



# BOOK 1

## *Insignem Pietate Virum*

Excerpta ex Libro Primo Aeneidīs

→ VERSUS: 1–209; 418–440; 494–578 ←



Sir Nathaniel Dance-Holland (1735–1811) traveled to Italy in 1754 and again in 1759 when he painted *The Death of Virginia*, his first major work on a classical subject. Dance-Holland is believed to be the first British artist working in Rome to derive a history painting from a classical text. Dance-Holland exhibited *The Meeting of Dido and Aeneas*, commissioned by George Harry, Lord Grey of Groby, in 1766 at the Society of Artists in London as a way of announcing his return from Italy. The neoclassical painting depicts Aeneas at the very moment that the mist evaporates as he arrives at Dido's throne in the Temple of Juno.

Arma virumque canō, Troiae quī prīmus ab ōrīs

Ītaliā fātō profugus Lāvīnaque vēnit

lītora—multum ille et terrīs iactātus et altō

vī superum, saevae memorem Iūnōnis ob īram,

5 multa quoque et bellō passus, dum conderet urbem

īnferretque deōs Latīō—genus unde Latīnum

Albānīque patrēs atque altae moenia Rōmae.

Mūsa, mihi causās memorā, quō nūmine laesō

quidve dolēns rēgīna deum tot volvere cāsūs

10 īnsignem pietāte virum, tot adīre labōrēs

impulerit. Tantaene animīs caelestibus īrae?

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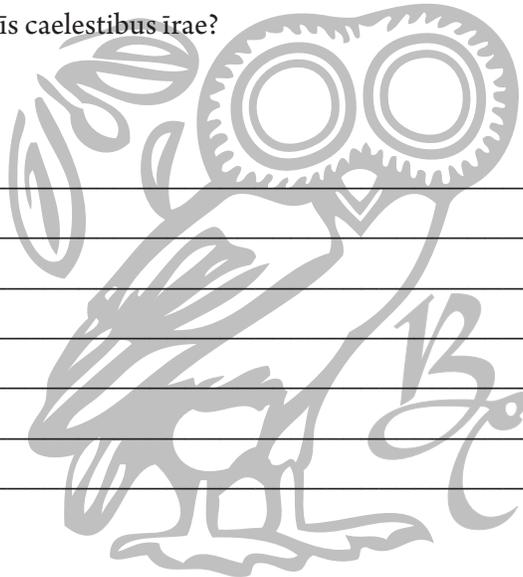
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Urbs antiq̄ua fuit (Tyrii tenuere colōni)

Karthāgō, Ītaliā contrā Tiberīnaque longē

ōstia, dīves opum studiisque asperrima bellī;

15 quam Iūnō fertur terrīs magis omnibus ūnam

posthabitā coluisse Samō: hīc illius arma,

hīc currus fuit; hoc rēgnum dea gentibus esse,

sī quā fāta sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.

Prōgeniem sed enim Troiānō ā sanguine dūcī

20 audierat Tyriās ōlim quae verteret arcēs;

hinc populū lātē rēgem bellōque superbū

ventūrum excidiō Libyae: sic volvere Parcās.

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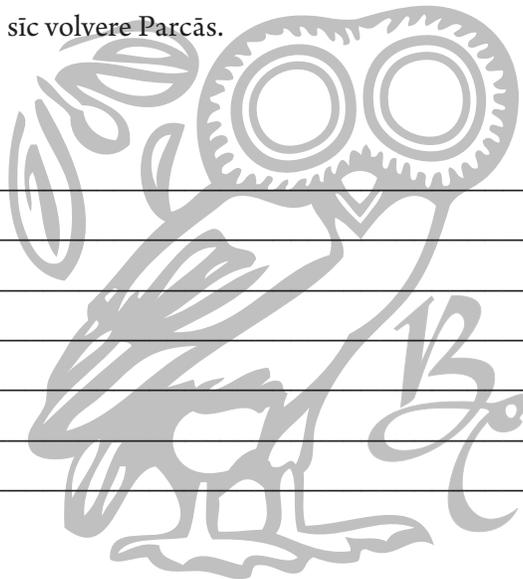
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Id metuēns veterisque memor Sāturnia bellī,

prīma quod ad Troiam prō cārīs gesserat Argīs

25 (necdum etiam causae irārum saevīque dolōrēs

exciderant animō; manet altā mente repostum

iūdicium Paridis sprētaeque iniūria formae

et genus invīsum et raptī Ganymēdis honōrēs)—

hīs accēnsa super iactātōs aequore tōtō

30 Trōas, relliquiās Danaum atque immītis Achillī,

arcēbat longē Latiō, multōsque per annōs

errābant āctī fātīs maria omnia circum.

Tantae mōlis erat Rōmānam condere gentem.

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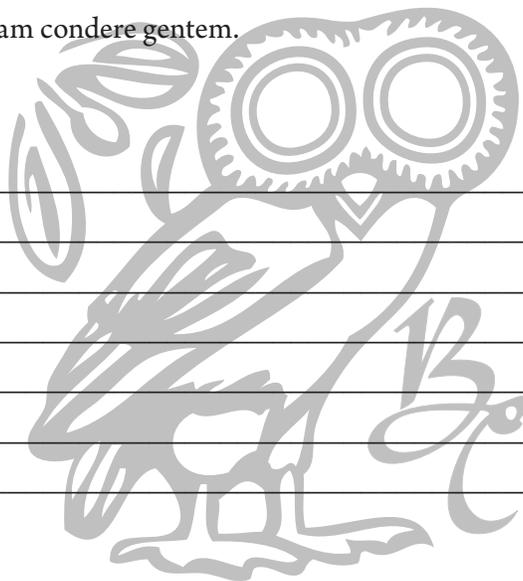
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Vix ē cōspectū Siculae tellūris in altum

35 vēla dabant laetī et spūmās salis aere ruēbant,

cum Iūnō aeternum servāns sub pectore vulnus

haec sēcum: “mēne inceptō dēsistere victam

nec posse Italiā Teucrōrum āvertere rēgem?

Quippe vetor fātis. Pallasne exūrere classem

40 Argīvum atque ipsōs potuit summergere pontō

ūnius ob noxam et furiās Aiācis Oileī?

Ipsa Iovis rapidum iaculāta ē nūbibus ignem

disiēcitque ratēs ēvertitque aequora ventis,

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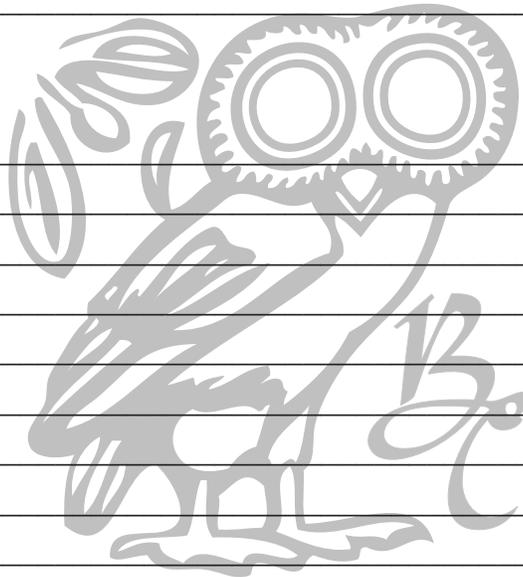
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illum expīrantem trānsfixō pectore flammās

45 turbine corripuit scopulōque īnfixit acūtō;

ast ego, quae dīvum incēdō rēgīna Iovisque

et soror et coniūnx, ūnā cum gente tot annōs

bella gerō. Et quisquam nūmen Iūnōnis adōrat

praetereā aut supplex ārīs impōnet honōrem?”

50 Tālia flammātō sēcum dea corde volūtāns

nimbōrum in patriam, loca fēta furentibus Austrīs,

Aeoliam venit. Hīc vastō rēx Aeolus antrō

luctantis ventōs tempestātēsque sonōrās

imperīō premit ac vinclīs et carcere frēnat.

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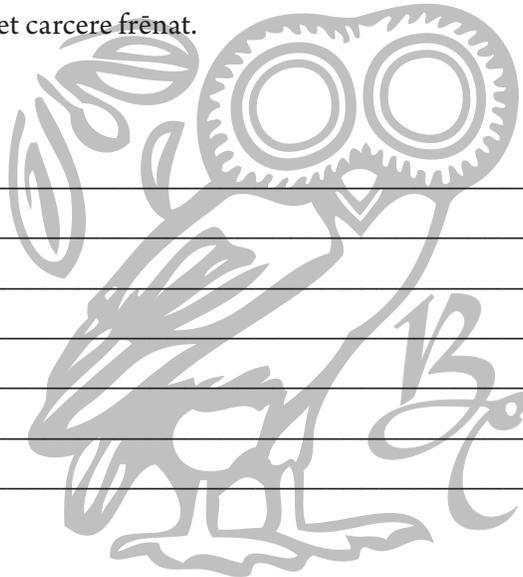
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55 Illi indignantēs magnō cum murmure montis  
circum claustra fremunt; celsā sedet Aeolus arce  
scēpra tenēns mollitque animōs et temperat irās;  
nī faciat, maria ac terrās caelumque profundum  
quippe ferant rapidī sēcum verrantque per aurās.

60 Sed pater omnipotēns spēluncīs abdidit ātrīs  
hoc metuēns mōlemque et montīs īnsuper altōs  
imposuit, rēgemque dedit quī foedere certō  
et premere et laxās scīret dare iussus habēnās.

Ad quem tum Iūnō supplex hīs vōcibus ūsa est:

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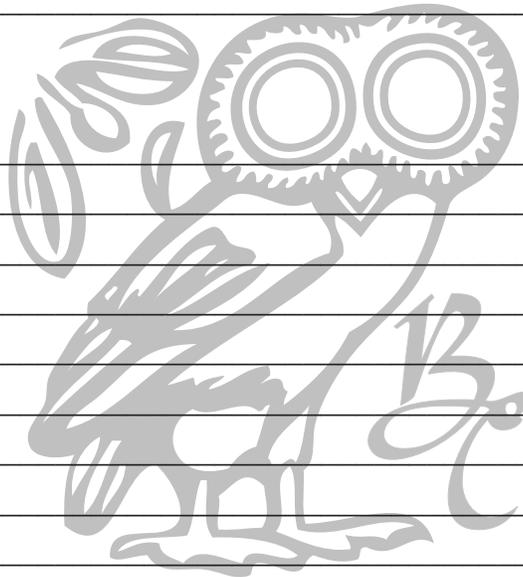
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65 “Aeole, namque tibi dīvum pater atque hominum rēx

et mulcēre dedit flūctūs et tollere ventō,

gēns inimīca mihi Tyrrhēnum nāvīgat aequor

Īlium in Ītaliā portāns victōsque penātis:

incute vim ventis submersāsque obrue puppīs,

70 aut age diversōs et disiice corpora pontō.

sunt mihi bis septem praestantī corpore nymphae,

quārum quae formā pulcherrima, Dēiopēa,

cōnūbiō iungam stabili propriamque dicābō,

omnīs ut tēcum meritis prō tālibus annōs

75 exigat et pulchrā faciat tē prole parentem.”

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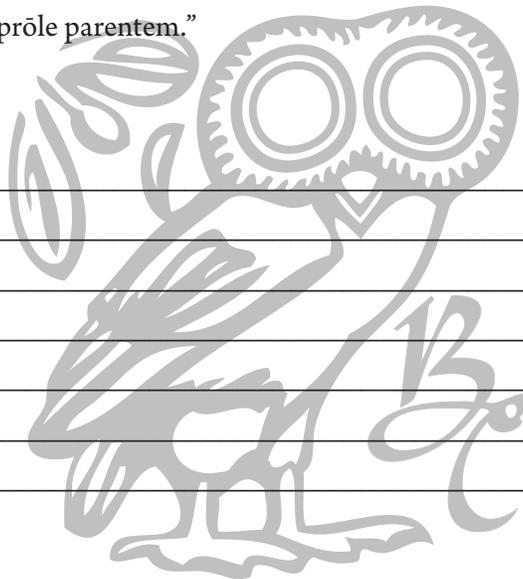
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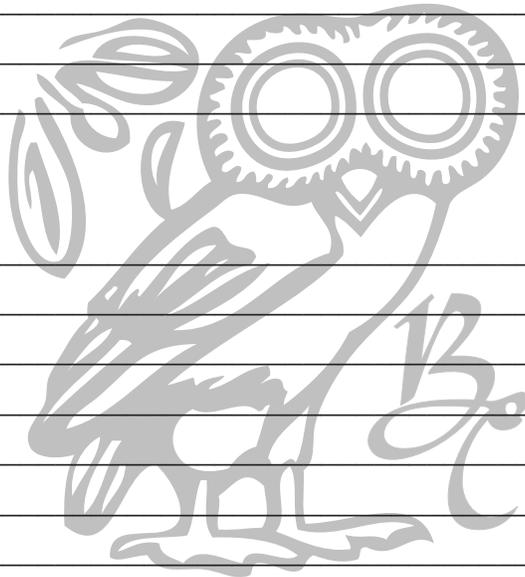
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Aeolus haec contrā: “Tuus, Ō rēgīna, quid optēs

explōrāre labor; mihi iussa capessere fās est.

Tū mihi quodcumque hoc rēgnī, tū scēpra Iovemque

conciliās, tū dās epulīs accumbere dīvum

80 nimbōrumque facis tempestātumque potentem.”

Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversā cuspidē montem

impulit in latus: ac ventī velut agmine factō,

quā data porta, ruunt et terrās turbine perflant.

Incubuere marī tōtumque ā sēdibus imīs

85 ūnā Eurusque Notusque ruunt crēberque procellis

Āfricus, et vastōs volvunt ad lītora flūctūs:

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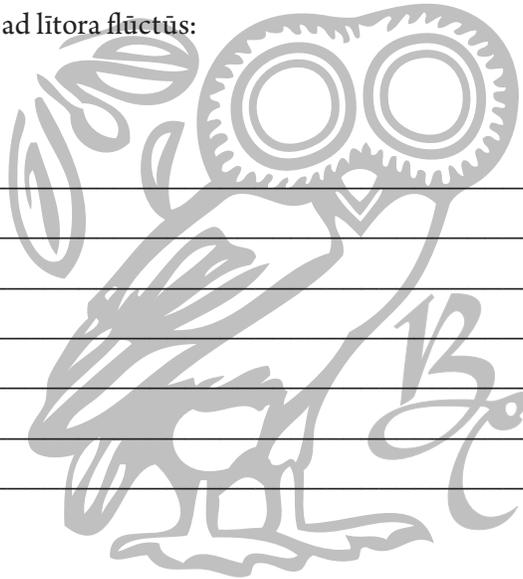
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Īnsequitur clāmorque virum strīdorque rudentum.

Ēripiunt subitō nūbēs caelumque diemque

Teucrōrum ex oculīs; pontō nox incubat ātra.

90 Intonuēre poli et crēbrīs micat ignibus aethēr

praesentemque virīs intentant omnia mortem.

Extemplō Aenēae solvuntur frīgore membra;

ingemit et duplicīs tendēns ad sīdera palmās

tālia vōce refert: “Ō terque quaterque beātī,

95 quīs ante ōra patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis

contigit oppetere! Ō Danaum fortissime gentis

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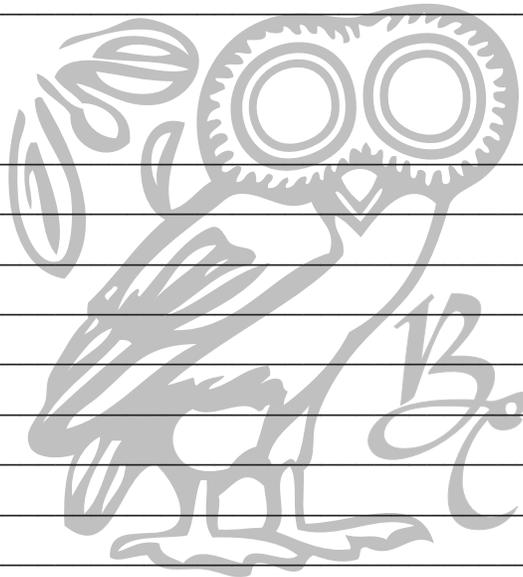
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Tŷdīdē! mēne Īliacīs occumbere campīs

nōn potuisse tuāque animam hanc effundere dextrā,

saevus ubi Aeacidae tēlō iacet Hector, ubi ingēns

100 Sarpēdōn, ubi tot Simoīs correpta sub undīs

scūta virum galeāsque et fortia corpora volvit!”

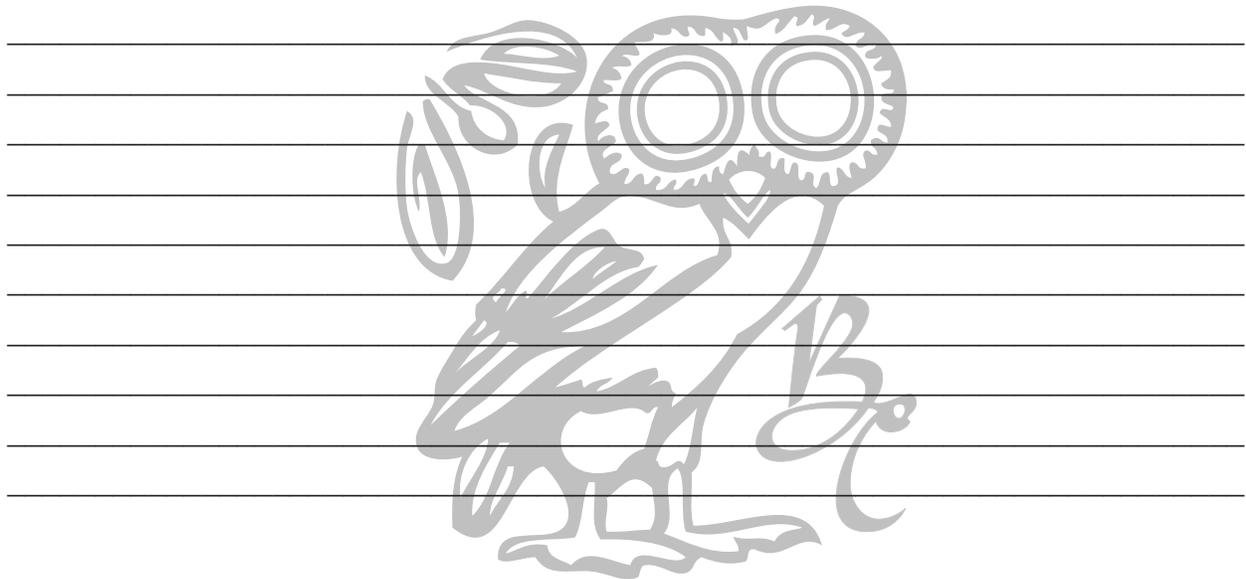
Tālia iactantī strīdēns Aquilōne procella

vēlum adversa ferit, flūctūsque ad sīdera tollit.

Franguntur rēmī, tum prōra āvertit et undīs

105 dat latus, īnsequitur cumulō praeruptus aquae mōns.

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Hī summō in flūctū pendent; hīs unda dehīscēns

terram inter flūctūs aperit, furit aestus harēnīs.

Trīs Notus abreptās in saxa latentia torquet

(saxa vocant Italī mediīs quae in flūctibus Ārās,

110 dorsum immāne marī summō), trīs Eurus ab altō

in brevia et syrtīs urget, miserābile vīsū,

inlīditque vadīs atque aggere cingit harēnae.

Ūnam, quae Lyciōs fidumque vehēbat Orontēn,

ipsius ante oculōs ingēns ā vertice pontus

115 in puppim ferit: excutitur prōnusque magister

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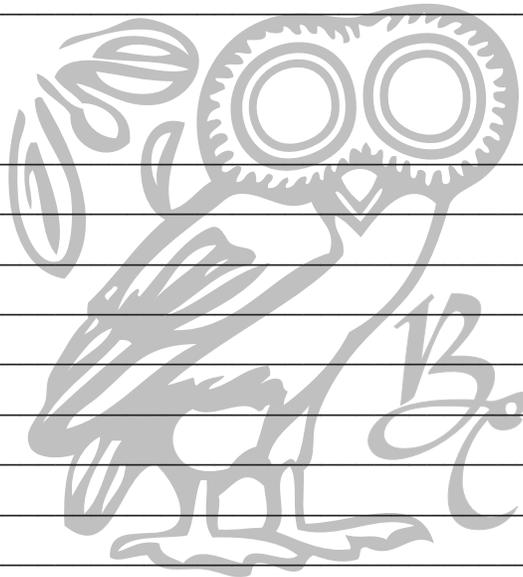
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volvitur in caput; ast illum ter fluctus ibidem

torquet agens circum et rapidus vorat aequore vertex.

Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,

arma virum tabulaeque et Troia gaza per undas.

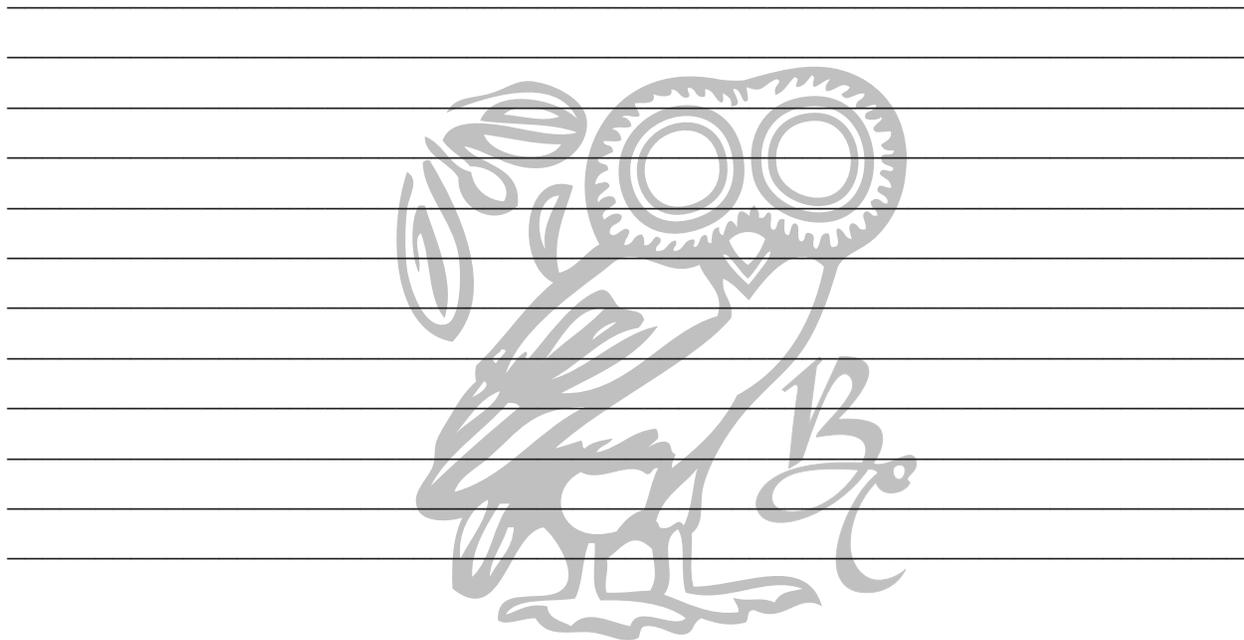
120 Iam validam Ilionei navem, iam fortis Achatae,

et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandaevus Alates,

vicit hiems; laxis laterum compagibus omnes

accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt.

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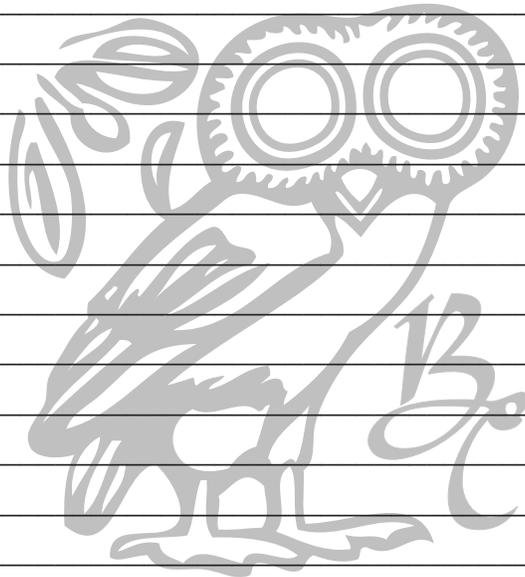
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Intereā magnō miscērī murmure pontum

125 ēmissamque hiemem sēnsit Neptūnus et imīs

stāgna refūsa vadīs, graviter commōtus; et altō

prōspiciēns summā placidum caput extulit undā.

Disiectam Aenēae tōtō videt aequore classem,

flūctibus oppressōs Trōas caelique ruīnā.

130 Nec latuēre doli frātrem Iūnōnis et irae.

Eurum ad sē Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc tālia fātur:

“Tantane vōs generis tenuit fidūcia vestri?

Iam caelum terramque meō sine nūmine, ventī,

miscēre et tantās audētis tollere mōlēs?

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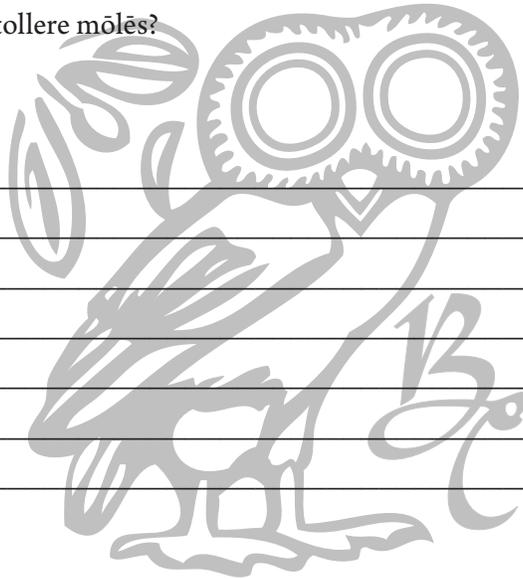
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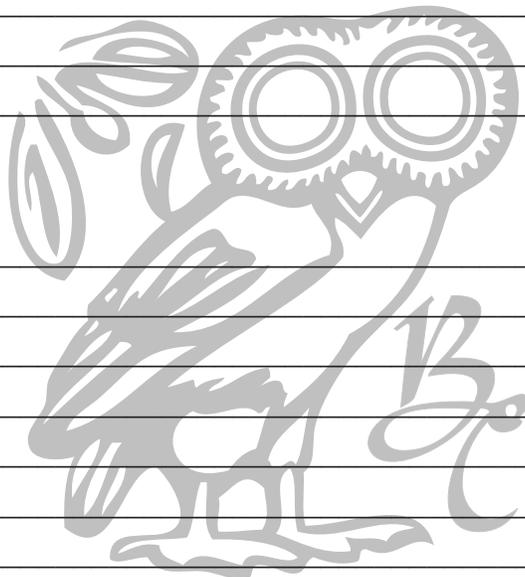
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135 Quōs ego—! sed mōtōs praestat compōnere flūctūs.

Post mihi nōn simili poenā commissa luētis.

Mātūrāte fugam rēgīque haec dīcite vestrō:

nōn illi imperium pelagī saevumque tridentem,

sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immānia saxa,

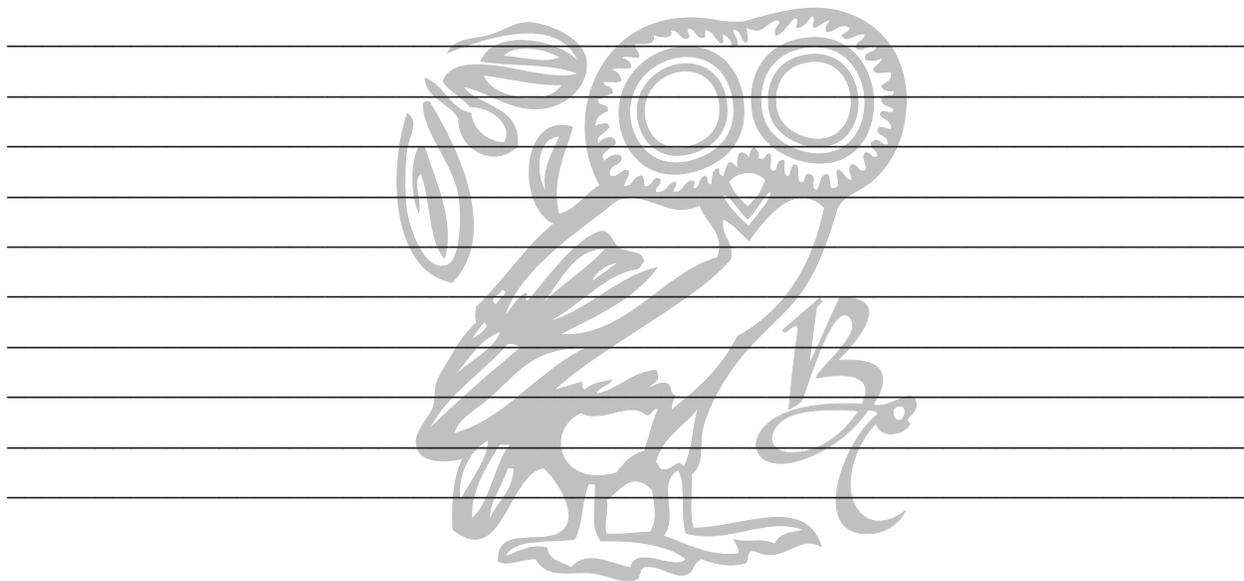
140 vestrās, Eure, domōs; illā sē iactet in aulā

Aeolus et clausō ventōrum carcere rēgnet.”

Sīc ait et dictō citius tumida aequora plācat

collēctāsque fugat nūbēs sōlemque redūcit.

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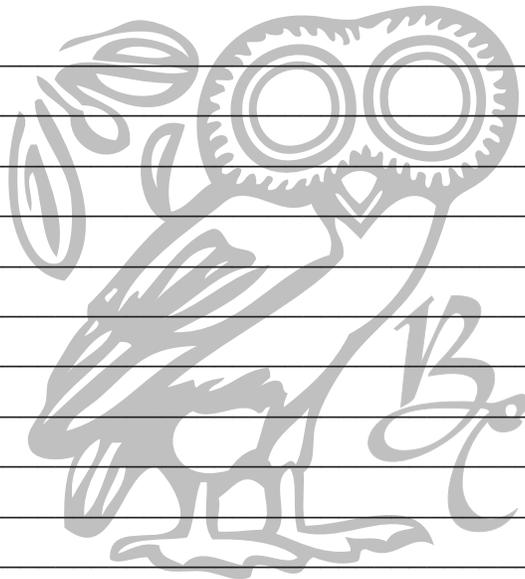
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Cŷmothoē simul et Trītōn adnexus acūtō

145 dētrūdunt nāvīs scopulō; levat ipse tridentī

et vastās aperit syrtīs et temperat aequor

atque rotīs summās levibus perlābitur undās.

Ac velutī magnō in populō cum saepe coōrta est

sēditiō saevitque animīs ignōbile vulgus;

150 iamque facēs et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat;

tum, pietāte gravem ac meritīs sī forte virum quem

cōspexēre, silent arrēctīsque auribus astant;

ille regit dictīs animōs et pectora mulcet:

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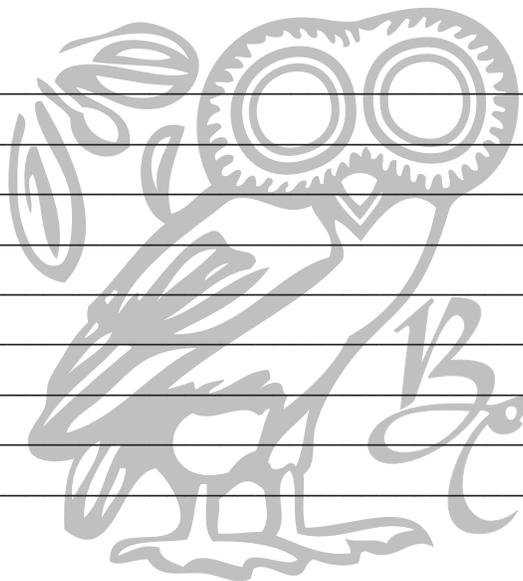
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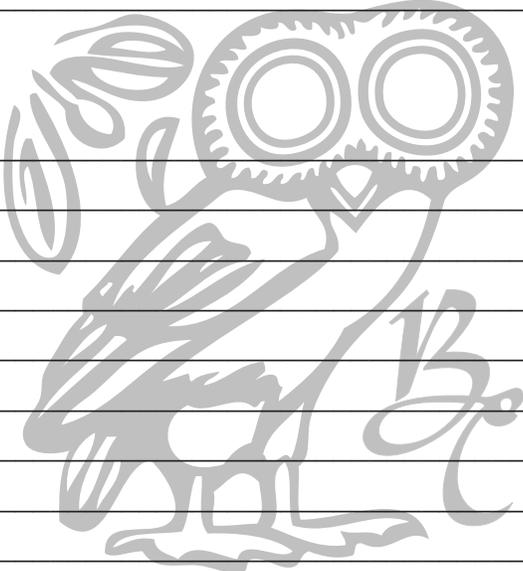
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sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, aequora postquam

155 prospiciens genitor caeloque in vectus apertō

flectit equos currūque volans dat lora secundō.

Dēfessī Aeneadae quae proxima litora cursū

contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad orās

est in sēcessū longō locus: insula portum

160 efficit obiectū laterum, quibus omnis ab altō

frangitur inque sinūs scindit sēsē unda reductōs.

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Hinc atque hinc vastae rūpēs geminīque minantur

in caelum scopulī, quōrum sub vertice lātē

aequora tūta silent; tum silvīs scaena coruscīs

165 dēsupter, horrentīque ātrum nemus imminet umbrā;

fronte sub adversā scopulīs pendentibus antrum,

intus aquae dulcēs vīvōque sedīlia saxō,

nymphārum domus. Hīc fessās nōn vincula nāvīs

ūlla tenent, uncō nōn alligat ancora morsū.

170 Hūc septem Aenēās collēctīs nāvibus omni

ex numerō subit; ac magnō tellūris amōre

ēgressī optātā potiuntur Trōes harēnā

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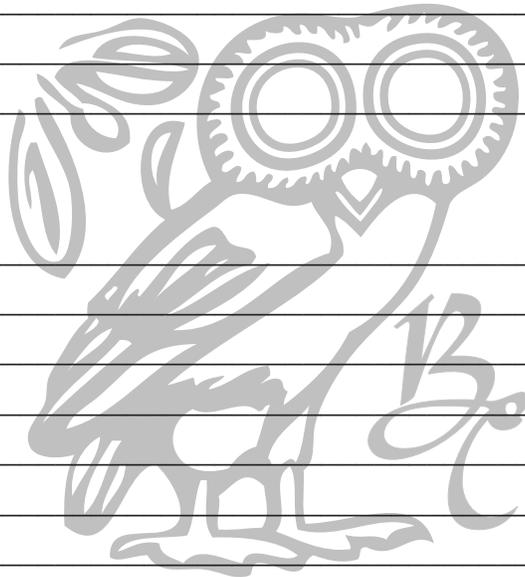
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et sale tābentīs artūs in lītore pōnunt.

Ac prīmum silicī scintillam excūdit Achātēs

175 suscēpitque ignem foliīs atque ārida circum

nūtrīmenta dedit rapuitque in fōmite flammam.

Tum Cererem corruptam undīs Cereāliaque arma

expediunt fessī rērum, frūgēsque receptās

et torrēre parant flammīs et frangere saxō.

180 Aenēās scopulum intereā cōnscendit, et omnem

prōspectum lātē pelagō petit, Anthea sī quem

iactātum ventō videat Phrygiāsque birēmīs

aut Capyn aut celsīs in puppibus arma Caīcī.

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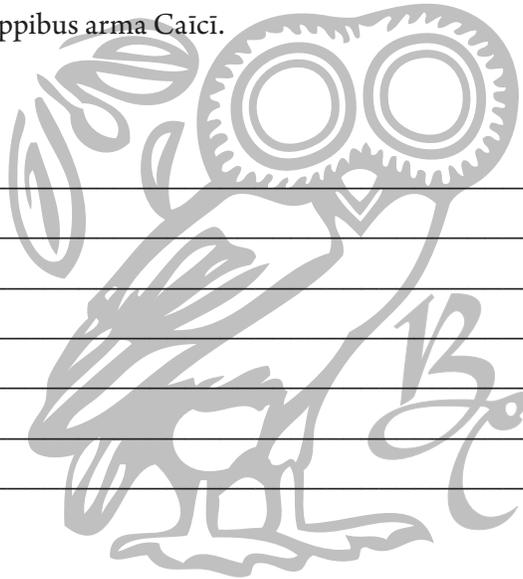
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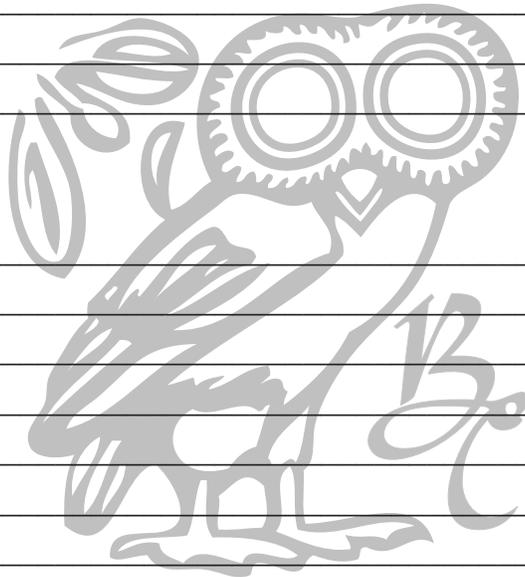
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Nāvem in cōspectū nūllam, trīs litore cervōs

185 prōspicit errantīs; hōs tōta armenta sequuntur

ā tergō et longum per vallīs pascitur agmen.

Cōstitit hīc arcumque manū celerisque sagittās

corripuit, fīdus quae tēla gerēbat Achātēs,

ductōrēsque ipsōs prīmum capita alta ferentīs

190 cornibus arboreīs sternit, tum vulgus et omnem

miscet agēns tēlīs nemora inter frondea turbam;

nec prius absistit quam septem ingentia victor

corpora fundat humī et numerum cum nāvibus aequet.

Hinc portum petit et sociōs partitur in omnīs.

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195 Vīna bonus quae deinde cadīs onerārat Acestēs

lītore Trīnaciō dederatque abeuntibus hērōs

dīvidit, et dictīs maerentia pectora mulcet:

“Ō socii (neque enim ignārī sumus ante malōrum),

Ō passī graviōra, dabit deus hīs quoque finem.

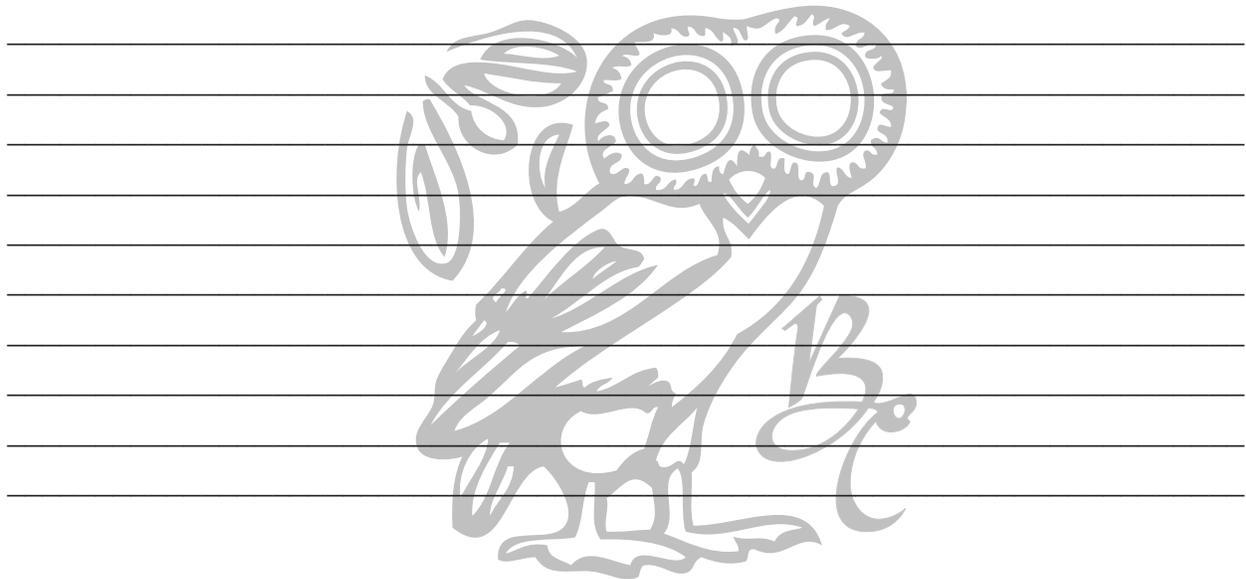
200 Vōs et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantīs

accestis scopulōs, vōs et Cyclōpia saxa

expertī: revocāte animōs maestumque timōrem

mittite; forsan et haec ōlim meminisse iuvābit.

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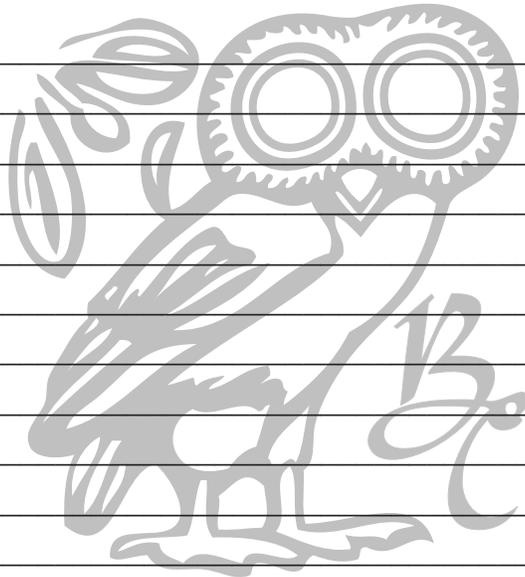
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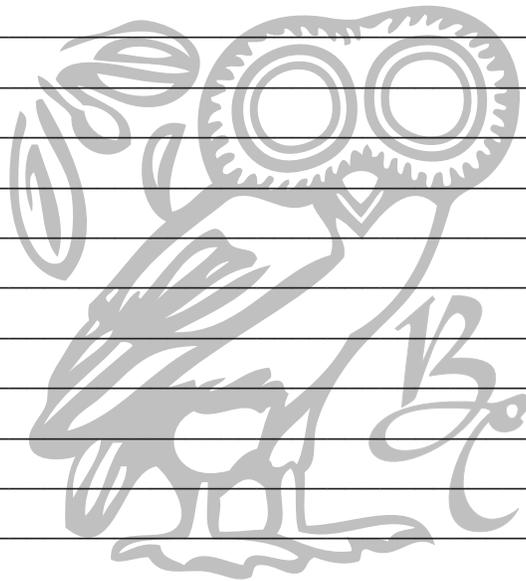
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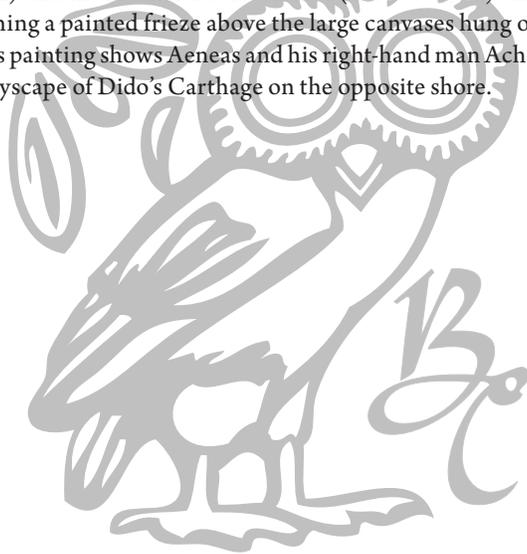


## *Summary of AENEID 1.210–417*





Alfonso d'Este, duke of Ferrara, commissioned a series of ten paintings—all of the same height and all by Ferrara's court artist Dosso Dossi (c. 1490–1542) and his brother Battista Dossi (c. 1490–1548) that ran continuously around the upper walls of the Alabaster room, forming a painted frieze above the large canvases hung on the walls below. The series depicted the adventures of Aeneas and this painting shows Aeneas and his right-hand man Achates shipwrecked on the Libyan coast. Dossi's rendition includes the cityscape of Dido's Carthage on the opposite shore.



Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat.

Iamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi

420 imminet adversasque aspectat desuper arcem.

Miratur molem Aeneas, magna quondam,

miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.

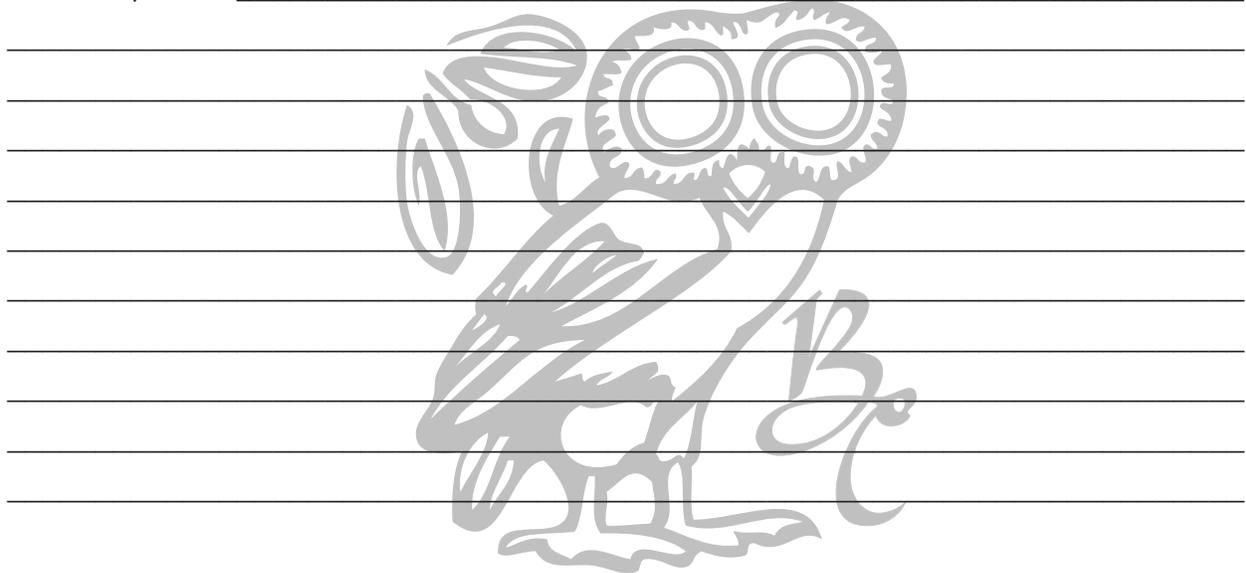
Instant ardentem Tyrii: pars ducere muros

moliri que arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,

425 pars optare locum tectum et concludere sulcum;

iura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum.

Vocabulary Notes: \_\_\_\_\_



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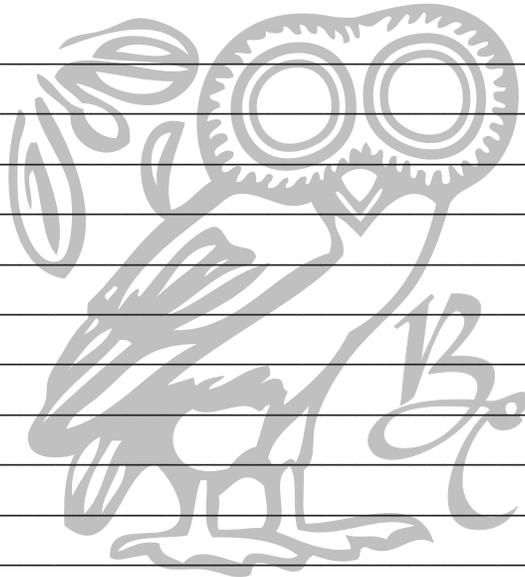
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Hic portūs alii effodiunt; hīc alta theātrīs

fundāmenta locant alii, immānīsq̄ue columnās

rūpibus excīdunt, scaenīs decora alta futūrīs.

430 Quālis apēs aestāte novā per flōrea rūra

exercet sub sōle labor, cum gentis adultōs

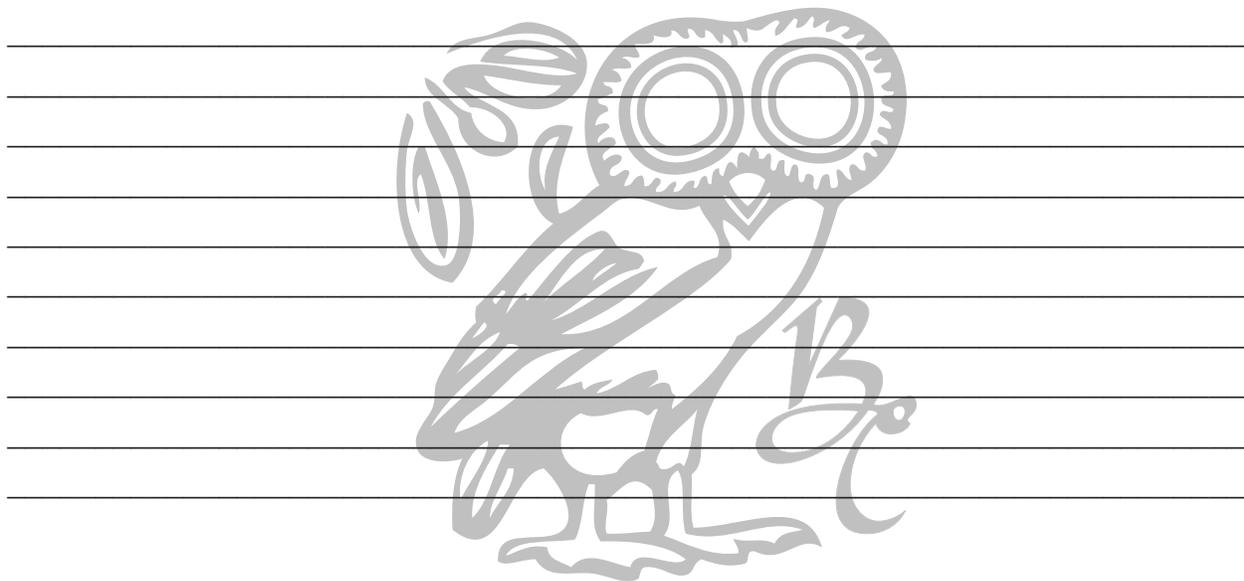
ēdūcunt fētūs, aut cum līquentia mella

stīpant et dulcī distendunt nectare cellās,

aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine factō

435 ignāvum fūcōs pecus ā praesēpibus arcent;

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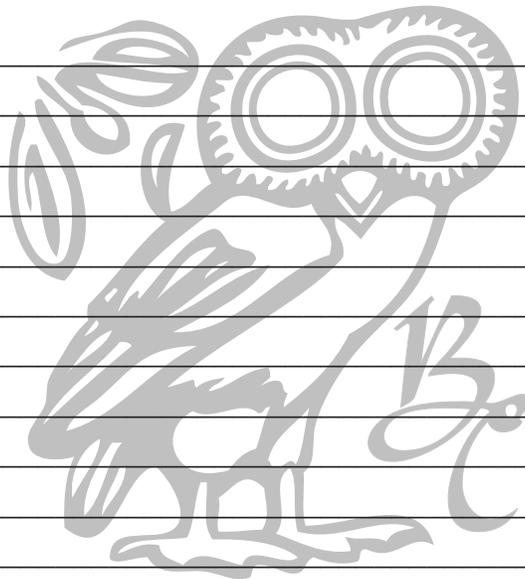
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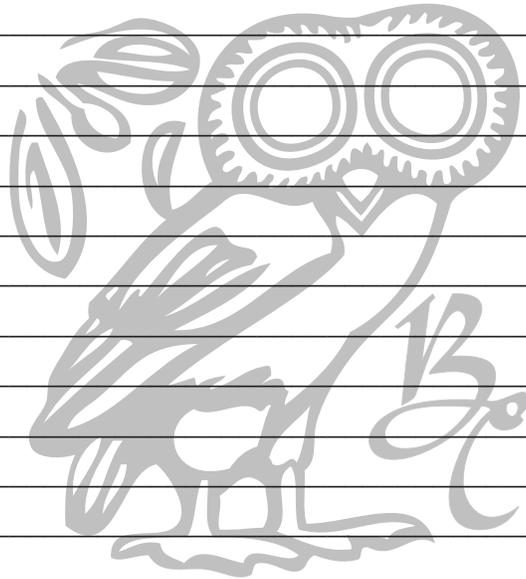
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## Summary of English Selection AENEID 1.441–493





The Wanderings of Aeneas



Haec dum Dardaniō Aenēae mīranda videntur,

495 dum stupet obtūtūque haeret dēfixus in ūnō,

rēgīna ad templum, formā pulcherrima Dīdō,

incessit magnā iuvenum stīpante catervā.

Quālis in Eurōtae rīpīs aut per iuga Cynthī

exercet Dīāna chorōs, quam mille secūtae

500 hinc atque hinc glomerantur Orēades; illa pharetram

fert umerō gradiēnsque deās superēminet omnīs

(Lātōnae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus):

tālis erat Dīdō, tālem sē laeta ferēbat

per mediōs instāns operī rēgnisque futūrīs.

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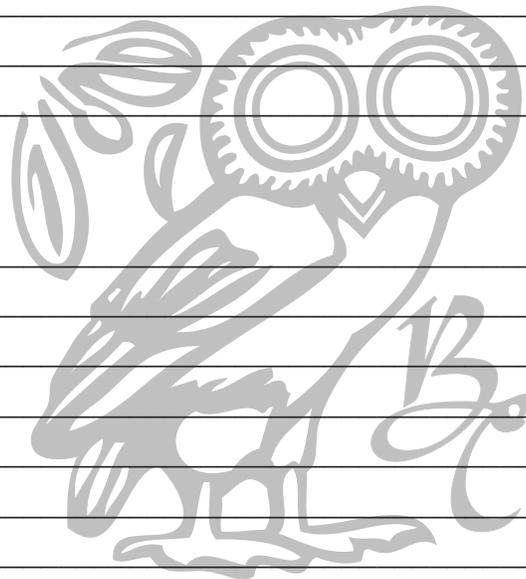
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505 Tum foribus dīvae, mediā testūdine templī,

saepta armīs soliōque altē subnixa resēdit.

Iūra dabat lēgēsque virīs, operumque labōrem

partibus aequābat iūstīs aut sorte trahēbat:

cum subitō Aenēās concursū accēdere magnō

510 Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum

Teucrōrumque aliōs, āter quōs aequore turbō

dispulerat penitusque aliās āvēxerat ōrās.

Obstipuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achātēs

laetitiāque metūque; avidī coniungere dextrās

515 ardēbant; sed rēs animōs incognita turbat.

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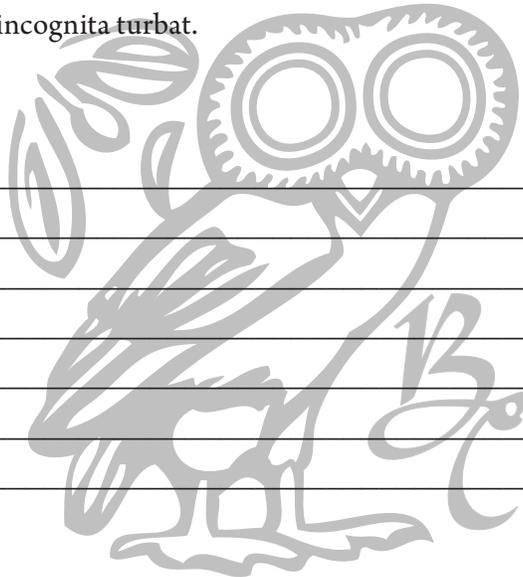
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Dissimulant et nūbe cavā specularantur amictī  
quae fortūna virīs, classem quō litore linqunt,  
quid veniant; cūnctīs nam lēctī nāvibus ībant  
ōrantēs veniam et templum clāmōre petēbant.

520 Postquam intrōgressī et cōram data cōpia fandī,

maximus Īlioneus placidō sic pectore coepit:

“Ō rēgīna, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem

iūstitiāque dedit gentīs frēnāre superbās,

Trōes tē miserī, ventīs maria omnia vectī,

525 ōrāmus: prohibē īfandōs ā nāvibus ignīs,

parce piō generī et propius rēs aspice nostrās.

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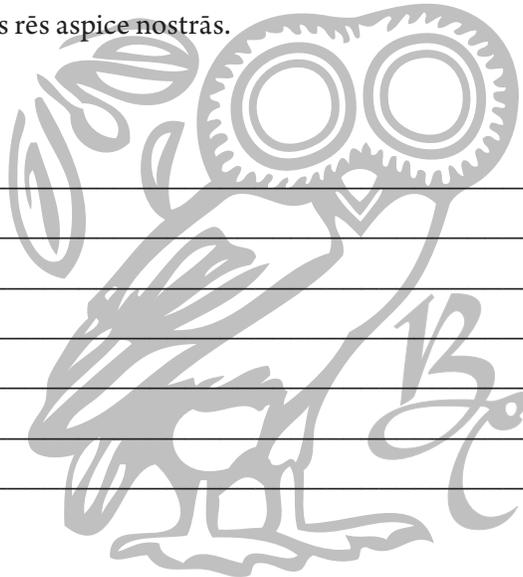
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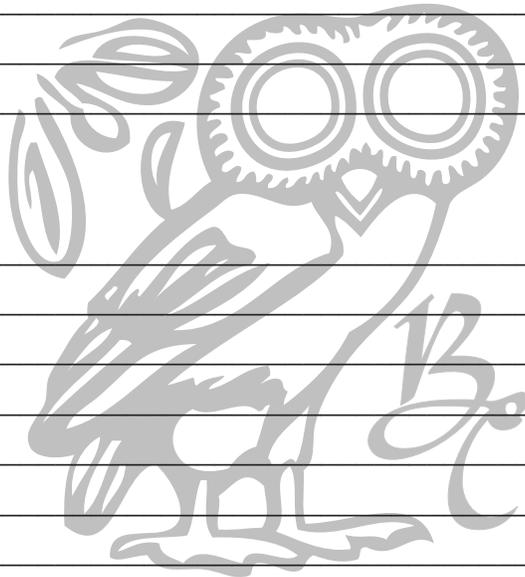
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Nōn nōs aut ferrō Libycōs populāre penātis

vēnimus, aut raptās ad litora vertere praedās;

nōn ea vīs animō nec tanta superbia victis.

530 Est locus, Hesperiam Graī cognōmine dīcunt,

terra antīqua, potēns armīs atque ūbere glaebae;

Oenōtrī coluēre virī; nunc fāma minōrēs

Ītaliā dīxisse ducis dē nōmine gentem.

Hic cursus fuit,

535 cum subitō adsurgēns flūctū nimbōsus Oriōn

in vada caeca tulit penitusque procācibus Austrīs

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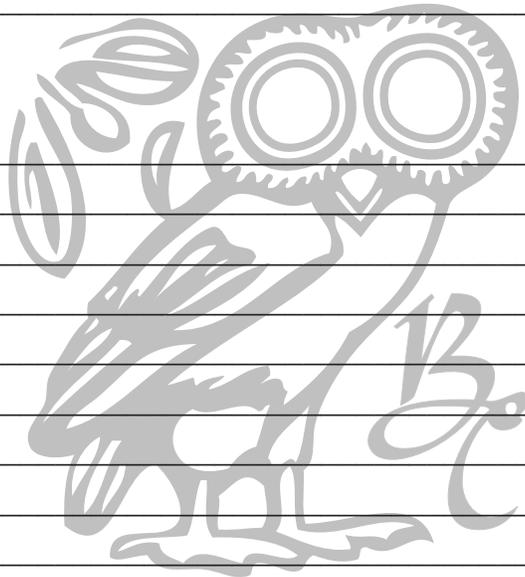
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perque undās superante salō perque in via saxa

dispulit; hūc paucī vestrīs adnāvimus ōrīs.

Quod genus hoc hominum? Quaeve hunc tam barbara mōrem

540 permittit patria? Hospitiō prohibēmur harēnae;

bella cient primāque vetant cōsistere terrā.

Sī genus hūmānum et mortālia temnitis arma,

at spērāte deōs memorēs fandī atque nefandī.

Rēx erat Aenēās nōbīs, quō iūstior alter

545 nec pietāte fuit, nec bellō maior et armīs.

Quem sī fāta virum servant, sī vēscitur aurā

aetheriā neque adhūc crūdēlibus occubat umbrīs,

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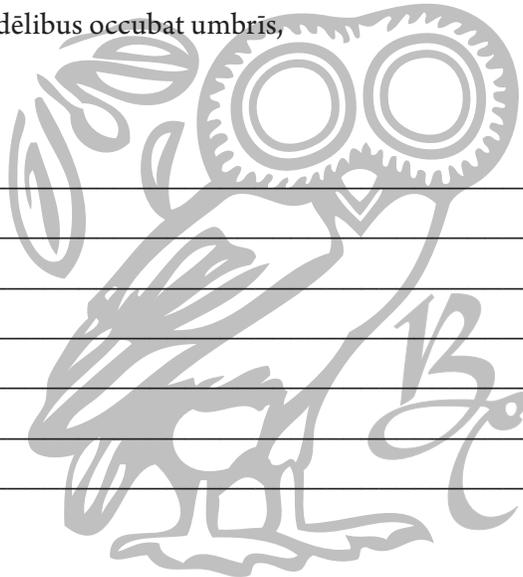
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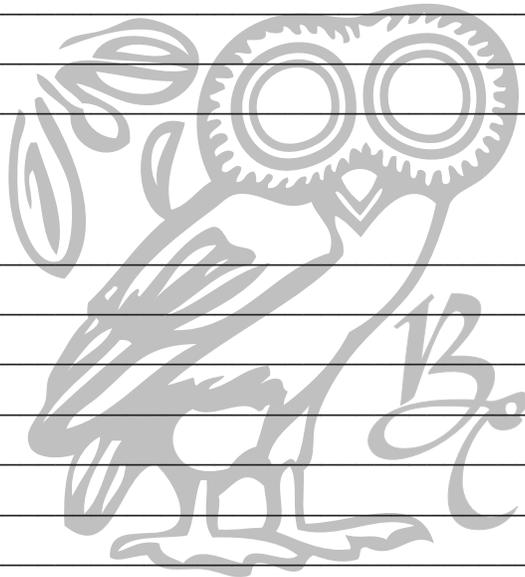
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nōn metus, officiō nec tē certāsse priōrem

paeniteat: sunt et Siculīs regiōnibus urbēs

550 armaque, Troiānōque ā sanguine clārus Acestēs.

Quassātam ventīs liceat subdūcere classem

et silvīs aptāre trabēs et stringere rēmōs

sī datur Ītaliā sociīs et rēge receptō

tendere, ut Ītaliā laetī Latiumque petāmus;

555 sīn absūmpta salūs, et tē, pater optime Teucrum,

pontus habet Libyae nec spēs iam restat Iūli,

at freta Sīcaniae saltem sēdēsque parātās,

unde hūc advectī, rēgemque petāmus Acestēn.”

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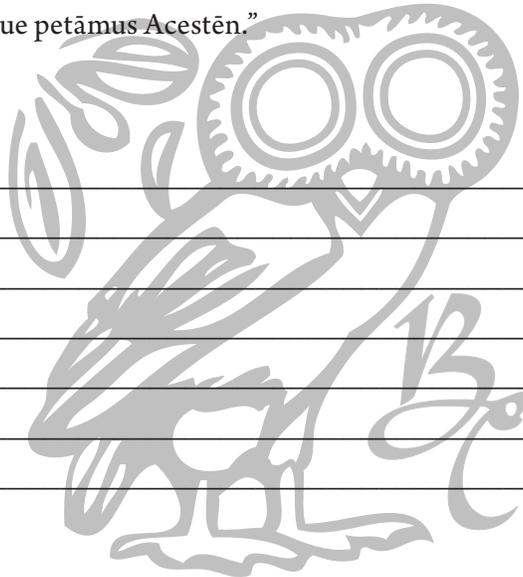
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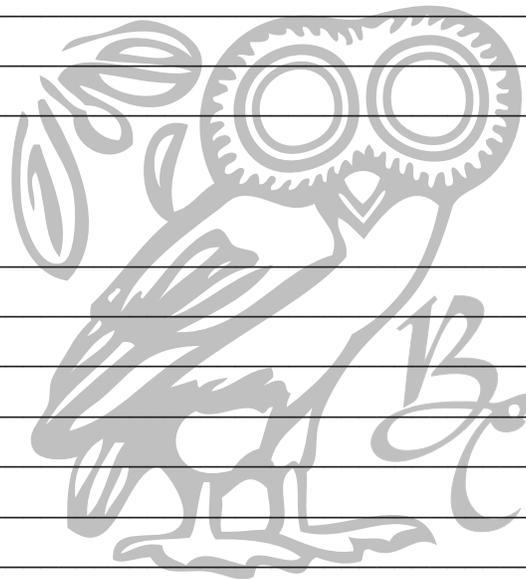
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Tālibus Īlioneus; cūnctī simul ōre fremēbant

560 Dardanidae.

Tum breviter Dīdō vultum dēmissa profatur:

“Solvite corde metum, Teucrī, sēclūdite cūrās.

Rēs dūra et rēgnī novitās mē tālia cōgunt

mōlirī et lātē finīs custōde tuērī.

565 Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Troiae nesciat urbem,

virtūtēsque virōsque aut tantī incendia belli?

Nōn obtūnsa adeō gestāmus pectora Poenī,

nec tam āversus equōs Tyriā Sōl iungit ab urbe.

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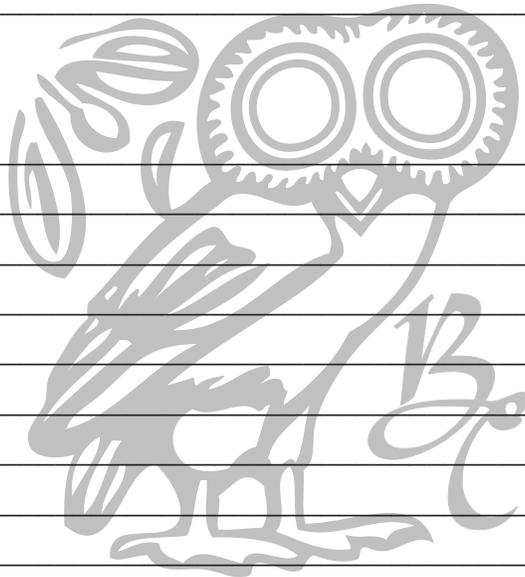
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Seu vōs Hesperiam magnam Sāturniaque arva

570 sīve Erycis finīs rēgemque optātis Acestēn,

auxiliō tūtōs dīmīttam opibusque iuvābō.

Vultis et hīs mēcum pariter cōnsīdere rēgnīs?

Urbem quam statuō, vestra est; subdūcite nāvīs;

Trōs Tyriusque mihi nūllō discrīmine agētur.

575 Atque utinam rēx ipse Notō compulsus eōdem

adforet Aenēās! equidem per litora certōs

dīmīttam et Libyae lūstrāre extrēma iubēbō,

sī quibus ēiectus silvīs aut urbibus errat.”

Vocabulary Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

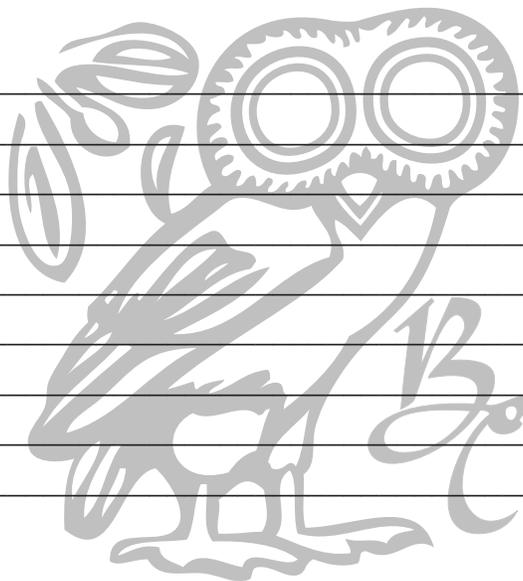
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_



Line 569: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 570: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 571: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 572: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 573: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 574: \_\_\_\_\_

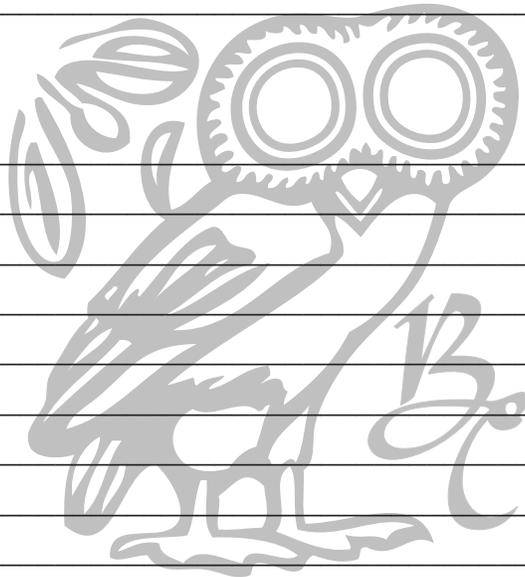
Line 575: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 576: \_\_\_\_\_

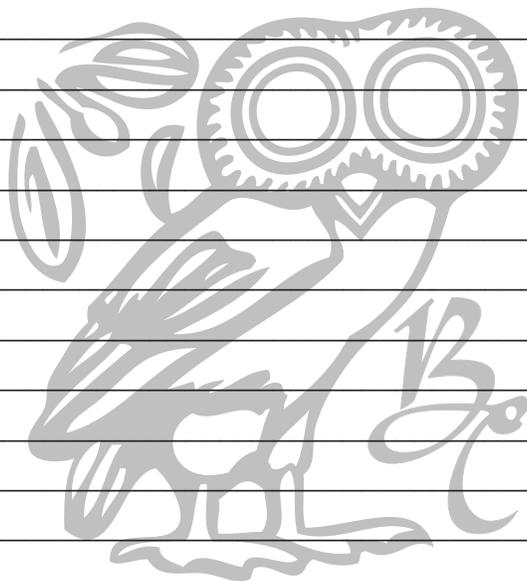
Line 577: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 578: \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Notes: \_\_\_\_\_



## Summary of English Selection AENEID 1.579–756



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# *Plot Review and Summary*

## Book 1 Latin Selections

**Lines 1-33:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1-7: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8-11: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

12-18: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

19-33: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Lines 34-123:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

34-49: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

50-63: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

64-75: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

76-91: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

