

560. Venus tells the story to Adonis and thus **audieris** is 2nd person perfect subjunctive: *you may have heard*. What construction do you expect? That answer explains **aliquam**, a feminine indefinite pronoun.

561. **supera(vi)sse** – the infinitive – note syncopated form.

562. **posses** – as in 561, although it now is imperfect subjunctive.

563. The entire line is an indirect question. Note that **laude pedum** goes together, with the abl. depending on **praesentior**; the same goes for **formae bono**. Note that **bono** is a substantive.

564. **scitanti** – dative present participle modifying **huic**, which refers to Atalanta. Note the verb is iterative or frequentative, which means that **-ito** (or **-itor**) is added to a stem verb and takes on the sense of to do the verb action repeatedly. Here, **scio** becomes *ask, consult*, because one keeps on trying to know more. **coniuge** depends on **opus est** in 565.

566. Meter tells you that **ipsā** goes with **te** and that **viva** is nominative. What does the oracle mean with this enigmatic statement? Perhaps that Atalanta may lose her humanity in some way, which is what happens to her eventually.

567. **terrīta** and **innuba** are both nominative and modify and understood **illa** (Atalanta).

568. **violenta** - as the two nominatives in the preceding line. Note **procorum** is 2nd declension. What C+R therefore? Look around for the noun the genitive goes with.

569. Note **fugo** is 1st conjugation and does not mean *flee* but *make flee*. What form is **potienda**? What construction is it in?

570. **victa** – understand **sum**. Note that **prius** is an adverb.

571. Take **coniunx thalamique** as in apposition with **praemia**. What case are they then?

572. Why is **veloci** singular and **tardis** plural? **esto** is future imperative. Ask.

574. What tense is **vēnit**? Note the first e has to be long because it's the first syllable in the line.

575. Note the arrangement of the words. Translate what goes together TOGETHER.

576. **cuiquam** – an indefinite pronoun (**quisquam**) where the **-quam** doesn't change because it is a suffix like **-dem**. Here it's a dative agent, a poetic usage with passive verbs.

577. **damna(ve)rat** is the same tense as **dixerat**; recognize that it is a syncopated (shortened) form. Note **iuvenum** is a substantive of a 3rd declension adjective. What's the case and reason?

578. **ut** with indicative is temporal: *as, when*. What tense is **vīdit**? Scansion: note it is the sixth foot. Check line 574.

579. **meum, tuum** – Remember Venus is talking to Adonis, the handsomest man in the world. Take as parenthetical.

580. Hippomenes is the speaker and the subject **dixit**.

581. The relative clause modifies the understood subject of **ignoscite**, the suitors of marriage with Atalanta.

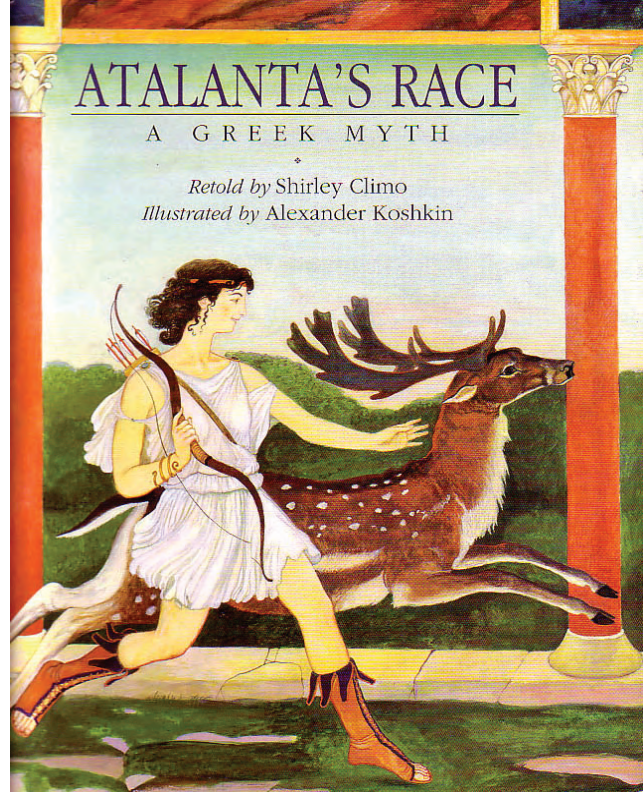
582. **quae** introduces a relative clause of characteristic. The subjunctive verb describes the general nature of the **praemia**. What is **laudando**? Note metaphor of **ignes**.

583. **ne quis** - equals **ne aliquis** as usual.

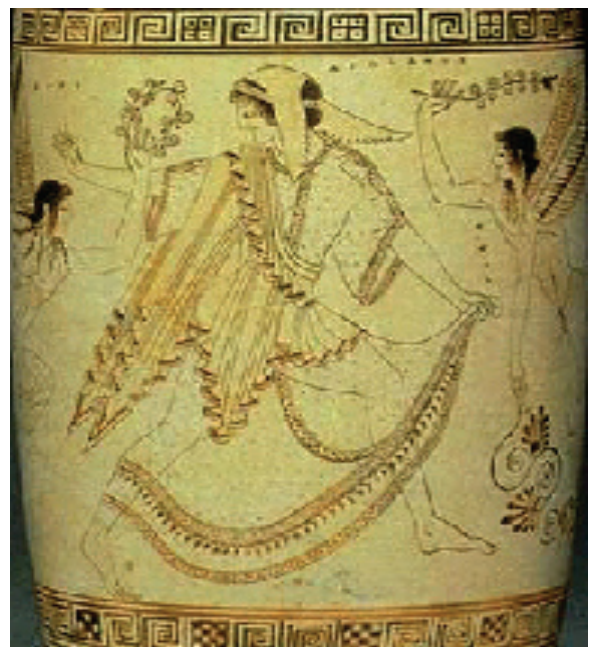
585. **mihi** – check line 576.

587. **exigit** is from **exago**. In compounds the verb becomes **-igo, -igere, -egi, -actus**. Note also that **virgo** is 3rd declension nominative.

Atalanta - Greek vase



Atalanta's Race as a children's book



Atalanta

Forsitan audieris aliquam certamine cursus 560
 veloces superasse viros: non fabula rumor
 ille fuit; superabat enim. Nec dicere posses,
 laude pedum formaene bono praestantior esset.
 Scitanti deus huic de coniuge “Coniuge” dixit
 “nil opus est, Atalanta, tibi: fuge coniugis usum. 565
 Nec tamen effugies teque ipsa viva carebis.”
 Territa sorte dei per opacas innuba silvas
 vivit et instantem turbam violenta procorum
 condicione fugat, “Nec sum potienda, nisi” inquit
 “victa prius cursu. Pedibus contendite mecum: 570
 praemia veloci coniunx thalamique dabuntur,
 mors pretium tardis: ea lex certaminis esto.”
 Illa quidem inmitis, sed (tanta potentia formae est)
 venit ad hanc legem temeraria turba procorum.
 Sederat Hippomenes cursus spectator iniqui 575
 et “Petitur cuiquam per tanta pericula coniunx?”
 Dixerat ac nimios iuvenum damnarat amores;
 ut faciem et posito corpus velamine vidit,
 quale meum, vel quale tuum, si femina fias,
 obstipuit tollensque manus “Ignoscite,” dixit 580
 “quos modo culpavi! Nondum mihi praemia nota,
 quae peteretis, erant.” Laudando concipit ignes
 et, ne quis iuvenum currat velocius, optat
 invidiaque timet. “Sed cur certaminis huius
 intemptata mihi fortuna relinquitur?” inquit; 585
 “Audentes deus ipse iuvat!” Dum talia secum
 exigit Hippomenes, passu volat alite virgo.

560. forsitan (adv.) - **perhaps***
 certamen, certaminis (n.) - **contest**
 561. velox, velocis (adj.) - **swift, fast** (Eng. velocity)
 supero (1) - **beat, conquer***
 563. praestans, praestantis (adj.) - **outstanding, excellent**
 564. scitor (1) - **ask, consult**
 566. vivus, a, um - **alive***
 careo, carere, carui - **lack, be deprived of*** (Eng. caret ^)
 567. terreo, terrere, terrui, territus - **terrify***
 sors, sortis - **lot, drawing by lots; oracle, prophecy***
 innubus, a, um - **unmarried, virgin**
 568. insto, instare, institi - **press on; threaten***
 procus, i - **suitor***
 569. fugo (1) - **put to flight, rout ***
 potior, potiri, potitus (with abl.) - **get possession of, gain,
 win ***
 570. contendo, contendere, contendi, contentus - **stretch;
 compete***
 thalamus, i - **bed chamber; marriage chamber; marriage***
 572. pretium, i - **reward, prize***
 573. quidem (adv.) - **indeed***
 inmitis, e - **harsh, cruel, inhuman**
 574. temerarius, a, um - **reckless, rash** (Eng. temerity)

575. iniquus, a, um - **unequal, unfair**
 577. nimius, a, um - **excessive**
 iuvenis, e - **young, youthful**
 damno (1) - **condemn**
 578. facies, faciei (f.)- **shape; face; appearance***
 velamen, velaminis (n.) - **veil***
 579. qualis, e - **such as*** (Eng. quality)
 580. obstipesco, obstipescere, obstipui - **be astonished***
 ignosco, ignoscere, ignovi, ignotum - **overlook, pardon, not
 know***
 581. modo (adv.) - **just now***
 culpo (1) - **blame, find fault with** (Eng. culpable)
 nondum (adv.) - **not yet***
 583. opto (1) - **long for, choose; pray***
 584. invidia, ae - **envy, jealousy*** (Eng. invidious
 comparison)
 585. intemptatus, a, um - **untried**
 586. iuvo, iuvare, iuvi, iutus - **help, assist***
 587. exigo, exigere, exegi, exactus - **drive out; complete;
 ponder***
 passus, us (m.) - **step***
 volo (1) - **fly***
 ales, alitis (adj.) - **winged**