

Phaedrus 1

The Lion and the Shepherd

Errans in silva spinam calcavit leo.
mox ad pastorem cauda venit blandiens:
“ne perturberis; imploro supplex opem,
non praedam quaero.” ponit in gremio pedem
homo sublatum, et eximens spinam gravi
levat dolore. redit hinc in silvas leo.
falso post tempus accusatus crimine
pastor damnatur, atque ludis proximis
ieiunis proici iubetur bestiis
emissae dum discursitant passim ferae,
agnovit hominem, qui medicinam fecerat,
leo, et sublatum rursus in gremio pedem
pastori point. Rex ut cognovit, statim
sivis leonem, et pastorem reddit suis

A Lion, while wandering in a wood, trod on a thorn,
and soon after came up, wagging his tail, to a Shepherd:
“Don’t be alarmed,” I suppliantly entreat your aid;
I am not in search for prey.” Lifting up the *wounded* foot,
the Man places it in his lap, and, taking out the thorn, (he) relieves (him) of (his) great pain:
whereupon the Lion returns to the woods.
Some time after, the Shepherd (being accused on a false charge) is condemned, and is
ordered to be exposed to ravening Beasts at the ensuing games.
While the Beasts, (having been) released (into the arena) are roaming to-and-fro,
the lion recognizes the man who effected the cure,
and again raising his foot, places it in the Shepherd’s lap.
The King, when he was aware of this of this, immediately
restored the Lion to the woods, and the Shepherd to his friends.

Glossary:

2. **cauda... blandiens**: 'wagging his tail' (literally 'seeking friendship with his tail'; **cauda** is in the ablative case).

3. **ne perturberis**: 'don't be alarmed'.

supplex: 'as I am in need'.

5. **eximens**: 'pulling out'.

5, 6. **gravi levat dolore**: 'he relieves (him) of (his) great pain'.

7. **falso... crimine**: 'on a false charge'.

8. **ludis proximis**: 'at the next games'.

10. **emissae**: '(having been) released (into the arena)'.

11. **medicinam**: 'cure'.

13. **pastori**: 'of the shepherd' (dative of possession).