of Ovid, for the better understanding of the Author, and that memorable event, so frequently the subject of the best historians.

As the Siege of Troy, and the feats performed by the different heroes concerned in it, are introduced by Ovid in his XIth Book, it may not be improper, for the better understanding them, to collect the most striking events into one view, and with them to lay before the young student a concise historical account of the persons interested in the different transactions; not only on account of the use that Ovid makes of them, but as they are frequently the subject of the best classical writers.

The rape of Helen, though the immediate, was not the original occasion of the Trojan war, and of the destruction of that city, as an enmity had subsisted a long time before between Tros and Tantalus, two neighbouring kings in Phrygia, which occasioned the latter to retire into Greece, where his son Pelops and his posterity settled. At the distance of about two generations, Hercules carried off Hesione the daughter of Laomedon, and gave her in marriage to Telamon his companion, being irritated by the deceit and perfidy of that king.

About forty years after, Paris carried off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, who applied to Priam in hopes of having her quickly restored; but his suit proving ineffectual (as the interest of Paris was too powerful for him to contend with) he addressed himself to the princes of Greece, who agreed to avenge his cause; and choosing Agamemnon for their general, made a vow not to return till they had overthrown Troy.

When they had collected their forces, they embarked and engaged in a ten years war, at the close of which the city was burnt to the ground, which was effected more by art than valor, and happened in the year of the world 2820.

The Grecian captains who engaged in Menelaus's cause, having assembled at Aulis, were detained some time by a prediction of Calchas the high-priest, who declared it would be a nine years labour, but that the tenth would prove successful. This prediction he drew from a serpent's climbing into a tree, and attacking a bird's nest with nine young ones, which he had
no sooner killed than their dam suffered the same fate, when instantly the serpent was turned into a stone. He also acquainted them of the necessity there was, before they proceeded, to appease the resentment of Diana, who was offended at Agamemnon's killing an hind in a grove sacred to her, and that this could not be effected but by sacrificing a princess of the royal blood. As soon as the king heard of this, he was upon the point of abandoning the enterprise; but was at length prevailed upon to send Ulysses to Argos for his daughter Iphigenia, whom Diana prevented from being sacrificed by accepting of Agamemnon's submission; and, leaving an hind for an oblation, took the princess with her to Tauris.

No sooner was Diana rendered propitious, but a favourable gale brought the fleet to Troas, where the Phrygians were prepared to receive them. The Greeks were likewise informed by the Oracle, that he who first went on shore would most certainly be killed; and Proteuslaus, fearing it might intimidate the army, most generously offered to be himself the victim, and to sacrifice himself for the service of his country: accordingly he landed first and met his fate from the hand of Hector, who thus informed the Greeks what enemies they had to contend with. Cygnus, one of Hector's train, signalized himself so much upon this occasion, that he was taken notice of by Achilles, who singled him out as a competitor worthy to encounter, and on whom to make an essay of that valour which it was his purpose to display; wherefore he made briskly up to him, and having cast several darts without effect, at last closed with him, and taking him in his arms, pressed him to death, and cast his body from a rock into the sea. The Greeks who engaged in this war, were employed nine years in reducing the towns within land and on the coasts, before they advanced to the walls of the city, which fell in the tenth, when Achilles was killed, whose armour was contend for by Ajax and Ulysses; but the contest being determined by the Grecian captains in favour of the latter, the issue affected Ajax so much, that he put an end to his life, and a flower grew from the spot which was moistened by his blood.

An Historical Account of the Commanders and Heroes, &c. that engaged in the Trojan War, whether Grecians or Trojans.

1 Agamemnon
2 Menelaeus
3 Achilles
4 Patroclus
5 Ajax Telamonis
6 Ajax Oilei
7 Ulysses
8 Diomedes
9 Nestor

10 Pyrrhus
11 Philoctetes
12 Palamedes
13 Itonaeus
14 Helena
15 Iphigenia
16 Teucer of Crete
17 Dardanus
18 Erichthonius.

20 This, and his two Sons.
21 Laomedon
22 Priam, under whom
23 Hector was burned,
24 Paris
25 Helenus
26 Deiphobus
27 Dolon
28 Rhesus
29 Sarpedon
30 Assaracus
31 Capys
32 Anchises
33 Eneas, and the
34 Romans
35 Hécione
36 Hecuba
37 Polyxena
38 Andromache
39 Priam, brother to Agamemnon, and husband to Helen, who, in his absence, was carried off by Paris, which occasioned the Trojan war.
40 Achilles,] The son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and Thetis a goddess of the sea, who rendered her son invulnerable, except in the heel by which she held him, when dipping him into the river Styx. He was taught
riding and music by Chiron the Centaur. The Oracle having declared to his mother, that he would be slain if he engaged against the Trojans, she therefore dressed him in woman's apparel, and concealed him amongst the daughters of Lycomedes, by one of whom, Deidamia, he had Pyrrhus. But as it had been prophesied, that unless Achilles assisted, Troy could not be conquered, Ulysses went in search of him and found him. He had armour made at the entreaty of Thetis by Vulcan, which could not be pierced by any human force; but Agamemnon having deprived him of Briseis, he would not engage; however, on the enemy's killing Patroclus his companion, to revenge his death he mixed in battle, and slew Hector, whose body he dragged thrice round the walls of Troy, fastened to his chariot, and had a great ransom paid him for the body by king Priam; he himself at length was wounded in the heel by Paris, which occasioned his death.

4. *Patroclus.* A noble Grecian, the son of Menestes, an intimate of Achilles, and brought up with him by Chiron. He borrowed from Achilles his armour (as he himself declined the war) that he might appear the more terrible to the Trojans; however Hector engaged him, and after a severe conflict killed him, which was no sooner made known to Achilles, than he flew to revenge his death, and in return slew Hector.

5. *Ajax.* The son of Telamon by Hesione; he was a valiant warrior in the Grecian camp, and in fame next to Achilles, whose armour after his death being adjudged to Ulysses, the circumstance inflamed him to madness, and meeting in his phrenzy a flock of sheep, he mistook them for the Greeks, and fell upon them without mercy, slaying many, and in the end killed himself with the sword given him by Hector. The flower called the Hyacinth is supposed to have sprung from his blood.

6. *Ajax.* The son of Oileus, and king of the Locrenses. He was struck with thunder by Pallas, when on his return from Troy, for ravishing Cassandra in her temple.

7. *Ulysses.* The son of Laertes and Anticlea, the husband of Penelope, and lord of the isles of Ithaca, Dulichium, &c. He was esteemed eloquent and subtle, and experienced many dangers and adventures before he arrived in his country after the fate of Troy.

8. *Diomedes.* The son of Tydeus by Deipyle, and king of Atalica, one of the Grecian warriors that engaged against Troy, who, on account of the baseness of his wife's conduct, would not return home, but seated himself in Apulia in Italy, where he shared the kingdom with Daunus.

9. *Nestor.* The son of Neloüs, king of Pylos, by Chlóris. He was early bred to arms, and was one of those who engaged the Cen-

taurus at the wedding of Pírithous. When well advanced in years, he joined the other Greeks with 50 ships against Troy; his wisdom in council was remarkable, and his speech so fluent and soft, that Homer declared it to be sweeter than honey: he died at the age of near three hundred years.

10. *Pyrrhus.* The son of Achilles, who succeeded his father at the siege of Troy, and whose assistance was deemed necessary for the conquest of the place.

11. *Philoctetes.* The son of Pavan, and companion of Hercules, who engaged him in a promise not to discover where his remains should be laid; and to engage his secrecy, gave him his quivers and the arrows poisoned with the blood of the Hydra. The Grecians being told that Troy could not be taken unless the arrows of Hercules were there, found out Philoctetes, and persuaded him to inform them of the death of Hercules, and where his remains were laid; which, that he might not express in words, and break his promise, he stamped upon the spot. He was afterwards wounded by the fall of one of these poisoned arrows, and upon account of the stench of the wound, they left him in the island of Lemnos; thus he suffered for his treachery.

12. *Palamedes.* The son of Nauplius, king of Euboea. When the Grecian kings that had engaged under Agamemnon, were making ready to depart for Troy, Ulysses, to prevent his going with them, feigned madness, in which he was detected by Palamedes, who laid Ulysses's son in a furrow as he was ploughing, which he no sooner perceived than he stopped the plough to preserve his child; thus his artifice was discovered, and he taken reluctantly to the war. Ulysses being sent into Thrace to forage for corn, returned unsuccessful: Palamedes, who went upon the same design, returned with a good quantity. Ulysses, to revenge these insults, as he supposed them, most basely counterfeited a letter in the name of Priam, wherein he thanked Palamedes for his intended treason, and mentioned the gold he sent to him as a reward. These letters were discovered, and read publickly in the camp, and Palamedes ordered to appear; when Ulysses seemed to defend him, saying there was not any credit to be given to the letter of an enemy, but should the treasure mentioned be found in his tent, then indeed he would stand convicted: the gold was accordingly found (for Ulysses had previously conveyed it there) and Palamedes stoned to death. His death was avenged by Nauplius.

13. *Idomenes.* The son of Deucalion; he was king of Crete, and engaged with the Grecians in the Trojan war. On his return he was in such danger in a storm, that he promised, if he was preserved, to sacrifice to the gods whatever he first met with at his
standing. This happened to be his son, whom he would, agreeable to his vow, have slain, had not his subjects, for his inhumanity, expelled him the kingdom. He then sailed for Italy, and built the city Petilia near Salen-
tium, a cape of Calabria.

14. *Helen.* The daughter of Jupiter by Leda. Her beauty was so attracting, that at the age of nine years, she was stolen away by Theseus, but so fortunate as to be recovered by her brothers Castor and Pollux. She mar-
rried Menelaus, and was esteemed so great a beauty, that Paris came to Greece on pur-
pose to see her, where Menelaus received him with great hospitality; but he became so smitten with the charms of his wife, that contrary to every principle of honour, he carried her to Troy, which occasioned the destruction of himself and that city.

15. *Iphigenia.* The daughter of Agamem-
non by Clytemnestra. Her father having of-
fended the goddess Diana, by killing a stag in a grove sacred to her, she in revenge, by contrary winds, detained the Grecian fleets; and the oracle informing them the goddess was only to be appeased by the shedding of some of Agamemnon's blood, Ulysses was sent to Aulis for the king's daughter for the intended sacrifice. But Diana being moved to pity, took her to Taurica, having substit-
uted an hind in her place.

16. *Teucer.* The son of Scamander Cre-
tensis, king of Troy; he resigned with his fa-
ther-in-law, Dardanus, and from him the Trojans had the name of Teuci.

17. *Dardanus.* He, after the murder of his brother, Iasius, fled into Samothracia, and after-
wards into Asia, and resided in the Lesser Phrygia, close to the Hellespont, where he built the city of Dardania, which was afterwards called Troy from Tros, the son of E-
richthonius, and grandchild of Dardanus, and afterwards Ilium, from Ilus, the son of Tros.

18. *Erichthonius.* He was nourished by Minerva, and was the first that made use of a carriage, his feet being very much deformed.

19. *Tros.* The son of Erichthonius, father of Ilus; he was the third king of Phrygia the less, called from him Troja.

20. *Ilus.* The fourth king of Troy, son of Tros, and father of Laomedon.

21. *Laomedon.* The son of Ilus, king of Troy, who agreed with Apollo and Neptune for the building of the walls of this city, but afterwards refused them their reward; for which they visited him with plagues and inundations, in order to destroy the city. Laomedon upon this consulted the oracle, and found he was only to be relieved by annually exposing a Trojan virgin to be devoured by a sea monster; when his daughter Hesione be-
came at length the devoted victim, Hercules offered to release her, and slay the monster, provided the king would give him his horses, which were of a celestial race; this he con-
sented to do, but broke again his engagement, upon which the hero sacked the city, killed the king, took his son Priam prisoner, and gave Hesione in marriage to Telamon, his companion.

22. *Priam.* The last king of Troy, as it fell in his time by the Grecians; he was the son of Laomedon, husband of Hecuba, father of Paris, and slain by Pyrrhus at the siege of Troy, after a reign of fifty years.

23. *Hector.* The son of king Priamus, the most valiant hero of all the Trojan chiefs; he held out against the Grecians for ten years, but in the end was slain by Achilles, who dragged his body round the walls of Troy, and deservedly, for the attempt he made on Achilles to betray the Grecians, with whom he had engaged against Troy, who refused the body burial, until Priamus purchased it from him at an extravagant price.

24. *Paris.* The son of Priam by Hecu-
ba: at the time of his birth his mother dreamed she was delivered of a burning torch; which was interpreted that he would occasion the destruction of Troy; and as some were for destroying him, his mother sent him to Ida, where he lived as a shepherd; and falling in love with the nymph Oenone, had a child by her. At the wedding of Peleus, the goddess of Discord, in resentment of their neglecting to invite her with the other deities, threw in the midst a golden apple, on which was written, to be given to the fairest. Juno, Pallas, and Venus, being of the party, this raised a contention amongst them, and they agreed to submit their claims to the judgment of Paris; who, when he had seen them naked, adjudged the apple to Venus. But however small they each might think themselves enti-
tled, they endeavoured to influence his judg-
ment by a duceur. Juno promised him a kingdom; Pallas the excellency of wisdom, and Venus that he should possess the most beautiful woman in the world. His affairs in some little time calling him into Greece, he fell in love with Helen, esteemed the greatest beauty of her time, and in the absence of Me-
nelaus her husband, who had most hospitably entertained him, carried her off to Troy, by which the prediction at his birth, and the promise Venus made him, were both fatally acco-
 mplished.

25. *Helen.* A son of king Priamus, fa-
amous for predicting events, whom the Grec-
ians preserved from the general ruin of the Trojans. Tyrrhus, after this memorable war, married him to Andromache, and gave him part of his kingdom, in which he raised a city resembling Troy, where he entertain-
ed Aeneas while wandering in search of an abode.

26. *Dorpfalus.* The son of Priam by Hec-
uba; he married Helen after the death of
Paris, who betrayed him to the Grecians, when asleep.

27. Dolon.] A Trojan, remarkable for being very swift; he was detected in the Trojan camp by Ulysses, where he came as a spy; and in order to ingratiate himself into their favour, discovered all the designs of the Trojans; but Ulysses, to prevent his making any other discoveries, put him to death.

28. Rhesus.] A king of Thrace, who came to the assistance of the Trojans, and brought with him some remarkable fine white horses. He was killed by Ulysses the first night of the siege.

29. Sarpedon.] A king of Lydia, slain by Patroclus at the siege of Troy.

30. Assaracus.] The son of Tros, the father of Capys, from whence descended Anchises.

31. Capys.] The son of Assaracus, grandchild of Tros, and father of Anchises.

32. Anchises.] The son of Capys, and father of Æneas. Before he engaged to assist the Trojans, he fed cattle in the woods, where Venus fell in love with him, and had by him Æneas; hence he is called Anchistades, the son of Anchises.

33. Æneas.] A Trojan prince, who, after the fall of Troy, settled in Italy, where he married Lavinia, the daughter of king Latinus, and succeeded him in his kingdom. He and Antenor are suspected of betraying Troy. Virgil in his account, excuses him in this, and in every particular makes him equal to Ulysses. When Troy was in flames, he carried off his father Anchises with his household gods on his shoulders, taking his son Ascanius in his hand; but his wife who followed him, was lost in the way. He took his father into Italy, where he died.

34. Hesione.] The daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy; she was exposed to a sea monster, and rescued by Hercules. See No. 21.

35. Hecuba.] The wife of Priamus, daughter of Cisocis, as reported by Virgil, and according to Homer, Dinas. She was queen of Troy, and her misfortunes having deprived her of her reason, she was said to have been transformed into a dog.

36. Cassandra.] The daughter of Priamus by Hecuba. Apollo fell in love with her, and to engage her to his bed, promised her the gift of prophecy, which as soon as she obtained, she refused compliance, and this enraged Apollo so much, that he declared her predictions should never be credited; so that neither the Trojans, her native people, nor Agamemnon into whose hands she fell after the destruction of Troy, were any way advantaged by her knowledge, as they could not give any credit to her words. She married Chorobas, and was ravished by Ajax Oileus in the temple of Minerva.

37. Polyxena.] The daughter of Priam, and so beautiful, that Achilles fell in love with her, and having gained her father's consent, the marriage was to have been celebrated in the Temple of Apollo; but while he was waiting for the purpose, he was slain in a treacherous manner by Paris. After the taking of Troy, the ghost of Achilles appeared and demanded Polyxena who was offered up at his tomb.

38. Andromache.] The daughter of Eetion, and wife of Hector, by whom he had Astyanax. Pyrrhus took her captive to Greece, where she bore him Molossus.

Fab. I. II. & III. SERPENS IN LAPIDEM. IPHIGENIA IN CERVAM. CYGNUS IN AVEM.

The Greeks assembled their troops at Aulis under Agamemnon their chief, with intent to revenge the rape of Helen; but their fleet is detained by contrary winds. Calchas their priest, after a prediction containing the success of the expedition, informs them, that the weather would never be favourable, till Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia. She is immediately led to the altar; but Diana, appealed by their ready submission, carries off the princess, and leaves a hind in her stead, when a fair wind arises. Upon the Greeks landing in Troas, a bloody engagement ensues, in which Protesilaus is killed by Hector. Achilles kills Cygnus a Trojan; and his father Neptune transforms him into a swan.

Nesciüs assumptis Priamus pater Æsacon alis-
Vivere ingebat: tumulo quoque nomen
habenti

Pater Priamus ingebat, nesciüs Æsacon vivere assumptis alis; cum Hector dedeat inane

NOTES.

1. Tumulo nomen habenti.] In which the name was inscribed, but not the body interred.
Inferias cum fratribus tumulo habenti nomen. Presentia Paridis definit tristi officio: qui postmodum attulit longum bellum cum rapta conjuge in patriam: que mille conjurata rates sequuntur, que simul commune Pelasgic gentis Nec vindicta foret dilata; nisi savi venti fecissent sequora invia: Bacotaque tellus Aulide piscosa puppes tenuisset ituras.

Inferias dederat cum fratribus Hector inanes. Defuit officio Paridis presentia tristi:

Postmodul qui raptâ longum cum conjuge bellum. Attulit in patriam: conjurataque sequuntur Mille rates, gentisque simul commune Pelasgia. Nec dilata foret vindicta; nisi æquora savi Invia fecissent venti; Bacotaque tellus Aulide piscosa puppes tenuisset ituras.


NOTES.

3. Inferias.] Has sacrificed (those sacrifices are called inferiae, which are done to the Inferi, and dead persons) that is, he had performed the funeral rites, first of all by building a sepulchre, and afterwards pouring various libations upon it, according to custom.

4. Deunt Paridis, &c.] Paris was absent, i.e. he was not at the funeral of his brother Eneas, for he was gone to Greece to steal Helen, whom Venus had promised him, on his being appointed judge of the beauty of the three goddesses, viz.: Juno, Pallas, and Venus. — See Paris, No. 24, page 450.

5. Postmodul.] Afterwards.

Longum.] It lasted for ten years.

7. Commune.] The people of all Greece. Pelasgi is a country of Greece. The poets call the Grecians, Pelasgi.


10. Aulide.] Agamemnon having appeared Diana, set sail for Troy from Aulis. Aulis is a port in Boetia.

Tenuisset.] Had retained, kept back.

12. Incenduit.] Crew hot.


Danaei.] The Greeks, so called from king Danaus.

14. Platanum.] The plane tree, by spreading out its branches, became esteemed for its shade. Quæ stabat proxima sacrà.] Which hung over the altar.

19. Thesorides.] The famous soothsayer Calchas, the son of Thesstor.

21. Atque, &c.] And Calchas allotted the nine birds to nine years of war.

22. Ille.] The Dragon.

24. Permanet, &c.] When Agamemnon was setting out for the Trojan war, he waited for the Grecian princes to rendezvous at Aulis, and in the mean time happened undesignedly, to kill a deer of Diana's; how this was atoned for, you have in the introductory preface to this book.

25. Non transfert.] Does not transport from Greece to Troy.

26. Qua mœnia, &c.] For Neptune and Apollo assisted in building the walls of the city of Troy.
At non Thesstorides. Nec enim nescitve, tacehve Sanguine virgineo placandam virginis iram Esse Deæ. Postquam pietatem publica causa, Rexque patrem vicit; castumque daturum crurem Flentibus ante aram stetit Iphigения ministris: Victa Deæ est, nubemque oculos objecit; et inter Officium turbamque sacri, vocesque prequantum, Suppositâ fertur mutâsse Mycenida cervâ. Ergo ubi, quà decuit, lenita est caede Diana; Et pariter Phœbus, pariter maris ira recessit: Accipient ventos à tergo mile carinae: Multaque perpessæ Phrygiâ potius turaret aranâ. Orbe locus medio est inter terrasque, fretumque, Celestisque plagas, triplicis conßìnia mundi; Unde, quod est usquam, quamvis regionibus absit, Inspicitur; penetratque cavas vox omnis ad aures. Fama tenet, summiâque domum sibi legit in arce: Innumerosque aditus, ac mille foramina tectis Addidit, et nullis inclusit limina portis. Nocte dieque patent. Tota est ex Ære sonanti: Tota fremit: vocesque refert; iteratque quod audit.


NOTES.

27. Nec enim, &c.] He both knows and affirms, that Diana must be appeased by the blood of the virgin.
29. Causa.] The utility.
30. Rexque patrem vivit.] The king overcame the father.
32. Victa.] Diana was appeased.
34. Mycena.] Mycénian Iphigenia. Mycenæ is a city of Peloponnesus.
36. Phœbus.] Of Diana.
37. Increpuit ventos à tergo.] Receive the winds a-stern.
38. Phrygiâ arenâ.] The Trojan shore.
39. Orbeocus, &c.] The poet describes the Palace of Fame.
40. Triplicis.] Divided into three parts:

At non Thesstorides. Enim nec nescitve tacette iram virginis Deæ esse placandam virgineo sanguine. Postquam publica causa vicit pietatem, que rex vicit patrem, que Iphigienia daturum castum crurem, stetit ante aram ministris flentibus; Deæ est victæ, que objecti nubem oculos; et fertur mut esse Mycenida cervâ supra: inter officium turbamque sacri, vocesque prequantum. Ergo ubi Diana est lenita caede quà decuit; et ira Phœbus pariter, pariter ira maris recessit: mille carinae accipient ventos à tergo: que perpessæ multa potius Phrygiâ arenâ. Est locus medii orbe inter terrasque, fretumque, que celestes plagas, conßìnia triplicis mundi: unde quod usquam est inspicitur, quamvis absit regionibus: que omnis vox penetrat ad cavas aures. Fama tenet, que legit domum sibi in summi arce: que addidit innumeris aditus, ac mille foramina tec-tls, et inclusit limina nullis portis. Patent nocte dieque. Tota est ex Ære sonanti: tota fremit: que refert voces: iteratque quod audit. Nulla quies intus, que silentia nullâ parte. Nec tamen est clamor, sed murmuræ parvae vocis: Millia cententa rumorum vagantur passim, mista cum veris: confusaque verba voluantur.

Heaven, Earth, and Sea.
41. Usquam.] In any place.
42. Regionibus.] Is distant the space of many regions.
43. Tenet.] Inhabits.—Legit.] Chose.
44. Increpuit.] Has chid, has rent.
45. Nullis, &c.] The entrance of the Palace of Fame is always open, there being no gates to it.
46. Qualia, &c.] Such murmurs as used to come from the sea.
47. Increpuit.] Has chid, has rent.
49. Veniunt.] Synthesis.
50. Qualia, &c.] Such murmurs as used to come from the sea.
52. Synthesis.
53. Commenta.] Feigned, devised.
55. Confusaque.] Obscure, inarticulate.

Hectores: Hectorae primus fataliter hastat haec stant Danais: fortesque animae, neque cognitus

Hec tor. 69


Congreditur Cygno. Decimum dilatum in annum Hec tor erat. Tum colla jugo cendantia pressos Exhortatus equos, currum direxit in hostem: Concitiensque suis a vibrantia tela lacertis, Quisquis es, O juvenis, solatia mortis habeto, 80

a Vulcana.

NOTES.

56. Vacans.] Idle or empty.
59. Credulitas, &c.] The poet enumerates the companions of Fame.
60. Consternatique.] From the effect, which puts men into a consternation.
62. Ipsi quid in caelo, &c.] Fame sees all things which are done in heaven, in earth, and sea.
63. Inquirit.] Examines all things that are done in the world.
64. Fecerat Iae notum.] Fame had divulged these things.
65. Hostis adest.] The enemy comes.
68. Protesilaec, &c.] An apostrophe. This Protesilaus was the son of Iphiclus and Laodamia, and husband to the daughter of Acastus, who first of all ventured to land on the Trojan shore, and was slain by Hector.
69. Stant magno.] Cost dear, because they have lost a most valiant man.—Fortesque animate, Valiant men, sc. Constant Magno.
70. Achaea dextera.] The power or strength of the Greeks.
72. Proles, &c.] Cygnus, the son of Neptunia, was so far protected by his father, that he could not be wounded by any instrument made of steel: he therefore presumed to engage with Achilles, and as often as he was assaulted with his spear, repulsed it by the hardness of his body. Achilles at length closed with and pressed him to death, and attempting to strip off his armour, it was found empty, for Neptune his father had transformed him into a swan.
73. Dederat letho.] Had killed, had slain, Achilles.] The son of Peleus and Theitis.
74. Pelaeaca.] The spear of Achilles, called Pelasia hasta, was made of a tree that grew in Mount Pelus.
77. Colla candida, &c.] Snowy necks, pressed and laden with a yoke.
80. Solatia, &c.] A sarcasm.

(Mirabatur enim.) Non hæc, quam cernis, equinis [tre

Fulva jubis cassis, neque onus cava parma sinis-

Auxilio mihil sunt; decor est quasites ab istic. Mars quoque ob hoc capere arma solēt. Remon-

vebitur omne

91

Tegminis officium: tamen indestrictus abibo. Est aliquid, non esse satum Nereide, sed qui Nerea et natas, et totum temperat æquor. Dixit et hæsurum clypeui curvamine telum & Misit in Æaciden: quod et æs, et proxima rupit

Terga novena boum: decimo tamen orbe mo-

ratum

Excutit hoc heros: rursusque tretentia forti

tela manu torsit: Rursus sine vulneris corpus,

Sincereumque fuit, nec tertia cuspis apertum,

Et se præbentem valuit destringere Cygnum.

Haud secus exarit, quàm Circo taurus aperto,

Cum sua terribili petit irritamina cornu 103

Peniceas vestes, elusaque vulnera sentit.

Num tamen exciderit ferrum, considerat, hastæ.

Hærebat ligno. Manus est mea debilis ergo;

nu, que sentit elsa vulnera. Tamen considerat num ferrum haste exciderit. Hærebat ligno. Ait, Ergo mea manus est debilis.

NOTES.

81. Hæmonio.] Thessalian.

82. Æacides.] Achilles, the grandson of

Æacus: sc. ita fatur.

83. Utque hebeti.] As if it had been blunt.

84. Næ Deæ.] Of Achilles, the son of the

Godess Thetis.

85. Ille.] Cygnus, the son of Neptune.

86. Equinis.] The heroes used to adorn

the crests of their helmets with horse-hair.

87. Casis.] An helmet.

Cava parma.] A concave shield.

90. Decor, &c.] They are for my orna-
mant, not for my defence.

92. Indestrictus.] Not so much as slightly

wounded.

95. Nereide.] Of the nymph Thetis, the

daughter of Nereus.—sed qui] sc. Ex eo.

96. Periphrasis of Neptune.

97. Terga, &c.] Nine hides.


99. Torsit.] He threw at Cygnus.

100. Sincerus.] Whole, unhurt.

101. Se præbentem.] Opposing himself to

the spear.

102. Circus.] The Circus, a place in which

horses and champions used to perform exer-
cises, and exhibit shows to the people.

104. Peniceas vestes.] Purple garments

stuffed with hay or straw, and made in the
shape of men, which being placed before the
wild bulls, provoked them to fight.

105. Elusaquæ.] Of no effect, eluded.

106. Ergo.] This speech is used by way of

indignation. For Achilles is angry that he

cannot wound Cygnus with his spear.

Quasque, ait, antè habuit vires, effudit in uno. Nam certe valuit, vel cum Lyrenia primus Moenia disjici, vel cum Tenedonque, suoque Eetioneas impievi sanguine Thebas. 110 Vel cum purpureus populari cæde Caycus Fluxit; opusque meae bis sensi Telephus hastæ. Hic quoque tot cæsis, quorum per litudes accevos Et feci, et video, valuit mea dextra, valetaque. Dixit: et antè actis veluti malè crederet, hastam Misit in adversum Lycia de plebe Mencetan: Loricamque simul, subjectaque pectora rupit. Quo plangente gravem moribundo vertice terram, Extrahit illud idem calido de vulnere telum: Atque ait; Hæc manus est, hæc, quæ modò vicimius, hasta. 120 Utar in hunc ísdem; sit in hoc precor exitus idem. Sic fatus, Cygnunque petit, nec fraxinus errat: Inque humero sonuit non evitata sinistro.

Indè, velut muro, solidàva a caute, repulsa est. Quæ tamen ictus erat, signatum sanguine Cygnun Viderat, et frustra fuerat gavisus, Achilles. 126 Vultur erat nullum: sanguis fuit ille Mencetan. Tum verò praecip curru fremebundus ab alto Deisil: et nito securum cominnus hostem Ense petens, parnum gladio, galeamque cavari Cermit; et in duro lædi quoque corpore ferrum. Hand tulit ulterius: cylopeoque adversa reducto Ter quater ora viri, capulo cava tempora pulsat, Cedentique sequens instat: turbatque, ruitque;

NOTES.

103. Lyrenia.] Lyrenius was a city of Troas, from whence Achilles stole Briseis.
100. Tenedon.] An island over against the Trojan shore.
101. Eetioneas.] Eetion, the father of Andromache, reigned in Thebes.
111. Populari cæde.] The slaughter of his people.—Caycus.] A river of Mysea, which country the Greeks laid waste, that it might not assist the Trojans.
112. Opusque.] The virtue. Telephus, king of Mysea, who stopped the Greeks in their passage to Troy, was wounded by Achilles; his wound festering, he consulted the Oracle, and was answered, that he must be cured by the same spear that wounded him. Therefore being reconciled to Achilles, was cured by the rust of his spear.
Telephus.] The son of Heracles, by the Nymph Auge, who being exposed, is said to have been nourished by a hind; and when grown up, reigned over the Mysians, or, as others say, the Lycians.
115. Antè actis.] The slaughter he had made before.
118. Plangente.] Striking.
121. Isdlm.] The same spear, and the same hand.
122. Fraxinus.] The spear made of an ash-tree.
123. Non evitata.] SS. Cygno.
124. Solidâva caute.] As from a solid rock.
125. Signatum.] Stained.
129. Securum.] Fearing nothing, because he could not be wounded.
133. Ter quater.] Several times.
134. Cedentique.] Retreating.

NOTES.

139. Terreque affixit.] Laid prostrate.
141. Trahit.] Drew tight.
142. Elidunt.] Press or squeeze together.
137. Vice tumult.
144. Deus aequor is.] Neptune, the God of the Sea, the father of Cygnus.

EXP. FAB. I. II. & III. Cygnus, who was killed by Achilles, and whose body he cast from a rock into the sea, is said to be the son of Neptune, who to perpetuate his memory, turned him into a Swan; but these two circumstances arose from the following particulars. First, from Cygnus being a prince very powerful at sea; again, from the resemblance his name had to that bird.

To trace an origin to divine ancestors, was the prevailing folly of these times; and to humour this last shift of exhausted flattery, the ancients rarely failed to furnish some story of a metamorphosis. As to what is observed respecting the Serpent, and the necessity of sacrificing to the goddess Diana, it is supposed they had no other foundation than a desire some prince had of adding the marvellous to an undertaking that it was expected would be attended with a variety of difficulties, while others think them the invention of some one of the commanders, who, not esteeming Agamemnon, would willingly have declined serving under him; and hoped, by this prince's refusal of his daughter for the sacrifice, and the length of time the siege was to hold, to have prevented him from accepting the command offered him, by which means his own desire would have been accomplished.

FAB. IV. V. VI. & VII. CAENIS IN VIRUM INVULNERABLEM. PERICYL- MENUS IN VARIAS FIGURAS. APOLLO IN ALEXANDRUM.

The Greeks and Trojans, after the first skirmish, make a truce; and the Grecian Princes, assembled at a feast, express their surprise at Cygnus being invulnerable. Nestor takes occasion from thence to relate several remarkable circumstances of the fight between the Centaurs and Lapi- thites; and among others, how the nymph Caenis, after having yielded to Neptune's caresses, had been transformed into a Man, and made invulnerable; and how the Centaurs, after various unsuccessful attempts on him, were obliged to press him to death, as Achilles had done Cyg- nus. Pericyl cementus, Nestor's brother, who had received from Neptune the power of transforming himself, is changed into an Eagle in one of his
combats with Hercules; and, in his flight, is shot by the hero with an arrow. Neptune prays Apollo to revenge Cygnus's death for him; because destiny did not allow him to do it himself. Apollo enters the Trojan camp in disguise, and directs the arrow which Paris shot at Achilles, who is mortally wounded in the heel, the only part of his body which was vulnerable.

**HIC labor, haec pugna**


**NOTES.**

1. **Hic labor, &c.** The poet, in his description of the double transformation of Callirhoë, (for he was transformed from a woman into a man, and from a man into a bird,) first relates the sacrifices and feasts of the Grecian princes, and the battle of the Lapithæ and Centaurs, at the wedding of Theseus.

4. **Argolicas fossas.** The trenches of the Grecian camp.

6. **Vittata vacæ.** The beasts that were to be sacrificed were always adorned with ribbons, &c. Statius; Vittata genitrix placata juvene est.

7. **Prosecta.** The flesh cut in pieces, the entrails.

8. **Acceptus.** Grateful.—_Nider._ Odor is properly of toasted (broiled) flesh; so Homer. _Il. 1. 242._ Κρεστη γ' οὐρανην ὑκερ, &c.

9. **Sacrifices.** The sacrifice had its particular person.

10. **Tories.** On beds, couches, or carpets spread. For the ancients used to eat their meals in that posture.

13. **Multiformi.** Having many holes. These are the diversions of idle and effeminate persons, not of valiant warriors.

16. **Adita atque exhausta.** Undertaken and surmounted.

22. **Terthar.** Blunted the edge.

23. **Achivi.** The Greeks.
Cùm sic Nestor ait: Vestro fuit unicus ævo
Contemptor ferri, nulloque forabilis icu
Cygnus. At ipse olim patientem vulnera mille
Corpore non iexo Perrhaebum Cænea vidi:
Cænea Perrhaebum; qui factis inclutus Othryn
Incoluit, quoque id mirum magis esset in illo;
Fœmina natus erat. Monstrinovitate moventur;
Quisquis adest: narreque rogant; quos inter
Achilles,

Dic age (nam cunctis eadem est audire voluntas)
O facunde senex, ævi prudentia nostri :
Quis fuerit Cæneus, cur in contraria versus;
Quò tibi miliâ, cujus certamine pugnæ . . .
Cognitus; à quo sit victus, si victus ab ullo est.

tum senior: Quamvis obstet miliârda vetustas
Multæque me fugiant primiæ spectatasub annis;
Plura tamen memini: nec, quæ magis hæræat illâ,

Pectore res nostro est, inter bellique domique
Acta tot. Ac si quem-potuit spatiosa senectus
Spectatorem operum multorum reddere: Vixi
Annos bis centum: nunc tertia vivitur ætas.
Clara decore fuit proles Elateia Cænis,
Thessalidum virgo pulcherrima; perque pro-

Perquæ tus urbes (tibi enim popularis, Achilles)
Multorum frustrâ votis optata procedum;
Tentassen Peleus thalamos quoque forsitan illos:

Notes.

25. Forabilis.] Penetrable.
27. Cænea.] Cænis was the daughter of
Elateus the Lapithan, whom Neptune rav-
ished, and afterwards promised to grant her
whatever she wished for. She desired to be
transformed into a man, and to be invulner-
able. Neptune granted her wish, and he was
called Cæneus; he neither did sacrifice, nor
prayed to any of the Gods, but only to his
spear, and compelled strangers to sacrifice
to it. By this impiety, he raised Jupiter's
anger against him. At the wedding of Pi-
rithous, he fought with the Centaurs, and
slew many of them, without being wounded
by their weapons, but he was at last over-
come by the Centaurs, by their throwing
great trunks of trees upon him, he was af-

Othryn.] A mountain of Thessaly.

29. Fornaci.] Audiendi.
32. Nostro est, inter bellique domique.
53. Tu sunt victus, &c.] Achilles doubts, whe-
ther Cæneus, being invulnerable, was over-
come by any one.
37. Quamvis obstet, &c.] Although age
has impaired my memory, and I have for-
gotten many things, yet I remember a great
many more.
40. Domique.] And in peace.
43. Tertia.] The third age. See verse 57.
44. Elateia.] See verse 27.
45. Thessalidum.] Of the Thessalian vir-
gins.
46. Tibi enim popularis, &c.] She was of
the same people as thou art, O Achilles.
47. Multorum frustrâ.] For she would
not be married to any man.

49. Matris.] Of Thestis your mother.
51. Secretaæque littora carpens.] And walking on the private shore.
52. Æquorei Dei.] Of Neptune, the God of the sea.
Ita Fama ferebat.] It was said by every one that Cænis was deflowered by Neptune.
54. Sint, &c.] You may wish for what you please, you shall have no denial.
55. Voveas.] You wish for.
56. Magnum factum vodem.] It makes me wish boldly, or great things.
57. Tale pati nil posse mihi.] Grant me, that I may not again suffer any such violence.
58. Graviore sono.] With a stronger voice, for being turned into a man, the voice was stronger than that of women.
60. Æquoris alti.] Of the deep sea.
61. Annuerat.] Had granted what she wished for.—Dederatque super.] And had granted over and above.
64. Ætracides.] Caneus, so called from Atrax, a city of Thessaly, not far from the river Peneus.—Peneia arva.] Fields through which the river Peneus flows.
65. Duxerat, &c.] Pirithous, the son of Ixion, had married Hippodamia, and had invited the Centaurs and Lapithæ to the wedding, but the Centaurs and chiefly Eurytus, growing warm with wine, attempted to violate the bride, which occasioned a bloody fray, in which the Lapithæ were the conquerors.
66. Feros.] Fierce.
68. Hæmonii proceres.] The princes of Thessaly.
69. Confusa.] Of various people.
70. Hymenæon.] A nuptial song. Hyxmen presided over weddings.—Ignibus.] With incense thrown upon the altars, for at weddings there were altars erected, and sacred rites performed.
71. Cinctæque, &c.] Surrounded with a great number of matrons.
73. Ætellimuros.] We were mistaken, because of the fray that happened afterwards.

440

P. OVIDII NASONIS

NOTEs.
Nam ebitae geminata libidine regnat tibi, Euryte, sevissime sevorum Centaurorum
Euryte, quam vino pectus, tam virgine visâ 75
Ardet: et ebitae geminata libidine regnat.
Protnus eversae turbant convivia mense:
Raptaturque comis per a vim nova nupta pre-
hensis.
[bêrârt,]
Eurytus Hippodamen, ali, quam quisque pro-
Aut poterat, rapiunt: captæque erat urbis
imago. 80
Faémineo clamore sonat domus. Ocius omnes
Surgimus: et primus, Quae te vecordia, Theseus,
Euryte, pulsat, ait; qui me vivente lacessas
Pirithoum, violesque duos ignarus in uno?
Neve ea magnanimus frustra memoraverit heros;
Submovet instantes: raptamque furentibus auxert.
Ille nihil contra: neque enim defendere verbis
Talia facta potest: sed vindicis ora protervis
Inssequitur manibus, generosaque pectora pulsat.
Forté fuit juxta signis exstantibus asper 90
Antiquus crâter, quem vastum vastior ipse
Susultit Ægides; adversaque misit in ora.
Sanguinis illæ globos pariter, cerebrumque, me-
rumque
Vulnere et oreomens, madidâ resupinus arenâ
Calcitrat. Ardescent germanâ cæde bimembres:
Certatimque omnes uno ore, Arma, arma, lo-
quuntur.
Vina dabunt animos; et primâ pucula pugnâ
Missâ volunt, fragilesque cadis, curvique lebetes:
Res epulis quondam, nunc bello et caedibus, aptæ.
Primus Ophionides Amycus penetralia donis 100
Haud timuit spoliare suis; et primus ab æde
Lampadibus densum rapuit funeale coruscis:
75. Virgine.] Hippodamia.
81. Sonat.] Resounds, rings with the
noise.
82. Quæ te, &c.] Theseus takes the part
of Pirithous, with whom he was so closely
united, that he looked upon him as another
self.
83. Pulsat.] Drives thee on.
Lacessas.] Dost provoke to anger.
86. Submovet.] He drives back.
Furentibus.] From the raging Centaurs.
87. Ille.] Eurytus.
88. Vindicis.] Of Theseus, who delivered
8c bride from the rudeness of the Centaurs.
89. Antiquus.] Old, antique.
91. Ægides.] Theseus, the son of Ægeus.
95. Calcitrat.] Lies pravlring.
Bimembres.] The Centaurs, half man half
horse.
96. Loquantur.] They cry out.
97. Vina, &c.] In another place he says,
"Vina parant animos."
98. Cadi.] The wine vessels, the casks in
which the wine was kept.
100. Ophionides.] The son of Ophion.
Penetralia.] The sacred places, or the
innermost parts of the palace.
NOTES.
que illisit clature alté, veluti
qui multum candida colla tauri sacrificia securi fronti Lapithae Celadonitis: et reliquit ossa confusa in non agnoscenti ore. Oculi exstiliure: que ossibus oris dissectis, naris est retro acta, què infixa medio palato. Bellates Pelleus stravit hunc humi pede acerne mensae convulso, mento destructo in pectore: quod mittit sputantem dentes mistos cum atro sanguine, ad Tartareas umbres vulnerem geminat.


104. Sacrificæ securi.] Sacrificing Ax.
105. Illisit.] He dashed against.
106. Confusa ore.] Confused, so that it could not be known.
108. Pelleaus.] Pella is a city of Macedo-
109. Stravit.] He laid flat, or along on the ground.
110. Sputantem.] Splitting out.
111. Mittit Tartareas ad umbras.] He slays sends to the shades below.
112. Immannem.] Very large.
113. Canendo.] By enchantments. So that Mycale was a Thessalian witch.
114. Teli habet cornua, &c.] Exadius catches up the horns of a stag, dedicated to Diana, pulling them out of a pine, in which they had been fixed.
115. Duplci ramo.] The two branching horns of the stag.
116. Primitium.] Chief, of a large size.
117. Dedit sonum.] Made a noise.
118. Igne rubens.] Red hot.
119. Eduxit.] Has drawn out of the fire.
120. Sibilat.] Hisses.
Saucius hirsutis avidum de crinibus ignem 135
Excitit: inque humeros limen tellure revulsum
Tollit, onus plaustri; quod ne permittat in hostem,
Ipsa facit gravitas. Socium quoque saxea moles
Oppressit spatio stantem proprium Cometem:
Gaudia nec retinet Rhoetus: Sic comprecor, inquit;
Cetera sit fortis castrorum turba tuorum:
Semicremoque novat repetitum stipite vulnus:
Terque quaterque gravi juncaturas verticis ictu Rupit:
et in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro.
Victor ad Evagrum, Corythumque, Dryantaque transit.

E quibus ut primâ tectus lanugine malas
Proecubuit Corythus: quu pero gloria fusio
Parta tibi est? Ævagros ait. Nec dicere Rhoetus
Plura sinit: rutilasque ferox in aperta loquentis
Condit Nora viri, perque in pectora, flammas.
Te quoque, save Drya, circum caput iugo rotato,
Insequitur: sed non in te quoque constitit idem
Exitus: assidue successu cædis ovantem,
Quà juncta est humero cervix, sude figis obustâ.
Ingemut, duroque sudem vix osse revellit 155
Rhoetus: et ipse suo madefactus sanguine fugit.
Fugit et Orneus, Lycabasque, et saucius armo
Dexteriore Medon, et cum Pisenore Thaumas:
Quique pedum nuper certamine vicerat onmes
Mermeros: accepto nunc vulnere tardius ibat:
Et Pholus, et Melaneus, et Abas a predator
aprorum:

Quique suis frustrâ bellum dissipaserat augur
Astylor. Ile etiam metuenti vulnera Nesso,
Ne fuge; ad Herculeos, inquit, servaberis arcus.

suis. Ile etiam inquit Nesso metuenti vulnera, Ne fuge:
a venator.

NOTES.
157. Onus plaustri.] Shows the bigness of
the stone.—Permittat.] Should cast or
throw.
158. Ipsa gravitas.] The weight itself.
Saxea moles.] An huge stone.
159. Gaudia, &c.] Rhoetus shows himself
pleased with the thoughts of the death of
Comete.
160. Semicremoque.] Half burnt.
161. Terque quaterque.] Very often; a
finite number for an infinite.
162. Sederunt.] Were fixed, sunk into the
brain.
163. Tectus malas.] Having his cheeks
covered.—Langine.] With a downy beard.
164. Fuso.] Being slain, laid prostrate.
150. Condidit.] Buried it.
151. Sdc, &c.] For Dryas had at first
put the Centaurs and Rhoetus to flight.
152. Sude obustâ.] With a stake hardened
in the fire.
153. Armo.] The shoulder.
154. Ad Herculeos, &c.] Nesso, when
he attempted to offer violence to Dianira,
the wife of Hercules, was shot with an ar-
At Eurymenus, Lycidasque et Arëos et Imbreus non effugère necem: quos omnes dextra Dryantis percult adversos. Tu quoque, Cresnae, tulisti adversum vulnus, quamvis dederas terga fugare. Non respiiciens accipis grave ferrum inter duo lumina, quæ naris committituir max fronti.


\[\text{\textit{a Mox.}}\]

**NOTES.**

row that had been steeped in the blood of the Hydra.

167. Perculit.] Smote, struck through.
170. Committitur.] Is joined together with.
171. Ductis sine fine.] Draven without end. " Seneca in Thyestes, Satur est, capaci ducis argento morum." 
175. Carchesia.] A wine vessel, a bowl.
174. Ossea.| Bred or taken in Mount Ossa.
176. Amento.] A thong which slingers use to throw their darts.
177. Cum Styge.] With the water of the Stygian lake.
179. Fraxinus serrata.] A javelin of an ash-tree, with an iron point.
180. Mors caruit sensu.] For he was drunk, and dead asleep.
184. Labefactaque.] The falling, tottering oak.
185. Costis.] Through the ribs.
186. Luctantia.] Striving, struggling.
187. Virtute.] By the valour.
189. Titulam.] Glory.
190. Pervia, &c.] Which penetrated the middle of his temples.
Fab. v. Metamorphoseon. 445

Dum fugit instantem trepidans Ixione natum, Decidit in præcep : et pondere corporis ornunm Ingentem fregit; suaque induit ilia fractae. 195 Ultor adest Aphereus: saxumque è monte revulsam

Quod quia non potuit, praefractam misit in hos-Sed procul à telo Thesea veniente recessit, tem. Palladis admonitu. Credi sic ipse volebat. 215 Non tamen arbor iners cecidit : nam Crantoris alti 

Abscidit jugulo pectusque humerumque sinis-Armiger ille tui fuerat genitoris, Achille:
Quem Dolopum rector bello superatus Amynor Æcidae dederat, pacis pignusque sidemque. 220 Hunc procul ut fædo disjectum vulnere Pelus Vidit, At inferiæ, juvenum b gratissime Crantor, Accipe, ait. Validoque in Demolecta lacerto Fraxineam misit, c mentis quoque viribus, hastam.
dum trepidans fugit naturum Ixione instantem, decidit in præcep : et fregit ingentem ornunm pondere corporis : que induit sua ilia fracte. Aphereus adest ultor : que conatur mittre saxum revulsam è monte. Ægides occupat conantem querno stipite, que frangit ingentia essa cubitâ : nec ulterioris aut vacat aut curat dare inutile corpus letho : que insilit tergo alti Bianoris, haud solito portare quenquant nisi ipsum : oppositique genu costis: que reinucem cæseriim presam sinistrâ, fregit vul- tum, miniantiaque ora, præ- duraque temporâ, nadoso ro- bore. Sernit Nedymnum ro- bore, que Lyceton jactatorem, et Hippason protectum pectora e missâ barba et Riphea existantem summis sylvis ; Tereaue qui solebat ferre domum vivos urso, indignantesque, presos, Hemonis montibus. Demoleon hau- ntrâ tult Thesea utentem suc cessibus pugne, que tentat revellere annosam plurum soli do dûno, magno molimine. Quod quia non potuit, misit praefractam in hostem. Sed Thesea recessit procul telo veniente, admonitu Palladis. Ipsé volebat credì sic. Tamen ait non iners cecidit : nam abscidit pectusque que sinis trum humerum jugulo alti Crantoris, Achille, ille fuerar armiger tui genitoris; quem Amynor rex Dolopum, superatus bello, dederat, pigmisque sidemque pacis, Æcidae. Ut Pelus procul videt hune
disjectum fædo vulnere, ait, At Crantor, gratissime juvenum, accipe inferiæ. Que misit fraxineam hastam in Demolecta valido lacerto, quoque viribus mentis.
a immensa. b fìdissime. c contentis viribus.

Notes.

195. [Ixione natum.] Pirithous.
196. [Suæq. ilia. &c.] And covered the broken ash with his bowels.
197. [Conantem.] Endeavouring to throw.
198. [Occupat.] He attacks him first.
199. [Ægides.] Theseus.
200. [Inutile.] Because of his arm being broken.
201. [Vacat.] Is at leisure.
202. [Robore nodoso.] Full of knots, or a knotty oak.
203. [Missâ barba.] Long beard.
204. [Exstantem.] Out-topping towering over.

210. [Ulra.] Any longer.
211. [Solidé dunum.] A Luck-est wood.
212. [Magn0 molimine.] With a great effort.
213. [Recessit.] Drew back, retreated.
214. [Credi.] Theseus would have it believed, that he was admonished by Pallas to do.
215. [Abscidit.; He took away, tore off.
216. [Pacis, &c.] Crantor had been given as a hostage to Pelus by Amynor.
217. [Disjectum.] Mangled.
218. [Mentis viribus.] Skillfully.


Ex humeris mediis coma dependebat in armos Gratus in ore b vigore: cervix, humerique, manuque,

a Affixa cum fronte manu, sit, &c.  
b decor.

NOTES.

225. Laterum cratem.] The ribs, which are so disposed that they seem to make a grate.
228. Æger.] Full of indignation, being wounded.
229. Erigitur.] He raises himself up.
232. Duo pectora.] Both of a horse and of a man. For Demoleon was a Centaur.
254. Collato Marte.] Fighting with his sword hand to hand.
237. Cornua vara.] Broad, spread open, wide stretched.
239, Quantum, &c.] How much they are inferior to my sword.
240. Torsij.] I threw with force, whirled.
245. Terrâ.] Along the ground.
248. Forma.] Beauty.—Redemit.] Saved, delivered thee from being slain.
249. Si modo illi naturæ, &c.] If indeed beauty may be allowed to the form of a Centaur; for Centaurs, being but men in part, cannot seem beautiful.
250. Aureus.] Yellow.
Pectoraque artifecum laudatis proxima signis;  
Ex a qua parte vir est: nec equi mendosa sub illa,  
Deteriorque viro facies. Da colla, caputque;  
Castore dignus erit. Sic tergum sessile, sic stant  
Pectora celsa toris: totus pice nigrior atrâ,  
Candida cauda tamen: color est quoque cru-  
ribus albus.  

Multae illum petiere suâ de gente; sed una  
Abstulit Hylone; qua nullâ decentior inter  
Semiferos altis habitavit semina sylvis.  

Hec et blanditiss, et amando, et amare fatendo,  
Cyllaron una tenet. Cultus quoque quantus in illis  
Esse potest membris; ut sit coma pectine lævis:  
Ut modò rore maris, modò se violave, rosâve  
Implicet: interdum candentia lilia gestet:  
Bisque die lapsis Pagasaæ vertice sylvae  
Fontibus ora levet: bis flumine corpora tingat.  
Nec nisi qua decent, electurumque fercum,  
Aut humero, aut lateri pretendant vellera leve.  
Par amor est illis; errant in montibus una;  
Antra simul subeunt: et tum Lapitheæa tecta  
Intrârant pariter; pariter fera bella gerebant.  
Auctor in incerto est: jaculum de parte sinistrâ  
Venit; et inferiûs, quàm collo pectora subsunt,  
Cyllare, te fixit: parvo cor vulnere læsum  
Corporcum cum tóto post tela educta refürxit.  
Protinus Hylone; morietur excipit artus:  
Impositâque manu vulnerum foveat; orae ad ora  
Admovet: atque animæ fugiunt obsistere tentat.  
Ut videt extinctum: dictis, qua clamor ad aures  
læsum parvo vulnerrefürxit cum tóto corporb post tela educta.  
Protinus Hylone excipit mortentes artus: qua foveat vulnerum manu imposiât, qua admovet ora ad ora, atque tentat obsthere fugientes animâs. Ut videt extinctum; dictis qua clamor  
a Et quacunque vir est.  
b crûribus.  

NOTES.  

253. Laudatis signis.] Not common sta- 
tures, but finished with elegance.  
254. Mendosa.] Faulty.  
255. Da colla, &c.] If you do but add a  
horse's head and neck, he would be fit for  
Caster to ride upon.  
256. Sesile.] Broad and fit to sit upon.  
257. Celsa.] Standing up high.  
Toris.] Full chest.  
258. Petiere.] Desired to have him.  
De suâ gente.] Of the Centaur kind.  
259. Abstulit.] Obtained him.  
260. Semiferos.] The Centaurs, half men,  
half beasts.  
261. Cultus.] Neatness.  
262. Rore maris.] Rosemary, an herb of  
a sweet scent.  
263. Celsa.] Standing up high.  
264. Mendosa.] Faulty.  
265. Rore maris.] Rosemary, an herb of  
a sweet scent.  
266. Candidæ.] White.  
267. Pagasæae sylvae.] A wood nigh Pa-  
gagus, a city of Thessaly, which abounds with  
fountains, from whence it takes its name from  
πηγή a fountain.  
270. Pretendat.] Throws over, covers with.  
Vellera.] The shaggy skins.  
Lateri leve.] On the left side, for the  
right was naked.  
271. Errant.] Wander.  
272. Lapitheæa] The house of Pirithous,  
king of the Lapithæ, or rather the cave in  
which the wedding was celebrated.  
274. In incerto.] It is not known who  
throw the dart.  
277. Refürxit.] Became cold.

NOTES.

282. Arcuit.] Hindered, did not suffer. Quod inhaererat illi.] Which was thrust into Cyllaurus.

283. Incubuit.] Leaning on the dart, she ran herself through.

284. Ante oculos, &c.] The sense is; Phaeocomes, that had tied six lions skins together, seems to stand before my eyes.


288. Phonoleniden.] The son of Phoeno-

289. Volubilitas.] The roundness, i.e. his skull.

291. Vimeo querno.] Through the holes of a strainer, made of oaken twigs.

293. Manat.] Flows, runs.

294. Nu![a]dare.] To despoil, to strip.

295. Tuus genitor.] Peleus, for Nestor speaks to Achilles.

297. Ramum bifurcum.] A branch of a tree divided into two parts.

299. Signa.] Nestor shows the fear of a wound he had received.

500. Tunc.] The manners of an old man are very elegantly expressed; for old men are apt to praise themselves.

502. Nullus.] Non, a noun put for an adv.

505. Quadrupedantis.] Four-footed, for he was a Centaur.

506. Adverso vultu.] The opposite side of his face.

Corum.] A spear made of Cornelian tree.

507. Pelethronium.] Of Pelethronus, a mountain of Phocis.
Stravit Erigdumum. Memini et venabula condit
Inguine, Nesseis manibus coniecta, Cymeli.
Nec tu credideris tantum cecinisse futura 316
Ampyciden Mopsum. Mposojectante, bifornis
Occubuit, frustraque loqui tentavit Odites,
Ad mentum linguà, mentoque ad guttura fixo.
Quinque nee Cænus dederat, Stiphelumque,
Bromumque, [Pyracmon.
Antimachumque, Helimumque, securiferumque
Vulnera non memini: numerum, nomenque
notavi.

Provolat Æmathii spoliis æ armatus Halesi.
Quem dederat letho, membris et corpore Latreus
Maximus. Huic ætas inter juvenemque senemque.
Vis juvenilis erat. Variabant tempora cani.
Qui clypeo, galeaque, Macedoniamque sarissâ
Consipicuis, faciemque obversus in agmen ut-
trunque:

Armaque concussit, certumque equitavit in or-
Verbaque tot fudit vacuas animosus in auras:
Et te, Cæni, feram? nam tu mihi Æminæ semper,
Tu mihi Cænis eris. Nec te natalis origo
Communit: mentemque subit, quo praemia
facto,

Quæ viri falsam speciem mercede parâris?
Vel quid nata vide, vel quid sis passa: columque,
I, cape cum calathis; et stamina pollice torque;
Bella relinque viris. Jactanti talia Cænus 331
Extentum cursu missæ latus eruit hastâ,
Quâ vir equo commissus erat. Furit ille dolore:
Nudaque Phyllei juvenis ferit ora sarissâ. [do:
Non secus hæ resiliit, quàm tecti à culmine gran-
Aut si quis parvo feriat cava tympano saxo. 336
Cominus aggrediuit: laterique recondere duro

Phyllei sarissâ. Hæc resiliit non secus quàm grando à culmine tecti: aut si quis feriat
cava tympano parvo saxo. Aggregiur cominus: que lactatur recondere gladium duro
lateri.

Et memini venacula conjeccta
Nesseis manibus coniecta inguine
Cymeli. Nec tu credideris
Ampyciden Mopsum tantum
praedixisse futura. Mposo ja-
culante. bifornis Odites oc-
cubuit, que tentavit loqui
frustra, linguæ fixâ ad men-
tum, mentoque fixo ad gut-
tura Cænus dederat quin-
que nee, Stiphelumque.
Bromumque, Antimachumque,
Helimumque, securiferumque
Pyracmon. Non memini vul-
nerea: notavi numerum, que
nomen. Latreus, maximus
membris et corpore, provolat
armatus spoliis Æmathii Hae-
lesi, quem dederat letho. Àe-
tas huic inter juvenemque se-
memque, vis erat juvenilis.
Cani variabant tempora. Qui
consipicius clypeo galeaque,
Macedoniamque sarissâ, que
obversus faciem in utrunque
agen: concussit arma, que
equitavit in certum orben;
que animosus fudit tot verba
in vacuas auras. Cæni, fer-
ram et se? Nara tu eris em-
per Cenis, tu semper Æminæ
mihi. Nec natalis origo con-
munit te: que subit mentem
quo facto parâris praemia,
quæque mercede parâris fal-
sam speciem viri? vel vide
quid sis nata, vel quid passa;
quæ i, cape colum cum cala-
this: et torque stamina pol-
lice; relinque bella viris.
Cænus hastâ missæ eruit la-
tus extentum cursu illi jactan-
ti talia, quâ vir erat commit-
sus equo. Ille furit dolore;
quæ ferat nuda ora juvenis

NOTES.

317. Æmathii.] Thessalian.
318. Dederat letho.] Had slain.
320. Variabant.] Variegated: some of the
hairs were white and some black.
325. Et te, Cæni, &c.] By way of con-
tempt, he upbraids Cænus with having
been debauched by Neptune. As though
he had said, I will by no means suffer you

to say my companions; and he calleth Cæ-

nus Cænis, by way of contempt, as though
he was still a woman.
329. Vel quid nata.] What thou wast at
first.
334. Phyllæi juvenis.] Cænus of Thessa-

dy. Phyllæ is a town of Thessaly.
337. Cominis aggrediur.] He assault
Cænus with his sword, which he could not
have done, unless he had advanced nearer to
him.
M m m

Duro.] Impenetrable.
Loca non sunt pervia gladio. Inquit, Tamen haud effugies: jugulaberes medio ense, quandoquidem muero est habes; et obliquat ense in latus; que amplectitur illa longa dextra. Plaga facit gemitus, ceu corpore icti marmoris; que lamina est fracta collo percussa. Ut satis præbuit artus illeos miranti; Cænæus igitur, Age nunc, tenetem tua corpora nostro ferro; que dimisit fatiferum ense in annos, tenetem capulo quo movit versatique caecam manum in viscera, que fecit vulnus in vulnere. Ecce rabidi bimbremus ruunt de vasto more; que omnes mituntur; que feruntque tela in hunc unum. Tela retusa cadunt. Elateius Cænæus manet impennis que incrutatnus ab omni iuto. Nova res fecerat attonitos. Monyclus exclamat: Hen ingens deuedes! Populus superamur ab uno, vixque viro. Quamquam ille est vir; nos sumus, quod ille fuit, segnibus actis. Quid immania membra prosum? Quod gemine vires? Quod quid duplex natura junxit in nobis animalia fortissima rerum? reor nos nec esse natos Deâ matre, nec nos Ixione; qui erat tantus, ut caperet spem alta Junonis. Nos superamur ab hoste seminari. Involvit saxis, trabescque, totoque montes super, que elidite vivacem animam sylvis missis. Sylva premat fauces: et erit pro vulnere pondus. Dixit: et insani dejectam viribus Austri 365 Forte trebam nactus, validum coniect in hostem. Exemplumque fuit: parvoque in tempore nudus

Luctatur gladium. Gladio loca pervia non sunt. Haud tamen effugies: medio jugulaberes ense, Quandoquidem muero est habes; et in latus ensen

Obliquat: longâque amplectitur illa dextrâ. Plaga facit gemitus, ceu corpore marmoris icti; Fractaque dissiliuit perccuso lamima collo.

Ut satis illæsos a miranti præbuit artus; Nunc age, ait Cænæus, nostro tua corpora ferro Tentenum: capuloque tenem disimist in annos Ensem fatiferum: caecamque in viscera movit Versatique manum: vulnusque in vulnere fecit. Ecce ruunt vasto rabidi de more bimbremus: Telaque in hunc omnes unum mitunturque feruntque;


Quod fuit ille, sumus. Quid membra immania Qui gemina vires? quid quod fortissima rerum In nobis natura duplex animalia junxit? Nec nos matre Deâ, nec nos Ixione natos


NOTES.

358. Luctatur.] Endeavours, strives.

359. Muro, &c.] The point was blunted.

360. Obliquat.] He gives him an oblique stroke.

361. Cae corpore, &c.] As though marble had been struck: for Cænæus was invulnerable.

362. Praebuit.] He held out, exposed.

363. Fatiferum.] Deadly, fatal.

364. Cæcagamue.] Hidden, covered.

365. Inque cruentatus.] A Tinesis for in- cruentatusque.


367. Segnibus actis.] By cowardly deeds.

368. Quod, &c.] i. e. women. For Cæ- neus had before been a woman.

369. Matre Deâ] Juno, or rather by a cloud, that was imposed upon Ixion for Juno.

370. Tantum.] sc. Tam magnanimus.


372. Seminari.] Half male.

373. Missis sylvis.] By casting trees on him.

374. Elidite.] Squeeze out.

375. Insumi.] Violent.

376. Trabea.] An immense tree.

377. Valuum.] That could not be wounded.

378. Exemplum fuit.] Exemplum is pro-
Arboris Othryserat: nec habebat Pelion umbras. Obrutus immanni cumulo, sub pondere Cæneus \textit{Estut arboreo: congestaque robora duris 370}

Fert humeris. Sed enim postquam super ora caputque [auras; Crevit onus; neque habet quas ducat spiritus Deficit interdum: modò se super aëra frustra Tollere conatur, jactasque evolvere sylvas. 374


Hane ubi Iustrament leni sua castra volatul Mopsus, et ingenti circim clangore sonantem Adspexit, pariterque oculis animoque secutus; O salve dixit, Lapithæe gloria gentis, [neu. Maxine vir quondam, sed avis nunc unica, Cæ- Credita res auctore suo est. Dolor addidit iram: Oppressumque aegrè tulimus tot ab hostibus unum.

Nec prius abstitimus ferrum exercere cruore; Quam data pars letho, partem fuga noxque di- remit.

Notes

properly a thing which is set before us, either to be imitated or avoided. But the person, in whom there is something to be imitated or avoided, is called an Example, i. e. from whence the example is taken. Therefore Monychus was an Exemplum to other Cen- tauras, that they might cast trees upon Cæneus. It is sometimes used for a grievous pun-ishment, which may be a warning to others, that they do not offend. " Terence : Utérque in te exempla elent," That is also called Exemplum, which is used in an o-ration, either for the sake of proving a thing, or disproving it. 368. Nec habebat, &c. As Mount Othrys was, so also was mount Pelion, stripped of its trees. 369. Obrutus.] Overwhelmed, kept down with an huge heap of wood. 370. \textit{Estut.}] Pants for breath. 372. Neque habet, &c.] Nor can he draw his breath. 373. Deficit.] He faints.
Hæcinter Lapithas, et semihomines Centauros, Prælia Tlepolemus Pylio referente dolorem Præteriti Alcideæ tacito non pertulit ore: Atque ait; Herculeæ mirum est oblivia laudis Acta tibi, senior. Certè nihil sæpè referre 395 Nubigenas domitos à se pater ipse solebat. Tristis ad hæc Pylius: Quid me meminisse mæl- lorum


NOTES.

392. Tlepolemus.] The son of Hercules. Pylio.] Nestor, so called from Pylos, a town of Messenia, in which he was born. 393. Præteriti.] Of his father Hercules, passed by unnoticed. Non pertulit.] He did not hear. 394. Herculeæ.] Of Hercules. Oblivia acta tibi.] That you forgot. 396. Nubigenas.] The Centaurs, born of a cloud. Domitos.] Conquered. 397. Tristis.] Nestor being troubled that Tlepolemus censured him, and that he should be obligèd to relate those things that had occasioned his grief. 399. Offensasseque.] The wrongs he did me. 400. Majora fide.] Greater than ought to be believed, mererible. 402. Sed neque, &c.] Nestor observes, that enemies are not to be praised.

Viribus usus avis, pennis rostroque redunco,
Hamatisque viri laniaverat unguibus ora. 418
Tendit in hunc nimiurn certos Tiryntius arcus:
Atque inter nubes sublimia membra ferentem,
Pendentemque ferit, lateri quau jungitur alvi
Nec grave vulnus erat: sed rupit vulnere nervi
Deficient, motumque negant vireoque volandii.
Decidit in terram, non concipientibus auras
Infirma pennis: et quâ levis haeret alae, 423
Corporis affixi pressa est gravitate sagitta:
Perque latus summum jugulo est exacta sinistro.
Num videor debere tui praeconia rebus
Herculis, ò Rhodia ducor pulcherrime classis?
Ne tamen ulterius, quam fortia facta silendo,
Uleciscar frateres, solida est mihi gratia tecum. 431

Haec postquam dulci Neléfus editid ore:
A sermone sensis repetito munere Bacchi,
Surrexerre toris. Nox est data cætera somno.
At Deus aequoreas qui cuspide temperat undas,
In volucren corporis nati Stheneleida versam 436
Mente dolet patria: saevumque perosus Achillem
Exercet memores, plus quam civiliter, iras.
Jamque feré tracto duo per quinquennia bello,
Talibus intonsum compellat Sminthea dictis. 440
O mihi de fratri longè gratissime natis,
Irrita qui mecum posuisti meena Troæ;
Ecuquid, ut has jamjam casuras aspicis arcæ,
Ingemis? aut eequid tot defendentia muros 444
Millia casa doles? eequid (ne persequer omnes)
talibus dictis. O longè gratissime mihi de fratri natis, qui
Troæ: eequid ingemis, ut jamjam aspicis has arcæ casuras? aut eequid doles tot millia casa
defendentia muros? eequid (ne persequer omnes)

NOTES.

418. Hamatisque.] Bent, crooked like a hook.—Viri.] Of Hercules.
419. Tiryntius.] Hercules, so called from Tirynte, a city of Peloponnesus.
423. Et quâ levis, &c.] The arrow which had made only a slight wound in the wing, was forced through the body by its weight in the fall.
427. Juggle sinistro.] Through the left side of the throat.—Exacta.] Driven out.
429. Tui Herculis I sc. Patris.
O ducor, &c.] Renowned Tlepolemus, Admiral of the fleet which thou carried out of the island Rhodes against the Trojans.
452. Neléfus.] Nestor, the son of Neleus.
453. A sermone.] After Nestor's speech.
455. Deus, &c.] Neptune.
436. Volucrem Stheneleida.] A swarm.

Usus viribus avis, pennis, que
reduuco rostro, laniaverar or.

438. Plus quam, &c.] In a hostile manner.
439. Tracto.] Protraced, drawn or lengthened out.
440. Intonsum.] Having long hair.
Sminthea.] Apollo, so called (omitting other conjectures) because when mice infested Chryses, a city of Mysia, he hearing the prayers of the citizens, slew those troublesome creatures with his arrows; the people being sensible of the favour, erected a temple and statue to Apollo Smintheus: for in their dialect mice were called σμινθηαί.
441. Natis.] Of the sons of my brother Jupiter.
442. Irrita.] Perishing, built in vaia. In the following verse he says, casuras.
Hectoris umbra subit circum sua Pergama tracti? Cum tamen ille ferox, belloque cruentior ipso, Vivit adhuc operis nostri populator Achilles. Det mihi se: saxo, triplex quid cuspide possim, Scutiat. At quoniam concurrere cominus hosti Non datur; occultâ necopinorum perde sagittâ. Annum: atque animo pariter patruoque, suoque, Delius indulgens, nebula velatus in agmen Pervenit Iliaccum: mediâque in caede virorum Rara a per ignotos spargentem cerit Achivos 455 Tela Parin: fessu quo Deum, Quid spicula perdis...

NOTES.

471. Nescio quid.] But a little quantity of ashes remains of so great a man as Achilles, not enough to fill one small urn.

475. Hae mensura.] The whole orb of the earth seems to be the measure of the glory of Achilles.

476. Deque armis.] After the death of Achilles, there was a warm dispute between Ajax and Ulysses for his armour and arms.
See Book XIII.

477. Ea.] The armour of Achilles. Tydides.] Diomede, the son of Tydeus. Oileus Ajax.] The son of Oileus. There were two Ajax's, this and the son of Telamon.

478. Minor Atrides.] Menelaus, the younger son of Atreus.

479.] Telamone creato.] Ajax, the son of Telamon, whence he was called Telamonius.

480. Laërtaque.] And Ulysses, the son of Laërtes.

481. Tantalides.] Agamemnon deriving his original from Tantalus.—Removit.] Put it off, he freed himself from.

485. Trajecit.] Transferred.

EXP. FAB. IV. V. VI. & VII. The Grecian Princes being assembled at a feast, expressed their surprise at finding that Cygnus, whom Achilles had engaged, was invulnerable, and at the necessity he was under to close on him and press him to death, after several unsuccessful attacks with spears and darts; on this, Nestor took occasion to relate several battles in which he was personally engaged, and amongst others, that between the Lapithites and the Centaurs, and the necessity the latter were under in order to conquer Cæneus, of pressing him to death, he being as invulnerable as Cygnus. This was occasioned by the treacherous behaviour of the Centaurs, who were invited to celebrate the nuptials of Pirithous and Hippodame; but having drunk to excess, they became inflamed with a lustful passion, from the beauty that appeared in the bride and her fair attendants, whom they seized and used with a brutal violence which raised the resentment of Theseus and the other heroes that accompanied Pirithous. Ovid, in his description of this fight, has mixed with it all that a fruitful fancy could contribute for its embellishment; at the same time preserving the received notions the people then had of the Centaurs, as being monsters of incredible strength and brutal appetites. The incidents introduced in this engagement by Ovid, have a variety that surprises, and are told in a manner peculiar to himself. The Centaurs were supposed to be a people of Thessaly, near mount Pelion, who first trained horses for war, and who being seen in this exercise at a distance, were supposed to be one creature, as were their wives, whom they taught to ride. This skill they carried so high.
thatocrates, an horseman and a Thessalian, became synonymous. The poets feigned them to be the offspring of Ixion and a cloud, which he embraced instead of Juno, but this had its foundation from there being a city called Nephele, which in Greek signifies a cloud. The Centaurs are mentioned to have retired to the mountains of Arcadia, for the Lapithites forced them from their lurking places, pursuing them to the promontory of Melea, where Neptune took them under his protection, that is, they put to sea in order to escape from Hercules, whose resentment they had again drawn on them, by their ill treatment of his preceptor Chiron: others of them retired to the island of the Sirens, where by their voluptuous and debauched lives, they destroyed themselves; and the carcases of such as were buried cast such a noisome stench, that the Locrians who dwelt near the place, were called Ozole, or stinking. The time of their defeat is said to be the 35th year before the siege of Troy.

Pliny informs us, that Phidias and Parrhasius left a most beautiful cartoon, representing this engagement, which was preserved in Athens.

Of these creatures of the imagination, which Ovid supposed them, Trist. l. iv. the ancients created a different species, to whom they attributed the greatest accomplishments and knowledge: for the Centaur Chiron (the son of Saturn and Philira) had the most honourable appointments, as he had the tuition of Æsculapius, Apollo, and Hercules; the first he instructed in physic, the second in music, the third in astronomy, and Achilles he taught to manage the great horse, and to be a master of music; and at last he was placed in the heavens, where he forms the sign Sagittarius in the Zodiac.

Periclymenus, who had the art of transforming himself into different shapes, at last assumed that of an Eagle, when he was killed by an arrow shot by Hercules. From this we are to understand, that he was a brave and warlike prince, who, after having long resisted the attacks of his enemies, was at length killed by an arrow. Neptune is said to have given him this power; that is, his grandfather, who was a maritime prince, and was called Neptune, taught him the art of war, which he industriously made use of, but unfortunately for him, it only served to defer his ruin.

The death of Achilles, which our author mentions in the seventh Fable of this Book, being a remarkable event in history, we shall take notice of the chief circumstances that attended it. Our hero having seen Polyxena, the daughter of Priam, with Cassandra, as she was offering sacrifices to Apollo, fell in love with her, and demanded her in marriage, to which Hector would not consent, unless he would betray the Greeks; this proposal, so injurious to his honour, provoked him so much, that in an engagement with the Trojans, he made up to Hector, whom he killed, and dragged his body thrice round the walls of Troy. Priam, when he went to demand the body of his son, took with him Polyxena, in hopes her presence would contribute to his success. The aged monarch perceiving that Achilles continued his affection for his daughter consented to their marriage, which was to be celebrated in the temple of Apollo.Paris, who concealed himself behind the altar, wounded him in the heel, (the only part in which he was vulnerable) while Deiphobus pretended to embrace him. But to lay aside all fiction of Apollo's directing the blow, (as if it had been necessary that a God should be employed to take away this hero's life, which a mortal could not, as mentioned by Sophocles in his tragedy of Philoctetes,) incidents are introduced to render the manner of his death the more singular. The wound that Paris gave him cut the tendon of the heel, which wound is mortal unless attended by a skilful hand; and to confirm what has been just related, that
tendon has ever since been called after his name. The account of the death of Achilles, however it has been received, was not known to Homer, as that poet says, he died fighting for his country; that a bloody battle, which continued a whole day, was fought by the Greeks for his body, and that though wounded, he avenged his death on all that came in his way, having killed before he expired, Orithous, Hipponous, and Alcithous.

P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON

LIBER XIII.

THE ARGUMENT.

On the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses contend for his armour; the Greek Captains having adjudged it to the latter, Ajax, in resentment, kills himself, and his blood is changed into a flower. Ulysses having brought Philoctetes, who had the keeping of Hercules's arrows, to the siege, the predictions respecting Troy were accomplished: the City is then taken and sacked; and Hecuba becomes a slave to Ulysses.

CONSEDERE duces: et vulgi stante coronâ,
Surgit ad hos clypei dominus septemplicis
Utque erat impatienst iræ, Sigeia torvo [Ajax.

NOTES.

1. Consèdere, &c.] The judges took their seats, the people stood around.

Duces.] sc. Agamemnon, Menelaus, Diomedes, Nestor, Idomeneus, &c.

Vulgi stante coronâ.] The whole army standing in a ring.

2. Surgit.] Juvenal alludes to this place.

Sat. VII.

Septemplicis.] The shield of Ajax was covered with the hides of seven bulls.

Ajax.] The son of Telamon, the brother of Peleus; he was the cousin of Achilles.

5. Utque erat, &c.] Ajax was so impatient in his disposition, as to border on ferocity; and Ovid, to support this character, represents him beginning his discourse with sentences so incoherent, as not to have the least connection, and discovering a mind under the highest perturbation. He attempts not on any excellence of his own to recommend himself, but founds his pretensions to the arms of Achilles on the demerits of Peleus; he was the cousin of Achilles.
Littora respexit, classemque in litorre vultu:
Intendensque manus, Agimus, pro Jupiter! inquit,
Ante rates causam; et mecum confertur Ulysses?
At non Hectoris dubitavit cedere flammis:
Quas ego sustinui; quas hac a classe fugavi.
Tutius est igitur fictis contendere verbis,
Quam pugnare manu. Sed nec mihi dicere
promptum;
Nec facere est isti. Quantumque ego Marte feroci,
Quantum acie valeo, tantum valet iste loquendo.
Nec memoranda tamen vobis mea facta, Pelasgi,
Esse reor; vidistis enim. 'Sua narrat Ulysses:
Quae sine teste gerit, quorum nox conscia sola
est.

Praemia magna peti fator: sed demit honorem
Æmusus: Ajaci. Non est tenuisse superbum,
Sit licet hoc ingens, quicquid speravit Ulysses.

NOTES.

of his antagonist; however, you see in him
so much innate courage, and so much fire of
the soldier, as to engage you in his favour.
On the contrary, you find in Ulysses all the
accomplishments of an experienced orator,
for he was the best speaker in the Grecian
camp; accordingly we find in ver. 125, he
sets out with such a graceful modesty, and
gentleness of disposition, as to bespeak the
favour of his judges, and that too before he
began to address them; but in the progress
of his discourse, he displays the advantages
that the calmness of which he was master,
and the gracefulness of his manner, gave
him over the impetuosity of his competitor;
so that whatever he advanced for his recom-
mandation, Ulysses turns upon him with
such force as he was not able to resist, and
fails him at his own weapons.

Sigéia.] Sigéum was a city and promon-
tory of Troy, near which the Grecian fleet
lay.

5. Intendens.] Stretching out towards the
fleet.—Agimus.] Ajax would show that the
arms were due to him, rather than to Ulysses;
first, by right of succession or inheritance,
because he was cousin-german to Achilles,
and also more nobly descended; and secondly,
by merit, because he had done more noble deeds than Ulysses;
and he adds, that Ulysses was not equal, or fit to
wear the armour.

6. Ante rates.] The ships which I alone
delivered from the firebrands of Hector,
when the Greeks, and Ulysses in particular,
fleet, not able to resist his valour. At this
time, Achilles continuing his resentment to
Agamemnon, for depriving him of Brisseis,
kept within his tent, so that Hector, with a
choice company of Trojan youths, attacked
the Grecian fleet, which he would have
burnt, had he not been beaten off by the
value of Ajax.—Mecum. &c.] He shows
his indignation in this place.

7. At non, &c.] Ulysses did not dare.
8. Hac a classe.] From this fleet. Ajax
pointing to it with his finger, shows it to the
Greeks.

speeches, like an orator.

10. Sed nec, &c.] So Hereules, Lib. IX,
"Melior mihi dextra lingué est."
11. Isti.] sc. Ulysses; the Promoun (iste)
points at a person with contempt.

Quantumque.] A comparison, by which
he shows, that he excelled in fighting, and
Ulysses in talking.

12. Aec.] In the field.

13. Tamen.] He first confesses that he
had not any merit in speaking; but yet,
says he, I have not any occasion to speak;
why should I pretend to recount actions
which were performed by day-light in the
sight of the whole army? whereas the feats
of Ulysses were the works of night and
darkness.

16. Praemia.] The armour of Achilles,
made by Vulcain.

Demit, &c.] He, by attempting to rival
me, is a greater disparagement to me, than
the victory can be glorious, if obtained.

17. Tenuisse.] To have obtained.

Superbum.] Glorious.

18. Sit Iicet, &c.] Although that which
we contend for is of very great value.
Istê tulit pretium jam nunc certaminis hujus; Quo cum victus erit, mecum certâsse feretur. Atque ego, si virtus in me dubitabilis esset, Nobilitate potens essem, Telamone creatus: Menia qui forti Trojana sub Herculce cepit: Litoraque intravit Pagasaeâ Colcha carinâ. Æacus huic pater est: qui jura silicibus illie Reddit, ubi Æolidean saxum grave Sisyphon urget.

Æacon agnoscit summus, prolemque factur Jupiter esse suam. Sic ab Jove tertius Ajax. Nee tamen hæc series in causâ prosit, Achivi; Si mihi cum magnâ non est communis Achille. Frater erat: fratrena peto. Quid sanguinecretus Sisyphio, furtisque, et fraudae simillimus illi, Insert Æacidis alienæ nomina gentis?

An quòd in arma prior, nulloque sub indice veni, Arma neganda mihi? potiorque videbitur ille, Ultima qui cepit; detrectavitque furore Militiam facto: donec solertior isto, Sed sibi inutilior, timidi commenta retextis, qui cepit ultima; detrectavitque militiam facto furôre: donec Naupliades, soletrior isto, sed inutilior sibi, retexit commenta timidi.

NOTES.

19. Istê tulit pretium, &c.] Should it be demeaning to a person of worth and valour to contend with a mean and cowardly person? then he will gain reputation by having disputed with a person much more noble than himself. And such a one is Ulysses, compared with me.

20. Feretur.] It shall be told or reported. For it is an honour to have contended with great men, though you should not gain the advantage.


23. Menia, &c.] Hercules took Troy in the days of Laomedon, returning from the Argonautic expedition.—Sub Hercules.] Hercules carried Telamon to Troy.

24. Litoraque Colcha,] Of Colchos: for Telamon sailed to Colchos with Jason. Pagasaeâ carinâ.] In the ship Argo, that was built near Pagasus, a promontory and town of Thessaly.

25. Huic.] To Telamon.

Qui jura, &c.] Æacus is said to have been a person of that strict justice, that he was chosen judge of the infernal regions by Pluto. Æacus, my grandfather, is a judge, where Sisyphus is tormented.

26. Series.] This order of descent, pedigree.

31. Frater.] Achilles was Ajax's father's brother's son. For Peleus and Telamon were brothers, and cousin-germans were called brothers, because they were born of brothers.

35. Inserta, &c.] Why does he claim kindred with the Æacida, the descendants of Æacus? insero, is, signifies to graft a scion from one tree upon the body of another; the propriety of the metaphor is obvious.

37. Pretior, &c.] Alluding to the stratagem by which Ulysses was forced to the war by Palamedes.

Nulloque sub indice.] It was not necessary to detect any artifice of mine.

35. Pretior, &c.] Who of the Grecian generals was the last that appeared in arms, pretending madness.

Detrectavitque.] He shunned.

57. Solertior,] One of more sagacity and cunning.—Isto.] Than Ulysses.

58. Sibi inutilior.] For it cost him his life. Palamedes having made Ulysses his enemy, was, through a false accusation, condemned by the Grecian army as a traitor.—For the particulars, see No. 12, (Palamedes) in the historical account of the heroes.

Commenta retextis.] Exposed his artifice. While the pretended madman was ploughing, Palamedes laid his son in the furrow, and Ulysses running hastily to save him, the imposture was discovered.
Naupliades animi, vitataque tranxit in arma?
Optima nunc sumat, qui sumere noluit utilla.
Nos in honorem, et donis patruelibus orbi, 41
Obtulimus qui nos ad prima pericula, simus.
Atque utinam aut verus furor ille, aut creditus
esse?

Nec comes hic Phrygias unquam venisset ad
Hortator seclerum! Non te, Pocantia proles, 45
Expositum Lemnos nostros cum crimen haberet.
Qui nunc (ut memorant) sylvestribus abditus
antris,
Saxa moves gemitu: Laërtiadaeque precaris,
Quae meruit: a quae Di, Di dent non vana prece.
Et nunc ille eadem nobis juratus in arma, [ris.
(Heu!) pars una ducem, quo succedere sagittae
Herculis utuntur, fractus morboque fameque,
Velaturque & aliturque avibus: volucreisque
Debita Trojaniexercet spicula fatis. [tendo
Illetamens vivit, quia non comitavit Ulyssen. 55
Mallet et infelix Palamedes esse relictus.
Viveret; aut certe lethe sinè criminé haberet.
Quem malè convicti nimium memor iste furoris
Prodere rem Danaam finxit: factumque probavit
Crimen. Et ostendit, quod c jam praefederat,
Ergo aut exilio vires subduxit Achivis [aurum.
que probavit factum crimen. Et ostendit auran quod jam praefederat. Ergo subduxit vires
Achivis, aut exilio

a quae (si Di sunt) non vana preceris, vel, quae, Di dent, & non vana preceris.
b Venaturque.
c clam.

NOTES.
39. Naupliades] Palamedes, the son of
Nauplius, who was the son of Neptune,
and Amymone, who reigned in Euboea.
40. Optima, &c.] These three lines are
spoken with an irony full of indignation,
as he intimates that Ulysses was no way des-
serving of Achilles' armour; but that he him-
self was most deserving of it.
41. Donis patruelibus.] The arms of his
father's brother's son. — Orbi.] Deprived.
43. Furor.] That madness of Ulysses.
44. Hortator seclerum.] Ulysses, whom
he calls in this place [hortator seclerum] be-
cause, by his advice, Philoctetes had been
left in Lemnos. — Pocantia proles.] O son
of Pean, Philoctetes.
46. Lemnos.] An island dedicated to Vul-
can.
47. Laërtiadaeque.] To Ulysses, the son of
Laertes.
50. Ille eadem, &c.] Philoctetes. At Au-
lis, the Grecian chiefs bound themselves by
an oath, to revenge the cause of Menelans.
54. Debita.] Destined for the destruction
of Troy, by means of which the Fates had
decreed Troy should be taken.
55. Ille.] Philoctetes.
57. Certè.] At least.
58. Ibid.] Upon account of the crimen signifies first as here,
remembrance that Philamedes (who deserved
a crime or guilt itself.
59. Quem.] Philamedes.
Malè convicti furoris.] Of his pretended
madness being detected, which proved unfor-
tunate to Philomedes, for Ulysses pursued him
till he effected his ruin.
Nimium memor.] Upon account of the
remembrance that Philamedes (who deserved
so well of the Grecian army) was wrongly
killed. — Istè.] Ulysses.
60. Praefederat.] What he had previously
hid under ground in Palamedes' tent, to
be in readiness for the proof of his allega-
tions.
61. Exilio—nee.] For by his means Phi-
locetes was left in a desert island, and Pa-
lamedes was stoned to death.
Subduxit.] He took from, drained.

Si perstas certare, locum redeamus in illum: Redde hostem, vulnusque tuum, solitumque timorem: [sub illo. Post clypeumque late: et mecum contendere At postquam eripui; cui standi vulnera vires Non dederant, nullo tardatus vulnere fugit. Hector adest: secunque Deos in praëlia duicit, Quiaque ruit, non tu tantum terveris, Ulysses; Sed fortes etiam; tantum trahit ille timoris. Hunc ego, sanguine successi caëdis ovantem. 85

Hector adest: que ducit Deos secum in praëlia, quaeque ruit, non tu Ulysses tantum terveris; sed etiam fortes; ille trahit tantum timoris. Ego fudi hunc

NOTES.

62. Aut nece.] Causing the army to stone Palamedes.

Sic pugnat, &c.] An irony; these terrors, these frauds, these snares, these wicked contrivances, are his military exploits.


64. Desertum, &c.] The order, "ut rear Nestoræ desertum esse crimem nullum." Ulysses had left Nestor in the field of battle, and the old man was saved by Diomedes.

65. Ulyssen.] The help of Ulysses.

67. Proditus, &c.] He was deserted by Ulysses, and they who desert their comrades in battle are called traitors. Mili.] By me.

68. Sic bene.] He proves the crime of his adversary by the testimony of Diomedes. Tydides.] Diomedes.


75. Conclamat.] When the Trojans saw Socus, one of their companions, slain by Ulysses, they rushed upon him; and he had been killed also, but Ajax came to his assistance, being made acquainted with his situation by Menelaus.

73. Molim clype.] My vast shield.

77. Si perstas, &c.] He addresses himself to Ulysses.

78. Vulnusque.] Made by the spear of Socus.

80. Cui standi, &c.] But, O admirable! he that scarce could stand upon the account of the wound, given him by Socus, when defended by me, was able to run away.

82. Adest.] Came.

Deos in praëlia ducit.] He bears all before him, as if the gods had fought on his side.

85. Non tu, &c.] Emphatically; not only you, who are the most timorous of all men, was put into a fright by Hector's assault; but also the bravest men.

83. Tantum trahit ille timoris.] An epithet: probably an acclamation.
Cominius ingenti resupinium pondere fudi.
Hunc ego poscentem, cum quo concurreret, unus
Sustinui: sortemque meam vovistis, Achivi:
Et vestre valuerre preces. Si quaeritis hujus
Fortunam pugnae; non sum superatus ab illo.
Ecce ferunt Troës ferunque, ignemque, Jove
que

In Danaas classis. Ubi nunc facundus Ulysses?
Nempe ego milic meo protexi pectore puppes,
Splen vestri reeditus. Date tot pro navius arma.
Quod si vera licet mihi dicere; quaeritur ists, Quam
Quam mihi, major honos: conjunctaque gloria
nostra est.

Atque Ajax armis, non Ajaxi arma petuntur.
Conferat his Ithacus Rhesum, imbellemque
Dolona.

Priamidenque Helenum raptu cum Pallade
Luce nihil gestum, nihil est Diomede remoto.
Si semel istadatis meritis tam vilius arma: 101

NOTES.

86. Cominius.] Ajax overthrew Hector
with a great stone.

Fudi.] I laid him prostrate.

87. Hunc.] Hector.

Poscentem cum quo concurreret.] Chal-
 lenging.

88. Sortem.] For nine generals cast lots,
to determine who should accept of the chal-
 lenge given by Hector, which fell upon
Tchamonian Ajax, when night coming on,
they quitted the combat with equal honour,
and made presents to each other, Hector
sent Ajax a sword, and Ajax returned him a
belt.

Sortemque meam vovistis.] You wished
that the lot might fall to me.

89. Et vestre, &c.] Agreeable to their
wish, it fell to Ajax to engage with Hector.

90. Non sum, &c.] In which there was
no small glory, as they both left the field
with equal honour.

91. Ecce ferunt, &c.] This is the circum-
stance which he hints at ver. 7 of this Fable.

Jovemque.] The assistance of Jupiter,
who favoured Hector.

92. Facundus.] Eloquence was of little
use upon such an occasion.

Ithacus.] That Ithacan; it is observable
that he rarely mentions his name Ulysses,
but uses contemptuous apppellations when he
has occasion to speak of him.

93. Nempe ego, &c.] Ajax alone protected
the fleet from being burnt, the other Gre-
cian generals having fled.

Protexi.] I defended.

94. Date.] q d. I have given you so many
ships, in as much as I preserved them at the
hazard of my life; and do not such services
merit some return?

95. Quaeritur ists, &c.] They cannot do
so much honour to Ajax, as Ajax does to
them.

98. Conferat.] Let Ulysses compare with
these brave actions of mine, Rhoesus, king
of Thrace, who came to the assistance of the
Trojans with white horses, and, with his men,
was slain by Diomedes and Ulysses, that
very night he came to Troy.

Ithacus.] Ulysses; so called, from Ithaca
in the Ionian sea, where Ulysses reigned.

Immellemque.] Not warlike, effeminate.

Dolona.] The son of Eunmedes. Ajax
admits that Ulysses had done some things; but
then he puts them in a contemptible light.


Helenum.] Who revealed the secret fates
of the Trojans to the Greeks, and was taken
by Diomedes and Ulysses.

Raptu cum Pallada.] With the Palladium
image of Pallas which he had stolen.

This image, which was made of wood, is
said to have had eyes which seemed to move,
and to have held in one hand a spear. The
Trojans supposed it to have fallen from
Heaven into the temple as he was building.
The Oracle declared, so long as it was pre-
served in Troy, the city could not be taken;
this coming to the knowledge of Diomedes
and Ulysses, they slew the guard in whose
charge it was placed, and carried it off; then
Troy soon fell. It was afterwards preserved
in a temple dedicated to Minerva in Rome,
where Metellus preserved it from being
burnt.
Dividite: et major pars sit Diomedis in ills.
Quo tamen haec Ithaco? qui clam, qui semper
inermis
Rem gerit; et furtis incuncta decipit hostem?
Ipse nitor galeae claro radiantis ab auro
Insidias prodet, manifestabitque latentem.
Sed neque Dulichius sub Achillis casside vertex
Pondera tanta feret. Nec non onerosa gravisique
Pelias esse potest imbellibus hasta lacertis.
Nec cypleus vasti cælatus imagine mundi
Convenit timide, nataque ad furta sinistre.
Debilitaturum quid te petis, improbe, munus?
Quod tibi si populi donaverit error Achivi;
Cur spolieris, erit; non, cur metuariis ab hoste.
Et fuga (qua solà cunctos, timidissime, vincis)
Tarda futura tibi est gestamina tanta trahteti.
Addes, quod iste tus, tam rarò prælia passus,
Integer est cypleus. Nostro, qui tela ferendo
Mille patet plagis, novus est successor habendus.
Denique quid verbis opus est; spectemur agendo.
Arma viri fortis medios mittant in hostes; 121
Inde jubete peti; et referentem ornate relatis.
Finierat Telamone satus; vulgique secutum
Ultima murmur erat. Donec Laërtius heros
Adstitit: atque oculos paulum tellure moratos
Sustulit ad proceres; exspectatoque resolvit
Ora sono: neque abest facundis gratia dictis.

105. Spectemur] Let us be proved,
121. Viri fortis.] Of Achilles.
122. Indc.] From the midst of the ene-
125. Finierat, &c.] These are the words of
126. Ultima.] scil. verba; a murmur, a
the poet, till you come to Si mea, &c.
127. Laërtius heros.] Ulysses.
125. Adstitit.] Rose up.

NOTES.

110. Clypeus vasto, &c.] On the shield of
112. Debilitaturum.] That would debili-
Achilles were engraven the system of the
tate or weaken.
world, the heaven and stars, the earth, with
116. Trahtenti.] This was spoke with great
its cities and inhabitants; and also the ocean.
propriety; for those things which we are not
able to carry, we draw or drag along.

118. Secutum.] From the midst of the ene-
ty.
124. Ultima.] scil. verba; a murmur, a
buzz ran through the people, each giving his
opinion to his neighbour.
127. Gratia.] The good opinion, the fa-
vour of the hearers, which a gentleness of
address and soft language do naturally or-
cillate.
Si mea cum vestrís valuissest vota, Pelasgi,
Non foret ambigus tanti certaminis hæres:
Tuque tuis armis, nos te potemur, Achille.
Quem quoniam non aequa mihi vobisque negærunt
Fata, (manuque simul veluti lachrymantia terst
Lumina) quis magno melius succedet Achilli,
Quia per quæm magnus Danaïs successit Achilles?
[videtur; Huic modo ne prosit, quod, ut est, hebes esse,
Neve mihi noceat, quod vobis semper, Achivi, Profuit ingenium; meaque hæ facundia, si
qua est,
Quæ nunc predomino, pronobisæ pe locutaest,
Invidià caret: bona nec sua quisque recuset.
Nam genus, et pronovos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Fixà ca nostra voco. Sed enim, quia retulit Ajax
Esse Jovis pronepos, nostri quoque sanguinis
auctor
Jupiter est; totidemque gradus distamus ab illo.
Nam mihi Laërtes pater est, Arcesius illi,
Jupiter huic: neque in his quisquam damnatus
et exul.

NOTES.

128. Si mea, &c.] In order to procure the
favour of the judges, he moves their passions,
by reciting the circumstances of the death of
Achilles; for he knew that a heart once opened
to pity, sympathises with the speaker, and may
be led whither he pleases.

131. Non aequa.] Not kind, cruel.

133. 134. Succedat—successit.] These
words are taken here in two different senses,
which a more exact writer than Ovid would not
have attempted: the former signifies to
succeed or to come in the place of; the latter,
to come amongst, or to come to the assistance
of.

134. Quam per quem, &c.] Than he by
whose means Achilles was brought to the
Trojan war, and that was Ulysses. For what
beof Achilles, see No. 3, of the history of the
heroes, &c. placed before the XIth Book.

135. Huic modo, &c. Ajax acknowledged
himself inferior to Ulysses in point of
speaking, which inclined the hearers to favour
him; this being perceived by Ulysses, he begs
they would not admit of such an indulgence,
as it would depreciate an excellence, and ren-
der its want no less valuable than its possess-

137. Ingenium.] Wit, genius, quickness
of thought.

Menaque, &c.] Ulysses endeavours to free
himself of any suspicion of arrogance, and at
the same time to make a reply :
"—— Quantumque ego Marte fero,
"Quantum acie valo, tantum valet istic
"loquendo."


139. Invidià caret.] Be free from envy;
i. e. let it not draw upon me the envy or
disaffection of my judges. For Ajax had
endeavoured to make Ulysses enviéd for his eloquence, when he said, Tuüius est fictis igitur
tendere contingebis, Quum pugnare mane,
Bona nec, &c.] Nor let a man disclaim the
advantages he may have over his adversary;
i. e. if I have superior abilities, why should I be refused the use of them? He
calls these advantages (sua) a man’s own, in
opposition to those in the next line which are
not a man’s own, and upon which Ajax had
valued himself, nobilitate potens.

142. Retulit esse Jovis.] Himself to be Ju-
piter’s grandfather. A Greek construction.

145. Totidem.] As many as Ajax, namely,
three steps.

146. Illi.] To Laërtes.

145. Huic.] To Arcesius.

Quisquam damnatus, &c.] As Peleus, the
father of Achilles, and Telamon, the father of
Ajax were. For Peleus slew his brother Pho-
cus, (See Lib. XI.) and Ulysses asserts, that
Est quoque per matrem Cyllenius addita nobis Altera nobilitas. Deus est in utroque parente. Sed neque materno quod sum generosior ortu, Nec mihi quod pater est fraterni sanguinis insinos. Proposita arma peto: meritis expendite causam. Dummodò quod fratres Telamon Peleusque fuerunt, 

151


Ergo operum quomiam nudum certamen habetur; Plura quidem fecit, quam quae comprehende dictis In promptu mili sit. Rerum tamen ordine ducar. Præsia venturi genitríx Nereía lethi 162 Dissimulat cultu natum. Decerpat omnes, 

Nereía genitríx, præsia lethi sui filii venturi, dissimulat natum cultu multíbri. Fallacia sumptæ vestis deceperat omnes, a num, si petat, auferet, &c.

NOTES.

Telamon was not innocent of his brother's death, having wounded him with his sword in the neck; for which they were banished by Æacus. Ulysses mentions these in order to lessen what was objected to him respecting Sisyphus, who was counted among his ancestors by his mother's side. And in this he shows himself to be more noble than Ajax; as not any marks of infamy appeared against him on his father's side, whereas the father and uncle of Ajax were both banished for killing their brother. This, "damnatus et exul," is in return for Ajax's hint, ver. 25. — "ubi Æoliden saxum grave Sisyphon urget." 146 Cyllenius.] Mercury, so called from Cyllene, a mountain of Arcadia. The mother of Úlysses was the daughter of Autolycus; whose father was Mercury. 149 Insoms.] Innocent, guiltless. 151 Dummodò, &c.] Ajax was nearly related to Achilles, on which he founded no small pretensions to his arms; of this Úlysses was so sensible, that he begs the contention should rather be determined by their services: alleging, that if consanguinity was to have any weight, other candidates might be found whose pretensions were as well founded. 155 Íli.] To Achilles. 156 Phthian.] Where Peleus is. Scyron.] Where Pyrrhaeus is. The Greeks sent for him afterwards to the war. 157 Teucer.] This Teucer was brother to Ajax by the same father, but not by the same mother; Teucer was the son of Telamon by Hesione; Ajax by Eribea. 159 Ergo operum, &c.] For the question is, which of us has best served the Grecian army by our exploits? I am not able to recount what I have done. 162 Præsia venturi, &c.] Úlysses begins here to relate his particular services without the least ostentation. Genitríx Nereía.] Theis, the daughter of Nereus, was the mother of Achilles. 165 Dissimulat.] Simuló or simuló, as, signifies to make alike: dissimuló, to make unlike; therefore, the first signifies also, to suppose a thing to be, that is not: and the latter, to suppose a thing not to be, that really is, or hence, to conceal. These significations are set forth in our dictionaries; but not in the regular order they flow from the radix. The compilers of such books have not sufficiently attended to this, hence it is, that they give many words seemingly of contrary significations, at least very different, which might have been avoided by attending to etymology—N. & N. I would therefore advise the young scholar carefully to learn the primary significations of words, when the diversity would easily follow, and be more readily obtained. Cultu, &c.] By his dress; for Achilles was disguised in the habit of a virgin.
In quibus Ajacem, sumptae fallacia vestis.
Arma ego fœmineis animum moturavit irilem 165
Mercibus inserui. Neque adhuc projicerat heroè
Virgineos habitus. Cüm parum hastamque
tenenti,
Nate Dea: Pergama peritura reservant sibi. Quid dubi-
tas evertere ingentem Tro-
jam? injeci manum; que misi
fortem ad fortia, ergo opera illius sunt mea. Ego domui
Telephon pugnantem hasta : 
que refeci victum orantem. 
Quod Thèbeæ eccidère est me-
num Credite me cepisse Les-
bon, me Tenedon, Chrysenque, et Cyllan, urbes Apollini-
is, et Scyron. Putate 
Lyrmia 
ensis capta concussisse
solo mea dextrâ. Utque ta-
ccam alias ; nempe dedi qui
posset perdere sævum Hecto-
ra. Inclytus Hector jacet per
me. Peto hæc arma, illis ar-
mis, quibus Achilles est in-
ventus. Dederam Achilli vivo,
reposco post fata illius. Ut
dolor unus pervenit ad om-
nes Danaos; que mille cara-
æ complurum Euboicam Aulid;
flamina expectata diu sunt;
nulla aut contraria classi ; du-
ræque sortes jubent Agamemnona
Immeritam sævæ natam mahtare Dianæ. 185

NOTES.

164. In quibus.] Among whom.
165. Arma.] A sword, spear, and shield.
166. Projecerat.] Had laid aside.
171. Ergo, &c.] Ulysses ascribes to him-
self the merit of the services done by Achilles,
as it was owing to him that he assisted at the
Trojan war.
172. Orantemque refeci.] I healed the
wound with the same spear that gave it.
173. Thèbeæ.] How many cities were there
of this name which is meant here?
174. Tenedon, &c.] Trojan cities in which
Apollo was worshipped.
176. Proculbusse solo.] Levelled to the
ground.
177. Sævæ.] Great, terrible.
180. Vivo dederam.] sc. Achilles dederam
Arma, the weapons, which were placed among
the female ornaments. For then Achilles
began first to handle arms.
181. Dolor unus.] After his death.
181. Dolor unus.] The resentment of
Menelaus.——Dolor. | Ulysses proceeds to
mention this own personal merit, which he
proved to be superior to that of Ajax. For
when the Grecian fleet came to Aulis, they
were detained by a tempest; whereupon the
Augurs being consulted, gave answer that
Diana must be appeased with the blood of
Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, who
had accidentally killed a doe that be-
longed to the Goddess.—See the Introductory
Preface before the XIth Book, for the
manner by which the Goddess was rendered
propitious.
182. Unius.] Of Menelaus, because of Helena
that had been stolen from him.—Pervenit
ad Danaos, &c.] It stirred up all the Greeks.

184. Flamina.] The winds.

185. Natam.] Iphigenia, his daughter.
 Denegat hoc genitor: Divisque irascitur ipsis: Atque in rege tamen pater est. Ego mite parentis Ingenium verbis ad publica commoda verti. Nunc equidem fateor, fassoque ignoscat Atrides; Difficilem tenui sub iniquo judice causam. Hunc tamen utilitas populi, fraterque, datique Summa movet sceptri; laudem ut cum sanguine penet.

Mittor et ad matrem: Quae non hortanda, sed Decipiendia fut. Quo si Telamoniis isset, Orba suis essent etiamnum linea ventis. Mitto et Iliacas audax orator ad arces: Visaque et intrata est alte mihi curia Trojae. Plenaque adhuc erat illa viris. Interritus egi, Quam mihi mandarunt communiis Graeci, causam: Accusoque Parin: praedamque Helenamque reposco:

Et moveo Priamum, Priamoque Antenarum junctum. At Paris, et fratres, et qui rapuere sub illo, Vix tenuere manus (scis hoc, Menelaè) nefandas: Praimaque lux nostri tecum fuit illa pericli. Longa referre mora est, quae consilioque manus Utiliter feci spatiosi tempore belli.


NOTES.

186. Genitor.] Her father Agamemnon.
187. Atque in rege, &c.] Though he loved his people, he loved his daughter also; and therefore it was no easy matter to prevail upon him.
188. Pater.] The affection of a father.
189. Difficilem.] Because of the partiality of the judge; for Agamemnon seemed to be governed more by his paternal affection than the public good.—Tenui.] I gained.
192. Summa dati sceptri.] The supreme power committed to him by the Greeks: Sceptrum, being an emblem of power, signifies power also.
193. Laudem.] Glory. All these motives were urged by Ulysses to engage Agamemnon in the public interest. His brother Menelaus had the chief command given him.
194. Sanguine.] Of Iphigenia to be offered.
195. Inter peneset, &c.] To purchase glory, &c.
196. Hortanda.] To be euted, persuaded.
197. Decipiendra.] Ulysses entreated the mother of Iphigenia, to permit her daughter to go with him, under pretence of her having been espoused to Achilles by Agamemnon.
198. Orba suis essent, &c.] We should not have had a favourable wind until now; as if he had said Telamoniis, i. e. Ajax would never have obtained Iphigenia.
199. Mittor, &c.] The Greeks, before they proceeded to hostilities, sent ambassadors to Troy to offer terms, which the Trojans foolishly rejected.—Ulysses was one of these ambassadors, Menelaus himself another.
200. Praedamque.] Whatsoever Paris had carried away with Helena.
201. Antenora junctum.] Either by place, or because he assented to the opinion of Priamus; for Antenor was always of an opinion, that Helena should be restored to Menelaus.
203. Vix tenuere manus.] They hardly abstained from violence: I was near being killed.
204. Nefandas.] For it is a great offence to do violence to the persons of ambassadors.
206. Spatiosi belli.] Of a long and tedious war, that continued the tenth year.


NOTES.

207. Primas acies.] After the first skirmish or engagement.

209. Demum.] Only at least.

210. Quod facis.] He addresses himself to Ajax.

211. Quid facis, &c.] What use were you of to the Grecians?

214. Quo sinus alendi.] I provide provisions and arms for the army.

216. Ecce, &c.] The ancients used to call them monitis, in which the Gods themselves appeared.

218. Ecce Jovis, &c.] When Achilles, through resentment for the indignity offered, had retired to his ships, Agamemnon, in order to discover the affections of the people, acquaints them, that Jupiter in a dream had ordered him to return to Greece, for that they could not take Troy: but this artifice was near producing a very serious effect; the people were for returning in reality, and it was with great difficulty they were prevented. Ulysses was principally active in persuading them to stay.

218. Auctore.] Lest he should offend Agamemnon by reciting this adventure, he places the blame of it to the account of Jupiter.

219. Non sitat.] An irony, by which Ulysses intimates, that Ajax was not able to prevent them from returning home.

221. Dat, &c.] Let him say something; let him give any advice that the people will follow.

222. Non crat, &c.] To Ajax who always boasted of great things, this was not of much importance; for there was occasion of much eloquence to detain them, when they were just ready to depart.

224. Inimonestoque.] Dishonourable and cowardly.

226. Concitat.] Moves, induces you to go away.—Captam.] Not indeed already taken; but in such a state as must render it easily to be taken.

228. In qua.] To which, or on which account.

229. Profugâ.] That was ready to sail.

230. Atrides.] Agamemnon.
Nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quiquam Ausit. At ausus erat reges incessere dictis
Thersites, etiamper me haud impune, protervis
Erigor: et trepidos cives exhorior in hostem;
Amissamque mea virtutem voce reposco. 236
Tempore ab hoc quocunque potest fecisse videri
Fortior iste, meum est: a quem dantem tergat
retraxi.

Denique de Danais quis te laudatve petivit?
At sua Tydides mecum communicat acta:
Meprobant: et socios sempiter confidit Ulysses. 240
Est alicquid, de tot Graiorum millibus, unum
A Diomed legi. Nec me sors ire jubebat:
Sic tamen et spreto noctisque hostisque periculo,
Ausum eadem, quæ nos, Phrygia de deo Dolonana
Interimo: non antè tamen, quàm cuncta eoægi
Prodere, et edidici quid perfida Troja pararet.
Omnia cognœram: nec, quod specularis, habebam:

Et jam præmissâ poteram cum laude reverti.
Haud contentus cæ, petii tentoria Rhesi:
Inque suis ipsum castris comitesque peremi.

Atque ita captivo victor votisque potitus,
Ingredior currus laetos imitante triumphos.
suis castris. Atque ita victor, quo potitus captivo votisque, ingredior currus imitante laetos
triumphos.

a qui.

NOTES.

231. Telamoniades.—Ajax, the son of Tel-
amon.
232. Incessere.—To provoke, to irritate.
Dictis protervis.—With reproaches, with
upbraidings.
233. Thersites.—Not any one in the Grec-
ian army was more deformed, or had a
more impertinent tongue.
Haud impune.—Not unpunished: for
when he reviled Agamemnon, Ulysses cor-
rected him with his sceptre.
235. Repose.—I pressed it upon their
minds.
236. Tempore ab hoc, &c.—Whatsoever
has been done by Ajax, since I kept him from
running away, is to be attributed to me.
237. Iste.—That Ajax.
238. Denique, &c.—He answers to what
Ajax objected to in the 100th verse.
Petite.—sc. Sociam.
240. Probat.—Praises or approves of.
241. Est alicquid, &c.—It is honourable to
be chosen a companion to a brave man. For
Diomedes, of all the Greeks, made choice
of Ulysses to be his companion in viewing
the Trojan camp.
242. Nec me, &c.—He intimates that he
went uninvited to view the enemies camp

with Diomedes.—Nec me sors, &c.—It was
not by lot that I engaged, as was the situa-
tion of Ajax when he fought with Hector.
243. Spreto noctis, &c.—An answer, to
(luce nihil gestum.)
244. Quæ nos,—scil. audebanus.
245. Non antè, &c.—sc. Interim.
246. Prodere.—To discover.—Perfida
Troja.—The perfidious Trojans; this epithet
was given to Troy for their behaviour in this
war, as well as in the days of Laomedon.
247. Specular.—I should search out as
a spy.
248. Et jam præmissâ, &c.—I did discover
the motions of the enemy, which was what I
engaged to; and I might have returned with
no small share of glory (præmissâ). The
news of which had blown before me.
249. Rhesi.—A King of the Thracians, and
an auxiliary of the Trojans, whom Ulysses
slew with his companions, and brought
away his white horses into the camp.
252. Currus.—He means the chariot and
horses of Rhesus.

Imitante.—I mount the chariot, which was
almost like a triumphal one. He alludes to
the triumphal horses and chariots in which
the Roman conquerors were usually carried.
Negate mihi arma viri, cujus equos hostis poposcerat pre-
tium pro nocte; fuetique Ajax benignior. Quid referam agmina 
Lycii Sarpedonis devastatae meo ferro? Fudi Cera-
non Iphitiden, et Alastoraque, Chromiumque, Alcan-
drumque, Haliumque, Noe-
monaque, Prytanique cum multo sanguine, que dedi 
Thouona exulto cum Chersida-
mante, et Charopen, quoniam actum immittibus fatis: 
quiunque minores celebris pro-
cubure sub membris urbis nos-
trum manu. Cives, et vulnera 
sunt mihi pulchra ipso loco. 
Nec credite vanis verbis. En 
aspite. Que deducti vestem 
manu, et ait, Haeque sunt pec-
tora exercita vestris rebus. At 
Telamonius impendit nihil 
sanguinis per tot annos in so-
cios; et habet corpus sine 
vulnera. Tamen quid hoc refert, 
si refert se tulisse arma pro 
Pelagia classe contra Troas 
Jovenque? Confiteorque tuit: 
enim neque est meum detrec-
tare maligne benefacta. Sed 
nec solus occupat communia, 
atque reddat aliquem honorum vobis quoque. 

NOTES.

255. Pro nocte.] For one night’s service.
254. Arma negate mihi, &c.] seil. (illius) 
arma enus equos, &c. Hector had engaged 
to give Dolos the horses of Achilles for one 
night’s service.

Negate.] An irony that Ulysses makes use 
of, to show that the arms of Achilles 
ought to be denied to Ajax, and given to him.

Benignior.] More worthy.

Fueritque, &c.] And Ajax pretends to 
have been mere liberal of his services. Be-
ignius signifies generous in giving: malignus 
sparing or parsimonious; I wish, therefore, it 
could be read, fuetique benignior Hector.

255. Sarpedonis. | The son of Jupiter by 
Europa, brother of Minos, and king of 
Lyrea; Sarpedon being an auxiliary to the 
Trojans, and many of his companions being 
slain by Ulysses, was himself last killed by 
Patroclus.

257. Iphitiden.] The son of Iphitus.
259. Exitioque deit.] And I slew.
260. Ictum.] Driven into my way by his 
cruel fates.
262. Sunt et mihi.] A reply to ver. 117, 
and ver. 118.
265. Ipso pulchra loco.] Received by ex-
posing my breast: For it was a disgrace to 
be wounded in the back.

264. Aspicite.] It was looked upon by the 
ancestors to be very honourable to shew the 
wounds that had been received from the ene-
my.—Deduci.] He removes, he turns on 
one side.

268. Quid tamen, &c.] As though he had 
said nothing to the purpose. For Ulysses 
confutes what Ajax had boasted of: that he 
singly had repelled the Trojan fire-brands 
from the Grecian fleet. For, says he, there 
were others besides him; particularly Patro-
clus, who in the armour of Achilles, withstood 
the enemies attempt to fire our ships.

Hoc refert.] Where is the mighty conse-
quence in his having defended the fleet? 
Jovenque.] For Jupiter was on the side 
of Hector and the Trojans.

270. Benefacta.] Brave or good actions. 
Maligne detractare.] To detract from with 
malignity and reviling.

271. Sed nec communia, &c.] Only let not 
Ajax arrogate to himself, what is belonging 
to you as well as to him.

272. Vobis.] A well-timed compliment to 
the judges.

275. Actorides.] The son of Actor, Patroclus, repulsed the Trojans; the glory of Ajax then is not so great, since others could repulse them as well as he. 274. Defensore.] Hector. For he was the defender of the Trojans. 275. Asum, &c.] For Ajax had arrogated this to himself, ver. 87. "Hunc ego poscentem illum quo concurseret, unus Sustinui." This Ulysses refutes, by observing, that Ajax did not engage with Hector of his own accord, but by lot. 276. Putat.] He conceits. Oblitus regisque, &c.] Here he again pays due respect to the judges, which Ajax had neglected to do, or from vanity not submit to. —Regisque.] Of Agamemnon. Ducumque—nonus, &c.] Nine heroes cast lots, as we learn from Homer. 277. Prebatus munere sortis.] He was preferred before others no otherways than by lot. For of the nine persons, one of whom was to engage Hector by lot, Nestor directed each man to cast his lot into his helmet, when that of Ajax was first drawn, which determined his engaging. 278. Fortissime.] He addresses himself to Ajax ironically. What was, thou most magnanimous hero, the issue of this combat? 279. Hector abit, &c.] Hector retired to Troy, not in the least injured, having received no wound from Ajax. He shews, that Ajax did nothing extraordinary in that engagement. 280. Me miserum! &c.] He speaks again to the passions; and replies to the obloquy of Ajax, ver. 107. Ulysses seems to have wept at the pronouncing this. Quanto.] sc. Cum. 281. Graiwm.] Te'lyas' Aya'wv., i. e. the fortress of the Greeks. 283. Referrem, &c.] I raised the body from the ground, and carried it upon these shoulders from the field of battle. 285. Laboro.] I wish or desire. 287. Certe.] At least, hinting at the stupidity of Ajax. Sensurus.] That is sensible of, and shall put a due value on. 288. Scilicet.] To be sure; this is spoken with a degree of contempt, scilicet, for scire licet; as ilicet, for ire licet. Cærum mater.] Thetis, a sea-goddess. 289. Ambitosius.] Thetis made use of all her influence to prevail on Vulcan to make these arms. 290. Rudis, &c. miles.] He derides Ajax for coveting arms, the designs upon which he did not understand. 291. Cælamina.] The engravings.

NOTES.

293. Pleiadasque,] What the Pleiades and Hyades are, I have noted in the Vth Book. Arcton.] Arctos is the lesser Bear, and is the only one of all the constellations that never sets.

294. Orionis ensem.] Orion with his sword. A southern constellation, very conspicuous, consisting of thirty-two stars.

296. Quid quod, &c.] He answers to the charge against him; ver. 36.

297. Incepto labori.] To the war begun.

300. Ego, &c.] I came earlier to the war than Achilles.

304. Cum tanto, &c.] Where so great a man, as Achilles had offended as much as I. 305. Ille.] Achilles lying hid in the women's apartment.

306. Neve, &c.] It is no wonder that Ajax speaks reproachfully of me, when he does not spare you; as Ulysses cannot vindicate what he mentioned respecting Palamedes, he connects the judges with it, in order to cast an odium upon his adversary.

307. Feros dolores.] The pain he felt from the wound of Hercules' arrow.

If I have been guilty of a fault in accusing Palamedes, who was innocent, it was wrong in you to condemn him. By this insinuation, Ulysses denies the charge, and clears both himself and the nobles.

510. Naupliades.] Palamedes, the son of Nauplius.

512. Pretioque, &c.] The money that was found in his tent condemned him.

513. Nem Poaeantiadem, &c.] Ulysses refutes what he was accused of respecting Philoctetes; and says, he was left in the island of Lemnos by the consent of the princes. Vulcana Lemnos.] So called, because Vulcan, who was cast headlong out of heaven by Jupiter, fell on the island of Lemnos.

514. Esse reus, &c.] Ought I to be accused?

515. Consensistis.] You consented that I should leave him in Lemnos to be cured.

517. Feros dolores.] The pain he felt from the wound of Hercules' arrow.
Paruit; et vivit. Non hæc sententia tantùm Fida, sed et felix; cum sit satis, esse fidelem. Quem quoniam vates delenda ad Pergama poscunt;

Ne mandate mihi. Meliûs Telamonius ibit; Eloquioque virum morbis iraque furentem Molliet: aut aliquä producet callidus arte. Antè retrò Simois fluet, et sinè a frondibus Ide Stabit, et auxilium promittet Achaíâ Trojâe; Quâm, cessante meo pro vestris pectore rebus, Ajacis stolidi Danaïs solertia prosit. 327 Sis licèt infestus sociis, regique, mibique, Dure Philoctete: licèt excecrere, meumque Devoveas singûm fine caput; cupiasque dolenti 330 Me tibi fortè dari; nostrumque haaurire cruorem; [Utque tui mihi, sic fiat tibi copia nostri:] Te tamen aggrediari: mecumque reducere nitâr,

Tamque tuis potiar (faveat Fortuna) sagittis; Quâm sum Dardanio, quem cepi, vate potitus: Quâm responsa Deûm, Trojanaque fata retexi: Quâm rapui Phrygiae signum penetrale Minervæ

NOTES.

519. Felix.] As to the success of it.
Cum, &c. Though it be sufficient, i. e. though no other apology need be offered, than that this counsel was friendly.

320. Quem. Philoctetes. For it was ordained by the Fates, that Troy should not be taken without the arrows of Heracles, which were given to Philoctetes; and therefore it was necessary that Philoctetes should be present with these arrows.

321. Ne mandate, &c.] These three lines are an irony.

324. Antè, &c.) The nature of things shall sooner be changed, than the Genius of Ajax shall do you any service.

326. Pectore.) My counsel.

327. Solertia.) Sharpness of wit.

328. Sis licet, &c.] An apostrophe. He addresses himself from Ajax to the absent Philoctetes.

Sociis.] To the Greeks.

Legisque.] And to Agamemnon.

329. Exsecrere. You may curse. In the mean time Ulysses answers to the 47th verse.

330. Devoveas, &c.] Though you should utter against me those imprecations, which Ajax mentioned, ver. 48.

353. Aggrediari.] Notwithstanding your threats of vengeance, I will still labour my point.

354. Tamque, &c.] I will have thy arrows as much in my power, as I had Helenus, the prophetic son of Priam, together with the Palladium, which it was necessary to secure, else Troy could never have been taken.

Faveat.] &c. Dummodo.

356. Quäm responsa, &c.] Ulysses had learned the will of the Gods from Helenus; which was, that Troy should not be taken, as long as the Palladium was kept in it; and from Dolon, that the city would likewise be preserved, if the horses of Rhesus should drink of Xanthus, &c. These conditions were called the Fates of Troy.

357. Signum, &c.] The Palladium, i. e. the fatal image of Dallas; that Ulysses, with the assistance of Diomedes, stole out of Troy.

P p p

Perque feros enses, non tantum mœnia Tröüm, Verum etiam summas arces intrare: suaque Eriplex aede Deam: raptamque b efferre per hostes?

Quæ nisi fecisset; frustra Telamone creatus

Gestasset laevà taurorum tergorna septem.

Illà nocte mihi Trojàe victoria parta est:

Pergama tum vici, cùm vinci posse coegi.

Desine Ty'diden c vultuque et murmure nobis 350
Ostentare meum. Pars est sua laudis in illis.

Nec tu, cùm sociâ olpeum pro classe tenebas,
Solus eras: tibi turba comes, mihi contigit unus.

Qui, nisi pugnacem seicret sapiente minorem
Esse, nec indomitâ deberi præmia dextrae, 355
Ipse quoque haec pereuter: pereuter moderator

Ajax,

Eurypylusque ferox, claroque Andromenonatus:
Nec minus Idomeneus, patriâque creatus eâdem
Meriones: pereuter majoris frater Atridæ.

Quippe manu fortes (nec sunt tibi Marte secundi)
Consiliis cessere meis. Tibi dextera bello 361

principal agent in those exploits.

342. Exenibus.] The watches and sentinels of the enemy, which are properly, those guards that do duty at a distance from a camp, commonly called the picquets.
344. Suaque aede.] From her temple.
353. Deam.] Plaas, i. e. Palladium, or image of Pallas.
347. Gestasse.] The slow spondee of this line seem to ridicule the unwieldiness of the great Ajax and his shield.
348. Illa nocte.] When I carried off the Palladium.
349. Ty'diden meum.] Diomedes, my friend. Ajax had alleged in verse 100, that Ulysses was no way concerned without Diomedes.
350. Desine, &c.] It is to be supposed that Ajax, by his looks and gestures at this time, was pointing out Diomedes, as the

NOTES.

342. Exenibus.] The watches and sentinels of the enemy, which are properly, those guards that do duty at a distance from a camp, commonly called the picquets.
344. Suaque aede.] From her temple.
353. Deam.] Plaas, i. e. Palladium, or image of Pallas.
347. Gestasse.] The slow spondee of this line seem to ridicule the unwieldiness of the great Ajax and his shield.
348. Illa nocte.] When I carried off the Palladium.
349. Ty'diden meum.] Diomedes, my friend. Ajax had alleged in verse 100, that Ulysses was no way concerned without Diomedes.
350. Desine, &c.] It is to be supposed that Ajax, by his looks and gestures at this time, was pointing out Diomedes, as the
Utilis; ingenium est, quod eget moderamine nostro.

Tu vires sinè mente geris: mihi cura futuri est.

Tu pugnare potes: pugnandi tempora mecum Eligit Atrides. Tu tantum corpore prodes; 365 Nos animo. Quantoque etiam qui temperat, antet.

Remigis officium; quanto dux militiae major;
Tanto ego te supero. Nec non in corpore nostro Pectora sunt potiora manu. Vigor omnis in illis. At vos, o proceres, vigili date premia vestro; 370 Proque tot annorum cura, quos anxius ego,
Hunc titulum meritis pensandum reddite nostris, Jam labor in fine est. Obstantia fata removi:
Altaque, posse capi faciendo, Pergama cepi. Per spes nunc socias, casuraca medias Trum, Perque Deos oro, quos hosti nuper ademii; 376 Per, si quid, superest, quod sit sapienter agendum;
[Si quid adhuc audax, ex præcipitiæ petendum; Si Troja fatis aliquid restare putatis;]
Este mei memores; aut si mihi non datis arma;
Huic date. Et ostendit signum fatale Minervæ, Mota manus procerum est: et, quid facundia posset,

Re b patuit; fortisque viri tuit arma disertus.

Flamme curis, quas anxius, &c.

382 Tum patuit.

362. Ingenium.] sc. Sed. For Ulysses allows strength of body to Ajax.

365. Mente.] Without wit or conduct. Mihi cura futuri est.] I have a provident eye upon what may happen.

366. Qui temperat ratem.] That steers a ship. Anteit:] A spondælo, by making a diphthong of the vowels.

369. Vigor.] It is the vigour of the mind that is chiefly to be prized.

370. Vigii vestro.] To him who was your guard.

371. Tot annorum cura.] Ulysses was solicitous for the Greeks more than ten years.

372. Hunc titulum meritis, &c.] The honour which is due as a reward for my watchings and labour, undertaken for the public good.

373. Jam labor, &c.] For my labour being finished, my reward becomes due.

374. Posse capi.] That it was possible to take it. So 5. Trist. "Et facis accepto mmere posse frui."

375. Per spes socias.] By our united hopes.

376. Perque Deos.] This may signify either the Palladium, or the protection of the gods, which he had withdrawn from the Trojans, by conquering their fates.

377. Superest agendum.] Remains to be done.

378. Audax.] In doing which there is need of boldness. These two verses enclosed in crochets, Heimius condemns as spurious.

379. Fata.] The Fates opposing the taking Troy. He means the arrows of Hercules.

380. Huic.] scil. signo. Ulysses displays the Palladium, which he had stolen out of Troy.

382. Mota manus.] The whole body of the Grecian princes was moved, and wrought upon by the oration of Ulysses.

Et quid, &c., Then it appeared manifestly of what force eloquence is in influencing the minds of men.

383. Fortis, &c.] Of Achilles. For the Greeks adjudged the arms of Achilles to Ulysses, rather for his eloquence than for his strength and valour.

Tulit.] Received, won.

Disertus.] Eloquent Ulysses.
P. OVIDII NASONIS

LIB. XIII.

Qui solus toties sustinuit Hector, qui ferrum; ignemque, Jovemque
Sustinuit toties; unam non sustinet iram; 385
Invictumque virum vinct dolor. Arripit ensen:
Et, Meus hic certe est. An et hunc sibi pos-
Hoc, ait, utendum mihi in me: 389
que sepe maduit crure Phrygum, nunc madebit cæde
domini; ne quisquam possit superare Ajacem, nisi Ajax.
Dixit: et condidit lethalem ensen in pectus tum denique
passum vulnera, quæ patuit ferro: nec manus valuere educ-
cere infixum telum. Cruor ipsæ expulit.
Quæ tellus rube-
facea sanguine genuit purpuræ
ren florem de viridi cespite,
qui prius fuerat natus de Oebali vulnere.
Littera communis mediis pueroque vireo
Insipcta est foliis: hæc nominis, illa querela.
Victor ad Hypsipyle patriam, clarique Thoantis,
Et veterum terras infamès cæde virorum, 400
Vela dat; ut referat, Tirynthia tela, sagittas.
Quæ postquam ad Graios domino comitante
revexit;
Imposita est sero tandem manus ultima bello.
Troja simul Priamusque cadunt: Priamea conjux
Perdidi infelix hominis post omnia foramm;
Externasque novo latrato terruit auras.

a corpore vel sanguine.

NOTES.

386. Invictumque, &c.] He who was unconquerable by others, was overcome by his own anger.
391. Tum denique.] Only then.
392. Quiæ.] Where it lay open to the sword.
397. Lethalem ensen.] Ajax, after the duel with Hector, made him a present of an embroidered belt: Hector, in return, gave him a sword, with which, they say, he destroyed himself.
395. Educere.] To draw out.
396. Oebalo.] Of Oebalian Hyacinthus, who was turned into a purple flower by Apollo.
399. Victor.] Ulysses, who had obtained the arms of Achilles.—Hypsipyle patriam. The isle of Lemnos, where Hypsipyle, the daughter of Thoas, reigned.
400. Terras infamès, &c.] At a particular period, the women of Lemnos (except Hypsipyle, who spared her father,) slew their fathers, husbands, and children; thence the land was called "infamis terra," &c.
401. Tirynthia tela.] The arrows of Her-
cules. Why he was called Tirynthius, see Book IX. Fab. 1.
402. Domino.] Philoctetes, whom Ulysses and Diomedes brought from the isle of Lemnos, see Book IX. and this Book, Fab. Iver 45.
403. Manus ultima.] The end.
404. Priamea conjux.] Hecuba, the wife of Priamus.
406. Externasque.] Foreign air, Thrace for it was far off from Troy.
Longus in angustum a quâ clauditurn Helles-
pontus, 407
Ilion ardebat; uque adhuc consederat ignis:
Exiguumque senis Priami Jovis ara cruorem
Comberat. Tractata comis antistita Phoebi
Non prefecturas tendebat ad aethera palmas.
Dardanidas matres patriorum signa Deorum,
Dum licet, amplexus, succensaque templis
Invidiosa trahunt victores praemia Graii. [tos
Mittitur Astyanax illis de turribus, unde 415
Pugnament pro se, proruitque regna tuentem,
Saepe videre patrem monstratum à matre solebat.
Jamque viam suadet Boreas; flatuque secundo
Carbasa b mota sonant: jubet uti navita ventis.
Troja, vale: rapinum, clamant: dantque oscula
terrae
Trôades: et patriæ fumantia tecta relinquant.
Ultima conscendit classem (miscabile visu)
In medii Hecuba natorum inventa sepulchris.
Prensantem tumulos, atque ossibus oscula dantem,
Dulichiae traxere manus. Tamen unius hausit,
Inque sinu cineres secum tulit Hectoris haustos.
Hectoris in tumulo canum de vertice crinem,
Inferias inopes crinem lacrymasque relinquit.
Est, ubi Troja fuit, Phrygiae c contraria tellus,
Bistonis habitata viris, Polymnestoris illis 430
Regia dives erat; cui te commisit alendum
que, inopes, inferias. Est tellus contraria Phrygiae, ubi Troja fuit, habitata Bistonis viris.
Illic erat dives regia Polymnestoris; cui,

407. Longus Hellespontus.] Hellespont is the narrow long sea, that divides Asia from Europe. It was called Hellespont, from Helle, the sister of Phyrus, who was drowned in it.

408. Consederat.] Was extinguished.

409. Exiguum.] Because old men have but little blood.—Jovis ara.] At which Priamus himself was slain.

410. Antistita Phoebi.] Cassandra, the daughter of Priamus, the priestess of Phoebus.

412. Dardanidas matres.] The Trojan matrons.—Signa.] The statues, the images.

415. Astyanax.] The son of Hector by Andromache — so called, because he seemed designed to have the government of the city; for Ast is a city, and Ast is a king; he was, after the sack of Troy, thrown down from a high tower, by Ulysses.

416. Tuentem.] Defending.


419. Carbasa mota sonant.] The sails being shaken by the winds, make a rattling noise.

424. Prensantem tumulos.] Embracing the sepulchres of her sons.

425. Dulichiae manus, &c.] Ulysses (called Dulichius, from Dulichium, an island near Ithaca, his country) seized on Hecuba, while she was embracing the sepulchres of her sons, and kissing their bones.

426. Hausit.] She took.

428. Inferias inopes.] Wretched funeral offerings.

429. Contraria.] Situated over against Phrygia.—Tellus.] Thrace. For Biston was a city of Thrace, so called from Biston, the son of Mars.

430. Polymnestoris.] A king of Thrace, infamous for the murder of Polydore, out of covetousness for his gold.
Polydore, pater commisit te alendum clam, que removit ab Phrygiis armis. Sapiens consilium; nisi adiecisset magnus opes præmia sceleris, irritamen avari animi. Ut fortuna Phrygum cecidit, impius rex Thracum capít ensem, quæ desfigit jugulo suæ alumni; et tanquam criminis possent tolli cum corpore, misit exanimem et scopulo subjectas misit in undas.

Clam, Polydore, pater, Phrygiisque removit ab a armis.

Consilium sapiens: sceleris nisi præmia magnas Adjecisset opes, animi irritamen avari. 434
Ut cecidit fortuna Phrygum, capit impius ensem Rex Thracum, juguloque sui desfigit alumni:
Et, tanquam tolli cum corpore criminum posseunt, Exanimem è scopulo subjectas misit in undas.

NOTES.

432. Polydore. J An apostrophe to Poly-
dore.
Pater. ] Priamus.
456. Jugulo. ] Into the throat.

Alumni. ] Of Polydore, who had been
committed to his care by his father.

EXP. FAB. I, II. & III. It is universally agreed, that the two harangues
of which this Fable is composed, are master-pieces in their way. In one
are to be seen all that noise and bluster which are usually practised by a
rude, insolent, and hectoring officer: in the other are displayed the powers
of an artful, insinuating eloquence. The question managed here by the
poet is, whether of the two should have the preference; which has already
been treated with great solemnity and penetration, by that great orator,
Cicero. Ovid, in the ingenious manner he has managed it, and in making
the decision, is inimitable: painting the contenders in the most lively co-
lours, and supporting the contrast between the characters with the utmost
propriety.

Ajax was so much enraged, we are told, at the Greeks’ determination in
favour of his rival, that he became distracted; and in his madness, fell upon
some flocks of sheep, as if they had been the enemy, and in the end, stabbed
himself with the sword given him by Hector, for which, in return, Ajax
had presented him a belt, being marks of acknowledged valour, on their
parting, after engaging each other for a day. Homer was of opinion, that
this was the real occasion of his fate; as he says, Ulysses declared, that when
in hell, the shades of all the Grecian heroes came to meet him, except that of
Ajax, who still resented the contention he had with him for Achilles’ armour.

His metamorphosis into the Hyacinth, is no other than a romantic episode,
nor can we be certain what flower it is. Discorides believes it to be the
Vaccinium, which bears a purple flower, on which are supposed to be seen
the two letters mentioned by Ovid. Ajax was buried near the promontory
Sigeum, where a tomb was erected to his memory.

FAB. IV. V. & VI. POLYXENÆ IMMOLATIO. HECUBA IN CANEM, MEM-
NONIS CINERES IN AVES.

In returning from Troy, the Greeks are stopped in Thrace by the shade of A-
chilles, who desired Polyxena should be sacrificed to his manes. While
Hecuba is getting water to bathe her Daughter’s body, she spies the
corpse of her Son Polydorus, whom she thought still alive. On this, she
flies in a rage to Polymnestor’s court, pulls out the Tyrant’s eyes, and is
Metamorphoseon.

479

transformed into a Bitch. Memnon, who was killed by Achilles, is
honoured with a magnificent funeral; and, at the prayer of Aurora,
Jupiter transforms his ashes into Birds, since called Memnonides.

LITTORE Threício classam religárat Atrides,
Dum mare pacatum, dum ventus amíciors
eset.

Hic subító, quantus cum viveret esse solemat,
Exit humo late rupta; similisque minaci,
Temporis illius vultum referebat Achilles,
Quo ferus injusto petítit Agamemnona forro.
Immemoresque mei disceditis, inquit, Achivi?
Obrutaque est mecum virtutis graitia nostrae?
Ne facite. Utque meum non sit siné honore
sepulchrum,
Placet Achilleos mactata Polyxena manes. 10
Dixit: et inmíti sociis parentibus umbrae, [bat,
Rapta sinu matris, quam jam propé sola b fove-
Fortis, et iníflex, plusquám fémina, virgo
Ducit ad tumulum; diroque fit hostia justo.
Quae memór ipsa sui, postquam crudelibus aris
Adnita est; sensitque sibi fera sacra parari;
Utque Neoptoleum stantem, ferrumque tene-
Inque suo vidit figentem lumina vultu; [item,
Utere jamdudum generoso sanguine, dixit,
Nulla mora est. Aut tu juguló vel pectore telum,
Condémeo: jugulumque simul pectusque rexit.

tu conde telum meo jugulo vel pectore: que simul rexit jugulum pectusque.

a mitior. b tenebat. c Fortis (at iníflex) &c.

NOTES.

1. Classam religárat.] Had moored the
fleet, or cast anchor.

Atrides.] Agamemnon, the son of Atreus.
5. Referebat vultum.] Revived the stern-

ness.
6. Petítit.] He set upon, he attacked, i. e.
with such a stern countenance, as when he
prepared to draw his sword against Aga-
memnon, because of Bríseis, whom he had
taken from him.

7. Immemoresque, &c.] The ghost of A-
chilles accuses the Greeks of ingratitude.
9. Utque, &c.] That my sepulchre may be
honoured.

10. Mactata.] Slain for sacrifice.
Polyxena.] So called, q. d. the hospitable
entertainer of many. She was the daughter
of Priam by Hecuba. Achilles loved her
while he was alive, and would have her sa-
crificed to him when he was dead.

Parentibus.] Consenting, obeying.

11. Immíti.] Cruel savage, that would
have a virgin sacrificed to it.
14. Tumulum.] The tomb of Achilles,
which was at Sigeum, a promontory of Troy.

Diroque justo:] To the sepulchre of the
cruel and direful ghost.

15. Sui.] Of her high birth.
Postquam crudelibus, &c.] After she had
been brought to the savage altar.

16. Fera sacra.] The barbarous rites, as
she was to be slain at them.

17. Neoptoleum.] Pyrrhus, the son of
Achilles by Deidamia, who was called Neop-
tolemus, because he went very young to the
Trojan war, from vés, and περιλαμαὶς, or
πολεμοῦς.

Ferrumque.] The sword or knife with
which she was to be killed.

Generoso.] My noble blood.
20. Nulla mora.] sc. In me,
Scilicet haud Polyxena ferrem servire ulli, haud illum Numen placabitur per tale sacram. Tantum vellem mea mors posset fellare matrem. Mater obest, que minuit mihi gaudia necis. Quamvis non mea mors sed sua vita est gemenda. Modo vos esse procul; ne adeam non libera Stygius manus; si peto justa; que removete viriles manus virgineo tactu. Liber sanguis erit acceptior illi, quisquis est, quem paratis placare mea caede. Tamen si ultima vota nostri oris movent quos; filia regis Priami non captiva rogit vos; redidit corpus inemptum genitrici; neve redimat triste jus sepulchri auro sed lacrymis. Tunc, cum poterat, redimebat et auro. Dixerat. At populis lacrymas, quas illa tenebat. Non tenet. Ipse etiam flens invitusque sacerdos Praebita conjecito rupit precordia ferro. Ila, super terram defecto poplite labens, Pertulit intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus. 40 Tunc quoque cura fuit partes velare tegendas, Cum caderet; castique decus servare pudoris. Troades excipiunt; deploratasque recensent Priamidas; et quid dederit domus una cruris; una domus dederit.

NOTES.

22. Scilicet.] For certain. Haud ulli servire, &c.] For I would certainly never be a slave to any man, being Polyxena, the daughter of king Priam. Polyxena.] Emphatically; as though she had said, I am the daughter of king Priam; and sister of Hector.

23. Per tale sacram, &c.] By putting a slave to death.

24. Fallerre, &c.] To be concealed from. Polyxena shows her pity towards her mother.

25. Mater obest.] The grief that will afflict my mother for my death, troubles my mind.

26. Gemenda est.] Is to be lamented and bewailed.

27. Vos modi, &c.] Polyxena petitions that no man might touch her, that she might descend unvindicated to the shades below. Ne Stygius adeam, &c.] That I may die free.

29. Accepitor.] More grateful or acceptable.

30. Quisquis is est.] Whether he be a god or a hero; for Polyxena did not know whom she was to appease, by her being made a sacrifice.

33. Quamvis.] Non mea mors illi, verum sua vita gemenda est. Vos modo, ne Stygius adeam non libera manus. Este procul; si justa peto; tactuque viriles Virgincro removete manus. Acceptior illi, Quisquis is est; quem cæde mea placare paratis, Liber erit sanguis. Si quos tamen ultima nostri Vota movent oris; Priami vos filia regis, 32 Non captiva rogit; genitrici corpus inemptum Reddite: neve auro redimat jus triste sepulchri, Sed lacrymis. Tunc, cum poterat, redimebat et auro. 35 Dixerat. At populus lacrymas, quas illa tenebat, Non tenet. Ipsa etiam flens invitusque sacerdos Praebita conjecito rupit precordia ferro. Ila, super terram defecto poplite labens, Pertulit intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus. 40 Tunc quoque cura fuit partes velare tegendas, Cum caderet; castique decus servare pudoris. Troades excipiunt; deploratasque recensent Priamidas; et quid dederit domus una cruris; una domus dederit.

34. Jus sepulchri.] The privilege of burial.

35. Tunc.] When my mother was able, she redeemed the dead bodies of her sons, not with tears alone, but with gold.

37. Tenet.] Restrains, refrains from. Invitusque sacerdos.] Pyrrhus, who took care of the sacrifice, and was appointed the high priest.

38. Praebita.] Voluntarily offered.


40. Ad fata, &c.] Even to death.

41. Tunc, &c.] The like caro. Julius Caesar took, as Stetonius relates; letting his gown fall down at his feet, that he might fall with the more decency, when he was wounded by the conspirators. —Tegendas partes.] The parts that ought to be covered.

43. Troades excipiunt.] The Trojan women take up the body of Polyxena lying dead. Recensent.] They recount, they reckon up, which was the usual custom in funeral lamentations.

44. Quid cruris.] How much blood; for all the sons of Priam had been slain.
Teque gemunt, virgo; teque ó modò regia con-
Regia dicta parens, Asiae florentis imago: [jux-
Nunc etiam praeà mala sors: quam victor U-
lysses
partu
Esse suam nollet, nisi quòd tamen Hectora
Edideras. Dominum matri vix repperit Hector.
Quæ corpus complexa animæ tam fortis inane,
Quas toties patriæ dederat, natisque; viroque,
Huic quoque dat lacrymas; lacrymas in vul-
nera fundit,
[git :
Osculaque ore legit: consuetaque pectora plan-
Canitienque suam concreto in sanguine verrens,
Plura quidem, sed et hec, laniato pectore dixit:
Nata tuae (quid enim superest?) dolor ultime
matri
Nata, jaces; videoque tuum, mea vulnera, vulnus.
En, ne perdiderim quenquam sinè cæde meorum,
Tu quoque vulnus habes. At te, quia fœmina,
rebar
A ferro tutam: cecidisti et fœmina ferro. 60
Totque tuos idem fratres, te perdidit idem,
Exitium Trojae nostrique orbator, Achilles.
At postquam cecidit Paridis Phœbique sagittis;
Nunc certè, dixi, non est metuendus Achilles.
Tunc quoque mi metuendus erat. Cinis ipse
sepulti
[hostem :n
In genus hoc sávit: tumulo quoque sensimus
Æacidiæ fœcunda fui. Jacet Ilion ingens:
Eventuque gravi finita est publica clades.
Si finita tamen. Soli mihi Pergama restant: 69
In cursuque meas dolor est. Modò maxima
rerum,
gama restant mihi soli: que meus dolor est in cursu. Modò maxima rerum,

NOTES.
43. Teque gemunt, &c.] An apostrophe to Polyxena and Hecuba, who a little be-
fore was called queen of Asia.
47. Prædæ mala sors.] An unhappy lot of
plunder.
48. Nisi, &c.] This is the reason which
moved Ulysses to accept of Hecuba.
49. Dominum.] The poet elegantly sets
forth the lamentable condition of Hecuba; as
if he had said: "ILLA magni Hectoris mater
adeo objecta est, ut vix inveniatur dominus
cui servavit."
50. Animæ tam fortis inane.] Stripped of a
soul so brave.
55. Consuetaque ] Accustomed to be beat-
en and smitten, by reason of the slaughter of
her son. — Plangit.] She beats.
54. Canitienque suam, &c.] And trailed
her grey hairs in clotted blood.
57. Mea vulnera.] The wounds are mine.
60. Paridis Phœbique sagittis.] Achilles
was slain by Paris, Apollo guiding the ar-
row.
66. In genus hoc.] Against this race of
ours.
67. Æacidiæ.] For Achilles I have brought
forth so many children.
68. Eventuque gravi.] By a destructive
end.
69. Soli mihi, &c.] The sense is: that
Troy is demolished to others that are dead;
but it is standing to me alone; i.e. the en-
emy raged against her, as if Troy was stand-
ing, and the war not ended.
70. In cursuque, &c.] My sorrow still con-
tinues; for it is not ended.
Modò maxima, &c.] Hecuba mournfully
commemorates, from what a pitch of felicity
she was fallen into the deepest misery.

Q q q

NOTES.

71. Tot.] Hecuba is recorded to have borne twelve sons and seven daughters to Priam, who had fifty children in all. 75. Penelope.] To the wife of Ulysses. 76. Tu.] Polyxena. 77. Hostilia busta piasti.] Thou art sacrificed to appease the manes of the enemy. An apostrophe to Polyxena, full of commiseration. 78. Quo, &c.] To what end do I, cruel to myself, still live? 79. Moror.] Do I delay. 81. Vivacem anum.] Long-lived, wretched old woman.—Differtis.] Do you prolong. 83. Nec te.] Hecuba gives this reason, why Priam is numbered among the happy. 85. Funeribus datubere.] Thou shalt be adorned with the honours of a funeral. This is an irony full of grief, by which Hecuba intimates, that Polyxena should not have the honour of a funeral. 89. Superest.] Of so many sons that I had there is none left but Polydore, that was committed to the care of Polymestor. But Hecuba was mistaken, for he was now slain by that Polymestor. 92. Datus.] Sent, committed to the care of. Ismario.] To Polymestor, king of Thrace. Ismarius is a mountain of Thrace. 94. Sparsos.] Sprinkled, stained, smeared. The ancients used to wash the dead bodies. 100 Illa.] Hecuba. 101. Introrsus.] Springing inwardly.
Devorat ipse dolor: duroque simillima saxo Torpet; adversâ figit modo lumina terrâ; Interdum torvos sustollit ad Æthera vultus; 104 Nunc positâ spectat vultum, nunc vulnera nati; Vulturâ praecipuê; seque armât et instruit irâ. Quâ simul exsatis, tanquam regina maneret, Uliciœ statuit; peneaque in imagine tota est. Utque furit catulo lactente orbata leuâna; Signaque nactâ pedum sequitur, quem non videt hostem;

110 Sic Hecube, postquam cum luctu miscuit iram, Non obîita animorum, annorum obîita suorum, Vadit ad artificem diræ Polymestora caëdis: Coloquoqueque petit. Nam se monstrare relictum Velle latens illi, quod nato redderet, aurum. 115 Credidit Odrysius: prædæque a assuetus amor; In secreta venit. Cum blando callidus ore, Tolle moras, Hecube, dixit: da munera nato. Omne òre illius quod das, quod et antè dedisti, Per superos juro. Spectat truculentâ loquentem; Falsaque jurantem: tumidâque exsæstuat irâ. 121 Atque itâ corruptum captivârum agmine matrum

Involut, et digitos in perfida lumina condit, Expoliatique genas oculis (facit ira potentem) Immigeritque manus: fedataque sanguine c sunti Non lumen, neque enim superest, locâ luminis haurit.

Clade sui Thracum gens irritata tyranni Troada telorum lapidumque incessere jactu

126 suerest. Gens Thracum, irritata clade sui tyranni, cepit incessere Troada jactu telorum lapidumque, a allectus amore. b correpito. c soutis.

NOTES.

102. Devorat.] Consumes.
103. Modö.] Sometimes.—Terrâ.] On Troas, where Troy was situated, over against Thrace.
104. Torvos.] Stern with grief.
105. Positi.] Lying along.
106. Tanquam regina maneret.] As though she was still a queen.
108. Penæaque in imagine.] In devising a punishment which she might inflict on Poly- mestor.
109. Furit.] Rages; the Poet shows by this simile, what anger and indignation Hecuba conceived against Polymestor, who had taken her son to bring him up, but had murdered him.
112. Animorum.] Her greatness of spirit.
114. Se. &c.] se. Ait.
115. Latens.] Hidden.
116. Odrysius.] Thracian Polymestor; for the Odrysae were a people of Thrace, and Odrysae was their city.
120. Truculentâ.] Being angry, she looked with a stern countenance.
121. Tumidâque irâ.] With swelling rage.
122. Corruptum.] Polymestor being seized.
123. Involut.] Among the ancients, examples are not wanting of the verb involo with an accusative case. Lucan. Lib. VI. “Quos Caesaris involo artus.”
124. Expoliatique.] The verb expolio is used by Quadrigharius: “qui Agrum Campum exspoliabatur dixit.”
125. Sanguine.] With the blood of Poly- mestor.
126. Lumen.] The eyes.—Superest.] Is left, remains.—Haurit.] She tears out.
128. Troada.] Trojan Hecuba.
129. Incessere.] Set upon, attacked.
Coepit. At hæc missum rauco cum murmure saxum

Morsibus insequitur: rictuque in verba parato
Latravit conata loqui: locus exstat, et ex re\[rum, 
Nomen habet: veterumque diu memorilla malo-
Tum quoque Sathonios ululavit maesta per agros.
Illius, Troasque suos, hostesque Pelasgos, 134
Illius Fortuna Deos quoque moverat omnes:
Sic omnes ut et ipsa Jovis conjuxque sororque
Eventus Hecubam meruisset negaverit illos.
Non vacat Auroræ; quanquam isdem faverat
arms,

Cladibus et casu Trojæque Hecubæaque moveri.
Cura Deam propior, luctusque domesticus angit
Memononis anissi: Phrygiis quem lutea campis
Vidit Achilleâ pereuentem cupside mater.
Vidit: et ille color, quo matutina rubescunt
Tempora, palluerat: latuïque in nubibus æther.
At non impositos supremae ignibus artus 145
Sustinuit spectare pares: sed crine soluto,
Sicut erat, magni genibus procumbere non est
Dedignata Jovis, lacrymisque has addere voces:
Omnibus inferior, quas sustinet aures æther,
(Nam mihi sunt totum rarissima templæ per
orbe) 150

Divä tamen venio: non ut delubra, diesque
Des mihi sacrificos, caliturasque ignibus aras.
Sit aen aspicias, quantamibi femina præstem,
Tum cum luce novâ noctis confinia servo; [est
Preamia danda putes. Sed non ea cura: neque hic
Nunc status Auroræ, meritus ut poscat honores.
Memononis orba mei venio: qui fortia frustrà

NOTES.

129. Hæc.] Hecuba.
Rauco murmure.] With the snarling voice
of a dog; she was now turned into a bitch.
131. Ex re.] For it was called evöj
\[\sigma\tau\i\ul, i. e. the sepulchre of a dog.
133. Sathonios.] Thracian, for Sotionis is
part of Thrace.
136. Jovis conjuxque sororque.] Juno,
that was so violent an enemy to the Trojans.
138. Auroræ.] The wife of Thironus, and
mother of Memon.—Qua? quam.] Because
of her husband Thironus, who was the son of
Laomedon, and brother of Priam.
141. Lutea mater.] Aurora, the mother
of Memon, who was of a golden, ruddy
colour.
146. Non sustinuit.] Could not bear.

Paren.] Because she was his mother.
149. Omnibus inferior.] Inferior to all.
150. Nam mihi, &c.] This is the reason
that Aurora is the lowest of all the God-
desses.
151. Diesque sacrificos.] Festivals, or ho-
dly days.
152. Ignibus.] With sacrifices.
153. Si tamen aspicias.] If you consider.
Quantum, &c.] How serviceable I can
be to you, although I am but a woman.
154. Noctis confinia servo.] I keep watch,
that night does not exceed its bounds; for
unless Aurora was watchful, it would be
continually night.
157. Frustra.] Because he was slain, and
Troy was taken.
Pro patruo tulit arma suo: primisque sub annis
Occidit a fortii (sic vos voluistis) Achille. 150
Da, precor, huic aliquem, solatia mortis, honorem.
Summe Deum rector: maternaque vulnera leni.
Jupiter annuerat: cùm Memnonis arduus alto
Corruit igne rogos: nigrigue volumina fumi
Infecère diem. Veluti cùm flumina natas 160
Exhalant nebulas, nec Sol admittitur infrâ.
Atra favilla volat: glomerataque corpus in unum
Densatur; a faciemque capiti: sumitque calorem
Atque animam ex igni. Levitas sua prœbuit alas.
Et primò similis volucri, mox verè volucris
Insomnìt penniss. Pariter sonùre sorores 170
Innumerae; quibus est eadem natalis origo.
Terque rogum lustrant: et conusons exit in auras
Ter clango. Quarto b seducunt castra volatù.
Tunc duo diversà populii de parte ferox 174
Bella gerunt: rostrisque, et aduncis unguibus iras
Excent; alasque adversaque pectora lassant.
Inferiœque cadunt cineri cognata sepulto
Corpora: seque viro forti meminère creatas.
Præpetibus subitis nomen facit auctor: ab illo
Memonides dìctæ, cùm Sol duodenà peregît
Signa, parentali periturae Marte rebellant. 181
Ergo alìis latrâssæ Dymantida flebile visum;
Lucítibus est Aurora suis intenta: piasque [be.
Nunc quoque dat lacrymas: et toto rotat in or-
præpetibus; dicter Memnonides ab illo, cùm Sol peregît sua Signa, rebellant peritura pa-
rentalì Marte. Ergo visum alìis flebile Dymantida latrâssæ; Aurora est intenta suis
lucítibus; quæ nunc quoque dat pius lacrymas: et rotat in toto orbe.
a Densetur. b seducunt. c ab ore.

NOTES.

158. Patruo.] For Priam, qùó was Tho-thonus's brother.
159. A fortii.] sc. Interfectus, percussus.
160. Maternaque vulnera leni.] And mit-
tigate a mother's grief.
163. Volumini fumi.] The rolling smoke.
164. Infécere.] Obscured, tinged with
black.
166. Glomerataque.] Rolled in a globular
form.
167. Faciemque.] It assumes a shape.
168. Animam.] Life.—Levitas.] The
lightness peculiar to ashes gives wings.
170. Quibus.] For they all had their o-
original from ashes.
172. Lustrant.] They fly round about.
173. Seducunt castra.] They separate, and
divide their army into two parts.
174. Diversà.] From contrary parties.
177. Cognata.] Born together at the
same time, or kindred.
179. Præpetibus subitis.] Birds produced
on a sudden.—Auctor.] Memnon was their
origio, and they were called Memnonides
from him.
180. Cùm Sol duodenà, &c.] Annually,
when the sun had run his yearly course
through the twelve signs.
181. Periturae.] He alludes to the per-
formances of the gladiators, that were exhi-
bited at the funeralds of great men.
Rebellant.] They renew the war again.
182. Dymantida.] Heccuba, the daughter
of Dymas.
184. Toto rotat in orbe.] Sprinkles hot
tears, turned into dew, all over the world:
EXP. FAB. IV. V. ET VI. In this Fable Ovid relates the different adventures that happened after the Siege of Troy. His account of the misfortunes that attended Priam and his family, agrees with history, except in a few circumstances. The city was sacked by the Greeks, and Priam was murdered on the very altar he fled to from the fury of Neoptolemus: Astyanax, Hector's son, and the only hope of the Trojans, was thrown from a tower; Polyxena was sacrificed to the shade of Achilles; Hecuba was torn from the tombs of her children, and insulted on the shores of Thrace.

FAB. VII. VIII. IX. ET X. ANII FILIE IN COLUMBAS. ORIOMIS FILIE IN CORONAS. AMBRACIUS IN SAXUM. MOLOSSI FILII IN AVES.

After the taking of Troy, Æneas escapes with his family, and goes to Delos. Anius, the Priest of Apollo, acquaints him that his Daughters were transformed into Pigeons. They make one another presents at parting. Ovid here introduces the fable of Orion's daughters, who having sacrificed their lives to the safety of Thebes, which was ravaged by a Plague, two young Men rose out of their ashes.

Tamen nec Fata sinunt spem Trojæ esse etversam cum mœnibus. Cytherœus heros fert sacra, et altera sacrà, patrem, humerus, venerabile onus. Pius elegit illam prædam de tantis opibus; que suum Ascanium: que furtur per aequa profugu classæ ab Antandro: que linquit scelerata limina Thraecum: et terram manament Polydoreo sanguine: et intrat lopolineam urbeb, utilis: versis et secundo astu, sociis comitantibus. Anius receptit hunc temploque domoque, quo reges homines, quo antistite Phœbus rite colabantur: que ostendit urbem delubraque vota, que duas stirpes quondam retentas Latonæ pariente. Thure dato flammis, vinoque in thura profuso, a Et Polydore tuo, &c.

**NOTES.**

1. Nec, &c.] It was not determined by the Fates, that when Troy was demolished, all their hopes should end. For the Trojan race under the conduct of Æneas, carried the gods to Latium.

2. Sacra.] Of the goddess Vesta. It was customary with the Romans, when they were to begin any difficult enterprise, to make supplications to her, and to court her favour, that she might be propitious to their undertaking — Sacra altera.] His father Anchises; for it is not less pious to be assisting to a parent, than to the deities themselves.

3. Cytherœus heros.] Æneas, the son of Venus, who was called Cytherea.

4. Prædam, &c.] Only the holy things, and his father.


6. Antandrus.] Antandrus was a city at the foot of Ida, so called from mount Antander.

8. Linquit.] Although he had already built the city Æneum there, as Virgil relates, Æneid III.


11. Homines.] sc. Uthvabant. For he was Rex Hominum Phœbique saceros. Virg.


13. Duasque.] Two trees, which Latona clapsed in her labour, when she brought forth Apollo and Diana.

14. Thure dato.] The sacrifices being over.
Cæsorunque boum fibris de more crematis, 15
Regia tecta petunt; positique tapetibus altis
Munera cum liquido capiant Cerealia Baccho.
Tun piaus Anchises: O Phæbi lecete sacerdos,
Fallor? an et naturam, cùm primum hæc memin
vidi,
Bisque duas natas, quantum reminiscor, habebas?
Huic Anius, niveis circumdata tempora vittis
Concuetis, et tristis, ait: Non falleris, heros.
Maxime: natorum vidisti quinque parentem
Quem nunc (tanta homines rerum inconstan
tia versat)
Penè vides orbum. Quid enim mihi filius absens
Auxilii? quem dicta suo de nomine tellus
Andros habet, pro patre locumque et regna te
nentem.
Delius augurium dedit huic: dedit altero Liber
Fœmineæ sorti voto majora fideque 29
Munera: Nam tactu natarum cuncta mearam
In segetem, laticemque meri, baccamque Mi
nervæ
Transformabatur: divesque erat usus in illis.
Hoc ubi cognovit Troja populator Atrides,
(Ne non ex aliâqu vestram sensisse procellam
Nos quoque parte putes) armorum viribus usus
Abstrahit invitatis gremio genitoris; alantque 36
Imperat Argolicam cælesti munere classem.
Effugiant quæque potest, Eubœa duabus,
Et totidem natis Andros fraterna a potia est.
Miles adest: et, ni deductur, bella minatur. 40
Victa metu pietas consortia pectora pœnæ

dem natis. Miles adest: et minatur bella, ni deductur.
Victa metu pœnæ:
a potia est.

NOTES.

16. Positique tapefibus.] Reclined on
ouches.
18. Anchises.] sc. inquit.
20. Bisque, &c.] Anius had four daugh
ters, to whom Bacchus granted, that what
soever they touched should be turned into
bread, corn, wine, and oil. Agamemnon
would by force have carried them along
with him to the Trojan war, to supply the
army with provisions; but Bacchus trans
formed them into pigeons.
24. Inconstantia rerum.] The instability
of fortune.
25. Penè orbum.] In a manner without
children.—Quid enim, &c.] My son although
he be alive, being absent, is no help to me.
27. Andros.] The island is so called from
his son Andrus.
28 Delius.] Apollo.—Augurium.] Skill
in augury.—Huic.] To Andrus.
29. Fœmineæ sorti, &c.] To my female issue.
31. Laticem meri.] Wine.
Baccamque Minervæ.] Oil. For Pallas
was the first that pressed oil out of the
olive. Hence called Bace Minerva.
32. Divesque usus, &c.] Were, profitable
güis.
33. Troja, &c.] Agamemnon, the plun
derer or destroyer of Troy.
34. Eubœa.] A long island lying near
Breutis, now called Negropont.
40. Miles adest.] The Greek soldiers
were thither.
Dedit: et ut timido possis ignoscere fratri;
Non hic Æneas, non, qui defenderet Andron,
Hector erat: per quos decimum duratis in
annum.

Jamque parabantur captivis vincla lacertis.
Ille tollentes etiamnum liberae cælo [litique
Brachia, Bacche pater, fer opem, dixère:
tumerinus auctor opem, si miro perdere more
ferre vocatur opem. Nec quæ ratione figuram
Perdiderint, potui scire, aut nunc dicere possim.
Summa mali nota est. Pennas sumsère: tux que
Conjugis in • volucrem, niveas abierè columbas.

Talibus atque alius postquam convivia dictis 53
Implerunt: mensâ somnum petìre remotâ,
Cumque die-surgent: adeuntque oracula Phæbi,
Qui petere antiquam matrem; cognataque jussit
Littora. Prosequitur Rex, et dat munus ituris;
Anchise sceptrum, chlamydem, pharetramque
nepoti,

Cratera Æneas; quem quondam miserat illi
Hospes ab Aoniis Therses Ismenius oris.
Miserat hunc illi Therses, fabricaverat Alcon
Myleus: et longo celaverat argumento.
Urbs erat: et septem posses ostendere portas.
Ha pro nomine erant: et, que foret illa, doce-
bant.

[quique
Ante urbem excequie, tumulique, ignesque, ro-
Effusæque conas et apertæ pectora matres [tur:
Significant lucum. Nymphæ quoque ferre
Siccatosque queri fontes. Sinæ frondibus arbos
Nuda riget: rodunt arentia saxa capellæ.

Ecce facit medius natis Orione Thebis,
Hanc non femineum jugulo dare pectus aperto, illam dimisse per c forti va vulnera telo
Pro populo cecidisse suo; pulchrisque urbem
Funeribus ferri, celebrisque in parte cremari:
Tum de virgineo geminis exire favilla
Ne genus intereat, juvenes, quos fama Coronas
Nominit, et cineri materno ducere pompam.
Hactenus antiquo signis fulgentibus sere
Summus in aurato erat asper acanthon.
Nec leviola datis Trojani dona remittunt:
Dantque sacerdoti custodem thuris acerram;
Dant pateram, clarumque auro gemmisque coro-
Judicem recordati Teueros a sanguine Tevricum.
Ducere principium, Creten teneuere; locique
Ferre diu nequiere Jovem. Centumque relietis
Urbibus, Ausonios optant contingere portus.
Sevit hymen, jactacte viros; Strophadumque
Portibus infidis exterruit ales Aëllo. [receptos
Et jam Dulichios portus, Ithaca, Camque, Samenque,
Neritasque domos, regnum fallacis Ulyssi,
Praeter erant vecti: certatam lite Deorum
Ambraciam, versique vident sub imagine saxum
Judicis, Actiaco quae nunc ab Apolline nota est,
Vocalemque suä terram Dodonida queruc,

Ulysi; que vident Ambraciam certatam lite Deorum, que saxum sub imagine versi judi-
eis, que nunc nota est ab Actiaco Apolline, que Dodonida terram vocalem suä queruc,

a inertia, b properant.

NOTES.
71. Non femineum.] Not cowardly, like
women; but with a manly boldness: for
they, with great constancy of mind, suffered
themselves to be sacrificed, to appease the
anger of the gods.
72. Hactenus.] The representations that
have been mentioned were engraved in an-
cient pieces of brass. But the brims of this
cup had a golden border representing the
herb Acanthus (Bear's-foot). The greatest
honour was conferred on the leaves of this
plant by Callimachus, the architect, who
adorned the capitals of those pillars with
them, which by him were called Corinthian.
Signis.] With images, figures.
73. In aurato.] Because the Acanthus was
engraved in gold. — Asper. — Embossed.
74. Leivora.] Meaner, inferior.
Remittunt.] Return, present again.
75. Acerram.] A censor, in which frank-
linense was offered to the Gods.
76. Jovem.] The air.
Centum.] Having left Crete, famous for
having an hundred cities.
77. Ausonios portus.] Italian ports.
87. Strophadumque.] The Strophades are
two islands in the Ionian sea near Zacythus,
sold called of Y כדרוד, i.e. from the re-
turning of Zetes and Calais; who, having
followed the Harpies so far, returned back.
88. Aëllo.] One of the Harpies; there
were three of them, supposed to be the
daughters of Neptune and Terra, viz Aëllo,
Ocypte, and Celeno.
89. Dulichios portus.] Dulichium, Ithaca,
and Samos, are islands in the Ionian sea,
which Ulysses governed.
90. Neritasque.] Neritus is a mountain
and city in the island of Ithaca.
Ulysi.;] This is a genitive case of the noun
Ulysses', of the second declension.
91. Certatam.] For which the gods con-
tended.
92. Ambraciam.] A city of Epirus, famous
for a council of the gods.
93. Actiaco.] Who was worshipped at
Acitus. Acitus is a town and promontory
of Epirus, where Augustus overcame An-
tony and Cleopatra in a sea fight.
94. Terram Dodonida.] The Dodonian
quest Chaoniosque sinus: ubi nati Molosso rege fugère irrita incendia pennis subjectis.

NOTES.

Land, i.e. a grove near the city Dodona in Chaonia, a region of Epirus, in which two doves gave answers out of an oak. There are some who will have it, that the trees themselves did speak, and delivered oracles.

95. Chaoniosque.] The Chaones are a people of Epirus.

Ubi. The poet intimates, that the sons of Molossus were turned into birds. Interpreters have observed that this Fable is obscure.

EXP. FAB. VII. VIII. IX. & X. What is said in this Fable of the daughters of Anius having the power of transforming every thing they touched, into wine, corn, and oil, has its foundation in their great parsimony, by which they amassed large quantities of each. But Bochart says it arose from their being called Oeno, Spermo, and Elai, which in the old Phænician language signified wine, corn, and oil. The remarkable example of public spirit shewn by the daughters of Orion, spirited the Thebans to emerge from the luxury they had fallen into, and to become as famous for their bravery, as they had been noted for effeminacy; which occasioned it to be said, that the ashes of the princesses had been transformed into men.

The contention that Apollo, Diana, and Hercules were engaged in, respecting the city of Ambraeia, now called Larta, was agreed to be left to the determination of Cregaleus, who gave it in favour of Hercules, which offended Apollo so much, that he transformed him into a rock, which stood near the city. The interpretation that is given of this fable is, that the people of Ambraeia dedicated their city to Hercules, in preference to the other deities; that is, they were fonder of warlike exploits than of cultivating the arts and sciences; and the transformation of Cregaleus into a rock by Apollo, meant to point out his stupidity in making so absurd a choice.

By the escape of Alcander, Megaletor, and Philæus, the three sons of Molossus, and his daughter Hyperipe, from fire, by the wings given them by the gods, we are to understand, that their father's palace being set on fire by some robbers, they escaped the flames in an extraordinary manner.

We shall introduce here some account of the Dodonæan oracle, which seems to be involved in great obscurity: Silius Italicus says, that the flight of two pigeons, from Thebes to Egypt and Lybia, gave rise to the remarkable oracle of Jupiter Ammon; and that one perching upon an oak in Chaonia, occasioned the erecting of an oracle there. Herodotus says, they were two priestesses of the Egyptian Thebes, who were carried off by some Phænician merchants, one of whom settled in the forest Dodona, where she gave responses from her chapel. They called her the Dove, as being a foreigner, and not understanding their language; but in time coming to speak it, they said the Dove spoke. These oracles have been said to be conveyed by brass kettles, called the Cauldrons of Dodona; in the forest stood two pillars at a small distance from each other; on one was placed a brazen vessel, and on the other a figure of a little boy (as may be supposed) of clock-work, who held a brazen whip, from which hung several lashes; these, when moved by the wind, struck the vessel, and occasioned a ringing, by which, they said the will of the gods was conveyed. This gave rise to the proverbial saying amongst the Greeks, of a Dodonæan kettle, for a prating, talkative fellow.
Polyphemus, one of the Cyclopes, jealous of Acis, who was in love with Galatea, kills the Youth with a Rock which he throws at him, and his blood is changed into a River, which bears his name.

PROXIMA Phaeicum felicibus obsita ponis
Rura petunt, Epiros ab his, regnataque vati
Buthrotos Phrygio, simulataque Trojaenentur.
Inde futurorum certi, qua cuncta fidelis
Pramides Helenus monitū predixerat, intrant
Sicaniam. Tribus haec excurrīt in aquora linguis,
E quibus inrīferos obversa Pachynos ad Austros:
Mollibus exposition Zephyris Lilybæon; at

Arcton
Æquiris expertem spectat Borcanque Peloros.
Hac subeunt Teucrī: remisque, æstuque secundo
Sub noctem potitū Zanclæa classis arenā. [dis
Scylla latus dextrum, lævum irrequieta Charyb-
Infestant. Vorat haec raptas revomitque carīnas:
illa feris a atram canibus succingitur alvum;
Virginis ora gerens: et (si non omnia vates 15
Ficta reliquerunt) aliquo quóque tempore virgo.
Hanc multi petiēre proci: quibus illa repulsis
Ad pelagi Nymphas, pelagi gratissima Nymphis,

omnia facta) quoque virgo aliquo tempore. Multi proci petiere hanc: quibus repulsis ill's
ibat ad Nymphas pelagi, gratissima Nymphis pelagi;

a inam.

NOTES.

1. Proxima.] The poet describes Æneas's voyage, by which he at last came into Sicily, where the youth Acis was turned into a river of his own name. The Phaeacae are a people of the island Corecyra, famous for the orchards of Alcinous.

2. Ab his.] After this, in the next place.

Regnataque vati Phrygio.] Helenus, the son of Priamus, to whose lot (after the death of Pyrrhus, who was slain by Urestes) Andromache, the wife of Hector, (taken by Pyrrhus, and married to him in Epirus) fell, with the kingdom of Epirus.

3. Buthrotos.] A city, not far distant from Corecyra.

Simulataque Troja.] Helenus had in Epi-
bus built a city in the form of ancient Troy.

5. Sicianam.] Sicily.

7. Obversa.] Is turned.

Ad Austros.] Towards the south.


Lilybæon.] Is a city and praontory of Sicily, looking towards the west, from whence Zephyr blows.

Arcton.] To the north.

9. Peloros.] Peloros was so called of Pe-
los, the admiral of Hannibal's navy, who

Petunt proxima rura Phae-
cumb obsita felicibus ponis,
Epiros ab his, que Buthrotos
regnata Phrygio vati, que si-
mulata Troja tenentur. Inde
certi futurorum, que cuncta
Pramides Helenus predixerat
fidelis monitu, intrant Sica-
niam. Hec excurrīt in aquo-
ra tribus linguis. E quibus
Pachynos obversa ad inrī-
feros Austros : Lilybæon ex-
position mollibus Zephyris : que
Peloros spectat Borcan
expertem æquirōs. Teucrī
subeunt hāc : remisque, que
secundo estu, classis potitū
Zanclæa arenā sub noctem.
Scylla dextrum latus, Cha-
rybdis irrequieta infestant
lævum. Hec vorat revomit-
que raptas carīnas: illa sus-
cingitur alvum ferī
canibus : gerens ora virginis:
et (si vates non reliquerunt

11. Zanclæa.] Zancle is a city of Sicily; so called either after Zancleus the giant, or the fountain Zancle.

12. Scylla.] There were two Scylla's; one the daughter of Nius, who was turned into a bird, and the other the daughter of Phocus, that was turned into a sea-monster, which is here spoken of, and which is said to swallow those ships that sail in the Sicilian sea. The fable took its rise from a very dangerous rock in the Munertine bay, between Italy and Sicily.

Charybdis.] The poets supposed this person to have been a very thievish old woman, who having stolen Jupiter's oxen, was thrown by him into the sea, and turned into a sea-monster, which retains its former rapacious nature; for it draws to it the ships which pass that way, swallowing them and throwing them up again. This is a very dangerous whirlpool in the Sicilian sea, over against Scylla.

14. Illa.] Scylla, whose womb was encompassed with fierce dogs, see Book XIV. Fab. 1.
et narrabat elusos amores juvenum. Quam, dum Galatea prebet capillos peectendos, repetens suspicia alloquruit talibus dictis: Tamen o virgo, haud immite genus virum. rum expexit te: utque facis, potes negare his impune. At mihi, cui pater est Nereus, quam caerula Doris

20. Galatea.] She was the daughter of Nereus and Doris, who loving Acis, shunned the conversation of the Cyclops; he, having found her sitting in the lap of Acis, fell into a rage, and threw a great rock at him, by which Acis was crushed to death, and transformed into a river of his own name; but Galatea made her escape by plunging into the sea.

25. Sororum.] Of the sea-nymphs called Nereides, of all which Doris was the mother.


29. Deam.] Galatea.

31. Nereis.] Galatea, the daughter of Nereus.—His.] sc. Verbis. Reseucta est.] Answered Scylla, the daughter of Phoebus and Craneis.

32. Symathide.] Symathus was a river of Sicily, whose daughter bore Acis, who was beloved by Galatea.

55. Octonis iterum.] The poet intimates, that Acis was eighteen years of age.

56. Dubia.] So fine, that it could scarce be seen, so that it was doubtful, whether Acis was grown to puberty or not.

57. Hunc.] Acis.—Ego.] sc. Telebam. Cyclops] Polyphemus.—Nullo cum fine.] without end, i. e. vehemently.

58. Nee.] She does not know whether she had the greater hatred to the Cyclops, or the greater love for Acis.

59. Prasentior.] Greater. more vehement. Nee—edam.] Neither am I able to say.

42. Sylvus.] To the wild beasts. A metonymy.

45. Impune.] Without punishment. For Polyphemus was wont to kill all that fell in his way.
Jamb, whose form is that of a cura placendi;  
Jum rigidos pectis rastris, Polypheme, capillos.  
Jum libit hirsutam tabi falce recidere barban:  
Et spectare feros in aqua, et componere, vultus.  
Cædis amor, feritasque, sitisque immensa carinis  
Cessant : et tuae veniant abeuntque carinae.  

Telemus inter Seculum delatus ad Ætnen,  
Telemus Eurymides, quem nulla festerat ales,  
Terribilem Polyphemon adit: Lumenque quod unum  

Frone geris mediâ, rapiet tibi, dixit, Ulysses.  
Risit, et, O vatun stolidissime, falleris, inquit:  
Alteram jam rapuit.  Sic frustra vera momentem  
Spernit: et aut gradiens ingenti littora passu  
Degravat; aut fessus sub opaca a revertitur antra.  
Promin In pontum cuneatus acuminé longo  
Collis: utrumque latus circumfluit aquoris unda.  
Huc ferus ascendit Cyclops: b mediusque resedit.  
Lanigerse pecudes, nullo ducente, secuta.  
Cui postquam pinus, baculi quae praebuit usum  
Ante pedes posita est, antennis apta ferendis:  
Sumptaque arundinibus compacta est fistula  
Senserunt toti pastoria sibila montes: [centum;  
Senserunt undae.  Latitans ego rupe, meique  
Acidis in gremio residenis, procul auribus hausi  
Talia dicta meis, auditaque c mente notavi.  
Candidior nivei folio, Galatea, ligustri;  

promontory that Polyphemus went to.  
Cuneatus.] In the form of a long wedge.  
61. Utrumque.] Both sides.  
62. Huc.] Thither, up that hill,  
Medius.] In the middle.  
63. Lanigerse pecudes.] The sheep.  
64. Pinus, &c.] The poet describes how  
bigantic Polyphemus appeared, by representing  
him as having a pine tree for a walking-staff,  
that would make a main-yard for a ship.  
65. Pastoria sibila.] His attempts at pasto- 
rials, which more resembled a serpent's  
hissing than a lover's song.  
70. Notavi mente.] I got them by heart.  
71. Candidior nivei, &c.] The love-song  
of the Cyclops, setting forth the praises of  
Galatea, is here described. — Ligustri.] Li-  
gustrum privet, is a sort of shrub bearing  
white flowers, which afterwards produces a  
white fruit.
floridior pratis; procior longa alno; splendidior vito; lascivor tenero hædo; kavior conchis detritis asiduo aequore: gratior aestiva umbri, hibernis solibus; nobilior ponis; conspector alta platano; lucidior glacie; matura pulchrior uva; mollior et cyngni plumis, et lacte coacto; et, si non fugias, riguo formasior horto. Sævior indominitis cadem Galatea juvencis; 80 Durior annosà quercu; fallacior undis; Lentior et salicis virgis, et vitibus albis; His immobiler scopulis; violentior amne; peregrino uadato pavone: acier igni; languard tribulis; fœtâ trunculentior ursa; 85 Surtior aquoribus; calcato inimitior hydo; Et, quod præcipue a vellem tibi demere possem, Non tantum cervo claris latribus acto, Verum etiam ventis veloceriique fugacior aurâ. At, bene si nôris, pignat fugisse: morasque 90 Ipsa tuas damnes: et me retinere labores. Sunt mihi, pars montis, vivo pendientia saxo Antra; quibus nec Sol medio sentitur in æstu, Nec sentitur hyems; sunt poma gravantia ramos; Sunt auro similis longis in vitibus uva. 95 Sunt et purpureæ, tibi et has servamus et illas. Ipsa tuis manibus sylvestri nata sub umbra Mollia fraga leges: ipsa autumnaliam corna, Prunaque, non solûm nigro liventia succo, 99 Verum etiam genera, novasque imitantia ceras. Nec tibi castaneæ, me conjugæ, nec tibi deurrent a si possem, demere vellem.

NOTES.

72. Procerior.] Taller and straighter.
Alder.] A tree that grows on the banks of rivers to a great height.
74. Lævior.] More smooth.
80. Sævior.] Hitherto he hath enumerated the perfections of Galatea; now he takes notice of her ill qualities.
85. Tribulis.] A prickly weed, hurtful to corn. A thistle.—Trunculentior.] More cruel.
Fœtâ ursâ.] Than a she-bear.
86. Calcato hydro.] Than a Serpent when trod upon.
87. Demere.] To take away, to deprive her of.
89. Fugacior.] Fleeter, or more swift in flying away.

90. Si nôris.] sc. Me. Polyphemus reckons up all his possessions, that he may allure Galatea to love him.
91. Labores.] You would study and endeavour.
94. Gravantia.] That weigh down.
95. Similes auro.] Yellow, full ripe.
98. Mollia.] Soft, ripe.
Leges.] Thou shalt gather.
Autumnalia.] That are ripe in autumn.
Corna.] Red berries, having a very hard kernel or stone in the middle; whence Virgil calls them Lapidosa corna.
100. Generosa, novasque imitantia ceras.] Like new wax of a yellow colour.
Arbuti | fœtus. Omnis tibi serviet arbos.
Hoc pecus omne meum est. Multæ quoque
vallibus errant:
Multæ sylva tegit; multæ stabulatur in antris,
Nec, si fortæ roges, possim tibi dicere, quot sint.
_Pauciperis est numerare pecus_. De laudibus harum
Nil mihi credideris: præsens potes ipso videre,
Ut vix sustineant distentum cruribus ūber,
Sunt, factūra minor, tepidis in ovilibus agni:
Sunt quoque, par atas, aliis in ovilibus hœdi.110
Lac mihi semper adest niveum. Pars inde bibenda
Servatur: partem liquefacta coagula durant.
Nec tibi deliciæ faciles, vulgataque tantum
Munera contingent, danae, leporesque, capraque,
Pāve columbarum, demptusve cacumine nidus:
Inveni geminos, qui tecum ludere possint, 116
Inter se similæ, vix ut dignoscere possis,
Villoœ catulos in summis montibus urse.
Inveni: et dixi, dominœ servabimus istos. 119
Jam modò caruleo nitidum caput exsere ponit:
Jam, Galatea, veni; nec munera despie nostra.
Certè ego me novi, liquideaque in imagine vidi:
Nuper aqaæ: placuitque à mihi mea forma videnti.
Adspice, simul quantus. Non est hoc corpore major
Jupiter in ecelo: nam vos narrare soletis 125
Nescio quem regnare Jovem. Coma plurima


arbutei | fœtus tibi. Omnis ar-


bos serviet tibi. Omne hoc
pecus est meum. Quoque
multae errant vallibus: sylva
tegit multas; multae stabulan-
tur in antris. Nec possim di-
cere tibi quot sint, si forte
roges. Est _pauciperis numerare
pecus_. Credideris nil mihi
de laudibus harum: ipsa pre-
sens potes videre, ut vix sus-
tineant distentum uber cruri-
burs. Sunt agni, minor factura
in tepidis ovilibus; Sunt quo-
que hœdi, par atæs, in aliis
ovilibus. Niveum lac semper
adest mihi. Pars inde serva-
tur bibenda; liquefacta coag-
ula durant parte.
Nec faciles deliciæ, vulgataque
numera tantum contingent
tibi, danae, leporesque, ca-
praque, pāve columbarum,
ve nidus demptus cacumine;
inveni geminos catulos villose
urse in summis montibus, si-
miles inter se ut vix possis
dignoscere, qui possint ludere
tecum. Inveni; et dixi, Ser-
vabimus istos domine. Modò,
Galatea, jam exsere nitidum
caput caruleo ponit: jam
veni; nec despie nostra mu-
nera. Certè ego novi me,
que vidi nuper in imagi-


Nec, mihi quod rigidis horrent densissima setis,
Corpora, turpe puta: turpis sinæ fœrribus arbos.
Turpis equus, nisi colla jubaæ flaventia velent.
Pluma tegit volucres: ovibus sua lana decori est;
Barba viros, hirtæque decent in corpore sete.

Unum est in medià lumen mihi fronte, sed instar

ingenitis clypei. Quid, non habe omní a magnó

Sol videt e caelo? Soli tamen unicus orbis. 135

Adde, quod in vestro genitor meus aequore

regnat.

Hunc tibi do socerum. Tantum miserere, pre-

Supplícis exaudí. Tibi enim succumbimus uni.

Quique Jovem, et ceulum sperno, et penetra-

bile fulmen,

139

Nerci, te vereor: tuarum miney savior ira est.

Atque ego contemptus esses patientior hujus,

Si fugeres omnes. Sed cur, Cyclopes repulso,

Acin amas, preférisque meis amplexibus Acin?

ille tamen placeatque sibi, placeatque licebit,

Quod nollem, Galatæ, tibi; modó copia detur,

Sentiet esse mihi tanto pro corpore vires. [gros,

Viscera viva traham: divulsaque membra per a-

Terque tus spargam (sic se tibi misceat) undas.

Uror enim; 

hæsusque exestuat acrìus ignis:

Cunque suis videor translatam b viribus Ætnam

Pectore ferre meo: nec tu, Galatea, moveris.

Talia nequecam questus (nam cuncta videbam)

Surgit: et ut taurus vaccæ furibundus adempat

Stare nequit; sylvæque et notis saltibus errat.

Cun férus ignaros, nec quicquam tale temptes,

Me videt, atque Acin: Videoque, exclamat; et

ística

Ultima sit, faciam, Veneri concordia vestrae.

Tautaque vox, quantum Cyclops iratus habere

notageeret, et errat sylvâ et notis saltibus. Cun

ferus vidit me atque Acin, ignaros, nec timentes quicquam tale; quo exclamat, Videò, et

faccia ista sit ultima concordia vestra Veneri.

Que illa vox fuit tanta, quantam iratus Cyclops

a magnus. b ignibus.

NOTES.

135. Unum.] Polyphemus obliatizes an ob-

jection that might have been made against him, and

acknowledges he had but one eye; but then

of such a size as to be equal to two.

134. Instar ingenitis clypei.] Large, and

like a great shield.

Quid, &c.] Polyphemus shows that his

one eye was a beauty in him; since the sun,

that sees all things, has but a single orb.

136. Vestro.] The sea, where you Nereids

live.—Meus genitor.] Neptune.

137. Tibi.] I submit to none but you.

139. Sperno.] I contemn, slight.

140. Nerei.] Galatea, the daughter of

Nereus.

141. Atque ego contemptus, &c.] I should

be less mortified with this slight.

142. Placeat sibi.] Let him think himself

handsome.

135. Modó copia detur.] Let but oppor-

tunity offer.

136. Scitiet, &c.] He shall know that I

have strength equal to the bulk of my body.

137. Trahám.] I will tear out.

Divulsaque.] Mangled.

138. Misceat tibi.] Thus let him be unite-

ned to you.

139. Uror.] I burn.

Lasusque ignis.] Slighted love.

Acris.] More vehemently.

150. Viribus.] With fires. For Ætna’s

fires are continually burning.

Ætnam.] A mountain of Sicily.

151. Moveris.] You are not moved to

pity.

155. Ignaros.] Not knowing we were ob-

served.

157. Veneri vestra.] Your mutual love.

NOTES.

161. Symaethius heros.] Acis the son of the nymph Symaethis.
162. Vestris regnis.] Into your watery realms.
163. Quamvis.] Although the extreme angle of the rock only reached him. Hence we may collect, how big that rock was that Polyphemus throw upon Acis.
164. Obruit.] Overwhelmed, crushed.
165. Per fata licebat.] The Fates permitted.
166. Ut vires adsumeret avitas.] That he should be turned into a river. Symaethus is a very rapid river.
167. Moles jacta dehiscit.] The rocky rock opened.
168. Troceraque.] Straight and long.
169. Cannus.] The river gods are said to have horns adorned with reeds, which grow on the banks of rivers.
170. Cornua.] The Gods of rivers are sometimes said to have horns, like bulls, because of their turnings and windings, which resemble horns.
172. Antiquum nomen.] That river was called Acis, quia similis Axi², i.e. the point of an arrow.
been the first inhabitants of Sicily, and to have lived near Mount Ætna, where Vulcan is supposed to have kept his forge, and where they were thought to be employed by that God to form the thunder for Jupiter... Polyphemus is described by the poets as a most hideous being, and the account given of him by Ovid, is not a little surprising.

FAB. XII. GLAUCUS IN DEUM MARINUM.

Glaucus, who delighted in fishing, having observed some fishes, which belaid upon the grass, revive, and leap into the water again, had a mind to try the influence of the grass on himself. He puts some of it into his mouth, immediately runs mad, leaps into the sea, and is metamorphosed into a sea God.

Galatea desicerat loqui: cec- tueque soluto discendunt: que Nereides natant placidis undis. Scylla reedit; (neque enim audet credere se medio ponto; et aut errat bibliulâ ar- renâ sine vestibus; aut ubi est lassata, necta seductos recessus gurgitis, refrigerat sua membra inclusâ undâ. Ece Glauclus, novus incola alti ponti, adest, fîndens fret- tum, membris nuper versis in Euboiâ Anthedone: quon harret cupidine visce virginis: et reffer quocunque verba putat possesse morari fâgientem: tamen illa fugit: veloxque timore, pervenit in summum montis positi prope littora. Ante fretum est ingenst vertex collectus in unum apicem, convexus ad longa aquora, sine arboribus. Constitit hic: et tuta loco, monstrum, Deus Ne Ille sit ignorans, admiraturque colorem, [tem, Cesarienque humeros subjactaque terga tegent- ultimaeque excipiatisquod tortilis inguina piscis. Sentit: et inimitens, qua stabat proxima, moli, Non ego prodigium, non sum fera bellua, virgo:


Scylla reedit: (neque enim medio se credere ponto Audet) et aut bibliulâ sine vestibus errat arenâ; Aut ubi lassata est, seductos nacta recessus 5 Gurgitis, inclusa sua membra refrigerat undâ. Ecce, fretum findens, alti novus incola ponti, Nuper in Euboicâ versis Anthedone membris, Glaucus adest; visceque cupidine virginis a harret: Et, quocunque putat fugientem possesse morari, Verba reffer: fugit illa tamen: veloxque timore Pervenit in summum positi prope littora montis. Ante fretum est ingenst, apicem collectus in unum, Longa sine arboribus convexus ad aquora, vertex. Constitit hic: et tuta loco, monstrum, Deus Ne Ille sit ignorans, admiraturque colorem, [tem, Cesarienque humeros subjactaque terga tegent- Ultimeque excipiatisquod tortilis inguina piscis. Sentit: et inimitens, qua stabat proxima, moli, Non ego prodigium, non sum fera bellua, virgo:

NOTES.

1. Caeolique soluto.] The company of the Nereides, or sea-nymphs, being dismissed.
3. Redit.] She returns from the sea to the shore.
4. Bibliulâ.] Thirsty, which quickly soaks the water.
5. Seductos recessus.] The winding private recesses.
7. Novus incola, &c.] Lately turned into a Sea-god.
8. Euboicâ.] Because Euboea lies near Beotia.
Anthedone.] A city of Beotia.
10. Morari.] Occasion to stop, hinder her flight.
12. Summum montis.] The summit of the hill.
13. Apicem in unum.] Into one top.
Ad Aquora.] Towards the sea.
18. Ultimeque excipiatisquod tortilis inguina piscis. Sentit: et inimitens moli qua stabat proxima inquit, Virgo, ego non sum prodigium, non fera bellua; a ardet.
Sum Deus, inquit, aquae; nec majus in aquoræ Proteus

[laamon]

Jus habet, quia Triton, Athamantiadesque Paternis tamen mortalibus erat: sed scilicet altis

Deditus aequoribus, jam tum exerceretur in illis. Nam modò ducebam ducentia retia piscis:

Nunc imole sedebat, nunc ducebam aequoribus, jam tum exerceretur in illis. Nam modò ducebam retia ducentia piscibus: nunc sedens in mole, modarabat arundinem

Sunt viridi prato confiniera litora, quorum Altera pars undis, pars altera cingitur herbis:

Quas neque cornigerae mora læsère juvenesci

Nec placidae carpsisitis oves, hirtaeve capellæ: Non aperindum tuit collectos sedula flores; 31

Non data sunt capiti genialia sarta: nec unquam Falcifera secuere manus. Ego primus in illo Cespite consedi, dum lina madentia sicco.

Utque recenserem captivos ordine piscis; 35 Insuper exposui, quos aut in retia casus, Aut sua credulitas in aduncos egerat hamos. Res similis fitea: (sed quid mihi fingere prodest?) Gramine contacto cepit mea praeda moveri, Et mutare latus; terraque, ut in aequore, niti. Dumque moror, minorque simul, fugit omnis in undas [inquinunt. Turba suas: dominumque novum, littusque re-

Obstupui; b dubiusque diu, quæ causa, requiro; Num Deus hoc aliquis, num succus fecerit herbæ. Quæ tamen has, inquam, vires habet herba?

Pabula decerpsi, decerptaque dente monordi. Vix bene combiberant ignotos guttura succos; Cum subito trepidare intus præcordia sensi; si pabula manu, quæ monordi decerpta dente. Gutta vix bene combiberant ignotos succos; cumbudo sensi præcordia trepide intus; a aut Triton, Athamantiades, &c. b—dubiusque, fugit quæ causa requiro:

NOTES.

21. Deus aquæ.] A Sea God.

22. Majus jusa.] A greater power.

23. Proteus.] Concerning Proteus and Tri-

ton, See Lib. II. ver. 8 and 9.

24. Deditus aequoribus.] Very fond of the

sea.

25. Nam modò, &c.] For sometimes I caught the fishes with nets.

26. Ducebam.] I drew out.

27. Liniam.] A fishing line.

28. Arundine.] With a rod.

29. Sun.] Topographical description

of the place.

30. Morsu læsère.] Had grazed upon.

31. Sum Deus aquæ; nec Proteus habet majus jus in aquoræ, aut Triton, Athamantiadesque Palamon. Tamen ante eram mortalibus; sed scilicet deditus altis aequoribus, jam tum exerceretur in illis. Nam modò ducebam retia ducentia piscibus: nunc sedens in mole, moderabat limun arundine.


32. Genialia serta.] Festive garlands.

33. Cespite.] Upon the grassy turf.

34. Lina madentia.] The wet nets.

35. Recenserem.] I numbered.

36. Captivos piscis.] What fish I had caught.

37. Insuper.] Moreover.

38. Egerat.] Had driven.

39. Rex, &c.] sc. Videtur.—Sed quid, &c.] I have no occasion to forge it.

40. Genialis.] The grass.

41. Mea praeda.] The fishes I had caught.

42. Movers.] To move.

43. Niti.] Skip.

44. Has vires.] So great power, as to bring dead fishes to life.

45. Trepidare.] To be strangely agitated.

NOTES.

49. Alteriusque rapi naturæ pectus amore. Of the sea, and of the fish.


52. Pectora fluminibus jubeor supponere centum.


54. Quae postquam rediit: alium me corpore toto Ac fueram nuper, nec eundem mente recepi. Hanc ego tum primum viridem ferrugine barbam Cesariemque meam, quam longa per aqua verro.

55. Ingentesque humeros, et carula brachia vidi, Cruraque pinigero curvata novissima pisce. Quid tamen haec species, quid Dis placuisse marinis, Quid juvat esse Deum, si tu non tangeris istoris?

56. Tala dicentem, dicturum plura, reliquit Scylla Deum. Furit illo, irritatusque repulsæ Prodigiosa perit Titanidos atria Circes.

EXP. P. OVIDII NASONIS LIB. XIII.

59. Hactenus] Heinsius thinks these two verses ought to be rejected, and that Quae in the following line, has been inserted by some unskilful transcriber.

62. Recep[i.] I perceived.

63. Viridem] Sea-gods are supposed to be of the colour of the sea.

64. Verno] I draw.


67. Furit] He is in a rage.

68. Marvellous.

69. Of Circe, the daughter of the Sun, who (as Virgil says in his VIth Book of the Æneid) by her knowledge in the power of herbs, turned men into beasts. See the 9th verse of the following Book.

500

500

P. OVIDII NASONIS

LIB. XIII.
THE ARGUMENT.

Circe becomes enamoured of Glaucus, who complains to her of Scylla’s indifference. She endeavours to make him leave his ungrateful Mistress for her; but without success. In revenge she poisons the fountain where that Nymph used to bathe, and thereby makes her Form hideous, which is so insupportable, that she throws herself into the Sea, and is transformed into a Rock.

NOTES.

1. Giganteis faucibus.] On the heads of the giants, who are said to have been buried under Mount Ætna, which has been abandoned; taken notice of.
2. Arvaque Cyclopum.] The Sicilian fields, near the three rocks of the Cyclops, which at this day are called Faraglioni.
4. Euboicus cultor.] Glaucus, born in Antheum, a city of Euboia, over against Euboea.—Timidarum aquarum.] Of the swelling waters.
5. Zanclen.] Now called Messina, a city of Sicily, in the most inward part of Pelorus.
6. Rhegi.] Rhegium is called of τοῦ ἐπιγνωστοῦ, i.e. rent from, because in that place Sicily seems as it were broken off from Italy.
7. Navifragumque.] In which shipwrecks are frequent, being dangerous on account of the rocks, Scylla and Charybdis.
8. Tyrrhena.] So called from Tyrrhenia, a country of Italy.
Herbiferos adiit colles, atque atria Glauces Sole satae Circes; variarum plena ferarum. 10
Quam simul aspexit; dicta acceptaque salutem, Diva, a Dei miserere precor; nam sola levere
Tu potes hunc, dixit (videat modo dignus) amo-
rem.
Quanta sit herbarum, Titani, potentia nulli 14
Quam mihi cognitius; qui sum mutatus ab illis.
Neve mei non nota tibi sit causa furoris;
Littore in Italicum Messeniam etcontra[cseque,
Scylla mihi visu est. 'Pudor est promissa, pre-
Blanditasque meas, contemplaque verba refer-
re.
At tu, sive aliquid regni est in carmine, carmen
Ore move sacro: sive expugnator herba est;
Utere tentatis operosae vinibus herbae.
Nec medecare mihi, sanaque hae vulnera mando;
Fineque b nil opus est. Partem ferat illa calor.
At Circe (neque eum flammis habet aptius ualla
Talibus ingenium; seu causa est hujus in ipsâ;
Seu Venus indicio facit hoc offensa paterno) 27
Talia verba referit: Melius sequerere volentem;
Optantem eadem, parilique cupidinie captam.
Dignus c eras: ulter poteras certeque rogaris: 30
Et si spem dederis, mihi credes, rogaberis ulter.
Nec dubites, adsitque tua fiducia formae.
En ego, cum Dea sim, niti idi cum filia Solis, 34
Carmine cum tantum, tantum cum gramine
possim;

NOTES.
9. Herbiferos colles.] He means Circeus, a
mountain in which Circe is said to have
dwelt, who, by enchanting verses, and the
juices of herbs, turned men into beasts.
11. Simul.] As soon as, after that.
12. Levar.] Ease or mitigate.
14. Titan.] O Circe, daughter of Apollo,
who are of the family of the Titans.
Cognitius.] Better known.
15. Quo, &c.] Because by them I was
transformed from a man into a sea god.
17. Contra.] Over against the city Mes-
sea, formerly called Zancles, which was
opposite to Rhegium in Italy.
18. Pudor.] I am ashamed to relate my
promises, prayers, &c.
20. Aliquid regni.] Any power.
24. Fineque nil opus est.] There is no
necessity for an end of it, i. e. I would not
have an end put to my love.
25. Aptius flammis.] More susceptible of
such a passion.
26. In ipsâ.] In her disposition, inclined
to love.
27. Paterno indicio.] Of Apollo, q. d.
Whether Venus, in revenge for Apollo's
discovery, (who made known to Vulcan
the adultery of Venus with Mars,) had not
infected Apollo's offspring with an amorous
disposition.
28. Melius sequerere volentem.] You had
better fix your affections on one who is willing
to receive them.
29. Parili.] With a reciprocal love.
30. Ulter, &c.] You are worthy to have
been first asked the favour by Scylla.
32. Adsitque fiducia.] Trust to (depend
upon) your beauty.
Ut tua sim, voveo. Spernentem sperne: sequenti
Redde vices: unoque duas ulciscere facto.
Talia tentanti, Prius, inquit, in aequore frondes;
Glauce, et in summis nascentur montibus alge,
Sospite quam Scylla nostri mutentur amores.
Indignata Dea est: et ledere quatenus ipsum
Non poterat, nec vellet amans; irascitur illi,
Quae sibi praleta est: Venerisque offenses repulsae,
Protinus horrendis infamia pabula succis
Conterit: et tritis Hecatea carmina miscet:
Cœrulaque induitur velamina: quere ferarum
Agmen adulantum mediâ procedit ab aula:
Opposittaque petens contra Zanclea saxa
Rhegion, ingreditur ferventes æstibus undas:
In quibus, ut solidâ, ponit vestigia, ripâ;
Summaque deciditur pedibus super æquora siccis.
Parvus erat gurges curvos sinuatius in arcus, 51
Grata quies Scyllâ: quô se referebat ab æstu
Et maris et celi, medio cum plurimus orbe
Sol erat, et minimas à vertice fœcerat umbras:
Hunc Dea prœvitat: portentiferisque venenis
Inquinat. Huic fusos latices radice nocenti 56
Spargit: et obscurn, verborum ambâge novorum,
Ter novies carmen magico demumurat ore.
Scylla venit, mediâque tenus descend erat alvo;
Cum sua fedari latrantibus inguina monstris 60
Aspicit: ac primò non credens corporis illis,
Esse sui partes, refugiteque, abigiteque, timetque
voceo ut sim tus. Sperne
spernentem, redd vices se-
quenti: que ulciscere duas uno
facto. Glauce inquit tentanti
talia, Prius frondes nascentur
in aequore, et alge in summis
montibus; quam nostri amores
mutentur Scylla sospite. Dea
est indignata: et quatenus
non poterat ipsum ledere, nec
amans vellet; irascitur illi,
que est praleta sibi: quæ of-
fenses repulsæ Veneris, proti-
nus conterit infamia pabula
horrendis succis, et miscet He-
catea carmina tritis: que in-
duitur cœrula velamina, que
procedit ab mediâ aula per
agmen adulantum ferarum;
que petens Rhegion opposi-
tum contra Zanclea saxa, in-
greditur undas ferventes æsti-
bus; in quibus ponit vestigia,
ut solidâ ripâ, que deciditur
super summa æquora siccis
pedibus. Erat parvus gurges
sinuatius in curvos arcus, grata
quies Scylla; quœ referebat se
ab æstu et maris et celi, cum
Sol erat plurimus medio orbe,
et fœcerat minimas umbros à
vertice: Dea prœvitat hunc
gurgitem: que inquinat por-
tentiferisque venenis. Spargit
fusos latices nocenti radice huic,
et demumurat ter novies ob-
sercurn carmen, ambâge novo-
rum verborum, magico ore. Scylla
venit; que descendcrat tenus mediâ alvo: cum aspicit
suæ inguina fedari latrantibus monstris, ac
primò non credens illas esse partes sui corporis,
refugiteque, abigiteque, timetque.

NOTES.

55. Voveo.] I wish.—Spernentem.] Scylla.
Sequenti, &c.] Make a due return to her
who first solicited your love.
56. Unequà.] Upon her who loves you,
and her who despises you.
57. Prius, &c.] Sooner shall the nature of
things be changed, than I will cease to love
Scylla.
38. Alge.] Sea-weed.
59. Scylla sospite.] While Scylla is alive.
60. Dea.] Circe.
Ipsam.] Glauce, for he was a god.
41. Ananus.] Because she was in love with
him.—Illi.] With Scylla.
43. Infamia.] Infamous herbs, because of
their pernicious qualities.
44. Hecatea carmina.] Enchantments that
she had received from her mother Hecate.
45. Cœrulaque velamina.] Her azure gar-
ments.
46. Procedit.] She went out of.
48. Rhegion.] Rhegion over-against the
city Messena, or Zancle. See ver. 17.
49. Ponit vestigia.] She trod.
50. Summaque, &c.] By her magic, she
passes over the sea without wetting her feet.
51. Parvus, &c.] The poet describes the
whirlpool in which Scylla, the mistress of
Glauce, usually bathed.
53. Medio, &c.] A periphasis of noon-
time.—Orbe.] In the mid-heaven, (the
meridian.)
55. Prœvitat.] She infects before-hand.
Portentiferisque.] Making monsters.
56. Inquinat.] She pollutes, vitilates.
Fusos.] Juices squeezed from pernicious
herbs.
62. Fedari.] To be deformed.
62. Abigiteque.] She pushes them away
with her hand.
Ora proterva canum. Sed quos fugit, attrahit una a. [dumque,
Et b corpus quarrens femorum, crurumque, pedumque, inven-
tit Cerberoem rictus pro partibus. Quae rabies canum
stat, subjectaque terga fera-
rum coherent truncis inguinibus,
que, excepta uto, Glauc-
cus amans levit iterum Scyl-
la; que fugit connubia Cir-
ces nimium hostiliter use viri-
bus herbarum. Scylla mans-
sit loco; cumque copia est pri-
mum data, in odiem Circes
spoliavit Ulyssen sociis. Mox
eadem fuerat mersura Teucras
carinas; nisi prius ortet trans-
format in scopulum, qui
nunc quoque extat saxeus.
Quoque navita vitat scopulum,
a sed quae fugit attrahit ora. b partes.

NOTES.

63. Proterva ora.] The furious mouths. 64. Corpus femorum.] The substance of
her thighs, legs, &c.
65. Cerberoes.] The mouths of the dogs
were terrible, like those of the three-headed
Cerberus.
66. Inguinibus truncis.] Her groin bereft
of her inferior members.
Uteroque exstante.] Her belly standing out.
Coharent.] They adhere so closely to the
body of Scylla, that nothing was to be seen
but the heads of monsters.
68. Flevit.] Glauclus her lover wept.
70. Scylla, &c.] Continued in the same
whirlpool.
71. Circes.] Scylla knew that Circe loved
Ulyssen, therefore she satisfied her resent-
ment against him, by depriving him of his
people.
72. Mox.] Lest Scylla should be as inju-
rious to Aeneas, as she proved to the com-
panions of Ulyssen, she is turned into a rock,
that she might be avoided by the mariners.
72. Teucras carinas.] The ships of the
Trojans, who descended from Teucer.
Mersura fuerat.] She would have sunk.

EXP. FAB. 1. Circe from her knowledge in simples, was called the
Daughter of the Sun; and from the ill use she made of it, by compounding
poisons, she was called a Sorceress. The enchantments which were attri-
buted to her were the effect of her beauty, which drew after her a number
of suitors, who indulging themselves in the corrupt manners of her court,
were said to be lost. Glauclus, being greatly enraged at the disdain his
mistress Scylla treated him with, applied to Circe for a composition; with
this they poisoned the fountain where the nymph usually bathed which
transformed her into a Monster, of which Homer has drawn the following
picture: "With a voice like a young whelp, and in form so odious as even
the gods could not look upon without horror. She had twelve feet, six
long necks, terminating in the like number of heads, each filled with a
"triple row of teeth, and so envenomed as to carry death to whatsoever
they touched." Eusebius says, that Scylla was a ship belonging to a
crew of Tuscan pirates, who infested the coast of Sicily, which had a wo-
man carved for its head, whose lower parts were surrounded with dogs.
The Greek etymologies of the words Scylla and Charybdis, favour this ex-
plication; the one signifying to rob, and the other to swallow up.
Dido receives Aeneas into her palace, and falls in love with him. He afterwards leaves her, and she stabs herself in despair. Jupiter transforms the Cercopes into Apes; and the Isles they inhabited were afterwards called Pithecusae, from the Greek name of an Ape.

HANC ubi Trojanae remis avidamque Char-ybdin
Evicere rates; cum jam prope littus adesent Ausonium, Libycas vento referuntur ad oras. Excipit Aenean illic animoque domoque, Non bene discidium Phrygii latura mariti, Sidonis: inque pyra sacri sub imagine facta Incubuit ferro: deceptaque decipit omnes, Rursus arenosae fugiens nova meca terra, Ad sedemque Erycis fidumque relatus Acesten, Sacrificat; tumulumque sui genitoris honorat. Quaques rates Iris Junonia pene cremarat, Solvit; et Hippotad,æ remque, terrasque calenti Sulphure furnantes, Acheloiaadumque relinquuit Sirenum scopulos. Orbataque praeside pinus Inarimen, Prochyteneque legit, sterlique locatas Colle Pithecusas, habitantum nomine dictas. 16 Quippe Deum genitor fraudem, et perjuria quondam Cercopum exusos, gentisque admissa dolosæ;

NOTES.

1. Huic.] The poet briefly describes the wanderings of Aeneas. Avidam.] Greedy, which swallows up ships. See Lib. X.III. 5. Non bene, &c.] That could not bear patiently. Virgil, Aenid IV. Phrygii.] The Trojan Aeneas. 6. Sidonis.] Sidonian Dido, being forsaken by Aeneas, whom she had taken as a husband. Inque, &c.] Concerning this, see the 3d Fast. 8. Arenosæ terræ.] Carthage. 9. Sedemque Erycis. Sicily. Eryx was the son of Buta and Venus, who was slain by Hercules, and buried in a mountain, on which he had built a temple to his mother Venus. The mount was called Eryx, and from thence Venus was called Erycina. Fidumque Acesten.] See Virgil, Aenid V. Genitoriis.] Of Anchises. 11. Iris.] Juno's messenger. 12. Hippotadæ.] The Eolian islands. Æolus was the son of Jupiter by Acesta, the daughter of Hippota the Trojan. 13. Acheloiaadumque.] Of the Sirens, the daughters of Achelous by Calliope, others say by the muse Melpomene or Terpsichore, who dwelling near the Sicilian shore, allured by their enchanting voices the unguarded mariner, whom they first composed to sleep, and afterwards murdered. 14. Orbataque pinus.] The ship being deprived of Palinurus its pilot. 15. Inarimen.] An island not far from Naples, called Æaria, from being the usual station of the ships of Aeneas. At this day it is called Ischia, from the shape of an hip; Virgil relates, that the great Typhæus was buried under this island. Æneid IX. Prochyteneque.] An island near the former. Legit.] He passes by. 16. Pithecusas.] Pithecusae is an island in the port of Campania, whose city is situated upon a mountain called Pithecusa, from the great number of monkeys bred there, for πίθηκος is a monkey. Jupiter (as the poets relate) hating the treachery of the Cercopes, turned them into monkeys, and assigned them this island for their dwelling.
mutavit viros in deforme animal: ut idem possent videri dissimiles hominum, similisque.

Que contraxit membra, que contudit resimas nares a fronte, et peraravit ora anilibus rugis. Que misit velatos tota corpora flavevit villo in has sedes; nec non prius absumit usum verborum, et linguae natae in dira perjuria. Relinquit tantum posse queri rauco stridore.

In deforme viros animal mutavit: ut idem Dissimiles hominum possent, similisque videri 20 Membraque contraxit: nareque a fronte resinas Contudit, et rugis peraravit anilibus ora. Totaque velatos flaventi corpora villo Misit in has sedes: nec non prius abstulit usum Verborum, et nate dira in perjuria lingue. 25 Posse queri tantum rauco stridore relinquit.

NOTES.


EXP. FAB. II. As Ovid in this fable does not more than mention the death of Dido, and as that transaction is more perfectly related and illustrated by Virgil, we shall be silent in regard to it.

FAB. III. SIBYLLA IN VOCEM.

Apollo is enamoured with the Sibyl, and to engage her to be kind, offers her as many Years as she can grasp grains of Sand. She forgets to ask that she may always continue in the bloom of youth, and instantly grows grey and decrepit.

Ubì præterit has, et dese-ruit Parthenopéa mania dex-tra; intrat tumulum canori Aëolidæ de levâ parte, et lit-tora Cumæam, loca fæta palustribus ulvis, quæ antea vivacis Sibylla, et orat ut adeat paterno manes per Averna. At illa cætit vultus diu moratos tellure; tandemque furious Deo recepto divit. Petis, vir maxime factis, magna, cujus dextra spectata per ferrum, cujus pictas spectata per ignes. Tam eloquentem, Trojana, po-ne metum; potière petitis; que cognoscœ Elysias domos et novissima regna mundi, me duce, que cara simulacra parentis.

NOTES.

2 Parthenopéa mania.] The city of Na-

ples, which was first called Parthenope, after

one of the Sirens, who was buried there.

Aëolidæ.] Of Misenus, the son of Aëolus.

6, 7. Q. no prestantior alter,

Avere cieræ viros, Martenque ascendere enunti.

Æneld VI. Whence the promontory was
called Miscumen.

4. Cumæam. Cumæ was a city of Cam-
pania, and the most ancient in Italy and Sic-
cily.

Vivacisque Sibyllæ.] Who had lived 700

years, as he relates.

5. Manes.] The soul of his father An-

chises.

7. Furious Deo.] Like one in a phreny.

Recepto Deo.] Being possessed by Apollo.


Per ferrum.] By the sword, with which

Æneas slew many of his enemies.

Pietas.] For Æneas took on his shoulders

through the flames of Troy, his household

gods, and his father Anchises.

11. Elysias domos.] Elysium (as sup-

posed by the poets) is a place in the lower

regions, where the souls of those who have

lived well, are said to rest in felicity.

Novissima.] The last, i.e. the lowest.

12. Simulacra.] This is agreeable to

the opinion of those who say man consists of

Seu Dea tu præsens, seu Dīs gratissima, dixit; Numinis instar eris semper mihi: meque fatebor Muneris esse tuī: que me loca mortis adire, 25 Quæ loca me visæ voluisti evadere mortis.

Pro quibus aérias meritis evectus ad auras [rem. Templa tibi statuam; tribuam tibi thuris hono-Respicit hunc vates, et suspitātibus haustis, Nec Dea sum, dixit; nec sacri thuris honore 30 Humanum dignare caput. Neu nescius erres: Lux æterna mihi, carituraque fine dabatur, Si mea virginitas Phœbo, patuisset amanti.

Dum tamen hanc sperat, dum præcorrupmepere donis.

Me cupit: Elige, ait, virgo Cumææ, quid optes: Optatis potière tuis. Ego pulvis hausti 36 Ostendens cumulam, quot haberet corpora pul-Tot mihi natales contingere, vana rogavi. [vis, Excidit optarem juvenes quoque protinus annos. Hos tamen ille mihi dabat, æternamque juven-

30. Tribuam.] I will sacrifice to you as to a Goddess.
31. Suspītibus haustis.] Sighing grievously.
32. Humanum.] Mortal.
33. Lux æterna.] Everlasting life, immortality.
34. Patuisset.] Had been exposed, had yielded.
35. Optatis, &c.] You shall obtain whatever you wish for.
36. Hausti.] Thrown together.
37. Vana.] Foolishly.
38. Excidit.] I forgot, it slipped my memory.
40. Dabat hos.] He would have given them.

NOTES.

41. Si Venerem.] If I had admitted of his embraces.
42. Innuba.] An unmarried virgin.
43. Terga dedisti.] My youth.
44. Quae patienda diu est.] Which I must bear a long time.
45. Terga dedit.] It remains for me, I must live.
46. Acta 

EXP. FAC. III. The Sibyls, and the books attributed to them, have much engaged the attention of the best historians. They are said to contain many of the mysteries of christianity, which can be no other than the pious fraud of some zealot; as it is not to be supposed that heathenish women should speak in more clear and positive terms respecting our Saviour, and his doctrines, than did Moses or any of the prophets. It is not to be doubted, but in the early ages there were women who were consulted, and who by obscure sentences, afforded food for the imagination of those who were warm in any undertaking, and these they interpreted agreeable to the bent of their inclination; they were prophetesses, and called the priestesses of Dodona and Delphi.

The account that the ancient historians gave of the introduction of the Sibylline books, has in it something so remarkable, that we cannot omit it: It is said that an old woman came to Rome, and presented to Tarquin the proud, nine books, that contained the oracles of the Sibyls, demanding considerable sums for them, which the king refused; on this she departed, and having burned three of them, returned, and demanded the same sum for what then remained; which being refused, she burned three more, and again returned, not abating in the least from what she first demanded, which did not a little surprise Tarquin, and so raised his curiosity, that he purchased them.

The Sibylline verses, which they consulted at Rome, inculcated nothing but idolatry, and inhuman sacrifices; whereas those we have now, teach the worship of the true God, and the Incarnation of Jesus Christ, as related in the sacred writings.
Aeneas arrives at Cajeta in Italy. Achaemenides, an Ithacan, who was aboard his ship, meets his old companion Macareus there, and relates to him the danger he was in of being devoured by Polyphemus. Macareus then tells him, how Ulysses had received winds from King Æolus in an Ox's Hide, and by that means had a prosperous voyage, till the curiosity of the Sailors led them to open the Bag, when the winds rushing out, raised such a storm as drove them back to Æolia, and afterwards upon the coast of the Lastrygons.

TALIA convexum periter memorante Sibyllâ,
Sedibus Euboicam Stygiis emergit in urbem
Troïus Æneas: sacrisque e more latitas,
Littora adit nondum nutricis habentia nomen.
Hic quoque substiterat post Ædula longa laborum
Neritius Macareus, comes experientis Ulyssci.
Desertum quondam mediis qui rupibus Ætnæ
Nosceit Achaemeniden: improviso repertum
Vivere miratus; Qui te casusve, Deusve
Jux Servat, Achaemenide? Cur, inquit, barbarâ
Prora vehit? Petituar vestræ quæ terra carinæ?
Talia quærenti jam non hirsutus amicu,
12
Jam suus; et spinis consorto tegmine nullis,
Fatur Achaemenides: Iterum Polyphemon, et
Iperientis fluidos humano sanguine rictus:
[los
Hac mihi si potior domus est Íthaceque carinâ;
Si minus Æneas veneror genitore. Nee unquam
Est satis potero, praestem licet omnia, gratus.

Æneas minus genitore. Nee potero esse satis gratus, licet praestem omnia.

NOTES.

2. Euboicam.] To Cumae, where in old time, the Babianians established a colony.
3. Nutricis.] Of Cæjeta, the nurse of Æneas, whose death gave name to the city and harbour.
4. Neritius.] Of Ithaca, and so Ulysses was called Dux Neritius, from Neritus, a mountain of Ithaca.
5. Experientis Ulyssell.] Of Ulysses, that had great experience, and suffered many hardships.
6. Desertum.] That had been left.
7. Achaemeniden.] Achaemenides, who was left by Ulysses among the Cyclops, and was afterwards taken up by Æneas.
8. Servat.] Hath preserved; for Macareus thought he had been destroyed.
9. Cur, &c.] Macareus admires that Achaemenides, a Greek, and one of the companions of Ulysses, should sail among the Trojans, who were enemies to the Greeks; and therefore he calls the Trojan ship prora barbarâ.
10. Petitur, &c.] Whither are you bound?
12. Jam non, &c.] Not now in rough garments, such as he wore when he lay hid in Ætna. The poet seems to allude to what is said concerning Achaemenides, in Virgil's Æneid.
15. Fluidos.] His mouth drenched in gore.
16. Si potior, &c.] If Ithaca be a more pleasant habitation to me than this ship. De-
19. Quod loquor, &c.] Achaemenides acknowledges he was indebted for his life to Æneas, and every thing else.
22. Lumen, &c.] If I were to die this moment.
23. Aut certé.] A correction of the former expression, for he might have been lost at sea.
Non condar.] I should not be buried. Illæ alvo.] The Cyclop’s punch.
24. Quid, &c.] What were then my thoughts?
29. Permisit.] He threw.
50. Torquento.] A warlike engine, so called of torquendo, i.e. throwing stones with force.
Acta.] Driven forward.
52. Deprimeter.] He should sink.
Fluctusse.] Raised by the falling of the rock into the sea.

(Quod loquor, et spiro; cellumque et sidera Solis
Respicio (possimme ingratus, et immemor esse)"
Ille dedit. Quod non anima hæc Cyclopi in ora
Venit; et ut lumen jam nunc vitale reliquum;
At tumulo, aut certe non illæ condar in alvo.
Quid mihi tunc animi (nisi si timor abstulet
omnem [relictus
Sensum animunque) fuit, cùm vos petere alta
Æquora prospexi? volui inclamare; sed hostis 25
Prædere me timui: vestra quoque clamar Ulyssis
Penè rati nocuit. Vidi, cùm monte revulso
Immanem scopolum medias permisit in undas.
Vidi iterum, veluti tormenti viribus acta, 30
Vasta giganteo jaculament saxa lacerto.
Et, ne deprimeter fluctusve lapsive carinam,
Pertimui; jam me non esse oblitus in illa.
Ut verò fuga vos ab acerbâ morte removit;
Ille quidem totam fremebundus obambulat Ætnam. 35
Praetentatque manu sylvas: et luminis orbibus
Rupibus incurscat: fœdataque brachia tabo
In mare pretendens, gentem execratur Achivan.
Atque ait: O si quis referat mihi casus Ulyssen,
Aut aliquem è sociis, in quem mea seviat ira, 40
Viscera cujus edam, cujus viventia dextrâ
Membra meâ laniem, cujus mihi sanguis inunct
Guttur; et elisi trepident sub dentibus artus;
Quâm nullum, aut leve sit damnum mihi lucis
adempæ! 44
Hæc et plura ferox. Me luridus occupat horror,

[NOTE.
19. Quod loquor, &c.] Achaemenides acknowledges he was indebted for his life to Æneas, and every thing else.
22. Lumen, &c.] If I were to die this moment.
23. Aut certé.] A correction of the former expression, for he might have been lost at sea.
Non condar.] I should not be buried. Illæ alvo.] The Cyclop’s punch.
24. Quid, &c.] What were then my thoughts?
29. Permisit.] He threw.
50. Torquento.] A warlike engine, so called of torquendo, i.e. throwing stones with force.
Acta.] Driven forward.
52. Deprimeter.] He should sink.
Fluctusse.] Raised by the falling of the rock into the sea.

35. Jam me, &c.] I was in as great a fright as if I had been on board.
34. Removit.] Delivered.
56. Praetentatque.] Grops as blind men are used to do.
Luminis orbis.] Deprived of his eye.
37. Rupibus incurscat.] He stumbles at the stones.
Tabo.] With the gory of the bodies he had devoured.
58. Execratur.] He curses.
40. Seviat.] Might exercise itself.
42. Laniem.] I might tear.
Imundet.] Might drench.
45. Artus elisi.] Bruised limbs.
44. Lucis.] Of my eye.
Spectantem vultus etiamnum caede madentes
Crudelesque manus, et inanem lumiinis orben,
Membraque, et humano concretam sanguine
barbam.

Mors erat ante oculos; minimum tamen illa ma-
Et jam presurusum, jam jam mea viscera rebar
In sua mercrum mentique h rebat imago 51
Temporis illius, quo vidi bina meorum
Ter quater affligi sociorum corpora terrae.
Que super ipse jacens, hirsuti more leonis,
Visceraque, et carnies oblisique ossa mediillis, 55
Semanimesque artus avidam coendebat in alvum.
Me tremor invasit. Stabam sinè sanguine mcestus:
Mandementem videns, ejectantemque cruentas
Ore dapes, et frusta mero concretata vomentem:
Talia fingebam miseris mihi fata parari.
Perque dies multos latians, omnemque tremis-
cens
morir i,
Ad strepitem, mortemque timens, cupidusque,
Glandefamem pellen, et mista frondibus herba,
Solus, inops, express, lethe poenaeque reliictus.
Haud e procui adspexi, longo post tempore, navim:
Oravique fugam gestu, ad lttusque curcuri:66
Et movi: Graiumque ratis Trojana recepit.[sus,
Tu quoque pande tuos, comitum gratissimae, ca-
Et ducis, et turbæ, qua tecum credita ponto est.
Æolon ille refert Tusco regnare profundo; 70
Æolon Hippotaden, cohibentem carcerem ventos:
Quos bovis inclusos tergo, memorabile munus,
Dulichium sumpissime ducem: flatûque secundo
Lucibus isse novem, et terram aspexisse petitam:
Proxima post nonam cum sese Aurora moveret;

a Hauc.

NOTES.

46. Caede.] With slaughter.
47. Inanem luminiis.] Without the eye.
50. Rebar.] I thought.
51. Haeredit.] Dwelt upon.
52. Affligi terræ.] Dashed against the ground.
56. Semanimesque.] Half dead.
Avidum, &c.] Buried in his greedy paunch.
57. Sine sanguine.] Pale.
59. Frusta.] The pieces of flesh.
Glomerata.] Mixed with the wine that
Ulysses had given him.
60. Tala fata.] Such a death.
62. Moriri.] To die.

63. Glandæ.] Feeding upon acorns, grass,
and herbs.
64. Express.] Hopeless.
67. Mov.] I wroght upon them, I per-
suaded them to take me in
Graiumque ] A Greek, q. d. an enemy.
68. Tu.] Thou Macareus.
70. Æolon.] See above, Fab. ii. ver. 11.
Tusco.] In the sea of Tuscany.
72. Tergo bovis.] In a bottle or bag made
of the hide of an ox or bull.
73. Dulichium Buce.] See Lib. XIII.
74. Novem lucibus.] Nine days.
Terram petitam.] Itself.
75. Proxima, &c.] The tenth day.
socios ductos invidiâ, que cupididine praeda, ratos esse aurum inclusum uteri, dempisse ligamina ventis: cum quibus ratem isse retro, per quas modò venerat Æolique ratem portus repetitisse tyranni. Undas, Inde Lami veterem Laestr synonis, inquit, in urbem Venimus. Antiphates terrâ regnabat in illâ. Missus ad hunc ego sum, numero comitante duorum:

Vixque fugâ qussita salus comitique mihique. Tertius è nobis Lastr synonis impia tinxit Ora cruore suo: fugientibus instat, et agmen Concitat Antiphates. Coçunt, etsaxa trabesque Continuant: a mergunqte viros, mergunqte carinas:


a Concejunt.

b — procul hinc tibi credo, &c.

NOTES.

77. Ratos esse aurum.] Supposing there was gold enclosed in the bag.

Dempisse ligamina.] Took off the bandage, let the winds loose.

79. Portus repetitisse.] The ship is returned to the port of Æolus.

80. Lami.] A very ancient king of the Lastr synonis, the son of Neptune, who built the city afterwards called Formi.

81. Antiphates.] Homer speaks of this Antiphates, Odys. Lib. X. He was a very savage king of the Lastr synonis, Ἀ νεβρασκός, i.e. a man-eater.

85. Vixque.] Ulysses being cast upon Antiphates's shore, sent three of his companions to him, one of whom he devoured, and the other two escaped with difficulty.

84. Lastr synonis.] Of Antiphates. Tinxit.] Stained.

85. Agmen.] A body of his men.

86. Concitat.] He calls together.

Coçunt.] They assemble.

90. Illis Terris.] We sailed to these lands, which you see at a distance, pointing to the promontory of Circe, concerning which Virgil speaks in his V11th Æneid.

91. Procul.] For it is not safe to approach nearer.

95. Nate deâ.] Of Æneas.

Marte.] War, a metonymy of the efficient.

EXP. FAB. IV. The different incidents which are mentioned in this Fabile have their foundation in real facts that have happened. The danger Ulysses and his companions were in of being devoured by Polyphemus, respects the ill usage they met with from the Cyclopes in Sicily. The story of Ulysses receiving the winds from Æolus, alludes to the knowledge he had in their current and nature.

FAB. V. SOCHII ULYSSEIS IN FERAS. HIDEM IN HOMINES.

Achaemenides lands in the island of Circe; and is dispatched with some of his companions to the Queen's Palace. She gives them a very favourable reception, makes them drink of a certain delicious liquor; and
after touching them with her Wand, they are immediately transformed into Swine. Eurylochus, who had refused to drink, gives Ulysses notice; who immediately comes to court, and obliges the Queen to restore his companions to their former state.

**NOTES.**

1. Pinu.] The Ship, a Metonymy of the Matter.

2. Immansuetae Cyclopis.] The inhuman Cyclops.

3. Ire negabamus.] We would not go.

4. Simul.] Also.

5. Tect.] Of the House.


8. Timenda.] Because they were not of a savage nature, having been formerly Men or Women.


11. Nereides Nymphae simul, quae vellera motis Nulla trahunt digitis, nec fila sequentia ducunt; Gramina disponeb; sparsosque sine ordine flores Secernunt calathias, varias coloribus herbas. Ipsa quod hæ faciunt, opus exiguit: ipsa quid usus Quoque sit in folio, quæ sit concordia mistis Novit: et advertere pensas examinat herbas. Hæc ubi nos vidit, dicta acceptaque salute, Diffudit vultus, et reddidit omnia votis. 23

12. Nec mora; misceri tosti jubet hordea grani, et reddidit omnia votis. Nec mora; jubet hordea tosi grani miscei a Solenni.


17. Secernunt.] They sort or distribute.

18. Quid usus.] What virtue.

19. In folio.] In every Leaf.

20. Pensa.] Weighed. Medicine cannot be rightly compounded, unless the Ingredients be rightly proportioned.

21. Diffudit vultus.] She cleared up her Countenance. — Reddidit omnia votis.] Granted every thing to our Wishes.
Mellaque, vimque meri, cum lacte coagula passo,
Quisque sub hac latente furtim dulcedine, succos
Adjicit. Accipimus sacra data pocula dextrâ.
Quae simul arenti sitientes hausimus ore, 30
Et teticig summos virgâ Deâ dira capillos;
(Ex pudet, et referam) setis horrescere coepi,
Nec jam posse loqui; pro verbis edere raucum
Murmur; et in terram toto procumbere vulnâ;
Osque meum sensi pando-occallescere rostro, 35
Colla tumure toris, et quâ modâ pocula parte
Sumpta mihi fuerant, illâ vestigia feci.
Cunque eadem passis (tantum medicamina pos-
sunt)
Clausor harâ, solumque suis carisse figurâ
Vidimus Eurylochum: solus data pocula fugit.
Quae nisi vitasse, pecoris pars una a maneret 41
Nunc quoque setigeri: nec tante cladis ab illo
Certior ad Circean ultor venisset Ulysses.
Pacifer huic dederat florem Cyllenios album;
Moly vocant superi. Nigrâ radice tenetur. 45
Tutus eo, monitisque simul celestibus, intrat
Ille domum Circæ: et ad insidiosa vocatus
Pocula, conantem virgâ mulcere capillos
Reppulit et stricto pavidam deterrit ense.
Indê fides, dextraque data: thalamoque re-
cptus, 50
Conjugii dotem sociorun corpora poscit.
Spargimur b innovuæ succis melioribus herbe,
Percuïmumque caput conversæ verbere virgâ
Verbaque dicuntur dictis contraria verbis. 54
Quo magis illa canit, magis hoc tellure levat
Erigimur: setæque cadunt, bifidosque relinquit
Rima pedes. Redeunt humeri: subjecta lacertis

a manerem.

b ignota.

NOTES.
32. Horrescere.] To become rough and
prickly.
55. Pando rostro.] In a round Snout.
Ocallescere.] To harden.
36. Colla, &c.] To become brawny.
Quâ.] The hand in which I had received
the Cup was turned into a Fore-foot.
38. Cum passis, &c.] I am shut up in a
hog-stye with my Companions that had suf-
fered with me.
41. Maneret.] He had been.
42. Certior ab ilo.] sc. Factus. For he
went away to acquaint Ulysses with it.
44. Pacifer.] Mercury bears an iron Mace,
which is a sign of Peace. See what is noted
as to this, in Lib. II.
45. Moly.] Concerning the Herb called
Moly, read Homer.
50. Thalamoquo.] Into Cirece's Bedcham-
ber.
51. Dotem conjugii.] As a reward for his
Caresses.—Sociorum, &c.] That she should
restore the Bodies of his Companions to their
former shape.
55. Percuïmum caput.] Our Heads are
stroked.
55. Magis.] By so much the more.
Brachia sunt. Flentem flentes amplexitum illum.
Hæremusque ducis collo: nec verba locuti
Ulla priora sumus, quâm nos testantia gratos.
Annuas nos illic tenuit moras: multaque præsens
Tempore tam longo vidi: multa auribus hausi.
Hoc quoque cum multis, quod clam mihi ret-
tulit una
Quatuor è famulis, ad talia sacra paratis.
Cum duce namque meo Circe düm sola moratur,
Illa milii niveo factum de marmore signum
Ostendit juvenile, gerens in vertice Picum,
Æde sacrâ posatum, multisque insigne coronis.
Quis foret, et quare sacrâ coletur in æde,
Cur hanc ferret avem quærenti, et scire vo-
lenti,
Accipe, ait, Macareus: dominæque potentia quæ
Hinc quoque disce mæ. Tu dictis adjice men-
tem.

NOTES.
59. Nec verba, &c.] By the first words we
uttered, we testified a grateful sense of our
deliverance.
63. Hoc, &c.] Macareus relates to Ache-
menides, the wonderful transformation of Pi-
cus into a bird of his own name.
64. Ad talia.] sc. Magica.

EXP. FAB. V. Ulysses, while he was at the court of the princess Circe,
abandoned himself to a luxurious life, which he recovered from on reflect-
ing how much it was beneath him, and how prejudicial to his glory. The
plant Moly, said to be given him by Mercury, emblematically represents
the good sense he was master of; and the fiction of his companions being
turned into swine, expresses the voluptuous manner in which they lived.
The allegory of the Prodigal Son, which we meet with in the New Tes-
tament, gives a more lively representation of that melancholy state to which
the excesses of a debauched life tend, and in which the Fable just men-
tioned has its foundation.

FAB. VI. & VII. PICUS IN AVEM. SOCIUS IUS IN FERAS.

Picus being enamoured with Picus, the son of Saturn, and king of Italy,
and finding it impossible to shake his constancy to his wife Canens,
transforms him into a Wood-pecker and his retinue into several sorts of
creatures. Canens pines away with grief for the loss of her husband;
and the place where she disappeared has since bore her name.

PICUS in Ausoniis proles Saturnia terris
Rex fuit, utilium bello studiosus equorum.

NOTE.
1. Proles Saturnia.] The son of Saturn.
Forma quam cernis erat viro. Licet ipse adsipias decorum, que probes veram *formam Pici* ficta imagine. Animus par formae. Nec adhuc poterat per annos spectasse quater quinquennem pugnam Graiâ Elide. Ile verterat Dryadas ortas in Latiiis montibus in suis vultus: Naïades fontana Numina petebant illum; quas Albula, quasque Numici, quasque aque Anienis, que Almo brevissimus cursu, que preceps Nar tulit; et Farfarus amenea umbra; quaque colunt memorale regnum Scythece Diana, finittestisque lucus. Tamen ille fovet unam Nymphem, omnibus speris, quam Venilia dictur peperisse quondam Ionio Jano in collo Palati. Ubi haec primum maierit nubilibus annis, tradita est Laureturi Pico preposito cunctis. Quidem rara facie, sed rarior arte canendi; unde est dicta Canens. Solebat movere sylvas et saxa, et mulcere feras, et morari longa flumina suo ore, que retinere vagas volucres. Quae düm modulatur carmina fœminea voce, Licus exierat tecto in Laurentium, fixurus indigenas agros: quae premebat tergium acris equi; que ferebat bina hastilia lassa, contractus Penniceam chlamyden ab fulvo auero.

**NOTES.**

5. Forma, &c.] He was as beautiful as his statue.

6. Nec adhuc, &c.] He had not yet reached his twentieth year. The Olympic games were celebrated every fifth year at Elis, and Pius had not yet opportunity to be present at four of those games.

7. Ille, &c.] He had captivated the nymphs of the woods and rivers.

9. Albu.] Tiber, which was anciently called Albula, from the colour of its water.

11. Naiare.] Nel is a river of Umbria, that runs into the Tiber.

12. Scythece Diana.] In Scythia, human blood was offered in sacrifice to Diana; but the Romans abhoring the inhumanity of the custom, abolished it.—Regnum.] The priesthood of Diana was called a kingdom; and the priest a king. Status in Sylvis.

13. Venilia.] She was the wife of Janus, an ancient king of Italy, who was worshipped as a God by the Romans.


15. Canens.] Because of her excellent skill in singing.


17. Ore suo.] With her song.

18. Exierat tecto.] He had gone out of his house.

19. Laurentus.] The Laurentines were a people of Latium, so called from the city Laurentum.

20. Fixurus.] To strike with a spear.


22. Penniceam | Purple — Ab auero.] Having his cloak fastened with a clasp.
Metamorphoseon.

Venerat in sylvas et filia Solis: casdem:
Utque novas legeret secundis collibus herbas:
Nomina dicta suo Circeae reliquerat a arva. 29
Quae simul ac juvenem virgultis abdita vidit;
Obstupuit. Cecidere sinu, quas legerat, herbae:
Flammaque per totas visa est errare medullas.
Ut primum valido mentem collegit, ab estu;
Quid superet, fassura fuit. Ne posset adore,
Cursus equi fecit, circumfususque satelles. 35
Non tamen effugies, vento rapiare licebit,
Si modò me novi; si non evanuit omnis
Herbarum virtus, et mea carmina fallunt.
Dixit: et effigiem nullum cum corpore falsi 39
Finxit apri: praeterque oculos transcurrere regis
Jussit, et in densum trabibus nemus ire videri;
Plurima quâ sylva est, et equo loca pervia non
Hauord mora: continuò prædæ petit inscius um-
Picus; equique celer fumantia terga relinquit.
Spemque sequens vanam, sylvâ pedes errat in altâ.
Concipit illâ preces; et verba venefica dicit:
Ignotosque Deus ignoto carne adorat, 47
Quò solet et niveæ vultum e confundere Lunæ,
Et patrio capiti bibulas subtextere nubes.
Tum quoque cauto datens natura carmine cœulum,
Et nebulas exhalat humus; caesicis vagantur
Limitibus comites: et abest custodia regi. 52
Nacta locum tempusque, Per, ò, tua lumina,
dixit,
Quæ mea cepurum, perque hanc, pulcherrime,
Quæ facit ut supplex tibi sim Dea, consule nostris
custodia abest regi. Circe nacta locum tempusque, dixit, O pulcherrime, per tua lumina quæ
ceperunt me, perque hanc formam, quæ facit ut Dea, ego licet sim supplex tibi, consule nostris
a anatra. b rapidus. c deducere.

Notes.

27. Filia.] Circe.
29. Circeæ.] The Circean mountain took
its name from Circe.
31. Obstupuit.] Circe was amazed at the
beauty of Picus.
33. Valido ab estu.] Her powerful passion.
35. Satelles.] His guards and attendants
that were about him.
36. Liebit rapiare.] Although you should
be borne away.
37. Me novi.] If I know myself.
39. Falsi apri.] She framed a phantom of
a boar.
41. Trabibus.] The thickest part of the
forest.
43. Insicius.] Not knowing that he pursued
a phantom.
45. Spemque vanam.] A shadow without
a body.—Errat.] Wanders.
47. Ignoto carmine.] In unintelligible
words.
48. Quo solet.] With a magical verse, with
which the common people believed that witches
could darken the Moon, and bring her down
from Heaven.—Confundere.] Veil.
50. Densatur.] The air is gathered into
a cloud, as Virgil says in 5th Æneid.
51. Cæsicis.] Unknown.
52. Abest custodia regi.] The king is left
without a guard.
55. Lumina.] Those eyes which have in-
flamed me.
55. Tibi.] To thee, who art a mortal.
Consule.] Favour.

NOTES.

57. Durus.] Cruel.
59. Quecumque.] Picus says this with an air of contempt, as if he should say, If you are the daughter, not only of the Sun, but of Jupiter himself.
61. Venere.] With unlawful love.
65. Retentatis.] Reiterated, repeated over and over.
64. Non impune feres.] You shall not go unpunished.—Tetdtere.] Thou shalt not be restored to Canens.
65. Discer.] You shall know in good earnest.
68. Baculo.] With her rod.
Illa nocens spargit virus, succosque veneni: 84
Et Noctem, Noctisque Deos Ereboque Chaosque
Convocat; et a magicis Hecaten ululatibus orat.
Exsiliure loco (dictum mirabile) sylve:
Ingemuitque solum, vicinaque palluit arboros;
Sparsaque sanguineis maduerunt pabula guttis;
Et lapides visi mugitus edere raucos;
Et latrare canes; et humus serpentibus atris
Squallere; et tenues animae volitare c silentium.
Attonitus monstris vulgus pavet. Illa paventum
Ora venenata tetigit mirantia virgâ.
Cujus ab attactu variarum monstra ferarum, 95
In juvenes d veniunt. Nulli sua mansit imago.
Presserat occiduis Tartessia litora Phœbus;
Et frustra conjux oculis animoque Canenitis
Exspectatus erat. Famuli populosque per omnes
Discurrent sylvas; atque obvia lumina portant.
Nec satis est Nymphæ flecre, lacerare capillos,
Et dare plangorem; facit hæc tamen omnia: sese
Proripit; ac Latios errat vesana per agros.
Sex illam noctes, totidem redeuntia Solis
Lumina viderunt, inopem somnique cibique.
Per juga, per valles, quâ sors ducet, euntem.
Ultimus adspexit fessam luctuque viâque
Tibris, et in gelidâ ponentem corporâ ripâ.
Ille cum lacrymis ipsos modulata dolores,
Verba sono tenui moerens fundebat; utolim
Carmina jam mortiis canit exequialia cygnus.
Lucibus extremism tenues itiœfacta medullas
Tabuit; inque leves paulatim evanuit auras.
Fama tamen signata loco est; quem rite Canen-
tem
Nomine de Nymphæ veteres dixère a Camœnæ.

carmina. Extremûm liquefacta, tenues medullas lucibus, tabuit; que paulatim evanuit in leves auras. Tamen fama signata est loco; quem veteres Camœnæ rite dixère Canentem de
nomine Nymphæ.

a longis. b rubuerunt gramina guttis; c videntur. d abeunt. e coloni.

NOTES.
85. Deos.] Hecate, Pluto, and the rest of
the infernal Gods.—Ereboque.] From Erebus
and Chaos, i. e. From the Infernal Regions.
90. Edere.] To send out.
92. Tenues animæ.] Disembodied souls;
Spectres.
93. Vulgus.] The companions of Picus.
94. Mirantia ora.] Astonished faces.
96. In juvenes venient.] Succeed in place
of the young men. For they were turned in-
to various kinds of wild beasts.
97. Tartessia.] Western; for Tartessus is
a city of further Spain.

100. Lumina.] Torches.
102. Dare plangorem.] To beat her breast.
103. Proripit sese.] She flings out of the
place.—Vesana.] Distracted, in a phrensy.
105. Latios errat.] Days.
107. Ultimus, &c.] At last, fatigued with
grief, she came to the Tiber.
111. Carmina exequialia.] Its elegy. See
Ovid's Tristia.
115. Tabuit.] Consumed by little and little.
115. Camœnæ.] For the Muses are said for-
merly to have dwelt there.
Talia multa mihi longum narrata per annum, 
Visaque sunt. Resides et desuctudine tardi 
Rursus inire fretum, rursus dare vela jubemur. 
Ancipitesque vias, et iter Titania vastum 
Dixerat, et saevi restare pericula ponti. 120 
Pertinui, fateor; nactusque hoc littus adhaesi.

NOTES.
116. Talia.] Macareus says these things. 
Longum per annum.] A tedious year, while 
we were with Circe. 117. Resides.] Indolent, sluggish.

EXP. FAB. VI. & VII. This Fable, being no other than the relation of 
an historical fact, does not require any interpretation to illustrate it.

TAB. VIII. & IX. DIOMEDES SOCIUS IN AVES. APPULUS PASTOR IN 
OLEASTRUM.

Turnus having demanded succours from Diomedes, against Æneas, the Son 
of Venus; the Greek Prince, fearing the Goddess's resentment, which he 
had already felt, refuses his troops: and some of his men, who were for 
engaging on Turnus's side, are transformed into Birds. An Apulian 
Shepherd surprises some nymphs who were dancing, insults them, and 
for his insolence is immediately changed into a Wild-Olive,

Macareus finierat: que Æneia 
nutrix condita marmoreâ urnâ, 
habebat breve carmen tumulo; 
Alumnus notar pictatis hic cre 
mavit me Caelena, me cremen 
Argolico igne, quo igne debutit. 
Fundis religatius solvitur ab her 
bosos aggere et reliquum pro 
cul insidias, que tecta inamata 
Dece: que petunt lucos, ubi 
Tibris nubilus umbra prorumpit 
in mare cum flavâ arenâ. 
Que potit domo nataque 
Faunigenæ Latini; tamen non 
sine Marte. Bellum suspiciitur 
sum ferci gente; que Turnus 
furit pro pactâ conjuge.

FINIERAT Macareus: urnâque, Æneia nu 
trix 
Condita marmoreâ, tumulo breve carmen habebat: 
Hic me Caelena notar pictatis alumnus 
Ereptam Argolico, quo debutit igne, cremavit. 
Solvitur herboso religatus ab aggerie fundis: 5 
Et procul insidias, infamataque reliquunt 
Tecta Dece: lucosque petunt, ubi nubilus umbra 
In mare cum flavâ prorumpit Tibris arenâ. 
Faunigenæ domo potitur nataque Latini; 9 
Non sine Marte tamen. Bellum cum genti ferci 
Suscipitur; pactâ furit pro conjuge Turnus.

NOTES.
1. Æneia.] The nurse of Æneas, who when 
dead, gave name to the port and city. 
5. Note.] Of singular, famous. 
Alumnus.] Æneas, my foster-son. 
4. Argolico igne.] Grecian flames, 
5. Fundis.] The cable. 
7. Tecta.] The palace of Circe, the infa 
mous enchantress.—Umbrâ.] sc. Arborum. 
8. Prorumpit.] Breaks into, enters with a 
rapid stream. 
9. Faunigenæ.] Of Latinus, the sòf of 
Faunus.—Nataque.] Lavinia, the daugh 
ter of Latinus, who being at first espoused to 
Turnus, the King of the Rutilians, was yet 
marricd to Æneas. Virgil relates the whole 
transaction at large. 
10. Marte.] War.

a milité. b amari. c—et Danaís patuerunt Pergama dextris. d templo.

NOTES.

12. Tota Tyrrenònia. All Tuscany engage on the side of Turnus, against the Latins and Trojans.
16. Frustrà.] For Evander not only sent his son Pallas to assist the Trojans, but also ordered him to apply to the Tuscans for assistance.
17. Venulus.] One of the noblemen who was sent by Turnus, ambassador to Diomedes, who had built a city in Apulia, but did not obtain any assistance from him; being told, among other things, that the Trojans were too much in favour with the Gods.
19. Profugi.] Forced to retire far from his own country, on account of the baseness of his wife. For Diomedes, returning from the Trojan war, found his wife Ægiale had been debauched by Comata, the son of Schedenus, who had also plotted against his life; he therefore fled to Apulia, where Damus gave him his daughter, and part of his kingdom in dower; and he there built the city Argrìpa.
18. Ille.] Diomedes. — Iapyge.] Apulian. For part of Apulia is called Iapygia.
20. Daunò.] A king of Apulia, from whom it was called Damna.
21. Ætolius.] Diomedes, whose father was king of Ætolia.
22. Excusat.] He pleads by way of excuse, Soceri.] Of Damus.
26. Perpetiari.] I will undergo the affliction of repeating.
30. Spargimus.] We are dispersed.
32. Caphareà.] Caphareus is a promontory of Euboea, looking towards the Hellespont, at the bottom of which the Grecian navy was shipwrecked by the anger of Minerva, and the fraud of Nauplius, the father of Palamedes, who to be avenged.
Neve morer vos, referens tristes casus ex ordine; tunc Graecia quoque potuit videri flenda Priamo. Tamen cura Minervae armiferae eripuit me servatum fluctibus. Sed rursus pellor ab patriis Argis: et alma Venus exigit memorum penas de antiquo vulnere a me illo: que sustinui tantos labores per alta aequora, tantos terrestres armis; ut illi sint sepe vocati felices mihi, quos communis Hyems, que Caphareus merirt importunis aquis: vellemque suissem una pars horum. Jam comites passi sola belloque fretaque, Deficiunt: finemque rogant erroris. At Agmon Fervidus ingenio, tum verò asper clabibus, dixit. Viri, quid superest, quod jam vestra patientia recuset ferre? Quid habet Cytherea, quod faciat ultra?

(Velle puta) faciat? Nam dum PEjora timentur; Est in voto locus: sors autem ubi pessima rerum; Sub pedibus timor est, securaque summa litorum.


NOTES.

on the Grecians for the murder of his son, extinguished the lights which might have directed their course when they were be-nighted in a storm.

54. Flunda.] To be lamented.
55. Armiferae.] As being the goddess of war.
57. Memores.] Which she bore in mind.
59. Vulnere.] Homer, Ilid 11, relates, that in the Trojan war Diomede wounded Venus in the land, which she resenting, sent the son of Thelmenus to debauch his wife Al-gale.
61. Importunisique.] Without any port, destructive.
64. Deficient.] Leave me.
65. Fervidus ingenio.] Endowed with a fierce disposition.

Asper.] Irritated by the destruction sent amongst us.
46. Recesset.] Refuses to undergo.
47. Cytherea.] Venus.
49. Est, &c.] Prayers are seasonable and men make vows when they are apprehensive of dangers.—Sors, &c.] When things are in the worst condition.
50. Sub pedibus, &c.] Nothing is to be feared.—Securaque ] Without fear.
52. Sub, &c.] Under the conduct of Diomede.
53. Magna potentia.] sc. of Venus.
54. Pleuronius.] A native of Pleuron, a city of Eetolia.
56. Majoris numeri.] The greatest number of my friends.
59. Temula.] Was made small and slender.
Accipiant: cubitique leves sinuuntur in alas. [nu
Magna pedum digitos pars occupat: oraque cor-
Indurata rigent: finemque in acuminem ponunt.
Hunc Lyceus, hunc Idas, et cum Rhetenore
Nycteus,
Hunc mirantur Abas. et dum mirantur, eandem
Accipiant faciem: numerosque exagine major
Subvolat, et remos plausis circumsonant alis.
Si volucrum que sit subitarum forma requiris;
Ut non cygnorum, sic albis proxima cygnis.
Vix equidem has sedes, et Iapygis arida Dauni
Arva gener teneo, minimam cum parte meorum.
Hactenus Oénides. Venusulus Calydonia regna,
Peucetiosque sinus, Messapiaque arva relinquit.
In quibus antra videt: qua multa nubila sylva,
Et levis stagnum manantia, semicaper Pan 75
Nunc tenet; aut quodam tenerunt tempore
Nymphae.
Apulus has illa pastor regione fugatas
Terruit; et primó subita formidine movit:
Mox ubi mens redit, et contempsère sequentem;
Ad numerum motis pedibus duxère choreas. 80
Improbat a has pastor: saltuque imitatus agresti
Addidit obscanis convicia rusticæ dictis.
Nec prius obticuit, quàm guttura condidit arbor:
Arbore b enim succo que licet cognoscere mores.
Quippe notam lingua baccis oleaster amaris 85
Exhibet. Asperitas verborum c cessit in illas.

a Improbus has pastor saltuque imitatus agresti, Addit et obscanis, &c.

b jan. c mansit in illis.

NOTES.

62. Magna, &c.] To great part of his feet
were added toes.—Coraul.] In a beak.
66. Ex agmine.] Of my companions.
67. Plausis alis.] By clapping their wings.
68. Subitarum.] Newly sprung up.
69. Proxima.] Very like swans.
72. Oénides.] Diomedes, the grandson of
Oénæs.—Calydonia.] Apulia, where Dio-
medes had part of his Kingdom given by his
father-in-law Daunus, with his daughter.
Tydeus, the father of Diomedes, was king
of Αἰτωλία, a city of Calydon.
79. Peucetioque.] Calabria, which the
ancestors called Peucetia, and Messapia, not
far from Sicily.
71. In quibus.] He relates the transforma-
tion of ἄπολυς, a shepherd, into a wild
olive tree.—Nubila.] Dark, shaded. In this
place it is an adjective.
75. Manantia.] Dropping.—Semicap-
er.] Pan is the God of Shepherds, who is
painted with his hinder parts like a goat,
78. Movit.] Alarmed them.
80. Ad numerum.] By rule, to music.
Duxere choreas.] They danced.
81. Improbat.] He reviles.
83. Condit.] Buried.
84. Succoque.] From the Juice, which
is bitter, and of a rough taste.
85. Exhibet notam lingue.] Proves the
bitterness of his language.
Oleaster.] A wild olive.
86. Cessit.] Passed.


EXP. FAB. VIII. & IX. From Diomedes's refusing any assistance to Turnus we are to understand the great desire he had of being at peace, the better to establish himself in Italy, where he had just settled after the siege of Troy; and from the fable of his companions being turned into birds is to be understood their being put to flight in the attempts they made to assist Turnus, notwithstanding the refusal given by Diomedes. By the metamorphosis of a shepherd into a wild olive, we are to understand the resentment of some shepherdesses on a clown that had ill treated them.


Turnus sets fire to Æneas's fleet; but Cybele transforms the ships into Sea-Nymphs before they are burned. After Turnus's death his capital city Ardea is burned, and a bird arises out of the flames. Venus obtains permission of Jupiter, that her son, after so many heroical exploits, should be received into the number of the gods.

Ubì legati rediēre, ferentès Ætolia arma negata sibi, Rutuli gerunt instructa bella sine illis viribus: et multum cruoris datur ab utrāque parte. Ecce Turnus fert avidas faces in texta pinea: que timent ignes, quibus unda perperit. Janque Mulciber urebat pīcem et ceras, que cætera alimenta flammeæ, que ibat ad carbasas per altum malum; et transant increta carina fumabunt: cum sanceta genitrīx Deīm memores has pinus caesas Ídæo vertīce, complevit ātra finibus pulsi æris, et murmure inflati buxi. Que invecta per leves auras domitii leonis, tunc adit, Jactas incendia sacrilegā manu, Erinpēan; nec edax ignis creābit partēs et membra memorum meorum, me patiente. Intonuit Deā: tonitrumque secuti Cum salientes graves ceciderunt grandīne nimbi:

HINC ubi legati rediēre, negata ferentès Arma Ætolia sibi, Rutuli sinæ viribus illis Bella instructa gerunt: multumque ab utrāque cruoris Parte datur. Fert ecce avidas in pinea Turnus Texta faces: ignesque timent, quibus unda perperit. [flammāe Janque pīcem, et ceras, alimentaque cætera Mulciber urobat, perque altum ad carbasas malum lbate: et increvera fumabant transtrā carīnē: Cūm memores has pinus Ídæo vertice cēsas Sancta Deīm genitrīx, tinnitibus āēra pulsi 10 Æris et inflati complevit murmure buxis. Perque leves domitii inicta leonis auras, Irrita sacrilegā jactas incendia dextrā, Tunc ait. Erinpēan; nec me patiente cremabat Ignis edax nemorum partes et membra meorum. Intonuit dicente Deā: tonitrumque secuti Cum salientes graves ceciderunt grandine nimbi:

NOTES,

1. Legati.] The chief of which was Vemulus. See above, Fab. xii. ver. 17.
2. Rutuli.] The people which Turnus governed.
5. Texta pinea.] Concerning the ships of Æneas, that Turnus set fire to, see Virg. Æneid IX.
8. Incurvē carīnæ.] Of the crooked ship.
9. Ídæo vertīce.] On the top of mount Ída.
10. Sancta Deīm genitrīx.] Cybele. Tinnitibus pulsi aris.] The tinkling of brazen vessels; cymbals used in the sacred rites of Bacchus.
11. Inflati murmure buxi.] The noise of blown box, flutes made of box.
12. Domitii leonis.] The chariot of Cybele was drawn by the Lions into which Hippomenes and Atalanta were transformed, as Ovid says in Lib. X.
Sacrilegā.] Turnus committed the Sacri-
lege.
Aëraque, et subitis tumidum concursibus aquor
Astrei turbant, et eunt in praëlia, fratres.
E quibus alma paren's unius viribus usa,
20 Stuppea prærumpit Phrygiae retinacula classis:
Fertque rates pronas; imoque sub aequore mer-
Robore mollito, ligneque in corpora verso, [giti.
In capitum facien puppes mutantur adunca.
In digitos abeunt, et crura natantia; remi: 25
Quodque prius fuerat, latus est: mediisque carina
Subdita navigis, spinæ mutatur in usum.
Lina comae molles, antennea brachia sunt:
Cærulus, ut fuerat, color est. Quasque ante a ti-
Illas virginicis exercent lusibus undas [mebant,
Naïdes aequoreae: durisque in montibus ortæ
Molle fretum celebrant; nec eas sua tangit origo.
Non tamen oblitæ, quàm multa perícula saevo
Pertulerint pelago, jactatis sæpe carinus 34
Supposuère manus: nisi si qua vehelab Achivos.
Cladis adhuc Phrygicæ memores, odère Pelasgos:
Neritiquea ratis viderunt fragmima laëitis
Vultibus, et lacteæ vidère rigescere puppim
Cautibus Alcinoi; saxumque increscere ligno.
Spes erat, in Nymphas animatâ classe marinas,
Posse metu monstrui Rutulum desistere bello. 41
Perstat, habetque Deos pars utraque: quique
Deorum
Instar habent animos. Nec jam dotalia regna,
Nec sceptrum soceri, nec te, Lavinia virgo,
Sed vicisse petunt: deponendi pudore 45
classæ animatæ in maris Nymphas, Rutulum posse desistere bello, metu monstrui. Utra-
que pars perstat, habetque Deos: quique habent animos instar Deorum. Nec jam petunt
dotalia regna, nec sceptrum soceri, nec te Lavinia virgo, sed vicisse: que gerunt bella pu-
dore deponendi...

a tenebant.

NOTES.

19. Astræi fratres.] The Astræan bre-
the-ræn; the winds. For Hesiod says, that
Aurora brought forth the winds by the Giant
Astræus.
21. Stuppea.] The cables made of hemp,
with which ships are moored to the shore.
22. Robore mollito; The hardness being
sofFened.—In corpora] Into flesh.
29. Carulus:] Azure.
32. Nec, et.] Are not at all desirous to
see the native place. They have no inclina-
tion to return to the mountains, from
whence they had their origin.
34. Nisi, et.] For having been formerly
Trojan ships, they mortally lated the Greeks,
who were enemies to the Trojans.
57. Ratis.] Of the ship which carried
Ulysses, from him called Neritius. See Fab.
IV. ver 6. Note.
58. Puppim.] Ulysses's ship, which was
given him by Alcinous, king of Corycra or
Corfu.
40. Classe.] The navy being transformed
into living nymphs.
41. Rutulum;] Turnus.
42. [Habetque Deos;] Venus is on the side
of Aeneas, and Juno of Turnus.
45. Instar.] And men with souls of reso-
luuon equal to the Gods.
44. Socrer.] Of king Latinus.
45. Vicisse.] Victory, here a verb is used
instead of a noun. So Persius. Scire tuum ni-
hil est—Deponendi:] Sc. Bella. For they were
both of them ashamed to give up the war.
Tandem Venus videt victricia arma nati : Turnusque cadit ; Ardea, dicta potens Turno sospite, cadit. Quam postquam barbarus ignis abstult, et tecta latuerunt tepida favilla : tum primum cognita prapes subvolat et mediá congerie : et everberat cineres plausis alis. Et sonus, et macies, et pallor, et omnia que deceant omnam urbem, nomen quoque urbis manxit in illa : et ipsa Ardea deplangitur suis pennis. Junique Æneas virtus Junonom veteres finire coegered iras : 56 Cùm, bene fundatis opibus crescentis Ílli, Tempestivus erat ccelo Cythereius heros ; Ambieratque Venus Superos : colloque parentis Circumfusa sui, Núquam mihi, dixerat, ullo Tempore dure Pater, nunc sis mitissimus oro ; Æneas que meo, qui te de sanguine nostro Feceit avum, quamvis parvum, des, optime, Numen; 57 num Dummodo des aliquod. Satís est inanabile regnum Æneas virtus coegered omnes Deos, ipsamque Junonem finere veteres iras : cùm Cythereius heros rarum temporetivus caló, opibus crescentis Ílli bene fundatus ; que Venus ambierat Superos, que circumfusa caló sui parentis, dixerat, Pater nuncum dure mihi ullo tempore, oro sis mitissimus nunc : que optime des Numen, quamvis parvum, meo Ænei, qui fecit te avum de nostro sanguine : dummodo des aliquod. Satís est semel aspirasse inanabile regnum, semel esse per Stygiós amnes. Dei assensère : nec regia conjux tennit immotos volvus ; que annuit placato ore. Tum Pater ait, Æneas digni eæstì munere, gnata cape quæque petis, quod optas, que pro quo petis. Fatus erat. Ila gaudent : que aget grates parenti: que invecta per leves auras junctis columbis Littus adet Laurens ; ubi tectus arundine serpit In freta fluminicis vicina Numicius undis. 69 a Invitos. b niveis.

NOTES.

47. Cadit.] He was slain by Æneas.
49. Abstult.] Destroyed, demolished.
50. Medii congerie.] From the midst of the ruins of the burning City.
Prepesis.] A bird. Great birds are properly called Prepetes, on account of the observations made on their flight in Auguries.
51. Pluresis.] Clapped.
52. Sonus.] A small, shrill voice.
54. Deplangitur.] Is lamented by the flapping of the birds’ wings.
55. Ipsamque.] Even Juno herself.
57. Ἰθή.] The Son of Æneas, who was also called Ascanius, and succeeded his Father in Latium.
58. Temporestivus.] Was ripe for Heaven.
59. Amæcrat.] Solicited the favour of the Gods,—Colloque, &c.] Embracing her Father Jupiter’s neck.
63. Quamvis parvum.] Though of the lowest class.
66. Conjux, &c.] Juno herself gave consent.
68. Pater.] Jupiter.
69 Gnata, &c.] You both are worthy to have this petition granted; you Venus, who beg this favour for your son; and also your son Æneas, who deserves it on account of his piety.
71. Junctis Columbis.] The chariot of Venus is said to have been drawn by Doves.
72. Serpit.] Gently glides.
75. Numicius.] A river of Latium, in which Æneas perished as he was fighting, and was believed to have passed from thence to Heaven.
Hunc jubet Æneas, quæcunque obnoxia morti, Abluere; et tacito deferre sub æquora cursu. 75 Corniger exsequitur Veneris mandata: suisque Quicquid in Ænæ fuerat mortale, repurgat Et respergit aquis. Pars optima restitit illi. Lustratum genitrix divino corpus odore Unxit, et ambrosiâ cum dulci nectaræ mistâ 80 Contigit os; fecitque Deum: quem turba Qui- rini

Nuncupat Indigetem; templaque arisque rece-

NOTES.

74. Obnoxia morti.] Subject to Death, mortal.
76. Corniger.] The river Numicius. All rivers are represented as horned. See Lib. XIII.
79. Lustratum.] Purged.
80. Ambrosiâ.] The food which the Gods eat.—Nectarâ.] As Ambrosia was supposed to be the food of the Gods, so Nectar was also imagined to be their drink.
81. Contigit.] She touched.
82. Nuncupat indigetem.] Gave him the title of a God called Indiges, i. e. who from an Indigena, a mere man, was admitted among the Gods. So Livy in his first book. "Jovem Indigetem appellant."

EXP. FAB. X. XI. & XII. The transformation of Æneas's fleet into Sea-Nymphs means nothing more than their being saved by a strong wind from being burnt by Turnus; and the story of the bird Ardea arising from the ashes of the city of Turnus, fired by Æneas, was occasioned by the resort of Herons to its ruins. Æneas, who had been remarkable for his adventures, fell at last in battle, and to perpetuate his memory they ranked him amongst the deities under the name of Jupiter Indiges. For every thing however unimportant was dressed up in the supernatural. Such was the cast of these times, when divinities on earth, in the sea, in rivers, and in woods, nay even in heaven and hell were at human command.

FAB. XIII. VERTUMNUS IN ANUM.

Vertumnus, enamoured of Pomona, assumes several shapes to make himself agreeable; and at last gains her, after having turned himself into an old woman.

Inde sub Ascanii ditione binominis Alba Resque Latina fuit: succedit Sylvius illi. Quo satus antiquo tenuit repetita Latinus Nomina cum sceptro: clarum subit Alba Lati- num:

NOTES.

1. Ditione.] The government.
Binominis.] Having two names; for he was called both Ascanius and Ílius.
Alba.] The city Alba, which from its situ- 3. Latinus.] The son of Æneas.

ation was called long, was built by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, and called Alba from a white sow, which brought forth thirty pigs there.


a Palatinus summa loca gentis habebat. Vel. Palatini summam Proca collis habebat.

NOTES.

6. Capys.] Capys begat Capetus, and not the contrary. Ab illis.] After them.
7. Tusei fluminis.] Tiberinus, king of Albania, being drowned in the river Tuseus, which was then called Albula, changed the name of the river to that of his own.
10. Imitator.] Remulus having the presumption to imitate Jove’s thunder, was struck dead with lightning by the incensed God.
15. Positus.] Buried.
16. Hamadrtyades.] Nymphs who have their original with the trees, and depart when these die. Whence they take their name of jaculo, together with, and dajas, an oak.
20. Nec jaculo, &c.] Nor does her right-hand carry a dart, but a pruning knife to lop off the luxuriant branches.
23. Vm agrestum.] The violence of the rustics—Pomaria.] Her orchards.
Quid non et Satyri saltatibus apta juventus
Pecore, et pinu praeecti cornua Panes, 30
Sylvanusque suis semper juvenilior annis;
Quicqu Deus fures vel falce vel inguine terret,
Ut potirentur ea? Sed enim superabat amando
Hos quoque Vertumnus: neque erat felicio illis.
O quoties habitu duri messoris aristas
Corbe tulit, verice fuit messoris imago!
Tempora sese gerens feno refigita recenti,
Desjectum poterat gramen versisse videri.
Sese manu stimuli rigidis portabat; ut illum
Jurares fessos modo disjunuisse juvencos.
Fale dat al frondator erat, vitisque putator.
Induerat scalas, lecturum poma putores.
Miles erat gladio, piscator arundine sumpit.
Denique per multas aditum sibisaepefigurar.
Repperit, ut caperet "spectae gaudia formae.
Ile etiam picta redimitus tempora mitra,
Inmitens baculo, positis ad tempora canis,
Assimulavit anum: cultosque intravit in hortos:
Pomaque mirata est; Tantoque potendor, inquit,
Paucaque laudata dedici oscula; qualia nunquam
Vera dedisset anus: glebaque incurva resedit,
Suspiiciens pardos Autumi pandere ramos.
Ulmons erat contra "spatiosa tumentibus uvis:
Quam socia postquam pariter cum vire probavit;
At si staret, at, celebes sinæ palmitis truncus, 55
a sperate.

b speciosa nitenibus uvis.

NOTES.

50. Pinu.] With the leaves of the Pine-Tree.

Panes.] Rural deities, who wear horns.

31. Sylvanusque, A God always numbered
among the deities of the country.

32. Quicqu Deus,] Priapus, the son of
Bacchus and Venus, a garden-god armed
with a sickle.

34. Vertumnus,] A rural god, so called a
vertador, because he turned himself into
various shapes. Whence those sports are called
Vertumnalia, which are celebrated in honour
of this deity, in the month of October.

Neque, &c,] He was not more successful
thereby; for Pomona slighted him too.

35. Duri messoris,] Of a rough mower.
The Poet describes the various transformations
of Vertumnus, to obtain his mistress
Pomona.


41. Frondator,] A lopper or pruner of
trees.

42. Induerat,] When he took, sc. si,
Lecturum,] That he was about to gather.

46. Redimitus Tempora,] Binding his tem-
ples.

49. Tanto,] sc. " Quanto cultiores habes
hortos." Although there seems to be some-
thing wanting here to make out the sense;
yet the two verses, which are in the common
editions, viz.

" Omnibus ex nymphis, quas continet Al-
bula ripis.

" Salve virginei intemperata pudoris,"
are not found in the best manuscripts, and
therefore are rejected by the learned as spuri-
ous.

50. Qualia, &c,] The kisses of Vertur-
numus were more lascivious, than could be giv-
en by an old woman.

52. Pandos,] Bent.

Autumn,] Autumnal fruit.

55. Contr,] Over against.

51. Probavit,] Comended.

53. At si, &c,] By these similitudes Ver-
tumnus infers the utility of matrimony;
drawing his arguments even from the inani-
mate creation.

Codeta,] Single. A beautiful and strik-
ing emblem of the advantages and happiness
of the matrimonial state. They are called
Colibes, who live in a state of virginity.

Palmite,] The vine.
haberet nil præter frondes, quare pereuter, haberet. 

Nil præter frondes, quare pereuter, haberet. 

Hac quoque que junctâ viti requiscit in ulmo, 

Si non nupta foret, terræ acclinata jaceret. 

Tu tamen exemplum, non tangeris arboris hujus; 

Concubitusque fugit; nec te conjungere curas. 

Atque utinam velles! Helene non pluribus esset 

Solicitata prosis: nec quæ Lapidithia movit 62 

Praelia, nec conjux timidis audacis Ulyssae. 

Nunc quoque, cum fugias averserisque petentes, 

Mille proci cupiunt; et Semideique, Deique, 

Et quæcumque teent Albanos Numina montes. 

Sed tu, si sapies, si te bene jungere, anunque 

Hanc audire voles (quæ te plus omnibus illis, 

Plus quàm credis, amo) vulgares rejice teedas: 

Vertumnunque tori socium tibi selige: pro quo 

Me quoque pignus habe. Neque enim sibi no- 

tior ille est 


Quam mihi. Nec toto passim vagus errat in orbe. 

Hæc loca sola colit. Nec uti pars magna procorum, 

Quam modò videt, amat. Tu primus et ultimum illi 

Ardor eris; solique suos tibi devovet annos. 

Adde, quod est juvenis: quod naturale decoris 

Munus habet: formasque aptæ fingetur in omnibus: 

Et quod erit jussus, (jubeas) licet omnia) liet, 

Quid, quod amat is idem: quod, que tibi poma 

coluntur, 

Primus habet; latèque tenet tua munera dextrâ? 

Sed neque jam fœtus desiderat arbore demptos, 

Quid, quod amat is idem: quod, primus habet poma quæ coluntur tibi; que tenet tua 

munera letâ dextra? Sed neque jam desiderat fœtus demptos arbore,
Nec quas hortus alit, cum succis mitibus herbas; nec quicquam, nisi te. Miserere ardentis; et ipsum,
Qui petit, ore meo præsentem crede precari. Ultoresque Deos, et pectora dura perosam 85 Idalien, nemoremque time Rhamnusidis iram. Quoque magis timeas, (et enim mihi multa vetustas Seire dedit) referam tota notissima Cypro Facta; a quibus fleti facilè et mitescere possis.

a Fata.

NOTES.

82. Mitibus.] Pleasant.
83. Miserere ardentis.] Commiserate his passion.
85. Idalien.] Venus; so called from Idalias, a grove of Cyprus.
86. Rhamnusidis.] Of this goddess, who takes vengeance on wicked persons. See Lib. 111.
87. Dedit mihi scire multa.] My years have given me an opportunity of knowing many events.

EXP. FAB. XIII. What Ovid says of the amour between Vertumnus and Pomona, has its foundation in the derivation of Vertumnus, which comes from vertere, to change, or turn, signifying the vicissitudes of the seasons necessary to bring the fruits of the earth to perfection; so that in order to please Pomona, Vertumnus is said first to assume the form of a Labourer, a Reaper, and an old Woman; expressive of the Spring, Harvest, and Winter.

FAB. XIV. XV. & XVI. ANAXARETE IN LAPIDEM. ROMULUS IN QUIRINUM, ET HERSILIA IN ORAM.

Vertumnus relates to Pomona, how Anaxarete was changed into a rock, as her disdain had occasioned her lover Iphis to hang himself. After the death of Amulus and Numitor, the last kings of Alba, Romulus builds Rome and becomes king of it. Tatuus king of the Sabines, declares war against him, and is favoured by Juno. Venus protects the Romans. Romulus and Hersilia are added to the number of the immortals, under the names of Quirinus and Ora.

VIDERAT à veteris generosam sanguine Teucri Iphis Anaxareten, humili de stirpe creatus. Viderat: et totis perceperat ossibus æstum. Luctatusque diu, postquam ratione furorem Vincere non potuit, supplex ad limina venit. 5 Et modò nutrici miserum confessus amorem, Ne sibi dura foret, per spes oravit alumnæ. Et modò de multis blanditus cuique ministriis, Solicitâ petiit propensum voce favorem.

NOTES.

1. Teucri.] I suppose the person here meant is Teucer the son of Telamon, whom his father Telamon banished from Salamis, because he did not revenge the death of his brother Ajax. And so he built a new Salamis in the Island Cyprus.
6. Miserum amorem.] His unhappy flame.
9. Solicitâ.] With a very anxious and urgent entreaty.
10. Propensum favorem.] Their kind favour.


Nec tibi Fama mei ventura est nunèa lethi; Ipse ego, ne dubites,adero; praesensque videbor; Corpore ut examini crudelîa lumina pasca. 31 Si tamen, ò Superi, mortalia fata viditis, Este mei memorès; nihil ultra-lingua precari Sustinet: et longo facite ut memoremur in ævo: Et, quæ dempstitis, vita, date tempora famæ. 35

NOTES.

12. Intendit.] He hung up. For lovers, when they were admitted to their sweethearts, used to hang on their door posts the garlands which they wore on their heads.

Posuitque, &c.] Iphis often lay at the door of Anaxarete. The Poet shows that a sincere lover does not hesitate to undergo the greatest hardships to obtain the object of his desire.

13. Tristique sœra.] The cruel, ill-natured lock, that kept the door fast. Convicia fecit.] He cursed.

14. Fret.] Than the sea, when it is agitated by a storm.—Cadentibus. Setting.

Hœdis.] Stars, which at their rising, and especially at their setting, occasion storms.

15. Noricus.] The Norici are a people inhabiting the Alps, which have abundance of iron.

16. Quod, &c.] Which have not yet been dug out of the earth, and are called viva, live stones.

17. Spernit.] Anaxarete, despising the humble behaviour of Iphis, laughed at his complaints.—Inimitibus factis.] To her barbarous behaviour. For perhaps she had driven him from the door.

18. Spe, &c. And deprives the unhappy lover even of hope.

22. Lactos triumphos.] A joyful triumph.

25. Paana vocat.] Invoke the God Paan. Sing merrily, as those do, who express their joy for having obtained what they desired.


27. Certe, &c.] Something in me at least you shall be compelled to commend, viz. that I have hanged myself to oblige you.

27. Curam.] The love that I bear towards you.—Cessisse, sc. à me, I did not cease to love you.

Dixit: et ad postes ornatos seppe coronis  
Humentes oculos et pallida brachia tendens,  
Cum foribus laquei religaret vincula a summi;  
Hac tibi serta placent, crudelis et impia, dixit.  
Inservuitque caput, sed tum quoque versus, ad illam;  
Atque onus infelix elisa fauce pependit.  

11. Metamorphoseon.  

Icta pedum motu t brepidantum, ut multa gementem  
Visa dedisse somum est, adaptataque janua fac-  
Prodidit; exclamant famuli: frustraque levatum  
(Nam paterocciderat) referunt ad limina matris.  
Accipit illa sinu, complexaque frigida nati [tum  
Membra sui, postquaum miserarum verba paren-  
Edidit; et matrum miserarum facta peregit;  
Funera ducebat medium lacrymosa per urbem;  
Luridae arsuro portabat membra feretro. 50  
Fortè vix vicina domus, quà flebilis ibat  
Pompa, fuit: durique sonus plangoris ad aures  
Venit Anaxaretes: quam jam Deus ultor agebat.  
Mota tamen, Videamus, ait, miserabile funus;  
Et patulis imitum tectum sublime fenestris. 55  
Vixque c bene impositum lecto proesperat Iphin:  
Diriguerè oculi: calidusque ò corpore sanguis  
Inducto pallore fugit. Conataque retro  
Ferre pedes, hæsit: conata avertere vultus,  
Hoc quoque non potuit: paulatimque occupat  
artus,  

Quod fuit in duro jamprimem pectore, saxum.  
Neve ea faeta putes: dominae sub imagine signum  
Servat adhue Salamis: Veneris quoque nomine  
templum  
Prospicientis a habet. Quorum memnor, ò mea,  
adhuc servat signum dominae sub imagine: quoque habet  
prospicientis. Quorum memnor, ò mea,  

a sumanis,  b—brepidi mortemque timentis.  c Vix bene compositum, &c.  
d Uleiscentis habet, quorum memnor, optima, lentos.  

NOTES.  

57. Humentes.] Weeping.  
59. Hæc, &c ] Such a garland as this hal-  
ter is will please you: a sarcasm.  
41. Elisà.] Being drawn tight.  
42. Ieta.] Struck.  
44. Famuli.] The servants of Anaxarete.  
Frusta.] Lift up in vain, for he was now dead.  
45. Pater.] The father Iphis.  
49. Funera, &c.] She took care to have  
him handsomely buried.  
50. Luridae membra.] His pale limbs.  
Arsuro, &c.] The bier that was to be burn-  
ed with the corpse.  
Portabat.] She took care to have it carried.  

55. Quam.] Whom now the avenging  
deity, Nemesis, persecutes.  
53. Iniit.] She goes into the chamber.  
56. Lecto.] The bier.  
59. Hæsit.] She stuck fast.  
61. Saxum.] The hardness of a stone, which  
already was in her heart.  
62. Dominae.] The statue of Anaxarete is  
still remaining in Salamis.  
64. Veneris prospicientis.] And there is a  
temple dedicated to Venus prospiciens, i.e.  
Venus the Beholder, so called on account of  
Anaxarete, who beheld with an unconcerned  
eye the funeral of her lover.  
Lentos fastus. ] Your inflexible disdain.


NOTES.

65. Jucingere.] Be married.
Adurat.] The verb Vero, is used either to
cold or hot things.
68. Deus.] Vertumnus, who could turn
himself into any shape.
69. Juvenem.] His youthful shape.
Anilia.] The emblems of old age, viz. his
coif, staff, grey hairs, and other things, that
he has already mentioned in ver. 46.
71. Qualis.] How beautiful Vertumnus
was when he had laid aside his old woman's
garb, the poet shows by a very proper simili-
tude.
73. Sed vi.] Pomena was captivated by the
beauty of Vertumnus, and therefore easily
condescended to his desire.
74. Mutua vulnera.] A mutual flame.
75. Asoniae.] The poet in what follows, traces some of the most remarkable occur-
rences of the Roman State.
76. Numitorque.] Romulius and Remus,
the sons of Mars and Rheia, restored the
kingdom to their grandfather Numitor, and
beheaded their uncle Amulius, who had ex-
pelled him.

77. Palilibus.] This festival Palilia, (we-
ther so called of Pales, a goddess of shep-
herds, or Parilia, from partus, the bringing
forth of cattle) was celebrated on the day
the foundation of the city was laid, as our
poet shows at large in the 41st Fast.
79. Tarpeia.] A vestal virgin, the daugh-
ter of Tarpeius, governor of the capital, who
agreed to deliver it up to the enemy, on con-
tion they would give her the fine things
which they were on their left arms, meaning
their bracelets. When the Sabines entered
the city, detesting the treachery of this dam-
sel, they buried her under their shields.
Hence the mountain, which was before called
Saturnius, received the name of Tarpeius.
81. Satî Curibus.] The Sabines, whose
chief city was called Cures.
82. Premunt voces.] Are silent.
Victa sopore.] The Romans being fast a-
leep.
84. Iliades.] Romulus, the son of Iliu.
85. Saturnia.] Juno, the daughter of Sa-
turn.
Has rogat auxilia. Nec Nymphae justa pe-tentem
tem:
Tempus adest, genitor, (quoniam fundamine magno Res Romana velot, nec praside pendet ab uno)

a—strata atque suis;

NOTES.
92. Nondum.] For the Nymphs had not yet rendered the gates of Janns impassable by their waters; therefore they put sulphur, pitch, and other combustible materials in their waters.
93. Patentis.] Open.
94. Fumante bitumine.] With smoking pitch.
97. Certare.] Might vie with the cold of the Alps, which is very sharp.
100. Rigidis.] Severe, warlike.
101. Praestructa.] Obstructed, guarded.
102. Martius miles.] The Romans who had their origin from Mars.
105. Strata.] Covered over.
104. Generique.] For the Romans had carried off the daughters of the Sabines for their wives. The story, as related by Florus, is this: Romulus finding it difficult to procure wives for his men, who were the refuse of almost every nation, had recourse to strata-gem. He invited the Sabines, a neighbouring people to an horse-race, and while they were intent upon their sport, each of his sol-
diers, who had arms under their garments, seized upon the woman he fancied, and carried her off to Rome. This outrage, so contrary to the law of nations, was the occasion of a war, that had well nigh ruined the infant Commonwealth.
106. Ultima.] To utter destruction.
107. Tatiumque.] For among the other conditions of peace it was agreed, that Tatius and Romulus should jointly reign with equal power and honour.
108. Occiderat.] Had been slain. The Poet goes on with a sketch of the Roman affairs.
110. Talibus.] A speech of Mars to Jupiter, in which he entreats him to admit his son Romulus amongst the Gods, as he had already done for others.
111. Magno fundamine.] On a firm foundation.
112. Preside.] q. d. Nor can it be sufficiently protected and defended by the care and providence of one deity only.

Notes.

115. Nepoti.] To Romulus, of whom I, Mars, your son, am the father.
114. Solvere praemia.] To confer.
Imponere ccelo.] To take him into the number of the Gods.
116. Memoro.] I remember. In other places memorare is to relate.
117. Unus.] These are the words of Jupiter to Mars.—Nubibus.] We have an account in Florus of the Λεγεγονται; or definition of Romulus; who as he was making an oration near the city at the lake Caprea, was suddenly taken out of sight. Some of the Senators conjectured he had been torn in pieces, on account of his cruel disposition: But a tempest arising, and an Eclipse of the Sun happening at that time, these extraordinary circumstances favoured the story of his consecration. And soon after Julius Ptolemaeus, affirming that he saw Romulus appear in a more venerable form than usual, and that he commanded them to esteem him as a God, and telling them, that in Heaven he was called Quirinus, the people believed it, and worshipped him accordingly.
121. Sensit.] Perceived.
Signa.] The tokens of his father Jupiter's approbation.
124. Verberis.] Of a whip.
125. Nemorosi Palati.] Mount Palatium is one of the hills of Rome, famous for being the seat of the emperors.
127. Iliaden.] Romulus, the son of Ilius.
129. Intabescere.] To melt.
130. Pulvinaribus alitis dignior.] Suited to the lofty mansions of the gods. Pulvinaria are a sort of couches, which the Romans erected for the gods in their temples.
131. Trabeati.] The Trabea was a coat or garment party-coloured of purple and white, in stripes.
135. Hersilium.] The wife of Romulus, whose translation the Poet relates in the next table.—Limite.] He means the Rainbow, by which Iris is said to descend.
137. Nunc esse Quirini.] And now worthy to be the spouse of the God.
Siste tuos fletus: et, si tibi cura videndi
Conjugis est, duce me, lucum pete colle Quirino;
Qui viret, et templum Romani regis obumbrat.
Paret, et in terrum pictos delapsa per arcos 141
Hersiliam jussis compellat vocibus Iris.
Ille verecoundo vix tollens lumina vultu, [tum est;
O Dea, (namque mihi, nec quae sis dicere prompt;
Et liquet esse Deam) duc, o duc, inquit: et offer
Conjugis ora mihi.
Quae si modo posse videre
Fatasemeldederint; ceolum a aspectasse fatebor.
Negora; Romuleos cum virgine Thaumantea
Ingreditur colles. Ibi sidus ab aethere lapsum
Decidit in terras: a cujus lumine flagrans 150
Hersilia crinis cum sidere cessit in auras.
Hanc manibus notis Romanae conditor urbini
Excipit: et priscum pariter cum corpore nomen
Mutat; Oramque vocat. Quae nunc Dea junc
ta Quirino est.

NOTES.

158. Siste tuos fletus.] Leave off weeping.
159. Pete lucum.] Go to the grove.
140. Romani regis.] Of Romulus, who
after his death was called Quirinus.
141. Pictos.] Striped with various colours.
145. Liquet.] It is clear or manifest.
Offer.] Show me.
146. Ora.] The face, the form
148. Romuleos colles.] The Quirinal hill.

Virgin.] With Iris, the daughter of Thau-

151. Cessit in auras.] Mounted to the sky.
152. Notis.] Well known.
153. Priscum nomen.] For her body was
rendered immortal; and instead of Hersilia
she was called Ora.
154. Juncta Quirino.] Ora was worship-
pied in the same temple with Romulus.

EXP. FAB. XIV. XV. & XVI. What is related of Anaxarete being tur-
ne into a rock for her insensibility, is to be considered as nothing more
than a poetical licence to ornament the relation, like some of our poets, who
transform the eyes of their Phyllises into stars. The remainder of these Fables,
being confined to historical transactions, require not any explanation. But
before we quit the subject, we shall observe the distinction that separates the
Historian from the Poet. The first is to relate facts with a strict attention
to truth; this confines the writer to a narrative of them as they arise, and
to a language that will best express them; while the Poet gives a loose to
his imagination, and of course abounds more in fiction than in fact. Ovid,
in these Fables, relates some circumstances well known in the Roman his-
tory, with a grandeur well suited to the sublimity of his genius. Thus,
when he mentions the entry of the Sabines into Rome, he brings down the
Queen of Heaven to open the gates for them; and when he says they en-
gaged the Romans near the Temple of Janus, he makes the Nymphs of the
Fountains, at the request of Venus, pour forth rivers of flame, to force them
to retire. With the same licence has he proceeded, embellishing his ac-
count of facts, and indulging a genius and fancy which are inimitable and
peculiar to himself.

Z z z
THE ARGUMENT.

Myscelos, son of Alemon, is warned by Hercules in a dream, to leave Argos, and settle in Italy. He is prevented, when departing, by a law which forbids the Argians to leave the City without the Magistrate's permission: He is tried, and by a miracle absolved. He retires into Italy, and builds the City of Crotona. Pythagoras comes there and teaches. His reputation draws Numa Pompilius to him. The Poet takes this occasion to speak of his philosophy. Egeria, Numa's wife, is inconsolable on account of his death, and is at last changed into a fountain. Hippolytus's horses are scared by a Sea-Bull; and he is killed by a fall from his chariot. Tages the diviner, arises out of a tuft of grass. Romulus's Lance is changed into a Tree. Cippus goes into voluntary banishment, rather than his country should lose its liberty, by his becoming King of it.

Interea quæritur qui sustineat pondera tantæ moslis, quæ beat successere tanto regi. Fama prænuntia veri destinat clarum Numam imperio. Ille non habet satis cognosse ritus Sabinae gentis, concepit majora capaci animo:

QUÆRITUR interea, qui tantæ pondera moslis
Sustineat, tantoque quæt succedere regi.
Destinat imperio e clarum prænuntia veri
Fama Numam. Non ille satis cognosse Sabine
Gentis habet ritus: animo majora capaci

5 a Latio.

NOTES.

1. Tantæ moslis.] Of so great an empire.
2. Tantoque regi.] So great a king as Romulus was.
3. Clarum.] Noble, illustrious for his justice and integrity.
4. Ritus.] The manners or customs.

NOTES.

6. Requiritur.] He enquires into, searches after.
Curibusque.] Cures was a very rich city of the Sabines; from whence were the kings,
T. Tatius, and Numæ Pompilii.
8. Penetret.] He travelled.
Herculei hospitis. Of Crotus, who entered
Hercules when he returned from Spain,
with the herbs of Geryon, and learned from
him that a city should be built in that place,
which Myœclos afterwards verified.
11. Non inscius.] Well skilled in ancient
histories.
So called from the river Iberus.
13. Littora Lacinia.] Lacinium is a pro-
monitory in the farthest part of Italy, divid-
ing the Ionian sea from the Adriatic,
between Petilia and Crotus, so called from
Laciniius, whom Hercules is said to have slain.
16. Longum laborem.] The fatigue of a
long journey.
Pressum, &c.] In a sound sleep.
22. Claviger.] Hercules armed with a club.
25. Pete.] Inquire for, seek out.—Diversi.
great way from hence. sc. from Argos.
Æsaris.] A river near Crotus.
25. Deusque.] Hercules.
26. Recentia visa.] The later vision.
27. Pugnatque.] Wavers.
30. Candidus.] A description of the night.
Densissima nox.] Gloomy night.
34. Patriumque, &c.] His whole family.

NOTES.

36. Spretarum legum.] For contempt of the laws.—Agitur reus.] He is accused. Reum paragere, is to condemn. 37. Sine teste.] For he confessed that he designed to travel. 39. Bis sex, &c.] The labours of Hercules —Fæcere jus.] Have advanced. 40. Nam tu, &c.] For you urged me to remove my habitation. 42. His.] With black pebbles. Illis.] With white. 43. Sententia tristis.] The heavy sentence. 44. Urnam.] A vessel in which the Ballots of the Judges were collected. An urn is also a vessel in which water is drawn out of a well. And in urns the ashes of dead bodies were kept. 47. Candida.] Alluding to the Ballots. 50. Lacedæmoniumque.] Built by the Lacedæmonians. Tarentum is a city of Calabria. 51. Sybarin.] A town of Greece. Neæthum.] A river of Salentine. 52. Thurinos.] Thurium is a city of Calabria.—Temesenque.] A town famous for mines of brass. Iapygis.] The promontory of Iapyx. 54. Æsarei.] See ver. 25. Fatalia ora.] The port destined by fate for his settlement. Tumulum.] A Sepulchre. 56. Jussaque.] Commanded by Hercules. 57. Nomen.] Croton received its name from Croton the hero, whence the people were called Crotonians. 60. Hic.] There, that is at Croton, whether Numa Pompilius went to hear Pythagoras. Ortu.] By descent. 61. Dominos.] The Tyrants or Kings.

a Arguit. b-quæ mitescere possunt, Et mollire famem, nec, &c.

NOTES.

63. Mente.] By the strength of his mind. Adiit Deos.][ He searched out heavenly and divine things.

64. Oculis pectoris.] His mind's eye. [Hatus.] He traced.

65. Vigili.] With diligent study.

66. Dabat discenda in medium.] Communicated his discoveries to his followers.

67. Dietaque.] His sayings. It is reported that Pythagoras was of so great authority, that his scholars gave implicit credit to whatever he said; so that if they were asked the reason of any thing they affirmed, the reply was, ἀντὶς ἐκ γυμνων, i.e. He has said so, meaning Pythagoras; looking upon that as evidence indisputable.

Primordia.] The origin; concerning which, the opinions of philosophers are various.

68. Et quid Natura.] And the course of nature.

69. Quid Deus.] What God is.

Unde.] From what cause snow and thun-der proceed.

70. Jupiter, an venti.] For some say that thunder is a vehement concussion of the air; others think it to be an eruption of wind collected in the clouds.

71. Quid quateret terras.] What was the cause of earthquakes.

Quâ lege.] For some stars are said to move with the world, and others contrary to it.

72. Et quodcumque.] Pythagoras taught: men all the mysteries of nature.

73. Arcuit.] He forbid.

75. Parcite violare.] Don't violate, don't pollute.

76. Deducentia.] Bending, weighing down.

77. Tumidaeque.] Swelling with juice.

79. Mollirique.] Made soft, boiled.

Lacteus humor.] Milk.

80. Thymi.] Thyme; an herb of which bees are very fond.

81. Prodiga tellus.] The lavish earth.

82. Suggestor.] Affords.

84. Pecudes [Sheep.—Armentaque.] Oxen.

85. Ingenium ferum.] A fierce nature.
Cumque lupus ursi, dapisibus cum sanguine gaudent. [di,
Heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera con-
Congestoque avidum pinguesedere corpore corpus; 
Alteriusque animantem animantis vivere letho! 
Scilicet in tantis opibus, quas optima matrum 
Terra parit, nil te nisi tristia mandere savo 
Vulnera dente juvat, ritusque referre Cyclopum? 
Nec, nisi perderidis alium, placare voracis 
Et male morati poteris jejunia ventris? 95 
At vetus illa etas, cui fecimus Aurea nomen, 
Foetibus arboreis, et, quas humus educat, herbis 
Fortunata fuit: nec polluit ora cruore. 
Tuuc et aves a tutas movere per aera pennas; 
Et lepus impavidus meditis erravit in agris: 100 
Nec sua credulitas picem suspenderat hamo: 
Cuncta sinè insidios, nullamque timentia fraudem, 
Plenaque paesis erant. Postquam non utilis auctor 
Victibus invidit, b (quisquis fuit ille virorum) 104 
Corporasque dapes avidam demèrsit in alvum, 
Fecit iter scelerti: primâque e caede farum 
Inculuisse putem maculatum sanguine ferrum; 
Idque satis fuerat: nostrumque potentia lethum 
Corpora missa neci salva pietate fatemur: 109 
Sed quâm danda neci, tain non epulanda fuerunt. 
Longius indè nefas abit: et prima putatur 
Hostia sus meruisset mori: quia semina pando 
Euerit rostro, spenque interceperit anni. 
Vite caper e morsâ Bacchi maecanides ad aras 
Indè nefas abit longius: et sus putatur meruisset mori 
Prima hostia: quia erenit semina pando rostro, que interceperit spem anni. 
Caper, morsâ vite, duciur maectanides ad aras Bacchi uloris.

a tute. b (quisquis fuit ille virorum.) c rosâ.

NOTES.

88. Viscera in viscera condi.] To bury 
bowels in bowels.
89. Ritusque.] The manners of the Cyclops, 
who eat human flesh raw. As if he had said, 
It is a base thing for man to imitate their 
slaughter and inhuman customs.
93. Malè morati.] A depraved appetite.
96. Aurea.] See Lib. I.
97. Foetibus arboreis.] The fruits of trees.
98. Fortunata.] Happy, blessed.
100. Tutas.] Secure, out of danger. For 
then ets were not spread to catch them.
100p. Impavidus.] Without fear.
104. Victibus invidit.] Enviied us his simple 
food.—Quisquis, &c.] For he knows not who 
it was. The poets impite it to Jupiter.
105. Corporas dapes.] Animal food.
106. Fecit iter scelerti.] Opened a way for 
slaughter and murder.
108. Idque.] sc. To kill beasts.
109. Nostrumque lethum.] Pythagoras says, that 
although beasts that are harmful may be 
destroyed, their flesh should not be eaten.
111. Indè.] From killing wild beasts, men 
proceeded to kill those that were tame, and 
with the murder of their own species.
115. Euerit.] Rooted up. It was customary 
to sacrifice a sow to Ceres, as it was also 
to sacrifice a goat to Bacchus.
114. Morsâ vite.] The standing corn. &c.
114. For having gnawed the 
vine.
Dicitur ularis. Nocuit sua culpa duobus. 115
Quid meruistis oves, placidum pecus, inique a tuendos [tar?]
Natum homines, pleno que fertis in ubere nec-
Mollia que nobis vestras velamina lanas 118
Præbetis: vitâque magis quam morte juvatis.
Qui meruere boves, animal sinè fraude dolisque,
Innocuui, simplex, natum tolerare labore?.
Immemor b est demum, nec frugum munere dignus,
Qui potuit, curvi dempto modo pondere aratri,
Ruricolam nactare suum: qui trita labore
Illa, quibus toties durum renovaverat arvum,
Tot dederat messes, percussit colla securi. 126
Nec satâs est, quòd tale nefas committitur: ipsos
Inscriptœ Deos sceleri: Numenque Superno
Cede laboriferi credunt gaudere juvenci.
Victima labe carens, et, præstantissima formâ,
(Nam placuiss nocet) vittis praesignis et auro,
Sistitur ante aras; auditque ignara precentem:
Imponque suæ videt inter cornua fronti,
Quas coluit fruges: percussaque sanguine cultros
Infect in liquidâ prævisos forsitan undâ. 135
Protinus ereptas viventi pectore fibras
Inspicium: mentesque Deum scrutantur in illis.
Unde fames homini vettorum tanta ciborum? 
Audetis vesi, genus e mortale? Quod, oro, 
Ne facite: et monitis animos advertite nostris.
Cumque boum dabitis caesorum membra palato;
Mandere vos vestros scite et sentite colonos. 
Et quoniam Deus ora movet; sequar ora mo-
ventem
Ritè Deum; Delphosque meos, ipsumque re-
cludam
Suæ culpa nocuit duobus. Oves, 
quid meruistis, placidum pec-
cus, que natum in tuendos ho-
mines, que fertis nectar în
pleno ubere? Que præbetis ves-
tras lanas mollia velamina no-
bis; que juvatis magis vitae
quam: morte. Quid boves me-
rûre, innocuam, simplex ani-
mal, sinè fraude dolisque, na-
tum tolerare labore? Denum
est immemor nec dignus mu-
nere frugum, qui potuit mac-
tare suum ruricolam, pondere
curvi aratri modo dempto: qui
percussit securi illa colla trita
labore, quibus toties renovave-
rat arvum, dederat tot messes.
Nec est satis, quòd tale nefas
committitur: inscriptœ Deos
Ipsos sceleri: que credunt Su-
pernum Numen gaudere cede
laboriferi juvenci. Victima
carens labore, et præstantissima
formâ, (nam nocet placuiss)
praesignis vittis et auro, sitis-
tur ante aras; que ignara au-
dit precentem; que videt fru-
ges, quas coluit, imponi inter
cornua sue fronti: percussaque
infect cultros sanguine, forsi-
tan prævisos in liquidâ undâ.
Protinus inspiciunt fibras ere-
tas viventi pectore, que scrut-
antur mentes Deum in illis,
Unde tanta fames vettorum
ciborum homini? O mortale
 genus, audetis vesi carnis? 
Quod, oro, ne facite: et ad-
vertite animos nostris monitis.
Cumque dabitis membra caeso-
rum bonum palato; scite et sen-
tite vos mandere vestros colo-
nos. Et quoniam Deus movet
ora: sequam Deus rite mo-
ventem ora; que recludam meos Delphos, ipsumque

a tegendos.—b est Divum, vel, ille Deum, nec, &c.—c immortale?

NOTES.

115. Duobus.] Both the sow and the goat.
118. Tolerare.] To bear, to undergo la-
bour.
119. Ruricolam.] the Ox, that tens the
land.—Trita.] Worn.
123. Inmemor.] Ungrateful.
124. Ruricolam.] the Ox, that tens the
land.—Trita.] Worn.
128. Inscripsere.] They make the gods the
partakers of their wickedness.—Numenque,
Jupiter, to whom they sacrificed an heifer.
150. Labe carens.] Without blemish.
131. Nam, &c.] For to excel proves its ruin.
137. Inspicium.] Thence they are called
Haruspices, of aras inspiciendo, vel sacrificii inspiciendis, i. e. of inspecting the sacrifices.
Scutantur.] They examine, search after.
138. Vetitorum ciborum.] Of forbidden
meats.
142. Vestros colonos.] The tillers of your
ground.
143. Move.] Inspires me.
144. Delphosque.] My opinion, which is
as true as the oracle of Delphos, which I re-
verence.
Æthera; et augustae reserabo oracula mentis.

Magna nec ingeniis estigata priorum, 146
Quaque diu latere, canam. Juvat ire per alta
Astra: juvat, terris et inerti sede relictis,
Nube vehi; validique humoris insistere Atlantis:
Palantesque animos passim, ac rationis egentes,
Despectare procul, trepidosque obitumque timentes
Sic exhortari; seriemque evolvere fati.
O Genus attonitum gelidae formidine mortis,
Quid Styga, quid tenebras, quid nomina vana

tinemis

Material vatum, falsaque piacula mundi? 155
Corpora sive rogos flammar, seu tabe vetustas
Abstulerit, mala posse pati non uilla putetis.
Morte carent animae: semperque, priore reliet
Sede, novis domibus habitant vivuntque receptae.
Ipse ego (nam memini) Trojani tempore belli
Panthoides Euphorbus eram: cui pectore quondam
161
Sedit in adverso gravis hasta minoris Atride.
Agnovi clypeum, lavae gestamina nostr,
Nuper Abantaeis templo Junonis in Argis. 164
Omnia mutantur: nihil interit. Errat, et illinc
Huc venit, hinc illuc, et quoslibet occupat artus
Spiritus: quae feris humana in corpora transit,
Inque feras noster: nec tempore deperit ullo.
Utque novis a fragilis signatur cera figuris,
Nec manet ut fuerat, nec formas servat easdem;
Sed tamen ipsa eadem est: animam sic semper
candem 171

a facialis.

NOTES.

145. Augustae.] Of a Divine.

147. Juvat ire, &c.] I am pleased to search
after heavenly things.

148. Inerti sedi.] The heavy earth.

149. Atlantis.] Of Atlas, who is supposed to
bear the heavens on his shoulders. See
Lib. IV.

150. Palantes.] Wandering.

154. Despectare.] To look down upon.

155. Gelidae.] So in another place.

"Stulte, quid est somnus gelida nisi mortis
imago?"

155. Materiem vatum.] The dream of
Poets.

Falsique mundi.] Of an imaginary world.

156. Tabe.] With disease, by corruption or
consumption.

158. Morte carent animae.] Our souls are
not subject to death.

159. Domibus.] Bodies. This is Pythagoras's
µετ' ἐμφύσεως, i.e. the passing of

the soul out of one body into another.

160. Ipse ego.] Pythagoras shows from his
own experience the transmigration of souls.

161. Panthoides.] The son of Panthus.

162. Sedit.] Was fixed.—Atride.] Of
Menelaus, who slew Euphorbus.

164. Abantaeis Argis.] Argos was a famous
city of Peloponnesse, in which Abas reigned,
on whose account the Argives were called
Abantei.

165. Nihil interit.] These things are spoken
according to the opinion of all the ancient
Philosophers, who thought all things might
be resolved into the four elements, or first
matter, but could not be annihilated.

169. Utque, &c.] Pythagoras by this simili-
tude infers, that substances do indeed assume
various shapes; but never perish.

171. Sed tamen, &c.] That substance, as
substance, may receive various forms; yet is
as to itself, never changed.
Esse, sed in varias doceo migrare figuras.
Ergo, ne pietas sit victa cupidine ventris,
Parcite (vaticinor) cognatas cæde nefandâ 174
Exturbare animas: nec sanguine sanguis alatur.
Et quoniam magnô feror æquore, plenaque ventis
Vela dedi; nihil est toto quod perset in orbê.
Cuncta fluunt: omnisque vagans formatur imago.
Ipsa quoque asiduo labuntur tempora motu, 179
Non secus ac flumen. Neque enim consistere flumen,

[undâ,
Nec levis hora potest: sed ut unda impellitur
Urgeturque prior venienti, urgetque priorem;
Tempora sic fugiunt pariter, pariterque sequuntur:

[lectum est:
Et nova sunt semper. Nam quod fuit ante, re-
Fitque, quod haud fuerat: momentaque cuncta
novantur. 185
Cernis et a emersas in lucent tendere noctes:
Et jubar hoc nitidum nigræ succedere nocti.
Nec color est idem cœlo, quâm lassa quïete
Cuncta jacent media; quumque albo Lucifer exit
Clarus equo: rursumque alius, quum prævia luci
Tradendum Phœbo Pallantias infictâ orbem. 191
Ipse Dei clupeus, terrâ cùm tollitur imâ,
Manè rubet: terrâque rubet cùm conditur imâ:
Candidus in summo est. Melior natura quod
illic
Ætheris est, terræque procûl contagia vitat.
Nec par aut eadem nocturnæ formæ Diana! 96
Esse potest unquam: semperque hodierna se-
quente,
Si crescit, minor est; major, si contrahit orbem.

175. Ergo.] Therefore do not sacrifice piec-
try to appetite: don’t drive kindred souls out
of bodies by killing them.
174. Parcite.] Forbear.—Cognatas.] The
souls of your kindred or relations.
176. Et quoniam, &c.] And since I am
launched out into an ample sea. A Meta-
phor.
177. Perstet.] Can remain, and be free
from mutation.
178. Vagans.] Changeable.
179. Ipsa temporâ.] Pythagoras infers from
the example of time, that all things are in a
continual fluctuation.
188. Media quìete.] By night. He says
the sky is of one colour at midnight, and of
another at twilight, when Lucifer has left off
shining.
191. Pallantias.] Aurora, the daughter of
Pallas. See Lib. IX.
192. Clupeus.] The orb of the sun. He
calls it Clupeus, a Shield, probably because
the sun appears to us in a round form like a
shield.
194. In summo.] In the highest heaven.
196. Nocturnæ Diana.] Of the moon,
which is always either increasing or decreas-
ing, and never remains in the same state.
198. Si contrahit.] The moon is bigger to-
day, than it will be to-morrow, when it is in
the decrease and lessens its orb.
Quid? Non in species succedere quatuor annum Apiscis, ætatis peragentem imitamina nostraæ?
Num tamet, et lactens, puerique similimus ævo Vere novo est. Tunc herba nitens, et roboris
expers

202 Turget, et insolida est; et spe delectat agrestem. Omnia tum florent; florumque coloribus almus
Ridet ager : neque adhuc virtus in frondibus
ulla est.

205 Transit in Æstatem, post Ver, robustior Annus:
Fitque valens juvenis. Neque enim robustior ætas

ULLA, nec uior: nec, quæ magis æstuet, ualla
Excipit Autumnus, posito fervore juventæ, 209
Maturus, mitisque inter juvencmque, senenque
Temperie mediis, sparsis per tempor&cânis.
Indè senilis Hyems tremulo venti horrida passu ;
Aut spoliata suos, aut, quos habet, alba capillos.
Nostra quoque ipsorum b semper, requieque
sine ualla,

214 Corpora vertuntur: nec quod fuimusve, sumusve,
Cras erimus. Fuit illa dies, qua semina tantum.
Spesque hominum primæ maternæ habitavimus
alvo.

Artifices Natura manus admovit: et angi

a virens. b specie.

NOTES.

199. In quatro species.] Into four parts.
Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, which
give place to one another.

200. Ætatis.] The year represents the
ages of mankind : for as there are four parts
of the year, so according to the opinion of
Pythagoras, Childhood continues 20 years,
Youth 20, Manhood 20, and old Age 20.
Childhood resembles the Spring, Youth
Summer, Manhood Autumn, and old Age
Winter.


203. Turget.] Swells with plenty of juice.

204. Almus ater.] So called of aleno,
because it nourishes and feeds all creatures
with its fruits.

205 Ridet.] Seems to rejoice. A meta-

206. Transit.] Summer succeeds the Spring.

Pythagoras enumerates the vicissitudes that
happen throughout the year, and describes
its four seasons.—Robustior.] The strengthen-
ed year.

207. Fitque valens juvenis.] And becomes a
robust young man.

208. Uebior.] More fruitful.

Æstuet.] Is warm.] A metaphor taken
from men, whose passions, in the heat of their
powerful, that they may not improperly be
said astuare.

209. Excipit autumnus ] Autumn succeeds
the Summer, which seems to represent the
beginning of old age.

211. Sparsis canis.] Having his temples
strewed with grey hairs, for the hair near
the temples first begins to grow grey.

212. Senilis Hyems.] Old age is like Winter.

213. Alla.] Having white hairs.

214. Nostra.] Pythagoras infers, that our
bodies are in a continual mutation.

216. Fuit illa dies ] There was a time when
we were only seeds.

217. Spec.] The hope of men.

218. Angi.] To be confined.
Corpora visceribus distentæ condita matris
Noluit; etsi domo vacas emisit in auris. 220
Editus in lucem jacuit sine viribus infants: [rum:
Mox quadrupes, a rituetulit sua membra fera-
Paulatimque tremens, et nondum poplite firmo
Constitit, adjutis alioquo comamine nervis. 224
Inde valens veloxque fuit: spatiumque juvenæ
Transit et, e emeritis medii quoque temporis an-
Labitur occiduæ per iter declive senectæ. [nis,
Subruit c hac ævi demoliturque prioris
Robora: fletqute Milan senior, cùm spectat ina-
Illos, qui fuerunt solidorum mole tororum [nes
Herculis similes, fluidos pendère lacertos. 231
Flet quoque, ut in speculo rugias aspexit aniles,
Tyndaris: et secum, cur sit bis raptâ, requirit.
Tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas,
Ommia destructiæ: vitiaque dentibus ævi 235
Paulatim lentâ consumit omniam morte. [canus:
Hæ quoque non perstant, quæ nos elementa vo-
Quaque vices peragant, (animos adhibete) docebo.
Quatuor æternus d genitalia corpora mundus
Continet. Ex illis duo sunt onerosa, suoque 240
Pondere in inferius, tellus atque unda feruntur:

pes: que docebo, quas vices peragant (adhibete animos).
Æternus mundus continet quatuor genitalia corpora. Duo ex illis, tellus atque unda, sunt onerosa, que feruntur in inferius suo ponderu:

a ——rituque trahens sua membra ferino:

b emensis.

c Surripit hæc ætas, &c.
d generalia.

NOTES.

219. Distentæ.] Big-bellied, standing out.
220. Eque domo.] Out of the womb.
222 Quadrupes.] The infant, which at first
creeps on all fours like a brute.
224. Conamine.] Some support to lean
upon.
226. Emeritis annis.] Being exhausted,
past, performed Hence they are called Mil-
lites emeriti, who have served a sufficient time
in the wars, and are discharged from farther service.
227. Declive iter.] The downward path.
Senectæ.] Of old age, which is the last
stage of man’s life.
228. Subruit.] Underminded.
Demoliturque.] Destroys.
229. Milan.] A wrestler of Croton of so
great strength, that he is said to have killed a
bull with one stroke of his hand afterwards
to have carried him on his shoulders without
being weary, and at last to have eaten him
Cicerò relates, that his man being grown old,
and seeing his arms somewhat emaciated,
wanted
230. Solidorum.] Robust.
231. Fluidos.] Flabby, loose, feeble.

233. Tyndaris.] Helen, who was thought
to be the daughter of Tyndarus, but was
really the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, she
was for her beauty stolen away by Theseus;
but being restored, was married to Menelaus,
and afterwards carried off by Paris.

234 Tempus.] An apostrophe to time.
235. Dentibus ævi.] Years are called the
teeth of time, with which all things may be
said to be devoured. He alludes to the teeth
of wheels, by which the hours are measured
in clocks.
236. Lenta.] Coming on slowly.
238 Quas vices peragant.] What vicissi-
tudes they undergo. He shows that the ele-
ments themselves abide not in the same state.
He will have these to be four; two of which,
Earth and Water, are heavy; and two, Air
and Fire, are light.
239. Quatuor genitalia corpora] These are
the things which they call elements; or the
four simple bodies, as Aristotle would have it.
240. Onerosa.] Heavy.
et totidem, aëri, atque ignis purior aëre, carent gravitate: que petunt alta nullo presente. Quae quamquam distant spatii; tamen omnia sunt ex ipsa; et cadunt in ipso, que tellus resoluta roscit in liquidas aquas: humor tenuatur ab in auras aeræaque; quoque rursus aëris tenuissimus emicat in superos ignes pondere dempto. Inde redeunt retro idemque ordo retexitur. Ignis enim spissatus transit in densum aëra hic in aquas tellus cognit glomerata unde, nec sua species manet cuique, que natura novatrix rerum reparet alias figuras ex aliis. Nec quicquam perit in tanto mundo (credide mihi), sed variat, que novat faciem: que vocatur nasci, incipere esse aliquod, que fuisset antei morisque, illud identesinere. Cum Forsitan. Haec simulata luc, hic illuxit: tamen omnia constant summa. Equidem creiderim nil durare diu sub eadem imagine. Sic veniatur dii ferunt ab auro, secula. Sic Fortuna locorum, toties es vera. Ego vidi, quod fuerat quondam solidissima tellus, esse fretum. Vidi terras factas ex aquore: et marine conchae jacuere procul a pelago: et vetus anchora est inventa in summis montibus. Que decursus aquarum fecit vallem quod fuit campus, et mens est deductus in aequor eluie: que humus aetis arenis e paludosae.

a rarescit. b teto. c tumulus. d devectus.

NOTES.

244. Iunt ] Are generated.
245. Ex ipsis.] The four elements.—In ipsa cadunt ] Are resolved into them again.
Resolutaque. ] The Poet endeavours to prove that one element passes into another. For the earth is turned into water. The water into air, the air into fire; and on the contrary, fire into air, and air into water, and water into earth.
248. In superos ignes. ] Into the Ether, which is the highest of all the elements. Tenuissimus aëri. ] The thin air.
249. Retexitura. ] Is resolved.
251. Iuc. ] The air.
Glomerata unda. ] Water condensed.
254. Nec perit. ] For those things that seem to perish, are turned again into one or other of the four elements.
255. Nascitque. ] The poet elegantly describes what it is to be born, and what it is to die; for any thing is said to be born (nasci) when it begins to be something that it was not before. And to die, (morior) when it ceases to be what it was before.
Huc. ] Into this body.
258. Illuc. ] Into that body.
2.9. Imagine. ] Form, figure, shape.
260. Ad ferrum. To the iron age.—Ab auro ] From the golden age. An apostrophe to the ages, concerning which, see Lib. 1.
262. Vidi esse fretum. ] For where the Sicilian sea is now, there was formerly land.
264. Concha, &c. ] From whence is inferred, that it was one sea.
267. Elucif. ] By a deluge.

invenies sub aquis: et nautæ solent ostendere oppida inclinata cum mæniibus mersis. Est tumulus prope Pitthæan Træzena, arduus sinè ullis arboribus, quondam planissimæ area campi.

a concussa. b Orbe. c aliàque exire. d —sæl nunc vitiatum amaro?

NOTES.

269. Quæque.] sc. Terra. Stagnata, &c.] Those which were dry places are now marshes, being made standing waters.—Huntent Grow moist. 271. Concussa tremoribus orbis.] Shaken by earthquakes. 275. Sic, &c.] He proves by various examples, that many rivers sometimes flow visibly, and sometimes disappear. Lyæus.] A river in Asia. 274. Ore.] The common reading is orbe; and which indeed is a very ancient one. 275. Erasinus.] A river of Arcadia. 277. Mysium.] A river of Mysia, which being swallowed up by the earth, and the course and name being changed, is called Caicus. 279. —pemanus.] river that washes Catania, mentioned by Strabo.

282. Anigros.] A river of Peloponnesse. 284. Bimembres.] The Centaurs, which are half men, and half beasts. 287. Fluctibus.] Pythagoras infers, that the Continent proceeds from Islands, and Islands from the Continent. For Antissa was one an island, Pharos an Island in Egypt, and Tyros was joined to Phenicia. Ambitæ.] Encompassed round. 289. Leucada.] This was separated from the Continent by mere labour. 290. Zancele.] This is now called Messina. See Lib. 5 N. ver. 3. 296. Pitthæam.] The country of Pitthæus, the father of Æthra Træzen is a city of Peloponnesse. 298. Horrenda.] Wonderous. 299. Vis fera.] The terrible violence. 305. Cæcis.] Hidden.
Area, nunc tumulus: naur (res horrenda relatu)
Vis fera ventorum, caecis inclusa cavernis,
Exspirare aliquâ cipiens, lucataque frustra
Liberiore frui coelo, cum carcere rima
Nulla foret toto, nec pervia flatibus esset,
Extentam tumefecit humum: seu spiritus oris
Tendere vesiculam solet, aut derepta bicorni
Terga capro. Tumor ille loco permanit; et alti
Collis habet speciem: longoque induruit aev.
Plurima cùm subeant, audit a aut cognita vobis,
Pauca super referam. Quid? Non et lympua fi-
guras

[Ammon, Dайте capiteque novas? Medio tua, corniger
Unda die gelida est: ortûque obitûque calecit.
Aduotis Athamanis aquis accendere lignum 311
Narratur; minimos cum Luma a recessit in orbis.
Flumen habent Cicones, quod potum saxea reddit
Viscera: quod tactis inducit marmora rebus.
Crathis, et huic Sybaris nostris conterminus arvis,
Electro similès faciunt auroque capillos.
Quodque magis mirum est, sunt qui non cor-
pora tantum,

Verum animos etiam valeant mutare liquores.
Cui non audita est obsccene Salmacis unda?
Æthiopesque lacus? quos si quis fauci bus hausiut,
Aut furit; aut unirum patitur gravitate soporem.
Clitorio quicunque situm de fonte levârit
Vina fugit; gaudetque meris abstemius indis;
Sue vis est in aquâ, calido contraria vino:
Sive, quod indigenea memorant, Amithaone natus,
a recrescit.

NOTES.

300. Aliquâ.] By some way.
Luctata] Having endeavoured.
303. Ceu.] As.
307. Subeant.] Come into my mind.
309. Corniger.] Jupiter was worshipped
in Lydia in the shape of a ram, for when
Bacchus led his army through that desert he
called upon his father, being in want of
water, when a ram immediately appeared
him, which he and his soldiers followed, and
were conducted to a very clear fountain.
Therefore, in memory of so great a favour,
he built a very magnificent temple there.
Here Jupiter was worshipped as mentioned
above the fountain being cold in the day-
time, grows hot in the night. Of this foun-
tain, besides Curtius, Lucretius says, Lib. VI.

“Esse spud Hammonis fanium, fons luce
diurnâ
“Frigidos: et calidus nocturno tempore
futur.”
313. Cicones.] A people of Thrace.
319. Salmacis.] Of the wonderful efficacy
of this fountain, see Lib. IV.
323. Abstemius.] Sober, abstaining from
wine. The ancients called wine Temetum,
thence comes Temulentus, a drunken person,
and the preposition als being prefixed, makes
Abstemius
325. Indigenea.] The natives.
Amithaone natus.] Melampus the physi-
cian, the son of Amithaon, restored the
daughters of Æræus, who were mad, to their
senses. And as our poet will have it, threw
his medicines into the fountain Clitorius.
METAMORPHOSEON.

Prætidas attonitas postquam per carmen et her-
Eripuit furiis; purgamina mentis in illas [bas
Mist aquis; olimque meri permissit in undis.
Huie fuit effectu dispar Lynceustius amnis, [it:
Quem quicunque parum a moderato gutture trax-
Haud aliter titubat, quam si mera vina bibisset.
Est b locus Arcadæ (Pheneon dixere priores)
Ambiguis suspectus aquis, quas nocte timete:
Nocte nocent potes. Sinè noxa luce bibitur.
Sic alas aliasque lacus et flumina vires
Concipiunt. Tempusque fuit, quo navit in undis,
Nunc sedet Ortygie. Timuit concursibus Argo
Undarum sparsas Symplegadas Elisarum;
Quæ nunc immutœ perstant, ventisque resistunt.
Nec, quæ sulfureis ardet fornacibus, Ætna
Ignem semper erit: neque enim fuit ignea semper.
Nam sive est animal tellus, et vivit, habetque
Spiramenta locis flammam exhalantia multis;
Spirandi mutare vias, quotiesque movetur,
Haś finire potest, illas aperi re cavernas: 345
Sive leves imis venti cohibentur in antris;
Saxaque cum saxis, et habentem semina flammae
Materiem jactant, ea concepit ictibus ignem.
Antra relinquuntur sedatis frigida ventis:
Sive bitumineae rapiunt incendia vires, 350
Luteave exiguis arescunt sulfurum fumis; [flammae
Nempe ubi terra cibos alimentaque pingüia
Non dabit, assimptus per longum viribus avum,
Naturaeque suum nutrimen deert edaci; 354
Non feret illa famem; desertaque deseret ignes.
Esse viros fama est in Hyperborea Pallene:
Quæ soleant levibus velari corpora plumis;
Cum Tritoniacam novies subière paludem.
Haund equidem credo; sparsè quoque membra
veneno
Exercere artes Scythides memorantur casdem.
Si qua tdes rebus tamen est b adhibenda probatis:
Postquam eripuit attonitas
Prætidas furis per carmen et herbes: misit purgamina men-
tis in illas aquis olimque meri permissit in undis Am-
nis Lynceustius fuit dispar huie effectu, quem quicunque
traxit gutture parum moderato-
: titubat haud aliter quam si bibisset mera vina Est
locus Arcadæ (priores dixère Pheneon) suspectus ambiguis
aquis, quas nocte timete: po-
ta nocent potes. Bibuntur
sinè noxa luce. Sic lacus et
flumina concepiunt alias alias-
que vires. Que tempus fuit
quo Ortygie navit in undis,
Nunc sedet. Argotimuit Sym-
plegadas sparsas concursibus
undarum Elisarum, quæ nunc
perstante immitæ, que resistunt
ventis. Nec Ætna, quæ ardet sulfuribus
igne semper erit. Nam sive
tellus est animal, et vivit habet
spirationem exhalantia flamma multis locis;
postum muaturias spirandi, quotiesque
movetur, potest finire has, aper-
ire illas cavernas, sive leves
venti cohibentur in imis antris,
que jactant saxa cum saxis et
materiem habentem semina
flammae, ea concepit ignem
ictibus. Antra relinquuntur
frigida ventis sedatis: sive
bitumineæ vires rapiunt incen-
dia, luteave sulfurà aescunt
exiguis fumis; nempe ubi terra
non dabit cibos, que pinguia
alimenta flamma, viribus ab-
sumptis per longum avum,
que suum nutrimen deert
edaci naturae; illa non faret
famam: deserta que desert
ignes. Fama est viros esse in
Hyperborea Pallene: qui soleant
velari corpora levibus plumis, cum
subiere Tritoniacam paludem novies.
Equidem haund credo; quoque Scythides
memorantur, sparsæ membra
veneno, exercere easdem artes. Tamen si qua tdes est adhibenda probatis rebus;

NOTES.

336. Quo navit.] The island of Ortygia,
which is also called Deles, used to float
337. Argo.] The ship in which Jason with
his Argonauts sailed to Colchos, to bring
the golden fleece. See Lib. VII. ver. 1.
338. Symplegadas.] Called also Cyaneæ.
These are islands or rocks at the entrance of
the Euxine sea, that seem to dash one against
another. So called from συμπλέγματος to
hit or dash against.
Pallene. A city of Thrace.
358. Tritoniaca. A marsh, from whence
Pallas is called Tritonia.
361. Probatis rebus.] Undoubted experi-
ence.
Nonne vides, quaeque mora fluidoive calore
Corpora tabuerint, in parva animalia verti?
I quoque, delectos mactatos obucro tauros;
Cognita res usu: de putri visere passim

Florilegeæ nascuntur apes: quæ more parentum
Rura colunt: operique favelent; in spemque laborant.

Pressus humo bellator equus crabronis origo
Concava littoreo si demas brachia cancro
Cæcera supponas terræ; de parte sepultæ
Scorpius exibit; caudâque minabitur unca.
Quæque solent ë canis frondes intexere filis
Agrestes tineæ, (res observata colonis)
Ferali mutant cum papilione figuram.

Semina limus habet virides generantia ranas:
Et generat truncas pedibus: mox apta natando
Utque eadem sint longis saltibus apta,
Posterior partes superat mensura priores.

Nec catulus, parti quem reddidit ursa recenti,
Sed malè viva caro est: lambendo mater in artus
Fingit, et in formam, quantani capiti ipsa, reducit.

Nonne vides, quos ceræ tegit sexangula, faetus
Melliferarum apium sínemembris corpora nasi,
Et ferosque pedes, ferasque assumere pennas?

\[a\] 1, scrube delecto, &c. rel. \[b\] Egrege delectos, &c. \[c\] cupit.

NOTES.

563. Tabuerint.] Becōne corrupted.
564. Obruæ, &c.] Cover slain oxen with earth: For from them, as Virgil writes in his IVth Georg. Bees are produced.
565. Usu.] By experience.
De putri visere.] From corrupted flesh.
567. Rura colunt.] Inhabit the fields. For they are employed in gathering dew from flowers. — In spem. ] In hopes of enjoying the future honey of the new hive.
569. Our Poet has here, and in some preceding Fables introduced the second part of the Pythagorean philosophy, which endeavours to account for those surprising phenomena and revolutions that happen in the course of nature. — Some indeed, are true; many of them are founded on mistakes, or false representations, though agreeable to the philosophy of that time; but most of them are the invention of fancy, and the off-spring of poetical fiction. Of this latter sort is the fable of the river Thrace turning men into birds; of fountains kindling wood, and changing the colour of hair; and the ridiculous transformation of the women of Scythia by poison. Of bees springing from the bruised hovels of calves; of serpents arising from human marrow; and of the Phoenix being produced from her own ashes.
573. Time.] Butterflies appear in a three-fold form, before they arrive at their full perfection: When the spring is approaching, a little worm is produced from the egg, which is called Erucæ (a canker-worm), this sticks in the leaves of trees or herbs, and feeds upon them; one species of these is called silk-worms, and these feed only on the leaves of the mulberry-tree. These caterpillars afterwards turn into Aurelias or Chrysalides; being covered with a skin of a golden colour, until they have got wings, feet, and other members of a just proportion; after which this covering or skin breaks, and out comes a winged caterpillar, fit for generation. For as long as it continues under the form of a canker-worm, or of an Aurelia, it is imperfect, as a Fetus is in the womb of animals. — Observes that has been observed, taken notice of.
Quis putaret posse, si seeret sideri, volucrum Junonis. quae portat sidere cauda, armigerumque Jovis Cythereidasque columnbas, et genus omne avium, mediis et partibus ovi

Et genus omne avium, mediis et partibus ovi

Ni seeret fieri, fieri quis posse putaret?

Sunt qui, cùm clauso putrefacta est spina se-
pulcro,

Mutari credat humanas angue medullas. 390

Hæc tamen ex aliis ducunt primordia rebus.

Una est, quæ reperat, seque ipsa reseminet ales.

Assyrii Phœnica vocant. Nee fruge, neque herbis

Sed thriss lachrymis, et succo vivit amomni.

Hæc ubi quinque suæ complevit sæcula vixæ, 395

Ilicis in ramis, tremulæve cacumine pæmæ,

Unguibus et a pando nidum sibi construit ore.

Quo simul ac casias, et nardi lenis aristas,

Quassaque cum fulvâ substravit cinnama myrrha;

Se super imponent; finitque in odoribus ævum.

Indè ferunt, totidem qui vivere debet annos

Corporæ de patrio parvum Phœnica renasci. 402

Cùm dedit huic aetas vires; onerique ferendo est,

[Ponderibus nidi ramos levat arboris altae:]

Fertque pius cunasque suas, patriumque sepul-

chrum;

Perque leves auras Hyperionis urbe potitius

Ante fores sacræ Hyperionis reæ reponit.

Si tamen est aliæqu miræ novitatis in ipsis;

Alternare vices, et quæ modò femina tergo

Passa marem est, nunc esse marem miremur

Hyænam.

Id quoque, quod ventis animal nutritur et aurà,

Protinus assimulat tactu quoscumque colores,

VICTA RACEMISERO Lyncas dedit Indiæ Baccho:

a puro.

NOTES.


Cythereidasque.] Dedicated to Venus.

387. Medii, &c.] Of the Yolk.

391. Primordia.] The original.

395. Phœnica.] It seems to have been called Phœnix from its purple colour.

395. Hæc, &c.] It lives 500 years.

398. Casias.] Casia and Spikenard are sweet smelling shrubs, growing in Arabia.

400. Aërum.] The life.

404. Levat. She lightens. Heinsius leaves out this verse.

406. Hyperionis, &c.] Heliopolis, a city in Egypt. The former line, and the three

lines following, have perhaps been interpola-
ted by some strange hand. Heinsius concludes
the history of the Phœnix in twelve lines, he
rejects the verse included within the crotches
and the following. But with all deference
to so great a man, I think the history would
be lame without these four verses. For it is
a common thing with Ovid to relate all things
that have a relation to any deity, and that
will any way conduce to illustrate his Fable,
which these verses, that set forth the piety of
the Phœnix, evidently do.

409. Alternare vices.] To change every
other year; that is, one time to be a male,
and another to be a female. But this is a ri-
diculous story.

411. Id animal.] The Cameleon.
è quibus (ut memorant) quicquid vesica remisset vertitur in lapides; et congelat aëre tacto. 415
Sic et Curalium, quo tempore primum contingit ausas, desersit; fuit tarnen mollis herba sub undis. Phœbus ante descret dies, et tinget anhelos equos in alto aequore, quàm consequar dictis omnia translata in novis species. Sic cerminus tempora verti, atque illas gentes assumere roborat; has considerat Sic Troja fuit magna consùque virisque, que potuit dare tantum sanguinis per decem annos, nunc tantummodo humilis ostendit veteres ruinas, et tumulos avorum pro divitiis. [Sparte fuit clara; magna Myceæa vigne; necnon Myceææ rem, necnon Arcæe Amphionis Sparte est vela solum; alta Myceææ ceccidere. Quæ sunt Oedipodionæ nisi Theææ fabula? Quæ Pandionisææ est nomen Athenæa? Nunc quoque Dardaniam fæamæ est consurgere Romam:

Apenninigenæ quæ proxima Tybridis undis Mole subst ingenti rerum fundamina ponit. Hac igitur formam crescendo mutat; et olmi Immensæ caput orbis erit. Sic dicere vates Faticinasque serunt sortes; quantumque recordor, Priamides Helenus flenti, dubioque saltus, Dixerat Æneæ, cum res Trojana laboret;

NOTES.

414. Quicquid, &c.] The wine of the Lynxes.
419. Quam, &c.] Than I be able to recite the many objects in nature, subject to changes.
422. Consùque virisque.] In wealth and Inhabitants.
426. Sparte.] Also called Laconæmon, a city of Peloponnesse.
427. Myceææ A city of Peloponnesse.
428. Arcææ.] Athens, the founder of which was Cecrops.
430. Pandionisææ.] Where Pandion reigned. Heinsius leaves out these five verses; and with propriety, as they interrupt the argument, by which the poet would prove, that Rome was raised from the ruins of Troy. And again it is an error to have Sparta twice mentioned, and that Athens flourished in the time of Pythagoras.
431. Nunc. Pythagoras pursues his argument, that all things are in a continual motion and viciositude, by the example of the city of Rome, which then was greatly increased.
432. Dardaniam.] Rome built by Romulus, that descended from the Dardans or Trojans, once called the Queen of cities, and head not only of all Italy, but of the whole world.
433. Faticinasque sortes.] Fate predicting. Quantumque Pythagoras affirms that he remembers very well what happened in the time of the Trojan war, when he was Ephorus.
434. Priamides, &c.] Helenus, the son of Priam, who was an excellent prophet.
435. Res Trojana.] When the Trojan empire tottered, and was in danger of falling.
Nate Dea, si nota satis præsagia nostræ 439
Menti habes; non tota cadet, te sospite, Troja.
Flamma tibi ferrumque dabunt iter. Ibis; et unà
Pergama rapta feres: donec Trojaque, tibique
Externum patrio contingat amicius arvum.
Urben, et jam cerno Phrygius debere nepotes;
Quanta nec est, nec erit, nec visa prioribus annis.
Haec alii proceres per sæcula longa potentem,
Sed dominam rerum de sanguine natus Iuli
Efficiet. Quo, cum tellus erit usa, fruenter
Æthereæ sedes: cœlumque erit exitus illi.
Hae Helenum cecinisce Penatigero Æneas; 450
Mente memor refero: cognataque memia lato
Crescere; et utilter Phrygibus vicisse Pelasgos.
Ne tamen obliter ad metam tendere longè
Exspatiemur eique: cœlum, et quodcumque sub
illo est,
Immatur formas, tellusque, et quicquid in illâ est.
Nos quoque pars mundi, (quoniam non corpora
solum),
Verum etiam volucres animae sumus, inque fe-
Possumus ire domos, pecudumque in pectora
condi),
Corpora, quæ possint animas habuisse parentum,
Aut fratrum, aut aliquo jucundorun federe nobis,
Aut hominum certè, tuta esse, et honesta sina-
mus:
Neve Thyestis cumulemur viscera mensis. 462

NOTES.

444. Debere.] Owe. They were under an
obligation to build a city; the Fates having
decreed it.

446. Alii proceres.] A variety of Lords,
first Kings, then Consuls, &c, by which Rome
was governed.—Per sæculâ.] For 700 years.

447. Natus Iuli.] The Poet passes a com-
pliment to Caesar Octavius Augustus, who
was the son of Julius Caesar by adoption; and
he traces his mother's descent to Ascanius,
the son of Æneas, who was sur-named Iulus.

450. Penatigero.] Carrying the Penates.
Dardanus carried the Penates from Samothra-
cia into Phrygia; Æneas carried them out of
Phrygia into Italy.

452. Utiliter.] The meaning is, that the
Greeks overcame the Trojans, to the advan-
tage of the Trojans; so that the loss of the
city of Troy turned to their advantage, Rome
rising out of its ashes.

453. Ad metam.] To the goal. A meta-
phor taken from a race.

454. Exspatiemur longè.] That I may not
expatiate too far.

457. Volucres.] Light and swift. There
is nothing swifter than the mind.—Inque do-
mos feras.] Into the bodies of wild beasts.

462. Thyestis.] Atreus and Thyestes were
the sons of Pelops and Hippodamia. They
accepted the kingdom from their father,
upon this condition, that they should rule by
turns, annually. But they disagreed, and
made war on each other. Thyestes, that he
might get into his power the golden Fleece,
in which the fate of the kingdom consisted,
seduced Ærope, the wife of Atreus, and had
children by her; which when Atreus heard,
having overcome him in war, he banished
him to Mycene. But not content with that,
he recalled him, pretending to be reconciled,
and having killed and dressed his three chil-
dren, set them before him to eat, and gave
him their blood to drink. The Sun, that he
might not behold this abominable sight, is.
Quam malè consuescit, quam se parat ille crueri
Impius humano; vituli qui guttura cultro
Rumpit; et immotis praebeat mugitibus aures!
Aut qui vagitus similis puerilibus haedum
466
Edentem jugulare potest; aut alite vesci, fin istis
Cui dedit ipse cibos! Quantum est, quod desit
Ad plenum facinus! Quo transitus inde paratur!
Bos aret; aut mortem senioribus imputet annis;
Horriferum contra Borean ovis arma ministret,
Ubera dent saturae manibus pressa capelle.
Retia cum pedicis, laqueosque, artesque dolosas
Tollite: nec volucrem viscatâ fallite virgâ:
Nec formidatis cervos eludite pinnis:
Nec celate cibis uncos fallacibus hamos.
Perdite, si qua nocent. Verum haec quoque per-
dite tantum.

Ora vacant epulis: alimentaque b congrua car-
Talibus atque alis instructo pectore diictis
In patriam remcasse ferunt; ultroque petitum
Accepisse Numam populi Latialis habenas. 481
Conjuge qui fêlix Nymphâ, ducibusque Camanis,
Sacrificos docuit ritus; gentemque feroci
Assuetam bello pacis traduxit ad artes. 484

NOTES.

reported to have turned his rays another way.
Hence came Mensæ Thysæet, to be used to express
inhuman feasts.—Cumulemur.] That we may load.—Viscera.] Our wells.
463. Quam malè, &c.] Pythagoras says,
that he who can endure to kill a calf, a kid,
or a bird, will very easily, by custom, he
brought to kill men.

Hunano cruori.] To shed human blood.
465. Immotis.] Unmoved with pity.
466. Haedum.] A kid.
467. Vesci alite.] To eat a bird.
468. Quantum est.] How little.
469. Facinus plenum.] To murder.
Inde.] From the killing of beasts.
471. Horriferum Borean.] The northern
cold.—Arma.] Garments, a shelter.
472. Pressanda.] To be milked.
473. Pedicis.] Springes. Pedicæ are shac-
bles for the feet, as Manicae are for the hands.
474. Tollite.] Throw away, banish.
Viscatâ.] Daubed with bird-lime.
476. Celate.] Hide, conceal.
477. Perdite si qua.] Kill hurtful animals
if they are injurious to you; but don't eat
their flesh.

478. Ora vacant epulis.] Let us abstain from
such banquets.—Congræ.] Fit for mankind.

483. Pectore instructo.] His mind being
instructed.
Dictis.] With the doctrines of Pythagoras;
for Ovid follows their opinion, who supposes
that Numa was instructed by Pythagoras.
480. Remesse.] To have returned.
Ulta que petitum.] Sought for, and invited
by the Romans of their own accord.
481. Latialis.] Of the Latin and Roman
people, for Rome is the head of Latium.
482. Nymphæ conjuge.] The nymph Ege-
ria was the wife of Numa Pompilius, who
after the death of her husband, leaving the
city, betook herself to the woods, and was
by the Gods turned into a fountain. Numa
pretended afterwards to have had conferen-
ces with that nymph, touching the laws and
ceremonies he instituted for the Roman
people. —Camanis.] The muses.
483. Sacrificos ritus.] Sacrifices. For he
instituted sacred ceremonies and priests to
every god.
484. Ad artes.] To be religious towards the
gods, and to observe rites, laws, and or-
dinances. For Numa new modelled the city
of Rome, which was unpolished and barba-
rous before his time.
Quem, postquam senior regnumque aevunque peregit,

Extinctum Latæque nurus, Populusesque, Patres
deflevère Numam. Nam conjux, urbe reliquit,

Vallis Aricinæ densis latet abdita sylvis:
Sacraque Orestæ gemiti questuque Dianæ
Impedit. Ah quoties Nymphæ nemorisque lu-
cusque

Ne faceret, monuère: et consolantia verba
Dixere! Ah quoties flenti Thesceïus heros,
Siste modium, dixit; neque enim fortuna querenda
Sola tua est. "Similes aliorum respece casus;"
"Mitiius ista feres." Utinamque exempla dolentem
Non meae possent relevare! Sedet meapossunt,
Fando aliquem Hippolytum, vestras (puto) con-
tigit aures.

Credulitate patris, scelerate fraude noverce
Ocubuisse neci. Mirabere, vixque probabo:
Sed tamen ille ego sum. Me Pasiphaeia quondam
Tentatum frustra, patrium temerâsse cubile
(Quod voluit, finxit veluisse; et crimine verso,
Indicii ne metu magis, offensâne repulsæ,)
Arguit. Immeritumque pater project ab urbe;
Hostilique caput prece detestatur cunitis.

505.

Pitthean profugo curru Træzena petebam;

project immetitur ah urbe; et detestatur caput cunitis hostili prece. Petebam Pitthean
Træzena profugo curru;

NOTES.

497. Fando.] By talk. So Virg. Ænéid II.

"Fando aliquem, si forte tuas pervenit ad
aures."

Alquem] A certain person.

498. Patris.] Of Theseus, who too easily
gave credit to his wife Phædra, accusing her
son-in-law.—Neverce.] Of Phædra.

499. Vixque.] And I shall have a hard
matter to persuade you.

501. Tentatum frustra.] In vain tempted
me to incestuous and adulterous embraces.
Pasiphaeia is Phædra, the daughter of Mi-
ños by Pasiphae.

Temenâssé.] To have polluted, violated.


503. Indicii ne.] Hippolytus says, he was
accused by Phædra for one of these two
causes, either because she was afraid that he
would accuse her, or because he denied her,
or slighted her.

504. Arguit.] Accused.

Projectit.] He banished me.

505. Hostilique prece.] Imprecations more
like an enemy than a father. For Theseus
prayed to Neptune, that his son Hippolytus
might be torn in pieces by his horses.

Euntis.] Going into banishment.

506. Pitthean.] Træzena is a city of Pe-
lopomæs, where Hippolytus was brought up
by king Pittheus, the son of Pelops, and the
father of Æthra, the mother of Theseus.

NOTES.

508. Surrexit.] Swelled, became turgid.
509. In montis.] Hippolytus, by way of emphasis, shows how big that sea-calf was, which made the sea rise up like a mountain.
510. Dare muggitus.] To bellow. For seacalves low or bellow like oxen.
511. Corniger, &c.] After the sea-calf burst the waves in sunder, he came forth.
512. Expellitur.] He breaks out. bursts forth.
515. Exillis contenta.] Being altogether taken up with sorrow for being banished, Colla.] Their heads.
516. Feroce.] The fierce horses by which the chariot of Hippolytus was drawn.
516. Ad freta.] To the sea, by reason of the noise made by the sea-calf.
517. Arrectisque auribus. This is properly spokencattle: and metaphorically, Terence in Andria: "Arrige aures, Pamphile." And Virg. Æn. II. "Atque arrectis auribus adsuto." In English, Prick up your ears.
517. Monstrosus metu.] With the fear of the sea-calf.

518. Præcipitatum currum scopulos. Ego ducere vanâ Freña m.anu, spumis albentibus obita, luctor: Et retror lentas tendo resupinus habenas. 520. Nec vires tamen has rabies superasset equorum; Ni rota, perpetuum quâ circumvertitur axem, Stipitis occursu fracta ac disjecta fuisset.

Et lacerum fovi Phlegethontide corpus in undâ. Nec, nisi Apollinaeae valido medicamine prolis, Redditta vita foret. Quam postquam fortibus herbis

Atque ope Peonía, Dite indigante, recepi; Tum mihi, ne præsens augerem muneris hujus Invidiam, densas objectit Cynthia nubes: Utque forem tutus: possemeque impune videri; Addiddit ætatem: nec cognoscenda reliquit


in æternas undas. At nova res tetigit Nymphas: et natus quàm cum Tyrrenhus arator aspexit fatalem glebam in mediis arvis, 

a assentior vel acception.

NOTES.

532. Et lacerum, &c.] I bathed my torn body in the hot water of Phlegeathon, one of the rivers of Hell.

533. Apollineae. Of Æsculapius, the son of Apollo.

534. Fortibus herbis.] With powerful efficacious herbs.

535. Ope Peonia.] i.e. By the art of physic, either because Apollo, the inventor of physic, is called Pean, or of Pean, a skilful Physician, whom Homer mentions to have cured Pluto when wounded by Hercules.

536. Ne, &c.] Lost if I should live in Greece, I should raise the envy of the Athenians against me, I was hidden by Diana.

537. Cynthia.] Diana, so called from Cythos a mountain of Delos.

538. Impune.] Without any hazard.

539. Addiddit ætatem.] Made me older than when I was torn in pieces by the horses.

540. Ora cognoscenda.] My face by which I might be known. Hippolytus intimates, that he was turned into a new shape, that he might not be known by any one. — Creten habendam. Whether I should live in Crete.

542. Hic.] In Latium, near Aricia. Nomenque.] For he was called Hippolytus because he was torn in pieces by horses. For ἐρήμων is an horse, and is to dissolve.

544. Virbius.] Because he seems to have been bis vir, i.e. a man twice; both before he was torn to pieces by his horses, and also after he was restored to life.

545. Inde.] From the time that I was recalled from the infernal regions, I dwell here in the Arician grove.

546. Accenseor.] I was taken into her Retinue, and was initiated into the society of those that serve at her altars.

547. Levare.] To alleviate.

549. Liquitur.] Is resolved, melted, turned into.


551. Tenuavit.] She dissolved into this water.

552. Nymphastetigit novas.] The nymphs were astonished at the new miracle.

554. Fatalem.] In which the fates and foreknowledge of future things were contained.
Sponte sua primum, nulloque agitante moveri: Sumere max hominis, terraeque amittere formam; Oraque venturis aperiens recinentia fatis.

Indigna dixere Tagen: qui primus Etruscam Edocuit gentem casus aperiens futuros.

Utve Palatinis haerentem collibus olim 560 Cùm subito vidit frondescere Romulus hastam; Quæ radice novæ, non ferro stabat adacto; Et jam non telum, sed lenti viinis arbor,

Non expectatas dabat admirantibus umbras.

Aut sua fluminea cùm vidit Cipus in undâ 563 Cornua, (vidit enim) falsamque in imagine cre-

esse fidem, digitis ad frontem sepe reloquis, [den]

Quæ vidit, tetigit, Nee jam sua lumina Damascus Restitit, ut, victor, domito remeabat ab hoste.

Ad cælumque oculos et cœlum brachia tollens,

Quicquid, ait, Superi, monstror portentitur istor.

Seu letum est, patreæ latem, popularque Quirini; Sive minax, mihi sit. Viridice e cespite factas

Placat odoratis herbosas ignibus aras:

Vinaque dat pateris; maçatarumque bidentum,

Quid e sibi significat, trepidantia consuelt exa.

Quæ simul inspexit Tyrrehæ gentis haruspex;

Magna quidem rerum molimina vidit in ills;

Non manifesta tanen. Cùm verò sustulit b acre

a Quæ sibi signa ferent, &c. b augur.

NOTES.

566. Terreæ:] The shape of the cloth.
567. Venturis fatis:] To the art of knowing things to come.
568. Recientia:] Newly formed from the earth.
569. Dixere:] They called.
570. Qui:] For Tages was the first person that taught the Tuscan the Art of Soothsaying
571. Utve:] The poet says, that Viribus was as much astonished at Egeria’s being turned into a fountain, as Romulus was when he saw his spear become a tree.—Harren-

572. Non ferro:] The point of the spear being fixed in the mountain was turned into a root.—Stabat.] It stood upright.

573. Lenti viinis:] A Cornelian tree has very pliable branches.
574. Non expectatas.] Unhoped for.
575. Dabat.] Afforded.—Admirantibus:] To the admiring spectators.

Cipus:] It was formerly in the vulgar copies Cipus; but is Genialis Cipus, ac-

577. T. Virbius."

568. Nec jam, &c.] Not now any longer disbelieving his eyes, as he had done before.
569. Ab hoste:] From his conquered enemies.
570. Portentitur.] Whatever is predicted.
571. Patriæ:] sc. Sit.—Populaire.] To the Roman people, so called from Romulus, who after his death, obtained the name Quirinus.
572. Minax.] Menacing
573. Placat?] He appeases. A metonymy:

574.

575. Vinaque.] He pours wine into cups;

and then, according to custom, upon the sacrifice.—Mactatarumque bidentum:] Of sheep slay for sacrifice.
576. Quid, &c.] sc. Cornua in fronte nata

577. Tyrrehæ:] Soothsayers were brought from Etruria.
578. Magna molimina.] Great events.
579. Acre lumen.] His piercing eyes.
A pecudis fibris ad Cipi cornua lumen; 580
Rex, ait, 6 salve; tibi enim, tibi, Cipe, tuisque
Hic locus, et Latiae parebunt cornibus arces.
Tu modò rumpe moram; portasque intrare
patentes [receptus
Appropra: sic fata jubent. Namque Urbe
Rex eris; et sceptro tutus potiere perenni. 585
Rettulit ille pedem; torvamque 6 manibus Urbis
Avertens faciem, Procul, ah Procul omina, dixit,
Talia Di pellant: multoque ego justius aevum
Exul agam; quam me videant Capitolia regem.
Dixit: et extemplò populumque graviemque
Senatum 590
Convocat. Ante tamen pacali cornua lauro
Velat; et aggeribus factis 6 milite forti
Institit: priscoque Deos è more precatus,
En, ait, hic unus, quem vos nipellis urbe,
Rex erit. Is qui sit, signo, non nomine dicam.
Cornua fronte gerit. Quem vobis indicat augur,
Si Romam intrárit, famularia jura daturum.
Ille quidem potuit portas irrumpere apertas:
Sed nos obstítimus: quamvis conjunctio illò
Nemo mihi est. Vos Urbe virum prohibete,
Quiritès; 600
Vel, si dignus erit, gravibus vincite catenis:
Aut fínite metum fatalis morte tyranni.
Qualia succinctis, ubi trux insíbilat Eurus,
Murmura pinetis fiunt; aut qualia fluctus 604
Æquorei faciunt, si quis procul audiat illos;
morte. Qualia murmurum fiunt succinctis pinetis, ubi trux Eurus insíbilat aut qualia aequorei
fluctus faciunt, si quis audiat illos procul;

NOTES.

380. A pecudis fibris.] From the entrails
cattle.
382. He points to Rome with his
finger.—Latiae arcès.] The Roman empire.
383. Tu modo, &c.] Do you but make
haste to enter the open gates.
384. Urb.] Into the city.
385. Perenni sceptr.] A perpetual
kingdom.
386. Torvamque.] Stern.
387. Omina.] Prognostics.
388. Palliant.] Let them avert.
389. Pacali lauro.] Concerning a laurel's
being a sign of peace, much is said by the
ancestors. Pliny. Ipsa pacifica ut quam
pretendi etiam apud armatos hostes, quietis
sit indicium.
393. Instit.] He stands upon a bank
made of turf, that he might be heard by all.
Priscoque more.] According to ancient
custom.
395. I will show you.
397. Servile laws, by which all
ought to obey as servants.
398. To enter by force.
399. Cupis intimates figuratively him, who the soothsayers said was
to be their king.
600. Drive him away.
603. The poet expresses by two
similar, what sort of a murmum there was
among the people, after Cipus had made an
end of his speech.—Succinctis.] Lofty
and tall. Those things which are high girt
are said to be succincti; whence comes succincti milites, because they wear short
garments, and seem to be alius euncit. And
the Pine trees are said to be succincti, because
those sort of trees are without knots, and tall,
not dividing in branches, except near the top.
populus sonat tale. Sed tam-
men una vox eminet per con-
fusa verba frementis vulgi; 
Quis aut ille. Et spectant 
frontes: quae quarrunt pra-
dicta cornua. Cipus inquit 
rursus ad hos, Habetis quem 
possitis: et coronâ demptâ 
capiti, populo prohibente, 
exhibuit tempora præsignia 
gemino cornu. Omnes demis-
sère oculos, que dedère gemi-
tum: atque inviti vidère illud 
caput clarum meritis (quis 
pesset credere:) nec passi 
carere honore ulterius im-
possère festam coronam. At, 
Cipe, quoniam vetaris intrare 
muros, proceres dedère tan-
um ruris honorati tibi, quan-
num posses complecti aratro 
depresso bubus subjectis, ab 
ortu ad finem lucis, Que insculpunt cornua referentia miram formam æratis postibus, 
mansura per longum aevum.

a mirante. b vereris. c veram.

NOTES.

606. Frementis.] Of the murmuring 
people.
607. Emet.] Is louder.
611. Gemino cornu.] With two horns.
Præsignia.] Remarkable.
612. Demisère.] They cast down their 
eyes that they might not witness to a sight 
they grieved to see.
615. Quis.] No body would believe that 
the Romans should unwillingly behold the 
face of a man that had deserved so well of 
his country. For those who deserve well 
of us, we are wont to look upon with much 
pleasure and joy.
615. Festam.] Joyful. For the Romans 
always used to adorn the citizens who behaved 
well, with Crowns: and these crowns were 
of various sorts, and diversified according 
to the exploits that had been performed in 
war.
616. Proceres.] The Senators.
617. Tantum ruris.] So much estate.
619. Ad finem, &c.] From sun-rising to 
sun-setting.
620. æratis postibus.] Upon brazen 
posts. 
Referentia.] Representing the wonderful 
effigies of Cipus.

EXP. FAB. I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. & VIII. Our poet on his entrance on 
the XVth Book, which closes his Metamorphoses, is under the necessity, in 
order to furnish it with matter, to consult natural philosophy: having ex-
hausted that fund with which he had been furnished by ancient history. For 
this purpose he introduces Pythagoras, who was remarkable for his knowledge 
in nature, and who had come from Asia to settle at Crotona in Italy, the 
better to advantage by the knowledge he had been instructed in by the 
Egyptian priests. He goes so far back as the fountain of the city made 
choice of by Pythagoras for his residence, which was built by Myscelos, 
and inhabited by a colony he brought from Argos.

Ovid, the better to support the high idea the Romans had conceived of 
Numa Pomplius, says he had been brought up under Pythagoras, whose fame 
for knowledge had spread through Europe: however, Livy tells us this phi-
losopher did not flourish until the reign of Servius Tullius, the sixth king of 
Rome; at the distance from Numa's time of 147 years. One of the princi-
pies recommended by this philosopher to his followers, was to abstain from
animal food, the better perhaps to govern and humanize his pupils, who in those early ages, were not less brutal than ignorant; and in order to engage them in this abstinence, he taught the doctrine of Transmigration, (the spirit of one body taking possession of another;) inculcating by this a notion that a man might chance to eat a portion of a former friend. This part of the Pythagorean doctrine, Ovid has displayed with all the beauty of wit and invention he was master of. Some have supported the doctrine just mentioned according to the literal acceptation of the words, while others take them in a more unconfined sense. As for instance, when it is said that the spirit of a man had entered the body of a beast, they supposed it no other than a lively figure, to shew how much his irregular passions had degraded him.

Pythagoras had instructed his pupils in the motions of the heavenly bodies, also in the changes of the universe, and other things which are taken notice of by Ovid, some of which are extravagantly absurd, viz: that the waters of a river of Thrace petrified all those that drank them; that he knew of a fountain which kindled wood; and that the Phenix renewed her existence from the ashes of her dissolution.

The Poet, on finishing his eulogium of Numa, introduces the nymph Egeria, whom Numa is supposed to have consulted in the Arician forest, respecting the laws he intended for the Roman government, the better to give them weight and influence. The same course is said to have been followed by Zamolxis, who consulted his Genii in respect to the laws he gave to the Scythians. As Minos the First consulted Jupiter with regard to the Cretan laws; and Lycurgus, the remarkable legislator, attributed his to Apollo. All which may be well supposed to have had their foundation in what the Holy Scriptures relate of Moses receiving the tables of the law from Mount Sinai.

By what has been said of Numa, we are to understand that he passed his whole reign in profound peace; and made it his principal care to encourage piety and justice, and to civilize his people by good and wholesome laws. His great wisdom in governing made it believed that he was inspired, which is the foundation of the fable respecting him.

The story of Hippolytus, as it is related by Ovid, is extremely moving, and had its foundation in that distress of mind he was thrown into, which engaged his attention so much, that he neglected the management of his horses, and was unhappily overturned in his chariot, which occasioned his death. However, the Troænians, who paid divine honours to this young Prince, would not give credit to what has just been related; but persuaded themselves, that being so respected by the gods, they had taken him up to heaven, and placed him among the Constellations, where he appears the Charioteer.

Tages was the first who taught the art of divination; he was deeply skilled in auguries and auspices; but being of an obscure origin, was said to have sprung from the earth.

What Ovid has related respecting the spear said to be cast by Romulus towards the Capitol, from the Aventine Mount, and its becoming a tree, which flourished until the commencement of the first civil war, can only be considered as an allegory greatly illustrating the sense in which it is to be taken: the tree represents the Roman constitution, which flourished, and with its spreading branches gave protection, so long as it was carefully preserved and attended to by those to whom the care of it was particularly intrusted; but no sooner did unskilful hands attempt to lop its branches, or vary its cultivation, than it began to decline, and that mode of management adopted by Julius Caesar, was so unnatural as to cause its speedy dissolution. It is said Caesar directed a building to be erected near the spot on
which the tree stood; and that in sinking the foundation the root of it was cut, which soon occasioned its decay; and it is to be lamented that the fate of this traitor to his country, this daring violator of its constitutional rights, was attended by no happier consequences than those which ensued his fall. Livy takes notice of a fig-tree which stood near where the Caprotine Nones were celebrated; but this could not be the tree which was planted 700 years before.

The next thing mentioned is the circumstance respecting Genucius Cipus, the Roman Praetor, from whose forehead, on his return to Rome from his conquests, or on his leaving the city, as recorded by Valerius Maximus, horns began to spring, on which he consulted the soothsayers and augurs, who were of opinion, that if he re-entered Rome, he must necessarily be declared king; which considering as an event not only disgusting to the people, but subversive of their constitution; he therefore went into a voluntary exile. The people, to perpetuate the memory of such generous behaviour, set up a head in bronze over the gate through-which he is said to have passed, called Radusculana.

**TAB. IX. ÆSCULAPIUS IN DRACONEM.**

Rome is desolated by a pestilence. They consult the oracle, and are told, that to make it cease, Æsculapius must be brought to Rome. They dispatch ambassadors to Epidaurus to demand the God. The people refuse him; but he appears himself to one of the Romans in a dream, and consents to go. He no sooner arrives but the contagion stops, and a temple is built to him.

Musæ, præsentia Numina vatum nunc pandite (scitis enim, nec spatiosa vetustas fallit vos) unde insula circumflua alveo Tybridis adseverit Coroniden sacris Romuleæ urbis. Dira lues quondam vi tieverat Latias auras, pallidaque corpora squalebant ex sangui tabo. Postquam fessi funeribus cernunt mortalia tentamenta posse nihil, artes medentum nihil; petunt celeste auxilium: que adeunt Delphos tenentes median humum orbis, oracula Phœbi: que orant ut velit succurrere miseriæ rebus salutiferæ sorte, quæ finiæt mala tanta urbis. a oras.

**PANDITE nunc, Musæ, præsentia Numina vatum,**

(Scitis enim, nec vos fallit spatiosa vetustas)
Unde Coroniden circumflua Tybridis alveo Insula Romuleæ sacris adseverit urbis.

Dira lues quondam Latias vi tieverat 5 auras, 5 Pallidaque exsanguis squalebant corpora tabo. Funeribus fessi postquam mortalia cernunt Tentamenta nihil, nihil artes posse medentum; Auxilium celeste petunt: mediaque tenentes Orbis humum Delphos adeunt, oracula Phœbi; Utque salutiferæ misericordia succurrere rebus 11 Sorte velit. tantaque urbis mala finiæt, orant. miseriæ rebus salutiferæ sorte, quæ finiæt mala tanta urbis.

**NOTES.**

1. Præsentia.] The Muses are the favourite gods of the poets, and are feigned to be their patrons.

4. Adseverit.] Associated. The Romans called those gods Adsciti, that were opposed to the Indiges or Indigeni whose sacred rites were brought from foreign parts into Italy.

5. Dira lues.] A dreadful pestilence.


7. Mortalæ.] Human efforts.

9. Mediaque.] Delphos is said to be in the middle of the earth.

Et locus, et laurus, et quas habet illa, pharetræ,
Intremüere simul: cortinaque redde dit imo [vit:]
Hanc adyto vocem; pavesfactaque pectora mo-
Quod petis hinc, propriæ loco, Romane, petisse:
Et pete nunc propriæ loco. Nec Apolline vobis,
Qui minuart luctus, opus est; sed Apolline nato.
Ite bonis avibus: prolomque aressite nostram.
Jussa Dei prudens postquam accepère Senatus;
Quam colat, explorant, juvenis Phæbeús urben;
Quique petant ventis Epidauria litora mittunt.
Quæ simul incurrâ missi tetigère carinâ;
Concilium Graɨ̊osque patres adiēre; darentque
Oravère Deum, qui præsens funera gentis 23
Finiat Ausoniae. a Certas ita dicere sortes.
Dissidet, et variat sententia: parsique negandum
Non putat auxilium, mutli remuere; suam
Non b emittere opem, nec Numina tradere suâ-
dent.

Duum dubitant; seram pepulère crepuscula lu-
[Umbraque telluris tenebras induxerat orbi]
Cùm Deus in somnis opifer consistere visus
Ante tuum, Romane, torum; sed qualis in ade

pepulère seram lucem: [umbraque telluris induxerat tenebras orbi.] cùm opifer Deus, visus
in somnis consistere ante tuum torum, Romane: sed qualis solet esse in ade:

\[\text{a} \quad \text{certant addicere sortes.} \quad \text{b} \quad \text{emittere vel demittere.}\]

NOTES.

14. Cortina.] The thing containing for the thing contained. The poets use the word Cortina for the Tripod of Apollo, from whence the oracles were given out; whether it was a table, or any other device, supported by three feet, upon which the priestesses of Phœbus getting up, were wont to give forth their oracles, and to predict. Cortina is properly a vessel with three feet, or a kettle in which paints and colours are boil-
ed: Also the hangings and curtains with which any place is covered are called Cor-
tinas.

15. Adyto.] A more secret part of the temple, into which none but the priest must enter.

16. Propioire.] Nearer your own city. For Epidaurus was nearer to Rome than Delphos.

18. Apolline nato.] Æsculapius, the son of Apollo.

19. Bonis avibus.] With good luck. The prognostics were taken from the flying and singing of birds.—Aressite, &c.] Call my son Æsculapius to your assistance.

20. Senatus.] This is a synthesis.

21. Explorant.] They inquire diligently for.

Juvenia.] Æsculapius, the son of Apollo.

22. Petant.] Should sail to.—Epidauria.

Epidaurus is a city of Peloponnes, chiefly famous for the temple of Æsculapius.

23. Carinâ.] With or in a ship. The part for the whole.


26. Certas.] Others read it thus, Certant addicere sortes, i. e. The ambassadors endeavours that their words may be agreeable to the answers of Apollo.

27. Dissidet.] The opinions of the Epidaurian Senators were disagreeing and various. For some were for delivering Æsculapius to the Romans, and others refused to do it.

28. Suamque.] Their help, i. e. Æsculapius, to whom they applied themselves in their adversity.

30. Dum dubitant.] While they deliberate concerning the matter.

31. Umbrâque, &c.] Heinsius rejects this verse; and indeed, if it be admitted, the poet has spoken very inelegantly.

33. Qualis.] In human form, not the form of a dragon. For Æsculapius was worshipped in his temples in a human shape, although he was carried to Rome transformed into a serpent.

NOTES.

55. Longe.] Of his long beard. For Æsculapius was represented with a beard; but Apollo without one.
56. Serpentem.] These were things added to the image of Æsculapius, as a great staff and a waking dragon.
57. Uscque, &c.] Take so much notice that you may be able to know him again.
58. Sidereos ignes.] The stars, the lights of the night.
60. Petiti.] Of Æsculapius, that was sought by the Romans.
61. Quis sed,] What city, whether in Epidauros or Rome.
62. Aureus Deus.] Æsculapius, who was worshipped under a golden image, and turned into a serpent.
63. Praenuntia.] Signifying that he was coming.—Misi. He sent out.
64. Signumque.] The image or statue of the God.
65. Favete.] Be present at the sacred rites with an attentive and devout mind, &c.
66. Sis, &c.] The prayers of the priest to Æsculapius.
67. Æneas.] The Romans who themselves foreboded something good.
Ter repetita dedit vibratá sibila lingúa. 
Tum gradibus nitidis delabitur; oraque retrò Flectit: et antiquas abiturus respicit aras: 63 
Assuetasque domos, habitataque templum salutat. 
Indè per injectis adopertam floribus ingens Serpit humum, flectitque sinus: mediumque per urbem 
Tendit ad incuro munitos aggere portus. 
Restitit hic: agmenque suum, turbaque sequens 
Officium placido visus dimittere vultu; 
Corpus in Asonià posuit rate. Numinis illa 72 
Sensit onus: pressàque Dei gravitate carinà 
Æneaet gaudent; casque in littore tauro, 
Torta coronatae solvunt retinacula navis. 75 
Impulerat levis aura ratem. Deus eminet altè: 
Impositaque premens puppin cervice recurvam, 
Cæruleas despectat aquas: modicasque per æquor 
Ionium Zephyris sexto Pallantidos ortu 
Italian tenuit; præterque Lacinia templo 
Nobilitata Deæ Scylaceæ litora fertur. 
Linquit Iapygiam, lævisque Amphisßia remis 
Saxa fugit: dextrâ prærupta Ceraunia parte, 
Romechiumque legit, Caulonaque, Naryciamque, 
Evincitque fretum, Siculique angusta Pelori, 85 
Hippotadæque domos regis, Themesæque metalla; 
Leuciansiamque petit, tepidique rosaria Pæstî.
Inde legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervæ, Et Surrentino generosos palmite colles, [natam] Herculeamque urbem; Stabiaque, et in toia Parthenopen, et ab hac Cumææ templam Sibyllæ. Hinc calidi fontes, lentisciferumque tenentur. 92 Linternum; a multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam [bris: Vulturnus; niveisque frequens Sinessa b colu- Minturnaque graves; et quam tumulavit alim,

[lude; Antiphataeque domus; Trachasque obsessa pa-

Et tellus Circeæ; et spissi litoris Antium. 97 Huc ubi veliferam nautæ advertère carinam, (Asper enim jam pontus erat) Deus explicat orbes: Perque sinus crebros et magna volumina labens, Tempora parentis init, [florum] tautentia littus: Æquore pacato patrias Epidaurici aras 102 Linquit: et hospicio juncti sibi Numinis usus Littoream tractu squamæ crepitantis arenam...Sulcit; et, innixus moderamine navis, in alā Puppe caput posuit; donec castrumque sacrasque Lavinii sedes, Tiberinaque ad ostiâ venit. 107

NOTES.

of this Leucasia, Lib. III. Cap. 6. Contra

Pestanum simum Leucasia est, so that we

perceive why Ovid joins it with Pestus.

The Greeks call it Aëxaxiz but the vul-
gar reading is not to be admitted, for the

second syllable of Leucasia is long; in

Greek Aëxaxiz. Heinsius.

Tecipide.] This is a city of Lucania, abounding in roses.

88. Legit.] He passes by.

Capreas.] An island of the Tyrrhenian

sea, over against the promontory of Minerva.

famous for Tiberius's retiring thither.

89. Surrentino.] Surrentum is a city of

Campania, famous for wine, of which Mar-
tial makes frequent mention.

90. Herculeam.] Belonging to Hercules,
a city of Campania.

Stabiaque.] A town of Campania.

91. Parthenopen in otia natam.] Naples

affording retirement for study.

Cumææ.] Cumæ a town of Campania,

very famous for the predictions of the Sibyl.

92. Calidi fontes.] The Baja in Campania

having hot springs, &c.

Lentisciferum.] Producing the Lentisk
tree.

93. Linternum.] A river and town of

Campania.


Colubris.] Concerning the snakes of Si-
nessa the ancients make no mention. Per-
haps it should be Columbus. Nivee Colum-
be, frequently occur. Also the Campanian
doves are commended by Pliny. Heinsius.

95. Minturnaque.] A town of Latium,
surrounded with marshes.—Graves.] Un-
healthy, of thick and unwholesome air.

Quam.] Cajeta, a port and city of Cam-

pania, so called from Cajeta, the nurse of

Æneas.—Tumulavit.] Buried.

Alumnis.] Æneas nursed by Cajeta.

96. Antiphataeque.] See Lib. XIV.

Trachasque.] Terracina, a city of the

Volsci in Campania, not far from Cajeta.

This city has three names, Anxur, Trachas,

and Tarrauna.

97. Circera.] Circenum, according to Sta-

to, a town of Campania, called the house of

Circe.—Spissi.] Rocky, hard.

Antium.] An ancient town of Latium.

The sea was now raised into a tempest,

dependent here they anchored.

101. Parentis.] Of Apollo, which he

calls a deity joined with himself, i.e. to

Æsculapius.

107. Lavinii.] Lavinium, a city of Latium.

Tiberinaque.] At the mouth or entrance of

the Tiber.
Huc omnes populi passim, matrumque patrumque
Obvia turba ruit: quaque ignes, Troica, servavit,
Vesta, tuos: laetaque Deum clamore salutat.
Quaque per adversas navis cita ducitur undas,
Thura super ripas, aris ex ordine factis, 112
Parte ab utraque sonant; et odorant aer a fumis:
Ictaque conjetecus incalvficit hostiam cultros.
Jamque caput rerum Romanam intraverat urbe:
Erigitur serpent; summoque acclinia malo
Colla movet; sedesque sibi circumplicit aptas.
Scinditur in geminas partes circumfluus annis;
Insula nomen habet: laterumque a parte duorum,
Porrigit aequales mediâ tellure lacertos. 120
Huc se de Latia pinu Phœbeius anguis
Contulit: et finem, specie coelesti resumptâ,
Luctibus imposuit; venitque salutifer Urbì.

Latia pinu, et coelestie specie resumptâ, imposuit finem luctibus; venitque salutifer Urbì.

NOTES.

109. Quaque.] The vestal Virgins; also an apostrophe to Vesta.— Troica ] Trojan, which Æneas brought from Troy to Italy.
113. Sonant.] Crack, make a noise.— Odorant.] They perfume the air with odours.
114. Incalvficit.] The blood of the victims warms the knives that slew them.
118. Amnis.] Tiber in which was this field, called an island.
121. Latia Pinu.] From the Roman ship. Phœbeius ] Æsculapius the son of Apollo
123. Luctibus imposuit finem.] Put a period to their woes.

EXP. FAB. IX. The introduction of the worship of Æsculapius into Rome, which Ovid mentions in this Fable, he has taken from history.

FAB. X. JULIUS CESAR IN COMETEN.

Julius Caesar is assassinated in the Senate; and by the intercession of Venus, from whom he was descended, is changed into a star. The poet concludes with a compliment to Augustus, and a promise of immortality to himself.

HIC tamen accessit delubris advena nostris;
Caesar in Urbe suâ Deus est. Quem Marte
togâque
Precipuum, non bella magis finita triumphis,
Resque domi gestæ, properataque gloria rerum
In sidus vertère novum, stellamque comantem; 5

NOTES.

1. Advena.] Æsculapius was an Aesculapius, metonymy of the adjunct.
2. Marte togâque.] In peace and war, a foreign god; Caesar one of the Indigetes, born amongst them.
4. Properataque.] Acquired with dispatch, quickly.
5. Stellamque comantem.] A comet.
magis quam sua progenies. Neque enim ullum opus majus de actis Caesaris, quam quod exitit pater hujus. Scilicet plus est dominasse aequoreos Britannos; quae egisse victories naves per septem dies flumina papyrifieri Nili: quae adjecisse rebelles Numidias, Cyniphiumque Judam, Mithridateisque tumulentem Numinis pons tumum, populo adjecisse Quirini; et multos meruisse, aliquos egisse triumphos; Quam tantum genuisse virum, quo preside re-Humano generi, Superi, cavisti abunde humano generi. Igitur ne hic foret cretus mortalii senem; ille erat faciendus Deus. Quod ut aurae genitrix Aeneae vidit; vidit quoque triste leum parari pontifici; et conjurata arma moveri; Palluit: et cunctis, ut cuique erat obvia cuique, Aspice quantae mole insidie parentur mihi: utque cum quanta fraude caput petatur, quod solum restat mihi de Dardanio Iulo.

NOTES.

6. Suar progenies.] Octavius Augustus the adopted son and heir of Julius Caesar.

Neque.] The Poet prefers the adoption of Augustus, before all Caesar’s great acts.

7. Aequoreos Britannos.] Encompassed with the sea, whom Caesar subdued, together with the Gauls, and brought them under the Roman government.

8. Papyrifieri.] Bearing the paper-reed, of which paper was formerly made.


11. Cyniphiumque Judam.] A King of Mauritania, overcome by Caesar.

12. Mithridateisque nubimins.] With the glory of Mithridates, who waged war with the Romans for forty years together.

13. Et multos.] The Poet asserts that Caesar deserved more triumphs than he attained. Quinque vero triumphos egit Caesar, the Gallic, the Alexandrian, the Pontian, the African, and the Spanish, every one with a different apparatus, says Suet. in Jul. Caesar, Chap. 56.

14. Quam genuisse.] Than to have left such a son as Augustus Caesar, whom indeed Julius Caesar did not beget, but adopted.

15. Hic.] Augustus.—Cretus.] Born, q.d. Julius Caesar must be taken into the number of the gods, that Augustus may not seem to be born of human race.


19. Pontifici.] For Caesar, who was Pontifex (High Priest.) For (as Suet. relates, in Cas. c. 76.) when Caesar abused his power, and oppressed the kingdom, more than sixty persons conspired against him, with C. Cassius, Marcus, and D. Brutus, at their head. Pontifex is said to be derived of Pose and facio, or (as Varro affirms) à ponte faciendo, i.e., of making a bridge. For the sons Sublicius was first made by the Pontifices, and afterwards often repaired by them; they also had the care of other bridges. But some critics, fond of antiquity, have found an original for this word in Prudentius. There were Pontifices Maiores and Mineores, among which there was one who was chief and called Pontifex Maximus, instituted by Numa Pomphilus, because he was judge of the most important matters, that pertained to their religion and worship.


23. Dardanio Iulo.] The son of Aeneas, from whence the Julian family had their original. Virg. Æneid.

Julius à magno demissum nomen Íulo. And Julius Caesar was the only person left of the Julian Race.

NOTES.

25. Tydidæ. Of Diomedes, king of Calydonia, who wounded Venus with an arrow, as she was succouring Æneas, in the Trojan war.
27. Naturam.] Æneas.
28. Silentium.] Of the Ghosts. For Æneas, conducted by the Sibyl, descended to the shades below.
29. In me.] Against Julius Caesar, who is born of my blood, of my offspring.
30. Flammas extinguite.] Destroy all religion and piety.
31. Nequequam.] Not to any purpose, as she could not prevent Julius Caesar from being killed by the conspirators.
32. Superosque movet.] And she moves the gods to pity.— Qui.] Who although they were not able to alter the decrees of fate; yet showed many signs, how much incensed they were at the murder of Caesar.
33. Ferrea.] The cruel and unalterable laws.

Vetern sororum. Of the Destinies.
38. Signa.] The Poet says, that the murder of Caesar was predicted by very evident prodigies which he enumerates.
41. Flammas extinguite.] Of sorrow to come upon the whole earth, on account of the murder of Julius Caesar.
39. Ferunt.] They say. The Poet enumerates the prodigies, that appeared before the death of Caesar. See a relation of them in Plutarch, Suetonius, and others.
42. Larida.] Pale.—Solicitis terris.] To mankind, who were under great anxiety lest some great calamity should befal them.
43. Superosque movet.] Before the murder of Caesar, burning torches were seen in the Heavens.
45. Ferrea.] Observe, whereas he otherwise used to appear bright.
45. Larida.] With a dusky hue,
Sparsus erat: sparsi Lunares sanguine currus.

Ad facinus, diramque placet, nisi Curia, cædem. Tum verò Cytherea manu percussit utrâque Pectus: et ætheræa molitur condere nube; 60 Quæ prius infesto Paris est exque Atridae; Et Diomedes Æneas fugaret enses. 

Talibus hane genitor: Sola insuperabile fatum 
Nata movere b paras? Intres ilicet ipsa sororum 
Tecta trium; cornes illie molimine vasto 65 Ex ære, et solido rerum tabularia ferro: 
Quæ neque concursum cæli, neque fulminiæ iram, 

NOTES.

Lunares.] The moon itself seemed to be 
spotted with blood. 
47. Mille.] In many places, a finite num-
ber for an infinite. 
Stygius bubo.] The infernal owl. This bird 
used to be accounted a very bad omen. 
48. Ehur.] The ivory statues of the gods. 
49. Victima nulla latit.] No sacrifice can 
appease the anger of the gods And Suetonius 
testifies, that so it happened the very day 
Cæsar was slain. “Nam pluribus hostitis esseis, 
cum littere non possit, introit curiam, specta 
religione.—Magnosque tumultus.] Dreadful 
commotions. 
50. Instare:] To be nigh at hand. 
51. Fibra.] The entrails. — Caesar capuit.] 
A wounded head, which was a bad omen. 
52. Nocturnos, &c.] The dogs used to 
bowl by night just like wolves: but what 
Virgil says is more surprising, pecudesque locu-
tur. — Umbrasque silens.] The souls of the 
dead. 
53. Motamque, &c.] The city of Rome to 
have felt an earthquake. 
54. Præmonitusque.] The predictions, pro-
digies, and portents of the gods, could not 
prevent what was determined by fate. There-
fore fate may rather be foreseen, than avoided. 
55. In templum.] In Pompey’s court where 
the Senate was held. 
56. Molitur condere.] Endeavours to hide. 
57. Victima.] Jupiter 
58. Movere.] To alter. 
Intres.] You may go yourself into the 
dwellings of the Fates. 
59. Triumph.] Of the three Destinies, who 
are said to have the care of the life and death of 
all persons, and are called Lachesis, Atro-
pus, and Clotho. 
Vasto molimine.] Of a vast bulk. 
60. Tabularia, &c.] Tables of brass, on 
which the unchangeable decrees of the fates 
are engraven. The Parcae are the secretaries 
of the gods, who have the decrees of Jupiter and 
heaven engraved on tables, which cannot 
be altered. 
61. Concursum cæli.] Thunder which 
shakes heaven.
Nec metuunt uallas tuta atque æterna ruinas.
Invenies illic a incisa adamanie perenni 69
Fata tui generis. Legi ipse; animoque notavi:
Et referam; ne sis etiamnum ignara futuri.
Hic sua complevit (pro quo, Cytherea, laboras)
Tempora, perfectis, quos terræ debuit, annis,
Ut Deus accedat cælo, templisque colatur, 74
Tu facies; natusque suus, qui nominis haeres,
Impositum feret e Urbis onus; cæsique parentis
Nos in bella suos fortissimus ultor habebit.
Ilius auspiciis obsesæ mœnia pacem 78
Vicia petent Mutinæ: Pharsalia sentiet illum,
Æmathiæque iterum madectiæ cæde Philippi:
Et magnum Siculis nomen superabitur undis:
Romaniæ ducis conjux Ægyptia tæde
Non bene fissa cadet; frustræque erit illa minata
Servituro suo Capitolia nostra Canopo. 81
Quid tibi Barbariæ, gentes ab utroque jacentes
Oceano, numerem? Quodcumque habitabile tellus
Sustinet, hujus erit. Pontus quoque serviet illi.
Pontus quoque serviet illi. a inclusa. 8 orbis.

NOTES.
69. Incisa.] Engraven.
70. Fata.] In a perpetual, incorruptible.
71. Et referam.] The poet takes an opportuni-
72. Sua tempora.] His age granted him by
73. Natusque.] Octavius Augustus, whom
Cesar left his sole heir, and adopted him into
his name and family.
74. Urbis onus.] The administration of the
state.
75. Nos.] Us favouring him in his wars;
Augustus was engaged in five civil wars, the
Mutinian, the Philippiæ, the Perusine, the
Sicilian, and the Actian, which he undertook
to revenge the death of his uncle. Suet. in
Aug. cap. 9, 10.
76. Illius. Under his conduct. a Cum D.
Brutus Mutinæ, a M. Antonio obsideretur,
jussus est a Senatu Octavius comparato exer-
citui pro pretore praesse, Hirtio ac Pansâ
consultibus. D. Bruto open ferre. Suet. in
Aug. cap. 10.
77. Petent.] Shall seek peace and deliver-
ance.
Pharsalia.] Pharsalus is a city of Thessaly,
where the Roman army rendezvoused under
the command of Pompey and Caesar.
80. Æmathiæque.] Macedonian. Philippi
is a city of Macedonia, taking its name from
king Philip. Octavius carried on the Phi-
lippine war, in conjunction with M. Antonius
and Lepidus, against Brutus and Cassius. It
is common for the poets. as Virgil, Ovid,
and Lucan, to confound Pharsalus, a city of
Thessaly, where the battle was fought be-
tween Caesar and Pompey, with Philippus of
Macedonia, where Octavius and Antonius,
in revenge for the death of Caesar, overcame
Brutus and Cassius his murderers. See Virg.
in the end of the first book of Georg. and
Lucan, in the end of Lib. 1.
81. Magnum, &c.] Sextus Pompeius, the
son of Pompeius Magnus, overcome near
Sicily by Octavius Caesar.
82. Conjux.] Cleopatra, queen of Ægypt.
marrried to M. Antonius.
Tædra.] That imprudently relied upon her
marriage with M. Antonius; for she lost
both kingdom and life.
84. Nostra Capitolia.] Rome. Here by
Capitolium is understood Rome itself, and
by Canopus, Ægypt. Canopus is a city of
Ægypt. A metonymy of the subject.
85. Utroque Oceano.] The eastern and
western. Jupiter foretells to Venus, that
Augustus Cæsar should obtain the dominion
of the whole world.
Pace datâ terris vertet sumum animum ad civilia jurâ, que justissimus anctor foret leges: que reget mores suo exemplo, que prospeiriens in axatem futuri temporis, que nepotum venturorum, jubebit proleme namate de sancta conjuige furre simul que sumum nomen eruasque. Nec tanget atheistas sedes, cognataque sidera, nisi cum senior aequaerit similium annos. Interâc fae hane animam raptam de cesso corpore jubar, ut Dirus Julius semper propectet nostra Capitologia Forumque ab excelsâ aede. Vix era fatus ea; etiam alma Venus constitit mediâ sede Senatus, cornenda nulla: que eripue recentem animam membris sui Caesaris, nec passi solvi in aera, intuitus celestibus astra. Dûmque tuhit, sensit capere lumen, atque ignescere: emisitque sinu: illa volat alius Luna; que stella micat, trahens flammiferum crinem spatioso limite: que videns benefacta nati, fatetur esse majora suis; et gaudeat vincit ab illo. Quamquam hic vetat sua acta praeferri paternis; tamen fama libera, que obnoxia nullis jussis, praebet invito; que repugnat in una parte. Sic Atreus cedit titulis magni Augusti; Agamemnonis Aenea, sic Theseus, sic Pelea vicit Achilles. Denique ut exemplis ipso aequanibus utar, 114 Sic et Saturnus minor est Jove. Jupiter arces

NOTES.

92. Tiberius, born to Octavius by Livia Drusilla, whom he took to wife big with child by Drusus.

93. The administration of the government.

94. Some Commentators read Pylios instead of Similes.

95. And he shall ascend to the stars of Romulus and Caesar.

96. Jupiter exorts Venus to elevate the spirit of Julius Caesar into a star. This fable took its rise from a comet’s appearing for seven days after the murder of Caesar.

97. A star.

98. From the high heaven.

99. To become luminous.

100. Shines.

101. Of Augustus.

102. Although Augustus should forbid his acts to be preferred to those of Julius Caesar his father; yet frame, whether he will or not, will give him the preference, and in this the opinion of the people is contrary to that of Augustus.

111. In this one instance. In all other things it submits to the Emperor Augustus.

112. Sic magni. The poet proves by several examples that Julius Caesar rejoices that he is exceeded in great achievements by his son Augustus.—Agamemnonis. Under whose command Troy was overthrown.

114. The farror of Agamemnon.
Temperat ætherias, et mundi regna triformis; Terra sub Augusto. Pater estet Rector uterque. Di, precor, Ænæ comites, quibus ensis et ignis Cesserunt, Dique Indigetes, genitorque, Quirine, Urbis, et invicti genitor, Gradive, Quirini, Vestaque Cæsareos inter sacraea Penates; Et cum Cæsar al tu, Phæbe domesticæ, Vesta, Quique tenes altus Tarpeias Jupiter arces, Quosque alios vati fas appellare, piumque; Tarda sit illa dies, et nostro seriō ævo, Qui caput Augustum, quem temperat orbe relictō, Accedat ceelo: faævatque precantibus absens.

PERORATIO.

[ignis,]

Jamque opus exegi: quod nec Jovis ira, nec Nec poterit fœrum, nec edax abolere vetustas. Cumi volet illa dies, quæ nil nisi corporis hujus Jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat ævi: 131 Parte tamen meliore mei super alta perennis Astra ferar: nomenque erit indeleibile nostrum. Quâque patet domitis Romana potentia terris,

NOTES.

116. Temperat.] Governs. Mundi.] Jupiter governs the upper parts of the world, which consist of Heaven, Earth, and Air; but Augustus the lower, the Earth and Sea.

117. Uterque.] Jupiter and Augustus.

118. Di.] The poet prays to the household Gods, Vesta, Romulus, Mars, Apollo, Jupiter, and others, that Augustus may remain long upon the earth, and be taken late up into heaven.—Ænæ comites.] 0 y household Gods, by whose assistance Æneas was delivered from the swords of the enemies, and the fire of Troy.

119. Indigetes.] Those Gods were called Indigetes by the Italians, before the coming of Evander and Æneas; such as Janus, Faunus; and also they of the Roman nations, who after their death were received into the number of the Gods. But those, the worship of whom was owing to the Greeks or Egyptians, were called Adsicti.

Genitorque.] Romulus, who art also Quirinus, and was the builder of the city of Rome.

120. Gradive.] Mars, of whom invincible Romulus was born.

121. Vestaque.] And thou, 0 Vesta, held sacred among the household gods of Caesar.

122. Phæbe, &c.] Augustus, as Suetonius writes, built a temple for Apollo, in a part of the Palatine house, and added a Porch, with a Greek and Latin Library.

123. Tarpeias.] And thou, 0 Jupiter, who hast a temple at Rome in the Tarpeian hill, so called from the Virgin Tarpeia. The Tarpeian Mount is the same as the Capitoline.

124. Quæ, &c.] When Augustus, forsaking the earth which he governs, shall be transferred into the habitations of the gods.

125. Absens.] Being received into heaven.

126. Jamque.] It is usual with the Poets to say something of themselves at the end of their work.—Exogl.] I have finished, made an end of my work.

129. Edax.] Consuming.

130. Abolere.] To destroy, to reduce to nothing.


132. Mundi.] Augustus, as Suetonius writes, built a temple for Apollo, in a part of the Palatine house, and added a Porch, with a Greek and Latin Library.

133. Deinde.] Indigetes. JU Augustus, as Suetonius writes, built a temple for Apollo, in a part of the Palatine house, and added a Porch, with a Greek and Latin Library.

134. Quâque.] My Work shall be read in every country throughout the world, insomuch as the whole earth is subject to Cæsar, and the Latin tongue is used in every nation under heaven.
Ovid, in the conclusion of his metamorphoses, fulfils that
part of his intention of closing it with the transactions of his own days;
(having in the beginning set out with the creation of the world) and in a
period not a little remarkable; as in it happened the death of Julius Cæsar,
and his deification, which was a matter now first introduced by Augustus,
who used his influence to have his predecessor enrolled among the Gods,
in hopes the same compliment would be paid to himself when he should
die: which our author in an address seems to flatter him with, but not
until a happy length of days should close the period of his life; such was
the tribute paid by our poet to the rising sun. But this honour was not
so long delayed, as an altar was raised to him, and he numbered amongst the
Gods, when but twenty-eight years of age. The fondness the Romans had
for tracing their descent from Aeneas, made them embrace every opportu-
nity that had the appearance of giving it credit; so that Augustus, to en-
gage them in his design of deifying Cæsar, persuaded them that Venus inter-
ested herself in it; thus they could not resist, as it did honour to one of the
descendants of Aeneas, and so much flattered their ridiculous vanity. The
appearance of a Comet at this time occasioned it to be said that the God-
dess had stationed the spirit of Cæsar in the Heavens; and the sun also
appearing somewhat obscured by a spot in his disk, they took this occasion
to say that Apollo wept for their loss. This custom of ranking mortals am-
ongst the Gods became so prostituted, that they elevated to that honour
Tiberius the most cruel of the Emperors, as well as Claudius the most
stupid. Cicero mentions that the memory of Cæsar became so hateful to
the people, that they pulled down the pillar erected to his memory, when
Dolabella made expiation on the place where it stood, and in his first
Philippic takes notice, that he would ever be against the introduction of
ceremonies, which affected to raise the dead to the state of the immortal
Gods.
# INDEX

TO THE

FABLES IN OVID'S FIFTEEN BOOKS

OF

METAMORPHOSES.

THE FIRST FIGURES SHEW THE ORDER OF THE FABLES, AND THE LAST THE PAGES.

## LIBER I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fab.</th>
<th>Page.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Argument,</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. The Chaos, and Creation of the World,</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Creation of Man,</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Four Ages of the World,</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Four Seasons of the Year,</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Battle of the Giants,</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The Gods hold a Council,</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Lycaon into a Wolf,</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The Deluge,</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The Waters subside,</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Deucalion and Pyrrha re-people the Earth,</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Python the Serpent,</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Daphne into a Laurel,</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Jupiter's Intrigue with Io,</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Io into a Cow, and Jupiter sends Mercury in the habit of a Shepherd to kill Argus,</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Syrinx into a Reed,</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Argus killed by Mercury,</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. The eyes of Argus into a Peacock's tail, and Io into the Goddess Isis; and Phaeton's contention with Epaphus,</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LIBER II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fab.</th>
<th>Page.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Phaeton insulted by Epaphus,</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Phaeton struck with thunder,</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Sisters of Phaeton into Popular trees,</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cycnus into a Swan,</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Jupiter in love with Calisto,</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Calisto into a Bear, Arcas into Arctophylax, and Corvus into a Raven,</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cornis into a Crow,</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Nyctimene into an Owl,</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Ocyroe into a Mare,</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Battus into a Touch stone,</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Deucalion and Pyrrha re-people the Earth,</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Aglauros into a statue,</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Jupiter and Europa,</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LIBER III.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fab.</th>
<th>Page.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cadmus in search of Europa,</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cadmus devoured by a Dragon, and men produced from the teeth of one,</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Actaeon into a Stag,</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Juno assumes the form of Beroë,</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Birth of Bacchus,</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Tiresias turned into a Soothsayer, and Echo into a Voice,</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Narcissus into a Flower,</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Phoebus's treatment of Bacchus,</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The Death of Pentheus,</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

--- | --- | --- | ---
5, 6. Birth of Hercules, and Galan- | 335 | King’s-Fishers, | 411
this into a Weasel. | | | |
Labours of Hercules explained, | 339 | 11. Æsacus into a cormorant, | 425
7, 8, 9. Dryope into the Lote tree, | | | |
and old Iolaus into a Youth; the | 340 | | |
infant Sons of Callirhoe suddenly | | | |
avanced to Manhood, | 340 | | |
10. Byblis into a Fountain, | 344 | | |
11. Iphiss into a Man, | 353 | | |
LIB. X. | | | |
The Death of Eurydice, | 359 | | |
The Descent of Orpheus to Hell: | 360 | | |
and Olenus and Lethæa into rocks, | | | |
ib. | 361 | | |
3. Attis into a pine Tree, | 363 | | |
4. Cyparissus into a Cypress Tree, 365 | | | |
5. Jupiter into an Eagle, and Ga- | 366 | | |
nymede stolen away, | 366 | | |
6. Hyacinthus into a Flower, | 367 | | |
7, 8. The inhabitants of Cyprus in- | 370 | | |
to Oxen; the Propetides into a | 370 | | |
flint stone, | 370 | | |
9. The Statue of Pygmalion into a | 371 | | |
Woman, | 371 | | |
10. Myrrha into a Tree; the Birth | 373 | | |
of Adonis, | 373 | | |
11. Adonis beloved by Venus, | 381 | | |
12. Relates to him the Dangers of | 383 | | |
the chase, | 383 | | |
13. Hippomenes into a Lion, and | 384 | | |
Atalanta into a Lioness, ib. | 384 | | |
14, 15. Adonis into an Anemone, | 389 | | |
and the Nymph Menthe into the | 389 | | |
herb Mint, | 389 | | |
LIB. XI. | | | |
1, 2. Orpheus torn in pieces by the | 392 | | |
Bacchanalian Women, and a Ser- | 392 | | |
pent turned into a Stone; the | 392 | | |
Thracian Women into Trees, | 392 | | |
Pæcolus, | 396 | | |
4, 5, 6. Midas’s Ears turned into | 399 | | |
Asses Ears; the Vocal Reeds; | 399 | | |
Apollo and Neptune assist Laoo- | 399 | | |
medon in building Troy, | 399 | | |
7, 8, 9. Thetis into various Shapes; | 400 | | |
Chio deflowered by Apollo and | 400 | | |
Mercury; Dedalio turned into | 400 | | |
an Hawk; a Wolf into a Stone, 400
10. Juno sends Iris to the God of | 401 | | |
Sleep; Ceyx and Hafcyone into
Particulars of the Siege of Troy, | 425 | | |
an historical account of the Com- | 427 | | |
manders, | 427 | | |
1, 2, 3. A Serpent into a Stone, and | 431 | | |
a Hind substituted in the room of | 431 | | |
Iphigenia; the Engagement be- | 431 | | |
tween Cygnus and Achilles, and | 431 | | |
Cygnus turned into a Swan, | 431 | | |
4, 5, 6, 7. Cænus rendered invulner- | 437 | | |
able, and afterward transformed | 437 | | |
into a Bird; the flight of the La- | 437 | | |
pithaæ with the Centaurs; Peric- | 437 | | |
llymenus into an Eagle, and slain | 437 | | |
by Hercules; Apollo enters the | 437 | | |
Trojan camp, and occasions the | 437 | | |
Death of Achilles, | 437 | | |
LIB. XIII. | | | |
1, 2, 3. Ajax and Ulysses contended | | | |
for the Armour of Achilles, Phi- | | | |
loctetes with his arrows is brought | | | |
to the Grecian Camp, whereby | | | |
the fate of Troy is determined; | | | |
and Ulysses becomes possessed of | | | |
Hecuba, the Wife of Priam, | 457 | | |
4, 5, 6. Polyxena sacrificed to the | 478 | | |
Manes of Achilles; Hecuba trans- | 478 | | |
fomed into a Bitch; the ashes of | 478 | | |
Memnon turned into Birds called | 478 | | |
Memnonides, | 478 | | |
7, 8, 9, 10. The Daughters of Anius | 486 | | |
to Pigeons; from the ashes of the | 486 | | |
Daughters of Orion spring | 486 | | |
two young men called Coronæ; | 486 | | |
the Judge Ambracius transformed | 486 | | |
into a Stone; and the Sons of | 486 | | |
Molossus into Birds, | 486 | | |
11. Acis changed into a River, | 491 | | |
12. Glauclus turned into a Sea God, 498 |
LIB. XIV. | | | |
1. Scylla’s Transformation into a | 501 | | |
Rock, | 501 | | |
2. Cercopes into Apes, | 505 | | |
3. Fate of the Sibyl on rejecting | 506 | | |
the Love of Apollo, | 506 | | |
4. Ulysses’s arrival on the Coast of | 509 | | |
the Læstrygyons, | 509 | | |
5. The companions of Ulysses turned | | | |
to Swine, but afterward re-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fab.</th>
<th>Page.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stored to their former state,</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7. Picus into a Wood-pecker, and the Companions of Picus into wild Beasts,</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8, 9. The Companions of Diomedes into Herons, and Apulus the Shepherd into a wild Olive-tree,</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11, 12. The fleet of Æneas transformed into Sea-Nymphs; on the death of Turnus, his city Ardea being consumed by fire, a Bird arises from the flames; and Æneas received amongst the Gods,</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Vertumnus transformed into an old woman,</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 15, 16. Anaxarete changed into a Rock; the deification of Romulus and Hersilia into the Goddess Ora,</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIB. XV.**

Fab. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. containing the following Particulars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fab.</th>
<th>Page.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The miraculous acquittance of Myscelos,</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pythagoras's Oration against animal Food,</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbus into Pythagoras, and that all things are changed with the times,</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The changes of the Elements, and WATER INTO EARTH, AND MOUNTAINS INTO VALLEYS, AND EARTH INTO WATER,</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The River Lycia consumed,</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The River Erasinus,</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The River Caicus,</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The River Amenanus,</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The River Anigros,</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The River Hypanis,</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antissa, Pharos, and Tyrus,</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Leucades,</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helice and Buris,</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Heap near Træzena,</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fountain of Ammon,</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fountain of Athamantis,</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The River of the Cisnes,</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The River Crathis,</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fountain Salnacis,</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ethiopian Lake,</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FINIS.