

274. **ira** - subject of **est**, with **contenta** as predicate adjective.

**illum** refers to Jupiter.

275. **caeruleus** - do you know an English derivative of this word? Note the **-eus** that tells you it's an adjective.

276. Why does **hic** have to be *here* and not *this one*? Meter?

**qui postquam** - connecting relative equal to **postquam illi annes**. Note that **tecta** has the preposition omitted.

277. **intravere** - archaic perfect equals **intraverunt**. Note **hortamine** depends on **utendum**.

278. What mood of verbs do we find often in this speech? How do you recognize them?

279. **removeo** - think of an English word derived from the Latin. What form is found here? Hmm!

280. For the case of **fluminibus**, check the verb. For a figure of speech in this line, ask yourself if there are any horses to be found here.

281. **hi** - refers to the rivers.

282. There are two possible answers for the case and reason of **kursu**. What are they? Also, remember that **aequora** is a neuter plural. There are still no horses.

283. **Ipse** is obviously Neptune.

284. What does **aquarum** depend on? Be ready to explain your choice.

285. Watch the arrangement of the words here. What words go together?

286. **cumque** is simply **-que** stuck on the end of the preposition, as in the next line also. **cum** - the preposition here and in the next line - note the ablatives they govern.

288. **si qua** - equals **si aliqua**, as often.

289. **indeiecta** - note the roots of this word! Note that **culmen** is neuter, hence either nom. or acc.



*The consequences of the Flood, I, 274-292 - Johann Ulrich Krauss Edition, 1690*



290. Note that **pressae** is the participle used as an adjective.

291. Note two subjects here get a plural verb, which does not have to happen in Latin.

292. **omnia** - the predicate adjective here is a substantive, as it usually is.

*Neptune opens the springs - Virgil Solis, Edition 1581*



*Neptune - Giovanni Ceccari, 1822-1823*

Nec caelo contenta suo est Iovis ira, sed illum caeruleus frater iuvat auxiliaribus undis.	275
Convocat hic amnes: qui postquam tecta tyranni intravere sui, “Non est hortamine longo nunc’ ait ‘utendum; vires effundite vestras: sic opus est! Aperite domos ac mole remota fluminibus vestris totas inmittite habenas!’”	280
Iusserat; hi redeunt ac fontibus ora relaxant et defrenato voluntur in aequora cursu.	
Ipse tridente suo terram percussit, at illa intremuit motuque vias patefecit aquarum. Exspatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos cumque satis arbusta simul pecudesque virosque tectaue cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sacris. Si qua domus mansit potuitque resistere tanto indeiecta malo, culmen tamen altior huius unda tegit, pressaeque latent sub gurgite turre.	285
Iamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant: omnia pontus erat, deerant quoque litora ponto.	290

274. <u>contineo</u> , <u>continere</u> , <u>continui</u> , <u>contentus</u> - <b>hold together;</b> <b>contain</b>	284. <u>intremo</u> , <u>intremere</u> , <u>intremui</u> - <b>tremble, quake</b> motus, us - <b>movement</b>
275. caeruleus, a, um - <b>dark blue, of the sea</b> iuvo, iuvare, iuvi, iutus - <b>help</b> auxiliaris, e (adj.) - <b>helping, strengthening</b>	patefacio, patefacere, patefeci, patefactus - <b>lay open, expose*</b> 285. <u>exspatior</u> (1) - <b>spread out, wander</b> ruo, ruere - <b>rush*</b>
276. <u>convoco</u> (1) - <b>call together</b> amnis, amnis (m) - <b>river*</b> tectum, i - <b>house*</b> tyrannus, i - <b>ruler</b>	apertus, a, um - <b>open</b> 286. sata, satorum (n) - <b>crops</b> arbustum, i - <b>vineyard</b> pecus, pucudis - <b>beast, sheep, herd</b>
277. intro (1) - <b>enter</b> hortamen, hortaminis (n) - <b>exhortation</b>	287. penetralia, penetralium (n) - <b>inner shrines*</b> sacra, orum - <b>sacred objects</b>
278. utor, uti, usus (with abl) - <b>use*</b> vires, virium (f) - <b>strength, forces*</b> <u>effundo</u> , <u>effundere</u> , <u>effudi</u> , <u>effusus</u> - <b>pour out</b> (Eng. effusive)	288. maneo, manere, mansi - <b>remain*</b> 289. indeiectus, a, um - <b>undemolished</b> culmen, culminis (n) - <b>roof*</b>
279. opus est - <b>it is necessary</b> moles, molis (f) - <b>shapeless mass, large amount, breakwater</b>	290. premo, premere, pressi, pressus - <b>press down, burden*</b> lateo, latere, latui - <b>lie hidden, hide*</b> gurgis, gurgitis (f) - <b>flood, whirlpool</b>
280. <u>inmitto</u> - <b>let down</b> habena, ae - <b>rein; control*</b>	turris, turris (f) - <b>tower</b> (Eng. turret of a castle)
281. fons, fontis (m) - <b>fountain, spring*</b> <u>relaxo</u> (1) - <b>unbar, loosen, relax</b>	291. discrimen, discriminis (n) - <b>distinction, difference</b>
282. defrenatus, a, um - <b>unbridled, unrestrained</b> cursus, us - <b>course, running*</b>	292. pontus, i - <b>sea*</b> <u>desum</u> , <u>desesse</u> , <u>defui</u> , <u>defuturum</u> - <b>be lacking*</b>
283. tridens, tridentis (m) - <b>trident</b> <u>percutio</u> , <u>percutere</u> , <u>percutsi</u> , <u>percussus</u> - <b>strike</b>	litus, litoris (n) - <b>shore*</b>