

Chapter Three

Ecce Homo!

Latin Phrases; The Aeneid; Characters; Figures of Speech; Catullus to Nepos;

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Caeca invida est.

Envy is blind.

... *Livy*

Lex talionis.

The law of retaliation: an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

...*Exodus 21*

Caveat emptor.

Let the buyer beware.

... *Seneca*

Flagrante delicto..

in the commission of a crime,
in the very act.

Dux femina facti.

A woman [was] the
leader of the deed

....*Aeneid I:364*

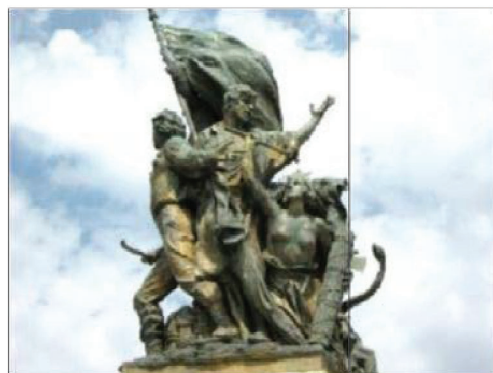
petitio principii

A logical fallacy of taking for granted a premiss which is either equivalent to, or itself depends on, the conclusion and requires proof; a "begging the question."

Editio princeps.

The first printed edition
of a book.

...*Anton Chekov*



I. How did you do with Chapter Two? If you did not do Latin IV, then you will have to remember that you will have to rearrange the words in the Aeneid to make sense of the meaning of these very long sentences. But you can do it! Maybe with help from your teacher!

You will be reviewing forms for some of the new verbs this chapter. It is very important that you use the proper voice, tense, and person of each when taking the AP Latin test. If you translate in the historical present, KEEP the tense the same throughout whenever the present tense is used in the text.

When attempting to translate *The Aeneid*, be sure you have not left off a meaning for *any* word. Any word not translated will cost you a point or two. Remember that any letter written in italics is not pronounced when you begin to read these passages aloud. And any words in brackets [] means it is not in the original text but there to help you translate; omit it on the test.

Since you will have to rely on “Words by Whitaker” for some of this course, first read the passage in your translation book, and see which meaning is to be used for the Latin word. Try to separate phrases and clauses, putting the words of the same case together while sorting them out.

II. The Aeneid

Photo Story Book I

A. Here is more of the background.

Aeneas wishes he had died at Troy. The men are shipwrecked and have to forage for food.

B. The Aeneid. Book I: Lines 92-179

Ēxtemplō Āeneā solvūntur frīgore mēmbra:
īngemit, ēt duplicēs tendēns ad sīdera pālmas
tālīa [verba] vōce refērt: ‘O tērque quatērque ¹beāti,
²quēis ante ōra patrūm Troiā sub ³mōēnibus āltis
cōntigit ōppetere! Ō Danaūm fortīssime gēntis
⁴Tydidē! Me-ne [eram] ⁵īliacīs occūmbere cāmpis
nōn potuīsse, ⁶tuāque animam hānc effūndere dēxtra,
⁷sāevus ubi ⁸Āeacidae telō iacet ⁹Hēctor, ubi īgens
¹⁰Sārpēdōn [iacet], ubi tōt Simoīs corrēpta sub ūndis

95

100



¹ Aeneas is addressing the Trojans who perished in Troy. Aeneas is often weeping or sad.

² Shortened form of **quibus**. Translate as dative.

³ When two vowels are next to each other, and both have long diacritical marks, they are diphthongs.

⁴ Tydide = Diomedes, who wounded Aeneas and tried to kill him, but Venus rescued him.

⁵ **Iliam** = Trojan.

⁶ Note the elisions of **que** and **am** of animam. tua = this, his.

⁷ *fierce*, not cruel, because Hector’s character was not cruel.

⁸ Achilles, who was the grandson of Aeacus.

⁹ Hector, son of Priam and the bravest of the Trojans.

¹⁰ Sarpedon, the son of Jupiter and a friend to the Trojans.

scūta ¹¹virūm galeāsque et fōrtia cōrpora vōlvit?
¹²Tālia [verba] iātantī stridēns Aquilōne procēlla
 vēlum ¹³advērsa ferīt, fluctūsque ad sīdera tōllit.
 Frānguntūr remī; tum prōra avērtit, et ūndis
¹⁴dāt latus; īnsequitūr cumulō prae rūptus aquāe mons.

105

Hī summō īn fluctū pendēt; his ūnda dehīscens
 tērram intēr fluctūs aperīt¹⁵; furit āestus ¹⁶arēnis.
Trēs [naves] Notus ābreptās īn sāxa latēntia tōrquet—

sāxa vocānt Italī mediīs quae īn flūctibus Āras¹⁷—
 dōrsum immāne marī summō; tres Ēūrus ab ālto
 īn brevīa ēt Syrtīs¹⁸ urguēt, miserābile vīsu,
 īllidītque ¹⁹vādīs atque āggere cīngit arēnae.

110

Ūnam [navem], quā Lyciōs fidūmque vehēbat ²⁰Orōnten,
 īpsius ānte oculōs īngēns a vērtice pōntus
 īn puppīm ferīt²¹; ēxcutitūr²² pronūsque māgister
 vōlvitur īn caput; āst ²³illām ter flūctus ibīdem
 tōrquet agēns circum, ēt rapidūs vorat [eam] āequore ²⁴vērtex.

115

Āpparēt ²⁵rārī [viri] nantēs īn gūrgite ²⁶vāsto,
 ārma virūm, ²⁷tabulāeque, et Trōia gāza per ūndas.
 Iām validam ²⁸Ilionēī navēm, iam fōrtis Achātī,
 ēt qua vēctus [est] Abās, et quā grandāevus Alētes,
 vīcit hiēms; laxīs laterūm compāgibus ōmnes [naves]
 āccipiūnt inimīcum imbrēm, rimīsque fatīscunt.

120

Intereā magnō miscēri mūrmure pōntum,
 ēmissāmque hiēmēm ²⁹sensīt Neptūnus, et īmis

125

Book I: Lines 108-123Book I: Lines 124 - 131

¹¹ virum = virorum.

¹² Such words is the object of the speech just given by Aeneas.

¹³ adversa = in front.

¹⁴ dat can be translated as surrenders.

¹⁵ This means that when the waves go up and down, the men can see land.

¹⁶ Sometimes spelled harenis, meaning sand.

¹⁷ The rocks, or boulders, were near the harbor of Carthage.

¹⁸ an example of hendiadys.

¹⁹ upon the shoals, or upon the shallow places.

²⁰ Orenten is the accusative form of Orentes, who was the Lycian leader who followed Aeneas.

²¹ In normal word order, this would be: ingens pontus ferit unam navem....

²² a chiasmus, placing words that are opposing in meaning in a pair of ideas in the opposite order.

²³ meaning the ship.

²⁴ sometimes spelled vortex.

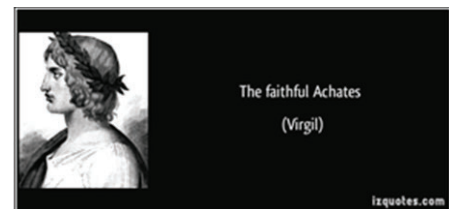
²⁵ Meaning men floating or swimming here and there.

²⁶ vasto = vast.

²⁷ tabulae = planks of the ship.

²⁸ Ilioneus was a follower of Aeneas.

²⁹ a return to the perfect tense, since there is a new incident and a new character.



³⁰stāgna refūsa vadīs, gravitēr commōtus; et ālto



Aeneas' ships in the storm ~ Frederik van Valckenborch .. Wiki Media Commons

prōspiciēns, summā placidūm caput ēxtulit ūnda.
 Dīsiectam Āēneā, totō videt āequore clāssem,
 flūctibus ōppressōs ³¹Troās caelīque ruīna,
 nēc latuēre dolī fratrēm Iunōnis et īrae.
 Eūrum ad sē Zephyrūmque vocāt, dehinc tālia fātur:
 Tānta-ne vōs generīs tenuīt fidūcia vēstri?
 Iām caelūm terrāmque meō sine nūmine, vēnti,
 mīscere, ēt tantās audētis tōllere mōles [oceani]?
 Quōs ego ³²—sēd motōs praestāt compōnere flūctus.
 Pōst mihi nōn similit̃ ³³poenā commīssa luētis.
 Māturate fugām, regīque haec dīcite vēstro:
 nōn illi īmperīum pelagī saevūmque tridēntem,

130

Book I: Lines 131 - 141

135

³⁰ *still waters.*

³¹ *Trojans.*

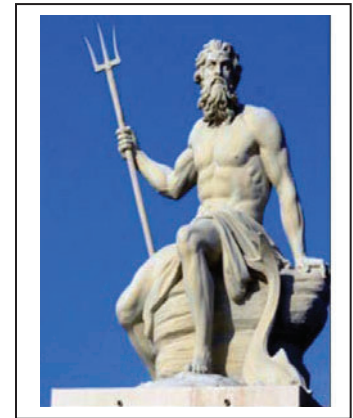
³² What figure of speech is this?

³³ This means *in a different manner than I would do.*

***Online Dictionary**

sēd mihi sōrte datūm. Tenet ille immānia sāxa,
 vēstras, Eūre, domōs; illā se iāctet in āula
 140 Āēolus, ēt clausō ventōrum cārcere rēgnet.
 Sīc ait, ēt dictō citiūs³⁴ tumida æquora plācat,
 cōllectāsque fugāt nubēs, solēmque reducit.
 145 ³⁵Cymothoē simul ēt ³⁶Tritōn ³⁷adnīxus acūto
 dētrudūnt navēs scopulō; levat ipse tridēnti;
 ēt vastās aperīt syrtēs, et tēperat æquor,
 atque rotīs summās levibūs perlābitur ūndas.
 150 Āc ³⁸velutī³⁹ magno īn populō cum sāpe coōrta est
 sēditio, saevītque animīs ignōbile ⁴⁰vūlgus,
 iāmque facēs et sāxa volānt—furor ārma minīstrat;
 tūm, pietāte gravem āc meritīs si fōrte virūm ⁴¹quem
 cōnsplexēre⁴², silēnt, arrēctisque āuribus ādstant;
 ille regīt dictīs animōs, et pēctora mūlctet,—
 sīc cunctūs pelagī ⁴³cecidīt fragor, æquora pōstquam
 155 prōspiciēns ⁴⁴Genitōr caelōque invēctus apērto

flēctit equōs, currūque⁴⁵ volāns dat lōra secūndo.
 Dēfessi [viri] Āēneadā, quae prōxima lītora, ⁴⁶cūrsu
 cōntendūnt petere [litora], ēt Libyā vertūntur ad ōras.
 160 Ēst in sēcessū longō locus: īnsula pōrtum
 ēfficit ōbiectū laterūm, quibus ōmnis ab ālto
 frāngitur īnque sinūs scindīt sese ūnda reductos.
 Hīnc atque hīnc vastā rupēs geminīque mināntur
 īn caelūm scopulī, quorūm sub vērtice lāte
 æquora tūta silēnt; tum sīlvis scāena corūscis
 165 dēsUPER hōrrentīque atrūm nemus īmmīnet ūmbra.
 Frōnte sub ādversā scopulīs pendēntibus āntrum [est],
 īntus aquāe dulcēs vivōque sedīlia sāxo,

Book I: Lines 142 - 156

Neptune

Book I: Lines 157 - 173

³⁴ figuratively, *sooner than saying*.

³⁵ Cymothoe was a sea nymph.

³⁶ Triton, a sea god, son of Neptune.

³⁷ When an adjective or participle modifies two nouns, it takes the masculine gender.

³⁸ veluti = velut.

³⁹ a simile.

⁴⁰ **Vulgus** may be spelled **volgus**.

⁴¹ **quem** = *any*.

⁴² 3/pl. indicative, perfect.

⁴³ perfect tense. Translate as *fell quiet*.

⁴⁴ a title for Neptune.

⁴⁵ older form of dative case.

⁴⁶ Ablative of Manner, used as an adverb, *running*, or less literally, *hurriedly*.

nympharūm domus: hīc fessās non vīcula nāves
ūlla tenēnt, uncō non ālligat āncora mōrsu.

⁴⁷Hūc septem Āēneās collēctis nāvibus⁴⁸ ōmni
170
ēx numerō subit; āc magnō tellūris amōre

ēgressi ōptatā potiūntur Trōēs⁴⁹ arēna,
ēt sale⁵⁰ tābentēs artūs⁵¹ in lītore pōnunt.

Āc primūm⁵² silicī scintillam⁵³ excūdit Achātes,
175
⁵⁴sūscepītque ignēm foliīs, atque ārida cīrcum

⁵⁵nūtrimēta⁵⁶ dedīt, ⁵⁷rapuītque in fōmite flāmmam.

Tūm⁵⁸ Cererēm corrūptam undīs⁵⁹ cereāliaque ārma
ēxpediūnt fessī [virī] rerūm⁶⁰, frugēsque recēptas
ēt torrēre parānt flammīs et frāngere sāxo.

Book I: Lines 174 - 194

*Online Dictionary

III. Now re-read lines 91-179 in your English translation book.

IV. Characters in the Aeneid

New characters, names, and locations have been introduced. Write a description of each and put it into your notebook.

Hector, Aecidae, Sarpedon, Simois, Tydide, Achilles, Lycians, Orentes, Ilioneus, Aletes

Abas, Cymothoe, Triton, Achates, Ceres



⁴⁷ Here in this harbor.

⁴⁸ Ablative Absolute. Aeneas feared he had lost 13 out of 20 ships.

⁴⁹ Direct object of **potiuntur**. Some verbs are followed by the ablative case.

⁵⁰ Translate as *saturated*.

⁵¹ Meaning, *brine destroyed limbs*.

⁵² Dative case, but translate as *from*.

⁵³ perfect tense.

⁵⁴ Translate as *caught*.

⁵⁵ *nourishment*, or *fuel*.

⁵⁶ Looser translation = *spread*.

⁵⁷ *fanned*.

⁵⁸ Translate as *corn*, named after the goddess Ceres.

⁵⁹ Translate as *wheaten*.

⁶⁰ *tired of things*, or *tired of their situation*.

NOTA BENE:

Certain Compound Verbs
such as *praesum*, *praeficio*,
occurro, etc. take the dative.
(often verbs with prefixes of
ob- and prae-.)

V. Figures of Speech

As you prepare to take the AP Latin test, you need to be familiar with many figures of speech⁶¹ which you will encounter in The Aeneid.

1. **Litotes** is a double negative, i.e., *I don't not like asparagus; You are not unlike your father.*
2. A **patro'nymic** is a name derived from a paternal ancestor usually by adding a suffix.
(Carlson, Johnson, Rodriguez, Aeacides.)
3. An **apos'trophe** is an expression in which some absent person or thing is addressed as if they were present and capable of understanding.
Hello darkness, my old friend, I've come to talk with you again..." (Paul Simon, "The Sounds of Silence.")
4. A **hys'teron pro'teron** is a figure of speech in which the natural or conventional order of words or actions is reversed, such as, "Put on your shoes and socks." Not in that order of course.
5. **Allitera'tion** means repeating the initial consonant sound, such as "a peck of pickled peppers."
6. **Polysyn'deton** is the use of several conjunctions where some are unnecessary.
"Every living substance was destroyed...both man and cattle, and the creeping things and the fowl of the heaven." Gen. 7:22-24.
7. **Onomatopoe'ia** is forming a word which sounds like the thing it is describing, such as "bubble, bong, cheep".



VI. To Cornelius Nepos via Catullus

Was this real praise or faint praise of Nepos by Catullus? You recall that Catullus was a young man who was often emotional. Nepos was his contemporary, and they both kept company with women. You will want to memorize this poem.

This is a Hendecasyllabic verse, which means it has eleven syllables in each line.

dative = blue.....genitive = pink
ablative = green.....adverb = yellow
vocative = gray

Cui dono lepidum novum libellum

arida modo pumice expolitum?

Corneli, tibi: namque tu solebas

NOTA BENE:

Be sure to use this hyperlink for this little poem!

[Catullus I](#)

meas esse aliquid putare nugas

iam tum, cum ausus es unus Italorum

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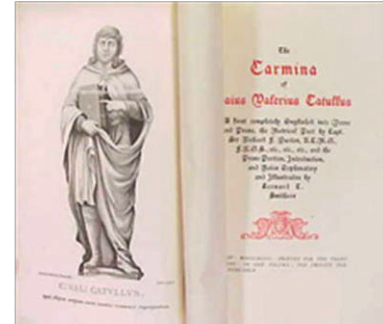
omne aevum tribus explicare cartis

doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis!

Quare habe tibi quidquid hoc libelli – [est]

quaecumque, quod, o patrona virgo,

plus uno maneant perene saeclum!



VII. Catullus 5

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus,

rumore que senum severiorum

omnes unius aestimemus assis.

soles occidere et redire possunt:

¹nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux,

nox est perpetua ²una dormienda.

da mi basia mille, deinde centum,

dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,

deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum,

dein, cum milia multa fecerimus,

conturbabimus ³illa, ne sciamus,

aut ne ⁴quis malus invidere possit,

cum ⁵tantum sciat esse basiorum.



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NOTA BENE:

Be sure to use this hyperlink to aid in translation.

[Catullus 5](#)

1. *for us*

2. *passive periphrastic*

3. *those*, meaning *shake the abacus* so no one will know the number.

If someone knows the exact number, he or she can cast a spell on them.

4. *anyone*

5. *how many (of) kisses*.

VIII. Hebrews Use your Latin – English dictionary, or Words by Whitaker [online] or your New American Standard Bible for help, but then translate this in your own words.

Chapter 1

Page | 27 11 Ipsi peribunt, tu autem permanebis, et omnes ut vestimentum veterascent:

12 et velut amictum mutabis eos, et mutabuntur: tu autem idem ipse es, et anni tui non deficient.

13 Ad quem autem angelorum dixit aliquando: Sede a dextris meis, quoadusque ponam inimicos tuos scabellum pedum tuorum?

14 Nonne omnes sunt administratorii spiritus, in ministerium missi propter eos, qui hæreditatem capient salutis?

Question for discussion.

1. What is God's message to Jesus?

IX. Reading Lesson

Isca Dumnoniorum

Looking amazed, Fidelius saluted him and said, "I thank you for your help and courteous and efficient service."

The harbormaster replied, "As I said, we were expecting you, so we were prepared to receive you when you arrived. We knew there would be many people and all of your household goods. We are a small port with a small town. The fort here is not very large either; you can see it from the harbor. So we needed to be ready, or the town could not have accommodated your large group. There are three small inns here ready to receive your women and children. They are not luxurious, but I think you will find them suitable."

The officers from the other five of Fidelius' ships had come to stand beside Fidelius. Fidelius turned to Quintus and issued the orders and they began unloading the ships. "Quintus, I would like for you and the soldiers with families to go with the goods and the women and children to the inns and get everyone settled. I will go to the fort and show my orders to the fort commander and give him his orders which the Emperor has given to me to deliver to him, then I will join you at the inn. At which time you may then come back to the barracks with the men," said Fidelius.



And who is this?