

25. **pati** – note the complementary infin. with **posse** that shows his willingness to suffer. Note the change of tense with **tempta(vi)sse**, indicating that the action has already occurred.
26. **Superā** – modifies **orā**, which is not from the word for *face, mouth* – note the long syllable at the end.
27. **et hīc** – Note intensifier **et**, both times, as in line 12.
28. Orpheus’ politeness slips a great deal here as he refers to the rape of Proserpina by Dis.
29. **Per** – here *By* because of **oro** in line 31 and it goes with the accusatives **haec loca plena**.
31. **Eurydices** – note the genitive of her name. Note the imperative and that **properata** is a participle used as an adjective here. The imperative subject is plural, Proserpina and Dis (same as **vobis** (32) and **vos** (34)).
32. **morati** – modifies the subject of **properamus** (33).
34. **tendimus** - Note the **-nd-** in the middle – this is NOT **teneo**, which can be seen at the end of line 35.
36. **Haec** – Eurydice, the subject of the **cum** clause and the main verb (cf. line 8), and modified by **matura**
37. **iuris vestri** – a predicate genitive, meaning something like “under your law, sway, or power.” Note that **promunere** is ambiguous. Does it mean that Orpheus wants her back *for/as a gift? In return for a gift? On behalf of his tribute to the gods?*
38. **Quod si** – *But if* as usually. **pro** – definitely *on behalf of/for* here. Note that **certum est mihi** goes together, the substantive and the dative of possession showing his determination.
40. **ad verba** – check line 16 for **ad carmina**. Note the arrangement of the two participles and their objects.
42. **captavit** – iterative verb formed from **capio**. Note the personification as the **orbis** undergoes the emotion of **obstipuit**. For the proper names in the next few lines, look them up online or in an encyclopaedia.
43. **carpsere** – the archaic perfect – note the **-s-** in front of the **-ere**.
44. Note the case of **Sisyphē**, a 2<sup>nd</sup> declension noun. What else do you notice?
45. The main clause is **fama est**. What do you think the rest of the sentence will be? Note that **carmine** goes with **victarum**, which modifies **Eumenidum** (3<sup>rd</sup> declension), but **lacrimis** goes with **maduisse**.
47. **sustinet** – almost the same here as **potest** because of the infinitive **negare**, which governs the I.O. of the present participle **oranti**. Note that the verb has two subjects, both **regia conjunx** (Proserpina) and the relative clause (**qui regit ima**), which refers to Dis.
48. The placement of **illa** is clever and the anastrophe of **inter** into the next line in a way mimics her awkward step (because of the snake bite), as is seen in the rest of the sentence.
50. Note the zeugma; be ready to explain it.
51. **ne** – this is the **legem** (50) that he must follow.
52. **exierit** – best taken as a perfect subjunctive. Note that the last three words are an indirect statement because this is what the law “says” is the “or else.”



*The Underworld - Virgil Solis, Edition 1581*

*The gods of the Underworld listen to Orpheus - Johann Martin von Wagner, 1809*



Posse pati volui nec me temptasse negabo:	25
vicit Amor. Supera deus hic bene notus in ora est; an sit et hic, dubito: sed et hic tamen auguror esse, famaque si veteris non est mentita rapinae, vos quoque iunxit Amor. Per ego haec loca plena timoris, per Chaos hoc ingens vastique silentia regni,	30
Eurydices, oro, properata retexite fata. Omnia debemur vobis, paulumque morati serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam. Tendimus huc omnes, haec est domus ultima, vosque humani generis longissima regna tenetis.	35
Haec quoque, cum iustos matura peregerit annos, iuris erit vestri: pro munere poscimus usum; quodsi fata negant veniam pro coniuge, certum est nolle redire mihi: leto gaudete duorum.”	
Talia dicentem nervosque ad verba moventem exsanguis flebant animae; nec Tantalus undam captavit refugam, stupuitque Ixionis orbis, nec carpsere iecur volucres, urnisque vacarunt Belides, inque tuo sedisti, Sisyphus, saxo.	40
Tunc primum lacrimis victarum carmine fama est Eumenidum maduisse genas, nec regia coniunx sustinet oranti nec, qui regit ima, negare, Eurydicenque vocant: umbras erat illa recentes inter et incessit passu de vulnere tardo.	45
Hanc simul et legem Rhodopeius accipit heros, ne flectat retro sua lumina, donec Avernas exierit valles; aut inrita dona futura.	50

27. dubito (1) - **doubt; hesitate; be uncertain\***

auguror (1) - **foretell; surmise**

28. mentior, mentiri, mentitus - **say falsely, claim falsely; lie**

rapina, ae - **seizure; abduction; rape**

30. Chaos (n.) (only in nom. & acc.) - **Chaos** (as deity, source of world)

31. properatus, a, um - **hurried; premature**

retego, retegere, retexi, retectus - **uncover, reveal**

32. paulum (adv.) - **a little, a little while or way\***

33. sero (adv.) - **late\***

cito (adv.) - **swiftly\***

propero (1) - **hasten, hurry\***

36. maturus, a, um - **ripe; mature, of proper age**

perago, peragere, peregi, peractus - **complete, carry out**

37. posco, poscere, poposci - **demand, ask for\***

38. venia, ae - **pardon, forgiveness; favor\***

41. exsanguis, exsanguis (adj.) - **bloodless**

42. capto (1) - **catch at, strive to catch**

refugus, a, um - **fleeing back**

43. carpo, carpere, carpsi, carptus - **pick; graze (feed) on; pluck**

iecur, iecuris (n.) - **liver**

vaco (1) - **be empty, have a rest from** (with abl.)

44. Belides, Belidum (f.) - **grand-daughter of Belus** (usually referred to as Danaids)

46. Eumenides, um (f.) - **the Eumenides or the Furies**

madeo, madere, madui - **be wet, drip**

gena, ae - **cheek**

47. sustineo, sustinere, sustinui, sustentus - **hold up, sustain;**  
(with infin.) **have the heart (power)**

nego (1) - **deny, say no to\***

48. recens, recentis (adj.) - **fresh, new, recent**

49. tardus, a, um - **slow**

51. Avernus, a, um - **of Avernus**

52. valles, vallis (f.) - **valley, glen**

inritus, a, um - **useless, in vain**