

206. **En** – interjection calls attention to the word that follows. **animosa** – note suffix **-osus, osa, osum**, which means *full of*. Any other English words you know with the **-ose** suffix? Can you think of two reasons for the case of **vobis creatis**?
207. **cessura** – look back at 181 for its root. What tense is the participle? If **Junoni** and **nulli** are the same case and reason (and they are), what are they? Think of other examples like **nulli**. If **dearum** is dependent on **nulli** for its case and reason, what is the case and reason? You have to look up **nulli**!
208. **dubitor** – note that this is passive and NOT deponent. How should you translate it? Do you know what a middle or reflexive verb is? Ask. **perque** - the **-que** connects the two verbs and thus the two main clauses. **cultis** – is a participle here. I hope you can figure out the 1st principal part, given the vocab help. Be ready to explain. Note the word placement of **cultis/arceor . . . aris**. Do you think Ovid likes word play?
209. Note that **nati** is a vocative. **succurritis** – note the roots of this word. Note **sub-** has the sense of *to the foot of*. Know an archaic English word derived from this Latin word? I would like to help you but you better get this on your own, sucker.
210. Note that for the first four words there is no verb; supply **est**.
211. **Tantalus** – this is the nom. sing of the patronymic from line 185. What is the 1st principal part of **adiecit**? **est** goes with **ausa**, for which check line 185 again. **vos** is the direct object of **postponere**.
212. **suis** is a reflexive adjective. Do you know what that means? **quod = et id** – the connecting relative, and the antecedent is the curse implied in the word Niobe called her (**orbam**) (cf. line 200 for meaning). **recidat** is a 3rd conjugation verb. What tense and mood therefore?
213. Note the case of **scelerata**. How does the meter help you here? For **paternam**, cf. 172.
214. **Adiectura** – what tense? **relatis** – How does this word, based on its Latin roots, come to mean *word*? What is its case and reason? Check verb.
215. **Desine** is a singular imperative. **ait** is a two syllable word. **longa** goes with word on either side.
216. **idem** – with a short **i-** this is a neuter word. **Phoebe** is the nominative singular feminine form of **Phoebus** and refers to his sister Diana (Greek, Artemis). **celerique** – a 3rd declension adjective – check how these are declined. Note that **āera** is trisyllabic and a Greek accusative singular.
217. **contigerant** – note the tense. **tecti** – the participle modifies Apollo and Diana, the understood subject of the verb. Note the difference in the vocabulary between the verbs **tango** and **tego**. Hmmm. **Cadmeida** - -check lines 185 and line 211. Who is Cadmus?
218. Which words modify **campus**? **late** – can you explain this word?
219. **pulsatus** – modifies **campus**. Note that **ubi** is a relative conjunction: *where*. **turba rotarum** - what figures of speech do you find in this phrase?
220. Note what words go together. Note the tense of the verb.
221. **pars** – equals **alii** (*some*), as often in Latin. **fortes** goes with **pars** or **equos**, but best with the latter.
222. **rubentia** modifies **terga** in the next line.
223. Remember that **-que** at the end of a word equals an **et in front of** that word. **auro** is an abl. respect that explains in what way the reins are **graves**.



*Apollo and Diana - Lucas Cranach 1530
The Royal Collection*



Apollo and Diana at Thebes - Crater from Orvieto, 460 BCE

“En ego vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis,
 et nisi Iunoni nulli cessura dearum,
 an dea sim, dubitor perque omnia saecula cultis
 arceor, o nati, nisi vos succurritis, aris. 210
 Nec dolor hic solus; diro convicia facto
 Tantalus adiecit vosque est postponere natis
 ausa suis et me, quod in ipsam reccidat, orbam
 dixit et exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam.”
 Adiectura preces erat his Latona relatis:
 “Desine!” Phoebus ait, “Poenae mora longa querella est!” 215
 Dixit idem Phoebe, celerique per aera lapsu
 contigerant tecti Cadmeida nubibus arcem.
 Planus erat lateque patens prope moenia campus,
 adsiduis pulsatus equis, ubi turba rotarum 220
 duraque mollierat subiectas ungula glaebas.
 Pars ibi de septem genitis Amphione fortes
 conscendunt in equos Tyrioque rubentia suco
 terga premunt auroque graves moderantur habenas.

206. animosus, a, um - **spirited, proud**
 creo (1) - **produce, create**
 207. nisi - **except***
 cedo, cedere, cessi, cessurus - **withdraw,**
 yield*
 208. an - **whether**
 dubito (1) - **be in doubt, question***
 saeculum, i - **age, generation***
 cultis - cf. colo on 149
 209. arceo, arcere, arcui - **keep off, keep away**
 succurro, succurrere, succurri, succursus - **come to**
 aid
 ara, ae - cf. 171
 210. dolor, doloris (m) - **grief, sorrow*** (Eng:
 dolorous, Dolores)
 dirus, a, um - **awful*** (Eng: dire)
 convicium, i - **wrangling, abusive word**
 211. postponere - check line 170
 212. ausa (est) - cf. audeo, line 185
reccido, reccidere, reccidi - **fall back**
 213. exhibeo, exhibere, exhibui, exhibitus - **exhibit,**
 display
 lingua, ae - **tongue*** (Eng: linguistics)
 sceleratus, a, um - **accursed, wicked***
 214. prex, precis (f) - **prayer**
 relatum, i - **word** (from refero)
 215. desino, desinere, desii, desitum - **cease, end**
 mora, ae - **delay*** (Eng: moratorium)
 querela, ae - **complaint**

216. idem, eadem, idem (adj) - **the same*** (is, ea,
 id and dem added to stem)
 aer, aeris (n.) - **air***
 lapsus, us - **gliding motion**
 217. contingo, contingere, contigi, contactus -
 touch, reach (Eng: contingent)
 tego, tegere, texi, tectus - **cover***
 nubes, nubis (f) - **cloud***
 arx, arcis (f) - **citadel***
 218. planus, a, um - **level, flat**
 patens, patens (adj) - **open**
 campus, i - **field*** (Eng: college campus)
 219. adsiduus, a, um - **unceasing, constant***
 (Eng. assiduous)
 pulso (1) - **beat**
 rota, ae - **wheel; chariot**
 220. mollio, mollire, mollivi, mollitus - **soften**
subicio, subicere, subieci, subiectus - **set** or
 throw beneath (Eng: subject, as a verb)
 ungula, ae - **hoof; talon**
 glaeba, ae - **clod** (of earth)
 221. genitus, i (a, ae) - **son (daughter)**
 Amphion, Amphionis - **Amphion** (Niobe’s
 husband, king of Thebes)
 222. rubeo, rubere - **be red**
 sucus, i - **juice, moisture**
 223. premo, premere, pressi, pressus - **press, cover***
 moderor (1) - **control, manipulate**
 habena, ae - **rein***