

- (ei mihi, ne monitis torquar ipse meis!)
- 35 quidlibet eveniat, nocet indulgentia nobis:
quod sequitur, fugio; quod fugit, ipse sequor.
- At tu, formosae nimium secure puellae,
incipere iam prima claudere nocte forem;
incipere, quis totiens furtim tua limina pulset,
40 quaerere, quid latrent nocte silente canes,
quas ferat et referat sollers ancilla tabellas,
cur totiens vacuo secubet ipsa toro.
mordeat ista tuas aliquando cura medullas,
daque locum nostris materiamque dolis.
45 ille potest vacuo furari litore harenas,



- 34 **torqueō, -ēre, torsī, tortum:** *to rack, torture.*
- 35 **quidlibet:** although an impersonal verb, best to translate as *whatever you like.*
- indulgentia, -ae (f.):** *gentleness, fondness.*
- 36 **sequitur, fugio . . . fugit, ipse sequor:** note the humorous CHIASMUS. Ovid wants to do the chasing, not to be chased.
- 38 **tu:** Ovid again addresses Corinna's husband, rebuking him for taking Corinna's fidelity for granted.
- formōsus, -a, -um:** *beautiful.*
- incipere:** along with the *incipere* of line 39, forms an ANAPHORA.
- 39 **totiens (adv.):** *so often.*
- 41 **sollers, -tis:** *clever, skillful.* Ovid tells the tale of another *ancilla*, *Nape*, and her skill at carrying tablets in *Amores* I. 11 and 12.
- tabella, -ae (f.):** *writing tablet.*
- 42 **secubō, -āre, -uī:** *to sleep by oneself, secubare* is used to describe sexual abstinence. *Secubus* is practised in the worship of Isis and Ceres, and in elegy.
- 43 **mordeō, -dēre, momordi, morsum:** *to bite, devour.* Here a jussive subjunctive.
- iste, ista, istud:** *that of yours.*
- aliquandō (adv.):** *at last.*
- 44 **dolus, -ī (m.):** *trickery, stratagem, treachery.* The three books of the *Amores* provide numerous examples of Ovid's *doli*.
- 45 **furor, -ārī, -ātum:** *to steal, purloin.* Lines 45 and 46 comprise a protracted HYSTERON PROTERON. The *si quis* clause of line 46 leads to the resolution clause *ille potest* of line 45. Stealing sands from the seashore is another pointless task like gathering leaves from trees or water from a stream.

- uxorem stulti si quis amare potest.
iamque ego praemoneo: nisi tu servare puellam
incipis, incipiet desinere esse mea.
multa diuque tuli; speravi saepe futurum,
50 cum bene servasses, ut bene verba darem.
lentus es et pateris nulli patienda marito;
at mihi concessi finis amoris erit!
scilicet infelix numquam prohibebor adire?
nox mihi sub nullo vindice semper erit.
55 nil metuam? per nulla traham suspiria somnos?
nil facies, cur te iure perisse velim?



- 47 **praemoneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum:** *to forewarn, admonish beforehand.* Ovid again addresses the husband.
- 48 **incipis, incipiet:** POLYPTOTON.
- 49 **futurum:** supply a missing *esse*.
- 50 **servasses:** a pluperfect subjunctive in a circumstantial clause to express the improbability of the husband guarding his wife more carefully and thus rendering the game of love less interesting and less alluring.
- ut bene verba darem:** a colloquial construction meaning *to deceive*. Here it forms a result clause.
- 51 **nulli . . . marito:** a dative of agent with the gerundive. A husband was forbidden by Augustan law to tolerate his wife's adultery.
- 52 **concedō, -ere, -cessi, -cessum:** *to assent to, permit.* Ovid now threatens that the husband's sluggishness will force him to end the affair.
- 53 **scilicet:** *naturally, of course.* The word is bitter and ironic.
- 54 **sub:** here, denoting a restriction—*under the risk of.*
vindex, -icis (m., f.): *an avenger, one who takes vengeance.*
- 55 **suspirium, -i (n.):** *sigh.* Sighing in one's sleep is typical behavior for a lover.
- 56 **pereō, -īre, -ī, -itum:** *to perish, die.* Since according to his argument, Ovid still has no real reason for rebuking the husband, he pretends to be even more angry.