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CHASE AND STUART'S CLASSICAL SERIES.

Publius Vergilius Maro

THE

AENEID OF VIRGIL.

Edited, with Explanatory Notes.

BY

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A FIRST LATIN BOOK,
A LATIN READER,
A LATIN GRAMMAR,

*And Editions of all the Latin Authors usually
read in Schools and Colleges.*

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THE text of the *Aeneid* here presented is based upon a careful collation of the editions of Heyne, Wagner, Conington, Ladewig, and Ribbeck, with frequent reference to other standard authorities, and with constant and especial regard to the testimony of the best manuscripts, — for knowledge of which testimony I am indebted, above all other sources, to Ribbeck's faithful labors.

In the preparation of the Notes, the endeavor has been made to meet the actual wants of students in our schools. Frequent references are made to the grammars most in use in this country, and explanations are furnished of passages difficult of interpretation, of peculiarities of syntax, and of such points of history, geography, mythology, and antiquities as require elucidation. In all cases, however, where sufficient information is given in the ordinary dictionaries, (as Andrews's *Lexicon*,) I have felt at liberty to omit making a note. A Metrical Index has been added, in which the chief difficulties in scanning are solved.

One thing is presumed throughout, — that the student will make a faithful use of his grammar and his dictionary; the only way in which true scholars are made. Nor can I too earnestly advise the learner to seek, habitually, for more minute information upon points of history, antiquities, etc., in special dictionaries and other standard works.

It will be seen that, in addition to the results of my own investigations, I have availed myself of the rich stores which have been accumulated by successive generations of able commentators upon Virgil. In all cases where I am indebted to any one for information, or for felicity of expression, care has been taken to give credit. None but those who have done similar work themselves, can form any adequate idea

of the labor with which I have compared conflicting opinions, and, weighing each case upon its own merits, formed a judgment of my own. The result of hours of study is sometimes embodied in a single line, credited to some commentator.

The Arguments of the different Books have been taken from Bryce, with occasional additions from other sources. The Life of Virgil is in the main a compilation from Ladewig, Wagner, Thompson, and Long. Madvig, Zumpt, and Wagner are my chief authorities for the Remarks appended to the Metrical Index.

As in all similar editions designed for text-books, in Great Britain and America, the necessity has been felt of retaining the orthography of the dictionaries and grammars. But even were the edition of such a kind as to justify my entering into questions of antiquarian scholarship,—questions in which I confess a peculiar fascination,—I should be embarrassed by the unsettled state in which the true Virgilian orthography still remains. The uniformity of Wagner is in many cases arbitrary, and some of his conclusions have already been shaken; the varying and inconsistent orthography of Ribbeck represents to be sure the condition of the manuscripts, but cannot be supposed to be the orthography of Virgil; and the attempts of Paldamus and Conington to pursue a middle course, while not without commendable features, can never be satisfactory to scholars. Careful study of inscriptions, manuscripts, and grammarians is still needed, before we can be confident that we are writing words as Virgil wrote them.

I congratulate those who shall study this volume upon their introduction to one of the most charming of poets, who will delight them in their youth, and still more, if possible, when they read him anew in after-days. Let them dwell long and lovingly upon his graceful verses, committing some of his choicest passages to memory, and they will find on every perusal old beauties that never pall, and new beauties continually presented from an exhaustless store.

THOMAS CHASE.

LIFE OF VIRGIL.



PUBLIUS VERGILIUS MARO (for so, and not *Virgilius*, the best MSS. give his name) was born at Andes, a little village about three miles below Mantua, on the 15th Oct., B. C. 70. His father, a comfortable farmer, spared no pains to give his son a liberal Greek and Latin education, sending him to school at Cremona, and, after he had assumed the manly gown at the beginning of his sixteenth year, to Milan, and finally to Naples, where he was instructed by the poet and philosopher Parthenius. After several years' residence at Naples, Virgil betook himself to Rome (B. C. 47), where he took lessons of the Epicurean Syron, the friend of Cicero, in philosophy, mathematics, and physics. His love of letters and of a country-life, as well as his feeble health, ill adapted for the strifes of the forum, or the hardships of military service, prevented his indulging an ambition for a public career, and caused him to withdraw to his farm at Andes, where he occupied himself with husbandry, and with the study of the Greek poets, especially Theocritus. In this period he wrote a number of short poems, some of which may have descended to our times; although the authenticity of the minor poems ascribed to Virgil is doubtful. In the year 42 he began to write his *Bucolics*, to which the name *Eclogues* was afterwards given by the critics. These are short pastoral poems, ten in number, and were probably all written before the year 37. They at once attracted attention and gained him fame and friends. Some lines from them being recited on the stage, when Virgil happened once to be in the theatre, the whole audience rose to do him honor. Their merit consists in their versification, which was smoother and more polished than the hexameters which the Romans had yet seen, and in many natural and simple touches. John Dryden, in the Dedication of his translation of the "Pastorals," says: "[Virgil] found the strength of his genius betimes, and was, even in his youth, pre-luding to his *Georgics* and his *Aeneis*. He could not forbear to try his wings, though his pinions were not hardened to maintain a long laborious flight. Yet sometimes they bore him to a pitch as lofty as ever he was able to reach afterwards. But when he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came

down gently, circling in the air, and singing, to the ground; like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her song till she alights, still preparing for a higher flight at her next sally, and tuning her voice to better music."

After the battle of Philippi (B. C. 42) Octavianus assigned to his soldiers lands in various parts of Italy; and the neighborhood of Cremona and Mantua (which had adhered to the cause of Brutus and Cassius) was one of the districts in which the soldiers were planted, and from which the former possessors were dislodged. Virgil was thus deprived of his property. It is said that it was seized by a veteran named Claudius or Clodius; that Asinius Pollio, who was then governor of Gallia Transpadana, advised Virgil to apply to Octavianus at Rome for the restitution of his land, and that Octavianus granted his request. It is supposed that Virgil wrote the Eclogue which stands first in our editions (but was fourth in the order of composition) to express his gratitude to Octavianus Caesar. There is an uncertain tradition of a subsequent dispossession from his estate, when he was obliged to flee before the sword of an angry soldier, and of a final restoration of his property after the peace of Brundisium.

Virgil gained early the friendship of Maecenas, the confidential friend and counsellor of Augustus, and the munificent patron of men of letters, "whose house, whose table, and whose gardens, were the resort of all the wits, virtuosi, actors, joyous spirits, and agreeable idlers of Rome."* With the Emperor himself, with Maecenas and Pollio, and with all the members of the brilliant coterie of men of genius who surrounded the court of Augustus, he lived on terms of cordial intimacy. The successful productions of others afforded him as much pleasure as if they were his own. His large library was open to all men of learning; and he often quoted the saying of Euripides that "the property of friends is a common good," (τὰ τῶν φίλων κοινά.)

The most finished work of Virgil, his *Georgica*, an agricultural poem, was undertaken at the suggestion of Maecenas. Its object was "to recommend the principles of the ancient Romans, their love of home, of labor, of piety, and order; to magnify their domestic happiness and greatness; to make men proud of their country on better grounds than the mere glory of its arms and extent of its conquests. . . . To comprehend the moral grandeur of the Georgics, in point of style the most perfect piece of Roman literature, we must regard it as the glorification of Labor."† While writing this poem, Virgil composed many verses in the morning, but by evening reduced them to a very few; so that he used to compare himself to a bear, which licks its shapeless offspring into form.

* Wieland (quoted by Dean Milman, in his *Life of Horace*.)

† Merivale's *Hist. of the Romans under the Empire*.

His epic poem, the *Aeneid*, had long been meditated. To its composition he gave the last eleven years of his life; he purposed devoting three years more to polishing and elaborating the poem; but he died without having given it his final touches. On this account, it is said, he wished, in his last illness, to burn it; but his friends would not allow him, and it was preserved and published, without alteration, by Varius and Plotius. While composing his epic, Virgil occasionally recited passages from it to his companions, and the highest expectations were raised of the greatness of the work. (Cf. Propert. *Eleg.* II. 34, 65.)

In the year 23 B. C. died Marcellus, the son of the Emperor's sister, Octavia, by her first husband; and as Virgil lost no opportunity of gratifying his patron, he introduced into the sixth book of the *Aeneid* (861-887) the well-known allusion to the virtues of this youth, who was cut off by a premature death. Octavia is said to have been present with the Emperor, when the poet was reciting this allusion to her son, and to have fainted from her emotions. She rewarded the poet munificently.*

"The fortunes of a man, who, fleeing from a burning city and a kingdom overthrown, and borne by the fates over boundless and unknown seas, founds, on a foreign soil, held by men the most warlike, and most fiercely defended, a new realm, — that realm destined to become the greatest and the most enduring empire which the world has seen," — what grander argument could poet have? Nor is the execution of the task unworthy of the theme. In language always elegant, often grand and sublime, in feeling sweet, pure, and noble, — it is to no happy accident, but to its own intrinsic perfections, that the *Aeneid* owes the immortality of its fame. Needless complaint has been made that Virgil imitates Homer. Dryden gallantly denies that the Roman poet copies his master, and says "the Grecian had only the advantage of writing first." As Seneca well puts it, Virgil never stole, but only openly imitated. Whatever he took, he wrought over and made his own; it is the unmistakable air of Rome that breathes from every page; the stamp of Virgil is on the whole work. Again; had Homer himself no models? Nay, was he not a magnificent freebooter in the domain of the ballad-makers who preceded him? Is Dante any the less original, in that he confesses to our Virgil, "Thou art my master, and my author thou"?

"Virgil imitated Homer, but imitated him as a rival, not as a disciple." † Next to Homer, his mind was powerfully influenced by the study of the Athenian drama, "which was in fact the only instance of a genius and culture commensurate with his own, operating in a sphere analogous to his." †

* It is said that Octavia sent Virgil ten sestertia for each of the lines referring to Marcellus, making a sum of about ten thousand dollars. † Conington.

After finishing the first draft of his epic, Virgil contemplated a tour in Greece and Asia, that he might perfect it among the scenes in which many of its incidents are laid. With a dread almost prophetic, Horace prays for his safe return, in the beautiful ode addressed to the ship which bore his departing friend on his way. At Athens the poet met with Augustus, who was returning from Samos to Rome. Changing his former intention, Virgil determined to accompany his patron. On a visit to Megara, he was seized with a sudden indisposition, which his voyage increased, and he died a few days after his arrival at Brundisium, on the 22d of Sept., B. C. 19, in his fifty-first year. In accordance with his request his body was conveyed for burial to Naples, which had been his favorite place of residence, both on account of the extreme beauty of the scenery, and the mildness of the climate, congenial to his delicate health. His tomb still stands on the hill of Posilipo, and is visited by pilgrims from every land.

In person, Virgil is said to have been tall, and stoutly made, of dark complexion, and with the appearance of a farmer. He was slow in speech, and his manners were shy and of almost feminine modesty. We are told that he read with great sweetness, and imparted even to dull matter a charm which gave it a life not its own. From his asthmatic tendency, and the weak eyes of Horace, arose the saying attributed to Augustus, that, with these poets on either hand, he was sitting between sighs and tears.

His parents lived long enough to enable him to show his affection and gratitude by maintaining them in affluence, his father having become blind. Donatus rates his fortune at about ten thousand sestertia, (nearly four hundred thousand dollars,) and states that his house at Rome stood on the Esquiline Hill, near the gardens of Maecenas and the house of Horace.

His fame, which was established in his life-time, was cherished after his death, as an inheritance in which every Roman had a share; and his works became school-books even before the death of Augustus, and have continued such ever since. In the Middle Ages, the belief was prevalent that he had been a great magician; and of his feats most wonderful things were related. But it needs not fiction to attest his powers of enchantment; for till civilization is no more, successive generations of readers shall confess a genuine magic in the spell of that

"Spirit of Mantua,
Of whom the fame still in the world endures,
And shall endure, long-lasting as the world."





P. VERGILI MARONIS
AENEIDOS

LIBER PRIMUS.

—o—o—o—
*Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avena
Carmen, et, egressus silvis, vicina coëgi
Ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono,
Gratum opus agricolis, at nunc horrentia Martis.*
—o—o—o—

ARMA virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris
Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit
Litora, multum ille et terris jactatus et alto
Vi superùm, saevae memorem Junonis ob iram,
Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem 5
Inferretque deos Latio; genus unde Latinum
Albanique patres atque altae moenia Romæ.

Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,
Quidve dolens, regina deùm tot volvere casus
Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores 10
Impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus iræ?

Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni,
Carthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
Ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli;
Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam 15
Posthabita coluisse Samo: hic illius arma,
Hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
Si qua fata sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque.
Progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci

Audierat, Tyrias olim quae verteret arces ; 20
 Hinc populum late regem belloque superbum
 Venturum excidio Libyae: sic volvere Parcas.
 Id metuens veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
 Prima quod ad Trojam pro caris gesserat Argis,
 (Nec dum etiam causae irarum saevique dolores 25
 Exciderant animo ; manet alta mente repostum
 Judicium Paridis spretaeque injuria formae,
 Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores :)
 His accensa super, jactatos aequore toto
 Troas, reliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achilli, 30
 Arcebat longe Latio ; multosque per annos
 Errabant, acti fati, maria omnia circum.
 Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

Vix e conspectu Siculae telluris in altum
 Vela dabant laeti, et spumas salis aere ruebant, 35
 Quum Juno, aeternum servans sub pectore vulnus,
 Haec secum: " Mene incepto desistere victam,
 Nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem ?
 Quippe vetor fati! Pallasne exurere classem
 Argivûm atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto 40
 Unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oili ?
 Ipsa, Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubibus ignem,
 Disjecitque rates evertitque aequora ventis ;
 Illum exspirantem transfixo pectore flammas
 Turbine corripuit, scopuloque infixit acuto. 45
 Ast ego, quae divûm incedo regina, Jovisque
 Et soror et conjunx, una cum gente tot annos
 Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Junonis adorat
 Praeterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem ?"

Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans 50
 Nimborum in patriam, loca feta furentibus Austris,
 Aeoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Aeolus antro
 Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras
 Imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere frenat.
 Illi indignantes, magno cum murmure montis, 55
 Circum claustra fremunt ; celsa sedet Aeolus arce,

Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras.
 Ni faciat, maria ac terras caelumque profundum
 Quippe ferant-rapidi secum verrantque per auras.
 Sed pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris, 60
 Hoc metuens, molemque et montes insuper altos
 Imposuit, regemque dedit, qui foedere certo
 Et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas.
 Ad quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est:

"Aeole, namque tibi divùm pater atque hominum rex 65
 Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento,
 Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat aequor,
 Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penates:
 Incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppes,
 Aut age diversos et disjice corpora ponto. 70
 Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore Nymphae,
 Quarum, quae forma pulcherrima Deïopea,
 Connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo,
 Omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos
 Exigat, et pulchra faciat te prole parentem." 75

Aeolus haec contra: "Tuus, o regina, quid optes,
 Explorare labor, mihi jussa capessere fas est.
 Tu mihi quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptrâ Jovemque
 Concilias, tu das epulis accumbere divùm,
 Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem." 80

Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspide mortem
 Impulit in latus, ac venti, velut agmine facto,
 Qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant.
 Incubuere mari, totumque e sedibus imis
 Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis 85
 Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.
 Insequitur clamorque virùm stridorque rudentum.
 Eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque
 Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra;
 Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether, 90
 Praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.
 Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;

Ingenit, et, duplices tendens ad sidera palmas,
 Talia voce refert: "O terque quaterque beati,
 Quis ante ora patrum Trojae sub moenibus altis 95
 Contigit oppetere! O Danaûm fortissime gentis,
 Tydide! mene Iliacis occumbere campis
 Non potuisse, tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,
 Saevus ubi Aeacidae telo jacet Hector, ubi ingens
 Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis 100
 Scuta virûm galeasque et fortia corpora volvit!"

Talia jactanti stridens Aquilone procella
 Velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.
 Franguntur remi; tum prora avertit, et undis
 Dat latus; insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons. 105
 Hi summo in fluctu pendent, his unda dehiscens
 Terram inter fluctus aperit; furit aestus arenis.
 Tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet,
 (Saxa vocant Itali, mediis quae in fluctibus, Aras;
 Dorsum immane mari summo;) tres Eurus ab alto 110
 In brevia et syrtes urget, miserabile visu,
 Illiditque vadis atque aggere cingit arenae.
 Unam, quae Lycios fidumque vehebat Oronten,
 Ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus
 In puppim ferit: excutitur pronusque magister 115
 Volvitur in caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem
 Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat aequore vortex;
 Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,
 Arma virûm, tabulaeque, et Troïa gaza per undas.
 Jam validam Ilionei navem, jam fortis Achatae, 120
 Et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandaevus Aletes,
 Vicit hiemps: laxis laterum compagibus omnes
 Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt.

Interea magno misceri murmure pontum,
 Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis 125
 Stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus; et alto
 Prospiciens, summa placidum caput extulit unda.
 Disjectam Aeneae toto videt aequore classem,
 Fluctibus oppressos Troas caelique ruina.

Nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis et irae. 130
 Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur :
 " Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri ?
 Jam caelum terramque meo sine numine, venti,
 Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles ?
 Quos ego— ! Sed motos praestat componere fluctus ; 135
 Post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis.
 Maturate fugam, regique haec dicite vestro :
 Non illi imperium pelagi saevumque tridentem,
 Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,
 Vestras, Eure, domos : illa se jactet in aula 140
 Aeolus, et clauso ventorum carcere regnet."

Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat,
 Collectasque fugat nubes solemque reducit.
 Cymothoë simul et Triton annixus acuto
 Detrudunt naves scopulo ; levat ipse tridenti ; 145
 Et vastas aperit syrtes, et temperat aequor,
 Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
 Ac veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est
 Seditio, saevitque animis ignobile vulgus,
 Jamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat ; 150
 Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
 Conspexere, silent, arrectisque auribus adstant ;
 Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet :
 Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
 Prospiciens genitor, caeloque invectus aperto, 155
 Flectit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo.

Defessi Aeneadae quae proxima litora cursu
 Contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad oras.
 Est in secessu longo locus : insula portum
 Efficit objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto 160
 Frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.
 Hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur
 In caelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late
 Aequora tuta silent ; tum silvis scaena coruscis
 Desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra ; 165
 Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum,
 Intus aquae dulces vivoque sedilia saxo,

- Nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula naves
 Ulla tenent, unco non alligat anchora morsu.
 Huc septem Aeneas collectis navibus omni 170
 Ex numero subit ; ac magno telluris amore
 Egressi optata potiuntur Troes arena,
 Et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt.
 Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achatas,
 Suscepitque ignem foliis, atque arida circum 175
 Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam.
 Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma
 Expediunt fessi rerum, frugesque receptas
 Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.
- Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit et omnem 180
 Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea si quem
 Jactatum vento videat Phrygiasque biremes,
 Aut Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caici.
 Navem in conspectu nullam, tres litore cervos
 Prospicit errantes ; hos tota armenta sequuntur 185
 A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.
 Constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas
 Corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achatas,
 Ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentes
 Cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum vulgus, et omnem 190
 Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam ;
 Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
 Corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequet.
 Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes.
 Vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes 195
 Litore Trinacrio dederatque abeuntibus heros,
 Dividit, et dictis maerentia pectora mulcet :
 " O socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum),
 O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.
 Vos et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantes 200
 Accestis scopulos, vos et Cyclopea saxa
 Experti. Revocate animos, maestumque timorem
 Mittite ; forsitan et haec olim meminisse juvabit.
 Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum
 Tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas 205

Ostendunt; illic fas regna resurgere Trojae.
Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis."

Talia voce refert ; curisque ingentibus aeger
Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.
Illi se praedae accingunt dapibusque futuris : 210
Tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant ;
Pars in frustra secant veribusque tremantia figunt ;
Litore aëna locant alii, flammisque ministrant.
Tum victu revocant vires, fusique per herbam
Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae. 215
Postquam exempta fames epulis, mensaeque remotae,
Amisso longo socios sermone requirunt,
Spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant,
Sive extrema pati nec jam exaudire vocatos.
Praecipue pius Aeneas nunc acris Oronti, 220
Nunc Amyci casum gemit et crudelia secum
Fata Lyci, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Et jam finis erat, quum Jupiter, aethere summo
Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque jacentes
Litoraue et latos populos, sic vertice caeli 225
Constitit et Libyae defixit lumina regnis.
Atque illum, tales jactantem pectore curas,
Tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes
Alloquitur Venus : " O qui res hominumque deùmque
Aeternis regis imperiis, et fulmine terres, 230
Quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,
Quid Troes potuere, quibus, tot funera passis,
Cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis ?
Certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,
Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucrici, 235
Qui mare, qui terras omni ditione tenerent,
Pollicitu's : quae te, genitor, sententia vertit ?
Hoc equidem occasum Trojae tristesque ruinas
Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens ;
Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos 240
Insequitur. Quem das finem, rex magne, laborum ?
Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,

Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus
 Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi,
 Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis 245
 It mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti.
 Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit
 Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit armaque fixit
 Troia; nunc placida compostus pace quiescit;
 Nos, tua progenies, caeli quibus annuis arcem, 250
 Navibus (infandum!) amissis, unius ob iram
 Prodimur, atque Italis longe disjungimur oris.
 Hic pietatis honos? Sic nos in sceptris reponis?"

Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum
 Vultu, quo caelum tempestatesque serenat, 255
 Oscula libavit natae, dehinc talia fatur:
 "Parce metu, Cytherea: manent immota tuorum
 Fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lavini
 Moenia, sublimemque feres ad sidera caeli
 Magnanimum Aenean; neque me sententia vertit. 260
 Hic tibi (fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet,
 Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo)
 Bellum ingens geret Italia, populosque feroces
 Contundet, moresque viris et moenia ponet,
 Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas, 265
 Ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.
 At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo
 Additur (Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno),
 Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes
 Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini 270
 Transferet, et Longam multa vi munit Albam.
 Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
 Gente sub Hectorea, donec regina sacerdos
 Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.
 Inde lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine laetus 275
 Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet
 Moenia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
 His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono;
 Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Juno,
 Quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat, 280

Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovēbit
 Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.
 Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus aetas,
 Quum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenās
 Servitio premet, ac victis dominabitur Argis. 285
 Nascetur pulchra Trojanus origine Caesar,
 Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
 Julius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.
 Hunc tu olim caelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
 Accipies securā; vocabitur hic quoque votis. 290
 Aspera tum positis mitescent saecula bellis;
 Cana Fides, et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus,
 Jura dabunt; dirae ferro et compagibus artis
 Claudentur Belli portae; Furor impius intus,
 Saeva sedens super arma, et centum vinctus aënis 295
 Post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento."

Haec ait, et Maia genitum demittit ab alto,
 Ut terrae utque novae pateant Carthaginis arces
 Hospitio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido
 Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aëra magnum 300
 Remigio alarum, ac Libyae citus adstitit oris.
 Et jam jussa facit, ponuntque ferocia Poeni
 Corda volente deo; in primis regina quietum
 Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.

At pius Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens, 305
 Ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque
 Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
 Qui teneant (nam inculta videt), homines feraene,
 Quaerere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.
 Classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata 310
 Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris
 Occulit; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,
 Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
 Cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva,
 Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma, 315
 Spartanae, vel qualis equos Threïssa fatigat
 Harpalyce volucrumque fuga praevertitur Hebrum.

Namque humeris de moreabilem suspenderat arcum
 Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,
 Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes. 320
 Ac prior "Heus" inquit "juvenes, monstrate, mearum
 Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,
 Succinctam pharetra et maculosae tegmine lyncis,
 Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem."

Sic Venus, et Veneris contra sic filius orsus: 325
 "Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum,
 O — quam te memorem, virgo? namque haud tibi
 vultus

Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat; O dea certe,
 An Phoebi soror? an Nympharum sanguinis una?
 Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem, 330
 Et, quo sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
 Jactemur, doceas; ignari hominumque locorumque
 Erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti:
 Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra."

Tum Venus: "Haud equidem tali me dignor honore; 335
 Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,
 Purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.
 Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem;
 Sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.
 Imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta, 340
 Germanum fugiens. Longa est injuria, longae
 Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.
 Huic conjunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri
 Phoenicum, et magno miserae dilectus amore,
 Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat 345
 Ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat
 Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.
 Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychaeum
 Impius ante aras atque auri caecus amore
 Clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum 350
 Germanae; factumque diu celavit, et aegram,
 Multa malus simulans, vana spe lusit amantem.
 Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago

Conjugis ; ora modis attollens pallida miris,
 Crudeles aras trajectaque pectora ferro 355
 Nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne retexit ;
 Tum celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet,
 Auxiliumque viae veteres tellure recludit
 Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.
 His commota fugam Dido sociosque parabat. 360
 Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni
 Aut metus acer erat ; naves, quae fortè paratae,
 Corripiunt, onerantque auro : portantur avari
 Pygmalionis opes pelago ; dux femina facti.
 Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernes 365
 Moenia surgentemque novae Carthaginis arcem,
 [Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam,
 Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo.]
 Sed vos qui tandem, quibus aut venistis ab oris,
 Quove tenetis iter ? ” Quaerenti talibus ille 370
 Suspirans imoque trahens a pectore vocem :
 “ O dea, si prima repetens ab origine pergam,
 Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum,
 Ante diem clauso componet Vesper Olympo.
 Nos Troja antiqua, si vestras forte per aures 375
 Trojae nomen iit, diversa per aequora vectos
 Forte sua Libycis tempestas appulit oris.
 Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
 Classe veho mecum, fama super aethera notus.
 Italiam quaero patriam et genus ab Jove summo. 380
 Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor,
 Matre dea monstrante viam, data fata secutus ;
 Vix septem convulsae undis Euroque supersunt.
 Ipse ignotus, egens, Libyae deserta peragro,
 Europa atque Asia pulsus.” Nec plura querentem 385
 Passa Venus medio sic interfata dolore est :

“ Quisquis es, haud, credo, invisus caelestibus auras
 Vitales carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.
 Perge modo, atque hinc te reginae ad limina perfer.
 Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relata m 390
 Nuntio et in tutum versis Aquilonibus actam,

Ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes.
 Aspice bis senos laetantes agmine cygnos,
 Aethera quos lapsa plaga Jovis ales aperto
 Turbabat caelo ; nunc terras ordine longo 395
 Aut capere aut captas jam despectare videntur :
 Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis,
 Et coetu cinxere polum, cantusque dedere,
 Haud aliter puppesque tuae pubesque tuorum
 Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo. 400
 Perge modo, et, qua te ducit via, dirige gressum.”

Dixit, et avertens rosea cervice refulsit,
 Ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem
 Spiravere ; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos ;
 Et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem 405
 Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus :
 “ Quid natum toties, crudelis tu quoque, falsis
 Ludis imaginibus ? Cur dextrae jungere dextram
 Non datur, ac veras audire et reddere voces ? ”
 Talibus incusat, gressumque ad moenia tendit ; 410
 At Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit,
 Et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu,
 Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset,
 Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.
 Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit 415
 Laeta suas, ubi templum illi, centumque Sabaeo
 Ture calent arae sertisque recentibus halant.

Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat ;
 Jamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
 Imminet, adversasque aspectat desuper arces. 420
 Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,
 Miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.
 Instant ardentes Tyrii, pars ducere muros
 Molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
 Pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco. 425
 [Jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum.]
 Hic portus alii effodiunt ; hic lata theatris
 Fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas

Rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris.
 Qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura 430
 Exercet sub sole labor, quum gentis adultos
 Educunt fetus, aut quum liquentia mella
 Stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,
 Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto
 Ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent; 435
 Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella
 "O fortunati, quorum jam moenia surgunt"
 Aeneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.
 Infert se septus nebula (mirabile dictu)
 Per medios, miscetque viris, neque cernitur ulli. 440

Lucus in urbe fuit media, laetissimus umbrae,
 Quo primum, jactati undis et turbine, Poeni
 Effodere loco signum, quod regia Juno
 Monstrarat, caput acris equi: sic nam fore bello
 Egregiam et facilem victu per saecula gentem. 445
 Hic templum Junoni ingens Sidonia Dido
 Condebat, donis opulentum et numine divae,
 Aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina, nexaeque
 Aere trabes, foribus cardo stridebat aënis.
 Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem 450
 Leniit, hic primum Aeneas sperare salutem
 Ausus, et afflictis melius confidere rebus:
 Namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,
 Reginam opperiens, dum, quae fortuna sit urbi,
 Artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem 455
 Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas
 Bellaque jam fama totum vulgata per orbem,
 Atridas, Priamumque, et saevum ambobus Achillem.
 Constitit, et lacrimans "Quis jam locus" inquit
 "Achate,
 Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris? 460
 En Priamus! Sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi;
 Sunt lacrimae rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.
 Solve metus; feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem."
 Sic ait, atque animum pictura pascit inani,
 Multa gemens, largoque humectat flumine vultum. 465

Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
 Hac fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juvenus ;
 Hac Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles.
 Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis
 Agnoscit lacrimans, primo quae prodita somno 470
 Tydides multa vastabat caede cruentus,
 Ardentisque avertit equos in castra, priusquam
 Pabula gustassent Trojae Xanthumque bibissent.
 Iamque alia fugiens amissis Troilus armis,
 Dux puer atque impar congressus Achilli, 475
 Fixus equis, curruque haeret resupinus inani,
 Lora tenens tamen ; huic cervixque comaeque tra-
 huntur

Per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.
 Interea ad templum non aequae Palladis ibant
 Crinibus Iliades passis, peplumque ferebant, 480
 Suppliciter tristes et tunsae pectora palmis ;
 Diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.
 Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros,
 Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.
 Tum vero ingentem genitum dat pectore ab imo, 485
 Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici,
 Tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit inermes.
 Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis,
 Eoasque acies et nigri Memnonis arma.
 Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis 490
 Penthesilea furens, mediisque in milibus ardet,
 Aurea subnectens exsertae cingula mammae,
 Bellatrix, audetque viris concurrere virgo.

Haec dum Dardanio Aeneae miranda videntur,
 Dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, 495
 Regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Didoe,
 Incessit, magna juvenum stipante caterva.
 Qualis in Eurotae ripis aut per juga Cynthi
 Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae
 Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades ; illa pharetram 500
 Fert humero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnes ;
 (Latonae tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus ;)

Talis erat Dido, talem se laeta ferebat
 Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.
 Tum foribus divae, media testudine templi, 505
 Septa armis, solioque alte subnixa, resedit.
 Jura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem
 Partibus aequabat justis aut sorte trahebat :
 Quum subito Aeneas concursu accedere magno
 Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum 510
 Teucrorumque alios, ater quos aequore turbo
 Dispulerat penitusque alias avexerat oras.
 Obstupuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achates
 Laetitiaque metuque : avidi conjungere dextras
 Ardebant ; sed res animos incognita turbat. 515
 Dissimulant, et nube cava speculantur amicti,
 Quae fortuna viris, classem quo litore linquant,
 Quid veniant : cunctis nam lecti navibus ibant,
 Orantes veniam, et templum clamore petebant.

Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi, 520
 Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit :
 “ O regina, novam cui condere Jupiter urbem
 Justitiaque dedit gentes frenare superbas,
 Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,
 Oramus : prohibe infandos a navibus ignes, 525
 Parce pio generi, et propius res aspice nostras.
 Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penates
 Venimus, aut raptas ad litora vertere praedas ;
 Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.
 Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt, 530
 Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebae ;
 Oenotri coluere viri ; nunc fama, minores
 Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem :
 Hic cursus fuit,
 Quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion 535
 In vada caeca tulit, penitusque procacibus Austris
 Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa
 Dispulit : huc pauci vestris annavimus oris.
 Quod genus hoc hominum ? quaeve hunc tam barbara
 morem

Permittit patria? Hospitio prohibemur arenae; 540
 Bella cient, primaque vetant consistere terra!
 Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,
 At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi.
 Rex erat Aeneas nobis, quo justior alter
 Nec pietate fuit nec bello major et armis: 545
 Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aura
 Aethera neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris,
 Non metus. Officio nec te certasse priorem
 Poeniteat: sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes
 Armaque, Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Acestes. 550
 Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem,
 Et silvis aptare trabes et stringere remos,
 Si datur Italiam, sociis et rege recepto,
 Tendere, ut Italiam laeti Latiumque petamus;
 Sin absumpta salus, et te, pater optime Teucrum, 555
 Pontus habet Libyae, nec spes jam restat Iuli,
 At freta Sicaniae saltem sedesque paratas,
 Unde huc advecti, regemque petamus Acesten."
 Talibus Ilioneus; cuncti simul ore fremebant
 Dardanidae. 560

Tum breviter Dido, vultum demissa, profatur:
 "Solvite corde metum, Teucris, secludite curas.
 Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt
 Moliri, et late fines custode tueri.
 Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Trojae nesciat urbem 565
 Virtutesque virosque, aut tanti incendia belli?
 Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni,
 Nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol jungit ab urbe.
 Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva,
 Sive Erycis fines regemque optatis Acesten, 570
 Auxilio tutos dimittam, opibusque juvabo.
 Vultis et his mecum pariter considerare regnis:
 Urbem quam statuo, vestra est: subducite naves;
 Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.
 Atque utinam rex ipse Noto compulsus eodem 575
 Afforet Aeneas! Equidem per litora certos
 Dimittam et Libyae lustrare extrema jubebo,
 Si quibus ejectus silvis aut urbibus errat."

His animum arrecti dictis, et fortis Achates
 Et pater Aeneas jamdudum erumpere nubem 580
 Ardebant. Prior Aenean compellat Achates:
 "Nate dea, quae nunc animo sententia surgit?
 Omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos;
 Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi
 Submersum; dictis respondent cetera matris." 585
 Vix ea fatus erat, quum circumfusa repente
 Scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum.
 Restitit Aeneas, claraque in luce refulsit,
 Os humerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram
 Caesariem nato genetrix lumenque juventae 590
 Purpureum et laetos oculis afflarat honores:
 Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
 Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.
 Tum sic reginam alloquitur, cunctisque repente
 Improvisus ait: "Coram, quem quaeritis, adsum, 595
 Troïus Aeneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis.
 O sola infandos Trojae miserata labores,
 Quae nos, reliquias Danaûm, terraeque marisque
 Omnibus exhaustis jam casibus, omnium egenos,
 Urbe, domo, socias: grates persolvere dignas 600
 Non opis est nostrae, Dido, nec quidquid ubique est
 Gentis Dardaniae, magnum quae sparsa per orbem.
 Dî tibi, si qua pios respectant numina, si quid
 Usquam justitia est et mens sibi conscia recti,
 Praemia digna ferant. Quae te tam lacta tulerunt 605
 Saecula? qui tanti talem genuere parentes?
 In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbrae
 Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet,
 Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt,
 Quae me cumque vocant terrae." Sic fatus, amicum 610
 Ilionea petit dextra, laevaue Serestum,
 Post alios, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Obstupuit primo aspectu Sidonia Dido,
 Casu deinde viri tanto, et sic ore locuta est:
 "Quis te, nate dea, per tanta pericula casus 615
 Insequitur? quæ vis immanibus applicat oris?

Tune ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio Anchisae
 Alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoentis ad undam ?
 Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire
 Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem 620
 Auxilio Beli ; genitor tum Belus opimam
 Vastabat Cyprum, et victor ditione tenebat.
 Tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis
 Trojanae, nomenque tuum, regesque Pelasgi.
 Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat, 625
 Seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum ab stirpe volebat.
 Quare agite, o tectis juvenes succedite nostris.
 Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
 Jactatam hac demum voluit consistere terra :
 Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco." 630
 Sic memorat, simul Aenean in regia ducit
 Tecta, simul divum templis indicit honorem.
 Nec minus interea sociis ad litora mittit
 Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum
 Terga suum, pingues centum cum matribus agnos, 635
 Munera laetitiamque dii.
 At domus interior regali splendida luxu
 Instruitur, mediisque parant convivium tectis :
 Arte laboratae vestes ostroque superbo,
 Ingens argentum mensis, caelataque in auro 640
 Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum
 Per tot ducta viros antiquae ab origine gentis.

Aeneas (neque enim patrius consistere mentem
 Passus amor) rapidum ad naves praemittit Achaten,
 Ascanio ferat haec, ipsumque ad moenia ducat ; 645
 Omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis.
 Munera praeterea Iliacis erepta ruinis
 Ferre jubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem,
 Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho,
 Ornatus Argivae Helenae, quos illa Mycenis, 650
 Pergama quum peteret inconcessosque hymenaeos,
 Extulerat, matris Ladae mirabile donum ;
 Praeterea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim,
 Maxima natarum Priami, colloque monile

Baccatum, et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam. 655
 Haec celerans iter ad naves tendebat Achates.

At Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat
 Consilia, ut faciem mutatus et ora Cupido
 Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem
 Incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicet ignem. 660
 Quippe domum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilingues;
 Urit atrox Juno, et sub noctem cura recursat.
 Ergo his aligerum dictis affatur Amorem:
 "Nate, meae vires, mea magna potentia solus,
 Nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoëa temnis, 665
 Ad te confugio, et supplex tua numina posco.
 Frater ut Aeneas pelago tuus omnia circum
 Litora jactetur odiis Junonis acerbae,
 Nota tibi, et nostro doluisti saepe dolore.
 Nunc Phoenissa tenet Dido blandisque moratur 670
 Vocibus; et vereor, quo se Junonia vertant
 Hospitia: haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum.
 Quocirca capere ante dolis et cingere flamma
 Reginam meditor, ne quo se numine mutet,
 Sed magno Aeneae mecum teneatur amore. 675
 Qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem:
 Regius accitu cari genitoris ad urbem
 Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura,
 Dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Trojae;
 Hunc ego sopitum somno super alta Cythera 680
 Aut super Idalium sacrata sede recondam,
 Ne qua scire dolos mediusve occurrere possit.
 Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam
 Falle dolo, et notos pueri puer indue vultus,
 Ut, quum te gremio accipiet laetissima Dido 685
 Regales inter mensas laticemque Lyaeum,
 Quum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet,
 Occultum inspires ignem fallasque veneno."
 Paret Amor dictis carae genetricis, et alas
 Exuit, et gressu gaudens incedit Iuli. 690
 At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem
 Irrigat, et fotum gremio dea tollit in altos

Idaliae lucos, ubi mollis amaracus illum
 Floribus et dulci adspirans complectitur umbra.
 Jamque ibat, dicto parens, et dona Cupido 695
 Regia portabat Tyriis, duce laetus Achate.
 Quum venit, aulaeis jam se regina superbis
 Aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit ;
 Jam pater Aeneas et jam Trojana juvenus
 Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro. 700
 Dant manibus famuli lymphas, Cereremque canistris
 Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.
 Quinquaginta intus famulae, quibus ordine longam
 Cura penum struere, et flammis adolere Penates ;
 Centum aliae totidemque pares aetate ministri, 705
 Qui dapibus mensas onerent et pocula ponant.
 Nec non et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes
 Convenere, toris jussi discumbere pictis.
 Mirantur dona Aeneae, mirantur Iulum,
 Flagrantesque dei vultus simulataque verba 710
 [Pallamque et pictum croceo velamen acantho.]
 Praecipue infelix, pesti devota futurae,
 Expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo
 Phoenissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.
 Ille ubi complexu Aeneae colloque pependit, 715
 Et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem,
 Reginam petit. Haec oculis, haec pectore toto
 Haeret, et interdum gremio fovet, inscia Dido,
 Insidat quantus miserae deus. At memor ille
 Matris Acidaliae, paulatim abolere Sychaeum 720
 Incipit, et vivo tentat praevertere amore
 Jam pridem resides animos desuetaque corda.

Postquam prima quies epulis, mensaeque remotae,
 Crateras magnos statuunt et vina coronant.
 It strepitus tectis, vocemque per ampla volutant 725
 Atria ; dependent lychni laquearibus aureis
 Incensi, et noctem flammis funalia vincunt.
 Hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit
 Implevitque mero pateram, quam Belus et omnes
 A Belo soliti ; tum facta silentia tectis : 730

“ Jupiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur,
 Hunc laetum Tyriisque diem Trojaque profectis
 Esse velis, nostrosque hujus meminisse minores!
 Adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator, et bona Juno!
 Et vos, o, coetum, Tyrii, celebrate faventes!” 735
 Dixit, et in mensam laticum libavit honorem,
 Primaque, libato, summo tenuis attigit ore;
 Tum Bitiae dedit increpitans; ille impiger hausit
 Spumantem pateram, et pleno se proluit auro;
 Post alii proceres. Cithara crinitus Iopas 740
 Personat aurata, docuit quem maximus Atlas.
 Hic canit errantem lunam solisque labores,
 Unde hominum genus et pecudes, unde imber et ignes,
 Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones,
 Quid tantum oceano properent se tinguere soles 745
 Hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet.
 Ingeminant plausu Tyrii, Troesque sequuntur.
 Nec non et vario noctem sermone trahebat
 Infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem,
 Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa; 750
 Nunc, quibus Aurorae venisset filius armis,
 Nunc, quales Diomedis equi, nunc, quantus Achilles.
 “ Immo age, et a prima, dic, hospes, origine nobis
 Insidias ” inquit “ Danaûm, casusque tuorum,
 Erroresque tuos; nam te jam septima portat 755
 Omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus aestas.”



P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER SECUNDUS.



Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant.
Inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto:
“Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem.
Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
Eruerint Danaï, quaeque ipse miserrima vidi, 5
Et quorum pars magna fui, quis talia fando
Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut duri miles Ulixi
Temperet a lacrimis? et jam nox humida caelo
Praecipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros 10
Et breviter Trojae supremum audire laborem,
Quamquam animus meminisse horret luctuque refert,
Incipiam.

Fracti bello fatisque repulsi
Ductores Danaum, tot jam labentibus annis,
Instar montis equum divina Palladis arte 15
Aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas:
Votum pro reditu simulant, ea fama vagatur.
Huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim
Includunt caeco lateri, penitusque cavernas
Ingentes uterumque armato milite complent. 20

Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant,

Nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis :
 Huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt.
 Nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenas: 25
 Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu.
 Panduntur portae ; juvat ire et Dorica castra
 Desertosque videre locos litusque relictum.
 'Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles,
 Classibus hic locus, hic acie certare solebant.' 30
 Pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae,
 Et molem mirantur equi. Primusque Thymoetes
 Duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,
 Sive dolo, seu jam Trojae sic fata ferebant.
 At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti, 35
 Aut pelago Danaûm insidias suspectaque dona
 Praecipitare jubent, subjectisque urere flammis,
 Aut terebrare cavas uteri et tentare latebras.
 Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.

Primus ibi ante omnes, magna comitante caterva, 40
 Laocoön ardens summa decurrit ab arce,
 Et procul : " O miseri, quae tanta insania, cives ?
 Creditis avectos hostes, aut ulla putatis
 Dona carere dolis Danaûm ? sic notus Ulixes ?
 Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi, 45
 Aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros,
 Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
 Aut aliquis latet error. Equo ne credite, Teucri.
 Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."
 Sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus hastam 50
 In latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
 Contorsit. Stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
 Insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae ;
 Et, si fata deûm, si mens non laeva fuisset,
 Impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras, 55
 Trojaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres !

Ecce, manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum
 Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
 Dardanidae, qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,

Hoc ipsum ut strueret Trojamque aperiret Achivis, 60
 Obtulerat, fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratus,
 Seu versare dolos, seu certae occumbere morti.
 Undique visendi studio Trojana juvenus
 Circumfusa ruit, certantque illudere capto.
 Accipe nunc Danaûm insidias. et crimine ab uno 65
 Disce omnes.
 Namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis,
 Constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit,
 "Heu, quae nunc tellus," inquit, "quae me aequora
 possunt
 Accipere, aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat, 70
 Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi
 Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?"
 Quo genitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis
 Impetus. Hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus,
 Quidve ferat; memoret, quae sit fiducia capto. 75
 [Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:]
 "Cuncta equidem tibi, rex, fuerit quodcumque, fatebor
 Vera," inquit, "neque me Argolica de gente negabo:
 Hoc primum; nec, si miserum Fortuna Sinonem
 Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget. 80
 Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad aures
 Belidae nomen Palamedis et incluta fama
 Gloria, quem falsa sub proditione Pelasgi
 Insontem infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,
 Demisere neci, nunc cassum lumine lugent: 85
 Illi me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum
 Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.
 Dum stabat regno incolumis regumque vigeat
 Conciliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
 Gessimus. Invidia postquam pellacis Ulixi 90
 (Haud ignota loquor) superis concessit ab oris,
 Afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam,
 Et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici.
 Nec tacui demens, et me, fors si qua tulisset,
 Si patrios unquam remeassem victor ad Argos, 95
 Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi.
 Hinc mihi prima mali labes; hinc semper Ulixes

Criminibus terrere novis, hinc spargere voces
 In vulgum ambiguas, et quaerere conscius arma.
 Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro — 100
 Sed quid ego haec autem nequidquam ingrata revolve?
 Quidve moror, si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos,
 Idque audire sat est? Jamdudum sumite poenas:
 Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae.”

Tum vero ardemus scitari et quaerere causas, 105
 Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgae.
 Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur:

“Saepe fugam Danaï Troja cupiere relictâ
 Moliri et longo fessi discedere bello;
 Fecissentque utinam! Saepe illos aspera ponti 110
 Interclusit hiemps, et terruit Auster euntes;
 Praecipue, quum jam hic trabibus contextus acernis
 Staret equus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.
 Suspensi Eurypylum scitantem oracula Phoebi
 Mittimus; isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat: 115
 ‘Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa,
 Quum primum Iliacas, Danaï, venistis ad oras:
 Sanguine quaerendi reditus, animaque litandum
 Argolica.’ Vulgi quae vox ut venit ad aures,
 Obstupuere animi, gelidusque per ima cucurrit 120
 Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.
 Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
 Protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina divûm,
 Flagitat: et mihi jam multi crudele canebant
 Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant. 125
 Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat
 Prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti;
 Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,
 Composito rumpit vocem, et me destinat arae.
 Assensere omnes, et, quae sibi quisque timebat, 130
 Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.
 Jamque dies infanda aderat: mihi sacra parari,
 Et salsae fruges, et circum tempora vittae.
 Eripui, fateor, leto me, et vincula rupi,

Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva 135
 Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.
 Nec mihi jam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi,
 Nec dulces natos exoptatumque parentem ;
 Quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra repositent
 Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt. 140
 Quod te per superos et conscia numina veri,
 Per, si qua est, quae restet adhuc mortalibus usquam,
 Intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum
 Tantorum ; miserere animi non digna ferentis."

His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro. 145
 Ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levare
 Vincla jubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis :
 " Quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios :
 Noster eris : mihi que haec edisserere vera roganti ;
 Quo molem hanc immanis equi statuerè ? quis auctor ? 150
 Quidve petunt ? quae religio, aut quae machina belli ?"
 Dixerat. Ille, dolis instructus et arte Pelasga,
 Sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas ;
 " Vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum
 Testor numen," ait, " vos, arae ensesque nefandi, 155
 Quos fugi, vittaeque deum, quas hostia gessi :
 Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere jura,
 Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras,
 Si qua tegunt ; teneor patriae nec legibus ullis.
 Tu modo promissis maneat, servataque serves, 160
 Troja, fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam.
 Omnis spes Danaum et coepti fiducia belli
 Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo
 Tydides sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixes
 Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo 165
 Palladium, caesis summae custodibus arcis,
 Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis
 Virgineas ausi divae contingere vittas,
 Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
 Spes Danaum, fractae vires, aversa deae mens. 170
 Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris.
 Vix positum castris simulacrum, arsere coruscae

Luminibus flammae arrectis, salsusque per artus
 Sudor iit, terque ipsa solo (mirabile dictu)
 Emicuit, parmanque ferens hastamque trementem. 175
 Extemplo tentanda fuga canit aequora Calchas,
 Nec posse Argolicis exscindi Pergama telis,
 Omina ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant,
 Quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.
 Et nunc quod patrias vento petiere Mycenae, 180
 Arma deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso
 Improvisi aderunt: ita digerit omina Calchas.
 Hanc pro Palladio, moniti, pro numine laeso
 Effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.
 Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem 185
 Roboribus textis caeloque educere jussit,
 Ne recipi portis aut duci in moenia posset,
 Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.
 Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervae,
 Tum magnum exitium (quod di prius omen in ipsum 190
 Convertant!) Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum;
 Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,
 Ultra Asiam magno Pelopea ad moenia bello
 Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes."

Talibus insidiis perjuriq; arte Sinonis 195
 Credita res, captiq; dolis lacrimisque coactis,
 Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissaeus Achilles,
 Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinae.

Hic aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum
 Objicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat. 200
 Laocoön, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,
 Sollemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.
 Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta
 (Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
 Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt; 205
 Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta jubaeque
 Sanguineae superant undas, pars cetera pontum
 Pone legit sinuatque immensa volumine terga.
 Fit sonitus spumante salo. Jamque arva tenebant,

Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni 210
 Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.
 Diffugimus visu exsanguis. Illi agmine certo
 Laocoönta petunt, et primum parva duorum
 Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque
 Implicat, et miseros morsu depascitur artus; 215
 Post ipsum auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem
 Corripiunt, spirisque ligant ingentibus, et jam
 Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum
 Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.
 Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos, 220
 Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno,
 Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit:
 Quales mugitus, fugit quum saucius aram
 Taurus et incertam excussit cervice securim.
 At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones 225
 Effugiunt, saevaeque petunt Tritonidis arcem,
 Sub pedibusque deae clipeique sub orbe teguntur.
 Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis
 Insinuat pavor; et scelus expendisse merentem
 Laocoönta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur 230
 Laeserit et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.
 Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum, orandaque divae
 Numina conclamant.
 Dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.
 Accingunt omnes operi, pedibusque rotarum 235
 Subjiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo
 Intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros,
 Feta armis. Pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
 Sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent.
 Illa subit, mediaeque minans illabitur urbi. 240
 O patria, o divum domus Ilium, et incluta bello
 Moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae
 Substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere;
 Instamus tamen immemores caecique furore,
 Et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce. 245
 Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
 Ora, dei jussu non umquam credita Teucris.
 Nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
 Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.

Vertitur interea caelum, et ruit oceano nox, 250
 Involvens umbra magna terramque polumque
 Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teuceri
 Conticuere; sopor fessos complectitur artus.
 Et jam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
 A Tenedo, tacitae per amica silentia lunae 255
 Litora nota petens, flammam quum regia puppis
 Extulerat, fatisque deum defensus iniquis
 Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim
 Laxat claustra Sinon. Illos patefactus ad auras
 Reddit equus, laetique cavo se robore promunt 260
 Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces et dirus Ulixes,
 Demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque, Thoasque,
 Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon,
 Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.
 Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam; 265
 Caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnes
 Accipiunt socios atque agmina conscia jungunt.

Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
 Incipit, et dono divum gratissima serpit:
 In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector 270
 Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus,
 Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento
 Pulvere, perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes.
 Hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo
 Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli, 275
 Vel Danaum Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes!
 Squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines,
 Vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros
 Accepit patrios. Ultro flens ipse videbar
 Compellare virum et maestas expromere voces: 280
 "O lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrùm,
 Quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris
 Exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum
 Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores
 Defessi aspiciamus! quae causa indigna serenos 285
 Foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnera cerno?"
 Ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur,

Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens,
 "Heu fuge, nate dea, teque his" ait "eripe flammis.
 Hostis habet muros; ruit alta a culmine Troja. 290
 Sat patriae Priamoque datum. Si Pergama dextra
 Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.
 Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troja Penates:
 Hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere,
 Magna pererrato statuas quae denique ponto." 295
 Sic ait, et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem
 Aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.

Diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu,
 Et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis
 Anchisae domus arboribusque oblecta recessit, 300
 Claescent sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror.
 Excitior somno, et summi fastigia tecti
 Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus adsto:
 In segetem veluti quum flamma furentibus Austris
 Incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens 305
 Sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores,
 Praecipitesque trahit silvas; stupet inscius alto
 Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.
 Tum vero manifesta fides, Danaûmque patescunt
 Insidiae jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam 310
 Vulcanc superante domus, jam proximus ardet
 Ucalegon, Sigea igni freta lata relucent.
 Exoritur clamorque virûm clangorque tubarum.
 Arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis,
 Sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem 315
 Cum sociis ardent animi; furor iraque mentem
 Praecipitant, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.

Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivûm,
 Panthus Othryades, arcis Phoebique sacerdos,
 Sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem 320
 Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit.
 "Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus
 arcem?"
 Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu quum talia reddit:

" Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
 Dardaniae. Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens 325
 Gloria Teucrorum ; feros omnia Jupiter Argos
 Transtulit, incensa Danaï dominantur in urbe.
 Arduus armatos mediis in moenibus adstans
 Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet
 Insultans. Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt, 330
 Milia quot magnis unquam venere Mycenis ;
 Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum
 Oppositi ; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco
 Stricta, parata neci ; vix primi proelia tentant
 Portarum vigiles, et caeco Marte resistunt." 335

Talibus Othryadae dictis et numine divûm
 In flammâs et in arma feror, quo tristis Erinys,
 Quo fremitus vocat et sublatus ad aethera clamor.
 Addunt se socios Ripheus et maximus armis
 Epytus, oblatis per lunam, Hypanisque Dymasque, 340
 Et lateri agglomerant nostro, juvenisque Coroebus,
 Mygdonides : illis ad Trojam forte diebus
 Venerat, insano Cassandrae incensus amore,
 Et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat,
 Infelix, qui non sponsae praecepta furentis 345
 Audierit.
 Quos ubi confertos audere in proelia vidi,
 Incipio super his : " Juvenes, fortissima frustra
 Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupido
 Certa sequi, quae sit rebus fortuna, videtis. 350
 Excessere omnes, adytis arisque relictis,
 Di, quibus imperium hoc steterat ; succurritis urbi
 Incensae : moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.
 Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem."
 Sic animis juvenum furor additus. Inde, lupi ceu 355
 Raptores atra in nebula, quos improba ventris
 Exegit caecos rabies, catulique relictis
 Faucibus exspectant siccis, per tela, per hostes
 Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediaeque tenemus
 Urbis iter ; nox atra cava circumvolat umbra. 360
 Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando

Explicet, aut possit lacrimis aequare labores?
 Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos;
 Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim
 Corpora, perque domos et religiosa deorum 365
 Limina. Nec soli poenas dant sanguine Teucri;
 Quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus,
 Victoresque cadunt Danaï. Crudelis ubique
 Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.

Primus se Danaûm, magna comitante caterva, 370
 Androgeos offert nobis, socia agmina credens,
 Inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis:
 "Festinate, viri! Nam quae tam sera moratur
 Segnities? Alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
 Pergama; vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis?" 375
 Dixit, et extemplo (neque enim responsa dabantur
 Fida satis) sensit medios delapsus in hostes.
 Obstupuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.
 Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
 Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit 380
 Attollentem iras et caerulea colla tumentem;
 Haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat.
 Irruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis,
 Ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos
 Sternimus: adspirat primo Fortuna labori. 385
 Atque hic successu exsultans animisque Coroebus
 "O socii, qua prima" inquit "fortuna salutis
 Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur:
 Mutemus clipeos, Danaûmque insignia nobis
 Aptemus. Dolus, an virtus, quis in hoste requirat? 390
 Arma dabunt ipsi." Sic fatus, deinde comantem
 Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum
 Induitur, laterique Argivum accommodat ense.
 Hoc Ripheus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque juvenus
 Laeta facit; spoliis se quisque recentibus armat. 395
 Vadimus immixti Danaï haud numine nostro,
 Multaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem
 Conserimus, multos Danaûm demittimus Oreo.
 Diffugiunt alii ad naves, et litora cursu

Fida petunt; pars ingentem formidine turpi 400
 Scandunt rursus equum, et nota conduntur in alvo.

Heu nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis!
 Ecce trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo
 Crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae,
 Ad caelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra, 405
 Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
 Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroebus,
 Et sese medium injecit periturus in agmen.
 Consequimur cuncti et densis incurrimus armis.
 Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis 410
 Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedes
 Armorum facie et Graiarum errore jubarum.
 Tum Danaï gemitu atque ereptae virginis ira
 Undique collecti invadunt, acerrimus Ajax,
 Et gemini Atridae, Dolopumque exercitus omnis: 415
 Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti
 Confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus Eois
 Euris equis; stridunt silvae, saevitque tridenti
 Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo.
 Illi etiam, si quos obscura nocte per umbram 420
 Fudimus insidiis totaque agitavimus urbe,
 Apparent; primi clipeos mentitaque tela
 Agnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant.
 Illicet obruimur numero; primusque Coroebus
 Penelei dextra divae armipotentis ad aram 425
 Procumbit; cadit et Ripheus, justissimus unus
 Qui fuit in Teucris et servantissimus aequi;
 (Dis aliter visum;) pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque,
 Confixi a sociis; nec te tua plurima, Panthu,
 Labentem pietas nec Apollinis infula textit. 430
 Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum,
 Testor, in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas
 Vitavisse vices Danaûm, et, si fata fuissent,
 Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde:
 Iphitus et Pelias mecum, quorum Iphitus aevo 435
 Jam gravior, Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixi;
 Protinus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati.

Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam
 Bella forent, nulli tota morentur in urbe,
 Sic Martem indomitum Danaosque ad tecta ruentes 440
 Cernimus, obsessumque acta testudine limen.
 Haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos
 Nituntur gradibus, clipeosque ad tela sinistris
 Protecti obijciunt, prensant fastigia dextris.
 Dardanidae contra turres ac tota domorum 445
 Culmina convellunt, (his se, quando ultima cernunt,
 Extrema jam in morte parant defendere telis,)
 Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum,
 Devolvunt; alii strictis mucronibus imas
 Obsedere fores, has servant agmine denso. 450
 Instaurati animi, regis succurrere tectis,
 Auxilioque levare viros, vimque addere victis.

Limen erat caecaeque fores et pervius usus
 Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relictis 455
 A tergo, infelix qua se, dum regna manebant,
 Saepius Andromache ferre incomitata solebat
 Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.
 Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde
 Tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teucris.
 Turrim, in praecipiti stantem summisque sub astra 460
 Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troja videri
 Et Danaûm solitae naves et Achaica castra,
 Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes
 Juncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis 465
 Sedibus, impulimusque: ea lapsa repente ruïnâ
 Cum sonitu trahit et Danaûm super agmina late
 Incidit. Ast alii subeunt, nec saxa nec ullum
 Telorum interea cessat genus.

Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
 Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus aëna; 470
 Qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus,
 Frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat,
 Nunc positus novus exuviis nitidusque juvena,
 Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga,

Arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis. 475
 Una ingens Periphas, et equorum agitator Achillis,
 Armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
 Succedunt tecto, et flammam ad culmina jactant.
 Ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni
 Limina perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit 480
 Aeratos; jamque excisa trabe firma cavavit
 Robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.
 Apparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt,
 Apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum,
 Armatosque vident stantes in limine primo. 485

At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu
 Miscetur, penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes
 Femineis ululant; ferit aurea sidera clamor.
 Tum pavidae tectis matres ingentibus errant,
 Amplexaeque tenent postes atque oscula figunt. 490
 Instat vi patria Pyrrhus; nec claustra neque ipsi
 Custodes sufferre valent; labat ariete crebro
 Janua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes;
 Fit via vi: rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant
 Immissi Danaï, et late loca milite complent. 495
 Non sic, aggeribus ruptis quum spumeus amnis
 Exiit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles,
 Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnes
 Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furentem
 Caede Neoptolemmum geminosque in limine Atridas; 500
 Vidi Hecubam centumque nurus, Priamumque per
 aras

Sanguine foedantem quos ipse sacraverat ignes.
 Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes ampla nepotum,
 Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,
 Procubuere; tenent Danaï, qua deficit ignis. 505

Forsitan et Priami fuerint quae fata requiras.
 Urbis uti captae casum convulsaque vidit
 Limina tectorum et medium in penetralibus hostem,
 Arma diu senior desueta trementibus aevo
 Circumdat nequidquam humeris, et inutile ferrum 510

Cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostes.
 Aedibus in mediis nudoque sub aetheris axe
 Ingens ara fuit, juxtaque veterrima laurus,
 Incumbens arae atque umbra complexa Penates :
 Hic Hecuba et natae nequidquam altaria circum, 515
 Praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae,
 Condensae et divùm amplexae simulacra sedebant.
 Ipsum autem sumptis Priamum juvenalibus armis
 Ut vidit, “ Quae mens tam dira, miserrime conjunx,
 Impulit his cingi telis, aut quo ruis ? ” inquit. 520
 “ Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
 Tempus eget ; non, si ipse meus nunc afforet Hector.
 Huc tandem concede ; haec ara tuebitur omnes,
 Aut moriere simul.” Sic ore effata, recepit
 Ad sese et sacra longaezum in sede locavit. 525

Ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,
 Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostes
 Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat
 Saucius ; illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus
 Insequitur, jam jamque manu tenet et premit hasta ; 530
 Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
 Concidit, ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
 Hic Priamus, quamquam in media jam morte tenetur,
 Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iraeque pepercit ;
 “ At tibi pro scelere,” exclamat, “ pro talibus ausis, 535
 Dì, si qua est caelo pietas, quae talia curet,
 Persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant
 Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
 Fecisti et patrios foedasti funere vultus.
 At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles 540
 Talis in hoste fuit Priamo ; sed jura fidemque
 Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsanguie sepulchro
 Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit.”
 Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelles sine ictu
 Conjecit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum 545
 Et summo clipei nequidquam umbone pependit.
 Cui Pyrrhus : “ Referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis
 Pelidae genitori ; illi mea tristia facta

Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento:
Nunc morere." Hoc dicens, altaria ad ipsa tre-
mentem 550

Traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,
Implicuitque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum
Extulit ac lateri capulo tenuis abdidit ensem.
Haec finis Priami; fatorum hic exitus illum
Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem 555
Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
Regnatorem Asiae. Jacet ingens litore truncus,
Avulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.

At me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror.
Obstupui; subiit cari genitoris imago, 560
Ut regem aequaevum crudeli vulnere vidi
Vitam exhalantem; subiit deserta Creüsa,
Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iuli.
Respicio, et, quae sit me circum copia, lustro.
Deseruere omnes defessi, et corpora saltu 565
Ad terram misere aut ignibus aegra dedere.

[Jamque adeo super unus eram, quum limina Vestae
Servantem et tacitam secreta in sede latentem
Tyndarida aspicio; dant clara incendia lucem
Erranti passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti. 570
Illa sibi infestos eversa ob Pergama Teucros,
Et poenas Danaüm, et deserti conjugis iras
Praemetuens, Trojae et patriae communis Erinys,
Abdiderat sese atque aris invisâ sedebat.
Exarsere ignes animo; subit ira cadentem 575
Ulcisci patriam et sceleratas sumere poenas.
"Scilicet haec Spartam incolumis patriasque Mycenae
Aspiciet, partoque ibit regina triumpho,
Conjugiumque domumque patres natosque videbit,
Iliadum turba et Phrygiis comitata ministris? 580
Occiderit ferro Priamus? Troja arserit igni?
Dardanum toties sudarit sanguine litus?
Non ita: namque etsi nullum memorabile nomen
Feminea in poena est nec habet victoria laudem,

Exstinxisse nefas tamen et sumpsisse merentis 585
 Laudabor poenas, animumque explesse juvabit
 Ultricis flammae, et cineres satiasset meorum."
 Talia jactabam, et furiata mente ferebar,]
 Quum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam
 Obtulit et pura per noctem in luce refulsit 590
 Alma parens, confessa deam, qualisque videri
 Caelicolis et quanta solet, dextraque prehensum
 Continuit, roseoque haec insuper addidit ore:
 "Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?
 Quid furis? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit? 595
 Non prius aspicias, ubi fessum aetate parentem
 Liqueris Anchisen, superet conjunxne Creüsa
 Ascaniusque puer? quos omnes undique Graiae.
 Circum errant acies, et, ni mea cura resistat,
 Jam flammae tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis. 600
 Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisita Lacaenae
 Culpatusve Paris; divum inclementia, divum,
 Has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Trojam.
 Aspice, (namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti
 Mortales hebetat visus tibi et humida circum 605
 Caligat, nubem eripiam; tu ne qua parentis
 Jussa time, neu praeceptis parere recusa!)
 Hic, ubi disjectas moles avulsaque saxis
 Saxa vides, mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
 Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti 610
 Fundamenta quatit, totamque a sedibus urbem
 Eruit; hic Juno Scaeas saevissima portas
 Prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen
 Ferro accincta vocat.
 Jam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas 615
 Insedet, limbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva;
 Ipse Pater Danais animos viresque secundas
 Sufficit, ipse deos in Dardana suscitatur arma.
 Eripe, nate, fugam, finemque impone labori.
 Nusquam abero, et tutum patrio te limine sistam." 620
 Dixerat, et spissis noctis se condidit umbris;
 Apparent dirae facies, inimicaque Trojae
 Numina magna deum.

Tum vero omne mihi visum considerare in ignes
 Ilium, et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja ; 625
 Ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum
 Quum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
 Eruere agricolae certatim ; illa usque minatur
 Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat,
 Vulneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum 630
 Congemuit traxitque jugis avulsa ruinam.
 Descendo, ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostes
 Expedior : dant tela locum, flammaeque recedunt.

Atque ubi jam patriae perventum ad limina sedis
 Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos 635
 Optabam primum montes primumque petebam,
 Abnegat excisa vitam producere Troja
 Exsiliumque pati. " Vos o, quibus integer aevi
 Sanguis," ait, " solidaeque suo stant robore vires,
 Vos agitate fugam ; 640
 Me si caelicolae voluissent ducere vitam,
 Has mihi servassent sedes. Satis una superque
 Vidimus excidia et captae superavimus urbi.
 Sic o, sic positum affati discedite corpus.
 Ipse manu mortem inveniam ; miserebitur hostis 645
 Exuviasque petet. Facilis jactura sepulchri.
 Jam pridem invisus divis et inutilis annos
 Demoror, ex quo me divum pater atque hominum rex
 Fulminis afflavit ventis et contigit igni."

Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat ; 650
 Nos contra effusi lacrimis conjunxque Creüsa
 Ascaniusque omnisque domus, ne vertere secum
 Cuncta pater fatoque urgenti incumbere vellet.
 Abnegat, inceptoque et sedibus haeret in isdem.
 Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus opto. 655
 Nam quod consilium aut quae jam fortuna dabatur?
 " Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto
 Sperasti, tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore ?
 Si nihil ex tanta superis placet urbe relinqui,
 Et sedet hoc animo, perituraeque addere Trojae 660

Teque tuosque juvat, patet isti janua leto,
 Jamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus,
 Gnatum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras.
 Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes
 Eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus, utque 665
 Ascanium patremque meum juxtaque Creüsam,
 Alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam?
 Arma, viri, ferte arma; vocat lux ultima victos!
 Reddite me Danais! sinite instaurata revisam
 Proelia! Numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti." 670
 Hinc ferro accingor rursus, clipeoque sinistram
 Insertabam aptans meque extra tecta ferebam;
 Ecce autem complexa pedes in limine conjunx
 Haerebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulum:
 "Si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum; 675
 Sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem ponis in armis,
 Hanc primum tutare domum. Cui parvus Iulus,
 Cui pater et conjunx quondam tua dicta relinquitur?"

Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat,
 Quum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum. 680
 Namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum
 Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
 Fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia molles
 Lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci.
 Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem 685
 Excutere et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.
 At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera laetus
 Extulit, et caelo palmas cum voce tetendit:
 "Jupiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,
 Aspice nos hoc tantum; et, si pietate meremur, 690
 Da deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec omina firma."
 Vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore
 Intonuit laevum, et de caelo lapsa per unbras
 Stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit.
 Illam, summa super labentem culmina tecti, 695
 Cernimus Idaea claram se condere silva,
 Signantemque vias; tum longo limite sulcus
 Dat lucem, et late circum loca sulfure fumant.

Hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras,
 Affaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat. 700
 "Jam jam nulla mora est; sequor, et, qua ducitis, adsum.
 Di patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem!
 Vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troja est.
 Cedo equidem, nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso."
 Dixerat ille, et jam per moenia clarior ignis 705
 Auditur, propiusque aestus incendia volvunt.
 "Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostrae;
 Ipse subibo humeris, nec me labor iste gravabit.
 Quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periculum,
 Una salus ambobus erit. Mihi parvus Iulus 710
 Sit comes, et longe servet vestigia conjunx.
 Vos, famuli, quae dicam, animis advertite vestris.
 Est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vetustum
 Desertae Cereris, juxtaque antiqua cupressus
 Religione patrum multos servata per annos; 715
 Hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.
 Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque Penates;
 Me, bello e tanto digressum et caede recenti,
 Attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo
 Abluero." 720

Haec fatus, latos humeros subjectaque colla
 Veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis,
 Succedoque oneri; dextrae se parvus Iulus
 Implicuit, sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis;
 Pone subit conjunx. Ferimur per opaca locorum; 725
 Et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant
 Tela neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii,
 Nunc omnes terrent aerae, sonus excitat omnis
 Suspensum et pariter comitique onerique timentem.

Jamque propinquabam portis, omnemque videbar 730
 Evasisse viam, subito quum creber ad aures
 Visus adesse pedum sonitus, genitorque per umbram
 Prospiciens "Nate," exclamat, "fuge, nate; propin-
 quant.

Ardentes clipeos atque aera micantia cerno."
 Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum 735

Confusam eripuit mentem : namque avia cursu
 Dum sequor et nota excedo regione viarum,
 Heu, misero conjunx fato mi erepta Creüsa.
 Substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit,
 Incertum : nec post oculis est reddita nostris. 740
 Nec prius amissam respexi animumve reflexi,
 Quam tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam
 Venimus ; hic demum collectis omnibus una
 Defuit, et comites natumque virumque fefellit.
 Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque, 745
 Aut quid in eversa vidi crudelius urbe ?
 Ascanium Anchisenque patrem Teucrosque Penates
 Commendo sociis, et curva valle recondo ;
 [Ipse urbem repeto, et cingor fulgentibus armis :]
 Stat casus renovare omnes, omnemque reverti 750
 Per Trojam, et rursus caput objectare periclis.
 Principio muros obscuraque limina portae,
 Qua gressum extuleram, repeto, et vestigia retro
 Observata sequor per noctem et lumine lustro.
 Horror ubique animo, simul ipsa silentia terrent. 755
 Inde domum, si forte pedem — si forte ! — tulisset,
 Me refero. Irruerant Danaï, et tectum omne tenebant.
 Illicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento
 Volvitur ; exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras.
 Procedo et Priami sedes arcemque reviso. 760
 Et jam porticibus vacuis Junonis asylo
 Custodes lecti Phoenix et dirus Ulixes
 Praedam asservabant : huc undique Troïa gaza
 Incensis erepta adytis, mensaeque deorum,
 Crateresque auro solidi, captivaque vestis 765
 Congeritur ; pueri et pavidæ longo ordine matres
 Stant circum.
 Ausus quin etiam voces jactare per umbram,
 Inplevi clamore vias, maestusque Creüsam
 Nequidquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi. 770
 Quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine ruenti,
 Infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creüsae
 Visa mihi ante oculos et nota major imago.
 Obstupui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.

[Tum sic affari et curas his demere dictis:] 775
 " Quid tantum insano juvat indulgere dolori,
 O dulcis conjunx? non haec sine numine divûm
 Eveniunt; nec te hinc comitem asportare Creûsam
 Fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
 Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris aequor arandum: 780
 Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
 Inter opima virûm leni fluit agmine Thybris.
 Illic res laetae regnumque et regia conjunx
 Parta tibi: lacrimas dilectae pelle Creûsae.
 Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas 785
 Aspiciam, aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo,
 Dardanis, et divae Veneris nurus;
 Sed me magna deûm genetrix his detinet oris.
 Jamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem."
 Haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem 790
 Dicere deseruit, tenuesque recessit in auras.
 Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum;
 Ter frustra compressa manus effugit imago,
 Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.
 Sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso. 795

Atque hic ingentem comitum affluxisse novorum
 Invenio ađmirans numerum, matresque virosque,
 Collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus.
 Undique convenere, animis opibusque parati,
 In quascumque velim pelago deducere terras. 800
 Jamque jugis summae surgebat Lucifer Idae
 Ducebatque diem, Danaïque obsessa tenebant
 Limina portarum, nec spes opis ulla dabatur;
 Cessi et sublato montes genitore petivi."



P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER TERTIUS.



‘POSTQUAM res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem
Immeritam visum superis, ceciditque superbum
Ilium et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja,
Diversa exsilia et desertas quaerere terras
Auguriis agimur divûm, classemque sub ipsa 5
Antandro et Phrygiae molimur montibus Idae,
Incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur,
Contrahimusque viros. Vix prima inceperat aestas,
Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela jubebat:
Litora quum patriae lacrimans portusque relinquo 10
Et campos, ubi Troja fuit. Feror exsul in altum
Cum sociis gnatoque Penatibus et magnis dis.

Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis,
(Thraces arant,) acri quondam regnata Lycurgo,
Hospitium antiquum Trojae, sociique Penates, 15
Dum fortuna fuit. Feror huc, et litore curvo
Moenia prima loco, fatis ingressus iniquis,
Aeneadasque meo nomen de nomine fingo.

Sacra Dionaeae matri divisque ferebam
Auspiciis coeptorum operum, superoque nitentem 20
Caelicolûm regi mactabam in litore taurum.
Forte fuit juxta tumulus, quo cornea summo

Virgulta et densis hastilibus horrida myrtus.
 Accessi, viridemque ab humo convellere silvam
 Conatus, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aras, 25
 Horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum.
 Nam quae prima solo ruptis radicibus arbor
 Vellitur, huic atro liquuntur sanguine guttae,
 Et terram tabo maculant. Mihi frigidus horror
 Membra quatit, gelidusque coit formidine sanguis. 30
 Rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen
 Insequor, et causas penitus tentare latentes ;
 Ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.
 Multa movens animo, Nymphas venerabar agrestes
 Gradivumque patrem, Geticis qui praesidet arvis, 35
 Rite secundarent visus omenque levarent.
 Tertia sed postquam majore hastilia nisu
 Aggredior genibusque adversae obductor arenae,
 (Eloquar, an sileam?) gemitus lacrimabilis imo
 Auditur tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad aures : 40
 “ Quid miserum, Aenea, laceras? Jam parce sepulto,
 Parce pias scelerare manus : non me tibi Troja
 Externum tulit, aut cruor hic de stipite manat.
 Heu fuge crudeles terras, fuge litus avarum :
 Nam Polydorus ego. Hic confixum ferrea textit 45
 Telorum sæges et jaculis increvit acutis.”
 Tum vero ancipiti mentem formidine pressus
 Obstupui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.

Hunc Polydorum auri quondam cum pondere magno
 Infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum 50
 Threïcio regi, quum jam diffideret armis
 Dardaniae, cingique urbem obsidione videret.
 Ille, ut opes fractae Teucrùm, et Fortuna recessit,
 Res Agamemnonias victriciaque arma secutus,
 Fas omne abrumpit, Polydorum obtruncat, et auro 55
 Vi potitur. Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
 Auri sacra fames! Postquam pavor ossa reliquit,
 Delectos populi ad proceres primumque parentem
 Monstra deùm refero, et quae sit sententia posco.
 Omnibus idem animus, scelerata excedere terra, 60

Linqui pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus austros.
 Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus, et ingens
 Aggeritur tumulo tellus; stant Manibus arae,
 Caeruleis maestae vittis atraque cupresso,
 Et circum Iliades crinem de more solutae; 65
 Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte
 Sanguinis et sacri pateras, animamque sepulchro
 Condimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus.

Inde, ubi prima fides pelago, placataque venti
 Dant maria, et lenis crepitans vocat auster in altum, 70
 Deducunt socii naves et litora complent.
 Provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt.
 Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus
 Nereïdum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo,
 Quam pius Arcitenens, oras et litora circum 75
 Errantem, Mycono e celsa Gyaroque revinxit,
 Immotamque coli dedit et contemnere ventos:
 Huc feror; haec fessos tuto placidissima portu
 Accipit. Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem.
 Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phoebique sacerdos, 80
 Vittis et sacra redimitus tempora lauro,
 Occurrit; veterem Anchisen agnovit amicum.
 Jungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus.

Templa dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto;
 "Da propriam, Thymbraee, domum! Da moenia fessis 85
 Et genus et mansuram urbem! Serva altera Trojae
 Pergama, reliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achilli.
 Quem sequimur? quove ire jubes, ubi ponere sedes?
 Da, pater, augurium, atque animis illabere nostris!"
 Vix ea fatus eram; tremere omnia visa repente, 90
 Liminaque laurusque dei, totusque moveri
 Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis.
 Summissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad aures:
 "Dardanidae duri, quae vos a stirpe parentum
 Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere laeto 95
 Accipiet reduces. Antiquam exquirite matrem.
 Hic domus Aeneae cunctis dominabitur oris,

Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis."
 Haec Phoebus; mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu
 Laetitia, et cuncti quae sint ea moenia quaerunt, 100
 Quo Phoebus vocet errantes jubeatque reverti.
 Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum,
 "Audite, o proceres," ait "et spes discite vestras.
 Creta Jovis magni medic jacet insula ponto,
 Mons Idaeus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostrae; 105
 Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna:
 Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recordor,
 Teucus Rhoeteas primum est advectus ad oras,
 Optavitque locum regno. Nondum Ilium et arces
 Pergameae steterant; habitabant vallibus imis. 110
 Hinc mater cultrix Cybeli, Corybantiaque aera,
 Idaeumque nemus; hinc fida silentia sacris,
 Et juncti currum dominae subiere leones.
 Ergo agite, et, divum ducunt qua jussa, sequamur,
 Placemus ventos, et Gnosia regna petamus! 115
 Nec longo distant cursu: modo Jupiter adsit,
 Tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris."
 Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores,
 Taurum Neptuno, taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo,
 Nigram Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam. 120

Fama volat, pulsum regnis cecidisse paternis
 Idomeneia ducem, desertaque litora Cretae,
 Hoste vacare domum, sedesque adstare relictas.
 Linquimus Ortygiae portus, pelagoque volamus,
 Bacchatamque jugis Naxon, viridemque Donusam, 125
 Olearon, niveamque Paron, sparsasque per aequor
 Cycladas, et crebris legimus freta concita terris.
 Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor;
 Hortantur socii, "Cretam proavosque petamus;"
 Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, 130
 Et tandem antiquis Curetum allabimur oris.
 Ergo avidus muros optatae molior urbis,
 Pergameamque voco, et laetam cognomine gentem
 Hortor amare focos arcemque attollere tectis.
 Jamque fere [sicco subductae litore puppes;] 135

Connubiis arvisque novis operata juvenus ;
 Jura domosque dabam : subito quum tabida membris,
 Corrupto caeli tractu, miserandaque venit
 Arboribusque satisque lues et letifer annus.
 Linquebant dulces animas, aut aegra trahebant 140
 Corpora ; tum steriles exurere Sirius agros ;
 Arebant herbae, et victum seges aegra negabat.
 Rursus ad oraclum Ortygiae Phoebumque remenso
 Hortatur pater ire mari, veniamque precari,
 Quam fessis finem rebus ferat, unde laborum 145
 Tentare auxilium jubeat, quo vertere cursus.

Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat:
 Effigies sacrae divûm Phrygiique Penates,
 Quos mecum ab Troja mediisque ex ignibus urbis
 Extuleram, visi ante oculos adstare jacentis 150
 In somnis, multo manifesti lumine, qua se
 Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras ;
 Tum sic affari et curas his demere dictis :
 "Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est,
 Hic canit, et tua nos en ultro ad limina mittit. 155
 Nos te, Dardania incensa, tuaque arma secuti,
 Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus aequor,
 Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes,
 Imperiumque urbi dabimus: tu moenia magnis
 Magna para, longumque fugae ne linque laborem. 160
 Mutandae sedes : non haec tibi litora suavit
 Delius, aut Cretae jussit considerare, Apollo.
 Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt,
 Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebae,
 (Oenotri coluere viri ; nunc fama, minores 165
 Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem :)
 Hae nobis propriae sedes, hinc Dardanus ortus
 Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum.
 Surge age, et haec laetus longaevo dicta parenti
 Haud dubitanda refer : Corythum terrasque requirat 170
 Ausonias : Dictaea negat tibi Jupiter arva."
 Talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum,
 Nec sopor illud erat, sed coram agnoscere vultus

Velatasque comas praesentiaque ora videbar ;
 Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor,) 175
 Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas
 Ad caelum cum voce manus, et munera libo
 Intemerata focis. Perfecto laetus honore
 Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando.
 Agnovit prolem ambiguum geminosque parentes, 180
 Seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum.
 Tum memorat: "Nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
 Sola mihi tales casus Cassandra canebat ;
 Nunc repeto haec generi portendere debita nostro,
 Et saepe Hesperiam, saepe Itala regna vocare. 185
 Sed quis ad Hesperiae venturos litora Teucros
 Crederet? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret?
 Cedamus Phoebo, et moniti meliora sequamur!"
 Sic ait, et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes.
 Hanc quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque relictis 190
 Vela damus, vastumque cava trabe currimus aequor.

Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ullae
 Apparent terrae, caelum undique et undique pontus,
 Tum mihi caeruleus supra caput adstitit imber,
 Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris. 195
 Continuo venti volvunt mare magnaue surgunt
 Aequora ; dispersi jactamur gurgite vasto.
 Involvere diem nimbi, et nox humida caelum
 Abstulit ; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.
 Excutimur cursu, et caecis erramus in undis. 200
 Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere caelo,
 Nec meminisse viae media Palinurus in unda.
 Tres adeo incertos caeca caligine soles
 Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes ;
 Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem 205
 Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum.
 Vela cadunt, remis insurgimus ; haud mora, nautae
 Annixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.
 Servatum ex undis Strophadum me litora primum
 Accipiunt. Strophades Graio stant nomine dictae 210
 Insulae Ionio in magno, quas dira Celaeno

Harpyiaequae colunt aliae, Phineia postquam
 Clausa domus, mensasque metu liquere priores.
 Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec saevior ulla
 Pestis et ira deum Stygiis sese extulit undis. 215
 Virginei volucrum vultus, foedissima ventris
 Proluvies, uncaeque manus, et pallida semper
 Ora fame.
 Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce
 Laeta boum passim campis armenta videmus 220
 Caprigenumque pecus, nullo custode, per herbas.
 Irruimus ferro, et divos ipsumque vocamus
 In partem praedamque Jovem; tum litore curvo
 Exstruimusque toros, dapibusque epulamur opimis.
 At subitae horrido lapsu de montibus adsunt 225
 Harpyiae et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas,
 Diripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia foedant
 Immundo; tum vox taetrum dira inter odorem.
 Rursum in secessu longo sub rupe cavata,
 [Arboribus clausi circum atque horrentibus umbris,] 230
 Instruimus mensas, arisque reponimus ignem;
 Rursum ex diverso caeli caecisque latebris
 Turba sonans praedam pedibus circumvolat uncis,
 Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma capessant,
 Edico, et dira bellum cum gente gerendum. 235
 Haud secus ac jussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam
 Disponunt enses et scuta latentia condunt.
 Ergo ubi delapsae sonitum per curva dedere
 Litora, dat signum specula Misenus ab alta
 Aere cavo. Invadunt socii, et nova proelia tentant, 240
 Obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres.
 Sed neque vim plumis ullam nec vulnera tergo
 Accipiunt, celerique fuga sub sidera lapsae
 Semiesam praedam et vestigia foeda relinquunt.
 Una in praecelsa consedit rupe Celaeno, 245
 Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem:
 "Bellum etiam pro caede boum stratisque juvencis,
 Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferre paratis,
 Et patrio Harpyias insontes pellere regno?
 Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta, 250
 Quae Phoebus pater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apollo

Praedixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxima pando.
 Italiam cursu petitis: ventisque vocatis
 Ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit;
 Sed non ante datam cingetis moenibus urbem, 255
 Quam vos dira fames nostraeque injuria caedis
 Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas."
 Dixit, et in silvam pennis ablata refugit.
 At sociis subita gelidus formidine sanguis
 Deriguit: cecidere animi; nec jam amplius armis, 260
 Sed votis precibusque jubent exposcere pacem,
 Sive deae, seu sint dirae obscenaeque volucres;
 Et pater Anchises passis de litore palmis
 Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicit honores:
 "Di, prohibete minas; di, talem avertite casum, 265
 Et placidi servate pios!"; tum litore funem
 Deripere, excussosque jubet laxare rudentes.

Tendunt vela Noti; fugimus spumantibus undis,
 Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabat.
 Jam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthos, 270
 Dulichiumque, Sameque, et Neritos ardua saxis.
 Effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laërtia regna,
 Et terram altricem saevi exsecramur Ulixi.
 Mox et Leucatae nimbose cacumina montis,
 Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo. 275
 Hunc petimus fessi, et parvae succedimus urbi;
 Anchora de prora jacitur, stant litore puppes.

Ergo insperata tandem tellure potiti,
 Lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras,
 Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis. 280
 Exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras
 Nudati socii: juvat evasisse tot urbes
 Argolicas, mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.
 Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,
 Et glacialis hiemps aquilonibus asperat undas. 285
 Aere cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Abantis,
 Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo:
 "AENEAS HAEC DE DANAIS VICTORIBUS ARMA";
 Linquere tum portus jubeo et considerare transtris.

Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt. 290
 Protinus aërias Phaeacum abscondimus arces,
 Litoraue Epiri legimus, portuque subimus
 Chaonio et celsam Buthroti accedimus urbem.

Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat aures,
 Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes, 295
 Conjugio Aeacidae Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum,
 Et patrio Andromachen iterum cecidisse marito.

Obstupui, miroque incensum pectus amore,
 Compellare virum et casus cognoscere tantos.
 Progredior portu, classes et litora linquens, 300
 Sollemnes quum forte dapes et tristia dona

Ante urbem in luco falsi Simoëntis ad undam
 Libabat cineri Andromache, Manesque vocabat
 Hectoreum ad tumulum, viridi quem cespite inanem
 Et geminas, causam lacrimis, sacraverat aras. 305

Ut me conspexit venientem et Troïa circum
 Arma amens vidit, magnis exterrita monstris
 Deriguit visu in medio, calor ossa reliquit,
 Labitur, et longo vix tandem tempore fatur :

“ Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius affers, 310
 Nate dea? vivisne? aut, si lux alma recessit,
 Hector ubi est?” Dixit, lacrimasque effudit et omnem
 Implevit clamore locum. Vix pauca furenti

Subjicio et raris turbatus vocibus hisco :
 “ Vivo equidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco. 315
 Ne dubita : nam vera vides.

Heu, quis te casus dejectam conjuge tanto
 Excipit, aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit,
 Hectoris Andromache? Pyrrhin’ connubia servas?”
 Dejecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est : 320

“ O felix una ante alias Priameïa virgo,
 Hostilem ad tumulum Trojae sub moenibus altis
 Jussa mori, quae sortitus non pertulit ullos,
 Nec victoris heri tetigit cubile !

Nos, patria incensa, diversa per aequora vectae, 325
 Stirpis Achilleae fastus juvenemque superbum,

Servitio enixae, tulimus; qui deinde, secutus
 Ledaeam Hermionen Lacedaemoniosque hymenaeos,
 Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam.
 Ast illum, ereptae magno inflammatus amore 330
 Conjugis et scelerum Furiis agitatus, Orestes
 Excipit incautum, patriasque obtruncat ad aras.
 Morte Neoptolemi regnorum reddita cessit
 Pars Heleno, qui Chaonios cognomine campos
 Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, 335
 Pergamaque Iliacamque jugis hanc addidit arcem.
 Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quae fata dedere?
 Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris?
 Quid puer Ascanius? Superatne? et vescitur aura,
 Quae tibi jam Troja —? 340
 Ecqua tamen puero est amissae cura parentis?
 Ecquid in antiquam virtutem animosque viriles
 Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitat Hector?"
 Talia fundebat lacrimans longosque ciebat
 Incassum fletus, quum sese a moenibus heros 345
 Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus affert,
 Agnoscitque suos, laetusque ad limina ducit,
 [Et multum lacrimas verba inter singula fundit.]
 Procedo, et parvam Trojam simulataque magnis
 Pergama et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivum 350
 Agnosco, Scaetaeque amplector limina portae.
 Nec non et Teucri socia simul urbe fruuntur:
 Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis;
 Aulai medio libabant pocula Bacchi,
 Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant. 355

Jamque dies alterque dies processit, et aurae
 Vela vocant, tumidoque inflatur carbasus austro:
 His vatem aggredior dictis ac talia quaeso:
 "Trojugena, interpretes divum, qui numina Phoebi,
 Qui tripodas, Clarii laurus, qui sidera sentis 360
 Et volucrum linguas et praepetis omina pennae,
 Fare age (namque omnem cursum mihi prospera dixit
 Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi
 Italiam petere et terras tentare repostas;

- Sola novum, dictuque nefas, Harpyia Celaeno 365
 Prodigium canit, et tristes denuntiat iras
 Obscenamque famem) quae prima pericula vito?
 Quidve sequens tantos possim superare labores?"
 Hic Helenus, caesis primum de more juvencis,
 Exorat pacem divûm, vittasque resolvit 370
 Sacrati capitis, meque ad tua limina, Phoebè,
 Ipse manu multo suspensum numine ducit;
 Atque haec deinde canit divino ex ore sacerdos:
 "Nate dea (nam te majoribus ire per altum
 Auspiciis manifesta fides: sic fata deûm rex 375
 Sortitur, volvitque vices; is vertitur ordo),
 Pauca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres
 Aequora et Ausonio possis considerare portu,
 Expediam dictis; prohibent nam cetera Parcae 380
 Scire Helenum farique vetat Saturnia Juno.
 Principio Italiam, quam tu jam rere propinquam,
 Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus,
 Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris.
 Ante et Trinacria lentandus remus in unda,
 Et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor, 385
 Infernique lacus Aeaeaeque insula Circae,
 Quam tuta possis urbem componere terra.
 Signa tibi dicam: tu condita mente teneto:
 Quum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam
 Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus, 390
 Triginta capitum fetus enixa, jacebit,
 Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati,
 Is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum.
 Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros:
 Fata viam invenient, aderitque vocatus Apollo. 395
 Has autem terras, Italique hanc litoris oram,
 Proxima quae nostri perfunditur aequoris aestu,
 Effuge: cuncta malis habitantur moenia Graiis.
 Hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri,
 Et Sallentinos obsedit milite campos 400
 Lyctius Idoméneus; hic illa ducis Meliboei
 Parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro.
 Quin, ubi transmissae steterint trans aequora classes,

Et positis aris jam vota in litore solves,
 Purpureo velare comas adopertus amictu, 405
 Ne qua inter sanctos ignes in honore deorum
 Hostilis facies occurrat et omina turbet.
 Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto,
 Hac casti maneant in religione nepotes.
 Ast ubi digressum Siculae te admoverit orae 410
 Ventus, et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori,
 Laeva tibi tellus et longo laeva petantur
 Aequora circuitu, dextrum fuge litus et undas.
 Haec loca vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina
 (Tantum aevi longinqua valet mutare vetustas) 415
 Dissiluisse ferunt, quum protinus utraque tellus
 Una foret; venit medio vi pontus, et undis
 Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaque et urbes
 Litore diductas angusto interluit aestu.
 Dextrum Scylla latus, laevum implacata Charybdis 420
 Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
 Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
 Erigit alternos et sidera verberat unda.
 At Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris,
 Ora exsertantem et naves in saxa trahentem: 425
 Prima hominis facies et pulchro pectore virgo
 Pube tenus; postrema immani corpore pistrinx,
 Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.
 Praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni
 Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus, 430
 Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro
 Scyllam et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxa.
 Praeterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati
 Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo,
 Unum illud tibi, nate dea, proque omnibus unum 435
 Praedicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo:
 Junonis magnae primum prece numen adora;
 Junoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem
 Supplicibus supera donis: sic denique victor
 Trinacria fines Italos mittere relicta. 440
 Huc ubi delatus Cumaeam accesseris urbem
 Divinosque lacus et Averno sonantia silvis,

Insanam vatem aspicias, quae rupe sub ima
 Fata canit, foliisque notas et nomina mandat.
 Quaecumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo, 445
 Digerit in numerum, atque antro seclusa relinquit;
 Illa manent immota locis, neque ab ordine cedunt.
 Verum eadem, verso tenuis quum cardine ventus
 Impulit et teneras turbavit janua frondes,
 Numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo, 450
 Nec revocare situs aut jungere carmina curat;
 Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae.
 Hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti,
 Quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum
 Vela vocet possisque sinus implere secundos, 455
 Quin adeas vatem, precibusque oracula poscas.
 Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.
 Illa tibi Italiae populos venturaque bella,
 Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,
 Expediet, cursusque dabit venerata secundos. 460
 Haec sunt, quae nostra liceat te voce moneri.
 Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad aethera Trojam."

Quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
 Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto
 Imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis 465
 Ingens argentum Dodonaeosque lebetas,
 Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem,
 Et conum insignis galeae cristasque comantes,
 Arma Neoptolemi. Sunt et sua dona parenti.
 Addit equos, additque duces; 470
 Remigium supplet; socios simul instruit armis.

Interea classem velis aptare jubebat
 Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti.
 Quem Phoebi interpretis multo compellat honore:
 "Conjugio, Anchisa, Veneris dignate superbo, 475
 Cura deum, bis Pergameis erepte ruinis,
 Ecce tibi Ausoniae tellus: hanc arripe velis.
 Et tamen hanc pelago praeterlabare necesse est;
 Aasoniae pars illa procul, quam pandit Apollo.

Vade," ait "o felix nati pietate! Quid ultra 480
 Provehor, et fando surgentes demoror austros?"
 Nec minus Andromache, digressu maesta supremo,
 Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes
 Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem, nec cedit honore,
 Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur: 485
 "Accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum
 Sint, puer, et longum Andromachae testentur amorem,
 Conjugis Hectoreae. Cape dona extrema tuorum,
 O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago.
 Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat, 490
 Et nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo."
 Hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis:
 "Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta
 Jam sua! Nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur:
 Vobis parta quies; nullum maris aequor arandum, 495
 Arva neque Ausoniae semper cedentia retro
 Quaerenda; effigiem Xanthi Trojamque videtis,
 Quam vestrae fecere manus, — melioribus, opto,
 Auspiciis, et quae fuerit minus obvia Graiis.
 Si quando Thybrim vicinaque Thybridis arva 500
 Intraro, gentique meae data moenia cernam,
 Cognatas urbes olim populosque propinquos,
 Epiro, Hesperia, quibus idem Dardanus auctor
 Atque idem casus, unam faciemus utramque
 Trojam animis: maneat nostros ea cura nepotes." 505

Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia juxta,
 Unde iter Italiam cursusque brevissimus undis.
 Sol ruit interea et montes umbrantur opaci.
 Sternimur optatae gremio telluris ad undam,
 Sortiti remos, passimque in litore siccio 510
 Corpora curamus; fessos sopor irrigat artus.
 Necdum orbem medium Nox Horis acta subibat:
 Haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, et omnes
 Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat;
 Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia caelo, 515
 Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones,
 Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona.

Postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno,
 Dat clarum e puppi signum ; nos castra movemus,
 Tentamusque viam et velorum pandimus alas. 520
 Jamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis,
 Quum procul obscuros colles humilemque videmus
 Italiam. " Italiam !" primus conclamat Achates,
 Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant.
 Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera corona 525
 Induit implevitque mero, divosque vocavit
 Stans celsa in puppi:
 " Di, maris et terrae tempestatumque potentes,
 Ferte viam vento facilem, et spirate secundi."
 Crebrescunt optatae aerae, portusque patescit 530
 Jam propior, templumque apparet in arce Minervae.
 Vela legunt socii, et proras ad litora torquent.
 Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum ;
 Objectae salsa spumant aspargine cautes,
 Ipse latet ; gemino demittunt brachia muro 535
 Turriti scopuli, refugitque ab litore templum.
 Quattuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi
 Tondentes campum late, candore nivali.
 Et pater Anchises : " Bellum, o terra hospita, portas :
 Bello armantur equi, bellum haec armenta minantur. 540
 Sed tamen idem olim curru succedere sueti
 Quadrupedes, et frena iugo concordia ferre ;
 Spes et pacis," ait. Tum numina sancta precamur
 Palladis armisonae, quae prima accepit ovantes,
 Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu ; 545
 Praeceptisque Heleni, dederat quae maxima, rite
 Junoni Argivae jussos adolemus honores.
 Haud mora : continuo perfectis ordine votis,
 Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum,
 Grajugenùmque domos suspectaque linquimus arva. 550
 Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti
 Cernitur ; attollit se diva Lacinia contra,
 Caulonisque arces et navifragum Scylaceum.
 Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Aetna ;
 Et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa 555
 Audimus longe, fractasque ad litora voces ;

Exsultantque vada, atque aestu miscentur arenae.
 Et pater Anchises : " Nimirum haec illa Charybdis ;
 Hos Helenus scopulos, haec saxa horrenda canebat :
 Eripite, o socii, pariterque insurgite remis ! " 560
 Haud minus ac jussi faciunt ; primusque rudentem
 Contorsit laevas proram Palinurus ad undas ;
 Laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit.
 Tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, et idem
 Subducta ad Manes imos desedimus unda. 565
 Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere,
 Ter spumam elisam et rorantia vidimus astra.
 Interea fessos ventus cum sole relinquit,
 Ignarique viae Cycloperum allabimur oris.

Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingens 570
 Ipse ; sed horrificis juxta tonat Aetna ruinis,
 Interdumque atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem,
 Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla,
 Attollitque globos flammaram, et sidera lambit ;
 Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis 575
 Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras
 Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exaestuatur imo.
 Fama est, Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus
 Urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Aetnam
 Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis, 580
 Et, fessum quoties mutet latus, intremere omnem
 Murmure Trinacriam et caelum subtexere fumo.

Noctem illam tecti silvis immania monstra
 Perferimus, nec, quae sonitum det causa, videmus :
 Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus aethra 585
 Siderea polus, obscuro sed nubila caelo,
 Et lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat.

Postera jamque dies primo surgebat Eo,
 Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram :
 Quum subito e silvis, macie confecta suprema, 590
 Ignoti nova forma viri miserandaque cultu
 Proccedit, supplexque manus ad litora tendit.

Respicimus. Dira illuvies immissaque barba,
 Consertum tegumen spinis; at cetera Graius,
 [Et quondam patriis ad Trojam missus in armis.] 595
 Isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troïa vidit
 Arma procul, paulum aspectu conterritus haesit,
 Continuitque gradum; mox sese ad litora praeceps
 Cum fletu precibusque tulit: "Per sidera testor,
 Per superos atque hoc caeli spirabile lumen, 600
 Tollite me, Teucroi! quascumque abducite terras:
 Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum,
 Et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse Penates.
 Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est injuria nostri,
 Spargite me in fluctus, vastoque immergite ponto: 605
 Si pereo, hominum manibus periisse juvabit."
 Dixerat, et genua amplexus genibusque volutans
 Haerebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus,
 Hortamur; quae deinde agitet fortuna fateri.
 Ipse pater dextram Anchises, haud multa moratus, 610
 Dat juveni, atque animum praesenti pignore firmat.
 Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:
 "Sum patria ex Ithaca, comes infelicis Ulixi,
 Nomine Achemenides, Trojam, genitore Adamasto
 Paupere, (mansissetque utinam fortuna!) profectus. 615
 Hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina linqunt,
 Inmemores socii vasto Cyclopi in antro
 Deseruere. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,
 Intus opaca, ingens. Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
 Sidera, (di, talem terris avertite pestem!) 620
 Nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli.
 Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro.
 Vidi egomet, duo de numero quum corpora nostro
 Prensa manu magna medio resupinus in antro
 Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque aspersa natarent 625
 Limina; vidi, atro quum membra fluentia tabo
 Manderet, et tepidi tremarent sub dentibus artus.
 Haud impune quidem; nec talia passus Ulixes,
 Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto.
 Nam simul, expletus dapibus vinoque sepultus, 630
 Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum

Immensus, sanie eructans et frustra cruento
 Per somnum commixta mero, nos, magna precati
 Numina, sortitique vices, una undique circum
 Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto, 635
 Ingens, quod torva solum sub fronte latebat,
 Argolici clipei aut Phoebae lampadis instar,
 Et tandem laeti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.
 Sed fugite, o miseri, fugite, atque ab litore funem
 Rumpite : 640
 Nam, qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro
 Lanigeras claudit pecudes atque ubera pressat,
 Centum alii curva haec habitant ad litora vulgo
 Infandi Cyclopes, et altis montibus errant.
 Tertia jam Lunae se cornua lumine complent, 645
 Quum vitam in silvis inter deserta ferarum
 Lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclopas
 Prospicio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco.
 Victum infelicem, baccas lapidosaque corna,
 Dant rami, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbae. 650
 Omnia collustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem
 Conspexi venientem ; huic me, quaecumque fuisset,
 Addixi : satis est gentem effugisse nefandam.
 Vos animam hanc potius quocumque absumite leto."

Vix ea fatus erat, summo quum monte videmus 655
 Ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem
 Pastorem Polyphemum, et litora nota petentem,
 Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen
 ademptum.

Trunca manu pinus regit et vestigia firmat ;
 Lanigeras comitantur oves ; ea sola voluptas 660
 Solamenque mali.

Postquam altos tetigit fluctus et ad aequora venit,
 Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,
 Dentibus infrendens gemitu, graditurque per aequor
 Jam medium ; necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit. 665
 Nos procul inde fugam trepidi celerare, recepto
 Supplice sic merito, tacitique incidere funem ;
 Verrimus et proni certantibus aequora remis.

Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.
 Verum ubi nulla datur dextra affectare potestas, 670
 Nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo,
 Clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes
 Intremuere undae, penitusque exterrita tellus
 Italiae, curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis.
 At genus e silvis Cycloperum et montibus altis 675
 Excitum ruit ad portus, et litora complent.
 Cernimus adstantes nequidquam lumine torvo
 Aetnaeos fratres, caelo capita alta ferentes,
 Concilium horrendum : quales quum vertice celso
 Aëriae quercus aut coniferae cyparissi 680
 Constiterunt, silva alta Jovis lucusve Dianae.
 Praecipites metus acer agit quocumque rudentes
 Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis ;
 Contra jussa monent Heleni, Scylla atque Charybdis,
 Ni teneant cursus : — certum est dare lintea retro, 685
 Inter utramque viam leti discrimine parvo.
 Ecce autem Boreas angusta ab sede Pelori
 Missus adest. Vivo praetervehor ostia saxo
 Pantagiae, Megarosque sinus, Thapsumque jacentem.
 Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsus 690
 Litora Achemenides, comes infelicis Ulixi.

Sicanio praetenta sinu jacet insula contra
 Plemyrion undosum ; nomen dixere priores
 Ortygiam. Alpheum fama est huc Elidis amnem
 Occultas egisse vias subter mare, qui nunc 695
 Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.
 Jussi numina magna loci veneramur ; et inde
 Exsupero praepingue solum stagnantis Helori.
 Hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni
 Radimus ; et fatis numquam concessa moveri 700
 Apparet Camarina procul, campique Geloi,
 Immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.
 Arduus inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe
 Moenia, magnanimum quondam generator equorum ;
 Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus, 705
 Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeia caecis.

Hinc Drepani me portus et illaetabilis ora
Accipit. Hic, pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,
Heu genitorem, omnis curae casusque levamen,
Amitto Anchisen. Hic me, pater optime, fessum 710
Deseris, heu, tantis nequidquam erepte periclis!
Nec vates Helenus, quum multa horrenda moneret,
Hos mihi praedixit luctus, non dira Celaeno.
Hic labor extremus, longarum haec meta viarum.
Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris." 715

Sic pater Aeneas, intentis omnibus, unus
Fata renarrabat divûm, cursusque docebat.
Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine quievit.



P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER QUARTUS.



At regina, gravi jamdudum saucia cura,
Vulnus alit venis, et caeco carpitur igni.
Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat
Gentis honos; haerent infixi pectore vultus
Verbaque, nec placidam membris dat cura quietem. 5
Postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras
Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,
Quum sic unanimam alloquitur male sana sororem:
“Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent?
Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes? 10
Quem sese ore ferens! quam forti pectore et armis!
Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum.
Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille
Jactatus fatis! quae bella exhausta canebat!
Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, 15
Ne cui me vincolo vellem sociare jugali,
Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit,
Si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset,
Huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpae.
Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychaei 20
Conjugis, et sparsos fraterna caede Penates,
Solutus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem
Impulit. Agnosco veteris vestigia flammae.
Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,
Vel pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras, 25

Pallentes umbras Erebi noctemque profundam,
 Ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua jura resolvo.
 Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit, amores
 Abstulit: ille habeat secum servetque sepulchro.”
 Sic effata, sinum lacrimis implevit obortis. 30

Anna refert: “ O luce magis dilecta sorori,
 Solane perpetua maerens carpere juventa,
 Nec dulces natos, Veneris nec praemia noris?
 Id cinerem aut Manes credis curare sepultos?
 Esto: aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti, 35
 Non Libyae, non ante Tyro; despectus Iarbas
 Ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra, triumphis
 Dives, alit: placitone etiam pugnabis amori?
 Nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis?
 Hinc Gaetulae urbes, genus insuperabile bello, 40
 Et Numidae infreni cingunt et inhospita Syrtis;
 Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes
 Barcaei. Quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam,
 Germanique minas?
 Dis equidem auspiciibus reor, et Junone secunda, 45
 Hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.
 Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quae surgere regna
 Conjugio tali! Teucrûm comitantibus armis,
 Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus!
 Tu modo posce deos veniam, sacrisque litatis 50
 Indulge hospitio, causasque innecte morandi,
 Dum pelago desaevithiempset aquosus Orion,
 Quassataeque rates, [dum non tractabile caelum.]”

His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore,
 Spemque dedit dubiae menti, solvitque pudorem. 55
 Principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras
 Exquirunt; mactant lectas de more bidentes
 Legiferae Cereri, Phoeboque, patrique Lyaeo,
 Junoni ante omnes, cui vincla jugalia curae.
 Ipsa, tenens dextra pateram, pulcherrima Dido 60
 Candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit,
 Aut ante ora deûm pingues spatiat ad aras,

Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis
 Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.
 Heu vatum ignarae mentes! quid vota furentem, 65
 Quid delubra juvant? Est mollis flamma medullas
 Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus.
 Uritur infelix Dido, totaque vagatur
 Urbe furens, qualis conjecta cerva sagitta,
 Quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit 70
 Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum
 Nescius; illa fuga silvas saltusque peragrat
 Dictaeos, haeret lateri letalis arundo.
 Nunc media Aenean secum per moenia ducit,
 Sidoniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam; 75
 Incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit;
 Nunc eadem, labente die, convivium quaerit,
 Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
 Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
 Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim 80
 Luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,
 Sola domo maeret vacua, stratisque relictis
 Incubat: illum absens absentem auditque videtque:
 Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,
 Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem. 85
 Non coeptae assurgunt turres, non arma juventus
 Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello
 Tuta parant; pendent opera interrupta, minaeque
 Murorum ingentes, aequataque machina caelo.

Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri 90
 Cara Jovis conjunx, nec famam obstare furori,
 Talibus aggreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis:
 "Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis,
 Tuque puerque tuus; magnum et memorabile numen,
 Una dolo divum si femina victa duorum est! 95
 Nec me adeo fallit, veritam te moenia nostra,
 Suspectas habuisse domos Carthaginis altae.
 Sed quis erit modus, aut quo nunc certamine tanto?
 Quin potius pacem aeternam pactosque hymenaeos
 Exercemus? Habes, tota quod mente petisti: 100

Ardet amans Dido traxitque per ossa furorem.
 Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus
 Auspiciis; liceat Phrygio servire marito,
 Dotalesque tuae Tyrios permittere dextrae."

Olli (sensit enim simulata mente locutam, 105
 Quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras)
 Sic contra est ingressa Venus: "Quis talia demens
 Abnuat, aut tecum malit contendere bello?
 Si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur.
 Sed fatis incerta feror, si Jupiter unam 110
 Esse velit Tyriis urbem Trojaque profectis,
 Miscerive probet populos, aut foedera jungi.
 Tu conjunx: tibi fas animum tentare precando.
 Perge; sequar." Tum sic exceptit regia Juno:
 "Mecumerit iste labor. Nunc qua ratione quod instat 115
 Conferri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo.
 Venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido
 In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
 Extulerit Titan radiisque retexerit orbem.
 His ego nigrantem commixta grandine nimum, 120
 Dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt,
 Desuper infundam, et tonitru caelum omne ciebo.
 Diffugient comites, et nocte tegentur opaca;
 Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem
 Devenient. Adero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas, 125
 [Connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo:]
 Hic hymenaeus erit." Non adversata petenti
 Annuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
 It portis, jubare exorto, delecta juvenus; 130
 Retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,
 Massylique ruunt equites et odora canum vis.
 Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
 Poenorum exspectant; ostroque insignis et auro
 Stat sonipes, ac frena ferox spumantia mandit. 135
 Tandem progreditur, magna stipante caterva,
 Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo:

Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,
 Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.
 Nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus 140
 Incedunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes
 Infert se socium Aeneas atque agmina jungit.
 Qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
 Deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo,
 Instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum 145
 Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi ;
 Ipse jugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem
 Fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro,
 Tela sonant humeris : haud illo segnior ibat
 Aeneas ; tantum egregio decus enitet ore. 150
 Postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra,
 Ecce ferae, saxi dejectae vertice, caprae
 Decurrere jugis ; alia de parte patentes
 Transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi
 Pulverulenta fuga glomerant, montesque relinquunt. 155
 At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri
 Gaudet equo, jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos,
 Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis
 Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.

Interea magno misceri murmure caelum 160
 Incipit ; insequitur commixta grandine nimbus :
 Et Tyrii comites passim et Trojana juvenus
 Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros
 Tecta metu petiere ; ruunt de montibus amnes.
 Speluncam Didò dux et Trojanus eandem 165
 Deveniunt. Prima et Tellus et pronuba Juno
 Dant signum ; fulsere ignes et conscius aether
 Connubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae.
 Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum
 Causa fuit : neque enim specie famave movetur, 170
 Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem ;
 Conjugium vocat : hoc praetexit nomine culpam.

Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,
 Fama, malum, qua non aliud velocius ullum :

Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo ; 175
 Parva metu primo ; mox sese attollit in auras,
 Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
 Illam Terra parens, ira irritata deorum,
 Extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem
 Progenuit, pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis, 180
 Monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui, quot sunt corpore
 plumae,
 Tot vigiles oculi subter (mirabile dictu),
 Tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.
 Nocte volat caeli medio terraeque, per umbram
 Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno ; 185
 Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,
 Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes,
 Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri.
 Haec tum multiplici populos sermone replebat
 Gaudens, et pariter facta atque infecta canebat : 190
 Venisse Aenean, Trojano sanguine cretum,
 Cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido ;
 Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere,
 Regnorum immemores turpique cupidine captos.
 Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ora. 195
 Protinus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban,
 Incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras.

Hic Hammone satus, rapta Garamantide Nympha,
 Templâ Jovi centum latis immania regnis,
 Centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem, 200
 Excubias divum aeternas, pecudumque cruore
 Pingue solum et variis florentia limina sertis.
 Isque, amens animi et rumore accensus amaro,
 Dicitur ante aras, media inter numina divum,
 Multa Jovem manibus supplex orasse supinis : 205
 " Jupiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
 Gens epulata toris Lenaeum libat honorem,
 Aspicias haec ? an te, genitor, quum fulmina torques,
 Nequidquam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes
 Terrificant animos et inania murmura miscent ? 210
 Femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem

Exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum
 Cuique loci leges dedimus, connubia nostra
 Repulit, ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit.
 Et nunc ille Paris, cum semiviro comitatu, 215
 Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem
 Subnixus, raptu potitur; nos munera templis
 Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem!"

Talibus orantem dictis arasque tenentem
 Audiit omnipotens, oculosque ad moenia torsit 220
 Regia et oblitos famaе melioris amantes.
 Tum sic Mercurium alloquitur ac talia mandat:
 "Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pennis,
 Dardaniumque ducem, Tyria Carthagine qui nunc
 Exspectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes, 225
 Alloquere, et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.
 Non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem
 Promisit, Graiũmque ideo bis vindicat armis;
 Sed fore, qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem
 Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucris 230
 Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.
 Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum,
 Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem,
 Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?
 Quid struit? aut qua spe inimica in gente moratur? 235
 [Nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva?]
 Naviget! Haec summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto."

Dixerat; ille patris magni parere parabat
 Imperio; et primum pedibus talaria nequit
 Aurea, quae sublimem alis, sive aequora supra, 240
 Seu terram, rapido pariter cum flamine portant.
 Tum virgam capit: hac animas ille evocat Orco
 Pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit,
 Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat.
 Illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat 245
 Nubila. Jamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit
 Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit,
 Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris

Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri ;
 Nix humeros infusa tegit ; tum flumina mento 250
 Praecipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.
 Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
 Constitit ; hinc toto praeceps se corpore ad undas
 Misit, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum
 Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora juxta. 255
 [Haud aliter terras inter caelumque volabat
 Litus arenosum ad Libyae, ventosque secabat
 Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.]
 Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
 Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem 260
 Conspicit. Atque illi stellatus jaspide fulva
 Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena
 Demissa ex humeris, dives quae munera Dido
 Fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro.
 Continuo invadit : “ Tu nunc Carthaginis altae 265
 Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem
 Exstruis ? heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum !
 Ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo
 Regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet ;
 Ipse haec ferre jubet celeres mandata per auras : 270
 Quid struis ? aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris ?
 Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum,
 [Nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem,]
 Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli
 Respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus 275
 Debentur.” Tali Cyllenius ore locutus
 Mortales visus medio sermone reliquit,
 Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.

At vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens,
 Arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit. 280
 Ardet abire fuga dulcesque relinquere terras,
 Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.
 Heu quid agat ? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem
 Audeat affatu ? quae prima exordia sumat ?
 Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, 285
 [In partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat.]

Haec alternanti potior sententia visa est :
 Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum :
 Classem aptent taciti, sociosque ad litora cogant,
 Arma parent, et, quae rebus sit causa novandis, 290
 Dissimulent ; sese interea, quando optima Dido
 Nesciat, et tantos rumpi non speret amores,
 Tentaturum aditus, et quae mollissima fandi
 Tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocius omnes
 Imperio laeti parent ac iussa facessunt. 295

At regina dolos (quis fallere possit amantem ?)
 Praesensit, motusque exceptit prima futuros,
 Omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti
 Detulit, armari classem cursumque parari.
 Saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem 300
 Bacchatur, qualis commotis excita sacris
 Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
 Orgia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.
 Tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro :

“ Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum 305
 Posse nefas, tacitusque mea decedere terra ?
 Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,
 Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido ?
 Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,
 Et mediis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum, 310
 Crudelis ? Quid, si non arva aliena domosque
 Ignotas peteres, et Troja antiqua maneret,
 Troja per undosum peteretur classibus aequor ?
 Mene fugis ? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te
 (Quando aliud mihi jam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui), 315
 Per connubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,
 Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quidquam
 Dulce meum, miserere domus labentis, et istam,
 Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.
 Te propter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni 320
 Odere, infensi Tyrii ; te propter eundem
 Exstinctus pudor, et, qua sola sidera adibam,
 Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes ?

Hoc solum nomen quoniam de conjuge restat.
 Quid moror? an, mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater 325
 Destruat, aut captam ducat Gaetulus Iarbas?
 Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
 Ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula
 Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
 Non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer." 330

Dixerat; ille Jovis monitis immota tenebat
 Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.
 Tandem pauca refert: "Ego te, quae plurima fando
 Enumerare vales, numquam, regina, negabo
 Promeritam, nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae, 335
 Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
 Pro re paucâ loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere furto
 Speravi (ne finge) fugam, nec conjugis umquam
 Praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni.
 Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam 340
 Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas,
 Urbem Trojanam primum dulcesque meorum
 Reliquias colerem, [Priami tecta alta manerent,]
 Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
 Sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo, 345
 Italiam Lyciae jussere capessere sortes;
 Hic amor, haec patria est. Si te Carthaginis arces,
 Phoenissam, Libycaeque aspectus detinet urbis,
 Quae tandem, Ausonia Teucros considerare terra,
 Invidia est? Et nos fas extera quaerere regna. 350
 Me patris Anchisae, quoties humentibus umbris
 Nox operit terras, quoties astra ignea surgunt,
 Admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;
 Me puer Ascanius capitisque injuria cari,
 Quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis. 355
 Nunc etiam interpret divûm, Jove missus ab ipso,
 (Testor utrumque caput,) celeres mandata per auras
 Detulit; ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi
 Intransentem muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.
 Desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis: 360
 Italiam non sponte sequor."

Talia dicentem jamdudum aversa tuetur,
 Huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat
 Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur :
 "Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor, 365
 Perfide ; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
 Caucasus, Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres.
 Nam quid dissimulo, aut quae me ad majora reservo ?
 Num fletu ingemuit nostro ? num lumina flexit ?
 Num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem
 est ? 370
 Quae quibus anteferam ? Jam jam nec maxima Juno,
 Nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.
 Nusquam tuta fides. Ejectum litore, egentem,
 Excepi, et regni demens in parte locavi ;
 [Amissem classem, socios a morte reduxi :] 375
 (Heu furiis incensa feror !) nunc augur Apollo,
 Nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Jove missus ab ipso
 Interpres divum fert horrida jussa per auras.
 Scilicet is Superis labor est, ea cura quietos
 Sollicitat ! Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello. 380
 I, sequere Italiam ventis ! pete regna per undas !
 Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
 Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
 Saepe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens,
 Et, quum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus, 385
 Omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, poenas.
 Audiam, et haec Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos."
 His medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras
 Aegra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert,
 Linqvens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem 390
 Dicere. Suscipiunt famulae, collapsaque membra
 Marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.

At pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem
 Solando cupit et dictis avertere curas,
 Multa gemens magnoque animum labefactus amore, 395
 Jussa tamen divum exsequitur, classemque revisit.
 Tum vero Teucri incumbunt, et litore celsas
 Deducunt toto naves. Natat uncta carina,

Frondentesque ferunt remos et robora silvis
 Infabricata, fugae studio. 400
 Migrantes cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentes :
 Ac velut ingentem formicae farris acervum
 Quum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt ;
 It nigrum campis agmen, praedamque per herbas
 Convectant calle angusto, pars grandia trudunt 405
 Obnixae frumenta humeris, pars agmina cogunt
 Castigantque moras ; opere omnis semita fervet.
 Quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus !
 Quosve dabas gemitus, quum litora fervere late
 Prospiceres arce ex summa, totumque videres 410
 Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus aequor !
 Improbe Amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis !
 Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum tentare precando
 Cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amori,
 Ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat. 415

“Anna, vides toto properari litore ? Circum
 Undique convenere ; vocat jam carbasus auras,
 Puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas.
 Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem,
 Et perferre, soror, potero. Miserae hoc tamen unum 420
 Exsequere, Anna, mihi ; solam nam perfidus ille
 Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus ;
 Sola viri molles aditus et tempora noras.
 I, soror, atque hostem supplex affare superbum.
 Non ego cum Danais Trojanam excindere gentem 425
 Aulide juravi, classemve ad Pergama misi,
 Nec patris Anchisae cinerem Manesve revelli :
 Cur mea dicta negat duras demittere in aures ?
 Quo ruit ? Extremum hoc miserae det munus amanti :
 Exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes. 430
 Non jam conjugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro,
 Nec pulchro ut Latio careat regnumque relinquat ;
 Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori,
 Dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere.
 Extremam hanc oro veniam, — miserere sororis, — 435
 Quam mihi quum dederit, cumulatam morte remittam.”

Talibus orabat, talesque miserrima fletus
 Fertque refertque soror; sed nullis ille movetur
 Fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit:
 Fata obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit aures. 440
 Ac velut annoso validam quum robore quercum
 Alpini Boreae nunc hinc nunc flatibus illinc
 Eruere inter se certant; it stridor, et altae
 Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes;
 Ipsa haeret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras 445
 Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit:
 Haud secus assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
 Tunditur, et magno persentit pectore curas;
 Mens immota manet, lacrimae volvuntur inanes.

Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido 450
 Mortem orat; taedet caeli convexa tueri.
 Quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat,
 Vidit, turicremis quum dona imponeret aris,
 Horrendum dictu, latices nigrescere sacros,
 Fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem. 455
 Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.
 Praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
 Conjugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
 Velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum:
 Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis 460
 Visa viri, nox quum terras obscura teneret,
 Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
 Saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces.
 Multaque praeterea vatum praedicta priorum
 Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furem 465
 In somnis ferus Aeneas; semperque relinqui
 Sola sibi, semper longam incommitata videtur
 Ire viam, et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.
 Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,
 Et solem geminum et duplices se ostendere Thebas; 470
 Aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes,
 Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
 Quum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.

Ergo ubi concepit furias, evicta dolore,
 Decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque 475
 Exigit, et, maestam dictis aggressa sororem,
 Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat :
 " Inveni, germana, viam, — gratare sorori, —
 Quae mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.
 Oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem 480
 Ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas
 Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum :
 Hinc mihi Massylae gentis monstrata sacerdos,
 Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi
 Quae dabat et sacros servabat in arbore ramos, 485
 Spargens humida mella soporiferumque papaver.
 Haec se carminibus promittit solvere mentes,
 Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere curas ;
 Sistere aquam fluviiis, et vertere sidera retro ;
 Nocturnosque movet Manes ; mugire videbis 490
 Sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos.
 Testor, cara, deos et te, germana, tuumque
 Dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artes.
 Tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras
 Erige, et arma viri, thalamo quae fixa reliquit 495
 Impius, exuviasque omnes lectumque jugalem,
 Quo perii, superimponas : abolere nefandi
 Cuncta viri monumenta juvat, monstratque sacerdos."
 Haec effata silet ; pallor simul occupat ora.
 Non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris 500
 Germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores
 Concipit, aut graviora timet quam morte Sychaei
 Ergo jussa parat.

At regina, pyra penetrali in sede sub auras
 Erecta ingenti taedis atque ilice secta, 505
 Intenditque locum sertis et fronde coronat
 Funerea ; super exuvias enseque relictum
 Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri.
 Stant arae circum, et crines effusa sacerdos
 Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque 510
 Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianae.
 Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averno ;

Falcibus et messae ad lunam quaeruntur aënis
 Pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni ;
 Quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus 515
 Et matri praereptus amor.
 Ipsa mola manibusque piis altaria juxta,
 Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta,
 Testatur moritura deos et conscia fati
 Sidera ; tum, si quod non aequo foedere amantes 520
 Curae numen habet justumque memorque, precatur.

Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem
 Corpora per terras, silvaeque et saeva quierant
 Aeque, quum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu,
 Quum tacet omnis ager, pecudes, pictaeque volucres, 525
 Quaeque lacus late liquidos, quaeque aspera dumis
 Rura tenent, somno positae sub nocte silenti.
 [Lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum.]
 At non infelix animi Phoenissa, nec umquam
 Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem 530
 Accipit : ingeminant curae, rursusque resurgens
 Saevit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu.
 Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat :
 “ En, quid ago ? Rursusne procos irrisa priores
 Experiar, Nomadumque petam connubia supplex, 535
 Quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos ? —
 Iliacas igitur classes atque ultima Teucrûm
 Jussa sequar ? quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos,
 Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti ? —
 Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusque superbis 540
 Invisam accipiet ? nescis, heu, perdita, necdum
 Laomedontaeae sentis perjuriam gentis ?
 Quid tum ? Sola fuga nautas comitabor ovantes ?
 An Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum
 Inferar, et, quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli, 545
 Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela jubebo ? —
 Quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque avertes dolorem !
 Tu, lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima furentem
 His, germana, malis oneras, atque objicis hosti.
 Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam 550
 Degere, more ferae, tales nec tangere curas !

Non servata fides, cineri promissa Sychaeo !”
Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

Aeneas celsa in puppi, jam certus eundi,
Carpebat somnos, rebus jam rite paratis. 555
Huic se forma dei vultu redeuntis eodem
Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est,
Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque
Et crines flavos et membra decora juvena :
“ Nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos, 560
Nec, quae te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis,
Demens, nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos ?
Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,
Certa mori, variosque irarum concitat aestus.
Non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas ? 565
Jam mare turbari trabibus saevasque videbis
Collucere faces, jam fervere litora flammis,
Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.
Heia age, rumpe moras : varium et mutabile semper
Femina.” Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atrae. 570

Tum vero Aeneas, subitis exterritus umbris,
Corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat :
“ Praecipites vigilate, viri, et considite transtris ;
Solvite vela citi ! Deus aethere missus ab alto
Festinare fugam tortosque incidere funes 575
Ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte deorum,
Quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.
Adsis o placidusque juves, et sidera caelo
Dextra feras.” Dixit, vaginaque eripit ensem
Fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro. 580
Idem omnes simul ardor habet, rapiuntque ruuntque ;
Litora deseruere ; latet sub classibus aequor ;
Annixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.

Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile. 585
Regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem .
Vidit et aequatis classem procedere velis,
Litora et vacuos sensit sine remige portus,

Terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum,
 Flaventesque abscissa comas, "Pro Jupiter, ibit 590
 Hic," ait, "et nostris illuserit advena regnis?
 Non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequentur,
 Deripientque rates alii navalibus? Ite,
 Ferte citi flammam, date tela, impellite remos! — 595
 Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? Quae mentem insania mutat,
 Infelix Dido? nunc te facta impia tangunt? 596
 Tunc decuit, quum sceptrum dabas. — En dextra fidesque,
 Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penates,
 Quem subiisse humeris confectum aetate parentem! —
 Non potui abreptum divellere corpus, et undis 600
 Spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro
 Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis? —
 Verum anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna. — Fuisset:
 Quem metui moritura? Faces in castra tulissem,
 Implessemque foros flammis, natumque patremque 605
 Cum genere exstinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem. —
 Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras,
 Tuque, harum interpretis curarum et conscia Juno,
 Nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes,
 Et Dirae ultrices, et di morientis Elissae, 610
 Accipite haec, meritumque malis advertite numen,
 Et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus
 Infandum caput ac terris adnare necesse est,
 Et sic fata Jovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret:
 At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis, 615
 Finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli,
 Auxilium impleret, videatque indigna suorum
 Funera, nec, quum se sub leges pacis iniquae
 Tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur,
 Sed cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus arena. 620
 Haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo.
 Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
 Exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro
 Munera. Nullus amor populis, nec foedera sunt.
 Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, 625
 Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,
 Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires!

Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
Imprecor, arma armis ; pugnent ipsique nepotesque !”

Haec ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes, 630
Invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere lucem.
Tum breviter Barcen nutricem affata Sychaei :
Namque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat :
“ Annam, cara mihi nutrix, huc siste sororem ;
Dic, corpus properet fluviali spargere lympha, 635
Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat.
Sic veniat ; tuque ipsa pia tege tempora vitta.
Sacra Jovi Stygio, quae rite incepta paravi,
Perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis,
Dardaniique rogam capitis permittere flammae.” 640
Sic ait ; illa gradum studio celerabat anilem.
At trepida, et coeptis immanibus effera Dido,
Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementes
Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futura,
Interiora domus irrumpit limina, et altos 645
Conscendit furibunda rogos, enseque recludit
Dárdanium, non hos quaesitum munus in usus.
Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile
Conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata,
Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba : 650
“ Dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebat,
Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolve curis.
Vixi, et, quem dederat cursum Fortuna, peregi,
Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
Urbem praeclaram statui, mea moenia vidi ; 655
Ultra virum, poenas inimico a fratre recepi :
Felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
Numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae !”
Dixit, et, os impressa toro, “ Moriemur inultae ;
Sed moriamur !” ait : “ sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras. 660
Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis.”
Dixerat ; atque illam media inter talia ferro
Collapsam aspiciunt comites, enseque cruore
Spumantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta 665
Atria ; concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem ;

Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu
 Tecta fremunt; resonat magnis plangoribus aether,
 Non aliter quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis
 Carthago aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentes 670
 Culmina perque hominum volvuntur perque deorum.
 Audiit exanimis, trepidoque exterrita cursu,
 Unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis,
 Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat:
 "Hoc illud, germana, fuit? me fraude petebas? 675
 Hoc rogius iste mihi, hoc ignes araeque parabant?
 Quid primum deserta querar? comitemne sororem
 Sprexisti moriens? Eadem me ad fata vocasses;
 Idem ambas ferro dolor atque eadem hora tulisset!
 His etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi 680
 Voce deos, sic te ut posita, crudelis, abessem?
 Exstincti te meque, soror, populumque patresque
 Sidonios urbemque tuam. Date, vulnera lymphis
 Abluam, et, extremus si quis super halitus errat,
 Ore legam." Sic fata gradus evaserat altos, 685
 Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
 Cum gemitu, atque atos siccabat veste cruores.
 Illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus
 Deficit; infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus.
 Ter sese attollens cubitoque annexa levavit; 690
 Ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto
 Quaesivit caelo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.

Tum Juno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem
 Difficilesque obitus, Irim demisit Olympo,
 Quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus. 695
 Nam quia nec fato, merita nec morte peribat,
 Sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore,
 Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
 Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Oreo.
 Ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscida pennis, 700
 Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores,
 Devolat, et supra caput adstitit: "Hunc ego Diti
 Sacrum jussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo,"
 Sic ait, et dextra crinem secat: omnis et una
 Dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit. 705

P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER QUINTUS.



INTEREA medium Aeneas jam classe tenebat
Certus iter, fluctusque atros Aquilone secabat,
Moenia respiciens, quae jam infelicis Elissae
Collucent flammis. Quae tantum accenderit ignem,
Causa latet ; duri magno sed amore dolores 5
Polluto, notumque, furens quid femina possit,
Triste per augurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt.

Ut pelagus tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ulla
Occurrit tellus, maria undique et undique caelum,
Olli caeruleus supra caput adstitit ìmber, 10
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab alta :

“ Heu, quianam tanti cinxerunt aethera nimbi ?
Quidve, pater Neptune, paras ? ” Sic deinde locutus
Colligere arma jubet validisque incumbere remis, 15
Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur :

“ Magnanime Aenea, non, si mihi Jupiter auctor
Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo.
Mutati transversa fremunt et vespere ab atro
Consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aër ; 20
Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum
Sufficimus. Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur,
Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe
Fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sicanos,
Si modo rite memor servata remetior astra.” 25

Tum pius Aeneas : “ Equidem sic poscere ventos
 Jamdudum et frustra cerno te tendere contra.
 Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla,
 Quove magis fessas optem demittere naves,
 Quam quae Dardanum tellus mihi servat Acesten, 30
 Et patris Anchisae gremio complectitur ossa ? ”
 Haec ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi
 Intendunt Zephyri : fertur cita gurgite classis,
 Et tandem laeti notae advertuntur arenae.

At procul ex celso miratus vertice montis 35
 Adventum sociasque rates, occurrit Acestes,
 Horridus in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae,
 Troïa Criniso conceptum flumine mater
 Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum,
 Gratatur reduces, et gaza laetus agresti 40
 Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.

Postera quum primo stellas Oriente fugarat
 Clara dies, socios in coetum litore ab omni
 Advocat Aeneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur :
 “ Dardanidae magni, genus alto a sanguine divûm, 45
 Annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis,
 Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis
 Condidimus terra, maestasque sacravimus aras ;
 Jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum,
 Semper honoratum (sic di voluistis) habebo. 50
 Hunc ego Gaetulis agerem si Syrtibus exsul,
 Argolicove mari deprensus, et urbe Mycenae,
 Annua vota tamen sollemnesque ordine pompas
 Exsequerer, strueremque suis altaria donis.
 Nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis, 55
 (Haud equidem sine mente reor, sine numine divûm,)
 Adsumus, et portus delati intramus amicos :
 Ergo agite, et laetum cuncti celebremus honorem ;
 Poscamus ventos, atque haec me sacra quotannis
 Urbe velit posita templis sibi ferre dicatis. 60
 Bina boum vobis Troja generatus Acestes
 Dat numero capita in naves ; adhibete Penates

Et patrios epulis, et quos colit hospes Acestes.
 Praeterea, si nona diem mortalibus alnum
 Aurora extulerit radiisque retexerit orbem, 65
 Prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis;
 Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui viribus audax
 Aut jaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis,
 Seu crudo fidit pugnam committere caestu,
 Cuncti adsint, meritaque expectent praemia palmae. 70
 Ore favete omnes, et cingite tempora ramis."

Sic fatus, velat materna tempora myrto.
 Hoc Helymus facit, hoc aevi maturus Acestes,
 Hoc puer Ascanius, sequitur quos cetera pubes.
 Ille e concilio multis cum milibus ibat 75
 Ad tumulum, magna medius comitante caterva.
 Hic duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho
 Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro,
 Purpureosque jacet flores, ac talia fatur:
 "Salve, sancte parens; iterum salvete, recepti 80
 Nequidquam cineres, animaeque umbraeque paternae!
 Non licuit fines Italos fataliaque arva,
 Nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quaerere Thy-
 brim."

Dixerat haec, adytis quum lubricus anguis ab imis
 Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit, 85
 Amplexus placide tumulum, lapsusque per aras,
 Caeruleae cui terga notae, maculosus et auro
 Squamam incendebat fulgor, ceu nubibus arcus
 Mille jacet varios adverso sole colores.
 Obstupuit visu Aeneas. Ille agmine longo 90
 Tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens
 Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo
 Successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit.
 Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores,
 Incertus, Geniumne loci famulumne parentis 95
 Esse putet; caedit binas de more bidentes
 Totque sues, totidemque nigrantes terga juvencos,
 Vinaque fundebat pateris, animamque vocabat
 Anchisae magni Manesque Acheronte remissos.

Nec non et socii, quae cuique est copia, laeti 100
 Dona ferunt: onerant aras, mactantque juvencos;
 Ordine aëna locant alii, fusique per herbam
 Subjiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent.

Exspectata dies aderat nonamque serena
 Auroram Phaëthontis equi jam luce vehebant, 105
 Famaque finitimos et clari nomen Acestae
 Excierat: laeto complebant litora coetu,
 Visuri Aeneadas, pars et certare parati.
 Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur
 In medio, sacri tripodes viridesque coronae 110
 Et palmae, pretium victoribus, armaque et ostro
 Perfusae vestes, argenti aurique talenta;
 Et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos.
 Prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis
 Quattuor ex omni delectae classe carinae. 115
 Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim,
 (Mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi;)
 Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimaeram,
 Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu
 Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi; 120
 Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,
 Centauro invehitur magna; Scyllaque Cloanthus
 Caerulea, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
 Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim 125
 Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori;
 Tranquillo silet, immotaque attollitur unda
 Campus et apricis statio gratissima mergis:
 Hic viridem Aeneas frondenti ex ilice metam
 Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti 130
 Scirent et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.
 Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro
 Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori;
 Cetera populea velatur fronde juvenus,
 Nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit. 135
 Considunt transtris, intentaque brachia remis;

Intenti exspectant signum, exsultantiaque haurit
 Corda pavor pulsans laudumque arrecta cupido.
 Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,
 Haud mora, prosiluire suis: ferit aethera clamor 140
 Nauticus, adductis spumant freta versa lacertis.
 Infidunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit
 Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
 Non tam praecipites bijugo certamine campum
 Corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus, 145
 Nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora
 Concussere jugis, pronique in verbera pendent.
 Tum plausu fremituque virum studiisque faventum
 Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant
 Litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant. 150
 Effugit ante alios primisque elabitur undis
 Turbam inter fremitumque Gyas; quem deinde Cloan-
 thus
 Consequitur, melior remis, sed pondere pinus
 Tarda tenet. Post hos aequo discrimine Pristis
 Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem; 155
 Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam praeterit ingens
 Centaurus, nunc una ambae junctisque feruntur
 Frontibus et longa sulcant vada salsa carina.
 Jamque propinquabant scopulo metamque tenebant,
 Quum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor 160
 Rectorem navis compellat voce Menoeten:
 "Quo tantum mihi dexter abis? Huc dirige gressum!
 Litus ama, et laevas stringat, sine, palmula cautes;
 Altum alii teneant!" Dixit; sed caeca Menoetes
 Saxa timens, proram pelagi detorquet ad undas. 165
 "Quo diversus abis?" iterum "Pete saxa, Menoete!"
 Cum clamore Gyas revocabat; et ecce Cloanthum
 Respicit instantem tergo, et propiora tenentem.
 Ille inter navemque Gyae scopulosque sonantes
 Radit iter laevum interior, subitoque priorem 170
 Praeterit, et metis tenet aequora tuta relictis.
 Tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens,
 Nec lacrimis caruere genae, segnemque Menoeten,
 Oblitus decorisque sui sociumque salutis,

In mare praecipitem puppi deturbat ab alta ; 175
 Ipse gubernaculo rector subit, ipse magister,
 Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad litora torquet.
 At gravis, ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est,
 Jam senior, madidaque fluens in veste, Menoetes
 Summa petit scopuli, siccaque in rupe resedit. 180
 Illum et labentem Teucris et risere natantem,
 Et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus.
 Hic laeta extremis spes est accensa duobus,
 Sergesto Mnesticque, Gyan superare morantem.
 Sergestus capit ante locum, scopuloque propinquat, 185
 Nec tota tamen ille prior praeunte carina :
 Parte prior, partem rostro premit aemula Pristis.
 At media socios incedens nave per ipsos
 Hortatur Mnesticus : "Nunc, nunc insurgite remis,
 Hectorei socii, Trojae quos sorte suprema 190
 Delegi comites ; nunc illas promite vires,
 Nunc animos, quibus in Gaetulis syrtibus usi
 Ionioque mari Maleaeque sequacibus undis.
 Non jam prima peto Mnesticus, neque vincere certo ;
 (Quamquam o ! — Sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune,
 dedisti) ; 195
 Extremos pudeat rediisse. Hoc vincite, cives,
 Et prohibete nefas." Olli certamine summo
 Procumbunt : vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis,
 Subtrahiturque solum ; tum creber anhelitus artus
 Aridaque ora quatit, sudor fluit undique rivis. 200
 Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem :
 Namque furens animi dum proram ad saxa suburget
 Interior spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,
 Infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit.
 Concussae cautes, et acuto in murice remi 205
 Obnixi crepuere, illisaeque prora pependit.
 Consurgunt nautae et magno clamore morantur,
 Ferratasque trudes et acuta cuspide contos
 Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.
 At laetus Mnesticus, successuque acrior ipso, 210
 Agmine remorum celeri ventisque vocatis
 Prona petit maria et pelago decurrit aperto.

Qualis spelunca subito commota columba,
 Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,
 Fertur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita pennis 215
 Dat tecto ingentem, mox aëre lapsa quieto
 Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas,
 Sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fuga secat ultima Pristis
 Aequora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem.
 Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto 220
 Sergestum brevibusque vadis, frustra que vocantem
 Auxilia et fractis discentem currere remis.
 Inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram
 Consequitur: cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.
 Solus jamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus, 225
 Quem petit, et summis annixus viribus urget.
 Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem
 Instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus aether.
 Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem
 Ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci; 230
 Hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.
 Et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris,
 Ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus
 Fudissetque preces, divosque in vota vocasset:
 "Di, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum aequora curro,
 Vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum 236
 Constituam ante aras, voti reus, extaque salsos
 Porriciam in fluctus, et vina liquentia fundam!"
 Dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis
 Nereïdum Phorcique chorus Panopeaque virgo, 240
 Et pater ipse manu magna Portunus euntem
 Impulit: illa Noto citius volucrique sagitta
 Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.
 Tum satus Anchisa, cunctis ex more vocatis,
 Victorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum 245
 Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro,
 Muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos,
 Vinaque, et argenti magnum dat ferre talentum.
 Ispis praecipuos ductoribus addit honores:
 Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum 250
 Purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit;

Intextusque puer frondosa regius Ida
 Veloces jaculo cervos cursuque fatigat,
 Acer, anhelanti similis, quem praepes ab Ida
 Sublimem pedibus rapuit Jovis armiger uncis ; 255
 Longaevi palmas nequidquam ad sidera tendunt
 Custodes, saevitque canum latratus in auras.
 At qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,
 Levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem
 Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse 260
 Victor apud rapidum Simoënta sub Ilio alto,
 Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis.
 Vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant
 Multiplicem, connixi humeris ; indutus at olim
 Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat. 265
 Tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas,
 Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis.
 Jamque adeo donati omnes opibusque superbi
 Puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis,
 Quum saevo e scopulo multa vix arte revulsus, 270
 Amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno,
 Irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat.
 Qualis saepe viae deprensus in aggere serpens,
 Aerea quem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis ictu
 Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator, 275
 Nequidquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus,
 Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla
 Arduus attollens, pars vulnere clauda retentat
 Nixantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem :
 Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat ; 280
 Vela facit tamen, et plenis subit ostia velis.
 Sergestum Aeneas promisso munere donat,
 Servatam ob navem laetus sociosque reductos.
 Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervae,
 Cressa genus, Pholoë, geminique sub ubere nati. 285

Hoc pius Aeneas misso certamine tendit
 Gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis
 Cingebant silvae, mediaque in valle theatri
 Circus erat ; quo se multis cum milibus heros

Consessu medium tulit exstructoque resedit. 290
 Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,
 Invitat pretiis animos, et praemia ponit.
 Undique conveniunt Teuceri mixtique Sicani :
 Nisus et Euryalus primi,
 Euryalus forma insignis viridique juventa, 295
 Nisus amore pio pueri ; quos deinde secutus
 Regius egregia Priami de stirpe Diores ;
 Ilunc Salius simul et Patron, quorum alter Acarnan,
 Alter ab Arcadio Tegeaeae sanguine gentis ;
 Tum duo Trinacrii juvenes, Helymus Panopesque, 300
 Assueti silvis, comites senioris Acestae ;
 Multi praeterea, quos fama obscura recondit.
 Aeneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus :
 " Accipite haec animis, laetasque advertite mentes.
 Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit. 305
 Gnosia bina dabo levato lucida ferro
 Spicula caelataque argento ferre bipennem :
 Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres praemia primi
 Accipient, flavaque caput nectentur oliva :
 Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto ; 310
 Alter Amazoniam pharetram plenamque sagittis
 Threïciis, lato quam circum amplectitur auro
 Balteus, et tereti subnectit fibula gemma ;
 Tertius Argolica hac galea contentus abito."
 Haec ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repente 315
 Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquunt,
 Effusi nimbo similes ; simul ultima signant.
 Primus abit longequae ante omnia corpora Nisus
 Emicat, et ventis et fulminis ocior alis ;
 Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo, 320
 Insequitur Salius ; spatio post deinde relicto
 Tertius Euryalus ;
 Euryalumque Helymus sequitur ; quo deinde sub ipso
 Ecce volat calcemque terit jam calce Diores,
 Incumbens humero ; spatia et si plura supersint, 325
 Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumque relinquat.
 Jamque fere spatio extremo fessique sub ipsam
 Finem adventabant, levi quum sanguine Nisus

Labitur infelix, caesis ut forte juvencis
 Fusus humum viridesque super madefecerat herbas. 330
 Hic juvenis jam victor ovans vestigia presso
 Haud tenuit titubata solo, sed pronus in ipso
 Concidit immundoque fimo sacroque cruore.
 Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum :
 Nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens ; 335
 Ille autem spissa jacuit revolutus arena.
 Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici
 Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.
 Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diores.
 Hic totum caveae consessum ingentis et ora 340
 Prima patrum magnis Salius clamoribus implet,
 Ereptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem.
 Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrimaeque decorae,
 Grator et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus ;
 Adjuvat et magna proclamat voce Diores, 345
 Qui subiit palmae, frustra que ad praemia venit
 Ultima, si primi Salio reddentur honores.
 Tum pater Aeneas "Vestra" inquit "munera vobis
 Certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nemo ;
 Me liceat casus miserari insontis amici." 350
 Sic fatus, tergum Gaetuli immane leonis
 Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis.
 Hic Nisus "Si tanta" inquit "sunt praemia victis,
 Et te lapsorum miseret, quae munera Niso
 Digna dabis, primam merui qui laude coronam, 355
 Ni me, quae Salius, Fortuna inimica tulisset ?"
 Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat et udo
 Turpia membra fimo. Risit pater optimus olli,
 Et clipeum efferri jussit, Didymaonis artem,
 Neptuni sacro Danaïs de poste refixum. 360
 Hoc juvenem egregium praestanti munere donat.

Post, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit :
 "Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens,
 Adsit, et evinctis attollat brachia palmis."
 Sic ait, et geminum pugnae proponit honorem : 365
 Victori velatum auro vittisque juvenicum ;

Ensem atque insignem galeam solatia victo.
 Nec mora ; continuo vastis cum viribus effert
 Ora Dares, magnoque virum se murmure tollit,
 Solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra, 370
 Idemque ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector,
 Victorem Buten immani corpore, qui se
 Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,
 Perculit et fulva moribundum extendit arena.
 Talis prima Dares caput altum in proelia tollit, 375
 Ostenditque humeros latos, alternaque jactat
 Brachia protendens, et verberat ictibus auras.
 Quaeritur huic alius ; nec quisquam ex agmine tanto
 Audet adire virum manibusque inducere caestus.
 Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palma, 380
 Aeneae stetit ante pedes, nec plura moratus
 Tum laeva taurum cornu tenet, atque ita fatur :
 " Nate dea, si nemo audet se credere pugnae,
 Quae finis standi ? quo me decet usque teneri ?
 Ducere dona jube." Cuncti simul ore fremebant 385
 Dardanidae, reddique viro promissa jubebant.
 Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,
 Proximus ut viridante toro consererat herbae :
 " Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra,
 Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli 390
 Dona sines ? Ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister,
 Nequidquam memoratus Eryx ? ubi fama per omnem
 Trinacriam, et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis ?"
 Ille sub haec : " Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit
 Pulsa metu ; sed enim gelidus tardante senecta 395
 Sanguis hebet, frigentque effetae in corpore vires.
 Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quaque improbus iste
 Exsultat fidens, si nunc foret illa iuventas,
 Haud equidem pretio inductus pulchroque juuenco
 Venissem : nec dona moror." Sic deinde locutus 400
 In medium geminos immani pondere caestus
 Projecit, quibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus
 Ferre manum duroque intendere brachia tergo.
 Obstupuere animi : tantorum ingentia septem
 Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigeabant. 405

Ante omnes stupet ipse Dares, longaeque recusat;
 Magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa
 Huc illuc vincloꝝ immensa volumina versat.
 Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces:
 " Quid, si quis caestus ipsius et Herculis arma 410
 Vidisset, tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam?
 Haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat
 (Sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro),
 His magnum Alciden contra stetit; his ego suetus,
 Dum melior vires sanguis dabat, aemula necdum 415
 Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus.
 Sed si nostra Dares haec Troïus arma recusat,
 Idque pio sedet Aeneae, probat auctor Acestes,
 Aequemus pugnas: Erycis tibi terga remitto,
 (Solve metus), et tu Trojanos exue caestus." 420
 Haec fatus duplicem ex humeris rejecit amictum,
 Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque
 Exiit, atque ingens media consistit arena.
 Tum satus Anchisa caestus pater extulit aequos,
 Et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis. 425
 Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque,
 Brachiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.
 Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu,
 Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacessunt,
 Ille pedum melior motu, fretusque juvena, 430
 Hic membris et mole valens; sed tarda trementi
 Genua labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.
 Multa viri nequidquam inter se vulnera jactant,
 Multa cavo lateri ingeminant, et pectore vastos
 Dant sonitus, erratque aures et tempora circum 435
 Crebra manus, duro crepitant sub vulnere malae.
 Stat gravis Entellus, nisuque immotus eodem,
 Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit.
 Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem,
 Aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis, 440
 Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat
 Arte locum, et variis assultibus irritus urget.
 Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus et alte
 Extulit; ille ictum venientem a vertice velox

Praevидit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit . 445
 Entellus vires in ventum effudit, et ultro
 Ipse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto
 Concidit, ut quondam cava concidit, aut Erymantho
 Aut Ida in magna, radicibus eruta pinus.
 Consurgunt studiis Teuceri et Trinacria pubes ; 450
 It clamor caelo, primusque accurrit Acestes,
 Aequaevumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum.
 At non tardatus casu neque territus heros
 Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitatur ira.
 Tum pudor incendit vires et conscia virtus, 455
 Praecipitemque Daren ardens agit aequore toto,
 Nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra.
 Nec mora, nec requies : quam multa grandine nimbi
 Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros
 Creber utraque manu pulsatur versaturque Dareta. 460
 Tum pater Aeneas procedere longius iras
 Et saevire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis,
 Sed finem imposuit pugnae, fessumque Dareta
 Eripuit, mulcens dictis, ac talia fatur :
 " Infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit ? 465
 Non vires alias conversaque numina sentis ?
 Cede deo ! " Dixitque, et proelia voce diremit.
 Ast illum fidi aequales, genua aegra trahentem,
 Jactantemque utroque caput, crassumque cruorem
 Ore ejectantem mixtosque in sanguine dentes, 470
 Ducunt ad naves, galeamque ensemque vocati
 Accipiunt ; palmam Entello taurumque relinquunt.
 Hic victor, superans animis tauroque superbus,
 " Nate dea, vosque haec " inquit " cognoscite, Teuceri,
 Et mihi quae fuerint juvenali in corpore vires, 475
 Et qua servetis revocatum a morte Dareta. "

Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora juveni,
 Qui donum adstabat pugnae, duosque reducta
 Libravit dextra media inter cornua caestus,
 Arduus, effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro : 480
 Sternitur, exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos.
 Ille super tales effundit pectore voces :
 " Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro morte Daretis
 Persolvo ; hic victor caestus artemque repono. "

Protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta 485
 Invitat, qui forte velint, et praemia dicit,
 Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti
 Erigit, et volucrum trajecto in fune columbam,
 Quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.
 Convenere viri, dejectamque aerea sortem 490
 Accepit galea; et primus clamore secundo
 Hyrtacidae ante omnes exit locus Hippocoöntis;
 Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor
 Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva.
 Tertius Eurytion, tuus, o clarissime, frater, 495
 Pandare, qui quondam, jussus confundere foedus,
 In medios telum torsisti primus Achivos.
 Extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes,
 Ausus et ipse manu juvenum tentare laborem.
 Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus 500
 Pro se quisque viri, et depromunt tela pharetris
 Primaque per caelum nervo stridente sagitta
 Hyrtacidae juvenis volucres diverberat auras,
 Et venit adversique infigitur arbore mali.
 Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis 505
 Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.
 Post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu,
 Alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit;
 Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro
 Non valuit; nodos et vincula linea rupit, 510
 Quis innexa pedem malo pendeat ab alto;
 Illa Notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.
 Tum rapidus, jamdudum arcu contenta parato
 Tela tenens, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit,
 Jam vacuo laetam caelo speculatus, et alis 515
 Plaudentem nigra figit sub nube columbam.
 Decidit exanimis, vitamque reliquit in astris
 Aetheriis, fixamque refert delapsa sagittam.
 Amissa solus palma superabat Acestes, 520
 Qui tamen aërias telum contendit in auras,
 Ostentans artemque pater arcumque sonantem.
 Hic oculis subitum objicitur magnoque futurum
 Augurio monstrum: docuit post exitus ingens,

Seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.
 Namque volans liquidis in nubibus arsit arundo, 525
 Signavitque viam flammis, tenuesque recessit
 Consumpta in ventos, caelo ceu saepe refixa
 Transcurrunt crinemque volantia sidera ducunt.
 Attonitis haesere animis, Superosque precati
 Trinacrii Teucrique viri; nec maximus omen 530
 Abnuit Aeneas, sed lactum amplexus Acesten
 Muneribus cumulat magnis, ac talia fatuꝛ :
 "Sume, pater; nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi
 Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honores.
 Ipsius Anchisae longaevi hoc munus habebis, 535
 Cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim
 Anchisae genitori in magno munere Cisseus
 Ferre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris."
 Sic fatus cingit viridanti tempora lauro,
 Et primum ante omnes victorem appellat Acesten. 540
 Nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori,
 Quamvis solus avem caelo dejecit ab alto.
 Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit,
 Extremus, volucris qui fixit arundine malum.

At pater Aeneas, nondum certamine misso, 545
 Custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iuli,
 Epytiden, vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem :
 "Vade, age, et Ascanio, si jam puerile paratum
 Agmen habet secum cursusque instruxit equorum,
 Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis 550
 Dic," ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo
 Infusum populum et campos jubet esse patentes.
 Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum
 Frenatis lucent in equis, quos omnis euntes
 Trinacriae mirata fremit Trojaeque juvenus. 555
 Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona;
 Cornea bina ferunt praefixa hastilia ferro;
 Pars leves humero pharetras; it pectore summo
 Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.
 Tres equitum numero turmae, ternique vagantur 560
 Ductores; pueri bis seni quemque secuti

Agmine partito fulgent paribusque magistris.
 Una acies juvenum, duxit quam parvus ovantem
 Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua cara, Polite,
 Progenies, auctura Italos; quem Thracius albis 565
 Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi
 Alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam.
 Alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini,
 Parvus Atys, pueroque puer dilectus Iulo.
 Extremus, formaque ante omnes pulcher, Iulus 570
 Sidonio est invectus equo, quem candida Dido
 Esse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris.
 Cetera Trinacriis pubes senioris Acestae
 Fertur equis.
 Excipiunt plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes 575
 Dardanidae, veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum.
 Postquam omnem laeti consessum oculosque suorum
 Lustravere in equis, signum clamore paratis
 Epytides longe dedit, insonuitque flagello.
 Olli discurrere pares atque agmina terni 580
 Diductis solvere choris, rursusque vocati
 Convertere vias infestaque tela tulere.
 Inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus
 Adversis spatiis, alternosque orbibus orbis
 Impediunt, pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis; 585
 Et nunc terga fuga nudant, nunc spicula vertunt
 Infensi, facta pariter nunc pace feruntur.
 Ut quondam Creta fertur Labyrinthus in alta
 Parietibus textum caecis iter, ancipitemque
 Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi 590
 Frangeret indeprencus et irremeabilis error:
 Haud alio Teucrùm nati vestigia cursu
 Impediunt, texuntque fugas et proelia ludo,
 Delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando
 Carpathium Libycumque secant, [luduntque per
 undas.] 595
 Hunc morem cursus atque haec certamina primus
 Ascanius, Longam muris quum cingeret Albam,
 Retulit, et priscos docuit celebrare Latinos,
 Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes;

Albani docuere suos ; hinc maxima porro 600
 Accepit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem ;
 Trojaque nunc. pueri Trojanum dicitur agmen.
 Hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri.

Hic primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit.
 Dum variis tumulo referunt sollemnia ludis, 605
 Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Juno
 Iliacam ad classem, ventosque adspirat eunti,
 Multa movens, necdum antiquum saturata dolorem.
 Illa, viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum,
 Nulli visa, cito decurrit tramite virgo. 610
 Conspicit ingentem concursum, et litora lustrat,
 Desertosque videt portus classemque relictam.
 At procul in sola secretae Troades acta
 Amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctaeque profundum
 Pontum aspectabant flentes. ‘Heu tot vada fessis 615
 Et tantum superesse maris!’ vox omnibus una.
 Urbem orant ; taedet pelagi perferre laborem.
 Ergo inter medias sese haud ignara nocendi
 Conjicit, et faciemque deae vestemque reponit ;
 Fit Beroë, Tmarii conjunx longaeva Dorycli, 620
 Cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent ;
 Ac sic Dardanidum mediam se matribus infert :
 “O miserae, quas non manus,” inquit, “Achaïca bello
 Traxerit ad letum patriae sub moenibus ! o gens
 Infelix, cui te exitio Fortuna reservat ? 625
 Septima post Trojae excidium jam vertitur aestas,
 Quum freta, quum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa
 Sideraque emensae ferimur, dum per mare magnum
 Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis.
 Hic Erycis fines fraterni, atque hospes Acestes : 630
 Quis prohibet muros jacere et dare civibus urbem ?
 O patria et rapti nequidquam ex hoste Penates,
 Nullane jam Trojae dicentur moenia ? nusquam
 Hectoreos amnes, Xanthum et Simoënta, videbo ?
 Quin agite, et necum infaustas exurite puppes : 635
 Nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago
 Ardentes dare visa faces : ‘Hic quaerite Trojam ;

Hic domus est inquit 'vobis.' Jam tempus agi res,
 Nec tantis mora prodigiis. En quattuor arae
 Neptuno; deus ipse faces animumque ministrat." 640
 Haec memorans, prima infensum vi corripit ignem,
 Sublataque procul dextra connixa coruscat,
 Et jacit. Arrectae mentes stupefactaque corda
 Iliadum. Hic una e multis, quae maxima natu,
 Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix: 645
 "Non Beroë vobis, non haec Rhoeteia, matres,
 Est Dorycli conjunx: divini signa decoris
 Ardentesque notate oculos, qui spiritus illi,
 Qui vultus, vocisque sonus, vel gressus eunti.
 Ipsa egomet dudum Beroën digressa reliqui 650
 Aegram, indignantem, tali quod sola careret
 Munere, nec meritos Anchisae inferret honores."
 Haec effata.
 At matres primo ancipites, oculisque malignis
 Ambiguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem 655
 Praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna:
 Quum dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis,
 Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.
 Tum vero attonitae monstris actaeque furore
 Conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem; 660
 Pars spoliant aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque
 Conjiciunt. Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis
 Transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes.
 Nuntius Anchisae ad tumulum cuneosque theatri
 Incensas perfert naves Eumelus, et ipsi 665
 Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam;
 Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut laetus equestres
 Ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit
 Castra, nec exanimis possunt retinere magistri.
 "Quis furor iste novus? quo nunc, quo tenditis" inquit,
 "Heu miserae cives? non hostem inimicaque castra 671
 Argivûm, vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester
 Ascanius!" Galeam ante pedes projecit inanem,
 Qua ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat.
 Accelerat simul Aeneas, simul agmina Teucrûm. 675
 Ast illae diversa metu per litora passim
 Diffugiunt, silvasque et sicubi concava furtim

Saxa petunt; piget incepti, lucisque; suosque
 Mutatae agnoscunt, excussaue pectore Juno est.
 Sed non idcirco flammae atque incendia vires 680
 Indomitas posuere; udo sub robore vivit
 Stuppa vomens tardum fumum, lentusque carinas
 Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis;
 Nec vires heroum infusaue flumina prosunt.
 Tum pius Aeneas humeris abscindere vestem, 685
 Auxilioque vocare deos, et tendere palmas:
 "Jupiter omnipotens, si nondum exosu's ad unum
 Trojanos, si quid pietas antiqua labores
 Respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi
 Nunc, pater, et tenues Teucrûm res eripe leto; 690
 Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine Morti,
 Si mereor, demitte, tuaque hic obrue dextra."
 Vix haec ediderat, quum effusis imbris atra
 Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremescunt
 Ardua terrarum et campi; ruit aethere toto 695
 Turbidus imber aqua densisque nigerrimus Austris,
 Implenturque super puppes, semiusta madescent
 Robora; restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes,
 Quattuor amissis, servatae a peste carinae.

At pater Aeneas, casu concussus acerbo, 700
 Nunc huc ingentes nunc illuc pectore curas
 Mutabat versans, Siculisne resideret arvis,
 Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.
 Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas
 Quem docuit multaue insignem reddidit arte, 705
 (Haec responsa dabat, vel quae portenderet ira
 Magna deûm, vel quae fatorum posceret ordo,)
 Isque his Aeneas solatus vocibus infit:
 "Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur;
 Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est. 710
 Est tibi Dardanius divinae stirpis Acestes:
 Hunc cape consiliis socium et conjunge volentem.
 Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos
 Pertaesum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est;
 Longaevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres, 715
 Et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque pericli est,

Delige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi :
 Urbem appellabunt permisso nomine Acestam."

Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici,
 Tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnes. 720
 Et Nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat.
 Visa dehinc caelo facies delapsa parentis
 Anchisae subito tales effundere voces :
 " Nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat,
 Care magis, nate, Iliacis exercite fatis, 725
 Imperio Jovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem
 Depulit, et caelo tandem miseratus ab alto est.
 Consiliis pare, quae nunc pulcherrima Nautes
 Dat senior ; lectos juvenes, fortissima corda,
 Defer in Italiam : gens dura atque aspera cultu 730
 Debellanda tibi est Latio. Ditis tamen ante
 Infernas accede domos, et Averno per alta
 Congressus pete, nate, meos. Non me impia namque
 Tartara habent, tristes umbrae, sed amoena piorum
 Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla 735
 Nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet.
 Tum genus omne tuum et quae dentur moenia disces.
 Jamque vale ; torquet medios Nox humida cursus,
 Et me saevus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis."
 Dixerat, et tenues fugit, ceu fumus, in auras. 740
 Aeneas " Quo deinde ruis ? quo proripis ? " inquit,
 " Quem fugis, aut quis te nostris complexibus arcet ? "
 Haec memorans cinerem et sopitos suscitatur ignes,
 Pergameumque Larem et canae penetralia Vestae
 Farre pio et plena supplex veneratur acerra. 745

Extemplo socios primumque arcessit Acesten,
 Et Jovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis
 Edocet, et quae nunc animo sententia constet.
 Haud mora consiliis, nec jussa recusat Acestes.
 Transcribunt urbi matres, populumque volentem 750
 Deponunt, animos nil magnae laudis egentes.
 Ipsi transtra novant, flammisque ambesa reponunt
 Robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentesque,
 Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.
 Interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro, 755

Sortiturque domos; hoc Ilium et haec loca Trojam
 Esse jubet. Gaudet regno Trojanus Acestes,
 Indicitque forum, et patribus dat jura vocatis.
 Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes
 Fundatur Veneri Idaliae, tumuloque sacerdos 760
 Ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo.

Jamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris
 Factus honos; placidi straverunt aequora venti,
 Creber et adspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.
 Exoritur procurva ingens per litora fletus; 765
 Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur.
 Ipsae jam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam
 Visa maris facies et non tolerabile nomen,
 Ire volunt, omnemque fugae perferre laborem.
 Quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis, 770
 Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestae.
 Tres Eryci vitulos, et Tempestatibus agnam
 Caedere deinde jubet, solvique ex ordine funem.
 Ipse, caput tonsae foliis evinctus olivae,
 Stans procul in prora pateram tenet, extaque salsos 775
 Porricit in fluctus, ac vina liquentia fundit.
 Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes;
 Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.

At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis
 Alloquitur, talesque effundit pectore questus: 780
 "Junonis gravis ira neque exsaturabile pectus
 Cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnes,
 Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla,
 Nec Jovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit.
 Non media de gente Phrygum exedissee nefandis 785
 Urbem odiis satis est, nec poenam traxe per omnem;
 Reliquias Trojae, cineres atque ossa peremptae
 Insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoris.
 Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis,
 Quam molem subito excierit: maria omnia caelo 790
 Miscuit, Aeoliis nequidquam freta procellis,
 In regnis hoc ausa tuis.
 Per scelus ecce etiam Trojanis matribus actis

Exussit foede puppes, et classe subegit
 Amissa socios ignotae linquere terrae. 795
 Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas
 Vela tibi, liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim,
 Si concessa peto, si dant ea moenia Parcae."
 Tum Saturnius haec domitor maris edidit alti:
 "Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, 800
 Unde genus ducis. Merui quoque: saepe furores
 Compressi et rabiem tantam caelique marisque;
 Nec minor in terris (Xanthum Simoëntaque testor)
 Aeneae mihi cura tui. Quum Troïa Achilles
 Exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris, 805
 Milia multa daret leto, gemerentque repleti
 Amnes, nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset
 In mare se Xanthus, Pelidae tunc ego forti
 Congressum Aenean, nec dis nec viribus aequis,
 Nube cava rapui, cuperem quum vertere ab imo 810
 Structa meis manibus perjurae moenia Trojae.
 Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi: pelle timores:
 Tutus, quos optas, portus accedet Averni.
 Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quaeres:
 Unum pro multis dabitur caput." 815
 His ubi laeta deae permulsit pectora dictis,
 Jungit equos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit
 Frena feris, manibusque omnes effundit habenas.
 Caeruleo per summa levis volat aequora curru;
 Subsidunt undae, tumidumque sub axe tonanti 820
 Sternitur aequor aquis, fugiunt vasto aethere nimbi.
 Tum variae comitum facies, immania cete,
 Et senior Glauci chorus, Inousque Palaemon,
 Tritonesque citi, Phorcique exercitus omnis;
 Laeva tenet Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo, 825
 Nisaeae, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque.

Hic patris Aeneae suspensam blanda vicissim
 Gaudia pertentant mentem: jubet ocios omnes
 Attolli malos, intendi brachia velis.
 Una omnes fecere pedem, pariterque sinistros, 830
 Nunc dextros solvere sinus; una ardua torquent
 Cornua detorquentque; ferunt sua flamina classem.

Princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat
 Agmen ; ad hunc alii cursum contendere jussi.
 Jamque fere mediam caeli Nox humida metam 835
 Contigerat ; placida laxabant membra quiete
 Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae :
 Quum levis aetheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris
 Aëra dimovit tenebrosum, et dispulit umbras,
 Te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans 840
 Insoniti ; puppique deus consedit in alta,
 Phorbanti similis, funditque has ore loquelas :
 “ Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa aequora classem ;
 Aequatae spirant aurae ; datur hora quieti :
 Pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori. 845
 Ipse ego paulispèr pro te tua munera inibo.”
 Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur :
 “ Mene salis placidi vultum fluctusque quietos
 Ignorare jubes ? mene huic confidere monstro ?
 Aenean credam quid enim fallacibus auris 850
 Et caelo, toties deceptus fraude sereni ?”
 Talia dicta dabat, clavumque affixus et haerens
 Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.
 Ecce deus ramum Lethaeo rore madentem
 Vique soporatum Stygia super utraque quassat 855
 Tempora, cunctantique natantia lumina solvit.
 Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus,
 Et super incumbens, cum puppis parte revulsa
 Cumque gubernaclo, liquidas projecit in undas
 Praecipitem, ac socios nequidquam saepe vocantem : 860
 Ipse volans tenues se sustulit ales ad auras.
 Currit iter tutum non secius aequore classis,
 Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.
 Jamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat,
 Difficiles quondam multorumque ossibus albos ; 865
 (Tum rauca assiduo longe sale saxa sonabant :)
 Quum pater amisso fluitantem errare magistro
 Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,
 Multa gemens, casuque animum concussus amici :
 “ O nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno, 870
 Nudus in ignota, Palinure, jacebis arena.”

P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER SEXTUS.



Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas,
Et tandem Euboïcis Cumarum allabitur oris.
Obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci
Anchora fundabat naves, et litora curvae
Praetexunt puppes. Juvenum manus emicat ardens 5
Litus in Hesperium: quaerit pars semina flammae
Abstrusa in venis silicis; pars densa ferarum
Tecta rapit silvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.
At pius Aeneas arces, quibus altus Apollo
Praesidet, horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae, 10
Antrum immane, petit, magnam cui mentem animumque
Delius inspirat vates aperitque futura.
Jam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta.

Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoïa regna,
Praepetibus pennis ausus se credere caelo, 15
Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos,
Chalcidicaque levis tandem super adstitit arce.
Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phoebe, sacravit
Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templa.
In foribus letum Androgeo; tum pendere poenas 20
Cecropidae jussi (miserum!) septena quotannis
Corpora natorum: stat ductis sortibus urna.
Contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus:

Hic crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furto
 Pasiphaë, mixtumque genus prolesque biformis, 25
 Minotaurus, inest, Veneris monumenta nefandae ;
 Hic labor ille domus, et inextricabilis error ;
 Magnum reginae sed enim miseratus amorem
 Daedalus ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit,
 Caeca regens filo vestigia. Tu quoque magnam 30
 Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes :
 Bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro ;
 Bis patriae cecidere manus. Quin protinus omnia
 Perlegerent oculis, ni jam praemissus Achates
 Afforet, atque una Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos, 35
 Deiphobe Glauci, fatur quae talia regi :
 " Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit ;
 Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare juvencos
 Praestiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentes." 40
 Talibus affata Aenean (nec sacra morantur
 Jussa viri) Teucros vocat alta in templa sacerdos.

Excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in antrum,
 Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum ;
 Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae.
 Ventum erat ad limen, quum virgo " Poscere fata 45
 Tempus " ait : " deus, ecce, deus ! " Cui, talia fanti
 Ante fores, subito non vultus, non color unus,
 Non comptae mansere comae ; sed pectus anhelum,
 Et rabie fera corda tument ; majorque videri,
 Nec mortale sonans, afflata est numine quando 50
 Jam propiore dei. " Cessas in vota precesque,
 Tros " ait " Aenea ? cessas ? neque enim ante dehiscens
 Attonitae magna ora domus ; " et talia fata
 Conticuit. Gelidus Teucris per dura cucurrit
 Ossa tremor, funditque preces rex pectore ab imo : 55
 " Phoebe, graves Trojae semper miserate labores,
 Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manusque
 Corpus in Aeacidae, magnas obeuntia terras
 Tot maria intravi duce te, penitusque repostas
 Massylum gentes, praetentaque Syrtibus arva ; 60
 Jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras :

Hac Trojana tenus fuerit Fortuna secuta!
 Vos quoque Pergameae jam fas est parcere genti,
 Dique deaeque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium et ingens
 Gloria Dardaniae. Tuque, o sanctissima vates, 65
 Praescia venturi, da (non indebita posco
 Regna meis fatis) Latio considerare Teucros
 Errantesque deos agitataque numina Trojae.
 Tum Phoebus et Triviae solido de marmore templum
 Instituat, festosque dies de nomine Phoebi. 70
 Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris:
 Hic ego namque tuas sortes arcanaque fata,
 Dicta meae genti, ponam, lectosque sacrabo,
 Alma, viros. Foliis tantum ne carmina manda,
 Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis; 75
 Ipsa canas oro." Finem dedit ore loquendi.

At, Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro
 Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit
 Excussisse deum: tanto magis ille fatigat
 Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premeo. 80
 Ostia jamque domus patuere ingentia centum
 Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras:
 "O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periculis
 (Sed terrae graviora manent), in regna Lavini
 Dardanidae venient; (mitte hanc de pectore curam;) 85
 Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,
 Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
 Non Simois tibi nec Xanthus nec Dorica castra
 Defuerint; alius Latio jam partus Achilles,
 Natus et ipse dea; nec Teucris addita Juno 90
 Usquam aberit: quum tu supplex in rebus egenis
 Quas gentes Italum aut quas non oraveris urbes!
 Causa mali tanti conjunx iterum hospita Teucris,
 Externique iterum thalami.
 Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito, 95
 Quam tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,
 Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe."

Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumaea Sibylla

Horrendas canit ambages, antroque remugit,
 Obscuris vera involvens: ea frena furenti 100
 Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.
 Ut primum cessit furor et rabida ora quierunt,
 Incipit Aeneas heros: "Non ulla laborum,
 O virgo, nova mi facies inopinave surgit;
 Omnia praecepi atque animo mecum ante peregi. 105
 Unum oro: quando hic inferni janua regis
 Dicitur, et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso,
 Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora
 Contingat; doceas iter, et sacra ostia pandas.
 Illum ego per flammam et mille sequentia tela 110
 Eripui his humeris, medioque ex hoste recepi;
 Ille, meum comitatus iter, maria omnia mecum
 Atque omnes pelagique minas caelique ferebat,
 Invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectae.
 Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem, 115
 Idem orans mandata dabat. Gnatique patrisque,
 Alma, precor, miserere; (potes namque omnia, nec te
 Nequidquam lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis;)
 Si potuit Manes arcessere conjugis Orpheus,
 Threïcia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris, 120
 Si fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit,
 Itque reditque viam toties. Quid Thesea magnum,
 Quïd memorem Alciden? Et mi genus ab Jove summo."

Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat,
 Quum sic orsa loqui vates: "Sate sanguine divum, 125
 Tros Anchisiade, facilis descensus Averno;
 Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis;
 Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras,
 Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos aequus amavit
 Jupiter, aut ardens evexit ad aethera virtus, 130
 Dis geniti potuere. Tenent media omnia silvae,
 Cocythusque sinu labens circumvenit atro.
 Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est
 Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre
 Tartara, et insano juvat indulgere labori, 135
 Accipe quae peragenda prius. Latet arbore opaca

Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,
 Junoni infernae dictus sacer; hunc tegit omnis
 Lucus, et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbrae.
 Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire, 140
 Auricomos quam qui decerpserit arbore fetus.
 Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus
 Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter
 Aureus, et simili frondescit virga metallo.
 Ergo alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum 145
 Carpe manu: namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur,
 Si te fata vocant; aliter non viribus ullis
 Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.
 Praeterea jacet exanimum tibi corpus amici
 (Heu nescis!), totamque incestat funere classem, 150
 Dum consulta petis nostroque in limine pendes.
 Sedibus hunc refer ante suis, et conde sepulchro.
 Due nigras pecudes; ea prima piacula sunt.
 Sic demum lucos Stygis et regna invia vivis
 Aspicias." Dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore. 155

Aeneas maesto defixus lumina vultu
 Ingreditur, linquens antrum, caecosque volutat
 Eventus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates
 It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit.
 Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, 160
 Quem socium exanimum vates, quod corpus humanum
 Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
 Ut venire, vident indigna morte peremptum,
 Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter
 Aere ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu. 165
 Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes; Hectora circum
 Et lituo pugnans insignis obibat et hasta.
 Postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles,
 Dardanio Aeneae sese fortissimus heros
 Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus. 170
 Sed tum, forte cava dum personat aequora concha,
 Demens, et cantu vocat in certamina divos,
 Aemulus exceptum Triton, si credere dignum est,
 Inter saxa virum spumosa immerserat unda.

Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant, 175
 Praecipue pius Aeneas. Tum jussa Sibyllae,
 Haud mora, festinant flentes, aramque sepulchri
 Congerere arboribus caeloque educere certant.
 Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum;
 Procumbunt piceae, sonat icta securibus ilex, 180
 Fraxineaeque trabes cuneis et fissile robur
 Scinditur, advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.
 Nec non Aeneas opera inter talia primus
 Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis.
 Atque haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat, 185
 Aspectans silvam immensam, et sic forte precatur:
 "Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus
 Ostendat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere
 Heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est."
 Vix ea fatus erat, geminae quum forte columbae 190
 Ipsa sub ora viri caelo venere volantes,
 Et viridi sedere solo. Tum maximus heros
 Maternas agnoscit aves, laetusque precatur:
 "Este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras
 Dirigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat 195
 Ramus humum. Tuque, o, dubiis ne defice rebus,
 Diva parens!" Sic effatus vestigia pressit,
 Observans, quae signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.
 Pascentes illae tantum prodire volando,
 Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum. 200
 Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni,
 Tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aëra lapsae
 Sedibus optatis gemina super arbore sidunt,
 Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit. 205
 Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum
 Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat arbos,
 Et croceo fetu teretes circumdare truncos:
 Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca
 Illice, sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.
 Corripit Aeneas extemplo, avidusque refringit 210
 Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllae.

Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucrici

Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.
 Principio pinguem taedis et robore secto
 Ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus atris 215
 Intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos
 Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
 Pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis
 Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.
 Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt, 220
 Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,
 Conjiciunt. Pars ingenti subiere feretro,
 (Triste ministerium,) et subjectam more parentum
 Aversi tenere facem. Congesta cremantur
 Turea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo. 225
 Postquam collapsi cineres, et flamma quievit,
 Reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam,
 Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynaeus aëno.
 Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda,
 Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivae, 230
 Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.
 At pius Aeneas ingenti mole sepulchrum
 Imponit, suaque arma viro, remumque tubamque,
 Monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo
 Dicitur, aeternumque tenet per saecula nomen. 235

His actis propere exsequitur praecepta Sibyllae.
 Spelunca alta fuit vastoque immanis hiatu,
 Scrupeâ, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris,
 Quam super haud ullae poterant impune volantes
 Tendere iter pennis: talis sese halitus atris 240
 Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat;
 [Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Aornon.]
 Quattuor hic primum nigrantes terga juvencos
 Constituit, frontique invergit vina sacerdos,
 Et, summas carpens media inter cornua setas, 245
 Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima,
 Voce vocans Hecaten, caeloque Ereboque potentem.
 Supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem
 Suscipiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam
 Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaëque sorori 250

Ense ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam;
 Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras,
 Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,
 Pingue superque oleum fundens ardentibus extis.
 Ecce autem, primi sub lumina solis et ortus, 255
 Sub pedibus mugire solum et juga coepta moveri
 Silvarum, visaeque canes ululare per umbram,
 Adventante dea. "Procul o, procul este, profani,"
 Conclamat vates, "totoque absistite luco;
 Tuque invade viam, vaginaque eripe ferrum: 260
 Nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectore firmo."
 Tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto;
 Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus aequat.

Di, quibus imperium est animarum, Umbraeque
 silentes,
 Et Chaos, et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late, 265
 Sit mihi fas audita loqui, sit numine vestro
 Pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas.
 Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram,
 Perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna:
 Quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna 270
 Est iter in silvis, ubi caelum condidit umbra
 Jupiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
 Vestibulum ante ipsum, primis in faucibus Orci,
 Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae,
 Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus, 275
 Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas,
 Terribiles visu formae, Letumque, Labosque;
 Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis
 Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
 Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens, 280
 Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit
 Ulmus opaca, ingens, quam sedem Somnia vulgo
 Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus haerent.
 Multaque praeterea variarum monstra ferarum, 285
 Centauri, in foribus stabulant, Scyllaeque bifformes,

Et centumgeminus Briareus, ac bellua Lernae,
 Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimaera,
 Gorgones Harpyiaequae et forma tricorporis umbrae.
 Corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum 290
 Aeneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert ;
 Et, ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
 Admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae,
 Irruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.

Hinc via, Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas. 295
 Turbidus hic caeno vastaque voragine gurges
 Aestuat atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam.
 Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
 Terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento
 Canities inculta jacet, stant lumina flamma, 300
 Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus.
 Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat,
 Et ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba,
 Jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.
 Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat, 305
 Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
 Magnanimùm heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
 Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum:
 Quam multa in silvis autumnii frigore primo
 Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto 310
 Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
 Trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis.
 Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
 Tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore ;
 Navita sed tristis nunc hos, nunc accipit illos, 315
 Ast alios longe submotos arcet arena.
 Aeneas (miratus enim motusque tumultu)
 "Dic" ait, "o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem?
 Quidve petunt animae? vel quo discrimine ripas
 Hae relinquunt, illae remis vada livida verrunt?" 320
 Olli sic breviter fata est longaeva sacerdos:
 "Anchisa generate, deùm certissima proles,
 Cocyti stagna alta vides Stygiamque paludem,
 Dì cujus jurare timent et fallere numen.

Haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est;
 Portitor ille Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti. 326
 Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta
 Transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quierunt.
 Centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum;
 Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt." 330
 Constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit,
 Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.
 Cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentes
 Leucaspim et Lyciae ductorem classis Oronten,
 Quos simul, a Troja ventosa per aequora vectos, 335
 Obruit Auster, aqua involvens navemque virosque.

Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat,
 Qui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,
 Exciderat puppi mediis effusus in undis.
 Hunc ubi vix multa maestum cognovit in umbra, 340
 Sic prior alloquitur: "Quis te, Palinure, deorum
 Eripuit nobis, medioque sub aequore mersit?
 Dic age: namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus,
 Hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo,
 Qui fore te ponto incolumem, finesque canebat 345
 Venturum Ausonios. En haec promissa fides est?"
 Ille autem: "Neque te Phoebi cortina fefellit,
 Dux Anchisiade, nec me deus aequore mersit:
 Namque gubernaculum multa vi forte revulsum,
 Cui datus haerebam custos cursusque regebam, 350
 Praecipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera juro,
 Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem,
 Quam tua ne, spoliata armis, excussa magistro,
 Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.
 Tres Notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes 355
 Vexit me violentus aqua; vix lumine quarto
 Prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda.
 Paulatim adnabam terrae; jam tuta tenebam,
 Ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum,
 Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis, 360
 Ferro invasisset, praedamque ignara putasset.
 Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in litore venti.

Quod te per caeli jucundum lumen et auras,
 Per genitoram oro, per spes surgentis Iuli,
 Eripe me his, invicte, malis : aut tu mihi terram 365
 Injice, (namque potes,) portusque require Velinos ;
 Aut tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix
 Ostendit, (neque enim, credo, sine numine divum
 Flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem,)
 Da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas, 370
 Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam.”
 Talia fatus erat, coepit quum talia vates :
 “ Unde haec, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupido ?
 Tu Stygias inhumatus aquas amnemque severum
 Eumenidum aspicias, ripamve injussus adibis ? 375
 Desine fata deum flecti sperare precando.
 Sed cape dicta memor, duri solatia casus.
 Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes,
 Prodigiiis acti caelestibus, ossa piabunt,
 Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo sollempnia mittent, 380
 Aeternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit.”
 His dictis curae emotae, pulsusque parumper
 Corde dolor tristi ; gaudet cognomine terrae.

Ergo iter inceptum peragunt, fluvioque propinquant.
 Navita quos jam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda 385
 Per tacitum nemus ire pedemque advertere ripae,
 Sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ultro :
 “ Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
 Fare age, quid venias, jam istinc, et comprime gressum.
 Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni Noctisque soporae : 390
 Corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.
 Nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem
 Accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque,
 Dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent.
 Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit, 395
 Ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem ;
 Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti.”
 Quae contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates :
 “ Nullae hic insidiae tales, (absiste moveri,)
 Nec vim tela ferunt ; licet ingens janitor antro 400

Aeternum latrans exsanguis terreat umbras,
 Casta licet patri servet Proserpina limen.
 Troïus Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis,
 Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras.
 Si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago, 405
 At ramum hunc" (aperit ramum, qui veste latebat)
 "Agnoscas." Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt,
 Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum
 Fatalis virgae, longo post tempore visum,
 Caeruleam advertit puppim, ripaeque propinquat. 410
 Inde alias animas, quae per juga longa sedebant,
 Deturbat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo
 Ingentem Aenean. Gemuit sub pondere cymba
 Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosa paludem.
 Tandem trans fluvium incolumes vatemque virumque 415
 Informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci
 Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro.
 Cui vates, horrere videns jam colla colubris,
 Melle soporatum et medicatis frugibus offam 420
 Objicit; ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens
 Corripit objectam, atque immania terga resolvit
 Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.
 Occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto,
 Evaditque celer ripam irremeabilis undae. 425

Continuo auditae voces, vagitus et ingens,
 Infantumque animae flentes, in limine primo,
 Quos dulcis vitae exsortes et ab ubere raptos
 Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo.
 Hos juxta falso damnati crimine mortis. 430
 Nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine iudice, sedes:
 Quaesitor Minos urnam movet; ille silentium
 Conciliumque vocat, vitasque et crimina discit.

Proxima deinde tenent maesti loca, qui sibi letum
 Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi 435
 Projecere animas. Quam vellent aethere in alto
 Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!

Fas obstat, tristique palus inamabilis unda
Alligat, et novies Styx interfusa coërcet.

Nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem 440
Lugentes campi; sic illos nomine dicunt.

Hic, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,
Secreti celant calles, et myrtea circum

Silva tegit; curae non ipsa in morte relinquunt.

His Phaedram Procrimque locis, maestamque Eriphylen,
Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit, 446

Evadnenque et Pasiphaën; his Laodamia

It comes, et juvenis quondam, nunc femina, Caeneus,
Rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.

Inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido 450

Errabat silva in magna: quam Troïus heros

Ut primum juxta stetit agnovitque per umbram

Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense

Aut videt, aut vidisse putat per nubila lunam,

Demisit lacrimas, dulcique affatus amore est: 455

“Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo

Venerat exstinctam, ferroque extrema secutam?

Funeris heu tibi causa fui? Per sidera juro,

Per superos, et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,

Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi; 460

Sed me jussa deûm, quae nunc has ire per umbras,

Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,

Imperiis egere suis; nec credere quivi

Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.

Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro. 465

Quem fugis? extremum fato, quod te alloquor, hoc est.”

Talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem

Lenibat dictis animum, lacrimasque ciebat;

Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat,

Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur, 470

Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.

Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit

In nemus umbriferum, conjunx ubi pristinus illi

Respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.

Nec minus Aeneas, casu concussus iniquo, 475

Prosequitur lacrimans longe, et miseratur euntem.

Inde datum molitur iter. Jamque arva tenebant
 Ultima, quae bello clari secreta frequentant.
 Hic illi occurrit Tydeus, hic inclutus armis
 Parthenopaeus, et Adrasti pallentis imago, 480
 Hic multum fleti ad superos belloque caduci
 Dardanidae, quos ille omnes longo ordine cernens
 Ingemuit, Glaucumque Medontaque Thersilochumque,
 Tres Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyboeten,
 Idaeumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem. 485
 Circumstant animae dextra laevaue frequentes.
 Nec vidisse semel satis est; juvat usque morari,
 Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere causas.
 At Danaûm proceres Agamemnoniaequae phalanges
 Ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras, 490
 Ingenti trepidare metu: pars vertere terga,
 Ceu quondam petiere rates; pars tollere vocem
 Exiguam: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.

Atque hic Priamidem laniatum corpore toto
 Deiphobum videt, lacerum crudeliter ora, 495
 Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis
 Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere nares.
 Vix adeo agnovit pavitantem et dira tegentem
 Supplicia, et notis compellat vocibus ultro:
 "Deiphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucris, 500
 Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere poenas?
 Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama suprema
 Nocte tulit fessum vasta te caede Pelasgum
 Procubuisse super confusae stragis acervum. 505
 Tunc egomet tumulum Rhoeteo litore inanem
 Constitui, et magna Manes ter voce vocavi.
 Nomen et arma locum servant; te, amice, nequivi
 Conspicere et patria decedens ponere terra."
 Ad quae Priamides: "Nihil o tibi amice relictum;
 Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris. 510
 Sed me fata mea et scelus exitiale Lacaenae
 His mersere malis; illa haec monumenta reliquit.
 Namque ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem
 Egerimus, nosti; et nimium meminisse necesse est.

Quum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit 515
 Pergama, et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo,
 Illa, chorum simulans, evantes orgia circum
 Ducebat Phrygias; flammam media ipsa tenebat
 Ingentem, et summa Danaos ex arce vocabat.
 Tum me confectum curis somnoque gravatum 520
 Infelix habuit thalamus, pressitque jacentem
 Dulcis et alta quies, placidaeque simillima morti.
 Egregia interea conjunx arma omnia tectis
 Amovet, et fidum capiti subduxerat ensem;
 Intra tecta vocat Menelaum et limina pandit, 525
 Scilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti,
 Et famam exstingui veterum sic posse malorum.
 Quid moror? Irrumpunt thalamo; comes additur una
 Hortator scelerum Aeolides. Di, talia Graiis
 Instaure, pio si poenas ore repesco! 530
 Sed te qui vivum casus, age fare vicissim,
 Attulerint. Pelagine venis erroribus actus,
 An monitu divum? an quae te Fortuna fatigat,
 Ut tristes sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires?"
 Hac vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis 535
 Jam medium aetherio cursu trajecerat axem;
 Et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus,
 Sed comes admonuit, breviterque affata Sibylla est:
 "Nox ruit, Aenea; nos flendo ducimus horas!
 Hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas: 540
 Dexteram quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit,
 Hac iter Elysium nobis; at laeva malorum
 Exercet poenas, et ad impia Tartara mittit."
 Deiphobus contra: "Ne saevi, magna sacerdos:
 Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris. 545
 I decus, i, nostrum! melioribus utere fatis!"
 Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia torsit.

Respicit Aeneas: subito et sub rupe sinistra
 Moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro,
 Quae rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis, 550
 Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.
 Porta adversa ingens, solidoque adamante columnae,

Vis ut nulla virum, non ipsi exscindere bello
 Caelicclae valeant. Stat ferrea turris ad auras,
 Tisiphoneque sedens, palla succincta cruenta, 555
 Vestibulum exsomnia servat noctesque diesque.
 Hinc exaudiri gemitus et saeva sonare
 Verbera, tum stridor ferri tractaeque catenae.
 Constitit Aeneas, strepitumque exterritus hausit.
 "Quae scelerum facies? o virgo, effare; quibusve 560
 Urgentur poenis? qui tantus clangor ad aures?"
 Tum vates sic orsa loqui: "Dux inclute Teucrum,
 Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen;
 Sed me quum lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis,
 Ipsa deum poenas docuit perque omnia duxit. 565
 Gnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet, durissima regna,
 Castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri,
 Quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
 Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
 Continuo sontes ultrix accincta flagello 570
 Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistra
 Intentans angues, vocat agmina saeva sororum."
 (Tum demum horrisono stridentes cardine sacrae
 Panduntur portae.) "Cernis, custodia qualis
 Vestibulo sedeat? facies quae limina servet? 575
 Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra
 Saevior intus habet sedem. Tum Tartarus ipse
 Bis patet in praeceps tantum tenditque sub umbras,
 Quantus ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum.
 Hic genus antiquum Terrae, Titania pubes, 580
 Fulmine dejecti fundo volvuntur in imo.
 Hic et Aloidas geminos immania vidi
 Corpora, qui manibus magnum rescindere caelum
 Aggressi, superisque Jovem detrudere regnis.
 Vidi et crudeles dantem Salmonea poenas, 585
 Dum flammam Jovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.
 Quattuor hic invectus equis et lampada quassans
 Per Graium populos mediaeque per Elidis urbem
 Ibat ovans, divumque sibi posebat honorem,
 Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen 590
 Aere et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum.

At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum
 Contorsit, non ille faces nec fumea taedis
 Lumina, praecipitemque immani turbine adegit.
 Nec non et Tityon, Terrae omniparentis alumnum, 595
 Cernere erat, per tota novem cui jugera corpus
 Porrigitur, rostroque immanis vultur obunco
 Immortale jecur tondens fecundaque poenis
 Viscera rimaturque epulis, habitatque sub alto
 Pectore, nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis. 600
 Quid memorem Lapithas, Ixiona Pirithoumque?
 Quos super atra silex jam jam lapsura cadentique
 Imminet assimilis; lucent genialibus altis
 Aurea fulcra toris, epulaeque ante ora paratae
 Regifico luxu; Furiarum maxima juxta 605
 Accubat, et manibus prohibet contingere mensas,
 Exsurgitque facem attollens, atque intonat ore.
 Hic, quibus invisi fratres, dum vita manebat,
 Pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti,
 Aut qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis, 610
 Nec partem posuere suis: quae maxima turba est:
 Quique ob adulterium caesi, quique arma secuti
 Impia, nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras,
 Inclusi poenam expectant. Ne quaere doceri, 614
 Quam poenam, aut quae forma viros fortunave mersit.
 Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum 616
 Districti pendent; sedet, aeternumque sedebit,
 Infelix Theseus; Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes
 Admonet et magna testatur voce per umbras:
 ‘Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere divos.’ 620
 Vendidit hic auro patriam dominumque potentem
 Imposuit, fixit leges pretio atque refixit;
 Hic thalamum invasit natae vetitosque hymenaeos;
 Ausi omnes immane nefas ausoque potiti.
 Non, mihi si linguae centum sint oraque centum, 625
 Ferrea vox, omnes scelerum comprehendere formas,
 Omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim.”

Haec ubi dicta dedit Phoebi longaeva sacerdos,
 “Sed jam age, carpe viam et susceptum perface munus!”

Acceleremus!" ait. "Cyclopum educta caminis 630
 Moenia conspicio atque adverso fornice portas,
 Haec ubi nos praecepta jubent deponere dona."
 Dixerat, et pariter gressi per opaca viarum
 Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propinquant.
 Occupat Aeneas aditum, corpusque recenti 635
 Spargit aqua, ramumque adverso in limine figit.

His demum exactis, perfecto munere divae,
 Devenere locos laetos et amoena vireta
 Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
 Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit 640
 Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
 Pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,
 Contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur arena;
 Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
 Nec non Threïcius longa cum veste sacerdos 645
 Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
 Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno.
 Hic genus antiquum Teuceri, pulcherrima proles,
 Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis,
 Ilusque Assaracusque et Trojae Dardanus auctor. 650
 Arma procul currusque virum miratur inanes;
 Stant terra defixae hastae, passimque soluti
 Per campum pascuntur equi; quae gratia curruum
 Armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentes
 Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos. 655
 Conspicit, ecce, alios dextra laevaue per herbam
 Vescentes laetumque choro Paeana canentes
 Inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne
 Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis.
 Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi, 660
 Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,
 Quique pii vates et Phoëbo digna locuti,
 Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
 Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo:
 Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta. 665
 Quos circumfusos sic est affata Sibylla,
 Musaeum ante omnes: (medium nam plurima turba
 Hunc habet, atque humeris exstantem suspicit altis:)

“Dicite, felices animae, tuque, optime vates,
Quae regio Anchisen, quis habet locus? illius ergo 676
Venimus et magnos Erebi tranavimus amnes.”

Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros:
“Nulli certa domus; lucis habitamus opacis,
Riparumque toros et prata recentia rivis
Incolimus. Sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas, 675
Hoc superate jugum; et facili jam tramite sistam.”
Dixit, et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentes
Desuper ostentat; dehinc summa cacumina linqunt.

At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti
Inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras 680
Lustrabat studio recolens, omnemque suorum
Forte recensebat numerum carosque nepotes,
Fataque fortunasque virum moresque manusque.
Isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit
Aenean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit, 685
Effusaeque genis lacrimae, et vox excidit ore:
“Venisti tandem, tuaque exspectata parenti
Vicis iter durum pietas? datur ora tueri,
Nate, tua, et notas audire et reddere voces?
Sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum, 690
Tempora dinumerans, nec me mea cura fefellit.
Quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum
Accipio! quantis jactatum, nate, periculis!
Quam metui, ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent!”
Ille autem: “Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago, 695
Saepius occurrens, haec limina tendere adegit.
Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da jungere dextram,
Da, genitor, teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro.”
Sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum; 700
Ter frustra compressa manus effugit imago,
[Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.]

Interea videt Aeneas in valle reducta
Seclusum nemus et virgulta sonantia silvae,
Lethaeumque, domos placidas qui praenatat, amnem. 705
Hunc circum innumerae gentes populiue volabant;

Ac velut in pratis ubi apes aestate serena
 Floribus insidunt variis et candida circum
 Lilia funduntur, strepit omnis murmure campus.
 Horrescit visu subito causasque requirit 710
 Inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro,
 Quive viri tanto compleverint agmine ripas.
 Tum pater Anchises: "Animae, quibus altera fato
 Corpora debentur, Lethaei ad fluminis undam
 Securos latices et longa obliviam potant. 715
 [Has equidem memorare tibi atque ostendere coram,]
 Jampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum,
 Quo magis Italia mecum laetere reperta."—
 "O pater, anne aliquas ad caelum hinc ire putandum est
 Sublimes animas, iterumque ad tarda reverti 720
 Corpora? Quae lucis miseris tam dira cupido?"—
 "Dicam equidem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo,"
 Suscipit Anchises, atque ordine singula pandit.
 "Principio caelum ac terras camposque liquentes,
 Lucentemque globum lunae, Titaniaque astra, 725
 Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
 Mens agitât molem et magno se corpore miscet.
 Inde hominum pecudumque genus vitaeque volantum,
 Et quae marmoreo fert monstra sub aequore pontus.
 Igneus est ollis vigor et caelestis origo 730
 Seminibus, quantum non corpora noxia tardant
 Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
 Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque
 auras
 Dispiciunt clausae tenebris et carcere caeco.
 Quin et supremo quum lumine vita reliquit, 735
 Non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
 Corporeae excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
 Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.
 Ergo exercentur poenis, veterumque malorum
 Supplicia expendunt. Aliae panduntur inanes 740
 Suspensae ad ventos, aliis sub gurgite vasto
 Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.
 Quisque suos patinur Manes: exinde per amplum
 Mittimur Elysium, et pauci laeta arva tenemus;
 Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe, 745

Concretam exemit labem, purumque relinquit
 Aetherium sensum atque aurai simplicis ignem.
 Has omnes, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,
 Lethaeum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno,
 Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa revisant, 750
 Rursus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti."

Dixerat Anchises, natumque unaque Sibyllam
 Conventus trahit in medios turbamque sonantem,
 Et tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine posset
 Adversos legere, et venientum discere vultus. 755

"Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quae deinde sequatur
 Gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes,
 Illustres animas nostrumque in nomen ituras,
 Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.
 Ille, vides, pura juvenis qui nititur hasta, 760
 Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca, primus ad auras
 Aetherias Italo commixtus sanguine surget,
 Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles:
 Quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia conjunx
 Educet silvis regem regumque parentem: 765
 Unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba.
 Proximus ille Procas, Trojanae gloria gentis,
 Et Capys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet
 Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis
 Egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit Albam. 770
 Qui juvenes! Quantas ostentant, aspice, vires!
 Atque umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu.
 Hi tibi Nomentum et Gabios urbemque Fidenam,
 Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces,
 Pometios Castrumque Inui Bolamque Coramque: 775
 Haec tum nomina erunt, nunc sunt sine nomine terrae.
 Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
 Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater
 Educet. Viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae,
 Et pater ipse suo superum jam signat honore? 780
 En, hujus, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
 Imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo,
 Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,

Felix prole virum : qualis Berecynthia mater
 Invehitur curru Phrygias turrata per urbes, 785
 Laeta deum partu, centum complexa nepotes,
 Omnes caelicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes.
 Huc geminas nunc flecte acies, hanc aspice gentem
 Romanosque tuos. Hic Caesar et omnis Iuli
 Progenies, magnum caeli ventura sub axem. 790
 Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis,
 Augustus Caesar, Divi genus, aurea condet
 Saecula qui rursus Latio, regnata per arva
 Saturno quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos
 Proferet imperium ; (jacet extra sidera tellus, 795
 Extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas
 Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.)
 Hujus in adventum jam nunc et Caspia regna
 Responsis horrent divum et Maeotia tellus,
 Et septemgemi turbant trepida ostia Nili. 800
 Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,
 Fixerit aripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi
 Pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu ;
 Nec, qui pampineis victor juga flectit habenis,
 Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigres. 805
 Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis,
 Aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra ?
 Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivae,
 Sacra ferens ? Nosco crines incanaque menta
 Regis Romani, primam qui legibus urbem 810
 Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra
 Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,
 Otia qui rumpet patriae residesque movebit
 Tullus in arma viros et jam desueta triumphis
 Agmina. Quem juxta sequitur jactantior Ancus, 815
 Nunc quoque jam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.
 Vis et Tarquinius reges, animamque superbam
 Ultoris Bruti, fascesque videre receptos ?
 Consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures
 Accipiet, natosque pater nova bella moventes 820
 Ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit,
 Infelix ! Utcumque ferent ea facta minores,
 Vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido.

Quin Decios Drususque procul saevumque securi
 Aspice Torquatam et referentem signa Camillum. 825
 Illae autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,
 Concordes animae nunc et dum nocte premuntur,
 Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitae
 Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt,
 Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci 830
 Descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois!
 Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella,
 Neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires;
 Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo;
 Projice tela manu, sanguis meus! — 835
 Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho
 Victor aget currum, caesis insignis Achivis.
 Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenae,
 Ipsumque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli,
 Ultus avos Trojae, templa et temerata Minervae. 840
 Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
 Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
 Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, parvoque potentem
 Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?
 Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? Tu Maximus ille es, 845
 Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.
 Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera,
 Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus,
 Orabunt causas melius, caelique meatus
 Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent: 850
 Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
 Hae tibi erunt artes; pacique imponere morem,
 Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos."

Sic pater Anchises, atque haec mirantibus addit:
 "Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis 855
 Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes!
 Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,
 Sistet, eques sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem,
 Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino."
 Atque hic Aeneas (una namque ire videbat 860
 Egregium forma juvenem et fulgentibus armis,
 Sed frons laeta parum, et dejecto lumina vultu):

" Quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem ?
 Filius, anne aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum ?
 Qui strepitus circa comitum ! quantum instar in ipso ! 865
 Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra."
 Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis :
 " O gnate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum.
 Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
 Esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago 870
 Visa potens, superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.
 Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem
 Campus aget gemitus ! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
 Funera, quum tumulum praeterlabere recentem !
 Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos 875
 In tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam
 Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno.
 Heu pietas, heu prisca fides, invictaque bello
 Dextera ! non illi se quisquam impune tulisset
 Obvius armato, seu quum pedes iret in hostem, 880
 Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
 Heu, miserande puer ! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
 Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis ;
 Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
 His saltem accumullem donis, et fungar inani 885
 Munere." — Sic tota passim regione vagantur
 Aëris in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant.
 Quae postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit,
 Incenditque animum famae venientis amore,
 Exin bella viro memorat, quae deinde gerenda, 890
 Laurentesque docet populos urbemque Latini,
 Et quo quemque modo fugiatque feratque laborem.

Sunt geminae Somni portae ; quarum altera fertur
 Cornea, qua veris facilis datur exitus Umbris ;
 Altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto, 895
 Sed falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes.
 His ubi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam
 Prosequitur dictis, portaque emittit eburna ;
 Ille viam secat ad naves sociosque revisit,
 Tum se ad Caietae recto fert litore portum. 900
 [Anchora de prora jacitur ; stant litore puppes.]

P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER SEPTIMUS.



Tu quoque litoribus nostris, Aeneia nutrix,
Aeternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti;
Et nunc servat honos sedem tuus, ossaque nomen
Hesperia in magna, si qua est ea gloria, signat.
At pius exsequiis Aeneas rite solutis, 5
Aggere composito tumuli, postquam alta quierunt
Aequora, tendit iter velis, portumque relinquit.
Adspirant aurae in noctem, nec candida cursus
Luna negat, splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus.
Proxima Circaeae raduntur litora terrae, 10
Dives inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucos
Assiduo resonat cantu, tectisque superbis
Urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum,
Arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas.
Hinc exaudiri gemitus iraeque leonum, 15
Vincla recusantum et sera sub nocte rudentum,
Setigerique sues atque in praesepibus ursi
Saevire, ac formae magnorum ululare luporum,
Quos hominum ex facie dea saeva potentibus herbis
Induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum. 20
Quae ne monstra pii paterentur talia Troes,
Delati in portus, neu litora dira subirent,
Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis,
Atque fugam dedit, et praeter vada fervida vexit.

Jamque rubescebat radiis mare, et aethere ab alto 25
 Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis ;
 Quum venti posuere, omnisque repente resedit
 Flatus, et in lento luctantur marmore tonsae.
 Atque hic Aeneas ingentem ex aequore lucum
 Prospicit: hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amoeno, 30
 Verticibus rapidis et multa flavus arena,
 In mare prorumpit ; variae circumque supraque
 Assuetae ripis volucres et fluminis alveo
 Aethera mulcebant cantu, lucoque volabant.
 Flectere iter sociis terraeque advertere proras 35
 Imperat, et laetus fluvio succedit opaco.

Nunc age, qui reges, Erato, quae tempora rerum,
 Quis Latio antiquo fuerit status, advena classem
 Quum primum Ausoniis exercitus appulit oris,
 Expediam, et primae revocabo exordia pugnae. 40
 Tu vatem, tu, diva, mone ! - Dicam horrida bella,
 Dicam acies, actosque animis in funera reges,
 Tyrrhenamque manum, totamque sub arma coactam
 Hesperiam. Major rerum mihi nascitur ordo ;
 Majus opus moveo.

Rex arva Latinus et urbes 45
 Jam senior longa placidas in pace regebat.
 Hunc Fauno et nympha genitum Laurente Marica
 Accipimus ; Fauno Picus pater ; isque parentem
 Te, Saturne, refert ; tu sanguinis ultimus auctor. 50
 Filius huic, fato divum, prolesque virilis
 Nulla fuit, primaque oriens erepta juventa est.
 Sola domum et tantas servabat filia sedes,
 Jam matura viro, jam plenis nubilis annis.
 Multi illam magno e Latio totaque petebant
 Ausonia ; petit ante alios pulcherrimus omnes 55
 Turnus, avis atavisque potens : quem regia conjunx
 Adjungi generum miro properabat amore ;
 Sed variis portenta deum terroribus obstant.
 Laurus erat tecti medio, in penetralibus altis,
 Sacra comam, multosque metu servata per annos, 60

Quam pater inventam, primas quum conderet arces,
 Ipse ferebatur Phoebosacrasse Latinus,
 Laurentesque ab ea nomen posuisse colonis.
 Hujus apes summum densae (mirabile dictu!),
 Stridore ingenti liquidum trans aethera vectae, 65
 Obsedere apicem, et, pedibus per mutua nexis,
 Examen subitum ramo frondente pependit.
 Continuo vates "Externum cernimus" inquit
 "Adventare virum, et partes petere agmen easdem
 Partibus ex isdem, et summa dominarier arce." 70
 Praeterea, castis adolet dum altaria taedis,
 Ut juxta genitorem adstat Lavinia virgo,
 Visa (nefas!) longis comprehendere crinibus ignem,
 Atque omnem ornatum flamma crepitante cremari,
 Regalesque accensa comas, accensa coronam 75
 Insignem gemmis; tum fumida lumine fulvo
 Involvi, ac totis Vulcanum spargere tectis.
 Id vero horrendum ac visu mirabile ferri:
 Namque fore illustrem fama fatisque canebant
 Ipsam, sed populo magnum portendere bellum. 80
 At rex sollicitus monstris, oracula Fauni,
 Fatidici genitoris, adit, lucosque sub alta
 Consulit Albunea, nemorum quae maxima sacro
 Fonte sonat, saevamque exhalat opaca mephitim.
 Hinc Italiae gentes omnisque Oenotria tellus 85
 In dubiis responsa petunt. Huc dona sacerdos
 Quum tulit, et caesarum ovium sub nocte silenti
 Pellibus incubuit stratis, somnosque petivit,
 Multa modis simulacra videt volitantia miris,
 Et varias audit voces, fruiturque deorum 90
 Colloquio, atque imis Acheronta affatur Avernis.
 Hic et tum pater ipse petens responsa Latinus
 Centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentes,
 Atque harum effultus tergo stratisque jacebat
 Velleribus: subita ex alto vox reddita luco est: 95
 "Ne pete connubiis natam sociare Latinis,
 O mea progenies, thalamis neu crede paratis:
 Externi venient generi, qui sanguine nostrum
 Nomen in astra ferant, quorumque ab stirpe nepotes

Omnia sub pedibus, qua Sol utrumque recurrens 100
 Aspicit Oceanum, vertique regique videbunt.”
 Haec responsa patris Fauni monitusque silenti
 Nocte datos non ipse suo premit ore Latinus ;
 Sed circum late volitans jam Fama per urbes
 Ausonias tulerat, quum Laomedontia pubes 105
 Gramineo ripae religavit ab aggere classem.

Aeneas primique duces et pulcher Iulus
 Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris altae,
 Instituuntque dapes, et adorea liba per herbam
 Subjiciunt epulis, (sic Jupiter ipse monebat,) 110
 Et Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent.
 Consumptis hic forte aliis, ut vertere morsus
 Exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi,
 Et violare manu malisque audacibus orbem
 Fatalis crusti, patulis nec parcere quadris, 115
 “Heus! etiam mensas consumimus!” inquit Iulus,—
 Nec plura alludens. Ea vox audita laborum
 Prima tulit finem, primamque loquentis ab ore
 Eripuit pater, ac stupefactus numine pressit.
 Continuo “Salve fatis mihi debita tellus, 120
 Vosque,” ait, “o fidi Trojae salvete Penates!
 Hic domus, haec patria est: genitor mihi talia namque
 (Nunc repeto) Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit:
 “Quum te, nate, fames ignota ad litora vectum
 Accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas, 125
 Tum sperare domos defessus, ibique memento
 Prima locare manu molirique aggere tecta.”
 Haec erat illa fames; haec nos suprema manebat,
 Exitiis positura modum.
 Quare agite, et primo laeti cum lumine solis, 130
 Quae loca, quive habeant homines, ubi moenia gentis,
 Vestigemus, et a portu diversa petamus.
 Nunc pateras libate Jovi, precibusque vocate
 Anchisen genitorem, et vina reponite mensis.
 Sic deinde effatus frondenti tempora ramo 135
 Implicat, et Geniumque loci primamque deorum
 Tellurem Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur

Flumina, tum Noctem Noctisque orientia signa
 Idaeumque Jovem Phrygiamque ex ordine matrem
 Invocat, et duplices caeloque Ereboque parentes. 140
 Hic pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto
 Intonuit, radiisque ardentem lucis et auro
 Ipse manu quatiens ostendit ab aethere nubem.
 Diditur hic subito Trojana per agmina rumor,
 Advenisse diem, quo debita moenia condant; 145
 Certatim instaurant epulas, atque omine magno
 Crateras laeti statuunt et vina coronant.

Postera quum prima lustrabat lampade terras
 Orta dies, urbem et fines et litora gentis
 Diversi explorant: haec fontis stagna Numici, 150
 Hunc Thybrim fluvium, hic fortes habitare Latinos.
 Tum satus Anchisa delectos ordine ab omni
 Centum oratores augusta ad moenia regis
 Ire jubet, ramis velatos Palladis omnes,
 Donaue ferre viro, pacemque exposcere Teucris. 155
 Haud mora, festinant jussi rapidisque feruntur
 Passibus. Ipse humili designat moenia fossa,
 Moliturque locum, primasque in litore sedes
 Castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit.
 Jamque iter emensi, turres ac tecta Latinorum 160
 Ardua cernebant juvenes, muroque subibant.
 Ante urbem pueri et primaevae flore juventus
 Exercentur equis, domitantque in pulvere currus,
 Aut acres tendunt arcus, aut lenta lacertis
 Spicula contorquent, cursuque ictuque lacesunt; 165
 Quum praevectus equo longaevi regis ad aures
 Nuntius ingentes ignota in veste reportat
 Advenisse viros. Ille intra tecta vocari
 Imperat, et solio medius consedit avito.
 Tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis, 170
 Urbe fuit summa, Laurentis regia Pici,
 Horrendum silvis et religione parentum.
 Hic sceptrae accipere et primos attollere fasces
 Regibus omen erat; hoc illis curia templum,
 Hae sacris sedes epulis; hic ariete caeso 175

Perpetuis soliti patres considerare mensis.
 Quin etiam veterum effigies ex ordine avorum
 Antiqua e cedro, Italusque, paterque Sabinus,
 Vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem,
 Saturnusque senex, Janique bifrontis imago, 180
 Vestibulo adstabant, aliique ab origine reges,
 Martiaque ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi.
 Multaque praeterea sacris in postibus arma,
 Captivi pendent currus, curvaeque secures,
 Et cristae capitum, et portarum ingentia claustra, 185
 Spiculaque clipeique ereptaque rostra carinis.
 Ipse Quirinali lituo parvaque sedebat
 Succinctus trabea, laevaue ancile gerebat
 Picus, equum domitor; quem capta cupidine conjunx,
 Aurea percussum virga versumque venenis, 190
 Fecit avem Circe, sparsitque coloribus alas.
 Tali intus templo divum patriaque Latinus
 Sede sedens Teucros ad sese in tecta vocavit,
 Atque haec ingressis placido prior edidit ore:

“Dicite, Dardanidae, (neque enim nescimus et urbem
 Et genus, auditique advertitis aequore cursum,) 196
 Quid petitis? quae causa rates, aut cujus egentes
 Litus ad Ausonium tot per vada caerulea vexit?
 Sive errore viae, seu tempestatibus acti
 (Qualia multa mari nautae patiuntur in alto) 200
 Fluminis intrastis ripas portuque sedetis,
 Ne fugite hospitium, neve ignorete Latinos
 Saturni gentem, haud vinco nec legibus aequam,
 Sponte sua veterisque dei se more tenentem.
 Atque equidem memini (fama est obscurior annis) 205
 Auruncos ita ferre senes, his ortus ut agris
 Dardanus Idaeas Phrygiae penetrarit ad urbes
 Threïciamque Samon, quae nunc Samothracia fertur.
 Hinc illum, Corythi Tyrrhena ab sede, profectum,
 Aurea nunc solio stellantis regia caeli 210
 Accipit, et numerum divorum altaribus addit.”

Dixerat, et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus:

“ Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos
 Atra subegit hiemps vestris succedere terris,
 Nec sidus regione viae litusve fefellit ; 215
 Consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem
 Afferimur, pulsı regnis, quae maxima quondam
 Extremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo.
 Ab Jove principium generis ; Jove Dardana pubes
 Gaudet avo ; rex ipse Jovis de gente suprema, 220
 Troıus Aeneas, tua nos ad limina misit.
 Quanta per Idaeos saevis effusa Mycenis
 Tempestas ierit campos, quibus actus uterque
 Europae atque Asiae fatıs concurrerit orbıs,
 Audiit, et sı quem tellus extrema refuso 225
 Submovet Oceano, et sı quem extenta plagarum
 Quattuor in medio dirimit plaga Solıs iniqui.
 Diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti
 Dis sedem exiguam patriıs litusque rogamus
 Innocuum, et cunctis undamque auramque patentem. 230
 Non erimus regno indecores ; nec vestra feretur
 Fama levis, tantique abolescet gratia facti ;
 Nec Trojam Ausonios gremio excepisse pigebit.
 Fata per Aeneae juro dextramque potentem,
 Sive fide seu quis bello est expertus et armis : 235
 Multi nos populi, multae (ne temne, quod ultro
 Praeferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia)
 Et petiere sibi et voluere adjungere gentes ;
 Sed nos fata deũm vestras exquirere terras
 Imperiıs egere suis. Hinc Dardanus ortus ; 240
 Huc repetit jussisque ingentibus urget Apollo
 Tyrrhenum ad Thybrim et fontis vada sacra Numici.
 Dat tibi praeterea fortunae parva prioris
 Munera, reliquias Troja ex ardente receptas.
 Hoc pater Anchises auro libabat ad aras ; 245
 Hoc Priami gestamen erat, quum jura vocatis
 More daret populis, sceptrumque, sacerque tiaras,
 Iliadumque labor vestes.”

Talibus Ilionei dictis defixa Latinus
 Oblutu tenet ora, soloque immobilis haeret, 250

Intentos volvens oculos. Nec purpura regem
 Picta movet, nec sceptrata movent Priameïa tantum,
 Quantum in connubio natae thalamoque moratur,
 Et veteris Fauni volvit sub pectore sortem :
 Hunc illum fatis externa ab sede profectum 255
 Portendi generum, paribusque in regna vocari
 Auspiciis ; huic progeniem virtute futuram
 Egregiam, et totum quae viribus occupet orbem.
 Tandem laetus ait : “ Di nostra incepta secudent
 Auguriumque suum ! Dabitur, Trojane, quod optas ; 260
 Munera nec sperno. Non vobis, rege Latino,
 Divitis uber agri Trojaeve opulentia deerit.
 Ipse modo Aeneas, nostri si tanta cupido est,
 Si jungi hospitio properat sociusque vocari,
 Adveniat, vultus neve exhorrescat amicos : 265
 Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni.
 Vos contra regi mea nunc mandata referte.
 Est mihi nata, viro gentis quam jungere nostrae
 Non patrio ex adyto sortes, non plurima caelo 270
 Monstra sinunt : generos externis affore ab oris,
 Hoc Latio restare canunt, qui sanguine nostrum
 Nomen in astra ferant. Hunc illum poscere fata
 Et reor, et, si quid veri mens augurat, opto.”
 Haec effatus, equos numero pater eligit omni :
 (Stabant ter centum nitidi in praesepibus altis :) 275
 Omnibus extemplo Teucris jubet ordine duci
 Instratos ostro alipedes pictisque tapetis ;
 (Aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent ;
 Tecti auro, fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum ;)
 Absenti Aeneae currum geminosque jugales 280
 Semine ab aetherio, spirantes naribus ignem,
 Illorum de gente, patri quos daedala Circe
 Supposita de matre nothos furata creavit.
 Talibus Aeneadae donis dictisque Latini
 Sublimes in equis redeunt, pacemque reportant. 285

Ecce autem Inachiis sese referebat ab Argis
 Saeva Jovis conjunx, aurasque invecta tenebat ;
 Et laetum Aenean classemque ex aethere longe

Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno.
 Moliri jam tecta videt, jam fidere terrae. 290
 Deseruisse rates. Stetit acri fixa dolore.
 Tum quassans caput, haec effundit pectore dicta:
 "Heu stirpem invisam, et fatis contraria nostris
 Fata Phrygum! num Sigeis occumbere campis,
 Num capti potuere capi? num incensa cremavit 295
 Troja viros? Medias acies mediosque per ignes
 Invenere viam. At, credo, mea numina tandem
 Fessa jacent, odiis aut exsaturata quievi —
 Quin etiam patria excussos infesta per undas
 Ausa sequi, et profugis toto me opponere ponto! 300
 Absumptae in Teucros vires caelique marisque.
 Quid Syrtes aut Scylla mihi, quid vasta Charybdis
 Profuit? Optato conduntur Thybridis alveo,
 Securi pelagi atque mei. Mars perdere gentem
 Immanem Lapithum valuit; concessit in iras 305
 Ipse deum antiquam genitor Calydonia Dianae:
 Quod scelus aut Lapithis tantum, aut Calydone merente?
 Ast ego, magna Jovis conjunx, nil linquere inausum
 Quae potui infelix, quae memet in omnia verti,
 Vincor ab Aenea! Quod si mea numina non sunt 310
 Magna satis, dubitem haud equidem implorare quod
 usquam est:
 Flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo.
 Non dabitur regnis, esto, prohibere Latinis,
 Atque immota manet fatis Lavinia conjunx:
 At trahere, atque moras tantis licet addere rebus, 315
 At licet amborum populos excindere regum.
 Hac gener atque socer coeant mercede suorum.
 Sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo,
 Et Bellona manet te pronuba. Nec face tantum
 Cisseis praegnans ignes enixa jugales; 320
 Quin idem Veneri partus suus et Paris alter,
 Funestaeque iterum recidiva in Pergama taedae."

Haec ubi dicta dedit, terras horrenda petivit.
 Luctificam Allecto dirarum ab sede dearum
 Infernisque ciet tenebris, cui tristia bella 325

Iraeque insidiaeque et crimina noxia cordi.
 Odit et ipse pater Pluton, odere sorores
 Tartareae monstrum : tot sese vertit in ora,
 Tam saevae facies, tot pullulat atra colubris.
 Quam Juno his acuit verbis, ac talia fatur : 330
 “ Hunc mihi da proprium, virgo sata Nocte, laborem,
 Hanc operam, ne noster honos infractave cedat
 Fama loco, neu connubiis ambire Latinum
 Aeneadae possint, Italosve obsidere fines.
 Tu potes unanimos armare in proelia fratres, 335
 Atque odiis versare domos, tu verbera tectis
 Funereasque inferre faces ; tibi nomina mille,
 Mille nocendi artes. Fecundum concute pectus,
 Disjice compositam pacem, sere crimina belli :
 Arma velit poscatque simul, rapiatque juvenus !” 340

Exin Gorgoneis Allecto infecta venenis
 Principio Latium et Laurentis tecta tyranni
 Celsa petit, tacitumque obsedit limen Amatae,
 Quam super adventu Teucrûm Turnique hymenaeis
 Femineae ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant. 345
 Huic dea caeruleis unum de crinibus anguem
 Conjicit, inque sinum praecordia ad intima subdit,
 Quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnem.
 Ille, inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus,
 Volvitur attactu nullo, fallitque furentem, 350
 Vipeream inspirans animam ; fit tortile collo
 Aurum ingens coluber, fit longae taenia vittae,
 Innectitque comas, et membris lubricus errat.
 Ac dum prima lues udo sublapsa veneno
 Pertentat sensus, atque ossibus implicat ignem, 355
 Necdum animus toto percepit pectore flammam,
 Mollius, et solito matrum de more, locuta est,
 Multa super natae lacrimans Phrygiisque hymenaeis :
 “ Exsulibusne datur ducenda Lavinia Teucris,
 O genitor ? nec te miseret gnataeque tuique ? 360
 Nec matris miseret, quam primo aquilone relinquet
 Perfidus, alta petens abducta virgine, praedo ?
 An non sic Phrygius penetrat Lacedaemona pastor,

Ledaeamque Helenam Trojanas vexit ad urbes?
 Quid tua sancta fides? quid cura antiqua tuorum, 365
 Et consanguineo toties data dextera Turno?
 Si gener externa petitur de gente Latinis,
 Idque sedet, Faunisque premunt te iussa parentis,
 Omnem equidem sceptris terram quae libera nostris
 Dissidet, externam reor, et sic dicere divos. 370
 Et Turno, si prima domus repetatur origo,
 Inachus Acrisiusque patres mediaeque Mycenae."

His ubi nequidquam dictis experta Latinum
 Contra stare videt, penitusque in viscera lapsum
 Serpentis furiale malum, totamque pererrat, 375
 Tum vero infelix, ingentibus excita monstris,
 Immensam sine more furit lymphata per urbem:
 Ceu quondam torto volitans sub verbere turbo,
 Quem pueri magno in gyro vacua atria circum
 Intenti ludo exercent: ille actus habena 380
 Curvatis fertur spatiis; stupet inscia supra
 Impubesque manus, mirata volubile buxum;
 Dant animos plagae: non cursu segnior illo
 Per medias urbes agitur populosque feroces.
 Quin etiam in silvas, simulato numine Bacchi, 385
 Majus adorta nefas majoremque orsa furorem,
 Evolat, et natam frondosis montibus abdit,
 Quo thalamum eripiat Teucris taedasque moretur,
 "Evoe Bacche" fremens, solum te virgine dignum
 Vociferans: etenim molles tibi sumere thyrsos, 390
 Te lustrare choro, sacrum tibi pascere crinem.
 Fama volat, furiisque accensas pectore matres
 Idem omnes simul ardor agit nova quaerere tecta:
 Deseruere domos; ventis dant colla comasque.
 Ast aliae tremulis ululatibus aethera complent, 395
 Pampineasque gerunt incinctae pellibus hastas.
 Ipsa inter medias flagrantem fervida pinum
 Sustinet, ac natae Turnique canit hymenaeos,
 Sanguineam torquens aciem, torvumque repente
 Clamat: "Io matres, audite, ubi quaeque, Latinae! 400
 Si qua piis animis manet infelicis Amatae

Gratia, si juris materni cura remordet,
 Solvite crinales vittas, capite orgia mecum!"
 Talem inter silvas, inter deserta ferarum,
 Reginam Allecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi. 405

Postquam visa satis primos acuisse furores,
 Consiliumque omnemque domum vertisse Latini,
 Protinus hinc fuscis tristis dea tollitur alis
 Audacis Rutuli ad muros, quam dicitur urbem
 Acrisioneis Danaë fundasse colonis, 410
 Praecipiti delata Noto. Locus Ardea quondam
 Dictus avis: et nunc magnum manet Ardea nomen;
 Sed fortuna fuit. Tectis hic Turnus in altis
 Jam mediam nigra carpebat nocte quietem.
 Allecto torvam faciem et furialia membra 415
 Exuit; in vultus sese transformat aniles,
 Et frontem obscenam rugis arat; induit albos
 Cum vitta crines; tum ramum innectit olivae;
 Fit Calybe, Junonis anus templique sacerdos,
 Et juveni ante oculos his se cum vocibus offert: 420
 "Turne, tot incassum fusos patiére labores,
 Et tua Dardaniis transcribi scepra colonis?
 Rex tibi conjugium et quaesitas sanguine dotes
 Abnegat, externusque in regnum quaeritur heres.
 I nunc, ingratis offer te, irrise, periclis; 425
 Tyrrhenas, i, sterne acies; tege pace Latinos.
 Haec adeo tibi me, placida quum nocte jaceres,
 Ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit.
 Quare age, et armari pubem portisque moveri
 Laetus in arma jube, et Phrygios, qui flumine pulchro 430
 Consedere, duces pictasque exure carinas.
 Caelestum vis magna jubet. Rex ipse Latinus,
 Ni dare conjugium et dicto parere fatetur,
 Sentiat, et tandem Turnum experiatur in armis."

Hic juvenis, vatem irridens, sic orsa vicissim 435
 Ore refert: "Classes invectas Thybridis undam,
 Non, ut rere, meas effugit nuntius aures;
 Ne tantos mihi finge metus; nec regia Juno

Immemor est nostri.

Sed te victa situ verique effeta senectus, 440
 O mater, curis nequidquam exercet, et arma
 Regum inter falsa vatem formidine ludit.
 Cura tibi divûm effigies et templa tueri :
 Bella viri pacemque gerant, quîs bella gerenda.”

Talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras. 445

At juveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus ;
 Deriguere oculi : tot Erinys sibilat hydris,
 Tantaque se facies aperit. Tum flammea torquens
 Lumina, cunctantem et quaerentem dicere plura
 Repulit, et geminos erexit crinibus angues, 450
 Verberaque insonuit, rabidoque haec addidit ore :
 “ En, ego victa situ, quam veri effeta senectus
 Arma inter regum falsa formidine ludit !
 Respice ad haec : adsum dirarum ab sede sororum ;
 Bella manu letumque gero.” 455

Sic effata, facem juveni coniecit, et atro
 Lumine fumantes fixit sub pectore taedas.
 Olli somnum ingens rumpit pavor, ossaque et artus
 Perfundit toto proruptus corpore sudor.
 Arma amens fremit, arma toro tectisque requirit. 460
 Saevit amor ferri, et scelerata insania belli,
 Ira super : magno veluti quum flamma sonore
 Virgea suggeritur costis undantis aëni,
 Exsultantque aestu latices, furit intus aquai
 Fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis, 465
 Nec jam se capit unda, volat vapor ater ad auras.
 Ergo iter ad regem polluta pace Latinum
 Indicit primis juvenum, et jubet arma parari,
 Tutari Italiam, detrudere finibus hostem :
 Se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque. 470
 Haec ubi dicta dedit, divosque in vota vocavit,
 Certatim sese Rutuli exhortantur in arma :
 Hunc decus egregium formae movet atque juventae,
 Hunc atavi reges, hunc claris dextera factis.

Dum Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet, 475

Allecto in Teucros Stygiis se concitat alis.
 Arte nova speculata locum, quo litore pulcher
 Insidiis cursuque feras agitabat Iulus,
 Hic subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo
 Objicit, et noto nares contingit odore, 480
 Ut cervum ardentem agerent; quae prima laborum
 Causa fuit, belloque animos accendit agrestes.
 Cervus erat forma praestanti et cornibus ingens,
 Tyrrhidae pueri quem matris ab ubere raptum
 Nutribant Tyrrhusque pater, cui regia parent 485
 Armenta, et late custodia credita campi.
 Assuetum imperiis soror omni Silvia cura
 Mollibus intexens ornabat cornua sertis,
 Pectebatque ferum, puroque in fonte lavabat.
 Ille, manum patiens mensaeque assuetus herili, 490
 Errabat silvis, rursusque ad limina nota
 Ipse domum sera quamvis se nocte ferebat.
 Hunc procul errantem rabidae venantis Iuli
 Commovere canes, fluvio quum forte secundo
 Deflueret, ripaque aestus viridante levaret. 495
 Ipse etiam, eximiae laudis succensus amore,
 Ascanius curvo direxit spicula cornu;
 Nec dextrae erranti deus a fuit, actaque multo
 Perque uterum sonitu perque ilia venit arundo.
 Saucius at quadrupes nota intra tecta refugit, 500
 Successitque gemens stabulis, questuque cruentus
 Atque imploranti similis tectum omne replebat.
 Silvia prima soror, palmis percussa lacertos,
 Auxilium vocat et duros conclamat agrestes.
 Olli (pestis enim tacitis latet aspera silvis) 505
 Improvisi adsunt, hic torre armatus obusto,
 Stipitis hic gravidi nodis: quod cuique repertum
 Rimanti, telum ira facit. Vocat agmina Tyrrhus,
 Quadrifidam quercum cuneis ut forte coactis
 Scindebat, rapta spirans immane securi. 510
 At saeva e speculis tempus dea nacta nocendi,
 Ardua tecta petit stabuli, et de culmine summo
 Pastorale canit signum, cornuque recurvo
 Tartaream intendit vocem: qua protinus omne

Contremuit nemus et silvae insonuere profundae; 515
 Audiit et Triviae longe lacus, audiit amnis
 Sulfurea Nar albus aqua, fontesque Velini,
 Et trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos.
 Tum vero ad vocem celeres, qua buccina signum
 Dira dedit, raptis concurrunt undique telis 520
 Indomiti agricolae; nec non et Troïa pubes
 Ascanio auxilium castris effundit apertis.
 Direxere acies. Non jam certamine agresti,
 Stipitibus duris agitur sudibusve praeustis,
 Sed ferro ancipiti decernunt, atraque late 525
 Horrescit strictis seges ensibus, aeraque fulgent
 Sole lacessita, et lucem sub nubila jactant:
 Fluctus uti primo coepit quum albescere ponto,
 Paulatim sese tollit mare et altius undas
 Erigit, inde imo consurgit ad aethera fundo. 530
 Hic juvenis primam ante aciem stridente sagitta,
 Natorum Tyrrhi fuerat qui maximus, Almo,
 Sternitur; haesit enim sub gutture vulnus, et udae
 Vocis iter tenuemque inclusit sanguine vitam.
 Corpora multa virum circa, seniorque Galaesus, 535
 Dum paci medium se offert, justissimus unus
 Qui fuit Ausoniisque olim ditissimus arvis:
 Quinque greges illi balantum, quina redibant
 Armenta, et terram centum vertebat aratris.

Atque ea per campos aequo dum Marte geruntur, 540
 Promissi dea facta potens, ubi sanguine bellum
 Imbuit et primae commisit funera pugnae,
 Deserit Hesperiam, et, caeli conversa per auras,
 Junonem victrix affatur voce superba:
 "En, perfecta tibi bello discordia tristi! 545
 Dic in amicitiam coeant et foedera jungant!
 Quandoquidem Ausonio respersi sanguine Teucros,
 Hoc etiam his addam, tua si mihi certa voluntas:
 Finitimas in bella feram rumoribus urbes,
 Accendamque animos insani Martis amore. 550
 Undique ut auxilio veniant; spargam arma per agros."
 Tum contra Juno: "Terrorum et fraudis abunde est.

Stant belli causae ; pugnatur comminus armis ;
 Quae fors prima dedit, sanguis novus imbuit arma.
 Talia conjugia et tales celebrent hymenaeos 555
 Egrègium Veneris genus et rex ipse Latinus.
 Te super aetherias errare licentius auras
 Haud Pater ille velit, summi regnator Olympi :
 Cede locis ; ego, si qua super fortuna laborum est,
 Ipsa regam." Tales dederat Saturnia voces. 560
 Illa autem attollit stridentes anguibus alas,
 Cocytique petit sedem, supera ardua linquens.
 Est locus Italiae medio, sub montibus altis,
 Nobilis et fama multis memoratus in oris,
 Amsancti valles ; densis hunc frondibus atrum 565
 Urget utrimque latus nemoris, medioque fragosus
 Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens.
 Hic specus horrendum et saevi spiracula Ditis
 Monstrantur, ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago
 Pestiferas aperit fauces : quìs condita Erinys, 570
 Invisum numen, terras caelumque levabat.

Nec minus interea extremam Saturnia bello
 Imponit regina manum. Ruit omnis in urbem
 Pastorum ex acie numerus, caesosque reportant
 Almonem puerum foedatque ora Galaesi, 575
 Implorantque deos, obtestanturque Latinum.
 Turnus adest, medioque in crimine caedis et igni
 Terrorem ingeminat : "Teucros in regna vocari,
 Stirpem admisceri Phrygiam, se limine pelli."
 Tum, quorum attonitae Baccho nemora avia matres 580
 Insultant thiasis, (neque enim leve nomen Amatae,)

Undique collecti coeunt, Martemque fatigant.
 Illicet infandum cuncti contra omina bellum,
 Contra fata deum, perverso numine poscunt.
 Certatim regis circumstant tecta Latini. 585
 Ille, velut pelagi rupes immota, resistit,
 Ut pelagi rupes magno veniente fragore,
 Quae sese, multis circum latrantibus undis,
 Mole tenet ; scopuli nequidquam et spumea circum
 Saxa fremunt, laterique illisa refunditur alga. 590

Verum ubi nulla datur caecum exsuperare potestas
 Consilium, et saevae nutu Junonis eunt res,
 Multa deos aurasque pater testatus inanes,
 "Frangimur heu fatis," inquit, "ferimurque procella!
 Ipsi has sacrilego pendetis sanguine poenas, 595
 O miseri. Te, Turne, nefas, te triste manebit
 Supplicium, votisque deos venerabere seris.
 Nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portûs;
 Funere felici spoliior." Nec plura locutus
 Sepsit se tectis, rerumque reliquit habenas. 600

Mos erat Hesperio in Latio, quem protinus urbes
 Albanæ coluere sacrum, nunc maxima rerum
 Roma colit, quum prima movent in proelia Martem,
 Sive Getis inferre manu lacrimabile bellum
 Hyrcanisve Arabisve parant, seu tendere ad Indos 605
 Auroramque sequi Parthosque reposcere signa:
 Sunt geminae Belli portae (sic nomine dicunt)
 Religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis;
 Centum aerei claudunt vectes aeternaque ferri
 Robora, nec custos absistit limine Janus: 610
 Has, ubi certa sedet patribus sententia pugnae,
 Ipse, Quirinali trabea cinctuque Gabino
 Insignis, reserat stridentia limina consul;
 Ipse vocat pugnas; sequitur tum cetera pubes,
 Aereaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco. 615
 Hoc et tum Aeneadis indicere bella Latinus
 More jubebatur, tristesque recludere portas.
 Abstinuit tactu pater, aversusque refugit
 Foeda ministeria, et caecis se condidit umbris.
 Tum regina deûm, caelo delapsa, morantes 620
 Impulit ipsa manu portas, et cardine verso
 Belli ferratos rumpit Saturnia postes.
 Ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante;
 [Pars pedes ire parat campis, pars arduus altis
 Pulverulentus equis furit; omnes arma requirunt. 625
 Pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergent
 Arvina pingui, subiguntque in cote secures;]
 Signaque ferre juvat, sonitusque audire tubarum.

Quinque adeo magnae positis incudibus urbes
 Tela novant, Atina potens, Tiburque superbum, 630
 Ardea, Crustumerique, et turrigeræ Antemnae.
 Tegmina tuta cavant capitum, flectuntque salignas
 Umbonum crates; alii thoracas aënos
 Aut leves ocreas lento ducunt argento;
 Vomeris huc et falcis honos, huc omnis aratri 635
 Cessit amor; recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses.
 Classica jamque sonant, it bello tessera signum.
 Hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit, ille frementes
 Ad juga cogit equos, clipeumque auroque trilicem
 Loricam induitur, fidoque accingitur ense. 640

Pandite nunc Heliconæ, deæ, cantusque movete,
 Qui bello exciti reges, quæ quemque secutæ
 Complerint campos acies, quibus Itala jam tum
 Floruerit terra alma viris, quibus arserit armis:
 Et meministis enim, divæ, et memorare potestis; 645
 Ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura.

Primus init bellum Tyrrhenis asper ab oris
 Contemptor divûm Mezentius, agminaque armat.
 Filius huic juxta Lausus, quo pulchrior alter
 Non fuit, excepto Laurentis corpore Turni; 650
 Lausus, equûm domitor debellatorque ferarum,
 Ducit Agyllina nequidquam ex urbe secutos
 Mille viros, dignus, patriis qui laetior esset
 Imperiis, et cui pater haud Mezentius esset.

Post hos insignem palma per gramina currum 655
 Victoresque ostentat equos satus Hercule pulchro
 Pulcher Aventinus, clipeoque insigne paternum
 Centum angues cinctamque gerit serpentibus Hydram:
 Collis Aventini silva quem Rhea sacerdos
 Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, 660
 Mixta deo mulier, postquam Laurentia victor
 Geryone extincto Tirynthius attigit arva,
 Tyrrhenoque boves in flumine lavit Hiberas.
 Pila manu saevosque gerunt in bella dolones,

Et tereti pugnant mucrone veruque Sabello. 665
 Ipse pedes, tegumen torquens immane leonis,
 Terribili impexum seta, cum dentibus albis
 Indutus capiti, sic regia tecta subibat,
 Horridus, Herculeoque humeros innexus amictu.

Tum gemini fratres Tiburtia moenia linquunt, 670
 Fratris Tiburti dictam cognomine gentem,
 Catillusque acerque Coras, Argiva Juventus,
 Et primam ante aciem densa inter tela feruntur:
 Ceu duo nubigenae quum vertice montis ab alto
 Descendunt Centauri, Homolen Othrymque nivalem 675
 Linquentes cursu rapido; dat euntibus ingens
 Silva locum, et magno cedunt virgulta fragore.

Nec Praenestinae fundator defuit urbis,
 Vulcano genitum pecora inter agrestia regem
 Inventumque focus omnis quem credidit aetas, 680
 Caeculus. Hunc legio late comitatur agrestis,
 Quique altum Praeneste viri, quique arva Gabinæ
 Junonis gelidumque Anienem et roscida rivis
 Hernica saxa colunt, quos dives Anagnia pascit,
 Quos, Amasene pater. Non illis omnibus arma, 685
 Nec clipei currusve sonant: pars maxima glandes
 Liventis plumbi spargit; pars spicula gestat
 Bina manu; fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros
 Tegmen habent capiti; vestigia nuda sinistri
 Instituire pedis; crudus tegit altera pero. 690

At Messapus, equum domitor, Neptunia proles,
 Quem neque fas igni cuiquam nec sternere ferro,
 Jam pridem resides populos desuetaque bello
 Agmina in arma vocat subito, ferrumque retractat.
 Hi Fescenninas acies aequosque Faliscos, 695
 Hi Soractis habent arces Flaviniaque arva,
 Et Cimini cum monte lacum lucosque Capenos.
 Ibant aequati numero, regemque canebant:
 Ceu quondam nivei liquida inter nubila cyeni,
 Quum sese e pastu referunt et longa canoros 700

Dant per colla modos ; sonat annis et Asia longe
Pulsa palus.

Nec quisquam aeratas acies ex agmine tanto

Misceri putet, aëriam sed gurgite ab alto

Urgeri volucrum raucarum ad litora nubem.

705

Ecce Sabinorum prisco de sanguine magnum

Agmen agens Clausus, magnique ipse agminis instar,

Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens

Per Latium, postquam in partem data Roma Sabinis.

Una ingens Amiterna cohors priscique Quirites, 710

Ereti manus omnis oliviferaeque Mutuscae ;

Qui Nomentum urbem, qui Rosea rura Velini,

Qui Tetricae horrentes rupes montemque Severum

Casperiamque colunt Forulosque et flumen Himellae,

Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt, quos frigida misit 715

Nursia, et Hortinae classes populique Latini,

Quosque secans infaustum interluit Allia nomen :

Quam multi Libyco volvuntur marmore fluctus,

Saevus ubi Orion hibernis conditur undis ;

Vel quum sole novo densae torrentur aristae, 720

Aut Hermi campo, aut Lyciae flaventibus arvis.

Scuta sonant, pulsuque pedum conterrita tellus.

Hinc Agamemnonius, Trojani nominis hostis,

Curru jungit Halaesus equos, Turnoque feroces

Mille rapit populos, vertunt felicia Baccho 725

Massica qui rastris, et quos de collibus altis

Aurunci misere patres Sidicinaque juxta

Aequora, quique Cales linqunt, amnisque vadosi

Accola Vulturni, pariterque Saticulus asper

Oscorumque manus. Teretes sunt aclydes illis 730

Tela ; sed haec lento mos est aptare flagello.

Laevas caetra tegit ; falcati comminus enses.

Nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis,

Oebale, quem generasse Telon Sebethide nympha

Fertur, Teleboùm Capreas quum regna teneret, 735

Jam senior ; patriis sed non et filius arvis

Contentus, late jam tum dicione premebat
 Sarrastes populos, et quae rigat aequora Sarnus,
 Quique Rufras Batulumque tenent atque arva Celemnae,
 Et quos maliferae despectant moenia Abellae, 740
 Teutonico ritu soliti torquere cateias ;
 Tegmina quis capitum raptus de subere cortex,
 Aerataeque micant peltae, micat aereus ensis.

Et te montosae misere in proelia Nersae,
 Ufens, insignem fama et felicibus armis ; 745
 Horrida praecipue cui gens, assuetaque multo
 Venatu nemorum, duris Aequivula glebis.
 Armati terram exercent, semperque recentes
 Convectare juvat praedas et vivere raptu.

Quin et Marruvia venit de gente sacerdos, 756
 Fronde super galeam et felici comptus oliva,
 Archippi regis missu, fortissimus Umbro,
 Vipereo generi et graviter spirantibus hydri
 Spargere qui somnos cantuque manuque solebat,
 Mulcebatque iras et morsus arte levabat. 755
 Sed non Dardaniae medicari cuspidis ictum
 Evaluit, neque eum juvere in vulnera cantus
 Somniferi et Marsis quaesitae montibus herbae.
 Te nemus Angitia, vitrea te Fucinus unda,
 Te liquidi flevere lacus. 760

Ibat et Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello,
 Virbius, insignem quem mater Aricia misit,
 Eductum Egeriae lucis humentia circum
 Litora, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Dianae.
 Namque ferunt fama Hippolytum, postquam arte
 novercae 765
 Occiderit patriasque explerit sanguine poenas
 Turbatus distractus equis, ad sidera rursus
 Aetheria et superas caeli venisse sub auras,
 Paeoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianae.
 Tum pater omnipotens, aliquem indignatus ab umbris 770
 Mortalem infernis ad lumina surgere vitae,

Ipse repertorem medicinae talis et artis
 Fulmine Phoebigenam Stygias detrusit ad undas.
 At Trivia Hippolytum secretis alma recondit
 Sedibus, et nymphae Egeriae nemorique relegat, 775
 Solus ubi in silvis Italis ignobilis aevum
 Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine Virbius esset.
 Unde etiam templo Triviae lucisque sacratis
 Cornipedes arcentur equi, quod litore currum
 Et juvenem monstris pavidi effudere marinis. 780
 Filius ardentis haud secius aequore campi
 Exercebat equos, curruque in bella ruebat.

Ipse inter primos praestanti corpore Turnus
 Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est :
 Cui triplici crinita juba galea alta Chimaeram 785
 Sustinet, Aetnaeos efflantem faucibus ignes ;
 Tam magis illa fremens et tristibus effera flammis,
 Quam magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnae.
 At levem clipeum sublati cornibus Io
 Auro insignibat, jam setis obsita, jam bos, 790
 Argumentum ingens, et custos virginis Argus,
 Caelataque annem fundens pater Inachus urna.
 Insequitur nimbus peditum, clipeataque totis
 Agmina densentur campis, Argivaque pubes
 Auruncaeque manus, Rutuli, veteresque Sicani, 795
 Et Sacrae acies, et picti scuta Labici ;
 Qui saltus, Tiberine, tuos, sacrumque Numici
 Litus arant, Rutulosque exercent vomere colles,
 Circaeumque jugum ; quis Jupiter Anxurus arvis
 Praesidet, et viridi gaudens Feronia luco ; 800
 Qua Saturae jacet atra palus, gelidusque per imas
 Quaerit iter valles atque in mare conditur Ufens.

Hos super advenit Volsca de gente Camilla,
 Agmen agens equitum et florentes aere catervas,
 Bellatrix, non illa colo calathisque Minervae 805
 Femineas assueta manus, sed proelia virgo
 Dura pati cursuque pedum praevertere ventos.
 Illa vel intactae segetis per summa volaret

Gramina, nec teneras cursu laeisset aristas ;
Vel mare per medium, fluctu suspensa tumentis, 810
Ferret iter, celeres nec tingeret aequore plantas.
Illam omnis tectis agrisque effusa Juventus
Turbaque miratur matrum et prospectat euntem,
Attonitis inhians animis, ut regius ostro
Velet honos leves humeros, ut fibula crinem 815
Auro internectat, Lyciam ut gerat ipsa pharetram
Et pastoralem praefixa cuspidem myrtum.



P VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER OCTAVUS.



UT belli signum Laurenti Turnus ab arce
Extulit, et rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu,
Utque acres concussit equos, utque impulit arma,
Extemplo turbati animi, simul omne tumultu
Conjurat trepido Latium, saevitque juvenus 5
Efferat. Ductores primi, Messapus et Ufens
Contemptorque deum Mezentius, undique cogunt
Auxilia, et latos vastant cultoribus agros.
Mittitur et magni Venulus Diomedis ad urbem,
Qui petat auxilium, et, Latio consistere Teucros, 10
Advectum Aenean classi victosque Penates
Inferre, et fatis regem se dicere posci,
Edoceat, multasque viro se adjungere gentes
Dardanio, et late Latio increbrescere nomen.
Quid struat his coeptis, quem, si Fortuna sequatur, 15
Eventum pugnae cupiat, manifestius ipsi,
Quam Turno regi, aut regi apparere Latino.

Talia per Latium. Quae Laomedontius heros
Cuncta videns magno curarum fluctuat aestu,
Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, 20
In partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat:
Sicut aquae tremulum labris ubi lumen aënis
Sole repercussum, aut radiantis imagine lunae,
Omnia pervolitat late loca, jamque sub auras

Erigitur summique ferit laquearia tecti. 25
 Nox erat, et terras animalia fessa per omnes
 Alituum pecudumque genus sopor altus habebat,
 Quum pater in ripa gelidique sub aetheris axe
 Aeneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello,
 Procubuit seramque dedit per membra quietem. 30
 Huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amoeno
 Populeas inter senior se attollere frondes
 Visus; eum tenuis glauco velabat amictu
 Carbasus, et crines umbrosa tegebat arundo;
 Tum sic affari et curas his demere dictis: 35

“ O sate gente deûm, Trojanam ex hostibus urbem
 Qui revehis nobis, aeternaque Pergama servas,
 Exspectate solo Laurenti arvisque Latinis,
 Hic tibi certa domus, certi, ne absiste, Penates;
 Neu belli terrere minis: tumor omnis et irae 40
 Concessere deûm.
 Jamque tibi, ne vana putes haec fingere somnum,
 Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sùs,
 Triginta capitum fetus enixa, jacebit,
 Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati. 45
 Hic locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum,
 Ex quo ter denis urbem redeuntibus annis
 Ascanius clari condet cognominis Albam.
 Haud incerta cano. Nunc qua ratione quod instat
 Expedias victor, paucis, adverte, docebo. 50
 Arcades his oris, genus a Pallante profectum,
 Qui regem Evandrum comites, qui signa secuti,
 Delegere locum et posuere in montibus urbem,
 Pallantis proavi de nomine Pallanteum.
 Hi bellum assidue ducunt cum gente Latina; 55
 Hos castris adhibe socios, et foedera junge.
 Ipse ego te ripis et recto flumine ducam,
 Adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem.
 Surge age, nate dea, primisque cadentibus astris
 Junoni fer rite preces, iramque minasque 60
 Supplicibus supera votis. Mihi victor honorem
 Persolves. Ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis

Stringentem ripas et pinguia culta secantem,
 Caeruleus Thybris, caelo gratissimus amnis.
 Hic mihi magna domus, celsis caput urbibus exit." 65

Dixit, deinde lacu Fluvius se condidit alto,
 Ima petens; nox Aenean somnusque reliquit.
 Surgit, et, aetherii spectans orientia solis
 Lumina, rite cavis undam de flumine palmis
 Sustinet, ac tales effundit ad aethera voces: 70
 "Nymphae, Laurentes nymphae, genus omnibus unde
 est,

Tuque, o Thybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto,
 Accipite Aenean, et tandem arcete periculis!
 Quo te cumque lacus miserantem incommoda nostra
 Fonte tenet, quocumque solo pulcherrimus exis, 75
 Semper honore meo, semper celebrabere donis,
 Corniger Hesperidum Fluvius regnator aquarum.
 Adsis o tantum, et propius tua numina firmes!"
 Sic memorat, geminasque legit de classe biremes,
 Remigioque aptat; socios simul instruit armis. 80

Ecce autem subitum atque oculis mirabile monstrum,
 Candida per silvam cum fetu concolor albo
 Procubuit viridique in litore conspicitur sus:
 Quam pius Aeneas tibi enim, tibi, maxima Juno,
 Mactat, sacra ferens, et cum grege sistit ad aram. 85
 Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem
 Leniit, et tacita refluens ita substitit unda,
 Mitis ut in morem stagni placidaeque paludis
 Sterneret aequor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.
 Ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo; 90
 Labitur uncta vadis abies; mirantur et undae.
 Miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe
 Scuta virum fluvio, pictasque innare carinas.
 Olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant,
 Et longos superant flexus, variisque teguntur 95
 Arboribus, viridesque secant placido aequore silvas.
 Sol medium caeli conscenderat igneus orbem,
 Quum muros arcemque procul ac rara domorum

Tecta vident, quæ nunc Romana potentia caelo
 Aequavit, tum res inopes Evandrus habebat. 100
 Ocius advertunt proras, urbique propinquant.

Forte die sollemnem illo rex Arcas honorem
 Amphitryoniadae magno divisque ferebat
 Ante urbem in luco. Pallas huic filius una,
 Una omnes juvenum primi pauperque senatus 105
 Tura dabant, tepidusque cruor fumabat ad aras.
 Ut celsas videre rates, atque inter opacum
 Allabi nemus et tacitis incumbere remis,
 Terrentur visu subito, cunctique relictis
 Consurgunt mensis. Audax quos rumpere Pallas 110
 Sacra vetat, raptoque volat telo obvius ipse,
 Et procul e tumulo "Juvenes, quae causa subegit
 Ignotas tentare vias? Quo tenditis?" inquit.
 "Qui genus? Unde domo? Pacemne huc fertis, an
 arma?"

Tum pater Aeneas puppi sic fatur ab alta, 115
 Paciferaeque manu ramum praetendit olivae:
 "Trojugenas ac tela vides inimica Latinis,
 Quos illi bello profugos egere superbo.
 Evandrum petimus. Ferte haec, et dicite, lectos
 Dardaniae venisse duces, socia arma rogantes." 120
 Obstupuit tanto percussus nomine Pallas;
 "Egredere o quicumque es," ait, "coramque parentem
 Alloquere, ac nostris succede penatibus hospes!"
 Excepitque manu, dextramque amplexus inhaesit.
 Progressi subeunt luco, fluviumque relinquunt. 125

Tum regem Aeneas dictis affatur amicis:
 "Optime Grajugenûm, cui me Fortuna precari
 Et vitta comptos voluit praetendere ramos,
 Non equidem extimui, Danaûm quod ductor et Arcas
 Quodque ab stirpe fores geminis conjunctus Atridis; 130
 Sed mea me virtus et sancta oracula divûm,
 Cognatique patres, tua terris didita fama,
 Conjungere tibi, et fatis egere volentem.
 Dardanus, Iliacae primus pater urbis et auctor,

Electra, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus, 135
 Advehitur Teucros; Electram maximus Atlas
 Edidit, aetherios humero qui sustinet orbes.
 Vobis Mercurius pater est, quem candida Maia
 Cyllenae gelido conceptum vertice fudit;
 At Maiam, auditis si quidquam credimus, Atlas, 140
 Idem Atlas generat, caeli qui sidera tollit.
 Sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno.
 His fretus, non legatos neque prima per artem
 Tentamenta tui pepigi; me, me ipse meumque
 Objeci caput, et supplex ad limina veni. 145
 Gens eadem, quae te, crudeli Daunia bello
 Insequitur: nos si pellant, nihil afore credunt,
 Quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sua sub juga mittant,
 Et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque alluit infra.
 Accipe, daque fidem: sunt nobis fortia bello 150
 Pectora, sunt animi et rebus spectata Juventus."

Dixerat Aeneas. Ille os oculosque loquentis
 Jam dudum et totum lustrabat lumine corpus.
 Tum sic pauca refert: " Ut te, fortissime Teucrûm,
 Accipio agnoscoque libens! ut verba parentis 155
 Et vocem Anchisae magni vultumque recordor!
 Nam memini Hesioneae visentem regna sororis
 Laomedontiaden Priamum, Salamina petentem,
 Protinus Arcadiae gelidos invisere fines.
 Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore juvenas; 160
 Mirabarque duces Teucros, mirabar et ipsum
 Laomedontiaden; sed cunctis altior ibat
 Anchises. Mihi mens juvenali ardebat amore
 Compellare virum, et dextrae conjungere dextram.
 Accessi, et cupidus Phenei sub moenia duxi. 165
 Ille mihi insignem pharetram Lyciasque sagittas
 Discedens chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam,
 Frenaque bina, meus quae nunc habet, aurea, Pallas.
 Ergo et, quam petitis, juncta est mihi foedere dextra,
 Et, lux quum primum terris se crastina reddet, 170
 Auxilio laetos dimittam, opibusque juvabo.
 Interea sacra haec, quando huc venistis amici,

Annua, quae differre nefas, celebrate faventes
Nobiscum, et jam nunc sociorum assuescite mensis."

Haec ubi dicta, dapes jubet et sublata reponi 175
Pocula, gramineoque viros locat ipse sedili,
Praecipuumque toro et villosi pelle leonis
Accipit Aenean, solioque invitat acerno.
Tum lecti juvenes certatim araeque sacerdos
Viscera tosta ferunt taurorum, onerantque canistris 180
Dona laboratae Cereris, Bacchumque ministrant.
Vescitur Aeneas, simul et Trojana juvenus,
Perpetui tergo bovis et lustralibus extis.

Postquam exempta fames et amor compressus edendi,
Rex Evandrus ait: " Non haec sollemnia nobis, 185
Has ex more dapes, hanc tanti numinis aram
Vana superstitio veterumque ignara deorum
Imposuit; saevis, hospes Trojane, periclis
Servati facimus, meritosque novamus honores.
Jam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, 190
Disjectae procul ut moles, desertaque montis
Stat domus, et scopuli ingentem traxere ruinam.
Hic spelunca fuit, vasto submota recessu,
Semihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat,
Solis inaccessam radiis; semperque recenti 195
Caede tepebat humus, foribusque affixa superbis
Ora virum tristi pendebant pallida tabo.
Huic monstro Vulcanus erat pater: illius atros
Ore vomens ignes, magna se mole ferebat.
Attulit et nobis aliquando optantibus aetas 200
Auxilium adventumque dei. Nam maximus ultor,
Tergemini nece Geryonae spoliisque superbus,
Alcides aderat, taurosque hac victor agebat
Ingentes; vallemque boves amnemque tenebant.
At furiis Caci mens effera, ne quid inausum 205
Aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset,
Quattuor a stabulis praestanti corpore tauros
Avertit, totidem forma superante juvenas.
Atque hos, ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis,

Cauda in speluncam tractos versisque viarum 210
 Indiciis raptos, saxo occultabat opaco.
 Quaerenti nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant.
 Interea, quum jam stabulis saturata moveret
 Amphitryoniades armenta abitumque pararet,
 Discessu mugire boves, atque omne querelis 215
 Impleri nemus, et colles clamore relinqui.
 Reddidit una boum vocem, vastoque sub antro
 Mugiit, et Caci spem custodita fefellit.
 Hic vero Alcidae furiis exarserat atro
 Felle dolor: rapit arma manu nodisque gravatum 220
 Robur, et aërii cursu petit ardua montis.
 Tum primum nostri Cacum videre timentem
 Turbatumque oculis. Fugit ilicet ocior Euro,
 Speluncamque petit: pedibus timor addidit alas.
 Ut sese inclusit, ruptisque immane catenis 225
 Dejecit saxum, ferro quod et arte paterna
 Pendebat, fultosque emuniit objice postes,
 Ecce furens animis aderat Tirynthius, omnemque
 Accessum lustrans huc ora ferebat et illuc,
 Dentibus infrendens. Ter totum fervidus ira 230
 Lustrat Aventini montem, ter saxea tentat
 Limina nequidquam, ter fessus valle resedit.
 Stabat acuta silex, praecisis undique saxis
 Speluncae dorso insurgens, altissima visu,
 Dirarum nidis domus opportuna volucrum: 235
 Hanc, ut prona jugo laevum incumbibat ad amnem,
 Dexter in adversum nitens concussit, et imis
 Avulsam solvit radicibus; inde repente
 Impulit; impulsu quo maximus intonat aether,
 Dissultant ripae, refluitque exterritus amnis. 240
 At specus et Caci detecta apparuit ingens
 Regia, et umbrosae penitus patuere cavernae;
 Non secus, ac si qua penitus vi terra dehiscens
 Infernas reseret sedes et regna recludat
 Pallida, dīs invisā, superque immane barathrum 245
 Cernatur, trepidentque immisso lumine Manes
 Ergo insperata deprensū in luce repente,
 Inclusumque cavo saxo atque insueta rudentem,

Desuper Alcides telis premit, omniaque arma
 Advocat, et ramis vastisque molaribus instat. 250
 Ille autem (neque enim fuga jam super ulla pericli)
 Faucibus ingentem fumum, mirabile dictu,
 Evomit, involvitque domum caligine caëca,
 Prospectum eripiens oculis, glomeratque sub antro
 Fumiferam noctem commixtis igne tenebris. 255
 Non tulit Alcides animis, seque ipse per ignem
 Praecipiti jecit saltu, qua plurimus undam
 Fumus agit nebulaque ingens specus aestuat atra.
 Hic Cacum in tenebris incendia vana vomentem
 Corripit, in nodum complexus, et angit inhaerens 260
 Elisos oculos et siccum sanguine guttur.
 Panditur extemplo foribus domus atra revulsis,
 Abstractaeque boves abjurataeque rapinae
 Caelo ostenduntur, pedibusque informe cadaver
 Protrahitur. Nequeunt expleri corda tuendo 265
 Terribiles oculos, vultum villosaque setis
 Pectora semiferi, atque exstinctos faucibus ignes.
 Ex illo celebratus honos, laetique minores
 Servavere diem; primusque Potitius auctor,
 Et domus Herculei custos Pinaria sacri. 270
 Hanc aram luo statuit, quae Maxima semper
 Dicitur nobis, et erit quae maxima semper.
 Quare agite, o juvenes, tantarum in munere laudum
 Cingite fronde comas et pocula porgite dextris,
 Communemque vocate deum, et date vina volentes." 275
 Dixerat: Herculea bicolor quum populus umbra
 Velavitque comas foliisque innexa pependit,
 Et sacer implevit dextram scyphus. Ocius omnes
 In mensam laeti libant, divosque precantur.

Devexo interea propior fit Vesper Olympo. 280
 Jamque sacerdotes primusque Potitius ibant,
 Pellibus in morem cincti, flammasque ferebant.
 Instaurant epulas, et mensae grata secundae
 Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aris.
 Tum Salii ad cantus incensa altaria circum 285
 Populeis adsunt evincti tempora ramis,

Hic juvenum chorus, ille senum; qui carmine laudes
 Herculeas et facta ferunt: ut prima novercae
 Monstra manu geminosque premens eliserit angues;
 Ut bello egregias idem disjecerit urbes, 290
 Trojamque Oechaliamque; ut duros mille labores
 Rege sub Eurystheo fatis Junonis iniquae
 Pertulerit. "Tu nubigenas, invicte, bimembres,
 Hylaeumque Pholumque, manu, tu Cresia mactas
 Prodigia, et vastum Nemea sub rupe leonem; 295
 Te Stygii tremuere lacus, te janitor Orci
 Ossa super recubans antro semiësa cruento.
 Nec te ullae facies, non terruit ipse Typhoeus,
 Arduus arma tenens; non te rationis egentem
 Lernaëus turba capitum circumstetit anguis. 300
 Salve, vera Jovis proles, decus addite divis,
 Et nos et tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo."
 Talia carminibus celebrant; super omnia Caci
 Speluncam adjiciunt, spirantemque ignibus ipsum.
 Consonat omne nemus strepitu, collesque resultant. 305

Exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem
 Perfectis referunt. Ibat rex obsitus aevo,
 Et comitem Aenean juxta natumque tenebat
 Ingrediens, varioque viam sermone levabat.
 Miratur facilesque oculos fert omnia circum 310
 Aeneas, capiturque locis, et singula laetus
 Exquiratque auditque virûm monumenta priorum.
 Tum rex Evandrus, Romanae conditor arcis:
 "Haec nemora indigenae Fauni Nymphaeque tenebant,
 Gensque virûm truncis et duro robore nata, 315
 Quis neque mos neque cultus erat, nec jungere tauros
 Aut componere opes norant, aut parcere parto;
 Sed rami atque asper victu venatus alebat.
 Primus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympo,
 Arma Jovis fugiens et regnis exsul adeptis: 320
 Is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis
 Composuit, legesque dedit, Latiumque vocari
 Maluit, his quoniam latuisset tutus in oris.
 Aurea quae perhibent, illo sub rege fuere

Saecula : sic placida populos in pace regebat, 325
 Deterior donec paulatim ac decolor aetas
 Et belli rabies et amor successit habendi.
 Tum manus Ausonia et gentes venere Sicanae,
 Saepius et nomen posuit Saturnia tellus ;
 Tum reges, asperque immani corpore Thybris, 330
 A quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim
 Diximus ; amisit verum vetus Albula nomen.
 Me pulsum patria pelagique extrema sequentem
 Fortuna omnipotens et ineluctabile fatum
 His posuere locis, matrisque egere tremenda 335
 Carmentis Nymphae monita et deus auctor Apollo.”
 Vix ea dicta ; dehinc progressus, monstrat et aram,
 Et Carmentalem Romani nomine portam
 Quam memorant, Nymphae priscum Carmentis honorem,
 Vatis fatidicae, cecinit quae prima futuros 340
 Aeneadas magnos et nobile Pallanteum.
 Hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer Asylum
 Retulit, et gelida monstrat sub rupe Lupercal,
 Parrhasio dictum Panos de more Lycaei ;
 Nec non et sacri monstrat nemus Argileti, 345
 Testaturque locum, et letum docet hospitis Argi.
 Hinc ad Tarpeiam sedem et Capitolia ducit,
 Aurea nunc, olim silvestribus horrida dumis.
 Jam tum religio pavidos terrebat agrestes
 Dira loci ; jam tum silvam saxumque tremebant. 350
 “ Hoc nemus, hunc,” inquit, “ frondoso vertice collem,
 (Quis deus incertum est) habitat deus ; Arcades ipsum
 Credunt se vidisse Jovem, quum saepe nigrantem
 Aegida concuteret dextra, nimbosque cieret.
 Haec duo praeterea disjectis oppida muris, 355
 Reliquias veterumque vides monumenta virorum :
 Hanc Janus pater, hanc Saturnus condidit arcem ;
 Janiculum huic, illi fuerat Saturnia nomen.”
 Talibus inter se dictis ad tecta subibant
 Pauperis Evandri, passimque armenta videbant 360
 Romanoque Foro et lautis mugire Carinis.
 Ut ventum ad sedes : “ Haec ” inquit “ limina victor
 Alcides subiit, haec illum regia cepit :

Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum
 Finge deo, rebusque veni non asper egenis." 365
 Dixit, et angusti subter fastigia tecti
 Ingentem Aenean duxit, stratisque locavit
 Effultum foliis et pelle Libystidis ursae.

Nox ruit, et fuscis tellurem amplectitur alis.
 At Venus haud animo nequidquam exterrita mater, 370
 Laurentumque minis et duro mota tumultu,
 Vulcanum alloquitur, thalamoque haec conjugis aureo
 Incipit, et dictis divinum adspirat amorem :
 "Dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges
 Debita casurasque inimicis ignibus arces, 375
 Non ullum auxilium miseris, non arma rogavi
 Artis opisque tuae, nec te, carissime conjunx,
 Incassumve tuos volui exercere labores ;
 Quamvis et Priami deberem plurima natis,
 Et durum Aeneae flevissem saepe laborem. 380
 Nunc Jovis imperiis Rutulorum constitit oris.
 Ergo eadem supplex venio, et sanctum mihi numen
 Armâ rogo, genetrix nato. Te filia Nerei,
 Te potuit lacrimis Tithonia flectere conjunx.
 Aspice, qui coëant populi, quae moenia clausis 385
 Ferrum acuant portis in me excidiumque meorum."
 Dixerat, et niveis hinc atque hinc diva lacertis
 Cunctantem amplexu molli fovet. Ille repente
 Accepit solitam flammam, notusque medullas
 Intravit calor, et labefacta per ossa cucurrit ; 390
 Non secus atque olim, tonitru quum rupta corusco
 Ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos.
 Sensit laeta dolis et formae conscia conjunx.
 Tum pater aeterno fatur devinctus amore :
 "Quid causas petis ex alto? fiducia cessit 395
 Quo tibi, diva, mei? Similis si cura fuisset,
 Tum quoque fas nobis Teucros armare fuisset ;
 Nec pater omnipotens Trojam nec fata vetabant
 Stare, decemque alios Priamum superesse per annos.
 Et nunc, si bellare paras atque haec tibi mens est, 400
 Quidquid in arte mea possum promittere curae,

Quod fieri ferro liquidove potest electro,
 Quantum ignes animaeque valent, absiste precando
 Viribus indubitare tuis." Ea verba locutus
 Optatos dedit amplexus, placidumque petivit 405
 Conjugis infusus gremio per membra soporem.

Inde ubi prima quies medio jam Noctis abactae
 Curriculo expulerat somnum, quum femina primum,
 Cui tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minerva
 Impositum, cinerem et sopitos suscitatur ignes, 410
 Noctem addens operi, famulasque ad lumina longo
 Exercet penso, castum ut servare cubile
 Conjugis et possit parvos educere natos :
 Haud secus Ignipotens nec tempore segnior illo
 Mollibus e stratis opera ad fabrilia surgit. 415

Insula Sicanium juxta latus Aeoliamque
 Erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis,
 Quam subter specus et Cycloperum exesa caminis
 Antra Aetnaea tonant, validique incudibus ictus
 Auditi referunt gemitum, striduntque cavernis 420
 Stricturae Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat ;
 Vulcani domus, et Vulcania nomine tellus.
 Hoc tunc Ignipotens caelo descendit ab alto.
 Ferrum exercebant vasto Cycloper in antro,
 Brontesque Steropesque et nudus membra Pyragmon. 425
 His informatum manibus jam parte polita
 Fulmen erat ; toto genitor quae plurima caelo
 Dejecit in terras ; pars imperfecta manebat :
 Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquosae
 Addiderant, rutili tres ignis et alitis Austri ; 430
 Fulgores nunc terrificos sonitumque metumque
 Miscebant operi, flammisque sequacibus iras.
 Parte alia Marti currumque rotasque volucres
 Instabant, quibus ille viros, quibus excitat urbes ;
 Aegidaque horrifera, turbatae Palladis arma, 435
 Certatim squamis serpentum auroque polibant,
 Connexosque angues, ipsamque in pectore divae
 Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo.—
 "Tollite cuncta," inquit, "coeptosque auferte labores,

Aetnaei Cyclopes, et huc advertite mentem. 440
 Arma acri facienda viro. Nunc viribus usus,
 Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistra.
 Praecipitate moras!" Nec plura effatus; at illi
 Ocius incubuere omnes, pariterque laborem
 Sortiti. Fluit aes rivis aurique metallum, 445
 Vulnificusque chalybs vasta fornace liquescit.
 Ingentem clipeum informant, unum omnia contra
 Tela Latinorum, septenosque orbibus orbis
 Impediunt. Alii ventosis follibus auras
 Accipiunt redduntque; alii stridentia tinguunt 450
 Aera lacu; gemit impositis incudibus antrum.
 Illi inter sese multa vi brachia tollunt
 In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe massam.

Haec pater Aeoliis properat dum Lemnius oris,
 Evandrum ex humili tecto lux suscitatur alma 455
 Et matutini volucrum sub culmine cantus.
 Consurgit senior, tunicaque inducitur artus,
 Et Tyrrena pedum circumdat vincula plantis;
 Tum lateri atque humeris Tegeaeum subligat ensem,
 Demissa ab laeva pantherae terga retorquens. 460
 Nec non et gemini custodes limine ab alto
 Praecedunt gressumque canes comitantur herilem.
 Hospitis Aeneae sedem et secreta petebat,
 Sermonum memor et promissi muneris, heros.
 Nec minus Aeneas se matutinus agebat. 465
 Filius huic Pallas, illi comes ibat Achatas.
 Congressi jungunt dextras, mediisque residunt
 Aedibus, et licito tandem sermone fruuntur.
 Rex prior haec:
 "Maxime Teucrorum ductor, quo sospite numquam 470
 Res equidem Trojae victas aut regna fatebor,
 Nobis ad belli auxilium pro nomine tanto
 Exiguae vires: hinc Tusco claudimur amni,
 Hinc Rutulus premit et murum circumsonat armis.
 Sed tibi ego ingentes populos opulentaque regnis 475
 Jungere castra paro, quam fors inopina salutem
 Ostentat. Fatis huc te poscentibus affers.

Haud procul hinc saxo incolitur fundata vetusto
 Urbis Agyllinae sedes, ubi Lydia quondam
 Gens, bello praeclara, jugis insedit Etruscis. 480
 Hanc multos florentem annos rex deinde superbo
 Imperio et saevis tenuit Mezentius armis.
 Quid memorem infandas caedes, quid facta tyranni
 Effera? Di capiti ipsius generique reservent!
 Mortua quin etiam jungebat corpora vivis, 485
 Componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora,
 Tormenti genus, et sanie taboque fluentes
 Complexu in misero longa sic morte necabat.
 At fessi tandem cives infanda furentem
 Armati circumsistunt ipsumque domumque, 490
 Obtruncant socios, ignem ad fastigia jactant.
 Ille inter caedem Rutulorum elapsus in agros
 Confugere, et Turni defendier hospitibus armis.
 Ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis;
 Regem ad supplicium praesenti Marte reposcunt. 495
 His ego te, Aenea, ductorem milibus addam.
 Toto namque fremunt condensae litore puppes,
 Signaque ferre jubent; retinet longaevus haruspex,
 Fata canens: 'O Maeoniae delecta juvenus,
 Flos veterum virtusque virum, quos justus in hostem 500
 Fert dolor et merita accendit Mezentius ira,
 Nulli fas Italo tantam subjungere gentem;
 Externos optate duces.' Tum Etrusca resedit
 Hoc acies campo, monitis exterrita divum.
 Ipse oratores ad me regnique coronam 505
 Cum sceptro misit, mandatque insignia Tarchon,
 Succedam castris, Tyrrhenaque regna capessam.
 Sed mihi tarda gelu saeculisque effeta senectus
 Invidet imperium, seraeque ad fortia vires.
 Gnatum exhortarer, ni mixtus matre Sabella 510
 Hinc partem patriae traheret. Tu, cujus et annis
 Et generi fata indulgent, quem numina poscunt,
 Ingredere, o Teucrum atque Italum fortissime ductor.
 Hunc tibi praeterea, spes et solatia nostri,
 Pallanta adjungam; sub te tolerare magistro 515
 Militiam et grave Martis opus, tua cernere facta

Assuescat, primis et te miretur ab annis.
 Arcadas huic equites bis centum, robora pubis
 Lecta, dabo, totidemque suo tibi nomine Pallas."

Vix ea fatus erat: defixique ora tenebant 520
 Aeneas Anchisiades et fidus Achates;
 Multaque dura suo tristi cum corde putabant,
 Ni signum caelo Cytherea dedisset aperto.
 Namque improviso vibratus ab aethere fulgor
 Cum sonitu venit, et ruere omnia visa repente, 525
 Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire per aethera clangor.
 Suspiciunt; iterum atque iterum fragor increpat ingens.
 Arma inter nubem caeli in regione serena
 Per sudum rutilare vident et pulsa tonare.
 Obstupuere animis alii; sed Troïus heros 530
 Agnovit sonitum et divae promissa parentis.
 Tum memorat: "Ne vero, hospes, ne quaere profecto,
 Quem casum portenta ferant: ego poscor Olympo.
 Hoc signum cecinit missuram diva creatrix,
 Si bellum ingrueret, Vulcaniaque arma per auras 535
 Laturam auxilio.
 Heu quantae miseris caedes Laurentibus instant!
 Quas poenas mihi, Turne, dabis! quam multa sub undas
 Scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volves,
 Thybri pater! Poscant acies et foedera rumpant!" 540

Haec ubi dicta dedit, solio se tollit ab alto,
 Et primum Herculeis sopitas ignibus aras
 Suscitât, hesternumque Larem parvosque Penates
 Laetus adit; mactant lectas de more bidentes
 Evandrus pariter, pariter Trojana juvenus. 545
 Post hinc ad naves graditur, sociosque revisit.
 Quorum de numero, qui sese in bella sequantur,
 Praestantes virtute legit; pars cetera prona
 Fertur aqua, segnisque secundo defluit amni,
 Nuntia ventura Ascanio rerumque patrisque. 550
 Dantur equi Teucris Tyrrhena petentibus arva;
 Ducunt exsortem Aeneae, quem fulva leonis
 Pellis obit totum, praefulgens unguibus aureis.

Fama volat parvam subito vulgata per urbem,
Ocius ire equites Tyrrheni ad litora regis. 555

Vota metu duplicant matres, propiusque periclo
It timor, et major Martis jam apparet imago.
Tum pater Evandrus, dextram complexus euntis,
Haeret, inexpletus lacrimans, ac talia fatur :
“ O mihi praeteritos referat si Jupiter annos, 560

Qualis eram, quum primam aciem Praeneste sub ipsa
Stravi scutorumque incendi victor acervos,
Et regem hac Erulum dextra sub Tartara misi,
Nascenti cui tres animas Feronia mater
(Horrendum dictu !) dederat, ternâ arma movenda ; 565

Ter Leto sternendus erat ; cui tum tamen omnes
Abstulit haec animas dextra et totidem exuit armis :
Non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellerer usquam,
Nate, tuo, neque finitimus Mezentius unquam
Huic capiti insultans, tot ferro saeva dedisset 570

Funera, tam multis viduasset civibus urbem.
At vos, o superi, et divûm tu maxime rector
Jupiter, Arcadii, quaeso, miserescite regis,
Et patrias audite preces : Si numina vestra
Incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant, 575

Si visurus eum vivo et venturus in unum :
Vitam oro ; patior quemvis durare laborem.
Sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris :
Nunc, o nunc liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam,
Dum curae ambiguae, dum spes incerta futuri, 580

Dum te, care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas,
Complexu teneo ; gravior neu nuntius aures
Vulneret.” Haec genitor digressu dicta supremo
Fundebat ; famuli collapsum in tecta ferebant.

Jamque adeo exierat portis equitatus apertis, 585
Aeneas inter primos et fidus Achates,

Inde alii Trojae proceres ; ipse agmine Pallas
In medio, chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis :
Qualis ubi Oceani perfusus Lucifer unda,
Quem Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignes, 590
Extulit os sacrum caelo tenebrasque resolvit.

Stant pavidæ in muris matres, oculisque sequuntur
 Pulveream nubem et fulgentes aere catervas.
 Olli per dumos, qua proxima meta viarum,
 Armati tendunt; it clamor, et agmine facto 595
 Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.
 Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Caeritis amnem,
 Religione patrum late sacer; undique colles
 Inclusere cavi et nigra nemus abietæ cingunt.
 Silvano fama est veteres sacrasse Pelasgos, 600
 Arvorum pecorisque deo, lucumque diemque,
 Qui primi fines aliquando habuere Latinos:
 Haud procul hinc Tarcho et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant
 Castra locis, celsoque omnis de colle videri
 Jam poterat legio, et latis tendebat in arvis. 605
 Huc pater Aeneas et bello lecta juvenus
 Succedunt, fessique et equos et corpora curant.

At Venus aetherios inter dea candida nimbos
 Dona ferens aderat; natumque in valle reducta
 Ut procul et gelido secretum flumine vidit, 610
 Talibus affata est dictis, seque obtulit ultro:
 "En perfecta mei promissa conjugis arte
 Munera, ne mox aut Laurentes, nate, superbos,
 Aut acrem dubites in proelia poscere Turnum."
 Dixit et amplexus natî Cytherea petivit; 615
 Arma sub adversa posuit radiantia quereu.
 Ille, deae donis et tanto laetus honore,
 Expleri nequit atque oculos per singula volvit,
 Miraturque interque manus et brachia versat
 Terribilem cristis galeam flammisque minantem, 620
 Fatiferumque ense, loricam ex aere rigentem,
 Sanguineam, ingentem, qualis quum caerulea nubes
 Solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget;
 Tum leves ocreas electro auroque recocto,
 Hastamque, et clipei non enarrabile textum. 625
 Illic res Italas Romanorumque triumphos,
 Haud vatum ignarus venturique inscius aevi,
 Fecerat Ignipotens; illic genus omne futurae
 Stirpis ab Ascanio, pugnataque in ordine bella.

Fecerat et viridi fetam Mavortis in antro 630
 Procubuisse lupam; geminos huic ubera circum
 Ludere pendentis pueros, et lambere matrem
 Impavidos; illam tereti cervice reflexa
 Mulcere alternos, et corpora fingere lingua.
 Nec procul hinc Romam et raptas sine more Sabinas 635
 Consessu caveae, magnis Circensibus actis,
 Addiderat, subitoque novum consurgere bellum
 Romulidis Tatioque seni Curibusque severis.
 Post idem, inter se posito certamine, reges
 Armati Jovis ante aram paterasque tenentes 640
 Stabant et caesa jungebant foedera porca.
 Haud procul inde citae Mettum in diversa quadrigae
 Distulerant, (at tu dictis, Albane, maneres!),
 Raptabatque viri mendacis viscera Tullus
 Per silvam, et sparsi rorabant sanguine vepres. 645
 Nec non Tarquinium ejectum Porsenna jubebat
 Accipere, ingentique urbem obsidione premebat;
 Aeneadae in ferrum pro libertate ruebant.
 Illum indignanti similem similemque minanti
 Aspiceres, pontem auderet quia vellere Cocles, 650
 Et fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis.
 In summo custos Tarpeiae Manlius arcis
 Stabat pro templo et Capitolia celsa tenebat,
 Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo.
 Atque hic auratis volitans argenteus anser 655
 Porticibus Gallos in limine adesse canebat;
 Galli per dumos aderant, arcemque tenebant,
 Defensi tenebris et dono noctis opacae:
 Aurea caesaries ollis atque aurea vestis;
 Virgatis lucent sagulis; tum lactea colla 660
 Auro innectuntur; duo quisque Alpina coruscant
 Gaesa manu, scutis protecti corpora longis.
 Hic exsultantes Salios nudosque Lupercos,
 Lanigerosque apices et lapsa ancilia caelo
 Extuderat; castae ducebant sacra per urbem 665
 Pilentis matres in mollibus. Hinc procul addit
 Tartareas etiam sedes, alta ostia Ditis,
 Et scelerum poenas, et te, Catilina, minaci

Pendentem scopulo Furiarumque ora trementem ;
 Secretosque pios ; his dantem jura Catonem. 670
 Haec inter tumidi late maris ibat imago,
 Aurea, sed fluctu spumabant caerulea cano ;
 Et circum argento clari delphines in orbem
 Aequora verrebant caudis, aestumque secabant.
 In medio classes aeratas, Actia bella, 675
 Cernere erat ; totumque instructo Marte videres
 Fervere Leucaten, auroque effulgere fluctus.
 Hinc Augustus agens Italos in proelia Caesar
 Cum Patribus Populoque, Penatibus et magnis Dis,
 Stans celsa in puppi ; geminas cui tempora flammis 680
 Laeta vomunt, patriumque aperitur vertice sidus ;
 Parte alia ventis et dis Agrippa secundis
 Arduus agmen agens ; cui, belli insigne superbum,
 Tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona.
 Hinc ope barbarica variisque Antonius armis, 685
 Victor ab Aurorae populis et litore rubro,
 Aegyptum viresque Orientis et ultima secum
 Bactra vehit ; sequiturque (nefas !) Aegyptia conjunx.
 Una omnes ruere, ac totum spumare reductis
 Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor. 690
 Alta petunt : pelago credas innare revulsas
 Cycladas, aut montes concurrere montibus altos ;
 Tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant.
 Stuppea flamma manu telisque volatile ferrum
 Spargitur ; arva nova Neptunia caede rubescunt. 695
 Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro,
 Necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit angues.
 Omnigenumque deum monstra et latrator Anubis
 Contra Neptunum et Venerem contraque Minervam
 Tela tenent. Saevit medio in certamine Mavors, 700
 Caelatus ferro, tristesque ex aethere Dirae ;
 Et scissa gaudens vadit Discordia palla,
 Quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello.
 Actius haec cernens arcum intendebat Apollo
 Desuper : omnis eo terrore Aegyptus et Indi, 705
 Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabaei.
 Ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis

Vela dare, et laxos jam jamque immittere funes.
 Illam inter caedes pallentem morte futura
 Fecerat Ignipotens undis et Iapyge ferri ; 710
 Contra autem magno maerentem corpore Nilum,
 Pandentemque sinus et tota veste vocantem
 Caeruleum in gremium latebrosaque flumina victos.
 At Caesar, triplici invectus Romana triumpho
 Moenia, dis Italis votum immortale sacrabat, 715
 Maxima tercentum totam delubra per Urbem.
 Laetitia ludisque viae plausuque fremebant ;
 Omnibus in templis matrum chorus, omnibus arae ;
 Ante aras terram caesi stravere juvenci.
 Ipse, sedens niveo candentis limine Phoebi, 720
 Dona recognoscit populorum, aptatque superbis
 Postibus ; incedunt victae longo ordine gentes,
 Quam variae linguis, habitu tam vestis et armis.
 Hic Nomadum genus et discinctos Mulciber Afros,
 Hic Lelegas Carasque sagittiferosque Gelonos 725
 Finxerat ; Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis,
 Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis,
 Indomitique Dahae, et pontem indignatus Araxes.
 Talia per clipeum Vulcani, dona parentis,
 Miratur, rerumque ignarus imagine gaudet, 730
 Attollens humero famamque et fata nepotum.



P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER NONUS.



ATQUE ea diversa penitus dum parte geruntur,
Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Juno
Audacem ad Turnum. Luco tum forte parentis
Pilumni Turnus sacrata valle sedebat.
Ad quem sic roseo Thaumantias ore locuta est : 5
“Turne, quod optanti divûm promittere nemo
Auderet, volvenda dies, en, attulit ultro.
Aeneas, urbe et sociis et classe relicta,
Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit Evandri ;
Nec satis : extremas Corythi penetravit ad urbes, 10
Lydorumque manum collectosque armat agrestes.
Quid dubitas ? Nunc tempus equos, nunc poscere currus.
Rumpe moras omnes et turbata arripe castra.”
Dixit, et in caelum paribus se sustulit alis,
Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum. 15
Agnovit juvenis, duplicesque ad sidera palmas
Sustulit, ac tali fugientem est voce secutus :
“ Iri, decus caeli, quis te mihi nubibus actam
Detulit in terras ? unde haec tam clara repente
Tempestas ? Medium video discedere caelum, 20
Palantesque polo stellâs. Sequor omina tanta,
Quisquis in arma vocas.” Et sic effatus ad undam
Processit, summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas,
Multa deos orans, oneravitque aethera votis.

Jamque omnis campis exercitus ibat apertis, 25
 Dives equûm, dives pictai vëstis et auri:
 Messapus primas acies, postrema coërcent
 Tyrrhidæ juvenes; medio dux agmine Turnus
 [Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est]:
 Ceu septem surgens sedatis annibus altus 30
 Per tacitum Ganges, aut pingui flumine Nilus
 Quum refluit campis et jam se condidit alveo.
 Hic subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem
 Prospiciunt Teucri, ac tenebras insurgere campis.
 Primus ab adversa conclamat mole Caïcus: 35
 "Quis globus, o cives, caligine volvitur atra?
 Ferte citi ferrum, date tela, ascendite muros:
 Hostis adest, heia!" Ingenti clamore per omnes
 Condunt se Teucri portas, et moenia complent:
 Namque ita discedens praeceperat optimus armis 40
 Aeneas: si qua interea fortuna fuisset,
 Neu struere auderent aciem, neu credere campo;
 Castra modo et tutos servarent aggere muros.
 Ergo etsi conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat,
 Objiciunt portas tamen, et praecepta facessunt, 45
 Armatique cavis exspectant turribus hostem.
 Turnus, ut ante volans tardum praecesserat agmen,
 Viginti lectis equitum comitatus et urbi
 Improvisus adest; maculis quem Thracius albis
 Portat equus, cristaque tegit galea aurea rubra. 50
 "Ecquis erit, mecum, juvenes, qui primus in hostem...?
 En!" ait; et jaculum attorquens emittit in auras,
 Principium pugnae, et campo sese arduus infert.
 Clamore excipiunt socii, fremituque sequuntur
 Horrisono; Teucrûm mirantur inertia corda, 55
 Non aequo dare se campo, non obvia ferre
 Arma viros, sed castra fovere. Huc turbidus atque huc
 Lustrat equo muros, aditumque per avia quaerit.
 Ac veluti pleno lupus insidiatus ovili
 Quum fremit ad caulas, ventos përpessus et imbres, 60
 Nocte super media: (tuti sub matribus agni
 Balatum exercent; ille asper et improbus ira
 Saevit in absentes: collecta fatigat edendi

Ex longo rabies, et siccae sanguine fauces :)
 Haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti 65
 Ignescunt irae ; duris dolor ossibus ardet.
 Qua tentet ratione aditus, et quae via clausos
 Excutiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum?
 Classem, quae lateri castrorum adjuncta latebat,
 Aggeribus septam circum et fluvialibus undis, 70
 Invadit, sociosque incendia poscit ovantes,
 Atque manum pinu fragranti fervidus implet.
 Tum vero incumbunt : urget praesentia Turni,
 Atque omnis facibus pubes accingitur atris.
 Diripuere focos ; piceum fert fumida lumen 75
 Taeda, et commixtam Vulcanus ad astra favillam.

Quis deus, o Musae, tam saeva incendia Teucris
 Avertit? tantos ratibus quis depulit ignes?
 Dicite! Prisca fides facta, sed fama perennis.

Tempore quo primum Phrygia formabat in Ida 80
 Aeneas classem, et pelagi petere alta parabat,
 Ipsa deum fertur genetrix Berecynthia magnum
 Vocibus his affata Jovem : " Da, nate, petenti,
 Quod tua cara parens domito te poscit Olympo.
 Pineae silva mihi, multos dilecta per annos ; 85
 Lucus in arce fuit summa, quo sacra ferebant,
 Nigranti picea trabibusque obscurus acernis :
 Has ego Dardanio juveni, quum classis egeret,
 Laeta dedi ; nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit.
 Solve metus, atque hoc precibus sine posse parentem : 90
 Ne cursu quassatae ullo, neu turbine venti
 Vincantur, prosit nostris in montibus ortas."
 Filius huic contra, torquet qui sidera mundi :
 " O genetrix, quo fata vocas? aut quid petis istis?
 Mortaline manu factae immortale carinae 95
 Fas habeant? certusque incerta pericula lustret
 Aeneas? Cui tanta deo permissa potestas?
 Immo, ubi defunctae finem portusque tenebunt
 Ausonios olim, quaecumque evaserit undis
 Dardaniumque ducem Laurentia vexerit arva, 100
 Mortalem eripiam formam, magnique jubebo

Aequoris esse deas, qualis Nereia Doto
 Et Galatea secant spumantem pectore pontum."
 Dixerat, idque ratum Stygii per flumina fratris,
 Per pice torrentes atraque voragine ripas 105
 Annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.

Ergo aderat promissa dies, et tempora Parcae
 Debita complebant, quum Turni injuria Matrem
 Admonuit ratibus sacris depellere taedas.
 Hic primum nova lux oculis offulsit, et ingens 110
 Visus ab Aurora caelum transcurrere nimbus,
 Idaeique chori; tum vox horrenda per auras
 Excidit et Troum Rutulorumque agmina complet:
 "Ne trepidate meas, Teucris, defendere naves,
 Neve armate manus; maria ante exurere Turno, 115
 Quam sacras dabitur pinus. Vos ite solutae,
 Ite deae pelagi; genetrix jubet." Et sua quaeque
 Continuo puppes abrumpunt vincula ripis,
 Delphinumque modo demersis aequora rostris
 Ima petunt; hinc virgineae (mirabile monstrum!) 120
 Reddunt se totidem facies, pontoque feruntur
 [Quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae].

Obstupuere animis Rutuli; conterritus ipse
 Turbatus Messapus equis; cunctatur et annis
 Rauca sonans, revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto. 125
 At non audaci Turno fiducia cessit;
 Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro:
 "Trojanos haec monstra petunt, his Jupiter ipse
 Auxilium solitum eripuit; non tela neque ignes
 Expectant Rutulos. Ergo maria in via Teucris, 130
 Nec spes ulla fugae: rerum pars altera adempta est.
 Terra autem in nostris manibus: tot milia, gentes
 Arma ferunt Italiae. Nil me fatalia terrent,
 Si qua Phryges prae se jactant, responsa deorum:
 Sat fatis Venerique datum, tetigere quod arva 135
 Fertilis Ausoniae Troes. Sunt et mea contra
 Fata mihi, ferro sceleratam excindere gentem,
 Coniuge praerepta; nec solos tangit Atridas

Iste dolor, solisque licet capere arma Mycenis.
 'Sed periisse semel satis est:' peccare fuisset 140
 Ante satis, penitus modo non genus omne perosos
 Feminæ. Quibus hæc mediæ fiducia valli
 Fossarumque moræ, leti discrimina parva,
 Dant animos. At non viderunt moenia Trojæ
 Neptuni fabricata manu considerare in ignes? 145
 Sed vos, o lecti, ferro quis scindere vallum
 Apparat, et mecum invadit trepidantia castra?
 Non armis mihi Vulcani, non mille carinis
 Est opus in Teucros. Addant se protinus omnes
 Etrusci socios. Tenebras et inertia furta 150
 [Palladii, caesis summae custodibus arcis,]
 Ne timeant; nec equi caeca condemur in alvo:
 Luce, palam, certum est igni circumdare muros.
 Haud sibi cum Danais rem faxo et pube Pelasga
 Esse ferant, decimum quos distulit Hector in annum. 155
 Nunc adeo, melior quoniam pars acta diei,
 Quod superest, læti bene gestis corpora rebus
 Procurate, viri, et pugnam sperate parari."
 Interea vigilum excubiis obsidere portas
 Cura datur Messapo, et moenia cingere flammis. 160
 Bis septem Rutuli, muros qui milite servant,
 Delecti; ast illos centeni quemque sequuntur
 Purpurei cristis juvenes auroque corusci.
 Discurrunt, variantque vices, fusique per herbam
 Indulgent vino, et vertunt crateras aënos. 165
 Collucent ignes; noctem custodia ducit
 Insomnem ludo.

Hæc super e vallo prospectant Troës, et armis
 Alta tenent; nec non trepidi formidine portas
 Explorant, pontesque et propugnacula jungunt, 170
 Tela gerunt. Instant Mnestheus acerque Serestus,
 Quos pater Aeneas, si quando adversa vocarent,
 Rectores juvenum et rerum dedit esse magistrôs.
 Omnis per muros legio, sortita periculum,
 Excubat exercetque vices, quod cuique tuendum est. 175

Nisus erat portae custos, acerrimus armis,
 Hyrtacides, comitem Aeneae quem miserat Ida
 Venatrix, jaculo celerem levibusque sagittis;
 Et juxta comes Euryalus, quo pulchrior alter
 Non fuit Aeneadum, Trojana neque induit arma, 180
 Ora puer prima signans intonsa juventa.
 His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant;
 Tum quoque communi portam statione tenebant.
 Nisus ait: "Dine hunc ardorem mentibus addunt,
 Euryale, an sua cuique deus fit dira cupido? 185
 Aut pugnam aut aliquid jam dudum invadere magnum
 Mens agitat mihi, nec placida contenta quiete est.
 Cernis, quae Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum:
 Lumina rara micant; somno vinoque soluti
 Procubuere; silent late loca. Percipe porro, 190
 Quid dubitem, et quae nunc animo sententia surgat.
 Aenean acciri omnes, populusque patresque,
 Exposcunt, mittique viros, qui certa reportent.
 Si, tibi quae posco, promittunt (nam mihi facti
 Fama sat est), tumulo videor reperire sub illo 195
 Posse viam ad muros et moenia Pallantea."
 Obstupuit magno laudum percussus amore
 Euryalus; simul his ardentem affatur amicum:
 "Mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus,
 Nise, fugis? Solum te in tanta pericula mittam? 200
 Non ita me genitor, bellis assuetus Opheltes,
 Argolicum terrorem inter Trojaeque labores
 Sublatum erudiit, nec tecum talia gessi,
 Magnanimum Aenean et fata extrema secutus:
 Est hic, est animus lucis contemptor, et istum 205
 Qui vita bene credat emi, quo tendis, honorem."
 Nisus ad haec: "Equidem de te nil tale verebar;
 Nec fas; non: ita me referat tibi magnus ovantem
 Jupiter, aut quicumque oculis haec aspicit aequis.
 Sed si quis (quae multa vides discrimine tali) 210
 Si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve,
 Te superesse velim; tua vita dignior aetas.
 Sit, qui me raptum pugna pretiove redemptum
 Mandet humo; solita aut si qua id Fortuna vetabit,

Absenti ferat inferias decoretque sepulchro. 215
 Neu matri miserae tanti sim causa doloris,
 Quae te sola, puer, multis e matribus ausa,
 Persequitur, magni nec moenia curat Acestae."
 Ille autem "Causas nequidquam nectis inanes,
 Nec mea jam mutata loco sententia cedit: 220
 Acceleremus!" ait; vigiles simul excitat. Illi
 Succedunt servantque vices; statione relicta
 Ipse comes Niso graditur, regemque requirunt.

Cetera per terras omnes animalia somno
 Laxabant curas et corda oblita laborum; 225
 Ductores Teucrûm primi et delecta juvenus
 Consilium summis regni de rebus habebant,
 Quid facerent, quisve Aeneae jam nuntius esset:
 Stant longis annixi hastis et scuta tenentes
 Castrorum et campi medio. Tum Nisus et una 230
 Euryalus confestim alacres admittier orant:
 Rem magnam, pretiumque morae fore. Primus Iulus
 Accepit trepidos, ac Nisum dicere jussit.
 Tum sic Hyrtacides: "Audite o mentibus aequis,
 Aeneadae, neve haec nostris spectentur ab annis 235
 Quae ferimus. Rutuli somno vinoque soluti
 Conticuere; locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi,
 Qui patet in bivio portae, quae proxima ponto;
 Interrupti ignes, aterque ad sidera fumus
 Erigitur: si fortuna permittitis uti, 240
 Quaesitum Aenean et moenia Pallantea,
 Mox hic cum spoliis, ingenti caede peracta,
 Affore cernetis. Nec nos via fallit euntes:
 Vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem
 Venatu assiduo et totum cognovimus amnem." 245
 Hic annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes:
 "Di patrii, quorum semper sub numine Troja est,
 Non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis,
 Quum tales animos juvenum et tam certa tulistis 249
 Pectora." (Sic memorans, humeros dextrasque tenebat
 Amborum, et vultum lacrimis atque ora rigabat.) 251
 "Quae vobis, quae digna, viri, pro laudibus istis

Praemia posse rear solvi? Pulcherrima primum
 Di moresque dabunt vestri; tum cetera reddet
 Actutum pius Aeneas, atque integer aevi 255
 Ascanius, meriti tanti non immemor umquam."...
 "Immo ego vos, cui sola salus genitore reducto,"
 Excipit Ascanius, "per magnos, Nise, Penates
 Assaracique Larem et canae penetralia Vestae
 Obtestor; quaecumque mihi fortuna fidesque est, 260
 In vestris pono gremiis: revocate parentem,
 Reddite conspectum; nihil illo triste recepto.
 Bina dabo argento perfecta atque aspera signis
 Pocula, devicta genitor quae cepit Arisba,
 Et tripodas geminos, auri duo magna talenta, 265
 Cratera antiquum, quem dat Sidonia Dido.
 Si vero capere Italiam sceptrisque potiri
 Contigerit victori, et praedae dicere sortem:
 Vidisti, quo Turnus equo, quibus ibat in armis
 Aureus: ipsum illum, clipeum cristasque rubentes 270
 Excipiam sorti, jam nunc tua praemia, Nise.
 Praeterea bis sex genitor lectissima matrum
 Corpora captivosque dabit, suaque omnibus arma;
 Insuper his, campi quod rex habet ipse Latinus.
 Te vero, mea quem spatiis propioribus aetas 275
 Insequitur, venerande puer, jam pectore toto
 Accipio et comitem casus complector in omnes.
 Nulla meis sine te quaeretur gloria rebus;
 Seu pacem seu bella geram, tibi maxima rerum
 Verborumque fides." Contra quem talia fatur 280
 Euryalus: "Me nulla dies tam fortibus ausis
 Dissimilem arguerit; tantum: fortuna secunda
 Aut adversa cadat. Sed te super omnia dona
 Unum oro: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta
 Est mihi, quam miseram tenuit non Ilia tellus 285
 Mecum excedentem, non moenia regis Acestae:
 Hanc ego nunc ignaram hujus quodcumque pericli est
 Inque salutatam linquo: Nox et tua testis
 Dexterâ, quod nequeam lacrimas perferre parentis;
 At tu, oro, solare inopem, et succurre relictâe. 290
 Hanc sine me spem ferre tui: audentior ibo

In casus omnes." Percussa mente dedere
 Dardanidae lacrimas ; ante omnes pulcher Iulus,
 Atque animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago.
 Tum sic effatur : 295
 " Sponde digna tuis ingentibus omnia coeptis :
 Namque erit ista mihi genetrix, nomenque Creusae
 Solum defuerit, nec partum gratia talem
 Parva manet. Casus factum quicumque sequentur,
 Per caput hoc jurò, per quod pater ante solebat : 300
 Quae tibi polliceor reduci rebusque secundis,
 Haec eadem matrique tuae generique manebunt."
 Sic ait illacrimans ; humero simul exiit ensem
 Auratum, mira quem fecerat arte Lycaon
 Gnosius atqueabilem vagina aptarat eburna. 305
 Dat Niso Mnestheus pellem horrentisque leonis
 Exuvias ; galeam fidus permutat Aletes.
 Protinus armati incedunt ; quos omnis euntes
 Primorum manus ad portas, juvenumque senumque,
 Prosequitur votis. Nec non et pulcher Iulus, 310
 Ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem,
 Multa patri mandata dabat portanda. Sed aurae
 Omnia discernunt et nubibus irrita donant.

Egressi superant fossas, noctisque per umbram
 Castra inimica petunt, multis tamen ante futuri 315
 Exitio. Passim somno vinoque per herbam
 Corpora fusa vident, arrectos litore currus,
 Inter lora rotasque viros, simul arma jacere,
 Vina simul. Prior Hyrtacides sic ore locutus :
 " Euryale, audendum dextra : nunc ipsa vocat res. 320
 Hac iter est. Tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis
 A tergo possit, custodi et consule longe ;
 Haec ego vasta dabo, et lato te limite ducam."
 Sic memorat, vocemque premit ; simul ense superbum
 Rhamnetem aggreditur, qui forte tapetibus altis 325
 Exstructus toto proflabat pectore somnum,
 Rex idem et regi Turno gratissimus augur ;
 Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem.
 Tres juxta famulos, temere inter tela jacentes,

Armigerumque Remi premit aurigamque, sub ipsis 330
 Nactus equis, ferroque secat pendentia colla.
 Tum caput ipsi aufert domino, truncumque relinquit
 Sanguine singultantem; atro tepefacta cruore
 Terra torique madent. Nec non Lamyrumque La-
 mumque,
 Et juvenem Serranum, illa qui plurima nocte 335
 Luserat, insignis facie, multoque jacebat
 Membra deo victus: felix, si protinus illum
 Aequasset nocti ludum in lucemque tulisset.
 Impastus ceu plena leo per ovilia turbans
 (Suadet enim vesana fames) manditque trahitque 340
 Molle pecus mutumque metu, fremit ore cruento.
 Nec minor Euryali caedes; incensus et ipse
 Perfurit, ac multam in medio sine nomine plebem,
 Fadumque Herbesumque subit Rhoetumque Abarimque,
 Ignaros, Rhoetum vigilantem et cuncta videntem, 345
 Sed magnum metuens se post cratera tegebat;
 Pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ensem
 Condidit assurgenti, et multa morte recepit.
 Purpuream vomit ille animam, et cum sanguine mixta
 Vina refert moriens. Hic furto fervidus instat; 350
 Jamque ad Messapi socios tendebat; ibi ignem
 Deficere extremum et religatos rite videbat
 Carpere gramen equos: breviter quum talia Nisus
 (Sensit enim nimia caede atque cupidine ferri)
 "Absistamus" ait, "nam lux inimica propinquat. 355
 Poenarum exhaustum satis est, via facta per hostes."
 Multa virum solido argento perfecta relinquunt
 Armaque, craterasque simul, pulchrosque tapetas.
 Euryalus phaleras Rhamnetis et aurea bullis
 Cingula, Tiburti Remulo ditissimus olim 360
 Quae mittit dona hospitio, quum jungeret absens,
 Caedicus, ille suo moriens dat habere nepoti,
 Post mortem bello Rutuli pugnaque potiti,
 Haec rapit, atque humeris nequidquam fortibus aptat;
 Tum galeam Messapi habilem cristisque decoram 365
 Induit. Excedunt castris, et tuta capessunt.

Interea praemissi equites ex urbe Latina,
 Cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur,
 Ibant et Turno regi responsa ferebant,
 Tercentum, scutati omnes, Volscente magistro : 370
 Jamque propinquabant castris muroque subibant,
 Quum procul hos laevo flectentes limite cernunt,
 Et galea Euryalum sublustri noctis in umbra
 Prodidit immemorem radiisque adversa refulsit.
 Haud temere est visum : conclamat ab agmine Volscens :
 " State, viri ! Quae causa viae ? quive estis in armis ? 376
 Quove tenetis iter ? " Nihil illi tendere contra,
 Sed celerare fugam in silvas et fidere nocti.
 Objiciunt equites sese ad divortia nota
 Hinc atque hinc, omnemque abitum custode coronant. 380
 Silva fuit, late dumis atque ilice nigra
 Horrida, quam densi complerant undique sentes ;
 Rara per occultos lucebat semita calles.
 Euryalum tenebrae ramorum onerosaque praeda
 Impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum ; 385
 Nisus abijt ; jamque imprudens evaserat hostes
 Atque locos, qui post Albae de nomine dicti
 Albani, tum rex stabula alta Latinus habebat ;
 Ut stetit, et frustra absentem respexit amicum :
 " Euryale infelix, qua te regione reliqui ? 390
 Quave sequar, rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens
 Fallacis silvae ? " Simul et vestigia retro
 Observata legit, dumisque silentibus errat.
 Audit equos, audit strepitus et signa sequentum.
 Nec longum in medio tempus, quum clamor ad aures 395
 Pervenit, ac videt Euryalum, quem jam manus omnis
 Fraude loci et noctis, subito turbante tumultu,
 Oppressum rapit et conantem plurima frustra.
 Quid faciat ? qua vi juvenem, quibus audeat armis
 Eripere ? an sese medios moriturus in hostes 400
 Inferat, et pulchram properet per vulnera mortem ?
 Ocuis adducto torquens hastile lacerto,
 Suspiciens altum, Lunam sic voce precatur :
 " Tu, dea, tu praesens nostro succurre labori,
 Astrorum decus et nemorum Latonia custos ! 405

Si qua tuis umquam pro me pater Hyrtacus aris
 Dona tulit, si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi,
 Suspendive tholo, aut sacra ad fastigia fixi;
 Hunc sine me turbare globum, et rege tela per auras!"
 Dixerat, et toto connixus corpore ferrum 410
 Conjicit. Hasta volans noctis diverberat umbras,
 Et venit aversi in tergum Sulmonis, ibique
 Frangitur, ac fisso transit praecordia ligno.
 Volvitur ille vomens calidum de pectore flumen
 Frigidus, et longis singultibus ilia pulsat. 415
 Diversi circumspiciunt: hoc acrior idem
 Ecce aliud summa telum librabat ab aure.
 Dum trepidant, it hasta Tago per tempus utrumque,
 Stridens, trajectoque haesit tepefacta cerebro.
 Saevit atrox Volscens, nec teli conspicit usquam 420
 Auctorem, nec quo se ardens immittere possit.
 "Tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas
 Persolves amborum," inquit; simul ense recluso
 Ibat in Euryalum. Tum vero exterritus, amens,
 Conclamat Nisus: nec se celare tenebris 425
 Amplius, aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem:
 "Me, me! adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum,
 O Rutuli! mea fraus omnis; nihil iste nec ausus,
 Nec potuit; caelum hoc et conscia sidera testor;
 Tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum." 430
 Talia dicta dabat; sed viribus ensis adactus
 Transabiit costas, et candida pectora rumpit.
 Volvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus
 It cruor, inque humeros cervix collapsa recumbit:
 Purpureus veluti quum flos, succisus aratro, 435
 Languescit moriens, lassove papavera collo
 Demisere caput, pluvia quum forte gravantur.
 At Nisus ruit in medios, solumque per omnes
 Volscentem petit, in solo Volscente moratur.
 Quem circum glomerati hostes hinc comminus atque hinc
 Proturbant. Instat non secius, ac rotat ense 441
 Fulmineum, donec Rutuli clamantis in ore
 Condidit adverso, et moriens animam abstulit hosti.
 Tum super exanimum sese projecit amicum
 Confossus, placidaque ibi demum morte quievit. 445

Fortunati ambo! si quid mea carmina possunt,
 Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet aevo,
 Dum domus Aeneae Capitoli immobile saxum
 Accolet, imperiumque pater Romanus habebit.

Victores praeda Rutuli spoliisque potiti, 450
 Volscentem exanimum flentes in castra ferebant.
 Nec minor in castris luctus, Rhamneta reperto
 Exsanguis, et primis una tot caede peremptis,
 Serranoque Numaque : ingens concursus ad ipsa
 Corpora seminecesque viros, tepidaque recentem 455
 Caede locum et plenos spumanti sanguine rivos.
 Agnoscunt spolia inter se galeamque nitentem
 Messapi, et multo phaleras sudore receptas.

Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
 Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile : 460
 Jam sole infuso, jam rebus luce relectis,
 Turnus in arma viros, armis circumdatus ipse,
 Suscitatur, aeratasque acies in proelia cogit
 Quisque suas, variisque acuunt rumoribus iras.
 Quin ipsa arrectis (visu miserabile!) in hastis 465
 Praefigunt capita et multo clamore sequuntur
 Euryali et Nisi.

Aeneadae duri murorum in parte sinistra
 Opposuerunt aciem, (nam dextera cingitur amni,)
 Ingentesque tenent fossas, et turribus altis 470
 Stant maestis; simul ora virum praefixa movebant,
 Nota nimis miseris atroque fluentia tabo.

Interea pavidam volitans pennata per urbem
 Nuntia Fama ruit, matrisque allabatur aures
 Euryali. At subitus miserae calor ossa reliquit; 475
 Excussi manibus radii, revolutaque pensa.
 Evolat infelix, et femineo ululatu,
 Scissa comam, muros amens atque agmina cursu
 Prima petit, non illa virum, non illa periculi
 Telorumque memor; caelum dehinc questibus implet: 480
 "Hunc ego te, Euryale, aspicio? tune ille senectae

Sera meae requies, potuisti linquere solam,
 Crudelis? nec te, sub tanta pericula missum,
 Affari extremum miserae data copia matri?
 Heu, terra ignota canibus data praeda Latinis 485
 Alitibusque jaces! nec te, tua funera, mater
 Produxi, pressive oculos, aut vulnera lavi,
 Veste tegens, tibi quam noctes festina diesque
 Urgebam et tela curas solabar aniles.
 Quo sequar? aut quae nunc artus avulsaque membra 490
 Et funus lacerum tellus habet? Hoc mihi de te,
 Nate, refers? hoc sum terraque marique secuta?
 Figite me, si qua est pietas; in me omnia tela
 Conjicite, o Rutuli; me primam absumite ferro;
 Aut tu, magne pater divum, miserere, tuoque 495
 Invisum hoc detrude caput sub Tartara telo,
 Quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumpere vitam."
 Hoc fletu concussi animi, maestusque per omnes
 It gemitus; torpent infractae ad proelia vires.
 Illam incendentes luctus Idaeus et Actor, 500
 Ilionei monitu et multum lacrimantis Iuli,
 Corripiunt, interque manus sub tecta reponunt.

At tuba terribilem sonitum procul aere canoro
 Increpuit; sequitur clamor, caelumque remugit.
 Accelerant acta pariter testudine Volsci, 505
 Et fossas implere parant ac vellere vallum.
 Quaerunt pars aditum, et scalis ascendere muros,
 Qua rara est acies, interlucetque corona
 Non tam spissa viris. Telorum effundere contra
 Omne genus Teucris ac duris detrudere contis, 510
 Assueti longo muros defendere bello.
 Saxa quoque infesto volvebant pondere, si qua
 Possent tectam aciem perrumpere; quum tamen omnes
 Ferre juvat subter densa testudine casus.
 Nec jam sufficiunt: nam, qua globus imminet ingens 515
 Immanem Teucris molem volvuntque ruuntque,
 Quae stravit Rutulos late, armorumque resolvit
 Tegmina. Nec curant caeco contendere Marte
 Amplius audaces Rutuli, sed pellere vallo

Missilibus certant. 520
 Parte alia horrendus visu quassabat Etruscam
 Pinum, et fumiferos infert Mezentius ignes ;
 At Messapus, equûm domitor, Neptunia proles,
 Rescindit vallum et scalas in moenia poscit.

Vos, o Calliope; precor, adspirate canenti, 525
 Quas ibi tum ferro strages, quae funera Turnus
 Ediderit, quem quisque virûm demiserit Orco ;
 Et mecum ingentes oras evolvite belli :
 [Et meministis enim, divae, et memorare potestis.]

Turris erat vasto suspectu et pontibus altis, 530
 Opportuna loco ; summis quam viribus omnes
 Expugnare Itali summaque evertere opum vi
 Certabant, Troes contra defendere saxis
 Perque cavas densi tela intorquere fenestras.

Princeps ardentem coniecit lampada Turnus, 535
 Et flammam affixit lateri, quae plurima vento
 Corripuit tabulas et postibus haesit adesis.
 Turbati trepidare intus, frustra malorum
 Velle fugam. Dum se glomerant, retroque residunt
 In partem, quae peste caret, tum pondere turris 540
 Procubuit subito, et caelum tonat omne fragore.

Semineces ad terram, immani mole secuta,
 Confixique suis telis, et pectora duro
 Transfossi ligno, veniunt. Vix unus Helenor
 Et Lycus elapsi : quorum primaevus Helenor, 545
 Maeonio regi quem serva Licymnia furtim
 Sustulerat, vetitisque ad Trojam miserat armis,
 Ense levis nudo, parmaque inglorius alba.

Isque ubi se Turni media inter milia vidit,
 Hinc acies, atque hinc acies adstare Latinas : 550

Ut fera, quae, densa venantum septa corona,
 Contra tela furit, seseque haud nescia morti
 Injicit et saltu supra venabula fertur,
 Haud aliter juvenis medios moriturus in hostes
 Irruit, et, qua tela videt densissima, tendit. 555
 At pedibus longe melior Lycus inter et hostes

Inter et arma fuga muros tenet, altaque certat
 Prendere tecta manu, sociùmque attingere dextras.
 Quem Turnus, pariter cursu teloque secutus,
 Increpat his victor: "Nostrasne evadere, demens, 560
 Sperasti te posse manus?" simul arripit ipsum
 Pendentem, et magna muri cum parte revellit:
 Qualis ubi aut leporem aut candenti corpore cyenum
 Sustulit alta petens pedibus Jovis armiger uncis,
 Quaesitum aut matri multis balatibus agnum 565
 Martius a stabulis rapuit lupus. Undique clamor
 Tollitur: invadunt et fossas aggere complent;
 Ardentes taedas alii ad fastigia jactant.
 Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
 Lucetium, portae subeuntem ignesque ferentem, 570
 Emathiona Liger, Corynaeum sternit Asilas,
 Hic jaculo bonus, hic longe fallente sagitta;
 Ortygium Caeneus, victorem Caenea Turnus,
 Turnus Ityn Cloniumque, Dioxippum Promolumque,
 Et Sagarim et summis stantem pro turribus Idan; 575
 Privernum Capys. Hunc primo levis hasta Themillae
 Strinxerat; ille manum projecto tegmine demens
 Ad vulnus tulit; ergo alis allapsa sagitta
 Et laevo infixæ est lateri manus, abditaque intus
 Spiramenta animæ letali vulnere rupit. 580
 Stabat in egregiis Arcentis filius armis,
 Pictus acu chlamydem et ferrugine clarus Hibera,
 Insignis facie, genitor quem miserat Arcens,
 Eductum Matris luco Symaethia circum
 Flumina, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Palici: 585
 Stridentem fundam positis Mezentius hastis
 Ipse ter adducta circum caput egit habena,
 Et media adversi liquefacto tempora plumbo
 Diffidit, ac multa porrectum extendit arena.

Tum primum bello celerem intendisse sagittam 590
 Dicitur, ante feras solitus terrere fugaces,
 Ascanius, fortemque manu fudisse Numanum,
 Cui Remulo cognomen erat, Turnique minorem
 Germanam nuper thalamo sociatus habebat.

Is primam ante aciem digna atque indigna relatu 595
 Vociferans, tumidusque novo praecordia regno
 Ibat et ingentem sese clamore ferebat :
 “ Non pudet obsidione iterum valloque teneri,
 Bis capti Phryges, et morti praetendere muros ?
 En, qui nostra sibi bello connubia poscunt ! 600
 Quis deus Italiam, quae vos dementia adegit ?
 Non hic Atridae, nec fandi fictor Ulixes.
 Durum a stirpe genus natos ad flumina primum
 Deferimus, saevoque gelu duramus et undis ;
 Venatu invigilant pueri, silvasque fatigant ; 605
 Flectere ludus equos et spicula tendere cornu ;
 At patiens operum parvoque assueta juvenus
 Aut rastris terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello.
 Omne aevum ferro teritur, versaque juvencûm
 Terga fatigamus hasta ; nec tarda senectus 610
 Debilitat vires animi mutatque vigorem :
 Canitiem galea premimus ; semperque recentes
 Comportare juvat praedas et vivere rapto.
 Vobis picta croco et fulgenti murice vestis,
 Desidiaee cordi ; juvat indulgere choreis ; 615
 Et tunicae manicas, et habent redimicula mitrae.
 O vere Phrygiae, neque enim Phryges, ite per alta
 Dindyma, ubi assuetis biforem dat tibia cantum.
 Tympana vos buxusque vocat Berecynthia Matris
 Idaeae : sinite arma viris, et cedite ferro ! ” 620

Talia jactantem dictis ac dira canentem
 Non tulit Ascanius, nervoque obversus equino
 Intendit telum, diversaque brachia ducens
 Constitit, ante Jovem supplex per vota precatus :
 “ Jupiter omnipotens, audacibus annue coeptis : 625
 Ipse tibi ad tua templa feram sollemnia dona,
 Et statuam ante aras aurata fronte juvenum,
 Candentem, pariterque caput cum matre ferentem,
 Jam cornu petat et pedibus qui spargat arenam.”
 Audiit et caeli genitor de parte serena 630
 Intonuit laevum ; sonat una fatifer arcus.
 Effugit horrendum stridens adducta sagitta,

Perque caput Remuli venit et cava tempora ferro
 Trajicit. "I, verbis virtutem illude superbis!
 Biscapti Phryges haec Rutulis responsa remittunt:" 635
 Hoc tantum Ascanius. Teuceri clamore sequuntur,
 Laetitiaque fremunt, animosque ad sidera tollunt.
 Aethera tum forte plaga crinitus Apollo
 Desuper Ausonias acies urbemque videbat,
 Nube sedens, atque his victorem affatur Iulum : 640
 "Macte nova virtute, puer : sic itur ad astra,
 Dis genite et geniture deos. Jure omnia bella
 Gente sub Assaraci fato ventura resident ;
 Nec te Troja capit." Simul haec effatus ab alto
 Aethere se mittit, spirantes dimovet auras, 645
 Ascaniumque petit. Forma tum vertitur oris
 Antiquum in Buten ; hic Dardanio Anchisae
 Armiger ante fuit fidusque ad limina custos,
 Tum comitem Ascanio pater addidit. Ibat Apollo
 Omnia longaevo similis, vocemque coloremque 650
 Et crines albos et saeva sonoribus arma ;
 Atque his ardentem dictis affatur Iulum :
 "Sit satis, Aenide, telis impune Numanum
 Oppetiisse tuis ; primam hanc tibi magnus Apollo
 Concedit laudem, et paribus non invidet armis : 655
 Cetera parce, puer, bello." Sic orsus Apollo
 Mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit,
 Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.
 Agnovere deum proceres divinaque tela
 Dardanidae, pharetramque fuga sensere sonantem. 660
 Ergo avidum pugnae dictis ac numine Phoebi
 Ascanium prohibent, ipsi in certamina rursus
 Succedunt animasque in aperta pericula mittunt.
 It clamor totis per propugnacula muris ;
 Intendunt acres arcus, amentaque torquent. 665
 Sternitur omne solum telis ; tum scuta cavaeque
 Dant sonitum flictu galeae : pugna aspera surgit :
 Quantus ab occasu veniens pluvialibus Haedis
 Verberat imber humum ; quam multa grandine nimbi
 In vada praecipitant, quum Jupiter horridus Austris 670
 Torquet aquosam hiemem et caelo cava nubila rumpit.

Pandarus et Bitias, Idaeo Alcanore creti,
 Quos Jovis eduxit luco silvestris Iaera,
 Abietibus juvenes patriis et montibus aequos,
 Portam, quae ducis imperio commissa, recludunt, 675
 Freti armis, utroque invitant moenibus hostem.
 Ipsi intus dextra ac laeva pro turribus adstant,
 Armati ferro et cristis capita alta corusci,
 Quales aëriae liquentia flumina circum,
 Sive Padi ripis, Athesim seu propter amoenum, 680
 Consurgunt geminae quercus, intonsaque caelo
 Attollunt capita et sublimi vertice nutant.
 Irrumpunt, aditus Rutuli ut videre patentem,
 Continuo Quercens et pulcher Aquicolus armis
 Et praeceps animi Tmarus et Mavortius Haemon 685
 Agminibus totis : at versi terga dedere,
 Aut ipso portae posuere in limine vitam.
 Tum magis increscunt animis discordibus irae ;
 Et jam collecti Troes glomerantur eodem,
 Et conferre manum et procurrere longius audent. 690

Ductori Turno, diversa in parte furenti
 Turbantique viros, perfertur nuntius, hostem
 Fervere caede nova, et portas praebere patentem.
 Deserit inceptum, atque immani concitus ira
 Dardanium ruit ad portam fratresque superbos. 695
 Et primum Antiphaten, is enim se primus agebat,
 Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti,
 Conjecto sternit jaculo ; volat Itala cornus
 Aëra per tenerum, stomachoque infixam sub altum
 Pectus abit ; reddit specus atri vulneris undam 700
 Spumantem, et fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit.
 Tum Meropem atque Erymanta manu, tum sternit
 Aphidnum ;
 Tum Bitian ardentem oculis animisque frementem,
 Non jaculo, (neque enim jaculo vitam ille dedisset,)
 Sed magnum stridens contorta phalarica venit, 705
 Fulminis acta modo, quam nec duo taurea terga,
 Nec duplici squama lorica fidelis et auro
 Sustinuit : collapsa ruunt inmania membra.

Dat tellus gemitum, et clipeum super intonat iugens.
 Talis in Euboico Baiarum litore quondam 710
 Saxea pila cadit, magnis quam molibus ante
 Constructam ponto jaciunt; sic illa ruinam
 Prona trahit, penitusque vadis illisa recumbit;
 Miscent se maria, et nigrae attolluntur arenae;
 Tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremit, durumque cubile 715
 Inarime Jovis imperiis imposta Typhoeo.

Hic Mars armipotens animum viresque Latinis
 Addidit, et stimulos acres sub pectore vertit,
 Immisitque Fugam Teucris atrumque Timorem.
 Undique conveniunt, quoniam data copia pugnae, 720
 Bellatorque animo deus incidit.
 Pandarus, ut fuso germanum corpore cernit,
 Et quo sit fortuna loco, qui casus agat res,
 Portam vi multa converso cardine torquet,
 Obnixus latis humeris, multosque suorum 725
 Moenibus exclusos duro in certamine linquit;
 Ast alios secum includit recipitque ruentes,
 Demens! qui Rutulûm in medio non agmine regem
 Viderit irrumpentem, ultroque incluserit urbi,
 Immanem veluti pecora inter inertia tigrim. 730
 Continuo nova lux oculis effulsit, et arma
 Horrendum sonuere; tremunt in vertice cristae
 Sanguineae, clipeoque micantia fulmina mittit.
 Agnoscunt faciem invisam atque immania membra
 Turbati subito Aeneadae. Tum Pandarus ingens 735
 Emicat, et mortis fraternae fervidus ira
 Effatur: "Non haec dotalis regia Amatae,
 Nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum.
 Castra inimica vides; nulla hinc exire potestas."
 Olli subridens sedato pectore Turnus: 740
 "Incipe, si qua animo virtus, et consere dextram:
 Hic etiam inventum Priamo narrabis Achillen."
 Dixerat. Ille rudem nodis et cortice crudo
 Intorquet summis adnixus viribus hastam:
 Excepere aurae; vulnus Saturnia Juno 745
 Detorsit veniens, portaeque infigitur hasta.

" At non hoc telum, mea quod vi dextera versat,
 Effugies ; neque enim is teli nec vulneris auctor."

Sic ait, et sublatum alte consurgit in ensen,
 Et mediam ferro gemina inter tempora frontem 750
 Dividit impubesque immani vulnere malas.
 Fit sonus ; ingenti concussa est pondere tellus.
 Collapsos artus atque arma cruenta cerebro
 Sternit humi moriens, atque illi partibus aequis
 Huc caput atque illuc humero ex utroque pependit. 755
 Diffugiunt versi trepida formidine Troes :
 Et, si continuo victorem ea cura subisset,
 Rumpere claustra manu sociosque immittere portis,
 Ultimus ille dies bello gentique fuisset.
 Sed furor ardentem caedisque insana cupido 760
 Egit in adversos.
 Principio Phalerim et succiso poplite Gygen
 Excipit ; hinc raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas
 In tergum ; Juno vires animumque ministrat.
 Addit Halym comitem et confixa Phegea parma ; 765
 Ignaros deinde in muris Martemque cientes
 Alcandrumque Haliumque Noëmonaque Prytanimque.
 Lyncea tendentem contra sociosque vocantem
 Vibranti gladio connixus ab aggere dexter
 Occupat ; huic uno dejectum cominus ictu 770
 Cum galea longe jacuit caput. Inde ferarum
 Vastatorem Amycum, quo non felicior alter
 Unguere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno,
 Et Clytium Aeoliden, et amicum Crethea Musis,
 Crethea Musarum comitem, cui carmina semper 775
 Et citharae cordi, numerosque intendere nervis ;
 Semper equos atque arma virum pugnasque canebat.

Tandem ductores audita caede suorum
 Conveniunt Teucris, Mnestheus acerque Serestus ;
 Palantesque vident socios hostemque receptum. 780
 Et Mnestheus " Quo deinde fugam, quo tenditis ? " inquit.
 " Quos alios muros, quae jam ultra moenia habetis ?
 Unus homo, et vestris, o cives, undique septus
 Aggeribus, tantas strages impune per urbem

Ediderit? juvenum primos tot miserit Orco? 785
 Non infelicis patriae veterumque deorum
 Et magni Aeneae, segnes, miseretque pudetque? ”
 Talibus accensi firmantur, et agmine denso
 Consistunt. Turnus paulatim excedere pugna,
 Et fluvium petere ac partem, quae cingitur unda. 790
 Acrius hoc Teucris clamore incumbere magno,
 Et glomerare manum: ceu saevum turba leonem
 Quum telis premit infensis, at territus ille,
 Asper, acerba tuens, retro redit, et neque terga
 Ira dare aut virtus patitur, nec tendere contra, 795
 Ille quidem hoc cupiens, potis est per tela virosque.
 Haud aliter retro dubius vestigia Turnus
 Improperata refert, et mens exaestuat ira.
 Quin etiam bis tum medios invaserat hostes,
 Bis confusa fuga per muros agmina vertit; 800
 Sed manus e castris propere coit omnis in unum;
 Nec contra vires audet Saturnia Juno
 Sufficere; aëriam caelo nam Jupiter Irim
 Demisit, germanae haud mollia jussa ferentem,
 Ni Turnus cedat Teucrorum moenibus altis. 805
 Ergo nec clipeo juvenis subsistere tantum,
 Nec dextra valet: injectis sic undique telis
 Obruitur. Strepit assiduo cava tempora circum
 Tinnitu galea, et saxis solida aera faticunt,
 Discussaeque jubae capiti, nec sufficit umbo 810
 Ictibus; ingeminant hastis et Troes et ipse
 Fulmineus Mnestheus. Tum toto corpore sudor
 Liquitur et piceum (nec respirare potestas)
 Flumen agit; fessos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.
 Tum demum praeceps saltu sese omnibus armis 815
 In fluvium dedit. Ille suo cum gurgite flavo
 Accepit venientem ac mollibus extulit undis,
 Et laetum socii abluta caede remisit.



P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER DECIMUS.



PANDITUR interea domus omnipotentis Olympi,
Conciliumque vocat divûm pater atque hominum rex
Sideream in sedem, terras unde arduus omnes
Castraque Dardanidûm aspectat populosque Latinos.
Considunt tectis bipatentibus; incipit ipse : 5
“ Caelicolae magni, quianam sententia vobis
Versa retro, tantumque animis certatis iniquis?
Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris.
Quae contra vetitum discordia? quis metus aut hos
Aut hos arma sequi ferrumque lacescere suasit? 10
Adveniet justum pugnae, ne arcessite, tempus,
Quum fera Carthago Romanis arcibus olim
Exitium magnum atque Alpes immittet apertas:
Tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit;
Nunc sinite, et placitum laeti componite foedus.” 15

Jupiter haec paucis; at non Venus aurea contra
Pauca refert:

“ O pater, o hominum rerumque aeterna potestas!
(Namque aliud quid sit, quod jam implorare queamus?)
Cernis, ut insultent Rutuli, Turnusque feratur 20
Per medios insignis equis tumidusque secundo
Marte ruat? Non clausa tegunt jam moenia Teucros:
Quin intra portas atque ipsis proelia miscent

Aggeribus murorum, et inundant sanguine fossas.
 Aeneas ignarus abest. Numquamne levari 25
 Obsidione sines? Muris iterum imminet hostis
 Nascentis Trojae, nec non exercitus alter,
 Atque iterum in Teucros Aetolis surgit ab Arpis
 Tydides. Equidem credo, mea vulnera restant,
 Et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma! 30
 Si sine pace tua atque invito numine Troes
 Italiam petiere, luant peccata, neque illos
 Juveris auxilio; sin tot responsa secuti,
 Quae Superi Manesque dabant: cur nunc tua quisquam
 Vertere jussa potest, aut cur nova condere fata? 35
 Quid repetam exustas Erycino in litore classes?
 Quid tempestatum regem ventosque furentes
 Aeolia excitos? aut actam nubibus Irim?
 Nunc etiam Manes (haec intentata manebat
 Sors rerum) movet, et superis immissa repente 40
 Allecto medias Italum bacchata per urbes.
 Nil super imperio moveor; speravimus ista,
 Dum fortuna fuit; vincant, quos vincere mavis.
 Si nulla est regio, Teucris quam det tua conjunx
 Dura, per eversae, genitor, fumantia Trojae 45
 Excidia obtestor, liceat dimittere ab armis
 Incolumem Ascanium, liceat superesse nepotem.
 Aeneas sane ignotis jactetur in undis,
 Et, quamcumque viam dederit Fortuna, sequatur;
 Hunc tegere et dirae valeam subducere pugnae. 50
 Est Amathus, est celsa mihi Paphus atque Cythera,
 Idaliaeque domus: positis inglorius armis
 Exigat hic aevum. Magna dicione jubeto
 Carthago premat Ausoniam; nihil urbibus inde
 Obstabat Tyriis. Quid pestem evadere belli 55
 Juvit et Argolicos medium fugisse per ignes,
 Totque maris vastaeque exhausta pericula terrae,
 Dum Latium Teucris recidivaque Pergama quaerunt?
 Non satius, cineres patriae insedissem supremos
 Atque solum, quo Troja fuit? Xanthum et Simoënta 60
 Redde, oro, miseris, iterumque revolvere casus
 Da, pater, Iliacos Teucris." Tum regia Juno,

Acta furore gravi: "Quid me alta silentia cogis
 Rumpere, et obductum verbis vulgare dolorem?
 Aenean hominum quisquam divûmque subegit 65
 Bella sequi, aut hostem regi se inferre Latino?
 Italiam petiit fatis auctoribus; esto;
 Cassandrae impulsus furiis: num linquere castra
 Hortati sumus, aut vitam committere ventis?
 Num puero summam belli, num credere muros? 70
 Tyrrhenamque fidem aut gentes agitare quietas?
 Quis deus in fraudem, quae dura potentia nostra
 Egit? ubi hic Juno demissave nubibus Iris?
 Indignum est, Italos Trojam circumdare flammis
 Nascentem, et patria Turnum consistere terra, 75
 Cui Pilumnus avus, cui diva Venilia mater:
 Quid, face Trojanos atra vim ferre Latinis,
 Arva aliena jugo premere atque avertere praedas?
 Quid, soceros legere et gremiis abducere pactas;
 Pacem orare manu, praefigere puppibus arma? 80
 Tu potes Aenean manibus subducere Graiûm,
 Proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes,
 Et potes in totidem classem convertere nymphas;
 Nos aliquid Rutulos contra juvisse, nefandum est?
 'Aeneas ignarus abest: 'ignarus et absit: 85
 Est Paphus Idaliumque tibi, sunt alta Cythera:
 Quid gravidam bellis urbem et corda aspera tentas?
 Nosne tibi fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo
 Conamur? nos? an miseros qui Troas Achivis
 Objecit? Quae causa fuit, consurgere in arma 90
 Europamque Asiamque et foedera solve furto?
 Me duce Dardanius Spartam expugnavit adulter,
 At ego tela dedi, foveve Cupidine bella?
 Tum decuit metuisse tuis; nunc sera querelis
 Haud justis assurgis, et irrita jurgia jactas." 95

Talibus orabat Juno, cunctique fremebant
 Caelicolae assensu vario: ceu flamina prima
 Quum deprensa fremunt silvis, et caeca volutant
 Murmura, venturos nautis prodentia ventos.
 Tum pater omnipotens, rerum cui prima potestas, 100

Infit: (eo dicente deum domus alta silescit,
 Et tremefacta solo tellus, silet arduus aether,
 Tum Zephyri posuere, premit placida aequora pontus:)
 "Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta.
 Quandoquidem Ausonios conjungi foedera Teucris 105
 Haud licitum, nec vestra capit discordia finem:
 Quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem,
 Tros Rutulusve fuat, nullo discrimine habebō,
 Seu fatis Italum castra obsidione tenentur,
 Sive errore malo Trojae monitisque sinistris. 110
 Nec Rutulos solvo. Sua cuique exorsa laborem
 Fortunamque ferent. Rex Jupiter omnibus idem.
 Fata viam invenient." Stygii per flumina fratris,
 Per pice torrentes atraque voragine ripas
 Adnuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum. 115
 Hic finis fandi. Solio tum Jupiter aureo
 Surgit, caelicolae medium quem ad limina ducunt.

Interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant
 Sternere caede viros, et moenia cingere flammis.
 At legio Aeneadum vallis obsessa tenetur, 120
 Nec spes ulla fugae; miseri stant turribus altis
 Nequidquam, et rara muros cinxere corona:
 Asius Imbrasides Hicetaoniusque Thymoetes.
 Assaracique duo et senior cum Castore Thymbris
 Prima acies; hos germani Sarpedonis ambo 125
 Et Clarus et Thaemon Lycia comitantur ab alta.
 Fert ingens toto connixus corpore saxum,
 Haud partem exiguam montis, Lyrnesius Acmon,
 Nec Clytio genitore minor, nec fratre Menestheo.
 Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis, 130
 Molirique ignem, nervoque aptare sagittas.
 Ipse inter medios, Veneris justissima cura,
 Dardanius caput, ecce, puer detectus honestum,
 Qualis gemma, micat, fulvum quae dividit aurum,
 Aut collo decus aut capiti; vel quale per artem 135
 Inclusum buxo, aut Oricia terebintho,
 Lucet ebur; fusos cervix cui lactea crines
 Accipit et molli subnectit circulus auro.

Te quoque magnanimae viderunt, Ismare, gentes
 Vulnera dirigere, et calamos armare veneno, 140
 Maeonia generose domo, ubi pinguia culta
 Exercentque viri, Pactolusque irrigat auro.
 Adfuit et Mnestheus, quem pulsi pristina Turni
 Aggere moerorum sublimem gloria tollit,
 Et Capys: hinc nomen Campanae ducitur urbi. 145

Illi inter sese duri certamina belli
 Contulerant; media Aeneas freta nocte secabat.
 Namque, ut ab Evandro castris ingressus Etruscis,
 Regem adit, et regi memorat nomenque genusque,
 Quidve petat, quidve ipse ferat; Mezentius arma 150
 Quae sibi conciliet, violentaque pectora Turni
 Edocet; humanis quae sit fiducia rebus,
 Admonet, immiscetque preces. Haud fit mora: Tarchon
 Jungit opes, foedusque ferit; tum libera fati
 Classem conscendit jussis gens Lydia divûm, 155
 Externo commissa duci. Aeneia puppis
 Prima tenet, rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones;
 Imminet Ida super, profugis gratissima Teucris.
 Hic magnus sedet Aeneas, secumque volutat
 Eventus belli varios; Pallasque sinistro 160
 Affixus lateri jam quaerit sidera, opacae
 Noctis iter, jam quae passus terraque marique.

Pandite nunc Helicon, deae, cantusque movete,
 Quae manus interea Tuscis comitetur ab oris
 Aenean, armetque rates, pelagoque vehatur. 165

Massicus aerata princeps secat aequora Tigri;
 Sub quo mille manus juvenum, qui moenia Clusi,
 Quique urbem liquere Cosas; quis tela sagittae
 Gorytique leves humeris et letifer arcus.
 Una torvus Abas; huic totum insignibus armis 170
 Agmen et aurato fulgebat Apolline puppis.
 Sexcentos illi dederat Populonia mater
 Expertos belli juvenes; ast Ilva trecentos
 Insula, inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis.

Tertius, ille hominum divûmque interpres Asilas, 175
 Cui pecudum fibrae, caeli cui sidera parent
 Et linguae volucrum et praesagi fulminis ignes,
 Mille rapit densos acie atque horrentibus hastis.
 Hos parere jubent Alpheae ab origine Pisae,
 Urbs Etrusca solo. Sequitur pulcherrimus Astur, 180
 Astur equo fidens et versicoloribus armis.
 Tercentum adjiciunt (mens omnibus una sequendi)
 Qui Caerete domo, qui sunt Minionis in arvis,
 Et Pyrgi veteres, intempestaeque Graviscae.

Non ego te, Ligurum ductor fortissime bello, 185
 Transierim, Cinyra, et paucis comitate Cupavo,
 Cujus olorinae surgunt de vertice pennae,
 Crimen amor vestrum, formaeque insigne paternae.
 Namque ferunt, luctu Cycnum Phaëthontis amati,
 Populeas inter frondes umbramque sororum 190
 Dum canit et maestum Musa solatur amorem,
 Canentem molli pluma duxisse senectam,
 Linquentem terras et sidera voce sequentem.
 Filius, aequales comitatus classe catervas,
 Ingentem remis Centaurum promovet: ille 195
 Instat aquae, saxumque undis immane minatur
 Arduus, et longa sulcat maria alta carina.

Ille etiam patriis agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris,
 Fatidicae Mantus et Tusci filius amnis,
 Qui muros matrisque dedit tibi, Mantua, nomen, 200
 Mantua, dives avis; sed non genus omnibus unum:
 Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni;
 Ipsa caput populis; Tusco de sanguine vires.
 Hinc quoque quingentos in se Mezentius armat,
 Quos patre Benaco velatus arundine glauca 205
 Mincius infesta ducebat in aëquora pinu.
 It gravis Aulestes, centenaque arbore fluctum
 Verberat assurgens: spumant vada marmore verso.
 Hunc vehit immanis Triton et caerulea concha
 Exterrens freta, cui laterum tenuis hispida nanti 210
 Frons hominem praefert, in pristim desinit alvus;
 Spumica semifero sub pectore murmurat unda.

Tot lecti proceres ter denis navibus ibant
Subsidio Trojae, et campos salis aere secabant.

Jamque dies caelo concesserat, almaque curru 215
Noctivago Phoebæ medium pulsabat Olympum :
Aeneas (neque enim membris dat cura quietem)
Ipse sedens clavumque regit velisque ministrat.
Atque illi medio in spatio chorus, ecce, suarum
Occurrit comitum : Nymphae, quas alma Cybebe 220
Numen habere maris Nymphasque e navibus esse
Jusserat, innabant pariter fluctusque secabant,
Quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae.
Agnoscent longe regem, lustrantque choreis.
Quarum quae fandi doctissima, Cymodocea, 225
Pone sequens dextra puppim tenet, ipsaque dorso
Eminet, ac laeva tacitis subremigat undis ;
Tum sic ignarum alloquitur : “ Vigilasne, deum gens,
Aenea ? Vigila, et velis immitte rudentes.
Nos sumus, Idaeae sacro de vertice pinus, 230
Nunc pelagi Nymphae, classis tua. Perfidus ut nos
Praecipites ferro Rutulus flammaque premebat,
Rupimus invitae tua vincula, teque per aequor
Quaerimus. Hanc genetrix faciem miserata refecit,
Et dedit esse deas, aevumque agitare sub undis. 235
At puer Ascanius muro fossisque tenetur
Tela inter media atque ardentes Marte Latinos.
Jam loca jussa tenet forti permixtus Etrusco
Arcas eques ; medias illis opponere turmas,
Ne castris jungant, certa est sententia Turno. 240
Surge age, et Aurora socios veniente vocari
Primus in arma jube, et clipeum cape, quem dedit ipse
Invictum Ignipotens, atque oras ambiit auro.
Crastina lux, mea si non irrita dicta putaris,
Ingentes Rutulae spectabit caedis acervos.” 245
Dixerat, et dextra discedens impulit altam,
Haud ignara modi, puppim. Fugit illa per undas
Ocior et jaculo et ventos aequante sagitta.
Inde aliae celerant cursus. Stupet inscius ipse
Tros Anchisiades, animos tamen omine tollit. 250

Tum breviter supera aspectans convexa precatur :
 " Alma parens Idaea deum, cui Dindyma cordi
 Turrigeracque urbes bijugique ad frena leones,
 Tu mihi nunc pugnae princeps, tu rite propinques
 Augurium, Phrygibusque adsis pede, diva, secundo." 255
 Tantum effatus, et interea revoluta ruebat
 Matura jam luce dies noctemque fugarat.
 Principio sociis edicit, signa sequantur,
 Atque animos aptent armis, pugnaeque parent se.
 Jamque in conspectu Teucros habet et sua castra, 260
 Stans celsa in puppi: clipeum quum deinde sinistra
 Extulit ardentem. Clamorem ad sidera tollunt
 Dardanidae e muris: spes addita suscitatur iras;
 Tela manu jaciunt: quales sub nubibus atris
 Strymoniae dant signa grues, atque aethera tranant 265
 Cum sonitu, fugiuntque Notos clamore secundo.
 At Rutulo regi ducibusque ea mira videri
 Ausoniis, donec versas ad litora puppes
 Respiciunt, totumque allabi classibus aequor.
 Ardet apex capiti, cristisque a vertice flamma 270
 Funditur, et vastos umbo vomit aereus ignes:
 Non secus ac liquida si quando nocte cometae
 Sanguinei lugubre rubent, aut Sirius ardor,
 Ille sitim morbosque ferens mortalibus aegris,
 Nascitur et laevo contristat lumine coelum. 275

Haud tamen audaci Turno fiducia cessit
 Litora praecipere, et venientes pellere terra.
 [Ultero animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro:]
 " Quod votis optastis, adest, perfringere dextra:
 In manibus Mars ipse viris. Nunc conjugis esto 280
 Quisque suae tectique memor; nunc magna referto
 Facta, patrum laudes. Ultero occurramus ad undam,
 Dum trepidi, egressisque labant vestigia prima.
 Audentes Fortuna juvat."
 Haec ait, et secum versat, quos ducere contra, 285
 Vel quibus obsessos possit concredere muros.

Interea Aeneas socios de puppibus altis

Pontibus exponit. Multi servare recursus
 Languentis pelagi, et brevibus se credere saltu;
 Per remos alii. Speculatus litora Tarchon, 296
 Qua vada non spirant nec fracta remurmurat unda,
 Sed mare inoffensum crescenti allabitur aestu,
 Advertit subito proram, sociosque precatur:
 "Nunc, o lecta manus, validis incumbite remis;
 Tollite, ferte rates; inimicam findite rostris 295
 Hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina!
 Frangere nec tali puppim statione recuso,
 Arrepta tellure semel." Quae talia postquam
 Effatus Tarchon, socii consurgere tonsis,
 Spumantesque rates arvis inferre Latinis, 300
 Donec rostra tenent siccum et sedere carinae
 Omnes innocuae. Sed non puppis tua, Tarchon!
 Namque inflicta vadis dorso dum pendet iniquo,
 Anceps sustentata diu, fluctusque fatigat,
 Solvitur atque viros mediis exponit in undis; 305
 Fragmina remorum quos et fritantia transtra
 Impediunt, retrahitque pedes simul unda relabens.

Nec Turnum segnis retinet mora; sed rapit acer
 Totam aciem in Teucros, et contra in litore sistit.
 Signa canunt. Primus turmas invasit agrestes 310
 Aeneas, omen pugnae, stravitque Latinos,
 Occiso Therone, virum qui maximus ultro
 Aenean petit. Huic gladio perque aerea suta,
 Per tunicam squalentem auro, latus haurit apertum.
 Inde Lichan ferit, exsectum jam matre perempta, 315
 Et tibi, Phoebe, sacrum: casus evadere ferri
 Quo licuit parvo? Nec longe, Cissea durum
 Immanemque Gyan, sternentes agmina clava,
 Dejecit Leto: nihil illos Herculis arma
 Nec validae juvere manus genitorque Melampus, 320
 Alcidae comes, usque graves dum terra labores
 Praebuit. Ecce Pharo, voces dum jactat inertes,
 Intorquens jaculum clamanti sistit in ore.
 Tu quoque, flaventem prima lanugine malas
 Dum sequeris Clytium infelix, nova gaudia, Cydon, 325

Dardania stratus dextra, securus amorum,
 Qui juvenum tibi semper erant, miserande jaceres,
 Ni fratrum stipata cohors foret obvia, Phorci
 Progenies, septem numero: septenaque tela
 Conjiciunt; partim galca clipeoque resultant 330
 Irrita, deflexit partim stringentia corpus
 Alma Venus. Fidum Aeneas affatur Achaten:
 "Suggere tela mihi; non ullum dextera frustra
 Torserit in Rutulos, steterunt quae in corpore Graiùm
 Iliacis campis." Tum magnam corripit hastam, 335
 Et jacit; illa volans clipei transverberat aera
 Maeonis, et thoraca simul cum pectore rumpit.
 Huic frater subit Alcanor, fratremque ruentem
 Sustentat dextra: trajecto missa lacerto
 Protinus hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, 340
 Dexteraque ex humero nervis moribunda pependit.
 Tum Numitor, jaculo fratris de corpore raptò,
 Aenean petiit; sed non et figere contra
 Est licitum, magnique femur perstrinxit Achatae.
 Hic Curibus, fidens primaevo corpore, Clausus 345
 Advenit, et rigida Dryopem ferit eminus hasta
 Sub mentum graviter pressa, pariterque loquentis
 Vocem animamque rapit trajecto gutture; at ille
 Fronte ferit terram et crassum vomit ore cruorem.
 Tres quoque Threïcios Boreae de gente suprema, 350
 Et tres, quos Idas pater et patria Ismara mittit,
 Per varios sternit casus. Accurrit Halaesus
 Auruncaequae manus, subit et Neptunia proles,
 Insignis Messapus equis. Expellere tendunt
 Nunc hi, nunc illi; certatur limine in ipso 355
 Ausoniae. Magno discordes aethere venti
 Proelia ceu tollunt animis et viribus aequis;
 Non ipsi inter se, non nubila, non mare cedit;
 Anceps pugna diu; stant obnixa omnia contra:
 Haud aliter Trojanae acies aciesque Latinae 360
 Concurrunt; haeret pede pes densusque viro vir.

At parte ex alia, qua saxa rotantia late
 Impulerat torrens arbustaque diruta ripis,

Arcadas, insuetos acies inferre pedestres,
 Ut vidit Pallas Latio dare terga sequaci, 365
 (Aspera quâs natura loci dimittere quando
 Suasit equos,) unum quod rebus restat egenis,
 Nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris :
 " Quo fugitis, socii? Per vos et fortia facta,
 Per ducis Evandri nomen devictaque bella, 370
 Spemque meam, patriae quae nunc subit aemula laudi,
 Fidite ne pedibus. Ferro rumpenda per hostes
 Est via. Qua globus ille virum densissimus urget,
 Hac vos et Pallanta ducem patria alta reposcit.
 Numina nulla premunt; mortali urgemur ab hoste 375
 Mortales; totidem nobis animaeque manusque.
 Ecce, maris magna claudit nos objice pontus;
 Deest jam terra fugae: pelagus Trojamne petemus?"
 Haec ait, et medius densos prorumpit in hostes.
 Obvius huic primum, fatis adductus iniquis, 380
 Fit Lagus; hunc, magno vellit dum pondere saxum,
 Intorto figit telo, discrimina costis
 Per medium qua spina dabat; hastamque receptat
 Ossibus haerentem. Quem non super occupat Hisbo,
 Ille quidem hoc sperans; nam Pallas ante ruentem, 385
 Dum furit, incautum crudeli morte sodalis,
 Excipit, atque ensem tumido in pulmone recondit.
 Hinc Sthenium petit, et Rhoeti de gente vetusta
 Anchemolum, thalamos ausum incestare novercae.
 Vos etiam, gemini, Rutulis cecidistis in arvis, 390
 Daucia, Laride Thymerque, simillima proles,
 Indiscreta suis, gratusque parentibus error;
 At nunc dura dedit vobis discrimina Pallas:
 Nam tibi, Thymbre, caput Evandrius abstulit ensis;
 Te decisa suum, Laride, dextera quaerit, 395
 Semianimesque micant digiti ferrumque retractant.
 Arcadas, accensos monitu et praeclara tuentes
 Facta viri, mixtus dolor et pudor armat in hostes.
 Tum Pallas bijugis fugientem Rhoetea praeter
 Trajicit. Hoc spatium, tantumque morae fuit Ilo; 400
 Ilo namque procul validam direxerat hastam,
 Quam medius Rhoeteus intercipit, optime Teuthra,

Te fugiens fratremque Tyren; curruque volutus
 Caedit semianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva. 405
 Ac velut, optato ventis aestate coortis,
 Dispersa immittit silvis incendia pastor;
 Correptis subito mediis, extenditur una
 Horrida per latos acies Vulcania campos;
 Ille sedens victor flammam despectat ovantes:
 Non aliter socium virtus coit omnis in unum, 410
 Teque juvat, Palla. Sed bellis acer Halaesus
 Tendit in adversos, seque in sua colligit arma.
 Hic mactat Ladona Pheretaque Demodocumque;
 Strymonio dextram fulgenti deripit ense
 Elatam in jugulum; saxo ferit ora Thoantis, 415
 Ossaque dispersit cerebro permixta cruento.
 Fata canens silvis genitor celarat Halaesum;
 Ut senior leto canentia lumina solvit,
 Injecere manum Parcae, telisque sacrarunt
 Evandri. Quem sic Pallas petit ante precatus: 420
 "Da nunc, Thybri pater, ferro, quod missile libro,
 Fortunam atque viam duri per pectus Halaesi.
 Haec arma exuviasque viri tua quereus habebit."
 Audiit illa deus; dum texit Imaona Halaesus,
 Arcadio infelix telo dat pectus inermum. 425
 At non caede viri tanta perterrita Lausus,
 Pars ingens belli, sinit agmina: primus Abantem
 Oppositum interimit, pugnae nodumque moramque.
 Sternitur Arcadiae proles, sternuntur Etrusci,
 Et vos, o Graiis imperdita corpora, Teuceri. 430
 Agmina concurrunt ducibusque et viribus aequis;
 Extremi addensent acies; nec turba moveri
 Tela manusque sinit. Hinc Pallas instat et urget,
 Hinc contra Lausus; nec multum discrepat aetas;
 Egregii forma, sed quis Fortuna negarat 435
 In patriam reditus. Ipsos concurrere passus
 Haud tamén inter se magni regnator Olympi;
 Mox illos sua fata manent majore sub hoste.

Interea soror alma monet succedere Lauso
 Turnum, qui volucris curru medium secat agmen. 440

Ut vidit socios : " Tempus desistere pugnae ;
 Solus ego in Pallanta feror, soli mihi Pallas
 Debetur ; cuperem ipse parens spectator adesset."
 Haec ait, et socii cesserunt aequore jusso.
 At, Rutulûm abscessu, juvenis tum, jussa superba 445
 Miratus, stupet in Turno, corpusque per ingens
 Lumina volvit, obitque truci procul omnia visu,
 Talibus et dictis it contra dicta tyranni :
 " Aut spoliis ego jam raptis laudabor opimis,
 Aut leto insigni ; sorti pater aequus utrique est. 450
 Tolle minas." Fatus medium procedit in aequor.
 Frigidus Arcadibus coit in praecordia sanguis.
 Desiluit Turnus bijugis ; pedes apparat ire
 Comminus. Utque leo, specula quum vidit ab alta
 Stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum, 455
 Advolat : haud alia est Turni venientis imago.
 Hunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae,
 Ire prior Pallas, si qua fors adjuvet ausum
 Viribus imparibus, magnumque ita ad aethera fatur :
 " Per patris hospitium et mensas, quas advena adisti, 460
 Te precor, Alcide, coeptis ingentibus adsis !
 Cernat semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta,
 Victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni."
 Audiit Alcides juvenem, magnumque sub imo
 Corde premit gemitum, lacrimasque effundit inanes. 465
 Tum genitor natum dictis affatur amicis :
 " Stat sua cuique dies ; breve et irreparabile tempus
 Omnibus est vitae ; sed famam extendere factis,
 Hoc virtutis opus. Trojae sub moenibus altis
 Tot gnati cecidere deûm ; quin occidit una 470
 Sarpedon, mea progenies. Etiam sua Turnum
 Fata vocant, metasque dati pervenit ad aevi."
 Sic ait, atque oculos Rutulorum rejicit arvis.
 At Pallas magnis emittit viribus hastam,
 Vaginaque cava fulgentem deripit ensem. 475
 Illa volans, humeri surgunt qua tegmina summa,
 Incidit, atque, viam clipei molita per oras,
 Tandem etiam magno strinxit de corpore Turni.
 Hic Turnus ferro praefixum robur acuto

In Pallanta diu librans jacit, atque ita fatur: 480
 "Aspice, num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum."
 Dixerat; at clipeum, tot ferri terga, tot aeris,
 Quem pellis toties obeat circumdata tauri,
 Vibranti cuspis medium transverberat ictu,
 Loricaeque moras et pectus perforat ingens. 485
 Ille rapit calidum frustra de vulnere telum:
 Una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur.
 Corruit in vulnus; sonitum super arma dedere;
 Et terram hostilem moriens petit ore cruento.
 Quem Turnus super adsistens, 490
 "Arcades, haec" inquit "memores mea dicta referte
 Evandro: Qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto.
 Quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi est,
 Largior. Haud illi stabunt Aeneïa parvo
 Hospitia." Et laevo pressit pede, talia fatus, 495
 Exanimem, rapiens immania pondera baltei,
 Impressumque nefas: una sub nocte jugali
 Caesa manus juvenum foede, thalamique cruenti;
 Quae Clonus Eurytides multo caelaverat auro.
 Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio gaudetque potitus. 500
 Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae,
 Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis!
 Turno tempus erit, magno quum optaverit emptum
 Intactum Pallanta, et quum spolia ista diemque
 Oderit. At socii multo gemitu lacrimisque 505
 Impositum scuto referunt Pallanta frequentes.
 O dolor atque decus magnum rediture parenti!
 Haec te prima dies bello dedit, haec eadem aufert,
 Quum tamen ingentes Rutulorum linquis acervos!

Nec jam fama mali tanti, sed certior auctor 510
 Advolat Aeneae, tenui discrimine leti
 Esse suos; tempus, versis succurrere Teucris.
 Proxima quaeque metit gladio, latumque per agmen
 Ardens limitem agit ferro, te, Turne, superbum
 Caede nova quaerens. Pallas, Evander, in ipsis 515
 Omnia sunt oculis, mensae, quas advena primas
 Tunc adiit, dextraeque datae. Sulmone creatos

Quattuor hic juvenes, totidem, quos educat Ufens,
 Viventes rapit, inferias quos immolet umbris,
 Captivoque rogi perfundat sanguine flammās. 520
 Inde Mago procul infensam contenderat hastam;
 Ille astu subit; at tremebunda supervolat hasta;
 Et genua amplectens effatur talia supplex:
 " Per patrios Manes et spes surgentis Iuli,
 Te precor, hanc animam serves gnatoque patrique. 525
 Est domus alta; jacent penitus defossa talenta
 Caelati argenti; sunt auri pondera facti
 Infectique mihi. Non hic victoria Teucrūm
 Vertitur, aut anima una dabit discrimina tanta."
 Dixerat; Aeneas contra cui talia reddit: 530
 " Argenti atque auri memoras quae multa talenta,
 Gnatis parce tuis: belli commercia Turnus
 Sustulit ista prior jam tum Pallante perempto.
 Hoc patris Anchisae Manes, hoc sentit Iulus."
 Sic fatus galeam laeva tenet, atque reflexa 535
 Cervice orantis capulo tenus applicat ensem.
 Nec procul Haemonides, Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos,
 Infula cui sacra redimibat tempora vitta,
 Totus collucens veste atque insignibus armis:
 Quem congressus agit campo, lapsūque superstans 540
 Immolat, ingentique umbra tegit; arma Serestus
 Lecta refert humeris, tibi, rex Gradive, tropaeum.
 Instaurant acies Vulcani stirpe creatus
 Caeculus et veniens Marsorum montibus Umbro:
 Dardanides contra furit. Anxuris ense sinistram 545
 Et totum clipei ferro dejecerat orbem;
 (Dixerat ille aliquid magnum, vimque affore verbo
 Crediderat, caeloque animum fortasse ferebat,
 Canitiemque sibi et longos promiserat annos;)
 Tarquitus exsultans contra fulgentibus armis, 550
 Silvicolae Fauno Dryope quem nymp̄ha creatat,
 Obvius ardenti sese obtulit. Ille reducta
 Loricam clipeique ingens onus impedit hasta.
 Tum caput orantis nequidquam et multa parantis
 Dicere deturbat terrae, truncumque tepentem 555
 Provolvens, super haec inimico pectore fatur:

"Istic nunc, metuende, jace! Non te optima mater
 Condet humo, patrioque onerabit membra sepulchro;
 Alitibus linquere feris, aut gurgite mersum
 Unda feret, piscesque impasti vulnera lambent." 566
 Protinus Antaeum et Lucam, prima agmina Turni.
 Persequitur, fortemque Numam, fulvumque Camertem,
 Magnanimo Volscente satum, ditissimus agri
 Qui fuit Ausonidûm, et tacitis regnavit Amyclis.
 Aegaeon qualis, centum cui brachia dicunt 565
 Centenasque manus, quinquaginta oribus ignem
 Pectoribusque arsisse, Jovis quum fulmina contra
 Tot paribus streperet clipeis, tot stringeret enses:
 Sic toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore victor,
 Ut semel intepuit mucro. . Quin ecce Niphaei 570
 Quadrijugis in equos adversaque pectora tendit;
 Atque illi longe gradientem et dira frementem
 Ut videre, metu versi retroque ruentes
 Effunduntque ducem, rapiuntque ad litora currum.
 Interea bijugis infert se Lucagus albis 575
 In medios, fraterque Liger; sed frater habenis
 Flectit equos, strictum rotat acer Lucagus ensem.
 Haud tulit Aeneas tanto fervore furentes:
 Irruit, adversaque ingens apparuit hasta.
 Cui Liger: 580
 "Non Diomedis equos, nec currum cernis Achillis,
 Aut Phrygiae campos; nunc belli finis et aevi
 His dabitur terris." Vesano talia late
 Dicta volant Ligeri: sed non et Troïus heros
 Dicta parat contra; jaculum nam torquet in hostem 585
 Lucagus ut pronus pendens in verbera telo
 Admonuit bijugos, projecto dum pede laevo
 Aptat se pugnae, subit oras hasta per imas
 Fulgentis clipei, tum laevum perforat inguen;
 Excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis. 590
 Quem pius Aeneas dictis affatur amaris:
 "Lucage, nulla tuos currus fuga segnibus equorum
 Prodidit, aut vanae vertere ex hostibus umbrae;
 Ipse rotis saliens juga deseris." Haec ita fatus
 Arripuit bijugos. Frater tendebat inertes 595

Infelix palmas, curru delapsus eodem :

“ Per te, per qui te talem genuere parentes,

Vir Trojane, sine hanc animam, et miserere precantis !”

Pluribus oranti Aeneas : “ Haud talia dudum

Dicta dabas. Morere, et fratrem ne desere frater.” 600

Tum latebras animae, pectus, mucrone recludit.

Talia per campos edebat funera ductor

Dardanius, torrentis aquae vel turbinis atri

More furens. Tandem erumpunt et castra relinquunt

Ascanius puer et nequidquam obsessa Juventus. 605

Junonem interea compellat Jupiter ultro :

“ O germana mihi atque eadem gratissima conjunx,

Ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit)

Trojanas sustentat opes : non vivida bello

Dextra viris, animusque ferox patiensque pericli.” 610

Cui Juno submissa : “ Quid, o pulcherrime conjunx,
Sollicitas aegram et tua tristia jussa timentem ?

Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quamque esse decebat,

Vis in amore foret, non hoc mihi namque negares,

Omnipotens, quin et pugnae subducere Turnum, 615

Et Dauno possem incolumem servare parenti.

Nunc pereat, Teucrisque pio det sanguine poenas.

Ille tamen nostra deducit origine nomen,

Pilumnusque illi quartus pater, et tua larga

Saepe manu multisque oneravit limina donis.” 620

Cui rex aetherii breviter sic fatus Olympi :

“ Si mora praesentis leti tempusque caduco

Oratur juveni, meque hoc ita ponere sentis,

Tolle fuga Turnum, atque instantibus eripe fatis :

Hactenus indulsisse vacat. Sin altior istis 625

Sub precibus venia ulla latet, totumque moveri

Mutarive putas bellum, spes pascis inanes.”

Et Juno allacrimans : “ Quid, si, quae voce gravaris,

Mente dares, atque haec Turno rata vita maneret ?

Nunc manet insontem gravis exitus, aut ego veri 630

Vana feror. Quod ut o potius formidine falsa

Ludar, et in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas !”

Haec ubi dicta dedit, caelo se protinus alto

Misit, agens hiemem nimbo succincta per auras,
 Iliacamque aciem et Laurentia castra petivit. 635
 Tum dea nube cava tenuem sine viribus umbram
 In faciem Aeneae (visu mirabile monstrum)
 Dardaniis ornat telis, clipeumque jubasque
 Divini assimulat capitis, dat inania verba,
 Dat sine mente sonum, gressusque effingit euntis: 640
 Morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras,
 Aut quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus.
 At primas laeta ante acies exsultat imago,
 Irritatque virum telis et voce lacescit.
 Instat cui Turnus, stridentemque eminus bastanæ 645
 Conjicit; illa dato vertit vestigia tergo.
 Tum vero Aenean aversum ut cedere Turnus
 Creditit, atque animo spem turbidus hausit inanem,
 "Quo fugis, Aenea? Thalamos ne desere pactos!
 Hac dabitur dextra tellus quaesita per undas," 650
 Talia vociferans sequitur, strictumque coruscat
 Mucronem, nec ferre videt sua gaudia ventos.
 Forte ratis celsi conjuncta crepidine saxi
 Expositis stabat scalis et ponte parato,
 Qua rex Clusinis advectus Osinius oris: 655
 Huc sese trepida Aeneae fugientis imago
 Conjicit in latebras; nec Turnus segnior instat,
 Exsuperatque moras, et pontes transilit altos.
 Vix proram attigerat: rumpit Saturnia funem,
 Avulsamque rapit revoluta per aequora navem. 660
 Illum autem Aeneas absentem in proelia poscit;
 Obvia multa virum demittit corpora Morti.
 Tum levis haud ultra latebras jam quaerit imago,
 Sed sublime volans nubi se immiscuit atrae:
 Quum Turnum medio interea fert aequore turbo. 665
 Respicit ignarus rerum ingratusque salutis,
 Et duplices cum voce manus ad sidera tendit:
 "Omnipotens genitor, tanton' me crimine dignum
 Duxisti, et tales voluisti expendere poenas?
 Quo feror? unde abii? quae me fuga, quemve reducit? 670
 Laurentesne iterum muros aut castra videbo?
 Quid manus illa virum, qui me meaque arma secuti?

Quosne (nefas) omnes infanda in morte reliqui?
 Et nunc palantes video, gemitumque cadentum
 Accipio! Quid ago? aut quae jam satis ima dehiscat 675
 Terra mihi? Vos o potius miserescite, venti!
 In rupes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro)
 Ferte ratem, saevisque vadis immittite Syrtis,
 Quo neque me Rutuli, nec conscia fama sequatur.”
 Haec memorans, animo nunc huc nunc fluctuat illuc, 680
 An sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens
 Induat, et crudum per costas exigat ensem,
 Fluctibus an jaciat mediis, et litora nando
 Curva petat, Teucrûmque iterum se reddat in arma.
 Ter conatus utramque viam; ter maxima Juno 685
 Continuit, juvenemque animi miserata repressit.
 Labitur alta secans fluctuque aestuque secundo,
 Et patris antiquam Dauni defertur ad urbem.

At Jovis interea monitis Mezentius ardens
 Succedit pugnae, Teucrosque invadit ovantes. 690
 Concurrunt Tyrrhenae acies, atque omnibus uni,
 Uni odiisque viro telisque frequentibus instant.
 Ille, — velut rupes, vastum quae prodit in aequor
 Opvia ventorum furiis expositaque ponto,
 Vim cunctam atque minas perfert caelique marisque, 695
 Ipsa immota manens, — prolem Dolichaonis, Hebrum,
 Sternit humi, cum quo Latagum Palmumque fugacem,
 Sed Latagum saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
 Occupat os faciemque adversam, poplite Palmum
 Succiso volvi segnem sinit, armaque Lauso 700
 Donat habere humeris et vertice figere cristas.
 Nec non Euanthen Phrygium, Paridisque Mimanta
 Aequalem comitemque, una quem nocte Theano
 In lucem genitori Amyco dedit, et face praegnans
 Cisseis regina Parin: Paris urbe paterna 705
 Occubat, ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta.
 Ac velut ille canum morsu de montibus altis
 Actus aper, multos Vesulus quem pinifer annos
 Defendit, multosque palus Laurentia, silva
 Pastus arundinea, postquam inter retia ventum est, 710

Substitit, infremuitque ferox et inhorruit armos,
 Nec cuiquam irasci propiusve accedere virtus,
 Sed jaculis tutisque procul clamoribus instant;
 Ille autem impavidus partes cunctatur in omnes,
 Dentibus infrendens, et tergo decutit hastas: 715
 Haud aliter, justae quibus est Mezentius irae,
 Non ulli est animus stricto concurrere ferro;
 Missilibus longe et vasto clamore lacessunt.
 Venerat antiquis Corythi de finibus Acron,
 Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus hymenaeos: 720
 Hunc ubi miscentem longe media agmina vidit,
 Purpureum pennis et pactae conjugis ostro;
 Impastus stabula alta leo ceu saepe peragrans
 (Suadet enim vesana fames), si forte fugacem
 Conspexit capream aut surgentem in cornua cervum, 725
 Gaudet, hians immane, comasque arrexit, et haeret
 Visceribus super incumbens, lavit improba taeter
 Ora cruor:
 Sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostes.
 Sternitur infelix Acron, et calcibus atram 730
 Tundit humum exspirans, infractaque tela cruentat.
 Atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Oroden
 Sternere, nec jacta caecum dare cusptide vulnus;
 Obvius adversoque occurrit, seque viro vir
 Contulit, haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis. 735
 Tum super abjectum posito pede nixus et hasta,
 "Pars belli haud temnenda, viri, jacet altus Orodes."
 Conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti.
 Ille autem exspirans: "Non me, quicumque es, inulto,
 Victor, nec longum laetabere; te quoque fata 740
 Prospectant paria, atque eadem mox arva tenebis."
 Ad quem subridens mixta Mezentius ira:
 "Nunc morere; ast de me divûm pater atque hominum rex
 Viderit!" Hoc dicens eduxit corpore telum;
 Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget 745
 Somnus, in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem.

Caedicus Alcathoum obtruncat; Sacrator Hydaspem;
 Partheniumque Rapo et praedurum viribus Orsen;

Messapus Cloniumque Lycaoniumque Erichaeten,
 Illum infrenis equi lapsu tellure jacentem, 750
 Hunc peditem pedes. Et Lycius processerat Agis,
 Quem tamen haud expers Valerus virtutis avitae
 Dejecit; at Thronium Salius, Saliumque Nealces,
 Insidiis, jaculo et longe fallente sagitta.

Jam gravis aequabat luctus et mutua Mavors 755
 Funera; caedebant pariter pariterque ruebant
 Victores victique, neque his fuga nota neque illis.
 Di Jovis in tectis iram miserantur inanem
 Amborum, et tantos mortalibus esse labores:
 Hinc Venus, hinc contra spectat Saturnia Juno. 760
 Pallida Tisiphone media inter milia saevit.
 At vero ingentem quatiens Mezentius hastam
 Turbidus ingreditur campo. Quam magnus Orion,
 Quum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei
 Stagna, viam scindens, humero supereminet undas, 765
 Aut, summis referens annosam montibus ornum,
 Ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila condit:
 Talis se vastis infert Mezentius armis.
 Huic contra Aeneas, speculatus in agmine longo,
 Obvius ire parat. Manet imperterritus ille, 770
 Hostem magnanimum opperiens, et mole sua stat;
 Atque oculis spatium emensus, quantum satis hastae,
 "Dextra mihi deus et telum, quod missile libro,
 Nunc adsint! Voveo praedonis corpore raptis
 Indutum spoliis ipsum te, Lause, tropaeum 775
 Aeneae." Dixit, stridentemque eminus hastam
 Jecit; at illa volans clipeo est excussa, proculque
 Egregium Antoren latus inter et ilia figit,
 Herculis Antoren comitem, qui missus ab Argis
 Haeserat Evandro, atque Itala consederat urbe. 780
 Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere, caelumque
 Aspicit, et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.
 Tum pius Aeneas hastam jacit; illa per orbem
 Aere cavum triplici, per linea terga, tribusque
 Transiit intextum tauris opus, imaque sedit 785

Inguine; sed vires haud pertulit. Ocius ensem
 Aeneas, viso Tyrrheni sanguine laetus,
 Eripit a femine, et trepidanti fervidus instat.
 Ingemuit cari graviter genitoris amore,
 Ut vidit, Lausus, lacrimaque per ora volutae. 790
 Hic mortis durae casum tuaque optima facta,
 Si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas,
 Non equidem, nec te, juvenis memorande, silebo.
 Ille pedem referens et inutilis inque ligatus
 Cedebat, clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat: 795
 Proripuit juvenis seseque immiscuit armis,
 Jamque assurgentis dextra plagamque ferentis
 Aeneae subiit mucronem, ipsumque morando
 Sustinuit. Socii magno clamore sequuntur,
 Dum genitor nati parma protectus abiret, 800
 Telaque conjiciunt, proturbantque eminus hostem
 Missilibus. Furit Aeneas, tectusque tenet se.
 Ac velut, effusa si quando grandine nimbi
 Praecipitant, omnis campis diffugit arator,
 Omnis et agricola, et tuta latet arce viator 805
 Aut amnis ripis aut alti fornice saxi,
 Dum pluit in terris, ut possint, sole reducto,
 Exercere diem: sic obrutus undique telis
 Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet omnis,
 Sustinet, et Lausum increpitat, Lausoque minatur: 810
 "Quo moriture ruis, majoraque viribus audes?
 Fallit te incautum pietas tua." Nec minus ille
 Exsultat demens; saevae jamque altius irae
 Dardanio surgunt ductori, extremaque Lauso
 Parcae fila legunt: validum namque exigit ensem 815
 Per medium Aeneas juvenem, totumque recondit.
 Transiit et parmam mucro, levia arma minacis,
 Et tunicam, molli mater quam neverat auro;
 Implevitque sinum sanguis; tum vita per auras
 Concessit maesta ad Manes, corpusque reliquit. 820
 At vero ut vultum vidit morientis et ora,
 Ora modis Anchisiades pallentia miris,
 Ingemuit miserans graviter, dextramque tetendit,

Et mentem patriae subiit pietatis imago.
 “ Quid tibi nunc, miserande puer, pro laudibus istis, 825
 Quid pius Aeneas tanta dabit indole dignum?
 Arma, quibus laetatus, habe tua, teque parentum
 Manibus et cineri, si qua est ea cura, remitto.
 Hoc tamen infelix miseram solabere mortem :
 Aeneae magni dextra cadis.” Increpat ultro 830
 Cunctantes socios, et terra sublevat ipsum,
 Sanguine turpantem comptos de more capillos.

Interea genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam
 Vulnere siccabat lymphis, corpusque levabat
 Arboris acclinis trunco ; procul aerea ramis 835
 Dependet galea, et prato gravia arma quiescunt.
 Stant lecti circum juvenes ; ipse aeger, anhelans,
 Colla fovet, fusus propexam in pectore barbam ;
 Multa super Lauso rogitat, multosque remittit,
 Qui revocent, maestique ferant mandata parentis. 840
 At Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant
 Flentes, ingentem atque ingenti vulnere victum.
 Agnovit longe gemitum praesaga mali mens.
 Canitiem multo deformat pulvere, et ambas
 Ad caelum tendit palmas, et corpore inhaeret. 845
 “ Tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas,
 Ut pro me hostili paterer succedere dextrae,
 Quem genui ? Tuane haec genitor per vulnere servor,
 Morte tua vivens ? Heu, nunc misero mihi demum
 Exitium infelix ; nunc alte vulnus adactum ! 850
 Idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen,
 Pulsus ob invidiam solio sceptrisque paternis.
 Debueram patriae poenas odiisque meorum :
 Omnes per mortes animam sontem ipse dedissem !
 Nunc vivo, neque adhuc homines lucemque relinquo. 855
 Sed linquam.” Simul hoc dicens attollit in aegrum
 Se femur, et, quamquam vis alto vulnere tardat,
 Haud dejectus equum duci jubet. Hoc decus illi,
 Hoc solamen erat ; bellis hoc victor abibat
 Omnibus. Alloquitur maerentem, et talibus inquit : 860

"Rhaebe, diu, res si qua diu mortalibus ulla est,
 Viximus. Aut hodie victor spolia illa cruenta
 Et caput Aeneae referes, Lausique dolorum
 Ultor eris mecum, aut, aperit si nulla viam vis,
 Occumbes pariter; neque enim, fortissime, credo, 865
 Jussa aliena pati et dominos dignabere Teucros."
 Dixit, et exceptus tergo consueta locavit
 Membra, manusque ambas jaculis oneravit acutis,
 Aere caput fulgens, cristaque hirsutus equina.
 Sic cursum in medios rapidus dedit: aestuat ingens 870
 Uno in corde pudor, mixtoque insania luctu,
 [Et furiis agitated amor et conscia virtus.]
 Atque hic Aenean magna ter voce vocavit.
 Aeneas agnovit enim, laetusque precatur:
 "Sic pater ille deûm faciat, sic altus Apollo! 875
 Incipias conferre manum."
 Tantum effatus, et infesta subit obuius hasta.
 Ille autem: "Quid me, erepto, saevissime, nato
 Terres? Haec via sola fuit, qua perdere posses.
 Nec mortem horremus, nec divûm parcimus ulli. 880
 Desine: nam venio moriturus, et haec tibi porto
 Dona prius." Dixit, telumque intorsit in hostem;
 Inde aliud super atque aliud figitque, volatque
 Ingenti gyro; sed sustinet aureus umbo.
 Ter circum adstantem laevos equitavit in orbes, 885
 Tela manu jaciens; ter secum Troïus heros
 Immanem aerato circumfert tegmine silvam.
 Inde ubi tot traxisse moras, tot spicula taedet
 Vellere, et urgetur pugna congressus iniqua,
 Multa movens animo, jam tandem erumpit, et inter 890
 Bellatoris equi cava tempora conjicit hastam.
 Tollit se arrectum quadrupes, et calcibus auras
 Verberat, effusumque equitem super ipse secutus
 Implicat, ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo.
 Clamore incendunt caelum Troesque Latinique. 895
 Advolat Aeneas, vaginaque eripit ensem,
 Et super haec: "Ubi nunc Mezentius acer, et illa
 Effera vis animi?" Contra Tyrrhenus, ut auras

Suspiciens hausit caelum, mentemque recepit :

“ Hostis amare, quid increpitas mortemque minaris ? 900

Nullum in caede nefas ; nec sic ad proelia veni ;

Nec tecum meus haec pepigit mihi foedera Lausus.

Unum hoc, per, si qua est victis venia hostibus, oro :

Corpus humo patiare tegi. Scio acerba meorum

Circumstare odia : hunc, oro, defende furorem ; 905

Et me consortem nati concede sepulchro.”

Haec loquitur, juguloque haud inscius accipit ensem,

Undantique animam diffundit in arma cruore.



P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER UNDECIMUS.



OCEANUM interea surgens Aurora reliquit :
Aeneas, quamquam et sociis dare tempus humanis
Praecipitant curae, turbataque funere mens est,
Vota deùm primo victor solvebat Eoo.
Ingentem quercum decisis undique ramis 5
Constituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma,
Mezenti ducis exuvias, tibi, magne, tropaeum,
Bellipotens ; aptat rorantes sanguine cristas,
Telaque trunca viri et bis sex thoraca petitem
Perfossumque locis, clipeumque ex aere sinistrae 10
Subligat, atque ensem collo suspendit eburnum.
Tum socios (namque omnis eum stipata tegebat
Turba ducum) sic incipiens hortatur ovantes :
“ Maxima res effecta, viri ; timor omnis abesto,
Quod superest ; haec sunt spolia et de rege superbo 15
Primitiae, manibusque meis Mezentius hic est.
Nunc iter ad regem nobis murosque Latinos.
Arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum,
Ne qua mōra ignaros, ubi primum vellere signa
Adnuerint superi pubemque educere castris, 20
Impediat, segnesve metu sententia tardet.
Interea socios inhumataque corpora terrae
Mandemus, qui solus honos Acheronte sub imo est.
Ite,” ait, “ egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis

Hanc patriam peperere suo, decorate supremis 25
 Muneribus; maestamque Evandri primus ad urbem
 Mittatur Pallas, quem non virtutis egentem
 Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo."

Sic ait illacrimans recipitque ad limina gressum,
 Corpus ubi exanimi positum Pallantis Acoetes 30
 Servabat senior, qui Parrhasio Evandro
 Armiger ante fuit, sed non felicibus aequè
 Tum comes auspiciis caro datus ibat alumno.
 Circum omnis famulùmque manus Trojanaque turba
 Et maestum Iliades crinem de more solutae. 35
 Ut vero Aeneas foribus sese intulit altis,
 Ingentem gemitum tunsis ad sidera tollunt
 Pectoribus, maestoque immugit regia luctu.
 Ipse, caput nivei fultum Pallantis et ora
 Ut vidit, levique patens in pectore vulnus 40
 Cuspidis Ausoniae, lacrimis ita fatur obortis:
 "Tene," inquit, "miserande puer, quum laeta veniret,
 Invidit Fortuna mihi, ne regna videres
 Nostra, neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas?
 Non haec Evandro de te promissa parenti 45
 Discedens dederam, quum me complexus euntem
 Mitteret in magnum imperium, metuensque moneret,
 Acres esse viros, cum dura proelia gente.
 Et nunc ille quidem spe multum captus inani
 Fors et vota facit, cumulatque altaria donis; 50
 Nos juvenem exanimum et nil jam caelestibus ullis
 Debentem vano maesti comitamur honore.
 Infelix, nati funus crudele videbis!
 Hi nostri reditus, exspectatique triumphi?
 Haec mea magna fides? At non, Evandre, pudendis 55
 Vulneribus pulsum aspicias, nec sospite dirum
 Optabis nato funus pater. Hei mihi, quantum
 Praesidium Ausonia, et quantum tu perdis, Iule!"

Haec ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile corpus
 Imperat, et toto lectos ex agmine mittit 60
 Mille viros, qui supremum comitentur honorem,

Intersintque patris lacrimis, solatia luctus
 Exigua ingentis, misero sed debita patri.
 Haud segnes alii crates et molle feretrum
 Arbuteis texunt virgis et vimine querno, 65
 Exstructosque toros obtentu frondis inumbrant.
 Hic juvenem agresti sublimem stramine ponunt,
 Qualem virgineo demessum pollice florem
 Seu mollis violae seu languentis hyacinthi,
 Cui neque fulgor adhuc, nec dum sua forma recessit, 70
 Non jam mater alit tellus, viresque ministrat.
 Tum geminas vestes auroque ostroque rigentes
 Extulit Aeneas, quas illi laeta laborum
 Ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidonia Dido
 Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro. 75
 Harum unam juveni supremum maestus honorem
 Induit, arsurasque comas obnubit amictu ;
 Multaque praeterea Laurentis praemia pugnae
 Aggerat, et longo praedam jubet ordine duci.
 Addit equos et tela, quibus spoliaverat hostem. 80
 Vinxerat et post terga manus, quos mitteret umbris
 Inferias, caeso sparsurus sanguine flammas ;
 Indutosque jubet truncos hostilibus armis
 Ipsos ferre duces, inimicaque nomina figi.
 Ducitur infelix aevo confectus Acoetes, 85
 Pectora nunc foedans pugnis, nunc unguibus ora ;
 Sternitur et toto projectus corpore terrae.
 Ducunt et Rutulo perfusos sanguine currus.
 Post bellator equus, positus insignibus, Aethon,
 It lacrimans, guttisque humectat grandibus ora. 90
 Hastam alii galeamque ferunt ; nam cetera Turnus
 Victor habet. Tum maesta phalanx Teucrique sequuntur
 Tyrrenique omnes et versis Arcades armis.
 Postquam omnis longe comitum praecesserat ordo,
 Substitit Aeneas, gemituque haec addidit alto : 95
 " Nos alias hinc ad lacrimas eadem horrida belli
 Fata vocant : salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla,
 Aeternumque vale." Nec plura effatus, ad altos
 Tendebat muros, gressumque in castra ferebat.

Jamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latina, 100
 Velati ramis oleae, veniamque rogantes :
 Corpora, per campos ferro quae fusa jacebant,
 Redderet, ac tumulo sineret succedere terrae ;
 Nullum cum victis certamen et aethere cassis ;
 Parceret hospitibus quondam socerisque vocatis. 105
 Quos bonus Aeneas, haud aspernanda precantes,
 Prosequitur venia, et verbis haec insuper addit :
 “ Quaeenam vos tanto fortuna indigna, Latini,
 Implicuit bello, qui nos fugiatis amicos ?
 Pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis 110
 Oratis ? Equidem et vivis concedere vellem.
 Nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent ;
 Nec bellum cum gente gero : rex nostra reliquit
 Hospitia, et Turni potius se credidit armis.
 Aequius huic Turnum fuerat se opponere morti. 115
 Si bellum finire manu, si pellere Teucros
 Apparat, his mecum decuit concurrere telis ;
 Vixet, cui vitam deus aut sua dextra dedisset.
 Nunc ite et miseris supponite civibus ignem.”
 Dixerat Aeneas ; illi obstupere silentes, 120
 Conversique oculos inter se atque ora tenebant.
 Tum senior, semperque odiis et crimine Drances
 Infensus juveni Turno, sic ore vicissim
 Orsa refert : “ O fama ingens, ingentior armis,
 Vir Trojane, quibus caelo te laudibus aequem ? 125
 Justitiaene prius mirer, belline laborum ?
 Nos vero haec patriam grati referemus ad urbem,
 Et te, si qua viam dederit fortuna, Latino
 Jungemus regi ; quaerat sibi foedera Turnus.
 Quin et fatales murorum attollere moles, 130
 Saxaque subvectare humeris Trojana juvabit.”
 Dixerat haec, unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant.
 Bis senos pepigere dies, et pace sequestra
 Per silvas Teucri mixtique impune Latini
 Erravere jugis. Ferro sonat alta bipenni 135
 Fraxinus ; evertunt actas ad sidera pinus ;
 Robora nec cuneis et olentem scindere cedrum,
 Nec plaustris cessant vectare gementibus ornos.

Et jam Fama volans, tanti praenuntia luctus,
 Evandrum Evandrique domos et moenia replet, 140
 Quae modo victorem Latio Pallanta ferebat.
 Arcades ad portas ruere, et de more vetusto
 Funereas rapuere faces; lucet via longo
 Ordine flammaram, et late discriminat agros.
 Contra turba Phrygum veniens plangentia jungit 145
 Agmina. Quae postquam matres succedere tectis
 Viderunt, maestam incendunt clamoribus urbem.
 At non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere;
 Sed venit in medios. Feretro Pallanta reposto 149
 Procubuit super, atque haeret lacrimansque gemensque,
 Et via vix tandem voci laxata dolore est: 151
 "Non haec, o Palla, dederas promissa parenti.
 Cautius ut saevo velles te credere Marti!
 Haud ignarus eram, quantum nova gloria in armis
 Et praedulce decus primo certamine posset. 155
 Primitiae juvenis miserae, bellique propinqui
 Dura rudimenta! et nulli exaudita deorum
 Vota precesque meae! tuque, o sanctissima conjunx,
 Felix morte tua, neque in hunc servata dolorem!
 Contra ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes 160
 Restarem ut genitor. Troum socia arma secutum
 Obruerent Rutuli telis! animam ipse dedissem,
 Atque haec pompa domum me, non Pallanta, referret!
 Nec vos arguerim, Teuceri, nec foedera, nec quas
 Junximus hospitio dexteras; sors ista senectae 165
 Debita erat nostrae. Quod si immatura manebat
 Mors gnatum, caesis Volseorum milibus ante,
 Ducentem in Latium Teucros, cecidisse juvabit.
 Quin ego non alio digner te funere, Palla,
 Quam pius Aeneas, et quam magni Phryges, et quam 170
 Tyrrhenique duces, Tyrrhenûm exercitus omnis.
 Magna tropaea ferunt, quos dat tua dextera Leto.
 Tu quoque nunc stares immanis truncus in armis,
 Esset par aetas et idem si robur ab annis,
 Turne. Sed infelix Teucros quid demoror armis? 175
 Vadite et haec memores regi mandata referte:
 Quod vitam moror invisam, Pallante perempto,

Dextera causa tua est, Turnum gnatoque patrique
 Quam debere vides. Meritis vacat hic tibi solus
 Fortunaequae locus. Non vitae gaudia quaero, 180
 (Nec fas,) sed gnato Manes perferre sub imos."

Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam
 Extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores :
 Jam pater Aeneas, jam curvo in litore Tarchon
 Constituere pyras. Huc corpora quisque suorum 185
 More tulere patrum ; subjectisque ignibus atris
 Conditur in tenebras altum caligine caelum.
 Ter circum accensos cincti fulgentibus armis
 Decurrere rogos ; ter maestum funeris ignem
 Lustravere in equis, ululatusque ore dedere ; 190
 Spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma ;
 It caelo clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
 Hic alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis
 Conjiciunt igni, galeas ensesque decoros,
 Frenaque ferventesque rotas ; pars munera nota, 195
 Ipsorum clipeos et non felicia tela.
 Multa boum circa mactantur corpora Morti,
 Setigerosque sues raptasque ex omnibus agris
 In flamman jugulant pecudes. Tum litore toto
 Ardentes spectant socios, semiustaque servant 200
 Busta, neque avelli possunt, nox humida donec
 Invertit caelum stellis ardentibus aptum.

Nec minus et miseri diversa in parte Latini
 Innumeras struxere pyras ; et corpora partim
 Multa virum terrae infodiunt, avectaque partim 205
 Finitimos tollunt in agros urbique remittunt ;
 Cetera, confusaeque ingentem caedis acervum,
 Nec numero nec honore cremant ; tunc undique vasti
 Certatim crebris collucent ignibus agri.
 Tertia lux gelidam caelo dimoverat umbram : 210
 Maerentes altum cinerem et confusa ruebant
 Ossa focus, tepidoque onerabant aggere terrae.
 Jam vero in tectis, praedivitis urbe Latini,
 Praecipuus fragor et longi pars maxima luctus.

Hic matres miseraeque nurus, hic cara sororum 215
 Pectora maerentum, puerique parentibus orbi,
 Dirum exsecrantur bellum Turnique hymenaeos;
 Ipsum armis, ipsumque jubent decernere ferro,
 Qui regnum Italiae et primos sibi poscat honores.
 Ingravat haec saevus Drances, solumque vocari 220
 Testatur, solum posci in certamina Turnum.
 Multa simul contra variis sententia dictis
 Pro Turno; et magnum reginae nomen obumbrat;
 Multa virum meritis sustentat fama tropaeis.

Hos inter motus, medio in flagrante tumultu, 225
 Ecce, super maesti magna Diomedis ab urbe
 Legati responsa ferunt: nihil omnibus actum
 Tantorum impensis operum; nil dona neque aurum
 Nec magnas valuisse preces; alia arma Latinis
 Quaerenda, aut pacem Trojano ab rege petendum. 230
 Deficit ingenti luctu rex ipse Latinus.
 Fatalem Aenean manifesto numine ferri,
 Admonet ira deûm tumulique ante ora recentes.
 Ergo concilium magnum primosque suorum
 Imperio accitos alta intra limina cogit. 235
 Olli convenere, fluuntque ad regia plenis
 Tecta viis. Sedet in mediis et maximus aevo
 Et primus sceptris, haud laeta fronte, Latinus.
 Atque hic legatos Aetola ex urbe remissos,
 Quae referant, fari jubet, et responsa reposit 240
 Ordine cuncta suo. Tum facta silentia linguis,
 Et Venulus dicto parens ita farier inquit:

“Vidimus, o cives, Diomedem Argivaque castra,
 Atque iter emensi casus superavimus omnes,
 Contigimusque manum, qua concidit Ilia tellus. 245
 Ille urbem Argyripam, patriae cognomine gentis,
 Victor Gargani condebat Iapygis arvis.
 Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi,
 Munera praeferimus, nomen patriamque docemus,
 Qui bellum intulerint, quae causa attraxerit Arpos. 250
 Auditis ille haec placido sic reddidit ore:

'O fortunatae gentes, Saturnia regna,
 Antiqui Ausonii, quae vos fortuna quietos
 Sollicitat, suadetque ignota lacescere bella?
 Quicumque Iliacos ferro violavimus agros, 255
 (Mitto ea, quae muris bellando exhausta sub altis,
 Quos Simois premat ille viros,) infanda per orbem
 Supplicia et scelerum poenas expendimus omnes,
 Vel Priamo miseranda manus; scit triste Minervae
 Sidus, et Euboicae cautes, ultorque Caphereus. 260
 Militia ex illa diversum ad litus abacti,
 Atrides Protei Menelaus ad usque columnas
 Exsulat, Aetnaeos vidit Cyclopas Ulixes.
 Ipse Mycenaeus magnorum ductor Achivûm
 Conjugis infandae prima intra limina dextra 265
 Oppetiit; devictam Asiam subsedit adulter.
 Regna Neoptolemi referam, versosque penates
 Idomeni? Libycone habitantes litore Locros?
 Invidisse deos, patriis ut redditus aris
 Conjugium optatum et pulchram Calydonâ viderem? 270
 Nunc etiam horribili visu portenta sequuntur,
 Et socii amissi petierunt aethera pennis,
 Fluminibusque vagantur aves (heu dira meorum
 Supplicia!) et scopulos lacrimosis vocibus implent.
 Haec adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt 275
 Tempore, quum ferro caelestia corpora demens
 Appetii et Veneris violavi vulnere dextram.
 Ne vero, ne me ad tales impellite pugnas:
 Nec mihi cum Teucris ullum post eruta bellum
 Pergama, nec veterum memini laetorve malorum. 280
 Munera, quae patriis ad me portatis ab oris,
 Vertite ad Aenean. Stetimus tela aspera contra,
 Contulimusque manus: experto credite, quantus
 In clipeum assurgat, quo turbine torqueat hastam.
 Si duo praeterea tales Idaea tulisset 285
 Terra viros, ultro Inachias venisset ad urbes
 Dardanus, et versis lugeret Graecia fatis.
 Quidquid apud durae cessatum est moenia Trojae,
 Hectoris Aeneaeque manu victoria Graiûm
 Haesit et in decimum vestigia retulit annum. 290

Ambo animis, ambo insignes praestantibus armis ;
 Hic pietate prior. Coëant in foedera dextrae,
 Qua datur; ast armis concurrant arma cavete !'
 Et responsa simul quae sint, rex optime, regis
 Audisti, et quae sit magno sententia bello." 295

Vix ea legati, variusque per ora cucurrit
 Ausonidum turbata fremor : ceu saxa morantur
 Quum rapidos amnes, fit clauso gurgite murmur,
 Vicinaeque fremunt ripae crepitantibus undis.
 Ut primum placati animi, et trepida ora quierunt, 300
 Praefatus divos solio rex infit ab alto :
 " Ante equidem summa de re statuisset, Latini,
 Et vellem, et fuerat melius ; non tempore tali
 Cogere concilium, quum muros assidet hostis.
 Bellum importunum, cives, cum gente deorum 305
 Invictisque viris gerimus, quos nulla fatigant
 Proelia, nec victi possunt absistere ferro.
 Spem si quam adscitis Aetolùm habuistis in armis,
 Ponite. Spes sibi quisque ; sed haec quam angusta, videtis.
 Cetera qua rerum jaceant perculsa ruina, 310
 Ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras.
 Nec quemquam incuso : potuit quae plurima virtus
 Esse, fuit ; toto certatum est corpore regni.
 Nunc adeo, quae sit dubiae sententia menti,
 Expediam et paucis — animos adhibete — docebo. 315
 Est antiquus ager Tusco mihi proximus anni,
 Longus in occasum, fines super usque Sicanos ;
 Aurunci Rutulique serunt, et vomere duos
 Exercent colles, atque horum asperrima pascunt.
 Haec omnis regio et celsi plaga pinea montis 320
 Cedat amicitiae Teucrorum ; et foederis aequas
 Dicamus leges, sociosque in regna vocemus ;
 Considerant, si tantus amor, et moenia condant.
 Sin alios fines aliamque capessere gentem
 Est animus, possuntque solo decedere nostro, 325
 Bis denas Italo texamus robore naves,
 Seu plures complere valent ; (jacet omnis ad undam
 Materies ;) ipsi numerumque modumque carinis

Praecipiant, nos aera, manus, navalia demus.
 Praeterea, qui dicta ferant et foedera firment, 330
 Centum oratores prima de gente Latinos
 Ire placet, pacisque manu praetendere ramos,
 Munera portantes auriq̄ue eborisque talenta
 Et sellam regni trabeamq̄ue insignia nostri.
 Consulite in medium, et rebus succurrite fessis!" 335

Tum Drances idem infensus, quem gloria Turni
 Obliqua invidia stimulisq̄ue agitabat amaris,
 Largus opum, et lingua melior, sed frigida bello
 Dexterâ, consiliis habitus non futilis auctor,
 Seditioe potens, (genus huic materna superbum 340
 Nobilitas dabat, incertum de patre ferebat,)

Surgit, et his onerat dictis atq̄ue aggerat iras:
 "Rem nulli obscuram, nostrae nec vocis egentem,
 Consulis, o bone rex. Cuncti se scire fatentur,
 Quid fortuna ferat populi; sed dicere mussant. 345
 Det libertatem fandi, flatusq̄ue remittat,
 Cujus ob auspiciûm infaustum moresq̄ue sinistros
 (Dicam equidem, licet arma mihi mortemq̄ue minetur)
 Lumina tot cecidisse ducum totamq̄ue videmus
 Consedissee urbem luctu, dum Troia tentat 350
 Castra, fugae fidens, et caelum territat armis.
 Unum etiam donis istis, quae plurima mitti
 Dardanidis diciq̄ue jubes, unum, optime regum,
 Adjicias; nec te ullius violentia vincat,
 Quin gnatham egregio genero dignisque hymenaeis 355
 Deûs pater, et pacem hanc aeterno foedere firmes.
 Quod si tantus habet mentes et pectora terror,
 Ipsum obtestemur, veniamq̄ue oremus ab ipso,
 Cedat, jus proprium regi patriaeq̄ue remittat.
 Quid miseros toties in aperta pericula cives 360
 Projicis, o Latio caput horum et causa malorum?
 Nulla salus bello; pacem te poscimus omnes.
 Turne, simul pacis solum inviolabile pignus.
 Primus ego, invisum quem tu tibi fingis (et esse
 Nil moror), en, supplex venio. Miserere tuorum, 365
 Pone animos, et pulsus abi: sat funera fusi

Vidimus, ingentes et desolavimus agros.
 Aut, si fama movet, si tantum pectore robur
 Concipis, et si adeo dotalis regia cordi est,
 Aude, atque adversum fidens fer pectus in hostem. 370
 Scilicet, ut Turno contingat regia conjunx,
 Nos, animae viles, inhumata infletaque turba,
 Sternamur campis. Etiam tu, si qua tibi vis,
 Si patrii quid Martis habes, illum aspice contra,
 Qui vocat!" 375

Talibus exarsit dictis violentia Turni;
 Dat gemitum, rumpitque has imo pectore voces:
 "Larga quidem, Drance, semper tibi copia fandi
 Tum, quum bella manus poscunt; patribusque vocatis
 Primus ades; sed non replenda est curia verbis, 380
 Quae tuto tibi magna volant, dum distinet hostem
 Agger murorum, nec inundant sanguine fossae.
 Proinde tona eloquio, (solitum tibi,) meque timoris
 Argue tu, Drance, quando tot stragis acervos
 Teucrorum tua dextra dedit, passimque tropaeis 385
 Insignis agros. Possit quid vivida virtus,
 Experiare licet; nec longe scilicet hostes
 Quaerendi nobis; circumstant undique muros.
 Imus in adversos! — Quid cessas? an tibi Mavors
 Ventosa in lingua pedibusque fugacibus istis 390
 Semper erit?
 'Pulsus' ego? aut quisquam merito, foedissime, pulsum
 Arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Thybrim
 Sanguine, et Evandri totam cum stirpe videbit
 Procubuisse domum, atque exutos Arcadas armis? 395
 Haud ita me experti Bitias et Pandarus ingens,
 Et quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi,
 Inclusus muris hostilique aggere septus.
 'Nulla salus bello.' Capiti cane talia, demens,
 Dardanio rebusque tuis. Proinde omnia magno 400
 Ne cessa turbare metu, atque extollere vires
 Gentis bis victae, contra premere arma Latini.
 Nunc et Myrmidonum proceres Phrygia arma tremescunt,
 Nunc et Tydides et Larissaeus Achilles,

Amnis et Hadriacas retro fugit Aufidus undas. 405
 Vel quum se pavidum contra mea jurgia fingit
 Artificis scelus, et formidine crimen acerbat :
 Numquam animam talem dextra hac—absiste moveri—
 Amittes : habitet tecum, et sit pectore in isto.—
 Nunc ad te, et tua magna, pater, consulta revertor. 410
 Si nullam nostris ultra spem ponis in armis,
 Si tam deserti sumus, et semel agmine verso
 Funditus occidimus, neque habet Fortuna regressum,
 Oremus pacem, et dextras tendamus inertes.
 Quamquam o si solitae quidquam virtutis adesset ! 415
 Ille mihi ante alios fortunatusque laborum
 Egregiusque animi, qui, ne quid tale videret,
 Procubuit moriens, et humum semel ore momordit.
 Sin et opes nobis et adhuc intacta juvenus,
 Auxilioque urbes Italae populique supersunt, 420
 Sin et Trojanis cum multo gloria venit
 Sanguine, (sunt illis sua funera, parque per omnes
 Tempestas :) cur indecores in limine primo
 Deficimus ? cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus ?
 Multa dies variique labor mutabilis aevi 425
 Retulit in melius ; multos alterna revisens
 Lusit et in solido rursus Fortuna locavit.
 Non erit auxilio nobis Aetolus et Arpi ;
 At Messapus erit, felixque Tolumnius, et quos
 Tot populi misere duces ; nec parva sequetur 430
 Gloria delectos Latio et Laurentibus agris.
 Est et Volscorum egregia de gente Camilla,
 Agmen agens equitum et florentes aere catervas.
 Quodsi me solum Teuceri in certamina poscunt,
 Idque placet, tantumque bonis communibus obsto, 435
 Non adeo has exosa manus Victoria fugit,
 Ut tanta quidquam pro spe tentare recusem.
 Ibo animis contra, vel magnum praestet Achillen,
 Factaque Vulcani manibus paria induat arma
 Ille licet. Vobis animam hanc soceroque Latino 440
 Turnus ego, haud ulli veterum virtute secundus,
 Devovi. *‘Solum Aeneas vocat.’* Et vocet oro ;
 Nec Drances potius, sive est haec ira deorum,
 Morte luat, sive est virtus et gloria, tollat.”

Illi haec inter se dubiis de rebus agebant 445
 Certantes; castra Aeneas aciemque movebat.
 Nuntius ingenti per regia tecta tumultu
 Ecce ruit, magnisque urbem terroribus implet:
 Instructos acie Tiberino a flumine Teucros
 Tyrrhenamque manum totis descendere campis. 450
 Extemplo turbati animi concussaue vulgi
 Pectora, et arrectae stimulis haud mollibus irae.
 Arma manu trepidi poscunt; fremit arma Juventus;
 Flent maesti mussantque patres. Hic undique clamor
 Dissensu vario magnus se tollit in auras: 455
 Haud secus atque alto in luco quum forte catervae
 Consedere avium, piscosove amne Padusae
 Dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cycni.
 "Immo," ait, "o cives," arrepto tempore Turnus,
 "Cogite concilium, et pacem laudate sedentes; 460
 Illi armis in regna ruunt." Nec plura locutus
 Corripuit sese et tectis citus extulit altis.
 "Tu, Voluse, armari Volscorum edice maniplos,
 Duc" ait "et Rutulos! Equitem, Messapus, in armis,
 Et cum fratre Coras, latis diffundite campis! 465
 Pars aditus urbis firmet, turresque capessat;
 Cetera, qua jusso, mecum manus inferat arma!"
 Ilicet in muros tota discurritur urbe.
 Concilium ipse pater et magna incepta Latinus
 Deserit, ac tristi turbatus tempore differt, 470
 Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ultro
 Dardanium Aenean, generumque adsciverit urbi.
 Praefodiunt alii portas, aut saxa sudesque
 Subvectant. Bello dat signum rauca cruentum
 Buccina. Tum muros varia cinxere corona 475
 Matronae puerique: vocat labor ultimus omnes.
 Nec non ad templum summasque ad Palladis arces.
 Subvehitur magna matrum regina caterva,
 Dona ferens, juxtaque comes Lavinia virgo,
 Causa mali tanti, oculos dejecta decoros. 480
 Succedunt matres, et templum ture vaporant,
 Et maestas alto fundunt de limine voces:
 "Armipotens, praeses belli, Tritonia virgo,

Frange manu telum Phrygii praedonis, et ipsum
 Pronum sterne solo, portisque effunde sub altis." 485
 Cingitur ipse furens certatim in proelia Turnus;
 Jamque adeo Rutulum thoraca indutus aënis
 Horrebat squamis, surasque incluserat auro,
 Tempora nudus adhuc, laterique accinxerat ensem,
 Fulgebatque alta decurrens aureus arce, 490
 Exsultatque animis, et spe jam praecipit hostem:
 Qualis ubi abruptis fugit praesepia vinclis
 Tandem liber equus, campoque potitus aperto
 Aut ille in pastus armentaque tendit equarum,
 Aut, assuetus aquae perfundi flumine noto, 495
 Emicat, arrectisque fremit cervicibus alte
 Luxurians, luduntque jubae per colla, per armos.
 Obvia cui, Volscorum acie comitante, Camilla
 Occurrit; portisque ab equo regina sub ipsis
 Desiluit, quam tota cohors imitata relictis 500
 Ad terram defluxit equis; tum talia fatur:
 "Turne, sui merito si qua est fiducia forti,
 Audeo et Aeneadûm promitto occurrere turmae,
 Solaque Tyrrhenos equites ire obvia contra. 505
 Me sine prima manu tentare pericula belli;
 Tu pedes ad muros subsiste, et moenia serva."
 Turnus ad haec, oculos horrenda in virgine fixus:
 "O decus Italiae virgo, quas dicere grates
 Quasve referre parem? Sed nunc, est omnia quando
 Iste animus supra, mecum partire laborem. 510
 Aeneas, ut fama fidem missique reportant
 Exploratores, equitum levia improbus arma
 Praemisit, quaterent campos; ipse, ardua montis
 Per deserta jugo superans, adventat ad urbem.
 Furta paro belli convexo in tramite silvae, 515
 Ut bivias armato obsidam milite fauces.
 Tu Tyrrhenum equitem collatis excipe signis.
 Tecum acer Messapus erit, turmaeque Latinae,
 Tiburtique manus; ducis et tu concipe curam."
 Sic ait, et paribus Messapum in proelia dictis 520
 Hortatur sociosque duces, et pergit in hostem.
 Est curvo anfractu valles, accommoda fraudi

Armorumque dolis, quam densis frondibus atrum
 Urget utrimque latus, tenuis quo semita ducit,
 Angustaeque ferunt fauces aditusque maligni; 525
 Hanc super in speculis summoque in vertice montis
 Planities ignota jacet, tutique receptus,
 Seu dextra laevaue velis occurrere pugnae,
 Sive instare jugis et grandia volvere saxa.
 Huc juvenis nota fertur regione viarum, 530
 Arripuitque locum et silvis insedit iniquis.

Velocem interea superis in sedibus Opim,
 Unam ex virginibus sociis sacraque caterva,
 Compellabat et has tristes Latonia voces
 Ore dabat: "Graditur bellum ad crudele Camilla, 535
 O virgo, et nostris nequidquam cingitur armis,
 Cara mihi ante alias." (Neque enim novus iste Dianae
 Venit amor, subitaque animum dulcedine movit.
 Pulsus ob invidiam regno viresque superbas
 Priverno antiqua Metabus quum excederet urbe, 540
 Infantem fugiens media inter proelia belli
 Sustulit exsilio comitem, matrisque vocavit
 Nomine Casmillae, mutata parte, Camillam.
 Ipse sinu prae se portans, juga longa petebat
 Solorum nemorum; tela undique saeva premebant, 545
 Et circumfuso volitabant milite Volsci.
 Ecce, fugae medio, summis Amasenus abundans
 Spumabat ripis; tantus se nubibus imber
 Ruperat. Ille, innare parans, infantis amore
 Tardatur, caroque oneri timet. Omnia secum 550
 Versanti subito vix haec sententia sedit:
 Telum immane, manu valida quod forte gerebat
 Bellator, solidum nodis et robore cocto,
 Huic natam, libro et silvestri subere clausam,
 Implicat, atqueabilem mediae circumligat hastae; 555
 Quam dextra ingenti librans ita ad aethera fatur:
 "Alma, tibi hanc, nemorum cultrix, Latonia virgo,
 Ipse pater famulam voveo; tua prima per auras
 Tela tenens supplex hostem fugit: accipe, testor,
 Diva, tuam, quae nunc dubiis committitur auris." 560

Dixit, et adducto contortum hastile lacerto
 Immittit: sonuere undae; rapidum super amnem
 Infelix fugit in jaculo stridente Camilla.
 At Metabus, magna propius jam urgente caterva,
 Dat sese fluvio, atque hastam cum virgine victor 565
 Gramineo, donum Triviae, de cespite vellit.
 Non illum tectis ullae, non moenibus urbes
 Accepere, neque ipse manus feritate dedisset;
 Pastorum et solis exegit montibus aevum.
 Hic natam in dumis interque horrentia lustra 570
 Armentalis equae mammis et lacte ferino
 Nutribat, teneris immulgens ubera labris.
 Utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis
 Institerat, jaculo palmas armavit acuto,
 Spiculaque ex humero parvae suspendit et arcum. 575
 Pro crinali auro, pro longae tegmine pallae,
 Tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent.
 Tela manu jam tum tenera puerilia torsit,
 Et fundam tereti circum caput egit habena,
 Strymoniamque gruem, aut album dejecit olorem. 580
 Multae illam frustra Tyrrhena per oppida matres
 Optavere nurum; sola contenta Diana
 Aeternum telorum et virginitatis amorem
 Intemerata colit.) "Vellem haud correpta fuisset
 Militia tali, conata lacescere Teucros: 585
 Cara mihi comitumque foret nunc una mearum.
 Verum age, quandoquidem fatis urgetur acerbis,
 Labere, Nympha, polo, finesque invise Latinos,
 Tristis ubi infausto committitur omine pugna.
 Haec cape, et ultricem pharetra deprome sagittam: 590
 Hac, quicumque sacrum violarit vulnere corpus,
 Tros Italusve, mihi pariter det sanguine poenas.
 Post ego nube cava miserandae corpus et arma
 Inspoliata feram tumulo, patriaeque reponam."
 Dixit; at illa, leves caeli delapsa per auras, 595
 Insonuit, nigro circumdata turbine corpus.

At manus interea muris Trojana propinquat,
 Etruscique duces, equitumque exercitus omnis,

Compositi numero in turmas. Fremit aequore toto
 Insultans sonipes, et pressis pugnat habenis 606
 Huc conversus et huc; tum late ferreus hastis
 Horret ager, campique armis sublimibus ardent.
 Nec non Messapus contra celeresque Latini
 Et cum fratre Coras et virginis ala Camillae
 Adversi campo apparent, hastasque reductis 605
 Protendunt longe dextris, et spicula vibrant;
 Adventusque virum fremitusque ardescit equorum.
 Jamque intra jactum teli progressus uterque
 Substiterat; subito erumpunt clamore, furentesque
 Exhortantur equos; fundunt simul undique tela, 610
 Crebra, nivis ritu, caelumque obtexitur umbra.
 Continuo adversis. Tyrrhenus et acer Aconteus
 Connixi incurrunt hastis, primique ruina
 Dant sonitum ingenti, perfractaque quadrupedantum
 Pectora pectoribus rumpunt. Excussus Aconteus 615
 Fulminis in morem aut tormento ponderis acti,
 Praecipitat longe, et vitam dispergit in auras.
 Extemplo turbatae acies, versique Latini
 Rejiciunt parmas et equos ad moenia vertunt.
 Troes agunt; princeps turmas inducit Asilas. 620
 Jamque propinquabant portis; rursusque Latini
 Clamorem tollunt, et mollia colla reflectunt:
 Hi fugiunt, penitusque datis referuntur habenis.
 Qualis ubi alterno procurrens gurgite pontus
 Nunc ruit ad terram, scopulosque superjacet unda 625
 Spumeus, extremamque sinu perfundit arenam,
 Nunc rapidus retro atque aestu revoluta resorbens
 Saxa fugit, litusque vado labente relinquit:
 Bis Tusci Rutulos egere ad moenia versos;
 Bis rejecti armis respectant terga tegentes. 630
 Tertia sed postquam congressi in proelia, totas
 Implicuere inter se acies, legitque virum vir:
 Tum vero et gemitus morientum, et sanguine in alto
 Armaque corporaque et permixti caede virorum
 Semianimes volvuntur equi; pugna aspera surgit. 635
 Orsilochus Remuli, quando ipsum horrebat adire,
 Hastam intorsit equo, ferrumque sub aure relinquit:

Quo sonipes ictu furit arduus, altaque jactat
 Vulneris impatiens arrecto pectore crura :
 Volvitur ille excussus humi. Catillus Iollan 640
 Ingentemque animis, ingentem corpore et armis
 Dejecit Herminium, nudo cui vertice fulva
 Caesaries, nudique humeri; nec vulnera terrent:
 Tantus in arma patet. Latos huic hasta per armos
 Acta tremit, duplicatque virum transfixa dolore. 645
 Funditur ater ubique cruor; dant funera ferro
 Certantes pulchramque petunt per vulnera mortem.

At medias inter caedes exsultat Amazon,
 Unum exserta latus pugnae, pharetrata Camilla ;
 Et nunc lenta manu spargens hastilia denset, 650
 Nunc validam dextra rapit indefessa bipennem ;
 Aureus ex humero sonat arcus et arma Dianae.
 Illa etiam, si quando in tergum pulsa recessit,
 Spicula converso fugientia dirigit arcu.
 At circum lectae comites, Larinaque virgo 655
 Tullaque et aeratam quatiens Tarpeia securim,
 Italides, quas ipsa decus sibi dia Camilla
 Delegit, pacisque bonas bellique ministras :
 Quales Threïciae quum flumina Thermodontis
 Pulsant et pictis bellantur Amazones armis, 660
 Seu circum Hippolyten, seu quum se Martia curru
 Penthesilea refert, magnoque ululante tumultu
 Feminea exsultant lunatis agmina peltis.
 Quem telo primum, quem postremum, aspera virgo,
 Dejecis? aut quot humi morientia corpora fundis? 665
 Euneum Clytio primum patre; cujus apertum
 Adversi longa transverberat abiete pectus.
 Sanguinis ille vomens rivos cadit, atque cruentam
 Mandit humum, moriensque suo se in vulnere versat.
 Tum Lirim, Pagasumque super; quorum alter habenas
 Suffosso revolutus equo dum colligit, alter 671
 Dum subit ac dextram labenti tendit inermem,
 Praecipites pariterque ruunt. His addit Amastrum
 Hippotaden, sequiturque incumbens eminus hasta
 Tereaque Harpalycumque et Demophoonta Chrominque;

Quotque emissa manu contorsit spicula virgo, 676
 Tot Phrygii cecidere viri. Procul Ornytus armis
 Ignotis et equo venator Iapyge fertur,
 Cui pellis latos humeros erepta juvenco
 Pugnatori operit, caput ingens oris hiatus 680
 Et malae texere lupi cum dentibus albis,
 Agrestisque manus armat sparus ; ipse catervis
 Vertitur in mediis, et toto vertice supra est.
 Hunc illa exceptum (neque enim labor agmine verso)
 Trajicit, et super haec inimico pectore fatur : 685
 "Silvis te, Tyrrhene, feras agitare putasti ?
 Advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis
 Verba redarguerit. Nomen tamen haud leve patrum
 Manibus hoc referes, telo cecidisse Camillae."
 Protenus Orsilochum et Buten, duo maxima Teucrûm 690
 Corpora : sed Buten aversum cuspide fixit
 Loricam galeamque inter, qua colla sedentis
 Lucent, et laevo dependet parma lacerto ;
 Orsilochum, fugiens magnumque agitata per orbem,
 Eludit gyro interior, sequiturque sequentem ; 695
 Tum validam perque arma viro perque ossa securim,
 Altior exurgens, oranti et multa precanti
 Congeminat : vulnus calido rigat ora cerebro.
 Incidit huic, subitoque aspectu territus haesit
 Apenninicolae bellator filius Auni, 700
 Haud Ligurum extremus, dum fallere fata sinebant.
 Isque, ubi se nullo jam cursu evadere pugnae
 Posse neque instantem reginam avertere cernit,
 Consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu,
 Incipit haec : "Quid tam egregium, si femina forti 705
 Fidis equo ? Dimitte fugam, et te comminus aequo
 Mecum crede solo, pugnaeque accinge pedestri :
 Jam nosces, ventosa ferat cui gloria fraudem."
 Dixit ; at illa furens acrique accensa dolore
 Tradit equum comiti, paribusque resistit in armis, 710
 Ense pedes nudo, puraque interrita parma.
 At juvenis, vicisse dolo ratus, avolat ipse,
 Haud mora, conversisque fugax aufertur habenis,
 Quadrupedemque citum ferrata calce fatigat.

"Vane Ligus, frustra que animis elate superbis, 715
 Nequidquam patrias tentasti lubricus artes,
 Nec fraus te incolumem fallaci perferet Auno."
 Haec fatur virgo, et pernicibus ignea plantis
 Transit equum cursu, frenisque adversa prehensis
 Congreditur poenasque inimico ex sanguine sumit: 720
 Quam facile accipiter saxo sacer ales ab alto
 Consequitur pennis sublimem in nube columbam,
 Comprensamque tenet, pedibusque eviscerat uncis;
 Tum cruor et vulsae labuntur ab aethere plumae.

At non haec nullis hominum sator atque deorum 725
 Observans oculis summo sedet altus Olympo:
 Tyrrhenum genitor Tarchonem in proelia saeva
 Suscitatur, et stimulis haud mollibus injicit iras.
 Ergo inter caedes cedentiaque agmina Tarchon
 Fertur equo, variisque instigatur vocibus alas, 730
 Nomine quemque vocans, reficitque in proelia pulsos.
 "Quis metus, o numquam dolituri, o semper inertes
 Tyrrheni, quae tanta animis ignavia venit?
 Femina palantes agit, atque haec agmina vertit!
 Quo ferrum, quidve haec gerimus tela irrita dextris? 735
 At non in Venerem segnes nocturnaue bella,
 Aut, ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi,
 Expectate dapes et plenae pocula mensae,
 (Hic amor, hoc studium,) dum sacra secundus haruspex
 Nuntiet, ac lucos vocet hostia pinguis in altos." 740
 Haec effatus, equum in medios, moriturus et ipse,
 Concitat, et Venulo adversum se turbidus infert,
 Dereptumque ab equo dextra complectitur hostem,
 Et gremium ante suum multa vi concitus aufert.
 Tollitur in caelum clamor, cunctique Latini 745
 Convertere oculos. Volat igneus aequore Tarchon,
 Arma virumque ferens; tum summa ipsius ab hasta
 Defringit ferrum, et partes rimatur apertas,
 Qua vulnus letale ferat; contra ille repugnans
 Sustinet a jugulo dextram, et vim viribus exit. 750
 Utque volans alte raptum quum fulva draconem
 Fert aquila, implicuitque pedes, atque unguibus haesit,

Saucius at serpens sinuosa volumina versat,
 Arrectisque horret squamis, et sibilat ore,
 Arduus insurgens; illa haud minus urget obunco 755
 Luctantem rostro, simul aethera verberat alis:
 Haud aliter praedam Tiburtum ex agmine Tarchon
 Portat ovans. Ducis exemplum eventumque secuti
 Maeonidae incurrunt. Tum fatis debitus Arruns
 Velocem jaculo et multa prior arte Camillam 760
 Circuit, et, quae sit fortuna facillima, tentat.
 Qua se cumque furens medio tulit agmine virgo,
 Hac Arruns subit, et tacitus vestigia lustrat;
 Qua victrix redit illa pedemque ex hoste reportat,
 Hac juvenis furtim celeres detorquet habenas. 765
 Hos aditus, jamque hos aditus omnemque pererrat
 Undique circuitum, et certam quatit improbus hastam.
 Forte sacer Cybelae Chloreus, olimque sacerdos,
 Insignis longe Phrygiis fulgebat in armis,
 Spumantemque agitabat equum, quem pellis aënis 770
 In plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat;
 Ipse, peregrina ferrugine clarus et ostro,
 Spicula torquebat Lycio Gortynia cornu;
 Aureus ex humeris sonat arcus, et aurea vati
 Cassida; tum croceam chlamydemque sinusque cre-
 pantes 775
 Carbaseos fulvo in nodum collegerat auro,
 Pictus acu tunicas et barbara tegmina crurum.
 Hunc virgo, sive ut templis praefigeret arma
 Troia, captivo sive ut se ferret in auro
 Venatrix, unum ex omni certamine pugnae 780
 Caeca sequebatur, totumque incauta per agmen
 Femineo praedae et spoliolorum ardebat amore:
 Telum ex insidiis quum tandem tempore capto
 Concitat et superos Arruns sic voce precatur:
 " Summe deûm, sancti custos Soractis Apollo, 785
 Quem primi colimus, cui pineus ardor acervo
 Pascitur, et medium freti pietate per ignem
 Cultores multa premimus vestigia pruna,
 Da, pater, hoc nostris aboleri dedecus armis,

Omnipotens. Non exuvias pulsaeve tropaeum ` 790
 Virginis aut spolia ulla peto ; mihi cetera laudem
 Facta ferent : haec dira meo dum vulnere pestis
 Pulsa cadat, patrias remeabo inglorius urbes."
 Audiit et voti Phoebus succedere partem
 Mente dedit, partem volucres dispersit in auras : 795
 Sterneret ut subita turbatam morte Camillam,
 Adnuit oranti ; reducem ut patria alta videret,
 Non dedit, inque Notos vocem vertere procellae.
 Ergo, ut missa manu sonitum dedit hasta per auras,
 Convertere animos acres oculosque tulere 800
 Cuncti ad reginam Volsci. Nihil ipsa nec aurae
 Nec sonitus memor aut venientis ab aethere teli,
 Hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam
 Haesit, virgineumque alte bibit acta cruorem.
 Concurrunt trepidae comites, dominamque ruentem 805
 Suscipiunt. Fugit ante omnes exterritus Arruns,
 Laetitia mixtoque metu, nec jam amplius hastae
 Credere nec telis occurrere virginis audet.
 Ac velut ille, prius quam tela inimica sequantur,
 Continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos 810
 Occiso pastore lupus magnove juvenco,
 Conscius audacis facti, caudamque remulcens
 Subjecti pavitantem utero, silvasque petivit :
 Haud secus ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Arruns,
 Contentusque fuga mediis se immiscuit armis. 815
 Illa manu moriens telum trahit ; ossa sed inter
 Ferreus ad costas alto stat vulnere mucro.
 Labitur exsanguis, labuntur frigida leto
 Lumina, purpureus quondam color ora reliquit.
 Tum sic exspirans Accam, ex aequalibus unam, 820
 Alloquitur, fidam ante alias, quae sola Camillae,
 Quicum partiri curas ; atque haec ita fatur :
 " Hactenus, Acca soror, potui ; nunc vulnus acerbum
 Conficit, et tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum.
 Effuge et haec Turno mandata novissima perfer : 825
 Succedat pugnae Trojanosque arceat urbe.
 Jamque vale." Simul his dictis linquebat habenas,

Ad terram non sponte fluens. Tum frigida toto
 Paulatim exsolvit se corpore, lentaque colla
 Et captum leto posuit caput, arma relinquens, 830
 Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.
 Tum vero immensus surgens ferit aurea clamor
 Sidera; dejecta crudescit pugna Camilla;
 Incurrunt densi simul omnis copia Teucrûm
 Tyrrhenique duces Evandrique Arcades alae. 835

At Triviae custos jam dudum in montibus Opis
 Alta sedet summis, spectatque interrita pugnâs.
 Utque procul medio juvenum in clamore furentum
 Prospexit tristi multatam morte Camillam,
 Ingemuitque deditque has imo pectore voces: 840
 "Heu nimium, virgo, nimium crudele luisti
 Supplicium, Teucros conata lacessere bello!
 Nec tibi desertae in dumis coluisse Dianam
 Profuit, aut nostras humero gessisse sagittas.
 Non tamen indecorem tua te regina reliquit 845
 Extrema jam in morte, neque hoc sine nomine letum
 Per gentes erit, aut famam patieris inultae:
 Nam quicumque tuum violavit vulnere corpus,
 Morte luet merita." Fuit ingens monte sub alto
 Regis Dercenni terreno ex aggere bustum 850
 Antiqui Laurentis, opacaque ilice tectum;
 Hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu
 Sistit, et Arruntem tumulo speculatur ab alto.
 Ut vidit laetantem animis ac vana tumentem,
 "Cur," inquit, "diversus abis? Huc dirige gressum, 855
 Huc periture veni, capias ut digna Camillae
 Praemia. Tune etiam telis moriere Dianae?"
 Dixit, et aurata volucrem Threïssa sagittam
 Deprompsit pharetra, cornuque infensa tetendit,
 Et duxit longe, donec curvata coirent 860
 Inter se capita, et manibus jam tangeret aequis,
 Laeva aciem ferri, dextra nervoque papillam.
 Extemplo teli stridorem aurasque sonantes
 Audiit una Arruns, haesitque in corpore ferrum.

Illum expirantem socii atque extrema gementem 865
 Obliti ignoto camporum in pulvere linquunt ;
 Opis ad aetherium pennis aufertur Olympum.

Prima fugit, domina amissa, levis ala Camillae,
 Turbati fugiunt Rutuli, fugit acer Atinas,
 Disiectique duces desolatique manipuli 870
 Tuta petunt, et equis aversi ad moenia tendunt.
 Nec quisquam instantes Teucros letumque ferentes
 Sustentare valet telis, aut sistere contra ;
 Sed laxos referunt humeris languentibus arcus, 874
 Quadrupedumque putrem cursu quatit ungula campum.
 Volvitur ad muros caligine turbidus atra 876
 Pulvis, et e speculis percussae pectora matres
 Feminum clamorem ad caeli sidera tollunt.
 Qui cursu portas primi irrupere patentes,
 Hos inimica super mixto premit agmine turba ; 880
 Nec miseram effugiunt mortem, sed limine in ipso,
 Moenibus in patriis atque inter tuta domorum
 Confixi expirant animas. Pars claudere portas :
 Nec sociis aperire viam, nec moenibus audent
 Accipere orantes ; oriturque miserrima caedes 885
 Defendentum armis aditus, inque arma ruentum.
 Exclusi, ante oculos lacrimantumque ora parentum,
 Pars in praecipites fossas urgente ruina
 Volvitur, immixtis pars caeca et concita frenis
 Arietat in portas et duros objice postes. 890
 Ipsae de muris summo certamine matres,
 (Monstrat amor verus patriae,) ut videre Camillam,
 Tela manu trepidae jaciunt, ac robore duro
 Stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis
 Praecipites, primaeque mori pro moenibus ardent. 895

Interea Turnum in silvis saevissimus implet
 Nuntius, et juveni ingentem fert Acca tumultum :
 Deletas Volscorum acies, cecidisse Camillam,
 Ingruere infensos hostes, et Marte secundo
 Omnia corripuisse, metum jam ad moenia ferri. 900

Ille furens (et saeva Jovis sic numina poscunt)
Deserit obsessos colles, nemora aspera linquit.
Vix e conspectu exierat campumque tenebat,
Quum pater Aeneas, saltus ingressus apertos,
Exsuperatque jugum silvaeque evadit opaca. 905
Sic ambo ad muros rapidi totoque feruntur
Agmine, nec longis inter se passibus absunt;
Ac simul Aeneas fumantes pulvere campos
Prospexit longe, Laurentiaque agmina vidit,
Et saevum Aenean agnovit Turnus in armis, 910
Adventumque pedum flatusque audivit equorum.
Continuoque ineant pugnas et proelia tentent,
Ni roseus fessos jam gurgite Phoebus Hiberno
Tinguat equos noctemque die labente reducat:
Considunt castris ante urbem et moenia vallant. 915



P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER DUODECIMUS.



TURNUS ut infractos adverso Marte Latinos
Defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa repositi,
Se signari oculis, ultro implacabilis ardet,
Attollitque animos. Poenorum qualis in arvis,
Saucius ille gravi venantum vulnere pectus, 5
Tum demum movet arma leo, gaudetque comantes
Excutiens cervice toros, fixumque latronis
Impavidus frangit telum, et fremit ore cruento:
Haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
Tum sic affatur regem, atque ita turbidus infit: 10
“ Nulla mora in Turno; nihil est quod dicta retractent
Ignavi Aeneadae, nec, quae pepigere, recusent.
Congredior. Fer sacra, pater, et concipe foedus.
Aut hac Dardanium dextra sub Tartara mittam,
Desertorem Asiae, (sedeant spectentque Latini,) 15
Et solus ferro crimen commune refellam,
Aut habeat victos, cedat Lavinia conjunx.”

Olli sedato respondit corde Latinus:

“ O praestans animi juvenis, quantum ipse feroci
Virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius aequum est 20
Consulere, atque omnes metuentem expendere casus.
Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta
Multa manu; nec non aurumque animusque Latino est;
Sunt aliae inuptae Latio et Laurentibus agris,

Nec genus indecores. Sine me haec haud mollia fatu 25
 Sublatis aperire dolis, simul hoc animo hauri :
 Me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum
 Fas erat, idque omnes divique hominesque canebant ;
 Victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus,
 Conjugis et maestae lacrimis, vincla omnia rupi, 30
 Promissam eripui genero, arma impia sumpsi.
 Ex illo qui me casus, quae, Turne, sequantur
 Bella, vides, quantos primus patiare labores.
 Bis magna victi pugna vix urbe tuemur
 Spes Italas ; recalent nostro Thybrina fluenta 35
 Sanguine adhuc, campique ingentes ossibus albent.
 Quo referor toties ? quae mentem insania mutat ?
 Si Turno extincto socios sum adscire paratus,
 Cur non incolumi potius certamina tollo ?
 Quid consanguinei Rutuli, quid cetera dicet 40
 Italia, ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet !)
 Prodiderim, natam et connubia nostra petentem ?
 Respice res bello varias ; miserere parentis
 Longaevi, quem nunc maestum patria Ardea longe
 Dividit." Haudquaquam dictis violentia Turni 45
 Flectitur ; exsuperat magis, aegrescitque medendo.
 Ut primum fari potuit, sic institit ore :
 " Quam pro me curam geris, hanc precor, optime, pro me
 Deponas, letumque sinas pro laude pacisci :
 Et nos tela, pater, ferrumque haud debile dextra 50
 Spargimus ; et nostro sequitur de vulnere sanguis.
 Longe illi dea mater erit, quae nube fugacem
 Feminea tegat, et vanis sese occulat umbris."

At regina, nova pugnae conterrita sorte,
 Flebat, et ardentem generum moritura tenebat: 55
 " Turne, per has ego te lacrimas, per si quis Amatae
 Tangit honos animum, (spes tu nunc una, senectae
 Tu requies miserae ; decus imperiumque Latini
 Te penes ; in te omnis domus inclinata recumbit,)
 Unum oro : desiste manum committere Teucris. 60
 Qui te cumque manent isto certamine casus,
 Et me, Turne, manent: simul haec invisa relinquam

Lumina, nec generum Aenean captiva videbo."
 Accepit vocem lacrimis Lavinia matris
 Flagrantes perfusa genas, cui plurimus ignem 65
 Subjecit rubor, et calefacta per ora cucurrit.
 Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro
 Si quis ebur, aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multa
 Alba rosa: tales virgo dabat ore colores.
 Illum turbat amor, figitque in virgine vultus: 70
 Ardet in arma magis, paucisque affatur Amatam:
 "Ne, quaeso, ne me lacrimis neve omine tanto
 Prosequere in duri certamina Martis euntem,
 O mater: neque enim Turno mora libera mortis.
 Nuntius haec, Idmon, Phrygio mea dicta tyranno 75
 Haud placitura refer: Quum primum crastina caelo
 Puniceis invecta rotis Aurora rubebit,
 Non Teucros agat in Rutulos; Teucrùm arma quiescant,
 Et Rutuli: nostro dirimamus sanguine bellum;
 Illo quaeratur conjunx Lavinia campo." 80

Haec ubi dicta dedit, rapidusque in tecta recessit,
 Poscit equos, gaudetque tuens ante ora frementes,
 Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia,
 Qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras.
 Circumstant properi aurigae, manibusque lacessunt 85
 Pectora plausa cavis, et colla comantia pectunt.
 Ipse dehinc auro squalentem alboque orichalco
 Circumdat loricam humeris; simul aptat habendo
 Ensemque clipeumque et rubrae cornua cristae;
 Ensem, quem Dauno ignipotens deus ipse parenti 90
 Fecerat et Stygia candentem tinxerat unda.
 Exin, quae mediis ingenti annexa columnae
 Aedibus adstabat, validam vi corripit hastam,
 Actoris Aurunci spoliū, quassatque trementem,
 Vociferans: "Nunc, o numquam frustrata vocatus 95
 Hasta meos, nunc tempus adest: te maximus Actor,
 Te Turni nunc dextra gerit: da sternere corpus
 Loricamque manu valida lacerare revulsam
 Semiviri Phrygis, et foedare in pulvere crines
 Vibratos calido ferro myrrhaque madentes." 100

His agitur furiis, totoque ardentis ab ore
 Scintillae absistunt, oculis micat acribus ignis :
 Mugitus veluti quum primum in proelia taurus
 Terrificos ciet atque irasci in cornua tentat,
 Arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque lacessit 105
 Ictibus, aut sparsa ad pugnam proludit arena.

Nec minus interea maternis saevus in armis
 Aeneas acuit Martem et se suscitatur ira,
 Oblato gaudens componi foedere bellum.
 Tum socios maestique metum solatur Iuli, 110
 Fata docens, regique jubet responsa Latino
 Certa referre viros, et pacis dicere leges.

Postera vix summos spargebat lumine montes
 Orta dies, quum primum alto se gurgite tollunt
 Solis equi, lucemque elatis naribus efflant : 115
 Campum ad certamen magnae sub moenibus urbis
 Dimensi Rutulique viri Teucrique parabant,
 In medioque focos et dis communibus aras
 Gramineas. Alii fontemque ignemque ferebant,
 Velati limo, et verbena tempora vincti. 120
 Procedit legio Ausonidum, pilataque plenis
 Agmina se fundunt portis. Hinc Troius omnis
 Tyrrhenusque ruit variis exercitus armis,
 Haud secus instructi ferro, quam si aspera Martis
 Pugna vocet. Nec non mediis in milibus ipsi 125
 Ductores auro volitant ostroque superbi,
 Et genus Assaraci Mnestheus, et fortis Asilas,
 Et Messapus equum domitor, Neptunia proles.
 Utque, dato signo, spatia in sua quisque recessit,
 Defigunt tellure hastas et scuta reclinant. 130
 Tum studio effusae matres et vulgus inermum
 Invalidique senes turres et tecta domorum
 Obsedere, alii portis sublimibus adstant.

At Juno e summo, qui nunc Albanus habetur,
 (Tum neque nomen erat nec honos aut gloria monti,) 135
 Prospiciens tumulo campum aspectabat et ambas

Laurentum Troumque acies urbemque Latini.
 Extemplo Turni sic est affata sororem,
 Diva deam, stagnis quae fluminibusque sonoris
 Praesidet, (hunc illi rex aetheris altus honorem 140
 Jupiter erepta pro virginitate sacravit :)
 “Nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima nostro,
 Scis, ut te cunctis unam, quaecumque Latinae
 Magnanimi Jovis ingratum ascendere cubile,
 Praetulerim, caelique libens in parte locarim : 145
 Disce tuum, ne me incuses, Juturna, dolorem.
 Qua visa est Fortuna pati, Parcaeque sinebant
 Cedere res Latio, Turnum et tua moenia texi ;
 Nunc juvenem imparibus video concurrere fatis,
 Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat. 150
 Non pugnam aspicere hanc oculis, non foedera possum ;
 Tu, pro germano si quid praesentius audes,
 Perge : decet. Forsan miseros meliora sequentur.”
 Vix ea, quum lacrimas oculis Juturna profudit,
 Terque quaterque manu pectus percussit honestum. 155
 “ Non lacrimis hoc tempus,” ait Saturnia Juno ;
 “ Accelera, et fratrem, si quis modus, eripe morti,
 Aut tu bella cie, conceptumque excute foedus.
 Auctor ego audendi.” Sic exhortata reliquit
 Incertam et tristi turbatam vulnere mentis. 160

Interea reges — ingenti mole Latinus
 Quadrijugo vehitur curru, cui tempora circum
 Aurati bis sex radii fulgentia cingunt,
 Solis avi specimen ; bigis it Turnus in albis, 165
 Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro ;
 Hinc pater Aeneas, Romanae stirpis origo,
 Sidereo flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis,
 Et juxta Ascanius, magnae spes altera Romae,
 Procedunt castris ; puraque in veste sacerdos 170
 Setigeri fetum suis intensamque bidentem
 Attulit, admovitque pecus flagrantibus aris.
 Illi, ad surgentem conversi lumina solem,
 Dant fruges manibus salsas, et tempora ferro
 Summa notant pecudum, paterisque altaria libant.

Tum pius Aeneas stricto sic ense precatur : 175
 “ Esto nunc Sol testis et haec mihi Terra vocanti,
 Quam propter tantos potui perferre labores,
 Et Pater omnipotens, et tu, Saturnia conjunx,
 Jam melior, jam, diva, precor ; tuque, inclute Mavors,
 Cuncta tuo qui bella, pater, sub numine torques ; 180
 Fontesque Fluviosque voco, quaeque aetheris alti
 Religio, et quae caeruleo sunt numina ponto :
 Cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno,
 Convenit, Evandri victos discedere ad urbem ;
 Cedet Iulus agris ; nec post arma ulla rebelles 185
 Aeneadae referent, ferrove haec regna lacescent.
 Sin nostrum adnuerit nobis Victoria Martem,
 (Ut potius reor, et potius di numine firment,)
 Non ego nec Teucris Italos parere jubebo,
 Nec mihi regna peto ; paribus se legibus ambae 190
 Invictae gentes aeterna in foedera mittant.
 Sacra deosque dabo ; socer arma Latinus habeto,
 Imperium sollemne socer ; mihi moenia Teucri
 Constituent, urbique dabit Lavinia nomen.”
 Sic prior Aeneas ; sequitur sic deinde Latinus, 195
 Suspiciens caelum, tenditque ad sidera dextram :
 “ Haec eadem, Aenea, Terram, Mare, Sidera, juro.
 Latonaeque genus duplex, Janumque bifrontem,
 Vimque deum infernam et duri sacroraria Ditis ;
 Audiat haec Genitor, qui foedera fulmine sancit. 200
 Tango aras, medios ignes et numina testor :
 Nulla dies pacem hanc Italis nec foedera rumpet,
 Quo res cumque cadent ; nec me vis ulla volentem
 Avertet ; non, si tellurem effundat in undas,
 Diluvio miscens, caelumque in Tartara solvat : 205
 Ut sceptrum hoc ” (dextra sceptrum nam forte gerebat)
 “ Numquam fronde levi fundet virgulta nec umbras,
 Quum semel in silvis imo de stirpe recisum
 Matre caret, posuitque comas et brachia ferro ;
 Olim arbos ; nunc artificis manus aere decoro 210
 Inclusit, patribusque dedit gestare Latinis.”
 Talibus inter se firmabant foedera dictis,
 Conspectu in medio procerum ; tum rite sacratas

In flammam jugulant pecudes, et viscera vivis
Eripiunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras. 215

At vero Rutulis impar ea pugna videri
Jamdudum, et vario misceri pectora motu ;
Tum magis, ut propius cernunt non viribus aequis.
Adjuvat incessu tacito progressus et aram
Suppliciter venerans demisso lumine Turnus, 220
Tabentesque genae, et juvenali in corpore pallor.
Quem simul ac Juturna soror crebrescere vidit
Sermonem, et vulgi variare labantia corda,
In medias acies, formam assimilata Camerti,
(Cui genus a proavis ingens, clarumque paternae 225
Nomen erat virtutis, et ipse acerrimus armis,)
In medias dat sese acies, haud nescia rerum,
Rumoresque serit varios, ac talia fatur :
“ Non pudet, o Rutuli, pro cunctis talibus unam
Objectare animam? Numerone an viribus aequi 230
Non sumus? En, omnes et Troes et Arcades hi sunt,
Fatalisque manus, infensa Etruria Turno.
Vix hostem, alterni si congregiamur, habemus.
Ille quidem ad superos, quorum se devovet aris,
Succedet fama, vivusque per ora feretur ; 235
Nos, patria amissa, dominis parere superbis
Cogemur, qui nunc lenti consedimus arvis.”
Talibus incensa est juvenum sententia dictis
Jam magis atque magis, serpitque per agmina murmur ;
Ipsi Laurentes mutati ipsique Latini. 240
Qui sibi jam requiem pugnae rebusque salutem
Sperabant, nunc arma volunt, foedusque precantur
Infectum, et Turni sortem miserantur iniquam.
His aliud majus Juturna adjungit, et alto
Dat signum caelo, quo non praesentius ullum 245
Turbavit mentes Italas, monstroque fefellit.
Namque volans rubra fulvus Jovis ales in aethra
Litoreas agitabat aves turbamque sonantem
Agminis aligeri, subito quum lapsus ad undas
Cycnum excellentem pedibus rapit improbus uncis. 250
Arrexere animos Itali, cunctaeque volucres

Convertunt clamore fugam, (mirabile visu,)
 Aetheraque obscurant pennis, hostemque per auras
 Facta nube premunt, donec vi victus et ipso
 Pondere defecit, praedamque ex unguibus ales 255
 Projecit fluvio, penitusque in nubila fugit.
 Tum vero augurium Rutuli clamore salutant,
 Expediuntque manus; primusque Tolumnius augur
 "Hoc erat, hoc, votis" inquit "quod saepe petivi:
 Accipio, agnoscoque deos. Me, me duce, ferrum 260
 Corripite, o miseri, quos improbus advena bello
 Territat, invalidas ut aves, et litora vestra
 Vi populat; petet ille fugam, penitusque profundo
 Vela dabit. Vos unanimi densete catervas,
 Et regem vobis pugna defendite raptum." 265
 Dixit, et adversos telum contorsit in hostes
 Procurrens: sonitum dat stridula cornus, et auras
 Certa secat. Simul hoc, simul ingens clamor, et omnes
 Turbati cunei, calefactaque corda tumultu.
 Hasta volans, ut forte novem pulcherrima fratrum 270
 Corpora constiterant contra, quos fida creatur
 Una tot Arcadio conjunx Tyrrhena Gylippo,
 Horum unum ad medium, teritur qua subtilis alvo
 Balteus et laterum juncturas fibula mordet,
 Egregium forma juvenem et fulgentibus armis, 275
 Transadigit costas, fulvaque effundit arena.
 At fratres, animosa phalanx accensaque luctu,
 Pars gladios stringunt manibus, pars missile ferrum
 Corripiunt, caecique ruunt. Quos agmina contra
 Procurrunt Laurentum; hinc densi rursus inundant 280
 Troes Agyllinique et pictis Arcades armis:
 Sic omnes amor unus habet decernere ferro.
 Diripuere aras; it toto turbida caelo
 Tempestas telorum, ac ferreus ingruit imber;
 Craterasque focosque ferunt. Fugit ipse Latinus, 285
 Pulsatos referens infecto foedere divos.
 Infrenant alii currus, aut corpora saltu
 Subjiciunt in equos, et strictis ensibus adsunt.
 Messapus regem regisque insigne gerentem
 Tyrrhenum Aulesten, avidus confundere foedus, 290

Adverso proterret equo. Ruit ille recedens,
 Et miser oppositis a tergo involvitur aris
 In caput inque humeros; at fervidus advolat hasta
 Messapus, teloque orantem multa trabali
 Desuper altus equo graviter ferit; atque ita fatur: 295
 "Hoc habet; haec melior magnis data victima divis."
 Concurrunt Itali, spolianteque calentia membra.
 Obvius ambustum torrem Corynaeus ab ara
 Corripit, et venienti Ebuso plagamque ferenti
 Occupat os flammis; olli ingens barba reluxit, 300
 Nidoremque ambusta dedit; super ipse secutus
 Caesariem laeva turbati corripit hostis,
 Impressoque genu nitens terrae applicat ipsum;
 Sic rigido latus ense ferit. Podalirius Alsum,
 Pastorem, primaque acie per tela ruentem, 305
 Ense sequens nudo, superimminet; ille securi
 Adversi frontem mediam mentumque reducta
 Disjicit, et sparso late rigat arma cruore.
 Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget
 Somnus, in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem. 310

At pius Aeneas dextram tendebat inermem,
 Nudato capite, atque suos clamore vocabat:
 "Quo ruitis, quaeve ista repens discordia surgit?
 O cohibete iras! Ictum jam foedus, et omnes
 Compositae leges: mihi jus concurrere soli: 315
 Me sinite, atque auferte metus. Ego foedera faxo
 Firma manu: Turnum debent haec jam mihi sacra."
 Has inter voces, media inter talia verba,
 Ecce, viro stridens alis allapsa sagitta est,
 Incertum, qua pulsa manu, quo turbine adacta, 320
 Quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casusne deusne,
 Attulerit: pressa est insignis gloria facti,
 Nec sese Aeneae jactavit vulnere quisquam.
 Turnus, ut Aenean cedentem ex agmine vidit
 Turbatosque duces, subita spe fervidus ardet: 325
 Poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbus
 Emicat in currum, et manibus molitur habenas.
 Multa virum volitans dat fortia corpora Leto,

Semineces volvit multos, aut agmina curru
 Proterit, aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas. 330
 Qualis apud gelidi quum flumina concitus Hebrī
 Sanguineus Mavors clipeo intonat, atque furentes
 Bella movens immittit equos; illi aequore aperto
 Ante Notos Zephyrumque volant; gemit ultima pulsu
 Thraca pedum; circumque atrae Formidinis ora, 335
 Iraeque, Insidiaeque, dei comitatus, aguntur:
 Talis equos alacer media inter proelia Turnus
 Fumantes sudore quatit, miserabile caesis
 Hostibus insultans; spargit rapida ungula rores
 Sanguineos, mixtaque cruor calcatur arena. 340
 Jamque Neci Sthenelumque dedit Thamyrumque Pho-
 lumque,
 Hunc congressus et hunc, illum eminus; eminus ambo
 Imbrasidas, Glaucum atque Laden, quos Imbrasmus ipse
 Nutrierat Lycia, paribusque ornaverāt armis,
 Vel conferre manum, vel equo praevertēre ventos. 345
 Parte alia, media Eumedes in proelia fertur,
 Antiqui proles bello praeclara Dolonis,
 Nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem,
 Qui quondam, castra ut Danaūm speculator adiret,
 Ausus Pelidae pretium sibi poscere currus; 350
 Illum Tydides alio pro talibus ausis
 Affecit pretio, nec equis adspirat Achillis.
 Hunc procul ut campo Turnus prospexit aperto,
 Ante levi jaculo longum per inane secutus,
 Sistit equos bijuges et curru desilit, atque 355
 Semianimi lapsoque supervenit, et, pede collo
 Impresso, dextrae mucronem extorquet et alto
 Fulgentem tinguit jugulo, atque haec insuper addit:
 “En, agros et, quam bello, Trojane, petisti,
 Hesperiam metire jacens: haec praemia, qui me 360
 Ferro ausi tentare, ferunt; sic moenia condunt.”
 Huic comitem Asbyten conjecta cuspide mittit,
 Chloreaque Sybarimque Daretaque Thersilochumque,
 Et sternacis equi lapsum cervice Thymoeten.
 Ac velut Edoni Boreae quum spiritus alto 365
 Insonat Aegaeo, sequiturque ad litora fluctus,

Qua venti incubuere, fugam dant nubila caelo ;
 Sic Turno, quacumque viam secat, agmina cedunt,
 Conversaeque ruunt acies ; fert impetus ipsum,
 Et cristam adverso curru quatit aura volantem. 370
 Non tulit instantem Phegeus animisque frementem ;
 Objecit sese ad currum, et spumantia frenis
 Ora citatorum dextra detorsit equorum.
 Dum trahitur pendetque jugis, hunc lata relectum
 Lancea consequitur, rumpitque infixam bilicem 375
 Loricam et summum degustat vulnere corpus.
 Ille tamen clipeo objecto conversus in hostem
 Ibat, et auxilium ducto mucrone petebat :
 Quum rota praecipitem et pro cursu concitus axis
 Impulit effunditque solo, Turnusque secutus 380
 Imam inter galeam summi thoracis et oras
 Abstulit ense caput, truncumque reliquit arenae.

Atque ea dum campis victor dat funera Turnus,
 Interea Aenean Mnestheus et fidus Achates
 Ascaniusque comes castris statuere cruentum, 385
 Alternos longa nitentem cuspide gressus.
 Saevit, et infracta luctatur arundine telum
 Eripere, auxilioque viam, quae proxima, poscit :
 Ense secent lato vulnus, telique latebram
 Rescindant penitus, seseque in bella remittant. 390
 Jamque aderat Phoebus ante alios dilectus Iapyx
 Iasides, acri quondam cui captus amore
 Ipse suas artes, sua munera, laetus Apollo
 Augurium citharamque dabat celeresque sagittas ;
 Ille, ut depositi proferret fata parentis, 395
 Scire potestates herbarum usumque medendi
 Maluit et mutas agitare inglorius artes.
 Stabat acerba fremens, ingentem nixus in hastam,
 Aeneas, magno juvenum et maerentis Iuli
 Concursu, lacrimis immobilis. Ille retorto 400
 Paeonium in morem senior succinctus amictu,
 Multa manu medica Phoebique potentibus herbis
 Nequidquam trepidat, nequidquam spicula dextra
 Sollicitat, prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum.

Nulla viam Fortuna regit, nihil auctor Apollo 405
 Subvenit; et saevae campis magis ac magis horror
 Crebrescit, propiusque malum est. Jam pulvere caelum
 Stare vident: subeunt equites, et spicula castris
 Densa cadunt mediis; it tristis ad aethera clamor
 Bellantum juvenum et duro sub Marte cadentum. 410
 Hic Venus, indigno nati concussa dolore,
 Dictamnum genetrix Cretaea carpit ab Ida,
 Puberibus caulem foliis et flore comantem
 Purpureo; non illa feris incognita capris
 Gramina, quum tergo volucres haesere sagittae. 415
 Hoc Venus, obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo,
 Detulit; hoc fusum labris splendentibus annem
 Inficit, occulte medicans, spargitque salubres
 Ambrosiae succos et odoriferam panaceam.
 Fovit ea vulnus lympha longaevus Iapyx 420
 Ignorans, subitoque omnis de corpore fugit
 Quippe dolor, omnis stetit imo vulnere sanguis;
 Jamque secuta manum, nullo cogente, sagitta
 Excidit, atque novae rediere in pristina vires.
 "Arma citi properate viro! Quid statis?" Iapyx 425
 Conclamat, primusque animos accendit in hostem.
 "Non haec humanis opibus, non arte magistra
 Proveniunt, neque te, Aenea, mea dextera servat;
 Major agit deus, atque opera ad majora remittit."
 Ille, avidus pugnae, suras incluserat auro 430
 Hinc atque hinc, oditque moras, hastamque coruscat.
 Postquam habilis lateri clipeus loricaque tergo est,
 Ascanium fuis circum complectitur armis,
 Summaque per galeam delibans oscula fatur:
 "Disce, puer, virtutem ex me verumque laborem, 435
 Fortunam ex aliis. Nunc te mea dextera bello
 Defensum dabit, et magna inter praemia ducet.
 Tu facito, mox quum matura adoleverit aetas,
 Sis memor, et te, animo repetentem exempla tuorum,
 Fit pater Aeneas et avunculus excitet Hector." 440

Haec ubi dicta dedit, portis sese extulit ingens,
 Telum immane manu quatiens; simul agmine denso

Antheusque Mnestheusque ruunt, omnisque relictis
 Tarba fluit castris. Tum caeco pulvere campus
 Miscetur, pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus. 445
 Vidit ab adverso venientes aggere Turnus,
 Videre Ausonii, gelidusque per ima cucurrit
 Ossa tremor; prima ante omnes Juturna Latinos
 Audiit, agnovitque sonum, et tremefacta refugit.
 Ille volat, campoque atrum rapit agmen aperto. 450
 Qualis ubi ad terras, abrupto sidere, nimbus
 It mare per medium; miseris, heu, praescia longe
 Horrescunt corda agricolis; dabit ille ruinas
 Arboribus stragemque satis, ruet omnia late;
 Ante volant sonitumque ferunt ad litora venti: 455
 Talis in adversos ductor Rhoeteius hostes
 Agmen agit; densi cuneis se quisque coactis
 Agglomerant. Ferit ense gravem Thymbraeus Osirim,
 Arcetium Mnestheus, Epulonem obruncat Achates,
 Ufentemque Gyas; cadit ipse Tolumnius augur, 460
 Primus in adversos telum qui torserat hostes.
 Tollitur in caelum clamor, versique vicissim
 Pulverulenta fuga Rutuli dant terga per agros.
 Ipse neque aversos dignatur sternere Morti,
 Nec pede congressos aequo nec tela ferentes 465
 Insequitur; solum densa in caligine Turnum
 Vestigat lustrans, solum in certamina poscit.
 Hoc concussa metu mentem, Juturna virago
 Aurigam Turni media inter lora Metiscum
 Executit, et longe lapsum temone relinquit; 470
 Ipsa subit, manibusque undantes flectit habenas,
 Cuncta gerens, vocemque et corpus et arma Metisci.
 Nigra velut magnas domini quum divitis aedes
 Pervolat et pennis alta atria lustrat hirundo,
 Pabula parva legens nidisque loquacibus escas, 475
 Et nunc porticibus vacuis, nunc humida circum
 Stagna sonat: similis medios Juturna per hostes
 Fertur equis, rapidoque volans obit omnia curru,
 Jamque hic germanum, jamque hic ostentat ovantem,
 Nec conferre manum patitur, volat avia longe. 480
 Haud minus Aeneas tortos legit obvius orbes,

Vestigatque virum et disjecta per agmina magna
 Voce vocat. Quoties oculos conjecit in hostem,
 Alipedumque fugam cursu tentavit equorum,
 Aversos toties currus Juturna retorsit. 485
 Heu, quid agat? Vario nequidquam fluctuat aestu,
 Diversaeque vocant animum in contraria curae.
 Huic Messapus, uti laeva duo forte gerebat
 Lenta, levis cursu, praefixa hastilia ferro,
 Horum unum certo contorquens dirigit ictu. 490
 Substitit Aeneas, et se collegit in arma,
 Poplite subsidens; apicem tamen incita summum
 Hasta tulit, summasque excussit vertice cristas.
 Tum vero assurgunt irae; insidiisque subactus,
 Diversos ubi sentit equos currumque referri, 495
 Multa Jovem et laesi testatus foederis aras,
 Jam tandem invadit medios, et Marte secundo
 Terribilis saevam nullo discrimine caedem
 Suscitatur, irarumque omnes effundit habenas. 499

Quis mihi nunc tot acerba deus, quis carmine caedes
 Diversas, obitumque ducum, quos aequore toto 501
 Inque vicem nunc Turnus agit, nunc Troïus heros,
 Expediat? tanton' placuit concurrere motu,
 Jupiter, aeterna gentes in pace futuras?
 Aeneas Rutulum Sucronem (ea prima ruentes 505
 Pugna loco statuit Teucros) haud multa morantem
 Excipit in latus, et, qua fata celerrima, crudum
 Transadigit costas et crates pectoris ense.
 Turnus equo dejectum Amycum fratremque Diorem,
 Congressus pedes, hunc venientem cuspide longa, 510
 Hunc mucrone ferit, curruque abscisa duorum
 Suspendit capita, et rorantia sanguine portat.
 Ille Talon Tanaimque Neci fortemque Cethegum,
 Tres uno congressu, et maestum mittit Oniten,
 Nomen Echionium matrisque genus Peridiae; 515
 Hic fratres Lycia missos et Apollinis agris,
 Et juvenem exosum nequidquam bella Menoeten,
 Arcada, piscosae cui circum flumina Larnae
 Ars fuerat pauperque domus, nec nota potentum

Munera, conductaque pater tellure serebat. 520
 Ac velut immissi diversis partibus ignes
 Arentem in silvam et virgulta sonantia lauro,
 Aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis
 Dant sonitum spumosi amnes, et in aequora currunt,
 Quisque suum populatus iter: non segnius ambo 525
 Aeneas Turnusque ruunt per proelia; nunc, nunc
 Fluctuat ira intus; rumpuntur nescia vinci
 Pectora; nunc totis in vulnera viribus itur.
 Murranum hic, atavos et avorum antiqua sonantem
 Nomina, per regesque actum genus omne Latinos, 530
 Praecipitem scopulo atque ingentis turbine saxi
 Excutit, effunditque solo; hunc lora et juga subter
 Provolvere rotae; crebro super ungula pulsu
 Incita nec domini memorum proculcat equorum.
 Ille ruenti Hyllo animisque immane frementi 535
 Occurrit, telumque aurata ad tempora torquet:
 Olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro.
 Dextera nec tua te, Graiùm fortissime, Cretheu,
 Eripuit Turno; nec di texere Cupencum, 540
 Aenea veniente, sui; dedit obvia ferro
 Pectora, nec misero clipei mora profuit aerei.
 Te quoque Laurentes viderunt, Aeole, campi
 Oppetere, et late terram consternere tergo;
 Occidis, Argivae quem non potuere phalanges
 Sternere, nec Priami regnorum eversor Achilles; 545
 Hic tibi mortis erant metae: domus alta sub Ida,
 Lyrnesi domus alta, solo Laurente sepulchrum.
 Totae adeo conversae acies, omnesque Latini,
 Omnes Dardanidae, Mnestheus, acerque Serestus,
 Et Messapus equùm domitor, et fortis Asilas, 550
 Tuscorumque phalanx, Evandrique Arcades alae,
 Pro se quisque viri summa nituntur opum vi:
 Nec mora, nec requies; vasto certamine tendunt.

Hic mentem Aeneae genetrix pulcherrima misit,
 Iret ut ad muros, urbique adverteret agmen 555
 Ocius et subita turbaret clade Latinos.
 Ille, ut vestigans diversa per agmina Turnum

Huc atque huc acies circumtulit, aspicit urbem
 Immunem tanti belli atque impune quietam.
 Continuo pugnae accendit majoris imago : 560
 Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum
 Ductores, tumulumque capit, quo cetera Teucrûm
 Concurrit legio, nec scuta aut spicula densi
 Deponunt. Celso medius stans aggere fatur :
 " Ne qua meis esto dictis mora, (Jupiter hac stat,) 565
 Neu quis ob inceptum subitum mihi segnior ito.
 Urbem hodie, causam belli, regna ipsa Latini,
 Ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur,
 Eruam, et aequa solo fumantia culmina ponam.
 Scilicet exspectem, libeat dum proelia Turno 570
 Nostra pati, rursusque velit concurrere victus ?
 Hoc caput, o cives, haec belli summa nefandi.
 Ferte faces propere, foedusque repositae flammis!"
 Dixerat, atque animis pariter certantibus omnes
 Dant cuneum, densaque ad muros mole feruntur. 575
 Scalae improviso, subitusque apparuit ignis.
 Discurrunt alii ad portas, primosque trucidant ;
 Ferrum alii torquent, et obumbrant aethera telis.
 Ipse inter primos dextram sub moenia tendit
 Aeneas, magnaque incusat voce Latinum, 580
 Testaturque deos, iterum se ad proelia cogi,
 Bis jam Italos hostes, haec altera foedera rumpi.
 Exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives :
 Urbem alii reserare jubent et pandere portas
 Dardanidis, ipsumque trahunt in moenia regem ; 585
 Arma ferunt alii, et pergunt defendere muros :
 Inclusas ut quum latebroso in pumice pastor
 Vestigavit apes, fumoque implevit amaro ;
 Illae intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra
 Discurrunt, magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras ; 590
 Volvitur ater odor tectis ; tum murmure caeco
 Intus saxa sonant, vacuas it fumus ad auras.

Accidit haec fessis etiam fortuna Latinis,
 Quae totam luctu concussit funditus urbem.
 Regina ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem, 595

Incessi muros, ignes ad tecta volare,
 Nusquam acies contra Rutulas, nulla agmina Turni,
 Infelix pugnae juvenem in certamine credit
 Exstinctum, et, subito mentem turbata dolore,
 Se causam clamat, crimenque, caputque malorum; 600
 Multaque per maestum demens effata furorem,
 Purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus,
 Et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta.
 Quam cladem miseræ postquam accepere Latinae,
 Filia prima manu flores Lavinia crines 605
 Et roseas laniata genas, tum cetera circum
 Turba, furit; resonant late plangoribus aedes.
 Hinc totam infelix vulgatur fama per urbem:
 Demittunt mentes; it scissa veste Latinus,
 Conjugis attonitus fatis urbisque ruina, 610
 Canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans,
 [Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ante
 Dardanum Aenean, generumque adsciverit ultro.]

Interea extremo bellator in aequore Turnus
 Palantes sequitur paucos, jam segnior, atque 615
 Jam minus atque minus successu laetus equorum.
 Attulit hunc illi caecis terroribus aura
 Commixtum clamorem, arrectasque impulit aures
 Confusae sonus urbis et illaetabile murmur.
 "Hei mihi! quid tanto turbantur moenia luctu? 620
 Quisve ruit tantus diversa clamor ab urbe?"
 Sic ait, adductisque amens subsistit habenis.
 Atque huic, in faciem soror ut conversa Metisci
 Aurigae currumque et equos et lora regebat,
 Talibus occurrit dictis: "Hac, Turne, sequamur 625
 Trojugenas, qua prima viam victoria pandit:
 Sunt alii, qui tecta manu defendere possint.
 Ingruit Aeneas Italis et proelia miscet:
 Et nos saeva manu mittamus funera Teucris.
 Nec numero inferior, pugnae nec honore recedes." 630
 Turnus ad haec:
 "O soror, et dudum agnovi quum prima per artem
 Foedera turbasti teque haec in bella dedisti,

Et nunc nequidquam fallis dea. Sed quis Olympo
 Demissam tantos voluit te ferre labores? 635
 An fratris miseri letum ut crudele videres?
 Nam quid ago? aut quae jam spondet Fortuna salutem?
 Vidi oculos ante ipse meos me voce vocantem
 Murranum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,
 Oppetere, ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victum. 640
 Occidit infelix ne nostrum dedecus Ufens
 Aspiceret; Teucri potiuntur corpore et armis.
 Exscindine domos (id rebus defuit unum)
 Perpetiar? dextra nec Drancis dicta refellam?
 Terga dabo, et Turnum fugientem haec terra videbit? 645
 Usque adeone mori miserum est? Vos o mihi Manes
 Este boni, quoniam Superis aversa voluntas!
 Sancta ad vos anima, atque istius nescia culpae,
 Descendam, magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum."

Vix ea fatus erat; medios volat, ecce, per hostes 650
 Vectus equo spumante Saces, adversa sagitta
 Saucius ora, ruitque implorans nomine Turnum:
 "Turne, in te suprema salus: miserere tuorum!
 Fulminat Aeneas armis, summasque minatur
 Dejecturum arces Italûm excidioque daturum; 655
 Jamque faces ad tecta volant. In te ora Latini,
 In te oculos referunt; mussat rex ipse Latinus,
 Quos generos vocet, aut quae sese ad foedera flectat.
 Praeterea regina, tui fidissima, dextra
 Occidit ipsa sua, lucemque exterrita fugit. 660
 Soli pro portis Messapus et acer Atinas
 Sustentant aciem; circum hos utrimque phalanges
 Stant densae, strictisque seges mucronibus horret
 Ferrea: tu currum deserto in gramine versas!"
 Obstupuit varia confusus imagine rerum 665
 Turnus, et obtutu tacito stetit. Aestuat ingens
 Uno in corde pudor, mixtoque insania luctu,
 Et furiis agitatus amor, et conscia virtus.
 Ut primum discussae umbrae et lux reddita menti,
 Ardentes oculorum orbis ad moenia torsit 670
 Turbidus, eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem.

Ecce autem flammis inter tabulata volutus
 Ad caelum undabat vertex, turrimque tenebat,
 Turrim, compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse,
 Subdideratque rotas, pontesque instraverat altos. 675
 "Jam jam fata, soror, superant; absiste morari;
 Quo deus et quo dura vocat Fortuna, sequamur.
 Stat conferre manum Aeneae, stat, quidquid acerbi est,
 Morte pati; neque me indecorem, germana, videbis
 Amplius. Hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem." 680
 Dixit, et e curru saltum dedit ocuis arvis,
 Perque hostes, per tela ruit, maestamque sororem
 Deserit, ac rapido cursu media agmina rumpit.
 Ac veluti montis saxum de vertice praeceps
 Quum ruit, avulsum vento, seu turbidus imber 685
 Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas;
 Fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu,
 Exsultatque solo, silvas, armenta, virosque
 Involvens secum: disjecta per agmina Turnus
 Sic urbis ruit ad muros, ubi plurima fuso 690
 Sanguine terra madet, striduntque hastilibus aurae;
 Significatque manu, et magno simul incipit ore:
 "Parcite jam, Rutuli, et vos tela inhibete, Latini:
 Quaecumque est Fortuna, mea est; me verius unum
 Pro vobis foedus luere, et decernere ferro." 695
 Discessere omnes medii, spatiumque dedere.

At pater Aeneas, audito nomine Turni,
 Deserit et muros, et summas deserit arces,
 Praecipitatque moras omnes, opera omnia rumpit,
 Laetitia exsultans, horrendumque intonat armis: 700
 Quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse, coruscis
 Quum fremit ilicibus, quantus, gaudetque nivali
 Vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.
 Jam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes
 Convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant 705
 Moenia, quique imos pulsabant ariete muros,
 Armaque deposuere humeris. Stupet ipse Latinus,
 Ingentes, genitos diversis partibus orbis,
 Inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro.

Atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi, 710
 Procursu rapido, coniectis eminus hastis,
 Invadunt Martem clipeis atque aere sonoro.
 Dat gemitum tellus; tum crebros ensibus ictus
 Congeminant; fors et virtus miscentur in unum.
 Ac velut ingenti Sila summove Taburno 715
 Quum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri
 Frontibus incurrunt, (pavidi cessere magistri,
 Stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque juvencae,
 Quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur;))
 Illi inter sese multa vi vulnera miscent, 720
 Cornuaque obnixa infigunt, et sanguine largo
 Colla armosque lavant; gemitu nemus omne remugit:
 Non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros
 Concurrunt clipeis; ingens fragor aethera complet.
 Jupiter ipse duas aequato examine lances 725
 Sustinet, et fata imponit diversa duorum,
 Quem damnet labor, et quo vergat pondere letum.
 Emicat hic, impune putans, et corpore toto
 Alte sublatum consurgit Turnus in ensem,
 Et ferit. Exclamant Troes trepidique Latini, 730
 Arrectaeque amborum acies. At perfidus ensis
 Frangitur, in medioque ardentem deserit ictu,
 Ni fuga subsidio subeat. Fugit ocior Euro,
 Ut capulum ignotum dextramque aspexit inermem.
 Fama est, praecipitem, quum prima in proelia junctos 735
 Conscebat equos, patrio mucrone relicto,
 Dum trepidat, ferrum aurigae rapuisse Metisci;
 Idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucri,
 Suffecit; postquam arma dei ad Vulcania ventum est,
 Mortalis mucro, glacies ceu futilis, ictu 740
 Dissiluit; fulva resplendent fragmina arena.
 Ergo amens diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus,
 Et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbes;
 Undique enim densa Teucri includere corona,
 Atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt. 745

Nec minus Aeneas, quamquam tardante sagitta
 Interdum genua impediunt cursumque recusant,

Insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget:
 Inclusum veluti si quando flumine nactus
 Cervum, aut puniceae septum formidine pennae, 750
 Venator cursu canis et latratibus instat;
 Ille autem, insidiis et ripa territus alta,
 Mille fugit refugitque vias; at vividus UMBER
 Haeret hians, jam jamque tenet, similisque tenenti
 Increpuit malis, morsuque elusus inani est. 755
 Tum vero exoritur clamor, ripaeque lacusque
 Responsant circa, et caelum tonat omne tumultu.
 Ille simul fugiens Rutulos simul increpat omnes,
 Nomine quemque vocans, notumque efflagitat ensem;
 Aeneas mortem contra praesensque minatur 760
 Exitium, si quisquam adeat, terretque trementes,
 Excisurum urbem minitans, et saucius instat.
 Quinque orbes explent cursu, totidemque retexunt
 Huc illuc; neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur
 Praemia, sed Turni de vita et sanguine certant. 765
 Forte sacer Fauno foliis oleaster amaris
 Hic steterat, nautis olim venerabile lignum,
 Servati ex undis ubi figere dona solebant
 Laurenti divo et votas suspendere vestes;
 Sed stirpem Teucris nullo discrimine sacrum 770
 Sustulerant, puro ut possent concurrere campo:
 Hic hasta Aeneae stabat, huc impetus illam
 Detulerat, fixam et lenta radice tenebat.
 Incubuit, voluitque manu convellere ferrum
 Dardanides, teloque sequi, quem prendere cursu 775
 Non poterat. Tum vero, amens formidine, Turnus
 "Faune, precor, miserere," inquit, "tuque optima ferrum
 Terra tene, colui vestros si semper honores,
 Quos contra Aeneadae bello fecere profanos."
 Dixit, opemque dei non cassa in vota vocavit: 780
 Namque diu luctans lentoque in stirpe moratus
 Viribus haud ullis valuit discludere morsus
 Roboris Aeneas. Dum nititur acer et instat,
 Rursus in aurigae faciem mutata Metisci
 Procurrit fratrique ensem dea Daunus reddidit. 785
 Quod Venus audaci Nymphae indignata licere,

Accessit, telumque alta ab radice revellit.
 Olli sublimes, armis animisque relecti,
 Hic gladio fidens, hic acer et arduus hasta,
 Adsistunt contra certamina Martis anhelii.

790

Junonem interea rex omnipotentis Olympi
 Alloquitur, fulva pugnans de nube tuentem:
 "Quae jam finis erit, conjunx? quid denique restat?
 Indigetem Aenean scis ipsa, et scire fateris,
 Deberi caelo, fatisque ad sidera tolli. 795
 Quid struis? aut qua spe gelidis in nubibus haeres?
 Mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum,
 Aut enssem (quid enim sine te Juturna valeret?)
 Ereptum reddi Turno, et vim crescere victis?
 Desine jam tandem, precibusque inflectere nostris; 800
 Nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor, et mihi curae
 Saepe tuo dulci tristes ex ore recursent.
 Ventum ad supremum est. Terris agitare vel undis
 Trojanos potuisti, infandum accendere bellum,
 Deformare domum, et luctu miscere hymenaeos; 805
 Ulterius tentare veto." Sic Jupiter orsus;
 Sic dea submisso contra Saturnia vultu:
 "Ista quidem quia nota mihi tua, magne, voluntas,
 Jupiter, et Turnum et terras invita reliqui;
 Nec tu me aëria solam nunc sede videres 810
 Digna indigna pati, sed flammis cincta sub ipsa
 Starem acie traheremque inimica in proelia Teucros.
 Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri
 Suasi, et pro vita majora audere probavi;
 Non ut tela tamen, non ut contenderet arcum: 815
 Adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis,
 Una superstitio superis quae reddita divis.
 Et nunc cedo equidem, pugnansque exosa relinquo.
 Illud te, nulla fati quod lege tenetur,
 Pro Latio obtestor, pro majestate tuorum: 820
 Quum jam connubiis pacem felicibus (esto)
 Component, quum jam leges et foedera jungent,
 Ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos,
 Neu Troas fieri jubeas Teucrosque vocari,

Aut vocem mutare viros, aut vertere vestem. 825
 Sit Latium, sicut Albani per saecula reges,
 Sit Romana potens Itala virtute propago;
 Occidit, occideritque sinas cum nomine Troja."
 Olli subridens hominum rerumque repertor:
 "Es germana Jovis Saturnique altera proles: 830
 Irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus!
 Verum age, et inceptum frustra submitte furorem:
 Do, quod vis, et me victusque volensque remitto.
 Sermonem Ausonii patrium moresque tenebunt,
 Utque est, nomen erit; commixti corpore tantum 835
 Subsident Teucri. Morem ritusque sacrorum
 Adjiciam, faciamque omnes uno ore Latinos.
 Hinc genus Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surget,
 Supra homines, supra ire deos pietate videbis,
 Nec gens ulla tuos aequae celebrabit honores." 840
 Annuit his Juno, et mentem laetata retorsit;
 Interea excedit caelo, nubemque relinquit.

His actis aliud Genitor secum ipse volutat,
 Juturnamque parat fratris dimittere ab armis. 845
 Dicuntur geminae pestes cognomine Dirae,
 Quas et Tartaream Nox intempesta Megaeram
 Uno eodemque tulit partu, paribusque revinxit
 Serpentum spiris, ventosasque addidit alas.
 Hae Jovis ad solium saevique in limine regis
 Apparent, acuuntque metum mortalibus aegris, 850
 Si quando letum horrificum morbosque deum rex
 Molitur, meritas aut bello territat urbes.
 Harum unam celerem demisit ab aethere summo
 Jupiter, inque omen Juturnae occurrere jussit.
 Illa volat, celerique ad terram turbine fertur. 855
 Non secus ac nervo per nubem impulsa sagitta,
 Armatam saevi Parthus quam felle veneni,
 Parthus sive Cydon, telum immedicabile, torsit,
 Stridens et celeres incognita transilit umbras:
 Talis se sata Nocte tulit, terrasque petivit. 860
 Postquam acies videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni,
 Alitis in parvae subitam collecta figuram,

Quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis
 Nocte sedens serum canit importuna per umbras,
 Hanc versa in faciem, Turni se pestis ob ora 865
 Fertque refertque sonans, clipeumque everberat alis.
 Illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor,
 Arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit.
 At, procul ut Dirae stridorem agnovit et alas,
 Infelix crines scindit Juturna solutos, 870
 Unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis:
 "Quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana juvare?
 Aut quid jam durae superat mihi? Qua tibi lucem
 Arte morer? Talin' possum me opponere monstro?
 Jam jam linquo acies. Ne me terrete timentem, 875
 Obscenae volucres: alarum verbera nosco
 Letalemque sonum, nec fallunt jussa superba
 Magnanimi Jovis. Haec pro virginitate reponit?
 Quo vitam dedit aeternam? cur mortis adempta est
 Condicio? Possem tantos finire dolores 880
 Nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire per umbras!
 Immortalis ego? aut quidquam mihi dulce meorum
 Te sine, frater, erit? O quae satis alta dehiscat
 Terra mihi, Manesque deam demittat ad imos!"
 Tantum effata, caput glauco contexit amictu, 885
 Multa gemens, et se fluvio dea condidit alto.

Aeneas instat contra, telumque coruscat,
 Ingens, arboreum, et saevo sic pectore fatur:
 "Quae nunc deinde mora est, aut quid jam, Turne, re-
 tractas? 890
 Non cursu, saevis certandum est comminus armis.
 Verte omnes tete in facies, et contrahe, quidquid
 Sive animis sive arte vales; opta ardua pennis
 Astra sequi, clausumque cava te condere terra!"
 Ille caput quassans: "Non me tua fervida terrent
 Dicta, ferox; di me terrent et Jupiter hostis." 895
 Nec plura effatus, saxum circumspicit ingens,
 Saxum antiquum, ingens, campo quod forte jacebat,
 Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis:
 Vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,

Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus : 900
 Ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem,
 Altior insurgens, et cursu concitus heros.
 Sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem,
 Tollentemve manus saxumve immane moventem ;
 Genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis. 905
 Tum lapis ipse viri, vacuum per inane volutus,
 Nec spatium evasit totum, neque pertulit ictum.
 Ac velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit
 Nocte quies, nequidquam avidos extendere cursus
 Velle videmur, et in mediis conatibus aegri 910
 Succidimus ; non lingua valet, non corpore notae
 Sufficiunt vires, nec vox aut verba sequuntur :
 Sic Turno, quacumque viam virtute petivit,
 Successum dea dira negat. Tum pectore sensus
 Vertuntur varii. Rutulos aspectat et urbem, 915
 Cunctaturque metu, telumque instare tremescit ;
 Nec, quo se eripiat, nec, qua vi tendat in hostem,
 Nec currus usquam videt aurigamve sororem.
 Cunctanti telum Aeneas fatale coruscat,
 Sortitus fortunam oculis, et corpore toto 920
 Eminus intorquet. Murali concita numquam
 Tormento sic saxa fremunt, nec fulmine tanti
 Dissultant crepitus : volat atri turbinis instar
 Exitium dirum hasta ferens, orasque recludit
 Loricae, et clipei extremos septemplicis orbes. 925
 Per medium stridens transit femur. Incidit ictus
 Ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.
 Consurgunt gemitu Rutuli, totusque remugit
 Mons circum, et vocem late nemora alta remittunt.
 Ille humilis supplexque oculos, dextramque precantem
 Protendens, " Equidem merui, nec deprecor," inquit: 931
 " Utere sorte tua. Miseri te si qua parentis
 Tangere cura potest, oro, (fuit et tibi talis
 Anchises genitor,) Dauni miserere senectae,
 Et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis, 935
 Redde meis. Vicisti, et victum tendere palmas
 Ausonii videre ; tua est Lavinia conjunx :
 Ulterius ne tende odiis." Stetit acer in armis

Aeneas, volvens oculos, dextramque repressit ;
 Et jam jamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo 940
 Coeperat, infelix humero quum apparuit alto
 Balteus, et notis fulserunt cingula bullis
 Pallantis pueri, victum quem vulnere Turnus
 Straverat atque humeris inimicum insigne gerebat.
 Ille, oculis postquam saevi monumenta doloris 945
 Exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus, et ira
 Terribilis : " Tune hinc spoliis indute meorum
 Eripiare mihi ? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas
 Immolat, et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit." 950
 Hoc dicens ferrum adverso sub pectore condit
 Fervidus. Ast illi solvuntur frigore membra,
 Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.



NOTES.

(279)

ABBREVIATIONS.



cf., (confer,) — *compare*.
diff., — *difference*.
e conj., (e conjectura,) — *from conjecture*.
e. g., (exempli gratia,) — *for example*.
etc., (et caetera,) — *and the rest, and so forth*.
Gr., — *Grammar or Grammars*.
i. e., (id est,) — *that is*.
in fin., (in fine,) — *at the end*.
i. q., (idem quod,) — *the same as*.
lit., — *literally*.
MS., *MSS.*, — *manuscript, manuscripts*.
n., — *note*.
p., *pp.*, (pagina, paginae,) — *page, pages*.
pl. or plur., — *plural*.
pr., — *pronounced*.
Prol. or Proleg., — *Prolegomena*.
q. v., (quod videas,) — *which see*.
sc., (scilicet,) — *understand, supply*.
sing., — *singular*.
sq. (*sing.*), *sqq.* (*pl.*), (*sequens, sequentes*), and *the following*.
tr., — *translates or translate*.

V. or Virg., — *Virgil*.
Verg., — *Vergilius*.

Commentators.

A., . . . *Anthon*.
B., . . . *Bryce*.
C., . . . *Conington*.
Forb., . . . *Forbiger*.
F. or Fr., . . . *Frieze*.
G., . . . *Gosrau*.
Hen., . . . *Henry*.
H., . . . *Heyne*.
J., . . . *Jahn*.
L., . . . *Ladewig*.
R., . . . *Ribbeck*.
Ru., . . . *Ruaeus*.
S., . . . *Schmitz*.
Serv., . . . *Servius*.
W., . . . *Wagner*.

Grammars.

A. or A. & G., *Allen & Greenough's*.
A. & S., *Andrews and Stoddard's*.
B., *Bullions and Morris's*.
G., *Gildersleeve's*.
H., . . . *Harkness's*.
M., . . . *Madvig's*.
Z., . . . *Zumpt's*.

Con., — *Conington's Metrical Version*.
Hand. Tursel., — *Hand's Tursellinus*.
Lex., — *Andrews's Freund's Lexicon*.

*** The usual abbreviations of the names of cases, moods, tenses, voices, etc., are employed.

NOTES TO
VIRGIL'S AENEID.



THE "Ae-nē'-id" derives its name from its hero, *Ae-nē'-as*, a Trojan prince, the son of Anchises and Venus. Its subject is his "adventures, while sailing from Troy, after the destruction of that city, in search of a settlement,— his final landing in Italy,— and his triumphant struggle with his enemies and his rival, Turnus, in that country, leaving him free to marry Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, king of the Latins, and to found Lavinium, the mother city of Rome." As a "valiant warrior and pious worshipper of the gods," Aeneas represents Virgil's ideal of the Roman people. Indirectly, the object of the poem is to gratify the pride of the Romans, to quicken their patriotism, to heighten their regard for religion, and to exalt their monarch, Augustus.

"The grand religious idea which breathes throughout the Aeneid," says Merivale, "is the persuasion that the Romans are the sons and successors of the Trojans, the chosen race of heaven, of divine lineage and royal pretensions, whose destinies have engaged all the care of Olympus from the beginning, till they reach at last their consummation in the blissful regeneration of the empire. It maintains the existence of Providence as the bond of the Roman commonwealth. 'Yes! there are gods,' it proclaims, 'and the glories of Rome demonstrate it.'"

The first six books describe the adventures and wanderings of Aeneas before reaching his destined home in Italy, the last six his wars with Turnus and his allies.

THE INSCRIPTION.

These four lines, of doubtful authorship, form no part of the poem; they may have been prefixed, however, simply as an epigram, to some copies of the first book circulated by Virgil among his friends. Supply *sum* with *modulatus* and *cano* at the end of the fourth line.

BOOK I.

ARGUMENT.

AFTER stating the subject of the poem generally (1-7), invoking the Muse (8-11), and accounting for the resentment of Juno to the Trojan race (12-33), Virgil, plunging at once into the middle of the action, (like Homer, Milton, and other great epic poets,) introduces his hero, in the seventh year of his wanderings after the destruction of Troy, just starting from Sicily and making for the Italian mainland. A tempest is sent forth against him by Aeolus, at the instigation of Juno, and drives his shattered ships on the coast of Africa (34-123). Neptune interferes to calm the storm (124-156). Aeneas lands, slays seven stags of immense size, gives one to each of the seven ships now remaining to him, and exhorts his fellow-exiles to patience and hope (157-207). The banquet of the ships' crews follows (208-222). Venus pleads the cause of her son, Aeneas, and of the Trojans, before Jupiter, and lays all the blame of their misfortunes on Juno. The king of the gods being moved by the appeal, discloses the decrees of the Fates, and consoles his daughter by the assurance of future prosperity and unbounded empire to the Trojans in their descendants, the Roman people (223-296). Mercury is sent down to render Dido friendly to Aeneas (297-304). Satisfied with the declaration of Jupiter, Venus descends to earth, and, in the guise of a huntress, presents herself to Aeneas, announces that the ships which he had supposed lost were safe in port, and shows the city of Carthage in progress of building by the Phoenician Dido (305-409). Aeneas, under cover of a cloud, enters Carthage in company with his faithful attendant, Achates (410-420). Description of rising Carthage (421-436). Aeneas visits the temple of Juno, and sees depicted on its walls the battles and heroes of the Trojan war (437-493). Dido visits the temple (494-508). A deputation from the twelve missing ships of the Trojans waits on Dido, to complain of the outrages of her people, and bewails the loss of Aeneas (509-560). Dido consoles them, offers them either a temporary sojourn or a lasting home, and promises to search for Aeneas (561-578). Instantly Aeneas and Achates become

visible. Aeneas thanks Dido for her generosity (579-612). Dido bids him welcome, sends food to the crews at the ships, and orders a splendid banquet in the palace (614-642). Aeneas sends for his son, Ascanius (643-656). Venus, substituting Cupid for Ascanius, inflames Queen Dido with a passionate love for her guest (657-722). The banquet in Dido's palace. The time passes in song and talk, till Dido begs Aeneas to tell the whole story of the fall of Troy and his seven years of wandering (699-756).

1-3. Arma — litora. *I sing of arms and the man, who first, from the coasts of Troy, by fate an exile, came to Italy and the Lavinian shores.*— **Italiam** and **litora**, terminal accusatives after a verb of motion, the preposition *in* (which would be inserted in the best prose except before names of towns) being omitted by poetical usage. H. 379, 4; A. & G. 258, *b*; G. 342, 1; B. 948.— **Fato**. H. 414; A. & S. 247; B. 873; A. 248.— **Profugus**. H. 363; A. & S. 204; B. 622; A. 184.— **Lavinia**, pronounced *La-vin-ya*. (H. 669, II. 3; A. & S. 306, (3); B. 1519, 3.) The epithet "Lavinian" is applied by anticipation to the shores where the city Lavinium was *afterwards* built by Aeneas.

3. Ille, the one; in apposition with qui.— **Jactatus** and **passus** are participles agreeing with **ille**.— **Terris et alto**, *on land and on the deep*; the preposition *in* is omitted before these ablatives of place, by a frequent poetical license similar to that in the omission of the preposition before the accusatives in the second and third lines. **Terris** is purposely plural, (lit., *lands*), Aeneas, while seeking a settlement, having been driven about from country to country.

4. Superum, of the gods above.— **Memorem**, ever mindful, and therefore relentless. Well rendered by Conington in his translation of *saevae memorem Junonis iram*, "fell Juno's unforgetting hate."

5, 6. Dum conderet urbem inferretque deos Latio, while he was striving to found a city and bring (his) gods into Latium. The idea of *striving* to found, *striving* to bring, is implied in the subjunctive after **dum**. H. 522, II.; A. & S. 263, 4, (1); B. 1238; A. 328; G. 574. W. says "the subjunctive here expresses *wish* and *inclination*." S. gives *conderet* a potential force: "till he was able to found." Others tr. "until he founded"; others, *till he should found*; (the *purpose* of the Fates.)

6. Latio, dat., where in prose *in* with the acc. would be used. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV., Rem. 2; B. 837; A. 225, *b*.— **Genus unde Latinum**, whence arose the Latin race. It was the tradition that Aeneas united the *Aborigines*, whom he found in Italy, with the Trojans, under the name "Latins"; that his son Ascanius founded Alba; and that from his descendants arose the principal founders of Rome.

8. **Musa**, *i. e.* Cal-li'-ō-pe, daughter of Mne-mōs-ŷ-ne (or *Memory*) and Jupiter.—**Quō numine laeso**, *what divine purpose of hers being thwarted*: (qua voluntate Junonis neglecta. W.) (The answer is contained in lines 12–22.)—**Numine**. H. 430, 431; A. & S. 257; B. 965, 966; A. 255. Others translate, *for what slight of her divine majesty*, some making *quo* abl. of cause, after *laeso*, others making it agree with the compound expression *numine laeso*, and the whole equivalent to *quam ob laesionem numinis sui*.

9. **Quidve dolens**, *or wherefore vexed* (lit., *or why grieving*). Her grievances are stated in lines 26–28. **Quid** is acc. of specification, or adverbial accusative.—**Deūm**, gen. plural.—**Regina deūm**, Juno.—**Tot volvere casus**, *to pass through so many vicissitudes*.—**Volvere**, lit., ‘to turn,’ ‘to roll,’ is here used metaphorically, in the same way as we speak of ‘the wheel of Fortune.’ A. 331, *a*; G. 546, Rem. 1.

10. **Pietate**. H. 414; A. & S. 247; B. 873; A. 245. “*Pietas* means *natural affection*, more particularly that from a child to a parent, and is thus applied to the veneration and grateful worship we pay to God.” B. “‘*Pietas*’ includes the performance of all duties to gods, parents, kinsmen, friends, and country.” C.—Tr. here *piety*.—**Adire**. A. 228, *a*.

11. **Impulerit**. Subj. in a dependent clause introduced by the interrogatives *quo* and *quid*. H. 524, 525; A. & S. 265; A. 334.—**Tantaene**, *sc. sunt*.—**Ne**. H. 346, II. 1; A. & S. 198, 11, (c); B. 1104; A. 210, *a*.—**Animis**. H. 387; A. & S. 226; B. 821; A. 231.—**Irae**. The plural is emphatic. “Nouns denoting an affection of the mind are frequently found in the plural, expressing a greater intensity, or a greater frequency and variety of the feeling expressed. So *odia*, *gaudia*, etc.”

12. **Fuit**. H. 471, 1; A. 279, *a*; G. 228, 1; B. 1095.—**Tenuere** governs *eam* understood, referring to *urbs*. Where is Tyre? Where Carthage?

13. **Contra**, *opposite*. For the position of the preposition, see H. 602, II.; A. 263, *n.*; G. 414, 3.—**Longe**, at a great distance, *far away*.

14. **Opum**. H. 399; A. & S. 213; B. 777, *e*, 766; A. 218, *a, c*; G. 373, 6.—**Studiis**. H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1; B. 889; A. 253; G. 398.

15. **Terris**. H. 417; A. & S. 256, 2; B. 895; A. 247.—**Quam unam**, *which one*, *i. e.*, which in an especial degree, which pre-eminently.

16. The student will notice, on scanning this line, that the final *a* in *posthabita* is *long*, which is a sign of the ablative case, (*posthabita Samo* being in the abl. absolute,) and that the *ō* in *Samo* is not elided; (H. 669; A. 359, *e.*) the hiatus between *Samo* and *hic* being excused by the cæsural pause and the break in the sense, and by the facts that the *ō* is in *arsis*, and is a Greek termination.—**Posthabita Samo**. *Samos being less esteemed*. In the island of Samos, in the Aegean sea, Juno was nurtured, and there she was married to Jupiter; there, too,

was her oldest and most noble temple. — **Coluisse**, lit., to have inhabited, — the gods being “supposed to dwell particularly in those places which they took under their especial protection:” translate, *to have cherished*. H. 549, 4; A. & S. 271, Rem. 2; B. 1145; G. 528.

16, 18. **Hic**, adverb. — **Hoc** refers to Carthage, but takes the gender of the following substantive. H. 445, 4; A. & G. 195, *d.* — **Hoc regnum gentibus esse**, *that this may be the capital of the nations*, instead of Rome. — **Gentibus**. H. 390, 2; A. & S. 227, R. 4; B. 851; A. 235, *a.* **Siqua**, *sc. via, if in any way*. From the metre it is seen that *qua* is long, therefore abl. — **Sinant**. H. 503, III., 504; A. & S. 261, 2, and Rem. 2, *at the end*; B. 1271; A. 336; G. 554. — **Jam tum**, *even then*; even “in that early age, long before Carthage became the actual rival of Rome.” C. **Tenditque fovetque**, *she both strives and fondly cherishes* the purpose.

19. **Sed enim audierat**, (supply after *sed* “metuebat tum Carthagini,”) *but she feared for Carthage, for she had heard, etc.*: *enim*, like the Greek *γάρ*, often implying an ellipsis. — **Duci**, pres. inf. pass., with **progeniem** as its subject acc., and depending upon **audierat**. “The pres. infin. denotes the event as *existing* in the designs of fate.” C.

20. **Verteret**, would overturn. The subjunctive denotes probability or future destiny. — **Tyrias arces**. Why was the citadel of Carthage called Tyrian? (See line 12.) — 21. **Hinc**, from this source.

21. **Populum venturum (esse)** and **Parcas volvere (22)**, both acc. with infin. depending upon **audierat**. — **Late regem** = *late regnantem*. So Horace, “*late tyrannus*,” Od. 3, 17, 9. — **Bello**. H. 414, 2; A. & S. 247, 1; B. 873; A. 245. Translate, *in war*.

22. **Excidio Libya**, both dat. H. 390; A. & S. 227. By *Libya* is meant the whole of northern Africa. The Scipios, who were said to be of Trojan descent, destroyed Carthage (lines 19, 20); to the Roman people is ascribed the subjugation of the whole of Libya, — Numidia, Mauretania, and Egypt (lines 21, 22). — B. 848; A. 233; G. 350.

23. **Veteris**, the old, i. e. *the former*. — **Saturnia**, *the daughter of Saturn*, Juno. The subject of **arcebat** in line 31.

24. **Prima**, *the foremost*, she before all. — **Quod**, the relative pronoun, in prose would be placed before *prima*. — **Ad**, at. — **Argis**. Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the eastern part of the Peloponnesus, where Juno was worshipped with especial honor. — **Pro**. A. 236, R.; G. 344, 1.

26. **Mente**, *in* omitted, by the usual poetical license. — **Repostum**, contracted for *repositum*, from *repono*. H. 703, 2; A. & S. 322, 4.

27. **Judicium Paridis**. The decision in which Paris gave the golden apple, the prize of beauty, to Venus, over Juno and Minerva. — **Spretaeque injuria formae**, *and the affront of her slighted beauty*, — the insult which consisted in the slight to her beauty. *Formae* is explana-

tory gen., or, as H. calls it, gen. of specification. Z. 425; H. 396, V; A. & S. 211, Rem. 2, Note; B. 631; A. 214, *f*; 292, *a*; G. 359; 667, 2.

28. **Genus invisum**, *the hated race* of the Trojans; hated on account of her jealousy of Electra, the mother, by Jupiter, of Dardanus, the mythical ancestor of the Trojans.—**Rapti**, *of the stolen*. Ganymedes, a beautiful youth, who belonged to a later generation of the royal house of Troy, was stolen by Jupiter from his father Tros, and carried to Olympus, where he received the honor (*honores*) of being appointed cup-bearer to the gods, from which office Hebe, *the daughter of Juno*, was deposed to make room for him.

29. **His** (rebus) is abl. of cause.—**Super** = *insuper, moreover*. The cæsura after *super* is an argument for translating it adverbially in the first hemistich, rather than as a prep. governing *aequore*, as L. takes it.—**Aeq. toto**, H. 422, 1; A. & S. 254, R. 2, *b*; B. 937, 3; A. 258, *f*.

30. **Troas**. H. 68; A. 63, *f*; G. 73.—**Danaüm**, subjective gen. *Rel. Danaum*, i. e., who had been left by the Greeks.—**Achilli**. For this form of the gen., see H. 68; A. & S. 73, Rem.; A. 43, *a*; G. 72.

31. **Arcebat**. The imperf. tense finely marks the continued action, at the time the poem opens.—**Latio**. H. 425, 4; A. & G. 243, *a*; B. 916.

32. **Acti fatis**, *led by the fates*. Their destiny forbids them to rest.

33. **Tantæ molis erat**. A work of *so great labor was it*.—**Molis**. H. 401; A. & S. 211, R. 8, and (3); B. 780; A. 214, *b*; G. 364, R.

34. Virgil plunges *in medias res*.—**In altum**, *for the deep*.

35. **Vela dabant**, sc. *ventis*.—**Salis** = *maris*.—**Aere**, lit., with the brass, i. e., *with their brazen prows*.—**Ruebant**, *were driving before them*. C. More literally, *were beating down*.

36. **Sub pectore**. *Deep in her breast*. C.

37. **Haec**, sc. *loquitur*.—**Mene**, etc. *I, conquered, desist from my undertaking, and not be able, etc.?* *Me* is subject-accus. of the infinitives *desistere* and *posse*, and *ne* is an interrogative suffix, suggesting the ellipsis of a clause on which the infinitives depend, as, *Is it possible*, or *Is it to be imagined*, that I, conquered, should desist, etc. H. 553, III.; A. & S. 270, R. 2, (*a*); B. 1159; A. 274; G. 341. Cf. Cic. Tusc. I. 41, 98.

38. In what case is **Italia**? H. 615, Exc. 1; A. & S. 294, 1, Exc.; B. 1471, 1; A. 348, 4; G. 704, 1, 1.—39. **Quippe**, *forsooth*. Ironical.

40. **Argivüm**, *for Graecorum*; a part for the whole.

41. **Unüs**, (H. 149, 2; A. & S. 283, I, Exc. 4,) *of one only*.—**Noxam**. The crime of Ajax was his offering violence to Cassandra in the temple of Minerva.—**Ajacis Oili**, *of Ajax, the son of O-i-leus*.—**Oili**. H. 397, 1; A. & S. 211, R. 7, (1); A. 214, *b*. Many editions read **Oilei**. See note on *Achilli*, line 30.—**Ob noxam**. A. 245, *b*; H. 414, 2, 3), (1).

42. *Jovis rapidum ignem, i. e., the thunderbolt.*

44, 45. *Him (i. e. Ajax) breathing forth (the lightning) flames from his pierced breast, she (i. e. Pallas) caught up with the whirling blast (of the thunderbolt), and impaled him upon a pointed rock.*

46. *Divūm.* The student will recognize the mark of contraction indicating the genitive plural.—*Regina.* H. 362, and 2, 2), (1); A. & S. 210; B. 666; A. 176; G. 324.

47. *Soror.* Both Jupiter and Juno were children of Saturn.—*Conjux* = *conjux*. See *Lex.*—*Annos.* H. 378; A. & S. 236; B. 950; A. 256.

48. *Bella.* The plural denotes a continuous struggle, in contrast with the *single* blow of Pallas.—*Gero, I am waging* for so many years.

48, 49. *Et quisquam, etc.* *And does any one, after this, adore the divinity of Juno, or will any one as a suppliant place an offering on her altars?* Notice the absence of any interrogative particle.

51. *Loca.* H. 363; A. & S. 204, Rem. 3; B. 625; A. 183. For the form see H. 141; A. & S. 92, I. 2; B. 186; A. 79, c.—*Austris.* H. 419, III.; A. & S. 250, 2, (1); B. 776; A. 248, c; G. 389, 3.

52. *Aeoliam.* H. 379, 3, (2); A. 258, n. 2; G. 342, 1. *Aeolia*, one of the Lipāri isles, northeast of Sicily.—*Antro*, poetical abl. of place, with the omission of the preposition *in*. It is to be taken with *ventos luctantes*.—*Aeolus* was the fabled king of the winds.

53. Observe in this line (and often in Virgil) the *onomatopœia*, or adaptation of the sound of the words, and the rhythm of the verse, to the sense conveyed.—*Luctantes, struggling* to break loose.

58. *Ni faciat.* *Unless he do (this).* We might have expected the *imperf.* subj. instead of the pres., since the supposition (of his *not* doing this: *ni, if not, or unless*) is *contrary to fact*. But the use of the present makes the sentence more animated, suggesting that it all depends upon his will, whether he control the winds or not. So in the consequent clause, *ferant verrantque* denote, as L. says, “the *possible* and *probable* consequence, while the *imperf. subj.* would indicate the *necessary* consequence.” The *imperf.* might have been used both in the protasis and in the apodosis: the effect of the use of the present is to make the picture more vivid, and to bring the action before our eyes. “The present,” says C., expresses “the greater imminence of that which is prevented or averted.” Bryce, by the use of the fut. indic. in his translation, perhaps comes as near to giving the force of the construction as we can in English: “Unless he do this, they will assuredly (*quippe*) bear away with them, in rapid course, seas, and continents, and lofty heaven, and sweep them through the air.” Cf. *Aen.* II. 599; VI. 292; and XI. 912. See H. 504 and 1; A. 307, b; G. 598, R. 2; B. 1271.

61. *Molem et montes.* Hendiadys for *molem montium*. H. 704, II.

2; A. & S. 323, 2, (3.) The clause introduced by *et* is *epexegetical* or explanatory, so that *et* might be translated *even*. Compare the use of *-que* in line 2. — **Insuper**, above them.

62. **Foedere certo**, *by* (or in accordance with) *a fixed law*.

63. **Qui sciret**, *that he might know*. H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5; B. 1212; 1205; A. 317; G. 632. — 64. **Vocibus**. H. 419, V. and 1; A. & S. 245, and 247, 3; B. 880, 881; A. 249, 248; G. 405, 403.

65. **Namque**. *Kaì γάρ*. An ellipsis, rather to be felt than supplied in words, is here implied: *and* rightly do I call upon thee, *for*, etc.

67. The Tyrrhene sea lies between Italy and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. **Aequor. nav.** A bold idiom, used also in English.

69. **Submersas obrue** = *submerge et obrue*. H. 579; A. & S. 274, 3, (b); B. 1350; A. 292, Rem.; G. 667, Rem. 1.

71. **Corpore**. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 251, a.

72. How does the metre show that *forma* is in the abl. and *pulcherima* in the nom.? H. 615, and Exc. 1; A. 348, 4; G. 704, and Exc.—**Quae**, (sc. *est*,) the one who is. — **Forma**. H. 429, 1; A. & G. 253; B. 889.

73. **Connubio**. See *Metrical Index*. — **Propriam**, *thine forever*.

75. **Pulchra prole**. Same rule as *corpore*, line 71. This is substantially the same explanation as that which makes it an abl. absolute of descriptive concomitant. Some take it as abl. of means with *faciat*.

76. **Contra**, *in reply*. — **Optes**, H. 525; A. & S. 265; A. 334.

78. **Quodcumque hoc regni**, *this realm of mine, whatever it is*: “this poor realm of mine,” the *quodcumque* being depreciative, as in Book IX. 287. — **Regni**. H. 396, III; A. & S. 212, Rem. 3. Gen. of the genus, not of the whole, in the ordinary sense. — **Jovem**, *i. e.* Jupiter’s favor.

79. **Epulis**. H. 386; A. & S. 224; B. 826, 827; A. 228; G. 346.

80. **Nimborum**. H. 399, and 2, 2, (3); A. & S. 213, and Rem. 1, (3.) Virgil probably refers to some physical theory or legend connected with the character of Juno as queen of the air. C. — B. 765; A. 218, a.

81. **Haec ubi dicta**. Supply *dedit*, which after *ubi* is translated as pluperfect. *When he had uttered these words*. — **Cavum — latus**. Aeolus, going to the cave, pushed the mountain on the side with his spear turned towards it (*conversa*), and so opened the “*claustra*,” which are to be conceived of as folding-doors opening inwards. Hen. and C.

82. **Velut agmine facto**, “as if formed in column of march;” *i. e.* with one accord; lit. a column of march being formed, as it were.

83. **Qua data (est) porta**, *where an outlet is given*, through the “*claustra*,” so opened.

84. **Incubuere mari**. “Heavily they are fallen on the sea.” Notice the instantaneous effect expressed by the transition to the perfect, here and in line 90. C.

85. Ruunt, here transitive, governing *totum* (mare), line 84: *upheave* — Creber procellis = procellosus. W.

87. Notice the fitness of the words and metre to the sense. What is the effect of the spondees in the preceding line? — 89. Oc. A. 229, a.

90. Intonuere poli, lit., the poles have thundered; *i. e.*, it has thundered from pole to pole.

92. Aeneae, dative. Instead of the poet's saying directly, and in a prose-like way, "the limbs of Aeneas," Aeneas is put in the dative, as the person *in relation to whom* the action described in the sentence takes place, the person *whose interest* is affected. A. & S. 222; M. 241, and Obs. 3. Some grammarians would call this simply a use of the dat. for the possessive gen.; but *it means more* than a genitive, and is best explained by calling it dative of relation or reference, under the special head of dative of disadvantage. Where in prose the gen. or abl. would be used, as giving the idea simply and directly, the poets often prefer the dative: the dative expressing relations more vaguely and indirectly, and therefore more delicately, than the other cases. From the difference of idiom between English and Latin, we are often obliged to translate such passages in the less subtle, prosaic manner, as here: *the limbs of Aeneas* are relaxed, etc. — Frigore, with chilling fear. Fear chills, by checking the current of the blood.

95. Quis = quibus, dat. pl. with contigit: *whose happy lot it was*.

97. Tydide, (voc. of Tydides,) Tydeus' son, Diomēdes, next to Achilles the bravest of the Greeks at Troy. With him Aeneas engaged in single combat (Il. V. 239), and would have been slain but for the intervention of Venus and Apollo. — Mene, etc. *That I could not have fallen!* etc. See note on line 37. The ellipsis here (which it is unnecessary to supply in the translation) is of some clause like *Nonne indignum est?*

99. Aeacidae, Achilles, (*grandson of Aeacus*), the hero of the Iliad, — bravest of the Greeks, and the foremost champion in the Trojan war. — Jacet, *lies in death*, (as in Greek, κείται.) The present tense is used, as the scene is still fresh in memory. Cf. II. 275, 663; III. 3; XI. 172. — Hector, eldest son of Priam king of Troy, was the chief hero of the Trojans in their war with the Greeks.

100. Sarpedon, sc. jacet. Sarpēdon, son of Jupiter and Laodameia, was king of the Lycians and an ally of Troy. He was slain by Achilles's friend, Patroclus. — Ingens, *the huge*, refers to his size. — Simōis, a river near Troy. — Ubi — volvit, *where the Simois rolls along so many shields of heroes, etc., snatched* (or hurried away, correpta) *beneath its waves*.

102. Jactanti, sc. ei, to him uttering, (lit. *ejaculating*.) The pronoun

to be supplied is a dative of the person whose interest is affected, (a dative of disadvantage,) annexed, like *Aeneae* in line 92, not to a single word, but to the whole predicate (*stridens . . . tollit*). The *present participle* represents the time as contemporaneous with that of the principal verbs, *ferit* and *tollit*: whilst he is uttering. "The dat. of a participle is occasionally used to denote *when* or *under what circumstances* a thing shows itself or occurs." M. 241, Obs. 6. — H. 578, I.; A. & S. 274, 3; B. 1350; A. 235. *Stridens Aquilone*, *howling with the north wind*.

103. *Adversa*. The force of this adjective agreeing with *procella*, appears in the translation of *velum adversa ferit*, "strikes the sail full in front."

105. *Cumulo*, *in a mass*. Ablative of manner. C. calls it an adverbial ablative.

107. *Arenis*, *with the sand*.

109, 110. *Rocks the Italians call the Arae, which (lie) in the midst of the waves, — a huge reef at the surface of the sea*. So H., W., and L. *Arae* was a name given to the Aegimūri, some small rocky islands off the coast of Carthage. C. omits the commas after *Itali* and *fluctibus*, and would translate the passage: Rocks which, rising in the midst of the waves, the Italians call Arae. With our reading, the sense of lines 108 sqq. is: Three ships the south wind has caught and hurls upon hidden rocks, (*i. e.* hidden in the storm, for in a calm they are visible;) I say *rocks*, for so, and not *islands*, the Italians call the *Arae*, etc. — *Mari*. H. 422, 1; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3; B. 948; A. 258, *f.* — *Summo*. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; B. 662; A. 193.

111. *Miserabile*. H. 438, 3; A. & S. 205, Rem. 8; B. 660; A. 189, *d*; G. 323. — *Visu*. H. 570; A. & S. 276, III.; B. 1365; A. 303; G. 437.

113. *Oronten*. H. 68; A. 63; G. 71. The name Orontes was invented by Virgil as that of a leader of the Lycians, one of the companions of Aeneas. "*Fidus* is a natural epithet of an ally who had followed the fortunes of Troy, not only during the siege, but in exile." — C.

114. *Ipsius*, *i. e.* of Aeneas. — *A vertice*, (= *κατ' ἄκρης*, Hom. Od. 5, 313,) *from above*, — "from the point to which the wave has risen, so as to stand *vertical* to the ship, and to descend perpendicularly, or 'right down' upon the stern." — F.

115. *Ferit*, *sc. navem*. — *Magister*, *the helmsman*; *i. e.* Leucaspis. See VI. 334.

118. *Rari nantes*, *swimming here and there*. "*Rari*" is contrasted with "*vasto*." Scan the line. The spondees denote effort, while rapid motion is represented by the dactyles in the preceding line.

119. *Tabulae*, planks, boards.

120. The *names* of Ilfōneus and Abas are found in the Iliad, but the persons are different, both being killed in Homer. Achates is often named by Virgil as the faithful friend and armor-bearer of Aeneas. Aletes is a fictitious name.

121. *Qua vectus (est) Abas*, the one *in which Abas was borne*.

122. *Hiemps = tempestas*. On the parasitic *p* see A. 11, *c*; G. 41.

123. *Imbrem, flood*.

125, 126. Supply *esse* with both *emissam* and *refusa*. These perfect infinitives represent an action as *past* at the time of the action of the verb (*sensit*) on which they depend, while the present inf. in the preceding line, *misceri*, represents an action as *contemporaneous* with that of the principal verb. Neptune perceived that the sea *was* agitated, and that a storm *had been* sent forth, etc. — *Et imis stagna refusa (esse) vadis*, and that the deep waters had been upheaved from their lowest depths. “*Stagna*” (lit. the standing waters) = *the still waters* at a considerable depth below the surface. — *Vadis*, abl. of point of departure, prep. omitted by poetical usage. H. 422, 2; A. & S. 255, Rem. 3, (b.)

126, 127. *Alto prospiciens*, *looking forth on the deep*. “*Alto*,” dat. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV, Rem. 2; B. 837; A. 225, *b*; G. 344, 3.

127. *Summa unda*, *from the top of the wave*.

129. *Caelique ruina*, *and the downfall of the sky*. (In the fierce rains and wind and blinding mists, the skies themselves seem to be falling.) A bold expression, but we need not fear to render it literally. It is not necessary, in translating from one language into another, to turn poetry into prose.

130. *Latuere fratrem*, *were hid from her brother* (Neptune). H. 371, 3; A. & S. 223, Rem. 2, (1), (a.); B. 716; A. 239, *d*; G. 333, Rem. 1.

132. *Generis fiducia vestri*, *confidence in your race*, i. e. in your semi-divine origin, as the sons of the Titan Astraeus and Aurora.

133. *C*. represents the force of *jam* in this line by the translation, “*Is it come to this, that,*” &c. — *Meo sine numine*, without my divine will, i. e. *without my assent*. — *Tantas moles*, i. e. such mountains of waves.

135. *Quos ego* — Neptune abruptly breaks off, calming himself to quell the tumult. It may be safely left to the student to complete in thought the sentence left unfinished. Grammarians call this mode of speaking *Aposiopēsis*. H. 704, 1, 3; A. & S. 324, 33. See an instance in *Exodus*, xxxii. 32. See also *Aeneid*, II. 100; V. 195. — A. p. 299.

136. *Post, hereafter*, another time. — *Non simili poena*, i. e. a punishment by no means so lenient as mere reproof.

138. *Saevum, stern*; the badge of stern authority.

139. **Sorte.** The distribution of power between Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto was said to have been made by lot. **Datum**, sc. *esse*; infin. with subject-acc. (*imperium* and *tridentem*) in *oratio obliqua*.

140. **Vestras**, *your*, referring to the whole company of the winds, although only one of them, Eurus, is named.—**Se jactet**, *i. e.* let Aeolus display his power. Subjunctive of permission, as is *regnet* (141).

141. **Clauso carcere.** Abl. absolute of condition: *provided* the prison of the winds be closed (or barred).

142. **Dicto citius.** H. 417, 6; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9; B. 902; A. 247, *b.* Before he had done his speech, the waters were calm.

144. **Cymothœ et Triton.** Sea-deities; C. a daughter of Nereus and Doris, (but, according to Hesiod, one of the Oceanides;) T. a son of Neptune, generally represented in painting and sculpture with a trumpet made of a conch.—**Annixus** refers both to Cymothœ and to Triton.

145. **Levat**, *raises* them (*i. e.* the ships).—**Ipse**, Neptune.

147. **Levibus.** From *lēvis*, or *lēvis*? Determine by scanning the line.—**Undas.** H. 371, 4, 1; A. & S. 233; B. 718; A. 237, *d*; G. 330.

148–156. This simile is remarkable as an illustration of Nature from man, the reverse of which is the general rule in Virgil, as in Homer.—C.

148. Join **quum** with **ac veluti**: *and as when*.—**Saepe** = *ut saepe fit*, as often happens.—**Magno in populo**, in a great concourse of people.

149. **Animis**, *in their minds*. H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1, and Rem.; B. 889; A. 253; G. 397.

150. **Jamque**, *and at last*.—**Faces**, *firebrands*.

151. **Pietate ac meritis.** H. 414, 2; A. 245; G. 407.—**Gravem**, lit. of weight, *venerable*. “*Pietate*,” on account of his reverence to the gods and the purity of his life; “*meritis*,” *his services* to the state.—**Virum quem**, *some man*. “*Quem*” is an indefinite pronoun. H. 189; A. & S. 137, Rem. (3); B. 249; A. 104, 105, *d*; G. 302.

152. **Adstant**, *stand attentive*. “*Ad*” expresses attention. So, too, II. 303.—154. **Aequora**, obj. of **prospiciens**, *looking forth on*.

155. **Genitor**, Neptune. *Genitor*, like *pater* and *mater*, is often applied to deities simply as a title of honor.—**Caelo aperto**, abl. absol. of attendant circumstance: “*with clear sky* all round him.”

156. **Curruque — secundo.** *And flying on his swift-gliding chariot gives the reins* to his steeds (*equis* understood). So W., Forb., and J., making *curru* poetical abl. of place. Others take *curru* as the contracted dat. for *currui*, depending on *dat lora*. “*Secundus* (derived from *sequor*) = following (the swift horses), lightly following, smoothly gliding.

157. **Aeneadae**, lit. the sons of Aeneas, here used of his followers.—

Quae—petere. The order is, “contendunt petere cursu litora quae (sunt) proxima.” The *quae* supplies the place of an article, as in English we should say for *q. p. l.* simply *the nearest shores*. 158. **Vertuntur, turn.**

159. **In secessu longo,** in a deep retiring bay.

160. **Objectu laterum,** by the shelter of its sides.

160, 161. **Quibus—reductos,** by which every wave from the deep is broken, and divides itself into receding curves. So H., Forb., B., L. Others, as W. and C., translate *inque—reductos*, “and parts itself into the deep hollows of the shore.”

162. **Minantur,** tower; more literally, rise threateningly.

164. **Silvis scaena coruscis,** a background of waving woods. H. 428; A. 251; G. 402. “*Scena*” was the wall which closed the stage behind; here it is that which closes the view. *Coruscis* more literally *flashing*, “glancing at intervals with tremulous light whilst they are moved by the winds.” H. — Abl. of *quality* rather than *material*.

165. **Desuper,** from above, *i. e.* on the hills receding from the water. To be taken with *imminet*. — **Horrenti,** rough, shaggy, *bristling*. Yet the derived meaning, *causing dread, awful*, may, as Heyne suggests, be combined with the literal meaning, and some prefer to give it alone in translating this passage.

166. **Sub fronte,** beneath the brow of the cliffs. — **Adversa,** facing you, — opposite one entering the harbor; and therefore at the head of the cove. — **Scopulis pendentibus antrum,** a cave formed of *overhanging rocks*, *i. e.* rocks hollowed out by the water. *Scopulis*, abl. of *material*, “*ablativus rei efficientis*.” H. 425, 1; A. 244; G. 396.

167. **Vivo saxo,** of the living (*i. e.* unhewn, unquarried) rock. — **Saxo,** another instance of the abl. of *material*, which is a form of the abl. of *source*.

168. The Nymphs personated the sweet and lovely aspects of Nature, as did the Satyrs the wild and grotesque. — **Hic,** in hoc portu.

172. **Arena.** To find the rule for the abl. after *potior*, consult the index of any good grammar, (if you are not already sufficiently familiar with the grammar to find the rule without the aid of the index.) This hint will apply to many other passages.

173. **Ponunt, stretch.** — **Sale tabentes,** dripping with brine.

174. **Silici.** H. 386, 2; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2; B. 829; A. 229; G. 344.

175. **Foliis,** abl. of means. — **Circumdedit.** Tmesis.

176. **Rapuit, quickly kindled.** — **Fomite,** the fuel.

177. **Cererem = frumentum,** wheat. Ceres, the goddess of the fruits of the earth, and especially of what we call the *cereal* grains, is here used by metonymy for grain itself. H. 705, II; A. & S. 324, 2. — **Ce-**

realia arma, utensils for the preparation of food from wheat or other kinds of corn; as the hand-mill and kneading-trough.

178. *Fessi rerum, weary of their misfortunes.* H. 399, 3, 4); A. & S. 213, Rem. 2; B. 767; 3d, 1. Gen. of cause or source. A. 218, c; G. 374, 2.

179. *Torrere flammis.* The grain was parched in order that it might be ground the more easily. — **Ee — et, both — and.**

181. *Pelago, seaward, over the sea.* Dat. (= in pelagus) after the verbal noun *prospectum*, as *alto* after the verb itself *prospicere*, line 126. H. 392, I; A. 227, d; G. 355. — *Anthea si quem videat, if he can see Antheus anywhere* (lit. any Antheus). Antheus, i. e. the ship which Antheus commanded. A. 334, f; G. 462, 2; H. 525, 1.

182. *Phrygias, i. e. Trojan, Troy being included in Phrygia Minor.*

183. *Arma, i. e. the shields and helmets hung at the stern of the vessel.* Cf. VIII. 92, X. 80.

187. *Constitit hic, here (i. e. in the valley) he took his stand.*

190. *Cornibus, to be connected with alta. — Vulgus, the common herd.*

191. *Miscet, scatters (or drives) in confusion.*

193. *Fundat and aequet.* The indic. would express historically the fact; the subjunctive denotes here the motive which Aeneas had in the perseverance shown in the words *nec absistit*. H. 523, II, and 1; A. & S. 263, 3. — *Humi.* H. 423, II, and 424, 2; A. & S. 221, Rem. 3. This form is really the old *locative* case of *humus*, *i* being the locative ending; as *domi, in the house, at home.* This latter form is locative only, as the genitive, *of a house,* is always *domûs*, and this noun should be declined as having seven cases. It is improper to call such forms as *Romae* (originally *Romai*), *at Rome, Corinthi, at Corinth, genitives;* they are really *locatives.*

194. **Hinc** = *postea, then.* — **In** = *inter.*

195. Order: *Deinde dividit vina, quae, etc.* *Deinde* pronounced as two syllables. — **Bonus, i. e. generous.** — **Quae cadis onerarat, which good Acestes, the hero, had stowed in casks.** The prose construction would be the acc. with the abl. *quibus cados onerarat.* “*Cadis,*” another instance of the fondness of poets for the dative. H. 379, 5; A. & G. 225, d; G. 348. *Onerarat* contracted for *oneraverat.* H. 234; A. & S. 162, 7, (a.) — **Acestes, a king of Sicily, son of a Trojan woman, had hospitably entertained Aeneas and his companions during the winter just passed.**

198. **Enim** gives the ground of some proposition understood, as “*We must not despair.*” **F. — Ante malorum, of former evils.** H. 583, and 2; A. & S. 205, Rem. 11, (b); B. 997; A. 188, d; G. 440.

200. **Penitus** to be taken with *sonantes.* See III. 432. *Rabiem* and

penitus sonantes (= *intus latrantes*) probably have reference to the dogs with which Scylla is encircled in Virgil. On this and the next lines see also III. 555-681, and notes.—*Scyllæam*. A. 190; G. 360, Rem. 1.

201. *Accestis*, contracted for *accessistis*. H. 234, 3; A. & G. 128, b.—*Cyclopea*. So all the MSS.; but many editors, after Heinsius, write *Cyclopia*.

202. *Experti*, sc. *estis*.

203. *Et haec*, *these also*.

204. *Discrimina rerum*, *perils of fortune*. F. “*Discrimen*, the turning-point, as implying the decision.”

207. *Rebus secundis*, dat. for *prosperous fortunes*. “*Secundus*,” derived from *sequor*, and meaning originally *following*, (which is the origin of its use as an ordinal numeral,) is applied in sailing to a *wind* “that follows fast,” and hence acquires a general meaning of favorable, prosperous.

209. *Vultu*, abl. of means. — *Corde*. A. 254, a; G. 384, 2.

210. *Se accingunt*, *gird themselves*, gird up their loins. The ancients generally wore long flowing robes; hence, when there was work to be done, they found it necessary to gird tight their loose garments; and thus *se accingere* and similar expressions came to signify to prepare for work or for action. The student will remember instances in the Bible.

211. *Costis*, dat. after *deripiunt*. See note on line 174.

212. *Secant*, sc. *viscera*. — *Pars secant*. H. 461, and 1; A. & S. 209, Rem. 11; B. 648, 2; A. 205, c. — *Veribus*, abl. of instrument.

213. *Aena locant*. Commentators differ as to the purpose of heating the water, whether it was for bathing or for cooking. Boiled meat was unknown to the Homeric age; but Virgil may have introduced (as he often does) the habit of his own time.

215. *Implentur*, *they fill themselves*. The passive voice in Latin is sometimes used like the Greek middle. — *Bacchi*, i. e. wine. (See note on *Cererem*, line 177.) H. 410, 7, 2; A. & S. 220, 3; B. 787; A. 223.

216. *Exempta*, sc. *cet*. — *Remotæ*, sc. *sunt*. *Mensae remotæ* is not appropriate to this occasion, for the Trojans were stretched upon the grass (line 214); but it is the general phrase for concluding a meal, derived from the Roman practice of removing the tables.

218. *Inter* governs *spem* and *metum*. A. & S. 279, 10, (f.)

219. *Extrema pati* = *perire*. — *Vocatos*, i. e. *si vocentur*. W. Many commentators think that Virgil alludes to the “conclamatio” at the moment of death, when the nearest relative or friend called upon the deceased by name with the exclamation “ave!” or “vale!” Henry goes

so far as to suppose that the "conclamatio" actually takes place in this instance. — **Exaudire**, hear *from a distance*.

220-222. Orontes, Amÿcus, Lycus, Gyas, and Cloanthus, were all companions of Aeneas.

221. **Secum** is connected with *gemit*; *by himself*, not openly.

223. **Finis**, *an end* of their lamentation. So Conington.

224. **Despiciens — velivolum**, *looking down on the sail-winged sea*.

228. **Tristior, quam solita**. H. 444, I.; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9. (a); B. 902; A. 93, *a*. — **Oculos**. H. 380, and I; A. & S. 234, II.; B. 728; A. 240, *c*.

229. **O qui regis**, *O thou who rulest*, etc. — 231. A. 238, *a*; G. 246, 1.

231. **Aeneas**, *sc. potuit*, (*can . . . have committed*). — **In**, *against*.

233. **Ob Italiam**, *i. e.* to prevent their reaching Italy. — **Clauditur**. In prose we should have had the subjunctive, inasmuch as *quibus* after *quid tantum potuere committere*, is equivalent to *ut iis*. The indicative states a thing as an actual fact, and is often preferred by the poets on account of its greater vivacity.

234. **Hinc**, *i. e.* ab his Trojanis. — **Romanos fore**. Accus. with inf. depending upon *pollicitu's* (line 237). — **Volventibus**, *revolving*. Transitive verbs, principally those denoting change, are often used intransitively, or with the force of the Greek middle voice. S.

235. **Revocato**, *i. e.* revived, restored; *i. e.* after the national extinction of Troy. — **Teucer**, the most ancient king of Troy; its *Romulus*.

236. **Omni dicione**, *with full sovereignty*; lit. with every kind of sovereignty, — as Serv. says, "pace, legibus, bello." — **Qui — tenerent**. H. 501, and I; A. & S. 264, 1, (a) and (b). Tr. *who should hold*; this English form, like the Latin, implying the *destiny* of the subject of the verb.

237. **Pollicitu's**, for *pollicitus es*, by elision and aphaeresis. H. 669, I, 4, and 703, 1; A. & S. 305, 2, (2), and 322, 2. Many editors read *pollicitus*, which they translate as a participle, and look upon the clause as an anacoluthon (for a definition of which word consult a grammar by the aid of the index.)

238. **Hoc**, *sc. promisso*. — **Occasum solabar, etc.**, *I was wont to console myself for the fall*, etc. 239. **Fatis**, *against happier fates*. (Price.)

242. **Antenor**, a nephew of Priam, led a colony of Trojans and of Heneti after the fall of Troy to Venetia, at the head of the Adriatic. (Liv. I. i.)

243. **Penetrare**, to make his way through or past. — **Intima**, *i. e.* lying far inward.

245. Between the source (*fontem*) of the Timavus and the sea (a distance of about a mile) there are subterranean communications, through

which the salt-water is forced by storms, breaking out at the fountain through seven mouths or holes (Virgil says nine) in the limestone rock, and disgoring upon the land. (C. following Henry.)

246. *It proruptum, the sea goes bursting up.*—*Unde, i. e.,* from the river.

247. *Hic tamen, here for all that,*—in spite of all these dangers.—*Patavi, of Patavium, the modern Padua.* H. 52, 1, and 396, V; A. & S. 52, and 204, Rem. 6; B. 64, 631; A. 40, *b*; 214, *f*; G. 359.

248. *Arma fixit, i. e. hung up his arms and those of his comrades,* (and consecrated them to some god,) in token that their sufferings by flood and field were over.

249. *Compostus, contracted from compositus.* H. 703, 2; A. & S. 322, 4. Commentators generally translate it *buried*. C. takes “*compostus pax*” as used of the repose of a peaceful life. Tr. *laid to rest*.

251. *Infandum.* In apposition with the clause *navibus amissis.*—*Unius, i. e. Junonis.*

254. *Olli, an old form of illi, to her.* The occasional introduction of archaic forms, both in ancient and modern poets, gives a certain dignity to their style.

256. *Libavit = leviter tetigit.*—*Natae, dat.* See notes on *Aeneae* (line 92), and *Jactanti* (line 102).—*Dehinc.* Pronounced as one syllable, *dēinc*, by *synaerēsis*.

257. *Metu, dative;* H. 117, 3; A. & S. 89, 3.—*Syntax, H. 385; A. 227; G. 345.*—*Cytherēa, goddess or queen of Cythēra;* an epithet of *Venus* from the island in the Aegean sea, where her worship was first introduced from Asia, or where, in the figurative language of mythology, she sprang from the foam of the sea.

258. *Tibi, Ethical dat. connected with the whole sentence: “To thy comfort.”* H. 389; A. & G. 236; G. 351.—*Lavini.* H. 52, 1; A. & S. 52; B. 64; A. 40, *b*; G. 29, 1.

261. *Hic, i. e. Aeneas.*—*Tibi, ethical dat. of the person who will be pleased by the action described.* Thou shalt see him victorious in Italy.

262. *Longius volvens, unrolling farther.* “*Volvens*” is a metaphor from a book unrolled. *Jupiter* says he will open yet further the secrets that lie in the book of fate.—*Movebo, i. e. I will bring (them) forth, utter them.* Cf. *Ovid. Met. 14, 20.*

263. *Italiā, for in Italia.* See note on *terris et alto*, line 3.

264. *Mores, institutions.*

265. *Aeneas is to reign for three years, Ascanius for thirty, the Alban kings for three hundred, but to the empire of Rome no limit is fixed.*—*Dum, until.*—*Latio = in Latio.*—*Viderit, fut. perf.* H. 522, I.—*Hiberna = hibernorum tempora, winters.*

266. *Rutulis*. Dat. of reference, after *transierint*. Lit. for, as regards. But the general idea is, "after the conquest of the Rutulians." W. quotes a similar use of the Greek dat. from Demosth. in Mid. c. 24.

267. *Iulo*. Dat. by attraction in apposition with *cui*. In what two other cases might it have been put? H. 387, and 1 and 2; A. & S. 204, Rem. 8, (a), and (b); B. 632, 622, 631; A. 231, *b, c*; G. 322.

268. *Res Ilia, the Ilian state*. *Res* = *respublica*. — *Regno*, in its power. Abl. showing in what respect the signification of *stetit* is taken.

269. *Magnos orbes* = *annos*. — *Volvendis*. A. 296, *n*; G. 427, 1. — As *volvendis* = *volventibus*, *mensibus* is abl. absolute.

271. *Alba, or Alba Longa*, was built on the Alban mount, on the north-eastern shore of the lake Albanus, and called, according to Sir William Gell, the "long white" town, from its being built chiefly in one long street, and from its white houses, or the white (or gray) rocks on which it stood. But *Alba* is probably from *Alp*, a mountain height.

273-4. *Sacerdos, regina, Ilia*. Fr. translates these words as follows: *A priestess, daughter of a king, of the house of Ilus*. *Rhea Sylvia, or Ilia*, a Vestal virgin, by Mars the mother of Romulus and Remus (*geminam prolem*), was the daughter of the Alban king Numitor.

275. *Lupae nutricis*. The infants Romulus and Remus were said to have been nourished by a she-wolf.

279. *Quin, nay, even* (*qui-nō? why not?*).

281. *Consilia* — *referet*, shall change her plans for the better.

282. *Togatam*. The toga was the characteristic dress of the Romans.

283. *Placitum, sc. est mihi*.

284-5. *Aeneas* was the great-grandson of *Assaracus*, the son of *Tros*. *Phthia* (a city of Phthia or Phthiōtis, in the S.E. of Thessaly) was the home of Achilles, *Mycenae* (in Argolis) of Agamemnon, *Argos* of Diomedes. — *Argis, dat.* H. 385; A. 227; G. 345.

286. *Caesar, i. e. Augustus*.

287. *Qui terminet*. This pres. subj., in a relative clause depending upon a verb in the future tense, and denoting *destiny*, is translated by the auxiliary *shall*. See note on *qui — tenerent*, line 236.

288-90. *Augustus*, having been adopted by C. Julius Caesar, received the *nomen* (Julius) of the Julian gens. The Caesars traced their origin to *Ascanius*, for whom the name *Iulus* (as the original of *Julius*) was devised. — *Caelo, poet. abl. of place*. — *Vocabitur, etc.* *Augustus* was deified by the Romans. — *Hic quoque, he also, i. e. as well as Aeneas* (259 sq.).

292. *Cana, white-haired*, — with her hoary locks. *Fides* was older

than Jupiter.—Vesta was brought by Aeneas into Italy, with the Penates of Troy.—Quirinus, the name of Romulus as deified.

293. *Ferro et compagibus*, construed with *dirae* as abl. of cause.—*Artis*. Sometimes written *arctis*. See Andrews's *Lex. arceo* in fin.

297. *Maia* gen., Mercury. H. 425, 3, (1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 244, a.

298. *Novae*. Virgil applies this epithet to Carthage as explanatory of its etymology,—the name meaning, in the Punic language, *new town*.

—*Ut pateant, ne arcerent*. The historical present (*demittit*) is here followed both by the pres. and by the imperf. subj.; the former denoting Jupiter's "immediate object" in sending Mercury down, the latter his "inner purpose."—299. *Hospitio Teucris*. H. 390; A. & S. 227; B. 848; A. 233.—*Dido*, queen and reputed founder of Carthage,—daughter of Belus, king of Tyre.

302. The name *Poeni* indicates the Phoenician origin of the Carthaginians. *Poenus* is $\Phi\omicron\nu\iota\zeta$ adapted to the analogy of the Latin tongue.

306. *Ut primum, as soon as*.—307. *Access.*, indirect question.

308. *Inculca*. H. 441, and 2; A. 189, b; G. 195, 2. *A desert*.

309. *Exacta* = *certa, ascertained*.

312. *Comitatus*. H. 221, 2; A. & S. 162, 17, (a).—*Achate*. Although Achates is a "voluntary agent," the abl. is used without *ab*, as denoting simply that with which the action of the verb (*comitatus*) is completed.

313. *Bina, duo*. (Because usually borne in pairs.)

314. *Cui*, dat. of approach, nearness, after *obvia*. H. 391; A. & S. 222, Rem. 1, (b); B. 814 (first two lines); A. 234, a; G. 356.

315. *Virginis arma, i. e.* light weapons, such as a virgin would carry,—*a habilis arcus*.—*Habitus, carriage, form*.

316. *Spartanae, sc. virginis*.—*Vel qualis, i. e. vel talis qualis est* Threïssa Harpalyce, *quae fatigat equos, etc.* *Vel* gives a choice.

317. *Harpalyce*, daughter of Harpalycus, a Thracian king, was a famous huntress, so swift in the chase that no horse could keep up with her, and she outran the rivers of her country. The present is used (*fatigat, praevertitur,*) because the action is represented in poems familiar to the Romans, or in paintings or sculptures which they could easily recall to mind.—*Hebrum*, a river of Thrace flowing into the Aegean. H. and R. read "Eurum" *e conj.*

318. *Humeris*. H. 386; A. & S. 224; B. 826, 827; A. 228; G. 346.

319. *Venatrix, as a huntress*.—*Diffundere*, a Greek construction = *diffundendam*. H. 553, V.; A. & S. 274, R. 7, (b); B. 1160; A. 273.

320. *Genu, at the knee; acc. of limitation, or synecdochical acc.*—

Nodoque — *fluentes*, and gathering her flowing folds (*i. e.* the folds of her robe) in a knot. — **Collecta** is used as a reflexive. A. 240, Note; G. 332, 2. — **Genu.** H. 380, and 1; A. 240, *c*; G. 332, 1.

321. Juvenes. A term applied to men up to forty-five or fifty years of age. — **Monstrate** — **sorum.** The order is, *Si forte vidistis quam (any one) mearum sororum errantem hic, (et seq., lines 323, 324), monstrate (point out to me where she is).* Or, *si* may begin an indir. quest.

325. Orsus, *sc. est,* from *ordior.*

326. Audita, *sc. est.* — **Mihi,** *by me;* dat. of the agent after *audita est.* H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II.; B. 844, 845; A. 232, *b*; G. 352.

327. Quam te memorem, *whom shall I call thee?* The force of the pres. subj. is well given by the English auxiliary "shall"; the subj. denoting propriety. Sometimes, in similar cases, it denotes possibility, and may be translated by "can." H. 485; A. & S. 260, R. 5; B. 1180; A. 268.

328. Hominem. H. 371, 3; A. & S. 232, (2); B. 716; A. 237, *c*; G. 329, 1.

330. Felix, *propitious.* — **Sis, leves, and doceas** (332), subj. in a request. H. 488, I.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 6. — **Quaecumque,** *sc. es.*

334. Multa, *many a.* — **Honore,** *i. e.* being addressed as a goddess.

337. Cothurno. The buskin or hunting-boot, worn to protect the feet from brambles, rose more than half-way to the knee (*alte*).

338. Dido was descended from Agēnor, twin-brother of Belus, and founder of Sidon.

339. Fines Libyci, *sc. sunt;* the country around is Libyan. — **Genus,** grammatically in apposition with *fines,* in sense relates to the noun "Libyans" implied in the adj.

343. Agri. H. 399, and 2, 2); A. & S. 213; A. 218, *c*; G. 274, 2.

344. Phoenicum. H. 396, III.; A. 216, 2; G. 370. — **Miseræ,** *sc. ei,* for *ab ea misera.* H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II. Cf. *mihi,* 326.

345. Pater, Belus.

347. Scelere. H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1; B. 889; A. 253. — **Ante alios immanior.** A pleonastic expression, for the simple abl. after the comparative, *aliis immanior.* A. & S. 256, Rem. 13, (b).

348. Order: *inter quos furor venit medius.*

349. Aras, the altar of the Penates. **350. Superat,** *lays him low.*

350. Securus — **germanæ,** *regardless of his sister's love* for Sychæus. The etymology of *securus* is *se* (= *sine*) and *cura.*

352. Spe, *i. e.* that her husband was alive and would return.

353. Inhumati. The fact that the murdered man was unburied increases the horror. Why did the ancients attach so sacred an importance to burial? See note on II. 646.

358. Auxilium viae, as an aid in her journey. *Viae.* H. 396, II.;

A. 217; G. 361, 2, 1.—**Tellure recludit** = e tellure effodit. Verbs compounded with *re* are often joined with the abl.

365. Locos. Terminal accus. after *devenere*, with the preposition *in* omitted by poetical license. See note on *Italiam*, line 2.

367. Mercati, sc. *sunt*.—**Byrsam.** Byrsa, whence the legend of the bull's hide (*βύρρα*) arose, appears to have been the Greek corruption of Bosra, the Phoenician name for the citadel of Carthage (or indeed for "citadel" in general).

368. "The story was that they cut the hide so as to make one thong, the bargain being that they should have as much ground as they could compass with a bull's hide."—**Quantum possent, etc.** As much, *the story runs*, as they could surround, etc. H. 528; A. & S. 266, 3; A. 340.

369. Tandem strengthens the question: "who, *pray*, are ye?"

370. Talibus, sc. *verbis*.—**Ille**, sc. *respondit*.

371. Imo. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; B. 662; A. 193.

374. Ante, before (I finish).—**Componet.** MS. authority is divided between this form and *componat*, but the indic. is the better supported, and is in itself the better, as giving greater rhetorical liveliness. "Sometimes that which *would* happen, in a possible assumed case," (*si pergam . . . et vacet*, etc.) "at variance with the real fact, is simply stated as something that *will* happen (fut. ind. for pres. subj.)." M. 348, d.—**Diem—Olympo.** *Vesper, having closed Olympus*, (lit. Olympus being closed), *will lead the day to rest.* Vesper, the god of evening, who shuts the western gate of Olympus when Phoebus has entered in.

375. Troja. Abl. of the town whence, after *vectos*. H. 421, I. and II.; A. & S. 255; B. 941; A. 258, a; G. 411.

377. Forte sua, *by a chance of its own*. It was an accidental storm that brought the Trojans to Carthage, not any purpose of theirs.

380. Aeneas calls Italy his *father-land*, because Dardanus, his ancestor, was born there.—**Genus—summo**, my ancestry (sprung) from supreme Jove. The descent of Aeneas was as follows: I. Dardānus (son of Jupiter); II. Erichthonius; III. Tros; IV. Assarācus; V. Capys; VI. Anchises; VII. Aeneas.

382. Matre dea, *my goddess-mother*.—**Fata**, oracles.

385. Europa atque Asia. Abl. of separation.—**Nec—passa, etc.** = non passa eum queri plura.

387. Caelestibus. H. 391; A. & S. 222, Rem. 1; B. 862, 3; A. 234.

388. Qui adveneris. Rel. clause with the subj. denoting the reason, —inasmuch as thou hast come, or simply *that thou hast come*. H. 519; A. & S. 264, 8, (1); B. 1251; A. 320, e; G. 636.

393–400. The sense is as follows: Twelve swans (birds of Venus, as

many in number as the missing ships) flying far from the shore, and high above the sea, were (just now) scattered in confusion by an eagle, swooping from the heights of aether down upon them in the open sky, (as the ships were scattered by the storm.) Now (at this present moment), however, collected after their dispersion in a long line (as the ships of a fleet, when it is entering the harbor), you see them in part alighting on the ground (viz., the six which fly in advance), in part looking down upon the ground already occupied (by their companions). As those swans, returned after their separation and free from danger, are now rejoicing, and as they, before they were scattered by the eagle, collected in a circle sang in the lofty air, so, with joy and song, thy ships have either already returned, or are on their way returning.

393. *Senos*. H. 174, 2, 4), in fin.; A. & S. 120, 4, (a.)—*Laetantes agmine*, *i. e.* exulting in their orderly flight,—rejoicing to find themselves all in line again, after their dispersion.

394. Order: quos Jovis ales, lapsa aetheria plaga, turbabat aperto caelo.—*Aetheria plaga*, from the zone of aether, (higher than the *caelum*).

395. *Aperto caelo*. Poetical abl. of place in which.

396. *Captas*, *i. e.* terras ab altera cyenorum parte captas.

397–8. Observe the difference of tense between *ludunt*, and *cinxere* and *dedere*.

399. *Pubes tuorum*, *the manly band of thy companions*.

403. The gods anointed their hair with ambrosia.—*Vertice*, from her head.

404. Her short hunting-tunic changed into the flowing robe (*palla*) characteristic of a god or goddess.

405. *Incessu patuit*, *was evident by her gait*. The gods glided along, with a light and graceful motion.

407. *Quid, why?* The adverbial accusative, neut. sing., of the interrog. pronoun.

408. *Jungere*. H. 549; A. & S. 269. In English, we represent the subject by “it,” introducing the subject itself after the verb,—why is it not granted to join, etc. See B. 1118; A. 270.

409. *Veras*, *i. e.* in our true character, of mother and son.

411. *Aëre*. Like the Homeric *ἀήρ*, *mist*.—*Sepsit*, *hedged about*.

412. Observe the division (or *tnesis*) of the verb *circumfudit*.

414. *Moliri*, to contrive; used of operations which require great labor and preparation.

415. *Paphum*. H. 379; A. & S. 237; B. 938; A. 258, *b.* Paphos was a city of Cyprus, famed for its worship of Venus.

416. Sabaeo. The Sabæi or Sabæe were a people in the southwestern part of Arabia Felix. Cf. Milton's *Paradise Lost*:

"Sabæan odors from the spicy shore
Of Araby the blest."—iv. 162.

The name and place are identical with the *Sheba* whose queen visited Solomon.

419. Plurimus — *imminet*, "hangs with mighty mass over the city." *Plurimus*, lit. *very large*. H. 444, 1; A. & S. 122, Rem. 4; A. 93, b.

422. Strata viarum = *stratas vias*. H. 396, III.; A. & S. 212, Rem. 3, note 4; M. 284, Obs. 5; B. 771; A. 216, 3.

423. Ducere, and the four infinitives in the next two lines, depend upon *instant*. Some editors, placing a semicolon after *Tyrii*, make them historical infinitives. — **423-5. Pars, pars**, in apposition with *Tyrii*.

424. Moliri, to build. — **Arceem**, the citadel proper; *arces* (in line 420) having a more general meaning of "buildings," "towers."

427. Effodiunt. The harbor of Carthage was artificial. — **Lata, broad**. So Ribbeck, after the Vatican MS., instead of *alta*, "deep."

429. Alta, lofty. — **Scaenis**. H. 392, 1, and 398, 5; A. & S. 211, Rem. 5, and note; B. 870; A. 226, b; G. 355.

430. Supply in thought, "Talis labor Poenos exercet," before *qualis*.

431. Sub sole, in the sunshine. — **434. Agmine**. As if making battle.

435. Order: *arcent fucos, ignavum pecus*, etc.

436. Thymo. The honey of Southern Europe is extremely fragrant of thyme and other high-scented flowers.

437. What was there, in the circumstances of Aeneas, which made this exclamation very natural?

438. Suspicit, *looks up at*. Etymology: *sub* and *spicio*, to see from under. Aeneas had descended from the hills, and was about to enter the city. — **439. Dictu**. H. 570, and 1; A. & S. 276, and III.; B. 1365; A. 303, R. Abl. of specification. — **440. Viris**. H. 385, 5; A. 248, a, R; G. 346, 2. *Misceo* and its compounds take the *dative* of the *larger* number or quantity, *to which* something is added, or the *ablative* of the *smaller* quantity, *with which* something is mixed. — **Ulli**. Poetical dat. of the agent with *cernitur*. H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II.; B. 846; A. 232, b; G. 352, R.

441. Umbrae. Laetissimus is here followed by the gen., as implying fullness. H. 399, and 2, 2); A. & S. 213, and Rem. 1, (3); B. 776; A. 218, a.

444. Monstrarat = *monstraverat*, *had indicated* (by an oracle or some other communication). H. 234; A. & S. 162, 7, (a); B. 315; A. 128, a. **Sic nam fore gentem**, etc. *For thus* she foretold that the nation would be, etc. "Caelius Rhodius says that Cacabe, the old name of Carthage, meant a horse's head, which, if true, would account for the legend. A horse's head is common on Punic coins."

445. Facilem victu. Lit., easy in subsisting, *i. e.* easy in their means of living. "A people who easily provide for themselves whatever is desirable for living comfortably." W. In *bello egrégiam* and *facilem victu* the same characteristics are applied to Carthage as in line 14, q. v.

447. Condebat. What does the tense imply in regard to the completion of the work on the temple? H. 197; A. & S. 145, II. — **Numine divae**, *by the majestic power of the goddess.* "Numine" refers to Juno's awful power and helpful presence, which brought many to her temple to consult her oracle and invoke her favor by whom rich presents (*dona*) were offered.

448. Aerea — limina, *from whose steps arose a threshold of bronze.* Fr.—**Cui.** Poetic dat. of reference, limiting the whole sentence *Aerea — aënis.* See notes on *Aeneae*, line 92, and *jactanti*, line 102.—**Gradibus.** Poetic ablative as a *whence*-case. — **Nexaeque aere trabes**, *and doorposts* (lit. timbers) *sheathed with bronze* (sc. *surgebant*). Some editors read *nixae*, and understand *trabes* of the architrave, "and whose architrave rested upon bronze" (*i. e.* upon bronze pillars).

449. Foribus. Poetic dat. of reference like *cui*, in line 448. H. 384; A. & S. 223; B. 817; A. 235, a; G. 343, R. 2.

452. Ausus, sc. *est.* — **Rebus**, dat. *Confido* sometimes takes the dat., sometimes the abl., as does *fido*. With the dat. they mean "to trust to," with the abl. "to have confidence on account of."

454. Reginam opperiens. Aeneas may have gathered from the conversation of the workmen that Dido was coming, or simply from seeing the senate assembled and the crowd waiting. — **Quæ fortuna sit urbi miratur** (lit. marvels at what is the [good] fortune of the city) = *miratur fortunam urbis*, *marvels at the prosperity of the city.*

455. Artificum manus inter se, *i. e.* the skill of the rival artists. Supply *certantium* with *inter se*. Observe the metonymy in *manus*; lit. the hands, then the *workmanship* of the hands, then the *skill* displayed in that workmanship. B. translates *artificum manus* "the *style* of the artists."

456. Videt, etc. The scenes described were painted upon the walls of the temple.

458. Atridas. Agamemnon and Menelâus. — **Ambobus**, *i. e.* to the sons of Atreus *as one party*, by his wrath on account of Briseïs and his consequent withdrawal from the battle, and to Priam, *as the other party*, in the death of Hector. B.—**Achillem.** There is strong MS. authority for this form of the acc. in Virgil, instead of *Achillen*, as it is usually edited.

459. Jam, *i. e.* by this time. C.

461. Sunt — laudi, *here, too, has worth its own (i. e. its fitting) rewards.* “Laudi” being in *idea* the subject of the proposition, *sua* refers to it. — **Laudi.** H. 387; A. & S. 226; B. 821; A. 231; G. 349.

462. Rerum, *for misfortunes.* Objective gen. A. & S. 211, Rem. 12. “Res” is applied to the circumstances and vicissitudes of life, whether good or bad.

465. Multa. H. 371, 1, 3), (2); A. & S. 205, Rem. 10; B. 717; A. 240, *a.*

466–493. Of the eight pictures on the temple walls each two were companion-pieces, viz.: 1. The victory of the Trojans under Hector; 2. The victory of the Greeks under Achilles. 3. The death of Rhesus; 4. The death of Troilus. 5. The Trojan matrons suppliants before the statue of Minerva; 6. Priam as a suppliant before Achilles. 7. The fight of Memnon; 8. The fight of the Amazons. Why were these subjects chosen for paintings to adorn the temple of *Juno*? See line 24.

466. Uti, *how.* An interrogative particle, and hence introducing the subj. in dependent clauses.

467, 468. Hac, *sc. parte.* — Phryges, *sc. fugerent.* — Fugerent, *were fleeing,* while Aeneas was looking at them. So with the other imperfects. By making the action expressed in these verbs contemporaneous with that in *videbat*, the poet indicates the life-likeness with which the paintings brought the scenes before the eyes of his hero.

469. Rhesus was a Thracian prince, an ally of the Trojans. “An oracle had declared that Troy would never be taken, if the snow-white horses of Rhesus should once drink the water of the Xanthus, and feed upon the grass of the Trojan plain. But as soon as Rhesus had reached the Trojan territory, and had pitched his tents late at night, Ulysses and Diomedes penetrated into his camp, slew Rhesus himself, and carried off his horses.” — **Niveis tentoria velis.** Homer represents the Greeks and Trojans as encamped, not in *tents*, but in *huts* of planks thatched with grass; but Virgil here, as often, ascribes to the Homeric age the customs of his own. To him, as to us, a “tented field” presents a more attractive picture than a *huttet* field.

472. Ardentes equos, *the fiery steeds.* — Avertit. Perf. of narrative.

473. Gustassent (= gustavissent), subj. as showing Diomedes’s motive, which was to prevent the accomplishment of the oracle. — Xanthus (otherwise called Scamander), a river of the Troad.

474. Troilus, a son of Priam, whose story is variously told. Plautus speaks of his death as one of the three fatal events in the siege of Troy. — Amissis armis, *i. e.* all but his spear (line 478).

476. Troilus has fallen backwards from the car (which of course had 20 Vir.

no back), but hangs by the reins, which were passed round the body, and which he still grasps with his hand.

477. *Huic*. See notes on *Aeneae* (line 92), and *jactanti* (line 102).

479. *Non aequae, unpropitious*. W.

480. *Peplum*. A costly and elegant shawl, elaborately woven; such as were often presented to the gods by suppliants and devotees.

481. *Suppliciter*, in the manner of suppliants. — *Pectora*. H. 380; A. & S. 234, II.; B. 728; A. 240, c, note; 111, 1; G. 332, 2.

482. *Solo*. H. 422, 1; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3; B. 937; A. 258, f; G. 384, 2.

483. Notice the difference of time in *raptaverat* and *vendebat*.

484. *Auro*. Ablative of price. Priam brought Achilles ten talents in gold as a ransom for the body of his son Hector.

488. *Principibus, dat*. See note on *viris*, line 440.

489. The "Eoae acies" are the Indian Ethiopians, led by Memnon, son of Tithonus and Aurora.

490. The post-Homeric poets represent the Amazons as having come, under their queen Penthesilēa, to the aid of Priam. — *Lunatis peltis*. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6. The light shields of the Amazons are most commonly represented on works of ancient art with a semi-circular indentation on one side. — B. 888; A. 251; G. 402.

492. *Exsertae, bare, naked*.

494. *Aeneae, dat.* of the agent, with *videntur*, "are seen." So C.

497. *Incessit* conveys a notion of majestic motion, as "incedo" in line 46.

498. Diana was especially worshipped in Laconia, and in Delos, her natal isle.

502. *Latonae*. Latona was the mother of Diana.

504. *Instans operi*. *Urging on the work*.

505. *Foribus divae*, at the doors of the goddess, *i. e.* at the doors of her shrine, within the cella. — *Media testudine*, in the middle of the vaulted temple.

508. *Partibus*. H. 414, 4; A. & S. 247, 3; B. 873; A. 248; G. 403.

509. *Concursu magno*, abl. absol. of concomitant.

512. *Penitus*, far away. — *Oras*. See note on *Italiam*, line 2.

516. *Dissimulant*, they conceal (their emotions). — *Cava, i. e.* enshrouding. — *Amicti (amb-jacio), wrapped*.

517. *Fortuna, sc. sit*.

518. *Quid, why*; acc. of specification. — *Cunctis lecti navibus*, men chosen from all the ships. Poetic abl. as a whence-case without a prep.

519. *Orantes veniam, praying for grace, i. e.* for the favors specified in lines 525-6. The participle denotes purpose.

520. *Introgredi*, sc. *sunt*. — *Coram*, in the presence of Dido. A. & S. 241, Rem. 3; H. 436; A. 261, *d*; G. 416, R. — *Data*, sc. *est*.

521. *Maximus*, sc. *natu*, the eldest. "First in years, rank, and dignity." L.

523. *Gentes*, i. e. the barbarous Africans among whom she settled.

524. *Troes — oramus*. Express the *we* implied in the termination of the verb: *we, the wretched Trojans, etc.* — *Maria — vecti*, borne over every sea. This bold accusative of the thing along or over which motion takes place is a Grecism. C. A prose writer would have been likely to say, *per maria, etc.*

526. *Parce — generi*, Spare a pious race. — *Propius aspice*, regard more favorably; lit. see nearer.

527. *Populare*. H. 553, V.; A. & G. 273; B. 1160; G. 424, 4, 4.

528. *Venimus*. The quantity of the first syl. shows that the verb is in the perf. tense. H. 651; A. & S. 284, Exc. 1; B. 1432; A. 351, *b*.

529. *Non ea vis (est) animo (nostro)*, "such violence belongs not to our disposition."

530. *Hesperia*, lit. "the evening (i. e. western) land," a name applied by the Greeks to Italy, and sometimes by the Latins to Spain.

532. *Oenotri*, a people of southern Italy (in Bruttium).

533. *Ducis*. Itälus, king of the Oenotri, (or, according to Thucydides, of the Siculi). — *Gentem*. V. here says "the nation," when we should say "*the land*." — *Minores dixisse* depends on *fama (est)*.

534. *Hic — fuit*. *This* (i. e. hither) *was our course*. — The reader will often find in the Aeneid unfinished lines, arising from the premature death of Virgil before he had time to revise his great poem.

535. The rising and setting of Orion were supposed to bring on storms.

536. *Penitus*, far away, as in line 512.

537. *Superante salo*, the briny sea overpowering us.

538. *Pauci — oris*, i. e. we, a poor remnant, have drifted to your shores. — *Oris = ad oras*. H. 379, 5; A. 225, *b*; G. 344, 3.

539. *Quod*, the interrog. adjective pronoun. H. 188; A. & S. 137, 1; A. 104, *a*. — 540. *Hospitio*. H. 425, 2, 2); A. & S. 251; B. 916; A. 243.

541. *Prima terra*, "the very shore," lit. the first part of the land. *Consistere*. H. 551, II. 1; A. & S. 273, n. 4, *d*; B. 1204; A. 271, *b*.

543. *Sperate*, expect, a milder expression for *metuite*.

547. *Umbris = in umbris*. So C. — H. and W. take it as dative.

548. *Non metus*, sc. *est*. — *Officio certasse priorem*, i. e. "to have taken the lead in the rivalry of good deeds."

551. *Liceat*. Subj. of petition, request. — 552. *Silvis*, in the woods.

553. *Italiam*. Terminal accus. after *tendere*. H. 379, 4, in fin.; A. & S. 237, Rem. 5, (c); G. 342, 1. — *Sociis* (nostris), sc. *receptis*.

554. *Latium*. See Map of Italy. To the general name, Italy, the speaker adds the particular district to which they were destined. — *Ut — petamus*. This clause denotes the *purpose* of the action expressed by the infinitives in lines 551 and 552.

556. *Iūli*, objective gen.; “*spes Iuli*,” hope in Iulus; *i. e.* in his growing up to found an empire in Italy. — 557. *Paratas*, *i. e.* already built.

557. *Sicania* was a name of Sicily from the Sicani, early inhabitants of the island, and a more ancient people, probably, than the Siculi.

558. *Advecti*, sc. *sumus*. — *At saltem* (ut) *petamus*, yet at least that we may seek. — *Regemque Acesten*, and *Acestes* (*as*) our king.

559. *Simul fremebant*, *i. e.* shouted assent. *Simul* implies agreement, unison.

561. Dido's reply is conceived with great art and beauty. Cf. i. 303 sq.

563. *Res dura*, my hard condition; *i. e.* the difficulty she had in keeping her ground on a hostile territory, and her fears from her brother.

564. *Talia moliri*, to make such preparations, *i. e.* to take such precautions. “The verb *moliri* always indicates effort. Here it suggests the reluctance with which she had recourse to such expedients.” S.

565. *Quis nesciat?* Subj. of possibility: who can be ignorant? The rhetorical effect of such “questions of appeal,” is to imply a negative answer: as here, *no one*. H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, R. 5; A. 268.

567. *Gestamus Poeni*. See note on *Troes oramus*, line 524.

568. *Nor does the sun yoke his steeds so remote from the Tyrian city*. “*Jungit equos*” refers to the beginning of the sun's course, the sun's rising. “The notion seems to be, ‘we do not lie so far out of the pale of the civilized world — out of the circuit of the sun and so out of the course of fame.’”

569. *Saturnia arva*, *i. e.* *Latium*. See *Aen.* VIII. 319–325.

570. *Erȳcis*. *Eryx* is a mountain in the northwestern angle of Sicily *Optatis*, you choose.

571. *Auxilio tutos*, protected by an escort. “*Tutos*” is a participle (from *tueor*), as in *Aen.* VI. 238, IX. 43. C. — *Opibusque juvabo*, *i. e.* she will open her stores and arsenals to them. C.

572. *Vultis*, sc. *vel si*. C. and S. place an interrogation-mark at the end of the line, making it unnecessary to supply a conditional conjunction. — *Regnis*. The prep. *in* omitted by poetical license.

573. *Urbem*, etc. = *urbs*, etc. Attraction of the antecedent to the case of the relative. H. 445, 9; A. & S. 206, (6), (b); B. 705; A. 200, *b*.

574. *Mihi agetur*, shall be regarded by me.

576. *Afforet*. H. 488, I. 1 and 2; A. & S. 263, I. and Rem.; B. 1196; A. 267. — *Certos* = *fidus*. "Trusty messengers."

577. *Dimittam* = in *diversas partes mittam*. — *Extrema*, sc. *loca*; the frontiers. F.

578. *Quibus*, in *any*. Indefinite pronoun. — *Si*, (to see) whether.

579. *Animum*. Acc. of specification. H. 380; A. 240, *c*; G. 332.

580. *Jam dudum ardebant*. A. 277, *b*; G. 225.

582. *Nate dea*. Goddess-born! *Nate*, voc. of the participle *natus*, and *dea* abl. of origin. H. 425, 3, 1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 244, *a*.

587. *Purgat*, sc. *se*. — 588. *Restitit*, stood forth to view.

589. *Os humerosque*. Synecdochical accusative, (acc. of specification.) H. 380, and 1; A. & S. 234, II; B. 728; A. 240, *c*; G. 332.

591. *Purpureum lumen*, the *rosy* (rather than the purple) *light*, i. e. the rosy bloom of youth. — *Honores*, *graces*; "gratiam, pulchritudinem."

592. *Manus*, the *hands* of artists.

593. *Parius*. The sparkling marble of Paros, one of the Cyclādes, is famous for its beauty and for its adaptedness for sculpture.

594. *Cunctis*. Connect in translation with *improvisus*.

597. *O sola miserata*, *O thou who alone hast pitied*; lit. *O alone having pitied*. — 598–600. *Quae nos socias*, sc. *tibi* or *tecum*. — *Reliquias Danaūm*, i. e. *relictos (non occisos)* a Danais. See note on line 30. — *Exhaustis* (R., MS. Vat., Serv.) = *perlatis*. Others, *exhaustos*.

599. *Omnium*. H. 399, and 2, 2); A. 243, *f*; R; G. 389, 3; B. 776.

600. *Urbe, domo*. Abl. of the respect in which, or of that as regards which. H. 429; A. & S. 250. These nouns limit *nos socias*. C. calls them instrumental or modal ablatives. A. 248, 253; G. 403.

601. *Non — nostrae*, *it is not in our power*. Opis, H. 401 and 402, I.; A. & S. 211, Rem. 8, (3); B. 780; A. 214, *d*; G. 365, 1.

602. *Sparsa*, sc. *est*. Aeneas had left companions in Crete (Aen. III. 190), and knew that Trojans had settled in Sicily (I. 549–50) and in Epirus (III. 294, sqq.). Others were scattered over the earth as captives. — *Gentis*. H. 396, III. 3; A. & S. 212, R. 3; B. 763; A. 216, 3.

603. *Qua*, nom. pl. neut. of the indefinite pronoun. — *Quid*, *any thing*, spoken emphatically, i. e. anything valued, held in honor.

603, 605. *Di tibi ferant*, *may the gods bring thee*. Subj. of wish or prayer. G. 253; A. 267; H. 487.

607. *Montibus convexa*, the *hollows of the mountains*. "Montibus," dative. — *Umbrae*, the *shadows* of the mountains themselves. C.

608. *Polus — pascet*, lit. while the heavens shall feed the stars.

The ancients believed that the stars were nourished by the vapors arising from the earth and sea, or that they fed upon the fiery particles in the aether itself.

610. Vocant expresses that he is dependent on destiny, and so implies that he will have to leave Dido. Cf. *Aen.* III. 494, and V. 656.

614-15. *Casu*, misfortune, disaster.—*Ore locuta est*. Such pleonasm is frequent in classical writers. Cf. the phrase, "He opened his mouth and taught them."—*Quis casus*, *what ill-fortune*.

617. *Tune, etc.*, *sc. es*. Art thou that Aeneas?

619. Teucer, (son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and of Hesiōne, a daughter of Laomedon and sister of Priam,) being refused admission in Salamis by his father on his return from Troy, founded a new Salamis in Cyprus. Virgil supposes him to have sought the assistance of Belus, king of Tyre, whom he represents to have conquered the Cyprians shortly before.—621. *Genitor*, (my) *father*.

623. *Cognitus*, *sc. est*. "An instance of *protozeugma*; *i. e.*, a predicate (*cognitus*) common to several subjects (*casus, nomen, reges*), but agreeing in gender and number with one only, and that the one nearest to it." B.—*Jam, even*.

624. *Pelasgi, i. e.* Grecian. These most ancient inhabitants of Greece are often put for the nation.

625. *Ipse hostis*. Teucer himself, enemy though he was. *Hostis*. H. 363; A. & S. 204.—*Ferebat, used to extol*.—*Teucros*, the Trojans.

626. *Stirpe*. When *ab* is used with *ortus*, *remoter* origin is generally denoted than when the preposition is omitted.—*Volebat, i. e.*, gave himself out to be, would have it that he was.—632. *Templis* = *in templis*. *Honorem*, a thanksgiving.—635. *Suum*, gen. pl. of *sus*.—*T.*, *chines*.

636. *Munera* and *laetitiam* are in apposition with the accusatives in the two preceding lines.—*Dii*, an old contraction for *diei*, of the day.—*Munera*—*dii*, lit. as gifts and the enjoyment of the day; *i. e.*, as gifts and (the means for) the day's enjoyment. Another reading is, *dei* (*i. e.* Bacchi), "the joy of Bacchus," *i. e.* wine. The passage is a difficult one, and it is not impossible that Virgil would have improved it, if he had lived to complete the line.

637. *Domus interior, i. e. the atrium*. H. 441, 6; A. 193; B. 662.

639. *Vestes, coverlets*. Supply *instruuntur*. "In concise narration and description, substantives are often used alone without verbs." W.—*Ostro*, abl. of the material. H. 425, 1; A. 244; G. 396, 2.

640. *Ingens argentum*, a great (number of) silver (vessels), or, simply, mass of silver plate.—*Mensis* = *in mensis*.

645. *Ferat*, "report," he says.—*Ferat* and *ducat*, subj. in *oratio*

obliqua, for the imperative of direct discourse. Aeneas said "Ascanio fer etc. ipsumque duc." Heyne. Others supply *ut final*.

646. *Cari, fond.*

647. *Ruinis.* H. 386, 2; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2; B. 855, 1075; A. 229.

648. *Pallam.* The *palla* was a long and ample cloak or mantle, reaching from the neck to the feet, and worn by deities, prophets, and women. Whole figures, and even historical or mythological subjects, were often embroidered upon it, sometimes with gold thread. It was a rectangular piece, nearly or quite square, and folded in various ways.

649. *Velamen, etc.* A *veil with an embroidered border of* (lit. woven around with) *yellow acanthus*.

650. *Helēnae.* Helen, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the well-known cause of the Trojan war.—*Argivae, i. e. Grecian.*—*Mycenis.* from *Mycenae*, construed with *extulerat* (652).

654. *Maxima, sc. natu.*—*Collo, for the neck.*

655. *Duplicem—coronam*, a double circlet of gold and gems. "Gemmis" and "auro," abl. of material.—656. *Cel.* = *celeriter exsequens*.

658. *Faciem—ora*, *changed in form and face.* Acc. of specification.

659. *Donis—reginam*, and inflame the queen to madness by his gifts. *Furentem* = *ut furat*. This use of the participle is antipathetic or *proleptic*.

661. *Domum ambiguum*, *the treacherous house (i. e. family)*; alluding to the crime of Pygmalion. *Amb-ago*, going round-about.

662. *Urit, sc. Venerem.*—*Sub noctem*, *as night comes on.*

664. *Meae—solus, i. e. (tu qui) solus (es) meae vires, mea magna potentia.* A. 241, a; G. 194, 3.

665. Love triumphs even over Jove.—*Tela Typhoëa, i. e. the thunderbolts which slew Typhōeus*, one of the sons of Tartarus and Terra, who rebelled against Jupiter. Most editors read *Typhoia*, against the existing MSS.

666. *Tua—numina*, thy divine power. Acc. of the *person* of whom the request is made: *I ask of thy divine power* a boon.

667. *Ut, how*; hence the subj. of indirect question *jactetur* (668). H. 525; A. & S. 265; B. 1182; A. 334; 333 note; G. 469.

669. *Nota tibi (sunt)*, a Grecism for *notum est tibi*. A. & S. 205, Rem. 8, (b).—*Nostro* = *meo*.

671. *Et—hospitia*, *and I fear what turn (these) Junonian hospitalities may take.* "Quo se vertant," lit. whither they may turn themselves. The subj. is used, because the action is contingent. "Junonian hospitalities" (Wordsworth, copied by C.), *i. e. entertainment in the favorite city of Juno* (see lines 15, 16), and subject to her influences.

672. *Cessabit*, sc. *Juno*, implied in *Junonia*.—*Tanto cardine*, in so great a crisis. Abl. of time.—673. *Ante*, in advance.

674. *Ne* — *mutet*, that she may not be changed (lit. change herself) by any divine influence, *sed* (ut) *teneatur*, etc. F.

675. *Mecum*, i. e. equally with me.

676. *Qua*, sc. *via* or *ratione*, in what way, how.—*Poss.*, indir. quest.

677. *Accitu*. Ablative of cause or occasion.

679. *Pelago* — *Trojæ*, remaining from (i. e. rescued from, surviving) the sea and the flames of Troy.

680. *Cythæra* is called *alta* because it is a mountainous island. Number and gender of *Cythera*? See *Lex.*, and H. 131; 47, 1, (3); A. & S. 96; 50 in fin; B. 178; 38; A. 76; 29, *b*; G. 75, *b*; 19, II. exc.

681. *Idalium* (or *Idalia*). A mountain, grove, and city in Cyprus.

682. *Ne qua*, sc. *ratione* or *via*, that in no way. See note on line 18.—*Scire* — *occurrere*, i. e. to know (the plot), or thwart us (unconsciously) in the midst of it.

683. *Noctem*. H. 378; 417, 3; A. 256; 247, *c*; G. 311, 4; M. 306.

683, 684. *Tu faciem illius falle dolo*, do thou counterfeit his form.—*Et* — *vultus*, and, boy (thyself), put on the wonted expression of the boy.

686. *Laticemque Lyæum* = *vinum*. *Bacchus* was called *Lyæus*, from *λύειν*, because he dispels cares and anxieties. So the name *Liber*.

688. *Fallas*, (sc. *eam*) *veneno*, poison her unobserved. C.

690. *Gaudens*, like *laetus* (696), expresses the sly pleasure with which *Cupid* enters into his part.

692. *Irrigat*, sheds like dew.—*Fotum*, perf. pass. part of *foveo*.

694. *Adspirans*, breathing fragrance.

695, 696. *Ibat*, *portabat*. The imperf. marks what *Cupid* was doing while *Ascanius* slumbered in the perfumed groves of *Idalia*.—*Tyriis*, dat.—*Duce* — *Achate*, glad, with *Achates* as his guide. *Duce Achate*, abl. absol. of concomitant.

697. Notice that the perfect definite is coupled with the historic present, as the pluperf. would have been coupled with the past: *when he comes* (*vēnit*), *the queen has already settled herself* (*se composuit*).—

Aulæis. *Aulæa* were tapestries or hangings of various colors, with figures artistically interwoven. They were used as curtains at the doors, as ornaments of the walls, as coverings of couches, and as canopies under the roof. Here probably a tent-like canopy is alluded to: “*aulæis superbis*,” under the magnificent tapestries; poetical abl. of place, (the preposition omitted,) if not abl. of description, concomitant.

698. *Aurea*, dissyllable, pr. *aur-ya*.—*Sponda*, poetical abl. of place.—

Mediamque locavit, *sc. se*; and placed herself in the middle, the place of honor. At one side of her sat the Trojans, at the other the Carthaginians.

700. Discumbitur = *discumbunt*. H. 301, 3; A. 146, *c*; G. 199, 1. Notice the force of *dis*: they recline in different places. In the Homeric age people *sat* at their meals as we do now; in Virgil's time they reclined on couches. — **Strato super ostro**, on the outspread purple (*i. e.* on the purple tapestry spread over the couches).

701. Manibus, *for the hands*, *i. e.* for washing. Water was poured from a ewer upon the hands of the guest, a basin being held underneath. — “**Cererem — expediunt** — serve out the bread promptly from the baskets. *Expediunt* = *proferunt*, says Serv.” C.

702. Tonsis villis, *with closely-cut pile* (or *nap*). H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 251; G. 402.

703. Quibus cura, *sc. est*. — **Ordine**, in fit order. — **Longam penum struere**, *to arrange the long series of viands* (for the different courses). C.'s translation, “to replenish a store (of provision) that will last for a long time,” is ingeniously derived, but is not so well adapted to the context as the one ordinarily given.

705. Aliae, *sc. famulae*.

706. Qui onerent et ponant, *to load, etc.*; the relative with the subj. denoting the *purpose*. H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5. The *indic.* would simply tell what the servants *do*; the subj. denotes their *duty*, what they are *required* to do.

707. Nec non, nor not = *and*. — **Et Tyrii**, *the Tyrians, too*. Strict etiquette is observed; the queen seats herself first, then her guests, and last of all, her courtiers. — **Frequentes**, *in throngs*.

708. Pictis, *sc. aenu*; embroidered. — **710. Flag.**, *ruddy as flame*.

712. Pesti = *exitio*.

713. Expleri mentem, *to satisfy her mind*. H. 380; A. & S. 234, II; Z. 458; A. 240, *c*, note; G. 332, 2.

714. Phoenissa, the Phoenician lady, *i. e.* Dido.

716. Implevit, *has satisfied*.

718. Haeret, *sc. in puero*. C. quotes Tennyson: “And her eyes on all my motions with a mute observance hung.”

719. Miserae, *sc. ei*; dative. H. 386; A. & S. 224. It is a dative of disadvantage. The verbs named in these rules do not take the dat. *because* they are compounded with prepositions. A. 228; G. 346.

720. Cupid's mother is called “Acidalian,” from a spring near Orchomenos, in Boeotia, where the Graces, Venus's attendants, bathed.

721. Praevertere, *to surprise*. — **Vivo amore**, with living love, *i. e.* with love for a living object.

722. Jam — animos, *her long unoccupied affections.*

724. Cratēras, great bowls in which wine was set on, mixed, according to the custom of the ancients, with water. “‘Statuunt,’ as Henry remarks, is appropriate to the size of the bowls. A man could hide himself behind a *crater*, *Aen.* IX. 346.” — Vina coronant, *i. e.* encircle the bowls with garlands. See *Aen.* III. 525.

725. Tectis, *to the roofs.* H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2. Another reading is “fit strepitus,” in which *tectis* would have the sense “in the hall.” A. 225, *b*; G. 344, 3.

726. Dependent, etc. The lamps hang lighted, from the gilded and richly ornamented sunken panels between the beams of the ceiling.

727. Funalia, “*tapers, formed of the twist of some fibrous plant covered with wax.*”

728. Hic, of time, *hereupon.* So *Aen.* II. 122, III. 369.

729. Quam, governed by *implere*, understood. — 730. A Belo, *sc. orti*, the descendants of Belus. — Silentia. A sacred silence.

731. Nam, implies an ellipsis, — and rightly do I now call upon thee. The ellipsis is to be *felt*, rather than expressed, in the English translation as well as in the original.

733. Velis, subj. in a prayer. H. 488, and I.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 6. — Hujus, *sc. diei.* — Minores, *posterity.*

735. Coetum = convivium.

736. In mensam, upon the table, as if upon the altar of Hospitable Jove.

737. Libato = postquam libatum est. Abl. absolute of the impersonal participle. “Sometimes the abl. of a perf. part. stands alone *impersonally*, in the same way as the abl. of a substantive and part. in combination.” M. 429, and Obs. 1; H. 431, 5; A. & G. 255, *b*; G. 438, Rem. 2. W., L., and C. unite in giving this explanation. Some supply *honore.* — Summo, etc. Dido merely touched the wine with her lips, as became a woman. “As a queen, and as president of the feast, she set the example, but as a woman she abstained.”

738. Bitias is a Carthaginian name. — Increpitans, challenging (him), “bidding him be quick.” — Impiger, nothing loath, “not slow.”

739. Pleno auro, from the full gold, *i. e.* from the full golden cup.

740. Crinitus. Bards wore long hair, in imitation of Apollo.

741. Personat, *i. e.* fills the hall. — Atlas was held to be skilled in astronomy and physics.

742. Labores, eclipses.

743. Ignes, *i. e.* fulmina.

745. The ancients believed that the sun, when he set, descended into the ocean.

746. *Tardis noctibus*, *the slow nights*, i. e. the long and weary nights of winter. Others take it of the *summer* nights, *slow in coming on*.

749. *Longum amorem*. Perhaps "long draughts of love."

750-752. Dido's object in asking these questions is to keep Aeneas talking.

750. *Rogitans*. What kind of a verb? H. 332, I.; A. & S. 187, II. 1; B. 584; A. 167, *b*, note 2.

751. *Aurorae filius*. Memnon.

753. *Immo, nay*. "Nay, rather, instead of answering more questions in detail, tell us the whole story from the first."

754. *Tuorum*. H. 441, 1; A. & S. 205, Rem. 7; B. 658; A. 190, *a*.



BOOK II.

THE voice of criticism has unanimously fixed on this book, along with the Fourth and Sixth, as affording the best evidence of the true greatness of Virgil. Donatus tells us that the poet himself chose these three books to read to Augustus as a specimen of his work. C.

ARGUMENT.

Aeneas, in compliance with Dido's request, details the particulars of the capture of Troy, so far as he had witnessed them. After expressing reluctance to fight his disagreeable battles over again, he goes on to tell of the despondency of the Greeks in the tenth year of the war, together with their stratagem of the horse. Lurking in Tenēdos, they send a cunning fellow, Sinon, to prepare the way for the reception of the wooden horse, which they pretended to be an offering to Pallas in exchange for the stolen Palladium. The Trojans are credulous, and believe the whole, but La-6c-o-on sees through the deceit, and exposes it. His warnings, however, are vain; and he is himself slain by two serpents sent against him by Minerva (1-249). The Greeks return, in the night, from Tenēdos; the horse is opened, and the city is taken (250-267). Aeneas is warned by Hector's shade to consult for his safety, but he is too valiant to follow the suggestion before he has tried what might can do. He rushes into the conflict, and is for a while successful, till, having assumed the armor of some Greeks whom they had

slain, his associates are mistaken by the Trojans, and many of them killed by their own friends (268-437). Then follow the sack of Priam's palace and the murder of the king himself (438-558). Aeneas, on his way homeward to save his father, wife, and son, is prevented from slaying Helen, the cause of the war, by the sudden appearance of his mother, who shows him that the overthrow of Troy is the work not of man but of heaven, and reveals to him the bodily presence of the gods themselves, helping in the work of destruction (559-631). The aged Anchises refuses to seek safety, but at last, encouraged by heavenly signs, consents (632-704). The flight (705-735). Creūsa, the wife of Aeneas, is lost in the confusion (736-746). Aeneas, returning in search of her to the city, finds it wholly occupied by the Greeks (747-767). The shade of Creūsa appears to him, consoles him, and foretells his long wandering, which will end in an Italian kingdom, and a second marriage (768-794). He returns to his father and followers, and takes shelter in Mount Ida (795-804).

1. *Conticuēre* — *tenebant*. Notice the difference of tense, the perf. indefinite (or aorist) denoting a *momentary* and perfectly completed action, — “in a moment all were hushed in silence,” — the imperfect (*tenebant*), “kept their eyes fixed (upon him),” a *continued* action.

2. *Orsus*, sc. *est*. From *ordior*. — *Toro*, his *couch* at table.

3-6. Our punctuation is Häckermann's, adopted by L., Haupt, and R. Other editors place a comma after *dolorem* (3), and a period after *fu* (6).

3. *Infandum*, *unutterable*, i. e. unspeakably horrible and distressful, “too cruel to be told.” — *Jubes*, sc. *me*. A. & S. 273, 2, *d*.

4. *Ut*, *how*. An interrogative particle, and hence the subj. *eruerint* (5). H. 525; A. & S. 265; B. 1182; A. 334 (and 333 note); G. 469.

5. *Quaeque*, etc. Supply *ea*, the antecedent of *quae*. “And (those events) most pitiable which I myself witnessed.” A. 200, *d*; G. 618.

6. *Talia fando*, *while relating such calamities*. *Fando* (gerund of *for*) is abl. of *time*, — “in the course of speaking,” — indicating a *contemporaneous* event. H. 566, 3; A. & S. 275, Rem. 4, note 2 in fin.; M. 416, Obs. 1; A. 301; G. 432.

7. *Myrmidonum* and *Dolopum*, gen. of the whole after *quis*. H. 396, III. 3), (1); A. & S. 212, Rem. 2. The Myrmidōnes and Dolōpes were Thessalian soldiers led in the Trojan war by Achilles, the greatest, and his son Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus, the most savage, enemy of Troy. — *Aut miles*, or what *soldier*. — *Duri*. Better translated here *cruel*, than *hardy*, *much enduring*. Heync. — *Ulixi*. H. 68, 1 (2); A. & S. 73,

Rem. Ulysses was distinguished among the Grecian chiefs for his superior prudence and sagacity, and it was to him, most of all, that the destruction of Troy was owing. A. 43, *a*; G. 72.

8. **Temperet** (sc. *sibi*), *could refrain*, (lit., “can refrain,” by a lively use of the present.) Potential subj., in a question implying a negative answer (*No one*). H. 485, and 486, II.; A. 268; G. 251, 468. — **Caelo**. In prose a preposition would be used, *de caelo*. H. 422, 2; A. & S. 255, Rem. 3, (b); B. 947, 948; G. 411, 4.

9. **Praecipitat**, sc. *se*; i. e. is hurrying down the steep of the sky, midnight being past. Nox is personified and represented as driving through the heaven in a chariot. — **Cadentia sidera**, *the sinking stars* (not *setting*), but, like Nox, on their downward course.

10. **Amor**, sc. *est tibi*. — **Amor cognoscere et audire** = *amor cognoscendi, etc.* H. 563, 6; A. & S. 275, III. note 1. More properly, however, *cognoscere* and *audire* should be taken as subject-nominatives, and *amor* as predicate-nominative: *si cognoscere (etc.) est tantus amor*. — **Amor**, *desire*. — G. 429, 4.

12. Observe the difference of time between *horret* and *refūgit*: “although my mind *is shuddering* at the remembrance, and *recoiled from it* (instantaneously and instinctively) *through grief*.” *Luctu*, abl. of cause.

13. **Incipiam**, I will essay, I will undertake, (rather than I will begin.) Henry, followed by C.

15. **Instar montis**. (With reference to the height rather than the bulk.) *Instar* is appositive to *equum*. H. 363; A. & S. 204; B. 1009.

16. **Abiete**, pronounced *ab-ye-te*. H. 669, II. and 3; A. 347, *d*, R; G. 717. For the case, see H. 414, 4; A. & S. 247, 3; B. 873; A. 248.

17. **Votum**, a votive offering.

18. **Huc**, *into this* (horse), is further defined by *caeco lateri*. (W. cites similar instances in Verg. Ecl. 1, 54, and 3, 12.) The order is, *Huc (illi, i. e. ductores Danaūm), sortiti delecta corpora virum, furtim includunt (ea i. e. corpora) caeco lateri*. In translation it may be found easier to take the two expressions together: “*huc caeco lateri*,” *into its dark side*.

19. **Lateri**. H. 386; A. & S. 224; B. 826; A. 228. — **Penitus**, *thoroughly*, to be joined with *complant*. — 20. **Armato milite**, *with armed soldiery*. H. 419, V. 2; A. & S. 249, I.; B. 911; A. 248, *c*. With this use of the sing. in pl. sense, cf. *custode*, I. 564, IX. 380.

21. **In conspectu**, *in sight* (of Troy). — **Fama**, abl. H. 414; A. & S. 247; B. 873; A. 248; G. 403.

22. **Opum**. H. 399; A. & S. 213; B. 776; 777, *e*; A. 218, *c*.

23. *Nunc tantum sinus, etc.* *Now (there is) only a bay, etc., i. e.* this is all for which the island is now remarkable.

24. Order: (Danai), *profecti huc, condunt se in deserto litore.*

25. *Nos (cos) abiisse rati (sumus).* A. 336, a; G. 527, 2.

26. *Luctu.* H. 425, 2, 2); A. & S. 251; B. 916; A. 243; G. 388.

27. *Dorica, Grecian;* (lit. *Dorian*, "part for the whole.")

29, 30. These verses express what is said or thought by the parties of Trojans. — *Tendebat*, sc. *tentoria*, pitched their tents. (I say *their* tents, because the verb belongs to *manus* as well as *Achilles*). — *Locus*, sc. *erat*. The ships were drawn up on the shore, and the tents pitched among them.

31. *Minervae*, objective gen. "Donum *Minervae*," offering to *Minervae*. H. 396, II.; A. & S. 211, Rem. 2, and Rem. 12; B. 746; A. 217.

33. *Duci*, sc. *equum*. — *Arce*, poetical abl. of place without *in*.

34. *Dolo*, from *treachery*. Abl. of cause. Thymoetes had a grudge against Priam, who, in consequence of an oracle that a child born on a certain day would be the ruin of Troy, put to death both a son of Thymoetes born on that day and his mother, but spared his own son Paris who was born at the same time. — *Jam* = now at last.

35. *Et (ii) quorum menti (erat) melior sententia.*

36. *Pelago*, dat. for *in pelagus*. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2.

37. *Subjectisque*. Servius says that Virgil used *-que* here instead of *-ve*, because it sounds better. W. adduces instances where "que" couples notions which, though not strictly compatible with each other, have some point in common, — as here burning and sinking are two modes of *destroying* the horse, and so are distinguished from any plan of *examining* it.

39. *Studia, desires*. "Almost an anticipation of Tacitus's use of the word in the sense of factions, Hist. 4, 6." C., who tr., *party spirit*.

41. *Laocoon*, a priest of Neptune. (Pronounced La-6c-6-on: I have heard people talking of the statue of Lá-o-coon!) — *Summa ab arce*, from the highest part of the citadel. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17. The citadel, which overlooked the shore, was called Pergāmus.

44. *Danaūm, i. e.* of the Greeks, (a part for the whole.) Danai is properly a name of the Argives, from the Egyptian king Dan-ā-us, who, according to the poets, settled in Argos. S. — *Sic notus (est vobis) Ulixes?* — *i. e.* Has this been your experience of Ulysses?

45. *Achivi*, the name first of a Thessalian tribe, then of the inhabitants of Peloponnesus, and lastly of the Achaians, is here used of the Greeks generally. S.

47. The future participles in this line denote *purpose*, and may be

translated by the English infinitives. H. 578, V.; A. & S. 274, Rcm. 6, (a.)—**Venturaque desuper urbi**, and to come down on the city from above. *Desuper*, down from above. *Urbi*=in urbem. H. 379, 5; A. & G. 225, b; G. 344, 3. A dative of disadvantage as well.

48. **Aliquis**=*alius quis*; *some other*.—**Error, deceit**.—**Ne**. H. 538, 1 and 2; A. & S. 267, R. 1, and note; B. 1113, 1114; A. 269.—49. **Et, even**.

50. **Validis viribus**. Construed with *contorsit* (52).

51. **Feri**, *of the beast*.

52. **Illa**, *i. e. hasta*.

53. **Insonuere cavae**, *sounded as hollow*.

54. **Si fata deūm**. Supply *fuissent*, as in line 433 below: *If the fates of the gods had so willed it*.—**Si**—*fuisset*, *if our minds had not been infatuated*.

55. **Impulerat**, *he had induced (us)*. We should have expected the subj. in this apodosis, (*impulisset*, he would have induced us,) but the indicative gives greater vivacity and emphasis. H. 511, II. 2; A. & S. 259, Rem. 4, 1, and (b); B. 1276; A. 308, b; G. 599, 2.—**Foedare**, *to violate*, *i. e. to break open, to cut in pieces*.

56. There is rhetorical beauty in this line, in the change from the third to the second person. Cf. *Sil. Ital.* vii. 562 sq.

57. **Manus**, *accus. of specification, limiting revinctum*. H. 380; A. & S. 234, II; B. 728; A. 240, c; G. 332.—59. **Qui**, *subj. of obtulerat*.

60. **Hoc ipsum ut strueret**, *to compass this very thing, viz. to be brought to the king*. C.

61. **Fidens animi**, *confident of soul*. H. 399, 3, 4; A. & S. 213, Rem. 1, (2.); B. 765; A. 218, c, R; G. 374, 3.

63. **Visendi studio**, *with the desire of seeing (him)*.

64. **Ruit** agrees in number with the actual *form* of the collective noun *juventus*; *certant* with the *idea* of plurality implied.—**Illudere capto**, *to taunt the captive*. “*Capto*” lit. “(the one) having been taken.”

66. **Omnes**, *sc. Danaos*. “Learn from a single act of guilt what all of them are.”

68. The spondaic line (H. 672, 3; A. & S. 310, 1) marks Sinon’s cautious gaze. S.—**Phrygia**, *i. e. Trojan*, Troy being a part of Phrygia Minor.

71. **Locus**, *sc. est*.—**Super**, (=insuper), *moreover*.

73. **Conversi (sunt) animi**, *Our feelings are changed*.

74. **Sanguine**, *abl. of source*. H. 425, 3, 1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 244, a.—**Cretus**, *sc. sit*.

75. **Quidve ferat**, *or what (information) he brings*. Fr.—**Ferat**, *cretus (sit)*, and *sit*, *indirect questions*. H. 525; A. & G. 334.—**Memoret**

follows *hortamur*, with the omission of *ut*. Z. 624; H. 493, 2; A. 331, R; G. 546, 3. — **Quae sit fiducia (ei) capto**, (lit. what is the confidence to him taken captive,) what is his ground of confidence now that he is a prisoner, *i. e.* what intelligence he can offer, or what service perform, so as not to meet the captive's doom.

76. This line is bracketed here as wanting in several of the best MSS., and not noticed by Servius. Lines or words inclosed in brackets are of doubtful authenticity. — **Formidine**, his *assumed* fear.

77. **Fuerit quodcumque**, (lit. whatever shall have been,) *whatever shall happen*; *i. e.* come what will, "quicumque me sequatur eventus," (Servius.) The future perf. has sometimes the meaning of a quickly completed future action, and is used where we should expect the simple future. Sinon says, I will confess everything, whatever vengeance you shall *at once* wreak upon me, — whatever punishment shall be inflicted so suddenly, that it shall at once *have been* inflicted. H. 473, 1; A. & S. 259, Rem. (5). See Z. 511; M. 340, Obs. 4; B. 1099; A. 281, R.

78. **Me**, *sc. esse*.

79. **Hoc primum**, *sc. fatebor*. "Hoc," *i. e.* that I am a Greek.

80. **Improba** agrees with *Fortuna*.

81. **Fando**, *i. e.* by report. — **Aliquod**, indef. adj. pronoun agreeing with *nomen* (82).

82. **Belidae**, of the descendant of Belus. (The long *i* suggests another form of the name, Beleus.) — **Palamedes**, son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, (and grandson of the grand-daughter of Belus, king of Egypt,) compelled Ulysses to take part in the Trojan war. Vexed at this, and also envious of his superior fame in war, Ulysses brought against him a false accusation of treachery, in consequence of which he was stoned to death. The story is post-Homeric. — **Incluta** (= *incluta*) in the nom., or the abl. case? H. 615, and 1; A. 348, 4; G. 704 and Exc. — **Fama**. H. 414; A. & S. 247; B. 873; A. 248.

83. **Falsa sub proditione**, *under a false information* (in the legal sense — *accusation*). So C. All other editors, *under a false charge of treason*. — **Pelasgi**, *i. e.* the Achivi, *the Greeks*. The Pelasgians were the earliest inhabitants of Greece, the "dark background" of her history.

84. **Infando indicio**, *by wicked testimony*. Ulysses' forged a letter from Priam to Palamedes, and concealed it, with a sum of gold, in Palamedes' tent, where they were found and used as testimony against him. — **Vetabat**. The indicative gives the *actual* reason why Palamedes was put to death. — 85. **Lumine** = *vita*.

87. **Primis ab annis**, from my earliest years, — from my early youth.

88. *Regno, in his royal dignity.*

89 *Et nos, i. e. I also.*

94, 95. *Fors — tulisset, si remeassem: if any chance should bring it about, if I should return, etc.* (Lit. should have brought it about, should have returned.) “*Promisi* is past, and at this past time the opportunity was conceived as completed (*pluperfect*) prior to the threatened revenge.” In *direct* discourse, we should have the fut. perf. H. 533, 4; A. & S. 266, 2, Rem. 4. The English idiom is less precise in such relations of time than the Latin. A. 286, Rem.; G. 513, 3.

98. *Terrere, spargere, quaerere.* Historical infinitives. H. 545, I.; A. & S. 209, Rem. 5, and note 7; B. 1137; A. 275; G. 650.

99. *Vulgum.* This is the only instance in Virgil in which *vulgus* is masculine.—*Consciens, conscious of his guilt.*—*Arma, weapons (against me), i. e.* means for Sinon’s destruction. So Donatus, W., L., F. Other explanations of the phrase *quaerere — arma* are far-fetched.

100. *Enim*, like the Greek *γάρ*, implies an ellipsis: *And (et* obtained by resolving *nec* into *et non*) that he was seeking weapons against me was evident, *for he did not rest, etc.* Such is the actual force of the word. In translation, we may imitate the conciseness of the original, and gain very much the same general effect, by rendering *nec requievit enim*, “nor indeed (*or* nor in good truth) did he rest.”—*Calchas* was the great soothsayer of the Greeks during the Trojan war. Notice the *aposiopēsis*. (See note on Aen. I. 135.)

101. *Sed quid autem, but why, pray.* Such combinations of *sed* and *autem* were common in conversation, and hence in the comic writers.

102. *Quidve moror, or why do I detain you.*

103. *Idque — est, and it is enough for you to hear that (name), i. e.* “*Achivum,*” to hear that I am a Greek.—W., with unnecessary ingenuity, takes “*audire*” in the sense it sometimes bears of “*appellari,*” to be called, and renders, *and it is enough* in your judgment to be called this name.—*Jamdudum*, long since (*due*). Tr. here, *now at once.* F.

104. *This (I dare say) the Ithacan (i. e. Ulysses) wishes, and the Atridae (i. e. Agamemnon and Menelaus) will purchase it for a great price.* “The present subjunctive is used in independent propositions to soften an assertion or statement, and without any essential difference from the present indicative or the future.” Z. 527; H. 486, III, 3; A. & S. 260, II, Rem. 4. Many prefer to explain these as cases of *omitted protasis*.—*Magno.* H. 416; A. & S. 252, R. 3; B. 884; A. 252, d.

109. *Moliri, to prepare.* The word implies the *difficulty* of the preparation.

110. *Fecissent*, H. 488, I. 2; A. & S. 263, 1, Rem.; B. 1196; A. 267.

114. *Eurypylus*, a Thessalian chieftain, joined the Grecian expedition with forty ships. — *Scitantem*, *to consult*. H. 578, V.; A. & S. 274, Rem. 2, (a). This use of the *pres.* participle to denote a purpose is unusual both in Greek and Latin. A. 276, *b, c*; G. 218, 2.

115. *Adytis*, *from the sanctuary*. The abl. of separation is often found without a preposition after compounds of *re*.

116. *Sanguine*, etc. The allusion is to the detention of the Grecian fleet by contrary winds at Aulis, before setting sail for Troy, and the sacrifice of Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon. Virgil and Lucretius, in representing the victim as actually slain, differ from the ordinary account, in which a stag is substituted for the maiden by Diana. — *Placastis* = *placavistis*.

117. *Venistis* = *venire volebatis*. H. Cf. *euntes* (111).

118. *Quaerendi*, *sc. sunt*. — *Animaque litandum (est) Argolica*, and *expiation must be made with a Grecian life*.

119. *Ut*, when, *as soon as*.

121. *Cui fata parent*, *for whom the fates ordain (it, i. e. this death by sacrifice)*. — *Poscat demands* (as a victim). The verbs are subj., because an *indirect question* is implied.

122. *Hic*, *here*, “at this crisis.” Adverb of time.

123. *Ea numina*, (lit. those divine purposes,) *that will*.

124. *Canebant*, *were predicting*.

126. *Quinos*. H. 174, 2, 4; A. 95, *c*; G. 310; B. 209. — *Tectus*, i. e. shut up in his tent. — 128. *Ithaci*, *of the Ithacan*, i. e. Ulysses.

129. *Composito*, according to compact. H. 431, 5; A. 255, *b*; G. 438, 2.

131. *They turned and transferred to the destruction of one poor wretch*. H., Hen., W., L. *Conversa tulere* = *converterunt et [trans]tulerunt*. W. Others, *they bore (acquiesced in) when turned to the destruction, etc.*

132. *Parari*, historical infin. (See note on line 98.)

133. Flour and salt (*salsae fruges*) were sprinkled upon the head of the animal to be sacrificed, and fillets (*vittae*), or twisted bands of white and red wool adorned the heads of the priest and of the victim.

134. *Vincula*, i. e. the rope with which he was tied to the altar.

135. *Ulva*, *sedge*; according to Martyn, “the cat-tail, or reed-mace, which grows only where there is mud, and is tall enough to conceal any person.” S.

136. *Dum vela darent*. H. 522, II; A. & S. 263, 4, (1). — *Dedissent*. By sequence of tenses for fut. perf. C. takes the clause to mean “in the hope, or on the peradventure, that they would have sailed.” He adds, “An inconsistency will still remain between ‘darent’ and ‘dedis-

sent,' the one implying that Sinon waited while they were getting off, the other that he trusted to their having got off before his waiting was over; but this is hardly an objection, if indeed the confusion might not be said to have a dramatic propriety."

139. *Quos illi fors et poenas repositent, of whom perchance they will even demand the penalty.* For the two accusatives, see H. 374, and 2, 2); A. & S. 231, Rem. 1; B. 734; A. 239, c; G. 333.

140. *Hanc, this of mine.* H. 450; A. 102, a; G. 290, 4; B. 1028.

141. *Quod, wherefore.* Acc. of specification, lit. "in regard to which." — *Te, i. e. Priam.* — 142. *Quae = talis ut ea.*

142, 143. Inverse attraction. Regularly, *per intemeratam fidem, si qua est, etc.* *Qua, indefinite pronoun, nom.*

143. *Laborum.* H. 406, I.; A. & S. 215, (1); B. 784; A. 221, a.

145. *His lacrimis, dative.* — *Ultro, moreover.*

146. *Arta = arcta.* — *Manicas.* H. 551, II.; A. & S. 273, 2, d; B. 1203; A. 330, 2; G. 532, 1.

148. *Amisosso obliviscere = amitte atque obliviscere; "amittere"* being used in its earlier sense of "dimittere," (to let go, to dismiss from one's thoughts.) C. The *acc.* strengthens the meaning of *obliviscere.*

150. *Quo, for what purpose.*

155. *Enses, the sacrificial knives.*

157. *Fas, sc. est.*

159. *Si qua tegunt, if they (i. e. the Greeks) conceal anything.*

160. *Promissis maneat, abide by thy promises.* "Promissis" is abl. of place, as appears from the fact that *in* is generally prefixed. C. — *Maneat, serves, subj. in exhortation.*

160, 161. *Servata Troja, vocative case.*

161. *Si — rependam, if I shall make a large return (for life granted and protection assured).* C.

162. *Coepti fiducia belli = fiducia qua bellum inceperunt.* C.

163. *Auxiliis, by the aid.* — *Stetit, stood, i. e. was kept up, was maintained.* — *Quo, sc. tempore.*

164. *Sed enim.* *Enim* implies an ellipsis: *but they forfeited her aid, for from the time when the impious Tydides, etc.*

165. *Fatale, fate-bearing, (fateful.)* The safety of the palladium was one of the securities of Troy's existence. B.

166. The *Palladium* was a small statue of Minerva, preserved in a temple in the citadel of Troy. It was believed to have fallen from heaven.

168. *Ausi, sc. sunt.*

169. *Fluere, referri, historical infinitives.* — *Ex illo — Danaum, from that time the hopes of the Greeks began to ebb, and gliding backwards to be borne away.*

- 170 *Fractae*, sc. *sunt*. — *Aversa*, sc. *est*.
171. *Ea signa* = *ejus rei signa*. — *Tritonia*, a name of *Minerva*. See *Lex*. — *Monstris*, *portents*, warnings (*moneo*).
172. *Castris*, poetical abl. of place.
173. *Luminibus arrectis*, *from her wide-open eyes*.
174. *Ipsa*, "of herself." C.
178. *Omina ni repetant Argis*, unless they should take the omens afresh in Greece (lit. at Argos, H. 421, II.; A. & S. 254); referring to the Roman custom of returning from the camp to the city for fresh auspices in case of anything unlucky. — *Numenque reducant*, and bring back the divine favor.
179. *Avexere*; from Greece to Troy, at the commencement of the expedition. — *Pelago*, over the sea. See note on line 187.
180. *Quod, that*; i. e. as regards the fact that. So often in Cicero.
181. (It means that) *they are preparing, etc.*
183. *Pro numine laeso*. i. e. to make amends for the offence to the deity. H. 580; A. & S. 274, R. 5; B. 1357; A. 292, a; G. 667, 2.
184. *Quae piaret* (= *ut ea piaret*), a relative clause with the subj. denoting a purpose. H. 489, II.; A. & S. 264, 5; B. 1205, 1207, b; A. 317.
187. *Portis*. A. & S. 255, 2; M. 274. "Abl. of way or route by which a motion proceeds." F. A. 258, g; G. 387. Instrumental.
189. *Violasset*. H. 532, 4; A. & S. 266, 2, Rem. 4; B. 1296, E, I; A. 284, 286, R; G. 516. — *Minervae*, objective gen. Cf. line 31.
190. Supply after *nam* (189) some such verb as *praedixit* (implied in 'jussit') to govern the acc. and inf. *exitium futurum (esse)*, which is the principal clause in the *oratio obliqua* H. 530, and I.; A. & S. 266, 2. *Ipsum*, *Calchantem*. — 193. *Ultro, of its own accord*. — *Pelopea ad moenia, to Pelops' walls*, i. e. to Argos and Mycenae, in the Peloponnesus ("Pelops' isle.") — 194. *Ea fata, i. e. magnum exitium*. — *Manere*, here in a transitive meaning, *await*. — 196. *Capti, sc. sumus*.
197. *Larissa* was the capital of Thessaly, but not in Achilles's dominions. *Larissaeam* here means Thessalian.
199. Order: *Hic aliud majus (monstrum, portent)*, multoque magis tremendum, objicitur (nobis) miseris. — 201. *Neptuno*. Dat. of reference. A. 235, a. — 205. *Pariter, with equal course, side by side*.
208. *Legit pontum, skims the deep* C.
209. *Spumante salo, by the foaming brine*. H. 414, 2; A. & S. 248.
210. *Oculos, acc. of specification; their blazing eyes suffused*.
212. *Visu, at the sight*. — *Agmine certo, in an undeviating course*.
216. *Post = postea*. — *Auxilio*. H. 390, II. 2; A. 233; G. 350.
218. *Medium, sc. eum, his waist*. — *Collo, about his neck*. A. 225, d;

G. 348; H. 384, I.; A. & S. 249, Rem. 3. — **Circumdati**, one word, separated by *imesis*.

219. **Terga**, acc. of specification.

223. **Quales mugitus**, supply either *sunt*, or (taking *mugitus* as accus.) *tollit* (saucius taurus). Observe the effect of the spondees in this line.

225. **Summa**. The temple was in the citadel, the highest part of the town. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, R. 17; B. 662; A. 193.

228. **Cunctis**, dative of reference and disadvantage, limiting the whole sentence, where with less force a gen. depending upon *pectora* might have been used. See notes on Aen. I. 92 and 102.

231. **Qui laeserit et intorserit**. Relative clause with subj. denoting the *reason*: “qui,” *inasmuch as he*. H. 519; A. 320, e; G. 636.

233. **Conclamant**. *Con-*, all with one voice.

234. **Moenia**, *the buildings* within the “*murus*.” Cf. VI. 549. When used generally, the word seems nearly equivalent to the city considered as a strong place. Cf. IV. 74. — C. So W., who cites II. 252, IX. 196.

235. **Pedibus**, sc. *equi*. — **Rotarum lapsus** = *rotas labentes*: (τρόχων βόαις. Soph. El. 718. [C])

239. **Sacra**, (sc. *carmina*), *hymns*.

243. **Utero**, poetical abl. of place. So *arce* (245).

244. **Immemores**, *regardless* of the omen.

245. **Infelix**, *inauspicious*.

246. **Fatis futuris**, *for the future fates*. Dative. — **Cassandra**, a daughter of Priam, who obtained from Apollo the gift of prophecy, but, slighting his love, received the punishment told in the next line.

247. **Teucris** = *a Teucris*. Poetical dat. of the agent.

248. **Quibus** — *esset*. Relative with the subj. in an *adversative* clause: *although that day was our last*. H. 515, II.; 516, II. 4; A. & S. 264, 2; B. 1290; A. 320, e; 637.

250, sqq. The calm and peaceful night, — the joy of the Trojans at the departure of the Greeks, and the consequent loose given to indulgence, — and the perfect security which all felt, are strongly contrasted with the din, confusion, danger, and destruction which so instantly ensue. B.

250. **Vertitur**. According to the belief that the *heaven* described a revolution every day, the earth standing still. — **Ruit oceano**, *comes up from the ocean*. The monosyllabic termination of this line, by its very strangeness, calls *attention*, — (here, to something striking and grand.)

251. The spondaic time of this line “illustrates the heavy oppression of the darkness, ruling everywhere, and filling everything with horror.” L.

254. *Instructis*, drawn up in order. 256. *Flammas*, the signal light. — *Regia puppis*, i. e. the ship of Agamemnon.

258. *Danaos et claustra laxat*. Zeugma.

261. *Duces*, as coming out first. C.

263. *Neoptolemus*, or *Pyrrhus*, son of *Achilles*, and consequently grandson of *Peleus* (*Pelides*). — *Primus*, first (or among the first) to come out, or first (*eminent*) among men (*ἀριστέοντα Μαχάονα*, Π. XI. 505). *Machāon* was celebrated among the Greeks for his bravery and his skill in the healing art.

267. *Jungunt*, sc. *sibi*. — *Conscia*, confederate, privy to the plot.

271. *Visus*, sc. *est*.

273. *Lora*, a bold use of the acc. of specification, as in *Ecl.* 3, 106: *inscripti nomina regum*; ("the part. of perf. pass., used for part. of perf. mid., attracting to itself as obj. an acc. case.") *Trajectus lora* = *lora trajecta habens*. — *Tumentes*. As the feet would not swell after death from the compression of a rope, Henry considers that *Virgil* does not mean to represent *Hector* as completely dead when dragged around *Troy*.

275. *Redit*. The lively present, of a scene so well remembered that it seems to be still before the speaker's eyes. — *Exuvias*. *H.* 374, 7; *A. & S.* 234, *I. Rem.* 1, (a); *B.* 732; *A.* 240, c, note. *Hector* slew *Patroclus*, who wore the armor of his friend *Achilles*. — *Achilli*. See note on *I.* 30.

276. *Puppibus* (dat.) = *in puppes*. After landing, the ships were drawn up on shore stern foremost.

278. *Quae plurima*, which in great numbers. — *Accepit*, he received (when dragged, etc.; or, perhaps, when fighting.)

279. *Flens ipse*, *I*, too, weeping.

283. *Ut . . . aspiciamus*, *How* (i. e. *how gladly*) *do we behold thee*.

287. *Nihil*, sc. *dixit vel respondit*. — *Moratur*, regards.

291–292. *Si Pergama — fuissent*. The sense is: "If strength of hand could save *Troy* ever, mine too would have saved it in my day." *H.* 510, and 1; *A. & G.* 308, a. — *Hac*, (sc. *dextra*,) *this of mine*. *H.* 450; *A. & S.* 207, *Rem.* 23, (a); *B.* 1028; *A.* 102, a; *G.* 290.

294. *Fatorum comites*, as the sharers of thy destiny. — *His*, for these.

295. *Which thou shalt build at last, of great renown* (*magna*), *when thou hast wandered over the whole sea* (*pererrato ponto*). *Ponto*, abl. absol. of time.

297. The fires of *Vesta* were never allowed to die out.

298. *Miscentur moenia*, the city is confused. (See note on line 234)

299. **Quamquam**, etc. Order: *quamquam* domus parentis Anchisae recessit (*lay retired*) secreta (*separate, standing apart*), obiectaque arboribus. — 301. **Clarescunt**. H. 281; A. & S. 173; B. 588; A. 167, a.

302. **Excutor**, middle; *I rouse myself*. — 306. **Bom labores**, ἔργα βῶν, Hesiod. *Eργ. 46. — 307. **Inscius**, sc. *causae*.

309. **Fides**, *the truth*, the fact, “*res fidem faciens*.”

311. **Vulcano** = *igne*. Metonymy. Cf. Cic. *de N. D.* 2, 23, 60.

312. **Ucalegon**, i. e. *the house of Ucalegon*. So Apollo is put for his temple, III. 275. — 314. **Rationis**. H. 396, III. 4); A. & S. 212, R. 4; B. 762; A. 216, 4. — 315. **Bello**, *for battle*; dat. of the *purpose*.

317. *And it occurs to me that it is glorious to die in arms*. Supply *esse* with *pulchrum*. — **Mori** is the subject of *esse* understood.

321. **Limina**, sc. *mea*. — **Curs**. a. t., *comes up wildly with a run*.

322. **Res summa**, the supreme interest; i. e. the state, our country, our cause. — **Quo—loco**, “*how stands the main affair?*” A. — **Quam—arcem**, *What stronghold are we taking*, (for the citadel is evidently lost.)

323. **Gemitu**. Modal abl. — 325. **Dardaniae**, dative. — **Fuimus**, *we have been*, but we are no longer. So *fuit Troja*. H. 471, 1; A. & S. 259, Rem. 1, (2), (a); B. 1095; G. 228, 1.

326. **Argos**, acc. of terminus. H. 379; A. & S. 237; B. 938; A. 258, b. — 328. **Adstans**, *standing erect*. C.

329. **Miscet** = *passim facit vel passim jactat*.

330. **Portis**. H. 414, 4; A. & S. 255, 2. See note on line 187.

331. (Tot milia) adsunt quot milia umquam venēre magnis Mycenis.

332. **Angusta viarum** = *angustas vias*. H. 396, III.; A. & S. 212, Rem. 3, note 4; B. 762 *end*; A. 216, 3; G. 371, 7.

334. **Primi**, i. e. at the entrance.

335. **Caeco Marte**, *in the blind encounter*, — the engagement at random.

336. **Numine divūm**, *by the will of the gods*.

337. **Erinys**. The best MSS. give the single “n.” The reference is to the demon of battle.

341. **Agglomerant**, sc. *se*.

344. **Gener**, as a son-in-law; *hoping to be a son-in-law*.

345. **Qui non audierit**, *in that* (or because) *he did not heed*. Subj. in a relative clause denoting the reason. “Wretch, not to heed.” C.

347. **Audere in**, *venturing upon*. “The present. inf., after verbs of sense, is often equivalent to the pres. participle.” A. & S. 272, Rem. 5. F. *Audere in*, to have courage sufficient for. C.

348. **Super** = *insuper*. — **His**, sc. *verbis*.

349. **Si—sequi**. Order: *si vobis est certa cupido sequi* (me *seu aliquem*) *audentem extrema* (pericula). — 350. **Sit**. Indirect question.

351. *Excessere*, etc. The ancients believed that its tutelary deities left a city which had been captured by the foe.

352. *Quibus*, abl. of means.

353. *Moriamur*, ruamus. Subj. in exhortation.—356. *Raptores* = prowling.—360. *Cava*, *i. e.* enshrouding.—*Circum-*, *sc. nos*.

361, 362. *Quis explicet*, potential subj. The question expects the answer, *No one*. H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 5; B. 1181; A. 268.

367. *Quondam*, *sometimes*.—*Victis*. See note on I. 92.

373. *Moratur*, *sc. vos*.

374. *Rapiunt feruntque*, *i. e.* are pillaging. *Rapere* (and *agere*) were used of driving away flocks and herds and human captives, *ferre* of bearing off inanimate plunder.—375. *Itis*. M. 450; A. 210, *b*.

377. *Sensit delapsus*, *perceived that he had fallen*. A Greek construction; lit. having fallen, perceived it. H. 547, and I.; A. 272, *b*; G. 527, 3.

379. *Aspris* = *asperis*. Syncope. H. 703, 2; A. & S. 322, 4.

380. *Humi nitens*, walking (more literally, advancing with effort, viz. because of the briers) on the ground. *Humi*, locative gen. See note on I. 193.

381. *Colla*, acc. of specification.

382. *Abibat*, *was beginning to retreat*. Inceptive imperfect.

388. *Dextra*, *favorable*.—*Sequamur*. Subj. in exhortation.

389. *Insignia* is a common word for the conspicuous accoutrements of a soldier, such as shields and helmets. C.

392. *Clipei—decorum*, and the comely blazonry of his shield, *i. e.* his comely shield.—*Galeam*, *insigne*. See note on *exuvias*, line 275.

396. *Haud numine nostro*, *under a divine power not our own*, *i. e.* under an *unfavorable* divinity. C. favors the rendering “under a protection not ours,” the Grecian arms carrying with them the favor of the Grecian deities. H. 414, 3; A. & S. 247, 2; B. 873; A. 248; G. 401.

398. *Orcus* was a name of the god of the dead.

401. *Conduntur* (like the Greek middle) = *se condunt*.

402. *Nihil—divis*, *by no means* (“*nihil*” adverbial acc.) *is it right for any one to trust the gods against their will*, *i. e.* *to presume on the aid of the gods*. “*Divis*” dat. H. 385; A. & S. 223, Rem. 2. So C. Many take *inv. divis* as abl. absol., “when the gods are opposed.”

409. *Densis armis*, *i. e.* in close array. Modal abl.

410. *Delubri*. The temple of Minerva.

412. *Facie and errore*, abl. of cause.—*Jubarum*, gen. of source; “*arising from the Grecian crests*.”

413. *Gemitu and ira*, abl. of manner.—*Ereptae virginis* (objective gen.), *at the rescue of the maiden*. H. 580; A. 292, *a*; G. 667, 2.

414. **Ajax.** Ajax Oileus, who loved Cassandra.
416. **Rupto turbine,** a hurricane having burst forth.
417. **Laetus — equis,** *Eurus exulting in his eastern steeds.* “Eōis,” from the region of the morning. “Equis,” abl. of cause.
418. **Saevitque, etc.** Order: Spumeusque Nereus saevit tridenti, atque ciet, etc. The trident, which properly belongs to Neptune, is sometimes assigned to Ne-reus (*dissyllable*), one of the sea-gods; its three prongs symbolize Neptune’s triple dominion over lakes, rivers, and seas. — **Nereus,** the wise and kindly “old man of the sea.”
420. **Quos,** any; indefinite pronoun.
423. **Atque — signant,** and mark our speech, different in sound (i. e. in pronunciation or accent) from their own.—**Sono.** H. 429; A. 253; G. 398.
424. **Numero.** We should say, by numbers.
425. **Divae.** Minerva.—**Aram.** The altar stood in front of the temple.
426. **Unus** strengthens “justissimus,” the one justest, the very justest, justissimus omnium. A. & S. 127, note 2; M. 310, obs. 2.
427. **Aequi.** H. 399, and 2, 1); A. 218, b; G. 374.
428. **Dis aliter visum (est),** it seemed otherwise to the gods. Not implying that the gods did not recognize his justice, but that they did not deal with him accordingly.
430. **Infula,** the fillet which he wore as priest of Apollo.
- 431, 432. **Meorum,** sc. civium. — **Testor,** sc. vos.
433. Supply *me* as the subject of **vitavisse** and **meruisse** (434). H. 545, 2, 1); A. 330, f; G. 527, 2. — **Vices,** ordinarily translated here *dangers*; but from the primary idea in the word of *alternation*, “give and take,” Thiel derives the meaning of *hand to hand encounters*, thus distinguishing “vices” from *tela*, “missiles sent from a distance.” — **Et — manu,** and, had the fates decreed (lit. had it been the fates) that I should fall, I had earned (it, i. e. death) by my prowess. Haupt, Peerkamp, L., and R. place a semicolon after **vices**, and translate: *I had deserved to fall by the hands of the Greeks*, i. e. not, like Hypanis and Dymas, *confixus a sociis*.
- 435, 436. **Aevo** and **vulnere,** abl. of cause. — **Gravior.** H. 444, 1; A. & G. 93, a; G. 312. — **Ulixi,** gen. of source or agent. H. 396, I.; A. & S. 211, Remarks 1 and 2; B. 745. (Subjective genitive.)
438. **Pugnam,** governed by **cernimus** (441), or by **videmus** implied in **cernimus**.
439. **Forent.** H. 506; A. & S. 263, 2, (1); B. 1277; A. 312; G. 604.
440. **Sic** answers to **ceu**, and qualifies **indomitum, ruentes,** and **ob-**
sessum.

441. *Acta testudine*, a *testudo* having been advanced. The name *testudo* (lit. *tortoise*) was applied both to a military engine moving upon wheels, and, as here, "to the covering made by a close body of soldiers who placed their shields over their heads to secure themselves against the darts and other missiles of the enemy. The shields fitted so closely together as to present one unbroken surface, and were also so firm that men could walk upon them, and even horses and chariots be driven over them. The *testudo* formed a great protection to the soldiers, either in battle, or when they advanced to attack the walls or gates of a town." Smith's Dict. Antiq. p. 1119.

441, sqq. "Two struggles were going on between the assailants and defenders, — one about scaling the walls of the palace, the other about forcing an entrance through the doors (449, 450). The progress of the one is described in lines 452–468, that of the other in lines 469, sqq."

442. *Parietibus* (*pr. par-yet-i-bus*), to the walls of the palace. — *Postes* — *ipso*s, and at the very door-posts.

443. *Nituntur gradibus*, they climb by the steps of the ladders. — *Ad against*. — *Protecti*, (*sc. clipeis*), shielding themselves.

446. *His telis*, with these as missiles.

447. *Extrema in morte* = in the last deadly struggle. F.

451. *Instaurati animi (sunt)*, our courage was renewed, referring to Aeneas and his two companions. — *Regis*. Priam.

453. This secret postern gate is characterized in four ways: first, simply as "*limen*," an entrance; then as a *secret door*; then its object is pointed out, as admitting to a *thorough-fare* (*pervius usus*) between the different apartments of Priam's palace (lit. "of the apartments of Priam between themselves"); lastly its situation, a *neglected* (*sic W.*) gate in the rear. The palace was built on the four sides of a hollow square. Aeneas makes his way into the palace by this back entrance, unknown to the Greeks.

456. *Incomitata*. A pleasing domestic picture of the absence of state with which the princess, simply as woman, took her child with her through this private door to visit its grandparents. — *Saeptus*. H. 444, 1; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9, (a). — *Andromache*, wife of Hector.

457. *Soceros*, both her father-in-law and her mother-in-law, Priam and Hecuba. So *patres*, line 579, stands for *parentes*. W. — *Trahebat* is picturesque, representing the child as not able to keep up with her.

458. *Evado*, I make my way through.

460. *In praecipiti*, lit. on a precipice, i. e. on the precipitous verge of the roof, whence it would fall directly upon the people far below. — *Summisque* — *tectis*, and built up with very lofty roof to the stars. —

Tectis, *modal abl.* (H. 414, 3; A. & S. 247, 2), or *abl.* (a noun and adj.) of description or characteristic. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6.

461. **Troja**, one of the subject-nominatives of *solitae* (*sunt*) *videri*.

462. Note the *mesozeugma* in *solitae* agreeing with *naves*, the *middle subst.* of the three to which it belongs. B.

463, 464. **Summa tabulata**, *its lofty flooring*, i. e. the flooring at its base on the high roof of the palace. Notice the effect of the spondees and dactyles in these and the following lines, as depicting the laborious effort with which the tower was removed, and its rapid headlong fall.

464. **Altis sedibus**, *from its deep foundation*.

469. **Pyrrhus** (or Neoptolemus), son of Achilles.

470. **Luce aëna** (*ἀβγὴ χαλκείη*), i. e. the gleaming of his burnished armor.

471-475. Order: **Qualis ubi coluber pastus mala** (i. e. *poisonous*) *gramina*, *quem frigida bruma tegebat tumidum sub terra*, *nunc, novus, exuviis positus, nitidusque juventâ, pectore sublato convolvit lubrica terga in lucem, arduus ad solem* (“*rising erect towards the sun*”), *et micat trisulcis linguis* (in) *ore*.

477. **Automedon**, the charioteer of Achilles (*equorum agitator*), was afterwards the armor-bearer of his son Pyrrhus. — **Scyria**, of *Scyros*, one of the *Cyclâdes*. — 479. **Ipse**. Pyrrhus. — **Correpta**. A. & S. 257, Rem. 5; H. 431, 2, (3); B. 967; A. 255; G. 409, 1.

481. **Aeratos**. The doors were of wood, but covered with plates of bronze. — **Trabe**, *arbore*. *Excisa* agrees with it, as the metre shows.

482. **Dedit**, i. e. opened. — **Lato ore**, *abl.* of description. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 251; G. 402.

485. **Armatos**, i. e. the armed guards of the palace.

487. **Cavae aedes**, *the hollow* (i. e. the re-echoing) *halls*. Others, simply the *cavaedium*, or inner-court (roofed on the sides, but with an opening to the sky in the centre), around which the other apartments lay.

492. **Ariete** (pr. ar-yě-te), not here strictly a battering-ram, but whatever he used to batter with; (probably the *trabs*, line 481.)

496. **Non sic**, i. e. not with such impetuosity. Construed with *fertur*. — **Aggeribus**, (*its*) *dykes*.

498. **Cumulo**, *with its mass* of waters. *Abl.* of manner.

501. **Nurus** is used here in a wide sense, including married daughters as well as daughters-in-law. Priam is said to have had fifty sons and fifty daughters. — **Per**, *among*.

503. **Illi**, *those fifty famous* chambers. H. 450, 5; A. 102, b; G. 292, 2.

504. **Barbarico**. Commentators are not agreed whether this “barbaric gold” is *Trojan*, Virgil inadvertently making Aeneas talk like a Roman, or whether the adj. means literally “foreign,” referring to gold

from the East, captured in war.—**Postes**, appositive to *thalami*, a part to the whole. Spoils were fastened on door-posts, to be conspicuous.

509. Senior, “*the aged sire* ;” “too old.” H. 441, 1; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9, (a.); B. 902; A. 93, a; G. 312.

512. Aedibus in mediis, *in the middle of the palace*. The altar and the bay-tree were in the uncovered portion of the inner court.

519. Mens, *purpose*, thought, resolution.—**520. Cingi**, reflexive.

521. Non tali auxilio, etc. Not *such* aid does the time demand,—“we have not now to look to arms, but to *altars* and *prayers*.” Hen. and C.—**Defensoribus**, *defences*. So Caes. B. G. 4, 17.

522. Non. Supply *egeret*, as the apodosis of *si afforet*. “No, not if.”

527. Per tela, per hostes. Taken with *elapsus*.

528. The porticos or *cloisters* surrounded the *atrium* or court.—**529. I. v.**, threatening to wound him.—**530. Jam, jamque**, *and now, even now*.

536. Pietas, sympathy, kindly feeling, *regard for piety*. Used of the feeling of the gods to pious men.—**Quae—curet**. A relative clause with the subj. *characterizing* and *defining* an indefinite antecedent. H. 501, I.; A. & S. 264, 6; B. 1227; A. 320.

537. Persolvant, subj. of wish, *imprecation*. H. 488, I.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 6; B. 1193, 1196; A. 267; G. 253.

539. Et—vultus, *and hast contaminated a father's eyes with (his) death*. The very sight of his son's murder, in the belief of the ancients, has a polluting effect.

540. Quo. H. 425, 3, 1; A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 244, a. Abl. of source.—**541. In** (with the abl. of the name of a *person*), in the case of, *in relation to*.—**Fid. sup.**, i. e. the faith due to a suppliant.

542. Erubuit, *he respected*; (lit. he blushed before.) A. 237, b; G. 329, 1.

543. Hectorem. The student will notice many instances of the use of adjectives derived from proper nouns, when it would be more accordant with the English idiom to use the *genitive* of the name.

545. Repulsum, sc. *est*.—**547. Referes**. H. 470, 1; A. 269, f; G. 265.

548. To my father Pelides (i. e. Achilles).

553. Lateri. H. 379, 5; A. 229, c; G. 344, 3. Dative of reference.—**Capulo**, governed by *tenus*. H. 434, 4; A. 260, e; G. 414; B. 473.

555. Sorte, *according to his destiny*. H. 414, 2; A. 253; G. 398.—**Tulit** = *abstulit*.—**Videntem**. “The present part. has a force, as the destruction is still going on before Priam's eyes at the time of his death.”

556. Populis terrisque. Abl. of cause after *superbum*. So most recent commentators: others, dat. after *regnatorem*, over so many tribes.

557. Asiae. Asia Minor.

562. Cre-û-sa, the daughter of Priam and wife of Aeneas.

563. *Casus*, the possible fate or the peril. — 564. *Quae copia*, what force (of fighting-men). Cf. *Aen.* XI. 834. — 566. *Aegra*, wearied.

567-588. These lines are omitted in the best MSS., but while the external evidence is against them, the internal is for them, and I agree with R. and C. in thinking them genuine.

567. *Super eram*, one word, separated by *tmesis*: *I was left alone*.

569. *Tyndarida*, the daughter of *Tyndäurus*, Helen.

570. *Erranti*, sc. *mihî*.

574. *Aris*, poetical abl. of place. — *Invisa*, hated, a hateful object; others, *unseen*.

576. *Sceleratas poenas* = *sceleris poenas*.

577. *Mycenae* is here put for *Greece*. Virgil is fond of putting the particular for the general.

578. *Aspiciet*. Tr. this and the two following futures with *shall*. — *Parto triumpho*. Abl. absolute.

579. *Conjugium* = *conjugem*. — *Domum*, her family. — *Patres*, her parents.

580. *Turba*, abl. with *comitata*; (see note on I. 312.) "*Iliadum*" of Trojan dames, while the *ministri* are male attendants. A. 135, b.

581. (And) *shall Priam have fallen by the sword? Shall Troy have blazed with fire?* These fut. perfects (and *sudarit*) "indicate those circumstances in the past which make it monstrous that the event spoken of as future, 'aspiciet,' 'ibit,' 'videbit,' should ever be realized. 'Shall she return, now that Priam has been murdered, Troy burned, Dardania bathed in blood?' Cf. IV. 590-1." C.

582. *Sudarit*, contracted from *sudaverit*.

585. *Nefas*, contemptuously, instead of *nefariam*. — *Exstinxisse laudabor* = *laudabor quod exstinxi*, or *qui exstinxerim*. — *Sumpsisse merentis poenas*, for having exacted punishment from (one) deserving it. *Merentis*, objective gen. Some editors make it acc. pl. agreeing with *poenas*.

587. *Flammae*. H. 410, 7, 2); A. & S. 220, 3; B. 915; A. 221. — *Satiasse*, (contracted from *satiavisse*), to have appeased.

591. *Confessa deam*, confessing the goddess, i. q. "confessa se deam esse."

592. *Dextraque* — *continuit*, i. e. "and seizing me by my right hand," (with which Aeneas was laying hold of his sword,) "held me back." See H. 579; A. & S. 274, 3, (b.) — *Prehensum*, sc. *me*.

595. *Cura nostri*, (*nostri* objective gen.,) affection for me. (to be shown in defending and saving Anchises.)

597. *Liqueris* (perf. subj. of *linquo*), and *superet*, subj. of *indiroci* question. — *Conjuncte*, whether thy wife.

598. Quos, governed by *circum* in the next line.

599, 600. Ni — ensis. We have here the pres. subj. in the protasis, and the perf. in the apodosis, where we should have expected the imperf. and the pluperf. H. 504, 1; A. & S. 261, Rem. 3. “*Resistat* expresses that the danger and consequently the guardianship (*mea cura*) are not over. *Tulerint* and *hauserit*, for the sake of liveliness, speak of the destruction as already a thing of the past.” C. More clearly S.: ‘My present resistance alone prevents the present completion of their destruction.’ Tr.: “*And (whom), were it not that my care opposes, by this time the flames would have swept away, and the hostile sword have drunk (their blood).*”

601 sqq. *Not the hated beauty of Laconian Tyndaris, nor censured Paris, — the severity of the gods, I say of the gods, is overthrowing for thee this dominion, etc.* “Tyndaris,” Helen, the step-daughter of Tyndareus. — *Tibi*, dativus ethicus, depending on *evertit* — *Trojam*, and expressing the person affected with emotion (here of grief) by the overthrow.

604. *Namque, and thou canst, for (eripiam omnem nubem, etc.) — Quae — caligat.* Order: *quae nunc, obducta, hebetat mortales visus tibi tuenti, et, humida, caligat circum.*

608–623. “Not Homer himself is more sublime than Virgil in his loftiest flights, as when he describes the gods congregated for Troy’s downfall.” S. *Introduction.*

609, 610. *Pulvere*, dust (from the ruins). — *Tridenti*, abl.

612. “The Scaean gate looked towards the shore, and the battle naturally thickened round it.”

613. *Prima, foremost*, in front. The Scaean gate faced the Grecian camp. — *Socium agmen, i. e.* the Greeks.

615. *Jam, already.* The sense is, it has already gone so far that even Pallas, the former protectress of Troy, sits as an enemy on the pinnacle of the citadel. L.

616. *Limbo — saeva, refulgent with (her) bordered robe and (her) fierce Gorgon.* “Limbo,” lit. *with her border.* “The robe reaching down to the feet was a characteristic of Pallas, and the border would naturally be of peculiar splendor, as it frequently appears to have been in more ordinary human costume.” As the *peplos* or robe is here indicated by its most conspicuous part, so the *aegis* or shield is pointed out by the head of the Gorgon Medusa which it bore. I follow Hen., L., and R. in adopting *limbo* (which is found in a few MSS. and is mentioned by Servius) instead of *nimbo*, the ordinary reading.

617, 618. *Pater, Jupiter. — Secundas, i. e.* victorious. — *Sufficit, supplies.*

621. *Dixerat*, *she ceased to speak*; (lit. she had spoken.)

622. While she speaks, the wondrous vision is revealed: *the awful forms appear, etc.*

624. *Mihi*, poetical dat. of the agent.—*Visum (est)*, *was seen*.

625. Troy was called *Neptunian* because its walls were built by Neptune and Apollo.

626–631. There is no *apodosis* in this sentence, but it is easily supplied by the mind; indeed it may be said to be implied in line 624–5. As the ash, so at length old Troy gave way.—B.

629. *Comam*, acc. of specification. B. quotes Milton's expression, "the graceful *locks* of these far-spreading trees." A. 240, c; G. 332; B. 728.—*Vertice*, H. 414, 3; A. & S. 247, 2; B. 873. Modal abl.

630. *Supremum congemuit*, *it has groaned loudly its last*. H. 371, 1, 3), (2); A. & S. 232, (3); B. 713 *et seqq.*; A. 240, a; G. 331, 2.

632. *Deo*. *Venus, deus* being used as of common gender.

636. *Optabam*. A. 277, c; G. 224.—637. *Excisa Troja*, abl. absolute.

638, 639. *Quibus*, *sc. est*.—*Integer aevi sanguis* = *sanguis aevi integri* (W.), "quibus — sanguis," *whose is the blood of unimpaired youth*.—*Aevi*, H. 399, 3, 4); A. & S. 213. Genitive of specification.—*Suo*, emphatic: *your own*, not another's.—640. *Do you speed your flight*.

642. *Una exc.* Anchises refers to the destruction of Troy by Hercules in the time of Laomedon.—*Una*, plural because with a plural noun. H. 176, 1; A. & S. 118, Rem. 2; B. 203, 3; M. 76, c, Obs.; A. 94, a.

644. *Sic positum*, *i. e.* stretched out in the attitude of death; *sic*, just as I am.—*Affati*, *i. e.* with the words "*salve! vale! ave!*"

645. *Ipsē manu*. I myself with my hand, *i. e.* by fighting. Like Priam, he will mingle in the battle and provoke his death.

646. "In calling the loss of a tomb a light one, Anchises is speaking as a world-wearied old man, not as realizing the belief of the heroic time" that the souls of the unburied wandered forlorn on this side of the Styx for a hundred years.

647. *Invisus divis*. Anchises was thunder-stricken and lamed by Jupiter for boasting of the love of Venus.

648. *Demoror*. H. 467, III. 2; A. & S. 145, I. 2; B. 1083; A. 115, 2; G. 221.—*Ex quo*, *sc. tempore*.

649. *Me fulminis — igni*, *blasted me with the wind of the thunderbolt and struck me with its fire*.

652–3. *Vertere*, to overthrow, to destroy.—*Fato*—*incumbere*, *and to lend his weight to* (lit. to lean upon) *the destiny (that was) bearing (us) down*. C.

654. *Incepto* as well as *sedibus* is governed by *in*.—*Isdem* belongs to both nouns.—655. *Feror*, *I am about to plunge*. A. 276, b.

660. **Et—animo**, and this resolution is fixed in (thy) mind.—**Animo**, poetical ablative of place.

661. **Isti leto**, for that death thou seekest. For the reference of *iste* to the second person, see H. 450; A. 102, c; G. 291; B. 1028.

664. **Hoc erat, quod**, was this (the reason) that; was it for this, that. A. 277, d; G. 224, 3.—668. **Lux ultima** = the last day.

681. **Inter manus**. Creüsa held Iulus in her arms, and was pressing him upon Aeneas.

682–3. **Levis apex**, a light pointed-flame.—**Visus**, sc. est.—**Tactu**. H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1; B. 889; A. 303, R.; G. 437 (specification.)

684. **Pasci**, “i. e. stray.”—685. **Trepidare**, historical infinitive.

690. **Aspice—tantum**, look (with favor) upon us in this one thing (lit. this thing only). *Hoc*, acc. of specification. W. makes it acc. of kindred signification, after *aspice nos*: “Cast upon us but this one propitious glance.” G. 331, Rem. 2.

693. Thunder on the left was held as a good omen by the Romans.

699. Anchises lifts himself up from his recumbent posture.

706. **Aestus**, acc.: the conflagration rolls its surges nearer.

707. **Imponere**, imperat. pass. (with the force of a middle), place thyself upon.

708. **Labor iste**, this labor of carrying thee. *Iste* is the demonstrative of the second person.—**Humeris**, abl. of means.

711. **Longe**, at some distance, so as not to attract the attention of the enemy. The servants, too, were sent by different routes (*ex diverso*, 716.)

713. **Egressis** (sc. *iis*), dat. of reference and interest. A. & G. 235, b; G. 354. (See note on *juctanti*, I. 102.) As you go forth.

714. **Cupressus**. The student will notice many instances in which a sacred tree is spoken of in connection with an altar or a shrine.

719. Aen. must be purified after blood-pollution.—**Vivo**, i. e. running.

721. **Humeros and colla**, acc. of specification, after *insternor*.

722. **Super**, above, to be taken adverbially with *insternor*.

724. Who does not realize the scene here described? B.

729. **Comiti, oneri**, for my companion, etc. H. 385, 3.

735. **Mihi trepido**, dat. of disadvantage, limiting *confusam eripuit mentem*. H. 386, 2; A. & G. 229; G. 344.—**Nescio quod**, I know not what (i. e. some).—**Male amicum** = unfriendly.

737. **Nota regione viarum**, from the known (i. e. the familiar) direction of the way.

738. **Misero mi** (= *mih*) **erepta (est)**, was snatched from me unhappy. H. 386, 2; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2; B. 855, 856; 1075; A. 229; G. 344, 2. **Fato mi**, a conjecture of R. The MSS.: *fatone*.

739. We might expect the subj. of indirect question, after *incertum (est)*, in these verbs; but the indicative of direct question is used, with greater rhetorical effect: "did she halt, or did she wander from the path, or did she sit down wearied? It is uncertain."

750. *Stat*, sc. *sententia*: i. e. *I am determined*.

754. *Lumine*, with the eye.

755. *Animo*, sc. *meo*. — *Terrent*, sc. *me*.

756. *Pedem tulisset*, she might have borne her foot (i. e. gone) thither.

761. *Portic.*, and *asylo*, poet. abl. of place.—*Asylo*, in the sanctuary.

771. *Tectis* = in *tectis*, among the houses.—*Furenti*, roaming wildly.

773. *Notâ major*. The ghosts of the dead appear larger than in life.

774. *Stetērunt*. H. 669, IV.; A. & S. 307, I. and (2); B. 1458, n.

779. *Fas*, destiny.—*Aut*, where we use *nor*. A. & S. 198, II. 2, (d).

780. *Exsilia*, sc. *sunt obeunda*. *Longa* (as pl.), in many distant places.

781. The Tiber, rising in Etruria, is called *Lydian* from the traditional origin of the Etruscans from Lydia in Asia Minor. (Herodotus, i. 94.)

784. *Parta*, sc. *sunt*. — *Creusae*, obj. gen.; tears for, etc.

786. *Servitum*. H. 569; A. & S. 276, I. and II.; B. 1360, 1364; A. 302.

787. *Dardanis*, a woman sprung from Dardanus. H. 316; A. & S. 100, 1, (b); B. 548; A. 164, b.

788. *Deum genetrix*, Cybele. She was one of the patronesses of Troy, being a Phrygian goddess and worshipped on Ida. C.

792. *Conatus*, sc. *sum*. — *Collo*. Dat. H. 384, II. 1; A. & S. 249, I., Rem. 3; B. 855, 859; A. 225, d; G. 348.

795. There seems a touch of pathos in *sic*. A modern writer would probably expand it, "A lonely widower, I return to my comrades." C.

800. *Deducere*, to conduct them as colonists.

801. The planet Venus when seen in the east, near sunrise, was called Lucifer or Phosphorus; when seen in the west at evening, Hesperus.

804. *Cessi*, I gave way, — I yielded to fate.

22 Vir.



BOOK III.

ARGUMENT.

IN the winter after the overthrow of Troy, Aeneas builds a fleet (1-8). He sails with a number of fellow-exiles in the spring or summer of the second year, and spends the winter in Thrace, where he begins to found a city; but the shade of Polydōrus warns him to avoid the cursed land (8-68). In the third year, he goes to Delos, and consults the oracle, but, misinterpreting the response, steers for Crete instead of Italy (73-120). Ill omens and a plague retard the building of his rising city; but, warned by the gods, in the fifth year he directs his course to Italy (121-191). He is wafted in a storm to the Strophādes, thence to Actium, where he celebrates games in honor of Apollo (192-290). In the sixth year, he lands in Epirus, and finds it ruled over by Helēnus, one of the sons of Priam, to whom, after the death of Pyrrhus, the kingdom had fallen, and along with it Andromāche, formerly the wife of Hector. He is received with great kindness, and instructed by Helenus in all the labors and dangers that yet await him on his voyage (291-505). Crossing to the Italian shore, he coasts southward, approaches the district of Sicily near to Aetna, escapes the Cyclopes, and again stands out to sea (506-683). Avoiding Scylla and Charybdis, he reaches Drepanum, where his father Anchises dies; thence setting sail, he is driven to Carthage, where he arrives in the summer of the seventh year, probably as winter is drawing on (684-718).

1. *Res Asiae, the kingdom of Asia.*
2. *Visum (est) superis, it seemed good to the gods above.*
3. *Humo, from the ground.* — *Fumat.* The change to the present is lively: the smoke continues after the instantaneous overthrow.
6. *Molimur, we build:* more lit., “prepare with much labor.”
9. *Fatis.* We might have expected “ventis,” but the unusual expression *to spread their sails to the fates* indicates their dependence on destiny.

13 *Terra Mavortia, a land devoted to Mars.*—*Procul* simply implies

local separation, and is used of a little distance as well as a great. Thrace was separated from the Troad only by the narrow Hellespont that Leander and Byron swam across.

19. *To my Dionaean mother.* Venus was the daughter of Diōne.

22. *Quo*, poetical abl. of place. — *Quo summo*, on the top of which.

28. *Huic*, from *this*. Dat. of reference, instead of the abl. of source. — *Atro sanguine*, in dark blood. Abl. of description. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 251. Others, abl. of material, source.

36. *That they should duly render the portent* (visus) *propitious, and lighten* (mitigate) *the omen.* On the subjunctives, H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204 end; A. 331, f, R.

39. *Eloquar, sileam*, (*shall I speak, etc.*) subj. in a question of propriety. H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, R. 5; B. 1180; A. 268; G. 251.

41. *Jam*, at last, (after this third effort.) — 42. *Manus*, sc. *tuas*.

43. “Non” (42) governing the whole sentence, gives aut the force of *neq.* “*Nor does this blood flow from the tree.*” J., Forb., and C. tr. differently, supplying ‘externus’ to ‘*cruur.*’

45. *Polydorus*, a son of Priam. — *Hic*, adverb. — *Confixum*, sc. *me*.

46. *Jaculis — acutis*, has shot up into sharp javelins. H. and W. — *Jaculis*, (dative) = *in jacula*. H. 384, II. 2, 1; A. 225, b; G. 344, 3. Some scholars take *jac. ac.* as modal abl. — 50. *Mandarat* = *mandaverat*. *Alendum*. H. 565, 3; A. & S. 274, Rem. 7; B. 1315; A. 294, d.

54. *Res Agamemnonias*, the fortunes of Agamemnon.

56-7. *Quid* cognate acc. with *cogis*, *pectora* object acc. — *Sacra*, *accursed*.

58-9. *Primum*, in the first place. — *Monstra*, *prodigies*.

63. *Tumulo* (dat.) = *in tumulum*. W. Earth is added to the casual mound already existing (line 22). — *Stant*, are erected. — *Arae*. Two in number; cf. III. 305.

67. *Sanguinis sacri*, i. e. of the blood of victims.

68. *Supremum*, adverbial acc., for the last time. 70. *Cr.*, *whistling*.

71. *Deducunt*, (haul down from the shore,) *launch*.

73. *Sacra tellus* (*Delos*) col. med. mar., *gratissima matri Nereidum*, etc.

75-6. *Which* (when) *wandering about* (all) *seas and shores, the grateful Archer* (Apollo) *bound to lofty Mycōnos and Gyāros.* “*Pius*” denotes Apollo’s affection for his birthplace and gratitude for his mother’s shelter.

80. *Idem*, lit. the same man, i. e. at the same time king and priest.

88. *Quem sequimur*, i. e. who is to be our guide? A lively use of the pres. for the fut.

102. *Monumenta*, *traditions*.

104. Crete is called “*Jovis magni insula*” as the birthplace of Jove.

108. **Rhoeteas**. The Troad is so called from a promontory on the Hellespont.

111. **Hinc**, etc. Hence, *i. e.* from Crete, came to Phrygia, the mother of the gods, (Cybèle), and her rites.—**Cybeli**, of Cybelus, a mountain in Phrygia. Serv.

113. **Dominae**, of their mistress, Cybele.

118. **Aris**, on the altars. Local abl. (Con.) Forb. takes it as dat.

120. A black victim is offered to the power which is required to *withhold* unpropitious influences, a white one to those that are expected to exert themselves favorably. C.

122. **Idómōneus**, on his return to Crete from the Trojan war, being endangered by a storm, vowed to sacrifice to the gods, if spared by them, whatever first met him on reaching his house. His own son became the victim. A pestilence subsequently visiting Crete, his crime was considered as the cause, and he was exiled from the island.

123. **Domum**, a home.—**Adstare**, “stand ready to our hand.”

125. **Bacchatam**, part. of a dep. verb, used passively: “revelled upon.”—**Jugis**, poet. abl. of place: b. j. with *Bacchic revels on its hills*.

126. Paros is called *snow-white* from the color of its marble.

127. **Concita**, aroused by, “rushing by.” Fr. In the narrow channel; the waves rose higher and boiled more fiercely than out at sea.

129. **Petamus**, oratio recta: *let us seek*.

134. **Tectis**, for their dwellings, *i. e.* for the protection of their houses; dat. of advantage. Many editors: “to build up the acropolis *with roofs*”; abl. of means.

136. **Connubiis**, (*con-nub-yis*), dat. after *operata*. H. 384; A. & S. 223.

138. **Corrupto**—**tractu**, the *expanse of the sky being tainted*. Cause.

141. **Exurere**, historical inf. **Steriles**, so that they became barren.

144. **Veniam**, a *gracious answer*.

150. **Jacentis**, *sc. mei*. Before my eyes as I lay.

155-6. **Hic canit**, *he foretells here*.—**Ultro**, *unasked*.—**Secuti** (*sumus*).

158. **Idem** (nom. pl.), lit. (*we*) the same, *we also*. H. 451, 3; A. & S. 207, Rem. 27, (a); B. 1034; A. 195, *e*; G. 296.

159. **Magnis**, for *great men*. C. “for us, great deities.”

162. Apollo was born in Delos.—**Cretae**, in Creta. H. 424, 1; A. & S. 221, Rem. 1; B. 931 *N. B.*; 932; A. 258, *c. Rem.*; G. 412.

163-166. See notes on I. 530-533, which passage this repeats.

168. **Iasius**, the brother of Dardanus.—**Quo**, *i. e.* Dardano.

170. **Corythum requirat**, *let him (Anchises) seek Corythus* (the town: see Lex.).

175-6. **Corpore**. H. 425, 3, 4; A. & G. 243; B. 916, 917. Ennius, in a line here imitated, uses *ex*.—**Supinas**, with the palms upwards.

180. *Gem. par.*, *the twofold lineage*; one ancestor from Crete (108), another from Italy.

181. *N. v. e. l.*, *by a modern error* in regard to ancient places.

184. *Portendere*. Supply *eam* (i. e. *Cassandram*) as subject.

187. *Crederet, who could believe so*, in those days; a lively use of the imperf., where we should prefer the pluperf.: "who would have thought so." *C.* Potential subjunctive. *H.* 486, 4; *A.* 308, a; 268; *G.* 252.

191. *Aequor*, gov. by *currimus*, by an extension of the principle of cognate acc. (as in "*currimus cursum.*") *H.* 371, 3; *A. & S.* 232, 2.

195. *Inhorrui tenebris, grew rough (or was ruffled) in the dark shade.*

201-3. *Discernere*. *H.* 545, 2, 1); *A. & S.* 239, Rem. 2; *B.* 1139; *A.* 336, a; *G.* 527, 2. — *Tres adeo soles, three whole days.*

206. *Visa, est.* — *Aperire, to disclose.* — *Fumum*, a sign of human habitation.

212. *Harpypiae*, (lit. the plunderers). Pronounced *Har-pwi-ae* (**Αρπυιαί*). In Homer, personified storm-winds; here, demons of famine.

214. *Clausa (est iis), was shut against them.* The Argonauts, Zetes and Calais, drove the Harpies from the house of Phineus, where they had devoured or defiled the food on his tables, to punish his crime.

221. *Nullo custode, abl. absol.* — 223. *To a share of the booty.*

224. *Toros, couches or seats of turf.* — 224. *Dapibus, abl. of means.*

232. *Ex diverso, sc. loco vel tractu.* The adj. is used substantively.

234-5. *Edico* with subj. *I direct*, with inf. *I announce.* — *Capessant.* *H.* 530, II. 3, 2); *A. & G.* 331, *f*, Rem.; *G.* 546, Rem. 3. — *Gerendum (esse).* *H.* 530, I.; *A. & S.* 266, 2, and Rem. 2; *H.* 528. *Orat. obliqua.*

236-7. *Haud secus ac, not otherwise than.* — *Tectos and latentia, by prolepsis* (anticipation) denote the result of the action.

239. Some high rock serves the trumpeter of Aeneas as watch-tower.

241. *Foedare, inf. used as a noun* in apposition with *proelia.*

246. *Infelix vates, an inauspicious prophet.*

248. *Laomedontiadae, ye children of Laomedon.* Sarcastic, reminding them of L.'s treachery in defrauding Apollo and Neptune.

249. *Patrio, our father's.* They were daughters of Pontus or Neptune. Others: *our rightful.*

252. Virgil identifies or confuses the Harpies with the Furies. *C.*

253. *Vocatis, being invoked* to favor your course. *W.*

257. *Subigat.* Subj. after *antequam.* — *Mālis, (from māla)* with *absumere.* — 259. *Sociis.* See note on i. 92; *A.* 235, a; *G.* 344.

267. *Exc. l. r., "to ease the unrolled sheets"* (i. e. the ropes fastened to the bottom of the sail at its two corners). Before setting sail, these ropes would lie in a coil or bundle. — 268. *Undis, abl. of the way* by which.

275. Apollo, *i. e.* his temple; built on a dangerous rock, hence *formidatus nautis*.—*Aperitur*, is disclosed, *comes into view*.

279. Jovi, in honor of Jupiter. C.—*Votis*, with votive offerings. W.

280. *Cel. litora ludis* is a variety for *cel. ludos in litore*, *cel.* having its strict sense of 'to make populous.' C. In representing Aen. as celebrating games at Actium, Virgil compliments Augustus, who instituted a quinquennial celebration at Actium in consequence of his victory.

281. *Oleo* (with which they were anointed).—*Ol. lab.*, abl. absol.

284. *Annum*, governed by *circum* in composition. H. 371, 4; A. & S. 233, (2). The original meaning of *annus* is *circle*, circuit.

286. Abas was a mythical king of Argos, whose shield obtained victory even after his death. Virg. represents one of his *descendants* as slain by Aeneas and stripped of his shield.

287–8. *Post. adv.*, on the front of the door-posts (of the temple).—*Carmine*, with a verse (as follows).—*De*, (taken) from.—*Arma*, sc. *dicat* (dedicates).

291. *Phaeacum arces*, *i. e.* the mountains of Corcyra.

292. *Portu*, dat. H. 117, 3, and 386; A. & S. 89, 3; A. 228.

294. *Incredibilis rerum fama* = *incredibilium rerum fama*.

295. Helēnus, a son of Priam, had been taken to Epirus by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus and son of Achilles, who had married Andromāche, Hector's widow. On the death of Pyrrhus, Helenus succeeded him in his kingdom as he had in his marriage. H. had the gift of prophecy.

297. *Patrio*, of her country (as being an Asiatic).—*Cessisse*, has passed to.—301. *Sollemnes dapes*, the anniversary offering to the dead.

302. *Falsi*, of the mimic, or of the feigned. Helenus and Andromache have shown their affection for Troy by transferring its names to their new realm.—303. *Libabat*. Indic. after *quum*, of absolute time.

304. *Viridi caespite*, abl. of material.—*Inanem*, *i. e.* as a cenotaph.

310. *Adfersne te mihi ut* (as a) *vera facies*, *ut verus nuntius?*

319. When the student shall have read the *Iliad*, he will feel the full pathos of this address: *Hector's Andromache*. The possessive gen. *Hectoris* limits *Andromache* directly; to supply *uxor*, with some commentators, sadly mars the beauty of the passage. *Pyrrhin'* = *Pyrrhine*. H. 669, I. 3; A. & S. 322, 7; A. 13, c; G. 456, 2.

321. *Priamēia virgo*, Polyxēna, virgin daughter of Priam, who was immolated by the Greeks on the tomb of Achilles.

326. *Stirpis Ach.*, *i. e.* Pyrrhus.

327. *Servitio enixae*, "having borne offspring in slavery;" *enixae* agrees with *nos* (325), "I."

329. *Transmisit me famulo Hel.*, *famulamque*, and (*myself*) a slave.

330. Orestes, already frantic with the consciousness of having murdered his mother, (*scel. Furiis agitatus*), and still more maddened at the loss of Hermiōne, who had been betrothed to him, (*ereptae conjugis*), slew Pyrrhus at Delphi, while he was worshipping at the altar erected to his father Achilles (*patrias aras*).” Fr.

336. Jugis, to the mountain-tops. H. 386; A. & G. 228; B. 826.

339. Quid, *sc. facit*, how fares? “What of the boy Ascanius?”—*Ves-citur*, etc., “and does she breathe the vital air, who for thee, when Troy (was) already —” But here some look or sign on the part of Aeneas indicates to Andromache that Creüsa is no more; and she breaks off her inquiry after the mother, to return to the boy. *Troju* may be presumed to be abl. absol. with some participle which was to follow in the unfinished sentence. Another reading (340) *Quem*.

341. Tamen, *still*, in spite of her death. — Cura = *desiderium*.

343. Avunculus. Hector was Creüsa’s brother.

348–9. Multum, used adverbially. — Magnis, *sc. Pergamis*.

351. It was a custom of the Romans, returning after a long absence, to embrace and kiss the door-posts of their houses. Cf. II. 490.

353. The cloisters (*porticus*) seem to have surrounded the hall (*aula*), which appears to be used in Virg., in the case of a palace, as equivalent to *atrium*. C.

360. Qui sentis, *i. e.* thou, whose senses are alive to.

362–3. Religio, responses or auspices; prospera, favorable.

368. Sequens (= *si sequar*), protasis, possim, apodosis. H. 503, 2, 1; A. & S. 261, Rem. 4; A. 310, *a*.

376. Jupiter draws the decrees of fate like lots out of the urn; *volvit vices*, *i. e.* ordains the succession of events; *is vertitur ordo*, such an order of things is revolving, (*i. e.* is on the point of being fulfilled in thy fortunes.) — 377. Hospita, *strange, foreign*.

381–4. Ital., the Italy, (that part thou art to seek;) obj. of *dividit*. — Longa — terris, at a long distance, a far and pathless journey separates from our far lands, *i. e.* from Epirus. Forb. and C. Others: *longis div. terris*. ‘divides by a long stretch of country.’—Ante. A. 262; G. 566.

386. Inferni lacus, *i. e.* Avernus.—Circe is called Aeaeon from Aea in Colchis.

398. Graiis, poetical dat. of the agent. H. 388, 4; A. 232, *b*; G. 352.

401. Hic — muro, here is that little Petelia, the city of the Meliboean leader Philoctetes, supported by its wall.

403. Steterint, shall have anchored.

405. Velare, imperat. pass., veil thyself. The covering of the head during sacrifice was a distinctively Roman custom, the Greeks sacrificing with the head uncovered. — Comas, acc. of specification.

412. *Laeva tellus*, the left or southern side of Sicily, round which Aeneas was to sail "longo circuitu," so as to avoid the passage between Scylla and Charybdis. C.

421. *Ter*, three times a day.—428. *C.c.*, having the tails (*del.*) joined.

440. *Mittere*, thou shalt be conducted. Future indic. passive.

444. Leaves would be among the earliest materials for writing.

446. *Digerit in numerum*, she arranges in order.

453. *Tanti*, of so great consequence; (followed by *quin adeas.*)

457. *Volens*, with good will; "graciously."—460. *Ven.*, here passive.

467. *Loricam*, etc., *i. e.* a coat of chain-mail, made of metal plates fastened together with small chains, these chains being three-ply and of gold. Couple *hamis* with *consertam*, *auro* with *trilicem*.

470. *Duces*, guides.—476. *Bis*. Cf. *Aen.* II. 642-3 and note.

484. *Nec*—honore, nor is she behind (her husband) in the honor (paid her guests). Many editors and MSS.: *honori*.

486. *Et haec*, these gifts also, (as well as those of my husband.)—*Quae sint*, et testentur, to be, etc. H. 500; A. 317; G. 632. Purpose.

489. *Super*, *i. e.* remaining.—*Astyanax*, son of Hector and Andromache.—491. *Pubesceret*, would be growing into youth.

499. *Fuerit*, fut. perf. "Its finished foundation, it is hoped, will be less in danger than that of ancient Troy." Tr., shall prove to be.

503. *Epiro*, *Hesperia*, abl. of place, in omitted by poetical usage.

505. *Nepotes*. After his victory at Actium, Augustus founded Nicopolis in Epirus, and decreed that its inhabitants should be recognized as kinsmen by the Romans.

510. *Having cast lots for the oars*. In anticipation of an early start (512-519), before their bivouac they determine the succession of rowers for the next day.

517. *Auro*. The allusion is to the brightness of the stars which form the belt and sword of Orion.—*Ōriōna*.

518. *Constare*, are uniform, composed, tranquil.—*Caelo*, poet. abl. of place.

540. *Bello*, dative of the end for which.—545. *Velamur*. Reflective.

546. *Praeceptis*, in accordance with the precepts.—*Maxima*, as the most important. A. 200, d; G. 618.

549. *Velatarum*, covered with sails.—*Obyertimus*, sc. *terrae*. "As the wind bellies out the sails towards the sea, the retaining *antennae* (sail-yards) and their horns point in the same proportion toward land."—*Cornua*, the extremities of the antennae.

560. *Eripite nos e periculo*. 561. *Haud minus ac*, not otherwise (lit. not less) than (*as*).—565. *Desedimus*, perf. of *desido*. G. 228, 2.

567. *Rorantia astra*, (as *lambit sidera*, line 574,) hyperbole. "They see the sky through a curtain of spray."

583. *Immania monstra*, *the terrible portents*.

600. *Lumen*, *light*, is put for *air*, the conductor of light.

614. *Trojam*, terminal acc. after *profectus*. H. 379; A. 258, *b*; G. 342, 2. — *Genitore paupere*, abl. absol.

615. *And would such fortune had remained!* (i. e. Would I had been content with my lot and stayed at home.)

616. *Hic*, adverb.

617. *Cyclōpis*, *of the Cyclops*, Polyphēmus. Virgil takes up Homer's story of the Cyclōpes, (*Odyssey*, Book IX.)

618. *Sanie — cruentis*. Abl. of quality or characteristic. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 251; G. 402.

635. *Telo*, i. e. with a stake.

652. *Fuisset*. See note on *tulisset*, II. 94. Informal indir. discourse.

663. *Inde*, i. e. "de fluctibus," with sea-water.

667. *Sic merito*, *deserving such reception*.

671. *Potis*, sc. *est* = *potest*, sc. Polyphemus.

682. *Acer metus agit* (*socios, my comrades*) *praecipites excutere rudentes quocumque* (*to loosen the sheets for any quarter*), etc.

684–5. *On the other hand the injunctions of Helenus — Scylla and Charybdis — warn them that they should not hold on their course.*

686. *With but a small remove from death between the two ways; i. e.* between advancing and running into Scylla and Charybdis, and taking a backward course, to run the risk of falling into the hands of the Cyclōpes. The two perils are close upon them on either hand. This is R.'s explanation of this vexed passage (*Proleg.* 75, 76). I follow R. in adopting the reading of the Vatican manuscript in 684, instead of *Scyllam atque Charybdim*, and in inverting the usual order of lines 685, 686.

696. *Ore tuo, at thy mouth.* — 700–1. The people of Camarina drained a lake and marsh near their town, though forbidden by an oracle of Apollo. They thus laid open a path by which an enemy came in and captured the city. — 702. *Immanis fluvii, of its impetuous stream.* — Gela. The *a* is long, as in the Greek.



BOOK IV.

ARGUMENT.

Dido, enamored of Aeneas, consults her sister Anna, who advises her to consent to marriage with the Trojan prince (1-53). Her passion further described (54-89). Juno, alarmed, proposes to Venus the marriage of Aeneas and Dido, with the junction of the two nations, devising a plan by which to bring it about. Venus seemingly assents (90-128). The Carthaginians and Trojans go forth to hunt (129-159). In a violent thunder-storm, sent down by Juno, Aeneas and Dido accidentally take refuge in the same cave, and are married (160-172). Fame bears the tidings through Libya (173-197). King Iarbas, a rejected suitor of Dido's, complains to his father Jupiter of her preference for Aeneas (198-218). Jupiter sends Mercury to Aeneas with an authoritative command to leave Africa and make for Italy (219-278). In obedience to the will of heaven, Aeneas prepares for his departure, attempting to conceal his plans from Dido (279-295). The queen divines his intentions, and upbraids him, but in vain (296-449). Unable to bear up against her grief, she determines to die; urged to her fatal purpose by dire portents and bad dreams (450-473). Concealing her designs from her sister, she bids her erect a huge pyre, and pretends that it is intended for the celebration of magic ceremonies to cure her of her love (474-521). Her grief now increases to frenzy; but Aeneas has already weighed anchor, and stands out to sea in the middle of the night (522-533). In the morning Dido, maddened by the sight of the ships in the distant offing, breaks out in a paroxysm of love-sick sorrow, and imprecates calamities on her once cherished guest (534-629); and having dismissed all her attendants, after reviewing her life in a few words, and pronouncing it happy and glorious but for this last sorrow, she slays herself on the pyre (630-705).

“The subject of this book has made it the most attractive, perhaps the most celebrated, part of the poem.” Virgil “has struck the chord of modern passion, and powerfully has it responded; more powerfully,

perhaps, than the minstrel himself expected." Our sympathies are all with Dido; and when Aeneas sets sail, he appears to us rather as the shameless deserter, than as the pious follower of the will of the gods.

1, 2. Dido has been wounded by Cupid. See Aen. I. 719–22.—**Cura**, i. e. the anxiety of love.—**Venis**, poetical abl. of place, where we should have *in venis* in Ciceronian prose. H. 422, 1, 2), in fin.; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3, in fin. H. and C. make it instrumental abl.: *with her veins*.—**Caeco**, *hidden*.

3. **Multa virtus**, the great valor (lit. the *manifold* valor, — proved by many deeds). Others take *multa* and *multus* as equivalent to *multum* adverbially, i. e. *saepe*.

4. **Gentis**, of his ancestry.—**Vultus**, his looks.

10. **Quis novus hospes (est) hic, (qui) successit nostris sedibus?**

11. **Quem = qualem.**—**Ore**. H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1.—**Ar.**, deeds of arms.—**Forti pectore et armis**, abl. of characteristic. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; A. 251; G. 402.

12. *I do indeed believe, nor is my confidence unfounded, that 'tis the race of the gods* (i. e. that he is the offspring of the gods).

13. *Cowardice betrays ignoble souls; but he is no coward.*

17. *Since my first passion disappointed me ("played me false." C.), cheated (=and cheated me of my hopes) by death (the death of Sychaeus).*

18. **Pertaes. fuisset, sc. me.**—**Thalami taedaeque**, H. 410, III.; A. 221, b. *Taedae*. A torch was borne before a Roman bride, when she was conducted to the house of her husband.

19. **Potui suc.**, *I might have yielded*; the emphatic indic. in the apodosis instead of the subj. H. 511, II. 2; A. & S. 259, Rem. 4, (1), and (b); B. 1276; A. 308, c; G. 246, 3.—**Culpa**e, i. e. a second marriage.

24. **Optem, let me choose rather.**—**Dehiscat**. H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204 end; A. 331, f, Rem.; G. 546, 3.

27. **Pudor**, i. e. the respect due her former husband.

31. **O dilecta (tuae) sorori** (H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II.; B. 844, 845; A. 232, b; G. 352), *magis luce (=vitâ)*.

32. *Wilt thou waste away, pining alone, all (the days of) thy youth?*

33. **Noris = noveris.** Fut. of *novi*.—**Veneris praemia**, the joys of wedded love.

35. **Esto, grant that;** (taken with what follows.)—**Mariti = proci**.

36. **Libyae, Tyro**, defining *mariti*; gen. of source and abl. of source.

38. **Amori**. H. 385, and 5; A. 229, c; G. 344, 3; B. 831.

39. **Consederis**, subj. in an indirect question.—**Arvis = in arvis**.

43. **Tyro, from Tyre.** Abl. of source.—**Quid dicam, why need I speak?**

48. **Conjugio tali.** Abl. absolute of condition.
56. **Per aras,** at the various altars. "Per," lit. among.
59. **Cui — curae.** H. 390; A. & S. 227; B. 848; A. 233; G. 350.
66. **Est,** from *edo*. H. 291; A. & S. 181; B. 431; A. 140; G. 187.
68. **Tota urbe.** Even in prose "the abl. is usually put without a prep. when the adj. *totus* is subjoined, to denote an extension over something, as *urbe tota*, through the whole city." M. 273, c. Cf. H. 422, 1, 1); A. & S. 254, Rem. 2, (b); B. 937, 3; A. 258, f; G. 386.
69. **Conjecta sagitta,** abl., *cerva*, nom.; as shown by the metre.
74. **Media per moenia** = *per mediam urbem*. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; B. 662; A. 193. — 75. **Paratam,** already prepared.
77. **Eadem convivium:** i. e. a banquet like yesterday's.
80. **Digressi (sunt),** sc. the guests.
82. **Stratis rel.,** on the couch (at the table) left (by Aeneas).
85. **Si possit,** (to see) whether she may be able to beguile, etc. H. 525, 1; A. & S. 265; 198, 11, Rem. (e) in fin.; A. 334, f. Indirect question.
89. **Machina,** engineering. *Pile* (of building). H. *Turret*. W. *Crane*. C.
94. **Mag. et. mem. numen,** sc. *erit vestrum* (thine and Cupid's).
98. **Quo — tanto,** *whither*, i. e. to what end (will you go on) now, in so great a strife?
102. **Communem,** in common. — **Parib. ausp.** = with joint authority.
- 103-4. **Liceat Didonem servire.** — **Dotales,** as her dowry (to Aeneas).
106. **Quo** (= ut eo) in order that thus. — **L. or.,** to the Libyan shores.
109. *If only (good) fortune follow the deed of which thou speakest.*
- 110-11. **Fatis,** by the fates. (Some translate, in regard to the fates.) — **Si,** whether. — **Profectis,** sc. *is*. Cf. I. 732.
- 115-16. **Iste,** that thou speakest of. — **Pancis,** sc. *verbis*.
117. **Venatum,** sup. from *venor*. H. 569; A. & S. 276, II.; B. 1360; A. 302. A terminal acc.
121. **Alae,** the mounted huntsmen, riding on either side of Dido and Aeneas. — **Trepidant,** are hurrying hither and thither.
124. **Speluncam,** terminal acc. H. 379, 4; A. 258, n. 2; G. 342, 1.
125. **Tua,** etc., if I can rely on thy compliance. **Certa,** predicate.
126. **Propriam (eam) dicabo,** I will make her forever his.
127. **Hymen** (the god of marriage) shall be here.
128. **Dolis repertis.** Abl. absolute of cause.
130. **Portis.** H. 422, 2; A. & S. 255, Rem. 3, (b.); B. 948; A. 258, n. 2.
- 131-2. **Lato ferro,** abl. of characteristic. — **Odora — vis,** lit. the keen-scented strength of hounds, a periphrase for the keen-scented hounds. Cf. Homer's βίη 'Hρακλεείη.
133. **Thalamo,** poetical abl. of place. — **Cunctantem,** at her toilet. (Naturally.) — **Ad limina,** at the palace door.

137. *Circumdata*, *attired in*. — *Chlamydem*. H. 374, 7; A. 240, c. n.; G. 332, 2. — *Picto limbo*, abl. of characteristic. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 251; G. 402.

138. *In aurum*. Her hair gathered into a knot, is bound either by a fillet of gold, or by a net of golden threads.

150-1. *Tantum*, i. e. *quantum Apollinis*. Aeneas is compared with Apollo, in respect, first, of the grace and ease of his movements, secondly, of his beauty. C.—*Ventum*, *sc. est*.

152. *Dejectae*, *driven by the attendants*. C. Others, “having thrown themselves down,” (pass. as middle,) i. e. *leaping*.

153. *Decurrere*, perf. ind., as shown by the metre. *Cervi transmittunt (se) cursu* (= *transcurrunt*) *patentes campos, atque fuga (in flight) gl. pulv. agm., etc.*

164. *Amnes*, *torrents made by the shower*; a striking and frequent phenomenon in Italy and Greece.

168. *Connubiis*, dat. after *consciis*. H. 399, 5, 1; A. & S. 213, Rem. 7.

174. *Fame*, (i. e. *Rumor*), *than whom there is no other pest (malum) more swift*. 176. *At first small from fear*. — *Metu*, abl. of cause.

178. *Terra was enraged with anger at the gods* who had thrust the Titans, her sons, down to Tartarus. *Deorum*, objective genitive.

179. *Coeo* (pr. *Ceo*), see Index of Proper Names.

182-4. *Oculi*, *sc. sunt*. — *C. medio t. que* = *inter caelum et terram*.

185. *Somno*. H. 384; A. & G. 225. “Nor bows to sleep her eyes.” *Con*.

191-2. *Oratio obliqua*. The principal clauses, (*venisse Aenean, (eos) fovere hiemem*), acc. with inf.; and the subordinate relative clause (*dignetur Dido*), subj. — *Viro*, (*as her*) *husband*.

193. *Quam longa (sit)*, as long as it is, — the whole winter long.

195. *Dea foeda (i. e. Fame) diffundit haec in ora virum*.

198. *Ham. satus*, Iarbas, son of Hammon or Ammon and Garamantis; an unsuccessful suitor for Dido’s hand. *Ham.*, abl. of source.

200. *Posuit*, he *erected* a hundred temples, etc., but *previously (sacraverat)* he *had consecrated* the ever-burning light.

202. *Pingue fuit solum*; from the sacrifices: *fl. fuerunt lim*. Cf. I. 639.

203. *Animi*, strictly a *locative*, but often called gen. of specif.

204. *Media inter numina divum*, *in the midst of the statues* (lit. powers and presence) *of the gods*.

205. *Multa Jovem orasse*. H. 374; A. & S. 231; B. 734; A. 239, c.

206. *Nunc*, *now* (and never before. Thy worship was introduced by me.)

209. *Caeci*, i. e. *aimless; blind* as not striking those they ought to strike.

211-12. See *Aen. I. 365-8*.

213. *Loci leges* = *dominion over the place*. — 214. *As her* lord.

215. Aen. is called "that Paris" contemptuously. The reproach of effeminacy is made against the Trojans by poets later than the Homeric times.

216. Maeonia, an old name of Lydia which bordered on Phrygia.—**Mentum**, acc. of specification (with *subnixus*).—**Mitra**, a cap "fastened below the chin by ribbons, which partly covered the jaws and temples."—On essenced hair as a reproach, cf. XII. 110.

217. **Rapto**, perf. part. of *rapio* used as noun: *his prey*.

218. **Quippe**, *forsooth*, in sarcasm.—**Fam. inanem**, *an idle fame*; either "the reputation of Jove as a god" (C.), or his reputed relation to Iarbas (line 198).

219. Suppliants laid hold of the altars with their hands.

225. **Exspectat**, *lingers*.—**F. datas**, *assigned by the fates*.

228. **Bis**. First, from Diomede (Il. 5, 311 sqq.), and finally from the Greeks at the sack of Troy (Aen. II. 589 sqq.).

229. Sed (*promisit illum*) fore.—**Grav. imperiis**, *teeming with empire*.

230. **Qui regeret**, *prod.*, mit. H. 501, I.; A. & G. 319; G. 633.—**Genus proderet**, *should hand down a line*. C.—**Qui**, *talem ut is*.

232-3. **Accendit**, sc. *eum*.—**Nec**, etc., *and he undertakes no enterprise himself for (super) his own renown*.

237. **Summa**. Noun, not adjective.—**Hic—esto**, *be thou our herald of this message*. W. and C. *Hic*=de hac re.

244. **Lum. m. resignat**, *opens their eyes in death*. Hen., Forb., C. In accordance with the Roman custom of closing a friend's eyes at the moment of death, and afterwards opening them again when the body was laid on the funeral pile, this action is attributed to Mercury, the conductor of souls, the object being that the dead might see their way to the lower world. Others, either with the same translation, or taking *morte* as abl. of separation, explain it, *brings the dead to life*. Other tr. of *resignat*: "relaxes;" "seals again;" "seals fast;" "closes."

247. **Duri**, *the much-enduring*.—251. **Senis**, *the ancient one*.

252. **Nitens**, *poising himself on*.

257. **Litus** governed by *ad*. An unusual post-position of the prep.

258. **Avo**. Atlas was the father of Maia, the mother of Mercury.

283. **Quid agat**, *what can he do?* H. 486, II.; A. 268; G. 251.

289-94. A good example of the *oratio obliqua*. The imperatives of direct discourse are put in the subj. (*apert*, *cog.*, *par.*, *dissim.*); the principal declarative clause has the acc. with the inf.,—*sese temptatum* (*esse*),—and the subordinate clause introduced by *quando* takes the subj. For *sit* (290), inasmuch as it would be subj. in direct discourse as well, the rule of indirect question must be given.—**Aditus**, the

approaches, or avenues, (to her feelings.) — **Quae** (293), *sc. sint.* — **Quis r. d. (sit) modus**, *what method may be fitting for his case.*

298. Tuta, (*even though*) *secure.* Much more, fearing every danger. — **Eadem**, *i. e.* the same Fame that had spread the report of her marriage (191 sqq.) — **Fur.**, (*to her*) *raving.*

301-3. Sacris. The statue and sacred emblems of the god, brought out of the temple, and moved violently. **C.—Triet. org.**, the triennial orgies of Bacchus at Thebes.—**Baccho**, *i. e.* the name of Bacchus, in the cry of “Io, Bacche!” — **Noct. Cyth.** The orgies were celebrated on Mt. Cithaeron, partly by night.

314-18. Mene. *Ne*, the enclitic interrog. particle. — **Ego oro** (319) *te per has, etc.* — **Meum**, *in me.* — **Istam**, *that of thine.*

321-2. Odere, *sc. me.* — **Inf. sunt mihi Tyr.** — **Qua — adibam**, *by which alone I approached the stars, i. e.* which was my sole title to immortality.

333. Te plurima promeritam (esse), *that thou hast done (me) very many favors; lit. hast deserved very many things.*

337, 340. Pro re, *for (my) cause.* **W.** — **Meis ausp.**, *by my own will.*

344. Manu, with my hand. — **Victis**, *for the vanquished.*

354-7. Cap.—cari, *and the wrong to (his) dear head = and the wrong to the dear boy.* **Caput**, like *κάπα*, applied to a person as a term of endearment. — **Interpres**, *spokesman.* — **Utrumque**, *thine and mine.*

362-9. Dicentem, (him) while he is speaking.—**Aversa**, *askance.* — **Totum**, his whole person; “from head to foot.” — **Lum. tacitis**, *i. e.* with eyes which silently gave expression to her indignation. **B.** **Construe horrens** with *cautibus.*—**Hyrkania** lay to the S. E. of the Caspian Sea. — **Fletu**, *abl. of cause or occasion.* Others, *dative.*

371-9. Quae q. anteferam, a double question; *lit. what shall I mention, before what? i. e. what shall I say first, what next?* — **Ejectum**, *sc. illum, i. e. Aenean.* — **Litore**, *on the shore.* — **Quietos**, *sc. deos.*

383-92. Dido, *acc., object of vocaturum.* — **Sequar — absens.** “Dido will haunt him like a Fury with funereal-torches when she is really far away: *i. e.* the thought of her, angry and revengeful, will ever be present to him.” — **Thalamo** = *in thalamum.* **H.** 379, 5; **A.** 225, b; **Poetic dat.**

399, 404. In their haste, the Trojans bring from the woods branches with their leaves still on them, and unshaped trunks to serve as oars and planks. — **Campis**, *poetical abl. of place.*

414-15. Animos, *her proud spirit.* — **Frustra morit.**, so as to die when there was no occasion for dying. — **418. Coronas.** As offerings to the gods.

419. *If (since) I have been able to look forward to this so heavy a blow, I shall also be able to bear it to the end (perferre).*

422-3. Colere, credere, *sc. solebat.* **Historical inf.** — **V. m. a. et t.**,

the soft approaches to (the heart of) the hero, and the (proper) occasions (to use them). Noras = *noveras*.

426. Aulis was the rendezvous of the Grecian fleet before it set sail for Troy.

427. Cinerem — revelli, *have I disturbed the ashes or the shade.*

434-6. Dolere, *i. e.* to bear my grief. — Extr. remittam. *I ask this last grace, — pity thy sister, — which, when he shall have granted (it), I will repay with interest (lit. heaped up) by my death.* After “pity thy sister” we may supply in thought “and urge him to bestow it,” or, with R., “*who is reduced to such supplications.*” No passage in V. has given editors greater difficulty than this. I follow the best MSS. Other readings: *dederis* and *cumulata*. Conjectures: *ora* (435), L.; (ingenious but needless): *monte* (436) R.; (*absurd*): *sorte*, Schr.: *forte*, Burm.

437-8. Fletus, *tearful appeals*. C. — Fertq. refertq., *bears again and again, i. e.* to Aeneas; lit. *both bears and bears again.*

452. Perag., relinq., subj. of result after *quo* (= *ut eo*). H. 489; A. 317, b. We should have expected the imperf. after *vidit*: “but the same latitude which allows the pres. to be used historically for the past in the indic. is extended to the other moods.” C. See H. 482, 2.

457-9. Templum. A chapel to the Di Manes. — Veller., woollen fillets.

460. Hinc voc. et ver. *virī vocantis* (of her husband calling upon her) visa (sunt) exaudiri. Notice the alliteration.

463-5. Queri, historical inf. — Longas — voces, *and drew out her long notes into a wail.* — Aeneas drives her, in her dreams.

468. *And to be seeking for (her) Tyrians, in a desolate land.*

470-3. In his madness, inflicted by the Furies in consequence of his resisting the introduction of the rites of Bacchus into Thebes, Pentheus saw the sun and city double. Orestes, son of Agamemnon, having slain his mother, was driven mad by the Furies. To escape them, he took refuge in the temple of Apollo; but when he would go out, he saw them sitting on the threshold. Scaenis agitatus, *driven over the stage*: scaenis abl. of place. Virgil alludes to the story of Orestes as told in Greek and Roman plays.

477-9. Spem — serenat, *i. e.* she shows a joyful hope on her face. — Vel — amantem, lit., *or release me, loving, from him*; *i. e.* release me from my love for him. — O. finem, *the ocean's limit to the world.*

482-90. Aptum, from apo, *studded*. — Templi, *of the sacred enclosure, i. e.* the garden, guarded by the dragon. — Ramos, *the branches which bore the golden apples.* — Movet, *she calls up.*

493. *That unwillingly I gird myself with magic arts.* Accingier = accingi. H. 239, 6; A. 128, e, 4. The passive is here used as middle.

494. *Tecto int.*, *i. e.* in the *impluvium* or unroofed space in the centre of the great hall (*atrium*). — *Sub auras*, *lit. up to the sky*.

500. Anna's character, unsuspecting and devoid of penetration, is well chosen to render the working out of the catastrophe more easy and natural. B.

502. *Concipit*, *does she conceive of*.—*Quam morte Sych.*, *than* (those which Dido suffered) *at the death of Sychaeus*. 503. *The things bidden*.

508–11. An effigy (of Aeneas).—Three hundred gods: not literally, but giving the idea of a great number.—*Diana* was called by three names: *Luna* in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Hecate* in the lower regions.

516. *Amor*, *a love-charm*. The ancients believed that foals were born with tubercles on their foreheads, which were bitten off by their dams; if removed in any other way, the dam refused to rear the foal. This flesh (*hippomanes*) was supposed to act as a philtre.

518. *Vinc.*, *i. e.* of her sandal. The bare foot and loosened robe were common in sacred rites, especially when one would be loosed from love.

520. *Si quod num.*, *just. memorque, habet curae* (has for a care, regards) *amantes non aeq. foed., precatur (id numen)*.

524–36. *Med. lapsu*, *i. e.* at midnight.—*Somno*, *in sleep*.—*Noctem*, *i. e.* the quiet of the night.—*Quos — sim dedign.* H. 515, II. ; 516, 4; A. 320, *e* (326); B. 1290; G. 637. *Mar.*, *as suitors*. A. & S. 230, R. 2.

537–47. *Igitur*, *then*, implies that a neg. answer has been given to the preceding question.—*Ultima*, *the extremest*, *i. e.* the most degrading.—*Quiane*. An ellipsis is implied in *ne*. Am I to follow them, *because they are pleased (juvat eos) to have been formerly relieved by my aid, etc.*—*Fac (me) velle*, *suppose me to be willing*.—*Inferar*, *i. e.* shall I follow and attack his ships?—*Morere*, *imperat. of morior*.

551–2. *More ferae*, *i. e.* in solitude. — *Sychaeo*, here an adj.

566–76. *Jam*, with the fut., *at once*. — *Trabibus*, with the ships (of the Carthaginians).—*Varium*. H. 438, 4; 441; A. & S. 204, Rem. 9; 205, Rem. 7, (2); B. 659; A. 189, *e*; G. 202, Rem. 4.—*Deorum*. A. 216, *b*.

591. *Illuserit*, fut. perf. See note on II. 581.

596–7. *Facta impia*, (*his*) *wicked deeds*, *i. e.* the perfidy of Aeneas. Others, "*her* impious deeds;" *i. e.* Dido's own faithlessness to the memory of Sychaeus.—*Tunc. dec.*, *i. e.* thou oughtest to have distrusted his fidelity, when thou wert giving him a share of thy power.

598–606. *Ejus, quem, etc.*—603–6. *Fuerat*. H. 511, II. 2; A. 308, *e*; G. 246, R. 3; B. 1276; A. & S. 259, 4, *b*.—*Fuisset*. Concessive subj. H. 516, II. 1; A. & S. 260, Rem. 3; B. 1281, *N. B.*; A. 266, *e*. — *Imple(vi)s-*

sem, extinct(iss)em. — **Memet, etc.** *I should have flung myself above (them, on the funeral pile.)*

611. **Mer.** — num., and turn against my ills your divine aid, deserved (by me).

615-620. Charles I., consulting the *Sortes Vergilianae* at Oxford, opened the book upon these lines. On the same occasion, Lord Falkland opened upon XI. 154-7. Dido's curse against Aeneas was fulfilled throughout. (See page 411.)

625-33. **Exor.**, rise! some avenger, etc. A reference to Hannibal. — The hypermeter syll. -que (629) betrays an intention to say more, which the powers of speech refused. **Suam**, her own (nurse).

640-69. **Dard. cap.**, i. e. of Aeneas — (643). Her eyes are bloodshot, and red spots are burning on each cheek. — **Lac. et mente**, for tears and thoughts. Abl. of mode. — **Ultra virum**, I have avenged my husband. (L. 360 sqq.) — **Sic, sic**. To be taken with *ire*. She twice stabs herself, at these words. *Juvat*, 'tis pleasure. — **Ferro** = in ferrum. — **Ruat**, should fall.

671-96. **Culmina** = tecta. — **Perque**. Prepositions are sometimes placed after their cases; this occurs, with substantives, first, before an adj., as in *fronde super viridi*; secondly, before a gen., as here; thirdly, before a second subst. similarly governed, as in *saxa per et scopulos*. It is more common in the case of dissyllabic than in that of monosyllabic prepositions, and after a pronoun, like *qui* or *hic*, than after a substantive. G. — **Hoc illud fuit**, was this that thing thou hadst in view? *Hoc*, in lines 675-6, and *me*, are emphatic. — **Vocasses**, thou shouldst (i. e. thou oughtest to) have invited. Subj. of propriety; (L. says, of wish.) *So tulisset*. — **Struxi**, sc. *rogum*. — **Sic te posita**, abl. absol. — **Stridet**, gurgles. — **Iris** is Juno's usual messenger. She is here sent to do what is usually done by Proserpine. C. — **Nexos**, "that cling to it." — **Fato**, i. e. by a natural death, **merita morte**, by a violent death provoked by some action on the sufferer's part.



BOOK V.

ARGUMENT.

AENEAS sets sail for Italy, but is a second time driven on the coast of Sicily, where, assisted by Acestes, he celebrates games at his father's tomb on the anniversary of his death (1-103). The first contest is a race of four galleys (104-285); the second, a foot-race (286-361); the third, a pugilistic contest, with gauntlets (362-484); the fourth, a trial of skill in archery (485-544); lastly, "the game of Troy," cavalry exercises led by Ascanius and his companions Priamus and Atys (545-603). Meantime the Trojan women, instigated by Iris, the messenger of Juno, set fire to the ships, of which four are burned, and the others saved in answer to the prayers of Aeneas (604-699). Following the advice of Nautes, and of Anchises (who appears to his son in a vision and gives him advice and direction with regard to his future course), Aeneas founds the town of Acesta, where, as colonists under the care of Acestes, he leaves many of the matrons, and the old men unfit for actual service. The Trojans again set sail for Latium, under Neptune's protection; and at length, after his many wanderings, our hero reaches Italy, having, however, lost his pilot, Palinūrus, when near the Hesperian coast (700-871).

In this pleasing interlude between the tragedy of the Fourth Book and the mysterious solemnities of the Sixth, Aeneas appears as the reverentially dutiful son, and the courteous, chivalric prince. *C. in part.*

2-15. Certus, unwavering. — **Mag. am. polluto**, when great love is wronged. Abl. absol. of time and cause. — **Notum**, the knowledge. H. 580; A. & S. 274, Rem. 5, (b). — **Colligere arma**, *i. e.* to reef the sails.

18-38. Spondeat, sperem. H. 509; A. & G. 307, *b.* — **Transversa.** H. 443; A. 240, *a*; G. 331, 2. — **Tantum**, as much as is necessary to overcome the wind. — (24). *The shores of thy brother, Eryx.* E. was a son of Venus. — **Servata**, observed (in our previous voyage). — **Sit**, question of appeal. — **Optem**, potential subj. — **Egestus** or **Acestes** was said to be the son of the river-god Crimīsus (called Crinīsus by V.) and Segesta or Egesta, a Trojan maiden. **Gremio**, poetical abl. of place.

51-71. Hunc, sc. diem. — **Deprensus**, overtaken, surprised (by this anniversary). — **Posc. ventos**, let us ask (him) for (favorable) winds. —

Velit, *may it be his* (Anchises') *will*. — **Bina in naves**, two for each ship. — **Numero**, H. 429; A. & G. 253. — **Ore favete**. None but good words should be uttered before a sacrifice; the spectators either repeated what the priest said, or did not speak at all.

72-99. Mat. myrto. The myrtle was sacred to Venus. — **Recepti — cineres**, *ashes regained* (i. e. revisited) *in vain*. W. But C. tr.: *ashes of one rescued in vain* (i. e. from Troy). — **Animae, etc.**, and *soul and shade of my father*. Pl. for sing., for emphasis and dignity. — **Anguis**. The *genius* of a man was often typified by a serpent. — **Hoc**, abl. of cause. — **Remissos**, *sent back* to be present and partake of the funeral offerings.

105-131. Phaethon is here the sun himself. — The names of the galleys are derived from their figure-heads. — **Mox — Memmi**, “soon afterwards the *Italian* Mnestheus, from which name (descends) the house of Memmius.” V. compliments several of the great houses of Rome by attributing to them a Trojan origin, perhaps in accordance with their own legends. — **Urb. opus**, *as great as a city*. — **Trip. versu**, *in triple tiers*. — **Centaurus** is fem., as the name of a ship. — **Cluenti**, H. 45, 5, 2); A. & S. 52. — **Cori = Cauri**. — **Unde = ut inde, ubi = ut ibi**; **scirent**, H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5, and Rem. 2; B. 1213; A. 319; G. 633.

132-49. Loca. It was an object to secure the place which as nearest to the goal involved the shortest turn. — **Pōpulea**. Garlands of poplar, because these were funeral games; that tree having been brought from the shades by Hercules. — **Intenta** (136), sc. *sunt*. — **Immissis jugis**, *over the darting steeds*. Dat. of reference. **Pronique — pendent**, and *bend forward to the lash*; lit. “and hang bending forward for blows” (or “over the blows” they give, i. e. over the horses). — **Inclusa**, *shut in*, confined, by wooded hills.

156-63. Habet, sc. *locum priorem*. — **Victam**, sc. *Pristim*. — **Mihi** (162), for my grief. **Dativus ethicus**, a form of the dat. of disadvantage. H. 389; A. & S. 228, note, (a.) — **Litus**, i. e. the rock which was the goal to be turned. They were passing with the goal on the left. — **Stringat**. H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204 *end*; A. 331, *f*, R.

168-185. (Loca) propiora (metae). — (172) **(In) ossibus**. Others, dat. — **Rector**, *as helmsman*. — **Risere, rident**. Notice the diff. of time. — **Mnesthi** (found in the best MSS.) = **Mnesthei**, dat. — **Capit — locum**, “first seizes the place,” i. e. gets the water near the goal before others.

192-207. Usi, sc. *estis*. — The headland of Malea had a bad name, as dangerous. The Greeks had a proverb, “When thou hast doubled Malea, forget thy home.” — **Sequacibus**, *pursuing* (the ship). — **Quamquam o!** sc. *si possem vincere!* — **Hoc vincite**, *gain this point*. — **Solum subtr**. The furrow made by the oars causes the sea to yawn; “the sea-plain is

swept from beneath them." B.—**Viris**, the crew of the *Pristis*.—**Interior**, *i. e.* between *Mnestheus* and the rock.—**Iniquo**, (too narrow.)—**Morantur**, *i. e.* cease to row, *stop short*.

212–31. **Prona**, inclined downwards, *i. e.* running towards the shore. **Tecto**, *from her home*, *i. e.* the cave. Abl. with *exterrita*.—Notice in line 217 the beauty and fitness of the dactylic rhythm, representing the dove's smooth gliding through the air.—**Ipsa**, *of itself*.—**Ultima aeq.**, the last waters, *i. e.* the latter part of the course.—**Hi**, *i. e.* the crew of *Cloanthus*.—**Volunt**, *they are ready*.—**Possunt**—**videntur**, *they can, because they think they can*.

233–54. **Ponto** (dat.)=*in pontum*, towards the sea.—**In vota**, *to his votive-offerings*, *i. e.* to partake of them.—**Aequora curro**. An extension of the principle of cognate acc.; the waters being the *course* which he runs.—**Optare** (for them *to choose*) **ferre** (*to carry away*), = *optandos, ferendum*.—**Puer regius**, *Ganymēdes*. Cf. I. 28, note. Two scenes are represented in the embroidery, — G. hunting, and G. carried away by the eagle.—**Ida** (252), poet. abl. of place.

254. **Rapuit sublimem ab Ida**.

273–279. **Aggere**, *the causeway*.—**Ictu**, H. 429; A. 253; G. 398. **Gravis ictu** = *dealing heavy blows*.—**Saxo**, H. 414, 4; A. 248; G. 403. (*Eum, i. e. serpentem*) **nixantem nodis**.—**Nix. nod.**, *struggling, on his twisted coils*.—**In**, *upon*.

288–308. **Th. circus**, the circus of a theatre, *i. e.* a race-course suitable for a show-ground.—**Consessu** (dat., = *in consessum*), *to the assembly*.—**Ezstructo** (used substantively,) *on a raised (throne)*.—**Pio** (296), *pure*.—**Ferre** (307) = *ferendam*.—**Unus honos**, *the common prize*.

317–36. **Nimbo sim.**, as being a confused mass.—**Ult. signant**, *they fix their eyes on the goal*.—**Supersint**, *transeant*, pres. subj. for pluperf., to bring the scene before our eyes.—**Ambiguumque rel.**, *and would pass him (who now is) in doubt*.—(328) **Lēvi**.—**Ut**, *where*.—**Fusus**, *sc. sanguis*.—**Revolutus**, *hurled backwards by the shock*.

337–60. **Mun. amici**, "as we might say, thanks to his friend." C.—**Tert. pal. Di.**, a loose apposition: *Diores*, now the third prize.—**Prima** (341), *in the front seats*, where the senators sat.—**Ordine** (349), *from its succession*.—**Laude** (355), *by my merit*.—**Ni—tulisset**, *had not the (same) unfriendly fortune taken (it) away from me, which (took it from) Salius*.—**Danais**, *by the Greeks*. Dat. of agent. H. 388, 4; A. 232, b; G. 352.

364–400. **Evinc. palm.**, *with his palms bound (with the caestus)*. Abl. absol.—**Prim. in proel.** (375), for the beginning of the fray. C.—**Alius** (378), *i. e.* an antagonist.—**Aeneae** (381), dat.—**Teneri** (384), *to be held in suspense*.—**Frustra**, *in vain*, (if thou sittest idle now.)—**Nobis**

(391), ethical dat. — **Gloria** = *gloriae amor*. — **Sed vires cesserunt, gel enim senect.**, etc. Enim implies an ellipsis. — **Moror, do I care for.**

403-16. Duro — *tergo*, to bind his arms with the hard hide. — **Longe, afar off**, i. e. shrinking back. — **Aemula** (415) *jealous* (of my glory). — **Tempor.** Poet. abl. of place. One grows gray first on the temples.

431-9. (Ei) trementi. Dat. See note on I. 92. — **Corpore** (438), by a slight motion of the body. Cf. Cic. 1. Orat. in Cat. 6. — **Tela exit**, i. e. *he evades the blows*. — **Molibus**, huge engines, siege works.

457. Ille has a rhetorical force, fixing attention on the person spoken of. 'Now with the right hand showering blows, now he, the same man, with his left; the force [being], 'now as furiously with his left,' 'now, brave man, with his left.' We feel that that tremendous personality is impressing itself upon Dares. C. — **460. Versat**, *drives up and down*.

466-83. Vires — *numina*, *strength other (than mortal), and that the gods have changed sides*. — (476) *From what death*. — (479) **Dext. reducta**, abl. absol. — **Effractoque, etc.**, and drove them (the gauntlets) into the bones, the brain being dashed out (with the blow). A. — The monosyllabic ending of line 481 makes the sound an echo to the sense, indicating the heavy fall of the animal. — **Pro**, *instead of*.

487-98. Ing. manu, with his (great =) *powerful hand*. — **Trajecto in fune**, on a rope passed across (the mast). Instead of *in*, we should expect some term meaning *tied by*. — **Exit locus**, the place comes out (of the helmet, as it is shaken), i. e. the lot fixing the place. — **Jussus, etc.**, commanded [by Athene] to break the truce [between the Trojans and Greeks]. — **Acestes**, i. e. the lot of Acestes.

501-12. Pro se—viri, the men, each in accordance with his strength. — **Arbore**, in the wood. — **Tetendit** (508), directed, levelled — **Non valuit**, he had not the heart. — **Quis = quibus**. — **Pedem**, acc. of specification. — **Notos** (as well as *nubila*) governed by *in*.

513-37. Holding his arrow, long since levelled on the ready bow. "Tela" emphatic plural. — **Fratrem.** Pandarus, regarded as a deified patron of archery. — **Sub. monstrum** (522), a sudden prodigy. — **Mag. fut. aug.**, destined to be for (i. e. to be afterwards regarded as) a great portent. Its true meaning was taught by the event, and the prophets interpreted it after its fulfilment. What the event is to which V. refers, is unknown. — **In munere = in munus**, or *muneri*. **In**, by way of.

550-69. Ducat, ostendat. H. 493, 2; A. 331, f, R; G. 546, 3. — **Avo** (dat. of advant.), in honor of his grandfather. — (553-603.) Aeneas surprises the spectators with a miniature procession of cavalry, performing labyrinthine evolutions, a sport which was revived by Augustus. — **In** (554), on. — **Omnibus — corona**, the hair of all was bound with a

wreath of *stripped* leaves (*tonsa*), according to rule. The wreath was probably worn just below the helmet, so as not to interfere with it. — **Circulus.** The *torques*, passing loosely round the neck, rested **pectore summo**, on the top of the breast. — **Bis seni.** In each of the three companies, the boys rode two abreast and six deep. — **Ag. part.**, the band being divided (into the three companies). — **Par. magistris**, and with *field-guides* (trainers, tilting-masters) alike (in number; *i. e.* two in each *turma*. W. and L.) — **Una acies**, *sc. est.* — **Primi pedis**, *i. e.* of the pater. — **Alt. A.**, *Atys* is the second. — **Puero**, dat. of the agent. V. complements Augustus, whose mother was an *Atia*.

580-7. **Olli — tulere.** They rode apart in equal numbers, and in three troops (*terni*) divided their men (*agmina*, bands) into companies separating to different parts (*diductis*), and again, at the signal (*vocati*), wheeled about (*conv. vias*), and presented hostile arms (*i. e.* charged each other). The three 'turmae' each divide into two parts (*chori*) of six horsemen each, one part retiring (*say*) to the right, another to the left, after which the three right 'chori' and the three left turn about and severally charge each other. C. and Hen. — **Cursus**, charges; **recursus**, retreats. — **Adv. spatii**, in opposite places (hence in opp. directions). — **Alt. — impediunt**, *i. e.* and reciprocally involve circles within circles. — **Vertunt**, they turn (on their pursuers). — **Pariter**, in even line; (all the six companies riding in the same direction.)

589-91. The labyrinth is said to have had a way fabricated with blind walls (walls without door or window), and the treachery of a thousand paths, inspiring doubt, where a maze without solution (*indepr.*) and without return (*irrem.*) confused (kept breaking off, interrupting) the marks for tracking one's way (*sequendi*). I follow R. in adopting the reading best supported by the MSS., *frangeret*, instead of *falleret* of the Medicean and most editors. (Cf. *turbat notas*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 160.) — **Mille viis**, abl. of characteristic. — **Frangeret**, subj. in *oratio obliqua* after *fertur*.

594-603. **Delphinum.** Apparently the only example of the use of *similis* with a gen. in Virgil. C. — **Cursus** (596) gen. — **Retulit**, revived. — **Priscos**, the early (as VII. 706, 710). — **Trojaque**, etc., and the game is now called *Troy*, the boys the *Trojan band*. — **Hactenus**, (*tmesis*.)

613-24. **Acta** (*ἀκτῆ*), the beach. — **Vada superesse**, inf. with subj. acc. in exclamation. H. 553, III.; A. & G. 274; G. 341, 1. — **Cui — fuissent** (621), subj. in a rel. clause denoting the reason. "It makes us think of *Beroe* as *Iris* thought of her." C. — **Quas — traxerit**, rel. clause denoting the reason: "Wretches, that a Grecian hand did not drag you," etc.

639-51. **N. t. m. prod.** "Prodigies so great admit of no delay." —

Arae. Altars may have been raised to Nep., one by each of the four contending in the boat-race. B.—*Haec non est B. vobis, matres, non Rhoeteia* (i. e. the Trojan) *conj. Dorycli.*—**Careret.** Subj. of the thought of Beroe. A. & S. 266, 3. Oratio obliqua.

656-69. **F. voc. reg.,** and the realms inviting (them), in accordance with the fates.—**Focis pen.** (660), from the hearths in the *penetralia* (of the adjoining houses).—**Sic,** just as he was.—**Exanimes,** breathless (with pursuing him). C.—**Magistri.** See line 562.

677-97. *Furtim petunt saxa, sicubi (sunt saxa) concava.*—**Est** (683) from *ědo.*—**Toto**—**pestis,** the plague (of fire) sinks into the whole frame (of the vessels).—**Exosus,** sc. *es.*—**Pietas,** (thy) compassion.—*Da classi evadere flammam.*—**Quod superest,** whatever remains (of the fortunes of Troy).—**Super,** from above.

706-17. **Haec,** she (Pallas).—**Isque,** resumptive, after the *anacoluthon.*—*Et sine (ut), fessi, habeant moenia his terris.* H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204 end; A. 331, f, R.; G. 546, 3.

724. **Mihi vita care magis,** dearer to me than life.

739. **Saevus.** The dawn is cruel, as warning the shade to leave the upper air.—**Equis aff. anhelis.** Cf. Marlowe's magnificent lines :

“The horse that guide the golden eye of heaven,
And blow the morning from their nostrils.”

751-8. **Nil**—**egentes,** “that thirst no more for high renown.” **Con. Bello,** for war.—(756). **Aen.** assigns the sites for private dwellings by lot, and gives names to the different quarters of the city.—**Indicit forum,** he institutes a court.—761. **Sacer,** held in reverence.

786-90. **Traxe** = *traxisse.*—**Sciat illa,** perhaps she knows; (*I do not.*) Potential subj.—**Excierit,** indirect question.—**Caelo,** H. 385, 5; A. & S. 245, II. R. 1; A. 248, a, R. (dat.); G. 346, 2. See I. 440, note.

795-6. **Terrae,** dat.—**Quod**—**tibi,** be it permitted, I pray, for what remains (of the fleet), to trust their sails safely to thee through the waves.

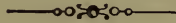
800-4. **Fas omne,** i. e. in all points right.—**Unde genus.** Alluding to the birth of Venus from the waves.—**Merui ut fideres.**—For the combat of Aeneas with Achilles, see II. xx. 158 sqq.

810-25. **Quum,** although.—**Perjurae.** See note on III. 248.—**Unus,** i. e. **Palinūrus** (833-60).—**Jungit**—**auro,** yokes his horses with gold. The yoke, and perhaps the harness, was of gold.—**Cete,** whales. Greek pl. H. 68; A. & S. 83, I. 1.—**Senior,** the old, is an epithet applied to almost all the sea-gods.—**Aquis.** Abl. “in respect of.”—**Laeva** (sc. *loca*), neut. pl.—**Melite,** and the five maidens next named, were Nereids, companions of Thetis. (II. xviii. 39 sqq.)

829-37. Intendi — **velis**, *the sails to be stretched on the yards, (lit., the yards to be spread with the sails.)* — **Una** — **sinus**; *they all tacked (fec. pedem, made fast the sheet) together, and simultaneously opened the canvas, (now) on the left, now on the right.* — **Sua**, *i. e. favorable.* — **Ad hunc**, *after, or according to him.* C.—**Sub remis**, *beside their oars.*

844-5. Datur — **quieti**, *the hour is sacred to rest.* C. — **Labori.** We should expect the abl. of separation, after *furare*, instead of this dat. of reference. The difference cannot be indicated in an English translation; but this is an instance of the subtle delicacy with which the poets sometimes used the vaguer dative, when their meaning would have been expressed more definitely and directly by another case. See note on Aen. I. 92. H. 385, 4; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2; B. 856; A. 229, c.

849-71. "Monstrum" is used of the sea to express its strange and noxious qualities. C.—**Quid enim**, *for why should I trust Aeneas, etc.* — **Toties** — **sereni**, *having been (= when I have been) so often deceived by the treachery of calm weather?* — **Cunctanti** (856), *resisting.* — (Somnus) **projecit** (Palinurum). — Order: *Saxa longe sonabant rauca.* — **Nudus**, *i. e. unburied.*



BOOK VI.

ARGUMENT.

AENEAS having landed at Cumae, seeks the cave of the Sibyl, and consults the oracle (1-155). He finds the body of Misēnus, and performs funeral rites. While seeking fuel for the pile, he discovers the golden bough, which, as a gift to Proserpīna, will gain for him permission to pass to the Elysian shades, to meet and converse with his father Anchīses. Provided with it, and accompanied by the Sibyl, he reaches the entrance to the infernal world (156-336). On the hither side of Styx he meets and converses with the shade of his former pilot, Palinūrus (337-383). Crossing the Styx, he traverses the district occupied by the spirits of infants, of those who have been unjustly put to death, and of suicides, and enters the Mourning Fields, tenanted by those who have died of love. Here Aeneas sees Dido, whom he tries to soothe; she maintains sullen silence, and at last breaks away (384-476). In the region of slain warriors, Deiphōbus, among others, presents himself, all

mangled as he was (477-534). Aeneas sees Tartarus on the left, a huge fortress, surrounded by a fiery river, and echoing with sounds of torture. The Sibyl instructs him in all the varieties of punishment which are here inflicted on the grossly wicked (535-627). He hastens to the palace of Pluto, and deposits the golden bough. At last he comes to Elysium, a garden-like region, wrapped in unearthly sunshine. There are games, and music, and chariot-driving, each one following the pursuit which was his delight in life. In another part feasting is going on. Musaeus guides Aeneas to his father (628-678). Having discoursed on the nature of the soul, and its purification, Anchises shows Aeneas the long train of his descendants, and of the heroes of Rome, who pass in review before them, while he enumerates their coming glories (679-888). Anchises explains to Aeneas what awaits him in Italy, and then dismisses him and the Sibyl through one of the gates of sleep. Aeneas goes to his fleet, which he moors at Caiēta. 7

In this Book, "all that later Greek religion and philosophy taught by legend, allegory, and symbol is pressed into the service of poetry, and made to contribute to the production of a grand and impressive picture. As a climax to the whole, the Pythagorēan doctrine of transmigration is invoked for the purpose of showing Aeneas the vision of the future, as he has already seen the vision of the past. He beholds the spirits that are to appear as actors in the great drama of Roman history, each even now wearing his historical form: and the line of worthies ends with the young hope of the nation, whose untimely death was still fresh in the memory of his countrymen when the poet wrote." C.

2. *Cumae* is called *Euboean* as colonized from Chalcis.

3. It was the custom in the heroic times to land stern foremost.

7. *Pars silvas*, *part scour the woods, the close coverts of wild beasts.*

— C. prefers to translate *rapit silvas*, "strip the woods for fuel."

9-13. *Arces, the height.*—*Secreta, the retreat.*—*Mentem animumque, mind and spirit*; "*mens* referring to the power of insight, *animus* to energy of conception, language, and gesture."—*Aurea tecta.* The temple of Apollo, surrounded on three sides by the grove of Hecate (Trivia), or Diana. Cf. IV. 511, note.

15-32. *Pennis, abl. of means.*—*Caelo, dat. after credere.*—*Ad, towards.*—*Chalc. arce, i. e. the hill of Cumae.*—*Red. his terris = hic (here) redditus terris.* So *hic cursus fuit* (I. 534) = *huc c. f.* Cf. IV. 46, V. 798. "*Redditus, etc.* gives the reason of what follows."—*Daedalus* hangs up his wings [in the temple], as a mariner rescued from

shipwreck hangs up his garments, or a soldier the arms he has used for the last time. C.—**Letum**, *sc. erat*. Conceive a double door: the carvings or sculptures on one door representing, (1) Athens, (2) The death of Andr., (3) The Athenians sending their children to death; on the other door, in the corresponding panels, (1) Crete, (2) Pasiphae, etc., (3) The Labyrinth and Theseus. So W., inferring the representation of Athens on the door with Athenian subjects, to correspond with that of Crete on the door with Cretan scenes.—**Androgeo**, Greek gen. H. 46, 3, 1; A. & S. 54, 1. Androgeos, a son of Minos, was put to death by the Athenians from envy of his superiority in the public games. As a penalty (*poenas*) the Athenians (*Cecropidae*) were compelled to send annually seven youths and seven maidens to Crete to be devoured by the Minotaur.—**Stat urna**, *i. e.* the urn stands (prominent, conspicuous) from which the lots have been drawn deciding who shall be the victims.—**Hic** (24, 27), *here*, on this same side.—**Crudelis**. Pasiphae's passion was the *cruel* punishment inflicted upon her by the anger of Venus.—**Supposta** = *supposita, substituted*.—**Hic**—**error**, *here was that laboriously-built abode* (lit., labor of a house) *and inextricable maze*, *i. e.* the Labyrinth.—**Reginae**, *of the princess*, (Ariadne.)—**Amorem**, love (for Theseus).—**Sed enim** (*ἀλλὰ γάρ*). Order: Sed Daedalus, miseratus enim (est) magnum amorem reginae, ipse resolvit, etc.—**Regens**, *guiding*.—**Caeca**, 'blindly-planted,' *uncertain*.—**Vestigia**, *sc. Thesei*.—**Sineret**, *sc. si*. H. 510; 503, 1; 504, 2; A. & S. 261, Rem. 1 *in fin.*, and R. 5; B. 1279; A. 310, *b.*—**Conatus erat**, *sc. Daedalus*.

33-40. Protinus, successively.—**Omnia**, *pr. omn-ya*; by synaerēsis. **Perlegerent**, *sc. Aeneas and his party*. The imperf. for the pluperf produces a lively rhetorical effect.—**De-iph-ō-be**, the Sibyl of Cumae, daughter of (*sc. filia*) Glaucus, himself a prophetic god.—**Ista**, *i. e.* those that thou art examining. H. 450; A. & G. 102, c; G. 291.—**Praestiterit**, *it may be better*. Potential subj., "courteously avoiding a direct and dogmatic assertion."—**Morantur**, *delay to execute*.

42-64. Order: Latus Euboicae rupis (see note on line 2) excisum (est) in ingens antrum. This cave was the *adytum* or sanctuary of the temple.—**Limen**, *sc. antri*. The Sibyl goes into the cave, Aeneas and the Trojans remain outside.—**Fanti**, pres. part. of *for*.—**Unus** = *idem*.—**Major**, *sc. facta est*.—**Videri** depends upon *major*. H. 552, 3; A. 273, *d*; G. 424, 5. The Sibyl seems to increase in stature under the divine afflatus. In less poetical language, she rises to her full height, and every limb is stretched with excitement. C.—**Cessas in vota** = *cessas ire in vota*.—**Ante**, before (prayer).—**Attonitae**. The house is personified.—**Fata**, perf. part. of *for*.—**Direxti** = *dir-existi*.—**Aeacidae**

i. e. Achilles, grandson of Aeacus.—**Prendimus**, we hold in our grasp.—**Hactenus**. Tmesis.—**Fuerit secuta**. Perf. subj. in a prayer. Let the (disastrous) fortune of Troy have followed us thus far, (and thus far only.)—**Obstitit**, *i. e.* *invisum fuit*. W.

67-76. **Latio**, poetical abl. of place.—**Penetralia**, *shrines*.—**Sortes**, etc. An allusion to the Sibylline books; **lectos viros**, the college of priests who had charge of them.—**Dicta**, *uttered to my race*. (Anticipative.)—**Foliis**. Cf. III. 444, note.—**Tantum**. Cf. VIII. 78, note.—**Canas**, *sc. ut*. H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204; A. 331, *f*, Rem.

77-86. **Phoebi**—**patiens**, *not yet yielding to Phoebus*. His inspiration is too much for her weakness at first to sustain. F.—**Immanis**, *wild(ly)*. H. 443; A. & G. 191; G. 324, 6.—**Fingit premendo**, “*by curbing, moulds (her to his will)*.”—**Terrae** (84), *sc. pericula*. Genitive.—Order: *Sed et (too, also,) volent non venisse*.

89-97. **Non defuerint**, *will not have been wanting*. Fut. perf. used instead of ordinary future for *poetical variety* or *metrical convenience*. If there be any special propriety in its use here, we may say that the prophetess throws herself as far as possible into the future, so as to look at part of what is to come as already past. C.—**Latio**, abl. of place, the prep. *in* omitted by poetical usage.—**Partus**, *sc. est*.—**Alius Achilles**, Turnus, son of the nymph (*dea*) Venilia.—**Contra**, *against (them; referring to malis)*.—**Audentior**, *all the bolder (for opposition)*.—**Quam**, *as far as*.—**Reris**, from *reor*, 2 pers. sing.—**Graia urbe**. Pallantēum. Cf. VIII. 49 sqq.

100-6. **Ea** has the force of *adeo*. C. “*Ea*,” *these, such as these*, then implying, as here, *in such a way*.—**Stimulos vertit**, *plies the goad*.—**Mi** = *mih*.—**Hic**, *here*.—**Inferni regis**, Dis.

107-23. **Acheronte refuso**, “(made by) the overflowings of Acheron.” Abl. of source. On the translation of the part, H. 580; A. 292, *a*; G. 667, 2.—**Contingat**, *let it be my lot*. F.—**Medio**, *the midst of*.—**Hecate** was the name of Diana in her functions in the world below.—**Fratrem**. Pollux was immortal, his brother Castor mortal; but when Castor died, Pollux shared his immortality with him, the two spending alternate days in the lower world and Olympus.—**Quid memorem**, *question of appeal*. H. 486, II.; A. & G. 268; G. 468.—**Mi** = *mih*. Aeneas’s mother, Venus, was the daughter of Jupiter.

126-38. **Averno** (dat.) = *in Avernum*.—**Aequus**, *kind, partial*.—**Quos aeq. am.** Jupiter, Orpheus and Pollux; **ard. ev. ad ae. virtus**, Theseus, Hercules (*Alcides*), and others, who were beatified.—**Potuôre**, *sc. revocare gradum, etc.*—**Quod si**, *but if*. ‘**Quod**’ (acc. of specification), *lit., as to which thing*, becomes a connective particle, “and,” “now,” “but.”—**Junoni infernae**, *i. e.* to Proserpina.

141-53. *Before one has plucked the golden foliaged shoots from the tree.* While this is the most convenient translation, *qui* is not an indefinite pronoun, but a relative, with *ei* understood as its antecedent. — **Vincere**, sc. *ramum*. — **Tibi**, ethical dat. — **Funere**, with *his corpse*. — **Sedibus suis**, to *his due abode*, i. e. to the grave. — **Duc**, sc. *ad aras*.

165-77. **Martem** — **cantu**. Servius tells the story that these words were added by the poet during the fervor of recitation, the line having been previously unfinished. — Order: *Obibat pugnās circum Hectora, insignis et lituo et hasta*. — **Exceptum immerserat** = *exceperat et immerserat*. H. 579; A. & G. 292, Rem. Jealous Triton had surprised and sunk him. — **Non inferiora**, (*fortunes*) *not inferior*. — **Immerserat**. A not uncommon change of tense (from the present, lines 171-2), from the poet's shifting the point of time. S. The suddenness of the retribution is expressed by the intimation that it *was over* while the provocation was still *going on*. C. — **Aram sepulchri**, a pyre piled up like an altar. I admit this explanation in deference to the prevailing opinion, but incline myself to the reading *sepulchro*. See R. *Prolog.* p. 141-2.

182-94. **Montibus** = *de montibus*. Abl. of separation, or of "point of departure." — **Accingitur**, *girds himself*. Aeneas takes up an axe, like the rest. — **Arbore**, *on the tree*. **Si ostendat!** H. 488, 1; A. & S. 263, 1. The origin of this mode of expressing a wish is evident. If it would show itself, (how happy I should be!) — **Cursum**, *your flight*.

198-211. **Quae-ferant**, *what signs (omens) they (the doves) bring*. — **Pascentes**, *while feeding*. They keep flying on, and alighting to feed, alternately. — **Prodire**, historical inf. — **Possent**. The subjunctive denotes the thought of the birds, (rather than, as some editors say, their intention.) As far as, *as it appeared to them*, the eyes could mark them. — **Gemina**, *twofold*, *διφύης*; in part golden, in part an ordinary tree. — **Super**, *at the top of*. — **Discolor**, differing in color, (from the green foliage.) — **Aura**, *the gleam*. — **Quod** — **arbos**, *which a tree not its own produces*. Alluding to the fact that the mistletoe is a parasite. — **Fetu**, *growth, shoots*. — **Ilice**, poetical abl. of place. — **Cunctantem**, sc. *ramum*.

213-34. **Ingrato**, *ungrateful*, as unconscious of the favor. — Join *caedis* with *pinguem*, *robore* with *ingentem*. — **Armis**. The arms of Misenus, or of enemies despoiled by him. — **Toro**, i. e. upon the bier, which was burnt with the body. — **Velamina nota**, *his wonted garments*. — **Subjectam facem**. To kindle the pile. — **Fuso-olivo**, cups of poured-out oil. Abl. (with adj.) of description. — **Lecta**, *collected from the pile*. — **Rore et ramo**, hendiadys. — **Novissima verba**, *the last words*, "salve!" "vale!" "ave!" — **Sepulchrum**, a sepulchral mound. — **Sua arma**, i. e. the oar and trumpet. — **Misenus**. The promontory forming the northern pier of the Bay of Naples.

237. The grotto here named is not the same as that in line 11.

238-72. *Tuta*, part., *sheltered*.—247. *Caelo*, *Erebo*, poetical abl. of place.—250. The mother of the Furies is *Night*, her great sister *Earth*. The Furies were called Eumenides, *the well-disposed, the kindly*, to propitiate them by giving them a good name.—252-3. *Stygio regi*, Pluto.—*Solida viscera*, the entire carcass.—256. *Coepta*, sc. *sunt*.—261. *Animis*. H. 419, V.; A. & S. 243; B. 923; A. 243, e; G. 390.—266. *Sit numine vestro*, *let it be permitted with your consent*.—270. *Maligna*, *churlish*, *niggardly*. C.—272. *Jupiter*, as the god of the sky.

274. *Ultrices Curae*, *i. e.* the stings of conscience. Cf. *Juv.* 13, 192 sqq.

284. *Haerent*, *cling*. A. and Con.

289. *Forma tricorporis umbrae*, *Gerÿon*.

290-7. *Hic*, adv. of time.—*Ni admoneat*, *diverberet*. A lively use of the pres. subj. for the *pluperf.* in the protasis and apodosis, to bring the scene before our eyes.—*Acherontis*. Virgil's conception of the four infernal rivers is confused. He conducts Aeneas over a river, which, after being called Achëron or Cocÿtus here, turns out eventually to be Styx (385). The notion of a single river of death was found most convenient for poetical purposes, but Virgil wished to introduce the various points of the legends he followed, and so he employed the three names, with a dim conception of Acheron as emptying itself into Cocytus, and perhaps of Styx as the most inward of the three, and a clear one of Phlegëthon as specially surrounding Tartärus. [From C. — *Cocyto eruc-tat*, *disgorges into Cocÿtus*. '*Cocyto*,' dat. H. 379, 5; A. 225, b.

300-4. *Stant lumina flamma*, *his eyes stand fixed in flame*.—*Deo senectus*, *the old age of a god*.—*Velis* (302), instrumental abl.

312-25. *Fugat*, sc. *eas*.—*Primi—cursum*, *to cross the channel first*. "Transmittere," intransitive, = *transire*. Supply *est* with *miratus* and *motus*.—*Di—numen*, *by whose divine power the gods fear to swear and (then) break their oath*.—On the need of burial, cf. *Il.* 23, 71 sqq.

328-37. *Sedibus*, in their resting-places, *i. e.* their graves.—*Stagna exoptata*, the river from which they had at first been driven away (316)—*Anchisa*. H. 425, 3, 1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 244; G. 395.—*Oronten*. Cf. I. 113.—*Sese agebat* = *ibat*.

345-58. *Fines*, terminal acc.—*Cepisse*. Supply *me* as the subject.—*Quam*, etc., *as lest thy ship*, etc.—*Tenebam . . . ni invasisset*. H. 512, 2, 2); A. 308, b; G. 599, Rem. 2. A rhetorical expression, perhaps best explained as a condensed formula: 'I was just in safety *and should have continued unless*,' etc. C.

361. The barbarians thought Palinurus a shipwrecked man, who would probably have some of his property about him. W. and C.

362-3. The sense of line 362 is: "my body is sometimes tossed by the waves, sometimes thrown on the shore."—**Quod.** Cf. II. 141, note.

366-7. **Portus** — **Velinus**, and repair again to the harbor of Velia, (in Lucania, near Cape Palinurus,) where his body was to be found. — **Quam**, sc. *viam*, any way.

380. **Tumulo** — *mittent*, shall send annual offerings to the tomb.

384. **Ergo**, (here resumptive, not illative,) so then.

385-6. **Inde**, *i. e.* from where they were.—**Ut**, as soon as.—The metrical effect of line 386 is to express quick and quiet motion.

387-9. **Increpat ultro**, chides them, too. **Ultrō** = *insuper*. — **Fare** (from *for*), tell me. — **Istinc**, from the place where thou art.

393-7. **Accepisse lacu**, to have received on the lake (in my boat). Charon was terrified by Hercules into taking him on board, and was punished afterwards by being kept a year in chains.—**Viribus**, H. 429; *in might*.—**Ille**, the former, (Alcides, *i. e.* Hercules.)—**Custodem**, Cerberus.—**Hi**, the latter, (Theseus and Pirithōus.)—**Dominam**—**adorti**, attempted to carry off (our) queen (Proserpina) from the chamber of Pluto.

400-14. **Licet**, sc. *per nos* (for aught that we intend).—**Antro**, in his den.—**Patruī**, her uncle's. Pluto was the brother of Jupiter, Proserpina's father.—**Servet limen**, *i. e.* let her keep at home, — deemed a mark of a good woman.—**Agnoscas**. Either subj. as imperative, or "it may be that thou recognizest."—**Nec plura his**, sc. 'dicta sunt'; and no more (words) than these.—**Juga**, the benches.—**Sut.**, platted of rushes.

422-36. **Objectam**, sc. *offam*.—**Custode sepulto**, its sentry being buried (in sleep).—**Damnati mortis**, condemned to death. "Mortis," gen. of the punishment. There is no suffering in this part of the shades; there is merely the absence of the enjoyment of life. C.—Not *sine sorte*, *sine iudice*; but, in accordance with the customs of the Roman law, Minos, as **quaesitor**, or presiding-judge, draws by lot from the urn the names of the "*judices*" who are to sit with him on the trial.—**Silentum**. The shades, says C., whose cases are to be tried.—**Crimina**, the charges against them.—**Discit** (from the witnesses and the arguments on both sides). A legal term.—**Peperere**. Perf. 3 pl. of *pario*.—**Vellent**. Impf. subj. of hopeless wish.

443-46. The myrtle was sacred to Venus.—**Phaedra** died by her own hand for the love of her stepson, Hippolytus; **Procris** followed her husband from jealousy, when he went to hunt, and was accidentally slain by him.—**Nati**, subjective gen. Cf. II. 436, note.

451-70. Order: **Juxta quam**, etc.—(Te) **exstinctam** (esse).—Order: **Nec quivi credere me discessu ferre** (that I, by my departure, was bringing) **tibi hunc tantum dolorem**.—**Extremum**—**hoc est**, this is, by fate, the last word that I address thee. "Quod" acc. of a neut. pro-

noun, used instead of a noun (*quam allocutionem*) of kindred signification with the verb *alloquor*. W. and C. — **Lenibat**, *strove to soothe*. Presents and imperfects sometimes denote *attempt* or *desire*. W. On the termination, see H. 239, 1; A. & G. 128, e. — **Solo**. H. 422, 1; A. 258, f; G. 384, 2; B. 948. — **Vultum**, acc. of specification.

479-80. He sees the heroes of the Theban war, the great event of the heroic ages before the war at Troy. The persons named in lines 483-5 appear in Homer as the most distinguished of the Trojans. C.

481-93. **Ad** = *apud*. — **Etiam** (et jam, even now), *still*. — **Conferre gradum**, *i. e.* to walk by his side. — **Trepidare** and **vertere**, historical inf. — **Inceptus clamor**, “*the war-cry they essay*” (lit., begun, essayed). — **Frustratur**, disappoints, *mocks*. They open their throats wide, but in vain. C.

495-558. **Ora**, acc. of specification. — **Dira**—**supplicia**, seeking to conceal his dreadful punishments (*i. e.* his wounds). — **Suprema nocte**, *on the last night* of Troy. — Order: **Nihil relictum est tibi** (*dat. of the agent*), O amice. — **Funeris**, *of his corpse*. — **Lacena**, *i. e.* of Helen, who, after the death of Paris, became the wife of Deiphobus. — **Ut egerimus**, *how we passed*. Indirect question. — Order: **Phrygias evantes orgia**. — **Circum**, *sc. urbem*. — **Capiti**, *from my head*. Cf. *Judith* xiii. 6. — **Aeolides**, *i. e.* Ulysses; according to the post-Homeric slander which made him the son of Sisyphus, who was son of Aeolus. C. — **Ruit**, *is hastening on*. — Order: **Quae dextera tendit etc.**, (in) *hac (viâ) iter Elysium (terminal acc.) nobis (est)*. — **Numerum**, *the number (of the shades)*. Others, *my allotted time*. — **Tr. catenae**, *and the dragging of chains*.

562-79. **Orsa** (*sc. est*), *from ordior*. — **Cast.**—**dolos**, *and punishes and inquires into their deceitful-crimes*. Some translate *castigat*, *upbraids*, *menaces*. — **Rhad.** applies *torture* to compel confession (*subigit fateri*). H. — **568 sq.** *What atonements for crimes committed any one, rejoicing in vain concealment, has postponed in the world above to the too late hour of death*. F. — **Saevior**, *fiercer than Tisiphöne*. — **Bis tantum, quantus** — **Olympum**, *lit. twice as far, etc., as (is) the looking-up (i. e. the distance through which we look up) through the sky to the aethereal Olympus (heaven)*.

590-3. **Demens, qui simularet**, *madman! to counterfeit (or in that he counterfeited)*. H. 519; A. & G. 320, e. — **Non ille**. Ille has the force of contrast, distinguishing Jupiter from Salmoncus. C.

611-22. **Suis**, *for their kinsfolk and friends*. — **Dextras dominorum** = *fidem dominis (a servis) debitam*. — **Quam poenam**, *sc. expectant*. — **Phlegyas** burned the temple of Apollo at Delphi. — **Fixit, refixit**. The laws were engraven on brazen tablets and fastened on walls in some public place, whence they were removed when abrogated.

630-70. Cyclopum -- *caminis*, reared by the forges of the *Cyclōpes*. — **Adverso fornice**, with confronting arch (i. e. confronting the view). Abl. of description or characteristic. — **Corripiunt**, as we should say in English, they annihilate the intervening distance. C. — **Perfecto** — *divae*, the offering to the goddess (i. e. of the golden branch to Proserpina) having been fully made. — **Purpureo**, 'radiant,' 'dazzling.' — **Sacerdos**, Orpheus. — **Norunt** (contracted from *noverunt*, from *nosco*) = *notos habent*. — **Obloquitur** — **vocum**, sounds the seven varying notes in response to their measures, (i. e. the measures of the dancers.) — **Gratia curruum**, pleasure in chariots. — **Superne**, in the upper world. The *Eridānus* was supposed to take its rise in the Elysian fields. C. — **Pii vates**. Ancient literature abounds in recognitions of the sacredness and the responsibility of the poet's office. — **Illius**. See *ergo*, Gr. *Index*.

672-96. Paucis, *sc. verbis*. — **Ituras** (fut. part. of *eo*), destined to go. — **Manusque**, and their exploits. — **Rebar**, imperf. of *reor*. — **Fefellit**, from *fallo*. — **Quid**, indefinite pronoun, acc. of specification. — **Saepius**. The comparative here simply denotes a high degree of the quality.

711-18. Porro (= *procul*), in the distance. — **Complerint** = *compleverint*. — **Ad**, *at*. — **Laetēre**, pres. subj. 2 sing. of *laetor*.

730-3. Igneus. Because the divine soul was conceived of as pure, immaterial fire. — **Ollis seminibus**, to these seeds, i. e. the souls of men and animals, regarded as the seminal principle of life. — **Quantum**, so far as. — **Hinc**, from this influence of the body.

743-8. Each of us suffers his own Manes, i. e. each spirit has its individual discipline. C. — **Aurai** — **ignem**, and the fire of unmixed air (or light. *Aurai*, H. 49, 2; A. & S. 43, 1; B. 55; A. 36. — **Rotam volvēre**, etc. = "have passed through the circuits of a thousand years." F.

754-83. Unde (= *ut inde*) **posset**. H. 500; A. & G. 317; 207, a; B. 1213. — **Maneant**, *sc. tibi*. — **Nost**. — **ituras**, and destined to assume our name. — **Pura hasta**, a headless spear, given to young men on their first military success. — **Civili quercu**, the civic wreath of oak, given originally to those who saved the life of a citizen in war and slew an enemy, but here to the founders of cities. — **Avo comitem**. Romulus shall appear on earth to join his grandfather Numitor, whom he restored to his rights. — **Viden'** = *videsne*. H. 669, I. 3; IV.; A. & G. 359, c, and n. 2. — **Geminae**. He wears a two-crested helmet, like Mars. — **Pater** — **honore**, and the very father of the gods already marks him with his own (i. e. Jupiter's) majesty. W. — **Sibi**, ethical dat.

794-825. Saturno, poetical dat. of the agent. — **Extra sidera**, beyond the zodiac. — **Tellus**, the land (beyond the Garymantēs and Indians). — **Hujus in adventum**, against his coming, 'at the prospect of his approach.' — **Prohibet**, *sc. te*. — **Terra**, poetical abl. of place. — **Curibus**

(the birth-place of Numa), abl. of the town whence. — **Fasces receptos**, *the rescued ensigns of power*; (taken from the kings, and bestowed upon consuls elected by the people.) — **Natos**. An allusion to the “Roman virtue” which Brutus displayed in punishing his own sons with death for conspiring to restore the Tarquins. — **Ferent**, *shall regard*. — **Vincet**, etc. He will risk being called cruel by posterity, so long as he forces them to acknowledge that he is great. C. — **Referentem signa**, *bringing back the standards captured by the Gauls*.

330-4. **Socer**, C. Julius Caesar. — **Gener**, Cn. Pompeius Magnus, who married Caesar’s daughter Julia. — **Eois**, with Eastern troops. — **Fueri**, *my children*. — **Prior**, *the more illustrious*, Caesar.

336. **Ille**, L. Mummius. — **Triumphata Corintho**, abl. absolute.

338-45. **Ille**. Probably L. Aemilius Paullus, the conqueror of Macedonia; *Argos* and *Myccnae* not being used strictly, but standing for Greece in general. — **Aeaciden**, Perseus. The Macedonian kings claimed descent from Achilles, the grandson of Aeæus. — **Templa**. Cf. I. 41, note. — **Cato**, the Censor. — **Scipadas**. The elder and younger Africanus. — **Potentem** = *opulentum*. — **Quo** — **Fabii**. The numbers and exploits of the Fabii are so great that they weary the narrator who tries to count them. C. — **Maximus**, Q. Fabius Maximus, Cunctator.

347-53. Noble and characteristic lines, in which the manly greatness of the Romans in war and policy is contrasted with the skill of the Greeks in arts and science. — I follow, with R., the best MSS. in reading *paci* in line 852, instead of *pacis* given by most editors.

359-74. **Tertia**. The first “*spolia opima*” (*Lex. opimus*, II. B.), taken by Romulus, were dedicated to Jupiter Feretrius; the second, by Cossus, to Mars; the third, by Marcellus, to Quirinus. — **Instar**, *majesty*. — **Propria**, *enduring*, permanent. — **Campus**, *tumulum*. At the funeral of the young Marcellus, all Rome assembled on the Campus Martius. His body was laid in the splendid Mausolæum of Augustus, near the Tiber.

382-7. **Si qua**. Cf. I. 18, note. — *Thou shalt be MARCELLUS!* The rich promise of thy youth shall be fulfilled in the perfect glory of thy manhood. — **Aeris** (limiting ‘campis’), *of misty air*.

393-900. **Fertur**, *is reported to be*. — **Veris Umbris**, real spirits which appear to men in sleep. — **Falsa** — **Manes**, (through it) *the shades send false dreams to the upper air*. No satisfactory explanation has been given of the reason why Aeneas is dismissed through the ivory gate. — **Recto litore**, *sailing straight along the shore*.



BOOK VII.

ARGUMENT.

AENEAS sails from Caiēta, and enters the mouth of the Tiber (1-36). **AN** invocation to the muse (37-45). The ancient condition of Latium is described, and the omens detailed which heralded the approach of a foreign enemy, and the accession of a new dynasty (45-106). By the eating of the cakes which served the Trojans as tables in their hasty meal after landing, the dreadful prophecy of the Harpy (III. 255, sqq.) is explained and fulfilled, and Aeneas is assured that his wanderings are to cease. He accordingly sends an embassy to Latinus, king of Latium, to ask permission to found a city (107-159). The deputies are kindly received, and Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, promised to Aeneas in marriage (160-285). Meanwhile, Alecto, being summoned from the shades by Juno, rouses to indignation Amāta, the wife of Latinus, and after her Turnus, king of the Rutūli, who had been espoused to Lavinia; and then directing her course to the Trojan youth engaged in hunting, she leads Ascanius to slay a favorite stag belonging to Tyrrheus, the royal shepherd, which act of violence brought on an engagement between the followers of Aeneas and the rustic Latins (287-510). Almo and Galaesus are slain and brought into the city, but even the sight of their dead bodies is unable to urge Latinus to declare war. Juno herself, therefore, usurps the king's prerogative, and sounds the war-note far and wide (511-622). The allies of Turnus are then enumerated (623-807).

In this Book, Virgil has collected the traditions of the early settlements of Italy, not indeed with chronological exactness, but with that remarkable knowledge of the history [and geography] of his country, and attention to correct delineation, for which he is deservedly celebrated. S.

The gathering of the clans, — the rapid sketches of the chiefs as they pass in succession with their array of followers, — the legendary tale which the poet has to tell of more than one of them as he passes

them in review, are all in Virgil's most spirited style.—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

1-18. **Aenōia.** Cf. II. 543, note.—**Caieta** (pr. *Ca-yē-ta*), the nurse of Aeneas; represented by Virgil as giving to the town and promontory of Caieta in Latium their name.—**Qua** (indefinite pronoun), *any*.—**Pius.** Cf. I. 10, note.—**Quierunt** = *quievērunt*.—**Velis**, abl. of means.—**In noctem**, the breezes blow *into the night*. A poetical expression, for which in plain prose we should simply say *in the night*. So Hand, *Turscl.* III. p. 339. Others: *towards* or *at the approach of night*.—**Inaccessos**, *dangerous to approach*. W.—**Solis filia**, Circe.—**Tectis**, abl. of place, the prep. *in* omitted by poetical license.—**In lumina**, for *light in the night*. *In* with the acc. of the end.—**Exaudiri, saevire, ululare**, historical inf. H. 545, 1; A. & S. 209, R. 5, and n. 7; B. 1137; A. 275.

21-38. **Quae talia monstra**, *such portentous transformations as these*.—**Posuēre**, sc. *se*.—**Quae tempora**. *Times* in the sense of circumstances, *condition*.—**Fuerit**, indirect question.

46-66. **Senior**. Comparative to denote a high degree of a quality; as we say, an *elderly* man.—**Fauno** and **nympha**. H. 425, 3, 1; A. & G. 244, a.—**Oriens**, sc. *proles*. Whatever male offspring of his began to live.—**Filia**, Lavinia.—**Plenis annis**, abl. of description.—**Avis**, abl. of cause.—**Regia conjunx**, (*Amāta*), *the wife of the king* (Latinus).—**Tecti medio**. In the *impluvium*. Cf. II. 512, and IV. 494, notes. *Medio*, poetical abl. of place.—**Comam**, acc. of specification. H. 380; A. 240, c; G. 332. Cf. II. 629, note.—**Sacrasse** = *sacravisse*.—Take **summum** with **apicem**.

70-99. **Partibus ex isdem**, *from the same region* that the bees came from, *i. e.* the lower sea. B.—**Dominarier**. The old infinitive in *-ēr*. H. 239, 6; A. & G. 128, 4.—**Visa**, sc. *est*.—**Ornatum**, acc. of specification.—**Totis tectis**. H. 422, 1, 1; A. & S. 254, 2, b; A. 258, f; G. 386.—**Ferri** (historical inf.), *was regarded*.—**Canebant**, sc. *vates*.—**Monstris**, *the portents*. Abl. of cause.—**Genitoris**. Faunus was the father of Latinus.—**Nemorum quae maxima**, sc. *aquarum*, *which, greatest* (of the streams) *of the forests*. H., Forb., L. Wagner takes Albunea to be the name of a wood.—**Acheronta**, *i. e.* *deos inferos et Manes*.—**Imis Avernis**, poetical abl. of place.—**Qui ferant** (a relative clause defining the quality of the antecedent) = *tales ut ferant*. H. 501, I.; A. & S. 264, 1, (a) and (b); B. 1218, 1220, b; A. 320; G. 633.

111-127. **Cereale solum**, "*their wheaten board*."—**Augent**, *heap*.—**Malis**, from *māla*.—**Fatalis**. Cf. III. 255-7.—**Quadris**. The round cakes were marked off into four quarters by lines stamped on the surface.

For the dat. H. 385; A. 227; G. 345.—**Primam**, sc. *eam* (voce), when first spoken, *at once*.—**Pressit**, *i. e.* revolved it in his mind, in silence. W.—**Anchises** must have given this injunction to his son in the lower regions. W.—**Aggere**, with (*i. e.* surrounded by) an embankment or wall.

131-47. **Quae**, sc. *sint*.—**Habeant**, subj. of indirect question.—**Diversa**, sc. *itinerā*. Let us each go in different directions.—**Phrygiam matrem**, Cybèle.—**Duplices**, etc. His mother, Venus, was in heaven, his father among the shades below.—**Clarus**, *i. e.* from a clear sky. A good omen.—**Condant**, *they should found*. Subj. of what is fitting and destined.—**Coronant**. Cf. I. 724, note.

150-65. **Haec**, sc. *resciscunt esse*.—**Anchisa**. H. 425, 3, 1); A. & G. 244, a.—**Ordine**, etc., *from every rank*, high and low.—**Ramis Palladis**, *i. e.* olive-branches.—**Velatos**, lit. *veiled with boughs*. The ambassadors *bear boughs, wreathed with fillets*; and these fillets, hanging down, veil their hands.—**Molitur locum**, "*builds up the place*."—**Ictu**, *in boxing*. A. and Con., rightly.—**Lacessunt**, *challenge each other*.

169-90. **Medius**, *in the midst* of his courtiers.—**Urbe summa**, on the acropolis.—**Primos**, *for the first time*.—The old palace of Picus is called **templum** as being *horrendum religione parentum*. L.—**Perpetuis**, an unbroken range of.—**Vestibulo**, poetical abl. of place.—**Conjux**, his *would-be* wife, Circe.—**Versum**, *transformed*.—**Aurea**, abl.

202-21. **Latinos**, sc. *esse*.—**Haud—tenentem**. The Latins are finely described as just, not by the compulsion of law, but by self-control (*se tenentem*), and of their own free will.—**Dei**, *i. e.* Saturn.—**Armis**, abl. of cause.—**Solio accipit**, *receives him with a throne*.—**Numerum addit**, inasmuch as altars are built to him.—**Sidus, litus**. Ancient navigators directed their course by observing the stars, and by following the line of the coast.—**Regione**, *in regard to the direction*. Abl. of *respect in which*. On the genealogy of Aeneas, see I. 380, note.

223-32. **Ierit**=*iverit*, perf. subj. of *eo*. Subj. in indirect question.—Order: *actus quibus* (interrog. pronoun) *fatis uterque orbis*, etc.—**Audii**, sc. *is* (defined by *si quem*, etc.)—**Et si quem**, etc., *both whomever* (lit. if any one) *the farthest land removes* (from us), *where the ocean encircles* (the earth), *and whomever the zone of the unfriendly sun* (*i. e.* the torrid zone), *outspread in the midst of four zones, divides* (from his kind). *Oceano refuso*, abl. of place.—**Diluvio**. The Trojan war is here likened to a deluge, as before to a tempest.—**Tantique**. *Que* continues the negation. A rare use.

241-85. **Hither Apollo recalls us**, etc.—**Dat**, sc. Aeneas.—(Videt *vel sibi persuasit*) *hunc portendi fatis illum generum* (*as that son-in-law*),

etc.—**Paribus auspiciis.** Cf. IV. 102, note.—**Quae** (talīs ut ea) **occupet.** Subj. of what is destined.—**Trojae**, of *Troy*, i. e. such as you enjoyed in Troy.—**Pacis** = *foederis*. W.—**Tyranni**, of *the prince*; (Aeneas.)—**Qui ferant**, *who shall raise*. Subj. of destiny.—**Sanguine**, in their blood, i. e. in their descendants. Abl. of means.—**Patri furata**, *obtaining by stealth from her father*. H. 385, 4; A. 229, c. (See p. 415.) Circe had obtained a breed of horses from those of her father, the sun-god, by a mare of mortal race.—**In, on.**

294-321. **Num.** We may give the force of this interrogative particle by inserting the answer in line 296, *No!* they have found a way, etc.—**Ausa**, sc. *sum*.—**Lapithis**, sc. *merentibus*. Abl. absol. of cause. Another reading *Lapithas, Calydonā merentem*.—**Quod**, *but*. Lit. “in regard to which;” acc. of specification.—**Hac mercede suorum**, *with this price of their followers*, i. e. at the price of the blood of their people.—**Cissēis**, the daughter of *Cisseus*, Hecūba, who, before the birth of Paris, dreamed that her offspring was a blazing torch.—**Enixa**, sc. *est*.—**Quin suus** (her own) *partus* (Aeneas) (erit) *idem Veneri*.—**Alter**, *a second*.

327. **Sorores**, *her sisters*, Megaera and Tisiphōne.

348-63. **Quo monstro** = *ut eo monstro*.—**Ph. pastor**, Paris.

367-72. **Latinis**, *for the Latins*—**Med. Myc.**, the heart of Greece.

374-400. **Lapsus**, sc. *est*.—The prep. **circum** is put after its case.—**Dant**—**plagae**, “the lashes lend it life.” Con.—**Agitur**, sc. *Amata*.—**Simulato numine**, *feigning the divine impulse*.—**Taedas**, sc. *jugales*.—**Sumere**. Supply *eam* (i. e. *Laviniam*) as the subj. The thyrsi are called **molles** as wreathed with vine-leaves.—**Crinem**. It was the custom of the Bacchantes to let their hair hang loose.—**Quaeque**, sc. *est*.

412-44. **Fuit**. Cf. II. 325, note.—**Patiēre**, 2 sing. fut. of *patior*.—**Sanguine**, *Tyrrhenas*. Turnus had aided Latinus in wars against the Etrurians.—**Sentiat** (*let Latinus feel*) and **experiat** both govern the same object-acc., *Turnum*.—**Rere**, from *reor*.—**Quis** = *quibus*.

460-73. **Toro**. Half-dreaming, he first seeks for arms *on his couch*.—**Aquāi**. An ancient form of the gen. sing.—**Capit**, *does the water contain itself*.—**Formae**, of *his* (i. e. *Turnus's*) *beauty*.

486-505. **Et cui late**.—**Fluvio**, etc. The stag was cooling itself, as it floated down the stream, partly with the water, partly with the shade of the green bank. W. and Con.—**Replebat**. The imperfect brings the scene before us.—**Pestis**, i. e. *Allecto*.

533-41. **Vulnus**, i. e. *sagitta*. Effect for cause.—**Iter udae vocis** = *iter udum vocis*.—**Inclisit** = *interclusit*.—**Paci medium**, *as a mediator for peace*.—**Redibant**, (at night, to their stalls).—**Promissi facta potens**, i. e. *having fulfilled her promise*. Gen. of respect.

553-71. **Stant**, are firmly fixed.—**Haud velit**, would not be willing.—**Superest** (559), tmesis.—**Rupto Acheronte**, where Acheron bursts forth to the upper air.—**Quis**=*quibus*.—**Levabat**. Cf. Tennyson:

“This lump of earth has left his estate
The lighter by the loss of his weight.”

The imperf. denotes the continuance of the effect of the action.

577-98. **Medio in**, in the midst of, belongs to *igni* (“the fiery passion”) as well as *crimine*.—**Martemque fatigant**, and demand war. Strictly, *fatigue Latinus* with their shouts demanding war.—**Nefas** (596), *thy impiety*, i. e. the penalty of thy impiety.—**Omnisque—portus**, and I am quite at the threshold of the port, (i. e. just ready to enter the peaceful haven of the grave.)—**Funere spoliior**, only of a happy death I am robbed. Rest awaits me, although the horrors of war will sadden my last hours.

607-26. **Belli portae**, i. e. the temple of Janus.—The **trabea** was a white toga, ornamented with purple horizontal stripes, and worn by the Latin and early Roman kings; here attributed to Romulus. The **Gabine cincture** was “a mode of wearing the toga, introduced from Gabii. The toga was thrown over the body in such a way that its lowest lappet was brought round and girt the waist, while the rest of it enveloped the head.”—**Vocat**, invites, calls forth.—**Lèves**, polished.

637. *The watch-word goes forth, the signal for war.*

653-69. **Esset**. H. 501, III.; A. & G. 320, f.—**Oras**, the regions.—**Torquens**, throwing around himself.—It seems best, with L., A., and others, to take *indutus* as a noun in the acc. pl., in apposition with *tegumen*: “a covering with its white teeth for the head.” The lion’s upper jaw encircled the forehead of *Aventinus*, while the lower jaw was drawn under his chin.—**Herculeo**. Hercules wore the skin of the Nemean lion.

671-85. **Fratris**, of their brother.—Order (679-80): *regem, quem omnis aetas cred. genitum (esse) Vulc., etc.*—**Quos** (*tu pascis*).

701-19. **Amnis**, the Cayster.—**Asia palus**, in Lydia.—**Clausus**. Liv. 2, 16.—**Prisci Quirites**, the ancient inhabitants of Cures.—**Severus**, a mountain not elsewhere named.—**Infaustum**, from the defeat of the Romans by the Gauls, B. C. 390.—“The morning setting of *Orion* took place in the beginning of December, and was always accompanied with storms.”—716. **Classes**. Here of land forces.

724-49. **Curru**, dat.—**Felicia Baccho**, fruitful in the vine.—**Aequora**, plains.—The *aclydes* were darts with thongs attached, by which, after having been hurled, they could be drawn back.—**Comminus** (732), (which they use) in close fight.—**Celemna**, a city of Campania, near *Teanum*.—**Rapto**, on their prey. Participle as noun.

757-80. In vulnera, *against* (i. e. for healing) *wounds*. — **Bello** = *ad bellum*. — **Pinguis**, victimis abundans. W. — **Novercae**, Phaedra. — **Occiderit**. Oratio obliqua. — **Patrias** — *poenas, and had sated his father's vengeance with his blood*. — **Phoebigenam**, Aesculapius. — **Ubi exigeret** = *ut ibi exigeret*. H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5, and Rem. 2. — **Currum et juvenem effudēre**. Zeugma. Supply *everterunt* to govern *currum*. Hippolytus was thrown from his chariot and killed, Neptune, at the prayer of his son Theseus, having sent sea-monsters which frightened the horses.

784-802. **Vertitur** (passive as middle) = *incedit, moves proudly, or with strength and majesty*. — **Toto vertice**, abl. of the measure of difference. — **Crinita**, nom., *juba*, abl. Prove by scanning. — **Aetnaeos**, like (or as great as) those of Aetna. Poetic exaggeration. — **Illa**, the Chimaera. — **Auro**, (*wrought*) *in gold*. — **Argumentum**, *device*. — **Urna**. River-gods are represented in works of art as partly reclining on the ground, and leaning on an urn from which water, representing the fountain of the river, is flowing. — **Scuta**, acc. of specification. — **Quis** = *quibus*. — At Anxur, (afterwards Terracina,) a god **Anxūrus** was worshipped, identified in later times with Jupiter. Near the city were the grove and temple of **Feronia**, the spouse of Jupiter Anxūrus. — **Saturae** — **Ufens**. The region about the Pontine Marshes is indicated in these two lines.

804-17. **Florentes**, a poetical expression for *fulgentes*. — **Manus**, acc. of specification. — **Pati**, sc. *assueta*. — **Intactae**, sc. *a falce*, 'by the sickle.' — **Volaret**, *might fly*. Potential subj. — **Nec laeisset**, (lit., *nor would she have broken,*) *nor break*. — **Ut**, *how*; followed by the subj. of indirect question. — **Regius** — **ostro**. These words denote the purple *chlamys* which Camilla wore, in token of her royal birth. — The **Lycians** were skilful archers. — **Pastoralem myrtum**, *a shaft of pastoral myrtle*. Shepherds made their crooks of myrtle-wood.



BOOK VIII.

ARGUMENT.

BOTH parties prepare for the contest, and endeavor to strengthen themselves by alliances, Turnus applying to Diomēdes, and Aeneas to Evander (1-100). The Trojan chief is kindly received by the king of Pallantēum, and, being invited to take part in the celebration of the sacred rites of Hercules, in which Evander and his subjects were then engaged, he is made acquainted with their origin and institution, and with the ceremonies necessary to their due observance (101-369). Evander grants Aeneas a subsidy of four hundred cavalry, under command of his only son, Pallas. Aeneas sends a part of his forces down the Tiber to the assistance of Ascanius, while he himself, with the remainder, crosses to Agylla, a flourishing town of the Tyrrhenians, now at deadly feud with their banished tyrant (Mezentius) and Turnus, his ally and protector (454-519). Meantime, Vulcan, at the request of Venus, fabricates armor for Aeneas (370-453). These arms are brought by the goddess to her son, who is lost in admiration at their wondrous beauty, and traces with delight, on the heaven-made shield, the glorious deeds of his descendants (520-731).

The episode of Cacus (184-275) is an Italian subject, and gives variety to the poem; while the old legends of Latium, as related by Evander, and the splendid representations of successive scenes in Roman history displayed upon the shield, would possess especial charms for a Roman reader.

1-16. Signum. Referring to the Roman custom of calling out the cavalry and the infantry, by displaying for the former a blue flag, and for the latter a red, from the capitol. Serv. — **Animi**, sc. Latinorum. — **Cultoribus.** Abl. of *respect in which.* They press the rustics into their armies. — **Diomēdes** had settled in the south of Italy, where he married the daughter of Daunus, king of Apulia. — **Urbem, Argyrīpa.** — **Qui petat** = *ut is petat.* — **Latio** (10 and 14), poetical abl. of place. —

Nomen, sc. Aeneae. — **Eventum**. They intimate that Aeneas will turn his arms against Diomedes.

22-40. Labris, the lips or edge of the caldron. (A part for the whole.) — **Affari**, hist. inf. — **Terrēre**, 2 pres. sing. imperat. pass.

42-65. Tibi, dat. of advantage, (ethical dat.) — **Ex quo** (loco) profectus. — **Pallantēum** (in later times Palantium and Palatium) was built on what was afterwards the Palatine hill in Rome. — **Domus**, the grotto in which the river-god lived. — **Celsis** — **exit**, *my fountain flows from lofty cities*; (my head-waters flow through the cities of Etruria.)

71-90. Genus — **est**, *i. e.* from whom the rivers have their birth. — **Corniger**. Horns were attributed to river-gods as symbols of strength and power. — **Tantum**, *only*. A word used in prayer to urge *one* petition more especially than the others. — **Propius** — **firmes**, *i. e.* confirm thy divine promises more surely. — **Tibi enim**, *rightly, to thee*. — **Quam longa**. Cf. IV. 193, note. — **Rumore secundo**, *with joyful shout*.

104-14. Huic filius, *his son*; **una**, *together with him*. 'Una' must not be joined with 'huic.' — **Genus**, *in your race*. Acc. of specification.

129-51. Quod fores, *because*, as the legends say, *thou wert*. A. & S. 266, 3. — **Vobis** (138), *tibi ac tuo generi*. — **Per** governs *legatos* as well as *artem*. — **Pepigi**, from *pango*. — **Gens Daunia**, the Rutuli; from Daunus, father of Turnus. — **Si pellant**. Subj. because contingent. — **Mare supra**, the Adriatic; **infra**, the Tuscan. — **Rebus**, *by warlike deeds*.

183-91. Perpetui, *long-extended*, with long body. — **Saxis** — **rupem**, *behold this cliff, hung high on rocks*. — (**Aspice**) *ut moles (how the masses of stone) sint disjectae procul, domusque montis stat deserta*.

203-51. Hac, sc. *viā*. — **Saxo**, *in his cave of rock*. — **Quaerenti**, *to one searching*. — **Mugire**, *impleri*, *relinqui*, historical inf. — **Furiis**, abl. of cause, *felle* poetical abl. of place. — **Exarserat**. The pluperf. expresses the *instantaneousness* of the action. — **Dis invisā**, *abhorred by the gods*. — **Super** (245), *from above*. — **Deprensū**, sc. *Cacum*. — **Super** = *superest*.

256-82. Animis, *in his wrath*. — **In nodum complexus**, "*grasping him as with a knot*." — **Siccum sanguine**, *drained of blood*. — **Ex illo tempore**. — **Minores**, *posterity*. — **Auctor**, sc. *fuit*. — **Statuit**, sc. *Hercules*. — **Porgite** = *porrigite*. — **Communem Arcadibus et Trojanis**. — **Bicolor**, the leaves being white underneath. — **Devexo Olympo**, *the heaven declining*. Cf. II. 250, note. — **In morem**, *after their manner*.

288-317. Ut, *how*; followed by subj. of indirect question. — **Novercae**, *i. e.* *Juno*. — **Tu nubigenas**, etc. A burst of the sacred song itself is introduced. — **Cresia prodigia**, the Cretan boar. Plural for emphasis. — **Ty-phō-eus**. — **Evander** is called **Romanæ conditor arcis** simply as having founded Pallanteum, on the Palatine hill. — **Quis** = *quibus*. — **Parcere parto**, *to save what they had acquired*. Participle as noun.

324-61. Saecula, quae perhibent aurea, fuere sub illo rege.—Posuit, laid aside.—Pallantēum futurum esse nobilem.—Parrhasio, etc., after the Parrhasian (Arcadian) manner of the Lycaean Pan; *i. e.* as Pan was called *Ἀρκάιος* from *ἄρκος*, so *Lupercal* from *lupus*. — Saturnia (358), on the Capitoline hill. — Lautis, elegant.

375-403. Debita, destined (to be laid waste).—Constitit, *sc. is, i. e.* Aeneas.—Eadem, *I, the same* who forbore before.—Numen, acc. of the person asked, arma acc. of the thing.—Filia Nerei, Thetis, who asked armor for Achilles, as did Aurora, the spouse of Tithonus, for Memnon, —Si cura, *sc. tibi*.—Animae, the blasts of the bellows.

409-34. Tenui Minerva, *i. e.* with the loom, yielding a scanty support.—Impositum, *sc. est*.—Ad lumina, by the fire-light.—Hoc (423), old form for *huc*.—Informatum, unfinished.—Quae plurima, which, in great numbers.—Torti imbris, *i. e.* hail.—Et (tres) alitis Austri.—Instabant, “they were hastening on to completion.”

441-73. Usus, like *utor*, takes the abl. of means.—Illi omnes, pariterque sortiti laborem, *oc. inc.*—Septenos—impediunt, “and they weld together orbs upon orbs, seven in number. The shield is made of seven circular plates of metal joined plate upon plate.” F.—In line 452 the spondees express laborious motion.—Lemnius pater. An allusion to the Homeric story of Jupiter’s casting Vulcan out of heaven, and Vulcan’s fall in the island of Lemnos.—Secreta, the retirement.—Matutinus. H. 443, 2; A. & G. 191; G. 324, R. 6.—Pro nomine tanto, in proportion to so great a name (as ours).—Tusco amni, the Tiber.

483-511. Quid memorem, question of appeal. H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 5.—Reservent, subj. of wish, prayer.—Tormenti genus, a kind of torture.—Confugere, historical inf.—Defendier, cf. VII. 70, note.—Puppes, *i. e.* the ships’ crews.—Signa ferre, to move the standards, *i. e.* to advance against the foe.—Succedam, capessam, *sc. invitans (ut)*. Informal oratio obliqua.—Hinc, ex Italia.

522-40. Putabant, ni dedisset. They were thinking, etc., and would have so continued, had not Cythera, etc. Cf. VI. 358, note.—Olympo, dat. of the agent.—(Se) missuram (esse).—Poscant, let them demand. Subj. of permission.

542-55. And first he awakens the sleeping altars with Herculean fires.—Qui sequantur = *ut ii sequantur*.—Regis, Mezentius.

558-88. Euntis, *sc. filii*.—Inexpletus. Adj. like adverb, as in 465. A. & S. 205, Rem. 15, (a).—O si referat. The earnestness of the wish is shown by the use of the present subj., although we should expect the imperf., as it is impossible that the wish should be fulfilled.—Erulus, son of Feronia, and king of Praeneste.—Terna arma movenda, arms

to be *vielded* thrice. He had to be thrice conquered and slain. — **Lsto**, dat. — **Cui**, dat. of disadvantage. — **Huic capiti**, mihi. — **Venturus in unum** = *conventurus*. — **Pictis armis**. “Not only armor ornamented with gold and silver, but also with devices painted on the shield.”

596. A noble line. “The gallop of horses in the distance is heard in fancy as you utter this verse in rhythmical cadence.” B. translates it, “The hoof of the quadruped shaketh the mouldering plain in its flight.”

But no version of it can compare with the original.

617–24. **Honore**, *beauty* (and brilliancy, of the armor). W.—**Versat**, “handles, turns over and over.” — **Electro, auro**, abl. of material; (a form of the abl. of source.)

626 sqq. Cf. Hom. *Iliad*. XVIII. 483 sqq. “The outer rim of the shield is divided into eight compartments, ornamented with scenes descriptive of prominent events of Roman history. The device in the first of these compartments represents Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf; in the second, the rape of the Sabine women, and the league with Titus Tatius; in the third, the punishment of Mettus Fuffetius; in the fourth, the siege of Rome by Porsenna, and the brave deeds of Horatius Cocles, and the virgin Cloelia; in the fifth, the Capitol besieged by the Gauls, but saved by Manlius and the cackling of the geese; in the sixth, processions of the Salii, bearing the sacred shields, of priests of Pan, and flamens, and Roman matrons; in the seventh, the realms of woe, where Catiline trembles before the Furies; in the eighth, the Elysian fields, where Cato is giving laws to the pious. The central part, or *umbo*, of the shield contains the grand and crowning subject, the battle of Actium, and the triple triumph of Augustus.” Forb. and B.

627–55. **Vatum**, of the prophetic gods, by metonymy for “*of the prophecies*.” — **Pueros**, Romulus and Remus. — **Sine more**, lit., without law, “lawlessly.” — **Actis**, *i. e.* at the end of the games. — **Stabant**. On the imperfect, cf. I. 468, note. — **Mettum**. Mettus (or Mettius) Fuffetius, dictator of Alba, who, for his treachery to the Romans, was torn asunder, at the command of king Tullus Hostilius, by chariots driven in opposite directions. — **At** — **maneres**, *but thou, Alban, shouldst abide by thy promises!* The imperf. (where we should have expected the pluperf.) is lively. — **Illum**, Porsenna. — **Aspiceres**, *you might see* (if you looked). Potential subj. — **Auderet**. Subj. as referring to what struck *the mind of Porsenna* and caused his threats. — **In summo**, *sc. clipeo*. — **Recens**, *newly thatched*. — **Regia**. The hut of Romulus, which was carefully preserved. — **Hic**, *i. e. in summo clipeo*. — **Pro templo**, (to defend it.) — **Argentus**, *wrought in silver*.

660–73. **Virgatis sagulis**, short cloaks, striped, in different colors

like the Scotch plaid.—**Lanigeros apices.** The *Flāminēs* are here indicated by their peculiar head-dress, (the olive-wood peak on their caps, encircled with a tuft of wool,) inasmuch as the poet could not introduce their name into an hexameter verse.—**Mollibus,** softly cushioned; or, as others say, “well-hung and easy of motion.”—**Haec inter,** between the upper and lower parts, *i. e.* in the middle of the shield.—**Cano,** the foam of the waves was wrought in silver.—**Argento,** of silver. Abl. of material.

675-713. In these noble lines the poet gives a magnificent picture of the battle of Actium.—**In medio,** in the middle (of the sea).—**Erat = licebat.**—**Marte, classe.** W.—**Auro,** *i. e.* with the gleam of golden armor, reflected in the waves.—**Hinc, hinc** (678, 685), *from this side, from that side.*—The *twin flames* from the temples of Augustus, are the reflections that gleam from the polished gold of his helmet; *his father's star* is the star supposed to be the deified soul of his adopted father, Julius Caesar, of which he wore on his helmet a representation.—“The **corona navalis** or **rostrata** was made of gold, and so formed as to imitate by its peaks the *rostra* (beaks) of ships.”—**Litore rubro,** *i. e.* from the shores of the *mare rubrum*, or Indian Ocean.—**Aegyptia conjunx,** Cleopatra. With what contemptuous scorn this line is rounded out with Virgil's *conjuna*, more sonorously than it would have been with *conjux*, the later orthography!—**Ruere,** historical inf.—**Credas,** *you would believe.*—**Turritis puppibus,** abl. of means. Some of the ships, both of Octavianus and Antonius, had towers erected upon them.—**Regina,** Cleopatra. The *sistrum* of her nation was a kind of rattle or timbrel, used in Egyptian revels. *Two snakes* were carved behind her, emblematic of her death by the bites of asps.—The gods of Egypt are called **monstra**, because they were represented with the heads of beasts; **Anūbis**, with the head of a dog, hence *latrator*.—**Omnis,** *every.*—Imagine “the Nile deity as represented in human form, in a reclining posture, and opening his robes so as to expose a *sinus* or ample fold in which the flying Egyptians may be sheltered.”

714-28. Augustus celebrated three triumphs—the Dalmatian, the Actian, and the Alexandrian—on three successive days.—**Omnibus arae,** *omnibus* dative.—Augustus hangs up the golden crowns, **dona populorum**, the gifts required of the conquered people at the triumphs, in the temple of Apollo on the Palatine hill.—**Linguis, habitu, armis.** Abl. of respect in which.—The **Lelēges** and **Carians** are here put for the people of Asia Minor generally.—**Mollior,** *more gently,* as if he felt himself conquered.—**Bicornis,** *two-horned,* *i. e.* with two streams at its mouth, the Rhine proper and the Waal.—**Pontem indignatus,** *scorning a bridge.*

BOOK IX.

ARGUMENT.

TURNUS, taking advantage of the absence of Aeneas, endeavors to set fire to the Trojan fleet (1-76). The ships, however, are turned into sea-nymphs by Jupiter, at the solicitation of Cybèle, from whose sacred grove, on Mount Ida, their timbers had been hewn (77-122). At the approach of night, Turnus sets watches to prevent a surprise from the Trojan camp (123-167); while the Trojans, on the other hand, devise plans to convey to Aeneas an account of their critical situation. Nisus and Euryälus, having volunteered their services as couriers, set forth on their perilous expedition, and, after slaying great numbers of the sleeping Latins, are themselves cut down (168-445). Their heads are fixed on spears and carried before the Trojan camp, to the great sorrow and consternation of their companions in arms (446-502). Turnus then attacks Ascanius and his followers, and a battle, fierce and bloody, is fought around, and even within, the Trojan encampments (503-818).

Nothing of its kind in all literature surpasses the episode of **NISUS** and **EURYALUS** (176-502) in beauty and pathos.

3-11. Parentis, of his ancestor. **Pilumnus** was the great-great-grandfather of Turnus.—**Optanti**, sc. *tibi*.—**Dies**, *time*. **Dies** is masc. when it denotes a natural *day*, or a civil day (as in dates).—**Sceptra sedemque**, *i. e.* the kingdom and the palace.—**Corythi urbes**, *i. e.* Etruria.—**Lydorum**, cf. II. 781, note.

26-74. Pictai = *pictae*. H. 42, 3, 2); A. 36; G. 27, 1.—**Vertitur**, cf. VII. 784, note.—**Surgens** = *increscens*. The *septem amnes* are the seven branches of the Ganges.—**Per tacitum**, (sc. *it*), *flows in silence*.—**Ab adversa mole**, *from a tower in front* (of the enemy).—**Fortuna**, *adverse fortune*.—(Praeceperat, ut) *servarent*.—**Et** (*urbi*), *even*.—**En**, “*look there!*”—**Improbis**, *insatiable*.—**Ex longo**, sc. *tempore*.—**In aequum**, *into the open field*.—**Socios incendia poscit**. H. 374; A. & S. 231; B. 734; A. 239, c.—**Accingitur**, *arm themselves*. Middle voice.

79-100. Prisca - -perennis. *The belief in the fact is of olden time, but its tradition is perennial,* (or, has been handed down from year to year.) — **Domito Olympo**, now that Olympus (after the battle with the Titans) has been brought under thy sway. — **Classis**, genitive. H. 409, 1; A. 223; G. 389, 2. — **Sollicitam**, sc. *me*. — **Prosit** (eas) *ortas* (esse), subj. in a wish or prayer. — **Istis**, *for these (ships) of thine*. — **Defunctae**, having performed (their course). — **Arva**, terminal acc.

112-31. *The choirs of Ida* are the Corybantes, who attended Cybèle. Order: **Dabitur Turno exurere maria**, antequam **sacras pinus**. — **Monstra**, *portents*. — **Rerum pars altera**, one half of the world, *i. e.* the sea.

139-70. Iste dolor, *i. e.* the grief and indignation at the seizure of one's bride. — **Fuisset satis**, *it should have been enough*. Subj. of obligation and propriety. — **Peccare — femineum**, for them *to have sinned before*, (*i. e.* in the abduction of Helen, and not to steal my betrothed,) *all but loathing utterly the whole female race* (after suffering so much for their crime in the case of one woman). — **Valli**, objective gen., confidence *in the intervening rampart*. — **Faxo** (= *fecero*) **ferant**, I'll make them say, (*lit.*, I shall have made, etc.) H. 493, 2; A. 331, *f*, R; G. 546, 3. — **Qui** (= *ut ii*) **servent**, rel. clause denoting a purpose. — **Discurrunt, variantque vices**, *i. e.* "they shift their posts, relieve the guard." Con. — **Pontes**. Footways of plank connecting different parts of the walls and battlements. Fr.

179-80. No one was more beautiful on the whole, and no one more beautiful in armor

182-193. Amor, etc., *one was their love*, an elegant expression for 'their love was mutual.' The tenderness with which Virgil paints the friendship of Nisus and Euryalus is an especial charm of this beautiful episode. — **Pariter**, *side by side*. — **Dine**, (do) the gods; — **ne**, enclitic interrogative particle. — **Lumina**, *watch-fires*. — **Quid dubitem**, *what I meditate*. Subj. of indirect question. — **Qui reportent**, relative clause denoting a purpose. H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5; B. 1212; A. 317; G. 632.

205-23. Hic, *here* (*i. e.* in my breast). — **Istum**, H. 450; A. & S. 207, Rem. 25. — **Qui credat** = *talis, ut is credat*. H. 501, I.; A. & S. 264, 1, a, b; A. 320. — **Velim**, *I should wish*. Apodosis. — **Sit qui mandet**, etc., *let there be one to commit me* (*i. e.* my body) *rescued from the fight, etc.* — **Solita Fortuna**, *Fortune, in her wonted mood*. — **Regem**, *the prince, Ascanius*.

231-62. Admittier = *admitti*. An ancient form. — **Rem** (*dicunt esse*) **magnam**. — **Quaesitum** (*supine*) = *ut quaeramus*. — **Affore**, sc. *nos*. W Others supply *Aenean*. — **Primam**, the first *part* of the city, the front, the outskirts. — **Laudibus**, *praiseworthy deeds*. — **Fides**, *hope*. — **Nihil-recepto**, (*I shall count*) *nothing sad, with him regained*.

270-89. *Ipsum illum* (equum). — *Campi quod*, what land, (the portion of land which.) — *Arguerit*, fut. perf. — *Tantum* (sc. polliceor), so much I promise. — *Fortuna, etc.*, let prosperous or adverse fortune befall (me). — *Inque salutatam* = *insalutatamque*. — *Quod nequeam*. Subj. in oratio obliqua, the statement being the testimony which "Night and thy right hand" would give.

294-311. *Patriae pietatis*, filial affection; *patriae* here for his father. — *Partum talem*, a bold expression for "the mother of such a son." — *Reduci* from *redux*. — *Ante annos*, sc. *viriles*.

315-49. *Multis futuri exitio*. H. 390; A. 233; G. 350. — *Ante*, before they felt that the camp was hostile; *i. e.* before the helmet, there taken, betrayed them. W. — *Arrectos*, *i. e.* with the poles raised in air. The chariots were two-wheeled. — *Domino*. H. 385, 4; A. 229; G. 344, R. 2. Dative of disadvantage. — *Plurima*, adverbial (or cognate) acc. — *Deo*, *i. e.* Baccho (wine). — *Et* — *recepit*, and withdrew it with much blood. Others, with sure death. Con. retains the boldness of the original:

"Deep in his breast the sword he drove,
And bathed in death withdrew."

Purpuream animam, "the purple tide of life." — 346. *Crat.* I. 724, n. 354-61. *Ferri*, sc. *eum* (Euryalum). — *Phaleras*. Not *trappings* for horses (as in V. 310), but an "order of merit" worn on the breast of Rhamnes himself. — *Aurea* — *bullis*, "a belt golden with studs," *i. e.* a belt with golden studs. "Cingula" is plural of dignity; a costly belt. — *Jungeret*, sc. *hospitium*.

374-93. *Radiis adversa*, exposed to the beams of the moon. — *Tendere*, *celerare*, *fidere*, historical inf., or inf. absolute, used as the historical pres. indic. — *Nihil contra*, they make no effort of reply. — *Regione viarum*, as regards the direction of the way. Abl. of specification (H.) or respect in which (A. & S.). — *Imprudens*, thoughtless of his friend. — *Observata legit* = *observat et legit*.

404-18. *Praesens*, propitious. — *Venatibus*. Hunters were wont to dedicate portions of the game to the gods. — *Aversi*, turned away from Nisus, *i. e.* with his back towards him. — *Hoc* (416), for this (success). Abl. of cause. — *Idem*, *i. e.* Nisus. — *Summa librabat ab aure*, levelled from the tip of his ear. He poised the spear above his shoulder before throwing it. — *It* (contracted from *iii*) perf. — *Tempus utrumque*, both temples.

427-49. *Me, me*, sc. *petite*. But the words should be translated without supplying the ellipsis. — *Iste*. Notice the propriety of this use of the demonstrative of the second person. — *Hoc*. H. 374, 5; A. & S.

231, R. 5; B.739; A. & G.239. — *Tantum*, *only*. — *Domus*, *the house*, i. e. the race. — *Pater Rom.*, i. e. Augustus, and the future princes of his line.

450. *Praeda* (that which they took from Nisus and Euryalus); *spoliis* (which Euryalus had taken from the Rutulian camp).

476-502. *Pensa the web revoluta* (sunt) *was unravelled*. — *Hunc te aspicio*, *do I see thee thus?* — *Tunc*, etc. *Couldst thou, that one, the late support of my old age, leave me alone, O cruel (boy)?* — *Te, tua funera*, *nor thee, (nay,) thy corpse, have I, thy mother, conducted (to the grave)*. — *Tua funera* may possibly be translated, *(nay,) thy funeral-show*. — *Hoc* (491), i. e. thy head borne upon a spear. — *Pietas*, i. e. compassion for a mother. — *Inter manus*, in their arms.

503. "By this sudden change from tears and sadness, we are aroused at the instant, by the very blast of the trumpet, to the bustle of war." The verse is more dignified than the line of Ennius which suggested it:

"At tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit."

505-18. *Acta testudine*, cf. II. 441, note. — *Pariter*, with even step. — *Caeco Marte*, in *blind fight*, i. e. under the *testudo*.

525-48. *Vos*, i. e. tu et tuae sorores. Cf. I. 140, note. — *Oras*, *the outlines*. — *Loco*, in *its situation*. — *Lampada*, a *fire-brand*. — *Plurima vento*, i. e. fanned and made great by the wind. — *Alba*, *unblazoned*.

558-89. *Tecta*, *the battlements*. — *Matri*, poetical dat. of the agent. — *Martius*. The wolf was sacred to Mars, from the wolf's nursing his sons Romulus and Remus. — *Longe*, (shot) *from far*. — *Pro turribus*, *on the tower*, protected by the battlements in front of him. — *Matris*, of *his mother* (the nymph Symaethis). — *Adversi*, of *him* (the son of Arcens) standing *facing* (Mezentius). — *Liquefacto*, *melted*, i. e. by the heat caused by rapid motion. Poetic exaggeration. Con.: *glowing*. — *Multa arena*. He falls from the tower upon the sandy plain.

593-620. *Cui Remulo cognomen*. See i. 267, note. — 615. *Vobis* (sunt) *cordi*. See vii. 315, note; H. 390 I. A. & S. 227, Rem. 3, (a); B. 848. — *Mitrae*. Cf. IV. 216, note. — *Tympana*. The *tympanum* was like the Spanish *tambourine*. — *Cedite* = *discedite*.

629-56. *Qui* (= *talis ut is*) *jam petat cornu*. — *Urbem*, the Trojan camp. — *Virtute*, abl. of cause. — *Nec* — *capit*, nor does Troy contain thee; i. e. Troy is too little for thee. — *Caetera*, acc. of specification.

668-709. *Pluvialibus Haedis*, abl. of time. — *Quae* (iis erat) *commissa*. — *Pro turribus*, *like towers*. H., W., L. — *Thebana*, of Thebe in Mysia. — *Clipeum*, nominative, neuter. See Livy, e. g. I. 43, 2.

710-12. *Euboico*. *Baiae* is near *Cumae* (VI. 2), which was settled by colonists from *Euboea*. — *Ante*, *previously, beforehand*; taken with *constructam*. — *Ponto* (dat.) = *in pontum*.

728-33. *Qui non viderit.* Cf. VI. 590-1, note.—*Mittit*, sc. Turnus. As he moves, the light flashes from his shield.

748-63. *Is = talis.*—*Ait*, sc. Turnus.—*Consurgit in ensem*, *he rises on his sword*, i. e. rises to the blow.—*Raptas*, snatched (from the bodies of the slain).

804-12. *Germanae*, to his sister, i. e. Juno.—*Mnestheus*. Cf. lines 171-3.



BOOK X.

ARGUMENT.

AN assembly of the gods is held, in which Jupiter deprecates the war between the Latins and Trojans; but Venus and Juno advocate the cause of their respective favorites (1-95). Jupiter declares that the Fates shall decide the fortune of the day, without his interference (96-117). The Latins still beleaguer the Trojan camp, which is valiantly defended by Ascanius and others (118-145). Aeneas, having procured auxiliaries in Etruria, returns to his men with a fleet of thirty ships. As he descends the river, he meets the nymphs into whom his former fleet had been transformed, and from them learns the state of affairs in the camp (146-255). As he lands his troops, the Rutuli attack him while his forces are still in confusion, and great slaughter is made on both sides (256-361). Pallas, son of Evander, does prodigies of valor, but is at length slain by Turnus (362-509). Aeneas slays many Rutulians as funeral offerings to the shade of his friend, and Ascanius, making a successful sally from the city, unites his forces with those of his father (510-605). Juno, fearing for the life of Turnus, sends a phantom of cloud in the guise of Aeneas, which, fleeing before the onset of the Rutulian, bounds on board a ship, and is followed by the pursuer. Turnus is by this device carried to Ardea, much against his will (606-688). On the departure of Turnus, Mezentius assumes his place, and, after dealing death among the Trojan and Etruscan bands, is himself, along with his son Lausus, slain by Aeneas (689-908).

The scenes of battle in the last three books of the Aeneid are diversified; thus we have in this book the beaching of the ships, the disem-

barcation upon the shore, and a fight of the foot-soldiers; in the eleventh, a naval battle; in the twelfth, a cavalry fight and a single combat. In the tenth book the Arcadians especially exhibit their valor, in the eleventh the Etrurians, and in the twelfth the Trojans. Councils treating of peace, and speeches, constructed with great rhetorical skill, are interposed for further variety. *From H.*

10-14. **Hos**, *these* (Venus and her adherents), **hos**, *those* (Juno and her partisans). — **Alpes** — **apertas**, *shall hurl the opened Alps* against the citadels of Rome. — **Res rapuisse** may mean *to ravage*, or simply (as W. contends) *to wage war*. I prefer the first, as adding a new idea.

29-40. **Mea** — **restant**, *my wounds await*, i. e. wounds still await me. Venus had been wounded by Diomedes before Troy, when she was endeavoring to rescue Aeneas. — **Demoror**, etc., *and I, thy offspring, am to delay mortal arms*, i. e. I am to be attacked by mortal arms, and meet "the spear that gores, but cannot slay." — **Movet**, sc. Juno.

44-50. **Det.** H. 501, I.; A. & G. 320, a. — **Hunc**, Ascanius.

73-9. **Hic**, *in these things*. — **Quid**, *what is it?* (Is it less shameful?) — **Soceros**, in allusion to Latinus; **pactas**, in allusion to Lavinia. — **Gremiis aliorum**, **pactas iis**, i. e. *aliis*.

91-117. **Furto**, the stealthy seizure of Helen. — **Cupidine**, through the instrumentality of Cupid. Abl. of means. — **Fuat** = *sit*. H. 204, 2; A. & S. 154, 2; A. 119. Archaic forms become the solemnity and dignity of the language of the gods. — **Medium**, in the midst of them.

133-62. **Caput**, acc. of specification, limiting *detectus*. — **Libera fati**, free in respect of their fate. (See VIII. 499 sqq.) — **Rostro** — **leones**, *yoking lions under her beak*, i. e. having their figures carved upon her prow. The pass. part. is used as middle. — **Quaerit sidera**, *asks the names of the stars*. — **Passus** (*sit* Aeneas).

188-95. **Crimen** — **vestrum**, *his love your shame*, ye swan-plumes; for it was in consequence of his love for Phaëthon that Cynus, the father of Cupavo, was changed into a swan. W. — **Sororum**, of the sisters of Phaëthon, the Heliades, who were changed into poplars. — **Cānentem**; how does it differ in meaning from *cānentem*? — **Ille**, i. e. the Centaur, whose image was the vessel's figure-head.

206-7. **Mincius**, the river-god, giving his name to the ship. — **Cer-
tona arbore** = *centum remis*.

239-49. Aeneas had ordered the Arcadian and Etruscan horse to make their way by land, and join him near the mouth of the Tiber; Turnus desires to throw his troops (*medias*) between them and the Trojan camp, to prevent a junction. — **Aliae**, sc. *Nymphae*; **cursus**, sc. *alium navium*.

273-80. **Lugubre rubent.** Comets were deemed portentious of wars and other disasters.—**In manibus—viris**, *Mars himself is in your hands*, (lit. for men, i. e.) *if you are men* (worthy of the name).

317. **Quo licuit parvo**, (for what purpose was it permitted, i. e.) *of what advantage was it for him, when young.*

365-6. **Latio sequaci**, *to pursuing Latium*, i. e. to the Latin troops.—**Quis = quibus** (the Arcadians).—**Quando = aliquando**, *for the time*. W.

391-6. **Daucia** (proles), *of Daucus*, an unknown personage.—**Te, suum**, *thee, its lord*.—**Micant digiti**. Compare Ben Jonson's *Catiline*, in the account of the traitor's death:

“Yet did his look retain
Some of his fierceness, and his hands still moved,
As if he labored yet to grasp the state
With those rebellious parts.”

412-39. **Seque — arma**, i. e. covers his breast with his shield, as it were gathering the limbs so as to present a small surface. S. Cf. 802, and XII. 491 sqq.—**Lausus**. See VII. 651-4.—**Soror**, the nymph Juturna, sister of Turnus.

443-76. **Parens**, Evander.—**Ire**, *goes*. The inf. here depends upon an historical present tense understood, as *incipit*.—**Victorem — Turni**, *may the dying eyes of Turnus endure a conqueror*.—**Genitor**, Jupiter.—**Humeri tegmina summa**, i. e. the top of his corselet.

483-506. **Quem—obeat**, subj. in a relative *adversative* clause; *quem*, although . . . *it*.—Scan: ūn'yā | dēmquē, etc.—**Parvo**, abl. of price.—**Caesa**, etc. “The legend on the baldric was the well-known story of the Danaïdes.”—“The **scutum** was a long, oval shield, and probably made of lighter material than the heavy circular *clipeus*.”

525-56. **Gnato** (meo).—**Hic**, *in me*, on my life.—**Vertitur**, *is at stake*.—**Gnatis — tuis**, *save for thy children*.—**Umbra**, sc. *mortis*. Others refer it to the shadow of Aeneas himself and his shield.—**Fortasse caelo**, i. e. *fortasse usque ad caelum*.—**Fortasse**, *I wot*.—**Impedit**, lit. *entanglements*, i. e. *pins together*.—**Super**, *moreover*.

568-86. **Tot**, fifty.—**Pendens in verbera**. Cf. V. 147, note.

608-10. These three lines are ironical.—**Viris**, dat. of possessor.

614-40. **Mihi namque**, *to me, assuredly*.—**Nunc**, *as it is*.—**Quartus pater**, great-great-grandfather.—**Sentis**, *thou understandest* that I so ordain (*ponere*).—**Quid si dares**, etc., *what if thou shouldst grant*. A modest intimation of a wish.—**Haec**, *this* which I pray for.—**Quod**, *on which point*. Acc. of specification.—**Ut o = O, utinam**.—**Nube cava**, abl. of material. — (Aeneae) *euntis*.

652-72. **Sua gaudia**, *his expressions of delight*.—**Ponte**, *gangway*.—**Moras, scalarum**.—**Tanton'**. Cf. III. 319, note.—**Quemve = qualemve**;

or the boldness of the original may be preserved in a strictly literal translation. — *Quid manus illa, sc. faciet.*

673-88. *Quosne, quos* = *et eos*, while *-ne* indicates a question: *and have I left them all, O shame!* etc.—*Syrtis*, gen. sing.—*Jaciat, sc. se.*—*Animi, in her heart.* Locative case. Cf. I. 193, note.—*Urbem, Ardea.*

698-735. *Latagum occupat os faciemque.* The Greek construction *καθ' ὅλον καὶ κατὰ μέρος* (acc. of *the whole* and *of the part*). *Os* and *faciem* may be regarded as acc. of specification. Cf. XII. 273, note.—*Lauso.* Lausus, son of Mezentius. — *Una nocte et, i. e. ὃν the same night as.*—*Cissēis regina, Hecuba.* — *Regina, princess,* as daughter of a king.—*Irasci, to be bold* (from wrath). — *Cunctatur, etc.,* “hesitatingly turns towards every point.” The combination of *in* and the acc. with *cunctor* gives this meaning.—*Quibus irae.* H. 390, I.; A. & S. 227; B. 848; A. 233; G. 350. — *Furto, by stealth, by stratagem.*

740-4. At the point of death, the senses of men were supposed to be sharpened, so as to give them a prophetic power.—*Viderit, fut. perf.*

766-86. *Ornum, an ash-tree, as a staff.* — *Dextra, etc.* Mezentius, *contemptor divūm*, prays to his right hand and spear to assist him as his god.—*Alieno vulnere, a wound meant for another.*—*Orbem — triplici, the concave orb of threefold bronze.* *Aere, abl. of material.*—*Vires haud pertulit,* “it did not continue its force through.”

791-808. *Hic, adverb.*—*Tanto operi, to so great a work; i. e. to my poem, a work which treats of so great themes.* Others: to so great a deed of filial piety.—*Vetustas, posterity.*—*Inque ligatus = illigatusque.* — *Proturbant, strive to drive away.* Presents and imperfects sometimes denote desire or purpose. — *Praecipitant, sc. se.* Cf. note on *volventibus*, I. 234.—*Diffugit, true perfect, has fled, and is now in safety.*—*Exercere diem, to employ the day in labor.*

824-40. *Patriae, for a father, filial.* — *Laetatu's = laetatus is.* — *Manibus et cineri, i. e. to the tomb (of thy ancestors).*—*Cura, sc. sibi.* — *De more, in the manner of his countrymen, the Etrurians.*—*Procul, hard by.* — *Colla fovet, eases his neck.* — *Qui revocent, relative clause with subj. denoting purpose.* H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5; B. 1212; A. 317.

842. Observe the effect of the pause after the first foot, and the solemn march of the verse.

854-74. *Dedissem.* Subj. of wish. — *Vis tardat = vires tardantur.* — *Vulnere, abl. of cause.* — *Enim* may be translated *assuredly*, but really implies an ellipsis.

876-903. *Incipias, subj. like imperative, addressed to Mezentius.* — *Erepto nato, now that my son has been snatched away from me.* — *Nec — ulli, nor do we spare any one of the gods, i. e. nor do we spare thee*

for the sake of any god whom thou mayst invoke. — **Figit volatque** = *figit volans*. — **Silvam telorum**. — **Iniqua**, *unequal*; Aeneas being on foot. **Calcibus**, with his (fore)feet. — **Ejecto** — **armo**, *and, falling forward*. *lies upon (him) with its shoulder dislocated*. — **Per**, etc. Cf. II. 142, note.



BOOK XI.

ARGUMENT.

AENEAS raises a trophy to Mars over the slain Mezentius, and sends the dead body of Pallas to Evander for the celebration of funeral honors (1-99). A truce for twelve days is granted by the Trojans to the solicitations of the Latins, for the burial of the dead, in which duty both parties occupy themselves (100-224). Venūlus, who had been sent on an embassy to Diomedes to beg assistance, returns with an unfavorable reply; and Latinus, baffled in this hope, proposes, in a council of war, to send ambassadors to Aeneas to sue for peace (225-335). While Drances and Turnus indulge in mutual recrimination, Aeneas prepares an attack on the city; and this becoming known at Laurentum, the council is dismissed, and steps taken to defend the town (336-485). Turnus devises measures to defeat the object of Aeneas, and to surprise him by an ambuscade (486-531). The history of Camilla (532-596). The cavalry battle is described, as also the deeds and death of Camilla (597-835). Aruns, the slayer of Camilla, does not long enjoy his triumph, but he in turn is killed by an arrow discharged by one of Diana's emissaries. The Rutulians, disheartened by the death of Camilla, take to flight, and the Trojans prepare to besiege the town (836-895). Turnus, when he hears the fatal news, hastens from the place where he had concealed himself in ambush; but the night being near at hand, both parties suspend operations, and encamp before Laurentum (896-915).

9-16. *Tela trunca, the broken spears*. Cf. X. 882 sqq. — **Eburnum**, with an ivory scabbard. — **Quod superest**, *in regard to what remains*. The suppressed antecedent of *quod* is in the acc. of specification. — *And this (i. e. this trophy) is Mezentius, (built up) by my hands*.

51-70. *Nil debentem, etc., i. e.* "whose every debt to heaven is

paid." Con. — **Nostri**, *our (promised)*. — **Sospite nato**, thy son being saved (in dishonor, or by cowardice). — **Fulgor**, (as well as **forma**), subject of *recessit*.

81-96. Manus eorum quos. — **Nomina**. The trophies (line 83) were inscribed with the names of the enemies slain. — **Projectus**, *sc. est*. — **Versis armis**, *i. e.* with inverted weapons (here spears and shields), as in modern military funerals. — **Alias lacrimas**, *i. e.* to the funerals of others, who fell in the same battle.

102-31. Jacebant is taken out of the *oratio obliqua*, perhaps for liveliness. Cf. M. 369, obs. 2. — **Redderet**, *sc. Aeneas*. *Oratio obliqua*. "Give back," they said. — **Terrae**, locative gen. — **Qui — fugiatis** (*qui = ut vos*), *that you flee*. — **Nec veni**, *nor came I*, aoristic perf. ind., where we should have expected the pluperf. subj., *nor should I have come*. Undoubtedly poets are often influenced to take such licenses by metrical considerations, in part. The rhetorical effect of the use of the indic. is to represent the apodosis as beyond all doubt: *certainly I should not have come*. A similar rhetorical effect is seen in the use of **fuerat** (line 115). — **Huic morti**, *i. e.* the death in battle which these innocent men have incurred. — **Vixet = vixisset**. — **Mirer**, *sc. te*. — **Justitiae**, *for thy justice*. Gen. of cause; a Greek construction. H. 409, 4; A. & S. 220, 1; B. 785. — **Saxa**. To build a city for the Trojans.

149-72. Super Pallanta. — **Ut velles**. *Ut = utinam*. The imperf. subj. (where we should have expected the pluperf., *would that thou hadst been willing*) has the same liveliness as the use of the pres. indic. for an historical tense. So **obruerent** (162). — **Secutum**, *sc. me*. — **Arguerim**, potential subj., or rather subj. of inclination. — **Sors ista**, this lot, of which you bring me the proof: *i. e.* the death of my son. — **Quod si**. Cf. VI. 133, note. — **Quos**, *sc. eorum*.

179-223. Meritis and fortunae, dat. defining *locus*. — **Perferre**, *sc. nuntium*, depends upon *quaero*: but *to bear the tidings to my son* of his murderer's death. — **Obumbrat**, *screens, protects*.

226-51. Super, moreover, over and above their other misfortunes. — **Petendum (esse)** governs *pacem*: *that they should seek peace*. An archaic construction. M. 421, b. — **Primus sceptris**. Servius says that in old times all the generals bore sceptres as they entered the council-hall. — **Farier = fari**. — **Attraxerit**, *sc. nos*. — **Arpos**, terminal acc. — **Audit**, *sc. legatis*. Abl. absolute.

259-80. Minervae sidus, *i. e.* the storm raised by Minerva. — **Caphēreus**, a rocky promontory on the island of Euboea, is called *the avenger*, because so many of the Grecian ships were wrecked upon it in the storm which Minerva sent. — *Que* is epexegetical, *even*. — The pillars of Pro-

teus, primarily applied to the island of Pharos and the coast of Egypt, are also used to designate the ends of the earth at the East, in the same way as the western limits are indicated by "the pillars of Hercules."—**Mycenaeus ductor**, Agamemnon.—**Devictam Asiam**, metonymy for *the conqueror of Asia*; (Agamemnon.) H., W., L.—**Adulter**, Aegisthus.—Lines 267 and 268 are ordinarily placed before lines 264–266.—**Deos invidisse** depends upon *referam*. As the myth is commonly told, the companions of Diomedes were not changed into birds until after his death.—**Malorum** is governed by *memini*, and *laetorve* may be translated, *nor take pleasure* in their memory.

293–316. **Qua**, on whatever condition.—**Magno bello** (dat.), *in regard to our great war*.—**Fuerat**. See note on *veni* (112). **Quâ ruinâ cetera rerum jaceant percussa**.—**Paucis** (verbis).—**Tusco amni**, the Tiber.

335–74. **In medium**, *for the common good*.—**Incertum**, etc., he bore an uncertain (descent) on his father's side; (implying that his father was of low origin.)—**Onerat**, sc. Turnum.—**Det**, *let him* (i. e. Turnus) *grant*.—**Dici**, i. e. *to be promised*.—**Nil moror**, i. e. *I am not unwilling*.—**Sternamur**, subj. of destiny or doom; *we must be thrown on the plains*.—**Patrii Martis** = *patriae virtutis*.—**Aspice contra**, *confront*:

"Front him that calls you, eye to eye."

389–410. **Imus**, *we are going*; a lively substitution for *eamus*, let us go.—**Die**, abl. of time within which.—**Tydidēs** and **Achilles**, subjects of *tremescunt*.—The **Aufidus** recoils from the sea to its fountain-head in dread of the Trojans; i. e. Diomedes, who lives in Apulia where the Aufidus flows, forsooth stands in awe of Aeneas. Turnus intimates his disbelief of Diomedes' unwillingness to fight.—**Vel quum — acerbat**. In the apodosis to this sentence, (lines 408–9,) the construction is changed, for rhetorical effect, into a direct address to Drances in the second person. If anything is to be supplied, it is, as W. suggests, *scito*.—**Artificis scelus**, *this wretch of a trickster*.—**Crimen**, *his accusation against me*.—**Te**, Latinus.

416–44. **Mihi** (dat. of reference), *in my opinion*.—**Semel**, *once for all*.—**Tempestat**, *the storm of battle*.—**Multa**, acc. pl.—**Vel praestet ille licet**, etc., *even though he* ("that one," i. e. Aeneas) (present, i. e.) *prove himself a great Achilles*.—**Morte luat**, *nor let Drances, etc. pay the penalty with his death*.—**Tollat**, *bear away the prize*.

459–87. **Immo**, *nay*, (do not rush to arms.) Ironical.—**Jusso** = *jussero*.—**Qui non acceperit**. Rel. clause with subj., giving the reason.—**Butulum**. The Rutulian corselets were probably the best in Italy.

502–13. Order: *Si meritò est qua fiducia sui forti*.—**Improbis**, *in satiable*.—**Quaterent**. Orat. obliqua. *Praemisit* implies an order.

534-68. *Latonia*, *Diana*. — *Tua tela*, *i. e.* the bow and arrows. — *Donum Triviae*. It was through *the gift* or kindness of *Diana* that *Camilla* was borne safely on the spear. — *Neque — dedisset*, *nor would he himself, in his wildness* (abl. of cause), *have consented* (so to live).

614. *Perfractaque — rumpunt*, *i. e.* they dash their steeds against each other so violently as to break their breasts.

630-49. "*Twice repulsed, they looked back* (on their pursuers), *covering their backs with shields.*" — *Latus*, *breast*.

659-721. *Flumina pulsant*, *i. e.* beat the frozen waters, with their horses' hoofs. — *Martia*. *Penthesilēa* was the daughter of *Mars*. — *Se refert* (victorious from the fight). — *Suffosso*, *stabbed from beneath*. — *Armis ignotis*, *with unknown* (*i. e.* unusual, extraordinary) *arms*. — *Interior*, in an inner (and therefore a shorter) circle; a term taken from the race-course. — *Haud Ligurum extremus*, *sc.* in the arts of deceit. — *Evadere* with the dat. is an innovation of *Virgil*; the verb is generally used with the simple abl., with the abl. with *ex*, or with the acc. L. — *Ventosa — fraudem*, *to whom fame, fickle as the wind, brings deceit* (*i. e.* disappointment, and harm). — *Ligus*, *Ligurian*. — *Auno*, *to Anus thy father*. — The hawk is called *sacer* as being a bird of augury.

725-50. *Non nullis*, *i. e.* with not inattentive. — *Segnes*, *sc. este*; which imperat., as well as *expectate*, is used in bitter irony. L. calls the use of the imperat. here and in line 460 *concessive*. Some editors read *expectare*, against all the best MSS. — *Secundus*, *announcing favorable omens*. As soon as this announcement was made, the sacred feast was held in a grove. — *Exit*, *repels*.

771-92. *In plumam*, *like a plume*. The brazen scales overlapped each other like feathers. — *Auro*, *i. e.* with a clasp of gold. — *Pineus — acervo*, *i. e.* the fire from heaped pine-branches. — *Ignem*. The ancient Italian deity *Vejovis*, afterwards identified with *Apollo*, was worshipped on Mount *Soracte*. His priests walked over glowing coals of fig-tree wood, (having first carefully salved their feet.) — *Dum*, *provided that*.

822-61. *Quicum = quacum*, *with whom*. — *Partiri*, inf. absolute (ordinarily, but less properly, called historical inf.) — *Manibus aequis*, "with hands equally stretched."

870-92. *Desolati*, *abandoned* (by their leaders). — *Summo certamine*, *i. e.* "with might and main" (Con.), "in noble rivalry" (W.). — *Ut videre Camillam*, as they saw *Camilla* (to have done).

908-13. *Simul*, at one and the same time; the meaning is continued by *et* in line 910. — *Gurgite Hiberno*, in the Iberian sea, *i. e.* the Western Ocean.

BOOK XII.

ARGUMENT.

TURNUS seeing that after the two defeats of the Latins all hope is centred in him, determines to engage with Aeneas in single combat, and sends a message to him to that effect (1-106). Aeneas with delight accepts the challenge, and an agreement is made between the two armies, and sanctioned by an oath (107-215). By the wiles of Juno, however, the treaty is violated, the augur Telumnus having wounded a hero on the Trojan side (216-276). Both parties rush to arms, and Aeneas while endeavoring to restrain his men is wounded by an unseen hand, and obliged to retire from the battle-field (277-323). Turnus takes advantage of the absence of his rival from the fight, to slay great numbers of the Trojans and their allies (324-382). But meanwhile Venus plucks an herb from the Cretan Ida, and heals her son, who now recruited in strength returns to the conflict and loudly calls on Turnus to fulfil his former engagement (383-445). Turnus, however, is kept away by his sister Juturna from that part of the field where Aeneas is known to be, and Aeneas being unable to find him slays many of those whom chance opposed to him, and commences an assault on the city (446-592). Turnus, hearing that Amata has in her despair committed suicide, and seeing that matters have come to the last extremity, renews his challenge to Aeneas (593-696). In the combat Aeneas is victorious. He is about to spare his prostrate foe, when he sees on his shoulder the baldrick of the Arcadian Pallas, and, furious with wrath, he slays the slayer of his friend (696-952).

“The fates of the combatants have been balanced by Jupiter, and we know that in a short time the only obstacle that keeps Aeneas from his destined empire will be removed by Turnus’s death. Yet that brief space only serves to intensify our interest for the doomed man; our wishes lend him wings as he is flying for his life, and calling by name on each of his terrified comrades; and we echo the agonized prayer in which he implores the gods of his native land to hold fast Aeneas’s spear. We follow Turnus through the few remaining stages of helpless effort, dreamy bewilderment, and final overthrow, feeling that till he is dead we can spare no thoughts for the conqueror and the fruits of his victory.” C.

Turnus is only conquered at the last by "an array of supernatural force and fraud." "*Thy* hot words, presumptuous man!" — he says to his antagonist — "daunt me not; *the gods* daunt me, and Jupiter my foe." Yet to the Romans, the destined founder of their state was — as a thing of course — the nobler hero, as well as his the better cause: Turnus falls, as fall the enemies of Rome, in fit retribution for lifting his hand against the favorite of heaven. Nor must we pass unnoticed the admirable skill with which the poet at the end changes our sympathy with the Italian hero into indignation, by calling up the image of the youthful Pallas, slain by his relentless hand.

4-25. *Qualis, etc., like as a lion in the fields of the Carthaginians, that lion (or that one) wounded, etc.* *Ille* calls attention to the noun (*leo*) to which it belongs, by (so to speak) doubling the term. Cf. I. 3, V. 457; IX. 796; X. 274, 707; XI. 809. — *Latronis, his waylayer, i. e. the hunter.* — *Nihil est quod, there is no need that.* — *Sacra.* No treaty nor alliance could be made without an antecedent sacrifice and prayer. — *Crimen, reproach, (the reproach of cowardice, in consequence of their flight.)* — *Animus, i. e. the disposition, and readiness, to give.* — *Fatu.* H. 570; A. & S. 276, III; B. 1365; A. 303 and Rem.; G. 437, 1.

31-53. *Genero, i. e. Aeneas.* — *Illo, sc. tempore.* "*Recalet flumen, quod antea gelidum fuerat; sic replemus vacua, relevamus onustum, et alia similiter.*" W. — *Quo referor. Re in referor, as in recalent, implies change: to what new counsels am I so often borne?* — *Longe.* Thy father is too far from thee for his personal influence to be felt. — *Quae tegat, to cover him (illi (precanti) ut ea tegat).* — *Sese, him.* "The reflexive pronoun is used because the relative clause contains a prayer from the soul of Aeneas." L.

67-104. The *Indian ivory* was the whitest. — *Multā rosā, with many a rose.* — *Mater, simply as a term of respect, as pater, XI. 356, 410.* — *Neque — mortis, i. e. Turnus (brave man that he is) is not free (i. e. at liberty) to postpone death, (i. e. to seek to avoid it, by delay.)* — *Phrygio tyranno, i. e. to Aeneas.* — *Non Teucros.* *Non* is rightly used, and not *ne*, the negation belonging to *Teucros in Rutulos*. Let us two fight alone, and not the two armies. — *Qui anteirent, qui = tales ut ii.* — *Habendo, for handling, for wielding.* — It was thought that a sword dipped in the water of the *Styx* could neither break nor grow dull. — *Vocatus, acc. pl.* "Except in this passage, used only in the abl. sing." L. — *Irasci in cornua, to collect his wrath for his horns, i. e. to stir up his passion and collect his strength in order to fight with his horns; in with the acc. denoting purpose.*

115-31. *Lucem=ignem*. Cf. note on V. 739.—*Parabant*, *i. e.* by levelling the ground, clearing away the bushes, etc.—The *limus* was an *apron* or petticoat worn by the *popae*.—*Verbena*, *vervain*. Originally a kind of grass found on the Capitol, and used by the Fetiales for wreaths when they proclaimed a war or ratified a treaty; afterwards any green branches used on religious occasions, especially laurel, olive, and myrtle.—*Studio*, in their eagerness (to see the combat).

134-52. *Prospiciens e summo tumulo, qui, etc.*—When *divi* and *dii* are used together, the former denotes the higher divinities, the latter the lower. *L.*—*Quā* = *quatenus, as far as*. Supply *quoad* with *Parcaeque*.—*Praesentius*, more opportune, *more advantageous*, more helpful.

164-72. *Avi*. The mother of Latinus, Marica, was identified with Circe, the daughter of Phoebus.—*Specimen, an emblem*.—*Lumina*, acc. of specification. In offering prayer or sacrifice, it was the custom to turn the face to the East.

179-206. *Melior, kinder, better disposed*.—*Latonae genus duplex*, Apollo and Diana.—*Vim—infernam* = *vim deorum infernorum*.—*Fulmine*. Jupiter punished violators of their oaths with his thunderbolts.—*Medios*, between the two armies.—*Effundat, sc. ea vis (vis ulla)*.—*Sceptrum*. Cf. Hom. *Il.* I. 234, sqq.

218-45. *Cernunt, sc. eos (Aeneas ac Turnum)*.—*Fatalisque manus*. The Etrurians, though long hostile to Turnus for his reception of Mezentius, had abstained from war in obedience to the oracles, until their destined leader appeared (cf. *Aen.* VIII. 498-504); and Juturna calls them, not without sarcasm, *the band of fate*.—*Alterni, etc.*, “if every second man of us engage.”—*Ille, Turnus*.—*Praesentius, more efficacious*.

252-89. *Convertunt fugam, they change their flight, i. e. they return*.—*Accipio, sc. omen*.—*Profundo (dat.)=in profundum*. I. 538, n.; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2. We may, however, translate p. v. d., *shall entrust his sails to the sea*.—*Cunei, i. e. the rows of spectators*.—*Laterum juncturas*, the two ends of the belt, fastened in front by a buckle.—*Costas*. *Transadigit* governs first *unum* and then *costas*, by the Greek construction καὶ ὅλον καὶ κατὰ μέρους; *i. e. an acc. of the whole, followed by an acc. of the part affected*. The second acc. may be explained as an acc. of *specification*.—*Contra quos agmina Laurentum procurrunt*.—*Referens divos*. Latinus had brought with him images of his gods, which he had set up at the altars.—*Regem, a prince or Lar of the Etruscans*.

296-316. *Hoc habet, this (wound) he has*. “He’s got it.” An exclamation used by the spectators at gladiatorial contests, when either of the combatants received a wound.—*Faxo=fecero*. The fut. perf. indicates the confidence of Aeneas that his promise will be kept.

331-60. Hebri. Thrace (indicated by the river Hebrus) was the favorite haunt of Mars. — **Thraca**, poetical form for *Thracia*, from the Greek Θρακη.—**Alio pretio.** Dolon had been promised the chariot and horses of Achilles, in case the Trojans should, through his means, prove successful. As he approached the Grecian camp, he was put to death by Diomēdes (Tydīdes).—**Nec aspirat**, *nor does he (any longer) aspire for.*—**Inane**, *the void*, i. e. the empty air. — **Metire**, 2. pers. sing. pres. imperat. of *metior*.

370-97. Adverso curru. Abl. of cause. The rapid motion of the car causes an opposing wind. — **Frenis**, *at the bits.* Abl. of place. — **Alternos**, etc., *supporting every other step with his long spear.* Aeneas had been wounded in one foot. — **Dabat**, *was ready to give, offered.* — **Depositum**, i. e. at the point of death; lit. *laid down.* It was the custom to lay sick people, whose recovery was despaired of, before the doors of their houses, in order either that they might draw their last breath on the ground, or that some passer-by, who had suffered from the same disease, might perhaps suggest a remedy. Serv.—**Mutas artes**, *the silent arts*, those which bring no renown. The plural is used to indicate the variety of knowledge and skill for which the physician has occasion.

417-40. Labris (= *in labra*), the lips (of the vase).—**Annem=aquam.** — **In pristina**, to their former (*vigor*). — **Avunculus.** Cf. III. 343.

456-515. Ductor Rhoetēius (i. e. Trojanus. Cf. III. 108, note), *Aeneas.* — **Iipse**, Aeneas. — **Aedes**, here a gentleman's villa in the country. — **Aequore toto**, over the whole plain. — **Tanton'**. Cf. III. 319, note. — **Costas and crates**, governed by *trans*; *ensem* obj.-acc. of *adigit*. H. 374, 6; A. 239, b; G. 330, 1; Z. 392. — **Curru**, dative.—**Nomen Echionium** (as *Albanum nomen*, i. e. Albanus, VI. 763), "an Echionian name," i. e. his name was Echionius, (i. e. *the son of Echion*.) W., taking *nomen* as in apposition with *Oniten*. Servius tr.: *his renown was Theban.* L.: a *Theban name.* Others still take *nomen* as acc. of specification.—**Genus** = *prolem*.

520-39. Munera. The great men of Rome desired nothing more eagerly than wars, offices, and the wealth which they expected from them; these are the *potentum munera*. W.—**Virgulta lauro**, *groves of bay.* **Lauro**, abl. of material.—**Hic** (529), Aeneas.—**Nec** (534) means, as sometimes in Cicero, *not even*: the rapid hoof of the horses, not even mindful of their lord.—**Cupencus** in the Sabine language means priest. Serv.

565-72. Dictis=jussis.—**Jupiter hac stat**, *sc. parte.* "Here, on our side, Jupiter stands." *Hic* being the demonstrative of the first person.

—**Mihi**, ethical dative.—**Urbem**, Laurentum.—**Hoc**, *haec*, i. e. Laurentum. The pronouns agree in gender with the predicate-nouns. H.

445, 4; A. & S. 206 (8).—**Summa**, the centre; the point on which the war hinges.

616-48. Minus — *equorum*, less fortunate in the success of his horses (lit. less happy); his horses becoming fatigued.—**Numero**, in the number (of the slain).—**Fallis dea**, dost thou seek to escape (my observation, as being) a goddess, *i. e.* dost thou conceal thy divinity.—**Usque, etc.**, is it indeed so very miserable a thing to die? These words were quoted by Nero, when hesitating about putting himself to death.—**Culpa**, *i. e.* dishonorable flight.

659-94. Tui fidissima=*tibi fidissima*. "A novel construction, after the analogy of *tui studiosissima, amantissima*." H. 399, 1; A. & S. 213.—**E rotis**, (671)=*e curru*.—**Vertex**, a pointed blaze.—**Turrim**. A movable tower within the walls, which Turnus had caused to be built for defence.—**Fata**. Turnus draws an omen of his own death from the destruction of the tower which he himself built.—**Stat, etc.**, I am determined, by enduring death, to suffer whatever bitterness there is (in death).—**Furorem**, cognate acc — **Mons**, *i. e.* *montis saxum*; **improbis**, ungovernable; *λαῶς ἀναιδῆς*. "The un pitying rock," Con.—**Verius (est) etc.**, it is more just (cf. Hor., Ep. I. 7, 98) that I alone should atone for the (broken) treaty, etc.

727-43. (Ut pateat) quem labor (=pugna) damnet (=destinet morti).—**Hic**, now, (while Jupiter is weighing their destinies).—**Et ferit**. The caesura after this dactyle (the first foot), and the following sentence, *Exclamant Troes, etc.*, strikingly depict the suspense of the mind between expectation and fear. W.—**Deserit, ni fuga**, deserts him, (*and would leave him to perish*), did not flight, etc.—**Arma dei Vulcania**, *i. e.* arma dei Vulcani.—**Incertos**. He knew not whither they led.

753-85. The Umbrian and Laconian hounds were excellent hunting-dogs.—**Laurenti divo**, Faunus.—**Nulla discrimine**, *i. e.* making no distinction between it and a common tree.—**Morsus**. "The two sides of the split wood grasp the head of the spear like a forceps."—**Dea Daunia**, Juturna.

791-836. Omnipotentis. Olympus is called omnipotent, as the residence of omnipotent Jupiter.—**Indigetem**. *Indigetes* are heroes of a country, honored after their death as protecting deities of the land. Cf. Liv. I. 2, 5.—**Et**, connecting this clause with the preceding so as to make one whole, continues the negation. Tr. nor.—**Deformare, sc. luctu**. Cf. line 603.—**Nec — videres, nor** (were thy will unknown to me) *wouldst thou see*.—**Digna indigna, i. e.** anything whatever. The Romans were fond of *asyndeton* in the case of opposites; e. g. *velim nolim, bona mala, honesta turpia, fanda nefanda, aequa iniqua*.—**Superstitio, etc.**, the

only binding oath which is made for the gods above. “Reddita for *facta est*, therefore *quae est*, and nothing more.” H.—**Tuorum**. Latinus derived his origin from Saturnus, the father of Juno, who had reigned in Latium.—**Leges**, the terms or conditions of the treaty.—**Es germana**, etc. Both Jupiter and Saturn were passionate and irascible.—**Subsident**, shall sink, subside, *i. e.* lose their identity and be concealed.

845-85. Geminae pestes, Alecto and Tisiphōne.—**Apparent**, attend, wait to serve.—**In omen**, as an omen.—**Per nubem**. W. thinks that here, and in *celeris umbras*, allusion is made to the Parthians sending their arrows unseen through the mist on cloudy days.—**Durae**, the much-enduring.—**Possem**. The omitted protasis is, *had I not been made immortal*.—**Meorum**=*mearum rerum*.—**Tantum**, *i. e. nec plus*.—**Caput-amictu**, a sign of grief.

892-952. Tete, from *tute*.—**Antiquum**, *i. e.* “time-worn and gray.” Con.; *λίθον μέλανα*, Hom. II. 21, 404.—**Currentem** (to get the stone), **euntem** (against the enemy).—**Nec se cognoscit**, he does not recognize himself, *i. e.* he feels the want of his accustomed vigor.—**Lapis viri**, *i. e.* the stone which the hero threw.—**Vacuum inane**, the empty void, *i. e.* the air.—**Neque pertulit ictum**, nor brought home the blow. A. Cf. X. 786.—**Sensus**, purposes.—**Fortunam**, “*i. e.* a place where the wound might be given; so we say ‘a chance.’”—**Murali tormento**, *i. e.* from a *ballista*, a military engine which shot large stones, and was used for shattering the walls of cities.—**Loricæ**. “Around the lower edge of the cuirass were attached straps, four or five inches long, of leather covered with small plates of metal. These straps served in part for ornament, and partly also to protect the lower region of the body.” Hence we can understand how the spear, passing through the border of the corselet, should pierce Turnus through the thigh.—**Incidit**, etc. Turnus falls on his bent knee.—**Cum gemitu**. Cf. Hom. II. XXII. 361-3.

On the death of Turnus, the conditions of the treaty (XII. 187 sqq.) are fulfilled: having obtained the hand of Lavinia, Aeneas unites the Trojans to the Latin state and name, founds a new city, Lavinium, and secures for himself the right of succession to his father-in-law in the kingdom: and thus he gains his destined home in Italy, and “brings his gods into Latium.” *From H.*



METRICAL INDEX.



AFTER thoroughly learning H. 671-675 and 608-669, or A. & S. 310 and 282-309, the student will be prepared to study and enjoy the exquisite metre of Virgil. The well-known lines, —

“Strongly it | bears us a | long, in | swelling and | limitless | billows,
Nothing be | fore, and | nothing be | hind, but the | sky and the | ocean,”*

but shadow forth one phase of the manifold capacities of the heroic measure which Virgil employs with equal success to produce effects the most diverse.

The chief difficulties in scanning the Aeneid (which have not been already explained in the Notes) are solved in the following table. For explanation of technical terms, consult the Grammar by the aid of the Index: for *elision* see *synaloepha*; for lengthening of the syllable in the *arsis*, see *arsis* and *diastole*, and A. & S. 309, (1.) See also my Remarks at the end of this Index, with reference to *Arsis*, *Hiatus* (or non-elision of a vowel before another vowel), and other points worthy of notice. **Synapheia** is “such a connection of two consecutive verses that the first syllable of the latter verse has an influence on the final syllable of that which precedes, either by position, *synaloepha*, or *echthlipsis*.”



BOOK I.

73. Cōnnū | bīō jūn | . *Io pr. go* by *synaerēsis*.—120. Jām vāld' |
Īlīō | nēī nā | . *Nēī*, one syl., by *synaerēsis*.—131. vō | cāt d'hīnc |
Dehinc one syl., by *elision*.—195. quāe | dēīndē cā | . *Synaerēsis*.—
256. nā | tae d'hīnc | . See 131.—308. vīd | ēt hōmī | . Final syllable lengthened by the *arsis*.—332-3. lō | cōrūm | qū'Errā | mūs. *Syna-*

* Schiller, translated by Coleridge.

pheia and elision.—405. *it děǎ | ill'*. Final vowel saved from elision by the pause.—448–9. *nĕxāē | qu'Ærĕ trǎ |*. Synapheia, see 332.—478. *pŭl | vīs in | vis* lengthened by arsis.—611. *Ilĭō | nĕǎ pĕt | ne* long, according to the Ionic dialect (*Ἰλιωνῆα*).—617. *Dārdānĭ | ō An | o* final not elided. See note on line 16 (p. 284). Spondaic verse. H. 672, 3; A. & S. 310, 1.—651. *pĕtĕ | rĕt in | ret* lengthened by arsis.—668. *jāctĕ | tŭr ōdĭ | Arsis* long.—698. *Aurĕā | Synaeresis*.—726. *| aurĕs | Synaeresis*.



BOOK II.

16. *| ābiĕtĕ | Ie pr. yĕ* by synaeresis.—264. *Mĕnĕ | lǎus ĕt | . . E | pĕōs | ; ē,* for the Greek diphthong *ei*.—411. *r'ōbrŭĭ | mŭr ōrĭ | mur* lengthened by arsis.—442. *| pāriĕtĭ*. See 16.—492. *| āriĕtĕ*. See 16.—563. *dŏ | mŭs ĕt | Arsis* long.—745–6. *dĕ | ōrŭm | qu'Aut*. Synapheia.—774. *Obstŭpŭ | ĭ stĕtĕ | Systole*.



BOOK III.

48. *stĕtĕrŭnt* Systole.—74. *mā | trĭ ĕt | Nĕptŭ | nō Æ |*. Final vowels not elided.—91. *Lĭmĭnǎ | quĕ lǎu | Arsis* long.—112. *nĕ | mŭs hĭnc | , -mus* lengthened by arsis.—122. *Idŏmĕ | nĕǎ dŭ | ne* long, according to the Ionic dialect.—136. *Connu | bŭs ār | biis pr. byis* by synaeresis.—211. *Insŭlǎe | Iŏnĭ' | lae* shortened, imitating the Greek mode.—212. *Hārpŭ | āequĕ cŏ | yi* a Greek diphthong.—464. *Dŏnǎ dĕ | . . . grǎvĭ | ā sĕc | Dehinc*, here a dissyllable, though usually a monosyllable; *a* lengthened by arsis.—475. *Anchĭ | sǎ Vĕnĕ | Arsis* long.—504. *ca | sŭs ū | Arsis* long.—578. *sĕm | tŭstŭm | Ius pr. yus*, by synaeresis.—602. *ĕ | rĭt. Scĭō | Synaeresis*.—606. *pĕrĕ | ō hŏmĭ | o* not elided.—681. *Constitĕ | runt. Systole*.



BOOK IV.

64. *Pĕctŏrĭ | bŭs ĭnhĭ | Arsis* long.—126. *Cŏnnŭ | bŭō. Bio* pr. as one syllable (*by*) by synaeresis.—168. *Cŏnnŭ | bŭs*. See 126.—222. *ǎllŏ- quĭ | tŭr āc. Arsis* lengthened.—235. *quǎ | spĕ ĭnĭ | e* not elided.—
26 Vir.

302. *Thyās ūb' | yi*, a Greek diphthong (pr. *wi*).—558-9. *cō | lōrēm | qu'Et Synapheia*.—629-30. *nē | pōtēs | qu' Haec Synapheia*.—667. *fēmīnē | ō ūū* . See 235.—686. *Sēmīānīmēmquē*. *Ian*, pr. *yan* by synaeresis.



BOOK V.

261. *sūb | Ilīō | o* not elided.
269. *tāēnīs | iis* pr. *gis* by synaeresis.—284. *dā | tūr ōpēr' | Arsis* lengthened.—337. *Eūrŷā | lūs ēt* | . See 284.—352. *aurēs* Synaeresis.—422. *lā | cērtōs | qu'Ex Synapheia*.—432. *Gēnuā lāb | Pr. Genwa*, as a dissyllable, by synaeresis.—521. *pāt | ēr ārc | Arsis* long.—589. *Pārītī | būs yet* by synaeresis.—663. *ābīētē* Synaeresis.—697. *sēm | iūstā mā | Synaeresis*.—735. *cōl | ō hūc | o* not elided.—753. *rū | dēntēs | qu'Ex Synapheia*.

826. *Nisāē Spīōquē Thālīāquē Cymōdōcēquē*.—853. *qu'a | mītē | bāt ōcū | Arsis* lengthened.



BOOK VI.

33. | *ōmnā | nia* one syllable, pr. *nya* by synaeresis.—126. *Anchīsā | dā fācī | Arsis* lengthened.—201. *fāu | cēs grāv' ō* | . Elision.—280. *Fērrē* | A spondee, by synaeresis.—287. *Brīā | rēūs āc | eu*, a diphthong.—289. | *Hārpŷi | yi*, a diphthong.—412. | *ālvēo* | A spondee, by synaeresis.—507. *sēr | vānt tē ā | e* (a long vowel in the middle of the thesis) shortened, imitating the Greek.—602-3. *cā | dēntī | qu'Im Synapheia*.—653. | *cūrrūum* | A spondee, by synaeresis. Many MSS. read *currum*.—678. *ōstēn | tāt d'hīnc | Synaeresis*.—768. *Nūmī | tōr ēt | Arsis* lengthened.



BOOK VII.

33. | *ālvēo* | Pr. *alv-yo*, by synaeresis.—96. *cōnnū | būs na | Synaeresis*.—160-1. *Lā | tīnō | r'Ar Synapheia*.—174. *ē | rāt; hoc | Arsis* lengthened.—175. | *ārīētē* | Pr. *ar-yet-e*.—178. *cē | drō Itā | o* not elided.—186. | *quē clīpē* | Arsis lengthened.—190. *Aurā* | Synaeresis.

--226. *Ocea* | *nō ēt* | *sī qu'ēx*. See 178.—237. *prě* | *cāntiā* | *ia*, *pr. ya* by synaeresis.—249. *Iljō* | *nēi dic* | Synaeresis.—253. *Cōnnū* | *bīo*. See line 96.—262. | *dēerit* | Synaeresis.—303. | *ālvēo*. See line 33.—333. *Cōnnū* | *bīis*. See line 96.—389. *Euoē* (εβοι), Two diphthongs.—398. *cā* | *nīi hýmě* | *Arsis* lengthened.—470-1. *Lā* | *tīnis* | *qu'Haec* Synapheia.—609. *Cēnt' aē* | *rēi clāu* | *aerei*, a dissyllable, by synaeresis.—631. *tūrrīgě* | *rāē ān* | No elision.—769. *Pāēōn* | *vīs rēvō* | *Iis* *pr. yis* by synaeresis.



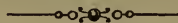
BOOK VIII.

98. *prō* | *cūl āc* | *Arsis* lengthened.—194. *Sēmihōmī* | *nīs Pr. sen.-yom-i*.—228. *ōmnēm* | *qu'Ac* Synapheia.—292. *Eūrȳs* | *thēo fā* | Synaeresis.—298. *Tȳ* | *phōēūs* (Τυφωεύς) *eus* diphthong.—363. *sūbī* | *īt hāec* | *Arsis* lengthened.—372. | *aūrēo* | Synaeresis.—383. | *Nērēi* | Synaeresis.—553. | *aūrēis* | Synaeresis.—599. *ābiētě* | Synaeresis.



BOOK IX.

9. *pě* | *tīt Eṽ* | *Arsis* lengthened.—32. | *ālvēo* | . See VII. 33.—291. *tu* | *i āu* | *i* not elided.—477. *fēmīně* | *ō ūlū* | *o* not elided.—480. *d'hinc* Synaeresis.—501. *Iljō* | *nēi mōnīt'* | Synaeresis.—569. *Iljō* | *nēūs sāx* | , *eu* a diphthong.—610. *fātīgā* | *mūs hās* | *Arsis* lengthened.—647. *Dārdānī* | *ō An* | *o* not elided.—650-1. *cō* | *lōrēm* | *qu'Et* Synapheia.—674. *Abiētī* | *bus* Synaeresis.—716. *Tȳ* | *phōēo*, *eo* contracted by synaeresis.



BOOK X.

18. *ō hōmī* | The interjection *O* is never elided.—51. *Amāthūs*, -*ōs* in Greek.—67. *pětī* | *īt āuc* | *Arsis* long.—116. *āurēo* Synaeresis.—129. *Mě* | *nēsthēo* Synaeresis.—136. *bux* | *ō aut* | *o* not elided.—141. *dō* | *mō ūbī* | *o* not elided.—156. *dū* | *cī Æ* | *nēiā* | *i* not elided.—334. *stětě-rūnt* Systole.—378. *Dēest jām* | Synaeresis.—383. *dā* | *bāt hās* | *Arsis*.—394. *cā pūt Eṽ* | *Arsis*.—396. *Sēmīānī* | *mēs* Synaeresis.—402. *Rhōētēūs*. A dissyllable.—404. See 396.—433. *sī* | *nīt hīnc* | *Arsis*

—487. Un'eā | dēm Synaeresis, sān | guīs ānī | Arsis.—496. | bāl'tēi | Synaeresis —720. prōfū | gūs hýmě | Arsis.—764. Nērēi Synaeresis. —781-2. cāēlūm | qu'As Synapheia.—872. ā | mōr ēt | Arsis.—895-6. Lā | tīnī | qu'Ad. Synapheia.



BOOK XI.

31. Pārrhāsī | ō Ev | o not elided.—69. lāngūen | tīs hýǎ | Arsis.—111. Orā | tīs ěquī | Arsis.—200. sē | mīustāquě | Synaeresis.—262. Prō | tēi Měně | Synaeresis.—268. Idōmě | nēi Lībý | Synaeresis.—323. ā | mōr ēt | Arsis.—383. Prōindě tō | Synaeresis.—469. pā | tēr ēt | Arsis.—480. tān | tī ōcū | i not elided. See note on I. 16, (page 284.) —609-10. fū | rēntēs | qu'Ex Synapheia.—635. Sēmīānī | mēs Synaeresis.—667. ābiētě Synaeresis.—890. Ariētāt Synaeresis.



BOOK XII.

13. pā | tēr ēt | Arsis.—31. gener | ō ārm | o not elided.—68. ě | būr aut | Arsis.—83. Orī | thýra A Greek word.—84. ānt' | irēnt | Elision.—232. mā | nūs in | Arsis.—356. Sēmīānī | mī Synaeresis.—363. Chlōrěǎ | quē Sýbǎ | Arsis.—401. Pāēō | nīin mō | Synaeresis.—422. dō | lōr ōm | Arsis.—535. t'Hýl | lō ānī | o not elided.—541. | āerēi | Dissyllable, by synaeresis.—550. dōmī | tōr ēt | Arsis.—648. ānī | mā āt | qu'istīūs | a not elided, and lengthened by arsis.—668. ā | mōr ēt | Arsis.—706. | āriētě | Synaeresis.—772. stā | bāt hūc | Arsis.—821. cōnnū | bīs Synaeresis.—847. Un'eō | Synaeresis.—883. ě | rī ō | Arsis. | āltǎ dě | e shortened before i, h being only a breathing.—905. Gēnvǎ lǎ | . Synaeresis.



REMARKS

UPON SOME POINTS OF

CLASSICAL VERSIFICATION.



I. Quantity and Accent.

THE structure of Verse, in Latin and Greek, is founded on the different *quantity* of the syllables, as long or short; in English, on the contrary, and other modern languages, the laws of versification refer to the *accentuation* or non-accentuation of the syllable. Even in the prose pronunciation of Greek and Latin, the *accent*, while carefully observed, was quite subordinate, and is never named in speaking of rhetorical euphony, while, on the other hand, the distinction of *quantity* was distinctly and strongly marked; in poetry, accordingly, the verse was audibly distinguished by the alternation of the long and short syllables. As it is not possible for us, either in prose or verse, to pronounce the words according to their quantity with such precision and *in such a way* as the ancients did, we cannot recite their poetry correctly, but are forced to give their verses a certain resemblance to ours by laying an *accent* on the Arsis; whereas the ancients simply indicated the arsis by the *length* of the syllable, not raising the voice, but only prolonging the sound.

While in the recitation of verse the metrical intonation predominated, it did not entirely suppress the ordinary accent of words. Even now a delicate ear can often feel a subtle beauty in the relations, in ancient poetry, of the subordinate effects of accent with the metrical beat of the line; and even in English reading of Greek or Latin verse, the best method combines a primary regard for the rhythm with a certain attention to the accent.

II. The Heroic Hexameter.

From its sustained and continuous flow, the dactylic hexameter is the verse best adapted to a uniformly progressive exhibition of events, and is therefore used in narrative (or epic) poems, and in didactic poems, satires, and poetical epistles.

III. Caesura and Caesural Pause.

The beauty of an hexameter line depends very much upon the proper observance of the caesural *pause* in recitation. The pause most natural and most common is that in the third foot. A pause in the fourth, however, is considered as a beauty, when, at the same time, there is a less considerable caesura in the second foot; *e. g.*

Italiam | fato profugus || Laviniaque venit.

Caesura itself greatly contributes to the euphonic flow of the verse. The student will grow familiar with its varieties by his own observation, aided by his grammar. I may call attention to the effect of "the seeming contest between the words and the verse" which appears in the foot-caesuras in such lines as the following:

Una sa | lus vic | tis nul | lam spe | rare sa | lutem.

A pause of sense often determines for us the *principal* caesura, to be observed in recitation.

The expression of the verse is affected by the place of the caesura. In general, the earlier caesuras give to the verse more vivacity; the later, more gravity.

The first foot of each verse (says W.) is fitted for strong and emphatic expressions, because at the beginning of a line, when we have taken a fresh supply of breath, we use a full and powerful voice, which, if not roused anew, falls away in the middle and end of the verse. We must take care, therefore, that we do not diminish this force of the voice, which would be the result did we make a pause after the first foot. Sometimes, however, the very harshness of the incision* in this place lends vigor and expressiveness to the verse, as Aen. I. 135, *Quos ego*; and IV, 237, *Naviget!* A pause after a spondee in the first foot is

* See note p. 409.

rugged and inelegant; it may be used, however, to lay great emphasis on the spondaic word, as Aen. III. 636, *Ingens*.

IV. Lengthening of a Syllable by the Arsis.*

The so-called lengthening by the arsis, rests, as a tolerated license, on the circumstance, that in defined places in certain verses the reader *expects* and *requires* a *long* syllable, and hence if the poet, within certain limits, allows himself to use a *short* one, is not misled by it, but modifies the pronunciation of the syllable in respect of the quantity in such a way, that the requirements of the verse are in a manner satisfied. This license therefore is analogous to the occasional accentuation of unaccented syllables in modern verse. It is not frequent, except in the short final syllable of dissyllabic or polysyllabic words ending in a consonant, and especially when the force of the arsis is aided by the principal caesura of the verse. Final syllables ending in a vowel are much less frequently "lengthened" by the arsis. This occurs often, however, with the enclitic *-que* in the second (or fourth) foot of the hexameter, commonly supported by the caesura. Short monosyllabic words are never lengthened by the arsis. M. and Z.

V. Hiatus.

Virgil allows himself an hiatus, (*i. e.* forbears to elide a vowel before another vowel,) first, in the arsis of the second, third, fourth, or fifth foot, especially in proper names followed by a mark of punctuation or when the same vowel is the initial of the following word; secondly, in the thesis, when in accordance with Greek precedents a *long* vowel or diphthong is *shortened*, especially in the case of proper names and interjections: with *short* vowels in the thesis, hiatus occurs only before a strong mark of punctuation (*e. g.* Aen. I. 405).

Hiatus in Virgil is often found in those lines which are formed on a Greek model, *i. e.*, those which terminate in a quadrisyllable, (and this, moreover, is frequently of Greek origin,) or which have a spondaic ending. This is to be attributed to the poet's fondness for imitating his great masters. — L. and W.

* See note, p. 409.

VI. Synizēsis or Synaerēsis.

Synizēsis (or Synaerēsis) occurs in Virgil much less frequently than in the earlier Roman poets. Except in proper names, he uses it chiefly with *ee* (as in the different forms of the verb *deesse*), *ei* (as *ferrei*, *anteirent*), *eo* (as *alveo*, *aureo*); seldom with *ea* (as *aurea*, *ocreas*).

The ancient grammarians referred to synizesis the cases where *i* and *u* pass over into the consonants *j* and *v* (pronounced like the English *y* and *w*) and lengthen the preceding syllable: e. g. *pār-jetibus*, *ābjete*, *omnja*, *fluvjorum*, *genva*, *tennis*. In the case of verbs, the only instances in Virgil are *precantja* (Aen. VII. 237) and *arjetat* (Aen. XI. 890). A contraction of *uu* occurs in *curruum* (Aen. VI. 653), and, according to some editors, in *manūm* (*manuum*) Aen. VII. 490.

VII. Tmesis.

Tmesis is the separation of the component parts of a compound word by an intervening word or words. It may be resorted to from metrical considerations. In Virgil, with the exception of *tenus* and dissyllabic prepositions which may be used adverbially, (as *super*, *circum*, and *praeter*,) it occurs only in the separation of a preposition by an appended *-que* from the word of which it is a part, e. g. *inque salutatam* (Aen. IX. 288).

VIII. Hypermeter Verses.

Virgil sometimes introduces a line containing a syllable beyond the number requisite for the metre; this syllable, however, ends in a vowel or in *m* preceded by a vowel, and is elided before the initial vowel of the following line. Such lines are sometimes effective as denoting that the speaker is *carried on* beyond bounds by his excitement, or breaks off leaving something still unsaid; or simply as giving an emphatic ending to the sentence. See note on Aen. IV. 629 (page 354,) and cf. VII. 470. In the *Georgics* I. 295, the boiling over of a liquid is described in an hypermeter verse.

Ennius was fond of hypermeter lines; and Virgil may have used them partly on account of their archaic sound.

Archaic Forms.

Virgil makes a moderate and judicious use of a few archaic forms, the charm of which to the Roman reader we can assist ourselves in appreciating by calling to mind similar instances in our own poets. Such are the forms *ast*, *quianam*, *vel quum* (Aen. XI. 406), *ni* (for *ne*, Aen. III. 685), *olli* (for *illi*), *ollis*, the genitive in *ai*, *dii* for *diei*, the dative in *u*, the inf. pass. in *ier*, *fuat*, *fazo*, *jusso*, the omission of the vowel in short syllables, as in *repostus*, *periculum*, *aspris*, and the conjugation of verbs in accordance with the forms of the *third* (as the oldest and original) conjugation, as *lavĕre* (for *lavāre*), *fervēre* (for *fervĕre*), *fulgĕre*, *stridĕre*, *potitur*.

These archaisms are often introduced from the exigences of the metre.

Note to § III.

Incision is the coincidence of the end of the foot with the end of the word.

Note to § IV.

In many cases the final syllables, whose quantity is ordinarily explained as "lengthened by the arsis," were *originally long*, and are so found in the older poets, particularly Ennius.



INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.



* * * This Index is designed to give *additional* information to that contained in the Notes and in *Andrews's Lexicon*.

Some names are omitted, as sufficiently explained by the context in the poem itself; (e. g. *Aventinus*, VII. 657;) others, taken from Homer or coined by Virgil, as of no historical or literary importance.

The student will remember that *ae* (as in Aeneas) and *oe* (as in Boeotia, Coeus) are pronounced like *e*, when we read the names in translation.

Abella, a city of Campania, N. E. of Nola.

Acestes. I. 195, V. 38, notes.

Achëron, a river of the lower world (VI. 295, note); used sometimes for the lower world itself, sometimes for the infernal gods and the manes.

Achilles. I. 99, note. The Homeric tradition represents Achilles as slain in the battle at the Scaean gate, before Troy was taken. Virgil (VI. 57) makes Apollo direct the weapon of Paris which caused his death, in accordance with the prediction of the dying Hector (*Iliad*, xxii. 359 sq.)

Adrastus having given one of his daughters in marriage to Tydeus of Calydon, another to Polynices of Thebes, both fugitives from their native lands, promised to lead each of these princes back to his own country. Hence arose the celebrated war of the "Seven against Thebes." Of the seven heroes, Virgil mentions Adrastus, Parthenopaeus, and Tydeus (VI. 479 sq.) The war was unsuccessful, and Adrastus was the sole survivor of the seven.

Aegaeon, called by the gods **Bri-ă-reus**; a giant, with a hundred arms and fifty heads; son of Uranus (Caelus) and Gaea (Terra). Possibly Virgil (VI. 287) is to be understood as giving him a hundred heads. He and his brothers must be regarded as personifications of the extraordinary powers of nature, such as those which produce earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Aeneas. Old traditions, differing somewhat from Virgil's story, represent that, after Aeneas had founded Lavinium, a new war followed between Latinus and Turnus, in which both chiefs fell, whereupon

Aeneas became sole ruler of the Aborigines and Trojans, and both nations were united into one. Soon after this Aeneas was slain in a battle with the Rutulians, who were assisted by Mezentius, King of the Etruscans. As his body was not found after the battle, it was believed that it had been carried up to heaven, or that he had perished in the river Numicius.

The fulfilment of Dido's imprecations (IV. 612-620) is thus stated by Conington: "Aeneas does meet with opposition (Book VII); he has to leave Ascanius in the camp and entreat aid from Evander (Books VIII and IX); the final peace involves concessions to the Latins and the extinction of the Trojan name (Book XII); while his death, according to one legend, happened when he had reigned only three years, and his body, if not left 'media arena,' did not meet with burial." And yet Aeneas's career after reaching Italy would have been felt to be, upon the whole, "a prosperous one."

The story of Aeneas is not to be considered as historically true. He is himself "the *personified* idea of the *common origin* of the people of Latium and all the places which he is said to have founded," in all of which the Idaean Venus was worshipped.

Agrippa, M. Vipsanius, commanded the fleet of Augustus at the battle of Actium; the victory was mainly owing to his skill.

Aloīdae. Otus and Ephialtes, who, when they were nine years old, measured each nine cubits in breadth and twenty-seven in height. They threatened the Olympian gods with war, and attempted to pile Ossa upon Olympus and Pelion upon Ossa, but were slain by Apollo.

Anchemōlus, son of Rhoetus king of the Marrubii.

Ancus (Marcius), fourth king of Rome.

Antenoridae. The three sons of Antēnor (VI. 484) were Polybus, Agēnor, and Acāmas. The two latter were among the bravest of the Trojans (*Iliad*, xi. 59).

Araxes, a river in Armenia Major, (now the *Eraskh* or *Aras*), proverbial for the force of its current. Virgil says, *pontem indignatus Araxes*, with special reference to the failure of both Xerxes and Alexander in throwing a bridge over it.

Bri-ā-reus. See Aegaeon.

Caecūlus, the builder of Praeneste; "found on the hearth," and deemed the son of Vulcan. Name allied with *Kaiw*. [Preller.]

Caiēta, written *Cajēta* in Lex.

Cato. The Censor (VI. 841). — Uticensis (VIII. 670.)

Cerbōrus, the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance of the ower world.

Coeus was one of the Titans, sons of Heaven and Earth. "Virgil seems (IV. 179) to confuse Titans and Giants, Encelādus being a Giant; though he may merely mean that Fame, like the Titans and the Giants, was the offspring of Earth."

Cures, a town of the Sabines, birthplace of Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.

Erūlus, or **Herīlus**, king of Praeneste, and son of Feronia, who gave him three lives.

Evander. Preller considers this name ("the good man") as a Greek adaptation of the Latin Faunus, "the good, the favorable one," (from *faveo*, as Faustus, Faustulus, Favonius.)

Falisci. See *Halaesus*. In VII. 695, I follow Serv., L., R., Com., Hoffmann, Peerlkamp, in considering *aequos* as no part of the proper name, but as signifying "the just."

Gradīvus, an epithet of Mars from his impetuous stride in battle.

Halaesus, or **Falēsus**, the founder of the Falisci, and of the city Falerii. He was the son of a soothsayer, and the ally of Turnus, and was slain by Evander. He came to Italy from Argos, whence he is called Agamemnonius, Atrides, or Argolicus. Virgil brings him from Campania, so that it is not unlikely that the Greek fathers of the Falisci settled first in that part of Italy.

Hecāte, an ancient Thracian divinity, and a Titan, was at length confounded and identified with several other divinities, (as Ceres, Proserpina, and Diana,) and became a mystic goddess. With functions in heaven, earth, and Hades, she was particularly a deity of the lower world. She ruled over the souls of the departed, and was the goddess of purifications and expiations. By night, she sent from Hades all kinds of demons and phantoms. She taught sorcery and magic arts. Stygian dogs accompanied her, and her approach is announced by their howling.

Hicetaonius, son of Hicetāon.

Ilium, **Ilion**, or **Ilios**, another name for Troja. The name ("city of Ilus") was said to be derived from Ilus, the reputed founder of the city, and the name Troy ("city of Tros") from that of Tros, his father.

Janicūlum, a fortress erected by Janus on the Mons Janicūlus, a high hill on the right bank of the Tiber, much higher than any of the hills of the city proper; (not "one of the seven hills of Rome," as Andrews wrongly says in his Lex.)

Marcellus, M. Claudius, (VI. 855,) the conqueror of Syracuse. He distinguished himself in the war with the Gauls, and slew with his own hand their king, Britomartus or Viridomarus, thus gaining the *spolia*

opima, — (a term applied to those spoils only which a commander-in-chief of a Roman army stripped in a field of battle from the leader of the foe.) He was slain in a battle with Hannibal near Venusia. A brave warrior, called from his impetuous valor “the sword of the Romans,” as Fabius, on the other hand, was called their “shield.”

Marcellus, M. Claudjus, (VI. 860–886,) son of C. Marcellus and of Octavia, the sister of Augustus, was born B. C. 43. Augustus, who had probably destined him as his successor, adopted him as his son in 25, and at the same time gave him his daughter Julia in marriage. His premature death, in the twentieth year of his age, was mourned as a public calamity; such promise had he given of future excellence. Augustus himself pronounced the funeral oration over his remains, which were deposited in a mausoleum lately erected for the Julian family.

Nysa, or **Nyssa**, the legendary scene of the nurture of Dionysus or Bacchus. In VI. 805, a supposed mountain in India, near which was a city of like name.

Oechalia. There were five towns of this name in Greece, each of which claimed to have been the residence of Eurystus, who was conquered by Hercules. K. O. Müller thinks that the Oechalia in Thessaly was the city of the original fable.

Phaëthon, after much importunity, was intrusted by his father Helios (or Apollo, in the Roman poets) with the chariot of the sun for one day; but being too weak to check the horses, they rushed out of their usual track, and came so near the earth as to parch the soil of Libya, turn the Ethiopians black, and nearly set the world on fire. To avert such a calamity, Jupiter struck him with a thunderbolt, and he fell lifeless into the Po.

Phlegyas set fire to the temple at Delphi, for which offence he was slain by the arrows of Apollo, and punished in the lower world.

Phorbas (V. 842), a son of Priam, killed during the Trojan war by Menelaus.

Phrygia, in Virgil, is applied to Phrygia on the Hellespont, or Phrygia Minor.

Quirinus, the Sabine Mars, ancestral god of Cures and its citizens, the Quirites, as was the Alban Mars of the first Romans on the Palatine hill. The name is afterwards identified with the deified Romulus, whom in Virgil it always denotes. It is derived from *quiris* or *curis*, a Sabine word meaning a spear, which was the symbol both of the Sabine and the Latin Mars. (So Pott, Mommsen, Preller. On the other hand, Lange and G. Curtius refer it to the same root as *curia* and the Greek *κῦρος*, *κύριος*, etc.)

Rhoetēum, a promontory, or rather a rocky headland, in Mysia or Troas, at the entrance of the Hellespont, north of Ilion.

Sai-mō-neus built the town of Salmone in Elis. He deemed himself equal to Jupiter, and ordered sacrifices to be offered to himself. To imitate the thunder, he used to drive his brazen chariot over a brazen bridge, and darted burning torches on every side to represent lightning. For his fate, see VI. 585 sqq.

Scaea porta, the Scaean gate of Troy, which led to the camp of the Greeks. The origin of this name (lit. the *left* gate) is unknown, "though it may have reference to the manner in which the signs in the heavens were observed; for, during this process, the priest turned his face to the north, so that the north-west would be on his left hand."

Sibylla. The connection of the Sibyls with Apollo, the noblest of false gods, is noteworthy.

Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king, and **Tarquinius Superbus**, the seventh king of Rome. The two are alluded to, VI. 817; reference is made to **Tarquinius Superbus**, VIII. 646.

Theseus descended to the lower world in company with his friend **Pirithōüs**, to aid the latter in his attempt to seize **Proserpina** and carry her away as his bride. The two were seized by **Pluto** and fastened to a rock; or **Theseus** was made to sit on an enchanted chair which would not allow him to rise. According to the ordinary legend, **Hercules** released **Theseus**, when he visited the shades; **Virgil** (VI. 617) purposely varies the story, or follows another legend.

Tibur (the modern *Tivoli*) is of the neut. gender. **Andrews** (*Lex.*) calls it masc., — a misprint.

Vergilius, P., **Maro**, was born B. C. 70, in the first consulship of **Cn. Pompeius Magnus** and **M. Licinius Crassus**. His friend, the poet **Horace**, was born B. C. 65; and **Octavianus Caesar**, afterwards the Emperor **Augustus**, and his patron, in B. C. 63, in the consulship of **M. Tullius Cicero**.

At the time when **Virgil** was born, **Cisalpine Gaul** (in which his native village lies) was not included within the term "Italy," and it was not until B. C. 89 that a **Lex Pompeia** gave even the **Jus Latii** to the inhabitants of **Gallia Transpadana**, and the privilege of obtaining Roman citizenship by filling a magistracy in their own cities. The citizenship was not given the **Transpadani** till B. C. 49. **Virgil** therefore was not a Roman citizen by birth, and he was above twenty years of age before the "civitas" was extended to **Gallia Transpadana**.

When **Augustus** was in Spain, B. C. 27, he wrote to **Virgil** to express his wish to have some monument of his poetical talent. A short reply

of Virgil is preserved, in which he says, "with respect to my Aeneas, if it were in a fit shape for thy reading, I would gladly send the poem; but the thing is only just begun; and indeed it seems something like folly to have undertaken so great a work, especially when, as thou knowest, I am applying to it other studies, and those of much greater importance."

The following inscription is said to have been placed on Virgil's tomb:

"Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc
Parthenope. Cecini pascua, rura, duces."

Vesta, goddess of the fixed hearth and its fire, as the centre of household life, and, in a wider sense, of the state as a permanent community of households. Fire and water, as great essentials of domestic life, were used in her service. She is naturally associated closely with the Penates. Her name, like the Greek *Ἔστια*, is derived from a root (represented in Sanscrit by *vas*,) signifying to dwell, to abide.



SUGGESTIONS TO STUDENTS.

THE *arrangement of words* in Latin poetry being more complicated than in prose, care is needed, in translating, to *select* first the *subject* of the sentence, then the *modifiers* of the subject, then the *verb*, with its *object*, and whatever modifiers of the predicate may be attached. In making these selections, it will be necessary to *observe closely* the significance of the *terminations* which distinguish different cases, numbers, genders, persons, moods, and tenses.

The *syntax* of Virgil differs in some points from that of Caesar and Cicero: *e. g.* in the omission of prepositions both before the acc. in answer to the question *whither*, and before the abl. in answer to the questions *where* and *whence*; secondly, in a fondness for the use of the *dative*, to express various relations somewhat indirectly or delicately, which are expressed more simply in ordinary prose by other constructions;* thirdly, in the frequent use of the indic., for liveliness, instead of the subj., in conditional sentences: and moreover in other particulars, explained in the Notes and in the grammars; fourthly, in the use of the infinitive to denote purpose and result; fifthly, the frequent use of the genitive of specification with adjectives.

* The delicate beauty of the use of the dat. of advantage instead of the bald abl. of separation, may be seen in Ecl. IV. 41, and VII. 47, where Conington strangely thinks that the dat. is "almost undistinguishable" from the abl. To speak of taking something away "to the advantage of," "to the comfort of," or "in behalf of" a person, is certainly more significant than to say simply to *take from*. See my note on I. 92, p. 289, and on I. 102.



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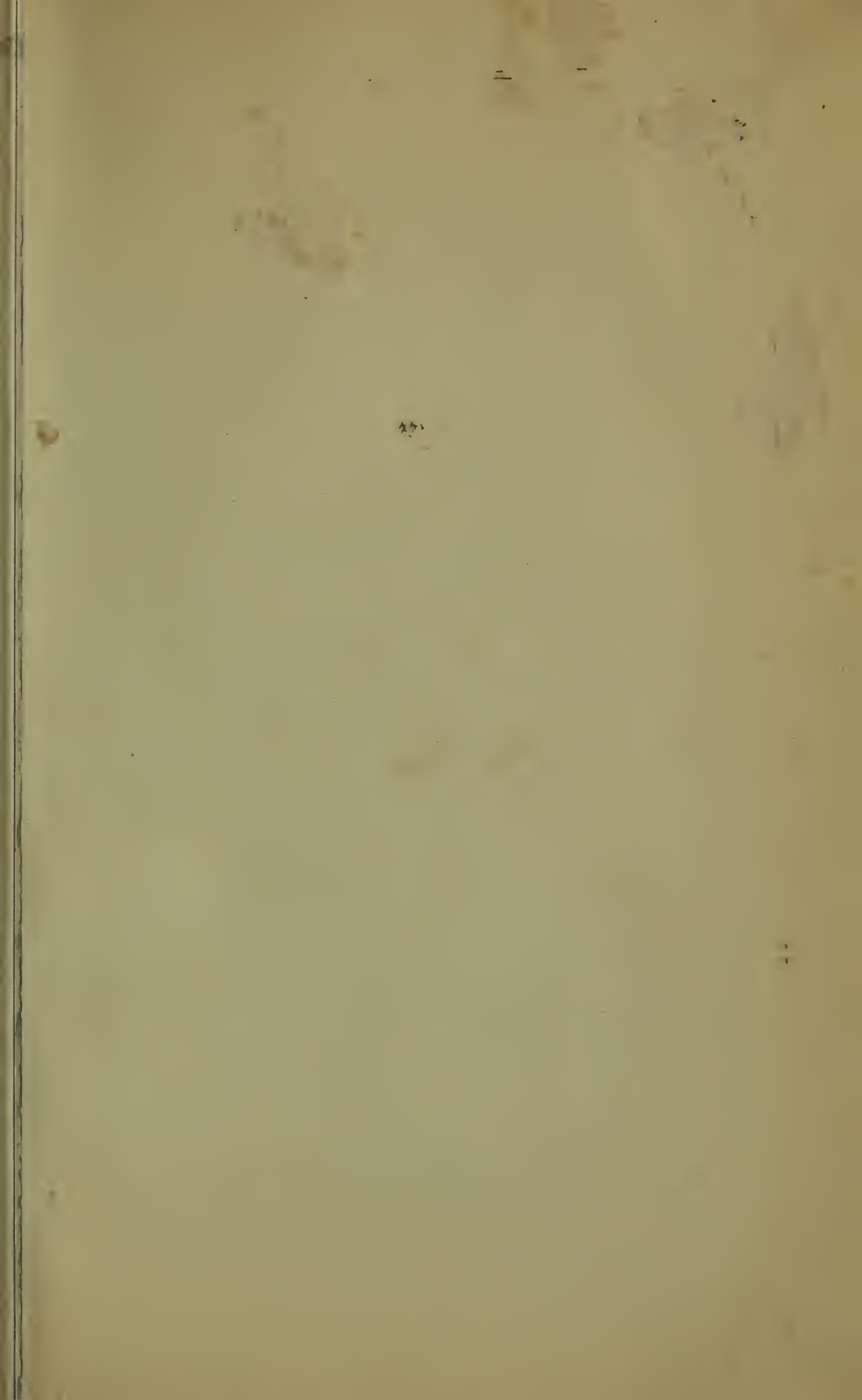
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