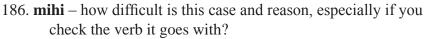
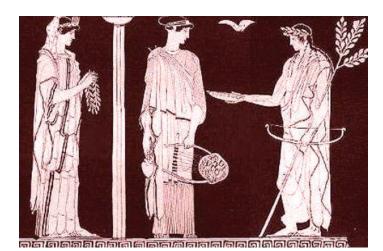
- 184. What construction should you expect after **quaerite**? What kind of word is **quam**? What is the tense and mood of **habeat**? Also note the arrangement of the words.
- 185. **nescioquoque** is one word, as explained in the vocabulary; it modifies **Coeo**. **audete** is a plural imperative. What is the 1st principal part? **Titanida** is a patronymic; the ending **–ida**, which is an accusative in Greek, indicates *son* or *daughter of* (the first part of the word). Any parallels in other languages? Given the word **satam**, what is the case and reason of **Coeo**, which is a two syllable word? Coeus, a Titan, is the father of Latona, and thus grandfather of Apollo and Diana.



- 187. pariturae what form? What verb What does it modify?
- 188. Note how many times **nec** appears here.
- 189. **donec** is a conjunction which governs two verbs (**dixit** and **dedit**). Note that **miserata** (a deponent that can and does take a direct object) modifies **Delos** in 191, the subject of the verbs. Note that the noun is an island and therefore what gender is it?
- 190. erras note there are two r. Hospita modifies tu. Who is tu?
- 192. Take **septima** with **pars**.
- 193. If **neget** is 1st conjugation verb, what is the tense and mood?
- 195. Who is the subject of **sum**? After **quam** with a comparative (**major**), Latin has the same case (here nominative); however, here Ovid substitutes a whole relative clause of characteristic which is simply a relative clause with a subjunctive to show that the clause has an indefinite or general antecedent. To translate, stick in *someone* after **quam** and before the clause. Note **cui** takes its case and reason from the verb **nocere**.
- 196. **ut** concessive here translate as *although*. Note that **multo** is abl. degree of difference, and goes with **plura**; translate multo as *many*. What tense and mood is **relinquet**?
- 197. **bona** substantive use of the adjective; The word is used as *goods* are in English, to denote possses sions. What does this suggest about Niobe? Note the gender of **bona**. Note that **excessere**, which is an archaic perfect equal to **excesserunt**, takes a direct object here, which is an unusual poetic usage. Note that **demi** depends on **posse** in the next line.
- 198. **huic populo** dative of separation, it refers to her large number of children, a people.
- 199. **redigar** note the tense and mood. **duorum** depends on **numerum** and should be translated with it. Note that **spoliata** is the verb used to describe someone being stripped of their armor after being killed in battle, like Patroclus, Achilles' friend in the *Iliad*.
- 200. **turbam** appositive with **numerum**. **qua** is ablative: with which (crowd). **orba**: a childless woman.
- 201. **Ite** cf. **audete** in 185. What is 1st principal part? If **sacri** depends on **satis**, what is case and reason?
- 202. **ponite** in Latin poetry **pono** often has the sense of **depono**, as the very next word makes clear. Note the use of the negative prefix **in** with the word **infecta**.
- 203. **quod** the antecedent is **murmure** or **numen**, both neuter words. **licet** is a word well worth learning, and you saw it just before in line 173. For the figure of speech, read the line out loud.
- 204. **dea** refers to Latona. **Cynthus, i** on Delos, the mountain on which Apollo and Diana were born.
- 205. Where is the verb? All the rest are prepositional phrases (or ablatives as they are called in Latin). *created by Donald Connor



Latona with Apollo and Diana 4th Cent. Red-figure Attic vase

Apollo and Diana - Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, 1757



Quaerite nunc, habeat quam nostra superbia causam, nescio quoque audete satam Titanida Coeo 185 Latonam praeferre mihi, cui maxima quondam exiguam sedem pariturae terra negavit! Nec caelo nec humo nec aquis dea vestra recepta est: exsul erat mundi, donec miserata vagantem 'Hospita tu terris erras, ego' dixit 'in undis' 190 instabilemque locum Delos dedit. Illa duorum facta parens: uteri pars haec est septima nostri. Sum felix (Quis enim neget hoc?) felixque manebo (Hoc quoque quis dubitet?): tutam me copia fecit. Maior sum quam cui possit Fortuna nocere, 195 multaque ut eripiat, multo mihi plura relinquet. Excessere metum mea iam bona. Fingite demi huic aliquid populo natorum posse meorum: non tamen ad numerum redigar spoliata duorum, Latonae turbam, qua quantum distat ab orba? 200 Ite (satis pro re sacri est) laurumque capillis ponite!" Deponunt et sacra infecta relinquunt, quodque licet, tacito venerantur murmure numen. Indignata dea est summoque in vertice Cynthi talibus est dictis gemina cum prole locuta: 205

184. quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitus -seek, 195. maior, maioris - bigger ask* noceo, nocere, nocui, nocitus - harm* (with dative) superbia, ae - arrogance, pride 197. excedo, excedere, excessi - withdraw, 185. audeo, audere, , ausus - dare* make go away nescioquisque - some (note that quis is declined) fingo, fingere, finxi, fictus - make; imagine sero, serere, sevi, satus - sow demo, demere, dempsi, demptus - take away Titanis, Titanidis -child of a Titan 198. aliquis, aliquid - someone, something 186. praefero, praeferre, praetuli, praelatus - prefer natus, i - son, child quondam - adv - once, at one time 199. redigo, redigere, redegi, redactus - drive 187. exiguus, a, um - small back (Eng. redact - to edit) pario, parere, peperi, partus - give birth to* spolio (1) - strip, deprive of 188. recipio, recipere, recepi, receptus - take, 200. quantum - adv. - how much admit* (Eng: receipt) disto (1) - stand apart, be distant humus, i - earth* orbus, a, um - childless 189. exsul, exsulis (m.) - exile 201. satis - indeclinable noun - enough* mundus, i - universe, world (Eng. mundane) sacer, sacera, sacrum - holy donec - until* laurus, i (fem.) - laurel tree (leaves) miseror (1) - take pity on* capillus, i - hair vagor (1) - wander* (Eng. vagabond) 202. infectus, a, um - not done, incomplete 190. hospita, ae - stranger 203. tacitus, a, um - silent* (Eng: tacit, taciturn) erro (1) - wander veneror (1) - worship (Eng. venerate) 191. instabilis, e - **unstable** 204. indignor (1) - be enraged Delos, Deli - Delos (island in Aegean where Apollo summus, a, um - top of* and Diana are born) vertex, verticis (f) - peak* 192. fio, fieri, factus - **become*** (passive of facio) Cynthus, i - Mt. Cynthus (mountain on Delos) uterus, uteri - womb, uterus 205. dictum, i - word septimus, a, um - seventh geminus, a, um - twin, double 194. copia, ae - abundance, supply (Eng. loquor, loqui, locutus - speak, talk* cornucopia