

# Unit 3 Reading Teacher's Pages



## Unit 3 Reading

- 1 Tē, quī cōnspiciuus *baculō* // fulgente solēbās  
- \_ | \_ \_ | \_ \_ | \_ \_ | \_ \_ // - \_ | \_ \_ | \_ \_ |
- 2 *Palladium* totiēs\*\* ōre ciēre gregem,  
- \_ \_ | \_ \_ | \_ \_ | \_ \_ | \_ \_ |
- 3 Ultima *praecōnum praecōnem* tē quoque saeva  
4 Mors rapit, officiō nec favet ipsa suō.  
5 Candidiōra **licet** fuerint tibi *tempora plūmīs*  
6 Sub quibus accipimus *dēlituisse* Iovem, (Jovem)  
7 Ō dignus tamen *Haemoniō iuvenēscere succō*, (juvenēscere; Haemonjō)  
8 Dignus in *Aesōniōs* vīvere posse diēs,  
9 Dignus quem *Stygūs* medicā revocāret ab undīs  
10 Arte Corōnīdēs, saepe rogante deā.  
11 Tū sī iūssus erās aciēs *accīre togātās*, (jūssus)  
12 Et celer ā Phoebō nūntius ire tuō—  
13 Tālis in *Īliacā* stābat *Cyllēnius aulā*  
14 *Ālipēs*, aethereā missus ab arce\*\*\* Patris.  
15 Tālis & Eurybatēs ante ōra *furentis* Achillēi  
16 Rettulit *Ātrīdae* iūssa sevēra ducis. (jūssa)  
17 Magna sepulchrōrum rēgīna, *satelles Averni*\*\*  
18 Saeva nimis Mūsīs, Palladī saeva nimis,  
19 *Quīn* illōs rapiās **quī pondus inūtile terrae**—  
20 Turba quidem est tēlīs ista petenda tuīs.  
21 Vestibus hunc igitur *pullīs*, *Acadēmia* lūgē,  
22 Et *madeant lachrymīs*\*\* nigra feretra tuīs.  
23 *Fundat* & ipsa modōs *querebunda*\*\* Elegēia tristēs,  
24 *Personet* & **tōtīs naenia moesta**\*\* *scholīs*.

\*\*totiēs = totiēns

sepulchrōrum = sepulcrōrum

*lachrymīs* = *lacrimīs*

*querebunda* = *queribunda*

*moesta* = *maesta*

\*\*\*These words recall line 356, Book IV, of Vergil's *Aeneid*: "Iove missus ab ipso. . . ."

## Translation

You, who conspicuous with your shining staff/stick were accustomed so often to urge on with your mouth the Palladian flock,<sup>1</sup> final[ly] you also, herald of heralds, cruel death also seizes, she herself (i.e., death) not favoring her own office. Although your temples were whiter than the down under which we have accepted/heard that Jupiter hid himself,<sup>2</sup> oh nevertheless you were worthy to grow young again with Haemonian<sup>3</sup> juice/a potion from Thessaly, worthy to be able to live Aesonian days (i.e., worthy to become young again like Jason's father, Aeson, did when he drank the potion of Medea), worthy that Coronis's<sup>4</sup> son/Aesclepius with his healing skill might recall you from the Stygian waters/waves, with the goddess often asking. And if you had been ordered by your Phoebus/Apollo to go as a swift messenger to summon the toga-clad lines (i.e., the Cambridge students in their academic regalia), such as wing-footed Mercury [born on Mt. Cyllenus] used to stand in the court of Troy, sent from the ethereal citadel of [his] father. And thus Eurybates before the mouths/face of raging Achilles brought back the severe orders of the general, the son of Atreus. The great queen of sepulchres, the attendant of Avernus/the Underworld, too cruel to the Muses, too cruel to Pallas, why would you not seize<sup>5</sup> those who are a useless weight to the earth? Indeed that crowd must be sought by your weapons. Therefore, Academia, mourn this man in [your] dark clothing, and let his black bier<sup>6</sup> be wet with your tears. Let mournful/complaining Elegy herself pour forth/pour out/shed (i.e., resound) sad verses/measures [of music] and let a sad dirge sound throughout all [the] schools/colleges [of Cambridge].

1. *Palladium* to modify *gregem* is apt, indicating that the flock of the goddess of wisdom is the student body.

2. This passage is an allusion to the story of Leda and the swan.

3. This word, along with *Aeson*, alludes to the story of the Argonauts, in which Medea tricks Aeson's daughters into killing him after she tells them a potion will restore his youth.

4. Coronis and Apollo were the parents of Aesclepius, who was punished for taking money for healing and for attempting to bring people back from the dead.

5. *Rapiās* is a potential subjunctive.

6. *Bier* is plural in Latin for poetic reasons.