- 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.
- 186. **mihi** how difficult is this case and reason, especially if you check the verb it goes with?
- 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); how-ever, 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



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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, ask* superbia, ae - arrogance, pride 185. audeo, audere, , ausus - dare* nescioquisque - some (note that quis is declined) sero, serere, sevi, satus - sow Titanis, Titanidis -child of a Titan 186. praefero, praeferre, praetuli, praelatus - prefer quondam - adv - **once, at one time** 187. exiguus, a, um - small pario, parere, peperi, partus - give birth to* 188. recipio, recipere, recepi, receptus - take, admit* (Eng: receipt) humus, i - earth* 189. exsul, exsulis (m.) - exile mundus, i - universe, world (Eng. mundane) donec - until* miseror (1) - take pity on* vagor (1) - wander* (Eng. vagabond) 190. hospita, ae - stranger erro (1) - wander 191. instabilis, e - unstable Delos, Deli - Delos (island in Aegean where Apollo and Diana are born) 192. fio, fieri, factus - become* (passive of facio) uterus, uteri - womb, uterus septimus, a, um - seventh 194. copia, ae - abundance, supply (Eng. cornucopia

195. maior, maioris - **bigger** noceo, nocere, nocui, nocitus - **harm*** (with dative) 197. excedo, excedere, excessi - withdraw, make go away fingo, fingere, finxi, fictus - make; imagine demo, demere, dempsi, demptus - take away 198. aliquis, aliquid - someone, something natus, i - **son, child** 199. redigo, redigere, redegi, redactus - drive back (Eng. redact - to edit) spolio (1) - strip, deprive of 200. quantum - adv. - how much disto (1) - stand apart, be distant orbus, a, um - childless 201. satis - indeclinable noun - enough* sacer, sacera, sacrum - holy laurus, i (fem.) - laurel tree (leaves) capillus, i - hair 202. infectus, a, um - not done, incomplete 203. tacitus, a, um - silent* (Eng: tacit, taciturn) veneror (1) - worship (Eng. venerate) 204. indignor (1) - be enraged summus, a, um - top of* vertex, verticis (f) - peak* Cynthus, i - Mt. Cynthus (mountain on Delos) 205. dictum, i - word geminus, a, um - twin, double loquor, loqui, locutus - speak, talk*