

273. **Niobe** – The noun is the same in nominative and ablative.
274. **submoverat** – note the tense - the action took place in 202.
275. **gressus** – 4th declension noun .
resupina – what case? Meter help at all? Explain.
276. **invidiosa** – check **animosa** on line 206 or **formosa** on 167?
suis is a reflexive adjective used as noun (a substantive).



Niobid - - 4th Cent. BCE

- What is the case and reason? Clue: **hosti** is the same and depends on **miseranda**.
277. **corporibus** – dative or ablative? Is it a thing or a person? Check the verb? **incumbit**? A clue? See how easy it is? Ask yourself the right questions after you look at the endings. **ordine** – ablative (**-ine** as in **cardine**, etc). What does it mean? A clue? In a manner of speaking, if your thinking is in order.
278. Note the arrangement of words. Remember that **omnes** is a 3rd declension adjective.
279. **quibus** is that connecting relative equal to **et (ab) illis**. Note **tollens** is the participle, comes last, is nominative and modifies the subject (she) of **ait**, and everything before it should be translated after it.
280. **Pascere** – passive imperative. The reason this word is important is that it looks like an infinitive but is not; also, keep in mind all those other deponent verbs. I wonder what their imperatives will look like. Note also the arrangement of the words here. What goes with what? Punctuation helps. **dolore** – the case and reason requires you to check the verb and think.
281. **satia** – thank goodness for normal imperatives, especially when repeated. Note the word arrangement here and with **luctu**, think back to **dolore** for the case and reason.
282. Remember that from quattuor (4) on, Latin numbers are indeclinable: **septem** is such a one.
283. **efferror** – note the period. Much stress on this word. Think. Get a picture. If you were staging this, what would Niobe be doing now?
284. If told that **miserae** was the same case as **mihi**, would you believe it? What would be the case and reason? Where is that verb? Note that the statement holds true for **tibi felici**.
287. **qui** - the antecedent is the entire preceding clause, which one should not do in English, but can in Latin.



Amphion, Niobe and the daughters after the sons' deaths - Refinger Fresco, 1542

288. **malo** – for the case and reason, consider the relationship between **malo** and **audax**. See at least two possible answers? What? Any more? Explain.
289. **fratrum** – remember, a 3rd declension noun. **demisso crine** – case and reasons? Which? Why?
290. **quibus** can be taken either as a relative pronoun, which it is here, or to make your translation smoother take it as the connecting relative (**et (ex) illis**). For the case and reason of **viscere**, check **trahens**.
291. Realize what **ore** agrees with and the line becomes simple, especially when the meter tells you the final letter of **moribunda** is short and therefore nominative. For **fratri**, look back to line 289 for the declension and check the verb or verb form that the word depends upon here.
292. **altera** – note the gender, like **una** in 290. This word indicates sister # 2. Note that they have no names. Any guesses why? Note the deponent participle and infinitive.
293. **subito** is the adverb: *suddenly*.
294. **ora** – 3rd declension neuter: **os, oris**. English derivatives?

Heu! Quantum haec Niobe Niobe distabat ab illa,
 quae modo Latois populum submoverat aris
 et mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem 275
 invidiosa suis; at nunc miseranda vel hosti!
 Corporibus gelidis incumbit et ordine nullo
 oscula dispensat natos suprema per omnes;
 a quibus ad caelum liventia bracchia tollens
 “Pascere, crudelis, nostro, Latona, dolore, 280
 pascere” ait “satiisque meo tua pectora luctu!
 Corque ferum satia!” dixit. “Per funera septem
 efferor. Exsulta victrixque inimica triumpham!
 Cur autem victrix? Miserae mihi plura supersunt,
 quam tibi felici; post tot quoque funera vinco!” 285
 Dixerat, et sonuit contento nervus ab arcu;
 qui praeter Nioben unam conterritis omnes:
 illa malo est audax. Stabant cum vestibibus atris
 ante toros fratrum demisso crine sorores;
 e quibus una trahens haerentia viscere tela 290
 inposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore;
 altera solari miseram conata parentem
 conticuit subito duplicataque vulnere caeco est,
 oraque compressit, nisi postquam spiritus ibat.

273. disto (1) - **stand apart, differ**
 274. modo (adv) - **just now, recently**
 Latous, a, um - **of Latona**
submoveo, submovere, submovi, submotus - **drive**
away
 275. gressus, us - **step**
 resupinus, a, um - **with head thrown back, proud**
 276. invidiosus, a, um - **envied**
 miserandus, a, um - **to be pitied** (as an adj)
 vel - **even***
 hostis, hostis - **enemy*** (Eng: hostile)
 277. gelidus, a, um - **cold** (Eng: to gel)
incumbo, incumbere, incubui, incubitus - **fall upon***
 278. osculum, i - **kiss***
dispenso (1) - **dispense**
 supremus, a, um - **final, last, supreme**
 279. livens, liventis (adj.) - **dark blue; bruised**
 280. pasco, pascere, pavi, pastus - **feed**
 281. satio (1) - **satiated, feed full**
 pectus, pectoris (n) - **breast, heart, chest*** (Eng:
 pectoral)
 luctus, us - **grief***
 282. ferus, a, um - **wild, fierce*** (Eng: feral animals)
 funus, funeris (n) - **death, funeral***
 283. exsulto - **exult, leap forth** (in joy)
 victrix, victricis (f.) - **winner**
 triumpho (1) - **celebrate a triumph**
 284. miser, misera, miserum - **sad, wretched***
supersum, superesse, superfui, superfuturus -
survive*

285. felix, felicis (adj) - **lucky***
 tot (indeclinable adj.) - **so many***
 286. sono, sonare, sonui, sonitus - **sound, make a**
noise*
 contentus, a, um - **drawn taut**
 arcus, us - **bow** (as in bow and arrow)
 287. praeter (prep. with acc) - **except**
conterreo, contertere, conterru - **frighten, alarm**
 288. malum, i - **evil** (Eng: malice)
 ater, atra, atrum - **black, dark***
 289. torus, i - **cushion, bed**
 crinis, crinis (m) - **hair***
 290. traho, trahere, traxi, tractus - **draw, drag***
 (Eng: traction)
 haereo, haerere, haesi, haesurus - **cling*** ((Eng: adherent,
 adhesive)
 viscus, visceris (n) - **entrails, guts*** (Eng: visceral
 response)
 telum, i - **weapon***
 291. impono, imponere, imposui, impositus -
place upon*
 moribundus, a, um - **dying**
relanguesco, relanguescere, relangu - **fail, faint, sink**
down (Eng. languish)
 292. solor (1) - **comfort** (Eng. solace, consolation)
 conor (1) - **try***
 293. conticesco, contiscere, conticui - **become silent**
duplico (1) - **double up**
 caecus, a, um - **blind; unseen***
 294. spiritus, us - **breath, spirit**