

128. **venae peioris** - a gen. description with **nefas** (129). Note that **aevum** is a synonym for **aetatem**.
129. **fugere** - meter tells you the first two syllables are long and thus it is an archaic perfect equal to **fugerunt**.  
Note the three subjects and consider what they represent.
130. **quorum** - antecedent is the three subjects just mentioned; the gen. goes with **locum**, which is placed after both the preposition **in** and the genitive. **subiere** - check line 121 for the form.
- 130-131. Note how the three subjects have been replaced by five subjects that tumble one right after the other. Note that the last and first places are the most important. Any thoughts?
132. **dabant** - the subject is the same one we saw back in line 121 with **subiere**. The antecedent of **illos** is **ventis**.
133. **navita** - this is the old form of what shortens and becomes **nauta**. The antecedent of **quae** is **carinae** in the next line.
134. Note the archaic perfect, which you should recognize by now. Note that **carina** means *keel*, which is the long piece that runs from the front to the back of the boat on the bottom.
135. **communem** - modifies **humum**. Note that **prius ceu** qualifies the adjective, explaining how the words that follow were shared possessions also.
136. Note the arrangement of words in the line.
137. **segetes, alimenta** - D.O. of a passive verb, because the verb takes two objects: the person asked and the thing asked for. When it becomes passive and the person (here, mother earth) is the subject, the other D.O. remains. **dives** - modifies **humus** in the next line.
138. **itum est** - impersonal use of a verb of motion, equail to **i(v)erunt**.
139. **quas** - antecedent is **opes** in next line. The subject of the two verbs is **terra** or **humus**. Note the arrangement of the words in the line. Note that the case and reason of **umbris** can be found through the verbs.
141. Note the arrangement of words and the contrasts Ovid brings out; in a strange way, **aurum**, which is part of the name of the first and best age, is characterized as **nocentius**.
142. The tenses of the two verbs suggest that the means and causes existed before the appearance of **bellum**.  
**utroque** - do not take as a dative with **pugnat** but rather as an abl. of means, referring back to both **ferrum** and **aurum** (141).
143. Note the arrangement of words in the line. **bellum** continues as the subject of the verb and is personified.
144. **vivitur** - impersonal verb as in 138. It serves as a general statement: *Men are living*. **rapto** - although this perfect passive participle is a substantive here, please note the root of the word to understand Ovid's point. Also **hospes** uses its sense as the two required parts of the guest-host relationship.
146. Note the arrangement of words in this line. For the case and reason of **exitio**, check the verb.
147. A Golden Line and one of the early appearances of the wicked step mother seen in many stories
148. **ante diem** - before his father reached his old age; in English some say "he died before his time."
149. **pietas** - Ovid wrote after Vergil, and this word has a great meaning and influence in the *Aeneid*. Note that **madentis** is an archaic accusative and modifies **terras** in the next line.
- 149-150. **virgo Astraea** - *the virgin of the stars*; the second word is an adjective form of **astrum** (*star*). The **virgo** is Themis, who reluctantly left earth and became the constellation now known through the signs of the zodiac.



Protinus inrupit venae peioris in aevum  
 omne nefas: fugere pudor verumque fidesque;  
 in quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolusque 130  
 insidiaeque et vis et amor sceleratus habendi.  
 Vela dabant ventis nec adhuc bene noverat illos  
 navita, quaeque prius steterant in montibus altis,  
 fluctibus ignotis insultavere carinae,  
 communemque prius ceu lumina solis et auras 135  
 cautus humum longo signavit limite mensor.  
 Nec tantum segetes alimentaue debita dives  
 poscebatur humus, sed itum est in viscera terrae,  
 quasque recondiderat Stygiisque admoverat umbris,  
 effodiuntur opes, inritamenta malorum. 140  
 Iamque nocens ferrum ferroque nocentius aurum  
 prodierat, prodit bellum, quod pugnat utroque,  
 sanguineaque manu crepitantia concutit arma.  
 Vivitur ex rapto: non hospes ab hospite tutus,  
 non socer a genero, fratrum quoque gratia rara est; 145  
 inminet exitio vir coniugis, illa mariti,  
 lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercae,  
 filius ante diem patrios inquirat in annos:  
 victa iacet pietas, et virgo caede madentis  
 ultima caelestum terras Astraea reliquit. 150

128. protinus (adv) - **at once\***  
 inrumpo, inrumpere, inrupi, inruptus - **break in, burst in**  
 vena, ae - **vein**  
 aevum, i - **age\***  
 129. nefas (indeclinable neuter) - **unholy deed, crime\***  
 pudor, pudoris (m) - **shame, sense of modesty\***  
 verum, i - **truth**  
 130. fraus, fraudis (f) - **deceit**  
 dolus, i - **trick\***  
 131. insidiae, arum - **deceit, ambush\***  
 vis, vis - **violence\***  
 132. adhuc - **up to then, still\***  
 nosco, noscere, novi, notus - **come to know, learn\***  
 133. navita = nauta, ae  
 134. ignotus, a, um - **strange, unknown\***  
 fluctus, us - **wave\***  
 insulto (1) - **dance upon**  
 carina, ae - **keel; ship\***  
 135. prius (adv.) - **before, previously**  
 ceu - **just as**  
 136. cautus, a, um - **careful**  
 signo (1) - **mark out**  
 limes, limitis (f) - **boundary-line**  
 mensor, mensoris (m) - **surveyor**  
 137. tantum (adv) - **only**  
 seges, segetis (f) - **grain field; grain**  
 alimentum, i - **nourishment, food**  
 debeo, debere, debui, debitum - **owe\***; (ith infinitive) **ought\***  
 dives, divitis (adj) - **rich\***  
 138. posco, poscere, poposci - **ask, demand\***  
 viscus, visceris (n) - **entrails, guts, vital organs**  
 139. recondo, recondere, recondidi, reconditus - **hide**

Stygius, a, um - **Stygian, belonging to Styx** (river in underworld)  
 admoveo, admovere, admovi, admotus - **move to**  
 umbra, ae - **shade, darkness\***  
 140. effodio, effodere, effodi, effossus - **dig out, dig up**  
 ops, opis (f) - **wealth\***  
 inritamentum, i - **incitement, inducement, provocation**  
 141. nocens, nocentis (adj) - **harmful** (Eng: noxious, innocent)  
 142. prodeo, prodire, prodii, proditus - **come forward, appear**  
 utroque - **in either direction**  
 143. sanguineus, a, um - **bloody**  
 crepito (1) - **rattle**  
 concutio, concutere, concussi, concussus - **shake violently**  
 144. raptum, i - **plunder, booty, spoils**  
 hospes, hospitis - **host, guest\***  
 145. socer, soceri - **father-in-law**  
 gener, generi - **son-in-law**  
 gratia, ae - **charm, grace; gratitude, appreciation; influence\***  
 146. immineo, imminere - **threaten, over hang, brood over**  
 exitium, i - **destruction**  
 maritus, i - **husband\***  
 147. luridus, a, um - **pale, ghostly, lurid**  
 misceo, miscere, mixi, mixtus - **mix**  
 aconitum, i - **poison** (Eng. aconite)  
 noverca, ae - **step-mother**  
 148. inquirō, inquirere, inquisivi, inquisitus - **inquire into**  
 iaceo, iacere, iacui, iaciturus - **lie, lie dead\***  
 149. pietas, pietatis (f) - **piety, sense of duty\***  
 caedes, caedis (f) - **murder, slaughter, carnage\***  
 madeo, madere, madui - **be wet**  
 150. caelestes, caelestum (ium) - **heavenly beings, gods\***  
 arduus, a, um - **steep, high**  
 aether, aetheris (n) - **sky, upper sky\*** (where gods live)