

146. **fremit** – the Romans considered this word onomatopoeic; Note that **Phrygiae** is a genitive and means the area east of Troy in modern Turkey. **facti** - the deed referred to is the fate of Arachne.
147. **occupat** - note that this verb, with its obvious English derivative is a compound of **ob** and **capio**.
148. **Niobe** – nominative form of main character. **illam** – refers to Arachne, whom Niobe had apparently known previously. Note the tense of **cogoverat** and the fact that it has the **-esco** suffix, which indicates that the action begins to happen; the suffix disappears in the perfect stem.
149. **Maeoniam . . . Sipylumque** – the former refers to Lydia, the area of Turkey, south of Phrygia, where Arachne lived; Sipylus is a mountain on the border between Phrygia and Lydia/Maeonia. Obviously the **virgo** is Niobe, who after her marriage has moved to Thebes in Greece. **colebat** – here in the sense of “lived;” this is an important verb to know and to think about how it changes from its literal meaning to its extended meanings.
151. This line explains what Niobe was warned to do, but didn’t do; the infinitives (**cedere** and **uti**) are the actions she should have taken. Note that **uti** takes a special case.
152. **sed enim** – the force of the two is almost equivalent to “although;” **sed** negates the effect of the list introduced by **enim**, which explains **multa**. Note that **artes** is repeated in 178-179.
153. **genus amborum . . .** – repeated in 172-177.
154. **placere** - the shortened archaic form of the perfect, equal to **placuerunt**. Note that **illis** a dative and refers to Niobe; also, **ea cuncta** refers back to **multa** in 152.
155. **ut** – “as” with **sic**, but not with a result clause
156. **foret** equals **esset**, which with **dicta** is a pluperfect subjunctive passive. Note that this conditional sentence is called a contrary-to-fact in past time, which really describes what it does. Note that with **visa fuisset** equals **visa esset**; understand an **esse felicissima matrum** with the verb and remember what **video** means in the passive with an infinitive.
157. **Tiresia** – ablative of source depending on **sata**, which modifies the name **Manto**, a nominative. Note that **venturi** is the future participle used as a substantive, meaning “the future.”
158. **divino concita motu** - take the participle as nominative (fifth foot in a dactylic hexameter) modifying **Manto**; the ablative phrase gives the cause of the participle. **fuerat** equals **erat** and goes with **vatici nata** in the next line to make a pluperfect indicative deponent.
159. **frequentes** – the participle should be translated as a participle but the idea behind it, with the verb **ite**, is adverbial: “in crowds.”
160. **cum prece** – here the ablative of accompaniment functions really as another direct object with **tura pia**. Also, take **lauro** as dative with the compound verb **innecte**.
162. **paretur** – note the impersonal verb is used as if it were **parent**; the idea is to show that everyone is doing the action. Note that this is one of three verbs that begin with **par-**; one is 1st conjugation, one is 2nd and one is 3rd **-io**. If you are told that **paretur** is present indicative, which one of the three is it?
163. Note the arrangement of the words gives a nice graphic picture.
164. Again note the arrangement as prayers and incense mix with the flames and are even surrounded by them. Note the **flammis** are called **sanctis**. Why?



Niobe addresses the Thebans - Mosaic

Niobe

Lydia tota fremit, Phrygiaeque per oppida facti 146
 rumor it et magnum sermonibus occupat orbem.
 Ante suos Niobe thalamos cognoverat illam,
 tum cum Maeoniam virgo Sipylumque colebat;
 nec tamen admonita est poena popularis Arachnes, 150
 cedere caelitibus verbisque minoribus uti.
 Multa dabant animos; sed enim nec coniugis artes
 nec genus amborum magnique potentia regni
 sic placuere illi, quamvis ea cuncta placerent,
 ut sua progenies; et felicissima matrum 155
 dicta foret Niobe, si non sibi visa fuisset.
 Nam sata Tiresia venturi praescia Manto
 per medias fuerat divino concita motu
 vaticinata vias: "Ismenides, ite frequentes
 et date Latonae Latonigenisque duobus 160
 cum prece tura pia lauroque innectite crinem:
 ore meo Latona iubet." Paretur, et omnes
 Thebaides iussis sua tempora frondibus ornant
 turaque dant sanctis et verba precantia flammis.

146. Lydia, ae - **Lydia** ((an area of Asia Minor south of Troy)
 fremo, fremere, fremui, freitus - **roar, bellow***

Phrygia, ae - **Phrygia** (an area of Asia Minor east of Troy)

147. sermo, sermonis - **talk, conversation**

occupo (1) - **seize occupy**

148. thalamus, i - **bridal chamber; marriage (by metonymy)***

cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitus - **get to know learn; in**
 perfect tense **know***

149. Maeonia, ae - **Lydia** (another name for that area)

Sipylus, i - **Mt. Sipylus, a mountain** on the border between
 Lydia and Phrygia

150. admoneo, admonere, admonui, admonitus - **warn, admon**
ish

popularis, e - **belonging to the same people/country**

Arachne, es - **Arachne** - girl changed into spider in the story
 before this one

151. cedo, cedere, cessi, cessus - **go; go away, give ground,**
yield*

caeles, caelitis - **heavenly; in plural as substantive, heavenly**
ones, gods

uto, uti, usus - **use*** (with ablative as object)

152. coniunx, coniugis - **spouse, husband or wife***

ars, artis - **art, skill, knowledge***

genus, generis (n.) - **kind; race, family**

potentia, ae - **power**

154. placeo, placere, placui, placitus - **please***

quamvis (conj.) - **although***

cunctus, a, um - **all***

155. progenies, ei - **offspring, child** (Eng. progeny)

157. sero, serere, sevi, satus - **sow, plant; beget. Participle: born**
(from)

Tiresias, Tiresiae - **Tiresias** - famous blind seer of Thebes, who
 appears in the Oedipus and Antigone stories

158. concio, conciare, concivi, concitus - **move quickly; stir**
up, excite*

159. vaticinor (1) - **make a prophesy** (vates and cano)

Ismenis, idis - **Theban woman** (from river in Boeotia)

frequens, frequentis (adj) - **crowded**

160. Latonigena, ae (c.) - **offspring of Latona**, referring to
 Apollo and Diana

161. prex, precis - **prayer***

tus, turis (n.) - **incense**

laurus, i (f.) - **laurel***

innecto, innectere, innexui, innexus - **tie in, weave together**

162. pareo, parere, parui - **obey** (with dative)*

163. Thebais, Thebaidis - **belonging to Thebes; (as substantive)**
Theban woman

tempus, temporis (n.) - **temple** (of head)

orno (1) - **adorn, decorate**

164. precor (1) - **pray**