

# 30<sup>TH</sup> SYDNEY LATIN SUMMER SCHOOL

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UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

**Level 3a (iii)**

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# LATIN SUMMER SCHOOL 2024

## EPIC

**CLASS: 3A**

**TUTOR: MARY TRIANTAFYLLOU**

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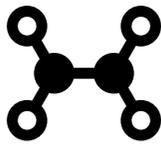
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# INTRODUCTION

In this course we will be looking at **Epic** and examining four Roman authors who wrote in this genre. The epic genre in Roman literature details legendary deeds and heroes and is written as a long poem in Dactylic Hexameter.

Perhaps the most famous epic poet is Virgil, whose work, the *Aeneid* has been mandatory reading for Latin students for over a thousand years.

We will also examine Catullus' *carmen* 64, published some decades before the *Aeneid*. While it is not technically an epic, it is regarded as *epyllion*, or a miniature epic. We will explore epic themes and Catullus' innovation of genre and form, as well as the effect this had on the writings of Virgil.

Lucan wrote his dark epic *de bello civili* some decades later and later still Silius Italicus published the *Punica*. While both of these authors are less commonly taught, their contributions to the genre are notable and worthy of study.

## Theme and HSC:

You will encounter epic poetry in the HSC, where Virgil's *Aeneid IV* is currently being taught. It is also a commonly taught option in the IB syllabus.

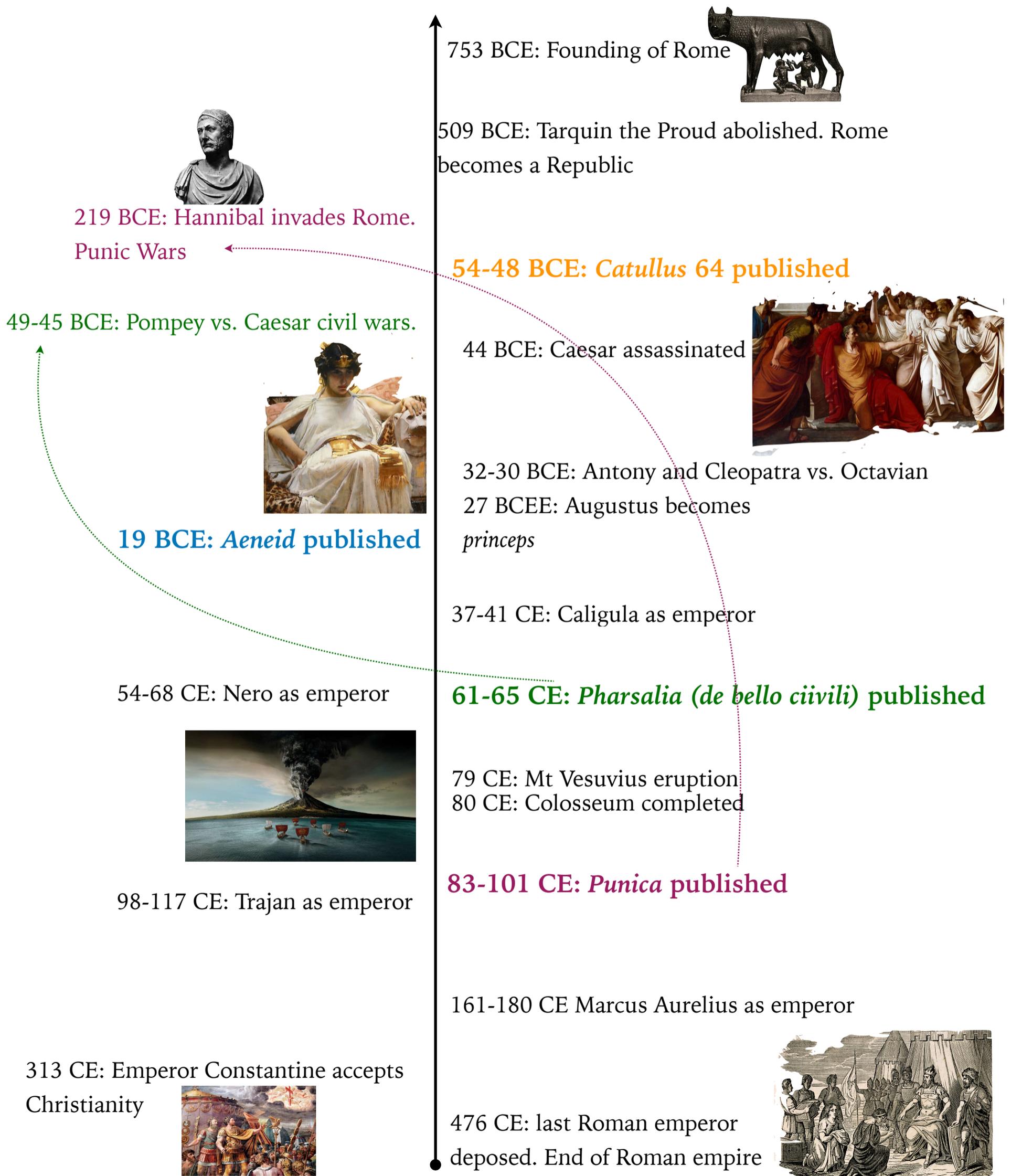
The extracts selected for this week are thematically linked. Throughout the week we will consider how the authors reflect and comment upon the power structures and conventions at the time of their writing. Some poets are overt in their messages, while others bury their opinions under layers of allusion and subtext.

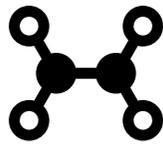
## Using this booklet:

For each author we have provided an introduction, text in Latin and vocabulary. We recommend that you separate this booklet so that you can use the vocabulary separate from the text.

# TIMELINE OF TEXTS

Epic has been written throughout Rome's history, we have placed the studied texts along a timeline of notable events in Rome's History.





# INTRODUCTION TO VIRGIL (70 BCE-19 BCE)

Publius Vergilius Maro, better known as Virgil (or Vergil) was a Roman poet who composed his most famous poem, the *Aeneid*, during Augustus' rule. It follows Aeneas, the epic's hero, and his journey from Troy to the founding of Rome.

The poem itself consists of twelve books and is structured with great consideration of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. Roughly, Books 1-6 tell an *Odyssey*-esque story of Aeneas' escape from the sack of Troy and his adventures as he and his people wander the Mediterranean, searching for a new home.

Books 7-12 are the *Iliad* portion of the tale, detailing the politics, conflicts, wars and duels that ensued to decide who would rule the land once Aeneas arrived in Italy.

Extracts in this booklet come from Book 6 and Book 10.

In Book 6, Aeneas visits the underworld, where he encounters the spirits of heroes dead and heroes yet to be born. Here he learns his place within the future history and glory of Rome.

In Book 10, Aeneas is in the heat of battle and we will read what happens when the leader is overcome by grief and rage.

.....

Virgil wrote this epic poem during the reign of Augustus (formerly known as Octavian). Rome had recently emerged from a series of civil wars and political upheavals and was enjoying relative peace. In its recent history was the invasion of Hannibal and Octavian's war against Antony and Cleopatra (*these are important to note, particularly when studying Book IV for the HSC*).

Virgil died before he could finish editing the work and, upon his deathbed, asked for the manuscript to be burned. This, evidently, did not occur.

It was likely published at Augustus' request after Virgil's death in 19 BCE and remains the most famous and most studied Latin epic poem. Virgil was also the author of two other surviving works of poetry, the *Georgics* and *Eclogues*.

## VIRGIL - AENEID VI.789-795, 854-871

*Yes, and a child of Mars will join his grandfather to accompany him, Romulus, whom his mother Ilia will bear, of Assaracus's line. See how Mars's twin plumes stand on his crest, and his father marks him out for the world above with his own emblems? Behold, my son, under his command glorious Rome will match earth's power and heaven's will, and encircle seven hills with a single wall, happy in her race of men: as Cybele, the Berecynthian 'Great Mother', crowned with turrets, rides through the Phrygian cities, delighting in her divine children, clasping a hundred descendants, all gods, all dwelling in the heights above. "Now turn your eyes here, look at this race, your Romans,*

*Source: poetryintranslation.com*

.....Hic Caesar et omnis Iuli

progenies magnum caeli ventura sub axem. 790

Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis,

Augustus Caesar, Divi genus, aurea condet

saecula qui rursus Latio regnata per arva

Saturno quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos

proferet imperium:..... 795

...

Sic pater Anchises, atque haec mirantibus addit:

"Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis 855

ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes!

Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,

sistet, eques sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem,

tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino."

*Aeneas asks why a dark shadow hovers over Marcellus's head and why his eyes are downcast.*

Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis:

"O gnate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum;

ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra

esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago 870

visa potens, Superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.

## VIRGIL - AENEID X.557-564, 595-604

*Then Tarquitus, exulting in his gleaming arms came up, whom the nymph Dryope had borne to Faunus, he placed himself against raging Aeneas. But he, with his spear drawn back, crushed his armour and the huge weight of his shield; then he strikes off the head which was begging in vain and preparing to say much, and rolling the warm body on the ground, standing over it said these things from his hostile heart:*

“istic nunc, metuende, iace. Non te optima mater  
condet humi patrioque onerabit membra sepulchro:  
alitibus linquere feris aut gurgite mersum  
unda feret piscesque impasti volnera lambent.” 560

Protinus Antaeum et Lucam, prima agmina Turni,  
persequitur fortemque Numam fulvumque Camertem,  
magnanimo Volcente satum, ditissimus agri  
qui fuit Ausonidum et tacitis regnavit Amyclis....

*Liger and his brother Lucagus' chariot has been destroyed by Aeneas. Lucagus has been speared and Liger pleads for his life...*

...frater tendebat inertis 595

infelix palmas, curru delapsus eodem:  
“Per te, per qui te talem genuere parentes,  
vir Troiane, sine hanc animam et miserere precantis.”

Pluribus oranti Aeneas: “Haud talia dudum  
dicta dabas. Morere et fratrem ne desere frater.” 600

Tum latebras animae pectus mucrone recludit.

Talia per campos edebat funera ductor

Dardanius, torrentis aquae vel turbinis atri

more furens...



## CATULLUS- CARMEN LXIV.43-61

*Catullus describes the wedding party of Peleus and Thetis, future parents of Achilles. He describes the palace, replete with treasure and wedding gifts. Upon one particular gift, a coverlet placed upon the wedding couch, a scene is embroidered. It depicts Ariadne after her abandonment by Theseus on Naxos.*

ipsius at sedes, quacumque opulenta recessit

regia, fulgenti splendent auro atque argento.

candet ebur solis, collucent pocula mensae, 45

tota domus gaudet regali splendida gaza.

pulvinar vero divae geniale locatur

sedibus in mediis, Indo quod dente politum

tincta tegit roseo conchyli purpura fuco.

haec vestis priscis hominum variata figuris 50

heroum mira virtutes indicat arte.

namque fluentisono prospectans litore Diae,

Thesea cedentem celeri cum classe tuetur

indomitos in corde gerens Ariadna furores,

necdum etiam sese quae visit visere credit, 55

utpote fallaci quae tum primum excita somno

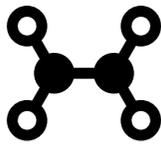
desertam in sola miseram se cernat harena.

immemor at iuvenis fugiens pellit vada remis,

irrita ventosae linquens promissa procellae.

quem procul ex alga maestis Minois ocellis, 60

saxea ut effigies bacchantis, prospicit, eheu,



## INTRODUCTION TO LUCAN (39 CE-65 CE)

Marcus Annaeus Lucanus, known to us as Lucan, was the son of Marcus Annaeus Mela and grandson of The Elder Seneca, who witnessed the final two decades of Republican civil war and the reigns of Augustus (27 BCE-14 CE) and Tiberius (14-37 CE).

Lucan himself was born during the reign of the emperor Gaius (or Caligula) (37-41 CE) and was initially successful in the early years of Nero's reign. He was considered a prodigious talent and had a bright future in literature. Disaster struck, however, in 65 CE, when Lucan and his uncle, Seneca the Younger, were forced to die by suicide after being embroiled in a conspiracy to assassinate Nero.

Lucan's only surviving work is the *De Bello Civili*, which we will be introduced to this week. It is, in much of its content and style, a departure from the epics of Virgil and Ovid; however, you can read about the enduring influence of these earlier works on Lucan's epic of civil war in the commentary provided.

The poem survives to us unfinished, and its sombre treatment of the horrors of civil war is both an influence of earlier works and a product of the political instability experienced in the later years of Nero's reign. The subject matter of the civil war started between Caesar and Pompey is notable for the epic genre. Lucan also treats the involvement of the gods completely differently to Virgil and Ovid.

Our extracts will examine the deaths of Crassus (Pompey and Caesar's ally) and Julia (Caesar's daughter and Pompey's wife) and the resulting political fallout.

Lucan introduces the second of the four causes he proposes for the civil war between Caesar and Pompey (49 – 45 BCE): the deaths of Crassus and Julia. Crassus is significant as the third member – alongside Caesar and Pompey – of the informal First Triumvirate formed in 60 BCE, and Julia is the sister of Caesar and wife of Pompey.

## LUCAN - DE BELLO CIVILI (PHARSALIA) 1.98-120

temporis angusti mansit concordia discors;

paxque fuit non sponte ducum. Nam sola futuri

Crassus erat belli medius mora. Qualiter, undas 100

qui secat et geminum gracilis mare separat Isthmos,

nec patitur conferre fretum; si terra recedat,

Ionium Aegaeo franget mare: sic, ubi, saeva

arma ducum dirimens, miserando funere Crassus

Assyrias Latio maculavit sanguine Carras, 105

Parthica Romanos solverunt damna furores.

more than you believe was done in that battle, Parthians,

you gave civil war to those defeated. The kingdom is divided.

by steel: and the fortune of this powerful people

who contain the sea, the lands, the whole globe 110

didn't have space for two. nam pignora iuncti

sanguinis, et diro ferales omine tedas

abstulit ad manes, Parcarum, Iulia, saeva

intercepta manu. Quodsi tibi fata dedissent

maiores in luce moras, tu sola furentes 115

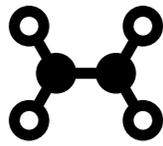
inde virum poteras atque hinc retinere parentem,

armatasque manus excusso iungere ferro,

ut generos mediae soceris iunxere Sabinae.

morte tua discussa fides, bellumque movere

permissum ducibus. Stimulos dedit aemula virtus. 120



# INTRODUCTION TO SILIUS ITALICUS

(25/29-101/106CE)

Tiberius Catus Asconius Silius Italicus was a Roman poet writing during the Flavian dynasty (69-96 CE). His only surviving poem is a 17-book epic, *Punica*, to which we will be introduced this week. This poem is an epic retelling of the Punic wars between Hannibal and Carthage against Rome.

Relatively little is known about his life, but he seems to have had an active political career under the emperors Claudius (41-54 CE), Nero (54-68 CE), and Vespasian (69-79 CE).

The *Punica* was likely written in the later years of the reign of Domitian (c.96 CE). The epic poem was no doubt influenced by the tyranny experienced under Nero's, and especially, Domitian's reign, though Silius seems to have enjoyed a successful career under the intervening emperor, Vespasian.

Some further details about the structure of the poem and Silius' sources are provided in the class materials. We will especially think about the influence of Virgil and Lucan's earlier work on the construction of the *Punica*.



## SILIUS ITALICUS- PUNICA 1.1-23

*This section is the beginning of the proem of Silius Italicus' work. We see in these opening lines some clear references to Virgil's Aeneid. For example, the language of the opening line, the references to Aeneas, Dido and the Carthaginians are clear indications of intertextuality between the two poems.*

ordior arma, quibus caelo se gloria tollit

Aeneadum, patiturque ferox Oenotria iura

Carthago. da, Musa, decus memorare laborum

antiquae Hesperiae, quantosque ad bella creavit

et quot Roma uiros, sacri cum perfida pacti

gens Cadmea super regno certamina mouit,

quaesitumque diu, qua tandem poneret arce

terrarum Fortuna caput. **Three times in sinister wars,**

**the Carthaginian leaders broke the treaty, sworn before Jove**

**and broke the agreements of the senators and that 10**

**impious sword three times persuaded them to break and violate the agreed on peace.**

**but in the middle war the the races worked in turn toward each**

**others destruction and end. Those who would eventually be**

**given victory were closer to peril.** reserauit Dardanus arces

ductor Agenoreas, obsessa Palatia uallo 15

Poenorum ac muris defendit Roma salutem.

Tantarum causas irarum odiumque perenni

seruatum studio et mandata nepotibus arma

fas aperire mihi superasque recludere mentes.

iamque adeo magni repetam primordia motus. 20

Pygmalioneis quondam per caerula terris

pollutum fugiens fraterno crimine regnum

fatali Dido Libyes appellitur orae.

# VOCABULARY (TEAR OUT)

This vocabulary list is compiled of words found in these extracts. While care has been taken to gloss every word, if you find yourself stuck, consider visiting [www.wiktionary.org](http://www.wiktionary.org) or [https://www.lexilogos.com/english/latin\\_dictionary.htm](https://www.lexilogos.com/english/latin_dictionary.htm)

<b>Aegyptus</b> –a –um	Egyptian, of Egypt
<b>ager agri</b> m.	field
<b>agmen agminis</b> n.	line (of march), column; army; multitude, throng
<b>ales</b> –itis m./f.	large bird, bird of prey; an omen or augury
<b>alga</b> –ae f.	seaweed
<b>Amyclae</b> –arum f.	Amyclae, a town of Latium
<b>anima animae</b> f.	a breeze or breath of air; the air; wind or blast of the bellows; breath (of life); soul
<b>Antaeus</b> –i m.	Antaeus, a Latin, slain by Aeneas
<b>aqua aquae</b> f.	water; sea, lake; river, stream; rain, rainfall (pl.), rainwater; spa; urine
<b>arēna (harēna)</b> –ae f.	sand, arena
<b>argentum argentī</b> n.	silver
<b>Ariadna (Ariadnē)</b> –ae f.	Ariadne (name)
<b>arripio</b> –ere –ui arreptum	to snatch, seize
<b>ars artis</b> f.	skill, talent
<b>at</b> or <b>ast</b>	but
<b>atque</b> or <b>ac</b>	and, also
<b>aurum aurī</b> n.	gold
<b>Ausonides</b> –ae	Ausonians or primitive people of lower Italy; Italians
<b>auspiciū auspici(i)</b> n.	divination (by the flight of birds); the legal authority of a general, (pl.) the auspices
<b>aut; aut...aut</b>	or, either...or
<b>bacchor bacchārī bacchātus</b>	to revel, rage
<b>bellum (duellum) belli</b> n.	war
<b>bene; melius, optime</b>	well, better, best
<b>biiugis</b> –e	yoked two together
<b>bonus</b> –a –um	good
<b>cado cadere cecidi casum</b>	to fall, sink; die, be killed; derive from
<b>caedes caedis</b> f.	murder, slaughter, massacre; assassination; feuding; slain, victims; blood, gore
<b>caedo caedere cecidi caesus</b>	to chop, hew, cut out/down/to pieces; strike, smite, murder; slaughter; sodomize
<b>campus campi</b> m.	(flat) plain; short for Campus Martius; elections; military exercises; recreation
<b>candēō candēre</b> –uī	to shine, to be brilliant
<b>Canopus</b> –i m.	Canopus, an island town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile
<b>Capitolium</b> –ii n.	the Capitol
<b>castra castrorum</b> n. (rarely –ae f.)	(military) camp; several soldiers' tents situated together; an encampment
<b>cēdō cēdere cessī cessum</b>	to yield
<b>celer celeris celere</b>	swift
<b>cernō cernere crēvī certus</b>	to discern, separate
<b>classis classis</b> f.	division, fleet
<b>conchylīum</b> –ī n.	a mollusk, a shellfish that yields a costly purple dye; purple dye from the mollusk
<b>coniunx coniugis</b> f.	spouse, mate, consort; husband, wife, bride, fiancée
<b>conlūceō</b> –ēre	to be wholly shining; shine on every side; be lighted up; shine
<b>cor cordis</b> n.	heart
<b>crēdō crēdere crēdidī crēditus</b>	to trust, believe
<b>cum</b>	with (prep. +abl.)
<b>currus currus</b> m.	chariot
<b>Dardanus (Dardanius)</b> –a –um	Dardanian, Trojan; subst., the Dardanian; Aeneas; the Trojan, for the nation
<b>delabor</b> –lapsus sum	to glide, slip, or fall down; descend; fall in, with, upon
<b>dēns dentis</b> m.	tooth
<b>desero deserere deserui desertus</b>	to leave/depart/quit/desert; forsake/abandon/give up; withdraw support, let down; cease to be concerned with; fail/fall short; (passive w/abl.) be without/deprived

<b>Dīa –ae f.</b>	Dia (island)
<b>dictum dicti n.</b>	word; saying
<b>dīva –ae f.</b>	goddess
<b>dives divitis</b>	rich/wealthy; costly; fertile/productive (land); talented, well endowed; (masc. as sb.) rich man
<b>do dare dedi datus</b>	to give; dedicate; sell; pay; grant/bestow/impart/offer/lend; devote; allow; make; surrender/give over; send to die; ascribe/attribute; give birth/produce; utter
<b>domus domī f.</b>	house, home
<b>ductor –oris m.</b>	a leader; captain, commander; prince, king (> duco)
<b>dudum</b>	not long ago
<b>dux ducis m. or f.</b>	a leader, conductor, guide; general; commander
<b>ē ex</b>	out of, from
<b>ebur –oris n.</b>	ivory
<b>edo edere edidi editus</b>	to eject/emit; put/give forth (buds); beget; bear (fruit); display/evince/exhibit; utter solemnly; pronounce/decreed (oracle); deliver (message); issue (command); publish; disclose, tell, relate, make known; declare, make formal statement; cause
<b>effigiēs –eī or effigia –ae f.</b>	a portrait, image, effigy
<b>ēheu</b>	alas!
<b>Emathius –a –um</b>	Emathian, Macedonian, Thessalian
<b>erumpo erumpere erupi eruptus</b>	to break out, burst out
<b>etiam</b>	also
<b>exciō–īre –īvī (–iī) –ītus</b>	to summon, rouse up or forth; call forth
<b>fallax –ācis</b>	deceitful, treacherous, false
<b>fero ferre tuli latus</b>	to bring, bear, carry; endure; report (feritur it is said; ferunt they say)
<b>ferus –a –um</b>	wild, fierce
<b>fido fidere fisis sum</b>	to trust, believe
<b>figūra figūrae f.</b>	form, shape
<b>fluentisonus –a –um</b>	resounding with the noise of the sea
<b>fortis forte</b>	brave; strong
<b>frater fratris m.</b>	brother
<b>frustra</b>	in vain; for nothing, to no purpose
<b>fūcus –ī m.</b>	seaweed; dye (orig. that derived from a seaweed)
<b>fugiō fugere fūgī fugitus</b>	to flee, escape
<b>fulgēns –entis</b>	gleaming
<b>fulvus –a –um</b>	reddish or tawny yellow; tawny; glowing, bright
<b>funus funeris n.</b>	burial, funeral; funeral rites; ruin; corpse; death
<b>furo furere</b>	to rage, be mad
<b>furor furōris m.</b>	madness
<b>gaudeō gaudēre gāvīsus sum</b>	to be glad
<b>gāza –ae f.</b>	a treasure, royal treasury
<b>geniālis –e</b>	sacred to the guardian spirit; genial
<b>gerō gerere gessī gestus</b>	to bear, manage
<b>gigno gignere genui genitus</b>	to create, bring forth, beget, bear
<b>gurgēs –itis m.</b>	a whirlpool, gulf; flood; wave, billow; rolling, raging sea, abyss; sea, ocean
<b>habeo habere habui habitus</b>	to have, hold; consider
<b>haud or haut</b>	not at all, by no means
<b>heres heredis m. or f.</b>	heir
<b>hērōs –ōis m.</b>	demigod; hero
<b>hic haec hoc</b>	this, these
<b>homō hominis m.</b>	human being, man
<b>humus humi f.</b>	ground, soil, earth, land, country
<b>idem eadem idem</b>	same
<b>immemor –oris</b>	unmindful, forgetful
<b>impastus –a –um</b>	unfed; hungry
<b>impono imponere imposui impositus</b>	to impose, put upon; establish; inflict; place in command; set; deceive, trick, impose upon (+ dat.)
<b>indicō cāre āvī, ātus</b>	to point out, accuse

<b>indomitus –a –um</b>	untamed, wild
<b>Indus –a –um</b>	belonging to India; Indian; native american (neo-Latin)
<b>iners –ertis</b>	unskilled, lazy; unadventurous, unmanly
<b>infelix infelicis</b>	unfortunate, unhappy; unsuccessful
<b>ipse ipsa ipsum</b>	himself, herself, itself (intensive)
<b>irritus (inritus) –a –um</b>	invalid, void
<b>istic</b>	there, over there, in that place; where you are;
<b>iterum</b>	again; a second time; for the second time
<b>iuvenis iuvenis m.</b>	youth
<b>lambo –ere –i –itus</b>	to lick; of flame, touch, lick
<b>latebra –ae f.</b>	hiding place, concealment
<b>linquo linquere liqui</b>	to leave, relinquish
<b>lītus lītoris n.</b>	sea–shore
<b>locō locāre locāvī locātus</b>	to place, put
<b>Lucas –ae m.</b>	Lucas, a follower of Turnus
<b>madefio –feri –factus</b>	to become wet, be soaked
<b>maestus –a –um</b>	sad, depressing
<b>magnanimus –a –um</b>	noble–spirited, brave, bold
<b>mater matris f.</b>	mother
<b>medius –a –um</b>	middle, in the middle, in half
<b>membrum membri n.</b>	limb, member, part
<b>mēnsa mēnsae f.</b>	table
<b>mergo –ere mersi mersus</b>	to dip, immerse, plunge, cover, overwhelm
<b>metuo metuere metui</b>	to fear, dread
<b>Mīnōis –idis f.</b>	a female descendant of Minos
<b>minor minari minatus sum</b>	to threaten, speak/act menacingly
<b>mīrus –a –um</b>	marvelous, wonderful
<b>miser misera miserum</b>	wretched, pitiable
<b>misereor –eri miseritus sum</b>	to pity
<b>moenia moenium n. pl.</b>	(city) walls
<b>morior mori mortuus sum</b>	to die
<b>mos moris m.</b>	custom, practice, habit; mood, manner, fashion; character (pl.), behavior, morals
<b>mucro –onis m.</b>	a sharp point or edge; point of a spear; a sword
<b>multus –a –um</b>	much, many
<b>Mutina –ae f.</b>	Mutina, a city in Cisalpine Gaul, now Modena
<b>namque</b>	for in fact
<b>necdum</b>	nor yet
<b>nomen nominis n.</b>	name, account; noun
<b>non</b>	not
<b>nos nostrum/nostri</b>	we; us
<b>noster nostra nostrum</b>	our, ours
<b>Numa –ae m.</b>	Numa, the name of two Rutulian warriors
<b>nunc</b>	now
<b>ocellus ocellī m.</b>	little eye
<b>obsideo obsidere obsedi obsessus</b>	to blockade, besiege, invest, beset; take possession of
<b>onero onerare oneravi oneratus</b>	to load, burden; weigh down; shower with accusations
<b>onus oneris n.</b>	load, burden; cargo
<b>opulentus –a –um</b>	rich, opulent
<b>oro orare oravi oratus</b>	to pray (to); to plead (before a court or assembly)
<b>palma palmae f.</b>	hand, palm
<b>parens parentis m. or f.</b>	parent, father, mother
<b>patrius –a –um</b>	father's, paternal; ancestral
<b>pax pacis f.</b>	peace; favor
<b>pectus pectoris n.</b>	chest, breast; heart
<b>pellō pellere pepulī pulsus</b>	to drive (off), strike
<b>persequor persequi persecutus sum</b>	to follow up, pursue; overtake; attack; take vengeance on; accomplish
<b>peto petere petii/petivi petitus</b>	to ask for, seek; attack; make for, go towards

<b>Pharsalia –ae f.</b>	town of Phrasalia
<b>Philippi –orum m.</b>	town in E. Macedonia, site of defeat of Brutus and Cassius (42 BCE)
<b>piscis piscis m.</b>	fish
<b>pōculum pōculī n.</b>	drinking-cup
<b>poliō –īre –īvī (–iī) –ītus</b>	to smooth
<b>precor precari precatus sum</b>	to beg, pray
<b>primus –a –um</b>	first, foremost, best, chief, principal; nearest, next; [in primus = especially]
<b>prīmum</b>	first
<b>priscus –a –um</b>	ancient
<b>procella –ae f.</b>	gale
<b>procul</b>	at a distance
<b>prōmissum –ī n.</b>	promise
<b>prōspectō āre āvī ātus</b>	to look forth; look forth upon; gaze at
<b>prōspiciō ere prōspexī prōspectum</b>	to see in front, inspect
<b>protinus or protenus</b>	immediately, at once, forthwith
<b>pulvīnar –āris n.</b>	a couch on which images of gods were placed at a banquet offered to the gods, coverlet
<b>purpura –ae f.</b>	purple; crimson
<b>quācumque</b>	by whatever way, wherever
<b>quī quae quod</b>	who, which
<b>recēdō recēdere recessī recessum</b>	to withdraw
<b>recludo –ere –clusi –clusus</b>	to unclose; to open, freq.; throw open; reveal, disclose; unsheathe; cut or lay open
<b>rēgālis –e</b>	regal, kingly
<b>rēgia rēgia f.</b>	palace
<b>relinquo relinquere reliqui relictus</b>	to leave (behind), abandon
<b>rēmus rēmī m.</b>	oar
<b>roseus –a –um</b>	rosy
<b>satus –a –um</b>	born of, sprung from +abl.; offspring, son of
<b>saxeus –a –um</b>	rocky
<b>sēdēs sēdis f.</b>	seat
<b>sentio sentire sensi sensus</b>	to perceive; feel
<b>sepulcrum sepulcri n.</b>	place of burial, tomb, grave
<b>servio servire servivi servitus</b>	to serve; be a slave to (+ dat.)
<b>Siculus –a –um</b>	pertaining to the Siculi, an ancient race, part of which migrated from Latium to Sicily; Sicilian (> Siculi)
<b>solium –iī n.</b>	seat
<b>sōlus –a –um</b>	alone, only
<b>somnus somnī m.</b>	sleep
<b>splendeō –ēre –uī</b>	to shine
<b>splendidus –a –um</b>	shining, clear, brilliant, splendid
<b>suī sibi sē sē</b>	himself, herself, itself (reflexive)
<b>supero superare superavi superatus</b>	to overcome, conquer; surpass; prevail
<b>tacitus –a –um</b>	silent
<b>taeda taedae f.</b>	torch
<b>talis tale</b>	such, of such a sort
<b>tandem</b>	finally, at last;
<b>tegō tegere tēxī tēctus</b>	to cover
<b>tendo tendere tetendi tentum</b>	to stretch, extend, direct (one's steps or course); stretch; (of musical instruments) tighten, tune
<b>Thēseus –ī m.</b>	Theseus, a prince of Athens who abandoned Ariadne after defeating the minotaur
<b>tingō tingere tinxī tinctum</b>	to wet, moisten; dye, color
<b>torreo –ere –uī tostus</b>	to burn, scorch, roast, parch; rush, roll; of a river bank; p., torrens, entis, subst., a torrent
<b>tōtus –a –um</b>	whole
<b>Troianus –a –um</b>	Trojan
<b>tueor tuērī tūtus sum</b>	to look at
<b>tum or tunc</b>	then, at that time
<b>turbo (turben) turbinis m.</b>	whirlpool, whirlwind; spinning top

<b>Turnus –i m.</b>	Turnus, the chief of the Rutulians
<b>ultor –oris m.</b>	avenger, punisher
<b>unda undae f.</b>	wave
<b>unus –a –um</b>	one, alone; single
<b>ut or utī</b>	so that; as, when; that; how? In what manner?
<b>utpote</b>	namely
<b>vadum –ī n.</b>	ford; shallow
<b>variō variāre variāvī variātus</b>	to vary, diversify; adorn with various colors
<b>vel</b>	or; either...or; even; (conj.), or
<b>ventōsus –a –um</b>	windy, stormy
<b>vērō</b>	certainly
<b>vestis vestis f.</b>	clothing
<b>vinco vincere vici victus</b>	to conquer, overcome
<b>virtūs virtūtis f.</b>	manliness, courage
<b>vīsō vīsere vīsī vīsus</b>	to look at
<b>Volcens –entis m.</b>	Volcens, a Latin chief
<b>vulnus vulneris n.</b>	wound