Apuleius’
Cupid and Psyche
An Intermediate Latin Reader
Latin Text with Running Vocabulary and Commentary

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The technical aspects of the project were made possible through the invaluable advice and support of Bill Hayes, Christopher Kuo, and Daniel Meyers. The equipment and staff of Miami University’s Interactive Language Resource Center were a great help along the way. We are also indebted to the Perseus Project, especially Gregory Crane and Bridget Almas, for their technical help and resources. We also profited greatly from advice and help on the POD process from Geoffrey Steadman. All responsibility for errors, however, rests with the authors themselves.
To John:

Amo enim et effictim te...diligo aeque ut meum spiritum, necipsi Cupidini comparo. (The Golden Ass 5.6)
Introduction

The aim of this book is to make the story of “Cupid and Psyche” from Apuleius’ *The Golden Ass* accessible to intermediate students of Ancient Latin. The running vocabulary and grammatical commentary are meant to provide everything necessary to read each page so that readers can progress through the text, improving their knowledge of Latin while enjoying one of the most delightful stories from antiquity.

Apuleius’ “Cupid and Psyche” is a great text for intermediate readers. Its plot resembles familiar fairy tales such as “Beauty and the Beast” and “Cinderella,” but its literary texture is typical of the rest of the Golden Ass. The sentence structure and grammatical constructions are relatively simple, but the unusual word order and vocabulary necessitate extra attention. Readers will learn to resist the temptation to make assumptions based on word order in favor of paying attention to the endings of the Latin words, particularly nouns and adjectives. For this reason, we have been more generous than usual in providing vocabulary in the page by page glossaries.

Apuleius of Madaura

Lucius Apuleius Madaurensis (c. 125-180 CE) was born in the Roman province of Africa. He studied philosophy and rhetoric in Athens and Rome, traveled to Egypt, and was awarded a prestigious priesthood in his home province. In his Apology, he defends himself against a charge of magic made by the family of his wife, a wealthy widow who was thought to have been bewitched by Apuleius. His most famous work is the Golden Ass, from which the story of Cupid and Psyche is taken.

Apuleius’ *The Golden Ass*

Apuleius’ *The Golden Ass*, also known as *Metamorphoses*, the larger narrative in which the story of Cupid and Psyche is embedded, is an adaptation of a lost Greek text with the title *Metamorphoses*. An adaptation or epitome of this lost text survives in Greek among the works of Lucian with the name *Lucius, or The Ass*. There are some specific and general similarities between these two surviving works that make a relationship of some kind beyond a doubt (Mason 1994). Both extant works display a ribald sense of humor through an inter-
Apuleius

est in magic and sex. But whereas Lucian’s hero ends his tale with a comic conclusion befitting the rest of the story, Apuleius’ hero ends his journey with a religious transformation that mirrors his physical metamorphosis back into a man. His transformation is due to the kindness of the goddess Isis, to whom Lucius then pledges himself. After the bawdy stories throughout the entirety of the novel, this conversion comes as a surprise, especially considering the novel is narrated by Lucius recalling these events after his transformation. There is significant scholarly debate about the sincerity and the meaning of the religious ending of Apuleius’ novel, but this too large an issue to be addressed here.

The Story of Cupid and Psyche

Another difference between Lucian’s Onos and the Golden Ass is that the latter includes a number of embedded tales, told by various narrators and reported to us by Lucius as part of his adventures. The Cupid and Psyche story is by far the longest of these embedded tales. Its narrator is a drunken old hag who is the servant of a band of robbers; she tells the story to a young captive girl in order to soothe her anxieties. Our hero Lucius, at this point in the novel already changed into an ass by magic, overhears the story and is moved to tears. While ignoring this narrative context deprives the story of some of its meaning, this is the most autonomous episode in the entire novel. Even as the literary popularity of Apuleius in general has waxed and waned over the centuries, admiration for the story of Cupid and Psyche has been nearly universal. With its narrative of betrayal and redemption and a harrowing descent into the underworld, the tale of Cupid and Psyche has been viewed as a parallel to the novel as a whole, as well as an allegory for the redemption of the soul. But it has also been admired as a light-hearted fairy tale ending in marital bliss — a simple tale told to the frightened captive that fittingly includes a beautiful maiden, romance, an adventure with difficulties that must be overcome, and final redemption and acceptance into the realm of the gods.

There has been considerable discussion of the sources for the Cupid and Psyche story, with some emphasizing its folklore affinities, while others emphasize its literary qualities and allusions. There is also disagreement about whether the tale should be seen as an allegory for Lucius’ redemption at the end of the novel, or as a contrast to the novel’s conclusion. The many symbolic and mysterious elements have prompted various psychological interpretations as well as interpretations grounded in contemporary mystery religions (of which Isis worship is a prime example). These same elements have also been adduced to support a more philosophical interpretation along the lines of contemporary Platonic ideas. Excellent summaries of characteristic work along
these different lines can be found in the bibliographical survey by Schlam and Finkelpearl (2000).

The Latin Style of Apuleius

The Latin style of Apuleius can perhaps be best characterized with the term *amplificatio*. He is fond of describing ordinary things with elaborate pleonasm. Note the examples in the following selection:

4.28: \textit{Iamque proximas civitates et attiguis regiones fama pervaserat deam quam caerulum profundum pelagi peperit et ros spumantium fluctuum educavit}....

Soon the news spread through neighbouring cities and the lands beyond its borders, that the goddess herself, born from the blue depths of the sea, emerging in spray from the foaming waves....

Although Apuleius tends to avoid elaborate periodic sentences in the manner of Cicero, at times it can be easy to lose the thread of the narrative in the midst of descriptions and specifications. Rhetorical effects, such as alliteration and assonance, parallelism and rhythm, anaphora, antithesis and hyperbole abound in the story.

Here is a good example of assonance and alliteration produced by a series of elaborations (5.10):

\textit{... fomentis o ridis et pannis sordidis et foetidis cataplasmatibus manus tam delicatas istas adurens nec uxoris officiosam faciem sed medicae laboriosam personam sustinens} ....

with his odious fomentations, sordid bandages, and fetid poultices, soil ing these delicate hands of mine; nor ever am I playing the role of a normal wife, but the burdensome role of doctor ....

In addition, Apuleius is fond of using unusual words, archaisms and colloquialisms, and in using ordinary words in unusual ways, even changing the gender of nouns in a number of instances. These aspects of Apuleius’ language have been studied thoroughly by L. Callebat, who argues that Apuleius’ mannered use of vocabulary, word order and syntax is part of an effort to create a new poetic prose:

The language of the Metamorphoses affirms the primacy of the aesthetic and asserts the noble status of prose. In a world undergoing profound changes, in a cultural context marked by the deterioration of traditional genres, especially poetic genres, the promotion of literary
fantasy narrative in prose becomes sanctioned.... Beyond the formal
game, a universe is suggested where being intermixes with seeming, the
natural with the strange, where objects are not properly integrated into a
familiar reality, where there are metaphorical projections through which
language transcribes the fantastic or, in the “Tale of Psyche,” the marvel-
ous (Callebat 1993: 1662-63).

And again,

The Tale of Cupid and Psyche reveals in its many correspondences, in
its mixing of multiple registers, in the proliferation of its images, and in
its insistent search for artifice, a specific status of Art: Art living its own
life, a happy rival of the real universe. The Tale of Cupid and Psyche, a
story of love, life and art. (Callebat 2000: 54).

**Texts, Translations and Commentaries**


Ruebel, James S. *Apuleius: Metamorphoses, Book I: Text and Commentary*. Wau-
Cupid and Psyche

Critical Studies


How to use this book
The page-by-page vocabularies gloss all but the most common words. We have endeavored to make these glossaries as useful as possible without becoming fulsome, so there is a lot of repetition. Since in this story vocabulary is likely to present the biggest problem to intermediate readers, we have been more generous than is usual in such texts. Apuleius uses many words and many unfamiliar words, and often just knowing the declension of a substantive or the conjugation of a verb can be crucial. It is our assumption that having too much vocabulary is not as serious a problem as too little, so we have consistently sought to err in that direction. Words occurring frequently in the text can be found in an appendix in the back, but it is our hope that most readers will not
need to use this appendix often. For details on the format of glossing various parts of speech, see “Glossing Conventions” below.

The commentary is almost exclusively grammatical, explaining subordinate clauses, uses of cases, and idioms. A brief grammatical summary details the meaning of the technical terms used in the commentary, although most of these will be familiar to intermediate readers of Latin. A good strategy is to read a passage in Latin, check the glossary for unusual words and consult the commentary as a last resort. We have kept cultural and rhetorical information to a minimum, and it is our expectation that readers will only consult the commentary when something is troubling grammatically. There is considerable repetition in the commentary, and it is meant as a safety net rather than something to be read completely. Our work thus has a more modest aim than a traditional literary commentary: to facilitate reading, rather than studying, this Latin text.

Two excellent literary commentaries have been published on the story of Cupid and Psyche, that of E. J. Kenney (1960) and that of Zimmerman et al. (2004). Kenney publishes the text with a translation on facing pages with a separate commentary. Zimmerman et al. (like the other Groningen commentators) print each Latin sentence individually, followed by a translation and commentary on that sentence. Both commentaries contain extensive information about all aspects of the text, with copious bibliography. Our contribution has a more limited focus aimed at helping intermediate readers navigate through the text, but we have made full use of these and other resources, including the Perseus Project. An idiomatic translation by A. S. Kline can be found online at http://www.poetryintranslation.com/klineasapuleius.htm. The older Loeb edition of Gasselee, with Latin and English on facing pages, is also available online in pdf format.

The Latin text is based on L. C. Purser, Cupido et Psyche (London, 1913), which is in the public domain. It was digitized by Konrad Schroder and is posted on the Latin Library. Here and there we have corrected some errors and made minor changes in the name of readability. This is not a scholarly edition; for that one should turn to the edition of Zimmerman et al.

An Important Disclaimer:

This volume is a self-published “Print on Demand” (POD) book, and it has not been vetted or edited in the usual way by publishing professionals. There are sure to be some factual and typographical errors in the text, for which we apologize in advance. The volume is also available only through online distribu-
Cupid and Psyche

tors, since each book is printed when ordered online. However, this publishing channel and format also account for the low price of the book; and it is a simple matter to make changes when they come to our attention. For this reason, any corrections or suggestions for improvement are welcome and will be addressed as quickly as possible in future versions of the text.

Please e-mail corrections or suggestions to editor@faenumpublishing.com.

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Glossing Conventions

Adjectives of two and three terminations will be formatted thus:

- **bonus, -a, -um**
- **facilis, -e.**

Single termination adjectives will have the genitive indicated thus:

- **fallax, falacis (gen.)**

Participles will generally be glossed as a verb, but some present participles (particularly where their verbal force has been weakened) are glossed as nouns or adjectives: e.g.

- **parens, -entis, m:** “a parent”

or as a single termination adjective: e.g.,

- **patiens, entis (gen.):** “patient”

Many perfect participles and gerundives are also glossed as adjectives,

- **erectus, -a, -um:** “upright”
- **periclitabundus, -a, -um:** “testing”

Adverbs will be identified as such (**adv.**) when there is some ambiguity.

Regular infinitives are indicated by conjugation number: e.g.,

- **laudo (1)**
- **moneo (2)**

Where principal parts are predictable, as in the case of most first conjugation verbs, only the conjugation number will be given in the glossary. This format is used even in the case of unpredictable perfect forms, if the word occurring in the text is based on the present stem (present, future, imperfect tenses). Elsewhere the principal parts will be provided in their standard form.

Simple syntactical information such as “+ gen.” or “+ inf.” will often be cited in the glossary with verbs and adjectives. However, the lexical information given for most words is minimal and sometimes specific to the context. To get a broader sense of Apuleius’ peculiarities of language, it will be necessary to consult the commentaries or critical literature cited above.
Abbreviations used in the commentary

abl. – ablative
abs. – absolute
acc. – accusative
act. – active
adj. – adjective
adv. – adverb
apoc. – apocopated
appos. – apposition
attend. – attendant
circum. – circumstantial
com. – command
comp. – comparative
concess. – concessive
dat. – dative
delib. – deliberative
desc. – description
dir. – direct
f. – feminine
fut. – future
gen. – genitive
imper. – imperative
impf. – imperfect
ind. – indirect
inf. – infinitive

intrans. – intransitive
loc. – locative
m. – masculine
neut. – neuter
neg. – negative
nom. – nominative
obj. – object
part. – participle
pass. – passive
perf. – perfect
pl. – plural
plupf. – pluperfect
pr. – present
pred. – predicative
pron. – pronoun
purp. – purpose
quest. – question
resp. – respect
s. – singular
sc. – scilicet
sep. – separation
st. – statement
subj. – subjunctive
sync. – syncopated
Grammatical terms used in the commentary

The grammatical terms used in the commentary are organized below according to syntactical category with brief explanations and examples. For more detailed information, see Allen and Greenough, *New Latin Grammar* (available on Perseus) or Charles Bennett *New Latin Grammar* (available on the Latin Library).

1. Uses of Cases

**NOMINATIVE**

The nominative case is used for the subject of finite verbs and the predicate of verbs of being, seeming, etc.

**GENITIVE**

The genitive is commonly used to express a relationship between one noun and another, especially a limiting relationship. Some verbs also take the genitive as their object instead of the accusative.

Material: The genitive denotes what a thing consists of:

- flumina lactis: “rivers of milk”

Objective: The genitive can indicate the object of an action implied by a substantive:

- metus hostium, “the fear felt toward the enemy:

Partitive (genitive of the whole): The genitive indicates the whole to which a part belongs:

- quibuscumque auri vel monilium: “whatever of gold or jewels”

Possession: The genitive denotes possession, including the belonging of an object, quality, feeling, or action to a person or thing:

- viscera sororis, the heart of the sister.

Predicative: A genitive can be used with verbs of being, seeming, etc.

- sciscitari ... unde natalium: “to question whence was his parentage”

Quality (characteristic, description): The genitive is used to describe a person or thing:

- maritum incerti status: “a husband of uncertain status”
Separation: The genitive can express separation:

requiem malorum: “a respite from her evils”

Specification (respect): the genitive expresses the respect in which something is the case:

furens animi: “raging with respect to the mind”

Subjective: The genitive can indicate the subject of an action implied by a substantive:

metus hostium, “fear of the enemy” i.e. the enemy’s fear

Value: The genitive of is used with verbs of rating and buying:

parvi existimare, “to consider it of small value”

After verbs and adjectives: The genitive is used to complete the meaning of certain adjectives, such as plenus (full of) or egenus (in need of). It is also used after certain verbs, such as memini (to remember), misereror (to pity), paeniteo (to regret), metuo (to fear), etc. These will be indicated in the commentary simply as “gen. after memini”

DATIVE

The Dative case is chiefly used to indicate the person for whom an action happens or a quality exists.

Adjectives: many adjectives, such as similis (similar to) and complacitus (pleasing to), take the dative. These will be noted in the commentary simply as “dat. after similis”

Agent: the dative expresses the agent of an action with impersonal verbs.

opus expeditum approbato mihi: “let the completed work be approved by me”

Indirect Object: The recipient of the action of the verb is put in the dative case.

suae conjugi praecepta sortis enodat: “he makes clear the order of the oracular response to his own wife”

Purpose: the dative denotes the object for which something is done.

nuptiis destimatam esse: “that you had been destined for marriage”
Apuleius

Reference (advantage, interest): the dative identifies the person interested, concerned, benefited by an action.

nobis...geris: “you bear for us”

Verbs and Compound Verbs: Verbs such as credere (to believe in), suadere (persuade), etc., take the dative case, as do many intransitive verbs with a prefix, such as accedo (to come near to), obstare (to stand in the way of), etc. These will be indicated in the commentary simply as “dat. after credere”

ACCUSATIVE

The accusative case is used for the direct object of transitive verbs, for the subject of an infinitive in indirect statement and other complements of a verb, to indicate place to which, and duration of time.

Adverbial: the accusative of adjectives can be used adverbially:

simile ... fluctuat: she fluctuates similarly

Direct Object: the direct object of verbs is in the accusative case:

commeantem populi...adprecantur: “the people beseech her passing”

Duration: The accusative shows the extent of space or duration of time:

diem totum lacrimis...consumit: “she wastes in tears all day long”

Exclamation: The accusative is used in short exclamatory phrases.

beatos illos qui super gemmas et monilia calcant!: “happy are those who tread upon gems and necklaces!”

Place to Which: Used to convey the location travelled to, often with a preposition:

domus suas contendunt: “they hasten to their own homes”

Predicative: Causative verbs like facere can take a second predicative accusative.

maritum proceritas spatii fecerat alienum: “the great length of intervening space had made her husband a stranger“

Respect: The accusative may be used with an adjective or verb to denote the part concerned.

fragrans balsama Venus: “Venus, fragrant with balsam”
Subject of Infinitives: In indirect discourse and other expressions that are complemented by an infinitive, the subject of the infinitive is in the accusative case.

non maria sed terras Venerem aliam…pullulasse: “(the rumor spread) that not the sea but the lands have sprouted another Venus”

me necesse est ... frequentare: “it is necessary that I frequent”

Supine: Accusative supines occur after verbs of motion in order to express purpose.

completum festinat: “he hastens in order to fill”

ABLATIVE

Nouns in the ablative case are used often adverbially, generally expressing motion away from something, instrument, location, and many other relations.

Ablative Absolute: Combined with a participle, adjective, or noun, the ablative conveys the circumstance (time, cause, or condition) of a particular action.

perlata fabula: “the tale having been announced”

Accordance: Usually with de or ex, the ablative expresses that in accordance with which a thing is done or judged.

meis precibus, oro, largire: “bestow, I beg, in accordance with my prayers”

Agent: The agent of a passive verb is expressed by the ablative usually with the preposition ab.

laudatur ab omnibus: she is praised by all”

Cause: Cause may be expressed by an ablative with or without a preposition.

sive perfidia pessima sive invidia noxia: “whether because of most disloyal treachery or because of noxious envy”

Circumstance: a circumstance or situation attendant to a verb can be expressed with the ablative:

ut solet aestu: “as is the habit in the summer heat”

Psyche cum sua perspicua pulchritudine: “Psyche with her own clear beauty”
Apuleius

Comparison: Comparative adjectives followed by the ablative express comparison.

patre meo seniore maritum: “a husband older than my father”

Degree of Difference (measure of difference) is indicated by the ablative:

paulo facilior: “easier by a little”

Manner: Often with cum, manner is also denoted by the simple ablative.

animo tanto iratum: “furious with so much spirit”
perfectis ... cum summo maerore: “completed with the greatest sadness”

Means (Instrument): The ablative expresses the means by which an action is accomplished:

sufficienti recreata somno: “restored by sufficient sleep”
flammis et sagittis armatus: equipped with the fires and arrows”

Place Where: Often denoted by the preposition in along with the ablative; the preposition is commonly ommitted in poetry or poetic prose.

suto resedit vertice: “sit down on the clear and bright peak”

Place From Which: The ablative denotes the place a noun has moved from usually with a preposition.

caelo commeantem: “travelling from heaven”

Quality (description): Quality is regularly denoted by the ablative.

maiores…quamvis gratissima specie: “the elders, although with a very pleasing appearance”
rara canitie: “with a rare gray hair”

Separation: Separation is expressed with or without a preposition especially with verbs and adjectives of deprivation, freedom, and want.

spiritus corpore tuo fuerit sejugatus: “the spirit will have been separated from your body”

Source: Also called origin or descent, ablative of source is denoted by the ablative with or without a preposition.

utroque parente prognatae: “descended from each parent”

Specification: The ablative of specification provides details with respect to which anything is or is done.

vesania turgidae: “swollen with madness”
Cupid and Psyche

Time: Both time when and time within which are denoted by the ablative.

  nocte: abl. time, “at night”
  diutino tempore: “in the course of a long time”

LOCATIVE

The locative case is used for the location of towns and small islands of first and second declension, humus, domus, rus, and sometimes countries and large islands as an alternative to ablative of place where.

  Psyche domi residens: “Psyche remaining seated at home”

2. Uses of the Subjunctive

Independent Uses of the Subjunctive

Deliberative questions occur when the speaker wonders what he or she should do.

  quid agam? quo me conferam?: “What am I to do? Where am I to take myself?”

Hortatory, Jussive, Prohibition Clauses

Jussive and hortatory subjunctives “urges” some action in a more polite manner than an imperative. “Hortatory” applies to first person “let us...”); “jussive” applies to second and third person (may you..., let her...”); “prohibition” refers to the negative (don’t...).

  virgo ista teneatur: pr. pass., “let that maiden be held”
  consilium validum requiramus: let us seek strong counsel”
  neque respondeas, immo nec prospicias: “neither answer nor look towards”

The volitive subjunctive expresses a wish for the future:

  moriar: “may I die”

Dependent Uses of the Subjunctive

Tenses of the subjunctive in subordinante clauses follow the sequence of tenses: present or perfect subjunctive for primary sequence, imperfect or pluperfect for secondary sequence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tense of main clause</th>
<th>same time or time after main verb</th>
<th>time before main verb</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>present or future tense</td>
<td>present subjunctive</td>
<td>perfect subjunctive</td>
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<tr>
<td>past tense</td>
<td>imperfect subjunctive</td>
<td>pluperfect subjunctive</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Anticipatory Clauses: The subjunctive is used with priusquam when the action is anticipated or contingent:

prius…quam caream: pr. subj. anticipatory, “before I would be without”

Concessive clauses with cum or quamvis take the subjunctive:

quamvis…nemo pareret: “although no one appeared”
cum te scilicet amator aliquis primus invenerit: “although surely some lover first discovered”

Conditions: The subjunctive is used in future less vivid and contrafactural conditions (see below)

Cum Causal Clauses: When cum introduces a causal clause, the subjunctive is used:

cum…possitis: “since you are able”

Cum Circumstantial Clauses: When cum introduces a general circumstance rather than a specific time, the subjunctive is used

cum…celebrarent…cum…nuncuparent: “When they were celebrating…when they were calling…”
cum…coerceas et…praecudas: “when you limit and…you block”

Cum Temporal clauses refering to past actions in secondary sequence regularly take the subjunctive.

cum ... pererrasset: “when she had wandered”

Indefinite Temporal Clauses take the subjunctive:

quoad…mitigetur: “until it may be lightened (whenever that may be)”

Indirect commands are an example of a jussive noun clause used as the object of a verb. For more on jussive noun clauses, see below.

Zephyro praecipe ... sistat: “order Zephyrus to establish”
petit de te Venus ... mittas: “Venus asks you to send”

Indirect questions are formed with the subjunctive following the sequence of tenses and introduced by an interrogative word.

periclitabor an oppido forti animo singularique prudentia sis praedita: “I will test whether you are gifted with an exceedingly strong mind and a remarkable good sense”
Indirect statement: The subjunctive is used with *quod* to introduce an alleged statement, as opposed to a statement of fact.

\[ \text{quod manibus meis alumnatus sim, profecto scitis omnes: “that I have nurtured him with my own hands, you all know perfectly well.”} \]

Noun Clauses: clauses following certain verbs are introduced with our without *ut* or *ne* with the subjunctive, as in indirect commands:

\[ \text{patere vel pauculos dies delitescam, “Allow that I may hide a few days”} \]
\[ \text{faxo ... paeniteat: “I will cause it to be a source of regret”} \]

Proviso clauses: *dummodo, dum, and modo* with the subjunctive express a proviso:

\[ \text{dum tamen scias aemulos tos cavere: subj. in proviso cls., “so long as you know to beware your rivals”} \]

Purpose Clauses: explain the purpose behind the action of the main clause and is usually introduced by *ut* or *ne*.

\[ \text{Interim Cupido...coercebatur acriter ne vulnus gravaret: “Meanwhile Cupid was steadfastly confined, lest he aggravate the wound”} \]

*Quod, quia* and *quoniam* can take the subjunctive when the cause is alleged, rather than stated as a fact:

\[ \text{Veneris familiam male audire, quod tu vero marino natatu secesseritis: “... that the family of Venus was being reproached, because (so they claimed) you have withdrawn to your marine swimming”} \]

Relative Clauses of Characteristic: Relative clauses in the subjunctive suggest that that the clause does not simply state a fact but rather indicates another type of subjunctive clause such as purpose, result, cause, concession, etc. They are called relative clauses of characteristic for introducing a defining quality or characteristic.

\[ \text{corpus quale peperisse Venerem non paeniteret: “a body such as would not displease Venus to have birthed”} \]

Result clauses: explain the outcome of the action in the main clause, often with an adverb in the main clause signalling the result clause. Result clauses are usually introduced by *ut or ut non*.

\[ \text{pupugit altius, ut roraverint parvulae guttae: “she pricked more deeply, so that small drops moistened”} \]
3. Indirect Statements, Questions, and Commands

Indirect statements are formed with the accusative plus infinitive after verbs of saying, thinking, etc.

fama pervaserat deam...conversari: “the rumor had spread that the goddess lives.” The direct statement would be dea conversatur, “the goddess lives”

When a statement is attributed to someone other than the author or main speaker, quod + subj. may be used instead.

quod manibus meis alumnatus sim scitis omnes: “you all know that I have raised him with my own hands”

Indirect questions are formed with the subjunctive following the sequence of tenses and introduced by an interrogative word:

Deinde nuntiatio quid adveneris: “Afterwards with you having announced why you have arrived”

Indirect Commands are formed with the subjunctive, with or without ut or ne, and are a type of jussive noun clauses (see section on the subjunctive above):

Zephyro praecipit...efflaret: “he ordered Zephyr to blow.”

monuit ac saepe terruit ne...quaerat: “he warned her and often scared her not to seek”

The accusative + infinitive construction can also be used:

quae te...addici jusserat, “who had ordered you to be doomed”

4. Conditional sentences

Future more vivid conditions express a future probability. The protasis (the clause expressing the condition, i.e. the “if” clause) can be the future or future perfect, the apodosis (the clause expressing consequence, i.e. the “then” clause) is the future tense or some equivalent. In English this is expressed with the present tense in the protasis, future tense in the apodosis: “If she comes...then I will go.”

nisi...praecaves, congredietur: “unless you are cautious, she will approach”

Future less vivid conditions express a future possibility and thus use the potential subjunctive in the apodosis and present or perfect subjunctive in the
protasis; In English, “If it should...then it would...” or “If it were to...then it would.”

Tunc injuriae meae litatum crediderim, cum eius comas...deraserit: “I would believe him to have made recompense for my injury, when (i.e. if) she should have clipped his hairs”

Contrafactual conditions indicate an untrue premise and conclusion and use the subjunctive mood: imperfect subjunctive for the present (i.e. “if he were now doing this, he would be doing badly”); pluperfect subjunctive for the past (i.e. “if he had done this, he would have done badly”).

nisi ferrum manibus evolasset, fecisset: “if the steel had not flown from her hand, she would have done it”

**Rhetorical terms used in the commentary**

Alliteration – the repetition of the same consonant.

5.22: purpureas...pererrantes

Anaphora – the repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.

4.31: Per...per...per: 5.1, 5.2 5.13

Apostrophe - a sudden break in the narrative to address some person or object who is not present:

5.23: Hem, audax et temeraria lucerna! “Alas bold lantern!”

Assonance – the close repetition of a vowel sound

4.33: affatu...accepto: the a-sounds create a dignified tone

Asyndeton – the omission of a conjunction between parts of a sentence

5.6: cupitis adnuat...videat...mulceant...conferat

Chiasmus – the reversed repetition of words or concepts in the same or in modified form

5.5: Psyche dulcissima et cara uxor: noun/adj./adj./noun, “Psyche sweetest and beloved wife

Epithet – an adjective or descriptive phrase expressing a quality characteristic of the person mentioned, especially when frequently applied to that person

5.18: Psyche misella, also misera, miserrima
Apuleius

Hendiadys - (“one through two) the use of two nouns linked by a conjunction instead of a noun and adjective:

6:1: spem et votum, “the hope of a prayer”

Litotes - (undestatement) is the use of two negatives to produce a positive:

5.5: nihil non sentiebatur, “nothing of him was not perceived

Personification – the attribution of a personal nature or human characteristic to something nonhuman

5.26: conscio luminei, “the lamp was her confidant”

Polysyndeton – excessive use of conjunctions in succession

5.4: et inscenderat et…fecerat et…discesserat

Transferred epithet - when an epithet is transferred from its proper noun to one with which it is associated,

5.12: sarcinae nesciae rudimento miratur, “she wondered at the experience of her ignorant burden” but Psyche is ignorant, not the burden

Other terminology

Apocopation – when a word is formed by the removal of the end of a longer word

4.28: habuere: apoc. perf. (=habuerunt), “these had daughters”

Syncopation – the contraction of a word by omission of part of the middle

6.21: perieras: sync. plupf. (=periveras), “you would have been destroyed

Hapax Legomenon – a word or form having a single recorded use

6.19: polentacium: as an adjective

Periphrastic: the use of a participle and a form of the verb esse to create a tense:

5.16: exterminanda est: (gerundive) “she must be banished” literally, “she is (one who) ought to be banished”
Lucius Apuleius

Cupid and Psyche
Cupid and Psyche

The youngest of three beautiful princesses is so beautiful that she inspires men to worship her as a “new Venus.”

[4.28] Erant in quadam civitate rex et regina. Hi tres numero filias forma conspicuas habuere, sed maiores quidem natu, quamvis gratissima specie, idonee tamen celebrari posse laudibus humanis credebantur, at vero puellae junioris tam praecipua tam praeclara pulchritudo nec exprimi ac ne sufficienter quidem laudari sermonis humani penuria poterat. Multi denique civium et advenae copiosi, quos eximii spectaculi rumor studiosa celebritate congregabat,

---

**advena, -ae m:** a foreigner

**celebritas, -atis f:** a multitude

**celebro, (1):** to celebrate, honor

**civis, -is m:** a fellow citizen

**civitas, -atis f:** a city

**congrego, (1):** to assemble

**conspicuus, -a, -um:** notable, conspicuous

**copiosus, -a, -um:** abundant

**credo, (3), credidi:** to think
denique: indeed

**eximius, -a, -um:** extraordinary

**exprimo, (3), expressi:** express

**forma, -ae f:** beauty

**gratus, -a, -um:** pleasing

**idonee:** (adv.) adequately

**junior, -ius:** younger

**laudo, (1):** to praise

**laus, laidis f:** praise

**natus, -us m:** birth, age

**ne…quidem:** not even

**penuria, -ae f:** want

**praecipuus, -a, -um:** especial

**praeclarus, -a, -um:** famous, noble

**pulchritudo, -inis f:** beauty

**regina, -ae f:** a queen

**rex, regis, m:** a king

**rumor, -oris m:** a rumor

**sermo, -onis, m:** speech

**species, -ei f:** appearance

**spectaculum, -i n:** a spectacle

**studiosus, -a, -um:** eager, zealous

**sufficienter:** (adv.) sufficiently

**tres, -ia:** three

---

**numero…forma…natu:** abl. specification, “three in number…conspicuous in beauty…greater by birth,” i.e. “older”

**habuere:** apocopated perf. (=habuerunt), “these have had”

**gratissima specie:** abl. quality, “with a very pleasing appearance”

**celebrari:** pr. pass. inf. complementing posse, “to be able to be celebrated”

**posse:** pr. inf. in ind. st. after credebantur, “were believed to be able…”

**exprimi…laudari:** pr. pass. inf. complementing posse poterat, “able to be expressed…to be praised”

**penuria:** abl. means, “praised by the poverty of human speech”

**studiosa celebritate:** abl. circumstance, “in an eager multitude”
inaccessae formonsitatis admiratione stupidi et admoventes oribus suis dexteram primore digito in erectum pollicem residi ut ipsam prorsus deam Venerem religiosis venerabantur adorationibus. Jamque proximas civitates et attiguas regiones fama pervaserat deam quam caerulum profundum pelagi peperi et ros spumantium fluctuum educavit jam numinis sui passim tributa venia in mediis conversari populi coetibus, vel certe rursum novo caelestium

admire, -onis f: admiration
admoveo, (2), admovi: move up, bring X (acc.) to Y (dat.)
adoratio, -onis f: act of worship or prayer
attiguis, -a, -um: neighboring
caelestis, -e: heavenly
ciaerulus, -a, -um: blue, cerulean
coetus, -us m: society
converso, (1): to turn around, abide, live
dextera, -ae f: right hand
digitus, -i m: a finger
duco, (1): to rear
erectus, -a, -um: upright
fama, -ae f: fame
fluctus, -us m: a wave
formonsitas, -tatis, f: beauty
inaccessus, -a, -um: inaccessible, unapproachable
medius, -a, -um: midst of
numen, -inis, n: divine power
pario, (3), peperi: give birth to, beget
passim: everywhere
pelagus, -i n: a sea
pervado, (3), pervasi: spread through
pollex, -icus m: a thumb
primor, -e: first
profundum, -i n: depths
prorsus: (adv.) in short
proximus, -a, -um: nearest
regio, -onis f: a region
religiosus, -a, -um: reverent
resido, (3), residi: settle
ros, roris m: spray
spumo, (1): to froth
stupidus, -a, -um: stunned
tribuo, (3), tribui: grant
veneror, (1): adore, worship
venia, -ae f: favor

oribus suis: dat. with compound verb, “moving their right hand to their ears”
primore...residente: abl. abs., “with the tip of the finger settling onto the upright thumb,” a gesture of pious adoration
ut ipsam...deam Venerem: “as though the goddess Venus herself”
pervaserat: plupf., “the rumor had spread throughout”
deam...conversari: pr. pass. inf. in ind. st. after pervaserat, “that the goddess lives”
quam...peperiit: relative clause, “the goddess whom the sea begot,” i.e. Venus
tributa venia: abl. abs., “favor having been granted”
novo...germine: abl. means, “by means of a new bud”
Men travel to honor her as the rumor of her beauty spreads, leaving the shrines to Venus neglected.

[29] Sic immensum procedit in dies opinio, sic insulas jam proxumas et terrae plusculum provinciasque plurimas fama porrecta pervagatur. Jam multi mortalium longis itineribus atque altissimis maris meatibus ad saeculi specimen gloriosum confluebant. Paphon nemo Cnidon nemo ac ne ipsa quidem Cythera ad

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non maria sed terras: acc. subject of pullulasse in ind. st., “that not the sea but the lands have sprouted”

virginali flore: abl. means after praeditam, “gifted with a maidenly flower,” i.e. a virgin

pullulasse: syncopated perf. inf. (=pullulavisse) in ind. st., “that they have sprouted”

Sic…sic: climactic anaphora. See also 5.1, 5.9.

in dies: “day by day”

porrecta: perf. part. agreeing with fama, “the fame having been extended”

mortalium: partitive gen., “many of mortals”

itineribus atque meatibus: abl. means, “were flocking by journeys and channels

Paphon...Cnidon...Cythera: acc. place to which without preposition because they are names of islands or cities, “to Paphos, to Cnidos, and...to Cythera”

ne…quidem: “not even Cythera itself” Cythera had Venus’ most famous shrine
conspectum deae Veneris navigabant; sacra differuntur, templum deformantur, pulvinaria proteruntur, caerimoniae negleguntur; incoronata simulacra et araæ viduae frigidus cinere foedatae. Puellæ supplicatur et in humanis vultibus deae tantæ numina placantur, et in matutino progressu virginis, victimis et epulis Veneris absentis nomen propitiatur, jamque per plateas comeantem populi frequentes floribus sertis et solutis adprecentur. Haec honorum caelestem ad puellæ mortalis cultum inmodica translatio verae Veneris

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**absens**, -entis (gen.): absent  
**adprecor**, (1), **adprecatum sum**: to beseech  
**ara**, -ae f: altar  
**caerimonia**, -ae f: a ceremony  
**cinus**, -eris m: ashes  
**commeo**, (1): to pass, come and go  
**conspectus**, -us m: a sight  
**cultus**, -us m: worship, cult  
**deformo**, (1): to disgrace  
**differo**, (3): to postpone  
**epulum**, -i n: a feast  
**foedo**, (1): to soil, darken  
**frequens**, -entis (gen.): crowded  
**frigidus**, -a, -um: cold, lifeless  
**honor**, -oris m: honor  
**incoronare**, (1): to wreathe  
**inmodicus**, -a, -um: immoderate, excessive  
**matutinus**, -a, -um: early  
**navigo**, (1): to sail  
**neglego**, (3): to neglect  
**nomen**, -inis n: a name  
**placo**, (1): to placate, appease  
**platea**, -ae f: a street  
**progressus**, -us m: advance  
**propitio**, (1): to soothe  
**protero**, (3), **prostrivi**: tread under foot  
**pulvinar**, -arum m: a cushioned couch  
**sacrarium**, -i n: a sacrifice  
**sertas**, -a, -um: wreathed together  
**simulacrum**, -i n: a statue  
**solutus**, -a, -um: unbound  
**supplico**, (1): to pray, supplicate  
**templum**, -i n: a temple  
**translatio**, -onis f: transfer to another  
**verus**, -ae, -um: true  
**victima**, -ae f: a victim, animal for sacrifice  
**viduus**, -a, -um: bereft  
**vultus**, -us m: a face, expression

**incoronata**: perf. part. agreeing with *simulacra*, pred., “statues were left unwreathed”  
**viduæ**: “bereft,” having the connotation of widowed or unmarried  
**foedetae**: perf. part. pred., “bare altars were darkened”  
**frigidus cinere**: abl. means, “darkened with cold ash”  
**supplicatur**: impersonal, “it was supplicated to” + dat.  
**in matutino progressu**: abl. time, “in her early morning advance”  
**victimis et epulis**: abl. means, “is soothed with victims and feasts”  
**comeantem**: pr. part. acc. agreeing with implied dir. obj. of *adprecatum*, “the people beseech her passing...”
vehementer incendit animos, et impatiens indignationis capite quassanti fremens altius sic secum disserit:

Venus is enraged at the insult and informs her son Cupid of the impudence of Psyche, the princess.


| almus, -a, -um: nourishing | justitia, -ae f: justice |
| alius, -a, -um: more shrilly | majestas, -atis f: dignity (of a god) |
| animus, -i m: feelings, pride | morior, (4), moritus sum: to die |
| caelum, -i n: heaven | natura, -ae f: nature |
| caput, -itis n: a head | nimirum: (adv.) evidently |
| circumfero, -ferre, -tuli, -latus: to carry around | orbis, -is m: a sphere, world |
| communis, -e: public | origo, -inis f: a source |
| dissero, (3): to discuss | partiarius, -a, -um: shared |
| elementum, -i n: element | pastor, -oris m: a shepherd |
| en: behold! lo! | piamentum, -i n: atoning sacrifice |
| fremo, (3): to rage | priscus, -a, -um: ancient, early, former |
| frustra: in vain | profano, (1): to desecrate |
| imago, -inis f: a likeness, image | quasso, (1): to shake repeatedly |
| impatiens, -entis (gen.): unable to hold back (+ gen.) | sordes, -is f: filth |
| incendo, (3): to provoke, aggravate | sustineo, (2): to put up with |
| incertum, -i n: uncertainty | terrenus, -a, -um: earthly |
| indignatio, -onis f: indignation | tracto, (1): to treat |
| initialis, -e: initial, original | vehementer: (adv.) very much |
| vicarius, -a, -um: vicarious, substituted |

capite quassanti: abl. abs., “with her head shaking”
fremens: pr. part., “raging more shrilly”
quae...tractor: relative clause, “I who am (mis)treated”
partiario honore: abl. manner, “treated with shared honor”
caelo: abl. place., “established in heaven”
terrenis sordibus: abl. means, “desecrated by earthly filth”
circumferet: fut., “will carry around”
mortitura: fut. act. part., “a girl destined to die”
pastor ille: “that famous shepherd” refers to Paris, who chose Venus as the most beautiful goddess
Apuleius

fidemque magnus comprobavit Iuppiter ob eximiam speciem tantis praetulit deabus. Sed non adeo gaudens ista, quaecumque est, meos honores usurpaverit: jam faxo eam huius etiam ipsius inlicitae formonsitatis paeniteat.” Et vocat confestim puerum suum pinnatum illum et satis temerarium, qui malis suis moribus contempta disciplina publica flammis et sagittis armatus per alienas domos nocte discurrens et omnium matrimonia corrumpens impune committit tanta flagitia et nihil prorsus boni facit. Hunc, quamquam genuina

| adeo: (adv.) certainly | inlicitus, -a, -um: illegal |
| alienus, -a, -um: another’s | matrimonium, -i n: a marriage |
| armo: (1): to equip | mos, moris m: manner, behavior (pl.) |
| committo, (3): to commit | nihil: nothing |
| comprobo, (1): to sanction, approve | nox, noctis f: a night |
| confestim: immediately | paeniteo, (2): to regret |
| contemmo, (3): to despise, condemn | pinnatus, -a, -um: winged |
| corrumpo, (3): to infect | praebero, -ferre, -tuli, -latus: to prefer |
| disciplina, -ae f: discipline | prorsus: (adv.) absolutely |
| discurro, (3): to roam | publicus, -a, -um: public |
| domus, -i f: a home | quaecumque: whoever |
| eximius, -a, -um: extraordinary, remarkable | quamquam: although |
| fides, -ei f: faith | sagitta, -ae f: an arrow |
| flagitium, -i n: a disgrace, scandal | satis: (adv.) sufficiently, fairly |
| flamma, -ae f: a flame, fire of love | species, -ei f: a sight, beauty |
| formonsitas, -atis f: beauty | temerarius, -a, -um: reckless |
| gaudeo, (2): to be glad, rejoice | usurpo, (1): to usurp |
| impune: (adv.) with impunity | voco, (1): to summon |

tantis…deabus: dat. after paretulit, “preferred (me) to such great goddesses,” namely, Juno and Minerva

gaudens: pr. part., “but certainly not rejoicing”

usurpaverit: fut. perf., “will have usurped”

faxo: archaic fut. of facio (=faciam), “I will make it so that” + subj.

huius…ipsius inlicitae formonsitatis: gen. after paeniteat, “regret for this illegal beauty itself”

paeniteat: impersonal pr. subj. volitive after faxo, “I will see to it that there is regret to X (acc.) for Y (gen.)”

malis suis moribus: abl. manner, “with his own wicked behavior”

contempta disciplina publica: abl. abs., “public discipline having been condemned”

flamnis et sagittis: abl. instrument, “equipped with the fires and arrows”

nocte: abl. time, “in the night”

nihil boni: “nothing of good”

Hunc…stimulat: “this one (Cupid) she (Venus) goads on”
Venus entrusts Cupid with the task of punishing Psyche.

[31] et tota illa perlata de formonsitatis aemulatione fabula gemens ac fremens indignatione: “per ego te,” inquit, “maternae caritatis foedera deprecor, per tuae sagittae dulcia vulnera, per flammæ istius mellitas uredines, vindictam tuae parenti sed plenam tribue et in pulchritudinem contumacem severiter vindica idque unum et pro omnibus unicum volens effici: virgo ista amore

licentia procacem, verbis quoque insuper stimulat et perducit ad illam civitatem et Psychen — hoc enim nomine puella nuncupabatur— coram ostendit,

genuina licentia: abl. specification with procax, “impudent with inborn outspokenness”
hoc...nomine: abl. means, “called with this name”
Psychen: the Greek word for “soul”
tota illa perlata...fabula: abl. abs., “with that whole tale having been announced”
indignatione: abl. manner, “murmuring with indignation”
Per ego te: the word order is formulaic, “I entreat you by” + acc.
Per...per...per: note the anaphora
tribue...vindica...effici: imper., “bestow!...punish!...execute!”
tuae parenti: dat. advantage, “punished on behalf of your parent”
sed: emphasizes plenam, “bestow the vengeance and what’s more bestow the full vengeance”
fraglantissimo teneatur hominis extremiti, quem et dignitatis et patrimonii simul et incolumitatis ipsius Fortuna damnavit, tamque infimi ut per totum orbem non inveniat miseriae suae comparem.”

Sic effata et osculis hiantibus filium diu ac pressule saviata proximas oras reflui litoris petit, plantisque roseis vibrantium fluctuum summo rore calcato, ecce jam profundi maris sudo resedit vertice, et ipsum quod incipit velle, set statim, quasi prudem praeciperit, non moratur marinum obsequium: adsunt Nerei filiae chorum:

### Glossary

- **adsum, -esse**: be present (+ dat.)
- **calco, (1)**: to tread
- **chorus, -i m**: a chorus
- **compar, -aris m**: an equal
- **dignitas, -atis f**: status
- **ecce**: behold!
- **effor, (1)**, **effatus sum**: to declare, speak
- **extremus, -a, -um**: lowest
- **fluctus, -us m**: a wave
- **fortuna, -ae f**: fortune, fate
- **fraglantissimus, -a, -um**: most ardent, passionate
- **hio, (1)**: to be open-mouthed
- **homo, -inis m**: a man
- **incipio, (3)**: to begin
- **incolomitas, -atis f**: safety
- **infimus, -a, -um**: lowest, vilest
- **invenio, (4)**: to find
- **litus, -oris n**: a coast
- **mare, -is n**: a sea
- **marinus, -a, -um**: marine
- **miseria, -ae f**: suffering
- **moror, (1)**, **moratus sum**: to delay
- **Nereus, -i m**: Nereus, old Greek god of the sea
- **obsequium, -i n**: a retinue
- **ora, -ae f**: a shore, coast
- **orbis, -is m**: sphere (world)
- **osculum, -i n**: lips
- **patrimonium, -i n**: inheritance
- **peto, (3)**: to make for
- **planta, -ae f**: a sole (of foot)
- **praecipio, (3)**, **praecipi**: anticipate
- **pressule**: (adv.) while pressing against
- **prudem**: some time ago, previously
- **profundus, -a, -um**: boundless
- **refluus, -a, -um**: flowing back
- **resideo, (2)**, **resedi**: sit down
- **ros, roris m**: spray of water
- **roseus, -a, -um**: rose-colored
- **savior, (1)**, **saviatus sum**: to kiss
- **sudus, -a, -um**: clear and bright
- **teneo, (2)**: to hold
- **vertex, -icis m**: a peak
- **vibro, (1)**: to glitter

**teneatur**: pr. pass. subj. jussive, “*let that maiden be held*”

**dignitatis...ipsius**: the genitives indicate what he is condemned to lose

**ut non inveniat**: pr. act. subj. in result clause, “*so vile that she might not find*”

**miseriae suae**: dat. after *comparem*, “*an equal to her own misery*”

**effata...saviata**: pf. part. deponent nom., “*having spoken...having kissed*”

**plantisque roseis**: abl. means, “*treaded on with rose-colored soles*”

**summo rore calcato**: abl. abs., “*the top of the water having been treaded on*”

**sudo...vertece**: abl. place where, “*on the clear and bright peak*”

**ipsum quod incipit velle**: “*that which he begins to wish*”

**quasi prudem praeciperit**: perf. subj. indicating an alleged motive, “*as if he had already ordered it*”

**Nerei filiae**: “*the daughters of Nereus;*” nymphs
Cupid and Psyche

canentes et Portunus caerulis barbis hispidus et gravis piscoso sinu
Salacia et auriga parvulus delphini Palaemon; jam passim maria
persultantes Tritonum catervae hic concha sonaci leniter bucinat,
ille serico tegmine flagrantiae solis obsistit inimici, alius sub oculis
dominae speculum progerit, currus bijuges alii subnatant. Talis ad
Oceanum pergentem Venerem comitatur exercitus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auriga, -ae m</td>
<td>a charioteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barba, -ae f</td>
<td>a beard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bijugis, -e</td>
<td>yoked two abreast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bucino, (1)</td>
<td>to give signal with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caerulus, -a, -um</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cano, (3)</td>
<td>to sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caterva, -ae f</td>
<td>a troop, band</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comitor, (1), comitatus sum</td>
<td>to escort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concha, -ae f</td>
<td>a conch-shell, horn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>currus, -us m</td>
<td>a chariot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delphinus, -i m</td>
<td>a dolphin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exercitus, -us m</td>
<td>a navy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flagrantia, -ae f</td>
<td>a blaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gravis, -e</td>
<td>heavy</td>
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<tr>
<td>hispidus, -a, -um</td>
<td>rough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inimicus, -a, -um</td>
<td>harmful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leniter</td>
<td>(adv.) lightly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obsisto, (3)</td>
<td>to resist, withstand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanus, -i m</td>
<td>Ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oculus, -i m</td>
<td>an eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palaemon</td>
<td>Palaemon, Roman sea god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvulus, -a, -um</td>
<td>very small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passim</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pergo, (3)</td>
<td>to mae one's way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persulto, (1)</td>
<td>to leap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piscosus, -a, -um</td>
<td>teeming with fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portunus, -i m</td>
<td>Portunus, Roman sea god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>progero, (3)</td>
<td>to carry before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sericus, -a, -um</td>
<td>silken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinus, -us m</td>
<td>a lap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sol, solis m</td>
<td>sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonax, -acis</td>
<td>making a sound, sounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speculum, -i n</td>
<td>a mirror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subnato, (1)</td>
<td>to swim under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tegmen, -inis n</td>
<td>a covering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tritonum m</td>
<td>Triton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portunus: old Roman sea god connected to harbors (portus)
Salacia: old Roman sea goddess connected to the rocking of the sea (salum)
auriga: nom. in apposition to Palaemon, “Palaemon the charioteer”
Palaemon: Roman sea god, often depicted riding dolphins
Tritonum catervae: group of divine beings who blow conch-shells and attend
Neptune, “bands of Tritons”
hic…ille…alius…alii: “one…another…yet another…still others”
concha sonaci: abl. of means, “giving the signal with the sounding conch-shell”
flagrantiae: dat. with compound verb obsisto, “resists…the blaze”
solis…inimici: gen., “blaze of the harmful sun”
currus (=currui): dat. with compound subnatant, “swim under the charriot”
pergentem: pr. part. agreeing with Venerem, “Venus proceeding”
Psyche’s sisters are married but Psyche’s beauty isolates her. The king consults the oracle of Apollo at Miletus.

[32] Interea Psyche cum sua sibi perspicua pulchritudine nullum decoris sui fructum percipit. Spectatur ab omnibus, laudatur ab omnibus, nec quisquam, non rex, non regius, nec de plebe saltem cupiens eius nuptiarum petitor accedit. Mirantur quidem divinam speciem, sed ut simulacrum fabre politum mirantur omnes. Olim duae maiores sorores, quarum temperatam formositatem nulli diffamarant populi, procis regibus desponsae jam beatas nuptias adeptae, sed Psyche virgo vidua domi residens deflet
Cupid and Psyche

desertam suam solitudinem, aegra corporis, animi saucia, et quamvis gentibus totis complacitam odit in se suam formositatem. Sic infortunatissimae filiae miserrimus pater suspectatis caelestibus odiis et irae superum metuens dei Milesii vetustissimum percontatur oraculum, et a tanto numine precibus et victimis ingratae virgini petit nuptias et maritum. Sed Apollo, quamquam Graecus et Ionicus, propter Milesiae conditorem, sic Latina sorte respondit:

aeger, -gra, -grum: ill
animus, -i m: spirit
caelestis, -e: heavenly
complacitus, -a, -um: favorable (+ dat.)
conditor, -oris m: an author
desertus, -a, -um: lonely
gens, gentis f: people
Graecus, -a, -um: Greek
infortunatus, -a, -um: unfortunate, unhappy
ingratus, -a, -um: thankless
Ionicus, -a, -um: Ionic, Ionian
ira, -ae f: ire, wrath
Latinus, -a, -um: Latin
maritus, -i m: a husband
metuo, (3), metui: fear

odeo, (4): to hate
odium, -i n: hatred
oraculum, -i n: an oracle
percontor, (1), percontatus sum: to inquire
peto, (3): to beg, entreat, ask (for)
prex, precis, f: a prayer
quamquam: although
respondeo, (2), respondi: answer
saucus, -a, -um: wounded
solitudo, -inis f: solitude
sors, sortis f: an oracular response
superus, -i m: a god
suspecto, (1): to be suspicious of
vetustissimus, -a, -um: most ancient
victimæ, -ae f: an animal for sacrifice

aeger corporis, animi saucia: gen. specification; note the chiastic order, “ill of body, in spirit wounded”
quamvis...complacitam: pr. part. concessive, “although favorable to all people”
gentibus totis: dat. with complacitam, “favorable to all people”
suspectatis caelestibus odiis: abl. abs., “heavenly hatred having been suspected”
irae: gen. after metuens, “fearing the wrath”
superum: syncopated (=supererum) gen. pl., “of the gods”
dei Milesii: “of the Milesian god,” Apollo, who has a famous oracle near Miletus, but also alluding to the “Milesian tale” see below
precibus et victimis: abl. means, “he begs with prayers and animals for sacrifice”
ingratae virgini: dat. ind. obj., “for the thankless maiden”
propter Milesiae conditorem: “for the sake of the author of the Milesian [tale];”
Milesian tales were baudy stories, like many of the stories in this novel. The adjective also occurs in the preface to the whole work.
Apuleius

Apollo replies: Psyche must be offered in marriage to an unknown evil and left alone on a cliff:

[33] “montis in excelsi scopulo, rex, siste puellam
Ornatam mundo funerei thalami.
Nec speres generum mortali stirpe creatum,
Sed saevum atque ferum vipereumque malum,
Quod pinnis volitans super aethera cuncta fatigat
Flammaque et ferro singula debilitat,
Quod tremit ipse Jovis, quo numina terrificantur,
fluminaque horrescunt et Stygiae tenebrae.”

- aether, -eris n: heaven, sky
- creo, (1): to create, sire
- cunctus, -a, -um: entire
- debilito, (1): to weaken, cripple
- excelsus, -a, -um: lofty
- fatigo, (1): to harass
- ferrum, -i n: a sword
- ferus, -a, -um: wild
- flamma, -ae f: a flame
- flumen, -inis m: a river, flood
- funereus, -a, -um: funereal
- gener, -eri m: a son-in-law
- horresco, (3): to dread
- Jovis, -is m: Jupiter
- mons, montis m: a mountain
- mundus, -i m: a dress, fashion
- orno, (1): to dress, adorn
- pinna, -ae f: a feather
- saevus, -a, -um: cruel
- scopulum, -i n: a rock
- singulus, -a, -um: every
- sisto, (3): to set up
- spero, (1): to hope for
- stirps, -irpis f: race
- Stygius, -a, -um: Stygian
- tenebra, -ae f: darkness (pl.), gloom
- terrifico, (1): to terrify
- thalamus, -i m: a marriage
- tremo, (3): to tremble
- vipereus, -a, -um: of a viper, viper-like
- volito, (1): to fly about

montis... the meter is elegiac couplets rather than dactylic hexameters, the usual form of oracles
siste: s. imper., “set up!”
mundo: abl. specification, “adorned in the fashion”
Nec speres: pr. subj. in prohibition, “Do not hope…”
mortali stirpe: abl. source, “created from the human race”
pinnis: abl. means, “flying on wings”
flammaque et ferro: abl. means, “weakens with flame and sword”
singula: acc. neut. pl., “everything”
quo: abl. s. referring to malum, “an evil of whom”
numina terrificantur: “the gods are terrified”

adfectus, -a, -um: impaired
affatus, -us n: speech
ater, -tra, -trum: black
beatus, -a, -um: blessed
cantus, -us m: a song
choragium, -i n: gear, trappings
ciner, -eris m: ashes
conjunctus, -ugis f: a spouse
detergeo, (2): to wipe away
dirus, -a, -um: dire
effectus, -us m: execution
enodo, (1): to make clear
feralis, -e: fatal
finio, (4): to end
flammeum, -i n: a veil
fleco, (2): to cry for
fuligo, -inis f: a soot
hymnæus, -i m: a Greek wedding chant
infaustus, -a, -um: unlucky, inauspicious
lacrima, -ae f: a tear
laetus, -a, -um: happy
lamento, (1): to lament
lugubris, -e: mournful
lumen, -inis n: light

maereo, (2): to bewail
macesco, (3): to wither, become weak
modus, -i m: a manner
muto, (1): to change
nubo, (3), nupsi, nuptus: to marry
olim: (adv.) formerly
pigo, (3): to be weakened
plusculus, -a, -um: rather more
praecptum, -i n: an order
querulus, -a, -um: querulous
retro: (adv.) backwards, back
sonus, -i m: a noise, sound
sors, sortis f: an oracular response
struo, (3): to build
taeda, -ae f: a torch
taeter, -tra, -trum: foul
tibia, -ae f: pipes
tristis, -e: sorrowful
ululatus, -us m: howling
urgeo, (2): to press
vaticinatio, -onis f: prophecy
zygiosis, -a, -um: belonging to the yoke of marriage

affat...accept: abl. abs., “with the speech having been accepted”
domum: accusative of place to which, “proceeds back to home”
conjugi: dat. ind. obj., “makes clear to his wife”
miserrimae virginis: dat. advantage, “is set out for the most miserable maiden”
tibiae zygiae: gen., “of the yoking pipes,” referring to part of the traditional marriage feast
Lydii modum: “the manner of the Lydians,” i.e. a mournful and melancholic tone
lugubri ululatu: abl. manner, “ends with a mournful howling”
ipsu suo fl ammeo: abl. means, “wipe away with her own veil itself”
triste fatum cuncta etiam civitas congomebat luctuque publico confestim congruens edicitur justitium.

Psyché urges her parents to accept fate and end their grief.

[34] Sed monitis caelestibus parendi necessitas misellam Psychen ad destinatam poenam efflagitabat. Perfectis igitur feralis thalami cum summo maerore sollemnibus toto prosequente populo vivum producitur funus, et lacrimosa Psyché comitatur non nuptias sed exsequias suas. Ac dum maesti parentes et tanto malo perciti nefarium facinus perficere cunctantur, ipsa illa filia talibus eos
adhortatur vocibus: “Quid infelicem senectam fletu diutino cruciatis? Quid spiritum vestrum, qui magis meus est, crebris ejulatibus fatigatis? Quid lacrimis inefficacibus ora mihi veneranda foedatis? Quid laceratis in vestris oculis mea lumina? Quid canities scinditis? Quid pectora, quid ubera sancta tunditis? Haec erunt vobis egregiae formonsitatis meae praeclera praemia. Invidiae nefariae letali plaga percussi sero sentitis. Cum gentes et populi celebrarent nos divinis honoribus, cum novam me Venerem ore consono nuncuparent, tunc dolere, tunc flere, tunc me jam quasi peremptam

**fletu diutino**: abl. means, “torment with long lasting weeping”
**crebris ejulatibus**: abl. means, “weary with constant wailing”
**lacrimis inefficacibus**: abl. means, “stain with ineffectual tears”
**veneranda**: fut. pass. part., “faces that ought to be honored”
**mea lumina**: n. acc. pl., “why ruin my eyes in your eyes”
**egregiae formonsitatis meae**: objective gen., “rewards of my extraordinary beauty”
**letali plaga**: abl. means, “struck by the deadly blow”
**Cum…celebrarent…cum…nuncuparent**: impf. subj. in cum circumstantial clause, “When they were celebrating…when they were calling”
**divinis honoribus**: abl. means, “celebrate with divine honors”
**ore consono**: abl. manner, “call with harmonious speech”
**dolere…flere…lugere**: inf. with debuisitis, “ought to grieve…to cry…to mourn”

**adhortor**, (1), **adhortatus sum**: to encourage
**canities**, -ei f: white/gray hair
**celebro**, (1): to celebrate
**consonus**, -a, -um: harmonious
**creber**, -era, -erum: constant
**crucio**, (1): to torment, torture
**diutinus**, -a, -um: long lasting, long
**doleo**, (2): to grieve
**egregius**, -a, -um: extraordinary
**ejulatus**, -us m: wailing, lamentation
**fatigo**, (1): to weary, tire
**fleo**, (2): to weep
**fletus**, -us m: weeping
**foedo**, (1): to defile, stain
**formonsitas**, -atis f: beauty
**gens**, gentis f: a nation, people
**honor**, -oris, m: honor
**inefficax**, -acis: useless, ineffecual
**inflex**, -icis (gen.): unfortunate
**invidia**, -ae f: envy
**laceror**, (1): to harm, ruin
**letalis**, -e: deadly, mortal
**magis**: (adv.) more nearly
**nefarius**, -a, -um: wicked
**nuncupo**, (1): to call
**pectus**, -oris n: a heart
**percutio**, (3), **percussi, percussus**: to strike
**perimo**, (3), **peremi, peremptus**: to destroy
**plaga**, -ae f: a blow
**praeclarus**, -a, -um: splendid
**praemium**, -i n: a reward
**sanctus**, -a, -um: sacred
**scindo**, (3): to tear
**senecta**, -ae f: old age
**sentio**, (4): to perceive, realize
**sero**: (adv.) too late
**spiritus**, -us m: a breath
**tundo**, (3): to beat, bruise
**uber**, -eris n: a breast
**venero**, (1): to adore, honor
**vox, vocis** f: a voice
lugere debuistis. Jam sentio jam video solo me nomine Veneris perisse. Ducite me et cui sors addixit scopulo sistite. Festino felices istas nuptias obire, festino generosum illum maritum meum videre. Quid differo, quid detrecto venientem, qui totius orbis exitio natus est?”

*The king and queen leave Psyche at the appointed mountain, from which she is softly taken from the cliff by Zephyr to a safe landing.*

[35] Sic profata virgo conticuit ingressuque jam valido pompae populi prosequentis sese miscuit. Itur ad constitutum scopulum montis ardui, cuius in summo cacumine statutam puellam cuncti

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>addico, (3), addixi:</td>
<td>doom, assign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arduus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>steep, towering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cacumen, -inis m:</td>
<td>a peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>constitutus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>appointed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conticesco, (2), conticui:</td>
<td>to fall silent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cunctus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debeo, (2):</td>
<td>to be obliged to (+ inf.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detrecto, (1):</td>
<td>to reject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>differo, differre, -diuli, dilatus:</td>
<td>to put off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duco, (3):</td>
<td>to lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exitium, -i n:</td>
<td>ruin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>felix, -icis (gen.):</td>
<td>happy, blessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>festino (1):</td>
<td>to hasten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generosus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>noble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingressus, -us m:</td>
<td>a step, approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lugeo, (2):</td>
<td>to mourn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misceo, (2), miscui:</td>
<td>mix, join X (acc.) to Y (dat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mons, montis m:</td>
<td>a mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nascor, (3), natus sum:</td>
<td>to be born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obeo, (4):</td>
<td>to go to meet, die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orbis, -is m:</td>
<td>a sphere (world)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pereo, (4), perivi:</td>
<td>to pass away, be ruined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pompa, -ae f:</td>
<td>a procession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>profer, (1), profatus sum:</td>
<td>to speak out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proseguor, (3), prosecutus sum:</td>
<td>to escort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sentio, (4):</td>
<td>to feel, think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sisto, (3):</td>
<td>to set up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sors, sortis f:</td>
<td>fate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statuo, (3) statutus:</td>
<td>to establish, place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>validus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>strong, firm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**perisse**: syncopated (=perivisse) perf. act. inf. in ind. st., “see that I have been ruined”
**solo…nomine**: abl. means, “ruined by the name only”
**Ducite…sistite**: imper., “Lead and set me up!”
**scopulo**: abl. place where, “on the rock”
**obire**: inf. of purpose, “hasten to meet,” with the connotation “to die”
**venientem**: pr. part., “reject the one who is coming”
**ingressu… valido**: abl. manner, “with a firm approach” i.e. with determination
**pompe**: dat. after miscuit, “she joined herself to the procession”
**Itur**: archaic impersonal verb, “it is gone,” i.e. “she goes”
**cuius**: gen., “on the peak of which”
**in summo cacumine**: abl. of place where, “on the highest peak”
Cupid and Psyche

deserunt, taedasque nuptiales, quibus praeluxerant, ibidem lacrimis suis extinctas relinquentes dejectis capitibus domuisionem parant. Et miseri quidem parentes eius tanta clade defessi, clausae domus abstrusi tenebris, perpetuae nocti sese dedidere. Psychen autem paventem ac trepidam et in ipso scopuli vertice deflentem mitis aura molliter spirantis Zephyri vibratis hinc inde laciniiis et reflato sinu sensim levatam suo tranquillo spiritu vehens paulatim

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>abstrudo, (3), abstrusi, -trusus</th>
<th>to hide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aura, -ae f</td>
<td>a breeze, breath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clades, -is f</td>
<td>a disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clausus, -a, -um</td>
<td>locked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dedo, (3), dedidi</td>
<td>devote (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defessus, -a, -um</td>
<td>weary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defleo, (2)</td>
<td>to lament, cry bitterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dejectus, -a, -um</td>
<td>downcast, dejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desero, (3)</td>
<td>to desert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domuituo, -onis f</td>
<td>a returning home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extinguo, (3) exstinctus</td>
<td>to destroy, extinguish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hinc</td>
<td>from here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibidem</td>
<td>in that very place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inde</td>
<td>from there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lacinia, -ae f</td>
<td>hem of garment, dress (pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>levo, (1)</td>
<td>to lift off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misero, -era, -erum</td>
<td>wretched, unhappy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mitis, -e</td>
<td>mild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>molliter</td>
<td>(adv.) softly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuptialis, -e</td>
<td>of marriage, nuptial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paro, (1)</td>
<td>to prepare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paulatinum</td>
<td>(adv.) little by little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pavo, (2)</td>
<td>to be frightened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perpetuus, -a, -um</td>
<td>perpetual, everlasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praeluceo, (2), praeluxi</td>
<td>light the way (for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reflo, (1)</td>
<td>to blow back again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relinquo, (3)</td>
<td>to abandon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensim</td>
<td>(adv.) gradually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinus, -us m</td>
<td>a fold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spiro, (1)</td>
<td>to blow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taeda, -ae f</td>
<td>a pine torch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenebra, -ae f</td>
<td>darkness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tranquillus, -a, -um</td>
<td>calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trepidus, -a, -um</td>
<td>jumpy, agitated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veho, (3)</td>
<td>to bear, carry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertex, -icis m</td>
<td>a peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vibro, (1)</td>
<td>to cause to wave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zephyrus, -i m</td>
<td>Zephyr, the west wind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

lacrimis suis: abl. means, “extinguished by their own tears”
decietus capitis: abl. manner, “with downcast heads...they prepare”
quibus: abl. means, “by which they had lit”
extinctas: perf. part. agreeing with taedas, “torches having been extinguished”
relinquentes: pr. part. with nom., “they abandoning”
tanta clade: abl. means, “weary with so great a disaster”
abstrusi: perf. part. with reflexive meaning, “the parents...having hidden themselves”
tenebris: abl. place where, “in the darkness”
dedidere: apocopated perf. (=dediderunt), “they have devoted themselves to” + dat.
spirantis: pr. part. agreeing with Zephyri, “of Zephyr blowing”
vibratis...lacinii: abl. abs., “with the dress having been waved”
reflato sinu: abl. abs., “with the fold having been blown back again”
suo tranquillo spiritu: abl. means, “carrying her with his own calm breath”
Psyche finds herself in a pleasant grove surrounding a magnificent palace.

[5.1] Psyche teneris et herbosis locis in ipso toro roscidi graminis suave recubans, tanta mentis perturbatione sedata, dulce conquievit. Jamque sufficienti recreata somno placido resurgit animo. Videt lucum proceris et vastis arboribus consitum, videt fontem vitreo latice per lucidum; medio luci meditullio prope fontis...
adlapsum domus regia est, aedificata non humanis manibus, sed divinis artibus. Jam scies ab introitu primo dei cuiuspiam luculentum et amoenum videre te diversorium. Nam summa laquearia citro et eborae curiose cavata subeunt aureae columnae, parietes omnes argenteo caelamine conteguntur bestiis et id genus pecudibus occurrentibus ob os introeuntium. Mirus prorsum homo – immo semideus vel certe deus – qui magnae artis suptilitate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adlapsus, -us m</td>
<td>a gliding up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aedifico, (1):</td>
<td>to construct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amoenus, -a, -um</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>argenteus, -a, -um</td>
<td>silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ars, artis f</td>
<td>a skill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aureus, -a, -um</td>
<td>golden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bestia, -ae f</td>
<td>a wild beast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caelamen, -inis n</td>
<td>a raised ornamentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cavo, (1):</td>
<td>to carve in relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>citrum, -i n</td>
<td>wood of the citron tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>columna, -ae f</td>
<td>a column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contego, (3):</td>
<td>to cover up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curiose: (adv.)</td>
<td>elaborately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deus, -i m</td>
<td>a god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diversorium, -i n</td>
<td>accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domus, -i f</td>
<td>a house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebur, -oris n</td>
<td>ivory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genus, -eris n</td>
<td>a kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homo, -inis m</td>
<td>a man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immo: more correctly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>introeo, -ire, -ivi, -itis</td>
<td>to enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>introitus, -us m</td>
<td>an entrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laquear, -aris m</td>
<td>a rafter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luculentus, -a, -um</td>
<td>bright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manus, -us f</td>
<td>a hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirus, -a, -um</td>
<td>wonderful, amazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occurro, (3):</td>
<td>to run to meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os, oris n</td>
<td>a face, mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paries, -etis m</td>
<td>a wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pecus, -udis f</td>
<td>a herd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prorsum: (adv.)</td>
<td>in short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quispiam: some</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regius, -a, -um</td>
<td>regal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semideus, -i m</td>
<td>a demigod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subeo, -ire, -ivi, -itum</td>
<td>to extend underneath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summus, -a, -um</td>
<td>highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suptilitas, -atis f</td>
<td>acuteness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* non humanibus sed divinis: abl. means, “constructed not by human hands but by divine skills”
* videre te: ind. st. after scies, “you will know that you are seeing”
* citro et eborae: abl. specification, “carved from citron wood and ivory”
* columnae: nom. subject of subeunt, “columns support the rafters”
* argenteo caelamine: abl. means, “covered by raised silver ornamentation”
* bestiis...pecudibus occurrentibus: abl. abs., “with wild beasts and herds running”
* id genus: adverbial acc., “of that kind”
* ob os introeuntium: “running towards the face of those entering”
* Mirus: nom. pred., “amazing was the man”
* efferavit: perf., “who has animated”
* suptilitate: abl. manner, “with acuteness”
tantum efferavit argentum. Enimvero, pavimenta ipsa lapide pretioso caesim deminuto in varia picturae genera discriminantur: vehementer iterum ac saepius beatos illos qui super gemmas et monilia calcant! Jam ceterae partes longe lateque dispositae domus sine pretio pretiosae totique parietes solidati massis aureis splendore proprio coruscant, ut diem suum sibi domus faciat licet sole nolente: sic cubicula, sic porticus, sic ipsae balneae fulgurant. Nec setius opes ceterae majestati domus respondent, ut equidem illud
Cupid and Psyche

recte videatur ad conversationem humanam magno Iovi fabricatum caeleste palatium.

Psyche discovers immeasurable wealth in the palace and is informed by a disembodied voice that the wealth and comfort are all for her enjoyment.

[2] Invitata Psyche talium locorum oblectatione propius accessit et paulo fidientior intra limen sese facit, mox prolectante studio pulcherrimae visionis rimatur singula et altrinsecus aedium horrea sublimi fabrica perfecta magnisque congesta gazis conspicit. Nec est quicquam quod ibi non est. Sed praeter ceteram tantarum divitiarum admirationem hoc erat praecipue mirificum, quod nullo

---

ut...videatur: pr. subj. in result clause, “so that it might seem” + inf.
ad conversationem: expressing purp., “for the purpose of human dwelling”
magnus Iovi: dat., “constructed for great Jupiter”
fabricatum (sc. esse): complementing videatur, “seems to have been constructed”
oblectatione: abl. means, “enticed by the delighting”
prolectante studio: abl. abs., “with eagerness luring”
sese facit: colloquial, “makes herself (go)”
horrea...perfecta...congesta: acc. neut. pl., “observes storehouses completed and piled up”
sublimi fabrica: abl. means, “completed with lofty workmanship”
magnis...gazis: abl. means, “piled up with extensive treasures”
hoc...quod: “this was especially amazing, namely that”
Apuleius


arbithrium, -i m: a choice
clastrum, -i n: a barrier
corpus, -oris m: a body
curatus, -a, -um: well looked-after
custos, -odis m: a guard
epula, -ae f: a banquet
famula, -ae f: a handmaiden
lassitude, -inis f: weariness
lavacrum, -i n: a bath
lectulus, -i m: a bed, couch
moror, (1), moratus sum: to be delayed
munio, (4): to fortify, protect
nudus, -a, -um: stripped of (+ gen.)
obstupesce, (3): to be astounded
offerre, offerre, obtuli, oblatus: to present

ops, opis f: wealth (pl.)
orbis, -is m: world
peto, (3): to ask (for)
praeminstro, (1): to administer to (+ dat.)
prohinc: so then
quaedam: certain
refovere, referre, rettuli, relatus: to retire
refoveo, (2): to refresh
regalis, -e: royal
sedulo: (adv.) carefully
thensaurus, -i m: a treasure chamber
vinculum, -i n: a chain
viso, (3): to look at
voluptas, -atis f: pleasure

nullo vinculo, nullo claustro, nullo custode: anaphora, “with no chain, no barrier, no guard”
totius orbis: gen., “treasure of the whole world”
ei…visenti: dat. ind. obj., “offered to her looking at”
tantis…opibus: abl. means, “astounded by such great wealth”
cubiculo: dat. with verb of motion, “retire to the bedroom”
refo…refove…pete: imper., “retire!…refresh!…ask for!”
tuae famulae: appositive, “We, as your handmaidens”
nec…morabuntur: “nor will food be delayed”
corporis: gen. respect, “having been cared for with respect to your body”
curatae: dat. agreeing with tibi, “delayed for you, well cared-for”
Psyche refreshes herself with sleep, a bath, a feast, and music.


---

somno...lavacro: abl. means, “she diminishes by sleep... by a bath”
viso proximo semirotundo suggestu: abl. abs., “a nearby semi-circular dais having been seen,” i.e. a dinner couch
rata: perf. part. deponent of reor, “she supposing”
commodum: acc. pred. after rata, “supposing (the dais) to be a convenience for her own refreshment”
vini nectarei eduliumque variorum: gen. desc. with fercula, “courses of nectar-sweet wine and various foods”
nullo serviente: abl. abs., “with no one serving”
spiritu quodam: abl. agent, “having been impelled by some breath”
impulsa: perf.part. nom. agreeing with fercula, “courses having been impelled”
illa: “that girl,” i.e. Psyche
famulas: acc. pred., “voices as handmaidens”
Psyche retires to bed and is joined by her unknown husband, who leaves before dawn.

Cupid and Psyche

ignobilis maritus et torum inscenderat et uxor sibi Psychen fecerat et ante lucis exortum propere discesserat. Statim voces cubiculo praestolatae novam nuptam interfectae virginitatis curant. Haec diutino tempore sic agebantur. Atque ut est natura redditum, novitas per assiduam consuetudinem delectationem ei commendatur et sonus vocis incertae solitudinis erat solacium.

ante: earlier than, before
assiduus, -a, -um: constant
commendo, (1): to recommend, commend
consuetudo, -inis f: habit, intimacy
curo, (1): to attend to
delectatio, -onis f: pleasure
discendo, (3), discussi, discussus: to withdraw
diutinus, -a, -um: long
exortus, -us m: a rising
ignobilis, -e m: a rising
incertus, -a, -um: unknown
inscendo, (3): to mount, ascend
interficio, (3), interfecti, interfectus: to destroy, slay

natura, -ae f: nature
novitas, -atis f: strangeness, novelty
nupta, -ae f: a bride
praestolor, (1), praestolatus sum: to stand ready for
propere: (adv.) quickly
reddo, (3), reddidi, redditus: to render
solacium, -i m: solace, relief in sorrow
solitudo, -inis f: loneliness
sonus, -i m: a sound
tempus, -oris n: time
torus, -i m: a bed
virginitas, -atis f: maidenhood, virginity

et inscenderat et...fecerat et...discesserat: plupf. with polysyndeton indicates acceleration of events after impf., “he was present and had mounted and had made and had withdrawn”
uxorem: acc. pred., “made Psyche his wife”
cubiculo: abl. place where, “in the bedroom”
interfectae virginitatis: gen. resp. with novam, “new with respect to her slain virginity”
Haece agebantur: ambiguous referent, either the nightly visits of Cupid or the care of the servants, “these things were conducted”
diutino tempore: abl. time within which, “in the course of a long time”
ut est redditum: “as it is provided by nature”
delectationem: acc. pred., “commended itself as a pleasure”
commendar: syncopated plupf. (=commendaverat), “strangeness had commended”
solitudinis: objective gen., “the solace of loneliness,” i.e. soothed the loneliness
Apuleius

Interea parentes eius indefesso luctu atque maerore conse
nescebant, latiusque porrecta fama sores illae maiiores cuncta cog
norant propereque maestae atque lugubres deserto lare certatim ad
parentum suorum conspectum adfatumque perrexerant.

Psyche’s husband, still unseen, warns her of the potential danger coming with
her grieving sisters and advises her against responding to them.

[5] Ea nocte ad suam Psychen sic infi  t maritus — namque
praeter oculos et manibus et auribus eius nihil non sentiebatur:
“Psyche dulcissima et cara uxor, exitiabile tibi periculum mina-
tur fortuna saevior, quod observandum pressiore cautela censeo.

| adfatus, -us m: speech, conversation | luctus, -us m: a lamentation |
| auris, -is f: an ear | lugubris, -e: grievous |
| carus, -a, -um: beloved | maeror, -oris m: mourning |
| cautela, -ae f: caution | maestas, -a, -um: mournful |
| censeo, (2): to recommend | major, majus: older |
| certatim: with rivalry | minor, (1), minatus sum: to threaten |
| cognosco, (3), cognovi, cognitus: to learn | nihil: nothing |
| consenesco, (3): to waste away | observo, (1): to heed |
| conspectus, -us m: sight | pergno, (3), perrexi, perrectus: to proceed |
| cunctus, -a, -um: all | periculum, -i n: peril |
| desero, (3), deserui, desertus: to forsake | porrigo, (3), porrexi, perrectus: to extend |
| exitiabilis, -e: deadly | praeter: before (+ acc.) |
| fama, -ae f: fame | pressus, -a, -um: deliberate |
| fortuna, -ae f: fate | propere: (adv.) quickly |
| indefessus, -a, -um: unwearied | saevus, -a, -um: cruel |
| infio, infieri: begin to speak | sentio, (4): to perceive |
| lar, laris m: a household deity | uxor, -oris f: a wife |

indefesso luctu atque maerore: abl. cause, “wasting away from unwearied lamentation
and mourning”

porrecta fama: abl. abs., “with fame having extended”
cognorant: syncopated plupf. (=cognoverant), “they had learned”
deserto lare: abl. abs, a Lar is a household deity used here metonymically for “home”
“their own home having been deserted”
Ea nocte: abl. time, referring to the day of the sisters’ arrival at their parents’ home,
“On that night”
manibus et auribus: abl. means, “perceived with hands and ears”
nihil non: litotes, “nothing of him was not perceived,” i.e. she was able to sense all of
him
Psyche dulcissima et cara uxor: chiasmus, “Psyche sweetest and beloved wife”
observandum: fut. pass. inf. in ind. st., “which I recommend ought to be heeded”
pressiore cautela: abl. manner, “with more deliberate caution”
Sorores jam tuae mortis opinione turbatae tuumque vestigium requirentes scopulum istum protinus aderunt, quarum si quas forte lamentationes acceperis, neque respondeas immo nec prospicias omnino; ceterum mihi quidem gravissimum dolorem tibi vero summum creabis exitium.” Annuit et ex arbitrio mariti se facturam spopondit, sed eo simul cum nocte dilapso diem totum lacrimis ac plangoribus misella consumit, se nunc maxime prorsus perisse iterans, quae beati carceris custodia septa et humanae conversationis attristationem, se facturam spopondit, sed eo simul cum nocte dilapso diem totum lacrimis ac plangoribus misella consumit, se nunc maxime prorsus perisse iterans, quae beati carceris custodia septa et humanae conversationis

annuo, (3), annui: nod assent
arbitrium, -i n: judgment
beatus, -a, -um: blessed, sumptuous
carcer, -eris m: a prison
consumo, (3): to waste
conversatio, -onis f: association
creo, (1): to bring about
custodia, -ae f: a prisoner
dilabor, (3), dilapsus sum: to pass
dolor, -oris m: anguish
dexitium, -i n: ruin
forte: by chance
gravis, -e: grave
immo: no indeed
itero, (1): to repeat
lamentatio, -onis f: lamentation
misellus, -a, -um: wretched
omnino: at all
opinio, -onis f: rumor
pereo, (4), perivi: be ruined
plangor, -oris m: a shriek
prorsus: (adv.) entirely
prospicio, (3): to look out for
protinus: (adv.) immediately
requiro (3): see again
respondeo, (2): to answer
sepio, (4), sepsi, septus: to enclose
simul: at once
spopondi: pledge
totus, -a, -um: whole
turbo, (1): to disturb
vestigium, -i n: a trace

opinione: abl. cause, “stirred up by the rumor”
si…acceperis: fut. perf. in more vivid protasis, “if you hear”
neque respondeas…nec prospicias: pr. subj. in prohibition, “neither answer nor look towards”
ceterum: for ceteroquin, “otherwise”
mihi quidem…tibi vero: idiomatic, “for me, on the one hand…for yourself, on the other hand”
se facturam (sc. esse): fut. act. inf. in ind. st., “promised that she would act”
eo…dilapo: abl. abs., “that one having slipped away”
diem totum: acc. duration, “all day long”
lacrimis ac plangoribus: abl. means with consumit, “wastes with tears and shrieks”
se…perisse: perf. inf. in ind. st. after iterans, “repeating that she had died”
quae…posset: impf. subj. relative clause of characteristic, “she who was able to see”
custodia: nom. appositive, “who as a prisoner”
septa…viduata: nom., “a prisoner enclosed and devoid of” + abl.
Apuleius

colloquio viduata nec sororibus quidem suis de se maerentibus opem salutarem ferre ac ne videre eas quidem omnino posset. Nec lavacro nec cibo nec ulla denique refectione recreata, flens ubertim decessit ad somnum.

The husband joins Psyche the following night and reprimands Psyche, but eventually he acquiesces to her request that the sisters visit.


---

accubo, (1): to lie near, recline  
amplexus, -us m: an embrace  
cibus, -i m: food  
colloquium, -i n: a conversation  
complector, (3), complexus sum: to embrace  
decedo, (3), decessi: to retire  
denique: indeed  
expostulo, (1): to remonstrate  
exspecto, (1): to expect  
fero, ferre, tuli, latus: to bring  
fl eo, (2): to weep  
lacrimo, (1): to weep  
lavacrum, -i n: a bath  
lectus, -i m: a bed  
maereo, (2): to mourn  
maturus, -a, -um: early  
mora, -ae f: delay  
ops, opis f: help  
paulo: (adv.) a little  
perdius, -a, -um: all day long  
pernox: (adj.) all night long  
polliceor, (2), pollicitus sum: to promise  
recreo, (1): to restore  
refectio, -onis f: refreshment  
salutaris, -e: saving  
spero, (1): to look forward to  
ubertim: (adv.) copiously  
viduatus, -a, -um: devoid (of) + (abl.)

colloquio: abl. sep., “devoid of the conversation of human association”  
sororibus...suis...maerentibus: dat. ind. obj., “bring to her own sisters mourning”  
nec...ferre ac ne videre: inf. complementing posset, “able neither to bring comfort...nor even to see”  
nec lavacro nec cibo nec ulla...refectione: abl. means, “restored neither by a bath nor by food nor by any refreshment”

Nec mora, cum: links with previous events, “Neither (was there) a delay, when”

paulo maturius: “a little earlier (than usual)”

Haecine: acc. neut. pl. haec with interrogative ending, “Did you promise these things?”

pollicebare: deponent impf., “did you promise?”

Quid...exspecto, quid spero: deliberative quest. where the subjunctive is expected, “What am I to expect? What should I hope for?”

Et perdia et pernox: nom. f. adjectives used as predicates, “you, all day and all night”
Cupid and Psyche

conjungales desinis cruciatum. Age jam nunc ut voles, et animo tuo
damnosa poscenti pareto! Tantum memineris meae seriae moni-
tionis, cum coeperis sero paenitere.” Tunc illa, precibus et dum
se morituram comminatur, extorquet a marito cupitis adnuat ut
sorores videat, luctus mulceat, ora conferat. Sic ille novae nuptae
precibus veniam tribuit et insuper quibuscumque vellet eas auri
vel monilium donare concessit, sed identidem monuit ac saepe

adnuo, (3): to agree to
ago, (3): to act
animus, -i m: a heart
aurum, -i n: gold
coopio, (3), coepi, coepit: to begin
comminor, (1), comminatsum: to
threaten
concedo, (3), concessi: to agree
confero, -ferre, -tuli, collatus: to join
conjugalis, -e: marital
cruciatum, -us m: self-torment
cupitum, -i n: one’s desire
damnosus, -a, -um: harmful
desino, (3): to cease
dono, (1): to present X (acc.) with Y (abl.)
extorqueo, (2): to extort
identidem: (adv.) repeatedly
insuper: in addition
luctus, -us m: sorrow

memini, (2): to remember
moneo, (2), monui: to warn
monile, -is m: a jewel
monitio, -onis f: a warning
morior, (4), moritum sum: to die
mulceo, (2): to soothe
nupta, -ae f: a bride
os, oris, n: a face
paeniteo, (2): to repent
pareo, (2): to obey (+ dat.)
posco, (3): to ask, demand
saepe: (adv.) many times
serius, -a, -um: serious
sero: (adv.) too late
terreo, (2), terrui: to frighten
tribuo, (3), tribui: grant
velle, volui: wish
venia, -ae f: favor
volo, velle, volui: wish

ut voles: fut. parenthetical, “as you wish”
animo tuo….poscenti: dat. after pareo, “obey your demanding heart”
pareo: fut. imper., “obey!”
memineris: perf. subj. jussive following age and pareo, “may you remember” + gen.
meae seriae monitionis: gen. with memineris, “remember my serious warning”
cum coeperis: fut. perf. in cum temporal clause, “when you will have begun to” + inf.
precibus: abl. means with extorquet, “she extorts with prayers”
moriturum (sc. esse): fut. act. inf. in ind. st. after comminatur, “she threatens that she
will die”
adnuat: pr. subj. result clause after extorquet, “extorts so that he agrees to” + dat.
ut…videat…mulceat…conferat: pr. subj. in noun clause in apposition to cupitis,
“her desires, namely that she might see, might soothe, might join”
orae conferat: “join faces,” i.e. see each other face to face
quibuscumque vellet: impf. subj. in noun clause after donare, “he agreed to present
them with whatever she might wish”
auri vel monilium: partitive gen. with quibuscumque, “whatever of gold or jewels”
Apuleius

terruit ne quando sororum pernicioso consilio suasa de forma mariti quaerat neve se sacrilega curiositate de tanto fortunarum suggestu pessum dejiciat nec suum postea contingat amplexum. Gratias egit marito jamque laetior animo: “sed prius,” inquit, “centies moriar quam tuo isto dulcissimo conubio caream. Amo enim et efflictim te, quicumque es, diligo aeque ut meum spiritum, nec ipsi Cupidini comparo. Sed istud etiam meis precibus, oro, largire

---

**aeque:** in same manner  
**ago,** (3), **egi:** act, thank (with **gratias,** + dat.)  
**careo,** (2): to be without + abl.  
**centum:** one hundred times  
**comparo,** (1): to treat as equal, compare  
**consilium,** -i n: counsel  
**contingo,** (3): to touch  
**conubium,** -i n: marriage  
**curiositas,** -atis f: curiosity  
**dejicio,** (3): to throw down  
**diligo,** (3): to value  
**efflictim:** (adv.) passionately  
**forma,** -ae f: a form  
**gratia,** -ae f: gratitude  

---

**laetus,** -a, -um: glad  
**largior,** (4): to bestow  
**morior,** (4), **moritus sum:** to die  
**oro,** (1): to beg  
**perniciosus,** -a, -um: pernicious  
**pessum:** (adv.) to the lowest part, downward  
**postea:** afterwards  
**priorsquam:** before (+ subj.)  
**quaero,** (3): to seek, inquire  
**quando:** when  
**sacrilegus,** -a, -um: impious  
**spiritus,** -us m: life  
**suadeo,** (2), **susai, suasus:** to persuade  
**suggestus,** -us m: a raised platform, height

---

**pernicioso consilio:** abl. means, “persuaded by pernicious counsel”  
**ne…quaerat:** pr. subj. in ind. prohibition after **monuit,** “warned not to inquire”  
**neve…deiciat nec…contingat:** pr. subj. in negative purp. clause, “lest she throw down…and never touch”  
**sacrilega curiositate:** abl. cause, “because of her impious curiousity”  
**de tanto…suggestu:** “from such a great height”  
**marito:** dat. after **gratias egit,** “she has thanked the husband”  
**animo:** abl. specification, “gladder in spirit”  
**moriar:** pr. subj. hortatory, “may I die one hundred times”  
**priors…quam caream:** pr. subj. anticipatory, “before I would be without”  
**tuo…dulcissimo conubio:** abl. sep. after **caream,** “be without your sweetest marriage”  
**ipsi Cupidini:** dat. after **comparo,** “compare you to Cupid himself”  
**meis precibus:** abl. accordance, “in accordance with my prayers”  
**oro:** parenthetical, “I beg,” i.e. “please”  
**largire:** pr. imper., “bestow this!”
et illi tuo famulo Zephyro praecipe simili vectura sorores hic mihi sistat,” et imprimens oscula suasoria et ingerens verba mulcentia et inserens membra cohibentia haec etiam blanditiis astruit: “mi mellite, mi marite, tuae Psychae dulcis anima.” Vi ac potestate veneri susurrus invitus succubuit maritus et cuncta se facturum spopondit atque etiam luce proxumante de manibus uxoris evanuit.

*The sisters are carried to Psyche by Zephyr and the three reunite.*

[7] At illae sorores percontatae scopulum locumque illum quo fuerat Psyche deserta festinanter adveniunt ibique difflebant oculos et plangebant ubera, quoad crebris earum hejulatibus saxa

---

**Vocabulary**

- *advenio* (4): to arrive at
- *anima*, *-ae f*: a soul
- *astruo*, (3): to add to (*dat.*)
- *blanditia*, *-ae f*: caresses, flatterings
- *cohibeo*, (2): to confine, compel
- *creber*, *-era*, *-erum*: repeated
- *desero*, (3), *deserui, desertus*: to forsake
- *diffleo*, (2): to weep away
- *evanesco*, (3), *evanui*: to vanish
- *famulus*, *-i m*: a servant
- *festinanter*: (adv.) hurriedly
- *hejulatus*, *-us m*: wailing
- *imprimo*, (3): to impress
- *ingero*, (3): to throw in
- *insero*, (3): to insert, entwine
- *invitus*, *-a*, *-um*: reluctant
- *mellitus*, *-a*, *-um*: honey-sweet
- *membrum*, *-i n*: a limb
- *mulceo*, (2): to soothe
- *osculum*, *-i m*: a kiss
- *percontor*, (1), *percontatus sum*: to inquire
- *plango*, (3): to strike
- *potestas*, *-atis f*: power
- *praecipio*, (3): to order
- *proxumo*, (1): to approach
- *saxum*, *-i n*: a stone
- *similis*, *-e*: similar
- *sisto*, (3): to set up
- *spondeo*, (2), *spopondi*: to promise
- *suasorius*, *-a*, *-um*: persuasive
- *succumbo*, (3), *succubui*: to surrender
- *susurrus*, *-i m*: a whisper
- *uber*, *-eris n*: a breast
- *vectura*, *-ae f*: transportation
- *venerus*, *-a*, *-um*: amorous
- *vis*, *vis f*: force
- *Zephyrus*, *-i m*: Zephyr, the west wind

---

**Explanation**

- *illi tuo famulo Zephyro praecipe simili vectura sorores hic mihi sistat,* dat. ind. obj. after *praecipe,* “order that famous servant of yours, Zephyr”
- *simili vectura*: abl. means, “that he set up by a similar transportation”
- *sistat*: pr. subj. in ind. command after *praecipe,* “order Zephyrus to set up”
- *blanditiis*: dat. after *astruit,* “added these words to the caresses”
- *mi mellite, mi marite*: alliterative address, “my honey-sweet, my husband”
- *vi ac potestate*: abl. cause, “surrenders because of the force and power”
- *veneri susurrus*: gen. specification, “power of the amorous whispering”
- *se facturum (sc. esse)*: fut. act. inf. in ind. st., “he promised that he would do”
- *luce proxumante*: abl. abs., “with daylight approaching”
- *quo*: relative pron., abl. place where, “that place on which Psyche had been deserted”
- *difflebant…plangebant*: impf. inceptive, “they began weeping and striking”
- *crebris…hejulatibus*: abl. means, “echo with repeated wailings”

---

quoad…resultarent: impf. subj. anticipatory, “until the rocks and cliffs would re-echo”

crebris…heiulatibus: dat. after parilem, “equal to the wailings”
nomine proprio: abl. means, “calling by her own name”
sono penetrabili…delapso: abl. cause, “frantic from the piercing sound descending”

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>admoneo</td>
<td>(2): to remind X (acc.) of Y (gen.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adsum, -esse</td>
<td>to be near, be present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amens, -entis (gen.):</td>
<td>frantic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amplector, (3), amplexus sum</td>
<td>to embrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cautis, -is f: a cliff</td>
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<tr>
<td>cieo, (2): to call on by name</td>
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<tr>
<td>delabor, (3), delapsus sum</td>
<td>to descend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desino, (3): to abandon, desist</td>
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<tr>
<td>diutinus, -a, -um: long lasting</td>
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<tr>
<td>effligo, (3): to torment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>gena, -ae f: cheeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>imperium, -i m: a command</td>
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<tr>
<td>lamentatio, -onis f: lamentation</td>
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<tr>
<td>lugeo, (2): to mourn</td>
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<tr>
<td>lugubris, -e: mourning</td>
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<tr>
<td>madeo, (2), madui: be dripping</td>
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<tr>
<td>maritalis, -e: of a husband</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mora, -ae f: delay</td>
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<tr>
<td>necquicquam: in vain</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pareo, (2): to comply</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>parilis, -e: like (+ dat.)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>penetrabilis, -e: piercing</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>plango, (3): to lament for</td>
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<tr>
<td>praeceptum, -i m: an order</td>
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<tr>
<td>procurro, (3), procurri: to run out ahead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pronus, -a, -um: leaning forward or downward</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>proprius, -a, -um: particular, one’s own</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>quippe: as you see</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>quoad: until (=ad quo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>resulto, (1): to re-echo</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sicco, (1): to dry</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sonus, -i m: a sound</td>
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<tr>
<td>trepido, (1): to be afraid</td>
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<tr>
<td>ululabilis, -e: shrieking</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Apuleius
Cupid and Psyche


Psyche shows the palace to her sisters and tells them that her husband is a young, handsome hunter before sending them back home.

[8] Sic allocuta summas opes domus aureae vocumque servientium populosam familiam demonstrat auribus earum lavacroque pulcherrimo et inhumanae mensae lautitiis eas opipare reficit, ut

---

| clementissimis flatibus: abl. means, “carries with the gentlest breezes” |
| innoxia vectura: abl. means, “carries on a harmless transportation” |
| mutuis...saviis: abl. means after perfruuntur, “they enjoyed mutual embraces and hurrying kisses” |
| postliminio: abl. circum., “with their repatriation,” a legal term |
| prolectante gaudio: abl. abs., “with joy enticing” |
| succedite et...recreate: imper., “advance and restore!” |
| vocumque servientium: gen. pl., “household of serving voices” |
| auribus earum: “she presents to the ears of them” because they are invisible |
| lavacro pulcherrimo: abl. means, “restores with a beautiful bath” |
| lautitiis: abl. means, “restores with splendors” |
---
Apuleius

illarum prorsus caelestium divitiarum copiis affluentibus satiatae jam praeordiis penitus nutrirent invidiam. Denique altera earum satis scrupulose curioseque percontari non desinit, quis illarum caelestium rerum dominus, quisve vel qualis ipsius sit maritus. Nec tamen Psyche conjugale illud praecceptum ullo pacto temerat vel pectoris arcans exigit, sed e re nata confingit esse juvenem quendam et speciosum, commodum lanoso barbitio genas inumbrantem, plerumque rurestribus ac montanis venatibus occupatum,

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affluens, -entis (gen.): overflowing
alter, -era, -erum: one (of two)
arcanum, -i n: a secret
barbitium, -i n: a beard
caelestis, -e: heavenly
commodum: just
confingo, (3): to fabricate
conjugalis, -e: marital
copia, -ae f: plenty
curiose: (adv.) curiously
denique: and then
desino, (3): to cease from (+ inf.)
divitia, -ae f: riches
dominus, -i m: a lord
exigo, (3): to expel
gen, -ae f: cheeks
inumbro, (1): to cast a shadow, darken
invidia, -ae f: envy
juvenis, -is m: a youth
lanosus, -a, -um: woolly

---

montanus, -a, -um: mountainous
nascor, (3), natus sum: to be produced spontaneously
nutrio, (4): to nourish
occupatus, -a, -um: occupied
pectus, -oris m: a heart
penitus: deep within
percontor, (1), percontatus sum: to inquire
plerumque: frequently
praecordium, -i n: a breast
prorsus: (adv.) utterly
res, -ei f: property
rurestris, -e: rustic
satio, (1): to satisfy, satiate
scrupulose: (adv.) scrupulously
speciosus, -a, -um: handsome
temero, (1): to violate
venatus, -us m: a hunt

---

ut...nutrirent: impf. subj. result clause, “so that they were nourishing”
satiatae: perf. part., “they, having been satiated”
praecordiis: abl. place, “nourishing in their breasts”
quis...sit: pr. subj. in ind. quest. after percontari, “to ask who is lord...or who or what kind is...”
ullo pacto: abl. manner, “in any manner”
arcans: abl. sep. after exigit, “expel from the secrets”
e re nata: idiomatic, “in the circumstances; on the spur of the moment,” literally “from the thing produced spontaneously”
esse iuvenem: ind. st. after confingit, “she fabricates that he is a young man”
lanoso barbitio: abl. means, “darkening with a woolly beard”
venatibus: abl. means, “occupied by hunts”
Cupid and Psyche

Et ne qua sermonis procedentis labe consilium tacitum prodere-tur, auro facto gemmosisque monilibus onustas eas statim vocato Zephyro tradit reportandas.

The sisters grow envious, and the first whines about her old husband.

Apuleius

quidem quae natu maiore sumus maritis advenis ancillae deditae extorres et lare et ipsa patria degamus longe parentum velut exulantem, haec autem novissima, quam fetu satiante postremus partus effudit, tantis opibus et deo marito potita sit, quae nec uti recte tanta bonorum copia novit? Vidisti, soror, quanta in domo jacent et qualia monilia, quae praenitent vestes, quae splendicant gemmae,
Cupid and Psyche

quantum praeterea passim calcatur aurum. Quodsi maritum etiam tam formonsum tenet ut affirmat, nulla nunc in orbe toto felicior vivit. Fortassis tamen procedente consuetudine et adfectione roborata deam quoque illam deus maritus efficiet. Sic est, hercules, sic se gerezat ferebatque. Jam jam sursum respicit et deam spirat mulier, quae voces ancillas habet et ventis ipsis imperat. At ego misera primum patre meo seniorem maritum sortita sum, dein cucurbita calviorem et quovis puero pusilliorem, cunctam domum seris et catenis obditam custodientem.”

procedente consuetudine et adfectione roborata: abl. abs., “with intimacy proceeding and with affection having been reinforced”
deam: acc. pred., “will make her a goddess”
Sic…sic: climactic anaphora [see 4.29, 5.1]
deam: acc. pred., “she lives as a goddess”
patre meo: abl. comparison after seniorem, “a husband older than my father”
cucurbita: abl. comparison after calviorem, “bald than a pumpkin”
quovis puero: abl. comparison after pusilliorem, “smaller than any boy”
seris et catenis: abl. means, “fastened with bars and chains”
custodientem: pr. part. with maritum, “a husband guarding”
Apuleius

*The second sister complains about her invalid husband and suggests plotting against Psyche.*


| aduro, (3): to scorch | morbus, -i m: an illness, weakness |
| animus, -i m: spirit, pride | officiosus, -a, -um: dutiful |
| articularis, -e: arthritic | olidus, -a, -um: stinking |
| cataplasma, -atis m: a poultice | pannus, -i m: rags |
| complico, (1): to bend at joint | patiens, -entis (gen.): patient, long-suffering |
| curvo, (1): to make stoop | perfero, -ferre, -tuli, -latus: to endure to the end |
| delicatus, -a, -um: delicate | perfrico (1): to rub all over |
| detorqureo, (2), detorsi, detortus: to twist | persona, -ae f: a mask, role |
| dico, (3): to declare | plerumque: (adv.) frequently |
| digitus, -i m: a finger, toe | potius: rather |
| duro, (1): to harden | rarus, -a, -um: infrequent |
| enimvero: upon my word | recolo, (3): to cultivate afresh, renew |
| facies, -ei f: an appearance | sentio, (4): to feel |
| faetidus, -a, -um: having an offensive odor | servilis, -e: servile |
| fomentum, -i m: a poultice | sordidus, -a, -um: filthy |
| laboriosus, -a, -um: laborious | suscipio, (3): to support, take up in turn |
| lapis, -idis m: a stone | sustineo, (2): to sustain, tolerate |
| libere: (adv.) freely | medica, -ae f: a healer, nurse |

*articulari...morbo*: abl. cause, “bent and stooped from arthritic weakness”

*per hoc*: “on account of this”

*Venerem meam*: metonymy, “my sexual passion”

*rarissimo*: abl. time, “very infrequently”

*in lapidem*: “hardened into stone”

*fomentis olidis et pannis sordidis et faetidis cataplasmatibus*: abl. means, “scorching my hands with stinking poultices and filthy rags and odorous poultices”

*nece...faciem sed...personam*: acc. obj. of sustinens, “not taking on the appearance, but the role”

*videris*: fut. perf. jussive instead of pr. subj., “you should see”

*quam...perferas*: pr. subj. in ind. quest. after videris, “see how you may endure”

*patienti vel...servili...animo*: abl. manner, “with patient or with servile spirit”
nequeo sustinere ulterius tam beatam fortunam allapsam indignae. Recordare enim quam superbe, quam adroganter nobiscum egerit et ipsa jactatione immodicae ostentationis tumentem suum prodiderit animum deque tantis divitiis exigua nobis invita projecerit confestimque, praesentia nostra gravata, propelli et efflari exsibilarique nos jussit. Nec sum mulier nec omnino spiro, nisi eam pessum de tantis opibus dejecero. Ac si tibi etiam, ut par est, inacuit nostra contumelia, consilium validum requiramus ambae. Jamque

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adroanter: (adv.) arrogantly</td>
<td>jactatio, -onis f: boasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ago, (3), egi: to act</td>
<td>jubo, (2), jussit: to order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allabor, (3), allapsus sum: to fall towards (+ dat.)</td>
<td>mulier, -eris f: a woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambo, -ae, -o: both</td>
<td>nequeo: to be unable, cannot (+ inf.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beatus, -a, -um: happy</td>
<td>omnino: at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confessim: (adv.) hastily</td>
<td>ops, opis f: wealth (pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contumelia, -ae f: indignty</td>
<td>ostentatio, -onis f: a display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dejicio, (3), dejeci: overthrow</td>
<td>par, paris f: reasonable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divitia, -ae f: wealth (pl.)</td>
<td>pessum (adv.): to the lowest part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>efflo, (1): to blow out</td>
<td>praesentia, -ae f: presence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exiguus, -a, -um: meager, scanty</td>
<td>prodo, (3), prodi: to reveal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exsibilo, (1): to hiss away</td>
<td>projicio, (3), projeci: to throw down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gravor, (1), gravatus sum: to show</td>
<td>propello, (3): to drive off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annoyance</td>
<td>recordor, (1), recordatus sum: to remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immodicus, -a, -um: excessive</td>
<td>spiro, (1): to breathe, live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inacuo, (3), inacui: provoke</td>
<td>superbe: (adv.) proudly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indignus, -a, -um: unworthy</td>
<td>sustineo, (2): to sustain, put up with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invitus, -a, -um: reluctant</td>
<td>tumeo, (2): to be swollen with conceit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ulterius (adv.): further</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>validus, -a, -um: strong</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ista, quae ferimus, non parentibus nostris ac nec ulli monstremus alii, immo nec omnino quicquam de eius salute norimus. Sat est quod ipsae vidimus quae vidisse paenitet, nedum ut genitoribus et omnibus populis tam beatum eius differamus praeconium. Nec sunt enim beati quorum divitias nemo novit. Sciet se non ancillas sed sorores habere majores. Et nunc quidem concedamus ad maritos, et lares pauperes nostros sed plane sobrios revisamus, diuque

concedo, (3): to depart
differo, -ferre, distuli, dilatus: to spread
divitia, -ae f.: wealth
taro, ferre, tuli, latus: to bear, carry
genitor, -oris m: a father, parent
immo: no indeed
Lar, Laris m: Lares; hearth, home
nedum: while not, much less
nemo, -inis m: no one

nosco, (3), novi: to know, get to know
omnino: (adv.) entirely
paeniteo, (2): to displease
pauper, -eris (gen.): meager
plane: (adv.) completely
praecium, -i n: a proclamation, report
reviso, (3): to revisit
sat: enough
scio, (4): to understand
sobrius, -a, -um: sober, respectable

ista: acc. pl., “these things which we carry”
non...monstremus: pr. subj. hortatory, “let us not show” where ne is expected
nec...norimus: sync. (=neverimus), perf. subj. hortatory, “let us not know anything”
non...immo nec omnino: note the climactic use of negative
quae: (=equibus) attracted into the case of ipsae for the dat. after paenitet, “to whom it is displeasing”
vidisse: perf. inf. after paenitet, “displeasing to have seen”
nedum ut...differamus: subj. in jussive clause contrasting with sat est, “much less let us spread”
genitoribus: dat. ind. obj., “to her parents”
quorum...novit: syncopated (=noverit) perf. subj. in relative clause of characteristic, “whose wealth no one knows”
sriet: pr. subj. jussive, “let her know”
se...habere: pr. inf. in ind. st. after sciet, “that she has”
concedamus: subj. hortatory, “let us depart”
revisamus: subj. hortatory, “let us revisit”
Cupid and Psyche

cogitationibus pressioribus instructae ad superbiam poeniendam firmiores redeamus."

The sisters are pleased at their plotting. Meanwhile, Psyche’s husband again warns her of the sisters and informs her that she is pregnant.


abscondeo, (2), abscondui, absconditus: to hide
bonum, -i n: a good thing
cogitatio, -onis f: a plan
coma, -ae f: hair
consilium, -i n: a plan
contendo, (3): to hasten
desero, (3): to desert, forsake
dolor, -oris m: anguish
dolus, -i m: fraud
firmus, -a, -um: secure
fletus, -us m: weeping
immo: nay more
insons, -onis (gen.): innocent
instructus, -a, -um: prepared
lacero, (1): to mangle
mero, (2): to merit
munus, -eris n: a gift
os, oris n: a face

parricidium, -i n: family murder
placet, (2): it is pleasing to (+ dat.)
poenio, (4): to punish
pressus, -a, -um: deliberate
pretiosus, -a, -um: precious
proinde: in the same degree
prorsum: (adv.) utterly
raptim: (adv.) hurriedly
redintegro, (1): to renew
reducerato, (1): to cause to fester again
scelestus, -a, -um: wicked
simulo, (1): to simulate
struo, (3): to construct
superbia, -ae f: haughtiness, pride
totus, -a, -um: all
traho, (3): to drag
turgidus, -a, -um: inflamed with passion
vesania, -ae f: madness

cogitationibus pressioribus: abl. means, “prepared with more deliberate plans”
ad poeniendam: gerundive expressing purp., “in order that her pride be punished”
redeamus: pr. subj. hortatory, “let us return”
pro bono: here not “for the good” but “as if it were good”
duabus malis: (sc. sororibus): dat. after placet, “pleasing to those two bad sisters”
totis illis pretiosissimus munerus abscenditus: abl. abs., “with all those precious gifts having been hidden”
proinde ut merebantur: impf. pass., parenthetical, “just as they deserved,” referring to the mangling they inflict on their faces
parentes: acc. obj. of deserentes, “leaving their parents”
reducerato...dolore: abl. abs., “with the anguish having been caused to fester again”
vesania: abl. specification with turgidae, “swollen with madness”
domus suas: acc. place to which, “to their own homes.”
Apuleius

Interea Psychen maritus ille quem nescit rursum suis illis nocturnis sermonibus sic commonet: “Videsne quantum tibi periculum? Velitatur Fortuna eminus, ac nisi longe firmiter praecaves mox comminus congridietur. Perfidae lupulae magnis conatibus nefarias insidias tibi comparant, quamum summa est ut te suadeant meos explorare vultus, quos, ut tibi saepe praedixi, non videbis si videris. Ergo igitur si posthac pessimae illae lamiae noxis animis armatae venerint — veniunt autem, scio — neque omnino sermonem conferas, et si id tolerare pro genuina simplicitate proque animi tui

suis illis nocturnis sermonibus: abl. means, “warns with these his own nocturnal speeches”
nisi…praecaves: fut. in fut. more vivid protasis, “unless you guard”
congridietur: fut. in fut. more vivid apodosis, “she will approach”
lupulae: lupa, “she-wolf,” is a popular expression for a prostitute; the diminutive here could allude to the idea of preying on the helpless.
magnis conatibus: abl. means, “prepare with great endeavors”
u…suadeant: pr. subj. purp. clause, “in order that they might persuade”
te…explorare: ind. st. after suadeant, “they persuade you to investigate”
si videris: fut. perf. in more vivid protasis, “if you (will) have seen”
noxiis animis: abl. manner, “equipped with criminal spirits”
si…venerint: fut. perf. in fut. more vivid protasis, “if they shall have come”
neque…conferas: pr. subj. prohibition, “don’t join in speech!”
teneritudine non potueris, certe de marito nil quicquam vel audias vel respondeas. Nam et familiarum nostram jam propagabimus et hic adhuc infantilis uterus gestat nobis infan tem alium, si texeris nostra secreta silentio, divinum, si profanaveris, mortalem.”

Psyche rejoices at the news of her pregnancy. Her husband again warns her to disregard her approaching sisters.

[12] Nuntio Psyche laeta fl  orebat et divinae subolis sola cio plau debat et futuri pignoris gloria gestiebat et materni nomini s dignitate gaudebat. Crescentes dies et menses exeun tes anxia

| teneritudine non potueris: fut. perf. in fut. more vivid protasis, “if you shall be unable to” + inf. |
| vel audias vel respondeas: pr. subj. jussive in fut. more vivid apodosis, “either you should hear or answer” |
| si texeris…si profanaveris: fut. perf. in fut. more vivid protasis, “if you will have defended…if you will have desecrated” |
| silentio: abl. means, “defended with silence” |
| divimum…mortalem: acc. agreeing with infantem, “a divine infant if you defend, a mortal infant if you desecrate” |
| nuntio…solacio…gloria…dignitate: abl. cause, “she blossomed because of the announcement…expressed approval because of the solace…was eager because of the glory…rejoiced because of the honor” |
Apuleius

numerat et sarcinae nesciae rudimento miratur de brevi punctulo tantum incrementulum locupletis uteri. Sed jam pestes illae taeterrimaeque Furiae anhelantes vipereum virus et festinantes impia celeritate navigabant. Tunc sic iterum momentarius maritus suam Psychen admonet: “dies ultima et casus extremus et sexus infestus et sanguis inimicus jam sumpsit arma et castra commovit et aciem direxit et classicum personavit; jam mucrone destricto jugulum tuum nefariae tuae sorores petunt. Heu quantis urguemur cladibus,
Psyche dulcissima! Tui nostrique miserere religiosaque continentia domum maritum teque et istum parvulum nostrum imminentis ruinae infortunio libera. Nec illas scelestas feminas, quas tibi post internecivum odium et calcata sanguinis foedera sorores appellare non licet, vel vides vel audias, cum in morem Sirenum scopulo prominentes funestis vocibus saxa personabunt.”

Psyche entreats her husband to allow the visit of her sisters, and, again, he consents against his better judgment.


Tui nostrique: gen. after miserere, “have pity on yourself and me”
religiosa continentia: abl. means, “free with scrupulous self-control”
infortunio: abl. sep. after libera, “free from misfortune”
libera: pr. imper., “free!”
Nec...vel vides vel audias: pr. subj. in prohibition, “don’t consider or accept!”
qua...appellare non licet: impersonal, “whom it is not permitted to call”
in morem Sirenum: “in the manner of the Sirens” the temptresses of Odyssey 12
cum...personabunt: fut., “when they will call”
scopulo: abl. place, “call from the rock”
funestis vocibus: abl. means, “with destructive voices”
singultus lacrimoso: abl. means, “blurring her speech with tearful sobbing”
quo (=quoad) sciam: pr. subj. in relative clause of proviso, “as far as I know”
fidei atque parciloquio: dat. with documenta where we would expect the gen., “proof for my faith and discretion”
documenta, nec eo setius adprobabitur tibi nunc etiam firmitas animi mei. Tu modo Zephyro nostro rursum praecipe fungatur obsequio, et in vicem denegatae sacrosanctae imaginis tuae redde saltem conspectum sororum. Per istos cinnameos et undique pendulos crines, tuos per teneras et teretis et mei similes genas, per pectus nescio quo calore fervidum, sic in hoc saltem parvulo cognoscam faciem tuam: supplicis anxiae piis precibus erogatus

adprobo, (1): to prove
anxius, -a, -um: anxious
calor, -oris m: warmth
cinnamonus, -a, -um: smelling of cinnamon
cognosco, (3): to learn
conspectus, -us m: a view
crinis, -is m: a tress
denego, (1): to deny
documentum, -i n: proof
erogo, (1): to successfully implore, win over
facies, -ei f: a face
fervisus, -a, -um: glowing
firmitas, -atis f: strength
fungor, (3), functus sum: to discharge (+ abl.)
lena, -ae f: cheeks (pl.)
image, -inis f: an image
modo (adv.): merely
nescius, -a, -um: unfamiliar
obsequium, -i n: obligation
pectus, -oris m: a heart
pendulus, -a, -um: hanging down
pius, -a, um: devoted
praecipio, (3): to instruct (+ dat.)
reddo, (3): to render
sacro sanctus, -a, -um: venerable
saltem (adv.): at least
setius (adv.): less
similis, -e: resembling
supplex, -icis m: a suppliant
tener, -era, -erum: tender
teres, -etis (gen.): smooth
undique: everywhere
vicis, -is f: a repayment, exchange

eo: abl. specification, “neither less in this,” i.e. “the same in this as before”
praecipe: imper., “instruct!!”
fungatur: pr. subj. in ind. command after praecipe, “instruct him to discharge” + abl.
in vicem: “in the place of” + gen.
denegatae: perf. part. gen. f., “of the denied image”
Per...Per...Per: note anaphora
nescio quo calore: abl. means, “glowing with some unfamiliar warmth”
cognoscam: pr. subj. hortatory, “let me learn”
piis precibus: abl. means, “win over by devoted prayers”
erogatus: here an intensive of rogo, “(you) having been won over”
germani complexus indulge fructum et, tibi devotae dicataeque, Psychae animam gaudio recrea. Nec quicquam amplius in tuo vultu requiro, jam nil officiunt mihi nec ipsae nocturnae tenebrae: teneo te, meum lumen.” His verbis et amplexibus mollibus decantatus maritus lacrimasque eius suis crinibus detergens facturum spopondit et praevertit statim lumen nascentis diei.

**germani complexus**: gen. specification, “enjoyment of a kindred embrace”

**indulge...recrea**: imper., “grant!...restore!”

**tibi**: dat. with *devotae*, “devoted to you”

**Psychae animam**: note the bilingual pun, “soul of Soul”

**gaudio**: abl. manner, “restore with joy”

**in tuo vultu**: abl. respect, “with respect to your face”

**his verbis et amplexibus mollibus**: abl. means, “enchanted by these words and by tender embraces”

**suis crinibus**: abl. means, “wiping with his own tresses”

**facturum (sc. esse)**: fut. act. inf. in ind. st., “promised that he would do it”

**nascentis diei**: gen., “light of the dawning day”

---

**amplexus, -us m**: an embrace

**amplius (adv.)**: further

**complexus, -us m**: an embrace

**crinis, -is m**: a tress

**decanto**, (1): to enchant

**detergeo**, (2): to wipe

**devotus, -a, -um**: devoted

**dicatus, -a, -um**: dedicated

**fructus, -us m**: enjoyment

**gaudium, -i n**: joy

**germanus, -i, -um**: kindred

**indulgeo**, (2): to grant

**lacrima, -ae f**: a tear

**mollis, -e**: tender

**nascor, (3), natus sum**: to be born

**nocturnus, -a, -um**: nocturnal

**officio**, (3): to impede

**praeverto, (3), -verti**: to outrun, leave before

**recreo**, (1): to restore

**requiro**, (3): to ask

**spondeo, (2), spopondi**: to promise

**tenebra, -ae f**: a shadow, concealment

**teneo**, (2): to hold, possess

**vultus, -us m**: a face
Apuleius

Zephyr again carries down the conspiring sisters, who feign joy at Psyche’s coming baby.

Cupid and Psyche

Psyche lavishes her sisters with refreshments, but when they ask about her husband she forgets her earlier tale and invents a middle-aged merchant for a husband.

[15] Sic adfectione simulata paulatim sororis invadunt animum. Statimque eas lassitudine viae sedilibus refotas et

vultu laeto: abl. means, “hiding with a pleasing expression”
Quantum…boni: “how much of good”
nobis: dat. of reference, “you bear for us”
quantis glaudii: abl. means, “gladdened with how many joys”
si…responderit: fut. perf., “if he will have answered to” + dat.
nascetur: fut. more vivid apodosis, “a Cupid will be born”
adfectione simulata: abl. abs., “with affection having been simulated”
lassitudine: abl. sep., “refreshed from weariness”
sedilibus: abl. means, “refreshed with chairs”

abditus, -a, -um: hidden
adfectio, -onis f: affection
adulo, (1): to flatter
aureus, -a, -um: golden
beatus, -a, -um: blissful
bonum, -i n: good
fraus, fraudis f: deceit
gaudium, -i n: joy
gero, (3): to bear
hilaro, (1): to gladden
infans, -antis n: an infant
invado, (3): to invade
laeto, (1): to cheer
laetus, -a, -um: pleasing
lassitudo, -inis f: weariness
nutrimentum, -i n: nourishment
opertet, (2): (impers.) it ought

parvulus, -a, -um: very small
paulatim (adv.): little by little
penitus: (adv.) thoroughly
perula, -ae f: a pouch
pridem: (adv.) previously
prorsus (adv.): by all means, utterly
pulchritudo, -inis f: beauty
pute, (1): to think
refoveo, (2), refovi, refatus: to refresh
respondeo, (2): to answer
sedile, -is n: a chair
simulo, (1): to pretend
tego, (3): to cover
thensaurus, -i m: a vault
via, -ae f: a journey
vultus, -us m: an expression
balnearum vaporosis fontibus curatas pulcherrime triclinio miris-
que illis et beatis edulibus atque tuccetis oblectat. Jubet citharam
loqui: psallitur; tibias agere: sonatur; choros canere: cantatur. Quae
cunta nullo praesente dulcissimis modulis animos audientium
remulcebat. Nec tamen scelestarum feminarum nequitia vel illa
mellita cantus dulcedine mollita conquievit, sed ad destinatam
fraudium pedicam sermonem conferentes dissimulanter occipient

vaporosis fontibus: abl. means, “cared for them with steaming waters”
triclinio: abl. place where, “in the dining room”
mirisque illis et beatis edulibus atque tuccetis: abl. means, “delights with those
wonderful and sumptuous foods and sausages”
nullo praesente: abl. abs., “with no one present”
dulcissimis modulis: abl. means, “stroked with sweetest little measures”
illa mellita dulcedine: abl. means, “softened by that honey-sweet charm”
Cupid and Psyche

sciscitari qualis ei maritus et unde natalium, secta cuia provenieret. Tunc illa simplicitate nimia pristini sermonis oblita novum commentum instruit atque maritim suum de provincia proxima magnis pecuniis negotiantem jam medium cursum aetatis agere interspersum rara canitie. Nec in sermone isto tantillum morata rursum opiparis muneribus eas onustas ventoso vehiculo reddidit.

aetas, -atis f: age
canities, -ei f: gray hair
commentum, -i n: fabrication
cuius, -a, um: whose? which?
cursus, -us m: a course
instruo, (3): to construct
interspersus, -a, -um: sprinkled
medius, -a, -um: middle
moror, (1), moratus sum: to delay
munus, -eris n: a gift
natales, -ium m: parentage
negotio, (1): to trade
nimius, -a, -um: excessive
obliviscor, (3), oblitus sum: to forget (+ gen.)
onustus, -a, -um: laden
opiparus, -a, -um: splendid
pecunia, -ae f: money
pristinus, -a, -um: original
provenio, (4): to grow up, flourish
provincia, -ae f: a province
rarus, -a, -um: rare
reddo, (3), reddidi: return
sciscitor, (1), sciscitatus sum: to question
secta, -ae f: a path
sermo, -onis m: rumor
simplicitas, -atis f: simplicity
tantillus, -a, -um: so small
unde: whence
vehiculum, -i n: a carriage
ventosus, -a, -um: windy

qualis...unde: ind. quest. after sciscitari with verb understood, “to question what sort he was...and whence”
natalium: gen. pred., “whence was his parentage”
cuius proveniet: impf. subj. in ind. quest. after sciscitari, where we would expect the pr. or perf. tense, “to question on what path he grew up”
simplicitate nimia: abl. cause, “because of excessive simplicity”
negotiantem: circum. part. agreeing with maritum, “the husband who was trading”
magnis pecuniis: abl. means, “trading with great money”
agere: pr. inf. in ind. st., “that her husband was conducting the middle course of age”
rara canitie: abl. desc., “sprinkled with a rare gray hair”
tantillum: acc. extent, “not delayed a so small amount”
opiparis muneribus: abl. means, “laden with splendid gifts”
The sisters conclude that Psyche must not know the identity of her husband and that he must therefore be a god. They reconfirm their desire to bring about Psyche’s ruin.

[16] Sed dum Zephyri tranquillo spiritu sublimatae domum redeunt, sic secum altercantes: “quid, soror, dicimus de tam monstruoso fatuae illis mendacio? Tunc adolescens modo florenti lanuginie barbam instruens, nunc aetate media candenti canitie lucidus. Quis ille quem temporis modici spatium repentina senecta reformavit? Nil aliud reperies, mi soror, quam vel mendacia istam pessimam feminam confingere vel formam mariti sui nescire; quorum
Cupid and Psyche

utrum verum est, opibus istis quam primum exterminanda est. Quodsi viri sui faciem ignorat, deo profecto denupsit et deum nobis praegnatione ista gerit. Certe si divini puelli — quod absit— haec mater audierit, statim me laqueo nexili suspendam. Ergo interim ad parentes nostros redeamus et exordio sermonis huius quam concolores fallacias adtextamus.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abssum</td>
<td>be absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adtexo, (3)</td>
<td>to weave in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concolor, -oris</td>
<td>agreeing with (+ dat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denubo, (3), denupsi, denuptus</td>
<td>to marry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exordium, -i n</td>
<td>a beginning (of a speech)</td>
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<tr>
<td>extermino, (1)</td>
<td>to banish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facies, -ei f</td>
<td>an appearance</td>
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<tr>
<td>fallacia, -ae f</td>
<td>deceit</td>
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<tr>
<td>gero, (3)</td>
<td>to bear</td>
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<tr>
<td>ignoro, (1)</td>
<td>to be ignorant of</td>
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<tr>
<td>interim: meanwhile</td>
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<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>laqueum, -i n</td>
<td>a noose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nexilis, -e</td>
<td>woven together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ops, opis f</td>
<td>wealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praegnatio, -onis</td>
<td>being pregnant, pregnancy</td>
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<tr>
<td>profecto: (adv.)</td>
<td>surely</td>
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<tr>
<td>puellus, -i m</td>
<td>a boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quodsi: but if</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suspendo, (3)</td>
<td>to hang up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uter, -tra, -trum</td>
<td>whichever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verus, -a, -um</td>
<td>true</td>
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</tbody>
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opibus istis: abl. sep., “banished from that wealth”
exterminanda est: pass. periphrastic, “she must be banished”
deo: dat. after compound verb, “she has married a god”
pregaegnatione ista: abl. means, “carries with that pregnancy of hers”
quad absit: pr. subj. jussive, “which let it be absent,” i.e. “god forbid”
si...audierit: fut. perf. in more vivid protasis, “if she shall have heard”
mater: nom. pred., “heard to be mother,” i.e. if she is called a mother
suspendam: fut., “I will hang” or hortatory subj., “may I hang”
laqueo nexili: abl. means, “with a woven noose”
redeamus...adtextamus: subj. hortatory, “let us return...let us weave in”
exordio: dat. with concolores, “agreeing with the beginning”
quam concolores: “agreeing as closely as possible with” + dat.
The sisters visit their parents once more, the return to Psyche and inform her that her husband is a monstrous serpent, fitting with the oracle of Apollo.

[Sic inflammatae, parentibus fastidienter appellatis et nocte turbatis, vigiliis perditae matutino scopulum pervolant et inde solito venti praesidia vehementer devolant, lacrimisque pressura palpebrarum coactis hoc astu puellam appellant: “tu quidem felix et ipsa tanti mali ignorantia beata sedes incuriosa periculi tui, nos autem, quae pervigili cura rebus tuis excubamus, cladibus tuis misere cruciamur. Pro vero namque comperimus nec te, sociae sci licet doloris casusque tui, celare possumus, immanem colubrum

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**appello**, (1): to address, to call upon  
**astus**, -us m: cunning  
**beatus**, -a, -um: blissful  
**clades**, -is f: reverse, devastation  
**cogo**, (3), **coegi, coactus**: to force  
**comperio**, (4), **comperi**: to discover  
**crucio**, (1): to torment  
**cura**, -ae f: concern  
**devolo**, (1): to fly down  
**excubo**, (1): to be attentive to (+ dat.)  
**fastidierter**: (adv.) dis disdainfully  
**felix**, -icis (gen.): happy  
**ignorantia**, -ae f: ignorance  
**incuriosus**, -a, -um: unsuspecting  
**inflammatius**, -a, -um: inflamed  
**matutinus**, -a, -um: early  

**misere**: (adv.) wretchedly  
**palpebra**, -ae f: an eyelid  
**perditus**, -a, -um: reckless  
**periculum**, -i n: a danger  
**pervigil**, -ilis (gen.): sleepless  
**pervolo**, (1): to move rapidly  
**praesidium**, -i n: help  
**pressura**, -ae f: a pressing together  
**sedeo**, (2): to sit  
**socia**, -ae f: companion  
**solitus**, -a, -um: customary  
**turbo**, (1): to disturb  
**vehementer**: (adv.) vehemently  
**ventus**, -i m: wind  
**verum**, -i n: truth  
**vigilia**, -ae f: wakefulness

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**parentibus appellatis et turbatis**: abl. abs., “with the parents having been called upon and disturbed”  
**vigiliis**: abl. means, “the sisters exhausted by wakefulness”  
**matutino**: abl. time, “in the early morning”  
**solito…praesidio**: abl. means, “flying down by the customary help”  
**lacrimis coactis**: abl. abs., “with tears having been forced”  
**pressura**: abl. means, “forced by a pressing together of the eyelids”  
**hoc astu**: abl. manner, “with this cunning”  
**Tu quidem…nos autem**: “you, on the one hand…but we, on the other”  
**ipsa…ignorantia**: abl. cause, “blessed because of ignorance itself”  
**pervigili cura**: abl. manner, “attentive with sleepless concern”  
**cladibus tuis**: abl. means, “tormented by your devastations”  
**comperimus**: perf., “we have discovered”  
**te**: abl. sep., “to hide from you”  
**sociae**: nom. appositive, “we, who are companions”
multinodis voluminibus serpentem, veneno noxio colla sanguinante hiantemque ingluvie profunda, tecum noctibus latenter adquiescere. Nunc recordare sortis Pythicae, quae te trucis bestiae nuptiis destinatam esse clamavit. Et multi coloni quique circumsecus venantur et accolae plurimi viderunt eum vespera redeuntem e pastu proximique fluminis vadis innantantem.

cocola, -ae m: a neighbor
adquiesco, (3): to lie with (with cum)
bestia, -ae f: a beast
casus, -us m: plight
celo, (1): to conceal
circumsecus (adv.): in the region around
clamo, (1): to proclaim
collum, -i n: a neck
colonus, -i m: a farmer
coluber, -i m: a serpent
destino, (1): to intend
dolor, -oris m: suffering
flumen, -inis n: a river
hio, (1): to be greedy for
immanis, -e: monstrous
ingluvies, -i f: gluttony
innato, (1): to swim
latenter: (adv.) secretly

multinodus, -a, -um: many-knotted
noxius, -a, -um: noxious
pastus, -us m: a feeding ground
plurimus, -a, -um: very many
profundus, -a, -um: insatiable
Pythieus, -a, -um: of Delphi
recordor, (1), recordatus sum: to remember
sanguino (1): to be bloodthirsty
scilicet: of course
serpo, (3): to creep
sors, sortis f: an oracular response
trux, -ucis (adv.): wild
vadum, -i n: a stream
venenum, -i n: poison
venor, (1), venatus sum: to hunt
vespera, -ae f: evening
volumen, -inis n: a fold

Cupid and Psyche

multinodis voluminibus: abl. desc., “with many-knotted folds”
veneno noxio: abl. specification, “red with noxious poison”
ingluvie profunda: abl. specification, “gaping with insatiable gluttony”
oxius, -a, -um: noxious
pastus, -us m: a feeding ground
plurimus, -a, -um: very many
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volumen, -inis n: a fold

colubrum...adquiescere: ind. st. after comperimus, “discovered that a snake lies with you”

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noxius, -a, -um: noxious
pastus, -us m: a feeding ground
plurimus, -a, -um: very many
profundus, -a, -um: insatiable
Pythieus, -a, -um: of Delphi
recordor, (1), recordatus sum: to remember
sanguino (1): to be bloodthirsty
scilicet: of course
serpo, (3): to creep
sors, sortis f: an oracular response
trux, -ucis (adv.): wild
vadum, -i n: a stream
venenum, -i n: poison
venor, (1), venatus sum: to hunt
vespera, -ae f: evening
volumen, -inis n: a fold

vadis: abl. place where, “swimming in the streams”
They continue, convincing Psyche that her husband will soon devour her.

[18] nec diu blandis alimoniarum obsequiis te saginaturum omnes adfirmant, sed cum primum praegnationem tuam plenus maturaverit uterus, opimiore fructu praeditam devoraturum. Ad haec jam tua est existimatio, utrum sororibus pro tua cara salute sollicitis adsentiri velis et declinata morte nobiscum secura periculi vivere an saevissimae bestiae sepeliri visceribus. Quodsi te ruris huius vocalis solitudo vel clandestinae Veneris faetidi periculosique
Cupid and Psyche

concubitus et venenati serpentis amplexus delectant, certe piae sorores nostrum fecerimus.” Tunc Psyche misella, utpote simplex et animi tenella, rapitur verborum tam tristium formidine: extra terminum mentis suae posita prorsus omnium mariti monitionum suarumque promissionum memoriam effudit et in profundum calamitatis sese praecepitavit tremensque et exsangui colore lurida tertiata verba semihianti voce substrepens sic ad illas ait:

aio, (1): to say
amplexus, -us m: an embrace, coil (snake)
calamitas, -atis f: disaster
color, -oris n: complexion
concubitus, -us m: a coupling
delecto, (1): to please
effundo, (3), effudi: to shed
exsanguis, -e: pale
extra: beyond (+ acc.)
formido, -inis f: terror
luridus, -a, -um: ghastly
memoria, -ae f: memory
mens, mentis f: mind
misellus, -a, -um: wretched
monitio, -onis f: a warning
pius, -a, -um: faithful
pono, (3), posui, positus: to set, put
praecepito, (1): to throw headlong
profundum, -i n: depths
promissio, -onis f: a promise
prorsus: (adv.) entirely
rapio, (3): to carry away
semihians, -antis (gen.): half-open
serpens, -entis m: a snake
simplex, -icis (gen.): simple
substrepo, (3): to mutter confusedly
tenellus, -a, -um: tender
termenus, -i: boundary
tertio, (1): to repeat three times, stammer
tremo, (3): to tremble
tristis, -e: sorrowful
utpote: as
venenatus, -a, -um: venomous
vox, vocis f: a mouth

fecerimus: fut. perf., “we will have done our duty”
formidine: abl. means, “is carried away by the terror”
posita: perf. part. nom, “she, having been put beyond the limit,” i.e. driven out of her mind
omnium…promissionum: gen. after memoriam, “the memory of the promises”
exsangui colore: abl. desc., “ghastly with a pale complexion”
semihanti voce: abl. manner, “mutters with half-open mouth”
Psyche, fearful and naïve, admits to her ignorance and accepts the help of her sisters.

[19] “Vos quidem, carissimae sorores, ut par erat, in officio vestrae pietatis permanetis, verum et illi qui talia vobis adfirmant non videntur mihi mendacium fingere. Nec enim umquam viri mei vidi faciem vel omnino cuiatis sit novi, sed tantum nocturnis subaudiens vocibus maritum incerti status et prorsus lucifugam tolero, bestiamque aliquam recte dicentibus vobis merito consentio. Meque magnopere semper a suis terret aspectibus malumque grande de vultus curiositate praeminatur. Nunc si quam salutarem opem periclitanti sorori vestrae potestis adferre, jam nunc subsistite; ceterum

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word(s)</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adfero, -ferre, -tuli, -latus</td>
<td>to convey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adfirmo, (1):</td>
<td>to assert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aspectus, -us m:</td>
<td>a sight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>dear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceterum:</td>
<td>for, since</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consentio, (4):</td>
<td>to agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuiatis, cuiatis (gen.):</td>
<td>whence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curiositas, -atis f:</td>
<td>curiosity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facies, -ei f:</td>
<td>a shape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fingo, (3):</td>
<td>to invent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandis, -e:</td>
<td>great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incertus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>uncertain, inconstant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lucifuga, -ae m:</td>
<td>one who avoids the light of day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnopere: (adv.)</td>
<td>with great effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mendacium, -i n:</td>
<td>a lie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merito: (adv.)</td>
<td>rightly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocturnus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>nocturnal, at night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nosco, (3), novi, notus:</td>
<td>to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officium, -i n:</td>
<td>duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omnino:</td>
<td>at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ops, opis f:</td>
<td>help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>par, paris:</td>
<td>right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>periclitator, (1), periclitatus sum:</td>
<td>to endanger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permaneo, (2):</td>
<td>to endure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pietas, -atis f:</td>
<td>loyalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praeminar, (1), praeminarus sum:</td>
<td>to threaten in advance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salutaris, -e:</td>
<td>saving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status, -us m:</td>
<td>status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subaudio, (4):</td>
<td>to hear a little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subsisto, (3):</td>
<td>to halt, stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terreo, (2):</td>
<td>to frighten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolero, (1):</td>
<td>to endure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>video, (2):</td>
<td>to see; (pass.) seem to (+ inf.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vultus, -us m:</td>
<td>looks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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cuiatis sit: subj. in ind. quest., “I do not know whence he may be;” cuiatis is an archaic nominative

nocturnis…vocibus: dat. after subaudiens, “hearing nocturnal voices”

incerti status: gen. specification, “husband of uncertain status”

bestiamque aliquam (sc. esse): ind. st. after dicibus, “declaring him to be some monster”

dicentibus vobis: dat. after consentio, “agree with you declaring”

vultus: gen. specification, “because of my curiosity with regards to his face”

periclitanti sorori: pr. part. dat., “saving help to your endangered sister”

nunc…iam nunc: intensified by repetition, “right now”

60
Cupid and Psyche

incuria sequens prioris providentia beneficia conrumpet.” Tunc
nanctae jam portis patentibus nudatum sororis animum facinero-
sae mulieres, omissis tectae machinae latibulis, destrictis gladiis
fraudium simplicis puellae paventes cogitationes invadunt.

The first sister advises Psyche to visit her husband at night with a lamp and
a blade so to view him and then kill him, after which the sisters will take
her home.

incolumitate ne periculum quidem ullum ante oculos habere com-
pellit, viam quae sola deducit iter ad salutem diu diuque cogita-
tam monstrabimus tibi. Novaculum praeacutam adpulsum etiam

---

| adpulsus, -us m: | impact |
| alter, -era, -erum: | one (of two) |
| animus, -i m: | mind |
| beneficium, -i n: | benefit |
| cogitatio, -onis f: | thought |
| cogito, (1): | to consider |
| compello, (3): | to compel |
| conrumpo, (3): | to spoil |
| deduco, (3): | to lead, draw |
| denique: | and then |
| destringo, (3), destrinxi, destrictus: | to draw |
| (sword) |
| facinerosus, -a, -um: | wicked |
| gladius, -i m: | a sword |
| incolumitas, -atis f: | safety |
| incuria, -ae f: | carelessness |
| invado, (3): | to invade |
| iter, itineris n path |
| latibulum, -i m: | a hiding-place, den |
| machina, -ae f: | a scheme |
| monstro, (1): | to reveal, teach |
| mulier, -eris f: | a woman |
| nanciscor, (3), nancus sum: | to obtain, take |
| possession of (+ acc.) |
| nexus, -us m: | an obligation |
| novacula, -ae f: | a razor |
| nudo, (1): | to leave unprotected |
| omitto, (3), omisi, omissus: | to lay aside |
| origo, -inis f: | an origin |
| pateo, (2): | to stand open |
| pavo, (2): | to be terrified at |
| porta, -ae f: | a gate |
| praecactus, -a, -um: | sharpened |
| prior, -ius: | prior |
| providentia, -ae f: | Providence |
| quoniam: | because |
| salus, -utis f: | salvation |
| sequens, -entis (gen.): | following |
| simplex, -icis (gen.): | simple |
| tectus, -a, -um: | covered, secret |

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portis patentibus: abl. abs., “with the gates standing open”
omissis...latibulis: abl. abs., “with hiding places having been set aside”
destructis gladiis: abl. abs., “with swords having been drawn”
nos...habere: ind. com. after compellit, “compels us to have not even any danger”
viam...cogitatum: acc. perf. part., “reveal the way having been considered”
adpulso: abl. means, “incited by the impact,” i.e. so sharp as to cut with only the
slightest provocation
Apuleius

palmulae lenientes exasperatam tori qua parte cubare consuesti latenter absconde, lucernamque concinnem completam oleo, claro lumine praemicantem subde aliquo claudentis aululae tegmine, omnique isto apparatu tenacissime dissimulato, postquam sulcatum trahens gressum cubile solitum conscenderit jamque porrectus et exordio somni prementis implicitus altum soporem flare coeperit, toro delapsa nudoque vestigio pensilem gradum paullulatim

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abscondeo</td>
<td>(2): to conceal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altus</td>
<td>-a, -um: deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apparatus</td>
<td>-us m: preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aulula</td>
<td>-ae f: a small pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clarus</td>
<td>-a, -um: bright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>claudio</td>
<td>(3): to confine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coepio</td>
<td>(3), coepi: to commence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>completus</td>
<td>-a, -um: filled full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concinnis</td>
<td>e: ready for use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conscendo</td>
<td>(3), conscendi: to ascend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consuesco</td>
<td>(2), consuevi: to be accustomed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cubile</td>
<td>-is n: a bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cubo</td>
<td>(1): to rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delabor</td>
<td>(3), delapsus sum: to slip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dissimulo</td>
<td>(1): to hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exaspero</td>
<td>(1): to incite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exordium</td>
<td>-i n: a beginning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flo</td>
<td>(1): to breathe</td>
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<tr>
<td>gradus</td>
<td>-us m: a step</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gressus</td>
<td>-us m: a going, trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>implico</td>
<td>(1): to envelop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latenter</td>
<td>(adv.): secretly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lenio</td>
<td>(4): to soften, calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lucerna</td>
<td>-ae f: an oil lamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nudus</td>
<td>-a, -um: bare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oleum</td>
<td>-i n: oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palmula</td>
<td>-ae f: a palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pars</td>
<td>partis f: a part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paullulatim</td>
<td>little by little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pensilis</td>
<td>-e: hanging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porrectus</td>
<td>-a, -um: stretched out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postquam</td>
<td>after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praemico</td>
<td>(1): to glitter forth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>premo</td>
<td>(3): to overwhelm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solitus</td>
<td>-a, -um: usual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somnus</td>
<td>-i m: sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sopor</td>
<td>-oris m: deep sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subdo</td>
<td>(3): to place X (acc.) under Y (abl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sulco</td>
<td>(1): to furrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tegmen</td>
<td>-inis n: a covering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenax</td>
<td>-acis (gen.): steadfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>torus</td>
<td>-i m: a bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traho</td>
<td>(3): to draw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vestigium</td>
<td>-i n: a footstep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

qua parte: abl. place where, “in which part of the bed”
consuesti: syncopated (=consuesisti) perf., “you have been accustomed”
oleo: abl. specification, “filled with oil”
claro lumine: abl. manner, “glittering forth with a bright light”
omni isto apparatu...dissimulato: abl. abs., “with all that preparation having been hidden”
postquam...conscederit...coeperit: fut. perf. in temporal clause, “after he will have ascended...will have commenced”
sulcatum trahens gressum: “drawing a furrowed trail,” suggesting the movement of a snake
toro: abl. sep., “having slipped from the bed”
nudo vestigio: abl. manner, “slipping with a bare footstep”
minuens, caeca tenebrae custodia liberata lucerna, praeclari tui facinoris opportunitatem de luminis consilio mutuare, et ancipiti telo illo audaciter, prius dextera sursum elata, nisu quam valido noxii serpentis nodum cervicis et capitis abscede. Nec nostrum tibi deerit subsidium; sed cum primum illius morte salutem tibi feceris, anxie praestolatae advolabimus cunctisque istis opibus tecum relatis votivis nuptiis hominem te jungemus homini.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>abscido, (3): to cut</th>
<th>nisus, -us m: a thrust</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>advise, (1): to hasten towards</td>
<td>nodus, -i m: a node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anceps, -ipitis (gen.): two-edged</td>
<td>noxius, -a, -um: noxious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anxie: (adv.): anxiously</td>
<td>opportunitas, -atis f: right time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audaciter: (adv.) boldly</td>
<td>ops, opis f: wealth (pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caecus, -a, -um: hidden</td>
<td>praeclarus, -a, -um: noble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cervix, -icis f: a neck</td>
<td>praestolor, (1), praestolatus sum: to stand ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consilium, -i: resolution, determination</td>
<td>prior, prius: prior, first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cunctus, -a, -um: all</td>
<td>refero, referre, rettuli, relatus: to render</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>custodia, -ae f: guard, protection</td>
<td>salus, -utis f: safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desum, -esse, -fui, -futurus: to be lacking</td>
<td>serpens, -entis m: a snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dextera, -ae f: a right hand</td>
<td>subsidium, -i m: reinforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elatus, -a, -um: raised</td>
<td>sursum (adv.): on high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facinus, -oris m: a deed</td>
<td>telum, -i m: a weapon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homo, -inis m: a human being</td>
<td>tenebra, -ae f: concealment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juno, (3): to unite</td>
<td>validus, -a, -um: strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libero, (1): to free</td>
<td>votivus, -a, -um: offered in fulfillment of a vow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minuo, (3): to diminish</td>
<td>opportunitatem...mutuare: imper. deponent, “procure the right moment!”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutuor, (1): to obtain, procure</td>
<td>de luminis consilio: “procure from the determination of the light”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancipiti telo illo: abl. means, “procure with that two-edged weapon”</td>
<td>dextera...elata: abl. abs., “with the right hand raised”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nisu: abl. means, “cut with a thrust”</td>
<td>quam valido: intensifying, “as strong as possible”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cunctis...relatis: abl. abs., “all having been carried back”</td>
<td>morte: abl. means, “made safety by the death”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hominem te: “we will join you, a human”</td>
<td>votivus nuptiis: abl. specification, “will join you in vowed marriage”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Psyche’s sisters leave her alone, afraid, and determined.

[21] Tali verborum incendio flammata viscera sororis prorsus ardentis deserentes ipsae protinus, tanti mali confinium sibi etiam eximie metuentes, flatus alitis impulsu solito porrectae super scopulum ilico pernici se fuga proripiunt statimque conscensis navibus abeunt. At Psyche relicta sola, nisi quod infestis Furiis agitata sola non est, aestu pelagi simile maerendo fluctuat, et quamvis statuto

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| abeo, -ire, -ivi, -itus: to depart | infestus, -a, -um: hostile |
| aestus, -us m: a tide | maereo, (2): to grieve, weep |
| agito, (1): to stir | metuo, (3): to fear |
| ales, -itis (gen.): winged | navis, -is f: a ship |
| ardeo, (2): to blaze | pelagus, -i n: sea |
| confinium, -i n: proximity | pernix, -icis (gen.): swift |
| conscendo, (3): to board (ship), embark | prorigo, (3), porræxi, porrectus: to lay before |
| deseró, (3): to desert | proripio, (3): to rush or burst forth |
| eximius, -a, -um: extraordinary | prorsus: (adv.) already |
| flammo, (1): to inflame | protinus: (adv.) without pause |
| flatus, -us m: a breeze | relinquo, (3), reliqui, relictus: to leave behind |
| fluctuo, (1): to fluctuate | similis, -e: resembling |
| fuga, -ae f: an escape | solitus, -a, -um: customary |
| Furiae, -arum f: Furies, avenging spirits | statuo, (3), statui, statutus: to establish |
| ilico: (adv.) immediately | viscer, -eris n: innards, heart (pl.) |

Tali...incendio: abl. means, “inflamed by such a fire”

flammata: “her heart having been inflamed”
sororis...ardentis: gen. of possession with transferred epithet, “the heart of the already blazing sister,” i.e. the already blazing heart of the sister
deserentes: nom. pl., agreeing with ipsae (sc. sorores), “the sisters themselves deserting”
impulsu solitum: abl. means, “set down by the customary blowing”
se...proripiant: “they rush themselves forth”
pernici fuga: abl. manner, “with a swift escape”
conscensis navibus: abl. abs., “with the ships having been boarded”
nisi quod: “except for the fact that”
infestis Furiis: abl. means, “stirred by hostile Furies”
aestu: an irregular dat. (=aestui) found often in Apuleius, after simile, “like the tide of the sea”
simile: acc. adverbial, “fluctuates in a similar fashion to” + dat.
maerendo: gerund abl. used as a present participle (=maerens), “she weeping”
Cupid and Psyche


### Glossary

- **adhuc**: still
- **admoveo**, (2): to apply
- **adsum, adesse, affui, affuturus**: to arrive
- **affectus, -us m**: emotion
- **altus, -a, -um**: deep
- **apparatus, -us m**: supplies
- **audeo**, (2): to have courage
- **calamitas, -atis f**: disaster
- **consilium, -i n**: a decision, resolution
- **descendo, (3), descend**: descend
- **diffiero, -ferre, distuli, dilatus**: to hesitate
- **diffido, (3): to despair
- **diligo, (3): to love
- **distraho, (3): to tear apart
- **facinus, -oris n**: a deed
- **festinatio, -onis f**: haste
- **incertus, -a, -um**: uncertain (+ gen.)
- **instruo, (3): to prepare
- **irascor, (3), iratus sum**: to become angry
- **nefarius, -a, -um**: impious
- **obstinatus, -a, -um**: resolute
- **odi, oditum**: to hate (perf. only)
- **praeceps, -ipitis (gen.): precipitous
- **proelium, -i n**: a battle
- **scelus, -eris n**: crime
- **sopor, -oris m**: a deep sleep
- **titubo, (1): to falter
- **traho, (3): to draw
- **trepido, (1): to be afraid
- **ultimus, -a, -um**: worst, last
- **velitor, (1), velitus sum**: to skirmish
- **vespera, -ae f**: evening

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**statuo consilio et obstinato animo**: abl. abs., “although a decision having been established and her spirit being resolute”

**facinori**: dat. with compound verb *admovens*, “applying hands to the deed”

**multis…affectibus**: abl. abs., “torn apart by many emotions”

**Festinat…irascit tur**: note the asyndeton with these three pairs of verbs

**Vespera…trahente**: abl. abs., “With the evening drawing”

**praecepi festinatione**: abl. manner, “with precipitous haste”

**descenderat**: plupf., “he had descended”
Psyche follows the instructions of her sisters. The lamplight reveals not a monster but none other than the beautiful god Cupid.

[22] Tunc Psyche, et corporis et animi alioquin infirma, fati tamen saevitia subministrante, viribus roboratur et prolata lucerna et adrepta novacula sexum audacia mutatur. Sed cum primum luminis oblatione tori secreta claruerunt, videt omnium ferarum mitissimam dulcissimamque bestiam, ipsum illum Cupidinem formonsum deum formonse cubantem, cuius aspectu lucernae quoque lumen hilaratum increbruit et acuminis sacrilegi novacula paenitebat. At vero Psyche tanto aspectu deterrita et impos animi,
Cupid and Psyche

marcido pallore defecta, tremensque desedit in imos poplites et ferrum quaerit abscondere, sed in suo pectore; quod profecto fecisset, nisi ferrum timore tanti flagitii manibus temerariis delapsum evolasset. Jamque lassa, salute defecta, dum saepius divini vultus intuetur pulchritudinem, recreatur animi.

Videt capitis aurei genialem caesariem, ambrosia temulentam, cervices lacteas genasque purpureas, pererrantes crinium globos decoriter impeditos, alios antependulos, alios retropendulos,
quorum splendore nimio fulgurante jam et ipsum lumen lucernae vacillabat; per umeros volatilis dei pinnae roscidae micanti flore candicant et, quamvis alis quiescentibus, extimae plumulae tenellae ac delicatae tremule resultantes inquieta lasciviunt; ceterum corpus glabellum atque luculentum et quale peperisse Venerem non paeniteret. Ante lectuli pedes jacebat arcus et pharetra et sagittae, magni dei propitia tela.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ala, -ae f</td>
<td>a wing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arcus, -us m</td>
<td>a bow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candico, (1)</td>
<td>to have white appearance, glow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceterum</td>
<td>for the rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delicatus, -a, -um</td>
<td>delicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extimus, -a, -um</td>
<td>farthest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flos, -oris m</td>
<td>a blossom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulguro, (1)</td>
<td>to flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glabellus, -a, -um</td>
<td>without hair, smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inquietus, -a, -um</td>
<td>restless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaceo, (2)</td>
<td>to lie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lascivio, (4)</td>
<td>to frisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lectulus, -i m</td>
<td>a bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luculentus, -a, -um</td>
<td>brilliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micans, -antis (gen.)</td>
<td>gleaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nimius, -a, -um</td>
<td>excessive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paeniteo, (2)</td>
<td>to displease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pario, (3)</td>
<td>peperi: to beget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pes, pedis m</td>
<td>a foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pharetra, -ae f</td>
<td>a quiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinna, -ae f</td>
<td>a feather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plumula, -ae f</td>
<td>a little feather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propitius, -a, -um</td>
<td>gracious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiesco, (3)</td>
<td>to rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resulto, (1)</td>
<td>to reverberate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roscidus, -a, -um</td>
<td>dewy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sagitta, -ae f</td>
<td>an arrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>splendor, -oris m</td>
<td>brilliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telum, -i m</td>
<td>a weapon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenellus, -a, -um</td>
<td>tender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tremulus, -a, -um</td>
<td>trembling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umerus, -i m</td>
<td>a shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vacillo, (1)</td>
<td>to falter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volatilis, -e</td>
<td>equipped to fly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**splendore...fulgurante**: abl. abs. causal, “because of the brilliance flashing”

**micanti flore**: abl. desc., “glows like a gleaming blossom”

**alis quiescentibus**: abl. abs. concessive, “although with wings resting”

**tremule**: “reverberating tremulously”

**inquieta**: neut. pl. used adverbially, “frolic restlessly”

**peperisse**: perf. inf. after *paeniteret*, “displease to have begotten”

**quale...non paeniteret**: impf. subj. in relative clause of characteristic, “such as would not displease”
Curious, Psyche accidentally pricks herself on one of his arrows and falls madly in love with Cupid, but he wakes and flies away.

[23] Quae dum insatiabili animo Psyche, satis et curiosa, rimatur atque pertrectat et mariti sui miratur arma, depromit unam de pharetra sagittam et, puncto pollicis extremam aciem periclitabunda, trementis etiam nunc, articuli nisu fortiore pupugit altius, ut per summam cutem roraverint parvulae sanguinis rosei guttae. Sic ignara Psyche sponte in Amoris incidit amorem. Tunc, magis magisque cupidine fraglans Cupidinis, prona in eum...
Apuleius

efflictim inhians patulis ac petulantibus saviis festinanter ingestis
de somni mensura metuebat. Sed dum, bono tanto percita, saucia
mente fluctuat, lucerna illa, sive perfidia pessima sive invidia noxia
sive quod tale corpus contingere et quasi basiare et ipsa gestiebat,
evomuit de summa luminis sui stillam ferventis olei super umerum
dei dexterum. Hem, audax et temeraria lucerna et amoris vile min-
isterium? Ipsum ignis totius deum aduris, cum te scilicet amator
aliquis, ut diutius cupitis etiam nocte potiretur, primus invenerit.

aduro, (3): to burn
amator, -oris m: a lover
audax, -acis (gen.): presumptuous
basio, (1): to kiss
contingo, (3): to touch
cupitum, -i n: one’s desire
dexter, -era, -um: right
diutius: for a longer time
efflictim: (adv.) hastily
evomo, (3), evomui: to vomit out
ferveo, (2): to burn
festinanter: (adv.) hastily
fluctuo, (1): to be agitated
gestio, (4): to be eager, wish passionately
hem: what’s that?
ingis, -is m: fire, passion
ingero, (3), ingessi, ingestus: to put upon
inio, (1): to gape
invenio, (4), inveni: to invent
invidia, -ae f: envy

mens, mentis f: mind
mensura, -ae f: length, depth
metuo, (3): to be afraid
ministerium, -i n: an assistant
noxius, -a, -um: noxious
oleum, -i n: oil
patulus, -a, -um: wide open
percitus, -a, -um: roused
perfidia, -ae f: treachery
pessimus, -a, -um: most disloyal
petulans, -antis (gen.): wanton
potior, (4), potitus sum: to possess (+ abl.)
saucius, -a, -um: wounded, ill
savium, -i n: a kiss
stilla, -ae f: a drip
summa, -ae f: essence
temerasius, -a, -um: reckless
umerus, -i m: a shoulder
vilis, -e: worthless

patulis ac petulantibus saviis ingestis: abl. abs., “with wide open and wanton kisses
having been planted”
bono tanto: abl. means, “roused by such good”
mente: abl. specification, “wounded in her mind,” i.e. by Cupid’s arrow
perfidia pessima sive invidia noxia: abl. cause, “whether because of most disloyal
treachery or noxious envy”
contingere et quasi basiare: pr. inf. after gestiebat, “eager to touch and kiss”
Hem: an apostrophe to the lamp
ut…potiretur: impf. subj. deponent in purp. clause, “so that he might possess”
cupitis: abl. with potiretur, “possess one’s desires”
nocte: abl. time, “in the night”
invenerit: perf. subj. in concessive clause, “although some lover invented”
Cupid and Psyche

Sic inustus, exiluit deus, visaque detectae fidei colluvie, prorsus ex osculis et manibus infelicissimae conjugis tacitus avolavit.

*Psyche follows by holding his leg. Cupid explains his unintended love for Psyche and punishes her by leaving her.*


| adfor, (1) | adfatus sum: to address |
| adpendix, -icis f | an attachment, hanger on |
| adripio, (3) | adripui, adreptus: to seize |
| altus, -a, -um | high |
| ambo, -ae, -o | both |
| avolo, (1) | to fly away |
| cacumen, -inis n | the tip of a tree |
| colluvies, -ei f | filth |
| comitatus, -us m | escort |
| commoveo, (2) | commovi, commotus: to agitate |
| conjunx, -ugis f | a wife |
| consequia, -ae f | rear guard |
| crur, -uris n | a leg |
| cupressus, -us f | a cypress-tree |
| delabor, (3) | delapsus sum: to fall |
| desero, (3) | to abandon |
| detego, (3) | detexi, detectus: to remove |
| dexter, -era, -um | right |
| evectio, -onis f | ascension |
| exilio, (4) | exilui: to leap up |
| visa…colluvie: abl. abs., “with the filth having been seen” |
| detectae fidei: gen., “filth of the faith removed” |
| crure dextero…adrepto: abl. abs., “his right leg having been seized” |
| manibus ambabus: abl. means, “seized with both hands” |
| adpendix…consequia: nom. in appos. to Psyche, “she, an attachment…a rear guard” |
| sublimis evectionis: gen. after adpendix, “Psyche, an attachment to his lofty ascension” |
| penduli comitatus: gen. after consequia, “Psyche, the rear guard of his hanging escort” |
| solo: abl. place where, “fell on the ground” |
| jacentem: “her lying on the ground” |
meae Veneris praeeceptorum immemor, quae te miser i extremique hominis devinctam cupidine infimo matrimonio addici juss erat, ipse potius amator ad volavi tibi. Sed hoc feci leviter, scio, et, praeclarus ille sagittarius, ipse me telo meo percussi teque conjugem meam feci, ut bestia scilicet tibi viderer et ferro caput excideres meum quod istos amatores tuos oculos gerit. Haec tibi identidem semper cavenda sensebam, haec benivole rem oneb am. Sed illae quidem consiliatrixes egregiae tuae tam perniciosi magisterii

addico, (3): to doom
advolo, (1): to fly to (+ dat.)
benivole: (adv.): a beast in a spirit of good will
bestia, -ae f.: a beast
caveo, (2): to avoid
censeo, (2): to advise
conjunx, -ugis f.: a wife
consiliatrix, -icis f.: an adviser
cupido, -inis n.: desire
devinctus, -a, -um: captivated
egregius, -a, -um: excellent
excido, (3): to cut off
ferrum, -i n.: a sword
ger o, (3): to carry
homo, -inis m.: a man
identidem: again and again
immemor, -oris: heedless of (+ gen.)
infimus, -a, -um: vilest
jubeo, (2), jussi: to order
leviter: (adv.): thoughtlessly
magisterium, -i n.: instruction
matrimonium, -i n.: marriage
miser, -era, -um: wretched
percu tio, (3), percussi: to pierce
perniciosus, -a, -um: destructive
potius: rather
praeeptum, -i n.: an order
praeclarus, -a, -um: famous
remoneo, (2): to warn again
sagittarius, -i m.: an archer
telum, -i n.: a weapon
video, (2): to see; (pass.) seem
te...devinctam: perf. part., “you, having been captivated”
cupidine: abl. means, “captivated by desire”
infimo matrimonio: dat. after addici, “doomed to the vilest marriage”
te...addici: inf. pass. in ind. com. after iusserat, “who had order you to be doomed”
telo meo: abl. means, “I struck myself with my weapon”
conjugem meam: acc. pred. after feci, “I made you my wife”
ut...viderer...excideres: impf. subj. in result clause, “so that I seemed...so that you tried to cut”
ferro: abl. means, “cut with a sword”
quod...gerit: “the head which carries”
istos amatores: appositive, “those eyes that are your lovers”
Haec...cavenda (sc. esse): future passive participle in ind. st. after sensebam, “I advised that these things must be avoided”
egregiae: ironic
Cupid and Psyche

dabunt actutum mihi poenas, te vero tantum fuga mea punivero.”
Et cum termino sermonis pinnis in altum se proripuit.

Psyche attempts to drown herself and is comforted by the god Pan.

[25] Psyche vero humi prostrata et, quantum visi poterat, volat-
tus mariti prospeciens extremis affligebat lamentationibus animum.
Sed ubi, remigio plumeae raptum, maritum proceritas spatii fecerat
dalem, per proximi fluminis marginem praecipitem sese dedit.
Sed mitis fluvius in honorem dei, scilicet qui et ipsas aquas urere
consuevit, metuens sibi confestim eam innoxio volumine super

actutum: (adv.) immediately
affligo, (3): to afflict
alienus, -i m: a stranger
altum, -i n: a height (of sky)
aqua, -ae f: water
confestim: (adv.) immediately
consuevix, (2), consuevi: to be accustomed
to (+ inf.)
do, (1): to give, pay
flumen, -inis n: a river
fluvius, -i m: a river
fuga, -ae f: flight
honor, -oris m: honor
humi (locative): on the ground
innoxius, -a, -um: harmless
lamentatio, -onis f: lamentation
margo, -inis f: an edge
metuo, (3): to fear
mitis, -e: gentle
pluma, -ae f: plumage
poena, -ae f: penalty
praeceps, -ipitis (gen.): headlong
proceritas, -atis f: great length
proripio, (3), proripui: to rush forth
prospicio, (3): to watch for
prosterno, (3), prostravi, prostratus: to
prostrate
punio, (4), punivi: to punish
quantum: so much as
rapio, (3), rapui, raptus: to carry off
remigium, -i n: rowing, oarage
spatium, -i m: an intervening space
terminus, -i m: an end
uro, (3): to burn
viso, (3): to visit, see
volatus, -us m: flight
volumen, -inis n: a fold, wave

fuga mea: abl. means, “punished with my flight”
punivero: fut. perf., “you I will have punished”
cum termino: abl. attend. circumstance, a common usage in Apuleius, “and with the
end of his speech”
pinnis: abl. means, “rushed forth on wings”
visi: pr. inf. pass. of viso after poterat, “possible to be seen”
extremis…lamentationibus: abl. means, “afflicting her mind with the most extreme
lamentations”
remigio: abl. means, “carried off by the oarage of his plumage”
alienum: acc. pred., “made her husband a stranger”
dei: i.e. Cupid
innoxio volumine: abl. manner, “put forth with a harmless surge”
Apuleius

ripam florentem herbis exposuit. Tunc forte Pan, deus rusticus juxta supercilium amnis sedebat complexus Echo montanam deam eamque voculas omnimodas edocens recinere; proxime ripam vago pastu lasciviunt comam fluvii tendentes capellae. Hircuosus deus sauciam Psychen atque defectam, utcumque casus eius non inscius, clementer ad se vocatam sic permulcet verbis lenientibus: “Puella scitula, sum quidem rusticans et upilio, sed senectutis prolixae beneficio multis experimentis instructus. Verum si recte conjecto,
Cupid and Psyche

quod profecto prudentes viri divinationem autumant, ab isto titubante et saepius vaccillante vestigio deque minio pallore corporis et assiduo suspiritu immo et ipsis marcentibus oculis tuis amore nimo laboras. Ergo mihi ausculta: nec te rursus praecipitio velullo mortis accersitae genere perimas. Luctum desine et pone maerorem precibus utpote adolescentem delicatum luxuriosumque blandis obsequiis promerere.”

| accersitus, -a, -um: self-inflicted | minius, -a, -um: red |
| adolesscents, -entis m: a young man | obsequium, -i m: deference |
| assiduus, -a, -um: incessant | pallor, -oris m: paleness |
| ausculto, (1): to listen (to), obey | perco, (3): to honor thoroughly |
| autumo, (1): to call | perimo, (3): to kill |
| blandus, -a, -um: flattering | pono, (3): to lay aside |
| delicatus, -a, -um: delicate | potius (adv.): rather, instead |
| desino, (3): to cease | praecipitium, -i n: a throwing headlong |
| divinatio, -onis f: prophecy | profecto: (adv.): surely |
| genus, -eris m: a kind | promeror, (2): to propitiate, render favorable |
| immo: indeed | prudens, -entis (gen.): farseeing |
| laboro, (1): to be sick | rursus (adv.): again |
| luctus, -us m: mourning | suspiritus, -us m: a sigh |
| luxuriosus, -a, -um: luxurious | titubo, (1): to stagger |
| maeror, -oris m: sorrow | utpote: inasmuch as |
| marceo, (2): to droop, wither | vaccillo: (1): to reel, stagger |
| maximus, -a, -um: greatest | |

quod...autumant: in apposition to recte coniecto, “which wise men call divination”
ab isto titubante et...vaccillante vestigio: abl. cause, “from that staggering and reeling step”
de minio pallore...et assiduo suspiritu...et ipsis marcentibus oculis tuis: abl. cause, “from the red paleness and incessant sigh and those your drooping eyes”
amore: abl. of cause, “you are sick from love”
nec...perimas: pr. subj. in prohibition, “do not kill!”
praecipitio: abl. means, “kill by throwing headlong”
ullo...gener: abl. means, “kill by any kind”
Luctum desine et pone maerorem: note chiasmus
precibus: abl. means, “honor with prayers”
blandis obsequiis: abl. means, “propitiate with flattering deferences”
promerere: deponent imper., “render him favorable!”
Psyche takes action, beginning with vengeance against her sisters.

[26] Sic locuto deo pastore nulloque sermone reddito sed adorato tantum numine salutari Psyche pergit ire. Sed cum aliquam multum viae laboranti vestigio pererrasset, inscia quodam tramite jam die labente accedit quandam civitatem, in qua regnum maritus unius sororis eius optinebat. Qua re cognita, Psyche nuntiari praesentiam suam sorori desiderat; mox inducta mutuis amplexibus alternae salutationis expletis percontanti causas adventus sui

accedo, (3): to approach
adoro, (1): to honor
adventus, -us m: an arrival
aliquam: (adv.) to a large extent
alternus, -a, -um: reciprocal
amplexus, -us m: an embrace
causa, -ae f: a reason
civitas, -atis f: a city
cognosco, (3), cognovi, cognitus: to learn
desidero, (1): to request
eo, ire, ivi, itus: to advance
expleo, (2), explevi, expletus: to complete
induco, (3), induxi, indectus: to lead in
inscius, -a, -um: unknown
labor, (3), lapsus sum: to slip
laboro, (1): to be troubled
loquor, (3), locutus sum: to speak

mox (adv.): soon
mutus, -a, -um: mutual
nullus, -i m: no one
nuntio, (1): to announce
optineo, (2): to hold fast
pastor, -oris m: a shepherd
percontor, (1), percontatus sum: to inquire repeatedly
pererro, (1): to wander through
praesentia, -ae f: presence
reddo, (3), reddid, redditus: to return
regnum, -i m: royal power
salutaris, -e: helpful
salutatio, -onis f: greeting
trames, -itis m: track
via, -ae f: a journey

locuto deo pastore: abl. abs., “the shepherd god speaking”
nullo sermone reddito: abl. abs., “with no speech having been returned”
adorato...numine salutari: abl. abs., “with the helpful divinity having been honored”
cum...pererrasset: syncopated plupf. subj. (=peraverrasset) in temporal clause, “when she had wandered”
aliquam multum: idiomatic for “a fair amount of the way”
laboranti vestigio: abl. manner, “with a laboring step”
inscia quodam tramite: abl. place where, “on an unknown track”
die labente: abl. abs., “with daylight slipping”
Qua re cognita: abl. abs., “which fact having been learned”
nuntiari: pr. inf. pass., “desires her presence to be announced”
mutuis amplexibus...expletis: abl. abs., “mutual embraces having been completed”
percontanti: dat. ind. obj., “begins (to speak) to her (the sister) inquiring”
adventus sui: gen., “causes of her (Psyche’s) visit”
Cupid and Psyche

sic incipit: “Meministi consilium vestrum, scilicet quo mihi suasistis ut bestiam, quae mariti mentito nomine mecum quiescebat, prius quam ingluvie voraci me misellam hauriret, ancipiti novacula peremerem. Set cum primum, ut aeque placuerat, conscio lumine vultus eius aspexi, video mirum divinumque prorsus spectaculum, ipsum illum deae Veneris filium, ipsum inquam Cupidinem, leni quiete sopitum. Ac dum, tanti boni spectaculo percita et nimia voluptatis copia, turbata fruendi laborarem inopia, casu scilicet

aeque (adv.): in like manner
ancips, -ipitis (gen.): two-edged
aspicio, (3), aspexi: to behold
bestia, -ae f: a beast
bonum, -i n: good
casus, -us m: an accident
conscons, -a, -um: conspiratorial
consilium, -i n: advice
copia, -ae f: an amount
fruor, (3), fructus sum: to enjoy
haurio, (4): to swallow
incipio, (3): to begin
ingluvies, -ei f: gluttony
inopia, -ae f: a need
laboro, (1): to be troubled
lenis, -e: calm
memini, (2): to remember
mentor, (4), mentitus sum: to deceive

mirus, -a, -um: wonderful
misellus, -a, -um: poor, miserable
nimius, -a, -um: too great
novacula, -ae f: a razor
percio, (4), percivi, percutius: to excite
peremo, (3): to destroy, kill
placeo, (2), placui: to satisfy
prorsus: (adv.) utterly
quies, -etis f: a rest
quiesco, (3): to rest
scilicet: namely
sopio, (4), sopivi, sopitus: to cause to sleep
spectaculum, -i n: a spectacle
suadeo, (2), suasi: to suggest
turbo, (1): to agitate
voluptas, -atis f: delight
vorax, -acis m: voracious devouring

ut...peremerem: impf. subj. in jussive noun clause after suasistis, “you persuaded me that I kill”
mentito nomine: abl. specification, “the husband with the deceiving name”
prius quam...hauriret: impf. subj. in anticipatory clause, “before he could drink me”
ingluvie voraci: abl. manner, “drink with his voracious gluttony”
ancipiti novacula: abl. means, “kill with a two-edged razor”
cum primum...aspeixi: “as soon as I saw”
ut aeque placuerat: “as it had been equally pleasing,” i.e. as had been agreed
conscio lumine: abl. means, “beheld by a conspiratorial light”
inquam: interjection, “I tell you!”
leni quiete: abl. specification, “sleeping in a calm rest”
spectaclo: abl. means, “excited by the spectacle”
nimia...copia: abl. means, “excited by too great an amount”
dum...laborarem: impf. subj. circumstantial, “while...I was troubled”
inopia: abl. means, “agitated by the scarcity of enjoying,” i.e. by the desire
casu...pessumo: abl. cause, “by the worst accident”

Quo dolore: abl. means, “by which pain having been struck”
somno: abl. sep., “struck from sleep”
me...armatam: perf. part. circumstantial, “he saw me equipped”
ferro et igni: abl. specification, “equipped with a weapon and fire”
toro meo: abl. sep., “turn away from my bed!”
divorte...habeto: imper., “turn away!...keep your property!” These serve as official formulas for Roman divorce.
quo tu censeris: pr. pass., “the name by which you are called”
confarreatis nuptis: abl. abs., “with marriages contracted,” referring to the solemn form of marriage reserved for patricians
Zephyro: dat. ind. obj., “orders Zephyr “
efflare: impf. subj. in ind. command after praecipit, “he ordered Zephyr to blow”
Psyche’s two sisters are destroyed.


agito, (1): to drive
ascendo, (3), ascendi, ascensus: to embark
caecus, -a, -um: blind
cautes, -is f: a cliff
comperio, (4): to learn
concinnatus, -a, -um: elaborate
conjunctus, -ugis f: a consort
dignus, -a, -um: deserving of (+ abl.)
do, (1), dedit, datus: to give
fallo, (3): to deceive
finio, (4): to finish
flo, (1): to blow
inhio, (1): to gape
invidia, -ae f: jealousy
libido, -idinis f: desire
locus, -i m: a place
maximus, -a, -um: highest
mendacium, -i n: a lie
mortuus, -a, -um: dead
navis, -is f: a ship
necedum: not yet
noxius, -a, -um: noxious
per veneio, (4): to arrive
praeceps, -ipitis (gen.): headlong
protinus: (adv.) straight on
quasi: as though
saltem: at the least
saltus, -us m: a jump
saxum, -i n: a stone
spes, -ei f: hope
stimulus, -i m: a spur
suscipio, (3): to receive, take up
ventus, -i m: wind
vesanus, -a, -um: frenzied

stimulus: abl. means, “driven by the spurs”
concinnato mendacio: abl. means, “deceiving with an elaborate lie”
quasi...comperisset: plupf. subj. in past contrafactual protasis, with apodosis suppressed, “as (she would have) if she had learned”
alia flante vento: abl. abs., “although another wind blowing,” i.e. a contrary wind
spe: abl. specification, “blind with hope”
te: abl. after dignam, “worthy of you”
saltu maximo: abl. means, “gave herself with the highest jump”
Nec...vel saltem: “not...nor at the least”
membris jactatis atque dissipatis, et proinde ut merebatur, laceratis visceribus suis alitibus bestiisque obvium ferens pabulum interiit.

Nec vindictae sequentis poena tardavit. Nam Psyche rursus errabundo gradu pervenit ad civitatem aliam, in qua pari modo soror morabatur alia. Nec setius et ipsa fallacie germanitatis inducta, et in sororis sceleratas nuptias aemula festinavit ad scopulum inque simile mortis exitium cecidit.
Cupid and Psyche

Cupid, lovelorn and pained by his burn, retreats to his mother’s house. A gull informs Venus about Cupid and Psyche

[28] Interim, dum Psyche quaestioni Cupidinis intenta populos circumibat, at ille vulnere lucernae dolens in ipso thalamo matris jacens ingemebat. Tunc avis peralba, illa gavia, quae super fluctus marinos pinnis natat, demergit sese propere ad Oceani profundum gremium. Ibi commodum Venerem lavantem natantemque propere assistens, indicat adustum filium eius gravi vulneris dolore maerentem dubium salutis jacere, jamque per cunctorum ora populorum rumoribus conviciisque variis omnem Veneris familiam male aduro, (3), adussi, adustus: to burn
assisto, (3): to stand before, appear (before)
avis, -is f: a bird
circumeo, -ire, -ivi, -itus: to wander through
commodum: at this moment
convicium, -i n: reproof
cunctus, -a, -um: all
demergo, (3): to plunge
doloe, (2): to be pained
dolor, -oris m: suffering
dubius, -a, -um: variable, doubtful of (+ gen.)
familia, -ae f: a household
fluctus, -us m: a wave
gavia, -ae: gull
gravis, -e: oppressive
gremium, -i n: a lap
indico, (1): to reveal
ingemo, (3): to groan
intentus, -a, -um: intent on (+ dat.)
interim: meanwhile
jaceo, (2): to lie
lavo, (1): to bathe
lucerna, -ae f: an oil lamp
maereo, (2): to grieve
male: (adv.) badly
marinus, -a, -um: marine
nato, (1): to swim
Oceanus, -i m: Ocean
os, oris n: a mouth
peralbus, -a, -um: pure white
profundus, -a, -um: deep
propere: (adv.) quickly
quaestio, -onis f: a search for (+ gen.)
rumor, -oris m: rumor
salus, -utis f: welfare, safety
thalamus, -i m: a bedroom
varius, -a, -um: diverse
vulnus, -eris n: a wound

at ille: “but he,” i.e. Cupid
vulnere: abl. cause, “grieving from the wound”
pinnis: abl. means, “swims with his wings”
filium…iacere: ind. st. after indicat, “reports that her son is lying”
gravi…dolore: abl. cause, “grieving from the oppressive suffering”
rumoribus conviciisque variis: abl. means, “with diverse rumors and reproofs”
familiam male audire: ind. st. after indicat, “reveals that the whole family is hearing badly,” i.e. is being badmouthed
audire, quod ille quidem montano scortatu tu vero marino natatu secesseritis, ac per hoc non voluptas ulla non gratia non lepos, sed incompta et agrestia et horrida cuncta sint; non nuptiae conjuges, non amicitiae sociales, non liberum caritates, sed enormis colluvies et squalentium foederum insuave fastidium. Haec illa verbosa et satis curiosa avis, in auribus Veneris fili lacerans existimationem ganniebat.

At Venus irata solidum exclamat repente: “Ergo jam ille bonus filius meus habet amicam aliciam? Prome agedum, quae sola mihi servis amanter, nomen eius quae puerum ingenuum et investem

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agedum: come!
agrestis, -e: wild
amanter: (adv.) lovingly
amica, -ae f: a mistress
amicitia, -ae f: friendship
audio, (4): to be able to hear
auris, -is f: an ear
avis, -is f: a bird
bonus, -a, -um: good
caritas, -atis f: affection
colluvies, -ei f: muck
conjugalis, -e: faithful
curiousus, -a, -um: meddlesome
enormis, -e: shapeless
exclamo, (1): to exclaim
existimatio, -onis f: reputation
fastidium, -i n: disgust
foedus, -eris n: unions
gannio, (4): to speak hostilely
gratia, -ae f: charm
horridus, -a, -um: rough
incomptus, -a, -um: unpolished
ingenuus, -a, -um: noble
insuavis, -e: disagreeable
investis, -e: unclothed, infant-like
iratus, -a, -um: enraged
lacero, (1): to slander
lepos, -oris m: humor
liber, -i m: children (pl)
marinus, -a, -um: of the sea
montanus, -a, -um: mountainous
natatus, -us m: swimming
promo, (3): to bring out
repente: (adv.) suddenly
scortor, (1): to go whoring
secedo, (3), secessi: to withdraw
servio, (4): to serve
socialis, -e: allied
solidus, -a, -um: unbroken
squaleo, (2): to be dirty
verbosus, -a, -um: verbose
voluptas, -atis f: pleasure

quod…secesseritis: perf. subj. in ind. st., “(alleging) that you have withdrawn”
ille quidem…tu vero: “that that one…but you”
montano scortatu: abl. supine, “by whoring in the mountains”
marino natatu: abl. supine, “by swimming in the sea”
cuncta sint: pr. subj. in ind. st., “(alleging) that all are unpolished”
solidum: adverbial neuter, “unbrokenly”
quae…servis: “you who serve”
quae…sollicitavit: “of her who seduced”
Cupid and Psyche


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Nympharum: minor female nature deities
Horarum: literally the “Hours,” three goddesses of the seasons
Musarum: nine goddesses of inspiration of literature, science, and the arts
Gratiae: goddesses of charm, beauty, nature, human creativity, and fertility
Psyches: gen., “by the name of Psyche”
dici: pr. pas. inf. in ind. st. after puto: “I think her to be called”
dicitur…cupere: personal form of ind. st., “he is said to desire”
efflicte: adverb (=efflictim), “desperately”
vel maxime: “rather loudly”
Psychen: acc. obj. of diligit, “he loves Psyche?”
lenam me (sc. esse): ind. st. after putavit, “he thought me to be a brothel-keeper”
cuius…cognosceret: impf. subj. in relative clause of characteristic, “by whose instruction he might come to know”
monstratu: supine in abl. means, “by instruction”
et corruptor et inamabilis, te solum generosum nec me jam per
aetatem posse concipere. Velim ergo scias multo te meliorem filium
alium genituram, immo ut contumeliam magis sentias aliquem de
meis adoptaturam vernulis, eique donaturam istas pinnas et flam-
mas et arcum et ipsas sagittas et omnem meam supellectilem, quam
tibi non ad hos usus dederam: nec enim de patris tui bonis ad
instructionem istam quicquam concessum est.
Apuleius

Venus continues raving at Cupid.


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**acidus, -a, -um:** sour

**acutus, -a, -um:** sharp, severe

**amarus, -a, -um:** bitter

**angor, -or is m:** vexation

**bellus, -or is m:** a warrior

**consuesco, (3), consuevi:** to be accustomed

**contemno, (3):** to scorn

**cotidie (adv.):** every day

**denudo, (1):** to expose, betray

**fortis, -e:** powerful

**induco, (3), induxi, inductus:** to influence

**inrisus, -us m:** mockery

**irreverens, -entis (gen.):** disrespectful

**lucus, -us m:** amusement

**major, majoris m:** an elder, ancestors (pl.)

**male: (adv.) wickedly**

**maximus, -a, -um:** greatest

**metuo, (3):** to fear

**paelicatus, -us, m:** a sexual rival, liason

**paeniteo, (2):** to cause to repent

**parricida, -ae m:** parricide, traitor

**percutio, (3), percussi:** to strike

**propino, (1):** to hand over

**pueritia, -ae f:** childhood

**pulso, (1):** to beat

**quidni:** why not?

**saepius: (adv.) often**

**sentio, (4):** to feel

**totiens (adv.):** so many times

**ute:** (adv.) certainly

**viduus, -a, -um:** widowed

**vitricus, -i m:** a stepfather

---

**inductus es et...habes et...pulsasti et...denudas et...percussisti et...** all main verbs in a list of offenses with polysyndeton, “you have been influenced...and you have...and you have struck...and you have beaten...and you have bare...and you have struck...and you have feared”

**parricida:** vocative, “you traitor!”

**vitrucum tuum:** “your stepfather,” i.e. Mars, the lover of Venus

**consuesti:** perf. syncopated (=consuevisti), “you are accustomed to” + inf.

**paelicatus:** acc. pl. in apposition to puellas, “girls as rivals”

**faco:** archaic fut., “I will bring it about that” + subj.

**paeniteat:** subj. after faco, “that it causes you to repent,” i.e. that you repent

**sentias:** pr. subj. also after faco, “that you feel”

**habita:** perf. part., “I, now having been considered”

**inrisui:** dat. pred. of habita (sc. esse), “considered (to be) a laughing stock”

**quid agam:** subj. in deliberative quest., “what am I to do?”
Cupid and Psyche

conferam? Quibus modis stelionem istum cohibeam? Petamne auxilium ab inimica mea Sobrietate, quam propter huius ipsius luxuriam offendi saepius? At rusticæ squalentisque feminae conloquium prorsus horresco. Nec tamen vindictae solacium, undeunde, spernendum est. Illa mihi prorsus adhibenda est nec ulla alia, quae castiget asperrime nugonem istum, pharetram explicet et sagittas dearmet, arcum endot, taedam deflammet, immo et ipsum corpus eius acrioribus remediis coercet. Tunc injuriae meae litatum

| acer, acris, acre: sharp | lito, (1): to make recompense for (+ dat.) |
| adhibeo, (2), adhibui, adhibitus: to summon | luxuria, -ae f: extravagance |
| arcus, -us m: a bow | modus, -i m: a method |
| aspere: (adv.) severely | nugo, -onis m: a trifler |
| auxilium, -i n: help | offendo, (3), offendi: to offend |
| castigo, (1): to chasten, punish | peto, (3): to beg |
| coerceo, (2): to curb, subdue | pharetra, -ae f: a quiver |
| cohibeo, (2): to repress | prorsus (adv.): utterly |
| confero, -ferre, -tuli, collatus: to direct | remedium, -i n: a remedy |
| conloquium, -i n: a discussion | rusticus, -a, -um: homely |
| dearmo, (1): to disarm | saepe: (adv.) often |
| deflammo, (1): to extinguish | sobrietas, -atis f: sobriety |
| enodo, (1): to unstring | solacium, -i n: consolation |
| explicco, (1): to disentangle, undo | sperno, (3), sprevi, spretus: to spurn |
| horresco, (3): to dread | squalo, - (2): be dirty |
| immo: more correctly | stelio, -onis m: a reptile, treacherous person |
| inimica, -ae f: an enemy | taeda, -ae f: a pine torch |
| injuria, -ae f: abuse | undeunde: from wherever |
| | vindicta, -ae f: vengeance |

Quo conferam: subj. in deliberative quest., “whither am I to direct myself?”
cohibeam: subj. in deliberative quest., “by what am I to repress?”
Petamne: subj. in deliberative quest., “must I beg?”
huius ipsius: i.e. of Cupid
undeunde: adverb (=undelibet), “from wherever”
nec…spernendum est: pass. periphrastic, “the consolation should not be spurned”
illa: i.e. Sobrietas
adhibenda est: pass. periphrastic, “she must be summoned”
quae…castiget…explicit…dearmet…endot…deflammet…coerceat: pr. subj.
in relative clause of purp., “no other than she to chasten…disentangle…disarm…unstring…extinguish…subdue”
acrioribus remediis: abl. means, “subdue with sharper punishments”
Venus meets Juno and Ceres, who attempt to placate her without insulting Cupid.

[31] Sic effata foras sese proripit, infesta et stomachata biles venerias. Sed eam protinus Ceres et Juno continantur visamque vultu tumido quaesiere cur truci supercilio tantam venustatem micantium oculorum coerceret. At illa: “Opportune,” inquit,
“ardenti prorsus isto meo pectori, violentiam scilicet perpetratuarum venitis. Sed totis, oro, vestris viribus, Psychen illum fugitivam volaticam mihi requirite. Nec enim vos utique domus meae famosa fabula et non dicendi filii mei facta latuerunt.” Tunc illae, non ignarae quae gesta sunt, palpare Veneris iram saevientem sic adortae: “quid tale, domina, deliquit tuus filius ut animo pervicaci voluptates illius impugnes et, quam ille diligit, tu quoque perdere gestias? Quod autem, oramus, isti crimen si puellae lepidae libenter adrisit? An ignoras eum masculum et juvenem esse, vel certe jam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adorior, (4), adortus sum</th>
<th>to undertake</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adideo, (2), adiri</td>
<td>to smile at (+ dat.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>can it be that...?</td>
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<tr>
<td>ardeo (2)</td>
<td>to burn</td>
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<tr>
<td>crimen, -inis m</td>
<td>crime</td>
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<tr>
<td>delinquo, (3), deliqui</td>
<td>to do wrong</td>
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<tr>
<td>dico, (3)</td>
<td>to name</td>
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<tr>
<td>diligo, (3)</td>
<td>to love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fabula, -ae f</td>
<td>a story</td>
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<tr>
<td>factum, -i n</td>
<td>an act</td>
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<td>famousus, -a, -um</td>
<td>infamous</td>
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<td>fugitivus, -a, -um</td>
<td>fugitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gero, (3), gessi, gestus</td>
<td>to carry on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gestio, (4)</td>
<td>to wish passionately + inf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignarus, -a, -um</td>
<td>ignorant</td>
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<tr>
<td>ignoro, (1)</td>
<td>to not know</td>
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<tr>
<td>impugno, (1)</td>
<td>to attack</td>
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<tr>
<td>ira, irae f</td>
<td>anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juvenis, -e</td>
<td>young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lateo, (2), latui</td>
<td>to escape notice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lepidus, -a, -um</td>
<td>delightful</td>
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<td>libenter</td>
<td>(adv.) gladly</td>
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<td>masculus, -a, -um</td>
<td>male</td>
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<tr>
<td>oro, (1)</td>
<td>to beg, beseech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpo, (1)</td>
<td>to flatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pectus, -oris n</td>
<td>a heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perdo, (3)</td>
<td>to destroy</td>
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<tr>
<td>perpetro, (1)</td>
<td>to perpetrate, carry out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pervicax, -acis (gen.)</td>
<td>stubborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saevio, (4)</td>
<td>to rage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totus, -a, -um</td>
<td>all</td>
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<tr>
<td>utique</td>
<td>(adv.) certainly</td>
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<tr>
<td>violentia, -ae f</td>
<td>violence</td>
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<tr>
<td>vis, viris f (pl.)</td>
<td>might</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volaticus, -a, -um</td>
<td>flighty</td>
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<tr>
<td>voluptas, -atis f</td>
<td>delight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ardenti...isto meo pectori: dat. advantage, “on behalf of my burning heart”
perpetratarum: fut. act. part. expressing purp., “you have come to carry out”
totis...vestris viribus: abl. manner, “seek with all your might”
non dicendi: gerundive gen., “deeds of my son not to be mentioned”
animo pervicaci: abl. manner, “attack with a stubborn spirit”
ut impugnes et...gestias: subj. in result clause, “what did he do so that you attack and...wish passionately” + inf.
Quod...crimen: “What crime (is it)”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>absens, -entis (gen.):</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aetas, -atis f:</td>
<td>age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amare: (adv.) bitterly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annus, -i m:</td>
<td>a year</td>
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<tr>
<td>ars, artis f: art</td>
<td></td>
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<td>bellule: (adv.) prettily</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>blandior, (4):</td>
<td>coax, flatter (+ dat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coerceo, (2):</td>
<td>to limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cordatus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>sensible</td>
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<tr>
<td>culpo, (1):</td>
<td>to condemn</td>
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<td>curiose: (adv.) in a meddlesome manner</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>delicia, -ae f:</td>
<td>charm</td>
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<tr>
<td>dissemino, (1):</td>
<td>to disseminate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explorito, (1):</td>
<td>to investigate</td>
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<tr>
<td>formonsus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gratiosus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>agreeable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homo, -inis m:</td>
<td>a man</td>
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<tr>
<td>indignor, (1), indignatus sum:</td>
<td>to be indignant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lusus, -us m:</td>
<td>amusement</td>
</tr>
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<td>luxuries, -ei f:</td>
<td>extravagance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metu, -us m:</td>
<td>fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muliebris, -e:</td>
<td>feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulier, -eris f:</td>
<td>a woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obliviscor, (3), oblitus sum:</td>
<td>to forget (+ gen.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officina, -ae f:</td>
<td>a workshop, factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>passim (adv.):</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
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<tr>
<td>patior, (3), passus sum:</td>
<td>to suffer</td>
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<td>patrocinium, -i n:</td>
<td>defence</td>
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<tr>
<td>porto, (1):</td>
<td>to carry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praecludo, (3):</td>
<td>to block</td>
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<tr>
<td>praeterea:</td>
<td>in addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publicus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quot:</td>
<td>how many?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reprehendo, (3):</td>
<td>to blame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revinco, (3):</td>
<td>to crush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ridicule: (adv.) in ridiculous manner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracto, (1):</td>
<td>to treat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>video, (2): (to pass.) seem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vitium, -i n:</td>
<td>vice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**quot sit**: subj. in ind. quest. after oblivata es, “have you forgotten how many of years he is”

**puer**: nom. pred., “does he seem to be a boy”

**te...disseminantem**: pr. part. circumstantial after patietur, “endure you disseminating”

**populis**: dat. ind. obj., “disseminating among the peoples”

**cum...coerceas et...praecudes**: pr. subj. in circumstantial clause, “when you limit and...you block”

**metu**: abl. cause, “from fear”

**patrocinio gratioso**: abl. means, “flatter with an agreeable defence”

**Cupidini quamvis absenti**: dat. advantage “flatter Cupid, although absent”

**tractari suas iniurias**: ind. st. after indignata, “indignant that her injuries were treated”
Cupid and Psyche

suas injurias praeversis illis, alterorsus concito gradu pelago viam capessit.

Psyche wanders in search of her husband. She comes to a disordered temple and arranges the offerings.


---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alteration (adv.): in another direction</td>
<td>lenio, (4): to placate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an: whether</td>
<td>licet: it is permitted, although (+ subj.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arduus, -a, -um: lofty</td>
<td>mons, montis m: a mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blanditia, -ae f: a caress</td>
<td>pelagus, -i n: sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capesso, (3): to undertake</td>
<td>preverto, (3), preverti, preversus: to turn away from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concitus, -a, -um: rapidly-moving</td>
<td>propitio, (1): to soothe (feelings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cupidus, -a, -um: longing for</td>
<td>prospecio, (3), prospexi, prospectus: to see far off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dego, (3): to spend one’s time in, live</td>
<td>servilis, -e: servile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discursus, -us m: a running about</td>
<td>templum, -i n: a temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominus, -i m: a master</td>
<td>uxorius, -a, -um: wifely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gradus, -us m: a step</td>
<td>varius, -a, -um: various</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilico: (adv.) on the spot, immediately</td>
<td>vertex, -icis m: a peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>injuria, -ae f: injury</td>
<td>vestigatio, -onis f: a seeking after (+ gen.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inquietus, -a, -um: restless</td>
<td>via, -ae f: a way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iratus, -a, -um: furious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>istic: (adv.) in that place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jacto, (1): toss about, drive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

praevseris illis: abl. abs, “with those having been turned away from,” i.e. having turned away from them

concito gradu: abl. manner, “with a rapidly-moving step”

variis...discursibus: abl. specification, “tossed about in various runnings about”

vestigationibus: abl. cause, “restless from tracking down”

animo tanto: abl. manner, “longing with so much spirit”

iratum licet: concessive, “although him being furious”

uxoriis blanditiis: abl. means, “if not to placate with wifely caresses”

lenire...propitiare: inf. epechegetic after cupidior, “desirous to placate...to soothe”

servilibus precibus: abl. means, “surely to soothe with servile prayers”

prospecto templo quodam: abl. abs., “a certain temple having been seen far off”

unde scio: “whence do I know?” i.e. how do I know?

an...degat: pr. subj. in ind. quest., “whether he is living”
Apuleius

dirigit citatum gradum, quem defectum prorsus adsiduis laboribus
spes incitabat et votum. Jamque naviter emensis celsioribus jugis
pulvinaribus sese proximam intulit. Videt spicas frumentarias in
acervo et alias flexiles in corona et spicas hordei videt. Erant et
falces et operaes messoriae mundus omnis, sed cuncta passim jacen-
tia et incuria confusa et, ut solet aestu, laborantium manibus pro-
jecta. Haec singula Psyche curiose dividit et discretim semota rite

**acervus**, -i m: a cluster  
**adsiduis**, -a, -um: unremitting  
**aestus**, -us m: summer heat  
**celsius**, -a, -um: high  
**citatus**, -a, -um: quickened  
**confundo**, (3), **confudi**, **confusus**: to disorder  
**corona**, -ae f: a wreath  
**cunctus**, -a, -um: to all  
**curiose**: (adv.) attentively  
**deficio**, (3), **defeci**, **defectus**: to falter, be weak  
**dirigo**, (3): to direct  
**discretim**: (adv.) distinctly, separately  
**divido**, (3): to distinguish  
**emetior**, (4), **emensus sum**: to pass through  
**falx**, **falcis** f: a sickle  
**flexilis**, -e: pliable  
**frumentarius**, -a, -um: grain-producing  
**gradus**, -us m: a step  
**hordeum**, -i m: barley  
**incito**, (1): to urge on  
**incuria**, -ae f: neglect  
**infero**, -ferre, -tuli, -latum: to import, bring in  
**jaceo**, (2): to lie  
**jugum**, -i n: a ridge (mountain)  
**laboro**, (1): to labor  
**messorius**, -a, -um: reaping  
**mundus**, -i m: equipment  
**naviter**: (adv.) diligently  
**opera**, -ae f: work  
**projicio**, (3), **projeci**, **projectus**: to abandon  
**prorsus** (adv.): forwards  
**pulvinar**, **pulvinaris** m: couch for a deity, seat  
**rite**: (adv.) duly  
**semoveo**, (2), **semovi**, **semotus**: to separate  
**singulus**, -a, -um: one-by-one  
**soleo**, (2), **solitus sum**: to be in the habit of  
**spes**, -ei f: hope  
**spica**, -ae f: an ear of cereal  
**votum**, -i m: a vow

**quem defectum**: perf. part. concessive, “which, although weakened”  
**adsiduis laborobus**: abl. manner, “urged on with unremitting exertions”  
**spem et votum**: hendiadys, “the hope and a prayer,” i.e. the hope of a prayer  
**emensis celsioribus jugis**: abl. abs., “the higher ridges having been passed through”  
**pulvinaribus**: dat. after **proximat**, “she brings herself near to the seats”  
**Videt spicas…spicas hordei videt**: note the chiasmus, “she sees ears…ears she sees”  
**operae messoriae**: dat. purp., “sickles for harvest work”  
**incuria**: abl. manner, “disordered with neglect”  
**ut solet**: parenthetical, “as is the habit”  
**aestu**: abl. circumstance, “in the summer heat”  
**manibus**: abl. means, “abandoned by the hands of the laborers”
Cupid and Psyche

componit, rata scilicet nullius dei fana caerimoniasve neglegere se debere sed omnium benivolam misericordiam corrogare.

*Ceres appears to Psyche, who beseeches the goddess for help.*

Apuleius crinibus suis multijugis precibus editis veniam postulabat: “per ego te frugiferam tuam dexteram istam deprecor, per laetificas messium caerimonias, per tacita secreta cistarum, et per famulorum tuorum draconum pinnata curricula et glebae Siculae sulcamina et currum rapacem et terram tenacem et inluminarum Proserpinae nuptiarum demeacula et luminosarum filiae inventionum remeacula et cetera quae silentio tigit Eleusinis Atticae sacrarium, miserandae Psyches, animae supplicis tuae subsiste. Inter istam spicarum congeriem

Attica, -ae f: Attica, region of Athens
caecimonia, -ae f: a ceremony
cista, -ae f: a box for sacred ceremonial objects
congeries, -ei f: a heap
criinis, -is m: a tress
curriculum, -i m: a chariot
currus, -us m: a chariot
demeaculum, -i m: a passage down, descent
delecor, (1), deprecatus sum: to beseech
dextera, -ae f: a right hand
draco, -onis m: a dragon, snake
edo, (3), edidi, editus: to pronounce
Eleusinus, -i m: a native of Eleusis in Attica, site of a famous shrine to Demeter
famulus, -a, -um: servile
frugifer, -a, -um: fertile
gleba, -ae f: turf
inluminarius, -a, -um: unlighted
inventio, -onis f: a discovery
laetificus, -a, -um: luxuriant
luminosus, -a, -um: bright, illuminated
messis, -is m: harvest
miserandus, -a, -um: pitiable
multijugus, -a, -um: manifold
pinnatus, -a, -um: winged
postulo, (1): to pray for
Proserpina, -ae f: Proserpina
rapax, -acis (gen.): rapacious
remeaculum, -i, n: descent
sacrarium, -i m: a shrine
secretum, -i m: a secret, mystic rite
Siculus, -a, -um: Sicilian
silentium, -i m: silence
spica, -ae f: an ear of grain
subsisto, (3): to come to the aid of (+ dat.)
sulcamina, -ae f: a furrow
supplex, -icis: suppliant
tacitus, -a, -um: silent
tego, (3): to protect
tenax, -acis: tenacious
venia, -ae f: favor

crinibus suis multijugis precibus editis veniam postulabat: “per ego te frugiferam tuam dexteram istam deprecor, per laetificas messium caerimonias, per tacita secreta cistarum, et per famulorum tuorum draconum pinnata curricula et glebae Siculae sulcamina et currum rapacem et terram tenacem et inluminarum Proserpinae nuptiarum demeacula et luminosarum filiae inventionum remeacula et cetera quae silentio tigit Eleusinis Atticae sacrarium, miserandae Psyches, animae supplicis tuae subsiste. Inter istam spicarum congeriem

Per ego te: formulaic for prayers, “I (beseech) you by” + acc.
per…pinnata curricula: “by the winged chariots,” with which Ceres searched the earth for Proserpina
Siculae: “furrows of Sicilian turf,” the site of Proserpina’s rape
terram tenacem: “the tenacious earth” in the sense that one cannot return from the dead
demeacula…remeacula: note the rhyming clauses, “the descents…the ascents”
luminosarum: “ascents of the illuminated discoveries,” referring to the torches that Demeter held while searching for Proserpina
silentio: abl. manner, “protects in silence”
Atticae: locative, “in Attica,” the site of a famous Eleusinian sanctuary to Demeter
animae: dat. after subsiste, “aid the soul!”

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patere vel pauculos dies delitescam, quoad deae tantae saeviens ira
spatio temporis mitigetur vel certe meae vires diutino labore fessae
quietis intervallo leniantur.”

Ceres refuses aid out of respect to Venus, and Psyche moves on and finds a
temple of Juno.

[3] Suscipit Ceres: “tuis quidem lacrimosis precibus et com-
moveor et opitulari cupio, sed cognatae meae, cum qua etiam
foedus antiquum amicitiae colo, bonae praeterea feminae, malam
gratiam subire nequeo. Decede itaque istis aedibus protinus, et
quod a me retenta custoditaque non fueris optimi consule.”

Contra spem suam repulsa Psyche et afflicta duplici maestitia, iter retrorsum porrigens inter subsitae convallis sublucidum lucum prospicit fanum sollerti fabrica structum, nec ullam, vel dubiam, spei melioris viam volens omittere sed adire cuiscumque dei veniam sacratis foribus proximat. Videt dona pretiosa et lacinias auro litteratas ramis arborum postibusque suffixas, quae cum adeo, -ire, -ivi, -itus: to approach
affligo, (3), afflicxi, afflicitus: to afflict, humble
arbor, -oris f: a tree
consulo, (3): to consider
contra: contrary to (+ acc.)
convallis, -is f: a valley
custodio, (4), custodivi, custoditus: to restrain
donum, -i n: a gift
dubius, -a, -um: doubtful, dangerous
duplex, -icis (gen.): twofold
fabrica, -ae f: workmanship
fanum, -i n: a temple
foris, -is f: a gate
iter, itineris n: a journey
lacinia, -ae f: a strip of cloth
litteratus, -a, -um: inscribed with letters
lucus, -i m: a grove
maestitia, -ae f: grief

melior, -ius: better
omitto, (3): to disregard
porrigo, (3): to extend
postis, -is m: a doorpost
pretiosus, -a, -um: costly
prospicio, (3): to see far off
proximo, (1): to approach (+ dat.)
ramus, -i m: a branch
repello (3), -puli, pulsus: to reject
retineo (2), -ui, retentus: to retain
retrorsum: backwards
sacratus, -a, -um: hallowed
sollers, -ertos (gen.): expert
spes, -ei f: expectation, hope
struo, (3), struxi, structus: to build
sublucidus, -a, -um: somewhat light
subsino, (3), sivi, situs: to allow beneath
suffigo, (3), suffixi, suffixus (3): to fix, attach
ullus, -a, -um: any
venia, -ae f: kindness

quod...non fueris: perf. subj. in noun clause after consule, “consider that you have not been”
optimi: gen. value, “consider it best,” i.e. consider it a favor
duplici maestitia: abl. means, “afflicted by twofold grief”
sollerti fabrica: abl. manner, “built with expert workmanship”
nec ullam...viam: acc., “to omit not any way”
sacratis foribus: dat. after proximat, “she approaches the hallowed gates”
auro: abl. desc., “inscribed with gold”
ramis: abl. place where, “on the branches”
postibus: abl. place where, “on the doorposts”
Cupid and Psyche

Psyche prays to Juno for aid, but Juno also sends the girl away out of respect for Venus.

[4] “Magni Iovis germana et conjuga, sive tu Sami, quae sola partu vagituque et alimonia tua gloriatur, tenes vetusta delubra, sive celsae Carthaginis, quae te virginem vectura leonis caelo com-

meanem percolit, beatas sedes frequentas, seu prope ripas Inachi,
Apuleius

qui te jam nuptam Tonantis et reginam deorum memorat, inclitis Argivorum praesides moenibus, quam cunctus oriens Zygiam veneratur et omnis occidens Lucinam appellat, sis meis extremis casibus Juno Sospita meque, in tantis exanclatis laboribus defessam, imminentis periculi metu libera. Quod sciam, soles praegnatibus periclitantibus ultro subvenire.”

Ad istum modum supplicanti statim sese Juno cum totius sui numinis angusta dignitate praesentat et protinus: “Quam vellem,”

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>angustus, -a, -um</td>
<td>lofty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appelpo, (1)</td>
<td>to address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argivi, -orum m: Argives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>casus, -us m:</td>
<td>a calamity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defessus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>exhausted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dignitas, -atis f: dignity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exanclio, (1)</td>
<td>to endure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extremus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>extreme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immineo, (2):</td>
<td>to threaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inclitus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>celebrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juno, -onis f: Juno</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libero, (1):</td>
<td>to free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucina, -ae f: Lucina, goddess of childbirth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memoro, (1):</td>
<td>to remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metus, -us m:</td>
<td>dread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modus, -i m:</td>
<td>a manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moene, -is n:</td>
<td>town walls (pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nupta, -ae f:</td>
<td>a bride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occidens, -entis m:</td>
<td>the west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oriens, -entis m:</td>
<td>the east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>periclitansum, periclitator, (1):</td>
<td>to endanger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praegna, -antis (gen.):</td>
<td>pregnant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praesento, (1):</td>
<td>to present oneself, appear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praesideo, (2):</td>
<td>to preside over, guard (+ dat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protinus: (adv.) without pause</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regina, -ae f:</td>
<td>a queen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soleos, (2):</td>
<td>to become accustomed to (+ inf.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sospita, -ae f:</td>
<td>a female preserver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subvenio, (4):</td>
<td>to assist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supplico, (1):</td>
<td>to pray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tono, (1):</td>
<td>to thunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>entire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ultrou: voluntarily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veneror, (1),</td>
<td>venerator: worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zygia, -ae f:</td>
<td>Zygia, goddess of marriage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* Tonantis: pr. part. gen., “of the thundering one,” i.e. Jupiter
* inclitis...moenibus: dat. after praesides, “watch over the celebrated walls”
* Zygiam...Lucinam: acc. pred., “honor you as Zygi as Lucina,” cult names referring to marriage and childbearing
* sis: pr. subj. jussive, “may you be”
* in tantis exanclatis laboribus: in with instrumental force, “exhausted with so many labors having been endured”
* extremis casibus: abl. circumstance, “in my harshest calamities”
* metu: abl. sep., “free me from the dread”
* Quod (=quoad) sciam: subj. in relative clause of proviso, “as far as I know”
* praegnatibus periclitantibus: dat. ind. obj., “assist endangered pregnant women”
* Ad istum modum: “praying in this manner”
* supplicanti: dat. ind. obj., “presents herself to her, praying”
* cum angusta dignitate: abl. circumstance, “appears with lofty dignity”
* Quam vellem: volitive subj., “how I would be willing” + inf.
Cupid and Psyche

inquit, “per fidem, nutum meum precibus tuis accommodare. Sed contra voluntatem Veneris, nurus meae, quam filiae semper dilexi loco, praestare me pudor non sinit. Tunc etiam legibus quae servos alienos profugos invitis dominis vetant suscipi prohibeor.”

In despair, Psyche decides to surrender herself to Venus.

[5] Isto quoque fortunae naufragio Psyche perterrita, nec indipisci jam maritum volatilém quiens, tota spe salutis deposita, sic ipsa suas cogitationes consuluit: “Iam quae possunt alia meis aerumnis temptari vel adhiberi subsidia, cui nec dearum quidem,
Apuleius

quandam volentium, potuerunt prodesse suffragia? Quo rursum itaque tantis laqueis inclusa vestigium porrigam quibusque tectis vel etiam tenebris abscondita magnae Veneris inevitabiles oculos effugiam? Quin igitur masculum tandem sumis animum et cassae speculae renuntias fortiter et ultroneam te dominae tuae reddis et vel sera modestia saevientes impetus eius mitigas? Qui scias an etiam quem diu quaeritas illic in domo matris reperias?” sic ad dubium obsequium, immo ad certum exitium, praeparata principium futur-ae secum meditabatur obsecrationis.

abscondeō, (2), abscondui, absconditus: to hide
animus, -i m: spirit, courage
cassus, -a, -um: hollow, useless
certus, -a, -um: certain
diu: for a long time
dubius, -a, -um: uncertain
effugio, (3): to escape
exitium, i n: destruction
fortiter: (adv.) boldly
futurus, -a, -um: future
illic: there
immo: no indeed, rather
impetus, -us m: an assault, charge
includo, (3), inclusi, inclusus: to enclose
inevitabilis, -e: unavoidable
laqueus, -i m: trap
masculus, -a, -um: masculine
meditor, (1), meditatus sum: to rehearse
mitigo, (1): to soothe
modestia, -ae f: discipline, modesty
obsecratio, -onis f: supplication
obsequium, -i n: deference
porrigo, (3): to extend
praeparo, (1): to prepare
principium, -i n: a beginning
prosum, prodesse: to be useful
quaeritis, (1): to seek
quanquam: although
quin: why not
reddo, (3): to return
renuntio, (1): to reject
reperio, (4): to find
saevio, (4): to rage
serus, -a, -um: at a late hour
specula, -ae f: a glimmer of hope
suffragium, -i n: vote, prayer
sumo, (3): to take up, assume
tectum, -i n: a roof
tenebra, -ae f: darkness (pl.)
ultroneus, -a, -um: voluntary

volentium: pr. part. gen. concessive agreeing with deorum, “gods, although willing”
Quo…porrigam: subj. in deliberative quest., “Whither should I extend my step?”
quibus tectis…effugiam: pr. subj. in deliber. quest., “to what roofs should I escape?”
tantis laqueis: abl. means, “surrounded by such large traps”
quibus tectis vel…tenebris: abl. place where, “escape to what roofs or darkness?”
Quin…sumis: “why do you not assume?”
cassae speculae: dat. after renuntias, “reject the hollow glimmer of hope”
sera modestia: abl. means, “soothe with discipline at a late hour”
impetus eius: “the assaults of her,” i.e. of Venus
Qui…reperias: pr. subj. in ind. quest., “whether you will find”
quem diu quaeritas: “him whom you seek for a long time”
Venus meanwhile prepares her journey into the heavens.

Apuleius

constreptenti, lasciviunt passeres et ceterae quae dulce cantitant aves melleis modulis suave resonantes adventum deae pronuntiant. Cedunt nubes et Caelum filiae panditur et summus Aether cum gaudio suscipit deam, nec obvias aquilas vel accipitres rapaces pertimescit magnae Veneris canora familia.

At Jupiter’s citadel, Venus solicits the help of Mercury to bribe the people to turn in Psyche.


accipiter, -tris m: a hawk
adventus, -us m: an approach
Aether, -eris, n: Aether, upper air
aquila, -ae f: an eagle
arx, arcis f: a citadel
avis, -is f: a bird
Caelum, -i n: Heaven
caelurus, -a, -um: sky-dark
canos, -a, -um: harmonious
cantito, (1): to sing
cedo, (3): to make way
comito, (1): to accompany
constrepo, (3): to resound
demo, (1): to descend
dirigo, (3): to direct
familia, -ae f: household of slaves
gaudium, -i n: joy
ilico: (adv.) immediately
lascivio, (4): to frisk, frolic
melleus, -a, -um: of honey
Mercurius, -i m: Mercury, messenger god
modulus, -i m: a little measure
necessarius, -a, -um: indispensable
nubes, -is f: a cloud
obvisus, -a, -um: hostile
opera, -ae f: service
ovo, (1): to rejoice
pando, (3): to spread out
passer, -eris m: a sparrow
pertimesco, (3): to become very scared (of)
petitus, -us, m: entreaty, begging
postulo, (1): to demand
pronuntio, (1): to proclaim
protinus: (adv.) at once
rapax, -acis (gen.): rapacious
regius, -a, -um: regal
rennuo, (3): to refuse (by nodding)
resono, (1): to resound
sero, (3): to compose
sollicito: (adv.) anxiously
suavis, -e: charming
superbus, -a, -um: haughty
supercilium, -i n: an eyebrow
suscipio, (3): to accept
usura, -ae f: use
vocalis, -e: tuneful

melleis modulis: abl. specification, “sing with honeyed little measures”
Caelum: Caelum (=Grk Ouranos) was god of the sky and “father” of Venus by way of his castration at the hands of his son Juppiter
filiae: dat. advantage, “for his daughter”
Aether: the personification of the upper air of the gods
petitu superbo: abl. manner, “demanded with a haughty begging”
comitante...Mercurio: abl. abs., “with Mercury accompanying”
caelo: abl. motion after demeat, “Venus descends from heaven”
Cupid and Psyche

“Frater Arcadi, scis nempe sororem tuam Venerem sine Mercuri praesentia nil unquam fecisse, nec te praeterit utique quanto jam tempore delitescentem ancillam nequiverim reperire. Nil ergo superest quam tuo praeconio praemium investigationis publicitus edicere. Fac ergo mandatum matures meum et indicia, qui possit agnosci, manifeste designes, ne, si quis occultationis illicitae crimen subierit, ignorantiae se possit excusatione defendere;”

agnosco, (3): to recognize
ancilla, -ae f: a slave girl
crimen, -inis m: a charge
defendo, (3): to defend
delitesco, (3): to hide
designo, (1): to describe
edico, (3): to declare
excusatio, -onis f: excuse
frater, fratris m: a brother
ignorantia, -ae f: ignorance
illicitus, -a, -um: forbidden
indicium, -i n: information, proof
investigatio, -onis f: a search
mandatum, -i n: a command
manifestus, -a, -um: clear, plainly guilty
maturo, (1): to hasten
nempe: of course
nequeo, (4), -ivi, -itus: to be unable
nil: nothing
occultatio, -onis f: concealment
praeconium, -i n: a proclamation
praemium, -i n: a reward
praesentia, -ae f: presence
praetereo, -ire, -ivi, -itus: to be placed under
publicitus: (adv.) publicly
reperio, (4): to find
scio, (4): to know
subeo, -ire, -ivi, -itus: to be remaining
tempus, -oris n: time
unquam: ever
utique: (adv.) certainly

Frater Arcadi: vocative referring to Mercury, born on Mount Cyllene in Arcadia
sororem…fecisse: perf. inf. in ind. st. after scis, “you know that your sister has done”
quanto…nequiverim: perf. subj. in ind. quest., “know how long I have been unable”
quam…edicere: “nothing remaining other than to declare”
tuo praeconio: abl. means, “declare by your proclamation”
investigationis: gen. specification, “a reward for the search”
matures: pr. subj. in noun clause after fac, “make so that you hasten”
qui: an archaic interrogative pronoun (=quibus), “marks by which”
qui possit: pr. subj. in relative clause of characteristic, “marks by which she can” + inf.
designes: pr. subj. also after fac, “make so that you declare”
si…subierit: syncopated fut. perf. (=subiverit) in fut. more vivid protasis, “if anyone undertakes the crime”
ne…possit: pr. subj. in jussive noun clause after designes, “declare that he will not be able,” the clause also serves as a future more vivid apodosis
excusiatione: abl. means, “defend with the excuse”
et simul dicens libellum ei porrigit ubi Psyches nomen continebatur et cetera. Quo facto, protinus domum secessit.

Mercury spreads the message, but Psyche turns herself in and is found by Venus’ servant.

[8] Nec Mercurius omisit obsequium. Nam per omnium ora populorum passim discurrens, sic mandatae praedicationis munus exequebatur: “si quis a fuga retrahere vel occultam demonstrare poterit fugitivam regis filiam, Veneris ancillam, nomine Psychen, conventiat retro metas Murtias Mercurium praedicatorem, accepturus indicivae nomine ab ipsa Venere septem savia suavia et unum blandientis adpulsu linguae longe mellitum.”

| accipio, (3), accepi, acceptus: to receive | meta, -ae f: a turning post |
| adpulsus, -us m: an impact | munus, -eris m: duty |
| blandio, (4): to please | nomen, -inis m: a name, payment |
| contineo, (2): to contain | obsequium, -i n: compliance |
| conveno, (4): to approach | oculum, (3), ocului, occultus: to conceal |
| demonstro, (1): to point out | omitto, (3), omisi: to disregard |
| discurrus, (3), execucor: to wander | passim (adv): here and there |
| exsequor, (3), exsecutus sum: to execute, accomplish | porrigo, (3): to stretch out, extend |
| fuga, -ae f: flight | praedicationem, -onis f: an announcement |
| fugitivus, -a, -um: fugitive | praedator, -oris m: a herald, proclaimer |
| indiciva, -ae f: an informer’s reward | retrahoa, (3): to bring back |
| libellus, -i m: a little book, defamatory publication | retro: behind (+ acc.) |
| lingua, -ae f: a tongue | savium, -i n: a kiss |
| mando, (1): to entrust, command | secedo, (3): to withdraw |
| mellitus, -a, -um: honey-sweet | simul: at same time |
| suavis, -e: sweet |

et cetera: nom. with nomen, i.e. “the name was contained and the rest was contained”

Quo facto: abl. abs., “this having been done”

per omnium ora populorum passim…praedicationis: note alliteration and assonance

nomine: abl. specification, “by name”

conveniat: pr. subj. jussive, “let him approach”

metas Murtias: “the Murtian posts,” turning posts at the Circus Maximus

accepturus: fut. part. indicating purp., “in order to receive”

nomine: abl. specification, “for payment of the reward”

adpulsu: abl. cause, “honey-sweet because of the lingering impact,” because of the impact of her loving tongue
Cupid and Psyche

Ad hunc modum pronuntiante Mercurio, tanti praemii cupidō certatim omnium mortalium studium adrerexerat. Quae res nunc vel maxime sustulit Psychēs omnem cunctationem. Jamque fores ei dominae proximanti occurrit, una de famulitione Veneris, nomine Consuetudo, statimque (quantum maxime potuit) exclamat: “tandem, ancilla nequissima, dominam habere te scire coepesti? An pro cetera morum tuorum temeritate istud quoque nescire te fingis quantos labores circa tuas inquisitiones sustinuerimus? Sed bene, quod meas potissimum manus incidisti et inter Orci cancros jam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adrigo, (3), adrexī, adrectus</td>
<td>to excite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bene: (adv.) well</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cancer, cri m</td>
<td>a barrier</td>
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<tr>
<td>certatim</td>
<td>in competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coepto, (3), coēpi</td>
<td>to begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consuetudo, -inis f</td>
<td>Habit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cunctatio, -onis f</td>
<td>hesitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cupidō, -inis m</td>
<td>greed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exclamo, (1)</td>
<td>to exclaim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>famulatio, -onis f</td>
<td>the servants of a house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fingo, (3)</td>
<td>to pretend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foris, -is f</td>
<td>a gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incido, (3), incidi, incasus</td>
<td>to happen, fall into (+ acc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inquisitio, -onis f</td>
<td>search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercurius, -i m</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

modus, -i m: a manner
mos, moris m: custom, habit
nequissimus, -a, -um worst, most wicked
nescio, (4): to not know
occurro, (3), occurreri to run to meet
Orcus, -i m: god of the underworld, Dis
potissimum (adv.): before all
praemium, -i m: reward
pronuntio, (1): to announce
proximo, (1): to draw near
quantum: so much as
studium, -i n: zeal
suffero, (3), sustuli: remove
sustineo, (2), sustinui: to sustain, endure
temeritas, -atis f: rashness

pronuntiante Mercurio: abl. abs., “with Mercury announcing”
adrexerat: plupf., “the desire had excited”
ei...proximanti: dat. after occurrit, “rushed up to her (i.e. Psyche) as she was nearing the doors”
nomine: abl. specification, “Habit by name”
quantum maxime potuit: “as greatly as she could,” i.e. “as loudly as she could”
habere te: ind. st. after scire, “understand that you have”
nescire te: ind. st. after fingis, “you pretend that you do not know”
quantos labores...sustinuerimus: perf. subj. in ind. quest., “how many labors we have endured”
quod...incidisti et...haesisti: perf. in noun clause, “that you have fallen into and...have become stuck is a good thing”
Orci: Orcus, a god of the underworld, punisher of broken oaths
Venus insults and tortures Psyche, scorching her as the potential mother of Venus’ grandchild.


ancillae meae: appositive, “Anxiety and Sadness, my servants”
Quibus…vocatis: abl. abs., “who having been summoned in”
torquendam: fut. pass. part. indicating purpose, “delivered her in order to be tortured”
flagellis: abl. means, “afflicted with whips”
ceteris tormentis: abl. means, “tormented with other torture devices”
sublatus risu: abl. manner, “with elated laughter”
lenocinio: abl. means, “provokes with the enticement”
praeclera subole: abl. means, “with noble offspring,” note sarcasm
unde…faciat: pr. subj. in relative clause of characteristic, “whence (i.e. from the child to be born) she may make”
aviam beatam: acc. pred., “make me a blessed grandmother”
ipsa…flore: abl. circumstance, “in the very prime of life”
filius…audiet: “the son will hear ‘grandson,’” i.e. he will be acknowledged as a legitimate grandson
Apuleius

Quanquam inepta ego quae frustra filium dicam; impares enim nuptiae et praeterea in villa sine testibus et patre non consentiente factae legitimae non possunt videri ac per hoc spurius iste nascetur, si tamen partum omnino perferre te patiemur."

Venus sets a task for Psyche: she must sort a disorganized heap of grains before night. A little ant gathers all the ants to perform the task for the overwhelmed Psyche.

[10] His editis involat eam vestemque plurifariam diloricat capilloque disciso et capite conquassato graviter affligit, et accepto frumento et hordeo et milio et papavere et cicere et lente et faba

| accipio, (3), accepi, acceptus: to grasp | legitimus, -a, -um: lawful |
| affillo, (3): to throw down | lens, lentis f: lentil |
| capillus, -i m: hair | milium, -i n: millet |
| cicer, -eris n: chickpea | nascor, (3), natus sum: to be born |
| conquasso, (1): to shake violently | omnino (adv.): altogether, at all |
| consentio, (4): to consent | papaver, -eris n: poppy-seed |
| dilorico, (1): to tear apart | partus, -us m: offspring |
| discindo, (3), discidi, discissus: to cut in two, tear | patior, (3), passus sum: to allow |
| edo, (3), edidi, editus: to declare | perfero, -ferre, -tuli, -latus: to carry through; bear |
| faba, -ae f: bean | plurifariam (adv.): extensively |
| frumentum, -i n: grain | quanquam: yet |
| frustra (adv.): in vain | spurius, -i m: a bastard |
| graviter (adv.): violently | testis, -is m: a witness |
| hordeum, -i n: barley | vestis, -is f: a garment |
| impar, -aris (gen.): unequal (in rank) | video, (2): to see, seem good (pass.) |
| ineptus, -a, -um: foolish | villa, -ae f: a country home |

quae…dicam: pr. subj. in relative clause of characteristic with force of a fut. less vivid protasis, “I am foolish, if I were to call him”

impares nuptiae: marriages between people of unequal status were forbidden under Roman law

patre non consentiente: abl. abs., “with no father consenting”

factae legitimae: pred. nom., “able to be viewed as having been made legitimate”

si…patiemur: fut. more vivid protasis, “if we allow you” + inf.

His editis: abl. abs., “With these having been declared”

capillo disciso et capite conquassato: abl. abs., “with the hair having been torn and with the head having been violently shaken”

accepto frumento: abl. abs., “with grain having been grasped”

hordeo et milio et papavere et cicere et lente et faba commixtis…confusisque: abl. abs., “with barley and millet and poppy-seed and chickpea and lentil and bean having been combined and having been jumbled,” note polysyndeton
Cupid and Psyche

nullo alio: abl. means, “deserve by no other way”

sed tantum: “but only by service”

sedulo ministerio: abl. means, “by attentive service”

promereri: pr. inf. deponent complementing videris, “you seem to deserve”

Discerne: imper., “sort out!”

singulis granis...dispositis atque sejugatis: abl. abs., “with the individual grains having been distributed and separated”

approbato: fut. act. imper., “let the work be approved!”

mihi: dat. agent, “approved by me”

assignato...cumulo: abl. abs., “the heap having been assigned”

cenae nuptiali: dat. purp., “departed for a wedding dinner”

inconditae...moli: dat. after compound verb, “put her hands to that mass”
moli, sed immanitate praecepti consternata silens obstupescit. Tunc formicula illa parvula atque ruricola certa difficul\-\-tatis tantae laborisque miserta contubernalis magni dei socrusque saevitiam exsecrata, discurrens naviter convocat corrogatque cunctam formicarum accolarum classem: “Miseremini, terrae omniparentis agiles alumnæ, miseremini et Amoris uxori, puellæ lepidae, periclitanti prompta velocitate succurrite.” Ruunt aliae superque aliae sepedum populorum undae summoque studio singulæ granatim totum.

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**Word List**

- **immanitate**: abl. means, “confounded by the vast size”
- **certa**: “having certain knowledge of,” by virtue of the work of ants
- **miserta**: part. deponent, “having pitied” + gen.
- **Miseremini**: imper., “take pity on!” + dat.
- **alumnæ**: vocative, “Oh Nurslings”
- **periclitanti**: dat. agreeing with *uxori*, “come to the aid of the wife being in danger”
- **prompta velocitate**: abl. manner, “with eager speed”
- **suc\-currite**: imper., “come to the aid of!” + dat.
- **aliae superque aliae...undae**: nom., “another and another wave in addition”
- **summo studio**: abl. manner, “organized with the highest zeal”

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Cupid and Psyche

digerunt acervum separatimque distributis dissitisque generibus e conspectu perniciter abeunt.

Venus, displeased, assigns another task: that Psyche must retrieve some golden wool from sheep near the river.


| abeo, -ire, -ivi, -itus: to disappear | initium, -i m: a beginning |
| acervus, -i m: a heap | madeo, (2): to be dripping |
| balsamum, -i n: balsam | mico (1): to gleam |
| cibarius, -a, -um: plain | mirus, -a, -um: extraordinary |
| conspectus, -us m: a sight | nequissimus, -a, -um: most vile |
| convivium, -i n: a banquet | nuptialis, -e: of a wedding |
| cubitus, -us m: a bed | opus, -eris m: work |
| digero, (3): to organize | panis, -is m: bread |
| diligentia, -ae f: diligence | perniciter: (adv.) briskly |
| dissero, (3), dissevi, dissitus: to plant at intervals, distribute | placio, (2), placui: to please (+ dat.) |
| distribuo, (3), distribui, distributus: to divide | projicio, (3), projeci, projectus: to throw down |
| facesso, (3), facessi: to go away | remeo, (1): to return |
| fragrans, -antis (gen.): smelling, fragrant | revuncio, (4), revinxi, revinctus: to bind fast |
| frustum, -i n: a morsel, crumb | rosa, -ae f: a rose |
| genus, -eris n: a variety | separatim (adv.): apart |
| immo: more correctly | totus, -a, -um: entire |
| vinum, -i n: wine |
Apuleius

Interim Cupido solus interioris domus unici cubiculi custodia clausus coercebatur acriter, partim ne petulanti luxurie vulnus gravo, partim ne cum sua cupidita conveniret. Sic ergo distentis et sub uno tecto separatis amatoribus tetera nox exanclata.

Sed Aurora commodum inequitante vocatae Psychae Venus infit talia: “videsne illud nemus, quod fluvius praeterlueni ripisque longis attenditur, cuius imi frutices vicinum fontem despiciumt?”

crater: (adv.) steadfastly
attendō, (3): to stretch toward, extend
Aurora, -ae f: Dawn
cleuro, (3), clausī, clausus: to confine
coeerceo, (2): to restrain
commodum (adv.): even now
convenio, (4): to come together
cubiculum, -i n: a bedroom
Cupido, -inis m: Cupid, son of Venus
cupita, -ae f: beloved
custodia, -ae f: prison
despicio, (3): to look down on
distinco, (2), distintui, distentus: to keep apart
domus, -us f: a house
exanclco, (1): to suffer, go through
fluvius, -i m: a river
fons, fontis m: a spring
frutex, -icis m: a shrub

gravo, (1): to aggravate
imus, -a, -um: lowest
inequito, (1): to ride over
infit: she begins
interim: meanwhile
interior, -ius: interior
luxuries, -ei f: extravagance
nemus, -oris m: wood
partim: (adv.) partly
petulans, -antis (gen.): wanton
praeterluo, (3): to wash by/past
ripa, -ae f: a bank
separo, (1): to separate
tectum, -i m: a roof
teter, -tra, -trum: horrible
unicus, -a, -um: single
vincinus, -a, -um: neighboring
voco, (1): to summon
vulnus, -cris m: a wound

custodia: abl. place where, “in the prison”
ne…gravare: impf. subj. in purp. clause, “lest he aggravate”
petulanti luxurie: abl. means, “aggravate with wanton extravagance”
ne…conveniret: impf. subj. purp. clause, “lest he come together with”
distentis…separatis amatoribus: abl. abs., “the lovers having been kept apart and separated”
exanclata (sc. est): “the night was spent”
Aurora…inequitante: abl. abs., “with Dawn riding over”
vocatae: dat., “to psyche having been summoned”
fluvio praeterluentes ripis longis: dat. after attenditur, “extends along the river washing past and its long banks”
Cupid and Psyche

Oves ibi nitentes aurique colore florentes mihi incustodito pastu vagantur. Inde de coma pretiosi velleris floccum mihi confestim quoquo modo quaesitum afferas censeo.”

Psyche despairs and intends to drown herself, but a reed offers help.


| afferas, affere, attuli, allatus: to convey | musica, -ae f: music |
| aura, -ae f: breeze | niteo, (2): to shine |
| aurum, -i n: gold | nutricula, -ae f: a nurse |
| censeo, (3): to decree | obsequium, -i n: subservience |
| color, -is m: color | ovis, -is f: a sheep |
| coma, -ae f: wool | pastus, -us m: a pasture |
| confestim: (adv.) without delay | pergo, (3), perrexi: to proceed |
| crepitus, -us m: rustling | praecipitium, -i n: a precipice, a falling headlong |
| divinitus: (adv.) divinely | pretiosus, -a, -um: precious |
| floccus, -i m: a tuft | quaero, (3), quaesivi, quaesitus: to obtain |
| floreo, (2): to flourish, be bright | requies, -ei f: respite |
| fluvialis, -e: of a river | rupes, -is f: a cliff |
| functor, (3), functus sum: to perform | suavis, -e: pleasant |
| harundo, -inis f: a reed | vagor, (1), vagatus sum: to roam |
| incustoditus, -a, -um: unsupervised | vaticinor, (1), vaticinatus sum: to prophesy |
| inde: from that place | vellus, -eris n: fleece |
| inspiro, (1): to inspire | viridis, -e: green |
| lenis, -e: light | volenter: (adv.) willingly |
| modus, -i m: a means, way | colore: abl. desc., “shining with the color of gold” |
| pastus, -us m: a pasture | incustodito pastu: abl. circumstance, “in unsupervised pasture” |
| quaero, (3), quaesivi, quaesitus: to obtain | floccum...quaesitum: “convey a tuft...having been obtained” |
| quaesitum: pr. subj. in ind. command, “I decree that you convey” | quoque modo: abl. means, “by whatever means” |
| requies, -ei f: respite | afferas: pr. subj. in ind. command, “I decree that you convey” |
| respite from her evils” | functura: fut. act. part. expressing purpose, “not in order to perform” |
| respite by a headlong fall” | malorum: gen. separation, “respite from her evils” |
| have respite by a headlong fall” | praecipitio: abl. means, “by whatever means” |
| but in order to have respite” | habitation: fut. act. part. expressing purpose, “but in order to have respite” |
| nurse of sweet music” | nutricula: nom. appositive to the subject below, harundo viridis, “a green reed, a nurse of sweet music” |
| nurse of sweet music” | leni crepitu: abl. means, “prophesied with the light rustling of a sweet breeze” |
Apuleius

aerumnis exercita, neque tua miserrima morte meas sanctas aquas polluas nec vero istud horae contra formidabiles oves feras aditum, quoad de solis fraglantia mutuatae calorem truci rabie solent efferri cornuque acuto et fronte saxea et non nunquam venenatis morsibus in exitium saevire mortalium; se dum meridies solis sedaverit vaporem et pecu spiritus fluvialis serenitate conquieverint, poteris

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**aerumnis exercita**

**tanta aerumnis:** abl. means, “harrassed by so great tasks”

**tua miserrima morte:** abl. means, “pollute with your most wretched death”

**neque…polluas nec…feras:** pr. subj. jussive, “may you neither stain…nor bring an attack”

**istud horae:** “at the very point of the hour,” i.e. at this moment

**mutuatae:** nom., “having borrowed heat from the sun”

**effere:** pr. inf. pass. complementing solent, “they are accustomed to be carried away”

**truci rabie:** abl. means, “carried away by a savage madness”

**cornu acuto et fronte saxea et non nunquam venenatis morsibus:** abl. means, “rage with a sharp horn and a stony brow and teeth sometimes having been imbued with poison”

**in exitium:** expressing purp., “for the destruction”

**saevire:** also complementing solent, “accustomed to rage”

**dum…sedaverit…conquieverint:** fut. perf., “until the day will have allayed and the flocks will have taken repose”

**serenitate:** abl. circumstance, “in the fine weather”

---

**acutus, -a, -um:** sharp

**aditus, -us m:** an attack

**aerumn, -ae f:** a task

**aqua, -ae f:** water

**calor, -oris m:** heat

**conquiesco, (3), conquievi:** take repose

**contra:** against (+ acc.)

**cornu, -us m:** a horn

**effero, efferre, extuli, elatus:** to raise, (pass.)

to be carried away

**exercito, (1):** to harass

**exitium, -i n:** destruction

**fluvialis, -e:** river

**formidabilis, -e:** terrifying

**fronlantia, -ae f:** burning

**frons, frontis:** m:** a brow

**hora, -ae f:** time

**meridies, -ei m:** midday

**morsus, -us m:** teeth

**mortalis, -e:** mortal

---

**mutuor, (1), mutuatus sum:** to borrow

**nunquam:** never

**ovis, -is f:** a sheep

**pecu, -us m:** a flock

**polluo, (3):** to stain, dishonor

**quoad:** as long as

**rabies, -ei f:** madness

**saevio, (4):** to rage

**sanctus, -a, -um:** venerable, sacred

**saxeus, -a, -um:** stony

**sedo, (1):** to allay, diminish

**serenitas, -atis f:** fine weather

**sol, solis m:** sun

**soleo, (2), solitus sum:** to become accustomed to

**spiritus, -us m:** air

**trux, -ucis:** savage

**vapor, -oris m:** a fever

**veneno, (1):** to imbue or infect with poison
Psyche succeeds with the advice of the reed, but Venus is irritated again and sets another task.

aeger, -gra, -grum: sorrowful
attiguius, -a, -um: adjoining, neighboring
auscultatus, -us, m: a listening, obedience
bibo, (3): to drink
cesso, (1): to be inactive
convexus, -a, um: vaulted, curved
diligenter: (adv.) carefully
doceo, (2): to teach, show
facilis, -e: easy
fluentum, -i n: river
frons, -ondis f: foliage
furatrina, -ae f: theft
furia, -ae f: frenzy
harundo, -inis f: a reed
humanus, -a, -um: kind
impaeniteo, (2): to not repent

instruo, (3), instruxi, instructus: to instruct
lanosus, -a, -um: woolly
laterno: (adv.) without being perceived
laxo, (1): to relax
mitigo, (1): to soothe
nemus, -oris n: wood
obhaeresco, (3): to adhere to (+ dat.)
observe, (1): to heed
passim: everywhere
percuto, (3), percussi, percussus: to strike
platanus, -i f: a plane-tree
procerus, -a, -um: tall
reperio, (4): to obtain
salus, -utis f: salvation
simplex, -icis (gen.): simple
simul: (adv.) simultaneously
stirps, -irpis f: a trunk (of a plant)

cum primum... laxaverint oves: fut. perf. in cum temporal clause, “as soon as the sheep will have relaxed”
mitigata furia: abl. abs., “with the frenzy having been soothed”
percussis frondibus: abl. abs., “with the foliage of the nearby woods having been struck”
stirpibus convexitis: dat. after compound verb, “cling to the curved trunks”
auscultatu paenitendo: abl. abs. expressing manner “with an obedience that would be repented,” i.e. this is the manner in which she did not (nec) cease
instructa: nom. agreeing with illa, “having been instructed carefully”
observatis omnibus: abl. abs., “all things having been heeded”
furatrina facili: abl. means, “gather with an easy theft”
Cupid and Psyche

paludes et rauca Cocyti fluenta nutriunt? Indidem mihi de summi fontis penita scaturrigine rorem rigentem hauritum ista confestim defer urnula.” Sic aiens crustallo dedolatum vasculum insuper ei graviora comminata tradidit.

Psyche is again on the verge of suicide.

[14] At illa studiose gradum celerans montis extremum petit cumulum, certe vel illic inventura vitae pessimae finem. Sed cum primum praedicti jugi conterminos locos appulit, videt rei vastae letalem difficilatem. Namque saxum, immani magnitudine
Apuleius

procerum et inaccessa salebritate lubricum, mediis e faucibus lapi-
dis fontes horridos evomebat, qui statim proni foraminis lacunis
editi perque proclive delapsi et angusti canalis exarato contecti tra-
mite proxumam convallam latenter incidebant. Dextra laevaque
cautibus cavatis proserpunt, ecce, longa colla porrecti, saevi dra-
cones inconivae vigiliae luminibus addictis et in perpetuam lucem
pupulis excubantibus. Jamque et ipsae semet muniebant vocales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>addico, (3), addixi, addictus</td>
<td>to devote, dedicate (+ dat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angustus, -a, -um</td>
<td>steep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aqua, -ae f</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canalis, -is n</td>
<td>a channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cautes, -is f</td>
<td>a crag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cavatus, -a, -um</td>
<td>hollow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collum, -i n</td>
<td>a neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contego, (3), contexi, contectus</td>
<td>to conceal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convallis, -is f</td>
<td>a valley, ravine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delabor, (3), delapsus sum</td>
<td>to flow down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dexter, -tra, trum</td>
<td>on the right side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discedo, (3)</td>
<td>to withdraw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draco, -onis m</td>
<td>a dragon, snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edo, (3), edidi, editus</td>
<td>to eject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evomo, (3)</td>
<td>to vomit out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exaro, (1)</td>
<td>to plow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excubo, (1)</td>
<td>to be attentive, stay awake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faux, faucis f</td>
<td>a chasm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foramen, -inis n</td>
<td>a fissure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horridus, -a, -um</td>
<td>wild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inaccessus, -a, -um</td>
<td>inaccessible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incidio, (3)</td>
<td>to fall upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inaccessa salebritate</td>
<td>abl. specification, “slippery with inaccessible ruggedness”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qui…editi…delapsi…contecti</td>
<td>perf. part. “the waters which, having been ejected…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lacunis: abl. sep.</td>
<td>“ejected from the hollows”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exarato…tramite: abl. means, “hidden by the plowed track of a narrow channel”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dextra laevaque: abl. place, “on the right side and on the left side”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cautibus cavatis: abl. place from which, “from the hollow crags”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luminibus addictis: abl. abs., “with eyes devoted to wakefulness”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pupulis excubantibus: abl. abs., “with pupils staying awake”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semet: strengthened form of se</td>
<td>“the waters tried to protect themselves”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Cupid and Psyche


*The eagle of Jupiter, in honor of Cupid, performs Psyche’s task.*

[15] Nec Providentiae bonae graves oculos innocentis animae latuit aerumna. Nam supremi Iovis regalis ales illa repente propansis utrimque pinnis affuit, rapax aquila, memorque veteris obsequium, quo ductu Cupidinis Iovi pocillatorum Phrygium sustulerat,
opportunam ferens opem deique numen in uxor"is laboribus per-
colens alti culminis diales vias deserit et ob os puellae praevolans
incipit: “at tu, simplex alioquin et expers rerum talium, speras
ne sanctissimi nec minus truculenti fontis vel unam stillam posse
furari vel omnino contingere? Diis etiam ipsique Jovi formidabiles
aquis istas Stygias vel fando comperisti, quodque vos dejeratis per
numina deorum deos per Stygis majestatem solere. Sed cedo istam
urnulam.”

alioquin (adv.): in general
altus, -a, -um: profound
aqua, -ae f: water
cedo, (3): to grant
comperio, (4), comperi, compertus: to hear, discover
contingo, (3): touch
culmen, -inis n: height
dejero, (1): to swear
desero, (3): to depart
Dialis, -e: of Jupiter
expers, -ertis (gen.): lacking experience of + gen.
fero, ferre, tuli, latus: to bring
for, (1), fatus sum: to speak, talk, say
formidabilis, -e: terrifying
furo, (1), furatus sum: to steal
incipio, (3): to begin
majestas, -atis f: majesty
opportunus, -a, -um: advantageous
ops, opis f: help
percolens, -entis (gen.): honoring completely
praevolo, (1): to fly before
sanctus, -a, -um: sacred
simplex, -icis: simple
soleo, (2), solitus sum: to be in the habit of
spero, (1): to hope
stilla, -ae f: a drop
Stygis, -a, -um: Stygian of the underworld
Styx, Stygis f: the Styx River
truculentus, -a, -um: ferocious
urnula, -ae f: a little pot
via, -ae f: a way

dei numen: “the power of the god,” i.e. Cupid
uxoris: “in the labors of the wife,” i.e. Psyche
te…posse: ind. st. after speras, “do you hope that you are able?” + inf.
Diis…ipsique Jovi: dat. of reference, “terrifying to the gods and to Jupiter himself”
vel fando: supine abl. source, “you have learned at least from speaking,” i.e. from hearsay
quodque (=quodaque)…dejeratis: “and just as you (i.e. humans) swear”
deos…solere: ind. st. after comperisti, “learned that the gods are accustomed,” (sc. “to swear”)
cedo: irregular imper. of cedo, “grant!”
Et protinus adreptam completum festinat, libratisque pinna-rum nutantium molibus inter genas saevientium dentium et trisulca vibramina draconum remigium dextra laevaque porrigens nolentes aquas, et ut abiret innoxius, praeminentes excipit, commentus ob jussum Veneris petere eique se praeministrare, quare paulo facilior adeundi fuit copia.

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**Cupid and Psyche**

Et protinus adreptam completum festinat, libratisque pinna-rum nutantium molibus inter genas saevientium dentium et trisulca vibramina draconum remigium dextra laevaque porrigens nolentes aquas, et ut abiret innoxius, praeminentes excipit, commentus ob jussum Veneris petere eique se praeministrare, quare paulo facilior adeundi fuit copia.
Venus sets one more task for Psyche: she must enter the underworld and retrieve some of Proserpina’s beauty for Venus.

Cupid and Psyche

‘petit de te Venus,” dicito, “modicum de tua mittas ei formonsitate, vel ad unam saltem dieculam sufficiens. Nam quod habuit, dum filium curat aegrotum, consumpsit atque contrivit omne.’ sed haud immaturius ređito, quia me necesse est indidem delitam theatrum deorum frequentare.”

Again planning to commit suicide, Psyche climbs to the top of a tower that stops her by offering advice.

[17] Tunc Psyche vel maxime sensit ultimas fortunas suas et velamento rejecto ad promptum exitium sese compelli manifeste
Cupid and Psyche

The tower explains to Psyche how to enter the underworld and cross the river Styx.

[18] Lacedaemo Achaieae nobilis civitas non longe sita est: huius conterminam deviis abditam locis quaere Taenarum. Inibi spiraculum Ditis et per portas hiantes monstratur iter invium, cui te limine transmeato simul commiseris, jam canale directo perges ad ipsam Orci regiam. Sed non hactenus vacua debeat per illas tenebras incedere, sed offas polentae mulso concretas ambabus gestare manibus at in ipso ore duas ferre stipes. Jamque confecta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abdo, (3), abdidi, abditus</td>
<td>to hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achaia, -ae f</td>
<td>Achaia, region in the northwest Peloponnese in Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambo, -ae, -o</td>
<td>both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canale, -is m</td>
<td>a channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civitas, -atis f</td>
<td>a city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>committo, (3), -misi, missus</td>
<td>to commit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concretus, -a, -um</td>
<td>dense, kneeded together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conficio, (3), confeci, confectus</td>
<td>to complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conterminus, -a, -um</td>
<td>neighboring, adjacent to (+ gen.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debo, (2)</td>
<td>to be obliged to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devius, -a, -um</td>
<td>remote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>directo: (adv.)</td>
<td>in straight line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dis, Ditis m</td>
<td>Dis, the underworld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fero, ferre, tuli, latus</td>
<td>to bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gesto, (1)</td>
<td>to carry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hactenus (adv.):</td>
<td>in this way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hio, (1)</td>
<td>to be wide open, gape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incedo, (3)</td>
<td>to walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inibi (adv.):</td>
<td>in that place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invius, -a, -um</td>
<td>impassable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iter, itineris n</td>
<td>a path, pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacedaemo, -onis m</td>
<td>Lacedaemon, the region of Sparta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limen, -inis n</td>
<td>a threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longe: (adv.)</td>
<td>far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monstro, (1)</td>
<td>to reveal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulsum, -i m</td>
<td>honeyed wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nobilis, -e</td>
<td>noble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offa, -ae f</td>
<td>a lump of food, cake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orcus, -i m</td>
<td>Dis, god of the underworld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polenta, -ae f</td>
<td>barley-meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porta, -ae f</td>
<td>a gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quaero, (3)</td>
<td>to seek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regia, -ae f</td>
<td>a palace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simul (adv.):</td>
<td>at same time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sino, (3), sivi, situs</td>
<td>to allow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spiraculum, -i n</td>
<td>vent, breathing-passage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stips, -ipsis f</td>
<td>a small offering (coin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taenarum, -i f</td>
<td>Taenarum, well-known entrance to the underworld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenebra, -ae f</td>
<td>darkness (pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transmeo, (1)</td>
<td>to cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vacuus, -a, -um</td>
<td>empty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iter invium: an oxymoron, “an impassable pass”
cui…commiseris: fut. perf. “to which path you will have committed yourself”
limes transmeato: abl. abs., “with the threshold having been crossed”
simul…iam: “once you have…then you will”
canale directo: abl. means, “go by a direct channel”
vacua: nom. s., “you…empty,” i.e. empty-handed
polentae: gen. of quality, “cakes of barley”
mulso: abl. specification, “kneeded with honeyed wine”
ambabus…manibus: abl. means, “in both hands”
Apuleius

bona parte mortiferae viae continaberis claudum asinum lignorum gerulum cum agasone simili, qui te rogabit decidentis sarcinae fisticulos alios porrigas ei, sed tu nulla voce deprompta tacita praeterito. Nec mora, cum ad flumen mortuum venies, cui praefectus Charon protenus expetens portorium sic ad ripam ulteriorem sutili cumba deducit commeantes. Ergo et inter mortuos avaritia vivit nec Charon, ille Ditis exactor tantus deus, quicquam gratuito facit:

| agaso, -onis m: a driver | lignum, -i n: firewood |
| asinus, -i m: an ass, donkey | mora, -ae f: delay |
| avaritia, -ae f: greed | mortifer, -a, -um: deadly |
| Charon, -onis, m: Charon, ferryman of the dead | mortuus, -i m: the dead |
| claudus, -a, -um: lame | pars, partis f: a part |
| commeo, (1): to travel | porrigo, (3): to extend, hand X (acc.) to Y (dat.) |
| continor, (1), continitus sum: to encounter | portorium, -i n: port duty, toll |
| cumba, -ae f: a small boat | praefectus, -i m: a commander |
| decido, (3), decidi, decisis: to fall | praetereo, -ire, -ivi, -itus: to pass by |
| deduco, (3): to escort | protenus: (adv.) immediately |
| depromo, (3), deprompsi, depromptus: to utter | ripa, -ae f: a bank |
| Dis, Ditis m: Dis, the underworld | rogo, (1): to ask |
| exactor, -oris m: an exactor | sarcina, -ae f: a burden |
| expeto, (3): to ask for | similis, -e: similar |
| flumen, -inis n: a river | sutilis, -e: patched, made by sewing |
| fisticulus, -i m: a little stick | tacitus, -a, -um: silent |
| gerulus, -i m: a bearer | ulterior, -ius: last |
| gratius, -a, -um: without pay | via, -ae f: a road |
| vivo, (3): to live |

gestare...ferre: also complementing deebis, “you will need to carry...to bring”
confecta bona parte: abl. abs., “with a good part having been completed”
decidentis...fusticulos: acc., “the sticks falling” + gen.
porrugas: pr. subj. in ind. command, “ask that you hand sticks to him”
nulla voce deprompta: abl. abs., “with no voice having been uttered”
praeterito: future imperative, “you must pass by!”
cui: dat. of possession, “the river, whose commander”
commenantes: acc. dir. obj., “transports those traveling”
et inter mortuos: “even among the dead”
Cupid and Psyche

set moriens pauper viaticum debet quaerere, et aes si forte prae
manu non fuerit, nemo eum exspirare patietur. Huic squalido seni
dabis nauli nomine de stipibus quas feres alteram, sic tamen ut
ipse sua manu de tuo sumat ore. Nec setius tibi pigrum fluentum
transmeanti quidam supernatans senex mortuus putris adtollens
manus orabit ut eum intra navigium trahas, nec tu tamen inclita
adfectare pietate.
The tower continues, explaining to Psyche how to treat those she encounters and return from the underworld. Above all, the tower warns not look into the box that Proserpina has filled for Venus.

[19] Transito fluvio modicum te progressam textrices orabunt anus telam struentes manus paulisper accommodates, nec id tamen tibi contingere fas est. Nam haec omnia tibi et multa alia de Veneris insidiis orientur, ut vel unam de manibus omittas offulam. Nec putes futile istud polentacium damnum leve; altera enim perdita lux haec tibi prorsus denegabitur. Canis namque praegrandis terjugo et satis amplus capite praeditus, immanis et formidabilis, tonantibus orabant faucibus mortuos, quibus jam nil mali potest

Transito fluvio: abl. abs., “with the river having been crossed”
accomodo, (1): to apply
alter, -era, -erum: one (of two), either
amplus, -a, -um: ample
anus, -a, -um: aged
canis, -is m: a dog
contingo, (3): to touch
damnum, -i n: loss
denego, (1): to deny
fas: allowable, permitted (+ inf.)
faux, faucis f: a maw
fluvius, -i m: a river
formidabilis, -e: terrifying
futilis, -e: worthless
immanis, -e: monstrous
insidia, -ae f: a trap
levis, -e: trifling
lux, lucis f: light, life
modicum, -i, n: a short distance
oblatro, (1): to bark at
offula, -ae f: a little lump of food, cake
omitto, (3): to let go
orior, (3), oritus sum: to emerge
oro, (1): to ask
paulisper: (adv.) for only a short time
perdo, (3), perdid, perditus: to lose
polentacium, -a, -um: of barley-meal
praeditus, -a, -um: endowed with
praegrandis, -e: very large
progredior, (3), progressus sum: to advance
prorsus: (adv.) entirely
puto, (1): to suppose
struo, (3): to construct
tela, -ae f: warp
terjugus, -a, -um: threefold
textrix, -icis f: female weaver, the Fates
tono, (1): to thunder
transeo, -ire, -ivi, -itus: to cross
Cupid and Psyche

facere, frustra territando ante ipsum limen et atra atria Proserpinae semper excubans servat vacuum Ditis domum. Hunc offrenatum unius offulæ praeda facile praeteribis ad ipsamque protinus Proserpinam introibis, quae te comiter excipiet ac benigne, ut et molliter assidere et prandium opipare suadeat sumere. Sed tu et humi reside et panem sordidum petitum esto. Deinde nuntiato quid adveneres susceperisque quod offeretur rursus remeans canis

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>advenio</td>
<td>(4): to arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assido</td>
<td>(3): to sit down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ater, -tra, -trum</td>
<td>gloomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atrium, -i m: an atrium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benigne: (adv.): kindly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canis, -is m: a dog</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>comiter: (adv.): courteously</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edo, esse:</td>
<td>eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excipio, (3): to receive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excubo, (1): to keep watch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frustria (adv.): in vain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humi (loc.): on the ground</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>introeo, -ire, -ivi, -itus: to enter</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>limen, -inis m: a threshold</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>molliter: (adv.): calmly</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>nuntio, (1): to announce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offero, offerre, obtuli, oblatus: to offer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>offerenatus, -a, -um: tamed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opipare: (adv.) sumptuously</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panis, -is m: bread</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>peto, (3), petivi, petitus: to ask (for)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praedia, -ae f: loot, prize</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praeterreo, -ire, -ivi, -itus: to pass by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prandium, -i m: lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remeo, (1): to return</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resideo, (2): to sit down on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rursus (adv.): backward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>servo, (1): to guard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sordidus, -a, -um: paltry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suadeo, (2): to persuade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumo, (3): to accept</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suscipio, (3), suscepi, susceptus: to accept</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>territo, (1): to intimidate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unus, -a, -um (gen. –ius): one</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vacuus, -a, -um: empty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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territando: gerund abl. means, “he guards by terrifying”
praeda: abl. means, “tamed by the prize”
ut…suadeat: pr. subj. in purp. clause, “in order to persuade” + inf.
prandium…sumere: “to take lunch”
reside: imper., “sit down on!”
petitum: perf. part., “bread, having been sought”
esto: fut. imper. of edo, “eat!”
nuntiato: perf. part. in abl. abs. with clause quid adveneres as subject, “why you have arrived having been announced”
quid adveneres: perf. subj. in ind. quest., “why you have arrived”
suscepto: perf. part. in abl. abs. with clause quod offeretur as subject, “what will be offered having been received”
quod…offeretur: fut. pass. in rel. clause, “that which will be offered”

129
Apuleius

saevitiam offula reliqua redime ac deinde avaro navitae data quam reservaveris stipe transitoque eius fluvio recalcanz priora vestigia ad istum caelestium siderum redies chorum. Sed inter omnia hoc observandum praecipue tibi censeo: ne velis aperire vel inspicere illam quam feres pyxidem vel omnino divinae formonsitatis abditum curiosius temptare thensaurum.”

**abdo**, (3), **abdidi, abditus**: to hide  
**aperio**, (4): to open  
**avarus, -a, -um**: greedy  
**caelestis, -e**: heavenly  
**censo**, (3): to recommend  
**chorus, -i m**: a chorus  
**curiosius (comp. adv.)**: more curiously  
**do**, (1): to give  
**fero, ferre, tuli, latus**: to bear  
**formonsitas, -atis f**: beauty  
**inspicio**, (3): to look into  
**navita, -ae m**: a sailor  
**obsero**, (1): to heed  
**omnino (adv.)**: generally  

**praecipue**: (adv.) especially  
**prior, -us**: former  
**pyxis, -idis f**: a small box  
**recalco**, (1): to tread again  
**redeo, -ire, -ivi, -itus**: to return  
**redimo**, (3): to buy off  
**reliquus, -a, -um**: remaining  
**reservo**, (1): to reserve  
**saevitia, -ae f**: rage  
**sidus, -eris n**: a star  
**tempto**, (1): to test  
**thensaurus, -i m**: treasure  
**transeo, -ire, -ivi, -itus**: to cross

**offula reliqua**: abl. means, “buy off with the remaining little lump of food”  
**redime**: imper., “buy off!”  
**avaro navitae**: dat., “given to the greedy sailor,” i.e. Charon  
**data…stipe**: abl. abs. “the coin having been given”  
**quam reservaveris**: fut. perf., “coin which you will have saved”  
**transito…fluvio**: abl. abs., “with the river having been crossed”  
**redies (=redibis)**: “you will return”  
**hoc observandum (sc. esse)**: gerundive in ind. st., “recommend that this be heeded especially”  
**ne velis**: pr. subj. in prohibition, “do not want” + inf.  
**quam feres**: fut., “the box which you will be carrying”
Psyche follows the tower’s instructions, but she succumbs to her curiosity.

[20] Sic turris illa prospicua vaticinationis munus explicuit. Nec morata Psyche pergit Taenarum sumptisque rite stipibus illis et offulis infernum decurrit meatum transitoque per silentium asinario debili et amnica stipe vectori data neglecto supernatantis mortui desiderio et spretis textricum subdolis precibus et offulae cibo sopita canis horrenda rabie domum Proserpinae penetrat. Nec

amnicus, -a, -um: of a river
asinarius, -i m: an ass-driver
canis, -is m: a dog
cibus, -i m: a morsel
debilis, -e: crippled
decurro, (3): to hurry down
desiderium, -i n: a desire, request
do, (1), dedi, datus: to pay
explico, (1), explicui: unfold, set forth
horrendus, -a, -um: horrible
infernum, -a, -um: infernal
meatus, -us m: a passage-way
moror, (1), moratus sum: to delay
mortuus, -i m: a corpse, the dead
munus, -eris n: service
neglego, (3), neglexi, neglectus: to ignore
penetro, (1): to enter
prospicus, -a, -um: provident
rabies, -ei f: madness
rite: (adv.) duly
silentium, -i n: silence
sopio, (4), sopivi, sopitus: to render insensible
sperno, (3), sprevi, spretus: to spurn
subdolus, -a, -um: treacherous
sumo, (3), sumpsi, sumptus: to take up, obtain
supernato, (1): to float
Taenarus, -i f: Taenarus
textrix, -icis f: a female weaver, the Fates
transeo, -ire, -ivi, transitus: to go over, cross
turris, -is f: a tower
vaticinatio, -onis f: prophecy
vector, -oris m: a passenger

Nec morata: perf. part., “and Psyche not having delayed”
sumptis...stipibus illis et offulis: abl. abs., “with those coins and little lumps of food having been taken up”
transito...asinario debili: abl. abs., “with the crippled ass-driver having been passed by”
amnica stipe...data: abl. abs., “with the river fare having been paid”
neglecto...desiderio: abl. abs., “with the request having been ignored”
spretis...subdolis precibus: abl. abs., “with the treacherous requests having been spurned”
cibo: abl. means, “rendered insensible by the morsel”
sopita...horrenda rabie: abl. abs., “with the horrible madness having been rendered insensible”
offerentis hospitae sedile delicatum vel cibum beatum amplexa sed ante pedes eius residens humilis cibario pane contenta Veneriam pertulit legationem. Statimque secreto repletam conclusamque pyxidem suscipit et offuleae sequentis fraude caninis latratibus obseratis residuaque navitae reddita stipe longe vegetior ab inferis recurrit. Et repetita atque adorata candida ista luce, quanquam festinans obsequium terminare, mentem capitur temeraria curiositate et: “Ecce,” inquit, “inepta ego divinae formonsitatis gerula, quae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adeo</td>
<td>(1): to adore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amplexor</td>
<td>(3), amplexus sum: to embrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beatus</td>
<td>-a, -um: sumptuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candidus</td>
<td>-a, -um: bright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caninus</td>
<td>-a, -um: of a dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capio</td>
<td>(3): to seize</td>
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<tr>
<td>cibarius</td>
<td>-a, -um: common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cibus</td>
<td>-i m: food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concluco</td>
<td>(3), conclusi, conclusus: to shut up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contentus</td>
<td>-a, -um: content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curiositas</td>
<td>-atis f: curiosity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delicatus</td>
<td>-a, -um: luxurious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>festino</td>
<td>(1): to hurry (+ inf.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fraudus</td>
<td>-i m: trickery</td>
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<tr>
<td>gerula</td>
<td>-ae f: a bearer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospita</td>
<td>-ae f: a hostess</td>
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<tr>
<td>humilis</td>
<td>-e: humble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ineptus</td>
<td>-a, -um: foolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inferius</td>
<td>-i m: region below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latratus</td>
<td>-us m: barking</td>
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<tr>
<td>legatio</td>
<td>-onis f: a mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longe</td>
<td>(adv.) by far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lux, lucis</td>
<td>f: light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mens</td>
<td>mentis f: mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>navita</td>
<td>-ae m: a sailor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obsequeum</td>
<td>-i n: service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obseso</td>
<td>(1): to bolt, bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offero</td>
<td>offerre, obtuli, oblatus: to offer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panis</td>
<td>-is m: bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfero</td>
<td>-ferre, -tuli, -latus: to carry through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pes, pedis</td>
<td>m: a foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quanquam</td>
<td>although</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recurro</td>
<td>(3): to run back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reddo</td>
<td>(3), reddidi, reputitus: to deliver, render</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repeto</td>
<td>(3), repetivi, repetitus: to return to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repleo</td>
<td>(2), replevi, repletus: to fill again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>residuo</td>
<td>(2): to settle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>residius</td>
<td>-a, -um: remaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secretum</td>
<td>-i n: a secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sedile</td>
<td>-is n: seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sequens</td>
<td>-entis (gen.): next, second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stipis</td>
<td>-ipis f: a small offering (coin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suscipio</td>
<td>(3): to take up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temerarius</td>
<td>-a, -um: rash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>termino</td>
<td>(1): to conclude</td>
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<tr>
<td>vegetus</td>
<td>-a, -um: vigorous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nec…amplexa: perf. part., “not having embraced”
offerentis hospitae: gen., “the feet of her host offering them”
cibario pane: abl. specification, “content with plain bread”
secreto: abl. manner, “shut up secretly”
fraude: abl. means, “barred by the trickery”
caninis latratibus obseratis: abl. abs., “with the dog-barking having been barred”
residua…reddita stipe: abl. abs., “with the remaining coin having been rendered”
repetita atque adorata…luce: abl. abs., “light having been returned to and adored”
mentem: acc. respect, “she is seized with respect to the mind”
nec tantillum quidem indidem mihi delibo vel sic illi amatori meo formonso placitura,” et cum dicto reserat pyxidem.

Psyche falls into a deep sleep, but Cupid appears to revive her.

[21] Nec quicquam ibi rerum nec formonsitas ulla, sed infernus somnus ac vere Stygius, qui statim coperculo relevatus invadit eam crassaque soporis nebula cunctis eius membris perfunditur et in ipso vestigio ipsaque semita conlapsam possidet. Et jacebat immobilis et nihil aliud quam dormiens cadaver.

Sed Cupido jam cicatrice solida revalescens nec diutinam suae Psyches absentiam tolerans per altissimam cubiculi quo cohibebatur...
elapsus fenestram refectisque pinnis aliquanta quiete longe velocius provolans Psychen accurrit suam detersoque somno curiose et rursum in pristinam pyxidis sedem recondito Psychen innoxio punctulo sagittae suae suscitat et: “Ecce,” inquit, “rursum perieras, misella, simili curiositate. Sed interim quidem tu provinciam quae tibi matris meae praecepto mandata est exsequere naviter; cetera egomet videro.” His dictis amator levis in pinnas se dedit, Psyche vero confestim Veneri munus reportat Proserpinae.

accurrus, (3), accucurri: to hasten (to)
aliquantus, -a, -um: a certain amount of
curiosi(s), (adv.): at once
curiositas, -atis f: meddlesomeness
detergeo, (2), detersi, detersus: to wipe away
egomet: I myself
elabor, (3), elapsus sum: to escape
exsequor, (3), executus sum: to carry out
fenestra, -ae f: a window
innoxius, -a, -um: harmless
interim: meanwhile
levis, -e: nimble
mando, (1): to command
misellus, -a, -um: wretched
munus, -eris n: tribute
naver: (adv.) diligently

pereo, -ire, -ivi, -itus: to be destroyed
praeceptum, -i n: an order
pristinus, -a, -um: former
provocia, -ae f: duty
provolo, (1): to fly forward
punctulum, -i n: a pin prick
quies, -etis f: rest
recondo, (3), recondidi, reconditus: to put away
reificio, (3), refeci, reflectus: to restore
reporto, (1): to carry back
sagitta, -ae f: an arrow
sedes, -is f: home
similis, -e: similar
susciito, (1): to awaken
velocius: (adv.) swiftly

refectis pinnis: abl. abs., “with wings having been restored”
aliquanta quiete: abl. means, “restored by a certain amount of rest”
deterso somno…recondito: abl. abs., “with sleep having been wiped away…and put away into”
innoxio punctulo: abl. means, “he awakens with a harmless pinprick”
perieras: syncopated plupf. (=periveras) in vivid past contrafactual protasis “you would have been destroyed”
simili curiositate: abl. cause, “by a similar meddlesomeness”
quae…mandata est: “the duty which was commanded”
praecepto: abl. means, “commanded by the order”
exsequere: imper., “carry out!”
His dictis: abl. abs., “with these having been said”
Cupid and Psyche

Cupid entreats Jupiter regarding his marriage to Psyche, and Jupiter consents to the marriage.

[22] Interea Cupido amore nimio peresus et aegra facie matris suae repentinam sobrietatem pertimescens ad armillum redit alisque pernicibus caeli penetrato vertice magno Iovi supplicat suamque causam probat. Tunc Juppiter prehensa Cupidinis buccula manuque ad os suum relata consaviat atque sic ad illum: “licit tu,” inquit, “domine fili, numquam mihi concessu deum decretum servaris honorem, sed istud pectus meum, quo leges elementorum

amore nimio: abl. specification, “consumed with excessive love”
aegra facie: abl. description, “with an ill appearance”
ad armillum redit: “he returns to his wine-jar,” a proverb meaning “to return to his old tricks”
alis pernicibus: abl. means, “entered on swift wings”
penetrato vertice: abl. abs., “with the peak having been entered”
prehensa...buccula: abl. abs., “with the little cheek having been taken in hand”
manu...relata: abl. abs., “with the hand having been placed”
licit: “it is permitted,” introduces a series of concessive clauses with the perf. subj. “although you have...”
domine fili: vocative, “master and son”
concessu: abl. means, “decreed by the agreement”
servaris (=servaveris): perf. subj. after licit, “although you have never preserved”
et vices siderum disponuntur, convulneraris assiduis ictibus crebrisque terrenae libidinis foedaveris casibus contraque leges et ipsam Juliam disciplinamque publicam turpibus adulteriiis existimationem famamque meam laeseris in serpentes in ignes in ferar in aves et gregalia pecu a serenos vultus meos sordide reformando, at tamen modestiae meae memor quodque inter istas meas manus creveris cuncta perficiam, dum tamen scias aemulos tuos cavere, ac si qua

quod...creveris: perf. subj. in causal clause, “and because you grew up”

dum...scias: subj. in proviso clause, “so long as you know”

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**adulterium**, -i m: adultery

**aemulus**, -i m: a rival

**assiduus**, -a, -um: unremitting

**avis**, -is f: a bird

**casus**, -us m: calamity

**caveo**, (2): to beware

**convulnero**, (1): to inflict severe wounds

**creber**, -bra, -brum: frequent

**cresci**, (3), **crevi**: to grow up

**disciplina**, -ae f: instruction

**dispono**, (3): to ordain, arrange

**existimatio**, -onis f: an opinion, reputation

**fama**, -ae f: reputation

**fera**, -ae f: a wild beast

**foedo**, (1): to defile

**gregalis**, -ae: of the flock

**ictus**, -us m: a blow

**ignis**, -is m: fire

**Julius**, -a, -um: Julian, of Julius

**laedo**, (3), **laesi**: to injure

**libido**, -inis f: lust

**manus**, -us f: a hand

**memor**, -oris (gen.): mindful of (+ gen.)

**modestia**, -ae f: restraint

**pecu**, -us m: a sheep

**perficio**, (3): to bring about

**publicus**, -a, -um: public

**reformo**, (1): to transform

**serenus**, -a, -um: fair, serene

**serpens**, -entis m: a serpent, snake

**sidus**, -eris m: a star

**sordide**: (adv.) unbecomingly

**terrenus**, -a, -um: earthly

**turpis**, -ae: indecent

**vicis**, -is f: a turn
Cupid and Psyche

nunc in terris puella praepollet pulcritudine, praesentis beneficii vicem per eam mihi repensare te debere.”

Psyche is made immortal and the gods celebrate. After a time, Psyche gives birth to her daughter, called Pleasure.

[23] Sic fatus jubet Mercurium deos omnes ad contionem protinus convocare, ac si qui coetu caelestium defuisset, in poenam decem milium nummum conventum iri pronuntiare. Quo metu statim completo caelesti theatre pro sede sublimi sedens procerus Iuppiter sic enuntiat:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{beneficium, -i n: a favor} & \quad \text{metus, -us m: fear} \\
\text{caeleste, -is n: heavenly matters} & \quad \text{mille, -is n: thousand} \\
\text{caelestis, -e: heavenly} & \quad \text{nummus, -i m: a coin, sesterce} \\
\text{coetus, -us m: a meeting} & \quad \text{poena, -ae f: penalty} \\
\text{compleo, (2), complevi, completus: to fill, occupy} & \quad \text{praepolleo, (2): to be very strong, to be preeminent} \\
\text{contio, -onis f: an assembly} & \quad \text{praesens, -entis (gen.): present} \\
\text{convenio, (4), conveni, conventus: to be appropriate to, use} & \quad \text{procerus, -a, -um: tall} \\
\text{convoco, (1): to convene} & \quad \text{pronuntio, (1): to relate} \\
\text{debeo, (2): to owe, ought} & \quad \text{pulcritudo, -inis f: beauty} \\
\text{decem: ten} & \quad \text{repenso, (1): to recompense, repay} \\
\text{desum, desse, defui, defuturus: to be absent} & \quad \text{sedes, -is n: a seat} \\
\text{enuntio, (1): to speak out} & \quad \text{sublimis, -e: lofty} \\
\text{for, (1), fatus sum: to speak} & \quad \text{theatrum, -i m: a theater} \\
\text{jubeo, (2): to order} & \quad \text{vicis, -is f: repayment}
\end{align*}
\]

\text{te debere: ind. st. after scias, “know that you ought to” + inf.}
\text{pulcritudine: abl. specification, “is preeminent in beauty”}
\text{Mercurium...convocare: ind. command, “orders Mercury to convoke”}
\text{si qui...defuisset: plupf. subj. in ind. st. after pronuntiare, representing a fut. more vivid protasis, “to announce that if anyone were absent,” the direct statement would have been \text{si qui defuerit}}
\text{coetu: abl. sep., “absent from the meeting”}
\text{conventum iri: fut. pass. inf. in ind. st., “announce that he will be sued”}
\text{Quo metu: abl. cause, “because of which fear”}
\text{completo...theatro: abl. abs., “with the theater having been filled”}
Apuleius


Dei conscripti: vocative, “Gods having been enrolled,” a parody of patres conscripti, the term used to address Roman senators
albo: abl. specification, “enrolled on the register”
quod...alumnatus sim: perf. subj. in ind. st. after scitis, “you know that I have nurtured”
impetus...coercendos (sc. esse): ind. st. after existimavi, “whose impulses I thought ought to be curbed”
freno quodam: abl. means, “curbed by some check”
eum...infamatum (sc. esse): perf. pass. inf. after sat (sc. est), “it is enough that he has been defamed”
Tollenda est...alliganda: pass. periph., “it must be removed...it must be hindered”
nuptialibus pedicis: abl. means, “bound by marriage fetters”
virginitate: abl. sep., “deprived her of her virginity”
teneat, possideat...perfruatur: subj. jussive, “let him hold, let him possess, let him enjoy”
suis amoribus: abl. after perfruatur, “enjoy his own loves”
Cupid and Psyche


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**accumbo**, (3): to recline on (+ acc.)
**affluens**, -entis (gen.): sumptuous, overflowing
**ambrosia**, -ae f.: food of the gods, ambrosia
**arripio**, (3): to seize
**caelum**, -i n.: heavens
**cena**, -ae f.: dinner
**civili**, -e: civil
**complector**, (3), **complexus sum**: to embrace
**confero**, -ferre, -tuli, conlatus: to direct
**congruus**, -a, -um: agreeing with (+ abl.)
**contristo**, (1): to make gloomy
**digredior**, (3), **digressus sum**: to depart
**exhibeo**, (2), exhibui, exhibitus: to present
**facies**, -ei f.: a face
**gremium**, -i n.: a lap
**ilico** (adv.): immediately
**immortalis**, -e: immortal

**impar**, -aris (gen.): unequal
**jus**, juris **n**: law
**legitimus**, -a, -um: legitimate
**matrimonium**, -i n.: marriage
**metuo**, (3): to fear
**mora**, ae f.: delay
**nexus**, -us m.: obligation, bind
**nuptialis**, -e: of a wedding
**perduco**, (3): to lead
**perpetuus**, -a, -um: everlasting
**poculum**, -i n.: a cup
**porrigo**, (3), **porrexi, porrectus**: to extend
**prosapia**, -ae f.: a family
**status**, -us m.: status
**summus**, -a, -um: top of
**sumo**, (3): to take up
**torus**, -i m.: a couch

**conlata facie**: abl. abs., “with the face having been directed”
**nec contristere...metuas**: pr. subj. in prohibition, “don’t be made gloomy...don’t fear”

**prosapiae tanteae tuae statuque**: dat. of reference after metuas, “fear for your great family and status”
**faxo**: archaic fut. of facio, “I shall make”
**jure civili**: abl. specification, “agreeing with civil law”
**arripio...perduci**: pr. inf. pass. after jubet, “orders to be snatched up...to be led”
**Porrecto...poculo**: abl. abs., “with a cup having been extended”

**Sume**: imper., “take it up!”
**esto**: fut. imper., “become immortal!”

**cum...exhibetur**: cum temporal clause, “when it is presented,” i.e. no delay before
**summum torum**: acc. with **accumbebat**, “was reclining on top of the couch”
**gremio suo**: abl. place where, “in his own lap”
Apuleius

deinde per ordinem toti dei. Tunc poculum nectaris, quod vinum deorum est, Jovi quidem suus pocillator ille rusticus puer, ceteris vero Liber, ministrabat, Vulcanus cenam coquebat; Horae rosis et ceteris floribus purpurabant omnia, Gratiae spargebant balsama, Musae quoque canora personabant. Tunc Apollo cantavit ad citharam, Venus suavi musicae superingressa formonsa saltavit, scaena sibi sic concinnata, ut Musae quidem chorus canerent, tibias

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nectar, -aris n:</td>
<td>nectar</td>
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<tr>
<td>ordo, -inis m:</td>
<td>rank, succession</td>
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<tr>
<td>pesso, (1):</td>
<td>to chant</td>
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<tr>
<td>pocillator, -oris m:</td>
<td>a cupbearer</td>
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<tr>
<td>poculum, -i n:</td>
<td>a cup</td>
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<tr>
<td>purpuro, (1):</td>
<td>to make crimson</td>
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<tr>
<td>rosa, -ae f:</td>
<td>a rose</td>
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<tr>
<td>rusticus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>country</td>
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<tr>
<td>salto, (1):</td>
<td>to dance</td>
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<tr>
<td>scaena, -ae f:</td>
<td>a scene</td>
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<tr>
<td>suavis, -e:</td>
<td>sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superingredior, (3), -ingressus sum:</td>
<td>to advance over (+ dat.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>tibia, -ae f:</td>
<td>a flute</td>
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<tr>
<td>totus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vinum, -i n:</td>
<td>wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulcanus, -i m:</td>
<td>Vulcan, god of fire and the forge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

pocillator ille: “that cupbearer,” i.e. Ganymede
Vulcanus: Vulcan, the god of the forge, is humorously presented as cooking
rosis et ceteris floribus: abl. means, “were making everything crimson with roses and other flowers”
ad citharam...ad fistulam: “to the accompaniment of the cithara...of the pipe”
scaena...concinnatu: abl. abs., “with the scene having been arranged suitably”
ut...canerent...inflaret...diceret: impf. subj. in result clause, “in such a way so that they would sing...so that he would play...so that he would sing”
Cupid and Psyche

inflaret Saturus, et Paniscus ad fistulam diceret. Sic rite Psyche convenit in manum Cupidinis et nascitur illis maturo partu filia, quam Voluptatem nominamus.

**convenio**, (4), **conveni**: fit together, come together
**dico**, (3): to articulate, sing
**fistula**, -ae f: a shepherd’s pipe
**inflo**, (1): to blow into, play a flute
**maturus**, -a, -um: timely
**nascor**, (3), **natus sum**: to be born
**nomino**, (1): to call
**Paniscus**, -i m: a little Pan
**partus**, -us m: birth
**rite**: (adv.) duly
**Saturus**, -i, m: Satyr, a half-man, half-goat creature
**Voluptas**, -atis f: Delight, Pleasure

**illis**: dat. of reference, “born to these”
**maturo partu**: abl. manner, “with a timely birth”
Glossary of Common Words
Glossary

A a
a, ab, abs: from, by (+ abl.)
ac: and in addition, and also, and; (+ comparative) than
accipio, (3), accepi, acceptus: to accept, hear
ad: to, up to, towards (+ acc.)
adsum, adesse, affui: to be present, be near
aetas, -atis f: age
ago, agere, egi, actum: to drive, do, act
alius, -a, -ud: other, another
amator, -oris m: a lover
amor, -oris m: love; Amor, -oris m:
Amor, Cupid
amplexus, -us m: embrace, coil (snake)
an: or (in questions); utrum ... an:
whether ... or
ancilla, -ae f: a handmaid
animus, -i m: a heart, spirit, mind
ante: before, in front of (adv. and prep. + acc.)
at: but, but yet
atque: and in addition, and also, and;
(after comparatives) than; simul atque: as soon as
audio, -ire, -ivi/-ii, -itum: to hear, listen to, obey
aureus, -a, -um: golden, gleaming
aurum, -i n: gold
autem: moreover, but, however

B b
beatus, -a, -um: blessed, happy, fortunate
bestia, -ae f: a wild beast, creature
bonum, -i n: a good (thing), (pl.) wealth
bonus, -a, -um: good, noble

c c
caelum, -i n: sky, heavens
casus, -us m: a fall; chance, accident
censeo, censere, censui, censum: assess, rate; think, decide
certe: certainly, surely
confero, -ferre, -tuli, collatus: to confer, direct (a conversation)
confestim: (adv.) at once
consilium, -i n: a plan
contra: against, opposite (adv. and prep. + acc.)
cum: with (prep. + abl.); when, since, although (conj. + subj.)
cunctus, -a, -um: all
cupido, -inis m: desire

d d
de: down from, about, concerning (+ abl.)
debeo, (2), debui, debitus: ought to, must (+ inf.)
deinde: next
denique: finally
deus, -i m; dea, -ae f: god; goddess
dico, dicere, dixi, dictum: to say, speak
do, dare, dedi, datum: to give
dominus, -i m / domina, -ae f: master, lord; mistress
domus, -i/-us f: a house, home
dum: while (+ indic.); until (+ subj.); provided that (+ subj.)

E e
ecce: behold!
ego, mei, mihi, me: I, me
enim: for, indeed
eo, ire, ivi/iī, itus: to go, walk
ergo: therefore
et: and
etiam: also, even
Glossary

ex, e: out of, from (+ abl.)
exemus, -a, -um: extreme

F f
facio, facere, feci, factum: to do, make
fero, ferre, tuli, latus: to bear, carry
filia, -ae f.; filius, -i m: daughter; son
formonsitas, -atis f: beauty
fortuna, -ae f: fate, fortune

G g
gero, (3), gessi, gestus: to carry on
gravis, -e: heavy, serious
gremium, -i n: a lap, bosom

H h
hic, haec, hoc: this, these
homo, hominis m: a man, human being

I i
ibi: there
idem, eadem, idem: the same
ilico: (adv.) immediately
ille, illa, illud: that
immo: indeed, rather
in: in, on (+ abl.); into, onto (+ acc.)
inde: from there, from then
inquam, inquis, inquit, inquiunt: to say (used with direct speech)
inter: between, among; during (+ acc.)
interea: meanwhile
interim: meanwhile
is, ea, id: he, she, it
iste, ista, istud: that, that of yours

J j
jam, jamque: now; already
jubeo, jubere, jussi, jussum: to order, bid

L l
lacrima, -ae f: tear
laetus, -a, -um: glad, happy, joyful
latenter: (adv.) secretly
licet: even though
longe: far, far off
lucerna, -ae f: oil lamp
lumen, luminis n: light

M m
magnus, -a, -um: large, great
malus, -a, -um: bad, evil
manus, -us f: a hand, band of men
maritus, -i m: a husband
medius, -a, -um: middle, in the middle, central
metuo, metuere, metui: to fear, be afraid
meus, -a, -um: my, mine
modo: just, just now; modo ... modo: now ... now, at one moment ... at another, sometimes ... sometimes
modus, -i m: means, way
mons, montis m: a mountain
mox: soon

N n
nam, namque: for, indeed, really
ne: lest, that not (+ subj.)
nec: and not, nor; nec ... nec: neither ... nor
nemo, neminis, n: no one
nisi, ni: if not, unless
nomen, -inis n: a name
non: not
nos, nostrum/nosti, nobis, nos: we
nox, noctis f: night
nullus, -a, -um: not any, no one
nunc: now
Glossary

O o

ob: against, on account of (+ acc.)

obsequium, -i n: compliance

oculus, -i m: an eye

offero, offerre, obtuli, oblatum: to present, offer, expose

omnino: (adv.) entirely

omnis, -e: all, every, as a whole

ops, opis f: power, assistance, resources, wealth

oro, -are: to ask, beg, pray

os, oris n: a mouth, face

P p

passim: everywhere, here and there

pectus, -oris n: a heart

per: through (+ acc.)

peto, petere, petivi, petitum: to seek, aim at

porrigo, (3) porrexi, porrectus: to extend

possum, posse: to be able, be possible

praecptum, -i n: an order

praetera: besides, moreover

pretiosus, -a, -um: costly

prex, precis f: prayers, entreaties

primum: at first, firstly

pro: for, on behalf of, in proportion to (+ abl.)

propter: because of (+ acc.)

prorsus: (adv.) entirely, by all means

protinus: (adv.) at once, immediately

puella, -ae f: a girl

Q q

quam: how?; (after comparative) than

quamvis: however you like; although

quantum: (adv.) how much? how greatly? how much! how greatly! as much as

quasi: as if

-que: (enclitic) and

qui, quae, quod: who, which, what

quidem: certainly, at least; ne...quidem: not even

quis, quid: who? what? which?

quisquam, quicquam/quietquam: any (single) person, anyone at all

quo: for which reason; to or in what place; to what end, for what purpose?

quoad: so long as

quoque: also, too

R r

reddo, (3), reddidi, redditus: to deliver, render

rursus: back, again

S s

saevio, (4), saevivi, saevitus: to rage

saltem: (adv.) at least

scilicet: certainly, of course

scio, (4), scivi, scitus: to know

sed, set: but

sempre: always, ever

si: if

sic: in this manner, thus; sic ... ut: in the same way as

similis, -e: like, similar

simul: at the same time

sive: whether; sive ... sive: whether ... or

sonus, -i m: a noise, sound

soror, -oris f: a sister

spes, -ei f: hope

spiritus, -us m: breath, life, spirit

statim: immediately

stips, -ipis f: a small offering (coin)

sub: under, close to (+ acc. or abl.)

sui, sibi, se/sese: him/her/itself, themselves
Glossary

sum, esse, fui, futurus: to be, exist
super: over (adv. and prep. + acc.)
suscipio, -cipere, -cepi, -ceptum: to take up, accept, undertake
suus, sua, suum: his/her/its (own), (pl.) their (own)

tam: so, so much
tamen: nevertheless, still
tandem: finally
totus, -a, -um: whole, entire
tu, tui, tibi, te: you (sing.)
tunc: then

ubi: where, when
unus, -a, -um: one
ut, uti: as (+ indic.); so that, with the result that (+ subj.)

evero: in fact, certainly, without doubt
vero: in fact, certainly, without doubt

videre, vidi, visum: to see, (pass.) to seem
voco, -are, -avi, -atum: to call, summon
voluptas, -atis f: delight
vos, vestrum, vobis, vos: you (pl.)
vultus, -us m: a look, expression, face
The aim of this book is to make the story of “Cupid and Psyche” from Apuleius’ *The Golden Ass* accessible to intermediate students of Ancient Latin. The running vocabulary and grammatical commentary are meant to provide everything necessary to read each page so that readers can progress through the text, improving their knowledge of Latin while enjoying one of the most delightful stories from antiquity.

Apuleius’ “Cupid and Psyche” is a great text for intermediate readers. Its plot resembles fairy tales such as “Beauty and the Beast” and “Cinderella,” but its literary texture is typical of the rest of the Golden Ass. With its narrative of betrayal and redemption and a harrowing descent into the underworld, the tale of Cupid and Psyche has been viewed as a parallel to the *The Golden Ass* as a whole, as well as an allegory for the redemption of the soul. But it has also been admired as a light-hearted fairy tale ending in marital bliss – a simple tale told to a frightened captive girl. Like many fairy tales, however, this one includes dark and disturbing elements that also parallel the dark conclusion to the captive girl’s own tale in *The Golden Ass*. 