

663. **clauserat** – note the tense.

664. **admonitor** – note the **-tor, -toris** suffix that makes a verb into the person who does the verb. Think actor, governor, director. What does **admoneo** mean? Remember that **operum** is from a 3rd declension noun (**opus, operis**). Note also the arrangement of the words here.

665. **Lucifer** – this is not related to the Bible in any way. Think of the Latin roots and realize it refers to the Morning Star, which happens to be the planet Venus. **ille** -refers to Perseus. For **pennis resumptis**, think abl. abs. or abl. means.

667. Note the arrangement of words in the line and remember that **aera** is a Greek accusative singular and trisyllabic: **āera** is the fifth foot of the hexameter.

668. **circumque infraque** – rare that two prepositions used as adverbs here are joined in this way, especially in the middle of an abl. abs.

669. **Aethiopum** – note, 3rd declension. **Cephea** – adjective form of name, modifying neuter plural **arva**.

670. **maternae** – refers to Cassiope, wife of Cepheus and the woman who provoked the Nereids (as Niobe did with Latona, only this time with regard to beauty); Ammon/Jupiter said the flood and sea monster brought by the Nereids could be stopped by sacrificing his daughter; this makes him **iniustus** (671) because the mother is the guilty one.

672. **bracchia** – acc. of respect because we have a body part and a passive participle, the usual formula. Note that **quam simul** equals **simul atque illam** because the **quam** is the connecting relative and the **et** becomes **atque** and was in front because of hyperbaton.

673. **Abantiades** – refers to Perseus because his mother's great-grandfather was Abas. Since **levis** has two short syllables, you know it means light, gentle.

675. Note the indirect statement with **ratus esset**; there is an understood subject of Andromeda for the understood infinitive **esse**, but the predicate accusative is here. Note the metaphor with **ignes**, the fire of love.

678. **Ut stetit** – note that **ut** with the indicative is temporal: *when*. Remember that **istis** can indicate a pejorative sense.

679. (**digna catenis**) **quibus** – understand the words in parentheses to get the antecedent of **quibus**.

680. **requirenti** – substantive participle – what case and reason? Check imperative verb; ask how she would do this action.

681. **cur** – what kind of clause? What tense and mood for *geras*?

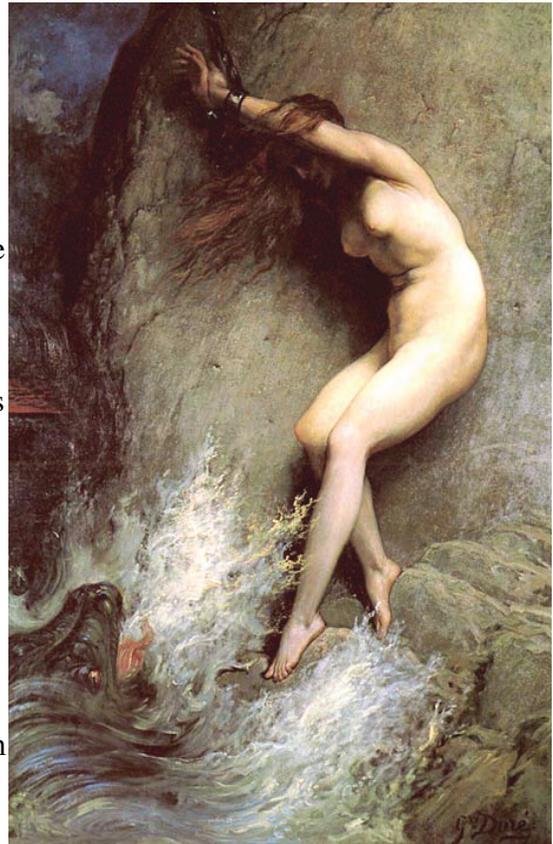
682. **virgo** – remember that it's 3rd declension. Why is it postponed so long in the clause?

683. **celasset, fuisset** – a contrary-to-fact condition in past time. What tense and mood are these verbs?

684. **quod**- there is no real antecedent, except the idea of the action in the verb. One might also take it as causal: *because she was able (to cry)*.



Perseus sees Andromeda - Frederick Leighton, 1895-1896



Andromeda - Gustave Dore

Perseus and Andromeda

Clauserat Hippotades Aetnaeo carcere ventos,
admonitorque operum caelo clarissimus alto
Lucifer ortus erat: pennis ligat ille resumtis 665
parte ab utraque pedes teloque accingitur unco
et liquidum motis talaribus aera findit.
Gentibus innumeris circumque infraque relictis
Aethiopum populos Cepheaque conspicit arva.
Illic inmeritam maternae pendere linguae 670
Andromedan poenas iniustus iusserat Ammon.
Quam simul ad duras religatam bracchia cautes
vidit Abantiades, nisi quod levis aura capillos
moverat et tepido manabant lumina fletu,
marmoreum ratus esset opus; trahit inscius ignes 675
et stupet et visae correptus imagine formae
paene suas quater est oblitus in aere pennas.
Ut stetit, "O" dixit "non istis digna catenis,
sed quibus inter se cupidi iunguntur amantes,
pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque, 680
et cur vincla geras." Primo silet illa nec audet
adpellare virum virgo, manibusque modestos
celasset vultus, si non religata fuisset;
lumina, quod potuit, lacrimis inplevit obortis.

663. Hippotades, is - **son of Hippotes**, (i.e. **Aeolus, keeper of winds**)
Aetnaeus, a, um - **of Mt. Aetna** (volcano in Sicily, home of the Cyclopes)
carcer, carceris (m.) - **prison*** (Eng. incarceration)
664. admonitor, admonitoris (m.) - **one who prompts, warns**
665. Lucifer, Luciferi - **the morning star**
orior, oriri, ortus - **rise***
penna, ae - **feather**
ligo (1) - **tie, bind** (Eng. ligature)
resumo, resumere, resumpsi, resumtus - **take up again**
666. accingo, accingere, accinxi, accinctus - **gird on, arm**
uncus, a, um - **curved**
667. liquidus, a, um - **clear**
talaria, ium (n.) - **winged sandals**
findo, findere, fidi, fissus - **split, cleave, divide** (Eng. fissure)
668. infra (adv.) - **below, beneath, under** (Eng. infra-structure)
669. Aethiops, is - **Ethiopian**
Cepheus, a, um - **of Cepheus** (King of Ethiopia)
arvum, i - **plowed field; land; country***
670. inmeritus, a, um - **guiltless, innocent, undeserving**
pendo, pendere, pendi, pensus - **weigh; pay (a penalty)**

672. durus, a, um - **hard***
reliquo (1) - **bind, bind fast**
bracchium, i - **arm***
cautes, cautis (f.) - **cliff, crag**
673. Abantiades, ae (m.) - **descendant of Abas, Perseus**
674. mano (1) (trans. & intrans) - **shed (tears); flow, be wet**
lumen, luminis - **light; (in plural) eyes***
fletus, us (m.) - **weeping, lamentation**
675. marmoreus, a, um - **of marble**
reor, eri, ratus - **think, reckon***
676. stupeo, stupere, stupui - **be stunned, be amazed***
corripio, corripere, corripui, correptus - **lay hold on, grasp**
677. paene (adv.) - **almost***
quatio, quater, quassus - **shake, flap**
obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus - **be unmindful of, forget**
678. catena, ae - **chain**
679. cupidus, a, um - **eager, desirous***
680. pando, pandere, pandi, passus - **spread out, reveal**
requiro, requirere, requisivi, requisitus - **look for, seek, ask**
681. primo (adv.) - **at first**
sileo, silere, silui - **be silent**
682. adpello (1) - **address, appeal to**
683. celo (1) - **hide***
684. inpleo, inplere, inplevi, inpletus - **fill, fill out; make pregnant**