

ARIADNE

Learning Vocabulary

tempestas, tempestatis f = storm
retineo, -ere, -tenui, -tentum = to hold back
cogito, -are, -avi, -atum = to think
porto, -are, -avi, -atum = to carry
itaque = and so
inde = from there
dormio, -ire, -ivi, -itum = to sleep
navigo, -are, -avi, -atum = to sail
obliviscor, -i, oblitus sum (deponent) = to forget
muto, -are, -avi, -atum = to change
credo, -ere, credidi, creditum = to believe
mare, maris n = sea

Phrases:

ex quo = for which reason
in coniugium (ab)duco = “to lead in marriage” i.e. “to marry”

Proper Names

Dia, an island (usually it's Naxos, but this is a different version of the story)
Ariadne, -es = Ariadne, the daughter of Minos (The endings of her name are Greek so the genitive is -es and the accusative is -en)
Liber, Liberi = Bacchus, the god of wine

In Roman times, the “Sleeping Ariadne” was a popular subject for statuary, since it offered a mythic occasion for portraying a lovely, sensual woman gracefully asleep. There are several stories of why Theseus left her asleep on an island after she had saved him. Some say that she left him for the rites of Dionysus, after which he realized he was better off without her, while Hyginus gives him a less worthy motive.

Theseus in insula Dia tempestate retentus cogitans, si Ariadnen in patriam portasset*, sibi opprobrium* futurum*, itaque (eam) in insula Dia dormientem reliquit; quam Liber amans inde sibi in coniugium abduxit. Theseus autem cum navigaret, oblitus est vela* atra mutare, itaque Aegeus pater eius, credens Theseum a Minotauro esse consumptum, in mare se praecipitavit*, ex quo Aegeum pelagus* est dictum. Ariadnes autem sororem Phaedram Theseus duxit in coniugium.

*portasset = portavisset
*opprobrium, -i n = strong disapproval
*futurum = futurum esse
*velum, -i n = a sail
* se praecipitavit = threw himself down
*pelagus, -i m = sea

HIPPOLYTUS

Learning Vocabulary

appareo, -ere, apparui = to appear

cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum = to go, to yield

procedo = to go forward

excedo = to go out (etc.)

exitium, -i n = doom, destruction

iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum = to command

moenia, -ium n. pl. = city walls

neco, -are, -avi, -atum = to kill

repente = suddenly

veho, -ere, vexi, vectum = to carry

voluntas, voluntatis, f = will (i.e. what someone wants or intends)

Phaedra Minois filia Thesei uxor Hippolytum privignum* suum adamavit*; quem cum non potuisset ad suam perducere voluntatem, tabellas scriptas ad suum virum misit se* ab Hippolyto compressam esse, seque ipsa suspendio* necavit. Et Theseus re audita filium suum moenibus excedere iussit et optavit a Neptuno patre filio suo* exitium. Itaque cum Hippolytus equis iunctis* veheretur, repente e mari taurus* apparuit, cuius mugitu* equi expavefacti* Hippolytum distraxerunt* vitaeque privarunt*.	*privignus, -i m = stepson *adamavit = ad + amo, -are ... *suspendio = by hanging *se ... compressam esse: This is indirect statement, what was written (scriptas) on the tablets. compressam = attacked *(a Neptuno patre) (filio suo [dative] exitium) *iunctis = “yoked” *taurus, -i m = a bull *mugitus, -us m = a bellow (ablative of means) *expavefacti = terrified (“having been terrified”) *distraxerunt = “dragged to pieces” *privarunt = privaverunt; privo (1) = to deprive of + ablative
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