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Vergil's Use of the Metaphor in the "Aeneid"

Charles Bidgner Shreeves
College of William & Mary - Arts & Sciences

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VERGIL'S USE OF THE METAPHOR
IN THE AENEID

by

Charles B. Shreeves
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Charles B. Shreeves
SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS
OF
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1935
LIFE

Charles Bidgner Shreeves was born at Cheriton, Virginia, August 18, 1912. His preliminary education was received at Cheriton High School. He then matriculated at the College of William and Mary, from which he was graduated in 1933 with the degree of B.A. His major study was Latin, and his minor fields Education and French. He began his graduate work at the same institution in 1933, his subjects being Latin and Greek. He served as instructor in Ancient Languages during the session 1933-34, and the first semester of 1934-35. In January, 1935, he resigned from the position of instructor at the College to accept a teaching appointment at Newport News High School.

He wishes to express his gratitude to Professor A. P. Wagener, at whose suggestion this study was undertaken, and whose stimulating guidance made possible its completion. Special thanks are also due to Professor David C. Wilson whose unfailing kindness has helped much.
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This study has been undertaken with these two objectives:
to show the extent of Vergil’s use of the metaphor in the Aeneid
and to demonstrate the stylistic effect of that use. In accord-
with these objectives, the treatment is presented in two parts: a
classification of the metaphors chosen in agreement with the cri-
terion set forth in the introductory chapter and a second part,
which includes a summation of the classification, a discussion of
the stylistic effect of the metaphor generally, and an analysis
of several striking passages from the Aeneid, illustrating Vergil’s
use.

Notice must be made here to the effect that two studies of the
metaphor in the Aeneid were made in Germany in the past century.
The first was made by Richard Braummiller: "Ueber Tropen und Figuren
in Vergil’s Aeneis" (Progr. K. Wilhelms Gymnasium, Berlin 1877). The
second was by Alfred Pruesa: "Die metaphorische Kunst Vergiles in der
Aeneis" (Progr. Graudenz, 1894). The particular objects of these
studies will be presented in the introductory chapter. It is neces-
sary to state that the collection of metaphors in this study was
made independently of the two German works. In the few instances
where metaphors have been added for the sake of scientific accuracy,
due credit is given in the foot-notes.

Literal meanings have been consulted in Harper's Latin Dictionary (New York, 1895), and, when additional information was needed, in the recent French work, "Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Latine", Ernout, A., and Meillet, A., Klinsckieck, Paris, 1932. The editions of Vergil by Conington (Georgics and Eclogues, and Aeneid, I-VI), Forbiger, and the Papillon and Haigh have been in constant use. Citations are to the text presented in the Papillon and Haigh edition.

Charles B. Shreeves
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The following works have been consulted in the preparation of this thesis:

A. Theses:


B. Ancient authors containing material relating to the metaphor:

Greek:

Aristotle: "Poetics";

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"Rhetoric";

Cooper, Lane, "The Rhetoric of Aristotle", N.Y. 1932.


Demetrius: "On Style", edition and translation by

Roberts, W. Rhys, Loeb Classical Library, N.Y. 1927

"Longinus": "On the Sublime", edition and translation by


Latin:


insertus Auctor ad Herennium, edition of Marx, F., Leipzig, 1894.

These works of a general nature have provided material pertinent to the metaphor:

Blair, Hugh, "Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres"; Phila. 1852


D. Editions of Vergil:

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vol. 2. 4th edition, revised by, Nettleship, H. London. 1882. (Vol. 3 unavailable)
Forbiger, Albertus, "________", Leipzig; vol.1 1872; vol.2. 1873; vol 3. 1875.
Papillon, T. L. and Haigh, A. E. "P. Vergili Maronis Opera" N.Y.

E. Dictionaries:


Chapter One - Introduction

The metaphor is one of the class of tropes. It may be defined as the transfer of a word from an object to which it properly belongs to one to which it does not properly belong, the purpose of the transfer being to compare the two objects, although properly the basis of the transfer does not rest on a resemblance but on a proportion. To illustrate, in this instance, "The man roared"; the word "roared" involves the transfer of a word, properly applied to lions, to man, and thus a comparison is noted. But the transfer is actually based on this proportion: the sound of the man: man :: roaring : lions, and accordingly roaring is placed instead of the sound of the man.

With the exception, however, of Aristotle, the ancients regarded the metaphor as a brief comparison.

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1. Cf. Quintilian, viii, 6, 1, "Tropus est verbi vel sermonis a propria significatione in aliam cum virtute mutatio."
4. Ibid., Wilson adduces another exception; P. S. Plut., de vita et Poesi Hom. 19
5. s.v. 2.
The metaphor is an extremely important element in style. The ancients so regarded it, and we quote, as an example of the high esteem in which it was held, the words of Quintilian, viii, 6, 4, "Quae (translatio) quidem cum ita est ab ipsa nobis concessa natura, ut indocti quoque ac non sententientes ea frequenter utantur: tum ita iucunda atque nitida, ut in oratione quamlibet clara proprio tamen lumine eluceat." Especially striking is the statement of a modern writer on style, which is applicable to all ages of composition: "Try to be precise, and you are bound to be metaphorical; you simply cannot help establishing affinities between all the provinces of the animate and inanimate world: for the volatile essence you are trying to fix is quality; and in that effort you will inevitably find yourself ransacking heaven and earth for a similitude! Since this importance attaches to the metaphor, it is evident that a study of an author's use of that trope is valuable as a contribution to a knowledge of his style.

7. Cicero, op. cit. iii, 41, 166; Aristotle, "Rhetoric" iii, 2, 8; Longinus, "On the Sublime", xxxii, 6; Demetrius, "On Style", ii, 76.
The stylistic effect of the use of the metaphor is discussed in the concluding chapter. Here we turn to a consideration of the classification of the metaphor to which a study of its use leads.

To this problem, there are several solutions. Quintilian states that metaphors are of four classes, namely these: an animate thing is placed for another animate thing; an inanimate for an inanimate; an inanimate for an animate; and an animate for an inanimate. The divisions of each class, he remarks, are easily discovered. But such a classification, as Wilson notes, serves only for substantives; it is adopted for that reason by Braumüller in his treatise on the figures and tropes in the Aeneid, since his work deals only with the use of substantives. It should be noted that the sole class in which he establishes divisions is that referred to above as inanimate for inanimate (Ein Lebloses Vernunftloses steht statt eines andern). His divisions are 1) Begriffe, die in eigentlicher Bedeutung nur von lebenden Wesen ausgesagt werden, 2) Naturgegenstände; Naturerscheinungen in über tragener Bedeutung, 3) Werke, Erzeugnisse der menschlichen Hand, namentlich vielfach auf die Natur übertragen, 4) Begriffe, die bildlich besonders von Gemütsaffecten gebraucht werden, and 5) Einzelne weitere Begriffe in bildlicher Anwendung.

10. id. viii, 6, 13.
Preuss, treating metaphors indiscriminately so far as the part of speech was involved, adopted a different method. He confined the metaphors presented to those which depicted the action of the emotions, i.e., anger, hate, desire for fighting, love, pain, mental anguish, and the like, and to those employed in expressions of time, the approach of night and day; also the metaphors encountered in passages dealing with death and sleep are included. Though the treatment within these limits is exhaustive, it is only a phase of the entire subject.

Wilson in his work on Statius has compiled an exhaustive list of the metaphors in the epic works of that poet, and in classifying them has adopted the method employed by Von Raumer in his treatment of Lucretius. The classes used are 1) Abstract to Abstract, 2) Abstract to Concrete, 3) Concrete to Concrete, 4) Concrete to Abstract. The treatment also includes the history of each metaphor, a factor valuable in showing the poet's originality as well as the background of the metaphors. Statius' use of metaphors also employed by Vergil and Lucan is also illustrated.

The present study does not propose to be exhaustive in its presentation of the metaphors in the Aeneid. The collection is given in two parts. The first consists of all metaphors; the


sources of which could be traced to the "provinces of the animate and inanimate world" with the means at the writer's disposal. Within this part, two broad divisions have been created; the one including the metaphors which have their source in these phases of Nature; natural forces and phenomena, fire, water, the works of nature, physical characteristics of natural objects, plant life, animal life, and vital processes; the other presenting the metaphors which have sprung from these provinces of Man: anatomy, architecture, agriculture, domestic life and associated activities, amusement, jurisdiction, literary activities, mercantile pursuits, military life, navigation and sea-life, religion, sculpture, and various activities represented by single, or few examples. The second part consists of those metaphors which have no definite source apparent, but which are felt to be too striking to discard. For the presentation of this part, the method employed by Wilson (see above) has been called into service. The first part is made as full as possible, but the second part selects only those metaphors which are strikingly used. The procedure of determining the worth of the metaphors of this second part was a combination of these criteria: the effect of the metaphor in the passage in which it occurs, and its frequency in other authors before Vergil, especially the prose authors. The study, however, does not enter into a consideration of the originality of the metaphors (see below, p. 67).

17. The lexicon was used to determine the frequency of the use of the metaphor in other authors.
Chapter Two - The Metaphors of the Aeneid

Part One

The spheres of the world from which Vergil drew his metaphors fall logically into two broad divisions: Nature and natural life, and opposed to these, Man, especially in his rational aspects.

A. Nature and natural life:

The metaphors which embody a picture found essentially in the operation of natural forces, in natural life, and in natural processes are these:

1. Natural forces and phenomena:

afflo: to blow upon, properly, of the wind, but transferred: 18
i, 591: cassariem nato genetrix lumenque iumentae Purpureum et laetos oculis afflarat honores; cf. ii, 649, vi, 50.
aspicio: to blow upon, in a use similar to afflo above: viii, 375: dictis divinum aspirat amorem.
aura: a breeze; of the gleam of gold (cf. Pap. and Haigh ad h.l. ) vi, 204: auri....aura refusit; in a familiar metaphor: vi, 816: popularibus auris; cf. vii, 646; applied to the wind of a coming spear, xi, 801.
flatus: a blowing; said of boastful speech: xi, 346: flatusque remittat (sc. Turnus).
imber: a rain, shower; of a thick rush of spears: xii, 284: ferreus ingruit imber.

18. References are to the line in which the word is found.

19. Papillon, T.L. and Haigh, A.E. "F. Vergili Maronis Opera" 2 vol. N.Y.
nubes: a cloud: of birds, vii, 705, volucrum raucarum nubem; of men, viii, 593; ix, 33; in a powerful use; x, 809, Sis
obrutus undique telis/Aeneas nubem belli ..........Sustinet.
roro: to let fall, drop, or distill dew: of stars wet with the waves (in a hyperbolical expression) iii, 567, rorantis vidim-
mus.
sereno: to make calm, of the weather: transferred; iv, 477;
spem fronte serenat (for spe frontem serenat); cf. the use of
serenus, ii, 285.
turbo: a whirlwind: of the motion of hurling a spear: xi, 284,
(experto credite) quo turbine torqueat hastam.
ventosus: full of winds: of speech, xi, 390; cf. ib., 708.

fulmen (this group is concerned wholly with lightning):
lightning, thunder-bolt: vi, 842,(Scipiiadæ) duo fulmina belli;
cf. ix, 733. Also, fulmineus, ix, 812, fulmineus Mnestheus;
fulmineo, xii, 654, fulminat Aeneas armis.
tono: properly, to thunder: of a volcano, iii, 571, tonat Aetna.
of forceful speech, xi, 383, Proinde tona eloquio; cf. iv,510.
atone: to thunder at, but transferred, to stupefy: iii, 172;
talibus attonitus visis; cf. iv, 282, v, 529, 659; vi, 53, vii,
580, 614. xii, 610. detono: to thunder down, in a striking use,
x, 809, Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet omnis Sustinet. intono:
# Throughout this study words containing the same root are
presented together at the point where the root first occurs.
to thunder; of speech, vi, 607, Furiarum maxima ......./......
tonat ore; of a falling shield, ix, 709, clipeum (neuter
gender, cf. Forb. ad h. l.) super intonat ingenia; cf. also
xii, 706.

The following group is made up of metaphors embodying the
picture of a storm or of the operation of great natural forces:

eas tus: the heaving motion of the sea; applied to the emotion
of anger: iv, 564, varios irarum concitat aesthesia; cf. ib., 532,
viii, 19; xii 486. (cited below under fluctuo).
diluvium: flood, inundation: of the fate which befell Troy:
vii, 228, diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti.
exaestuo: to boil up, of the sea, Liv. xxvi. 49 fin. exaestuat
mare: ix, 708, mens exaestuat ira.
fluctuo: to move in the manner of waves: applied to the mind
in the grip of an emotion, anger, care, etc.: iv, 532, magno
..irarum fluctuat aestu; cf. ib. 564; viii, 19; x, 680; xii,
486.
fluctus: a flowing, waving: transferred from the sea to a wave
of emotion: xii, 331, irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus.
fluo: to flow, but the picture here is from the tide of the
sea: ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri Spes Danaum, ii,
169. (cf. Forb. ad h. l.) Cf. also, x, 88. A similar passage,
doubtless, is xi, 427, et in solido rursus Fortuna (multos)
locavit.
inundo: to overflow, inundate: of a line in battle, xii, 280:
hinc densi rursus inundant/ Trees.

20. Forbiger, Albertus, "P. Vergili Maronis Opera" 3 vol. 1
- Bucolicls and Georgics (1872); 2- Aeneid i-vi, (1873); 3- Aeneid
vii-xii (1875). Leipzig.

21. Citations in this connection are from Harper's Latin Dic
tionary.
percella: to beat down; the picture here is probably from
the effect of a storm: xi, 310, Cetera qua rerumlaceant per-
culsa ruina.
quiesco: to become quiet; the picture here is evident from the
parallel quotations: vii, 102: ut primum cessit furor, et
rabida ora quierunt cf. iv, 523, saeva quierant aequora. And
cf. xi, 300 for a similar picture.
resido: to sink, settle down - but vi, 407, tumida ex ira tum
corda residunt is from the picture of a storm as this passage
shows: Georg. ii, 479: maria alta tumescant...rursusque in se
ipsea resident. Cf. ix, 643, omnia bella/.........resident.
resurgo: to rise up, but the picture here is of a storm, iv,
531, rursusque resurgens/saevit amor. (Cf. Conington ad. h. i.)
The picture of a storm rising may be contained in this:iv, 43,
bello Tyro surgentia.
tempestas: a storm: of the disaster which befell Troy, (cf.
diluvium above), vii, 223, Quanta per Idasos saevis effusa
Mycenis Tempestas ierit campos. Cf. xi, 423; xii, 284.
tumeo: to swell, rise; of the sea, s.v. resido: transferred,
vi, 49, et rabie fera corda tument. Cf. the use of tumidus, vi,
407 (s.v. reside); and tumidus in a slightly different use, ix,
596, tumidusque novo praecordia regno;x,21. Cf. also xi, 854/
tumor: swelling, probably here in a use similar to tumeo, viii,
40, tumor omnis et irae Concessere deum.

22. Cited by Norden, E. "P. Vergilii Maro, Aeneis Buch vi",
Leipzig, 1926 pp.137-38. And also the reference to the Georgics
under resido below.

23. Conington, J. "P. Vergili Maronis Opera" vol. ii, (Aeneid i-
undo: to rise in waves, to billow, surge (here the picture is no more than the undulating motion of the sea): of smoke ii, 609; cf. _unda_, viii, 257; of flowing reins, v, 146, xii, 471; of blood gushing forth, x, 908, undantique animam diffundit in arma cruore; cf. _unda_, ix, 700, reddit specus atr vulneris undam Spumantem.

This group consists of metaphors the sources of which are in the operations of the universe:

nox: night: of the darkness of the underworld, i.e. of death, iv, 26; vi, 827; cf. ib. 866, Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra; x, 746, xii, 310, in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem; _umbra_, shade, shadow, darkness is similarly used, x, 541.

Here may be placed _obscurus_, dark, darksome, and its metaphorical uses; v, 302, quos fama obscura recondit, cf. vii, 205; vi, 100, obscuris vera involvens; xi, 343.

Note the use of _umbra_ in this passage, xii, 669, ut primum discussae umbrae, i.e. the blindness of fury. _obumbrare_: to overshadow, over shadow, xi, 223; et magnum reginae nomen obumbrat (eum).

The use of _occido_ of the setting of heavenly bodies may be the picture underlying these passages: ii, 581, occiderit ferro Priamus? Cf. xii, 660, xi, 413. A similar use of _cado_, xi, 349: lumina tot cecidisse ducum. _occasus_, setting, in the same sense, i, 238, occasum Troiae, and ii, 432.
**rior** seems to have a similar use; to rise, esp. of heavenly bodies: vii, 51, primaque oriens (proles) erepta iuventa est. Cf. ii, 411, 660; iii, 167; vii, 240; xi, 885. Also **exorior**: ii, 313; iii, 99; v, 765; xii, 583, 756. The picture is of a new thing coming into being.

Metaphorical is the use of sidus; star, in iv, 322: qua sola sidera adibam Fama prior. Cf. astrum, ix, 641, Sic itur ad astra.

2. **Fire**: the picture of fire is extremely frequent, especially in the depiction of the effect of strong emotions, although other metaphorical uses may be noted:

**accendo**: to inflame, or kindle anything: with anger and hate:

i, 29, His accensa (Iuno); iv, 364; viii, 501. With the desire for fighting: vi, 165; Martem ascendere cantu(tubae); vii, 482; ib. 550; ix, 788; x, 368, ib. 397; xii, 9, 426, 560, 804. With madness, wild, uncontrollable passion: iv, 697- subito..accensus furore; vii, 392; xii, 946. With mental anguish: xi, 709: acri...accensa dolore. With hope or glory: v, 183: spes est accensa duobus; iv, 232: Si nulla ascendit ....gloria.

**aestuor**: the raging motion of fire is the picture here; x, 870: aestuor ingens Uno in corde pudor; xii, 66.

**ardeor**: to take fire, to burn: of men, with strong emotion: love:

iv, 101: ardet amans Dido; vi, 467. With strong desire for fighting, or of the keen activity of fighting: i, 491: Penthesilea ... mediis in millibus ardet; ii, 529; v, 456; vii, 623, 644; ix, 196, 421, 652, 760; x, 514, 552, 689; xi, 200; xii, 3, 55, 732. With eagerness, or of keen activity of work: i, 423: Instant ardentes Tyrini; ib. 515, 581; ii, 41, 105, 316; iv, 281;
vi., 5; xi., 695; xii., 71. With other strong emotion, vii., 345; ix., 66; xi., 782; xii., 101, 325. Of animals in keen activity: i., 472; vii., 731, 431. Of flashing eyes: ii., 173, 210, 405; v., 277, 648; ix., 703. Of miscellaneous subjects: vi., 130: ardens...virtus; viii., 163; mens... ardebit amore; ii., 734: ardentis clipeos; iv., 262; vi., 254; vii., 142; xi., 602.

ardesca (incep. of ardeo); i., 713: ardescit...tuendo /Phoenissae; xi., 607: adventusque virum fremitusque ardescit equorum.


calefacio: to make warm: of the passions: xii., 269: calefacta corda tumultu

color: heat: of love; viii., 390; notus...medullas Intravit color.


exstingue: to put out, quench fire: iv., 322: exstinctus pudor; cf. ib. 606, 682, vi., 457, 527, xii., 38, 599, where the word is similarly used with the sense of to destroy.


fervidus: glowing hot: in various uses: viii., 24: vada fervida; ib. 397: ipsa (Amata)...fervida, and cf. viii., 230, ix., 72, 350, 736, x., 768, xii., 293, 325, 748, 894. (Note the opposite picture in xi., 338: frigida bello Dextere)
fervor: a boiling, raging heat: of glowing action: x, 578:
Haud tulit Aeneas tanto fervore furentes.
flagro: To flame, blaze, burn: of glowing cheeks: flagrantes.
del vultus, i, 710. In other uses, xi, 225: medio in flagrante tumulti: xii, 167: sidereo flagrans (Aeneas) clipeo. With i, 710 cf. xii, 65: flagrantes (lacrimis) perfusa genus.
flamme: a blazing fire: of the flame of love: i, 673: cingere flamma Regina (and here a play on words, the phrase being from military tactics), iv, 66; vii, 356 (madness), viii, 389. Note the use in ii, 587: animum... expelletius Ulricis flammæ.
flammeo: to flame, blaze, burn: i, 50: flammato...corde (with anger); with love: iii, 330, iv, 54.
glisce: to blaze up, burst, grow up: xii, 9: accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
illustris: lighted up, clear: vi, 758: illustres animas incendo: to set fire to, kindle, burn: with love: i, 660: donis.... furentem Incendat reginam, ii, 343, iii, 298, iv, 54, 300; of anger: iv, 197: incendit...animum diatis, ib. 360, 376, v, 719, ix, 346, xii, 238; note the use in v, 455: Tum
pudor incendit viros et conscia virtus; cf. also vi, 909, ix, 500, x, 935, xi, 147.

incendium: fire, conflagration; applied to war, i, 566: tanti incendia belli.

scintilla: spark; in a highly metaphorical passage: xii, 102: totoque ardentes ab ore scintillae absiliunt.

suscendo: inflame, like incendo, and accendo: vii, 496; eximiae laudis succensus amore/Aesculapius.

Here should be listed the use of torread: to parch, bake: x, 603: torrentis aquae.

urca: to burn: of anger, i, 662; urit atroc Iuno: of love, iv, 68: uritur infelix Dido.

Instruments of fire and light are found in metaphorical use:

fax: torch, firebrand; said of Paris (note also the use of ignes iugales): vii, 319: Nee facit tantum/Cisæis praegnans ignes enixa iugales.

lumen: light; applied to the radiance of youth: i, 590: lumen iuventae Purpureum; of the eyes: ii, 405; iii, 635, 658, 663; vi, 862; viii, 153; xii, 220 and often; as opposed to the nox of death and the underworld (s.v. nox, supra), of the light of life and the upperworld; vii, 771: luminä..vitæ, and vi, 735, 828; xii, 935.

lux: in a striking use as beacon, torchlight: ii, 281: O lux Dardanæae, i.e., Hector; opposed to the umbrae (cf. above), xii, 669: Ut primum discussæ umbrae et lux reddita menti.

3. Water:
The picture of water and its movement is involved in these instances:

**concipio:** to take in, receive, of water (cf. Harper's, s.v. concipio, ii, C.); xi, 369: pectora tantum robur Concipis.

**fluctuo:** to move in a waving motion; the picture here is of water boiling in a closed vessel (cf. Pap. and Haigh ad h. i.); xii, 526-28: nunc nunc Fluctuat ira intus, rumpuntur nescia vincit Pectora.

**fluo:** to flow, of water; applied to any flowing motion: i, 320: nodo...sinus collecta fluentes; xi, 236: Olli convenare fluuntque ad regia plenis Tecta viis; cf. xii, 444; xi, 828: ad terram non sponte fluens.

**affluo:** to flow to; as xi, 236, above, in ii, 796: comitum affluxisse/......numerum.

**defluo:** to flow down; i, 404: pedes vestis defluxit ad imos (cf. i, 320, above); xi, 501: tota cohors imitata reliictis Ad terram defluxit equis (cf. xi, 828, above).

**fundabo:** pour forth: applied, like fluo, to various motions suggesting that of water: i, 195: corpora fundat humo, cf. i, 722, xi, 665; i, 217: (Dardanidae) fusi...per herbam; cf. ii, 252, v, 102, 837; vi, 423; ix, 164, 317; vi, 440: campi fusi; of bees spreading: vi, 709; to i, 193 add xi, 102.

In ii, 421: Si quos obscura nocte per umbram Pudimus insidiis; ii, 532: multo vitam cum sanguine fudit; ii, 683: fundere lumen, cf. iii, 152: (se) fundebat...luna; iii, 344: Telia (dicta) fundebat; cf. iv, 548, iv, 621, v, 234, 842, vi, 55; vii, 584,
note the uses also in vii, 421, viii, 139, ix, 592, x, 137, 271, 838, xi, 610, xii, 122, 207, 433.

**circumfundo**: to pour around; of objects in a great multitude: ii, 634: iuventus Circumfusa, ib. 383, iii, 634-5, vi, 666, xi, 546.

**confundo**: to pour together: ii, 736: confusam...mentem; cf. xii, 645; v, 496; confundere foedus, xii, 230.

**diffundo**: tp pour forth in different directions: i, 319: dederatque comas diffundere ventis; iv, 195: Haec dea (sc.Fama) diffundit virum in ora; vii, 708: Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens; x, 908: animam diffundit in arma; xi, 465: Equitem...Latis diffundite campis.

**effundo**: to pour forth: In numerous tropical uses: i, 98: animam hanc effundere, cf. v, 446: Entellus viruses in ventum effudit; iv, 509: crines effusa sacerdos; v, 145: effusi carcera currus; of speech: v, 482, 723, 788, vii, 292, viii, 70; v, 818: omnes effundit habenas; cf. xii, 499; note, too, the uses in: vi, 305, 339, vii, 222, 522, 612, x, 574, ix, 68, 509, x, 893, xi, 485, xii, 131, 276, 380, 532.

**infundo**: to pour in: v, 552: circo Infusum populum; vi, 726: infusa per artus Mens; viii, 406: coniugis infusus (sc.Vulcanus) gremio; ix, 461: sole infuso.

**irrgo**: to lead or conduct water to a place: in a striking image: i, 692: At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem Irrigat; cf. iii, 511: fessos sopor irrigat artus; note vii, 754: spargere...somno.

spargere...somno.
The application of liquidus, liquid, should be noted here: to air: vi, 202; vii, 65; to night: x, 272.

mergo: to immerse in water; used in the picture of things completely overwhelmed: vi, 367: res alta terra et caligine mersas; ib. 429: (quos) abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo, also xi, 26.; vi, 512: Sed me fata mea et scelus exi-tiæ Lacaeæae His mersere malis.

4. Here is presented a small group of objects, the works of nature, variously applied:

flumen: a river; of tears: i, 465: lareque umectat flumine vultum; of blood: ix, 414: womens calidum de pectore flumen; ib. 814: of sweat: (sudor) flumen agit.

mons: mountain; of water: i, 105: insequitur cumulo (note also cumulo) praeruptus aquae mons.


5. This group is composed of adjectives, and related verbs, which properly are applied to physical qualities and properties of natural objects; in general, the citations are grouped in such a way that the use is apparent from a single quotation:

acer: sharp, pointed, piercing: of mental states: i, 362: metus acer erat; of. iii, 682, vii, 291, xi, 709, 800, xii, 392; of
moral qualities: applied to men: iii, 14: acer...Lycurgus, v, 210, 402, 454, 507, 668, vii, 672, viii, 342, 441, 614, ix, 171, 176, 416, 779, 791, x, 308, 411, 577, 897, xi, 48, 518, 612, 869, xii, 226, 549, 661, 789, 938; applied to the keenness of animals: iv, 156, viii, 3.

Cf. the use of the corresponding verb, acuo: to sharpen, whet: vii, 330: Quam Iuno his acuit verbis, and ix, 464, xii, 108, 590, 850. Here, perhaps, belongs the use of hebeo, hebetos: to be blunt or dull: of sight, ii, 605: (nubes quae) mortales hebetat visus; of the faculties generally, v, 396: gelidum tardante senecta Sanguis hebet.

acerbus: harsh or bitter of objects having an astringent effect on the tongue: applied to men: i, 668: Iunonis acerbae; applied to abstract objects: v, 49, dies..quam..acerbum../hebeo;ib. 462: animis..acerbis; ib. 700; casu concussus acerbo; and cf. the uses in vi, 429,xi, 28, x, 904, xi, 587,823, xii, 500, 678; used adverbially, ix, 794: acerba tuens, xii, 398: acerba fremens; the verb acerbo: to make bitter is found: xi, 407 formidine crāmen acerbat.


asper: rough, uneven to touch: of the qualities of people: i, 14: studiis asperrima (gens) belli; ib. 279: aspera Iuno; cf. v, 730, vii, 647, 729; viii, 365; ix, 62, 794, xii, 664; of abstract:
ii. 96: odia aspera, vii. 505: pestiae..asperae; x. 87: corda.aspera; of a period of time: i. 291: aspera saecula; vi. 882: fata aspera; of fighting; etc.: viii. 318, ix. 667, xi. 635, xii. 124; cf. xi. 282: tela aspera; of a storm or of the sea: ii. 110, v. 767; vi. 351, viii. 330; also the use of aspero: to roughen: iii. 285: hiemps Aquilonibus asperat undas.

ater: black: to abstract objects: vi. 429, xi. 28: atra dies; ix. 719: atrum..Timorem: xii. 335: atra ..Formidinia; iii. 364: atra..cupresso (the picture being of the gloomy appearance, not the color); and often.

atrox: dark, gloomy, hideous; of people: i. 562: atrox Iuno, ix. 420.

crudus: raw, bloody, bleeding: applied to vigorous old age: vi. 304: cruda senectus; cf. the use of viridias in the same sense, ib. and in v. 295: Euryalus forma insignis viridique inuenta.

The verb crudescit, to become raw is found in two vigorous phrases: vii. 788: effuso crudescent sanguine pugnae, and xi. 633: crudescit pugna.

dulcis: sweet; applied to various objects: i. 694: umbra; i. 687: oscula;i,659: Ascanius; and ii. 138, 777, iv. 33, 493, 185; vi. 455, 522 in varied uses. Note the noun, dulcedo, in xi. 538; dulcedo amoris.

The verb *durare*, to harden, is found, i, 207:

*Durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis*, viii, 577, ix, 604.

*firmus*: strong, of concrete objects, e.g. *robora* 11, 461; applied to abstract qualities: vi, 261: *firma pectore*; xii, 316: *firma foedera*.

*futilis*: anything that cannot contain, hence, metaphorically; useless: xi, 359: *auctor futilis*, xii, 740: *glacies*.

*gravis*: heavy, weighty; applied to abstract objects: iv, 1: *regina gravi...saucia cura*, cf. ib. 502, v, 781, vi, 56, 84, viii, 516, 582, ix, 246, x, 63, 321, 630, 755.

*inanis*: empty, void; to abstract objects or qualities: iv, 218: *famam...foveamus inanem*, cf. ib. 435, 449, vi, 385, ix, 219, x, 465, 627, 646, 755. xi, 49.

*lenis*: to make soft or mild; in tropical use: i, 451: *nova res obleta timore...Lenisit*; and iv, 393. (528) vi, 469.

*lentus*: flexible, pliant, tough; metaphorically: vii, 28: in *lenta luctantes marmore tonsae*, v, 682: *lentus...vapor*, xii, 237.

*levis*: light, not heavy; in transfer to abstract: vii, 581: *neque enim leve nomen Amatae*.

*lubricus*: slippery; of cleverness: xi, 716: *naquiquam patrias temptasti lubricus artes*.

*mollis*: soft; applied to abstract: iv, 293: *mollissima fandi Tempora*, cf. ib. 423, ix, 804, xii, 25, and the use of the verb, *mollia*, to make soft: i, 57: *mollit...animos*.

*piaedulcis*: very sweet; xi, 156: *praedulce decus*.
profundus: deep, vi, 462, of night; here belong too the tropical uses of altus: high: said of moral qualities: iv, 230, vi, 500, 9, ix, 697, x, 374, xii, 140; of abstract objects: i, 26, 209, vi, 622, viii, 27, x, 63, 625, 813, xi, 95. And of angustus: narrow; applied to abstract objects, xi, 309.
purpureus: purple, found in a tropical use, i, 591: lumen...
uventaæ Purpureum.
pulcher: beautiful, handsome in shape; of liberty, vi, 821. Cf. also the uses in i, 286, ii, 317, v, 728.
tenuis: thin, fine, close, of texture: v, 690, tenues Teucrum res; vii, 536: tenuem vitam; cf. ib. 646, x, 511.
Here may be listed the uses of adjectives proper only to metals:
aureus: golden; vi, 792, aurea Saecula; x, 16: Venus.
ferreus: of iron: iii, 45: ferrea/...telorum seges, cf. xi, 601, xii, 284; x, 745; of somnus, and xii, 309.

6. These metaphors have their origin in terms applicable strictly to plant life: (for agriculture, s.v. Man)
implico: to infold, involve; e.g. ut tenax hedera huc et illuc arborem implicat errans; Cat. lxi, 35; cf. the use of the word in these instances: i, 660: ossibus implicit ignem, and vii, 355; also, II, 724, xi, 109, 632, xii, 743.

maturus: ripe, mature: transferred: v, 73: aevi maturus Acestes; vii, 53: (Lavinia) iam matura viro; ix, 246: animi maturus Aletes; also x, 257, xii, 438.
maturus: to ripen: in metaphorical use, i, 137: Maturate fugam.

immaturus: unripe: of death, xi, 166.

mitis: ripe, mellow; viii, 88: mitis...stagni.

mitescere: to become mild or mellow: i, 291: aspera tum...mitescent saecula; and mitigare: v, 783: quam (Iunonem) nec longa dies-pietas nec mitigat ulla.

immitis: not mellow: i, 30: immitis Achilli; cf. iii, 87.

propare: set, layer of a plant: vi, 870, xii, 827: Romana propare.

radex: root of a plant; applied to a mountain: viii, 238: et imis Avulsam (silicem) solvit radicibus (montis).

robur: a very hard kind of oak; applied to hardy strength among men: ii, 639: solidaeque suo stant robuste vires; cf. viii, 518, xi, 368.
silva: forest, wood: of spears; x, 887: Ter secum Troi us heros Immanem aerato circumferens tegmine silvas.
stirps: the lower part of a tree including the roots; applied to race of people: iii, 94, 326; iv, 622; v, 297, 711, vi, 864, and often.
truncus: trunk of a tree: applied to a stripped body, the torso: ii, 557, ix 332, x, 555, xi, 173, xii, 382.
surge: to rise, spring up: vi, 364: per spes surgentis Iuli (cf. Norden, op. cit. ad. h.l.) and iv, 274; x, 524; perhaps the picture of seed springing is responsible for this expression: i, 582; quae nunc animo sententia surgit; and ix, 191; cf. also vi, 104: nova mi facies inopinave surgit. And in i, 206: illic fas regna resurgere Troiae.

7. From animal life spring these metaphorical conceptions: a): from the anatomy:

guia: wing: applied to the sails of ships: iii, 520; to an army conceived as a bird of prey: xi, 604, 635, 668, xii, 551, iv, 121; of other objects: of lightning: v, 319; of night, viii, 369; Nox fuscis tellurem amplexetur alis (the picture is probably of a bird, covering its nest). ix, 578: alis allapsa sagitta. Also guia, winged, viii, 430; alitis Austri; and alpes, wing-footed, of horses: vii, 277, xii, 484.

corvus: horn: of the ends of sailyards: iii, 549, v, 832; of the moon, iii, 645; of the cone of a helmet: xii, 89.
dorsum: back of an animal: of a reef in the ocean: i, 110, x; 303; viii, 234: speluncae dorsi.

uber: teat, udder: of the earth: iii, 95: (tellus) eadem vos ubere laeto Accipiet reduces; cf. vii, 282, i, 531.
The use of lac, milk, should go here: iv, 514: herbae, nigri

cum lacte veneni.

b): from the qualities of animals:
ferus: wild, savage (of both animals and plants); applied to the qualities of mortals and immortals: ii, 326: ferus. Iuppiger;
iv, 466: ferus Aeneas; cf. vi, 49, 80, x, 12,; and the use of afferus: very wild, savage: iv, 642, viii, 6.
rabidus: raving, savage, fierce, of animals: applied to people and to abstract objects: vi, 80: tanto magis ille fatigat Os rabidum; vi, 421: fame rabida; and cf. vii, 451.
rabies: madness, may be placed here: v, 302: saepe furores Compressi et rabiem tantam causaque marisque; vi, 49: et rabies fera corda tument; viii, 327: bellis rabbis; ix, 64: of hunger.
saevus: roused to fierceness, of animals: very often applied to people, things, and abstract objects: to people: ii, 29, iii, 273, xi, 220, xii, 107; et al.: to abstract objects: ii, 559, xii, 406; 945; 1, 25; x, 813. Note also the application to things in v, 270: saevo e scopulo, xi, 545, tela; viii, 842, xii, 890: arma; cf. xii, 629, 888, 498, v, 739, vii, 222.
saevio: to rage, be fierce, of animals: applied to people: iv, 500: Saevit inops animi; v, 462, viii, 5, 700, ix, 420, x, 761; of love: iv, 532. (The imagery in the last instance may be from a storm)
cd: from the sounds of animals:
fremo: of the roar of a lion, cf. Varr. L.L. vii, 104: (p. 160 Mull.) Multi ab animalium vocibus translatae in homines: Ennii a leone: Pausan fecere fremendi; transferred: i, 56: circum clastra fremunt (venti, personified); and iv, 229, 146, 668, vii, 389,
lot* beiloitf 4 |i : | f i i gsaglre adyii# co rtin a ree' itteiej
vii, 497,717, ix, 637, i, 559, x, 98, xi, 299, xii, 371,398,
535, 702; cf. the use of *fremitus*, roar, variably transferred: ii, 336; v, 148, 152, 336; xi, 607.

teitra: to bark: of waves, vii, 588.

mugio: to low, bellow: iii, 92: mugire adytis cortina reclusis;
cf. iv, 490, vi, 258; of a trumpet: viii, 526; and remugio: to
low again: vi, 99: Cumaeae Sibylla/...anteque remugit; ix,
504: caelumque remugit; eg. xii, 722, 928.

rude: to bellow, bray: iii, 561: rudentem/...proram; viii, 248:
insueta rudentem (sc. Cacum)

d): from other animal habits:

ariete: to butt, of a ram; of people, rushing madly against an
object: xi, 890; arietat in portas.

fovec: to warm, properly, but here the picture is from a bird
brooding over its nest: ix, 57: castra fovere.

incubat: to sit upon, to lie upon, perhaps the same picture as in
fovec: vi, 610: qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis. Cf. i, 89:
ponto nos incubat atra.

serpo: to creep, crawl, of animals: transferred; ii, 269; (quies)
serpit; xii, 239: serpitque per agmina murmure.

Perhaps here belongs the use of horresco, to bristle, said properly
of animals with bristles, applied to roughening of other objects,
and especially of the prickly feeling of fear: note these uses
of horresco, and related words: iii, 195: inhorruit unda tenebris;
i, 165: horrenti..., umbra, and ib. 311, and iii, 230; ii, 12:
quamquam animus meminisse horret; iii, 394: Nec tu mensarum mor-
sus horrescet futuros; ii, 204: horresco referens, and cf. vi,
710, xii, 453; horrendus, dreadful, i.e. to be bristled at; ii, 222, iv, 181, xii, 700; horridus, similarly, vii, 746, iv, 378, x, 408, xi, 96; horrificus: iii, 225, 571, xii, 851; horror: iii, 29; mihi frigidus horro Membra quatit; the full picture is probably in these passages; iv, 280, xii, 868: arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit; cf. ii, 774, iii, 48.

e): from the animals themselves, etc:
aries: ram, frequently of a battering-ram; in military operations: ii, 492, xii, 706. A metaphor springing from aries is seen in lanugo: wooly substance: of the down on a boy’s cheek: x, 324.
testudo: tortoise; of a military machine: i, 441, ix, 505, 514; i, 505: of the dome of a temple.
f): the following group is composed of metaphors all from flying: vela, and its compounds, to fly: applied to men and to objects: i, 150, 156, iii, 121, 124, v, 219, vii, 392, 466, viii, 554, ix, 411, x, 336, 384, xi, 139, 381, v, 324, viii, 111, ix, 47, xi, 746, xii, 450, 478, 480, 455; advelo: x, 396, xii, 593; avolo: xi, 712; circumvelo: vi, 866, 11, 360; avolo: vii, 387; volucrere: flying, winged: of things other than birds: i, 317, v, 503; vi, 702, 11, 794, x, 440, xi, 795, 858; voliteo: to flit about: as volo: v, 666, xi, 546, xii, 126, 323; pervoliteo: vii, 24.
iii, 520; temptamus viam et velorum pandimus alas ia a metaphor from flying: cf. Conington ad. h. i.
g) The expression errigere aures applied to people is probably from flocks: it occurs: i, 152, 11, 303, xii, 618.
8: From vital processes and things which affect them spring various metaphorical conceptions:

**abolea:** to check the growth of, hence, to destroy; applied to abstract: i, 720: abolerē Sychaeum (i.e. memoriam Sychaei); xi, 789: aboleri dedecus armis; and

**abolesco:** incept. form of abolea; vii, 232: nec..../..... tanta abolesset gratis facti.

**aeger:** sick, of the body: applied to a state of mind: i, 208: curis...aeger; ib. 351, ii, 268, x, 274, xii, 850; cf. also iv, 35, x, 612, xii, 910.

**aegrasso:** to become sick; transferred, xii, 46: (violentia Turni) aegrescitque medendo.

**alo:** to feed; strikingly used: iv, 2: vulnus (regina) alit venis; (cf. ib, 67: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus); v, 231: hos suc­cessus alit.

**anhelo:** to move about for breath: of fire: viii, 421: fornici­bus ignis anhelat.

**bibo:** to drink a liquid; transferred: i, 749: Dido longumque bibebat amorum; cf. the use of bibulus in a tropical sense: vi, 227: bibulem...favillam.

**cresco:** to grow, metaphorically, xii, 799: vim crescere victis.

**delibo:** to take off a little of anything, to taste; of kisses: xii, 434: delibans oscula; cf. i, 256: oscula libavit natae.

**degusto:** to taste: of a spear grazing a body: summum degustat vulnere corpus, xii, 376.

**edo:** to eat; applied to the flame of love: iv, 66: Est molles flamma medullas; of fire: v, 683: lentusque carinas Est vapor;
cf. ignis edax, ii, 758; edo, of pain: xii, 801: nec te tan-
tus edit tacitam dolor.

exedo: to eat out, consume: ina strong metaphor: v, 785: Non
media de gente Phrygium exedisse nefandis Urbem odios satis est..
of a cave hollowed out: viii, 418.

peredo: to eat up, consume: of love: vi, 442: Hic quos durum
amor crudeli tabe peredit.

eructo: to throw up, belch forth: of a volcano: iii, 576: avulsa-
que viscera montis Erigit eructans; and cf. vi, 297: atque
omnem Cocytus eructat (vrgas) harenam.

fames: hunger, for food: transferred, iii, 57: auri sacra fames.

fecundus: fruitful, of both plants and animals; metaphorically,
vi, 598: fecunda poenis Viscera; vii, 338: fecundum concude
pectus (fruitful with schemes for beginning warfare and strife)

fetus: pregnant, breeding; tropically, of places: i, 51: loca.
feta furentibus Austris; ii, 238: machina Feta armis.

fetus: offspring, of animals; applied to the fruit of a tree:
vi, 141; of a plant: ib. 207.

gravidus: pregnant, breeding; applied to places: iv, 229: gravi-
dam imperii/Italian; cf. x, 87.

haurio: to draw up, water, to drink; applied to sound: iv, 359:
 vocemque his auribus hauri; cf. vi, 559; other uses: iv, 383:
supplicia hansurum (sc. eum) ib. 661: Hauriat hunc oculis
 ignem crudelis ab alto/Bardeanus; cf. the use in xii, 945; v,
137: exsultantia..haurit Corda pavor; x, 314: latus haurit (hasta);
ib. 648: animo spem turbidus haurit inanem; ib. 899: auras/...
hausit; xii, 26: Sine/...simul hoc ano hauri.
exhausto: to empty by drawing out, of water; applied to the enduring of a thing to the end: i, 599; omnibus (nos) exhausto iam casibus; cf.: iv, 14, ix, 356, x, 57, xi, 256; inex-haurio: applied to metals: x, 174.

inhic: to gape, yawn; but metaphorically, to gaze intently: vii, 614: attentia inhians animis.

labbe: to lick, lap with the tongue; applied to flames: ii, 684: innoxia mollis Lamberis flamma comas; cf. iii, 574.

morsae: to eat; bite into: of a clasp: xii, 274: laterum lunc-turas fibula mordet.

remordea: to bite; applied to anxiety: i, 261: quando haec te cura remordet; cf. vii, 402.

morsae: a biting; applied to an anchor: i, 169; to the grasp of wood in a body: xii, 282.

nutritum: food; note here the whole picture of nourishing a child: i, 174-76: Achates Succepitque ignem folliis etque arida circum nutrita dedit.

pasca: to feed, pasture, esp. of animals; transferred, of the mind: i, 464: animum pictura pasce inani; and otherwise: i, 603: polus dum sidera pasceat; cf. also vii, 391, x, 627, xi, 787; and pasceor in ii, 684: flamma (visa).circum tempora pasce.

pestis: disease, pestilence; of love: i, 712: pesti devota' (sc. Di-do) futurae, iv, 90; of fire in a ship: v, 683: et tete descendit corpore pestis, ib. 699; of people: vii, 505, xi, 792; equivalent to ruin: ix, 328; of war: x, 56: pestem belli.
polo; to drink; transferred: vi, 715: longe oblivia potant.
profus; to breathe out; applied to sleep: ix, 326: tota pro-
flabat pectore somnum.
saturn: to glut, cloy, properly of food; tropically: v, 608:
(Iuno) neodum antiquum saturata dolorem.
seppic; to bury; transferred to the effect of sleep and wine:
ii, 265: urbes somno vinoque sepultam; cf. iii, 630; vi, 424;(cf.
ix, 169.)
somnus; properly sleep: applied to death: x, 746, xii, 310.
sopitar: (sopio - to deprive of sense) sleeping; transferred:
v, 743: sopites suscitat ignes; cf. viii, 410, 542.
spiro: to breathe, properly of air; tropically: vii, 510:
spirans (sc. Tyrrhus) immane.
inspire: to breathe in: applied to objects other than air:
i, 688: occultum ignem; vi, 11: magnam mentem.
sudor: to sweat, perspire; said of a shore reeking with blood:
ii, 582.
tabes: a corruption, disease; applied to love: vi, 442.
venenum: poison: of love: i, 688.
vescor: to take food, eat: of breathing: i, 546: si vescitur
(sum) aura Aethera; cf. iii, 339.
vigee: to grow, flourish; on things other than nourishment: ii,
89: regumque vigebat Consiliius.
vires: strength, used ina phrase sufficiere vires, to supply
strength, and applied to the recuperation of men in fighting,
where war is conceived of as a disease (cf. Preuss. op. cit. p.9)
ii, 618: Ipse pater Danais animos viraque secundas Sufficit; ix,
803. Striking uses of vires may be noted: i, 664: Nae, meae vires
and vii, 301: vires caelique marisque.

* See N.B. p. 55
**vis**: violence: tropically: x, 547; vimque effare verbo Cre-diderat.

**vom**: to spew out, throw up: transferred, v, 662; vomens (sc. flamma) tardum fumum; cf. viii, 199, 620, 661; ix, 349; purpuresam vomit ille animam; x, 271: vastae umbo vomit aureus ignes.

**vor**: to devour; transferred: i, 117: (sc. navem) vorat.... vertex.

**B. Man:**

Here are grouped the metaphors which arise from the activities of man:

1. **Human anatomy**: many terms, strictly applicable to the anatomy of man are found applied elsewhere:

   - **brachium**: the forearm: applied to the branches of a cliff: iii, 535; to the sailyards of a ship: v, 329; to the branches of a tree: vi, 282, xii, 209.
   - **caput**: the head: applied to the tops of mountains: iv, 249, vi, 360; of plants or trees: ix, 437, 682; applied to the Tiber river: viii, 65; celsius caput urbibus; of a person as the source, or cause of something, xii, 572: Hoc caput, o civis, hacc belli summa nefandi.
   - **collum**: the neck: applied to poppies: ix, 436.
   - **coma**: the hair: applied to the foliage of a tree: ii, 629, vii, 60, xii, 209. Cf. the use of **coma**, to be furnished with hair in xii, 413: caulenum ... flore comantem purpureo.
   - **corpus**: the body; of the mass of the world: vi, 727; of a ship: v, 683; very strikingly, xi, 313: tota certatim est corpori ragni.
crinis: the hair; applied to the tail of a comet: vi, 528.
dens: tooth; of the prong of ansaphor: vii, 3.
faux: the throat; applied to the opening of the underworld: vi, 201, 273; of a whirlpool: vii, 570; of a narrow mountain pass: xi, 516, 526.
facies: appearance, shape: transferred: vi, 104: non ulla la-
berum /...nova facies; ib. 560: acerum facies.
frons: forehead; of the front of cliffs: i, 166; of the prows of ships: v, 158.
latus: side; applied to a ship: i, 103; (iii, 413;) to a band of men: ii, 341; to a mountain: iv, 246.
mater: mother; applied to the earth is cited by Brahmüller, op. cit. p.26. It, however, may be considered more properly as personification, since the whole is involved and not simply a part; in general, personification, though strictly it is a metaphor, has been avoided in this study, particularly in instances where inanimate and abstract objects are endowed with sentient powers, as in vi, 429: (quos) abstulit astra dies. Of mater, applied to the earth, we may note these examples, col-
lected by Brahmüller: iii, 96, x, 172, xi, 71, xii, 209)
on: mouth; applied to a river, i, 245; of a large opening in
the door of a building: ii, 482.
palmula: palm of the hand; of a ship's rudder, v, 163.
pes: foot, of a river: ix, 125; here may be noted the use of grossus, applied to a ship: v, 162. (The use of pes, ix, 125, is strictly personification.)
vena: vein, blood-vessel; applied to veins of rock: vi, 7.
viscera: the internal organs of the body; applied to a mountain: iii, 575; to a country: vi, 833.
vertex: usually of the head of a person; applied to a mountain: i, 165, ii, 308, iv, 168, v, 759, vi, 605, vii, 674;
x, 230, xi, 526; of heaven, the sky: i, 225; of a tree: ii, 629, iii, 679.
vultus: of the expression of the countenance literally: applied to the sea: v, 848: salis placidi vultum.
2. From architecture and the results and processes of building, constructing may be noted these metaphorical conceptions:
carcer: a prison; said of the body: vi, 734: (animae) clausae tenebris et carcere caeco.
cardo: hinge, pivot of a door: in a striking use: i, 672: cardine rerum.
claustrum: a lock, bar, bolt; of the projections of land in a sea: iii, 411: angusti rarescent clastra Pelori.
collabor: to collapse, fall in, especially of buildings, may be the picture in this passage: iv, 391-92: Suscipiunt famulae collapsaque membra Marmoreo referunt thalamo. Cf. viii, 584.
culmen: roof, point, summit: figuratively, ii, 290: ruit alta a culmine Troia.
domus: properly a building, a house; applied to the nests of birds: v, 214; viii, 235; of a cave, the home of Cacus: viii, 192, 253.
*fastigium*: the top of a gable: applied to the main points of a story: i, 342: summa sequar fastigia rerum.

*fenestra*: a window: said of an opening hewn out in a door: ii, 482.

*fundo*: to lay the foundation of a building; transferred: vi, 811: qui legibus urbem Fundabit.

*fundus*: the bottom, foundation: tropically: x, 88: fluxas Phrygias res vertere fundo consumur.

*ianua*: door; strikingly: ii, 661: patet isit ianua iste.

*instructu*: to build in, or into; transferred: ii, 152: dolis instructus (sc. Sino) et artes Pelasga.

*limen*: threshold: variously applied: to the starting-point of racers: v, 318; of the entrance to a country, x, 355: Certatur limine in ipso/ Ausoniae; xi, 423: Cur indecoros in limine primo Deficimus, i.e., on the threshold of victory. In a highly metaphorical passage, of the entrance to a haven of rest (portus), vii, 598: Nam mihi parta quies, omnisique in limine portus Funere felicis spolior.

*marmor*: marble: applied to the sea: vii, 28, 718, x, 208; and marmoreus: of marble, similarly: vi, 729.

*mine*: the projecting-points of walls: figuratively, threats: vi, 113: pelagique minas caelique ferebat; cf. x, 695; note the similar use of the verbs: minor: to overhang: tropically, to threaten: iii, 540, x, 900, xii, 760; minto: xii, 762; imminuo, ix, 515.
murum: wall; said of the extending points of a cliff: iii, 555.

obex: a bolt; of the sea as a barrier: x, 377: maris magna claudit nos oblique pontus.

obstrue: to build against; tropically: iv, 440: viri deus obstruit auras.

ostium: a house-door; said of the opening of a river: i, 14; vi, 800.

recumbre: to recline; but in this passage the picture is of a pillar supporting a house: xii, 59: in te domus inclinata recumbit.

refige: to nail again; in this picture, the stars are thought of as being nailed to the sky: caelo ceu seepe refixa. Trans-currunt (sidere)- v, 527.

tectum: a building; of a nest: v, 215; of a beehive: xii, 591; of the home of ants: iv, 403; of the forests, the home of wild beasts: vi, 8.

3. A large group of metaphorical ideas seem derived from the pursuit of agriculture and its attendant activities, such as the taming of animals; these are here presented:

agri: from general agricultural terms:

are: to plow; to a ship sailing the sea: ii, 780, and iii, 495; cf. also: i, 35: et spumas salis aere ruebant; of wrinkling the face: vii, 417: frontem obscenam rugis arat.

carpo: to pluck, pick; of flowers; transferred: i, 389: auras/...vitalis carpis; iv, 522: carpebant ... soporem Corpora; cf. ib. 555; vii, 414; in a bad sense, to be consumed: iv, 1, 32.
cultivate, till the field; often transferred: to care for; e.g. iv, 422; te colere; xi, 584; et virginitatis amorem Intemerata colit; xii, 778: colui ...honores; cf. the use of cultor: cultivator, of worshippers of a god: xi, 788.
excolae: similarly: vi, 663: qui vitam excoluere...
finde: to cleave, split, esp, the earth with a plow; said of a ship: x, 295: inimicam findite rostris Hanc terram; and similarly infinde, v, 142.
incultus: uncultivated; said of the hair, unkempt: vi, 300.
jugo: to yoke, properly; said of marrying: i, 345: qui pater intactam....inusarat. Cf. the use of iugalis, of a yoke: iv, 16: vinclo...iugali; ib. 496: iugalis lectus.
jugum: yoke; said of the ridge of mountains:ii, 801, iii, 125, 336, iv, 153, vi, 256, vii, 799, viii, 236, 480, xi, 514, 529, 544, 905; of rowers' benches:vi, 411; as a symbol of servitude: viii, 148, x, 78; cf. iv, 231. In iv, 414, love is apparently conceived as a yoke: supplex animos summittere amori...; cf. xii, 832, where summitto is used absolutely: summitte fuorem.
limes: a cross-path between fields: of the path of a star: ii, 697.
meto: to mow, reap; in a strong metaphor: x, 513-14: Proxima quasque metit (Aeneas) gladis, latumque per agmen Ardens limitem agit ferro.... (Note, too, the use of agere limitem ferro).
obtrunco: to trim, prune; for, to slaughter a person: ii, 663, iii, 55, 332, viii, 491, xii, 459.
presa: a stable, stall; of a beehive: i, 435.
saepio: to hedge; often transferred, to shut in, close: i, 411; Venus obscure gradientes aere saepsit; ib. 439, vii, 600, ix, 70, 551, xi, 398.

gesae: crop; cornfield: transferred to weapons: iii, 46; ferrea....../telorum gesae; cf. vii, 526, xii, 663.

ero: to sow: transferred, xii, 228: rumoresque serit varias.
sator: sower; applied to Jupiter: i, 254, xi, 725: hominum sator atque deorum.

obseso: to sow, or plant: tropically: vii, 790: iam saetis obsita (Io); viii, 307: Ibat rex obitus aevo.

stringo: to draw tight, to prune a tree: often of unsheathing a sword; cf. ii, 334; vi, 281, x, 577, xii, 278.

stolco: to cut furrows; of ships ina sea: et longa sulcant vada salsa carina; v, 158; cf. x, 197.

stolcus: furrow: of the trail of a star: ii, 693; of the path of a ship: v, 142.


velle: to pluck, pull; of fleecing an animal; transferred: to pull out, of anything: ii, 480: postes; ix, 506: vallum; x, 889: spicula; xi, 19: sigma; ib. 566: hastam; et saepae.

bō; from the handling of animals come a large group of metaphors:
The most striking instance of this is vi: 77-80; 100-101:
At, Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit excussisse deum; tanto magis ille fatigat Om rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo.

...........................................................
ea frea furanti Concxit et stimulos sub peccore vertit Apollo. The picture here is of a rider taming a wild horse; the extended imagery is sufficient, indeed, for it to be termed as allegory; there are, however, within the passage a number of words on which the metaphor as a whole depends, and of which there are illustrations in other passages. We cite each word in turn, and adduce to it whatever other examples of similar usage occur; that is, in figurative instances; (for the parallel quotations of literal usage, we are indebted to Norden, op. cit. p. 144).

patients; (77) of a horse, enduring a master's hand: vii, 490. (Norden, ibid. quotes other examples);

exortio; (79) shake off, of a horse shaking off its master: xi, 615, 640; cf. similar figurative examples in vi, 355: excussa magistro, of a ship losing its master; note too, in a phrase similar to vi, 79: v, 679: excussa pectore Juno est; and cf. other expressions for a god's taking possession of one's heart: iii, 89: da, pater, augurium atque animis illabere nostris: ix, 721: bellator .. anime deus incidit.

fatigo; (79): of horses, to weary out: xi, 714; similar figurative uses of fatigo, transferred probably from the literal use; i, 280; iv, 572; vi, 533; vii, 538; viii, 94, ix, 63; x, 304.
dompo; (80) to tame; and so in figurative use: ii, 198; ix, 84; (and transferred from animals to the earth: ix, 606: rastris terram domat); note the use of domitor, tamar, of Neptune, v, 799; and of indomitus, untamed, figuratively, ii, 440, 594, v, 681.
Horse training is a metaphor for the process of molding, but here it is bending the horse to the will of the master (itself a metaphor transferred from pottery); cf. Hor. spist. i. 2, 64 fingit equum magister.

frenae (30) here of the reins; cf. i. 68, xi. 599 f.

frenae: (100); the bits; here figuratively; cf. xii, 568.

concito: (101); for this use cf. viii, 3: acris concussit aquas; perhaps to this may be traced the frequent metaphorical uses of concito: cf. iv, 666, v, 700, 889, vi, 475, ix, 498, xi, 451, xii, 411, 468, 594; cf. incito: vii, ventis: i, 69;

percuteo: i, 513, viii, 121, ix, 197, 292.

stimulus: (101); goads, here figuratively, and so: (iv, 576) vii, 405, ix, 713, xi, 337, 728; and cf. stimulus, to goad on, iv, 502. The picture of goading to action occurs frequently and hangs on these words: incito: to set in rapid motion:

xi, 726: (Tarchonem) ..stimulis ludent mollibus incitat iras; (cf. the use of concito, iv, 564; conciso: ix, 694; here, too, may be noted the uses of exciso: iii, 675, iv, 301, vii, 642, x, 38 in a similar sense; and of excito: ii, 594, iii, 343. suscito, in the sense of goading occurs: ii, 618, v, 454, 743, ix, 463, x, 263, xi, 728, xii, 108, 499); instigo: to goad, figuratively: v, 228, xi, 730; and note subigo, to drive under, xii, 494: insidios et subactus (Cf. Pap. and Haigh ad. h. 1.)

Other words concerned with the handling of animals, not occurring in the passage above are:

flecto: to bend, turn, and probably from the picture of guiding a horse: to persuade, as in ii, 689: precibus si flectes ullis;
cf.: iv, 35, vi, 376, vii, 312, xii, 46, 940; and inflecto, in a similar sense: iv, 28, xii, 600.

frena: to furnish with a bridle: of the winds, compared to steeds: i, 54: (ventus) vincit et carceret frenat; and in another instance: i, 523: qui...Jupiter...Justitia dedit gentes frenare superbos.

habens: a thong, but particularly of reins, in the pl.: of controlling the winds: i, 63: dare laxes habenas ...; v, 662: furit immissis Vulcanus habenas (i.e. uncontrolled); vi, 1: classique immittit habenas, and cf. viii, 703: laxes...imitere funis (velorum); vii, 600: rerumque reliquit habenas; xii, 499: irarumque omnes effundit habenas.

4. From various activities connected with domestic life comes this group of metaphorical conceptions:

a) from the clothing and terms there used:

amici: the throwing around of a cloak or clothing: applied to surrounding with a cloud: i, 516: nubes...amici (Aeneas et Achates).

amicius: the manner of dress, hence the dress; applied to a cloud (cf. above): i, 412: nebulae...amicius.

aperio: properly to lay bare, uncover: tropically: i, 109:unda dehiscens Terram aperuit; ix, 683: in aperta pericula; cf. x, 864, xii, 26, 333 and often.

cinga: to gird on, but from the girding up of the robes for any strenuous activity; to prepare: x, 436: cingitur ipse furans certatim in proelia Turnus; cf. accinga: i, 210, ii, 235, iv, 492, vi, 707.

See N.B. p.55
indo: to put on, of clothing: transferred; i, 684: notos pueri puer indue vultus; cf. vii, 20, 417.

involvo: to roll up, to wrap up; as with clothing: ii, 251: involvens umbra magna terramque polumque Hyrminumque dolos; cf. iii, 198, vi, 100, 336, viii, 253.

obducere: to draw over, said of clothing: transferred; x, 64: obductus dolor (verbis).

tego: to cover with clothing; tropically used: ii, 430, iv, 123, 477, vii, 428, x, 541; and retego: to uncover, lay bare; ii, tropical use: i, 356: caecumque domus secus cane raexit; note also iv, 119, v, 65, ix, 461.

vestes: to cover with a garment: metaphorically: vi, 640: his campos aether et lumine vestit Purpureo; viii, 160.

from weaving and terms associated with it: comes this group: exordier: to begin a web; transferred, x, 111: sua cuique excursa laborem Fortunamque forent.

exordium: the beginning of a web: transferred, iv, 284: quae prima exordia sumat?; vii, 40.

glomerare: to form into a ball, said of yarn, etc.: transferred, ii, 315: glomerare manum bellis; cf. ib. 727, iv, 155; vi, 311, vii, 256, ix, 440, 539, 689, 792; cf. agglomere; ii, 541, xii, 458; and

globus: a ball; of flames: iii, 574; of men, ix, 56, 409, 515; x, 373.

neces: to bind together, to fasten: tropically, ix, 219: causas nequiquam nectis inanes; and inneses, similarly: iv, 51: causas inneses morandi; vi, 609.
nodus: a knot; transferred, viii, 268: (Caeum) in nodum complexus; x, 428: (Abantem) pugnae nodumque moramque.

ordior: like exordior above: to begin a web; transferred, to begin to speak: i, 325, ii, 2, vi, 125, 568; vii, 435; ix, 656; xi, 124, xii, 306; viii, 386: orsa furem.
sero: to join or bind together; transferred to conversation: vi, 160: Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant; vii, 339: Sese crimina belli.
texo: to weave; transferred to building: ii, 156: molem Roboribus textis; cf. xi, 326; v, 589: textum . . . iter; ib. 593: textuntque fugas; and obtexo similarly used in a tropical sense: xi, 611: caelumque obtexitur umbra; praetexo: iv, 172, 500; vi, 6; retexo: xii, 763; subtexo: iii, 582.
c). From varied activities of the household:
sequo: to cook, transferred: vii, 345: Femineae ardentem curae-que iraeque coquebant.
loveo: to keep warm, esp. of the young in ions breast; cf. figurative uses, to cherish: i, 18, iv, 218, x, 93. Note also these passages: ix, 261: quaecumque mihi fortuna fidesque est. In vestris pono gremius; vii, 235: Troian Ausonios gremio exceptissa pigebit.
ministro: to attend, esp. wait upon the table; hence, transferred variously, to attend to: i, 150, 213, v, 640, xi, 302, ix, 784, x, 218; xi, 71.
servo: to keep, preserve, but here the picture is of nursing; i, 36 Iuno aeternum servans sub pectore vulnus.
verna: to sweep, applied to any motion which involves clearing of a place: i, 53; (venti) verrant (maria, etc.) per auras; and of oars against the water: iii, 208; caerula verrunt; cf. ib. 290, iv, 583, vii, 778, vi, 320

d): from various articles of furniture:
cubile: bed: ix, 715; durumque cubile/ Inarime Iovis imperiis impostae Typhoee.
cunabulum: cradle; in a striking phrase: iii, 105: gentis cunabula nostrae: (Creta).
lampas: a light, torch, applied to the sun: iii, 637, iv, 6, vii, 148.

5. From the various fields of amusement arise these metaphors:
a): from the Circus
circumflectere cursum: properly of the charioteer, to turn about; applied to the pilot of a ship: i, 430: longos et circumflectere cursus; and v, 131.
mata: goal, the conical columns set in the ground at each end of the Roman Circus; transferred: i, 273; His ego nec metas rerum ... pono; cf. iii, 429, 714; v, 835, viii, 594; x, 472, xvi, 546.
prosilloc: to leap forth; but in v, 140: finibus omnes (navea)/ ...prosiluerisque suis, the picture is of the horses' leaving the barriers.
spatium: a lap in a race; transferred: ix, 275; (tu) quem spatius propioribus(mea)estas/ Insequitur.
b): from the palaestra:

**luctus**: to wrestle, hence to struggle; applied in various ways:

iv, 695: luctantem animam (cf. Conington ad. n. 1.); and i, 55, vii, 28; note **obliuctus**, iii, 38: genus adversae obliuctus harenas.

c): from the theatre:

The picture of a theatre is kept up throughout the fifth book in the description of the scene of the funeral games: it hangs specifically on the use of these words:

**circus**: 289; **theatri**: 288 (here the phrase is theatricusCircus)

**caveae**: 340; **cuneus theatri**: 664; cf. xii, 269.

**serena**: the background of a theater is applied to a natural formation: i, 164: tum silcis serena coruscis.

d): from hunting

**deciper**: to catch up, seize, esp. of catching wild animals;

metaphorically: iii, 181: decepsum errare; iv, 17; v, 851;

**excepio**: like deciper: transferred: iii, 352 Orestes Excepit illum; and cf. similar transfers to fighting: ix, 763, x, 387, xi, 517, 634, xii, 507; applied to hearing: iv, 297:

**exerseco**: to drive on; from baiting wild beasts (cf. Harper's) to disturb, vex, harass: iv, 623: genus camt futurum Exerceto odit; cf. v, 725, 779, vi, 739, vii, 441.

**expedio**: to free the feet from a snare: metaphorically: i, 178: Cerealiaque arma Expediunt, ib. 702; ii, 635; iii, 379:

**expediam** (paucac a multis) dictis; ib. 460, iv, 592, v, 209, vi, 215, vii, 40, viii, 50, xi, 315, xii, 505.
hæare: to cling, but applied to a bird caught in a lime (cf. Harperus) and hence, to be retarded; cf. the use in this passage:

xii. 290: Hectoris Aensasque manum victoria Graenus hæavit.

impeca: to entangle the feet in a snare; transferred: v. 593: vectigia curru impaditant; cf. ib. 585; viii. 449, ix. 386, x. 553, xi. 21.

spolia: to strip of clothing, but especially of taking the pelt of an animal; transferred: v. 224: quoniam spoliata (navis) registra; vi. 553.

spolum: spoils of animals; metaphorically: iv. 93: spolia

spolias referunt: here, however, the language is military, and probably from there is drawn the metaphor; spolum, in a military sense, is often used; cf. vi. 338, x. 500, 773.

vastigium: track, trace; tropically: iv. 23: agnoscere voster vectigia flammas.

e) From varied terms applied to amusement arise these:

Audibium: a laughing-stock; transferred: vi. 75: na turbida (salsa) rapidia Audibria ventis. Note Audis: to play at a game, in xi. 497: multes alteras revisisse Auditis (Fortuna).

6. From the language of the court, jurisdiction, spring a few metaphorical conceptions:

d DATA: in jud. lang., to deprive of possession; said of Andromach. iii. 313: dejectas coniugis;

inserere manus: to seize, take possession: x. 419: inserere manus Parose; note the uses of in manibus: in possession, in

x. 580: in manibus Mars ipse, viri.

manifestus: brought to light, especially of crimes, may be transferred from judicial language in ii. 309: manifesta fides; iii. 375.
7. From literary activities are transferred several metaphors:

**condo:** to put together, to compose a book; transferred: x, 35; nova condere fata; cf. vi, 798: aurea condet Saecula.

**evolve:** to unroll, read a book; transferred: ix, 528: ingentes oras (i.e. the margins) evolvit belli.

**explice:** also to unfold, uncoil a book; perhaps the picture in ii, 362: cladem... funera sando Explicit.

**imponere finem:** to impose an end; esp. of ending a book: e.g. Quint. ix, 4, 16: finem imponere volumini; transferred: in the Aeneid: ii, 619: finem... imponere labori; cf. iv, 699, v, 463.

**inscribe:** to write on, inscribe: of a spear in the dust: i, 478: versae pulvis inscribitur hastae.


8. From mercantile language a few metaphors are derived:

**commerciun:** trade, traffic, applied to war, x, 532: Belli commercia Turnus Sustulit.

**duce:** in merc. lang. to calculate, compute: transferred: vi, 690: sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum; x, 669: me criminis dignum Duxisti.

**recenseo:** to reckon, compute: transferred: vi, 682: omnemque suorum Forte recensebat numerum (Anchises).

9. A large number of metaphors are borrowed from military life;

**scies:** perhaps here belong: the uses of this word, properly denoting the sharp edge of a sword, an implement of war: applied to the line of battle conceived as the edge of a sharp sword:

vii, 42, 296, 531, 643, 673, 695, 703, 796, viii, 504, 540, 561, ix, 27, 42 and often; of the glance of the eyes: vi, 206, iv, 643,
of a long line of fire: x, 408.

sequus: plain, level, even; but from the fact that a level
plain was more favorable for military operations: favorable:
iv, 372; coulis aspiciens acquis; vi, 129; ix, 209, 234, x,
460, and often. Also inequa in the sense of unfavorable: iv,
528, xi, 257, iii, 17, x, 580, 889.

agger: a rampart: applied to the Alps, ramparts of Italy, as
it were: vi, 830;

aggero: to form an agger: but transferred, to pile up; applied
abstractly: iv, 197: aggerat iras; xi, 342.

armor: to arm: in striking use: x, 398: mixtus dolor et pudor
armat in hostes: ix, 573: ferrunque armare veneno.

auspicium: in iv, 340-41: Ne si fata meis paterentur ducere
vitam Auspiciis; an imperator, since he took the auspices, was
said to act suis auspiciis; hence the language here. Cf. Pap.,
and Haigh ad h.i.

bellum: war; applied to love: xi, 736: non in Venerem ægnes
nocturnaque bella.

capio: to take, capture; in i, 673: capere...dolis Regina is
borrowed from military language; cf. cingere flamma, ib.
castra: camp; applied to the hive of bees: xii, 589; the
phrase movere castra: to break camp, is found in iii, 519 of
moving a settlement.

cingere aggere: to gird with a rampart, is found applied to the
wind heaping sand around ships: i, 112: (Tres Eurus) aggere
cingit harenas.

unciingere armis: to gird oneself with arms is found simply to
prepare oneself: vi, 184.
circumsta: to surround; of horror, conceived as an enemy:
ii, 559: me...sevus circumstetit horre; iv, 561, x, 905 of
other abstract objects.
conicio: to hurl, properly of weapons: applied to the eyes:
xii, 483: oculos...coniciet in hostem.
consista: to halt, make a stand, in military usage: transferred:
i, 643: consistere mentem Passus amor.
contend: to bend, stretch of a bow: but from the tenseness, of
any striving action: i, 156: Aeneadas quae proxima litora curru
Contendunt petere; cf. iv, 108, v, 291, 634. Probably also
from a stretched bow is the use of intende: ii, 1: omnes inten-
tique ora tenebant; cf. v, 137, vii, 251, xii, 380; note the use
of intente: in the sense of to aim as of a bow: i, 91: pra-
semetemque viris intentant omnia mortem.
delict: to dislodge, of an enemy; applied to hunting: iv, 158:
saxi detectae vertice capras.
debellator: properly, of a warrior; applied to a hunter: vii,
651; debellator ferarum.
depone: to lay aside, especially of arms; applied to abstrac
t objects: (ii, 76: deposita formidine,) iii, 612, and often.
fuga: flight: dare fugam: to put to flight, transferred: xii,
367: fugam sant nudila casio; the use of fugio, to avoid, is
from its military sense, to flee: cf. iii, 459: fugias...laborem;
ix, 203; note the use of refugio: ii, 15: animus...luctuque refugit.
fug: to put to flight: i, 143: collectas . fugat nubes: iii,
521: stellis...fugatis; cf. v, 42, x, 257, vi, 313.
hastile: the shaft of a spear: applied to the branches of a tree: iii, 23, 37.

insequor: to follow, especially to pursue; said of continuing an action involving struggle against something: iii, 32: Isantum convellere vimen Insequor.

insidiae: properly ambush in the concrete sense; transferred to mean treachery: i, 754: isidiae Danaum; cf. ii, 36; 65,310, 195, vi,399.

interludio: to cut off, blockade: transferred from the military sphere: ii, iii: saepe illos aspera ponti Interclusit hiems.

invade: to go, come into; to attack; said of speech: iv, 265: Continuo invadit: (of Mercury addressing Aeneas.)

lenta: properly to bend a bow: but applied to rowing: iii, 384.

movere arma: to begin a battle: applied to a lion, attacking hunters: xii, 6: Tum demum movet arma leo.

occupo: to seize, take possession of, in military sense: transferred: iii, 294: fama occupat aures; cf. iv, 399, vii,446, xi, 424.

pello: to drive, in military language, to repulse, drive out: of pain as an enmy: vi, 382: pulsa.../corde dolor tristi.

popilo: to ravage, of an army; applied to ants seeking food: iv, 403.

praeda: booty, of an army; applied to the food obtained by ants: iv, 404.

praemium: profit derived from booty; applied to the joys of love: iv, 33: praemia Veneris.
puneo: properly, to fight; applied to resisting love as though it were an enemy: iv, 58; placitum etiam pugnabia amori; also of resisting: xi, 600.

rapis: to plunder, ravage a country, of an army: transferred: vi, 8: pars dense ferarum Tecta rapit silvas.

telum: weapon: applied to the lightning, the weapon of Jupiter: i, 665, vi, 592, ix, 496.

torquae: to twist, hurl a weapon: applied to Jupiter causing a storm: ix, 671: cum Jupiter horridus Austria Torquet aequosam hiemem; note the use in xii, 280; cuncta tuo qui bella, pater, sub immine torques.

vestator: properly, a desolator of inhabitants: applied to a huntsman: ix, 773.

vertæ: to turn: in i, 391: versis Aquilonibus, the picture is of a rout.

vinco: to conquer, properly of an army or a contestant: transferred: i, 727: noedam flammis funalia vincunt; note the military idea here: iv, 95: una dolo divum si feminæ victa ducorum est; for further uses of vinco, cf: vi, 823, vii, 440, xi, 160; and evinco, similarly: ii, 497, 630, iv, 474, 548.

vulnus: a wound, said of the cuts of an axe in a tree: ii, 630; of the effect of love: iv, 2, 67; cf. xii, 160. Note the use of saecius, wounded, in iv, 1, of the effect of love.

We may note, too, the military imagery that is sustained in 1, 184-193, where Aeneas’ encounter with the deer is described. The picture of a battle is found in these words: agmen, 185, constitit, 187, ductores, 189, sternit, 190, vulgus, 190, turbam 191, victor, 192.
10. From navigation and sealife, several metaphorical conceptions arise:

affligo: to strike against, but especially of a shipwreck; transferred: i, 452; afflicitus rebus; ii, 92: afflicitus vitam...trahebam.

considere: to sink; the picture in xi, 350: consedisse urbem luctu is perhaps of a sunken ship; cf. ii, 624, ix, 145: considere in ignes.

encore: to swim; applied to flying: vi, 19; cf. the use of nate, v, 856, and trans: iv, 245, x, 265, also in transferred uses.

factura: properly, a throwing overboard, hence a loss: ii, 646: factura sepulcri.

oneras: to laden, freight: transferred, to load anything: iv, 549; malis (me) oneras; cf. ix, 24, x, 866, 558, xi, 212.

portus: a harbor; of a haven of rest: vii, 598.

ramigium: a rowing; applied to flying: i, 301, vi, 19.

rector: a pilot, guide; of Jupiter: viii, 572; et divum tu maxime rectore/Juppiter; cf. ix, 173.

secundus: following, and from the fact that a following breeze is a favorable one: favorable; so used in iii, 529, iv, 45, ii, 617, v, 491, viii, 90; x, 21, 866, xi, 899.

11. From religious terms:

bacchae: to celebrate the festival of Bacchus; hence, to rave, be frenzied; so used: iv, 301, 666; vi, 78, x, 41.

dirus: from augury, ill-omened, hence fearful; so, ii, 261, 519, iii, 211, 256, 286, 255, 262, 593, 715, vi, 373, 721 and often.
laevus: in Greek augury, unfavorable; and so, transferred from augury: ii, 54, x, 275; in Roman augury, favorable; cf. the literal uses: ii, 695, ix, 631; also dexter, favorable, in Greek augury; beyond the sphere of augury: ii, 368, iv, 294, 579, viii, 302.

lustros: properly to purify by means of a propitiatory rite: from the fact that the priest encircled the altar with those who were being purified: to encircle, encompass; in various uses: i, 453, 577, 608, ii, 528, 564, 754, iii, 377, and often.
macta: properly, to sacrifice; transferred, to slaughter: ii, 667, ix, 641, in the sense of be increased: macte nova virtute.

13. From sculpture are derived a few metaphorical conceptions:

finge: properly, to mold, as of clay: transferred: ii, 107, iii, 16, iv, 148, 168, 358, vi, 80, vii, 438, viii, 42, 565, 634, xi, 384, 408; especially striking are the uses in ii, 79-80; Si miserum fortuna Sinonem finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque impensa finget. Also, fitor: potter, molder; transferred to Ulysses, fandi fitor: ix, 602.
imponere manum: to put the finishing touches to a piece of art, especially sculpture; transferred: vii, 573: Nec minus .. extremum Saturnia bello Imponit regina manum.
imago: properly, an image; transferred to the abstract: vi, 405; Si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago: cf. ix, 294, x, 824, xii, 560, 665, viii, 730.

13. From various processes and activities not elsewhere classified arise these metaphorical expressions:

a) from the care of the body:
crispo: to curl, crimp, properly of the hair; transferred to
brandishing a spear: i, 313; ii, 165.

cinere: to shave, scrape: transferred to navigation: to skirt a coast: iii, 700; projecta saxa Pachyni Radimus; cf. v, 170, vii, 19; of the flight of a bird: v, 217; mox aere lapsa quies Radit iter liquidum.

tondo: to shear, clip, shave: transferred: i, 702; of napkins: tonsis...villis; of horses, grazing: iii, 538; vidi Tondentes (equos) campum; otherwise: v, 774; tonsae...pilae; vi, 598; immortale iscur tondens (vultur); vii, 28; in lente luctantur marmore tonsae; cf. too the application of intonsus, unshorn, to the foliage of an oak: ix 681.

b) from various activities involving the use of an instrument:

emeter: properly to measure: but, simply of traverse: xi, 244; iter emensi; also permeter: iii, 157; permensi...aequor; remeter: ii, 183; pelagoque remenso; iii, 143.

figo: to fix, fasten, nail: transferred, i, 687; oscula dulcia figet; ii, 490; ii, 650; (Anchises) fixus...manebat; iii, 250; haec mea figite diēta, x, 104; iv, 15; si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sēderet; vi, 469; fixos oculos, cf. xi, 507, xii, 70; vii, 291; stetitque Mori fixa dolore; also defigo, to fasten in: especially of the eyes—fastened on something: i, 226, i, 495, vi, 156, vii, 249, viii, 520; infigo, to fasten in: tropically: iv, 4; infixi pectore vulgus.

excide: to cut off, hew out: applied to the destruction of Troy: ii, 637; excisa...Troia.

expendo: to weigh out money, especially, and because money was involved in the payment of fines, etc: to pay punishments: so: ii, 229; vi, 740; x, 669, xi, 258; xii, 21: expendere casus.
Also rependo; to weigh back; i, 239; fatis contraria fata rependens; ii, 163; si magna rependam (repay greatly).

modus: properly, measure; hence, a limit; iv, 98; Sed quis erit modus (of quarreling); vii, 169, x, 502, xii, 157.

radio: to furnish with spokes: of the moon: viii, 23; radiantis luna; ib, 616; arma...radiantia. Also radius, spoke, of the sun's beams: iv, 119, v, 65, vii, 25, 142, viii, 195, ix, 374.

seco: properly, to cut, with some sharp instrument; but of going through the air or the sea; iv, 257; ventosque secabat (Mercurius); v, 2; Aeneas iam classe..../..fluctusque atros Aquilone secabat; cf, v, 218, 595, viii, 96, ix, 103, x, 214, 222, 687; of Iris, cutting an arc: v, 658, ix, 15; vi, 899: ille viam secat; cf, x, 765: viam scindens; of a river, dividing the fields: pingua culta secantem, vii, 65; cf, vii, 717; x, 107: quam quisque secat spem; add x, 440, xii, 268.

tempero: to divide or portion duly; transferred, to control: i, 57, 146.

tero: to rub, grind, bruise; of passing time: iv, 271, ix, 609.
tundo: to strike, beat, thump; transferred, iv, 448; Assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros Tunditur; also, obtundo, in the sense of to dull: i, 567; obtusa...pectore.

verbero: to lash, scourge; transferred: iii, 425; sidera verberat unda; in other transferred uses: v, 377, ix, 669, x, 208, 893, xi, 756; and dierverbero: v, 503: (sagitta) dierverbat auras; cf, vi, 294, ix, 411.

c) Not otherwise classified is the use of corona; garland, wreath, crown, of a group of men surrounding a camp: ix, 508, 551, x, 122, xi, 475, xii, 744.
drates: a wicker-work, hurdle: of the ribs of the body: xii, 508.

10. Here is classified the frequent conception of time as a circle or a wheel:
The full picture is seen in vi, 745: ubi milia rotam volvere per annos; other instances where the picture may be seen are ix, 108, in the use of comple: iii, 493, iv, 652, in the use of perago: i, 270, in the use of impleo: i, 75, v, 46, vii, 777, x, 53, xi, 569 in the use of exig: orbis, i, 869; in the use of volva: i, 2, 22, 269, ix, 7.

14: Two metaphors otherwise unnoticed are these:
i, 573: Troiae patriae communis Errinys, said of Helen; and:
xii, 891: verte omnes tete in facieè, borrowed from the changes of Proteus.

N.B.: to sa:to, p. 30, add: exsato: vii, 298: odius ex-
saturata quievi; and exsaturabilis: v, 761: exsaturabile pectus.
Under the activities associated with domestic life: 4, p. 40 under a) clothing: add: exu: properly to strip off, of clothing: transmitted, iv, 319: exue mentam; and, a metaphor drawn from shaking out a garment: vii, 338: fecundum concute pectus.
Part Two

The metaphors presented here are chiefly instances of a transfer from a concrete to an abstract usage, though the other heads of the classification offered by Wilson (p. 4. above) are occasionally called on. Since the number of metaphors is necessarily large, the great mass is presented by references to book and line. Also, where a verb and its compounds are found, these are listed under the simple verb.

A. Abstract to abstract:

*insanus*: insane, mad, is found applied to abstract qualities:

*ii, 343*: insano . . amore; cf. ib. 776, *vi, 135, ix, 760; ve-

*sanus*: similarly: *ix, 340, x, 724.*

B. Abstract to concrete:

*decus*: grace, glory: applied to a person: *xi, 508; decus Italiae-

*virgo (Camilla); xii, 148; viii, 301.*

C. Concrete to concrete:

A few nouns are found transferred in this regard:

*latro*: robber; said of a hunter: *xii, 7.*

*molea*: mass: said of a group of people: *xii, 575; dense ad muros

*mole feruntur.*

*nectar*: properly the drink of the gods; of honey: *i, 433.*

Likewise a few verbs:

*corripere viam*: a striking expression for speeding on a journey;

probably equivalent to the viam vorare of Catullus (25,7: cited

by Braumüller, op. cit. p. 294): *i, 418, v, 148, 316, vi, 634

*quatio*: to shake, but transferred, in a larger sense: *ix, 608;

*quatere oppida bello.*
rapiō: to seize; in a striking use: i, 176; repuitque in
fomē flammam.

D. Concrete to abstract:

A few nouns not noticed in connection with the verbs below
are presented here:

error: wandering; in the abstract sense: ii, 48, 418.

finis: a boundary, limit, border; in the sense of 'end, abstract:
i, 241, iii, 145, 718, iv, 639, ., 384, 463, vi, 76, vii,
118, and often.

iter: a way, going, journey: transferred: ii, 392; iter salutis.

locus: place; in the concrete sense: transferred to the abstract:
ii, 322: quo rēs summa locō, Panthym; iv, 319, vii, 333; ix,
220, 723, xi, 180.

mōles: mass; in the abstract sense: i, 33; Tantae molis erat
Romanam condere gēntem.

ora: the extremity, edge of a thing: of life: vii, 660: sub-
luminis...orae.

situs: rust; in the abstract, neglect: vii, 440, 452.

spatium: space; iv, 433: tempus inane pete, requiem spatiumque
furori.

viae, way, highway: but often, in the abstract sense: iii, 395:
 fate viam inventiō; vi, 96, 796, x, 113; 49, xi, 123; x, 680,
364, 379, xii, 405, 626, 913.

vinculum: chain, bonds: of marriage: iv, 16. Of restraints, vii,
203, xii, 50.
A large class of verbs show instances of transfer from concrete to abstract usage:

esse: to make one thing equal to another; ii, 562: lacrimis acquare laboraes; v, 419, vi, 474, 785, viii, 100, ix, 338, xi, 125.

age: originally to drive, of cattle; transferred with its compounds, in many ways: i, 574: Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur; note also: ii, 128, iii, 5, iv, 483, v, 659, 793, vii, 42, 240, 393, ix, 761, x, 63, 73, xii, 101; adisci: vi, 696, vii, 113, ix, 601; aego: iii, 56, iv, 412, x, 63, xii, 237; exisc: i, 309, vi, 657; perago: vi, 105.

cade: to fall because of weight: transferred: i, 154: Sic cunctus pelagi secidit fragor; ii, 575, iii, 2, 260, ix, 283; concido: xi, 245; excido: i, 28, ii, 653, ix, 113, vi, 686.

causus: a few adjectives are included in this list: blind, having no light: transferred: i, 349: auri causus amore; ii, 357, 244, 335, ix, 518, xii, 591, 617.

(saudo: to take): excipio: i, 276, iii, 318, iv, 114, ix, 54, 256.

(surse: to run): percurro: vi, 627: poenarum percurrere nomina; recurso: i, 663: sub nocem cura recursat; iv, 3; xii, 802.

celer: swift: of the mind: iv, 285, viii, 20; also xii, 507, 859.

cico: to put in motion: transferred: i, 541, v, 674, ix, 766; vi, 829.

decendo: to descend: v, 753: precas descendere in omnes.


discerno: to separate: transferred: xii, 898: limes agro positus litem ut discernerat arvis; and discrimen: an intervening space: i, 204; per tot discrimina rerum; iii, 685, ix, 143, x, 611; i, 574.
divorcar: to tear apart; ix, 515: euras omnia disserrunt.

divide: to divide, part; iv, 235, viii, 20: animus...dividit.

do: to give; addo: ii, 462: vim...addere victis; v, 649, vii, 451, viii, 501, ix, 184, 713, x, 263: condito: iii, 303: condita
monte teneto; recendo: v, 392; dico: viii, 152: tua terris
didita fama; vii, 144.

duce: to lead; ii, 641, iii, 515, iv, 340: euncere vita: iv, 468,
560, vi, 834, 559, viii, 55, ix, 166, x, 192: diduce: v, 720: in
curas animo diducitur sanctus; produco: ii, 687: vitam.

duo: to take; duno: ii, 773: euras his demere dictis; iii, 135,
viii, 55; dicere: iv, 467; praec. v, 191.
da: to go; iv, 415: ire in lacrimas; ambiat: iv, 263; regiam
ambire furentem; vii, 333.

decipio: to shake out; vii, 299: patria excussos; xii, 158.

decipere: to fill; i, 713: expleri mentem nasciit; ii, 536, viii,
263, 619; vii, 766; implico: i, 716: implevit...amorosam: iii, 434,
vii, 475.

duro: to bear, carry; viii, 256: non tuli alcides amissis; ix,
623, xii, 335, and often; suadere: iv, 371: quae quibus ante-
feram; suareda: vii, 316; affero: xi, 718; parcem: iii, 323,
554, iv, 420, v, 617, ix, 269, xii, 177.

divino: to strengthen; ii, 691: hae eam firma; iii, 611, viii,
75, ix, 738, xi, 333, xii, 183, 212.

flecto: to bend; xii, 558: muscat rex...Latinus/...quae seae ad
foedera flectat; reflecto; ii, 741; animus...reflexi: x, 632.
frango: to break: ii, 13; fracti bello (ductores Danaum); ii, 170, iii, 53, 554; vii, 594; infringere: v, 784, vii, 332, ix, 499, xii, 1.
furor: to steal: v, 845; Ponē caput fessosque oculos furare labori.
haerere: to cling: iv, 4; haerent infixi pectore vultus.
(iaco): iacto: to throw out, cast, hurl: i, 102; Tala (dicta) iactanti Aeneas; cf. ii, 568, 768, ix, 621, x, 322; also i, 140; se iacet.../Asclus; cf. xii, 377; ix, 154, xii, 323, i, 227; tales iactantem (Jovem) pectore curas; x, 95. And also deicio: iii, 326 Deiecit vultum, x, 558, vi, 862, vii, 338; dislice compositam pacem; obicio: vii, 480; obiecto: ii, 751; proicio: vi, 456; subicio: iii, 314, xii, 66.
incumbere: to fall upon, recline: ii, 653; fato...urgenti incumbere; ix, 791; succumbere: iv, 19.
incluabilis: from which one cannot extricate himself: ii, 524, tempus; viii, 334; fatum.
 ingrave: to weigh down: xi, 220; ingravat haec saevus Drances.
insineuere: to put in the bosom: ii, 229; per pectora... Insinuat pavor.
insistere: to set foot upon: iv, 533; Sic insistit acsumque corde volutans; xii, 47.
labo: to totter, be ready to fall: iv, 22; animum...labantem; xii, 223; labes: a fall; ii, 97; hinc mini prima mali labes; labefaciō: iv, 395; magnō animum labefactus amore; viii, 390.
labor: to move gently: iv, 323; lustris labentibus, ii, 14, iv, 77.
iv, 318; labentis domus; (xii, 59; domus inclinata)
lasso: to hurt by staking: i, ii, 163; numine lasso; xii, 496.

lasso: to gather, bring together, collect; in a striking use: vi, 755; tumulum capit, unde games long opinis posset Adversus legere.

laxo: to lighten, lift up, raise, elevate: i, 330; labores; ii, 452, iii, 56, iv, 538, vii, 571, viii, 599.

macta: to stain, spot: x, 851; tum mactavi crimine noxen.

miscere: to mix, mingle: ii, 298; Diverse interea miscentur scenae luctu, ib., 487, iv, 160; x, 398, 742, 871, xii, 617, 714, 667; permiscere: vii, 548.

mittit: to send: i, 205; masstum..timorem mittite; v, 236, 545; missa certamine: ix, 665, mittito: xi, 409; dimittite: i, 288, iii, 330, xii, 699; dimittit: xi, 706; dimittito: iv, 488, ix, 719, x, 40; transmitte: iii, 529.

moveo: to move, stir: i, 282; volvens fatorum arcana movebo; cf. vii, 45, 641, x, 163; i, 714; pariter puero donisque moveatur; cf. iv, 170, 272, 476, vi, 517, 393, 405, 470, 615, vii, 528, viii, 371, x, 42, xi, 408; ii, 96; verbis odia aspera movi; iii, 34; multa movens animo, v, 609, x, 690; also motus: xii, 217; varie misceri pectora motu; commoveo: i, 126, 360; amoveo: vi, 388; immoveo: iv, 15, 449, vii, 514, i, 297.

mulso: to stroke, to touch: i, 65; mulcere..fluctus; iib, 158, 197, v, 464, vii, 54, 785; permulso: v, 816.

mute: to move: v, 702; euras Matabat versans.

obnitor: to strive against: iv, 352; obnixus curam sub corde premebat; x, 359.
pando: to open: iii, 179; remque ordine pando; cf. ib. 252, 479, vi, 267, 723.
patasco: to lie open: ii, 290: Dantum...patascunt insidiae.
plelo: to drive, beat, strike, push: v, 393: pulsae(gloria) mutu; ib, 412: pelle timores, cf. ii, 784: lacrimas; impello: ii, 520, iv, 23, 614 (repello)
pende: to hang down: iv, 79; pendet ...narrantis ab ore; ib. 85, vi, 161;

(pono: to hang); suspendo: ii, 729: sonus excitat omnis / (ae)
suspensum; iii, 372, iv, 6, v, 525, vi, 722.
pollue: to soil, defile: iii, 61: hospitium; v, 6; amor; vii, 467: pax.
pono: to place, put: ii, 676: spem ponis in armis; xi, 309, 556;
compono, i, 374, iv, 541; impono: vi, 552; ponero: i, 26.
prefecep: headlong: iv, 865: Non fugis hinc praeceps; ix, 665:
prefecep: animi... praecepitare: iv, 565, ii, 9, 317, viii, 443, ix, 665, xi, 5, 617, xii, 699.
preno: to press: i, 54: (ventos) imperio premit; cf. ib, 285, vii, 737, x, 54; i, 209: premit altum corde dolorum; iii, 47, iv, 532, x, 465; and i, 324, viii, 249, ix, 793, vi, 531, 827, vii, 103, vi, 155, vii, 119, ix, 324; vii, 568, viii, 647, x, 78, 375, xi, 402, xii, 522; comprimo: viii, 184, v, 802,
pulso: to beat: v, 158: exsultantissque haurit Corda pavor pul-
sans.
ranio: to snatch: iv, 286: (animus) in partesque rapit varios; x, 343; arrripio: iii, 477: hanc (Asoniae tellurem) arripe velis; ix, 15, xi, 531, 459; arrripio: xi, 583; arripio: i, 88, ii, 619, 726, v, 342, 690, viii, 254, ix, 101
**rego:** to guide, keep straight: i, 153: ille regit dictis animos; vi, 851, iv, 230, xii, 405; and often: arrigo: to set up: i, 579: animum arrecti dictis; v, 158, 643, xi, 452, xii, 251, 731.

**relinquo:** to leave: v, 517: (columba reliquit in astra Aetheris.

**renovo:** to renew: ii, 3: iubes renovare dolorem, ib, 750.

**rumpo:** to break; frequently used with the idea of breaking the bonds (fig.) of something: ii, 129: composite rumpit vocem, iii, 248, iv, 292, 553, 569, vii, 458, viii, 540, vi, 813, 882, xii, 110, ix, 13, x, 64, xi, 372, xii, 30, 202, 527, 582, 699; abrumpo: iii, 55, iv, 631, 388, viii, 579, ix, 497.

**ruc:** to rush: ii, 290 ruit alto a culmine Troia; ib, 353; abrue: ii, 5, xi, 279; obrue: ii, 411; ruina: a rushing down, a falling mass; fig., ruin:i, 238, 647, iii, 476, xi, 310, 613, xii, 610.

**scindo:** to cut, tear, or rend: ii, 39: scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus; viii, 142.

**spargo:** to scatter: ii, 98: voces; dispargo: xi, 617, 795.

**secludo:** to shut off: i, 562: secludite curas;

**sollicito:** to put in violent motion: iv, 580; ea cura quietos Sollicitat; x, 612, xi, 254, ix, 69; sollicitus: iii, 399.

**stringo:** to bind tight: ix, 294: animum patriae stringit pietatis image.

**solvo:** to loosen: i, 463; solve metus; i, 562, v, 420, ix, 90, i, 92, xii, 951: solvuntur frigore membra; ii, 28, iv, 55, 703, 479, 487, 530, v, 856, ix, 189, 236, x, 111, 91, xii, 867, often.
resolve: ii, 157, iii, 457, iv, 27, vi, 29.

Steat: to stand: i, 646: omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis; ii, 750, xii, 678; (i, 660: sedat hae animo, iv, 15, vii, 568, 611, xi, 551); vii, 553: stant bello causae; insta: i, 504: instans operi regnisque futuris; viii, 434, ix, 171, 350, 441, x, 453, 657, xi, 872, xii, 735, xii, 897; abst: iv, 91; perste: v, 812.


Surgo: to rise: assurgo: x, 95: nunc sera querelas Haud iustiae assurgis: xii, 494.

Tange: to touch: i, 462: mentem mortaliam tangunt; iv, 551.


Tender: to stretch, extend: in the sense of plan, aim to be: i, 13; i, 410: gressumque ad mcenia tendit, i, 656, and often; in the sense of strive: ii, 220, v, 27, 155; xii, 553, 938.

Exsto: x, 468: femam; xii, 909: cursus.

Teneto: to hold: i, 675: magno Aeneae mecum teneatur amore; ii, 159, iii, 468, 233, 567, iv, 90, 461, ix, 577; sustineo: x, 810; 609, xi, 224, xii, 662 (sustento).

Tolle: to lift up, elevate: ii, 222: clamores ...ad sidera tollit; of, ix, 567, xi, 37, 455, 622, 745, 676, xii, 462; vi, 876, ix, 127, 637, x, 250, 262, 278; .. 144; attolle: ii, 381, xii, 4.

Extolle: xi, 481.
traha: to draw, drag: i, 371: inquae trahens a pectoré vocem; iv, 748: noctem sermonem traheat, cf. ii, 22, iii, 647; iv, 101: ardet amens Dido traxitque per ossa furorem; iv, 701, v, 709, 315, viii, 511; x, 388; tractabilis: iv, 53: non tractabile caelum; ib, 439; retracto: xi, c11, 889.


urgeo: to drive, press, push: ii, 653: fato urgenti, ix, 73, 489, x, 483, 745, 869 xi, 587; xii, 309

vac: to be empty; transferred in the sense of to have leisure: i, 373, x, 625, xi, 179.

verte: to turn: i, 237: quae te, genitor, sententia vertit, ib, 260; i, 671, iii, 146, 376, v, 23, 626, vi, 533, vii, 407, x, 529, xii, 915; adverto: ii, 712, iv, 116, v, 304, vii, 50, viii, 440; avertto: iii, 265, iv, 394, 547; averse: i, 488, ii, 170, xii, 647; converto: ii, 73, xii, 800; avert: iii, i, 603, 571, 746; verso: i, 657: Cytherea ..artes,, pectore versat..i, 63, iv, 286, 563, 630, vii, 81, v, 702, xi, 551, 704.

volva: to turn, revolve: i, 505: Aeneas per noctem plurima volvens; iii, 102, 376, vii, 254, ix, 36, xii, 631; revolve: x, 61, ii, 101, ix, 591; volvate: i, 50 , iv, 533, vi, 157, 185, x, 158, xii, 843.

N.B. Add (habeo: to have, hold) : adhibeo: xi, 315: animos adhibe:; cohabeo; xii, 314: cohibe iras.
Chapter Three - Conclusion

The Stylistic Effect of the Use of the Metaphor

In the preceding chapter it has been shown that Vergil's use of the metaphor - that "häufigsten und schönsten Tropus" - was of the widest extent. The varied activities and phases of Nature and Man have lent to the poet the material with which to create an effective expression of thought. Natural forces, the movements of the air, water, and fire have contributed heavily to the pictorial quality of Vergil's speech; physical properties of natural objects are found to have been widely employed in the description of moral qualities and abstract objects; and finally, in the province of Nature, animal and plant life, the vital processes of life itself have proved to be for the poet fertile sources of striking modes of expression. In the sphere of human affairs, we find human anatomy to have been a rich mine for metaphorical speech, especially in the description of natural objects, such as mountains, trees, and the sea. Agriculture, architecture, domestic life, military and sea life are among the activities of man into which Vergil delved for precise diction. Trade, jurisdiction, sculpture, literary composition, entertainment, and other varied pursuits of civilization afforded likewise many metaphors. In short, we may conclude with safety that Vergil did indeed find himself "ransacking all the provinces of the animate and inanimate world" in his effort to be precise and to

decorate his speech, though this wide search led Braumuller to conclude that Vergil had perhaps been led astray by the rule of Aristotle, "Δείξοι μεταφύειν — ἀπὸ οἴκειων καὶ μὴ φανερῶν."

The importance of the metaphor as an element in style has been noticed in the introductory chapter (p.2); as to its particular stylistic effect, the general opinion of the ancients was that it had most merit when it brought to light a resemblance between two objects in a pleasing manner, when the poet, as it were, served to lead men's minds in delightful channels of learning. The chief effect, then, rests in the pictorial quality of the resemblance noted, in the pleasure with which the mind perceives the relation of objects graphically placed before it. It should be noted that in a specific instance the effect of a metaphor is considerably influenced by its originality; it has not fallen within the scope of this paper to investigate the originality of Vergil's metaphors, though we may quote a pertinent remark from the conclusion of Preuss' study, "Das Haupt-Verdienst Vergils .. ist die Ausbildung der lateinischen Dichtersprache, die dasgebend für alle späteren Dichter geliehen ist, dieser Verdienst aber zeigt sich nicht zum wenigsten grade in Vergils metaphorischer Kunst".

26. ibid. p. 25.
30. Preuss, op. cit. p. 29.
The metaphor, as we have noted in the quotation of Quintilian above (p.2), was thought to be effective in all classes of composition. One of the most sensible of ancient critics, Longinus, remarks, also: "Nec igitur Pauli, nec Francisci, nec lacernae. Sed ut in loco exemplum, (Taís metáforais) kairóu toípoi. 

Preuss has shown in his study that Vergil displays his metaphorical art most often in the depiction of emotion. It is significant that in the story of the love affair of Dido and Aeneas, Vergil uses the verb, "amo", no more than six times, choosing rather to depict the emotion metaphorically. The picture used most often is that of fire; in i, 657 sqq., Venus advises Cupid of her plans to cause Dido to fall in love with Aeneas, expressing her intentions thus, v. 673-4: Quocirca capere ante dolis et cingere flamme Reginam meditor; the same picture occurs ib. 683, 713, iv, 2, 23, 54, 66, and 101. Love is also a poison: Cupid is told how he must proceed (vv. 683 sqq., bk. i) to the banquet at the palace, that, says Venus, addressing him, "occultum inspire ignem fallasque venenum." (v. 683). The emotion, too, is a disease, as we note in v. 712: pasti devota (sc. Phoenissa) futuras, and in iv, 90. In iv, 2, love is a wound which lives: vulnus (sc. regina) alit venis; ib. 67: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus. The effect of the fire of love is as that of eating, devouring the body: iv, 67: Est molles flamma medullas. Unrequited love is conceived as being a yoke to which one must submit: iv, 414: supplex animos summittere (sc. Dido cogitatur)

32. Longinus, op. cit. xxxii, 6.
33. Viz. iv, 101, 221, 296, 370, 479, 520.
The effect of the metaphor may perhaps best be seen in passages in which Vergil has consciously introduced the figure with the apparent intent of securing heightened force of expression. Though we may be sure that so careful a poet as Vergil weighed each word, it is nevertheless evident that certain metaphors stand out in so striking a way that the reader feels the poet to have employed the picture with a high degree of consciousness. Such an effect may be noted in vi, 686, sqq. The Sibyl is relating to Aeneas the types of wrong-doers confined in Tartarus. "Hic quibus invisis frater, dum vita mensum, Pulsatueve parum, et fraus innexa clienti, aut qui divitiis soli incubuerunt reportis, etc." The picture of the miserly as brooding alone over their wealth is used with telling effect. The use of the metaphor causes this particular type of wrong-doer to catch our attention more than the others. Again, in vii, 331 sqq. Juno is spurring Allecto to incite war between the Italians and the Trojans; the speech is finely wrought, and the whole is gathered up with telling force in three metaphors, vv. 338 sq.: "Fecundum concute pectus, Disiice compositam pacem, sere crimina bellii" - "Search thy fruitful bosom, scatter the agreement of peace, weave complaints that lead to war." The imagery here secures a strong and effective conclusion to a forceful speech. In the same book, vv. 222 sqq., Iliacus is stating to King Latinus the mission of the Trojans, and describes the Greek invasion of Troy thus: "Quanta per Idaeos saevis effusa Mycenis Tempesstas iterit campos...../...../ audit, etc." The picture of the
Greek forces gathering like a storm and sweeping over the plains of Troy heightens effectively the speech of Ilieneus. The imagery is continued in v. 223: "Diluvio ex illo...", showing the terrible effect which the Greek invasion and capture of Troy had made on the imagination of one of the sufferers. In xi, 833, an extremely effective metaphor is employed to describe the increasing intensity of the fighting of the combatants after the death of Camilla: "deiecta crudescit pugna Camilla..." - "the battle grows raw". A graphic metaphor is encountered in vii, 599 sq., when Latinus disavows his intention to participate in the war on the Trojans. His desertion of the control of affairs is thus put: "Nec plura locutus Saepsit se tectis rurumque reliquit habenas." A reading of the Aeneid will disclose many such passages, where the poet has consciously introduced metaphors with the result of increased stylistic effect.

To demonstrate the wide extent of Vergil's use of the metaphor in a given passage, we have chosen two passages for analysis. The first is from the opening of Book vi, vv. 1-13:

Suc fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas, et tandem Euboiais Cumarum allabitur oris.
Obverterunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves et litera curvas praestexunt puppes.
Iuvenum manus emicat ardens 5 litus in Hesperium; quaerit pars semina flammas abstrusa in venas silicis, pars densa ferarum tecta rapit silvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.
At pius Aeneas eross; quibus altus Apollo praesidet, horrendaque presul secreta. Sibyliae 10 antrum immans petit, magnum cui mentemque animumque Delius inspirat vates aperiitque futura.
Tam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta.
1. *classique immittit habenas*: the fleet is compared to a team of horses; the reins are loosened on the last lap of the long voyage to Italy; a chariot-race is suggested; the desired goal is near at hand; 2. *allabitur*: the metaphor is not sustained; the verb is properly of a smooth, gliding motion such as ships may well have; 3. *dente tenaci Ancora*: the anchor is a thing which grips the bottom of the sea as though it were provided with teeth; *litora curvae Prestexunt puppes*: the ships fringe the shore as border to a coverlet; a very effective metaphor; 4. *Juvenum manus emicat ardens Litus in Hesperium*: the properties of fire, as usual, are called into service to describe eagerness and haste; but effective; 7. *in venis silicis*: human or animal anatomy is again employed for precise expression; perhaps the metaphor is more necessary than ornamental; *pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit silvas*: the forests are the "horses" of the wild beasts; the effect of *rapit* may be that the youth plundered the forests (cf. *rapiant incensa feruntque Pergamo*: 11, 374; quoted by Conington *ad h.1. Cf. id.,1b. for a discussion of the whole place); or it may refer to *lignatio*, a military operation; in either case, a military expression. 9. *altus Apollo*: the divinity of Apollo is "lofty, majestic"; though the physical significance of *altus* is probably mingled with the moral; 10. *horrændae.... Sibyllae*: the Sibyl is a personage who causes a feeling to arise which may be likened to the bristling of hair on an animal. 11. *magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates*: mente and *animus* are of the essence of air; they are breathed into the Sibyl; *aperituque futura*: the future is cloaked; Apollo strips from it its covering; it becomes bare to the eye of the Sibyl.
The second, and concluding, passage chosen for analysis from the standpoint of the stylistic effect of the metaphor is from the opening of the fourth book. Book iv is especially rich in metaphorical language, and the opening lines afford rich illustration of Vergil’s most frequent metaphor: the depiction of the effect of emotion as the picture of fire:

At regina gravi lamedum saucia cura
vulnus alit venis, et caeco carpitur igni.
Multa viir virtus animo multusque recusat
gentis honos, haerent infixi pectore vulus
verbaque, nec placidas membris dat cura quistem. 5
Postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras
umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,
cum sic unanimam alloquitur male sana sororem:
'Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent?
Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes,
10 quem sese ora ferens, quem forti pectore et armis?
Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum.
Degeneres animos timor arguit. Neu quibus ille
factatus fatis; quae bella exhausta canebat?
Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet
ne cui me vincio vellem sociare iugali,
20 postquam primus amor deceptione morte seffellit;
si non pertaesum thalami taedaque fuisset,
huic uni forsae potui succumbere culpae.
Anna, fatebor anim, miseri post fata Sychaei
conligis et sparsas fraternal caede penates,
solus hic inflexit sensus animusque labantes
impulit. Agnosco veteris vestigia flammas.

Bk. iv, vv.1-23

1. gravi....cura; the care, the anxiety, of love is as a weight; it presses upon the queen; saucia; wounded, as if by a weapon; but here and in vulnus, 2, the idea of Cupid and his arrows must be kept in mind; 2. vulnus alit venis; the wound having been established, it becomes a living thing, requiring nutrition; it preys upon the queen; she keeps it alive with her life’s blood. caeco carpitur igni; three metaphors in as many words: caeco, simple concrete to abstract; hidden; carpitur igni; love is fire, and the fire a devouring thing, which consumes the queen.
3. Multa viri virtus animo... recursat; the thought of the hero's valor is animated; it keeps running back into the queen's consciousness; 4. haerent infixi pastorum vultus... sticking fast, as though driven, nailed in are his appearance and words within her heart. 6. lustrabat lampade; the light of the sun is the torch with which Aurora lights the world. 9. me suspensam; Dido's dreams leave her with the feeling that she is hanging in mid-air. 12. nec vanus fides; the belief that the queen has in Aeneas is not a thing which will support, contain nothing; it is not empty. 14. iactatus fatig; Aeneas has been tossed, literally, on the sea, and likewise driven by the blows of fate; bellae exhausta; wars have been suffered to the full; the cup of misfortune has been drained; 16. non animo fixum immotumque sedet; Dido's purpose has a firm seat within her mind; it is hard-fast, and cannot be shaken; 16. vincit... iugali; marriage binds man and woman with the binding of a yoke; they live and work in harmony. 17. (me)decetam morte; Dido was wretchedly ensnared by the death of Syracus; she was the hunted prey of the fate which brought death to her husband; 19. suscumbere culpae; the queen would submit, bow down, yield, become the bearer of the burden of blame for her love for Aeneas. 22. inflexit sensus animusque labantem Impulit; he alone has turned her unswerving devotion from its course; he has impelled her mind to the point where it is tottering; 23. veteris vestigia flammeae; love, again, is flame; and upon the soul it leaves its mark.
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