

90 *Teucrōrum ex oculīs; pontō nox incubat ātra;*
intonuēre poli et crēbris micat ignibus aethēr
praesentemque virīs intentant omnia mortem.
Exemplō Aenēae solvuntur frīgore membra;
ingemit et duplicēs tendēns ad sīdera palmās
 95 *tālia vōce refert: "Ō terque quaterque beātī,*
quīs ante ōra patrum Troiae sub moenibus altīs
contigit oppetere! Ō Danaum fortissime gentis
Tydidē! Mēne Īliacis occumbere campīs

aethēr, eris *m.* upper air, sky, ether
beātus, a, um happy, blessed
contingō, ere, tigī, tāctus touch, befall
crēber, bra, brum frequent, crowded
duplex, icis double, both
exemplō *adv.* immediately, straightaway
fortis, e strong, brave, valiant
frīgus, oris *n.* cold, chill
Īliacus, a, um of Ilium, Trojan
incubō, āre, uī (āvi), itus (ātus) lie upon,
 brood over (+ *dat.*)
ingemō, ere, uī groan
intentō (I) threaten, aim
intonō, āre, uī thunder, roar
membrum, i *n.* limb, member, part
micō, āre, uī quiver, flash

occumbō, ere, cubuī, cubitus fall (in
 death)
oppetō, ere, ivī (ii), itus encounter, meet
 (death)
palma, ae *f.* palm, hand
polus, i *m.* pole, sky, heaven
pontus, i *m.* sea
praesēns, entis present, instant
quater four times
solvō, ere, i, solūtus relax, loose(n)
ter thrice, three times
Tydidēs, ae *m.* son of Tydeus, Diomedes,
 who fought against Aeneas in single
 combat before Troy and would have
 killed him had Venus not spirited her son
 away

89. **pontō**: *dat.* with compound; App. 298.
 90. **Intonuēre** = **intonuērunt**; App. 204,
 4. **ignibus (Iovis)**: *lightning*, *abl.* of means or
 manner; App. 328, 331.

91. **virīs** = **Teucris**; *dat.* of reference; App.
 301. **omnia**: used substantively, *all things*, as
 subject of **intentant**. The terror that comes
 over the Trojans is all-encompassing.

92. **frīgore**: *chilly fear*; the ancient heroes
 were not ashamed to display their emotions,
 and often gave way to terror or grief, weeping
 copiously on occasion.

93. **duplicēs palmās**: In prayer the ancient
 Greeks and Romans extended their hands
 with the palms upward, ready to accept the
 gods' blessing.

94. **tālia (dicta). beātī (vōs)**: *voc.*

95. **quīs ante ōra patrum (vestrum) sub**
moenibus Troiae contigit oppetere (mor-
tem). quīs = **quibus**; App. 109, *c*; observe

the quantity of the **-i-**; *dat.* with **contigit**;
 App. 298. **ante ōra**: where their kinsmen and
 friends might witness their glorious deeds
 and death and would bury their bodies, thus
 giving rest to their souls; for the souls of the
 unburied must wander restlessly after death.

96. **oppetere (mortem)**: subject of **con-**
tigit. **Dana(ōr)um**: App. 37, *d.*

97. **Mē**: subject of **potuisse**. **Mēne potu-**
isse: *could I not*, etc. *inf.* in an exclamatory
 quest.; App. 262. The construction, opening
 as it does with **Mēne**, recalls Juno's rhetori-
 cal quest. at 37. **Tydidē**: *Gk. voc.*: the final
-e is long. Aeneas engaged in a disastrous
 duel in the *Iliad* with Diomedes and barely
 escaped with his life, being rescued by his
 mother, the goddess Venus. **(in) campīs**:
abl. of place where; App. 319. **occumbere**
(morti): complementary *inf.* with **potuisse**,
 as is also **effundere** in 98.

*nōn potuisse tuāque animam hanc effundere dextrā,
saevus ubi Aeacidæ tēlō iacet Hector, ubi ingēns
100 Sarpēdōn, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis
scūta virum galeāsque et fortia corpora volvit!*"

*Tālia iactanti stridēns Aquilōne procella
vēlum adversa ferit, flūctūsque ad sīdera tollit.
Franguntur rēmī, tum prōra āvertit et undis
105 dat latus, īnsequitur cumulō praeuptus aquae mōns.
Hī summō in flūctū pendent; hīs unda dehiscēns*

adversus, a, um opposite

Aeacidēs, ae m. descendant of Aeacus,

Achilles, Greek chieftain

aqua, ae f. water

Aquilō, ōnis m. (north) wind

āvertō, ere, ī, rsus turn away, avert

corripio, ere, uī, reptus snatch (up)

cumulus, ī m. heap, mass

dehiscō, ere, hīvī gape, split, open

effundō, ere, fūdī, fūsus pour out

feriō, ire strike, beat

fortis, e strong, brave, valiant

frangō, ere, frēgī, frāctus break, shatter

galea, ae f. helmet

Hector, oris m. leader of the Trojans

īnsequor, ī, secūtus follow, pursue

iaceō, ēre, uī, itus lie (low, outspread)

iacō (ī) toss, buffet; utter

latus, eris n. side, flank

pendeō, ēre, pependī hang

praeuptus, a, um steep, towering

procella, ae f. blast, gale

prōra, ae f. prow

saevus, a, um fierce, cruel, stern

Sarpēdōn, onis m. king of Lydia, ally of the

Trojans

scūtum, ī n. shield

Simois, entis m. river near Troy

strid(e)ō, ēre, dī creak, rustle, roar

tot so many

98. hanc = meam. (tuā) dextrā (manū):

abl. of means; App. 331.

99. tēlō: construe as if with **ictus** (*slain by the spear*) as abl. of means, or with **iacet** (*lies dead because of the spear*) as abl. of cause; App. 331, 332. Observe the emphasis obtained by ANAPHORA of **ubi**; App. 413.

100. Sarpēdōn (iacet): an ally of the Trojans, and son of Jupiter. **Simois . . . volvit.**

101. vir(ōr)um. correpta sub undis: goes with **scūta** and **galeās** as well as with **corpora** and refers to the corpses and armor of slain warriors swept along by (under) the water.

102. (Aenēae) iactanti: dat. of reference; App. 301. **Tālia (dicta):** obj. of **iacanti**. **Aquilōne:** abl. of means; App. 331.

103. ferit: from **feriō**; not to be confused with the verb **ferō**. **adversa (procella). ad sīdera:** such exaggerated language is called HYPERBOLE.

104. rēmī: the ancient ship used both oars and sails. **prōra (se) āvertit et undis dat latus (nāvis).**

105. cumulō: abl. of manner; App. 328. **mōns:** more HYPERBOLE; note the smashing effect of the monosyllable at the end of the line.

106. Hī (virī). hīs (virīs): dat. of reference; App. 301. **hī . . . hīs:** *these . . . for those; some . . . for others*, referring to the crews of different ships; ANAPHORA.