

371. **libatos** - the participle should be treated as an adjective here, although one could make it a separate verb in a non-literal translation. Note that **inroravere** is a shortened archaic form of the perfect indicative equal to **inroraverunt**.

372. **vestibus, capiti** - for the case and reason, check the verb in the preceding line. Note that **sanctae** modifies **deae** in the next line.

373. **turpi** - note that this is a 3rd declension adjective and modifies **musco** in the next line.

375. **tetigere** - what tense here? No **s**, **u**, **v**, or **x** before the **-ere**. Remember line 371? What figure of speech is found in this line? What effect does it create? Read the line aloud.



Deucalion & Pyrrha ask Themis for Help - Johann Postumus, 1542

376. **humi** - the locative case. **oscula** - this word is a diminutive. Do you know what that means? Ask!

378. **remollescunt** - the **-esco** suffix means *to begin to . . .* and means the word is choative.

379. **qua** modifies **arte** in the next line. Note the arrangement of the words in this line. Note that **dic** and **fer** in the next line are two of the four irregular imperatives in Latin. Ask about the others.

380. Note that there are commas before and after **mitissima**, which should tell you something about its case and reason.

383. **magnae parentis** - tells you which parent is meant. How? By gender.

384. Note the choative ending (**-esco**) on the 1st principal part, but here the tense of **obstipuer** is archaic perfect. What does that mean for translation?

385. **prior** - in English this would be an adverb. Note **parere**. What are the other verbs that begin with **par**-?

386. Note that **ut** has to be understood with **det** as governed by **rogat**, indicating an indirect command.

387. Note the arrangement of the words in this line.

388. **caecis latebris** - take as an abl. of description.

389. Note that **datae** is a participle with **sortis**. With **volutant**, understand the D.O. from **repetunt**.

390. Prometheus means *fore-thought* and Epimetheus means *after-thought*. I wonder which of their children will figure out the prophecy. Note the arrangement of words in the line.

391. Note **aut . . . aut** (392) means *either . . . or*.

392. Realize that **oracula** is the subject of both **sunt** and **sudent**.



The recreation of human kind - Johann Wilhelm Baur, Edition 1649

Inde ubi libatos inroravere liquores
 vestibus et capiti, flectunt vestigia sanctae
 ad delubra deae, quorum fastigia turpi
 pallebant musco stabantque sine ignibus arae.
 Ut templi tetigere gradus, procumbit uterque 375
 pronus humi gelidoque pavens dedit oscula saxo
 atque ita “Si precibus” dixerunt “numina iustis
 victa remollescunt, si flectitur ira deorum,
 dic, Themī, qua generis damnum reparabile nostri
 arte sit, et mersis fer opem, mitissima, rebus!” 380
 Mota dea est sortemque dedit: “Discedite templo
 et velate caput cinctasque resolvite vestes
 ossaque post tergum magnae iactate parentis!”
 Obstupuere diu: rumpitque silentia voce
 Pyrrha prior iussisque deae parere recusat, 385
 detque sibi veniam pavido rogat ore pavetque
 laedere iactatis maternas ossibus umbras.
 Interea repetunt caecis obscura latebris
 verba datae sortis secum inter seque volutant.
 Inde Promethides placidis Epimethida dictis 390
 mulcet et “Aut fallax” ait “est sollertia nobis,
 aut pia sunt nullumque nefas oracula suadent!

371. libo (1) - **pour as a libation**

inroro (1) - **sprinkle on**

liquor, liquoris (m) - **fluid, water**

372. flecto, flectere, flexi, flexus - **bend*** (Eng. de, re, infect)

vestigium, i - **track, trace, footprint*** (Eng. vestige)

373. delubrum, i - **shrine**

fastigium, i - **top, rooftop**

turpis, e (adj) - **foul, ugly, disgusting** (Eng. moral turpitude)

374. palleo, pallere, pallui - **be pale, be discolored**

muscus, i - **moss**

375. tango, tangere, tetigi, tactus - **touch*** (Eng. tangible, tactile)

procumbo, procumbere, procubui, procubitus - **bend forward**

uterque, utraque, utrumque - **each** (of two)

376. pronus, a, um - **on one's face, prone**

gelidus, a, um - **cold, icy** (Eng. gelid)

pavens, paventis (adj) - **trembling with fear**

osculum, i - **kiss**

377. prex, precis (f) - **prayer***

numen, numinis (n.) - **divine power***

378. remollesco, remollescere - **become soft or gentle**

379. genus, generis (n) - **race, kind, family***

damnum, i - **loss, destruction**

reparabilis, e - **able to be restored**

380. mergo, mergere, mersi, mersus - **sink, overwhelm**

ops, opis (f) - **help, power;** (plural) **wealth, resources**

mitis, e - **gentle, merciful** (Eng. mitigating circumstances)

381. sors, sortis (f.) - **prophecy, oracle***

discedo, discedere, discessi, discessurus - **depart, leave**

382. velo (1) - **cover**

cingo, cingere, cinxi, cinctus - **encircle, surround, gird**

resolvo, resolvere, resolvi, resolutus - **loosen**

383. os, ossis (n) - **bone**

tergum, i - **back*** (of a person)

jacto (1) - **throw**

384. obstipesco, obstipescere, obstipui - **be astonished, be stupefied**

rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptus - **break*** (Eng. rupture, eruption)

385. prior, prius (adj) - **earlier, former, first**

iussum, i - **order***

pareo, parere, parui (with dative) - **obey***

recuso (1) - **refuse**

386. venia, ae - **forgiveness**

pavidus, a, um - **fearful**

paveo, pavere, pavi - **be afraid**

387. laedo, laedere, laesi, laesus - **harm***

388. repeto, repetere, repetivi, repetitus - **seek again**

caecus, a, um - **blind, hidden, unseen***

latebra, ae - **hiding place; riddle**

389. voluto (1) - **roll about, ponder over**

390. placidus, a, um - **peaceful, calm** (Eng. Lake Placid)

391. mulcet - check line 331

fallax, fallacis (adj.) - **deceitful*** (Eng. fallacious reasoning)

sollertia, ae - **cleverness**

392. pius, a, um - **good, loyal, devoted, pious***

oraculum, i - **oracle**

suadeo, suadere, suasi, suasus - **urge, recommend, advocate**