

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 dīcunt,
 terra antiq̄ua, 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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