

394. What construction should you find with **reor**? Take **dici** as *are called, are said (to be)*. What word is the antecedent of **hos**?

395. What kind of verb is the one in the **quamquam** clause? Does the verb help with the case and reason of **augurio**?

396. Note that **dubio** is a substantive here. **adeo** is the adverb, not the verb.

398. Note the arrangement of the words.

400. Note the tense and mood of **credat**. Note that **pro** can mean *in place of, for*.

Deucalion & Pyrrha interpret the Omen. - F.J. Spiegler, 1725

401. Note that **ponere** equals **deponere**, as often in poetry. What declension is **durities**? Note that **coepere** is archaic perfect because it is a defective verb and has no 2nd principal part; other defectives include **odi** and **memini**. Note that the **-que** connects **duritiem** and **rigorem**.

402. Note the **-que** on **moliri** connects the infinitives, as does the one on **mollita**. **mollita** - the participle is nom. plural and modifies **saxa** understood. **mora** - the ablative is manner and equal to an adverb.

403. **illis** - for the case and reason check the verb in the next line.

404. **quaedam** and **manifesta** modify **forma** in the next line. The words **non sic** go with **manifesta**. Note that **videri** is simply the present passive infinitive and does not mean “seem.”

405. **uti** - *as*. **coepta** - the participle here is a substantive: *things (statues) started* and is modified by **exacta**, another participle in the next line, as well as by **simillima**. Note **coepi** is a defective verb; it has no 1st or 2nd principal parts and the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses are translated as present, imperfect and future. Other defective verbs are **odi** and **memini**, as in line 401

407. **ex illis** - English would use a “genitive.”

408. The subject of **versa est** is the relative clause that begins in the preceding line.

409. The subject of **mutatur** is the relative clause before it.

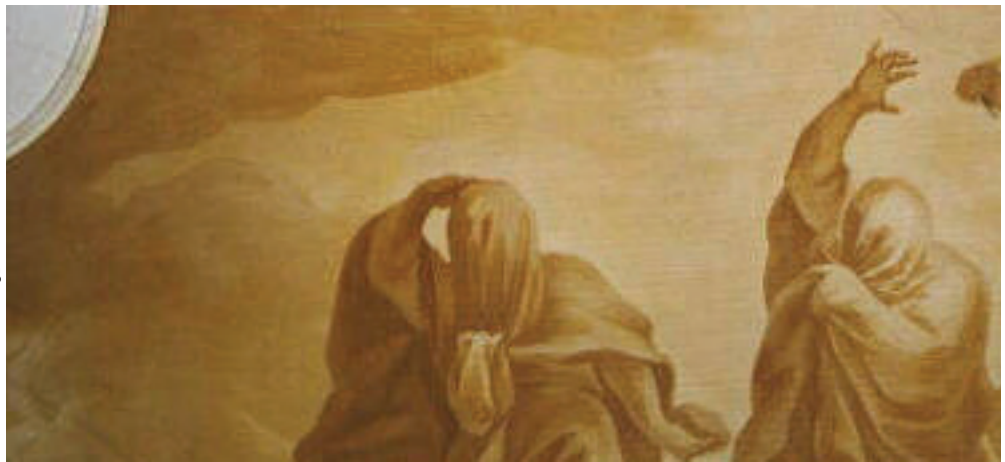
410. **modo** - temporal in the sense of *just now*.

411. **superorum numine** - these should be translated together.

412. **traxere** - the archaic perfect, with the sign of **x** before the **-ere**; its subject is **saxa**, which is modified by **missa**, which here has the sense of *thrown*.

413. **femineo** - check the vocabulary; note how **-e** is added to the stem and thus with the **-us, -a, -um** endings it becomes an adjective. **iactu** - yet another 4th declension noun from a 4th principal part.

415. **qua origine** - what kind of clause does it introduce? What tense and mood are **nati simus**?



The stones turn to people - Hermann Postumus, 1542



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Magna parens terra est: lapides in corpore terrae ossa reor dici; iacere hos post terga iubemur.”	
Coniugis augurio quamquam Titania mota est,	395
spes tamen in dubio est: adeo caelestibus ambo diffidunt monitis; sed quid temptare nocebit?	
Descendunt: velantque caput tunicasque recingunt et iussos lapides sua post vestigia mittunt.	
Saxa (quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas?)	400
ponere duritiem coepere suumque rigorem mollirique mora mollitaque ducere formam.	
Mox ubi creverunt naturaque mitior illis contigit, ut quaedam, sic non manifesta videri forma potest hominis, sed uti de marmore coepta	405
non exacta satis rudibusque simillima signis, quae tamen ex illis aliquo pars umida suco et terrena fuit, versa est in corporis usum;	
quod solidum est flectique nequit, mutatur in ossa, quae modo vena fuit, sub eodem nomine mansit,	410
inque brevi spatio superiorum numine saxa missa viri manibus faciem traxere virorum et de femineo reparata est femina iactu.	
Inde genus durum sumus experiensque laborum et documenta damus qua simus origine nati.	415

393. lapis, lapidis (m) - **stone**

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

reor, reri, ratus - **reckon, think*** (Eng. ratify, rational)

395. augurium, i - **augury, omen; interpretation**

Titanius, a, um - **belonging to a Titan; substantive: daughter of a Titan, Pyrrha**

396. adeo (adv.) - **so, to such an extent***

397. diffido, diffidere, diffisus - **distrust**

monitum, i - **warning**

tempto (1) - **try***

noceo, nocere, nocui - **harm***

398. velo (1) - **cover, veil***

recingo, recingere, recinxi, recinctus - **loose, ungird**

400. testis, testis (m) - **witness**

vetustas, vetustatis - **antiquity, lapse of time**

401. durities, duritiei - **hardness**

rigor, rigoris (m) - **stiffness, rigidity**

402. mollio, mollire, mollivi, mollitus - **soften** (Eng. mollify)

mora, ae - **delay***

403. mox (adv.) - **soon***

cresco, crescere, crevi, cretus - **grow, increase*** (Eng. crescent)

mitis, mite - **soft, gentle, mild***

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404. contingo, contingere, contigi, contactus - **touch**, (with dative) **befall**

quidam, quaedam, quoddam (indef. adj.) - **a certain, some manifestus, a, um - clear, visible, manifest**

405. marmor, marmoris (n) - **marble**

coepi, coepisse, coeptus - **begin***

406. exigo, exigere, exegi, exactus - **drive out, complete, ponder**

rudis, e - **crude, coarse**

407. umidus, a, um - **wet, moist**

sucus, i - **juice, moisture**

408. terrenus, a, um - **earthy**

409. nequeo, nequire, nequi(v)i, nequitus - **be unable***

410. vena, ae - **vein**

411. superiorum - check line 366

412. traho, trahere, traxi, tractus - **draw, drag***

413. femineus, a, um - an adjective from femina, ae

jactus, us - **throw**

414. durus, a, um - **hard**

experiens, experientis (partic. as adj.) - **experienced, hardened**

labor, laboris (m) - **work, toil, effort, suffering***

415. documentum, i - **proof**

nascor, nasci, natus - **be born**