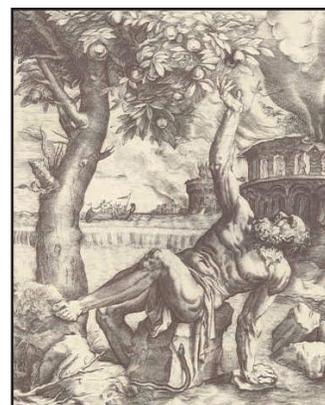


165. **comitum** – what declension is this noun? **Niobe** is a Greek word and this is the nominative. **celeberrima** – what degree of the adjective? What case? Note that the last three syllables are the fifth foot.
166. Note what words go with each other.
167. **quantum** – *as much as*. **formosa** – note the short **-a**; it modifies **Niobe**, as does **movens**. What does **decoro** go with? Maybe in the next line?
168. Note what words go with what here. See a picture? **utrumque** is from **uterque**, a word worth noting.
169. What is the difference between **constitit** and **constituit**? Note that **ut** (the **-que** is simply added on), with a verb in the indicative (**circumtulit**), means *when* and introduces a temporal clause. Note that **alta** is in the fifth foot. What case does that make it? Who was the understood subject of **circumtulit**?
170. The first two words are the first main clause. The infinitive is in apposition to **furor**, explaining the particular madness under discussion. **auditos** modifies **caelestes** in the next line. **auditos** also contrasts with **visis** (**caelestibus** understood). What case is **visis**? Check the infinitive!
171. The second main clause starts after **aut**. Make sure you learn the verb **colo**.
172. Understand a **sed** at the start of this line. **adhuc** means *still*. Why? **numen** is an important word and it is NOT **nomen**. Supply **est** with **Tantalus**. What is the case and reason for **mihi**?

Tantalus - Giulio Samuto, 1565



The Pleiades - Vedder



173. **solī** is in the dative case – check the declension of **solus, a, um. licuit** is found under **licet** – an impersonal verb (*it serves as subject, with a complementary infinitive after verb*).
174. **Pleiadum** – is this the same declension as **comitum**? Yes! They are daughters of Atlas and a sea nymph.

175. What kind of clause does **qui** introduce? What does it do here?
176. **genero illo** – what case and reason? Since **quoque** is an adverb, the case and reason has to depend on the other word in the line.

177. Second **me** is governed by **sub**; **domina** is appositive with **me**.
178. Check the vocabulary carefully. **commissa** modifies **moenia** in the next line. **mei** modifies **mariti**.
179. **moenia** is a plural neuter noun of the 3rd declension (genitive: **moenium**). It is the subject of **reguntur** (note voice: Active or Passive?). Note how there is a **-que** stuck on the end of **me** and **viro**. How do you translate?
180. **quamcumque** – remember that the **-cumque** is a suffix and it is the **quam** part that declines. What should you look it up under in the dictionary? **domus** – note the long **us**. What case? What noun does it go with or rather what noun needs a word to go with it? **averti** is what tense of the verb? **lumina** is the plural of **lumen**, a 3rd declension neuter noun; in the plural it often mean *eyes*.

Amphion - E.L.Vigee LeBrun, 1793-95



Atlas Farnese

181. What does **immensae** modify? Other possibilities? Note the voice of the verb. **Accedit** – an unusual word the root is **cedo, cedere, cessi** (*go, yield*), with the **ad** (changed to **ac-** for euphony). Note the word **eodem**. Be ready to explain its meaning. Check back on line 180; there is a note that has the same idea here. CLUE!
182. Note that **facies** is a 5th declension noun, singular here. Hmmm!
183. **totidem** is indeclinable – i.e., its form does not change. Can you remember any others? **generosque** – How can you tell this from **genus** or **gens**?

Niobe

Ecce venit comitum Niobe celeberrima turba 165
 vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro
 et, quantum ira sinit, formosa; movensque decoro
 cum capite inmissos umerum per utrumque capillos
 constitit, utque oculos circumtulit alta superbos,
 “Quis furor audito” inquit “praeponere visis 170
 caelestes? Aut cur colitur Latona per aras,
 numen adhuc sine ture meum est? Mihi Tantalus auctor,
 cui licuit soli superiorum tangere mensas;
 Pleiadum soror est genetrix mea; maximus Atlas 175
 est avus, aetherium qui fert cervicibus axem;
 Iuppiter alter avus; socero quoque glorior illo.
 Me gentes metuunt Phrygiae, me regia Cadmi
 sub domina est, fidibusque mei commissa mariti
 moenia cum populis a meque viroque reguntur.
 In quamcumque domus adverti lumina partem, 180
 immensae spectantur opes; accedit eodem
 digna dea facies; huc natas adice septem
 et totidem iuvenes et mox generosque nurusque!

165. comes, comitis (m) - **companion***

celeber, celebris, celebre - **crowded;**

surrounded

turba, ae - **crowd***

166. intextus, a um - **woven in**

Phrygius, a, um - **Phrygian, of Phrygia** (in

Asia Minor east of Troy)

spectabilis, spectabile - **visible, conspicuous**

167. sino, sinere, sivi - **allow***

formosus, a, um - **beautiful**

decorus, a, um - **beautiful***

168. immitto, immittere, immisi, immissus - **send**

down, let loose

umerus, i - **shoulder***

uterque, utraque, utrumque - **each** (of two)

169. consto, constare, constiti - **stand still**

superbus, a, um - **proud, haughty, arrogant***

170. furor, furoris (m) - **madness, frenzy***

praepono, praeponere, praeposui, praepositus -

prefer, place before

171. caelestes, caelestium (m/f) - **heavenly**

beings, gods*

colo, colere, colui, cultus - **cultivate, inhabit,**

cherish, worship*

ara, ae - **altar***

172. numen, numinis (n) - **divine power***

adhuc (ad huc) - **up to here, still***

auctor, auctoris - **creator, author, father**

173. licet, licere, licuit - **it is allowed*** (with
 dative and infinitive)

mensa, ae - **table**

174. genetrix, genetricis (f) - **mother**

175. avus, i - **grandfather***

aetherius, a, um - **heavenly**

cervix, cervicis (f) - **neck***

axis, axis (f) - **sky, axis** (of sky)

176. socer, soceri - **father-in-law**

glorior (1) - **boast of, take pride in**

177. regia, ae - **royal palace***

178. fides, fidium (f. pl) - **strings of a lyre; lute, lyre**

committo, committere, commisi, commissus - **join,**
unite, begin*

maritus, i - **husband**

179. moenia, moenium (n. pl) - **walls*** (usually of a
 city)

rego, regere, rexi, rectus - **rule, direct, guide***

180. quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque -

whoever, whatever

adverto, advertere, adverti, adversus - **turn*** (Eng:
 adverse)

lumen, luminis - **light*** (Eng: luminous)(incredibly
 weak and not worth mentioning metonymy)

181. ops, opis - **wealth*** (Eng: opulent)

specto (1) - **see, look at**

accedo, accedere, accessi, accessurus - **come to*** (Eng:
 access)

eodem - **to the same place***

182. dignus, a, um - (with abl.) **worthy of***

facies, faciei - **face, appearance***

adicio, adicere, adieci, adiectus - **add** (Eng. adjective)

183. totidem (adj) - **as many as**

mox - **soon***

gener, generi - **son-in-law**

nurus, us (f.) - **daughter-in-law**