

520 Postquam intrōgressī et cōram data cōpia fandī,
 maximus Īlioneus placidō sic pectore coepit:
 “Ō rēgīna, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem
 iūstitiāque dedit gentēs frēnāre superbās,
 Trōes tē miserī, ventīs maria omnia vectī,
 525 ōrāmus: prohibē infandos ā nāvibus ignēs,

coepī, isse, ptus begin, commence
condō, ere, didī, dītus found, establish;
 hide, bury
cōpia, ae f. abundance, plenty, forces
cōram *adv.* before the face, face to face,
 openly
frēnō (1) curb, check, restrain
Īlioneus, eī m. Trojan leader
infandus, a, um unspeakable, accursed
intrōredior, ī, gressus step in, enter

iūstitia, ae f. justice, equity, righteousness,
 uprightness
ōrō (1) beseech, pray (for), entreat
placidus, a, um peaceful, calm, quiet
postquam after (that), when
prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus prohibit, hold back,
 keep away
superbus, a, um proud, haughty
Trōs, Trōis m. Trojan
vehō, ere, vēxī, vectus carry, convey

520–60. Ilioneus, leader of a group of Aeneas' followers who do not know whether their leader has survived the storm at sea, addresses the Carthaginian queen Dido, asking for her assistance and protection. In his speech, he summarizes the purpose of the Trojans' journey, and gives the queen a brief but glowing introduction to the character of Aeneas. Aeneas and Achates, protected by the cloud poured around them by Venus, observe the exchange but are themselves unobserved.

520. intrōgressī (sunt): a metrically convenient variation on **ingressī. data (est).**

521. maximus Īlioneus: greatest because he is probably the oldest of the Trojan exiles in Aeneas' entourage, and so the most suited to lead. The ending of his name, **-eus**, is a diphthong (i.e., a single syllable). **placidō . . . pectore:** *abl.* of description or manner; Ilioneus speaks in peaceful tones in hopes of being welcomed by Dido.

522–23. cui . . . Iuppiter . . . dedit: the HYPERBATON of Ilioneus' opening words suggests the lofty aspiration of his speech. **condere . . . frēnāre:** infinitival *dir. objs.* of **dedit**.

523. iūstitiā: *abl.* of means or manner; to be understood with **frēnāre**. The way the noun is set off here at the beginning of the line places added emphasis on it. **gentēs . . . superbās:** the surrounding peoples of north Africa, with whom Dido had to negotiate to acquire the land settled by her people.

524. Trōes . . . miserī: by characterizing them as helpless, Ilioneus throws himself and his men on Dido's mercy. **(per) maria omnia.**

525–26. Ilioneus uses a TRICOLON marked by ALLITERATION to express his request for assistance; the emphasis thus created draws attention to the most important word in these two lines, **piō**.

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parce piō generī et propius rēs aspice nostrās.
 Nōn nōs aut ferrō Libycōs populāre penātes
 vēnimus, aut raptās ad litora vertere praedās;
 non ea vīs animō nec tanta superbia victīs.

- 530 *Est locus, Hesperiam Graī cognōmine dicunt,
 terra antiqua, potēns armīs atque ūbere glaebae;
 Oenōtrī coluēre virī; nunc fāma minōrēs
 Ītaliā dīxisse ducis dē nōmine gentem.*

aspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus look at, look upon, behold, look
cognōmen, inis n. (sur)name, cognomen, nickname
colo, ere, ui, cultus cultivate, dwell (in), cherish, honor
dux, ducis m. (f) leader, conductor, guide
glæba, ae f. a lump of earth, clod
Graius, a, um Greek
Hesperia, ae f. Hesperia, Italy; lit., the western place
Libycus, a, um Libyan, of Libya, a country of North Africa
minores, um m. lit. smaller or younger ones; descendants (comparative of *parvus*)

Oenōtrus, a, um Oenotrian
parcō, ere, pepercī, parsus spare (+ *dat.*)
penātēs, ium m. household gods
populō (1) devastate, plunder, ravage
potēns, entis powerful, ruling (+ *gen.*)
praeda, ae f. booty, spoils, prey
propior, propius nearer, closer
rapiō, ere, ui, ptus snatch (away), seize, ravish; whirl
superbia, ae f. loftiness, haughtiness, pride, arrogance
ūber, eris n. udder, breast; (symbol of) fertility
vertō, ere, ī, rsus (over)turn, (ex)change

527–28. Ilioneus assures Dido that they are not pirates or thieves. **populāre** and **vertere** are complementary infs. with **vēnimus** (perf.), standing in for the usual construction of expressions of purpose with **ut** + subjunctive, i.e., **ut popularēmus / ut verterēmus. vertere:** i.e., to divert the stolen property from its rightful location and take it towards the ships. The simple form of the verb is substituted here for a compound, probably **advertere**.

529. **non . . . animō nec . . . victīs (est):** the two nouns, both dat. of reference or possession, may be construed separately or as an instance of HENDIADYS, i.e., **animō victōrum.**

530. **cognōmine:** abl. of specification.

531. **potēns armīs atque ūbere glaebae:** the two nouns, abl. of specification or respect, define Hesperia as a land suited for both war (**armīs**) and peace (**ūbere glaebae**).

532. **Oenōtrī:** inhabitants of southern Italy. **coluēre = coluērunt. fāma (est):** followed by indir. stmt.

533. **Ītaliā . . . ducis dē nōmine gentem:** the adj. **Ītal(i)us**, according to Ilioneus, is said to be derived from the name of the leader of the Oenotrians, i.e., Italus.

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