

528. **Liber** – *the Freer*, a name associated with Bacchus. Note that the Romans considered **fremunt** an onomatopoeia, as is **ululatus**. Note also that the **agri** do not actually roar – it is a metaphor, not a personification because animals roar as well as humans.

529. **viris** - the dative is used because of **mixtae**. Note the –**que . . . que . . . que . . . que** that goes into the next line.

530. **ignota ad sacra** – Ovid likes this arrangement, an adjective, preposition and noun, uniting the phrase. Note that **sacra** is a substantive in the neuter plural.

531. Note the two vocatives. Note also that **Quis furor** is the subject of **attonuit** in 532.

532-537. Tough sentence until you realize the structure. **aera** (532), **tibia** (533), and **fraudes** (534) are subjects of **valent (tantum)**; the last word in parentheses tells you the kind of **ut** clause. The verb therein is **vincant**, which has four subjects: **voces**, **insania** (536) and **greges**, **tympana** (537). The D.O. of **vincant** is introduced by **quos** (534), whose verb **terruerit** (535) has three subjects: **ensis** (534), **tuba**, **agmina** (535). There are various adjectives and prepositional phrases (ablatives) with almost every subject. Consider the effect that Ovid and Pentheus are striving to achieve with these numerous subjects. What are all these items that are listed with such enthusiasm?

532. **tantum** – with **valeant** – *are (they) so strong* – lit. *are they able so much*.

534-535. Note the repetition of **non**. What effect is created?

536-537. Note the adjectives and qualifiers Pentheus uses. Would you call him a man's man?

538. **Vos** – D.O. of **mirer**; recognize as a subjunctive of a 1st conjugation verb, a deliberative subjunctive: *Should I marvel at you. . .*

539. **hac** - used with **sede** in anaphora, with each D.O.

Tyron refers to Tyre, which is reestablished at Thebes.

540. Note the change in verb tenses, to show the old men had been real men, but are now allowing their city to be captured without a fight. That sentence tells you about **capi** and a figure of speech there. Note the second **vos** has an understood **mirer**. Note the three vocatives end with **propior**.

651. **meae** – understand **aetati** from **crior aetas**.

541-542. In the relative clause, note parallelism and balance: **arma** and **thyrsus** are D.O. of **tenere**, while **galea** and **fronde** are abl. means with **tegi**; both infinitives depend on **decebat**.

543. **qua stripe** - a specific case and reason; check the vocabulary. What kind of clause is introduced?

544. **illius** goes with **serpentis**, which is the antecedent of **qui**; note the contrast between the **unus (serpens)** and the **multos (viro)**.

545. **Pro** can mean both *in front of* and *on behalf of*. Does it change meanings from one line to the next?

546. **interiit** – note the long **i**, which is an archaic use. Poets can employ old forms and rules at will, it sometimes seems. **vos** is the expressed subject of the imperative.



Satyr with Tympanos



Bacchus (with Theban men) - Diego Velasquez, 1629



A group of Bacchantes - Pablo Picasso, 1960

Pentheus

Liber adest, festisque fremunt ululatibus agri:
 turba ruit, mixtaeque viris matresque nurusque
 vulgusque proceresque ignota ad sacra feruntur. 530
 “Quis furor, anguigenae, proles Mavortia, vestras
 attonuit mentes?” Pentheus ait; “Aerane tantum
 aere repulsa valent et adunco tibia cornu
 et magicae fraudes, ut, quos non bellicus ensis,
 non tuba terruerit, non strictis agmina telis, 535
 femineae voces et mota insania vino
 obscenique greges et inania tympana vincant?
 Vosne, senes, mirer, qui longa per aequora vecti
 hac Tyron, hac profugos posuistis sede penates,
 nunc sinitis sine Marte capi? Vosne, acrior aetas, 540
 O iuvenes, propiorque meae, quos arma tenere,
 non thyrsos, galeaque tegi, non fronde decebat?
 Este, precor, memores, qua sitis stirpe creati,
 illiusque animos, qui multos perdidit unus,
 sumite serpentis! Pro fontibus ille lacuque 545
 interiit: at vos pro fama vincite vestra!

528. festus, a, um - **festive**

fremo, fremere, fremui, fremitum - **roar***

ululatus, us (m.) - **howling, wailing** (Eng. ululations)

529. ruo, ruere, rui, rurus - **rush, plunge ahead***

misceo, miscere, miscui, mixtus - **mix, mingle** (with dat.)*

nurus, us (f.) - **daughter-in-law**

530. vulgus, vulgeris (n.) - **crowd, the common people** (Eng. vulgar)

proceres, um (m.) - **leading men**

sacra, sacrorum (n.) - **sacred rites**

531. furor, furoris (m.) - **madness***

anguigena, ae (m.) - **descendant of a snake**

proles, prolis (f.) - **offspring***

Mavortius, a, um - **of Mars**

532. adtono, adtonare, adtonui, adtonitum - **astonish**

aes, aeris (n.) - **brass***

tantum (adv.) - **so much**

533. valeo, valere, valui - **be strong***

aduncus, a, um - **curved**

tibia, ae - **pipe, flute**

cornu, cornus (n.) - **horn**

534. magicus, a, um - **magic**

fraus, fraudes (f.) - **trick, deceit, fraud***

bellicus, a, um - **warlike** (Eng. bellicose)

ensis, ensis (m.) - **sword***

535. tuba, ae - **trumpet, horn**

strictus, a, um - **drawn** (of a sword)

agmen, agminis (n.) - **military column***

telum, i - **weapon***

537. obscenus, a, um - **foul, indecent, obscene**

grex, gregis (m.) - **flock, herd**

inanis, inane - **empty, foolish***

tympanum, i - **drum, tambourine**

538. senex, senis (m.) - **old man**

miror (1) - **marvel at***

veho, vehere, vexi, vectus - **carry**; (in passive) **be carried**;
ride; sail*

539. Tyros, Tyri (m.) - **Tyre**, (a city in Phoenicia)

profugus, a, um - **fleeing, exiled**

sedes, sedis (f.) - **seat, abode***

Penates, um (m.) - **household gods***

540. sino, sinere, sivi, situm - **allow***

Mars, Martis - **Mars**, the god of War

acer, acra, acrum - **sharp, eager, fierce***

aetas, aetatis (f.) - **age, generation***

propior, propius (adj.) - **nearer**

542. thyrsus, i - **Bacchic wand**

galea, ae - **helmet***

tego, tegere, texi, tectus - **cover***

frons, frondis - **leaf, foliage; garland** (Eng. fronds)

decet, decere, decuit - **be fitting***

543. este - pres. imperative of verb sum, esse, fui, futurus

precor (1) - **pray, beg***

memor, memoris (adj.) - **mindful***

stirps, stirpis (f.) - **stock, root, race**

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

544. animus, i - **spirit**; (in plur.) **courage***

perdo, perdere, perdidit, perditus - **destroy*** (Eng. perdition)

545. sumo, sumere, sumpsit, sumptus - **take***

pro (prep. with abl.) - **in front of, on behalf of***

fons, fontis (m.) - **spring, fountain; source of a river***

lacus, us (m.) - **lake, pond***

546. intereo, interire, interii, interitum - **die***