

- Dēfessi Aeneadae quae proxima litora cursū
 contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad ōrās.
 Est in sēcessū longō locus: insula portum
 160 efficit obiectū laterum, quibus omnis ab altō
 frangitur inque sinūs scindit sēsē unda reductōs.
 Hinc atque hinc vastae rūpēs geminīque minantur
 in caelum scopulī, quōrum sub vertice lātē
 aequora tūta silent; tum silvīs scaena coruscīs
 165 dēsuper, horrentīque ātrum nemus imminet umbrā.

Aeneadae, (ār)um *m.* descendants
 (followers) of Aeneas

altum, ī *n.* the deep (sea); heaven

contendō, ere, ī, ntus strive; hasten
coruscus, a, um waving, quivering,
 flashing

dēfessus, a, um weary, tired, worn

dēsuper *adv.* from above

efficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus make, form

frangō, ere, frēgī, frāctus break, shatter

horreō, ēre, uī bristle, shudder, tremble

immineō, ēre hang over, threaten

insula, ae *f.* island

lātē *adv.* widely, far and wide

latus, eris *n.* side, flank

Libya, ae *f.* region of North Africa

minor, āri, ātus threaten, tower

nemus, oris *n.* grove, forest

obiectus, ūs *m.* projection, overhang

proximus, a, um nearest

reducō, ere, dūxī, ductus bring back, lead
 back

rūpēs, is *f.* crag, cliff

scaena, ae *f.* background, stage

scindō, ere, scidī, scissus split, divide

scopulus, ī *m.* rock, cliff

sēcessus, ūs *m.* inlet, recess

sileō, ēre, uī be silent, be still

sinus, ūs *m.* fold, gulf, bay

tūtus, a, um safe, protected, secure

vertex, icis *m.* summit, top

vertō, ere, ī, rsus (over)turn, (ex)change

157–209. Aeneas, with seven out of twenty ships, lands on the coast of North Africa near Carthage. He kills seven fine stags, which he divides among his comrades, whom he tries to console and encourage.

157–8. Aeneadae litora, quae (sunt) proxima, cursū petere contendunt. The word **cursū** has two implications, both of which are probably relevant here: the men are moving with speed, i.e., “running”; and they travel on their “course.”

159. The opening words **est...locus** mark this passage as an **ECPHRASIS**, the detailed and vivid description of a place or work of art.

159–60. insula efficit (hunc locum) portum. portum: predicate acc. **in sēcessū longō:** the inlet extends deep into the land.

160. quibus: abl. of means; App. 331; the antecedent is **laterum**.

160–61. omnis unda (veniēns) ab altō frangitur et sē in sinūs reductōs scindit. sēsē = sē. Observe the **ALLITERATION**.

162. Hinc atque hinc: *on (from) this side and that*, i.e., on both sides. **rūpēs (sunt).**

164. scaena: the place resembles a stage with its scenery. **silvīs coruscīs:** abl. of quality; App. 330.

165. horrentī umbrā: abl. of cause if taken with **ātrum**, or of manner if taken with **imminet**; App. 332, 328. It is curious that Vergil uses here a verb the literal meaning of which, “threatens” (cf. **minantur**, 162), is at odds with the apparent peacefulness of the scene. This is meant to be a safe harbor for Aeneas and his men; yet twice its features are characterized in a less than entirely benign

Fronte *sub* adversā scopulis pendentibus antrum;
 intus aquae dulcēs vivōque sedilia saxō,
 Nymphārum domus. hīc fessās nōn vincula nāvēs
 ūlla tenent, uncō nōn alligat ancora morsū.

170 Hūc septem Aenēās collēctīs nāvibus omnī
 ex numerō subit, ac magnō tellūris amōre
 ēgressī optātā potiuntur Trōes harēnā
 et sale tābentēs artūs in litore pōnunt.

adversus, a, um opposite, facing
alligō (1) bind, hold (to)
ancora, ae f. anchor
antrum, ī n. cave, cavern
aqua, ae f. water
artus, ūs m. joint, limb
colligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus collect, gather
dulcis, e sweet, dear, fresh
ēgredior, ī, gressus go out, disembark
frōns, ontis f. front, face, brow
harēna, ae f. sand, beach
intus adv. within
morsus, ūs m. bite, bit
numerus, ī m. number, multitude

Nympha, ae f. nymph, a minor divinity of nature, represented as a beautiful maiden
optō (1) choose, desire, hope (for)
pendeō, ēre, pependi hang
potior, irī, itus gain (+ *abl.*)
sal, salis n. (m.) salt (water), sea
scopulus, ī m. rock, cliff
sedile, is n. seat, bench
septem seven
tābeō, ēre drip, soak, melt, waste
Trōs, Trōis m. Trojan
uncus, a, um curved, bent, hooked
vinc(u)lum, ī n. chain, bent, hooked
vīvus, a, um living, natural, alive

manner. **horrentī:** *abl.* of an *i-* stem; this word is probably used here to suggest the shade of bristling evergreens, such as cedars, firs, or pines.

166. fronte sub adversā: *i.e.*, the cave is at the innermost end of the bay, facing the island. **scopulis pendentibus:** *abl.* of quality or material; App. 330, 324.

167. vivō saxō: denotes natural, not artificial, seats.

168. domus: in apposition with **antrum**, the cave just described; nymphs were supposed to frequent remote spots with beautiful natural scenery. **Hīc:** *adv.*, *here*; observe that the *-i-* is long in the *adv.* but short in the *pron.*

fessās nāvēs: PERSONIFICATION; or possibly a TRANSFERRED EPITHET, since it is actually the Trojans who are tired; App. 446.

169. ancora: anachronistic; hooked anchors were not used in the Bronze Age. **alligat (nāvēs).** *abl.* of means; App. 331.

170. collēctīs nāvibus: *abl. abs.*; App. 343. **omnī ex numerō:** we see from 393 that Aeneas had set out with twenty ships. For this pattern of words, see the note on 47.

171. magnō amōre: *abl.* of manner; App. 328.

172. Trōes: *nom. pl.*, a Gk. form.

173. sale: *abl.* of means with **tābentēs**.

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