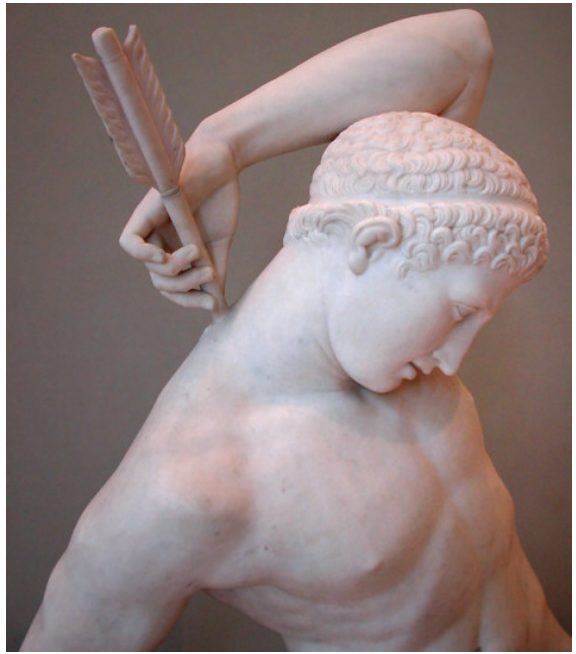


248. **laniata** – a participle used as an adjective.
249. What kind of **ut** clause? Any clues? What tense and mood for **adlevet**?
250. **Delius** – a male from Delos. Who might he be? **illi** is a dative of reference equal to a possessive adjective with **praecordia**.
251. Note the arrangement of words. This is also a golden line, adjectives on one side of the verb, nouns on the other. We prefer it to be a chiasmus, but the Romans were not that picky. Note that **ferro** is not a metonymy. Why?
252. **quod simul** – the connecting relative (**et illud**) with **simul** equals *as soon as it*). **et** does not connect equal things and here means *even*.
253. **eruta** – understand **est** with this verb, which has **pars** as its subject. **cumque** equals **et cum**, a preposition here.
254. **non** goes with **simplex**, although a case could be made that it goes with **intonsum**. Note the arrangement of the words. Note that **Damasicthona** is a Greek acc.
255. **qua** – each one means *where*.
257. How can **exitiabile** modify **telum**? Review the declension of **omnis, omne**.
258. **acta est** – Know the principal parts of this verb!
259. The antecedent of **hanc** is **sagitta**; for **se** it is **sanguis**, which is modified by **iaculatus** and is the continuing subject of the next two verbs. **altum** is here the substantive.
260. The final **a** in **terebrata** is long. What case? Now you have an idea, we hope.
261. **non profectura** modifies **brachia**. What tense is the participle? **precando** – can you explain this?
263. If you put a comma after **dixerat** and understand that all that follows, governed by **ignarus**, is indirect statement, you are in good shape. **rogandos** – can you explain this word?
264. The subject of **motus erat** comes after the **cum** clause. **revocabile** is negated by **non** in the next line.
265. **ille** refers to **Ilioneus**.
266. **alte** - adverb. What does **percusso** modify? What about **sagitta**?
267. One of Ovid's better lines for word arrangement.
268. Note the arrangement of the words. **fecere** looks strange. Can you explain it? Note the idiom of **certum (object) facere** means *to inform (person), to make (person) certain*.
269. **potuisse** is infinitive in indirect statement after **mirantem** and **irascentem**, with **deos** understood as its subject. **quod** means *because* here and in the next line.
270. **hoc** is the D.O. of **ausi essent**. What is the 1st principal part?
271. Can **ferro** be a metonymy here? Why? With **adactio**, check back to 258 and think. Any ideas?
272. Is **luce** a metonymy? Why? Here **cum** with an ablative is equal to **et** with an accusative.



Niobe - Jean-Jacques Pradier, 1817-1822

Death of Niobe's Children - Abraham Bloemaert, 1591



Niobe's dead sons - Raphael Regius Edition, 1509



Adspicit Alphenor laniataque pectora plangens advolat, ut gelidos complexibus adlevet artus, inque pio cadit officio; nam Delius illi intima fatifero rupit praecordia ferro.	250
Quod simul eductum est, pars et pulmonis in hamis eruta cumque anima cruor est effusus in auras. At non intonsum simplex Damasicthona vulnus adficit: ictus erat, qua crus esse incipit et qua mollia nervosus facit internodia poples.	255
Dumque manu temptat trahere exitiabile telum, altera per iugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est. Expulit hanc sanguis seque eiaculatus in altum emicat et longe terebrata prosilit aura.	260
Ultimus Ilioneus non profectura precando bracchia sustulerat “Di” que “o communiter omnes,” dixerat ignarus non omnes esse rogandos “Parcite!” Motus erat, cum iam revocabile telum non fuit, arcitenens; minimo tamen occidit ille vulnere, non alte percusso corde sagitta.	265
Fama mali populique dolor lacrimaeque suorum tam subitae matrem certam fecere ruinae, mirantem potuisse irascentemque, quod ausi hoc essent superi, quod tantum iuris haberent; nam pater Amphion ferro per pectus adacto finierat moriens pariter cum luce dolorem.	270

248. lanio (1) - **tear, tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate**
plango, plangere, planxi, planctus - **beat, strike**
249. evolo (1) - **fly forth**
gelidus, a, um - **cold**
complexus, us (m.) - **embrace**
adlevo (1) - **lift up**
artus, us (m.) - **limb***
250. officium, i - **duty, office**
251. intimus, a, um - **inmost**
praecordia, orum - **breast; heart**
252. pulmo, pulmonis (m.) - **lung**
hamus, i - **barb, hook**
253. eruo, eruere, erui, erutus - **tear out**
cruor, cruoris (m.) - **blood***
effundo, effundere, effudi, effusus - **pour out** (Eng.
effusive)
254. intonsus, a, um - **unshorn, long-haired**
simplex, simplicis (adj.) - **simple**
255. adfacio, adficere, adfecit, adfectus - **do something**
to, affect
icio, icere, ici, ictus - **strike***
incipio, incipere, incepi, inceptus - **begin*** (Eng.
incipient, inception)
256. nervosus, a, um - **full of tendons, sinewy**
internodium, i - **space between joints**
poples, poplitis (m.) - **ham** (of leg); **knee**
257. exitiabilis, e - **deadly**

258. iugulum, i - **throat** (Eng. jugular)
penna, ae - **feather***
tenus (postpositive prep. with abl.) - **as far as, all the**
way to
259. eiaculo (1) - **shoot out, spurt out**
260. emico, emicare, emicui, emicatum - **spring forth**
terebro (1) - **pierce**
prosilio, prosilire, prosilui - **leap out**
261. proficio, proficere, profeci, profectus - **accomplish**
262. tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus - **raise***
communiter (adv.) - **one and all**
263. ignarus, a, um - **not knowing, unaware**
264. parco, parcere, peperci, parsum - **spare, be**
merciful*
264. revocabilis, e - **able to be recalled, recallable**
265. arc(qu)itenens, -tenentis - **bow-holder, archer**
(epithet of Apollo)
266. percutio, percutere, percussi, percussus - **pierce,**
strike
cor, cordis (n.) - **heart***
268. subitus, a, um - **sudden**
ruina, ae - **destruction**
269. irascor, irasci, iratus - **become angry**
270. ius, iuris (n.) - **justice, right, duty, law; authority***
271. adigo, adigere, adegi, adactus - **drive**
272. pariter (adv.) - **equally, at the same time, in the**
same way