

613. **tanti** – gen. of price, which is a particular kind of gen. of description: “of such a great price.” We might say, not literally, “worth the effort.” Note that **me iudice** is an abl. abs. because there is no present participle of the verb **sum, esse, fui** in Latin.

614. Meter tells us **formā** has to be abl. Note that **hāc** is also and has **formā** as its antecedent. They share the same case and reason.

615. **quod** is causal here.

616. **Quid quod** – *What of the fact that . . .* for next three lines.

617. **aequorea** – an adjective formed from **aequor**; instead of **i** added to the stem, sometimes an **e** is added before adding the **us, a, um**.

618. **tanti** – same as in 613. It also tips off what kind of **ut** clause there is in 619.

619. **nega(ve)rit** – perfect subjunctive.

620. **abi** - present imperative of verb with prefix **ab**. Know any verbs with a stem of **i**? Go on, sure you do.

621. **crudele** – do you still need to be reminded that in adjectives of the 3rd declension the neuter nominative and accusative ending is **e**? In the ablative it is **-ī**.

621-622. Note the litotes in the clause **tibi nubere nulla nolet**. The subject is the adjective/pronoun **nulla**.

The verb is future and the complementary infinitive takes a dative. That said, note that **sapiente** has an **e** at the end; it’s a participle and they can be declined as an adjective or a noun, which is a pain.

623. **tot** is indeclinable, and here it is abl. and in the next line it is gen.

624. **Viderit** – perfect subjunctive used as if it were a present jussive: *Let him see (to it) or (to taking care of himself)*. Just like **Intereat**.

625. **vitae** – take as an obj. gen. with **taedia**: *boredom for life*.

627. **pretium** is in apposition with **necem**.

628. **invidiae ferendae** is gen. of description, here almost what is sometimes called a predicate genitive.

631. **quam** - when introducing an exclamatory sentence (one that ends with an exclamation point!) means *what a . . .*

632. **nollem** – imperfect subjunctive equal to *I would wish* with the negative postponed to what the wish is (**fuissem**). Note that the **ut** is omitted, as happens fairly often with this verb. Note that **tibi** is the same as line 576.

633. **eras** – the indicative indicates that this WAS a true fact, but he is a dead man walking.

634. **Quodsi** from 633 continues.

635. **eras** here indicates that if she could marry any man, he really would have been the one she chose. Note that **cum quo** is used instead of **quocum**, for no real reason except perhaps it is characteristic of early Latin and Ovid is being clever.

636. **ut** – *as*.

637. **quod facit** – the indirect question has the indicative, another thing that happens in early Latin, and the clause is the D.O. of **ignorans**.



Atalanta running - Greek marble statue



*Hippomenes and Atalanta -
Giovanni Battista Foggini, 1690*

“Non sum, me iudice, tanti.

Nec forma tangor, (poteram tamen hac quoque tangi)
sed quod adhuc puer est; non me movet ipse, sed aetas. 615
Quid, quod inest virtus et mens interrita leti?
Quid, quod ab aequorea numeratur origine quartus?
Quid, quod amat tantique putat conubia nostra,
ut pereat, si me fors illi dura negarit?
Dum licet, hospes, abi thalamosque relinque cruentos. 620
Coniugium crudele meum est, tibi nubere nulla
nolet, et optari potes a sapiente puella.
Cur tamen est mihi cura tui tot iam ante pretemptis?
Viderit! Intereat, quoniam tot caede procorum
admonitus non est agiturque in taedia vitae. 625
Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum,
indignamque necem pretium patietur amoris?
Non erit invidiae victoria nostra ferendae.
Sed non culpa mea est! Utinam desistere velles,
aut, quoniam es demens, utinam velocior esses! 630
At quam virgineus puerili vultus in ore est!
A! Miser Hippomene, nollem tibi visa fuisset!
Vivere dignus eras. Quodsi felicior essem,
nec mihi coniugium fata inportuna negarent,
unus eras, cum quo sociare cubilia vellem.” 635
Dixerat, utque rudis primoque cupidine tacta,
quod facit, ignorans amat et non sentit amorem.

613. iudex, iudicis (m.) - **judge***

614. tango, tangere, tetigi, tactus - **touch*** (Eng. tangent, tactile)

615. adhuc (adv.) - **still***

aetas, aetatis (f.) - **age***

616. insum, inse - **be in**
interritus, a, um - **unafraid**
letum, i - **death***

617. aequoreus, a, um - **of the sea**
numero (1) - **number, count**

618. coniubium, i - **marriage***

619. pereo, perire, perii, peritum - **perish, die***
fors (f.; in nom. and abl. [forte] only) - **chance, luck***

620. licet (impersonal) - **it is allowed***
cruentus, a, um - **bloody**

621. crudelis, e - **cruel**

nubo, nubere, nupsi, nuptus - **marry** (Eng. nubile, nuptials)

622. nolo, nolle, nolui - **refuse, not wish***

sapiens, sapientis (adj.) - **wise**

623. perimo, perimere, peremi, peremptus - **destroy; kill***

624. intereo, interire, interii, interitum - **perish**
caedes, caedis (f.) - **slaughter***

625. admoneo, admonere, admonui, admonitus - **warn***
(Eng. admonition)

taedium, i - **irksomeness; loathing** (Eng. tedium)

626. occido, occidere, occidi, occasum - **fall; perish, die***
quia (conj.) - **because***

627. indignus, a, um - **unworthy**

nex, necis (f.) - **death***

patior, pati, passus - **suffer; permit***

628. invidia, ae - **ill-will, envy, jealousy, hatred**

629. culpa, ae - **blame, fault**

utinam (adv., with subjunctive) - **would that***

desisto, desistere, desisti, desistum - **cease, desist**

630. demens, dementis (adj.) - **crazy, demented***

631. quam...! (adv.) - **how...!, what a...!***

virgineus, a, um - **maidenly, virginal**

puerilis, e - **boyish**

633. quodsi (conj.) - **but if***

634. inportunus, a, um - **unkind, savage**

635. socio (1) - **share**

cubile, is (n.) - **bed, couch**

636. rudis, e - **inexperienced**

637. ignoro (1) - **not know, be unaware of**