

1. **immensum** – modifies **aethera** (2), a Greek accusative; **velatus** modifies **Hymenaeus** (2), the god of marriage. Note **croceus** is *yellow*, the color worn by Roman brides.
2. **Ciconum** – note 3rd declension. What case?
3. **Orphēā** – note the adjective form of the name.
4. **ille** – refers to Hymenaeus, since Orpheus was obviously present already. Note the repetition of **nec**. How many? What effect does the poet create here? Note also the arrangement of the adjective noun combinations? Is this the usual order? Ask.
6. **stridula** – predicate adjective with **fuit** (7). What are the two ablatives that surround the word? Note that Ovid likes to arrange words in groups of three. See any other examples? Try line 1, line 8, etc.
7. **usque** – this is a word you should know now. What action do you see with the word **motibus**? What is happening?



Orpheus- Franz v. Stuck, 1891

8. **auspicio** - what case and reason? What clue? Note also the three words in front of the **dum** clause (this is called hyperbaton, from Greek words meaning *walk beyond* and these words have walked out of the clause they are in). Note how the verb **vagatur** is separated from its subject, just like the girl from her husband.
9. Note the three-word arrangement and that **Naiadum** is 3rd declension. What case is it therefore?
10. **occidit** – its subject is **nupta** from line 8; when a subject is used in the subordinate clause and the main clause, quite often there is hyperbaton. Every other word in this line should be translated with the abl. abs. **dente recepto**.
11. **Quam** – a connecting relative equal to **et illam**; there is already a subordinate clause introduced by **postquam**. You cannot have two introducers unless one is a connecting relative. Note also the hyperbaton.
12. **ne non temptaret et umbras** – note the awkward double negative with the intensifier **et**, which is not connecting equal things here: *lest he not try even the shades*.
13. **portā** – abl. route, seen in English with *via air mail*. Think of it as abl. way by which.
14. **functa** – participle of **fungor**, one of the PUFF-V verbs. Ask.
15. **Persephonēn** – note that the preposition can be omitted with proper names. The word parallel with this name and joined by the **-que** on the end of **inamoena** is **dominum** (16). Note its gender.
16. Note the abl. abs. and the use of **ad** for a meaning that does not indicate a literal place to which.
17. **numina** is the vocative and **positi** is the participle (adjective) modifying **mundi**.
18. **quidquid mortale creamur** – the subject is *we* but the neuter singular indefinite pronoun is used in place of *we*: *whatever mortal thing we are created*.
19. Note the arrangement of words in this line. Note that **licet** and **sinitis** mean much the same thing. Orpheus is being polite, wordy, overly cautious.
20. **huc** – with **descendi** in 21; the **ut** clause is obviously purpose. Why? No clues?
21. **uti** – an archaic, therefore poetic form of **ut**. Note that **colubris** explains how **villosa** is accurate. What case and reason? What does the suffix **-osus, -osa, -osum** mean?
22. **Medusaei** – note the adjective form of the name. Cerberus was supposedly the offspring of Medusa's sister and suffered the same kind of bad-hair syndrome: snakes.
23. Note the harsh alliteration of **c** that is reinforced by the key word **calcata**.
24. **crescents annos** – what does this mean? Be ready to explain.

Orpheus and Eurydice

Inde per immensum croceo velatus amictu
aethera digreditur Ciconumque Hymenaeus ad oras
tendit et Orphea nequiquam voce vocatur.
Adfuit ille quidem, sed nec sollemnia verba
nec laetos vultus nec felix attulit omen. 5
Fax quoque, quam tenuit, lacrimoso stridula fumo
usque fuit nullosque invenit motibus ignes.
Exitus auspicio gravior: nam nupta per herbas
dum nova naiadum turba comitata vagatur,
occidit in talum serpentis dente recepto. 10
Quam satis ad superas postquam Rhodopeius auras
deflevit vates, ne non temptaret et umbras,
ad Styga Taenaria est ausus descendere porta
perque leves populos simulacraque functa sepulcro
Persephonen adiit inamoenaque regna tenentem 15
umbrarum dominum pulsisque ad carmina nervis
sic ait: "O positi sub terra numina mundi,
in quem reccidimus, quicquid mortale creamur,
si licet et falsi positis ambagibus oris
vera loqui sinitis, non huc, ut opaca viderem 20
Tartara, descendi, nec uti villosa colubris
terna Medusaei vincirem guttura monstri:
causa viae est coniunx, in quam calcata venenum
vipera diffudit crescentesque abstulit annos.

1. croceus, a, um - **yellow, saffron-hued**

velo (1) - **cover, wrap**

amictus, us (m) - **robe, mantle**

2. Cicones, Ciconum (m) - **the Cicones (a people of Thrace)**

3. tendo, tendere tetendi, tentus - **stretch out; proceed*** (Eng. tendon)

Orpheus, a, um - **of Orpheus**

4. quidem (adv.) - **indeed***

6. stridulus, a, um - **hissing**

fumus, i - **smoke**

7. usque (adv.) - **all the time, steadily, constantly***

motus, us (m.) - **movement, moving**

8. exitus, us - **outcome; doom, fate***

auspiciium, i - **augury; omen***

nupta, ae - **bride** (perf. pass. part. nubo, nubere, nupsi, nuptus - **marry**)

9. naiades, naiadum (f.) - **water nymphs, goddesses of streams**

comitor (1) - **accompany***

vagor (1) - **wander**

10. occido, occidere, occidi, occasum - **fall; perish, die***

talus, i - **ankle**

11. Rhodopeius, a, um - **of Mt. Rhodope** (in Thrace)

12. defleo, deflere, deflevi, defletus - **weep for, mourn**

vates, vatis - **prophet (ess); bard, poet***

tempto (1) - **attempt, try; make trial of***

13. Styx, Stygis (f.) (acc. Styga) - **the Styx** (river in underworld)

Taenarius, a, um - **of Taenarus** (place in Sparta for entry to Hades)

14. simulacrum, i - **image, ghost**

fungor, fungi, functus (with abl.) - **experience, achieve**

15. inamoenus, a, um - **unlovely** (Eng. amenities)

16. pello, pellere, pepuli, pulsus - **strike, drive, rout; pluck**

nervus, i - **tendon; lyre string, bowstring**

18. reccido, reccidere, reccidi - **fall back, return**

creo (1) - **bring forth, produce, create**

19. ambages, ambagis (f.) - **roundabout ways, windings**

20. sino, sinere, sivi, situs - **allow, permit***

21. villosus, a, um - **shaggy, rough**

coluber, colubri - **snake**

22. terni, ae, a - **three**

Medusaeus, a, um - **of Medusa**

vincio, vincere, vinxi, vinctus - **tie, bind***

guttur, gutturis (n.) - **throat** (Eng. guttural)

23. calcatus, a, um - **trodden on, trampled**

24. diffundo, diffundere, diffudi, diffusus - **spread** (Eng. diffuse)

aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatus - **take away***